

Draft Project Report

To Authorize Public Release of the Draft Environmental Document

On Route I-80

Between West of Red Top Road

And East of I-505

I have reviewed the right of way information contained in this report and the R/W Data Sheet attached hereto, and find the data to be complete, current and accurate:



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July 13, 2015
DATE

Vicinity Map



On I-80
Between West of Red Top Road and East of I-505

This draft project report has been prepared under the direction of the following registered civil engineer. The registered civil engineer attests to the technical information contained herein and the engineering data upon which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

Marilou R. Ayupan
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1. INTRODUCTION

Project Description:

Project Limits	04 – SOL - 80 – PM R10.4/30.2	
Number of Alternatives	2	
	Current Cost Estimate:	Escalated Cost Estimate:
Capital Outlay Support	\$ 36,237,000	\$ 36,500,000
Capital Outlay Construction	\$120,740,119	\$128,600,000
Capital Outlay Right-of-Way	\$ 1,230,000	\$ 1,500,000
Funding Source	BATA capital budget	
Funding Year	2017	
Type of Facility	<i>10-lane freeway</i>	
Number of Structures	6	
Environmental Determination or Document	Initial Study/Environmental Assessment (IS/EA)	
Legal Description (West Segment)	In Solano County, in Fairfield from 0.95 mile West of Red Top Road to 1.9 miles East of Air Base Parkway Overcrossing	
Legal Description (East Segment)	In Solano County, in Fairfield and Vacaville on Route 80 from 0.3 mile East of Air Base Parkway Overcrossing to 0.4 mile East of Leisure Town Road Overcrossing	
Project Development Category	4A	

Note: Capital Outlay costs do not include utility services support cost or toll system cost. See Cost Estimates section for cost breakdown.

The Solano County Transportation Authority (STA) and the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC), in cooperation with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) propose to provide express lanes in both eastbound (EB) and westbound (WB) directions on Interstate 80 (I-80) from west of Red Top Road to east of Interstate 505 (I-505). The project lies within the cities of Fairfield and Vacaville and unincorporated territory of Solano County and will construct approximately 18 miles of express lanes on I-80 or through either conversion of existing High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes or freeway widening. The project limits are approximately 20 miles because of the need to install express lanes signs and equipment one mile in advance of the actual express lane entrances. A Project Location Map is attached as **Attachment A**.

The project is part of the Bay Area Express Lanes Network (formally called the Regional Express Lane Network), which was adopted in the Transportation 2035 Plan

and Plan Bay Area. MTC is implementing express lanes through the Bay Area Infrastructure Financing Authority (BAIFA). BAIFA is a joint exercise of powers authority between MTC and the Bay Area Toll Authority, formed for the purpose of planning, developing and funding transportation and related projects, which includes express lanes. The design of the civil infrastructure components is the responsibility of STA on behalf of BAIFA. An Operation and Maintenance Agreement between Caltrans and BAIFA is being prepared. The agreement will stipulate maintenance responsibilities for the express lanes and the associated tolling equipment. The development and operation of the toll system will be the responsibility of BAIFA. A Toll System Integrator (TSI), under contract with BAIFA, is anticipated to be responsible for implementation and maintenance of the toll collection system. The TSI will install tolling equipment, including cabinets, cameras, sensors, and electric and communication wires. Caltrans is the lead agency for preparing the environmental document in compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The proposed project (Project Reference Nos. 230659 and 230660 and TIP ID SOL 11001) was included in the regional emissions analysis conducted by MTC for Plan Bay Area and the 2013 TIP.

Express lanes are designated managed lanes that allow the available capacity in the HOV lanes to be offered to non-carpool eligible drivers for a toll, in order to provide congestion relief. The toll will change dynamically in response to real-time congestion levels and the available capacity in the HOV lanes. The project will offer non-carpool eligible drivers more reliable travel times, improve transit utilization by reducing overall transit travel times, and increase vehicle and passenger throughput by better utilizing the use of existing HOV lane capacity from Red Top Road to east of Air Base Parkway, and providing a new express lane on I-80 from east of Air Base Parkway to east of I-505 to meet existing and future travel demands.

There is only one Build Alternative which will utilize a continuous access design, which means that the express lanes will be contiguous/non-barrier separated from the general purpose lanes and there will be no intermediate ingress and egress locations. The express lanes will be 12 feet wide where feasible and designated using a dashed-stripe pavement marking. The project will consist of the following primary improvements:

- Conversion of existing HOV lanes to express lanes by restriping,
- Construction of new express lanes with freeway widening and striping,
- Installation of static and dynamic signs, electronic tolling equipment, and toll collection system,
- Construction of California Highway Patrol (CHP) Observation and Median Enforcement Areas, and
- Installation of ancillary components such as electrical power and communication conduits and any Caltrans required traffic control devices.

The Build Alternative is divided into two segments. The first segment, designated as the West Segment includes conversion of the existing HOV lanes to express lanes. The second segment, designated as the East Segment, includes widening for a new express lane. Both segments will be cleared through a single environmental document. **Attachment A** shows the limits of the two segments.

The West Segment (PM R10.44 to PM 21.12), runs along I-80 from west of the Red Top Road Interchange to east of the Air Base Parkway Interchange, including the I-80/I-680 Interchange. In the West Segment, existing HOV lanes in both the EB and WB directions will be restriped and converted into express lanes. Pavement widening work will include the extension of the existing auxiliary lane on EB I-80 between Beck Avenue on-ramp and Travis Boulevard off-ramp, in order to increase the weaving length, which includes the related modification of the existing EB I-80 off-ramps at Travis Boulevard by separating the exit points of the off-ramps to EB Travis Boulevard and WB Travis Boulevard. There will be no impacts to bridge structures and creek crossings. Easements (utility and temporary construction) will be required for the West segment.

The East Segment (PM 19.2 to PM 30.2) will construct new express lanes in both the EB and WB directions of I-80 from east of the Air Base Parkway Interchange to east of the I-80/I-505 Interchange. To provide width for the new express lanes, the freeway will require median widening and outside widening at specific locations. The widening will require new pavement structural section, concrete barriers, retaining walls, Creek Bridge widening at Ulatis Creek and Horse Creek, median widening at Davis Street and Mason Street undercrossings, and new tie-back retaining walls at the EB I-80/NB I-505 Connector and the Cherry Glen Overcrossing structures. Drainage culvert extensions, parcel acquisition and utility/temporary construction easements will be required for the East Segment.

The total project cost, escalated to 2017, is estimated to be \$166,600,000, which includes \$107,500,000 for construction and \$1,500,000 for right of way acquisitions and utility relocations. The total capital outlay support cost is \$35,000,000. The total project costs also include a utility services support cost of \$1,500,000 and a toll system cost of \$21,100,000. The toll system cost includes the associated support cost.

Toll system integration will be under a separate construction contract. Following is the cost breakdown of the two segments:

- West Segment – The total escalated project cost for the West Segment is \$41,700,000. This includes \$24,700,000 in construction cost and \$100,000 in right of way cost. The total capital outlay support cost is \$7,200,000. The total project costs also include a utility services support cost of \$600,000 and a toll system cost of \$9,100,000.

- East Segment - The total escalated project cost for the East Segment is \$124,900,000. This includes \$82,800,000 in construction cost and \$1,400,000 in R/W cost. The total capital outlay support cost is \$27,800,000. The total project costs also include a utility services support cost of \$900,000 and a toll system cost of \$12,000,000.

Because of funding limitations, it is likely that the project will be constructed in two phases: Phase 1 is the West Segment and Phase 2 is the East Segment. Funding is planned in the Express Lanes element of the BATA capital budget for the West Segment. The East Segment (Phase 2) currently is not funded through Construction.

The project anticipates Environmental Clearance by December 2015. Phase 1 Plans, Specifications and Estimate are expected to be completed by October 2017, with construction to begin by February 2018 and express lanes to operate by March 2020.

The Project Study Report-Project Development Support (PSR-PDS) approved on April 4, 2012 considered two alternatives, generally described as: (1) Alternative A - continuous access with minimum improvements and (2) Alternative B - restricted/buffer separated access with improvements meeting current design standards. The Build Alternative is comparable to Alternative A.

This project has been assigned the Project Development Processing Category 4A because it will require right of way acquisitions and it increases mobility and capacity.

2. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Draft Project Report (DPR) be approved to allow the draft environmental document (DED) to be publicly circulated and an opportunity for a public workshop meeting to be offered to present the Build Alternative and receive public input/comments.

3. BACKGROUND

On April 22, 2009, the Metropolitan Transportation Commission (MTC) adopted the Transportation 2035 Plan for the San Francisco Bay Area (also referred to as Change in Motion). Plan Bay Area, adopted in July 18, 2013 is the current regional transportation plan (as mentioned later in section 3A).

3A. Project History

In February 2009, the STA Board approved an Express Lanes Priority Project List. This project is included on this list and under Tier 1 of the Transportation 2035 Plan,

developed by MTC. The Transportation 2035 Plan was the Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) (adopted on April 22, 2009) until it was superseded by Plan Bay Area on July 18, 2013.

The Transportation 2035 Plan identified I-80 as a priority corridor and a major gateway route. The Plan included a project to widen I-80 from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway to add HOV lanes in both directions (number 230650). To increase the travel speed and reduce congestion on Bay Area highways, the RTP identified a regional network of express lanes. For I-80 in Solano County, the RTP included three express lane projects: (1) Number 230658 – I-80 in Solano County from Route 37 to Carquinez Bridge – widen to add an express lane in each direction, (2) Number 230659 – I-80 in Solano County from Yolo County line to Route 37 – widen to add an express lane in each direction from Yolo County line to Air Base Parkway and from Red Top Road to Route 37, and (3) Number 230660 – I-80 in Solano County from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway – convert HOV lanes to express lanes.

In November 2009, the I-80 HOV Lane Project (EA 04-0A5314) from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway, in the City of Fairfield, was completed. The project widened the existing I-80 median to add over 9 miles of HOV lanes in both directions and constructed new concrete median barrier. The West Segment will convert these HOV lanes to express lanes.

STA started preliminary studies for the conversion (West Segment) and widening (East Segment) segments of the project in 2010. STA is the lead agency responsible for planning, design and construction of the express lanes on I-80 in Solano County, in coordination with the Toll System Integrator design and implementation lead by BAIFA.

On September 28, 2011, MTC submitted the Bay Area Express Lanes Public Partnership Application for High Occupancy Toll Lanes to the California Transportation Commission (CTC). The application, submitted in cooperation with Caltrans, requested authority to develop and implement 270 miles of express lanes within the Bay Area. The application included express lanes on I-80 from the San Francisco/Oakland Bay Bridge to the Solano/Yolo County Line. This project is within these corridor limits and provides the link between I-505 and I-680.

In October 2011, CTC approved MTC's application for the planned integrated express lane network, in order to enhance mobility and afford greater user flexibility. This project is an integral element of the planned Express Lanes Network on I-80.

MTC adopted Plan Bay Area on July 18, 2013 as the RTP. It is the successor to Transportation 2035 Plan. Plan Bay Area specifies how anticipated federal, state and local funds will be spent through 2040. Investment Strategy 4 in the Plan is to boost freeway and transit efficiency. Plan Bay Area includes a funding commitment over the

next 28 years to support projects and programs that will boost system efficiency, one of which is the Regional Express Lane Network¹, which will leverage revenues generated from pricing to improve existing system efficiency while expanding travel choice.

The PSR-PDS for the Solano County I-80 Express Lanes Project was approved by Caltrans on April 4, 2012. The following two alternatives were considered:

- Alternative A would provide improvements to the existing facility to implement continuous access express lanes in each direction. This alternative provided reduced environmental footprint and minimal right of way impacts but would require justification and approval of non-standard design features. The cost estimate (in 2015 dollars) was \$195 million, which included capital outlay support (\$44.5 million), right of way (\$4.5 million), and construction (\$146 million).
- Alternative B would provide improvements to implement express lanes in each direction with ingress/egress access locations and a 4-foot buffer, as well as improvements to the existing facility to meet current design standards within the project limits. This alternative provided fewer non-standard design features, but there would be significant environmental and right of way impacts. The cost estimate (in 2015 dollars) was \$1.4 billion, which included capital outlay support (\$335 million), right of way (\$75 million), and construction (\$990 million).

The proposed project is comparable to Alternative A.

3B. Community Interaction

The communications and outreach plan developed for this project will follow the overall BAIFA strategy for the BAIFA Phase 1 Projects. The public communications plan and program will include information posted on websites, FAQs, master presentations, fact sheets, email communications and media support. The public information activities may coincide with or be included as part of the BAIFA Phase 1 Project outreach activities.

An informal public workshop meeting is anticipated to be held in Summer 2015 to present information regarding the Build Alternative and seek public input/comments on the environmental document.

1. That Network is now identified as “Bay Area Express Lanes”. It includes the MTC Express Lanes, authorized by the CTC in 2011, as well as Alameda County Express Lanes and the Silicon Valley Express Lanes, for a total of 550 miles.

3C. Existing Facility

I-80 is the main east-west interregional freeway that connects the San Francisco and Sacramento metropolitan areas, passing through the counties of San Francisco, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, and Yolo. The portion of I-80 through the cities of Fairfield and Vacaville is the most heavily-traveled segment of the I-80 corridor within Solano County, as it is utilized by commuters, recreational travelers, public transit services, and for interstate and interregional goods movement.

Projects to be Completed Prior to Construction

Table 3C-1 lists the projects assumed to be completed prior to construction of the project. The existing highway geometry on I-80 has been adjusted to include proposed improvements from the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange, Phase 1, Initial Construction Package (EA 04-0A5344).

**Table 3C-1
Projects Assumed to be Completed Prior to Project Construction**

Project Name; EA #; PM	Project Limits and Description	Status
I-80/I-680/SR-12 IC, Phase 1, Initial Construction Package: (Construction Package 1 of IC Project); EA 04-0A5344; I-80 PM 12.0-13.1, SR-12 R2.3-R2.8	<p>Limits: From 0.7 mile west on SR-12 West to SR-12 West/I-80 separation and on WB I-80 from SR-12 West/I-80 separation to I-80/I-680 separation.</p> <p>Description: Realignment of WB I-80 from east of the I-80/I-680 IC to SR-12 West connector, relocation of the Green Valley Road IC to the east and reconfiguration of the SR-12 West ramps and Green Valley Road on-ramp. The WB I-80 realignment to the north will provide for a wider median to accommodate the future I-680/I-80 HOV Lanes Connector (Package 6 of the Phase 1 of the I-80/I-680/SR-12 IC Project) and correct the nonstandard auxiliary lane length for the WB I-80 connector to SR-12 West.</p>	Construction started in July 2014; Proposed Construction Completion 2016

Project Name; EA #; PM	Project Limits and Description	Status
04-Sol-80-0.0/R28.4 EA 04-153504; PM 0.0/R28.4	Limits: On I-80 in Solano County, within the cities of Vallejo, Fairfield and Vacaville, from the Contra Costa County Line to I-505. Description: Install ramp metering, traffic operating systems, midwest guardrail system, sign structures, and ramp widening.	Construction completed January 2015 but ramp metering implementation on-going.

Notes:

EA=Expenditure Authorization, PM=Post Mile, IC = Interchange

Attachment B includes an exhibit showing the seven construction packages for the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Phase 1. Only Construction Package 1 of the Interchange Project is assumed to be completed prior to this project. However, for the 2040 design year analysis, it is assumed that the entire seven packages are completed. Following is a list of the seven construction packages of Phase 1:

- Package 1 – I-80/I-680/SR-12 IC, Phase 1, Initial Construction Package
- Package 2 – I-680/Red Top Road Interchange, Lopes Road Realignment
- Package 3 – WB I-80 Connector to SB I-680
- Package 4 – NB I-680 & EB SR-12 West Connectors to EB I-80
- Package 5 – SR-12 West/Red Top Road/Business Center Drive Improvements
- Package 6 – I-680/I-80 HOV Connector
- Package 7 – I-80/UPRR Crossing (Cordelia Underpass) and complete NB I-680 to WB I-80 and EB I-80 to SB I-680 Connectors

Existing Facility within the Specified Segments

The West Segment, from west of Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway, is approximately nine miles long and is located primarily within the City of Fairfield. The East Segment, from Air Base Parkway to east of I-505, is approximately eleven miles long and is located within the cities of Fairfield and Vacaville and unincorporated areas of Solano County.

The following subsections describe the existing facility within the specified segments:

West Segment: I-80 is a divided freeway separated by a concrete median barrier except for the segment of three beam barrier west of SR-12 East Overcrossing (approximately PM 14.77 to PM 15.1). This area is within the base floodplain. The three beam barrier allows a flow path across the freeway in the event of overtopping of Suisun Creek. The HOV lane is 11.8 to 14 feet wide and the general purpose lanes vary from 10.8 to 12

feet wide. The outside shoulder is 10 feet wide except at some locations where it varies from 6.5 feet to 9.8 feet. The inside shoulder varies from 2 feet to 10 feet except around Red Top Road Undercrossing where the inside shoulder widens to 18 feet maximum. The median width ranges from 6 to 22 feet wide with a wider median between SR-12 West and the I-680 interchange to accommodate the improvements associated with the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Project. The alignment is generally on tangent except through the SR-12 West and I-680 interchanges (PM R11.98 thru PM 12.84) and around the West Texas Street Undercrossing (PM 17.20). The freeway is elevated above existing ground level and the WB lanes are slightly higher than the EB lanes west of the Cordelia Truck Scales and around the West Texas Street Undercrossing.

The HOV lanes in the West Segment were opened to traffic in 2009 as part of the I-80 HOV Project from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway (EA 04-0A5314). In the I-80 EB direction, the HOV lane starts approximately 400 feet east of Red Top Road Undercrossing (PM R11.45) and ends east of Air Base Parkway Overcrossing with a sign at PM 19.58 (approximately 2,400 feet west of Putah South Canal), and the lane drops 1,300 feet after the sign. In the WB direction, the HOV lane starts at PM 20.02 (adjacent to Putah South Canal) and ends west of the SR-12 West Overcrossing with a sign at PM R11.92; however, the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange, Phase 1, Initial Construction Package will end the HOV lane east of SR-12 West Overcrossing with a sign at PM 12.38. The HOV lanes are contiguous within the project area and restricted to two or more persons per vehicle during the AM (5:00 AM to 10:00 AM) and PM (3:00 PM to 7:00 PM) peak commute hours on weekdays. Transit, motorcycles, and clean air vehicles with low-emissions, compressed natural gas (CNG) vehicles, and certain hybrid vehicles (with 45 miles per gallon or greater fuel economy highway rating) are allowed in the HOV during AM and PM peak commute time. The HOV lanes are used as general purpose lanes during all other weekday hours and on a 24-hour basis on weekends. West of Red Top Road Undercrossing, the mainline has four general purpose lanes. Between Red Top Road and Air Base Parkway, the mainline has one HOV and four general purpose lanes except between I-680 and SR-12 East where there is a fifth general purpose lane. There are auxiliary lanes within the following locations: from SR-12 West on-ramp to I-680/Green Valley Rd off-ramp; from east of EB Truck Scales off-ramp to SR-12 East off-ramp; from Abernathy Rd on-ramp to Auto Mall Parkway off-ramp; from Beck Ave on-ramp to Travis Blvd off-ramp; and at the approach to Air Base Parkway off-ramp (1200 feet long). From Red Top Road to SR-12 East, the HOV lanes are 11.8 feet wide and from SR-12 East to Air Base Parkway, the HOV lanes are 14 feet wide. West Segment will convert the existing HOV lanes to 12-foot wide express lanes.

There is a CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area on EB I-80 between the SR-12 West and Green Valley Road Overcrossings. There is a bi-directional CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area on EB and WB I-80 between Suisun Creek Bridge and SR-12 East Overcrossing.

There are twelve interchanges and seven creeks within this segment.

Within the West Segment, there are four soundwalls along I-80 at the following locations:

1. EB I-80 and south of Travis Boulevard (Sta “M” 443+50 to “ET” 467+80.99)
2. WB I-80 and south of Air Base Parkway (Sta “M” 484+00 to “M” 508+00)
3. EB I-80 and south of Air Base Parkway (Sta “M” 491+00 to “M” 520+00)
4. EB I-80 and north of Air Base Parkway (Sta “M” 539+00 to “M” 576+00)

East Segment: The East Segment will widen I-80 for new express lanes. In the EB direction, the new express lanes will begin at the end of the existing HOV lanes and end at PM 28.9 (east of the I-505 Connector). In the WB direction, the new express lanes begin at PM 29.15 (east of the I-505 Connector) and end at the beginning of the existing HOV lanes. The express lanes will vary from 11 feet to 12 feet. It is expected that the improvement will enhance mobility for all commuters on I-80 further east to I-505; facilitate alternatives to single-occupancy vehicles on I-80; encourage carpooling by allowing eligible vehicles to bypass congestion in the general purpose lanes thus providing travel time savings for HOV users; increase person throughput (i.e., number of people moved) on I-80 in Solano County between Air Base Parkway and I-505; and improve safety. A traffic study, as described in the Traffic Operations Policy Directive 11-02, Managed Lanes Engineering Study Requirements as a composition of an operational analysis and a safety analysis, was prepared to determine the operational impact due to the proposed express lane and access openings on a continuous-access design and safety impact on operating conditions and the potential for collision due to the proposed improvements. This traffic study replaces the HOV Report per Appendix B of the HOV Guidelines.

I-80 has four general purpose lanes in each direction. The general purpose lanes are 12 feet wide, the outside shoulder varies from 8 feet to 10 feet, and the inside shoulder varies from 4 feet to 10 feet. The median width varies from 36 feet to 99 feet with oleanders, temporary railing (Type-K), and thrie-beam barrier in the areas of grade differential between the EB and WB lanes. The barriers are mostly placed at the edge of the pavement within the median. An auxiliary lane exists at EB Allison on-ramp to Nut Tree Boulevard off-ramp.

There are eleven interchanges, nine creeks (four creek bridges and five other creek culvert crossings) and one canal within this segment.

Within the East Segment, there are five soundwalls along I-80 at the following locations:

1. WB I-80 and south of Goya Drive (Sta "M" 549+11 to 555+70)
2. WB I-80 near Montclair Way (Sta "M" 558+33 to 574+28)
3. WB I-80 and south of Alamo Drive (Sta "M" 840+40 to 846+70)
4. EB I-80 and south of Davis Street (Sta "M" 856+00 to 869+33)
5. WB I-80 and south of Davis Street (Sta "M" 860+54 to 882+33)

4. PURPOSE AND NEED

Purpose:

I-80 is heavily-traveled by commuters living in Solano County, traffic to and from Sacramento, recreational travelers on weekends, and interstate travel including the movement of freight and goods. The project will provide EB and WB express lanes on I-80 from Red Top Road to I-505, through the cities of Fairfield and Vacaville, which is the most heavily-traveled segment of I-80 within Solano County. This segment of I-80 is physically constrained, including right of way limitations, sensitive resources, and urban development on either side of the corridor. The purpose of the project is to provide an immediate benefit to the traveling public by maximizing the use of the existing infrastructure in a limited/constrained right of way to move vehicles through the corridor efficiently.

The project will:

- Offer non-carpool eligible drivers more reliable travel times
- Improve public transit utilization by reducing public transit travel times in the corridor
- Increase vehicle and passenger throughput and decrease congestion by:
 - Better utilization of existing HOV lane capacity from Red Top Road to east of Air Base Parkway
 - Increasing capacity to meet existing and future travel demand from east of Air Base Parkway to I-505

Need:

The existing HOV lanes, between Red Top Road and Air Base Parkway are under-utilized during peak congestion periods. During 2011, passenger occupancy counts were performed. The HOV lane volumes ranged from 198 to 396 vehicles during the AM peak hours and 297 to 561 vehicles during the PM peak hours. Utilization rates were calculated based on the HOV lane capacity of 1,650 vehicles per hour per lane (vphpl), which is the typical acceptable flow rate for an HOV lane. HOV utilization rates ranged from 12 to 24 percent during the AM peak hours and 18 to 34 percent during the PM peak hours. Therefore, the available capacity ranges between 76 to 88

percent during the AM peak hours and 66 to 82 percent during PM peak hours. This under-utilized capacity in the HOV lane, results in increased congestion and slower speeds in the general purpose lanes during peak congestion periods (see Table 4C-5, Existing Freeway Performance)

4A. Problem, Deficiencies, Justification

Congestion in the Corridor:

Existing Congestion Issues:

EB I-80: During both the weekday AM and PM peak hours, some slowing occurs on EB I-80. Factors that contribute to slowing of traffic between the I-680 Interchange and the SR-12 East (to Rio Vista) Interchange include closely spaced ramps, high vehicular volumes merging and diverging at the I-680 and SR-12 East interchanges, and truck movements to and from the Cordelia Truck Scales. Factors that contribute to slowing of traffic between Travis Boulevard and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road include high volumes associated with popular destinations such as Travis Air Force Base and retail areas within the Solano Mall, the curvature of the roadway near Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road, and the roadway grades near Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road.

WB I-80: During both weekday AM and PM peak hours, slowing occurs on WB I-80. Factors that contribute to the slowing of traffic between the SR-12 East and I-680 interchanges include closely spaced ramps, high vehicular volumes entering and exiting at the I-680 and SR-12 interchanges, and truck movements to and from the Cordelia Truck Scales. The factor that contributes to slowing of WB I-80 traffic between Jameson Canyon Road/SR-12 West and Red Top Road is the lane drop from five lanes to four lanes.

Future Congestion Issues:

- WB I-80 (2020 No Build Condition): Traffic conditions will get worse in the near-term (2020) in certain segments throughout the WB direction within the project corridor, specifically during the AM peak hour. The level of service (LOS) at the following locations will decrease to LOS D:
 - I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street
 - I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive
 - I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road
 - I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road
 - I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road

- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard
- I-80 between Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard and Travis Boulevard
- I-80 between W. Texas Street/Rockville Road and Abernathy Road
- I-80 between Abernathy Road and SR 12 East
- I-80 between SR 12 East and truck scale

I-80 between the truck scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road will decrease to LOS E.

Near-term (2020 No Build condition) decreases in LOS will occur at the following locations during the PM peak hour:

- I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street
- I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley
- I-80 between Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road

Near-term (2020 No Build condition) decreases in LOS will occur at the following locations during Saturday and Sunday peak hours:

- I-80 between I-505 and E. Monte Vista Avenue
- I-80 between E. Monte Vista Avenue and Mason Street
- I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street
- I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive
- I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road
- I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard(Sunday Only)
- I-80 between Red Top Road and American Canyon Road (Sunday only)

Generally, all segments of WB I-80 operate at a LOS D or better except for I-80 between the Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road which

operates at a LOS E. This segment experiences congestion and queuing because of some merging issues experienced by trucks trying to merge from the westbound truck scale on-ramp.

- WB I-80 (2040 No Build Condition): Long-term (2040 No Build condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D or E) will occur at the following locations during AM peak hours:
 - I-80 between I-505 and E. Monte Vista Avenue (LOS D)
 - I-80 between E. Monte Vista Avenue and Mason Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard and Travis Boulevard (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Travis Boulevard and W. Texas Street/Rockville Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between W. Texas Street/Rockville Road and Abernathy Road (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Abernathy Road and SR 12 East (LOS D)
 - I-80 between SR 12 East and Truck Scale (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road and Green Valley (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Red Top Road and American Canyon Road (LOS D)

Long-term (2040 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D or E) will occur at the following locations during PM peak hours:

- I-80 between Leisure Town Road and I-505 (LOS D)
- I-80 between I-505 and E. Monte Vista Avenue (LOS D)
- I-80 between E. Monte Vista Avenue and Mason Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street (LOS E)

- I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive (LOS E)
- I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road (LOS E)
- I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley (LOS D)
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard (LOS D)
- I-80 between Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard and Travis Boulevard (LOS D)
- I-80 between W Texas Street/Rockville Road and Abernathy Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Abernathy Road and SR-12 East (LOS D)
- I-80 between SR 12 East and Truck Scale (LOS D)
- I-80 between Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road (LOS E)
- I-80 between Red Top Road and American Canyon Road (LOS D)

Long-term (2040 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D or E) will occur at the following locations during Saturday peak hour:

- I-80 between Leisure Town Road and I-505 (LOS D)
- I-80 between I-505 and E. Monte Vista Avenue (LOS E)
- I-80 between E. Monte Vista Avenue and Mason Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street (LOS E)
- I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive (LOS E)
- I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road (LOS E)
- I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard (LOS D)
- I-80 between W Texas Street/Rockville Road and Abernathy Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Abernathy Road and SR-12 East (LOS D)

- I-80 between SR 12 East and Truck Scale (LOS D)
- I-80 between Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road (LOS D)
- I-80 between Red Top Road and American Canyon Road (LOS D)

Long-term (2040 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D or E) will occur at the following locations during Sunday peak hour:

- I-80 between I-505 and E. Monte Vista Avenue (LOS D)
 - I-80 between E. Monte Vista and Mason Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Davis Street and Alamo Drive (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road (LOS E)
 - I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Pleasant Valley Road and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard (LOS D)
 - I-80 between W Texas Street/Rockville Road and Abernathy Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Abernathy Road and SR-12 East (LOS D)
 - I-80 between SR 12 East and Truck Scale (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Red Top Road and American Canyon Road (LOS D)
- EB I-80 (2020 No Build Condition): The EB direction will also experience a decrease in LOS in 2020 during the PM peak hour. Levels of service will decrease to LOS D at the following locations:
 - I-80 between SR-12 West and I-680
 - I-80 between I-680 and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road
 - I-80 between Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road and Truck Scales
 - I-80 between SR-12 East and Abernathy Road
 - I-80 between Abernathy Road and W Texas Street
 - I-80 between W Texas Street and Beck Avenue
 - I-80 between Beck Avenue and Travis Boulevard
 - I-80 between Travis Boulevard and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard

- I-80 between Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway /N. Texas Street and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen Road
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen Road and Alamo Drive
- I-80 between Alamo Drive and Davis Street
- I-80 between Davis Street and Peabody Road
- I-80 between Peabody Road and Monte Vista Avenue/Allison Drive/Nut Tree Parkway

Near-term (2020 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS will occur at the following locations during Saturday peak hour:

- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road
 - I-80 between lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen
 - I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen and Alamo Drive
 - I-80 between Alamo Drive and Davis Street
 - I-80 between Davis Street and Peabody Road
 - I-80 between Peabody Road and Monte Vista Avenue/Allison Drive/Nut Tree Parkway
- EB I-80 (2040 No Build Condition): Long-term (2040 No Build condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D or E) will occur at the following locations during weekday PM peak hours:
 - I-80 west of American Canyon Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between American Canyon Road and Red Top Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Route 680/SR 12 and Green Valley/Lopes Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Green Valley/Lopes Road and Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Suisun Valley Road/Pittman Road and Truck Scales (LOS D)
 - I-80 between SR-12 East and Abernathy Road (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Abernathy Drive and W Texas Street (LOS D)
 - I-80 between W Texas Street and Beck Avenue (LOS D)
 - I-80 between Beck Avenue and Travis Boulevard (LOS E)

- I-80 between Travis Boulevard and Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard (LOS D)
- I-80 between Air Base Parkway/Waterman Boulevard and Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road (LOS E)
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen (LOS E)
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen and Alamo Drive (LOS E)
- I-80 between Alamo Drive and Davis Street (LOS D)
- I-80 between Davis Street and Peabody Road (LOS E)
- I-80 between Peabody Road and Monte Vista Avenue/Allison Drive/Nut Tree Parkway (LOS D)
- I-80 between I-505/Orange Drive and Leisure Town Road (LOS D)

Long-term (2040 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D) will occur at the following location during Saturday peak hour:

- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road

Long-term (2040 No Build Condition) decreases in LOS (LOS D) will occur at the following locations during Sunday peak hour:

- I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway/N. Texas Street and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road
- I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen
- I-80 between Pena Adobe Road/Rivera Road/Cherry Glen and Alamo Drive

Public Transit Utilization: A number of public transit operators use the corridor (See Section 4B). By having to travel in the general purpose lanes of the East Segment, transit vehicles do not provide a significant travel time savings over single-occupant vehicles in this portion of the corridor. This reduces the incentive for commuters and other travelers to utilize transit options along the I-80 corridor.

This project will enhance transit operations along the I-80 corridor by providing approximately 18 miles of continuous express lane access to Transit Operators from Red Top Road near Fairfield to I-505 in Vacaville.

4B. Regional and System Planning

Identify Systems

I-80 has been identified by the State as part of the Interregional Road System, and is a major transcontinental interstate between the San Francisco Bay Area and the East Coast. I-80 serves as the single freeway connection between the San Francisco Bay Area and the Sacramento metropolitan region. It is vital to commuting, freight and recreational traffic and is one of the most congested freeway facilities in the region. The highway also provides connectivity to I-5 to the north via I-505.

State Planning

I-80 is part of the Interregional Road System and is classified as an Urban High Emphasis Route connecting the Bay Area with the Central Valley.

With the passage of the Highway Safety, Traffic Reduction, Air Quality and Port Security Bond Act, known as Proposition 1B, in November 2006, Caltrans implemented the Corridor System Management Plan (CSMP) for all corridors with projects funded by the Corridor Mobility Improvement Act (CMIA) Program. Within Solano County, two projects received CMIA and Trade Corridors Improvement Fund (TCIF) funding: (1) CMIA: HOV Lanes, Fairfield (Route 80/680/12 to Putah Creek) and (2) TCIF: WB I-80 to SR 12 (West) Connector and Green Valley Road Interchange Improvements.

In coordination with MTC and STA, Caltrans developed a CSMP for the I-80 East Corridor. The corridor limits extend from the Carquinez Bridge (Solano/Contra Costa County line) to the SR-113 North Junction. It is approximately 43 miles in length and intersects Interstates 780, 680, 505, and State Routes 29, 37, 12, and 113.

The CSMP also supports the Governor's Strategic Growth Plan (SGP), which calls for an infrastructure improvement program that includes a major transportation component (GoCalifornia).

The I-80 East CSMP was completed in October 2010 and presents a performance assessment of the corridor and recommended strategies and improvements. The project's limits, from Red Top Road to east of I-505, closely align with Segments D and E in the I-80 East CSMP. Two of the top three current congested locations and three of the four current bottlenecks identified in the CSMP's performance assessment of the corridor fall within the project limits.

I-80 East CSMP – Current Congested Locations within Project Limits

- PM EB I-80: I-680 to SR-12 East
- AM WB I-80: W. Texas Street to I-680

I-80 East CSMP – Current Bottleneck Locations within Project Limits

- WB I-80/Exit to SR-12 West
- EB I-80/I-680 on-ramp
- EB I-80/Between Travis Boulevard on-ramp and Air Base Parkway off-ramp

Consistent with the proposed scope of this project, the I-80 East CSMP recommended corridor management strategies to meet the goals of mobility, reliability and safety by extending the HOV Lanes from Air Base Parkway to I-505 which would encourage additional use of HOV lanes and relieve congestion in the general purpose lanes.

Regional Planning

The MTC 2009 Regional Transportation Plan, Transportation 2035, identified a Bay Area Express Lane Network to increase travel speed and reduce congestion on Bay Area Highways. The Plan identified I-80 as a priority corridor and a major gateway route. This project is an integral element of the Bay Area Express Lane Network.

Local Planning

The STA's Comprehensive Transportation Plan (CTP 2030) for Solano County envisions, directs, and prioritizes the transportation needs of Solano County through the year 2030. It incorporates various STA studies and plans into a 25-year planning document. The CTP 2030 was adopted by the STA Board of Directors on June 8, 2005. The goal for arterials, highways, and freeways is to develop a balanced transportation system that reduces congestion and improves access and travel choices through the enhancement of roads. One of the objectives in meeting that goal is to add HOV lanes through implementation of HOV lane projects on I-80 and I-680, as identified in the I-80/I-680/I-780 Major Investment & Corridor Study. The I-80/I-680/I-780 Major Investment & Corridor Study was adopted by the STA Board in July 2004 and includes the project to construct HOV lanes on I-80 in both directions between Air Base Parkway and I-505 in its long range improvement plan. In 2008, the STA Board authorized an update to CTP 2030, which will cover the 2009-2035 time period.

In February 2010, the STA Board adopted the Solano Highways Operations Study (SHOS). Previously called the I-80/I-680/I-780 Corridors Highway Operations Study & Implementation Plan, the study analyzes the performance and safety of Solano County's interstate highway corridors and recommends a variety of operations improvements as well as visual guidelines for landscape and hardscape treatments.

This study was developed through the Solano Highways Partnership (SoHIP), which includes staff from STA, MTC, the Sacramento Area Council of Governments, Caltrans Districts 3 and District 4, and the cities of Benicia, Dixon, Fairfield, Vacaville, and Vallejo. Similar to earlier plans, and the East I-80 CSMP, extending the HOV lanes from Air Base Parkway to I-505 is identified as a priority project in the SHOS.

The STA Board approved the Express Lanes Priority Project List in February 2009. The top two priority projects are to convert the existing HOV lanes from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway to express lanes, and to construct express lanes from Air Base Parkway to I-505 in each direction. These two projects are now combined into this project – the proposed I-80 Express Lanes Project from Red Top Road to I-505.

Transit Operator Planning

Fairfield and Suisun Transit, Rio Vista Delta Breeze, Vallejo Transit and Yolo Bus operate public bus systems within the project limits. In addition, Fairfield and Suisun Transit operates Solano Express regional routes, Americans with Disabilities Act paratransit service and a reduced fare taxi program. Bus routes utilizing the corridor within the project limits include:

- Fairfield and Suisun Transit Express Bus Routes 20, 30, 40, and 90
- Delta Breeze Routes 50 and 52
- Vallejo Transit Bus Route 85
- Yolo Bus Route 220

In addition, private transit services, such as recreational buses to the Lake Tahoe region and the University of California Intercampus Bus between Davis and Berkeley use the corridor.

4C. Traffic

Current and Forecasted Traffic

Truck Traffic Percentages: 2011 daily heavy vehicle volume survey was conducted by Caltrans. The truck traffic total percentages, ranging from 3.7 to 6.6 percent, are presented in Table 4C-1, with the highest percentage west of I-680 South Junction.

**Table 4C-1
2011 Truck Traffic Percentage**

PM	Location	AADT Total	Total Trucks	Total Percent
R11.976	West of SR 12 West Junction	112,000	6,272	5.6%
R11.976	East of SR 12 West Junction	144,000	7,488	5.2%

PM	Location	AADT Total	Total Trucks	Total Percent
12.839	West of I-680 Junction	144,000	9,446	6.6%
12.839	East of I-680 Junction	186,000	10,676	5.7%
15.815	West of SR 12 East Junction	200,000	9,220	4.6%
15.815	East of SR 12 East Junction	175,000	10,150	5.8%
20.925	West of N. Texas St.	160,000	5,872	3.7%
20.925	East of N. Texas St.	164,000	8,610	5.3%
28.36	West of I-505 North Junction	138,000	8,832	6.4%
28.36	East of I-505 North Junction	119,000	7,319	6.2%

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Existing Conditions Report, 2014 (original data from Caltrans' Traffic Data Branch.).

Passenger Occupancy: Weekday passenger occupancy data was obtained from Caltrans for I-80 freeway at EB Abernathy Road (PM 16.17) and WB Green Valley Road (PM 12.74) during the AM and PM peak periods. Percentage of vehicles by passenger occupancy across all lanes is presented in Table 4C-2 for weekday AM and PM peak hours.

**Table 4C-2
2011 Passenger Occupancy Data on All Lanes**

Direction	Peak Hour	SOV ¹	Motorcycles ²	2 Persons/ Vehicle	3 Persons/ Vehicle
Eastbound (Abernathy Road)	AM	90.1%	0.4%	9.0%	0.5%
	PM	81.0%	1.1%	16.6%	1.4%
Westbound (Green Valley Road)	AM	85.7%	0.3%	13.0%	1.0%
	PM	76.8%	0.5%	20.7%	2.0%

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Existing Conditions Report, 2014 (original data from Caltrans' Traffic Data Branch.)

Notes:

1. SOV = single-occupant vehicle (non- motorcycles)
2. ¹ = Single-occupant Hybrid vehicles are included in the SOV Total.
3. ² = Motorcycle percentages estimated based on field counts.

The detailed passenger count sheets indicated HOV eligible 2+ persons/vehicle percentages ranging from 9.5 to 22.7 percent, with the highest percentage occurring in the WB direction during the PM peak period.

HOV Utilization and Violation Rates: The estimated 2011 HOV utilization rates are based on the passenger occupancy counts during the AM and PM peak periods, and are presented in Table 4C-3. In the EB direction, the HOV utilization rate in the PM peak hour was higher than the rate in the AM peak hour. In the WB direction, the HOV

utilization rate was higher in the AM Peak hour when compared to the rate in the PM peak hour. The available capacity on I-80 in both directions ranged from 66 to 88 percent.

Table 4C-3
HOV Utilization and Available Capacity

Direction	Peak Hour	HOV Utilization	Available Capacity
Eastbound (Abernathy Road)	AM	12%	88%
	PM	34%	66%
Westbound (Green Valley Road)	AM	24%	76%
	PM	18%	82%

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Existing Conditions Report, 2014. (Original data from Caltrans' Traffic Data Branch.)

Note: Capacity of HOV lane was assumed to be 1,650 vehicles per hour per lane

Caltrans 2010 Bay Area HOV Lane Report listed the HOV violation rates along EB and WB I-80 for the existing HOV lanes from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway. In the EB direction, the HOV violation rate was 1.5 percent for the AM peak period and 1.1 percent for the PM peak period. In the WB direction, the rate was 2.9 percent for the AM peak period and 3.2 percent for the PM peak period.

Peak Hourly Volume: The existing and design year (2040) peak hourly volumes along EB and WB I-80 within the project limits are listed under Table 4C-4.

Table 4C-4
I-80 Existing and Design Year Peak Hourly Volumes

Location along Mainline (downstream of ramp)	Year	Peak Hourly Volumes	
		AM	PM
EASTBOUND			
American Canyon Rd on	Existing	3,199	4,851
	Design	5,083	7,744
Red Top Rd on	Existing	3,222	4,804
	Design	4,945	7,644
SR-12 West on	Existing	3,881	5,820
SR-12 West on (Future)	Design	5,140	8,248
I-680 on (Future)	Design	7,248	11,046
Green Valley Rd on	Existing	-	-
Lopes Rd on (Future)	Design	7,576	11,919
I-680 on	Existing	5,076	7,940
	Design	n/a	n/a

Location along Mainline (downstream of ramp)	Year	Peak Hourly Volumes	
		AM	PM
Suisun Valley Rd on	Existing	5,075	8,103
	Design	7,014	11,838
SR-12 East off	Existing	4,126	6,697
	Design	5,504	9,226
Abernathy Rd on	Existing	4,264	7,193
	Design	5,684	9,937
W. Texas St on	Existing	4,257	7,433
	Design	5,686	10,390
Travis Blvd on	Existing	4,278	7,320
	Design	5,661	10,003
Air Base Pkwy on	Existing	4,017	6,779
	Design	5,193	9,276
Manuel Campos Pkwy on	Existing	4,311	6,907
	Design	5,834	9,485
Cherry Glen Rd on	Existing	4,384	6,904
	Design	5,893	9,507
Rivera Rd on	Existing	4,407	6,933
	Design	5,902	9,629
Alamo Dr on	Existing	4,209	6,442
	Design	5,708	8,892
Davis St on	Existing	4,214	6,298
	Design	5,787	8,631
Peabody Rd on	Existing	4,400	6,190
	Design	5,962	8,460
Allison Dr on	Existing	4,502	5,276
	Design	5,863	7,596
I-505/Orange Dr on	Existing	3,787	4,706
	Design	4,888	6,199
Nut Tree Pkwy/Orange Dr on	Existing	3,951	5,087
	Design	5,180	6,931
Leisure Town Rd on	Existing	4,133	5,363
	Design	4,936	7,014
WESTBOUND			
Leisure Town Rd on	Existing	4012	4595
	Design	5266	6365

Location along Mainline (downstream of ramp)	Year	Peak Hourly Volumes	
		AM	PM
I-505 on	Existing	4759	5539
	Design	6708	7633
Allison Dr on	Existing	5251	5614
	Design	6827	7801
Mason St on	Existing	5557	5445
	Design	7326	7517
Davis St on	Existing	5604	5402
	Design	7717	7452
Alamo Dr on	Existing	6542	5542
	Design	8721	7736
Rivera Rd on	Existing	6527	5509
	Design	8770	7635
Cherry Glen Rd on	Existing	6657	5535
	Design	8835	7633
Manuel Campos Pkwy on	Existing	6630	5219
	Design	8879	7068
Air Base Pkwy on	Existing	7,402	5,712
	Design	9,655	7,696
Travis Blvd on	Existing	7,650	5,977
	Design	9,429	8,829
W. Texas St on	Existing	7,656	5,877
	Design	9,204	8,665
Abernathy Rd on	Existing	7,029	5,644
	Design	9,001	7,438
SR-12 East on	Existing	8,662	6,752
	Design	11,722	9,636
Suisun Valley Rd off	Existing	7,890	5,984
Suisun Valley Rd on (Future)	Design	11,915	9,495
I-680 on	Existing	5,855	4,543
	Design	n/a	n/a
Green Valley Rd on	Existing	6,417	5,170
	Design	n/a	n/a
SR-12 West/I-680 off (Future)	Design	5,899	5,981
Green Valley Rd on (Future)	Design	6,431	6,455
SR-12 West off	Existing	4,914	4,168

Location along Mainline (downstream of ramp)	Year	Peak Hourly Volumes	
		AM	PM
I-680 on (Future)	Design	6,723	6,642
Red Top Rd on	Existing	4,640	4,177
	Design	6,762	6,610
American Canyon Rd on	Existing	-	-
	Design	-	-

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Traffic Forecast Report, 2012.

Notes:

1. Future ramps from I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Project, Phase 1 Construction Package included.
2. ‘-’ = No data available
3. ‘n/a’ = Not applicable in 2040

It is estimated that the 2040 volumes will increase by 35 percent for both directions of I-80. In the EB direction, the PM peak volumes are higher than the AM peak volumes for both the existing and design year conditions. In the WB direction, the AM peak volumes are higher than the PM peak volumes for both the existing and design year conditions. In general, the peak volumes for the ramps in the EB and WB direction follow the same trend as the mainline peak volumes for both the existing and design year conditions.

It should be noted that all proposed seven construction packages for phase 1 of the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Project are expected to be completed by 2040. Construction packages 1 and 2 are expected to be completed by 2020 while the remaining construction packages (packages 3 through 7) are expected to be completed by 2040.

Congestion/Level of Service: There were no observed existing significant bottlenecks or traffic congestion during the AM and PM peak hours in both directions. Table 4C-5 presents the travel speed and LOS within the project for existing condition.

**Table 4C-5
Existing Freeway Performance**

Direction	Peak Hour	HOV Lanes		General Purpose Lanes	
		Speed (mph)	LOS	Speed (mph)	LOS
EB I-80	AM	67-73	B+	59-65	B
	PM	63-71	C+	48-64	D+
WB I-80	AM	64-67	A	52-65	D+
	PM	65-69	A	55-64	C+

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Existing Conditions Report, 2014

Note: LOS=Level of Service

‘+’ = ‘or better’

The posted speed limit within the project limits is 65 mph. The locations with vehicle speeds less than 55 mph are between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Rd and between SR-12 West and Red Top Road in the WB direction during the AM peak hour. In the EB direction, the area between SR-12 West and I-680 and between Abernathy Rd and W. Texas Street show vehicle speeds less than 55 mph during the PM peak hour.

The following freeway sections operate at LOS D under existing conditions:

AM Peak Hour

- WB I-80 between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road
- WB I-80 between Cherry Glen Road and Rivera Road
- WB I-80 between Pena Adobe Rd./Rivera Rd./Pleasant Valley and Lagoon Valley Rd./Cherry Glen Rd.
- WB I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Manuel Campos Parkway
- WB I-80 between SR-12 West and Red Top Road

PM Peak Hour

- EB I-80 between Air Base Parkway and Manuel Campos Parkway
- EB I-80 between Manuel Campos Parkway and Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road
- EB I-80 between Lagoon Valley Road/Cherry Glen Road and Rivera Road
- EB I-80 between Rivera Road and Alamo Drive
- EB I-80 between Alamo Drive and Davis Street
- EB I-80 between Davis Street and Peabody Road
- EB I-80 between Peabody Road and Allison Drive

There are nonstandard weave sections at the following locations:

- EB I-80 between SR-12 West and I-680/Green Valley Road
- EB I-80 between I-680/Green Valley Road and Suisun Valley Road
- EB I-80 between Abernathy Road and W. Texas Street (Auto Mall Parkway)
- EB I-80 between W. Texas Street (Beck Avenue) and Travis Boulevard
- EB I-80 between Alamo Drive and Davis Street
- WB I-80 between Nut Tree Road/I-505 and Monte Vista Avenue
- WB I-80 between Mason Street and Davis Street
- WB I-80 between Travis Boulevard and W. Texas Street (Oliver Road)
- WB I-80 between I-680 and SR-12 West – future condition after I-80/I-680/SR-12 West Interchange Project, Package 1 is completed

2040 build conditions were analyzed and presented in Table 4C-6.

**Table 4C-6
Design Year Freeway Performance**

Direction	Peak Hour	Express Lanes		General Purpose Lanes	
		Speed (mph)	LOS	Speed (mph)	LOS
EB I-80	AM	65-72	B+	58-64	C+
	PM	61-70	B+	50-61	D+
WB I-80	AM	61-69	C+	50-61	D+
	PM	61-68	C+	51-62	D+

Source: Parsons Brinckerhoff, Traffic Operations Analysis Report, 2014

Note: LOS=Level of Service

'+' = 'or better'

The proposed express lanes will improve the overall operations on I-80 mainline. Compared to the 2040 no build scenario, the conversion of the HOV lane to an express lane in the west segment will increase the number of vehicles using the express lane by up to 9%, thereby decreasing the congestion in the general purpose lanes. Also, the additional lane in the east segment of the project allows up to 35% of vehicles to use the new express lane, resulting in increased capacity and decreased congestion on the I-80 mainline. During AM peak hour, the locations in the WB direction with vehicle speeds less than 55 mph in the general purpose lanes are between Mason Street and Davis Street, between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road, between Travis Boulevard and W Texas Street/Rockville Road, and between Cordelia Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road. During the PM peak hour, the locations in the WB direction with vehicle speeds less than 55 mph in the general purpose lanes are between Mason Street and Davis Street, between Alamo Drive and Cherry Glen Road, between Travis Boulevard and W. Texas Street, and between Cordelia Truck Scale and Suisun Valley Road. In the EB direction, the areas are between Suisun Valley Road and Cordelia Truck Scale, between SR-12 and Abernathy Road, between Abernathy Road and W. Texas Street, between Alamo Drive and Davis Street, and between Davis Street and Peabody Road. The general purpose lanes on EB and WB I-80 predominantly operate at LOS D during peak periods except during the AM peak hour in the EB direction where all the segments operate at LOS C or better.

The existing nonstandard merging and weaving features on EB I-80 between Beck Avenue (W. Texas Street) on-ramp and Travis Boulevard off-ramp will be standardized by the proposed changes to EB I-80/Travis Boulevard off-ramp. The project will extend the auxiliary lane between Beck Avenue and Travis Boulevard, creating a longer weaving length, and separate the off-ramp for Travis Boulevard East and Travis Boulevard West. The traffic analysis for the 2040 design year also indicated that the I-80 WB Alamo Drive and I-80 EB Manuel Campos on-ramps volumes are not completely served even with the maximum ramp metering rate of 900 vehicles per hour per lane. This issue is not a result of express lane project implementation. Therefore,

the resolution for either location has not been identified at this time and will need to be addressed in a separate future project.

Transit: Multiple transit agencies operate within the project area. Agencies operating within the project area include Fairfield and Suisun Transit (FAST), the Rio Vista Delta Breeze, Vallejo Transit and Yolo Bus.

Collision Analysis

Traffic accident data between June 1, 2009 and May 31, 2012 were obtained from Caltrans' Traffic Accident Surveillance and Analysis Systems (TASAS) database for I-80 between Red Top Road and I-505. Table 4C-7 summarizes the freeway mainline and ramp accident rates.

**Table 4C-7
Freeway Mainline and Ramp Accident Rates**

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
Mainline							
R10.4 to 19.36	EB I-80 between Red Top Rd and Air Base Pkwy	0.001	0.25	0.73	0.003	0.25	0.82
R10.4 to 19.36	WB I-80 between Red Top Rd and Air Base Pkwy	0.002	0.19	0.60	0.003	0.25	0.82
19.2 to 30.2	EB I-80 between Air Base Pkwy and I-505	0.001	0.13	0.41	0.004	0.24	0.75
19.2 to 30.2	WB I-80 between Air Base Pkwy and I-505	0.002	0.16	0.54	0.004	0.24	0.75
Ramps							
R11.494	WB off to Red Top Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>1.72</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
R11.507	EB on from Red Top Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.22	0.63
R12.124	Route 12 WB, WB off	0.000	0.06	0.06	0.005	0.13	0.38
12.258	Route 12 EB, EB on	0.000	0.06	0.12	0.003	0.14	0.41

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
12.416	EB off to Green Valley Rd/680	0.000	<u>0.21</u>	<u>0.51</u>	0.002	0.08	0.25
12.56	Segment EB off to Green Valley Rd	0.000	1.30	2.87	0.003	0.35	1.01
12.561	Segment EB off to SB 680	0.000	<u>0.18</u>	0.35	0.005	0.13	0.38
12.601	WB on from Green Valley Rd	0.000	<u>0.54</u>	<u>0.97</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
12.92	Segment EB on from NB 680	0.000	<u>0.14</u>	<u>0.56</u>	0.003	0.11	0.32
12.921	Segment EB on from Green Valley Rd	0.000	0.16	0.33	0.003	0.24	0.72
12.981	WB on from NB 680	0.000	0.00	<u>1.24</u>	0.004	0.21	0.72
13.075	EB on from Green Valley Rd/680	0.000	<u>0.11</u>	<u>0.28</u>	0.001	0.06	0.18
13.14	WB off to SB 680	0.000	<u>0.32</u>	<u>0.81</u>	0.004	0.16	0.49
13.334	EB off to Suisun Valley Rd	0.000	<u>0.46</u>	0.77	0.003	0.35	1.01
13.576	WB off to Suisun Valley Rd	0.000	<u>0.18</u>	<u>0.61</u>	0.001	0.17	0.54
13.643	EB on from Suisun Valley Rd	0.000	0.00	0.21	0.002	0.22	0.63
14.163	EB off to Weigh Station	0.000	0.00	0.57	0.002	0.05	0.49
14.188	WB on from Weigh Station	0.000	0.00	0.21	0.002	0.06	0.61

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
14.397	EB on from Weigh Station	0.000	0.00	0.19	0.002	0.06	0.61
14.42	WB off to Weigh Station	0.000	0.00	0.31	0.002	0.05	0.49
15.45	WB on from Route 12 (Fairfield)	0.000	0.05	0.16	0.003	0.14	0.41
15.64	EB off to Route 12 (Fairfield)	0.000	0.06	0.17	0.005	0.13	0.38
15.98	EB off to Abernathy Rd	0.000	.00	0.00	0.003	0.35	1.01
16.02	WB on from Abernathy Rd	0.000	<u>1.24</u>	<u>1.24</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
16.29	EB on from Abernathy Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.22	0.63
16.34	WB off to Abernathy Rd	0.000	0.73	1.10	0.003	0.35	1.01
16.628	EB off to W. Texas St/Magellan Rd	0.000	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.76</u>	0.003	0.21	0.62
16.908	EB on from Magellan Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>1.56</u>	0.004	0.25	0.75
17.074	WB on from W. Texas St/Rockville Rd	0.000	0.18	0.36	0.002	0.22	0.63
17.527	EB on from Beck Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.18	0.57
17.571	WB off to Oliver Rd	0.000	<u>0.48</u>	<u>0.96</u>	0.001	0.17	0.54
17.804	EB off to Travis Blvd E/W	0.000	0.00	0.18	0.002	0.08	0.25
17.862	WB on from Travis Blvd EB	0.000	<u>0.24</u>	<u>0.24</u>	0.003	0.18	0.57

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
17.883	Segment EB off to Travis Blvd WB	0.000	0.00	1.16	0.003	0.30	1.06
17.884	Segment EB off to Travis Blvd EB	0.000	0.24	0.48	0.004	0.24	0.75
17.939	WB on from Travis Blvd WB	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.002	0.21	0.73
18.053	WB off to Travis Blvd E/W	0.000	<u>0.81</u>	<u>1.52</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
18.078	EB on from Travis Blvd E/W	0.000	<u>0.52</u>	<u>0.89</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
18.924	WB on from Air Base Pkwy	0.000	0.11	<u>0.96</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
19.027	EB off to Air Base Pkwy	0.000	0.39	0.67	0.003	0.35	1.01
19.141	WB off to EB Air Base Pkwy	0.000	0.00	0.42	0.003	0.30	1.06
19.284	EB on from Air Base Pkwy	0.000	0.23	0.59	0.002	0.22	0.63
19.330	WB off to WB Air Base Pkwy	0.000	<u>0.48</u>	0.48	0.004	0.24	0.75
20.795	EB off to N. Texas St	0.000	<u>0.62</u>	<u>1.08</u>	0.003	0.24	0.84
21.016	WB on from N. Texas St	0.000	0.20	0.40	0.003	0.24	0.72
21.026	EB on from N. Texas St	0.000	0.13	0.13	0.003	0.18	0.57
21.179	WB off to N. Texas St	0.000	<u>0.65</u>	<u>1.17</u>	0.001	0.17	0.54
R22.990	EB off to Cherry Glen Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>1.20</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
R23.055	WB on from Cherry Glen Rd	0.000	<u>1.10</u>	<u>2.20</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
23.240	EB on from Cherry Glen Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>0.91</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
23.291	WB off to Cherry Glen Rd	0.000	<u>3.38</u>	<u>6.76</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
23.821	WB on from Pleasants Valley Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>3.38</u>	0.002	0.22	0.63
23.838	EB off to Pleasants Valley Rd	0.000	<u>3.80</u>	<u>11.41</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
23.927	EB on from Pleasants Valley Rd	0.000	<u>1.57</u>	<u>1.57</u>	0.003	0.24	0.72
23.949	WB off to Pleasants Valley Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.33	1.00
24.657	WB off to Cherry Glen Rd	0.000	0.00	<u>2.94</u>	0.004	0.24	0.75
R25.117	WB on from Alamo Dr	0.000	0.08	0.32	0.003	0.18	0.57
R25.131	EB off to Alamo Dr	0.000	<u>0.16</u>	0.25	0.002	0.08	0.25
R25.225	Segment EB off to NB Alamo Dr	0.000	0.14	0.29	0.003	0.30	1.06
R25.226	Segment EB off to SB Alamo Dr	0.000	0.00	0.21	0.004	0.24	0.75
R25.246	WB off to Alamo Dr	0.000	0.27	0.82	0.003	0.30	1.06
R25.384	EB on from Alamo Dr	0.000	0.12	0.70	0.002	0.22	0.63
R25.771	EB off to Davis St	0.000	<u>0.18</u>	<u>1.48</u>	0.001	0.17	0.54
R25.828	WB on from Davis St	0.000	0.00	0.14	0.003	0.18	0.57
R25.864	EB on from Davis St	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.24	0.72
R25.926	WB off to Davis St	0.000	<u>0.57</u>	<u>1.14</u>	0.004	0.33	1.00
R26.256	EB off to Cliffside Dr	0.000	0.00	0.16	0.004	0.24	0.75

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
R26.272	WB on from Mason St	0.000	0.00	0.21	0.003	0.18	0.57
R26.360	EB on from Cliffside Dr	0.000	0.00	0.45	0.003	0.24	0.72
R26.393	WB off to Mason St	0.000	<u>0.41</u>	0.69	0.004	0.24	0.75
R26.937	EB off to Allison Dr	0.000	0.12	0.43	0.003	0.35	1.01
R27.120	EB on from SB Allison Dr	0.000	0.00	0.64	0.002	0.21	0.73
R27.300	WB on from Monte Vista Ave	0.000	<u>0.27</u>	0.37	0.001	0.13	0.46
R27.346	EB on from NB Allison Dr	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.18	0.57
R27.730	WB off to Monte Vista Ave/Coll	0.000	<u>0.41</u>	0.69	0.003	0.24	0.84
R28.002	EB off to Orange/NB 505	0.000	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.84</u>	0.002	0.08	0.25
R28.003	Segment EB off to Orange Dr	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.004	0.24	0.75
R28.004	Segment EB off to NB 505	0.000	0.00	0.05	0.004	0.16	0.49
R28.005	Segment NB 505 on from Orange Dr	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.11	0.32
R28.006	Segment NB 505 on from Orange Dr/E	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.06	0.18
R28.112	WB on from SB 505	0.000	0.07	0.14	0.003	0.11	0.32
R28.271	Segment EB on from E. Monte Vista Ave	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.18	0.57
R28.272	EB on from SB 505	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.14	0.41
R28.394	EB on from Orange Dr	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.13	0.46

PM	Location	Accident Rate			Statewide Accident Rate		
		Fat	F+I	Tot	Fat	F+I	Tot
R28.554	WB off to NB 505	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.005	0.13	0.38
29.653	EB off to Leisure Town Rd	0.000	0.19	<u>1.30</u>	0.003	0.35	1.01
29.850	EB on from Leisure Town Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.24	0.72
29.867	WB on from Leisure Town Rd	0.000	0.00	0.00	0.003	0.24	0.72
30.010	WB off to Leisure Town Rd	0.000	0.00	0.74	0.003	0.35	1.01

Source: Caltrans TASAS (June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2012)

Notes:

1. **Bold underlined numbers** reflect higher-than-average accident rates
2. Fat = Fatal, F+I = Fatal + Injury, Tot = Total
3. Accident Rate (Accs/MVM)
Accs = Accidents
MVM = Million Vehicle Miles

West Segment: The existing HOV lanes between Red Top Road and Air Base Parkway opened to traffic on October 1, 2009. The traffic data between June 1, 2009 and May 31, 2012 is used since this data represented current conditions. Table 4C-7 above indicates that I-80 HOV accident rates are lower than statewide averages.

I-80 Eastbound – West Segment

There were a total of 599 reported accidents on this eastbound mainline segment on I-80 in Solano County from PM R10.400 to PM 19.360 during the 3-year period from June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2012.

The actual fatal accident rate (.001) is lower than the statewide average fatal rate (.003). The actual fatal plus injury rate (0.25) is equal to the statewide average fatal plus injury rate (0.25). The actual total accident rate (0.73) is lower than the statewide average total accident rate (0.82).

61 accidents (10.2%) occurred on wet pavement. 141 accidents (23.5%) occurred in dark lighting conditions. 39 accidents (6.5%) occurred during the morning (AM) peak hours from 5 am to 9 am. 313 accidents (52.3%) occurred during the afternoon (PM) peak hours from 3pm to 7pm. 477 accidents (79.7%) occurred during weekdays (Monday through Friday).

The types of collisions are as follows:

- 4 (0.7%) -head on
- 109 (18.2%) – sideswipe
- 348 (58.1 %) -rear end
- 8 (1.3%) -broadside
- 111 (18.5%) -hit object (the most frequent objects hit were the median barrier or vehicle)
- 15 (2.5%) -overturn
- 1 (0.2%) -other
- 3 (0.5%) -not stated

The most frequent type of collision is rear end collision, which totaled 348 (58.1%). This type of collision is indicative of congested traffic conditions.

The primary collision factors are as follows:

- 26 (4.3%) -influence alcohol
- 15 (2.5%) -follow too close
- 1 (0.2%) - failure to yield
- 92 (15.4%) -improper turn
- 331 (55.3%) -speeding
- 107 (17.9%) -other violations
- 2 (0.3%) -improper driving
- 19 (3.2%) -other than driver
- 4 (0.7%) -unknown
- 2 (0.3%) -not stated

The majority of collisions occurred in the interior lanes followed by collisions occurring in the left and right lane, respectively.

I-80 Westbound – West Segment

There were a total of 490 reported accidents on this westbound mainline segment on I-80 in Solano County from PM R10.400 to PM 19.360 during the 3-year period from June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2012.

The actual fatal accident rate (.002) is lower than the statewide average fatal rate (.003). The actual fatal plus injury rate (0.19) is lower than the statewide average fatal plus injury rate (0.25). The actual total accident rate (0.60) is lower than the statewide average total accident rate (0.82).

87 accidents (17.8%) occurred on wet pavement. 135 accidents (27.5%) occurred in dark lighting conditions. 195 accidents (39.9%) occurred during the morning (AM) peak hours from 5am to 9am. 73 accidents (14.9%) occurred during the

afternoon (PM) peak hours from 3pm to 7pm. 379 accidents (77.4%) occurred during weekdays (Monday through Friday).

The types of collisions are as follows:

- 112 (22.9%) -sideswipe
- 205 (41.8%) -rear end
- 12 (2.4%) -broadside
- 138 (28.2%) -hit object (the most frequent objects hit were the median barrier or vehicle)
- 18 (3.7%) -overturn
- 1 (0.2%) -auto/pedestrian
- 3 (0.6%) -other
- 1 (0.2%) -not stated

The most frequent type of collision is rear end collision, which totaled 205 (41.8%). This type of collision is indicative of congested traffic conditions.

The primary collision factors are as follows:

- 13 (2.7%) -influence alcohol
- 12 (2.4%) -follow too close
- 84 (17.1%) -improper turn
- 202 (41.2%) -speeding
- 141 (28.8%) -other violations
- 2 (0.4%) -improper driving
- 34 (6.9%) -other than driver
- 1 (0.2%) -unknown
- 1 (0.2%) -not stated

The majority of collisions occurred in the interior lanes followed by collisions occurring in the right and left lane, respectively.

East Segment: Table 4C-7 above indicates that I-80 between Air Base Parkway and I-505 experienced accident rates lower than the statewide averages for similar facilities.

I-80 Eastbound – East Segment

There were a total of 368 reported accidents on this eastbound mainline segment on I-80 in Solano County from PM 19.200 to PM 30.200 during the 3-year period from June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2012.

The actual fatal accident rate (.001) is lower than the statewide average fatal rate (.004). The actual fatal plus injury rate (0.13) is lower than the statewide average

fatal plus injury rate (0.24). The actual total accident rate (0.41) is lower than the statewide average total accident rate (0.75).

36 accidents (9.8%) occurred on wet pavement. 98 accidents (26.6%) occurred in dark lighting conditions. 49 accidents (13.3%) occurred during the morning (AM) peak hours from 5am to 9am. 131 accidents (35.6%) occurred during the afternoon (PM) peak hours from 3pm to 7pm. 268 accidents (72.9%) occurred during weekdays (Monday through Friday).

The types of collisions are as follows:

- 2 (0.5%) – head on
- 92 (25%) – sideswipe
- 144 (39.1%) – rear end
- 7 (1.9%) – broadside
- 103 (28%) – hit object (the most frequent objects hit were the median barrier or vehicle)
- 17 (4.6%) – overturn
- 3 (0.8%) – other

The most frequent type of collision is rear end collision, which totaled 144 (39.1%). This type of collision is indicative of congested traffic conditions.

The primary collision factors are as follows:

- 17 (4.6%) – influence alcohol
- 9 (2.4%) – follow too close
- 1 (0.3%) – failure to yield
- 90 (24.5%) – improper turn
- 148 (40.2%) – speeding
- 85 (23.1%) – other violations
- 14 (3.8%) – other than driver
- 3 (0.8%) – unknown
- 1 (0.3%) – not stated

The majority of collisions occurred in the interior lanes followed by collisions occurring in the right and left lane, respectively.

I-80 Westbound – East Segment

There were a total of 485 reported accidents on this westbound mainline segment on I-80 in Solano County from PM 19.200 to PM 30.200 during the 3-year period from June 1, 2009 to May 31, 2012.

The actual fatal accident rate (.002) is lower than the statewide average fatal rate (.004). The actual fatal plus injury rate (0.16) is lower than the statewide average fatal plus injury rate (0.24). The actual total accident rate (0.54) is lower than the statewide average total accident rate (0.75).

51 accidents (10.5%) occurred on wet pavement. 142 accidents (29.2%) occurred in dark lighting conditions. 113 accidents (23.2%) occurred during the morning (AM) peak hours from 5am to 9am. 148 accidents (30.6%) occurred during the afternoon (PM) peak hours from 3pm to 7pm. 324 accidents (66.7%) occurred weekday (Monday through Friday).

The types of collisions are as follows:

- 114 (23.5%) - sideswipe
- 174 (35.9%) – rear end
- 12 (2.5%) – broadside
- 156 (32.2%) – hit object (the most frequent objects hit were the median barrier or vehicle)
- 23 (4.7%) – overturn
- 2 (0.4%) – auto/pedestrian
- 4 (0.8%) – other

The most frequent type of collision is rear end collision, which totaled 174 (35.9%). This type of collision is indicative of congested traffic conditions.

The primary collision factors are as follows:

- 26 (5.4%) – influence alcohol
- 17 (3.5%) – follow too close
- 1 (0.2%) – failure to yield
- 124 (25.6%) – improper turn
- 169 (34.8%) – speeding
- 113 (23.3%) – other violations
- 2 (0.4%) – improper driving
- 28 (5.8%) – other than driver
- 5 (1%) – unknown

The majority of collisions occurred in the interior lanes followed by collisions occurring in the left and right lane, respectively.

Caltrans District 4 Office of Traffic Safety for Solano County reviewed and approved a Traffic Safety Analysis Report (TSAR) dated November 2014. The TSAR was prepared by a registered professional engineer and includes a collision analysis and recommended mitigation strategies that have been incorporated into this project. Mitigation strategies include providing additional highway lighting and refreshing pavement delineation.

5. ALTERNATIVES

5A. Viable Alternatives

No Build Alternative

The No-Build Alternative includes all currently planned and programmed projects in the project area as described in the 2035 Transportation Plan. It assumes that the proposed project modifications, in its entirety, will not be built. The existing HOV lanes along I-80 from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway will remain as they currently exist and no widening of the I-80 mainline east of Air Base Parkway will occur. This alternative provides a basis of comparison with the Build Alternative in the future analysis year.

Build Alternative (Preferred Alternative)

Proposed Engineering Features

The Build Alternative will construct approximately 18 miles of express lanes on EB and WB I-80 from west of Red Top Road to east of I-505. The West Segment will convert 8.1 miles of HOV lanes along I-80 from the Red Top Road Interchange to east of Air Base Parkway Interchange. The East Segment will construct 9.4 miles of express lanes along I-80 from east of the Air Base Parkway Interchange through the I-80/I-505 Interchange. The detailed engineering features, as depicted in the attached plans for the West Segment (**Attachment C**) and East Segment (**Attachment D**), are as follows:

Access and Lane Configuration: The access configuration will be continuous access. The express lanes will be contiguous/non-barrier separated from the general purpose lanes and will have no intermediate ingress and egress locations. The express lane width will be 12 feet wide.

Pavement Delineation: The express lanes will be designated using a dash stripe pavement marking. The diamond markings on existing HOV lanes will be permanently removed and replaced with an ‘EXPRS LANE’ pavement marking to designate the lanes as express lanes. The I-80 Express Lanes Project proposes a continuous access lane for the entire length of the express lane.

It is anticipated that construction of the proposed project features will not result in permanent scarring of the existing pavement. The East Segment proposes an HMA overlay of the entire travel way and new pavement delineation along the segment limits.

As recommended in the Traffic Safety Analysis Report, enhanced traffic striping with high visibility glass bead thermoplastic will be placed at the following locations:

- Express lane striping: Detail 25 (left edge of traveled way) and Detail 42 Mod (8" dashed line with Type A and Type G Reflective Markers) (right lane line of the express lane);
- All lane line striping in both directions from PM 19.2 and from PM 29.3 (limits of East Segment express lane pavement section overlay and delineation);
- All other striping that requires replacement due to project construction.

In addition to the high visibility glass bead thermoplastic, median concrete barrier reflective markers will be placed at 48-foot spacing along the project limits for enhanced visibility.

It is also recommended that rumble strips be installed in both the eastbound and westbound direction along the inside and outside shoulders where shoulder width is non-standard and at least 4 feet wide. Final locations and length of rumble strips will be determined during PS&E stage. The project, given the addition of the recommended safety features is not expected to have an increase in the crash rates or severity for this corridor.

Enforcement: From an express lane perspective, there are two main types of enforcement: (1) toll payment enforcement, and (2) HOV occupancy enforcement. BAIFA will perform toll payment enforcement as documented in the ‘Operating Scenarios’ and ‘Toll Collection’ sections of this document. HOV occupancy enforcement will be performed by the California Highway Patrol as described under the ‘California Highway Patrol Observation and Median Enforcement Areas’ section of this document.

Electronic Tolling Equipment: Following are information relating to the zones, tolling equipment types, tolling equipment layout and post/pole types used:

Zones and Tolling Equipment: There will be four proposed tolling zones, two within each segment. Each toll zone will include equipment related to toll collection, enforcement for violations, traffic monitoring, and communication with the toll system integrator’s Hosts, where the toll system is controlled and data is processed. Typical equipment includes toll readers, vehicle sensors, enforcement beacons, cameras, vehicle detectors, and related equipment to monitor congestion in the express lane.

Tolling Equipment Layout: The first Variable Toll Message Sign (VTMS) will be installed approximately 0.5 to 1- mile before the start of the express lane. Subsequent VTMS will have an approximate spacing of 1 to 2 miles. VTMS will typically be placed

downstream of on-ramps with large traffic volumes so that the drivers have an opportunity to see the toll rate before choosing to enter the express lane and their vehicle is detected and identified by the toll system at a Read Point. The first Read Point will be located within 1000 feet after the express lane begins. Subsequent Read Points will be placed downstream of their respective VTMS. Multiple Read Points may be installed and paired with a single VTMS. The distance between a VTMS and its last Read Point pairing will be no more than 1 to 1.5 miles. The factors which will affect the placement of VTMS and Read Points beyond toll system requirements include: spacing between interchanges, visibility of signs, spacing with existing overhead signs, conflicts with existing facilities, and environmental impacts.

Pole/Post Types: The tolling equipment will be mounted or attached to an overhead sign structure or overhead structure. Some cameras will be median mounted on standard round steel poles 10 to 15 feet tall or 40-foot tall, depending on the specific purpose of the cameras.

Signage: Following are information relating to the sign types and post/pole types used:

Sign Types: The overhead sign types will either be static or variable. The static signs will display the operating rules (i.e., hours of operations, occupancy requirements, required payment method) at the beginning of the express lane (at 1 mile, 0.5-mile and entrance) and at the end of the express lane (at 0.5-mile and termination of the express lane). Where feasible, the tolling equipment will be mounted to the signs displaying express lane regulatory information. The variable signs will display the toll pricing for the current zone as well as the toll pricing to a popular destination at the end of a toll segment. The price will change depending on congestion in the general purpose lanes and available capacity in the express lanes. The panel size will vary depending on the sign type.

In addition, barrier-mounted signs will be installed in the freeway median to provide HOV occupancy requirements, hours of operations and toll tag requirements.

Pole/Post Types: The signs will be mounted on a single post. Some of the electronic tolling equipment will be mounted to the signs. Where feasible, the standard Caltrans overhead sign foundation will be used.

Ancillary Project Components: The following ancillary components will be used:

Electrical Power, Communication, and Lighting: The variable signs and tolling equipment will be connected to electrical power and communication sources that will be independent of Caltrans systems. Some static signs will require electrical power for lighting. The conduits for electrical power and communication fiber will be within the State right of way and will require trenching and/or horizontal directional drilling.

Temporary construction access to power and communication sources outside State right of way may be needed. An agreement is in the process between Caltrans and BAIFA to stipulate maintenance responsibilities.

As recommended in the Traffic Safety Analysis Report, electroliers for overhead lighting will be placed in the following locations in both the EB and WB directions:

- For 1,000 feet prior to the entrance and 1,000 feet beyond the termination of the express lane;
- For 1,000 feet prior to and 1,000 feet following a pricing zone change;
- Mounted above proposed VTMS;
- At proposed CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas where the proposed left shoulder width is approximately 3 feet (2 electroliers in each direction of travel at each proposed CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas).

Barriers and Maintenance Vehicle Pullouts: It is planned, where feasible, to place fixed objects (electronic tolling equipment/cabinet and ancillary components) behind existing median barrier. If this cannot be accomplished, then a Caltrans standard barrier (concrete or midwest guardrail system) will be installed if such fixed objects will be within the clear recovery zone. Maintenance vehicle pullouts (MVP) to support maintenance personnel will also be installed.

Headlight glare was considered for both the East Segment and West Segment where the median width is 20 feet or less.

West Segment: The following locations within the West Segment have existing median widths 20 feet or less:

- Station “M” 197+00 to Station “M” 261+15 (median width varies from 6’ to 20’)
- Station “M” 288+00 to Station “M” 307+00 (median width varies from 14’ to 20’)
- Station “M” 335+00 to Station “M” 574+00 (median width varies from 11’ to 20’)

In these areas typically, a type 60C concrete median barrier separates the eastbound and westbound lanes. Because the project does not propose reducing existing median widths in the West Segment no mitigation is proposed for headlight glare on the West Segment.

East Segment: The highway widening to accommodate the express lane is proposed in the median and will reduce the existing median to less than 20 feet in many areas. The project proposes to install Type 60G concrete median barrier where the project reduces the median width to less than 20 feet in order to reduce headlight glare, except in areas where the EB and WB lanes are at different grades and headlight glare would not be an impact.

System Integration: The installation of the equipment serving the toll collection systems including the electrical and communication systems (wires, service cabinets and controller cabinets) will be performed by a combination of a Toll System Integrator, PG&E, and a Backhaul Communications Contractor associated under separate contracts with BAIFA. The work will be coordinated with the civil infrastructure work which will include the installation of the overhead sign structure. Additional information relating to system integration and the implementation, maintenance and operation of the express lane toll system is described under Express Lanes Operating Concepts. This information will be refined by BAIFA’s Toll System Integrator.

Other Project Components

Structure Widening: Structures will not require modification for the West Segment; however, the following four structures within the East Segment will require modification:

1. Davis St Undercrossing, Bridge No. 23-0023L & R, PM R26.00 – The widening will occur in the median of I-80. The widths of the inside widening will be 17 feet-4 inches.
2. Mason St Undercrossing, Bridge No. 23-0051L & R, PM R26.46 – The widening will occur in the median of I-80. The widths of inside widening will be 17 feet-4 inches.
3. Ulatis Creek Bridge, Bridge No. 23-0052L & R, PM R26.61 - The widening will occur in the median of I-80. The widths of the inside widening will be 17 feet-4 inches.
4. Horse Creek Bridge, Bridge No. 23-0011L, PM R28.57 - The widening will occur in the westbound direction of I-80. The width of the right side widening varies from 15 feet-3 inches to 16 feet-6 inches.

The Advance Planning Study drawings for these four structures are included in the East Segment Plans (**Attachment D**).

Interim Features

Interim features are not proposed for the Build Alternative.

Express Lanes Operating Concept

The project will align with BAIFA’s Concept of Operations, Business Requirements and System Requirements.

Operating Scenarios: There are different ways that express lanes can verify only toll-paying and toll-free vehicles use the lanes. Several scenarios were considered for MTC Express Lanes. For toll-paying vehicles, standard FasTrak® transponder, switchable FasTrak® transponder and pay-by-plate account were evaluated. For toll-free vehicles, standard FasTrak® transponder with carpool registration, switchable FasTrak® transponder, pay-by-plate account with carpool registration, and no transponder or account requirement were evaluated.

From a toll operations perspective, the preferred approach is for all vehicles traveling in the express lanes during operational hours to carry a FasTrak® toll tag and to require eligible toll-free vehicles to declare their eligibility status using a “switchable” toll tag. This concept allows the toll system to automatically distinguish between toll-paying and toll-free vehicles and for cameras with Automatic License Plate Recognition (ALPR) technology to capture license plate images of any vehicle not carrying a toll tag for automatic toll and violation processing subject to BAIFA’s toll policies.

Toll Collection: Consistent with BAIFA’s most recent toll collection strategy and planned Concept of Operations update, tolls will be automatically collected from registered motorists using FasTrak® transponders which are not declared as a qualifying carpool or other toll-free eligible vehicle. All vehicles in the express lane will have FasTrak® toll tags, and toll-free vehicles will have switchable toll tags toggled to the proper setting. If the toll system does not read a toll tag, cameras will capture the license plate image and a violation will be issued if the license plate is not registered to a FasTrak® account. If the license plate is registered to a FasTrak® account, the cost of the express lane trip will be charged to the FasTrak® account.

Vehicle Eligibility for Toll-Free Express Lane Use: Per statutes (Streets and Highway Code, Section 149), HOVs are allowed to use express lanes free of charge. The existing HOV lanes within the West Segment limits operate with a two-or-more (2+) person per vehicle occupancy. Other vehicles permitted by statute include motorcycles, vehicles that meet specified emission standards with a Department of Motor Vehicles issued decal, and emergency and other exempted vehicles. Single occupancy vehicles will be allowed to use the express lanes during operational hours for a price.

Hours of Operation: Bay Area HOV lanes currently operate during the AM and PM peak periods and serve as general purpose lanes during all other times. The existing HOV lanes within the West Segment currently operate Monday to Friday between 5 to 10 AM and 3 to 7 PM. Upon project completion, it is expected that express lane hours of operation will be the same period as the existing HOV lane hours of operation. In the future, the hours of operation may be changed as necessary to provide satisfactory level of service.

Enforcement: The information relating to enforcement is described under the California Highway Patrol Observation and Median Enforcement Areas Section.

Pricing: Variable pricing will serve as the principal mechanism for regulating access to MTC Express Lanes for vehicles that do not meet toll-free eligibility requirements. The primary goal of pricing will be to ensure efficient operations and to meet state and federal performance requirements. Federal requirements mandate maintaining a minimum speed of 45 mph in the express lanes 90% of the time over a consecutive 180-day period. State requirements mandate maintaining Level of Service C in the express lanes, except when subject to a written agreement between Caltrans and the administering agency that is based on operating conditions of the express lanes, Level of Service D is permitted on the express lanes. The price will adjust depending on the existing congestion and available capacity in the express lanes. Variable toll message signs (VTMS) will communicate to drivers the toll to travel in the current zone as well as the toll to a popular destination at the end of a segment. Drivers will be charged the full zone price no matter how long they remain in the zone. At the time a driver’s toll tag is read in the express lane, the price of the zone is locked in. When necessary to meet federally mandated performance requirements, the sign message will restrict express lanes to ‘HOV ONLY’ use.

Nonstandard Design Features

The Build Alternative identified the following nonstandard design features.

Traffic Safety Exception: Exceptions to the Traffic Safety System Standards will be required for the Build Alternative. A draft exception of the Traffic Safety System Standards has been prepared and will be approved by Headquarter Operations Liaison during PS&E.

West Segment Exceptions to Traffic Safety System Standards

No.	Location	EXISTING	STANDARD
Traffic Manual Section 7-03.2 - Guardrail Types (Existing Concrete Barrier Placement with Respect to Edge of Travel Way)			
1	EB: M 72+52 to 89+97	more than 17 feet and less than 30 feet from the	17’ or less
	EB: M 115+01 to 123+10		
	EB: M 322+88 to 333+32		

No.	Location	EXISTING	STANDARD
1	WB: M 90+35 to 129+01	I-80 inside edge of travel way	17' or less
	WB: M 151+99 to 153+98		
Traffic Manual Section 7-04.5 – Criteria for Choice of Type (Existing Double Thrie Beam Barriers Placement with Respect to Edge of Travel Way)			
2	EB/WB: M 298+19 to 299+94	less than 17 feet from I-80 inside edge of travel way	17' or more
	EB/WB: M 301+55 to 303+60		
3	EB/WB: M 410+78 to 416+02	less than 17 feet from I-80 inside edge of travel way	17' or more

Mandatory Design Exceptions: Exceptions to Mandatory Design Standards are required for the Build Alternative. The proposed improvements for the West Segment (from west of Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway) will consist of the installation of overhead express lane signs and electronic tolling equipment and reconfiguration of existing CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas along the median in order to convert the existing HOV lanes to express lanes. The East Segment will construct 9.4 miles of express lanes along I-80 from east of the Air Base Parkway Interchange through the I-80/I-505 Interchange. Mitigation for nonstandard inside shoulder will be perused in the PS&E phase as outlined in the Approved Fact Sheet dated June 30, 2015. Proposed and Existing Mandatory Design Exceptions for the West and East Segment are summarized below.

West Segment Exceptions to Mandatory Standards

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
HDM Index 201.1 - Stopping Sight Distance Standards					
M1	M1-01	EB: inside lane between west of Ledgewood Creek (M 412+23) and east of W. Texas Street Undercrossing (M 428+73) along the 2,500 foot curve	SSD=511 feet (V=55 mph)	*SSD=511 feet (V=55 mph)	750 feet (V=70 mph)

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M1	M1-02	EB: Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 459+00 to 467+80.99)	SSD=255 feet (V=50 mph)	*SSD=255 feet (V=50 mph)	430 feet (V=50 mph)
HDM Index 208.1- Bridge Width					
M2	M2-01	WB: Dan Wilson Creek Bridge (M 253+00)	3 ft (Approach Shoulder)	*3 ft (Approach Shoulder)	4 ft
	M2-02	EB: Dan Wilson Creek Bridge (M 253+00)	2 ft (Approach Shoulder)	*2 ft (Approach Shoulder)	4 ft
	M2-03	WB: Suisun Creek Bridge (M 286+00)	3ft (Approach Shoulder)	*3ft (Approach Shoulder)	4 ft
HDM Index 301.1 – Lane Width					
M3	M3-01	EB: between Red Top Road UC and Cordelia Eastbound Truck Scale off-ramp (M 123+00 to M 267+00)	Lane #1: 11.8 feet #2 - #4: 10.8 feet #5 11.8 feet #6 11.8 feet	*Lane #1: 11.8 feet #2 - #4: 10.8 feet #5 11.8 feet #6 11.8 feet	12 ft
	M3-02	WB: between SR-12 East Connector and Green Valley Rd OC (M 327+00 to M 192+00)	#1: 11.8 feet #2 - #4: 10.8 feet #5: 11.8 feet #6: 11.8 feet	*#1: 11.8 feet #2 - #4: 10.8 feet #5: 11.8 feet #6: 11.8 feet	12 ft
	M3-03	WB: adjacent to SR-12 East Connector (M 359+50 to M 327+00)	#1 - #4: 11 feet	*#1 - #4: 11 feet	12 ft
	M3-04	EB/WB: under Abernathy Rd OC (M 369+80 to M 373+00)	#2 and #3: 11 feet	*#2 and #3: 11 feet	12 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M3	M3-05	EB/ WB between west of LedgeWood Creek (M 394+70) and east of W. Texas St UC (M 428+73)	#2 and #3: 11 feet	*#2 and #3: 11 feet	12 ft
	M3-06	EB: under Travis Blvd OC, (M 462+00 to M 466+00)	#2 and #3: 11 feet	*#2 and #3: 11 feet	12 ft
	M3-07	EB/WB: under Air Base Pkwy OC (M 527+50 to M 531+50)	#2 and #3: 11 feet #4: 11.5 feet	*#2 and #3: 11 feet #4: 11.5 feet	12 ft
HDM Index 302. 1- Shoulder Width					
M4	M4-01	EB: under Cordelia Underpass (M 133+25 to M 150+60)	6.5 to 9.8 feet (Right Paved Shoulder)	*6.5 to 9.8 feet	10 ft
	M4-02	EB/WB: adjacent to the center columns of the Cordelia Underpass, SR-12 West Overcrossing (M 144+00 to M 150+00)	2 ft to 9ft	*2 ft to 9ft	10 ft
	M4-03	EB: adjacent to the CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area west of SR-12 West (M 157+50 to M 159+30) VTMS Reader (EB: M 157+95)	10 ft 9.5 ft	8.5 ft to 10 ft 8.6 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M4	M4-04	WB: under I-680 Connector (M 196+00 to M 197+00)	3.8 feet (Right Paved Shoulder)	*3.8 feet	10 ft
	M4-05	EB: between west of Green Valley Road OC and Cordelia Eastbound Truck Scale off-ramp (M 177+00 to M 267+00) Toll Reader (M 218+00) VTMS (M 229+50) Toll Reader (M 251+20) VTMS (M 256+50)	2 ft to 9.8 ft 3 ft 4 ft 2.3 ft 1.7 ft	2 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below) 2 ft 2.5 ft 1.3 ft 0.85 ft	10 ft
	M4-06	VTMS (EB: M 279+50)	10 ft	6.7 ft	10 ft
	M4-07	VTMS (EB: M 295+35)	10.2 ft	4.8 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M4	M4-08	WB: between Green Valley Rd OC and east of Air Base Pkwy OC (M 192+00 to M 575+500) Toll Reader (M 218+00) VTMS (M 229+50) Toll Reader (M 251+20) VTMS (M 256+50)	2 ft to 9.8 ft 3 ft 4 ft 3.0 ft 3.0 ft	2 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below) 2 ft 2.5 ft 2.0 ft 0.85 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M4	M4-08	Toll Reader (M 279+50)	3.1ft	3.1 ft	10 ft
		VTMS (M 295+35)	2.4 ft	2.4 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 322+45)	3 ft	4.9 ft	
		VTMS (M 357+00)	5.5 ft	3.3 ft	
		VTMS (M 358+60)	4.9 ft	3.1 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 407+30)	7.1 ft	4.7ft	
		VTMS (M 441+25)	3 ft	2.8 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 474+40)	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 477+00)	3.5 ft	4.4 ft	
		VTMS (M 496+00)	3.1 ft	2.9 ft	
		VTMS (M 510+70)	3.4 ft	3.3 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 519+80)	3.1 ft	3.4 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 542+25)	4 ft	2.8 ft	
		VTMS (M 542+35)	4 ft	2.8 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 564+00)	3.1 ft	2.8 ft	
M4	M4-09	EB: between Cordelia Eastbound Truck Scale on-ramp and SR-12 East Connector (M 300+00 to M 324+00)	4.9 ft to 9.8 ft	4.9 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below)	10 ft
		Toll Reader (M 320+95)	21 ft	4.9 ft	
		VTMS (M 357+00)	4.7 ft	2.5 ft	

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M4	M4-10	EB: between east of SR-12 East Connector and east of Air Base Pkwy OC (M 348+00 to M 575+50) VTMS (M 358+60) Toll Reader (M 407+30) VTMS (M 441+25) Toll Reader (M 474+40) Toll Reader (M 477+00) VTMS (M 496+00) VTMS (M 510+70) Toll Reader (M 519+80) Toll Reader (M 542+25) Toll Reader (M 542+35) OH sign (M 564+00)	2 ft to 9.8 ft 4.3 ft 2.2 ft 3.2 ft 3.2 ft 2.9 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.1 ft 3.2 ft 3.2 ft 3.3 ft	2 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below) 2.5 ft 4.2 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.8 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.5 ft 3.1 ft 3.1 ft 3.3 ft	10 ft
	M4-11	EB: adjacent to the two existing overhead sign structures within the Cordelia EB Truck Scale facility	4 ft-4 in (M 271+50) and 5 ft (M 301+10)	*4 ft-4 in (M 271+50) and 5 ft (M 301+10)	10 ft
	M4-12	EB/WB: adjacent to the center columns of the SR-12 East overcrossing (M 353+00)	1.5 ft	*1.5 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M4	M4-13	EB: between Air Base Pkwy OC to Manual Campos Pkwy OC (M 597+00+00 to M 612+00)	7 ft	*7 ft	10 ft
	M4-14	WB: between Air Base Pkwy OC to Manual Campos Pkwy OC (M 597+00+00 to M 612+00)	9.8 ft	*9.8 ft	10 ft
HDM Index 305.1 - Median Width					
M5	M5-01	Between Green Valley Road and east of Air Base Parkway Overcrossing (M 192+00 to M 575+00)	6 ft to 21.6 ft	*6 ft to 21.6 ft	22 ft
HDM Index 309.1 - Horizontal Clearance					
M6	M6-01	EB: under Cordelia Underpass (M 133+25 to M 150+60)	6.5 to 9.8 feet (Right Paved Shoulder)	*6.5 to 9.8 feet	10 ft
	M6-02	EB/WB: adjacent to the center columns of the Cordelia Underpass, SR-12 West Overcrossing (M 144+00 to M 150+00)	2 ft to 9ft	*2 ft to 9ft	10 ft
	M6-03	EB: adjacent to the CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas west of SR-12 West (M 157+50 to M 159+30) VTMS Reader (EB: M 157+95)	10 ft 9.5 ft	8.5 ft to 10 ft 8.6 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-04	WB: under I-680 Connector (M 196+00 to M 197+00)	3.8 feet (Right Paved Shoulder)	*3.8 feet	10 ft
	M6-05	EB: between west of Green Valley Road OC and Cordelia Eastbound Truck Scale off-ramp (M 177+00 to M 267+00) Toll Reader (M 218+00) VTMS (M 229+50) Toll Reader (M 251+20) VTMS (M 256+50)	2 ft to 9.8 ft 3 ft 4 ft 2.3 ft 1.7 ft	2 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below) 2 ft 2.5 ft 1.3 ft 0.85 ft	10 ft
	M6-06	VTMS (EB: M 279+50)	10 ft	6.7 ft	10 ft
	M6-07	VTMS (EB: M 295+35)	10.2 ft	4.8 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-08	VTMS (M 357+00)	5.5 ft	3.3 ft	10 ft
		VTMS (M 358+60)	4.9 ft	3.1 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 407+30)	7.1 ft	4.7ft	
		VTMS (M 441+25)	3 ft	2.8 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 474+40)	3.3 ft	3.3 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 477+00)	3.5 ft	4.4 ft	
		VTMS (M 496+00)	3.1 ft	2.9 ft	
		VTMS (M 510+70)	3.4 ft	3.3 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 519+80)	3.1 ft	3.4 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 542+25)	4 ft	2.8 ft	
		VTMS (M 542+35)	4 ft	2.8 ft	
		Toll Reader (M 564+00)	3.1 ft	2.8 ft	
		M6	M6-09	EB: between Cordelia Eastbound Truck Scale on-ramp and SR-12 East Connector (M 300+00 to M 324+00)	
Toll Reader (M 320+95)	21 ft			4.9 ft	
VTMS (M 357+00)	4.7 ft			2.5 ft	

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-10	EB: between east of SR-12 East Connector and east of Air Base Pkwy OC (M 348+00 to M 575+50) VTMS (M 358+60)	2 ft to 9.8 ft 4.3 ft	2 ft to 9.8 ft (Maintain Existing except as noted below) 2.5 ft	10 ft
	M6-10	Toll Reader (M 407+30) VTMS (M 441+25) Toll Reader (M 474+40) Toll Reader (M 477+00) VTMS (M 496+00) VTMS (M 510+70) Toll Reader (M 519+80) Toll Reader (M 542+25) Toll Reader (M 542+35) OH sign (M 564+00)	2.2 ft 3.2 ft 3.2 ft 2.9 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.1 ft 3.2 ft 3.2 ft 3.3 ft	4.2 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.8 ft 3.1 ft 2.8 ft 3.5 ft 3.1 ft 3.1 ft 3.3 ft	10 ft
	M6-11	EB: adjacent to the two existing overhead sign structures within the Cordelia EB Truck Scale facility	4 ft-4 in (M 271+50) and 5 ft (M 301+10)	*4 ft-4 in (M 271+50) and 5 ft (M 301+10)	10 ft
	M6-12	EB/WB: adjacent to the center columns of the SR-12 East overcrossing (M 353+00)	1.5 ft	*1.5 ft	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-13	EB: between Air Base Pkwy OC to Manual Campos Pkwy OC (M 597+00+00 to M 612+00)	7 ft	*7 ft	10 ft
	M6-14	WB: between Air Base Pkwy OC to Manual Campos Pkwy OC (M 597+00+00 to M 612+00)	9.8 ft	*9.8 ft	10 ft
HDM Index 309.2 - Vertical Clearances- Major Structures					
M7	M7-01	I-680 Connector (Bridge NO. 23-0139E)	16.4 ft	*16.4 ft	16.5 ft min
	M7-02	Southbound Travis Blvd OC (Bridge NO. 23-0061)	16 ft to 16.4 ft	*16 ft to 16.4 ft	16.5 ft min
HDM Index 501.3 - Interchange Spacing					
M8	M8-01	Between Red Top Rd and SR-12 West (PM 11.39 to PM 11.98)	3,045 feet (0.58 mile)	*3,045 feet (0.58 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
	M8-02	Between SR-12 West and relocated Green Valley Rd (PM 11.98 to PM 12.77)	4,125 feet (0.78 mile)	*4,125 feet (0.78 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
	M8-03	Between relocated Green Valley Rd and I-680 (PM 12.77 to PM 12.84)	500 feet (0.09 mile)	*500 feet (0.09 mile)	2 miles (Freeway to Freeway and Local Interchange)
	M8-04	Between I-680 and Suisun Valley Rd (PM 12.84 to PM 13.49)	3,420 feet (0.65 mile)	*3,420 feet (0.65 mile)	2 miles (Freeway to Freeway and Local Interchange)

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M8	M8-05	Between SR-12 East and Abernathy Rd (PM 15.81 to PM 16.17)	1,760 feet (0.33 mile)	*1,760 feet (0.33 mile)	2 miles (Rural)
	M8-06	Between Abernathy Rd and Auto Mall Pkwy (PM 16.17 to PM 16.74)	3,000 feet (0.57 mile)	*3,000 feet (0.57 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
	M8-07	Between Auto Mall Pkwy and W. Texas St (PM 16.74 to PM 17.20)	2,430 feet (0.46 mile)	*2,430 feet (0.46 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
	M8-08	Between W. Texas St and Oliver Road (PM 17.20 to PM 17.5)	1,584 feet (0.30 mile)	*1,584 feet (0.30 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
	M8-09	Between Oliver Road and Travis Blvd (PM 17.50 to PM 17.92)	2,218 feet (0.42 mile)	*2,218 feet (0.42 mile)	1 mile (Urban)
HDM Index 502.2 - Isolated Off-Ramp and Partial Interchanges					
M9	M9-01	EB: Auto Mall Pkwy off-ramp (M 444+00)	Partial Interchange	*Partial Interchange	Partial Interchange shall not be used
	M9-02	WB: Oliver Rd off-ramp (M 402+00)	Partial Interchange	*Partial Interchange	Partial Interchange shall not be used
HDM Index 504.7 - Minimum Weave Length					
M10	M10-01	EB: between SR-12 West Connector and Green Valley Rd ramp/I-680 connector	633 ft	*633 ft	2,000 ft
	M10-02	EB: between Green Valley Road Ramp/I-680 Connector and Suisun Valley Road Off-ramp	1,214 ft	*1,214 ft	2,000 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M10	M10-03	EB : between Abernathy Road On-ramp and Auto Mall Parkway (W. Texas Street) Off-ramp	1,250 ft	*1,250 ft	2,000 ft
	M10-04	EB : between Beck Avenue (W. Texas Street) On-ramp and Travis Boulevard Off-ramp	1,003 ft	1,762 ft	2,000 ft
	M10-05	WB: between Travis Boulevard On-ramp and Oliver Road (W. Texas Street) Off-ramp	1,056 ft	*1,056 ft	2,000 ft
	M10-06	WB: between I-680 Connector to SR-12 West Connector	1,770 ft	*1,770 ft	5,000 ft
HDM Index 202.2- Standards for Superelevation					
M11	M11-01	EB: Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 460+00 to 467+00)	9%	*9%	12%
HDM Index 203.2– Standards for Curvature – Minimum Radius					
M12	M12-01	EB: Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 461+33.02 TO 466+06.11)	R = 490 ft (50 mph)	*R = 490 ft (50 mph)	R > 850 ft (50 mph)
HDM Index 203.2– Standards for Curvature – Lateral Clearance					
M13	M13-01	EB: Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 461+33.02 TO 466+06.11)	m= 20 ft (R = 490 ft, S=430 ft)	*m = 20 ft (R = 490 ft, S=430 ft)	m = 47 ft (R = 490 ft, S=430 ft)

*Maintain Existing

East Segment Exceptions to Mandatory Standards

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
HDM Index 201.1- Stopping Sight Distance Standards					
M1	M1-01	EB: 573+34 to 579+44	SSD = 609 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 609 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-02	WB: 581+70 to 588+30	SSD = 599 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 599 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-03	EB: 603+23 to 617+47	SSD = 555 ft (V = 58 mph)	SSD = 582 ft (V = 60 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-04	EB: 610+73 to 615+74	SSD = 605 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 605 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-05	WB: 621+20 to 625+90	SSD = 552 ft (V = 59 mph)	*SSD = 552 ft (V = 59 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-06	WB: 621+20 to 625+90	SSD = 626 ft (V = 62 mph)	*SSD = 626 ft (V = 62 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-07	WB: 686+36 to 703+33	SSD = 623 ft (V = 62 mph)	SSD = 638 ft (V = 63 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-08	WB: 703+00 to 708+50	SSD = 598 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 598 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-09	EB: 716+34 to 723+14	SSD = 714 ft (V = 68 mph)	*SSD = 714 ft (V = 68 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-10	WB: 722+70 to 731+20	SSD = 669 ft (V = 65 mph)	*SSD = 669 ft (V = 65 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-11	EB: 726+81 to 734+32	SSD = 721 ft (V = 68 mph)	SSD = 722 ft (V = 68 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-12	EB: 740+34 to 743+04	SSD = 652 ft (V = 64 mph)	*SSD = 652 ft (V = 64 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-13	WB: 749+80 to 752+10	SSD = 676 ft (V = 65 mph)	*SSD = 676 ft (V = 65 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-14	WB: 787+35 to 817+13	SSD = 716 ft (V = 68 mph)	SSD = 720 ft (V = 68 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-15	EB: 824+78 to 829+18	SSD=558 ft (V = 58 mph)	*SSD=558 ft (V = 58 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-16	WB: 831+98 to 836+18	SSD=558 ft (V = 58 mph)	*SSD=558 ft (V = 58 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M1	M1-17	EB: 882+08 to 895+78	SSD = 595 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 595 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-18	WB: 890+88 to 904+48	SSD = 595 ft (V = 61 mph)	*SSD = 595 ft (V = 61 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-19	EB: 902+03 to 908+03	SSD = 555 ft (V = 57 mph)	*SSD = 555 ft (V = 57 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-20	WB: 902+03 to 908+03	SSD = 555 ft (V = 57 mph)	*SSD = 555 ft (V = 57 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-21	EB: 902+41 to 914+87	SSD = 621 ft (V = 60 mph)	SSD = 621 ft (V = 60 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-22	EB: 906+78 to 916+27	SSD = 573 ft (V = 60 mph)	*SSD = 573 ft (V = 60 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-23	WB: 916+27 to 924+97	SSD = 573 ft (V = 60 mph)	*SSD = 573 ft (V = 60 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-24	WB: 931+93 to 940+07	SSD = 659 ft (V = 65 mph)	SSD = 700 ft (V = 67 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-25	EB: 937+17 to 942+67	SSD = 659 ft (V = 65 mph)	*SSD = 659 ft (V = 65 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-26	WB: 947+37 to 951+27	SSD = 659 ft (V = 65 mph)	*SSD = 659 ft (V = 65 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-27	EB: 962+27 to 962+67	SSD = 692 ft (V = 67 mph)	*SSD = 692 ft (V = 67 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
	M1-28	WB: 971+37 to 973+27	SSD = 692 ft (V = 67 mph)	*SSD = 692 ft (V = 67 mph)	SSD = 750 ft (V = 70 mph)
HDM Index 301.1 - Lane Width					
M2	M2-01	EB: N. Texas OC Structure (617+60 to 627+77)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-02	WB: N. Texas OC Structure (617+53 to 627+78)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M2	M2-03	WB: Horiz Curve West of Cherry Glen Rd (683+70 to 708+00)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-04	EB: Horiz Curve Near Cherry Glen Rd (724+32 to 738+68)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-05	EB: Horiz Curve East of Rivera Rd (783+22 to 819+51)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-06	WB: Rivera OC Structure & Horiz Curve (779+03 to 822+03)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-07	WB: Horiz Curve Near Cherry Glen Isolated (825+49 to 836+33)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-08	EB: Alamo OC Structure (852+02 to 856+01)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-09	WB: Alamo OC Structure (852+02 to 856+01)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-10	EB: Davis EB Off- Ramp @ Bella Vista (862+67 to 875+35)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M2	M2-11	EB: Davis Street IC (877+57 to 885+29)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-12	WB: Davis Street IC (878+19 to 887+21)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-13	EB: Mason St IC to Ulatis Creek Bridge (900+29 to 926+74)	12 ft	3 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-14	WB: Mason St IC to Ulatis Creek Bridge (900+29 to 930+79)	12 ft	2 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-15	EB: Ulatis Creek Bridge to Allison Dr OC (926+74 to 956+95)	12 ft	4 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-16	WB: Ulatis Creek Bridge to Allison Dr OC (930+79 to 960+48)	12 ft	4 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-17	EB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 (960+48 to 989+23)	12 ft	4 @ 11 ft	12 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M2	M2-18	WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 (960+48 to 994+12)	12 ft	3 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-19	EB: Nut Tree OC Structure (989+23 to 998+70)	12 ft	3 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-20	WB: Nut Tree OC Structure (994+12 to 998+01)	12 ft	4 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-21	EB: SB505 to EB80 Connector OC Structure (998+70 to 1006+70)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-22	WB: SB505 to EB80 Connector OC Structure (998+01 to 1006+84)	12 ft	3 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-23	WB: EB80 to NB505 Connector OC Structure (1012+09 to 1022+43)	12 ft	1 @ 11 ft	12 ft
	M2-24	EB: EB80 to NB505 Connector OC Structure (1010+69 to 1022+10)	12 ft	3 @ 11 ft	12 ft
HDM Index 302.1 – Shoulder Width					

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M3	M3-01a	EB/WB: West Conform to CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 (549+00 to 561+41)	3 ft – 10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	5 ft min	10 ft
	M3-02	EB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 (571+14 to 572+99)	3 ft – 10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-03	WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 (571+84 to 573+89)	3 ft – 10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-01b	EB/WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 to Allison Dr OC (585+41 to 948+41)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	5 ft min	10 ft
	M3-04	EB: N. Texas OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent (622+29 to 624+72)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	4 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M3	M3-05	WB: N. Texas OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent (622+09 to 624+28)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-07	EB: Cherry Glen OC Structure – Proposed CB 60GE along median bent (738+93 to 739+68)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-08	WB: Rivera OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent (779+03 to 784+59)	9 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	2.3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-09	EB: Rivera OC to Cherry Glen Isolated (786+02 to 819+52)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-10	EB: Alamo OC Structure - Proposed CB Type 60GE along median columns (853+17 to 854+87)	10 ft	3.7 ft min	10 ft
	M3-11	WB: Alamo OC Structure - Proposed CB Type 60GE along median columns (853+17 to 854+87)	10 ft	3.7 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M3	M3-12	WB: Horiz Curve Near Mason St IC (899+14 to 918+29)	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-13	EB: Horiz Curve Near Ulatis Creek Bridge (930+97 to 943+94)	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-15	WB: Allison Dr OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns (951+00 to 953+39)	10 ft	3.4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-16	EB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 (975+70 to 977+70)	10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-17	WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 (976+40 to 978+66)	10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-01c	EB/WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 to EB 80/ NB 505 Connector (986+93 to 1003+83)	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	5 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M3	M3-18	EB: Nut Tree OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns (995+57 to 997+62)	10 ft	4.3 ft min	10 ft
	M3-19	WB: Nut Tree OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns (995+57 to 997+62)	10 ft	4.4 ft min	10 ft
	M3-20	Various Locations, See Median Tolling Sign Exceptions Table Below for Locations	10 ft	2.2 ft min	10 ft
HDM Index 302.1 – Shoulder Width and Index 504.3 - Ramp Shoulder Width					
M4	M4-01	WB : N. Texas OC Structure On Ramp - Existing CB along outside bent (621+88 to 624+25)	5 ft (Right Paved Shoulder)	*5 ft (Right Paved Shoulder)	8 ft
HDM Index 305.1- Median Width-Freeways and Expressways					
M5	M5-01a	549+00 to 561+41	36 ft	12 ft min	22 ft
	M5-01b	585+41 to 948+41	36 ft	12 ft min	22 ft
	M5-01c	986+93 to 1003+83	36 ft	12 ft min	22 ft
HDM Index 309.1- Horizontal Clearances					

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-01a	EB/WB: West Conform to CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 - Proposed median barrier	3 ft – 10 ft	5 ft min	10 ft
	M6-02	EB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 – Proposed median barrier	3 ft – 10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft
	M6-03	WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 – Proposed median barrier	3 ft – 10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft
	M6-01b	EB/WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #1 to Allison Dr OC – Proposed median barrier	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	5 ft min	10 ft
	M6-04	EB: N. Texas OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-05	WB: N. Texas OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-07	EB: Cherry Glen OC Structure – Proposed CB 60GE along median bent	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-08	WB: Rivera OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median bent	9 ft	2.3 ft min	10 ft
	M6-09	EB: Rivera OC to Cherry Glen Isolated– Proposed median barrier	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-10	EB: Alamo OC Structure - Proposed CB Type 60GE along median columns	10 ft	3.7 ft min	10 ft
	M6-11	WB: Alamo OC Structure - Proposed CB Type 60GE along median columns	10 ft	3.7 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-12	WB: Horiz Curve Near Mason St IC– Proposed median barrier	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-13	EB: Horiz Curve Near Ulatis Creek Bridge– Proposed median barrier	10 ft	4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-15	WB: Allison Dr OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns	10 ft	3.4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-16	EB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas #2– Proposed median barrier	10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft
	M6-17	WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2– Proposed median barrier	10 ft	3 ft min	10 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M6	M6-18	EB: Nut Tree OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns	10 ft	4.3 ft min	10 ft
	M6-01c	EB/WB: CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Area #2 to EB 80/ NB 505 Connector – Proposed median barrier	10 ft (Left Paved Shoulder)	5 ft min	10 ft
	M6-19	WB: Nut Tree OC Structure - Proposed CB 60GE along median columns	10 ft	4.4 ft min	10 ft
	M6-20	Various Locations, See Median Tolling Sign Exceptions Table Below for Locations	10 ft	2.2 ft min	10 ft
HDM Index 302.2 – Shoulder Cross Slopes - Left					
M7	M7-01	WB: Cherry Glen OC Structure (737+00 to 741+50)	-4% Adverse	-2% Adverse	In plane with Traveled Way
HDM Index 504.7- Minimum Weave Length					
M8	M8-01	EB: Alamo IC to Davis IC (859+62 to 874+04)	1642 ft	*1642 ft	2000 ft

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
M8	M8-02	EB: Davis IC to Mason IC (884+15 to 898+44)	1430 ft	*1430 ft	2000 ft
	M8-03	WB: Mason IC to Davis IC (888+74 to 902+40)	1373 ft	*1373 ft	2000 ft
HDM Index 501.3 - Interchange Spacing					
M9	M9-01	Cherry Glen IC to Rivera IC (739+03 to 782+59)	0.83 mile	*0.83 mile	2 miles (Rural)
	M9-02	Alamo Dr IC to Davis St IC (854+03 to 890+90)	0.70 mile	*0.70 mile	1 mile (Urban)
	M9-03	Davis St IC to Mason St IC (890+90 to 915+72)	0.47 mile	*0.47 mile	1 mile (Urban)
	M9-04	Mason St IC to Allison Dr IC (915+72 to 952+18)	0.69 mile	*0.69 mile	1 mile (Urban)
	M9-05	Allison Dr IC to E. Monte Vista WB Ramps (952+18 to 975+00)	0.43 mile	*0.43 mile	1 mile (Urban)
	M9-06	WB E. Monte Vista Ramps to I80/I505 IC (975+00 to 1015+00)	0.75 mile	*0.75 mile	2 miles (Freeway to Freeway)

HDM Index 502.2 - Isolated Off-Ramps and Partial Interchanges					
M10	M10-01	Allison Dr IC (937+00 to 967+00)	Partial Interchange	*Partial Interchange	Partial Interchange shall not be used
	M10-02	WB E. Monte Vista Ramps (966+00 to 987+00)	Partial Interchange	*Partial Interchange	Partial Interchange shall not be used
	M10-03	Orange Drive (991+00 to 1025+00)	Partial Interchange	*Partial Interchange	Partial Interchange shall not be used
	M10-04	Cherry Glen Rd Isolated Off-Ramp (815+00 to 825+00)	Isolated Off- Ramp	*Isolated Off- Ramp	Isolated Off- Ramps should not be used
HDM Index 309.1– Horizontal Clearances					
M11	M11-01	WB: Between N. Texas IC and Cherry Glen IC (678+73 to 690+23)	10 ft	5.5 ft min	10 ft (to walls)
	M11-02	EB: Between N. Texas IC and Cherry Glen IC (697+18 to 737+86)	10 ft	5.5 ft min	10 ft (to walls)
HDM Index 202.2- Standards for Superelevation					
M12	M12-01	EB: SB505/EB80 Connector On Ramp (1017+61 to 1021+72)	N/A	-2%	2%

HDM Index 203.2– Standards for Curvature – Minimum Radius					
M13	M13-01	EB: I-505 Connector (1009+50 to 1010+50)	R = 250 ft (27 mph)	R = 400 ft (34 mph)	R > 850 ft (50 mph)

*Maintain Existing

**Proposed East Segment Exceptions to Mandatory Standards – HDM Index 302.1
- Shoulder Width and HDM Index 309.1 - Horizontal Clearances for proposed
median signs**

Location	Type of Sign	Existing Left Shld Width		Proposed Left Shld Width		Existing Right Shld Width		Proposed Right Shld Width		Standard Left & Right Shld
		EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB & WB
562+23 to 563+27	EB REA & WB REA	5'	5'	3.8' min	11.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
570+94 to 571+84	EB VTMS	5'	5'	3' min	15'	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
572+99 to 573+89	WB REA	5'	5'	15'	3' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
590+80 to 592+60	EB REA	10'	10'	9.2' min	5' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
598+76 to 600+55	WB REA	10'	10'	7.4' min	5' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
621+71 to 624+72	WB VTMS	10'	10'	4' min	4' min	10'	5' min	10'	5' min	10'
631+57 to 632+61	EB REA & WB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
657+27 to 658+20	EB VTMS	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'

Location	Type of Sign	Existing Left Shld Width		Proposed Left Shld Width		Existing Right Shld Width		Proposed Right Shld Width		Standard Left & Right Shld
		EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB & WB
683+24 to 685+03	EB REA	10'	10'	5' min	3.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
720+24 to 722+14	EB REA & WB REA	10'	10'	3.3' min	5' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
771+27 to 772+20	EB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
783+97 to 784+90	WB REA	10'	10'	4.2' min	4.1' min	8' to 10'	10'	8' to 10'	10'	10'
817+80 to 818+72	EB REA	10'	10'	2.3' min	6.5' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
825+02 to 825+96	EB VTMS & WB VTMS	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
847+36 to 848+28	WB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
857+95 to 858+88	EB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
873+75 to 874+68	WB VTMS	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
882+62 to 883+55	WB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
888+55 to 889+48	EB VTMS	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	8'	8'	8'	8'	10'
918+29 to 919+22	EB REA & WB REA	10'	10'	2.8' min	2.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'

Location	Type of Sign	Existing Left Shld Width		Proposed Left Shld Width		Existing Right Shld Width		Proposed Right Shld Width		Standard Left & Right Shld
		EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB	WB	EB & WB
930+97 to 931+90	WB VTMS	10'	10'	2.2' min	7.4' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
943+01 to 943+94	EB VTMS	10'	10'	9.2' min	4.8' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
986+76 to 987+68	WB REA	10'	10'	13'	7' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'
991+13 to 992+06	EB REA	10'	10'	6.8' min	5.6' min	10'	10'	10'	10'	10'

Notes: REA = Reader, Shld = Shoulder

Advisory Design Exceptions: Exceptions to Advisory Design Standards are required for the Build Alternative. Proposed and Existing Advisory Design Exceptions for the West and East Segment are summarized below. The advisory design exceptions have been reviewed and approved on May 28, 2015.

West Segment Exceptions to Advisory Standards

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
HDM Index 202.5- Superelevation Transition					
A1	A1-01	WB: under I-680 and Green Valley IC (M 190+00 to 196+00)	majority on 2-4,500 ft curves	*majority on 2-4,500 ft curves	2/3 on tangent, 1/3 on curve
	A2-01	EB: Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis (ET 460+00 to 467+00)	1/2 on tangent, 1/2 on curve	*1/2 on tangent, 1/2 on curve	2/3 on tangent, 1/3 on curve

HDM Index 203.3 - Alignment Consistency					
A2	A2-01	EB: between west of LedgeWood Creek (M 399+06) and east of W. Texas St Undercrossing (M 428+73)	15 mph	*15 mph	≤ 10 mph
HDM Index 504.2- Exit Angle					
A3	A3-01	EB: Travis Blvd off-ramp to East Travis Blvd	2°51'45"	*2°51'45"	4°52'08"
	A3-02	EB: Travis Blvd off-ramp to West Travis Blvd		3°35'06"	
HDM Index 504.3(10) - Distance Between Successive Exit Ramps					
A4	A4-01	EB Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd "ET" 456+46 to EB Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd "A" 462+27	581 ft	*581 ft	1,000 ft
HDM Index 504.4(6) – Freeway to Freeway Connection					
A5	A5-01	WB: leading to WB SR-12 West	1,770 ft	*1,770 ft	2,500 ft
HDM Index 305.1– Median Width					
A6	A6-01	Median Width East of Air Base Pkwy OC (M 575+50 to M 625+90)	31.3 ft to 35.8 ft	*31.3 ft to 35.8 ft	36 ft
HDM Index 204.3– Standards for Grade					
A7	A7-01	EB Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 458+00 to 461+64.54)	-0.16%	*-0.16%	0.3%

HDM Index 204.4– Vertical Curves					
A8	A8-01	EB Travis off-Ramp to EB Travis Blvd (ET 461+64.54 to 463+64.54)	200 ft	*200 ft	500 ft

*Maintain Existing

East Segment Exceptions to Advisory Standards

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
HDM Index 504.5 – Auxiliary Lanes					
A1	A1-01	EB: Alamo IC to Davis IC (859+62 to 876+04)	1642 ft	*1642 ft	2000 ft
	A1-02	EB: Davis IC to Mason (884+14 to 898+44)	1430 ft	*1430 ft	2000 ft
	A1-03	WB: Mason IC to Davis IC (888+74 to 902+40)	1373 ft	*1373 ft	2000 ft
HDM Index 504.2 – Decision Sight Distance at Exits and Branch Connections					
A2	A2-01	EB: Sound Wall at Allison Dr EB Off-Ramp (933+77 to 939+99)	DSD = 560 ft (V = 37 mph)	DSD = 610 ft (V = 40 mph)	DSD = 1,105 ft (V = 70 mph)
HDM Index 304.1 Side Slopes 4:1 or Flatter					
A3	A3-01- A3-06	Various Locations, See Side Slope Exception Table Below for Locations	2:1 to 4:1	2:1 to 4:1	4:1 or Flatter

No.	Design Exception	Location	EXISTING	PROPOSED	STANDARD
HDM Index 304.1 - 18 ft Minimum Catch Distance					
A4	A4-01- A4-05	Various Locations, See Uniform Catch Point Exception Table Below for Locations	>18 ft	<18 ft	18 feet min
HDM Index 305.1 - Median Width Freeways and Expressways					
A5	A5-01	Median N. Texas OC to SB505/EB80 Connector (549+00 to 1006+00)	36 ft	12 ft	36 ft

*Maintain Existing

East Segment Proposed Side Slope Exception Locations

Design Exception	Location	Proposed Slope	Restrictive Condition
A3-01	EB: 553+23 to 575+14	2:1 to 4:1	Existing sound wall on Right of Way
A3-02	EB: 589+95 to 609+40	2:1 to 4:1	Right of Way and adjacent development
A3-03	EB: 944+50 to 948+25	2:1 to 4:1	Existing ditch and environmental impacts
A3-04	EB: 1027+20 to 1029+65	2:1 to 4:1	Right of Way and adjacent city street
A3-05	EB Median: 1003+28 to 1061+00	2:1 to 4:1	Existing ditch and environmental impacts
A3-06	WB Median: 1006+25 to 1058+90	2:1 to 4:1	Existing ditch and environmental impacts

East Segment Proposed Uniform Catch Point Exception Locations

Design Exception	Location	Proposed Distance to Catch Point	Restrictive Condition
A4-01	EB: 556+40 to 575+14	11 feet min	Existing sound wall on Right of Way
A4-02	EB: 589+95 to 603+00	6 feet min	Right of Way and adjacent development
A4-03	EB: 941+54 to 949+20	10 feet min	Existing ditch and environmental impacts
A4-04	EB Median: 1003+28 to 1061+00	10 feet min	Existing ditch and environmental impacts
A4-05	WB Median: 1006+25 to 1058+90	10 feet min	Existing ditch and environmental impacts

Ramp Metering/Traffic Operations Systems

The I-80 Ramp Metering Project from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway (EA 04-0A5324) and the associated Freeway Performance Initiative Project (EA 04-153504) installed ramp metering equipment within the project limits. The project will not install ramp metering equipment at new locations. Any existing ramp metering and traffic operations systems facilities that will be impacted by the proposed improvements will be relocated.

California Highway Patrol Observation and Median Enforcement Areas

Express Lane Enforcement and Incident Management: California Highway Patrol (CHP) field personnel will focus on occupancy verification and other traffic violations (e.g. speeding); the express lane toll system will address toll violations. Protected observation areas will be provided within the freeway median for the CHP officers to safely park their vehicles to conduct occupancy verification and traffic observation. The center of the CHP area will accommodate a 25 feet long by 12 feet wide (face of barrier to face of barrier) CHP cruiser pad which will be elevated 18 inches above the roadway pavement elevation. The CHP pad will be protected by concrete barriers on both sides. The nonstandard inside shoulders adjacent to the CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas have been documented in the Fact Sheet Design Exceptions. Following are the existing and proposed CHP Observation and Median Enforcement Areas:

Location	Direction	Post Mile	Station
West Segment			
Existing between SR-12 West OC and Green Valley Road OC	EB	R12.1	158+00
Existing between Suisun Creek and SR-12 East OC	EB & WB	15.2	322+00
East Segment			
Proposed between Air Base Parkway OC and N. Texas Street	EB & WB	20.2	572+50
Proposed between Allison Drive OC and Nut Tree Road OC	EB & WB	R27.4	977+00

Park and Ride Facilities

Following are the seven existing park and ride lots located within the project limits:

Location	City	Project Segment
Red Top Road & I-80	Fairfield	West
Fairfield Transportation Center Near West Texas & I-80	Fairfield	West
Cliffside Drive & I-80	Vacaville	East
Davis Street (north) & Hickory Lane	Vacaville	East
Davis Street (south) & I-80	Vacaville	East
Allison Drive & Ulatis Drive	Vacaville	East

Source: http://rideshare.511.org/511maps/park_ride.aspx. Accessed 6/13/2013

No new Park and Ride Facilities will be constructed for this project.

Highway Planting

I-80 on both sides of the freeway within: (1) PM 15.52 / 15.90, (2) PM 16.04 / 16.27, and (3) PM 17.03 / 19.71 are classified “Landscaped Freeways” according to the State of California’s Classified “Landscaped Freeways” listing, dated July 13, 2011. A Classified Landscaped Freeway is a section of freeway with planting that meets the criteria of the Outdoor Advertising Regulations. It is used in the control and regulation of Outdoor Advertising Displays. The areas of classified Landscaped Freeways are

located at: (1) adjacent to SR-12 East, (2) adjacent to Abernathy Rd, and (3) between LedgeWood Creek and west of S. Putah Canal. The total Landscaped Freeway within the West Segment limits is 2.94 miles long or approximately 55.6 acres in area. Approximately 0.27 acre of planting within the Classified Landscape Freeways will be lost due to the construction of the maintenance vehicle pullouts and EB I-80 improvements at Travis Blvd off-ramp.

The West Segment would impact approximately 4,855 linear feet of vegetation along the freeway shoulders. The existing vegetation within the West Segment is characterized as ruderal vegetation consisting primarily of weedy species and other non-native herbs including *Brassica nigra*. There are no freeway plantings located in the median; a concrete barrier separates the two sides of freeway. In areas of sparse or no vegetation, nearby business, commercial, and industrial developments can be seen along the freeway. Some developments immediately adjacent to the freeway have incorporated perimeter and/or parking lot landscaping on the property close to the existing freeway. In general, the Build Alternative includes the construction of conduit runs for electrical and communication systems that would be located in areas with little to no vegetation. Where vegetation and tree removal is required, the amount is anticipated to be minimal. No vegetation or tree removal is anticipated that would create gaps in vegetation greater than 200 linear feet when considering the vegetation on both sides of the freeway.

No portion of the East Segment is classified as Landscaped Freeway. The East Segment would impact approximately 8,000 linear feet of vegetation along the freeway shoulders, and approximately 0.83 acre of clustered vegetation within interchange ramp loops. Similar to the West Segment, roadside vegetation that would be removed consists primarily of weedy species and other non-native herbs including *Brassica nigra*. This ruderal vegetation is included in the total estimates for vegetation removal, but is not considered landscape plantings. The majority of the landscaped areas/ornamental plantings that would be removed as part of the Build Alternative are associated with approximately 34,800 linear feet (6.6 miles) of median oleander removal.

The quantity of roadside and median vegetation that would be removed by the project will be determined during final project design and serve as the basis for determining the amount of replacement landscape planting to be provided by the project. Planting to be removed would be quantified by the acre for dense mass planting, by the mile or linear foot for roadside screen planting, and by the plant for scattered planting. Existing landscaping and other roadside vegetation removed by the Build Alternative, including the median oleander removal, will be replaced where proper setback exists and where feasible per Caltrans policy. Replacing landscaping and roadside vegetation per Caltrans policy would reduce the potential for significant visual impacts as a result of vegetation removal.

Erosion Control

All graded and disturbed areas will receive erosion control treatment to minimize surface erosion in accordance with Caltrans policy. For slopes exceeding 4:1, slope stabilization will be implemented, which may include placement of erosion control blanket, helical coil and netting stabilization or other means to stabilize surface slope.

During construction, temporary water pollution control measures will be implemented, which may include the use of temporary silt fence, retention of existing vegetation, temporary check dams, temporary plastic cover, temporary drainage inlet protection and temporary erosion control blanket.

Non-Motorized and Pedestrian Features

The I-80 Express Lanes project improvement does not impact local streets and intersections within the project limits. There are no impacts to existing non-motorized and pedestrian features within the West and East Segments and no opportunity to improve ADA accessibility with new curb ramps to comply with Caltrans DIB 82, Pedestrian Accessibility Guidelines for Highway Projects.

Utility and Other Owner Involvement

The project area contains overhead electric and communications lines and underground electric, gas, sanitary sewer, water, reclaimed water, communications, and fiber optic lines. Utilities in the project area were identified through site visits and reviews of utility plans obtained from utility providers, and local municipalities. Utility providers in the project area are listed below by category:

- Gas and electric—PG&E
- Communications—AT&T, Comcast, Verizon, and MCI.
- Water—City of Fairfield, City of Vacaville, Solano Irrigation District.
Bureau of Reclamation
- Sanitary— City of Fairfield, City of Vacaville

Verifications of utilities will be required. The need for positive location (potholing) as prescribed by the Policy on High and Low Risk Underground Facilities Within Highway Rights of Way (January, 1997) will be ascertained during PS&E phase. Utility relocations are not anticipated.

Needed Structure Rehabilitation and Upgrading

Based on the April 2014 California Log of Bridges on State Highways, there are ten structures within the West Segment and 12 structures within the East Segment.

Because the project involves minor roadway work for the West Segment, no structure rehabilitation or upgrade will be performed. For the East Segment, the following existing structures will require widening and will be modified:

1. Davis Street Undercrossing, Bridge No. 23-0023L & R, PM R26.00
2. Mason St Undercrossing, Bridge No. 23-0051L & R, PM R26.46
3. Ulatis Creek Bridge, Bridge No. 23-0052L & R, PM R26.61
4. Horse Creek Bridge, Bridge No. 23-0011L, PM R28.57

The Advance Planning Study drawings for these four structures are included in the East Segment Plans (**Attachment D**).

Cost Estimates

The attached Preliminary Project Cost Estimates (**Attachment F**) provide specific work items that are included in the Build Alternative. Following is a cost breakdown of the main items for both the West Segment and East Segment:

	ESTIMATE
ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	
Roadway Items	\$ 101,000,000
Structure Items	\$ 6,500,000
Right of Way Items	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL</i>	\$ 109,000,000
CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT	
Engineering	\$ 18,100,000
Right of Way	\$ 800,000
Construction Support	<u>\$ 16,100,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT</i>	\$ 35,000,000
<i>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</i>	\$ 144,000,000
<hr/>	
UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 1,500,000
<hr/>	
TOLL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION	\$ 21,100,000
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<i>TOTAL PROJECT COST</i>	\$ 166,600,000
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Following is a cost breakdown of the main West Segment items:

	ESTIMATE
ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	
Roadway Items	\$ 24,700,000
Structure Items	\$ 0
Right of Way Items	<u>\$ 100,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL</i>	\$ 24,800,000
CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT	
Engineering	\$ 3,200,000
Right of Way	\$ 300,000
Construction Support	<u>\$ 3,700,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT</i>	\$ 7,200,000
 <i>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</i>	 \$ 32,000,000
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UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 600,000
TOLL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION	\$ 9,100,000
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<i>TOTAL PROJECT COST</i>	\$ 41,700,000
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Following is a cost breakdown of the main East Segment items:

	ESTIMATE
ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS	
Roadway Items	\$ 76,300,000
Structure Items	\$ 6,500,000
Right of Way Items	<u>\$ 1,400,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL</i>	\$ 84,200,000
CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT	
Engineering	\$ 14,900,000
Right of Way	\$ 500,000
Construction Support	<u>\$ 12,400,000</u>
<i>SUBTOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY SUPPORT</i>	\$ 27,800,000
 <i>TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY</i>	 \$ 112,000,000
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UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 900,000
TOLL SYSTEM CONSTRUCTION	\$ 12,000,000
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<i>TOTAL PROJECT COST</i>	\$ 124,900,000
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Effect of Special Funded Proposal on State Highway

There will be no special funding to be used for the Build Alternative.

5B. Rejected Alternatives

Project Study Report-Project Development Support Alternative

The PSR-PDS was prepared and approved for this project in 2012. Two build alternatives were considered. Alternative A would implement continuous access express lanes with minimal improvements to the existing facility while Alternative B would implement 12-foot express lanes with ingress and egress access locations, 4-foot buffer and improvements to the existing facility to meet current design standards. Alternative B was determined to be not viable because it required significant impacts to over 100 urban and rural parcels including displacement of persons/businesses and major relocations of both high and low risks facilities. The project cost was estimated at \$1.4 billion (in 2015 dollars) which included \$990 million for construction capital, \$75 million for right of way capital and \$335 million for capital outlay support.

The adopted 2011 Traffic Operations Policy Directive (TOPD) for Managed Lane Design requires consideration for both limited-access design and continuous-access design to better assess the capital costs for construction and operating expenses and the freeway's performance and operations benefits. The TOPD also requires performance of an operational analysis and a safety analysis for any HOV conversion project. The studies would disclose the operational impact due to the proposed express lane and access openings on a limited-access design and safety impact on operating conditions and the potential for collision due to the proposed improvements. STA prepared a Continuous Access White Paper and presented the findings to Caltrans and MTC on March 9, 2011. The white paper discussed standard design, completed and upcoming express lane projects, access options along the I-80 corridor through Fairfield and Vacaville, and issues influencing continuous access. The recommended access option for I-80 was continuous access since this approach would balance the need to closely match current HOV lane legacy access conditions, promote effective utilization of the express lanes, meet bus transit service requirements, provide the opportunity for monitoring and enforcement at toll zones, and achieve a project operation and design that is able to be expeditiously implemented with minimal right of way and environmental impacts. There was consensus to consider a continuous access with limited/restricted access where needed for safety and operations for I-80. The Traffic Operations Analysis Report indicated that a limited or restricted access at any location would not be required. With the above findings, a limited-access design alternative for I-80 would not be a viable alternative.

6. CONSIDERATIONS REQUIRING DISCUSSION

6A. Hazardous Waste

The Initial Site Assessment (ISA) was prepared for the project with the following conclusions and recommendations:

- It is highly likely that the surface soils along the project corridor are affected by aerially deposited lead (ADL) and should be investigated. A site investigation of surface soils will be prepared to determine which of the surface soils may have been impacted with hazardous levels of ADL in the PS&E phase of the project.
- The bridge structures to be modified within the East Segment have the potential for the presence of asbestos containing materials (ACM) and lead based paint. An ACM survey inspection will be performed by a certified inspector during the PS&E phase. Surveys for lead based paint will be conducted prior to demolition or modification of the structures within the right of way. A certified contractor should perform the work.
- Several sites within the limits of the East Segment have shown historical or current presence of petroleum hydrocarbons in the groundwater. As these sites are adjacent to the right of way, groundwater underneath the right of way adjacent to these areas is likely impacted with petroleum hydrocarbons. If work involves installation of borings to groundwater level, groundwater impacts will be identified prior to start of work such that proper health and safety and mitigation measures can be developed. These sites are as follows:
 - ARCO #2067 Service Station, 310 Orange Drive, Vacaville, CA (EDR ID #2)
 - Shell Service Station, 1611 Monte Vista Avenue E, Vacaville, CA (EDR ID #4)
 - Former Chevron Service Station, 1615 East Monte Vista, Vacaville, CA (ED ID #4)
 - Valero Service Station, 1501 East Monte Vista, Vacaville, CA (EDR ID #7)
 - ARCO #2184 Service Station, 3560 Nelson Road, Fairfield, CA (EDR ID #25)
 - Stans Service Center, 3350 N. Texas Road, Fairfield, CA (EDR ID# 26)
- The area adjacent to the project corridor within the limits of the East Segment was previously used for agricultural purposes. In the 1990s and early 2000s, the area turned into a mix use of agricultural, residential and commercial purposes. Soils may contain hazardous levels of pesticides and herbicides. A soil investigation work plan will be prepared as a guide in the sampling, analysis

and reporting process for the subsurface investigation. A subsurface investigation will be performed to collect soil samples to be tested for lead and other metals commonly contained in pesticides. In addition groundwater will be sampled and tested where proposed excavation is expected to encounter groundwater that could be affected by the identified hazardous materials release sites. To account for the potential presence of hazardous materials, a mitigation cost of \$2,026,000 is included in the cost estimate.

6B. Value Analysis

A Value Analysis study was completed in March 2014 to analyze and improve the value of the facility design.

For the West Segment, the Value Analysis study recommended combining EB and WB sign structures in the median to save cost. This recommendation has been incorporated into the project where design constraints do not preclude it.

For the East Segment, the Value Analysis recommendations and the final decisions on those recommendations have been summarized in the table below.

VA Alternative	VA Recommendation	Final Decision
1.0	Combine eastbound and westbound sign structures in median	Accepted - where feasible
2.1	Reduce width of lanes 1-3 and inside shoulders	Partially Accepted
2.2	Reduce thickness for lane 1 and outside widening	Rejected by the acceptance of 2.1
2.3	Utilize existing thickness for median shoulder widening	Rejected by the acceptance of 2.1
3.1	Replace outside retaining walls with slight grading	Rejected by the acceptance of 2.1
3.2	Utilize soil nail walls in lieu of Type I for outside retaining walls	Rejected by the acceptance of 2.1
4.1	Utilize soil nail walls in lieu of Type I for median retaining walls	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.

4.2	Utilize CIDH piles in lieu of Type I for median retaining walls	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
5.0	Utilize 16-inch steel shell pile in lieu of 36-inch-diameter CIDH with steel casing (Davis Street)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
6.0	Utilize precast planks with CIP slab in lieu of T-beams and slabs (Davis Street)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
7.0	Utilize a shortened column for Bent #3 in lieu of 16-foot excavation (Davis Street)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
8.0	Utilize precast girders in lieu of steel girders (Mason Street)	Rejected.
9.0	Utilize 16-inch steel shell piles in lieu of 24-inch-diameter CIDH (Mason Street)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
10.0	Utilize 16-inch steel shell piles in lieu of 36-inch-diameter CIDH (Ulati Creek)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
11.0	Utilize precast planks with concrete slab in lieu of CIP concrete deck (Ulati Creek)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
12.0	Utilize 16-inch steel shell piles in lieu of 24-inch-diameter CIDH with permanent casing (Horse Creek)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.
13.0	Utilize precast planks with concrete slab in lieu of CIP concrete deck (Horse Creek)	Accepted - to be evaluated in PS&E phase.

6C. Resource Conservation

With the projected growth, traffic conditions are expected to get worse. The proposed express lane construction will maximize the freeway efficiency by utilizing the available unused capacity in the HOV lanes thus providing congestion relief and travel time savings for all users on I-80. This will likely reduce vehicle energy use, whether in the form of petroleum fuels or alternative sources of energy.

Measures that will be taken to conserve energy and nonrenewable resources during construction for the proposed project are as follows:

- Stage construction of the project improvements will be planned and scheduled to minimize impacts to existing traffic flows along I-80 and local streets.
- Activities will be planned and scheduled to maximize the efficient use of construction manpower and equipment to reduce the use of fuel and power consumption.
- Existing pavement sections to be removed will be recycled and incorporated into new pavement sections.
- Gap graded (RHMA-G) rubberized hot mix asphalt, a blend of asphalt cement, reclaimed tire rubber and certain additives in which the rubber component is at least 15 percent by weight of the total blend, will be used as part of the new pavement structural section to retard reflection cracking and resist thermal stresses created by wide temperature variations.

6D. Right of Way

General

A Right of Way Data Sheet has been prepared based on the Build Alternative and is attached as **Attachment H** for reference. Ten (10) easements will be required for the West Segment. They are required for the installation of electrical and communication conduits outside the State right of way to provide electrical power and communication to overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment.

The mainline widening for the East Segment will require partial property acquisition from 1 parcel. In addition ten (10) utility service easements and eight (8) temporary construction easements (TCEs) will be required. The easements will be required for construction purposes and for the installation of electrical and communication conduits outside the State right of way to provide electrical power and communication to overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment.

Staging Areas: Staging area for construction will be within the State right of way, possibly within existing interchanges. Temporary construction easements will be required for utility work and the construction of the retaining walls.

Railroad Involvement

There is a railroad crossing between Red Top Road and SR-12 West, located within the limits of the West Segment. The railroad tracks are over I-80 on the Cordelia Underpass structure (PM R11.92). There will be no impact to the structure; therefore, railroad involvement is not anticipated. However a railroad short clause will be included in the contract special provisions in the PS&E phase. The short clause instructs the contractor to stay out of the railroad right of way.

Relocation Impact Studies

Acquisitions of residential or commercial parcels are not required; therefore, relocation impacts are not anticipated.

Airspace Lease Areas

Impacts to existing airspace lease areas are not anticipated.

Utility Policy Variance Report (UPVR) for Toll System Facilities

Proposed I-80 Express Lanes overhead signs in the median, tolling equipment, and lighting will be connected to electrical power sources that are independent of the Caltrans system. The majority of the conduits for electrical power and fiber will be located in the State right of way except some electrical and communication service connections for Express Lanes (to be owned by MTC) may be installed within public's right of way (local street and frontage road). The installation of service connections within public right of way may require encroachment permit from local city. The facilities within Caltrans' right of way will require approval from Caltrans and documented in the Utility Policy Variance Report (UPVR). The exact location of these toll facilities will be determined in the PS&E phase. The draft UPVR was submitted and reviewed by Caltrans District 4 Right of Way and Headquarters Division of Design on October 28, 2014. Caltrans Headquarters have concurred with the UPVR and deferral of the final UPVR approval in PS&E Phase on May 15, 2015.

The request for access and maintenance of these toll facilities by MTC will be covered under a separate maintenance and operations agreement.

There will be no anticipated utility relocation due to proposed improvements for the West Segment. The exact locations of the toll signs and facilities are flexible. After positive verification of existing utilities (potholing), the toll signs and equipment can

be placed and located to avoid any utility conflicts.

However, 52 transverse utility lines will be potentially impacted by the proposed East Segment widening and retaining wall construction. These include facilities owned by AT&T, Comcast, City of Fairfield, City of Vacaville, Solano Irrigation District, the Bureau of Reclamation, and PG&E. Potholing will be performed in accordance with Caltrans policy during the PS&E phase to identify the actual impacts. The project alternative proposes one utility conflict of a PG&E owned 12kV distribution overhead electric line at the I-505/I-80 connector ramp near the eastern limit of the project limits. The existing electric line is in conflict with the proposed on-ramp realignment and the right of way fee takes in that area. The electric line will be relocated outside of the new Caltrans right of way during construction. Costs have been included in the right of way data sheet for the proposed and potential utility relocations within the East Segment.

The attached Right of Way Data Sheet (**Attachment H**) provides more information regarding the proposed right of way acquisitions and utility relocations.

6E. Environmental

Initial Study/Environmental Assessment

The proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration (MND) has been prepared in accordance with Caltrans's environmental procedures, as well as State and federal environmental regulations. The attached proposed MND is the appropriate document for the proposal. The Initial Study/Environmental Assessment (IS/EA) was approved for public circulation on July 13, 2015 (see **Attachment I**). After comments are received from the public and reviewing agencies, Caltrans may: (1) give environmental approval to the Build Alternative, (2) do additional environmental studies, or (3) abandon the project. If the project is given environmental approval and funding is appropriated, Caltrans could design and construct all or part of the project. Based on the conclusions of the IS/EA, Caltrans expects that the proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment. The proposed MND is included with the public draft IS/EA to give notice to interested agencies and the public that it is Caltrans' intent to adopt an MND for this project as part of the CEQA clearance. Pending public review, Caltrans also anticipates issuance of a Finding of No Significant Impacts (FONSI) under NEPA. This does not mean that Caltrans' decision regarding the project is final. The issuance of the MND and FONSI is subject to change based on comments received by interested agencies and the public.

The following detailed technical studies have been prepared to support the environmental document:

- Air Quality Study Report
- Air Quality Conformity Analysis
- Biological Resources Studies: Bat Report, Botanical Report California Red-legged Frog Assessment and Protocol-Level Survey, Fairy Shrimp Report, Fish Passage, Riparian Tree Survey, Swainson Hawk Report, California Tiger Salamander Report and Wetland Report; Summarized in the Natural Environment Study and Biological Assessment
- Cultural Resources Studies: Archaeological Survey Report, Historical Resources Evaluation Report, Historic Property Survey Report, and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) concurrence received on July 02, 2015
- Hazardous Waste: Initial Site Assessment, Soil Investigation Work Plan and Hazardous Report
- Hydrology and Floodplain: Location Hydraulic Study
- Land Use: Community Impact Assessment
- Noise: Noise Study Report and Noise Abatement Decision Report
- Paleontological Evaluation Report
- Traffic Operations Analysis Report, Existing Conditions Report
- Visual Impact Assessment
- Water Quality: Hydromodification Report, Storm Water Data Report and Water Quality Report

The environmental project impacts and minimization/mitigation measures from the studies are described in the following subsections.

Air Quality

The project is located in two different air basins: the San Francisco Bay Area air basin (SF Air Basin) and the Sacramento Valley Air Basin (SV Air Basin), both of which have been designated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as nonattainment for ground level ozone and fine particulate matter (PM_{2.5}). The SF Air Basin has been designated as an attainment/maintenance area for carbon monoxide (CO), while the SV Air Basin has been designated partial nonattainment for CO. The two air basins do not meet State ozone and particulate matter standards set by the California Air Resources Board. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District along with the MTC and the Association of Bay Area Governments are the agencies responsible for developing plans to attain and maintain ambient air quality standards in the SF Air Basin, while Yolo-Solano Air Quality Management District (YSAQMD) is responsible for the SV Air Basin.

MTC's Air Quality Conformity Task Force met on September 25, 2012 as part of

interagency consultation for the proposed project and took action to conclude that the proposed project was not a project of air quality concern (POAQC) and a qualitative analysis of the project shows that the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on PM_{2.5} concentrations. As a result of that action, a project-level PM_{2.5} Hot Spot Analysis was not required.

The air quality study has the following results:

- The project would not cause or contribute to any new localized PM_{2.5} or CO violations.
- The project was determined not to be a POAQC and a qualitative analysis of the project shows that the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on PM_{2.5} concentrations.
- CO hot-spot modeling found that local hot spot violations would not occur as a result of the project.
- Construction emissions would not be significant with the implementation of appropriate dust control measures along with measures to reduce diesel exhaust. Caltrans special provisions and standard specifications will include the requirement to minimize or eliminate dust through application of water or dust palliatives.
- Changes to mobile source air toxics (MSAT) and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were modeled using estimates of peak period and off-peak period traffic volumes and speeds. Emissions for all MSATs are projected to be decrease considerably over existing conditions. The slightly higher traffic volumes and speeds will result in slightly higher MSAT and GHG emissions when compared to the no-build scenario. Although increases in operation-related emissions may contribute to climate change, this project is intended to maximize the freeway facility efficiency by utilizing available unused capacity in the HOV lanes thus providing congestion relief and travel time savings for all users on I-80.

Biological Resources

Natural Environment: The biological survey area (BSA) for the project includes the footprint of the completed project, new right of way limits, areas needed for utility relocation, construction access roads, driveway alignments and construction easements. Following is a summary of the impacts outlined in the Natural Environment Study:

- Federally Protected Species:
 - No special status plants were detected or expected in the BSA, and no special status plant critical habitat overlaps the BSA.
 - The proposed improvements are expected to have no effect on the California tiger salamander; Conservancy fairy shrimp; vernal pool tadpole shrimp; vernal pool fairy shrimp; Delta green ground beetle; and Callippe silverspot

- butterfly or their designated critical habitat.
- The proposed improvements may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, the following species or their designated critical habitat: Townsend’s western big-eared bat; Yuma myotis migratory birds; golden eagle; Swainson’s hawk; Central Valley steelhead; Central California coastal steelhead; and Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB).
- The direct effects of the project include permanent and temporary loss of host plant habitat. Project construction will result in the permanent and temporary loss of potential VELB riparian woodland habitat. A total of 11 elderberry shrubs are within 20 feet of project improvements; while 19 are within 100 feet of project improvements.
- The proposed improvements are likely to adversely affect the California red-legged frog or their designated critical habitat.
- State Protected Species:
 - One special-status plant was identified during the protocol-level surveys, Ferris’ goldfields (*Lasthenia ferrisiae*), which is listed as a California Rare Plant. This population is unlikely to persist, even in the absence of additional construction disturbance. This species was not observed during a reconnaissance site visit on May 9, 2014. Further, this species is widely distributed across California (including Solano County). Thus, project activities would potentially affect only a very small proportion of the regional populations of this species, and possibly would not affect this species at all. Therefore, this project would not result in substantial adverse effects on Ferris’ goldfields. The proposed improvements are expected to have no effect on the Short-eared owl or pallid bat or their designated critical habitat.
 - The proposed improvements may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect, the following species: American badger; western red bat; western burrowing owl; northern harrier; American peregrine falcon; white-tailed kite; tricolored blackbird; grasshopper sparrow; loggerhead shrike; western pond turtle
- A total of 43 invasive plant species such as eucalyptus, poison hemlock and sweet fennel were detected in the BSA.

Biological Assessment: A biological assessment was prepared to address federal special-status species that occur or have potential to occur in the project area for the US Fish and Wildlife Services. Avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures that are appropriate for each species determined to be present or which has the potential to occur within the project area were identified in the biological assessment.

The approval of the biological opinion is expected before the approval of the final Project Report.

Cultural Resources

Archaeological: The project overlaps in scope and location with a previous Solano I-80 archaeological corridor study, performed for Caltrans District 4 in 2011. Where the project area of potential effects (APE) was outside of the previous Solano I-80 corridor study, additional survey was performed. Within and immediately adjacent to the APE, six sites have been previously documented, along with two possible sites noted in the early 1900s; however, no new site was identified during the current survey performed for the project. Of the eight known sites, CA-SOL-41 is reported as no longer present and the two 1900s sites have never been found. The five remaining sites (SOL-30/H, SOL-270/H, SOL-324, P-48-000898 and P-48-000897) have the potential to be impacted by the East Segment depending on depth of soil disturbance. There are also seven areas identified as very high for buried site sensitivity that could require further examination based on planned construction activities and depth of soil disturbance. If buried cultural materials are encountered during construction, it is Caltrans policy that work stop in the area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find.

Historical (Architectural): Seven properties within the APE required formal historical resources evaluation. The properties are as follows:

1. 4004-4018 Russell Road, Fairfield, built 1946, within West Segment
2. Cherry Glen Road Overcrossing, Vacaville, built 1965, within East Segment
3. Rivera Road Overcrossing, Vacaville, built 1965, within East Segment
4. 5956 Cherry Glen Road, Vacaville, built 1890s/1950s, within East Segment
5. 290, 300, 316 Butcher Road, Vacaville, built 1930s-1950s, within East Segment
6. 280, 310, 312 Butcher Road, Vacaville, built 1930s-1940s, within East Segment
7. 270 and 272 Butcher Road, Vacaville, built 1950, within East Segment

None of these properties appear to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In addition, the properties do not appear to be eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) and are not historical resources for the purposes of CEQA compliance.

The Pena Adobe (adobe built 1842, annex built 1880) is located within the APE and within East Segment. The property is on the east side of I-80 within the City of Vacaville's Lagoon Valley/Pena Adobe Regional Park. The Pena Adobe is designated as California Historical Landmark (Historical Landmark No. 534) and is listed in the NRHP. As a listed NRHP property, the Pena Adobe is automatically listed in the CRHR and is considered a historical resource under CEQA. The Pena Adobe was found significant under Criterion B for its association with Solano County pioneer Juan Felipe Pena. It is the only historic property in the APE and a field check of the adobe and the annex in August 2013 found no alterations that would warrant a change in its current NRHP listing.

Hydrology and Floodplain

Eight waterways cross I-80 within the West Segment. Four of these crossings are bridges and the rest cross the freeway in concrete culverts. Work for the West Segment will not add fill, retaining walls, and structures within the existing floodplain. Therefore, there is no adverse impact to the floodplain.

Ten major waterways cross I-80 within the East Segment with Putah South Canal crossing I-80 twice, for a total of eleven crossings. Four of these crossings are bridges and the remaining seven are concrete culverts. The East Segment improvements do not result in any longitudinal encroachment of the base floodplains. Concrete barriers will not be placed in the base floodplains within the East Segment. The only location where there will be fill in the base floodplain within the East Segment is at the Ulatis Creek crossing of I-80 in the City of Vacaville. The fill is a result of the new bridge piers and is estimated to be 20 cubic yards, which is insignificant compared to the overall storage volume of the floodplain. Mitigation for the added fill will be provided by removing material from this floodplain. Potential locations for this mitigation include, but are not limited to, the channel banks upstream and downstream of this creek crossing. Final mitigation will be determined in the design phase. The roadway widening will increase impervious areas; however, compared to the overall size of the watersheds for each floodplain, the increase in the water surface elevation resulting from the increase in impervious area is insignificant that no mitigation will be required.

Land Use

The East Segment will include property acquisition and easements (utility and TCE) from 17 total parcels. Residential or business relocation is not required.

This project is listed in the 2013 Transportation Improvement Program for the San Francisco Bay Area.

Noise

The noise study analysis has the following results:

- Typical noise increases resulting from the project were calculated to be zero to two A-weighted decibels of equivalent sound level over an hour (or dBA Leq(h) levels higher than existing noise levels).
- The noise level increases predicted from the project will not generally be substantial.
- Noise levels at many receptors will continue to approach or exceed the noise abatement criteria. The noise abatement analysis and results are discussed under the Noise Abatement Decision Report section.

Paleontology

Potential impacts on paleontological resources resulting from project construction will primarily involve terrain modification such as clearing and grubbing, grading, excavations, augering, and drainage diversion measures. Construction activities that may involve terrain modification include installation of overhead sign foundation, electronic tolling equipment foundation, modification or construction of drainage ditches, modification of existing structures and construction of retaining walls.

Excavation for the West Segment can impact the Sites Formation of the Great Valley Sequence, the Markley Formation, the Sonoma Volcanics, and Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits. Excavation for the East Segment can impact the Sites, Funks and Guinda formations of the Great Valley Sequence, the Markley, Neroly and Tehama formations, and Pleistocene and Holocene alluvial deposits. Of these stratigraphic units, the Markley, Neroly and Tehama formations as well as the Sonoma Volcanics and Pleistocene alluvial deposits have a high potential for producing significant paleontological resources.

- Mitigation measures described in the paleontological evaluation report will reduce the potential adverse impacts to significant paleontological resources by allowing for the salvage of fossil remains and associated specimen data and corresponding geologic and geographic site data that otherwise might be lost to earth-moving and unauthorized fossil collection.

Visual Impact

The design and location of all proposed signs and equipment were analyzed for the freeway signing system rather than just the signing for the express lanes. Installation of overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment are proposed from one mile prior to the express lane entrances to the end of the express lanes. The proposed overhead express lane signs will have varying degrees of visual impact throughout the study area, depending on the existing scenery and backdrop. There are few areas where new signs will be visible to highway neighbors. While overhead signs may obstruct views of scenic vistas in some areas, highway users travel at fast speeds and spend limited time at each particular viewpoint; thus, limiting the change to visual character. While the proposed signage will slightly disrupt the unity of the landscape, the overall character and quality will remain relatively unchanged. The visual impact for both the West Segment and East Segment from the installation of the overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment will be moderately low.

Proposed overhead express lane signs would have varying degrees of impact throughout the study area, depending on the existing scenery and backdrop. There are few areas where new signs would be visible to highway neighbors. The visual simulations for the Build Alternative show proposed express lane signage. While the

proposed signage would disrupt the unity of the landscape, the overall character and quality would remain relatively unchanged.

Inside and outside widening within the East Segment will produce moderately noticeable visual impacts by extending the paved surfaces and removing vegetation. In certain areas within the study area, removal of trees or vegetation allows for higher visibility of surrounding scenic resources. In other areas, vegetation removal will expose less visually appealing urban development. Median oleander removal will expose views of vehicles traveling in the opposite direction in certain areas. The magnitude of change will be notable, but will not substantially alter scenic vistas, scenic resources, or degrade the existing character and quality of the study area. Additional lighting infrastructure will not substantially introduce new sources of light because there are existing street lights in the immediate area throughout most of the project study limits, consistent with major highway corridors. Furthermore, commercial, industrial, and residential areas nearby also contribute to sources of light along the corridor. The visual impact for the East Segment from the inside and outside widening will be high. Measures noted in the Visual Impact Assessment will avoid or minimize visual impacts.

Water Quality

Based on review of the available information from the United State Geological Survey and Federal Emergency Management Agency, multiple waterway crossings have been identified. The waterways that cross the West Segment are Jameson Canyon Creek, Green Valley Creek, Dan Wilson Creek, Suisun Creek, Rain Drains, Alonzo Drains, Ledgewood Creek and Pennsylvania Creek. The waterways that cross the East Segment are Putah South Canal, Union Avenue Creek, Soda Springs Creek, Laurel Creek, Lagoon Drain, Laguna Creek, Alamo Creek, Ulatis Creek, Pine Tree Creek and Horse Creek.

The project will disturb more than one acre of soil; therefore, it will be subject to the requirements stated within the State Water Resources Control Board, National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permit (Order No. 2012-0011-DWQ, NPDES No. CAS000002). To comply with the conditions of NPDES No. CAS000002 and the Caltrans NPDES Permit (NPDES No. CAS000003), and address the temporary water quality impacts resulting from the construction activities in this project, compliance with the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) Standard Specifications is required. The Standard Specifications will address the preparation of the SWPPP document and the implementation of SWPPP during construction. A risk level determination for construction activities was performed based on the planned construction period and location. Projects can be designated as risk level 1, 2, or 3. All risk levels are subject to temporary construction site best management practice implementation and visual monitoring requirements. Risk levels 2 and 3 would be the highest water quality risk, and require stormwater sampling at all

discharge locations, with samples subject to numeric action levels for pH and turbidity. Risk level 3 is subject to receiving water monitoring triggers for pH, turbidity and suspended sediment concentrations.

The entire West Segment has been determined to be Risk Level 2.

The estimated predominant risk level for the East Segment is risk level 3.

The East Segment will have multiple risk levels for the different watersheds within the project limits (a total of five). During the PS&E Phase, separate NOI submittals will be required for each watershed.

A Storm Water Data Report has been prepared to summarize all the proposed measures for the project. The signed cover page of the Storm Water Data Report (SWDR) is included as **Attachment J** for reference. Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be considered and implemented for utilization in the project to address temporary water quality impacts resulting from the construction activities for the project, and are discussed in the SWDR. The project will include four different types of BMPs: Construction Site BMPs, Design Pollution Prevention BMPs, Permanent Treatment BMPs and Maintenance BMPs. Construction Site BMPs will include the measures of soil stabilization, sediment control, wind erosion control, tracking control, non-storm water management, and waste management/materials pollution control. Appropriate BMPs and their quantities need to be developed during the PS&E phase. In addition, depending on project risk level, certain monitoring and reporting will be required. Permanent Erosion Control measures will be implemented in the project to stabilize all the disturbed area as a means of source control. Permanent treatment BMPs will also be constructed to treat storm water. The specific types and locations of Treatment BMPs will be decided during the PS&E phase of the project. The estimated cost of the potential Treatment BMPs is noted in the attached Preliminary Project Cost Estimates (**Attachment F**).

Caltrans current NPDES permit also requires permanent stormwater treatment BMPs be constructed to treat stormwater for generated runoff. Because the project will add more than one acre of impervious area and drainage facilities within the State right of way discharge to local drainage facilities, hydromodification management will be required in accordance with California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region Municipal Regional Stormwater NPDES (NPDES No. CAS612008).

The hydromodification analysis has the following results:

- The West Segment receiving water bodies have low risk for hydromodification; therefore, the West Segment will not be required to implement hydromodification mitigation.
- Eight of the nine East Segment receiving water bodies have low risk for

hydromodification. One of the nine has a moderate risk for hydromodification. When compared to the overall receiving creek watersheds, the added impervious area for each creek will be insignificant. In addition, the creeks either have lined segments, evidence of aggradation, vegetated side slopes, low channel slopes or channel armoring; all of which are items that will decrease the likelihood of channel erosion.

To address the East Segment’s water quality impacts, bio/hydromodification swales will be included as part of the project. Additional mitigation measures may include underground detention, detention basins and Austin vault sand filters. In addition, mitigation measures will be incorporated in the design of the ten preliminary outfalls.

The project limits include multiple waterways; bridge widening at Ulatis and Horse creeks is anticipated. If any work occurs within water bodies, temporary creek diversion systems (TCDS) will be required. Early discussion with Caltrans Branch of Water Pollution Control will be needed for the design details, impact areas, water quality monitoring, and non-standard special provisions of the TCDS.

The project involves structure widening at the Davis Street and Mason Street undercrossing. If significant amount of groundwater will be encountered in the deep excavations, such as construction of the footing elements, dewatering and non-storm water discharges may be required. As part of the Hazardous Waste Site Investigation, ground water testing may be required to determine if it is contaminated to develop contract provisions for its handling and disposal during construction.

If significant amount of groundwater will be encountered in the deep excavations, dewatering may be required. As part of the Hazardous Waste Site Investigation, ground water testing may be required to determine if it is contaminated to develop contract provisions for its handling and disposal during construction.

If construction is scheduled in water bodies, creek diversion may be needed. Early discussion with Water Pollution Control Branch is required for Temporary Creek Diversion System

6F. Air Quality Conformity

The project as listed in the current Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) for the Bay Area, known as Plan Bay Area, was found to conform by MTC on July 18, 2013. The FHWA and Federal Transit Administration made a regional conformity determination on August 12, 2013. The proposed project (Project Reference Nos. 230659 and 230660 and TIP ID SOL 110001) was included in the regional emissions analysis conducted by MTC for Plan Bay Area and the 2015 Regional Transportation Improvement Plan (RTIP). The MTC 2015 RTIP was determined to conform by FHWA and FTA on

December 15, 2014. The project's design concept and scope have not changed significantly from those described in the current 2013 RTP, and 2015 RTIP. All applicable Transportation Control Measures are included in the project.

The project would not cause or contribute to any new localized fine particulate matter or carbon monoxide violations; therefore, meeting the “hot-spot” conformity requirements of 40 CFR 93.116(a).

The hot-spot modeling results satisfy the Project Level Conformity requirements identified in 40 CFR 93.116(a).

6G. Title VI Considerations

Congestion in the general purpose lanes during peak periods on the I-80 corridor currently exists and this level of congestion will continue to get worse as traffic demand increases. The proposed express lane construction will increase the freeway efficiency by utilizing the available unused capacity in the HOV lanes thus providing congestion relief and travel time savings for all users on I-80 including transit users.

The project will not reduce or limit locations and accessibility of public transit stops, ramped curbs at intersection, pedestrian and non-motorized trails and separations, access to shopping, schools and hospitals and recreation areas along I-80.

6H. Noise Abatement Decision Report

A total of 21 potential barriers were evaluated for feasibility where the Noise Abatement Criteria (NAC) was approached or exceeded. To be considered feasible, a noise barrier must achieve a minimum of a 5-dB reduction at a given receptor.

Ten of the 21 barriers were found to achieve the Caltrans noise reduction design goal (minimum 7-dB reduction for at least one receptor), which is a reasonableness consideration. The total reasonable allowance for each feasible barrier that met the Caltrans noise reduction goal ranged from \$55,000 to \$1,980,000 depending on the number of benefited receptors. 2040 Build noise levels are not predicted to approach or exceed the NAC at any receptor locations within East Segment between Allison Drive and Leisure Town Road (Segment 6 of Noise Study Report), therefore, noise abatement was not considered feasible. The following table summarizes the feasibility of noise barriers and provides the results of the reasonableness allowance calculations.

Sound Wall	Approx. Station/Location	Type of Analysis	Predicted Noise Level w/o Wall	Barrier Height (feet)	Insertion Loss (dBA)	Number of Benefited Receptors	Total Reasonable Monetary Allowance	Noise Abatement Construction Estimate	Cost Less than Allowance?
West Segment, Segment 1 – Red Top Road to Chadbourne Road									
SW1	EB Sta. 240 to 249	New Wall	76	8*	8	1	\$55,000	\$380,900	No
				10*	9	1	\$55,000	\$438,200	No
				12*	10	1	\$55,000	\$495,500	No
				14*	10	1	\$55,000	\$552,800	No
SW2	WB Sta. 280 to 307	New Wall	70	16*	11	1	\$55,000	\$606,200	No
				12*	5 to 7	2	\$110,000	\$1,447,600	No
				14*	6 to 8	2	\$110,000	\$1,615,100	No
				16*	7 to 9	2	\$110,000	\$1,771,200	No
West Segment, Segment 2 – Chadbourne Road to Air Base Parkway									
SW3	WB Sta. 371 to 424	New Wall	65-79	8	6 to 9	2	\$110,000	\$2,245,200	No
				10	8 to 10	2	\$110,000	\$2,583,300	No
				12	5 to 13	6	\$330,000	\$2,921,400	No
				14	5 to 14	9	\$495,000	\$3,259,500	No
SW5	WB Sta. 512 to 519	New Wall	67-72	16*	5 to 14	9	\$495,000	\$3,574,600	No
				14*	7	7	\$385,000	\$427,500	No
				16*	7	7	\$385,000	\$468,700	No
East Segment, Segment 4 – Manuel Campos Parkway to Alamo Drive									
SW8	WM Sta. 688 to 704	New Wall	72	14*	8	2	\$110,000	\$1,024,300	No
				16*	8	2	\$110,000	\$1,123,300	No
SW9	WB Sta. 797 to 822	New Wall	66	12*	7	2	\$110,000	\$1,349,300	No
				14*	8	2	\$110,000	\$1,505,500	No
				16*	8	2	\$110,000	\$1,651,000	No
SW10	EB Sta. 788 to 851	New Wall	58-78	8*	6 to 7	7	\$385,000	\$2,820,000	No
				10*	7 to 8	7	\$385,000	\$3,244,600	No
				12*	5 to 11	9	\$495,000	\$3,669,300	No
				14*	5 to 13	9	\$495,000	\$4,093,900	No
				16*	5 to 14	9	\$495,000	\$4,489,700	No
East Segment, Segment 5 – Alamo Drive to Allison Drive									
SW11	WB Sta. 883 to 886	New Wall	69	10*	7	5	\$275,000	\$136,100	Yes
				12*	8	5	\$275,000	\$153,900	Yes
				14*	8	5	\$275,000	\$171,700	Yes
				16*	8	5	\$275,000	\$188,200	Yes
SW12									

Sound Wall	Approx. Station/ Location	Type of Analysis	Predicted Noise Level w/o Wall	Barrier Height (feet)	Insertion Loss (dBA)	Number of Benefited Receptors	Total Reasonable Monetary Allowance	Noise Abatement Construction Estimate	Cost Less than Allowance?
SW12, Option a	EB Sta. 924+20 to 943	New Wall	60 to 76	12*	6 to 9	19	\$1,045,000	\$1,070,900	No
				14*	5 to 10	28	\$1,540,000	\$1,194,900	Yes
				16*	5 to 11	36	\$1,980,000	\$1,310,300	Yes
SW12, Option b	EB Sta. 920 to 943	New Wall	60 to 76	12*	7 to 9	28	\$1,540,000	\$1,638,500	No
				14*	8 to 10	28	\$1,540,000	\$1,800,300	No
				16*	5 to 11	36	\$1,980,000	\$1,952,300	Yes

*Barrier is calculated to break line-of-sight between truck stacks and receptors

Noise Abatement Decision:

The preliminary recommendation and decision of the project is to not include noise barriers in the proposed project design for the West Segment and to include noise barriers in the form of Soundwalls No. 11 and 12a for the East Segment.

In the West Segment, the cost of construction for each of the sound barriers compared to the number of benefited receptors and the cost allowance for each benefited receptor makes including noise barriers unreasonable. Although the Caltrans design goal of 7-dB noise reduction loss is met, the high cost of noise abatement as well as the low number of benefited receptors make including the sound barriers unreasonable for the West Segment design.

In the East Segment, the cost of construction for each of the sound barriers compared to the number of benefited receptors and the cost allowance for each benefited receptor makes including noise barriers unreasonable for Soundwalls 8, 9 and 10. Although the Caltrans design goal of 7-dB noise reduction loss is met for these barriers, the high cost of noise abatement as well as the low number of benefited receptors make including the sound barriers SW-8, 9 and 10 unreasonable for the East Segment design.

For Soundwalls 11 and 12a, the cost of construction for each of the sound barriers compared to the number of benefited receptors and the cost allowance for each benefited receptor was found to be reasonable. Soundwall 12 was studied as two different wall limits (12a and 12b); while both are reasonable, option 12a is significantly less expensive while providing the same noise abatement benefits as option 12b. The longer wall (option 12b) adds significant cost to cross the Ulati Creek Bridge and construct the associated retaining walls, yet provides no additional benefits to the associated receptors based on comparing the 16 foot wall height to that of option 12a.

The Noise Abatement Decision Report, dated October 15, 2014 concluded that new soundwalls SW11 and SW12a were warranted within the East Segment. These wall locations were found to be reasonable under the monetary reasonableness criteria.

The preliminary noise abatement decision presented in this report is based on preliminary project alignments and profiles, which may be subject to change. As such, the physical characteristics of noise abatement described herein also may be subject to change. If pertinent parameters change substantially during the final project design, the preliminary noise abatement decision may be changed or eliminated from the final project design. A final decision to construct noise abatement will be made upon completion of the project design. The preliminary noise abatement decision presented here will be included in the draft environmental document, which will be circulated for public review.

7. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS AS APPROPRIATE

7A. Public Hearing Process

STA anticipates holding an informal public meeting in Summer 2015 to present information regarding the Build Alternative and seek public input/comments on the environmental document.

7B. Route Matters

No revisions to the existing freeway agreements are anticipated for this project.

7C. Permits

The following permits are anticipated for the project:

1. Caltrans Construction Encroachment Permit
2. Local agency encroachment permits
3. 404 Permit from the United States of America Army Corps of Engineers
4. 401 Water Quality Certification from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board
5. National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit from the State Water Resources Control Board
6. 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from California Department of Fish and Game

In addition, a Biological Opinion from US Fish and Wildlife Services will be required.

7D. Cooperative Agreements

Cooperative Agreement No. 04-2455 between the State of California (Caltrans) and the Solano Transportation Authority (STA) was executed on May 3, 2012. The Cooperative Agreement outlines the obligations and responsibilities of both Caltrans and STA to complete the PA&ED and PS&E components of the project. A copy of the executed Cooperative Agreement is included as **Attachment K** for reference.

STA is the SPONSOR of the project and will be the implementing agency for PA&ED and PS&E. Caltrans is the CEQA and NEPA lead agency for the project.

The responsibility to advertise, open bids, award, approve and administer the construction contract will be handled under a separate agreement in the PS&E Phase.

7E. Other Agreements

Maintenance Agreements

For the West Segment, new or revision(s) to existing maintenance agreements will not be required.

For the East Segment, new or revision(s) to existing signal maintenance agreement will not be required since there is no signal modification at ramp terminus. However, the East Segment is proposing new retaining walls along City of Vacaville property. New or revision(s) to the existing maintenance agreements with the City of Vacaville will be required. The Existing Agreements within the project limit are listed in Table 7E-1.

**Table 7E-1
Existing Agreements**

PM	Location	Approval Date	City
R10.9 to 22.1	Red Top Road UC, Green Valley Road OC	4/6/1994	Fairfield
12.85 to 16.17	Near Cordelia and 0.3 MI E of Chadbourne	1/2/1964	Solano County
17.6 to 18.3	Travis Blvd and I-80 IC	9/2/1986	Fairfield
20.9	A1, North Texas Street OC (Manual Campus Parkway)	7/1/2013	Fairfield

PM	Location	Approval Date	City
21.0	North Texas St. /Lyon Rd/WB Ramps IC	10/3/2006	Fairfield
23.91 to 29.45	Davis Street and Alamo Ave.	1/24/1967	Solano County
R25.4	Almo Drive OC	6/6/1994	Vacaville
26.8 to 27.6	Allison Drive IC	1/25/1999	Vacaville
27.3 to 28.0	Nut Tree Rd, Amended 9/1/2009	8/27/2007	Vacaville
29.5 to 30.5	Leisure Town Rd OC	10/5/2004	Vacaville
29.7 to 32.7	Dixon Grant Road OC, PITT School Road OC	11/25/1964	Solano County

High Profile Project Agreement

This project is considered to be a High Profile Project (HPP) in accordance with the current Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Joint Stewardship and Oversight Agreement, dated October 14, 2010.

Express Lane Related Agreements

FHWA, Caltrans, and MTC (implementing its express lanes through BAIFA, STA, other agencies and special groups) have been working together for the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the regional express lanes.

There is an existing standard operating procedure agreement for incident management on the State Highway System between Caltrans and CHP. Following are anticipated and executed express lane related agreements:

- Express lane operating and maintenance agreement between MTC and Caltrans
- Enforcement agreement between MTC and CHP
- Toll collection and Regional Customer Service Center operations agreement between MTC and BATA
- Agreement between MTC and BAIFA to assign certain express lane responsibilities from MTC to BAIFA, executed April 2013

Roles and Responsibilities: FHWA, Caltrans, BAIFA, STA, other agencies and special groups have been working together for the planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of the MTC Express Lanes. Following are the roles and responsibilities of each agency as they relate to express lanes, consistent with MTC's

Concept of Operations. However an agreement will be developed between Caltrans and BAIFA to cover responsibilities, and it is in the process.

Agencies	Key Roles and Responsibilities
MTC	Eligible to develop and operate 270 lane-miles of express lanes
	Delegated express lane authority to BAIFA in April 2013
	Required by State law to contract with BATA, CHP and Caltrans for certain services and pay for those services
	Manages federal, state and regional matching funds for HOV and express lanes
	Designs the backhaul communications network and contracts with a backhaul network contractor to operate and maintain it.
BATA	Administers the bridge tolls on the San Francisco Bay Area's seven state-owned toll bridges
	Operates the Regional Customer Service Center which includes managing FasTrak [®] and tolls collection
BAIFA	Joint exercise of powers agency formed by MTC and BATA to plan, develop, operate and finance transportation and related projects, including express lanes
	Assumed authority to develop and operate the 270-mile Bay Area express lanes
	Owns the toll collection system and contracts with a toll system integrator to design, implement, and maintain it.
	Oversees daily operations and toll system operators of the express lanes
	Establishes toll and operations policy
	Provides enforcement tools to the CHP
CALTRANS	Maintains State Highway System
	Reviews and approves all design and operation plans, including construction and maintenance activities within State right of way
	Monitors the operation of the freeway and initiate corrective actions when needed to ensure motorist safety
	Operates the Transportation Management Center, and can make a request to the toll system operator to override an express lane toll display messages when an event occurs that warrants an override
	Maintains all roadway elements of the express lanes, other than the toll collection equipment, unless BAIFA hires a contractor for this purpose
	Monitor HOV lane performance

Agencies	Key Roles and Responsibilities
	Own and maintain the Freeway Performance Monitoring System (PeMS) Support CHP in incident management
CHP	Law enforcement agency that has patrol jurisdiction over all California highways and serves as the State police Performs on-site enforcement of toll-free lane eligibility to travel in the express lane (i.e. HOVs, clear air vehicles, etc.) Lead coordination and implementation of response functions related to incidents or other disruptions on the express lanes and general purpose lanes Provides lane closure enforcement for installation and maintenance activities when required by policy, contract or agreement Enforce buffer violation crossings Enforce motor vehicle violations such as having no license plate
STA	Sponsor and implementing agency responsible for preparing project approval, environmental, engineering and construction documentation for civil construction of this project, which is a part of the BAIFA Program
FHWA	Maintains project level approval for projects that are deemed High Profile projects, including express lanes Reviews and approves improvements and lane operations on Federal Aid Highway Routes Provides oversight and review of the project as outlined in the agreement among FHWA, Caltrans and BAIFA Approves Concept of Operations and Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP)

7F. Report on Feasibility of Providing Access to Navigable Rivers

There are no navigable rivers within the project limits; therefore, no report on feasibility of providing access to navigable rivers will be required.

7G. Public Boat Ramps

Public boat ramps are not within the project limits.

7H. Transportation Management Plan for Use During Construction

A Transportation Management Plan (TMP) will be prepared during the PS&E phase to

address traffic impacts from staged construction, detours, and specific traffic handling concerns during the construction of the project. The attached TMP Data Sheets (**Attachment L**) outline costs for a public information program, changeable message signs, ground mounted signs, highway advisory radio, Construction Zone Enhanced Enforcement Program and freeway service patrol for any required lane closures during construction.

The public information program will include preparation of press releases and other documents necessary to adequately inform the public of traffic delays associated with the project. Advance notification of construction activity will be given to local newspaper, television and radio stations, and emergency response providers. Weekly information updates will also be given by the Caltrans District 4 Public Information Office for use in Caltrans Weekly Traffic Updates.

Traffic impact will be minimized by scheduling construction activities for the installation of the overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment in the median during non-peak commute periods, as well as during nighttime. Significant traffic delays, due to East Segment construction, are not anticipated because the majority of work will occur behind temporary railing. Some of the work on the ramps can be staged to maintain freeway access and minimize impacts to local traffic. In general, impacts to traffic on the mainline will be minimal; however, the resurfacing and restriping will result in temporary freeway night closures of multiple lanes.

7I. Stage Construction

In order to minimize delays and congestion caused by construction, it is anticipated that the segments will be constructed in multiple stages and/or multiple work crews. The existing lanes on I-80 will be maintained in each direction except during critical short-term construction activities requiring temporary closure to perform construction or for safety reasons. Generally, closures will be allowed only during periods of low traffic volume defined through traffic studies made during the design.

Construction for the West Segment will take approximately 14 months to complete. The work to install the overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment in the median will be coordinated between the civil infrastructure components, including pavement, signs, striping, concrete barrier modifications, poles, overhead sign structures, communication and electric conduits, pull boxes, and concrete pads for toll equipment cabinets. At areas where the existing median is eight feet wide or less, it is anticipated that the work will be performed during nighttime with temporary freeway lanes and shoulder closures. Where there is substantial space in the median to install temporary railing, work can be performed behind the railing during the daytime and nighttime

hours. The remaining activities, such as mainline restriping, work adjacent to the outside shoulders and modification of EB Travis Boulevard off-ramp will be completed after the median construction is completed. These activities will also require temporary freeway lane, shoulder or off-ramp closure.

Construction for the East Segment will take approximately two years to complete. The segment will be constructed in one major stage with two phases. The first phase will include the median widening and other activities within the median such as installation of overhead signs and electronic tolling equipment. This work will be performed behind temporary railing. The second phase will include the areas of outside pavement widening and other activities to be performed adjacent to the outside shoulder. The work on the outside of I-80 will also be completed behind temporary railing. The proposed minor ramp work will be accomplished during the second phase of work. Retaining walls and structure modifications will be constructed with the associated widening work in each phase. It is expected that the majority of the work will be done during daytime hours. Some nighttime work may require temporary closures for tasks that could interfere with mainline traffic or create safety hazards such as the proposed pavement resurfacing and mainline restriping. Some temporary nighttime ramp closures may be necessary during paving and striping operations as well.

As discussed in Section 7H, a Transportation Management Plan will be developed, in cooperation with the cities of Fairfield and Vacaville, to provide advance notice to motorists and transportation and emergency service providers of information on construction activities and durations, detours, and access issues during each stage of construction. Specific construction staging requirements will be defined during the PS&E phase and construction staging plan will be developed by the contractor.

7J. Accommodation of Oversize Loads

The project will not restrict the movement of oversized loads through the area. The project does not place any new height limitations on loads moving in or out of the area.

New nonstandard vertical clearances are not proposed within the West Segment. The existing nonstandard vertical clearance under Cherry Glen Road Overcrossing will be reduced to 16.0 feet (from 16.4 feet) due to the proposed East Segment improvements.

Standard outside shoulder will be provided along the freeway where feasible.

7K. Graffiti Control

Portions of this project are within the urbanized areas of Solano County, which are considered graffiti-prone. To deter and discourage graffiti, new freeway signs may be coated with anti-graffiti coating, retaining walls may be stained or colored and areas

adjacent to retaining walls may be planted with vines. Concrete barrier should also be sand blasted to a medium finish to deter graffiti. Specific design features will be defined during the PS&E phase.

7L. Other Planned Projects

The Project Report for the preferred alternative for the I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Project (EA 04-0A5300) was approved in October 2012. The project will include numerous improvements to address existing and future traffic operations and congestion, including relocation of the Cordelia Westbound Truck Inspection Facility. Proposed improvements are intended to add freeway capacity, reduce cut through traffic on local roads, improve local access to and from the freeway, accommodate current and future truck volumes, improve safety, and increase the use of HOV and ridesharing. **Attachment B** includes an exhibit showing the seven construction packages. Package 1 is assumed to be completed prior to construction of this project. See Background and Existing Facility sections for additional information.

7M. Context Sensitive Solutions and Complete Streets

The I-80 Express Lanes project improvement does not impact local streets and intersections within the project limits. During PS&E design phase, opportunities to implement context sensitive solutions will be evaluated to integrate community, aesthetic and environmental values into the design in balance with safety, maintenance and funding feasibility goals.

Some context sensitive solutions such as architectural treatment will be evaluated during the PS&E design phase. To reduce the visual impact of new retaining walls, aesthetic treatments consisting of color, texture and/or patterning will be applied. The aesthetic treatment will be context sensitive to the location and will be compatible with existing walls in the project area.

The freeway does not function as a local street within the project limit; therefore, context sensitive solutions and complete streets design do not apply for this project (per Directive Policy-22).

7N. Materials Recommendation

The East Segment of the project will require median widening and localized outside widening for the addition of the express lanes. Pavement section alternatives were determined from the TI- values and the soil R- value provided in the Preliminary Geotechnical Report. A Life-Cycle Cost Analysis was prepared to select the following preferred pavement alternatives with the lowest life cycle cost:

- Median Widening (Lane 1): 0.10' Hot Mixed Asphalt Open Graded (HMA-O), 0.20' Rubberized Hot Mixed Asphalt Gap Graded (RHMA-G), 0.40' Hot Mixed Asphalt (Type A), 0.65' Lean Concrete Base (LCB), and 1.40' Aggregate Subbase (AS) (Class 2)
- Outside Widening (Lane 4 or 5): 0.10' Hot Mixed Asphalt Open Graded (HMA-O), 0.20' Rubberized Hot Mixed Asphalt Gap Graded (RHMA-G), 0.50' Hot Mixed Asphalt (Type A), 0.75' Lean Concrete Base (LCB), and 1.65' Aggregate Subbase (AS) (Class 2)

The following pavement section was selected for the ramps based on a TI of 10.0 for ramps with medium truck traffic.

- Ramps: 0.10' Hot Mixed Asphalt Open Graded (HMA-O), 0.20' Rubberized Hot Mixed Asphalt Gap Graded (RHMA-G), 0.30' Hot Mixed Asphalt (Type A), 0.50' Lean Concrete Base (LCB), and 1.05' Aggregate Subbase (AS) (Class 2)

The Pavement Selection Review Committee Checklist is included as **Attachment E** for reference.

8. FUNDING/PROGRAMMING

The preliminary escalated project cost estimate is \$166.6 million; see **Attachment F** for more details. A portion of the project's funding is expected to be contributed by BAIFA. BAIFA has not yet adopted a funding plan for contribution to the project. Additional funds, which may include federal, state or local funds, have not been identified at this time.

Due to funding limitations, it is anticipated that this project will be constructed in two phases, which are as follows:

Phase 1: West Segment – HOV conversion from Red Top Road to Air Base Parkway

Phase 2: East Segment – Express lane widening from Air Base Parkway to I-505

The support cost ratio is 28%.

9. SCHEDULE

Project Milestones		Scheduled Delivery Date (Month/Year)
COMBINED PROJECT		
Begin Environmental	M020	01/2011
Circulate DPR & DED externally	M120	07/2015
PA & ED	M200	12/2015
West Segment PROJECT		
Begin Design (PS&E)		01/2016
Integrate PS&E with MTC System Integrator Review		03/2016
Complete Design (PS&E)	M380	06/2017
Right Of Way Certification	M410	10/2017
Ready To List	M460	10/2017
Advertise	M480	11/2017
Bid Open		12/2017
Award	M495	01/2018
Approve Contract	M500	02/2018
Contract Acceptance (Open Express Lanes)	M600	03/2020
End Project (Closeout)	M800	03/2021
East Segment PROJECT		
Begin Design (PS&E)		01/2016
Integrate PS&E with MTC System Integrator Review		08/2016
Complete Design (PS&E)	M380	11/2017
Right Of Way Certification	M410	03/2018
Ready To List	M460	03/2018
Advertise	M480	04/2018
Bid Open		05/2018
Award	M495	06/2018
Approve Contract	M500	07/2018
Contract Acceptance (Open Express Lanes)	M600	12/2020
End Project	M800	12/2021

10. RISKS

A risk register has been prepared for the project to assist the project team in identifying, analyzing, and managing negative impacts on the schedule, cost, scope and quality of the project. The required Risk Register is attached as **Attachment M** for reference.

As the project moves into design and construction phases, the identified risks include obtaining utility easements and the timely installation of utility services to avoid delays to the start of construction, and the coordination of the civil and toll system designs to mitigate construction costs and delay risks.

11. FHWA COORDINATION

Currently, there is no federal funding for the project; however, express lanes are considered to be a High Profile Project (HPP) in accordance with the current Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and Department of Transportation (Caltrans) Joint Stewardship and Oversight Agreement, dated October 14, 2010.

12. PROJECT REVIEWS

FHWA has provided concurrence on all mandatory design exceptions on June 20, 2015.

Geometric Drawings Review: Larry Moore, Caltrans HQ Project Delivery Coordinator, has reviewed the West and East Segment Geometric Drawings (GeD's) and draft design exceptions and provided comments.

The noted mandatory design exceptions has been reviewed and approved by Larry Moore on June 30, 2015. The noted advisory design exceptions have been reviewed and approved by Ziad Abubekr, District Office Chief, North Counties on May 28, 2015.

Constructability Review: Frank Guros of District 4 Constructability Review has reviewed the Draft Project Report on March 21, 2014 and has no comments. Further Constructability Reviews will be performed at the 65% and 95% of PS&E phase. Comments and recommendations from those reviews will be incorporated into the final PS&E.

Traffic Operations Analysis Review: The Traffic Operations Analysis was reviewed by Evelyn Gestuvo with final comments provided on July 25, 2014, which were subsequently incorporated.

Traffic Safety Analysis Review: Roland Au-Yeung, Traffic Safety approved the TSAR on November 16, 2014. Traffic Safety prepared a Collision Analysis on April 23, 2015 for the proposed nonstandard features, which was updated by Katie Yim on April 30, 2015.

Program Advisory Review: Nicolas Endrawos, Caltrans Regional Project Manager reviewed the Draft Project Report and provide comments on March 26, 2015, which were subsequently incorporated.

MTC Review: Numerous coordination meetings have occurred between MTC and STA to discuss the express lane facility design, operating concept, technical requirements, and enforcement and incident management to ensure that the project conforms to the guidelines set by MTC. MTC has reviewed the Draft Project Report on October 23, 2014 and comments have been incorporated.

13. PROJECT PERSONNEL

The following personnel should be contacted, if any questions should arise regarding this report:

Name	Title	Phone
Nicolas Endrawos	Caltrans Project Manager	(510) 286-5123
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Roni Boukhalil	Caltrans Project Development Senior	(510) 286-5694
Wahida Rashid	Caltrans Environmental Analysis, Chief	(510) 286-5935
Kristin Schober	Caltrans Right of Way Branch Reviewer	(510) 286-5327
David Seriani	Caltrans Highway Operations	(510) 286-4653
Roland Au-Yeung	Caltrans Traffic Safety	(510) 286-4560
Lawrence T. Moore	Caltrans Division of Design, Project Delivery	(916) 653-2647
Janet Adams	Solano Transportation Authority (STA)	(707) 424-6010
Dale Dennis	Project Manager, STA	(925) 686-0619
Marilou R. Ayupan	Deputy PM, Mark Thomas & Company	(408) 453-5373
Carl Haack	Project Manager, HDR	(916) 595-3272
Lisa Klein	MTC	(510) 817-5832
Audrey Darnell	Project Manager, Circlepoint	(510) 285-6725

14. ATTACHMENTS

- A. Location Map
- B. I-80/I-680/SR-12 Interchange Project (EA04-0A5300), Phase 1 Construction Packages (Alternative C- Preferred Alternative)
- C. West Segment Plans – Title and Location Map, Typical Cross Sections, Key Map and Line Index, Layouts/Pavement Delineations, Construction Details and Sign Plans
- D. East Segment Plans – Title and Location Map, Typical Cross Sections, Key Map and Line Index, Layouts, Profiles and Superelevation Diagrams, Pavement Delineation and Sign Plans, and Advance Planning Study Drawings
- E. East Segment Pavement Selection Review Committee Checklist
- F. Project Cost Estimate
 - F1 Project Cost Estimate Summary
 - F2 West Segment Project Cost Estimate
 - F3 East Segment Project Cost Estimate
- G. Not Used
- H. Right of Way Data Sheet
 - H1. West Segment Right of Way Data Sheet
 - H2. East Segment Right of Way Data Sheet
- I. Draft Environmental Document (Introductory and Approval pages)
- J. Storm Water Data Report (Cover Page Only)
- K. Executed PA&ED and PS&E Cooperative Agreement
- L. Transportation Management Plan (TMP) Data Sheet
 - L1. West Segment TMP Data Sheet
 - L2. East Segment TMP Data Sheet
- M. Risk Register