

VALUE ENGINEERING STUDY
OF
FEGENBUSH LANE AND
BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

ITEM NUMBER: 5-73.00/fd041550 C056

Jefferson County, Kentucky

February 12-16, 2007

Prepared by:

VE GROUP, L.L.C.

In Association With:

KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET

**VALUE ENGINEERING STUDY
TEAM LEADER**

**Gerald D. Love, P.E., C.V.S., PhD
C.V.S. Registration No. 840603 (LIFE)**

DATE

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

This Value Engineering report summarizes the results of the Value Engineering Study performed by VE Group for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet. The study was performed during the week of February 12-16, 2007.

The subject of the study is improvements to the Outer Loop at the intersection of Fegenbush Lane and Beulah Church Road in Jefferson County in metropolitan Louisville.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project provides improvements to the following two at-grade intersections:

- Outer Loop, Fegenbush Lane, and S Watterson Trace
- Fegenbush Lane and Beulah Church Road

The project, with an overall length of 0.93 miles, includes pavement widening and resurfacing to provide additional travel and turning lanes as well as storm water drainage improvements. Additional right-of-way acquisition is required to accommodate the pavement widening.

METHODOLOGY

The Value Engineering Team followed the basic Value Engineering procedure for conducting this type of analysis.

This process included the following phases:

1. Investigation
2. Speculation
3. Evaluation
4. Development
5. Presentation
6. Report Preparation

Evaluation criteria identified as a basis for the comparison of alternatives included the following:

- Traffic Control
- Construction Time
- Service Life
- Maintenance of Traffic
- Construction Cost
- Utility Impacts
- R/W Requirements

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RESULTS – AREAS OF FOCUS

The following areas of focus were analyzed by the Value Engineering team and from these areas the following Value Engineering alternatives were developed and are recommended for Implementation:

Recommendation Number 1: Fegenbush Lane/S. Watterson Trace/Outer Loop Intersection

The Value Engineering Team recommends that Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative provides a free flowing Roundabout in lieu of a signalized intersection.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$1,327,418.***

Recommendation Number 2: Fegenbush Lane/Beulah Church Road Intersection

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative provides a free flowing Roundabout in lieu of a signalized intersection.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$1,645,603.***

Recommendation Number 3: Pavement Design

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative minimizes the thickness of the aggregate base and maximizes the depth of the asphalt concrete to obtain the required pavement structural support for the design year traffic.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$131,968.***

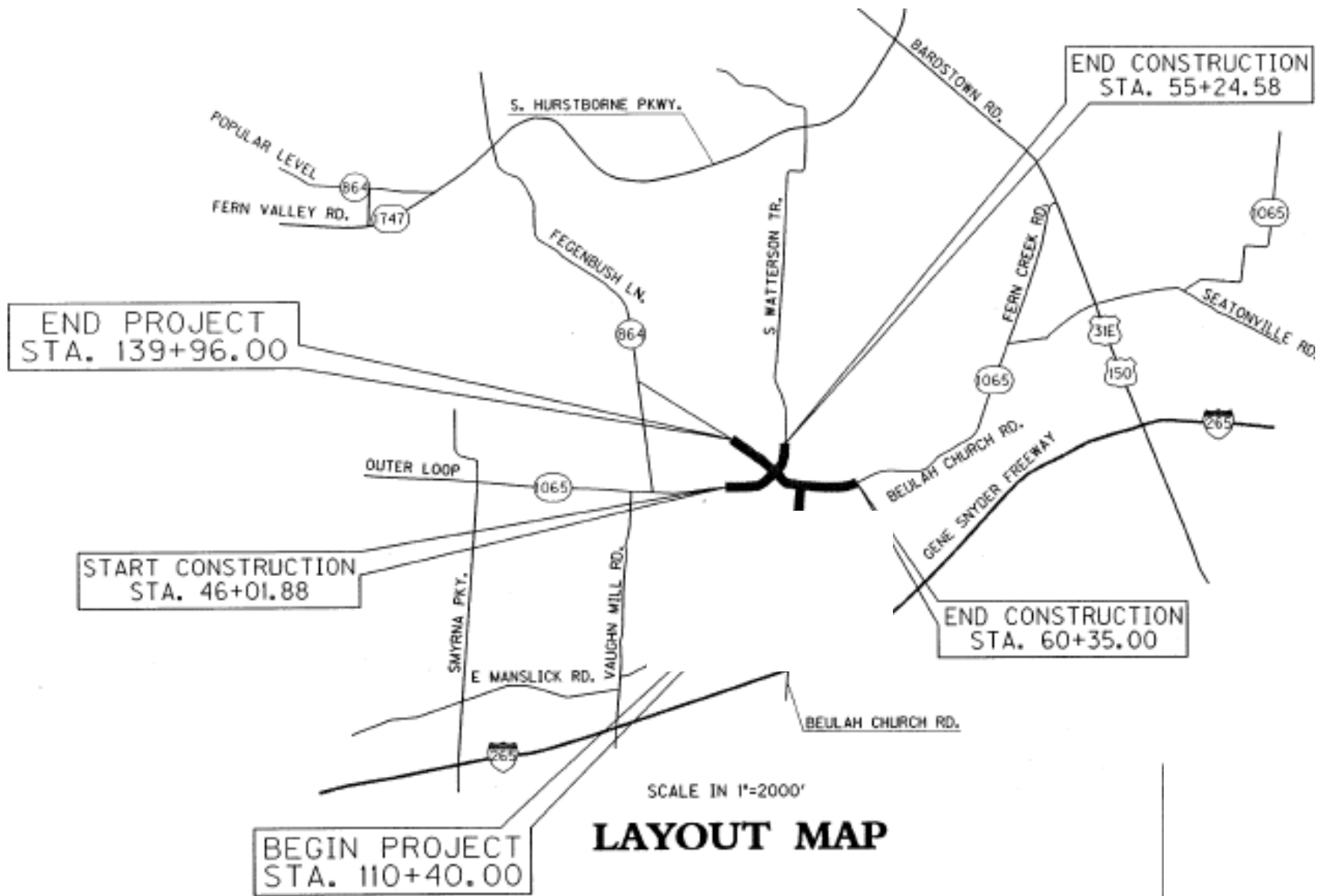
Recommendation Number 4: Drainage System

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative has open channel swales with 8 ft. paved shoulders as the typical section instead of curbs and gutters with a closed drainage system. High-density polyethylene pipes are proposed as an acceptable alternate for all storm drains.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$179,556.***

As Proposed			Value Engineering Alternatives	
Construction	Right-of-Way	Total	# Recommendations	Possible Savings
\$ 3,500,000.00	\$ 4,600,000.00	\$ 8,100,000.00	4	\$ 3,284,545.00

II. LOCATION OF PROJECT



III. TEAM MEMBERS AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TEAM MEMBERS

NAME	AFFILIATION	EXPERTISE	PHONE
Jerry Love, P.E., C.V.S., PhD	VE Group	Team Leader	850/627-3900
Tom Hartley, P.E., C.V.S.	VE Group	Traffic	850/627-3900
Bill Keating, P.E.	VE Group	Construction	850/627-3900
Joel Pate	VE Group	Roadway	850/627-3900
Mike Bezold, P.E.	KYTC – Dist. 6	Roadway	859-341-2700
Joe Tucker	KYTC-Headquarters	Pavement Design	502-564-3280

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project includes pavement widening and improvements at the following two signalized intersections:

- Beulah Church Road (KY 864) and Fegenbush Lane (KY 864)
- Outer Loop (KY 1063), Fegenbush Lane (KY864), and S. Watterson Trace

The project has an overall length of 0.93 miles with an estimated construction cost of \$3.6 million and R/W acquisition costs of \$4.6 million. The project, located in Jefferson County, within the Louisville Metropolitan Area, has a designated design speed of 35 mph and a design year ADT of 18,900.

IV. INVESTIGATION PHASE

VALUE ENGINEERING STUDY BRIEFING

<i>FERGENBUSH LANE AND BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION</i>		
February 12-16, 2007		
NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE
Jerry Love	VE Group	850-627-3900
Thomas Hartley	VE Group	850-627-3900
Bill Keating	VE Group	850-627-3900
Joel Pate	VE Group	850-627-3900
Mike Bezold	KYTC-Dist. 6	859-341-2700
Kelly Meyer	Quest Engineers	502-584-4118
Kert Ballard	Quest Engineers	502-584-4118
John Callihan	KYTC-Dist. 5	502-367-6411
Tala Quino	KYTC-Dist. 5	502-367-6411
Joe Tucker	KYTC- Design	502-564-3280
Mary Murray	FHWA	502-223-6745
Robert Semones	KYTC-Headquarters	502-564-9900

STUDY RESOURCES

<i>FERGENBUSH LANE AND BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION</i>		
February 12-16, 2007		
NAME	AFFILIATION	PHONE
Brent A. Sweger	KYTC – Planning	564-9900-3297

IV. INVESTIGATION PHASE

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS WORKSHEET

FERGENBUSH LANE AND BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

February 12-16, 2007

ITEM	<u>FUNCT.</u> VERB	<u>FUNCT.</u> NOUN	* TYPE	COST (000)	WORTH	VALUE INDEX
Fegenbush Lane /Outerloop Intersection	Accom.	Traffic	B	\$1,000	\$300	3.33
Fegenbush Lane /Beulah Church Intersection	Accom.	Traffic	B	\$2,000	\$500	4.00
Pavement Design	Support	Traffic	B	\$1,700	\$1,500	1.13
Drainage System	Convey	Water	B	\$660	\$500	1.32
Maintenance of Traffic	Maintain	Traffic	B	\$250	\$225	1.11

***B – Basic S - Secondary**

** Note: This worksheet is a tool of the Value Engineering process and is only used for determining the areas that the Value Engineering team should focus on for possible alternatives. The column for COST indicates the approximate amount of the cost as shown in the cost estimate. The column for WORTH is an estimated cost for the lowest possible alternative that would provide the FUNCTION shown. Many times the lowest cost alternatives are not considered implementable but are used only to establish a worth for a function. A value index greater than 1.00 indicates the Value Engineering team intends to focus on this area of the project.

IV. INVESTIGATION PHASE

The following areas have a value index greater than 1.00 on the proceeding Functional Analysis Worksheet and therefore have been identified by the Value Engineering Team as areas of focus and investigation for the Value Engineering process:

- A. FEGENBUSH LANE/ SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE/
OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION**

- B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD
INTERSECTION**

- C. PAVEMENT DESIGN**

- D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM**

- E. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC**

V. SPECULATION PHASE

Ideas generated, utilizing the brainstorming method, for performing the functions of previously identified areas of focus.

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE/ OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

- Roundabout
- Urban Interchange
- Cul-de-sac S. Watterson Trace
- Add additional turning lanes

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

- Roundabout
- Urban Interchange
- Add additional turning lanes

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

- Portland Cement Concrete Pavement
- Minimum Aggregate Base with Maximum Asphalt Concrete
- Alternate Types of Asphalt Concrete

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- Open Channel Swales in Certain Areas and Reduce Curb and Gutter
- Permit use of High Density Polyethylene Storm Drain Pipes
- Provide 8 ft. shoulders in lieu of curbs and gutters

E. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

- Utilize Detours and Temporary Pavement to Reduce Traffic in Construction Areas
- Temporarily Close Lower Volume Intersection Approaches

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

A. ALTERNATIVES

The following alternatives were formulated during the "eliminate and combine" portion of the Evaluation Phase.

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

Value Engineering Alternative: Roundabout.

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

Value Engineering Alternative: Roundabout.

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

Value Engineering Alternative Number 1: Portland Cement Concrete Pavement.

Value Engineering Alternative Number 2: Minimum Aggregate Base with Maximum Asphalt Concrete.

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Value Engineering Alternative: Open Channel Swale with 8 ft. Shoulders as Typical Section, Reduce Curb and Gutter, and Designate High Density Polyethylene Pipe as an Acceptable Alternate for Storm Drains.

E. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

Value Engineering Alternative: Utilize Detours and Temporary Pavement to Reduce Traffic in Construction Areas.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

The following Advantages and Disadvantages were developed for the Value Engineering Alternatives previously generated during the speculation phase. It also includes the Advantages and Disadvantages for the "As Proposed".

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE/ OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

"As Proposed": At-grade Signalized Intersection.

Advantages

- Acceptable to public.
- Smaller footprint.

Disadvantages

- High construction cost.
- High maintenance cost.
- Increase in traffic conflicts.
- Increases traffic delays.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

Value Engineering Alternative: Roundabout.

Advantages

- Reduces traffic delays.
- Requires less pavement area.
- Requires less R/W.
- Lower maintenance costs.
- Enhances aesthetics.
- Flexibility to convert to future higher capacity signalized intersection.

Disadvantages

- Public not as familiar with roundabout operation.
- May be more difficult to maintain traffic during construction.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES *(continued)*

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

"As Proposed": At-grade signalized intersection.

Advantages

- Acceptable to public.

Disadvantages

- High construction cost.
- High maintenance cost.
- Larger footprint.
- Increase in traffic conflicts.
- Increases traffic delays.
- Reduces property access.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

Value Engineering Alternative: Roundabout.

Advantages

- Reduces traffic delays.
- Requires less pavement area.
- Lower maintenance cost.
- Enhances aesthetics.
- Flexibility to convert to future higher capacity signalized intersection.

Disadvantages

- May be more difficult to maintain traffic during construction.
- Has larger footprint.
- Public not as familiar with roundabout operation.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES *(continued)*

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

"As Proposed": Asphalt Concrete with Maximum Aggregate Design.

Advantages

- Simplifies MOT.
- Matches existing approach pavements.
- More adaptable to future pavement overlays.

Disadvantages

- Higher maintenance cost.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

Value Engineering Alternative Number 1: Portland Cement Concrete Pavement.

Advantages

- Lower maintenance cost.
- Reduces potential for rutting with stop and go intersection traffic.
- Requires less excavation.

Disadvantages

- Doesn't match existing approach pavements.
- Higher construction cost.
- More difficult to maintain traffic during construction.

Conclusion

Drop from further evaluation because of higher construction cost and more difficult MOT.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES *(continued)*

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN *(continued)*

Value Engineering Alternative Number 2: Minimum Aggregate with Maximum Asphalt Concrete.

Advantages

- Requires less pavement material.
- Simplifies MOT.
- Less excavation required.
- Matches existing pavements.
- Reduces lane drop off during construction.
- Higher salvage value.
- Lower construction cost.

Disadvantages

- None apparent.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES *(continued)*

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

“As Proposed”: Curb and Gutter With Closed Drainage System.

Advantages

- Minimizes R/W.
- Aesthetically pleasing.
- Controls access to abutting property.

Disadvantages

- Higher construction cost.
- Eliminates safety areas for disabled vehicles.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

Value Engineering Alternative: ***Open Channel Swales With 8 ft. shoulders as Typical Section, Reduce Curb and Gutter, and Designate High Density Polyethylene Pipe as an Acceptable Alternate for Storm Drains.***

Advantages

- Lower construction cost.
- Provides areas for disabled vehicles.
- Matches swales on approach roadways.
- Provides additional pavement width for MOT.

Disadvantages

- May require additional grading.
- Eliminates sidewalks.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

VI. EVALUATION PHASE

B. ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES *(continued)*

E. MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

“As Proposed”: Maintain one lane of traffic in each direction at all times.

Advantages

- Provides access to abutting property during construction.

Disadvantages

- Higher construction cost.
- Longer construction time.

Conclusion

Carry forward for further evaluation.

Value Engineering Alternative: Utilize Detours and Temporary Pavement To Reduce Traffic in Construction Areas.

Advantages

- Reduces construction phases.
- May reduce construction time.
- May reduce construction cost.

Disadvantages

- Temporary increase in traffic on local streets.
- May impede access to abutting businesses.

Conclusion

Drop from further evaluation since this alternative is not more cost effective than the as proposed MOT. Comments regarding the proposed MOT plan are included as a design comment.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE/ OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

- (1) AS PROPOSED**
- (2) VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE**

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH LANE INTERSECTION

- (1) AS PROPOSED**
- (2) VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE**

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

- (1) AS PROPOSED**
- (2) VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE**

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

- (1) AS PROPOSED**
- (2) VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE**

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

1. “As Proposed”

This intersection and approaches include improvements that are a part of the Congestion Mitigation Project designed to improve the operational characteristics of the roadway system within the project limits.

The following photographs depict the conditions at the existing intersection and the intersection approaches that are 2-lane typical rural sections with open drainage swales.



**EXISTING INTERSECTION –
FEGENBUSH LANE/OUTER LOOP/SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE**



SOUTH WATTERSON TRACE APPROACH

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

1. "As Proposed" (continued)



FEGENBUSH LANE SOUTH APPROACH



FEGENBUSH LANE NORTH APPROACH

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

1. "As Proposed" *(continued)*



OUTER LOOP APPROACH

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

1. “As Proposed” *(continued)*

2. Outer Loop approach:

- a. 1 – Through lane
- b. 1 – Left Turn lane
- c. 1 – Right Turn lane

3. S. Watterson Trace approach:

- a. 1 – Through lane
- b. 1 – Left Turn lane
- c. 1 – Right Turn lane

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

The Value Engineering Team completed a Highway Capacity Analysis of the widened intersection utilizing the Planning Model and the provided AM & PM Design Year traffic volumes. The traffic analysis indicated that the as proposed design would provide a V/C Ratio of 0.90 (Near Capacity) for the AM Peak and a V/C Ratio of 0.75 (Under Capacity) for the PM Peak. The as proposed intersection should therefore provide adequate capacity for the projected 2028 design year traffic volumes. Traffic analysis data sheets are included on following pages.

R/W REQUIREMENTS

These improvements, as designed, will require the acquisition of nearly 74,500 SF of fee simple right of way from 12 different parcels. The fee simple acquisition is estimated to cost approximately \$1,400,000.

CONSTRUCTION COST

The estimated construction cost of the as proposed intersection improvements that include widening the intersection and approaches, installing curb and gutter, sidewalks, and a closed drainage system is approximately \$1,273,000.

DESIGN BUILD CONCEPT

Although the Value Engineering Team did not make a detailed evaluation of utilizing the design-build concept, it was concluded that this project would be a viable candidate for this type of contract since the design parameters and project limits are well defined. In addition, the project has progressed to the final design stage with adequate data available to prepare the scope of work for this type of Contract. The obvious advantages of the design-build concept are that the design would become a factor in the competitive selection process and some savings in time would be realized.

It is appropriate to note that the Department now has a good design consultant under contract who is very familiar with the project. If a decision is made to adopt some or all of the Value Engineering Team recommendations, the existing design can be cost effectively revised within a short period of time.

SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet		EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-RT vol: [19]		259	155	740	450
LT lane vol: [5]		0	0	0	0
Left turn protection: {P/U/N}		U	U	U	U
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')					
Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection					
	Plan 1:	U	U	U	U
	Plan 2a:	U	P	U	P
	Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U
<	Plan 3a:<P	P	P	<P	P
for each opposing pair	Plan 3b:	P	<P	P	<P
	Plan 4:	N	N	N	N
Phase plan selected (1 to 4)			1		1
Min. cycle (Cmin) 60					
Max. cycle (Cmax) 120					
Timing Plan	Value	EAST-WEST		NORTH-SOUTH	
		Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 1	Ph 3
Movement codes	EWT			NST	
Critical phase vol [CV]	259	0	0	740	0
Critical sum [CS]	999				
CRD adjustment [CRD]	1.00				
Reference sum [RS]	1539				
Lost time/phase [PL]	4	0	0	4	0
Lost time/cycle [TL]	8				
Cycle length [Cyc]	60.0				
Phase time	17.5	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0
Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]	0.75				
Status	Under capacity				

VII. Development Phase
A. Fegenbush Lane/S. Watterson Trace/Outer Loop Intersection
1. "As Proposed"

SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-BT vol: [19]	550	480	647	420
If lane vol: [5]	0	0	0	0
Left turn protection: (P/U/N)	U	U	U	U
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')				

Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection

Plan	1	2a	2b	3a	3b	4
Plan 1:	U	U	U	U	U	U
Plan 2a:	U	P	U	U	P	P
Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U	P	U
Plan 3a:	<P	P	<P	P	<P	P
Plan 3b:	P	<P	P	P	<P	<P
Plan 4:	N	N	N	N	N	N

Phase plan selected (1 to 4)

1 1

Min. cycle (rmin) 60

Max. cycle (rmax) 120

Timing Plan

Value	EAST-WEST			NORTH-SOUTH		
	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3

Movement codes

EWT NST

Critical phase vol [CV]

550 0 0 647 0 0

Critical sum [CS]

1197

CBD adjustment [CBD]

1.00

Reference sum [RS]

1539

Lost time/phase [PL]

4

Lost time/cycle [TL]

8

Cycle length [CYC]

60.0

Phase time

27.9 0.0 0.0 32.1 0.0 0.0

Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]

0.90

Near capacity

Status

VII. Development Phase

A. Fegenbush Lane/S. Watterson Trace/Outer Loop Intersection

1. "As Proposed"

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. *Value Engineering Alternative*

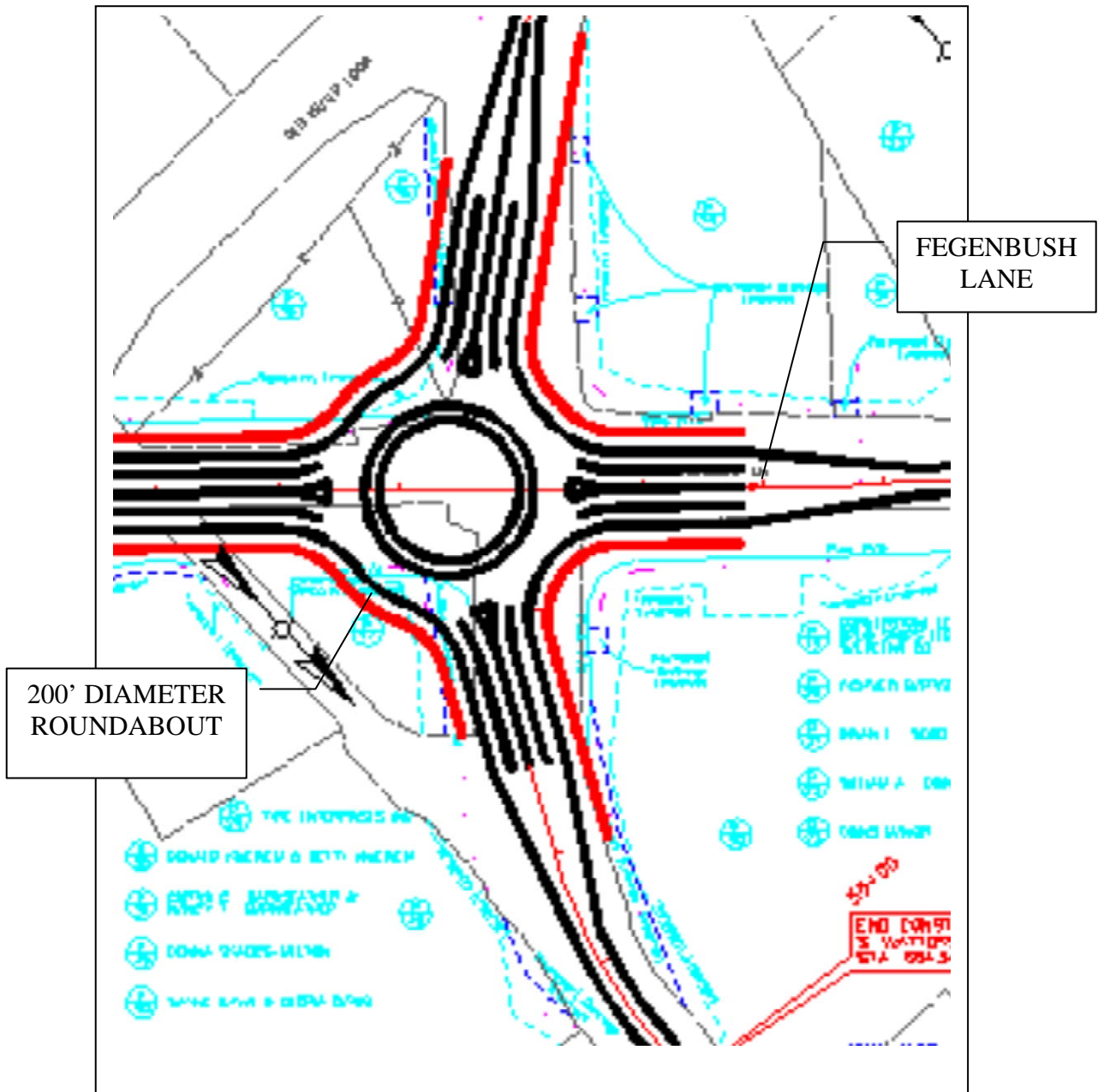
After reviewing the project in the field, the Value Engineering Team concluded that a possible viable alternative design is a Roundabout in lieu of a signalized intersection. A Roundabout configured as shown in the layout on the following page, was developed for further evaluation as the Value Engineering Alternative.

One of the obvious advantages of a Roundabout as compared to a signalized intersection is that it provides for the free flow of traffic, thereby reducing traffic delays. Although Roundabouts are not a viable design for higher speed arterials, it does operate very efficiently at an operational speed commensurate with the 35 mph designated design speed for this project.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)



**VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE ROUNDABOUT
FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION**

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

Based on an initial traffic analysis completed by the Value Engineering Team, a two-lane Roundabout has the capacity to accommodate traffic volumes in excess of the design year projections.

A more in-depth analysis was completed with the Rodel Software for a 165' Roundabout. The analysis indicated that this Roundabout would operate at an LOS of A utilizing the projected design year traffic volumes. The analysis also projected that the maximum queue length that would develop would be five vehicles for one of the approaches. The layout shown above with a diameter of 200 ft. could therefore probably be safely reduced to the diameter utilized in the Rodel analysis, assuming that the relatively low percent of trucks does not support the need for a larger diameter Roundabout. Printouts of the results of the Rodel Roundabout Traffic analysis are shown in the data sheets on following pages. Additional traffic capacity analysis data sheets are included in the Appendices.

In addition to providing adequate capacity for the design year traffic projections, it is also appropriate to point out that the Roundabout provides a free flowing intersection for all traffic movements. With an operational speed compatible with the project design speed of 35 mph, the Roundabout should operate in a very efficient manner.

R/W REQUIREMENTS

The major cost savings associated with the Value Engineering Roundabout is the reduction in right of way required to construct the Roundabout as compared to the signalized intersection. The required right of way for the Value Engineering Alternative Roundabout is approximately 28,400 SF from 3 parcels at an estimated cost of approximately \$532,000 whereas the as proposed signalized intersection will require approximately 74,500 SF at an estimated acquisition cost of approximately \$1,396,000.

CONSTRUCTION COST

Construction cost savings can be realized with the Roundabout as a result of an overall reduction in pavement, drainage, and signalization costs. The estimated construction cost of the Value Engineering Alternative is approximately \$809,000 as compared to approximately \$1,272,000 for the as proposed design.

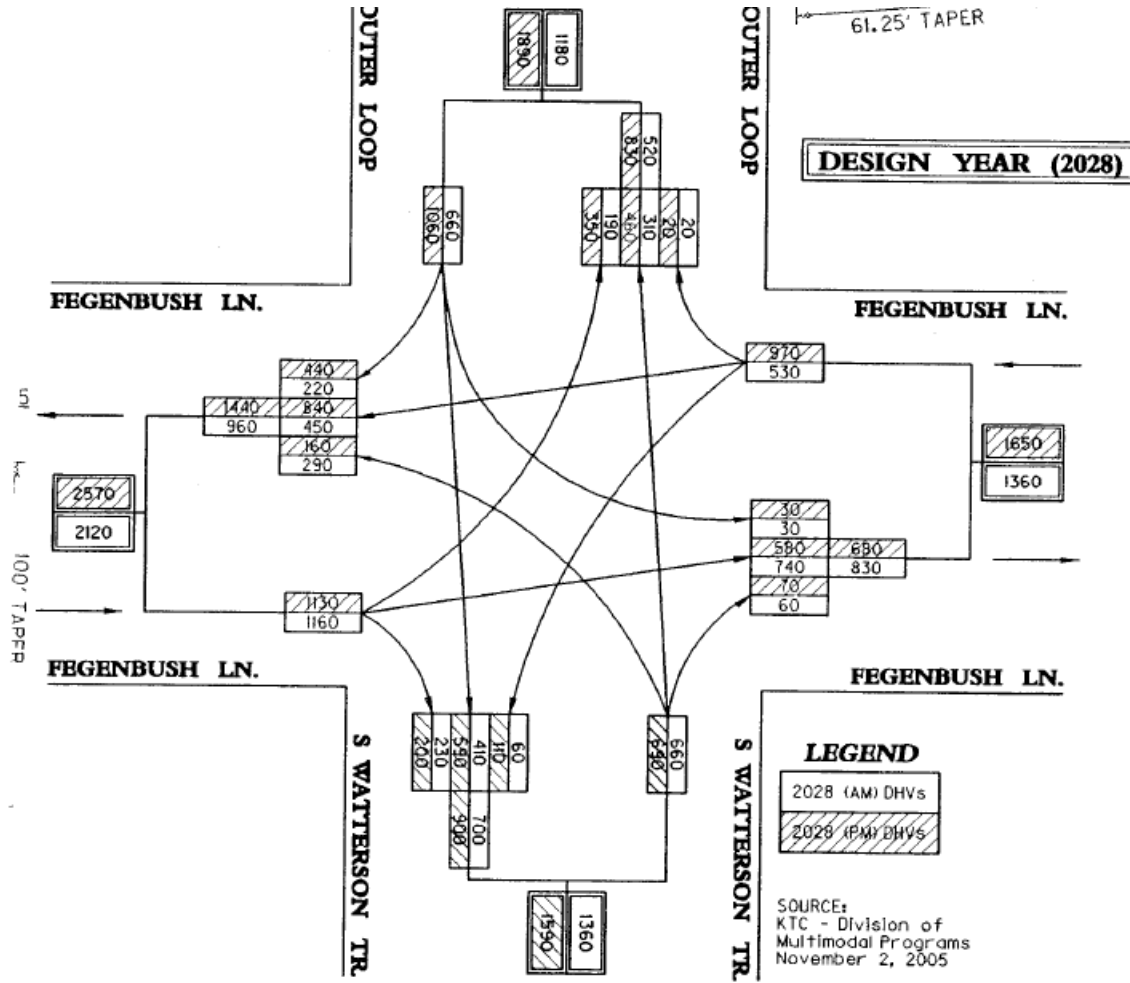
RECOMMENDATION

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative Roundabout be selected as a basis for the development of the final plans since it will function as a free flowing intersection with a desirable LOS and will provide a possible total project cost savings of \$1,327,420.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

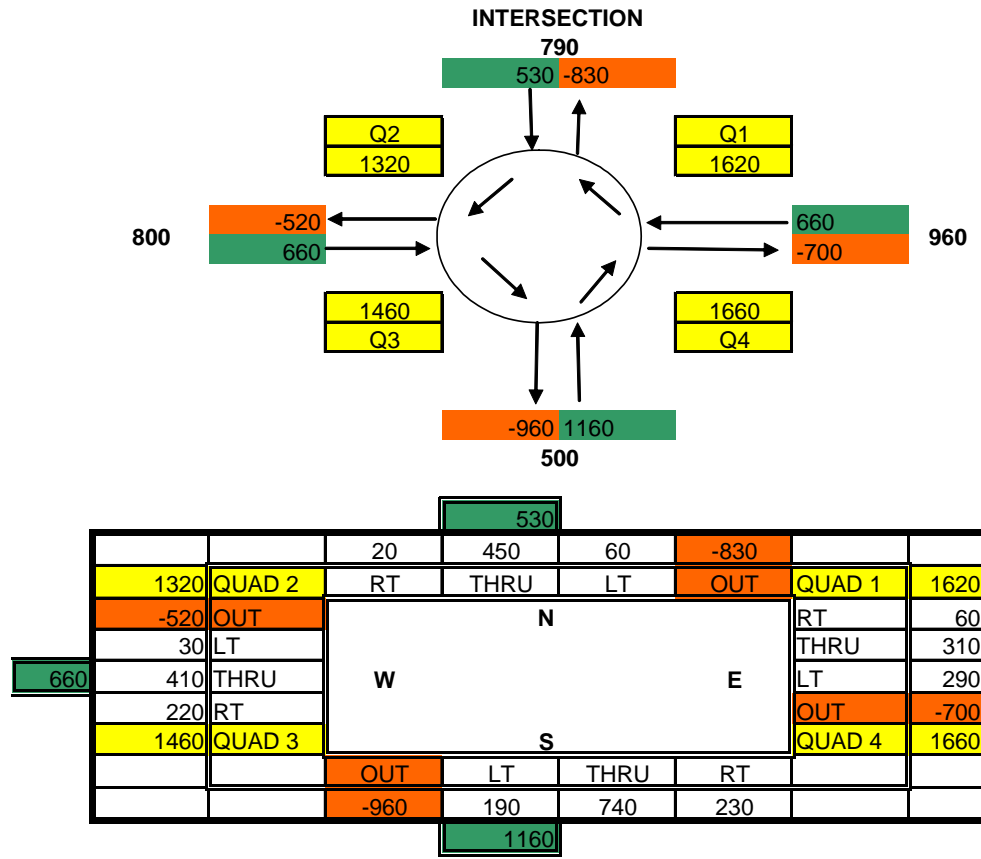
2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)



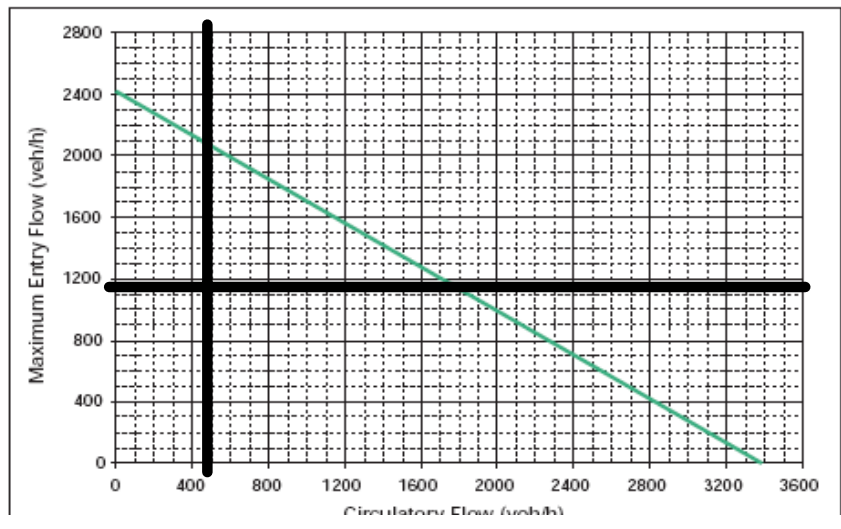
VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)



each
-lane
bout.



AM PEAK

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

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*****
*
* 13:2:07                                FEGENBUSH/OUTERLOOP                                78
*
*****
*
* E      (m)      8.50      8.50      8.50      8.50      * TIME PERIOD      min      90
* L'     (m)     40.00     30.00     40.00     30.00      * TIME SLICE       min      15
* V      (m)      3.30      6.60      3.30      6.60      * RESULTS PERIOD   min     15 75
* RAD    (m)     20.00     20.00     20.00     20.00      * TIME COST        $/hr    15.00
* PHI    (d)     30.00     30.00     30.00     30.00      * FLOW PERIOD      min     15 75
* DIA    (m)     55.00     55.00     55.00     55.00      * FLOW TYPE        pcu/veh   VEH
* GRAD 8BP      0         0         0         0         * FLOW PEAK        am/op/pm   AM
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOP*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*SOUTHBOUND*1.05*  30  450  60  0      *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*EASTBOUND *1.05*  220  410  10  0      *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*NORTHBOUND*1.05*  230  740  230  0     *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*WESTBOUND *1.05*   60  110  290  0     *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*
* FLOW      veh      530      660      1200      660
* CAPACITY  veh     1465     1780     1682     1635      * AVDEL s        5.3
* AVE DELAY mins    0.06     0.05     0.11     0.06      * L O S          A
* MAX DELAY mins    0.09     0.07     0.22     0.09      * VEH HRS        4.3
* AVE QUEUE  veh       1         1         3         1         * COST $         67.7
* MAX QUEUE  veh       1         1         4         1
*
*****

```


VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S. WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

```

*****
*
* 13:2:07                                FEENBUSH/OUTERLOOP                                79
*
*****
*
* E      (m)      8.50      8.50      8.50      8.50
* L'     (m)     40.00     30.00     40.00     30.00
* V      (m)      3.30      6.60      3.30      6.60
* RAD    (m)     30.00     30.00     30.00     30.00
* PHI    (d)     30.00     30.00     30.00     30.00
* DIA    (m)     55.00     55.00     55.00     55.00
* GRAD SEP      0         0         0         0
*
*
* TIME PERIOD      min      90
* TIME SLICE       min      15
* RESULTS PERIOD   min     15 75
* TIME COST        $/hr    15.00
* FLOW PERIOD      min     15 75
* FLOW TYPE        pcu/veh   VEH
* FLOW PEAK        am/op/pm   PM
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U) *FLOP*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
* SOUTHBOUND*1.00* 30 840 110 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* EASTBOUND *1.00* 440 590 30 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* NORTHBOUND*1.00* 200 580 350 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* WESTBOUND *1.00* 70 430 180 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*
*
*
*
*****
*
* FLOW          veh      970      1060      1130      680
* CAPACITY      veh     1375      1333      1331      1664
* AVE DELAY     mins     0.17      0.14      0.17      0.06
* MAX DELAY     mins     0.28      0.23      0.29      0.09
* AVE QUEUE     veh       3         2         3         1
* MAX QUEUE     veh       4         4         5         1
*
*
*****

```

**FEGENBUSH LANE/SOUTH WATERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION
VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE
COST COMPARISON SHEET**

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
SIGNAL SYSTEM	LS	\$100,000.00	1.0	\$100,000	0.0	\$0
DRAINAGE SYSTEM	LS	\$335,000.00	1.0	\$335,000	0.8	\$268,000
PAVEMENT	SY	\$62.21	9,700.0	\$603,437	6,300.0	\$391,923
SUBTOTAL				\$1,038,437		\$659,923
RIGHT OF WAY	SF	\$18.75	74,457	\$1,396,069	28,391	\$532,331
MOBILIZATION (THIS IS SUB+CONTIN. X % =)		5.0%		\$57,114		\$36,296
TRAFFIC CONTROL/MOT		7.0%		\$72,691		\$46,195
CONTINGENCY		10.0%		\$103,844		\$65,992
GRAND TOTAL				\$2,668,155		\$1,340,737

POSSIBLE SAVINGS:

\$1,327,418

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

A. FEGENBUSH LANE/S.WATTERSON TRACE/OUTER LOOP INTERSECTION

COST COMPARISON SHEET BACK UP CALCULATIONS

PARCEL #	SF	AC	AP	VE 3 LEG	AP	VE 4 LEG
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	6,438.00	0.15	-	-	6,438.00	-
3	2,827.00	0.06	-	-	2,827.00	-
4	2,893.00	0.07	-	-	2,893.00	-
5	10,394.00	0.24	-	-	10,394.00	-
6	27,559.00	0.63	27,559.00	610	-	-
7	3,132.00	0.07	-	-	3,132.00	-
8	4,710.00	0.11	4,710.00	-	-	-
9	5,360.00	0.12	5,360.00	-	-	-
10	4,961.00	0.11	4,961.00	-	-	-
11	24,536.00	0.56	24,536.00	24,536	-	-
12	29,381.00	0.67	29,381.00	29,381	-	-
13	9,625.00	0.22	9,625.00	2,810	-	-
14	4,237.00	0.10	4,237.00	310	-	-
15	6,765.00	0.16	-	-	6,765.00	2878
16	4,366.00	0.10	-	-	4,366.00	9300
17	12,927.00	0.30	-	-	12,927.00	16203
18	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	138.00	0.00	-	-	138.00	-
20	21,482.00	0.49	-	-	21,482.00	-
21	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	1,045.00	0.02	-	-	1,045.00	-
23	2,050.00	0.05	-	-	2,050.00	-
24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	1,545.00	0.04	1,545.00	-	-	-
34	2,260.00	0.05	2,260.00	-	-	-
35	3,631.00	0.08	3,631.00	-	-	-
36	2,820.00	0.06	2,820.00	-	-	-
37	1,936.00	0.04	1,936.00	-	-	-
38	2,658.00	0.06	2,658.00	-	-	-
39	-	-	-	-	-	-
	199,676.00	4.58	125,219.00	57,647.00	74,457.00	28,381.00
TAKE						
\$	18.75					
\$	3,743,925		\$2,347,856	\$1,080,881	\$1,396,069	\$532,144

PAVEMENT UNIT COST = \$1,218,708/19,590 SY = \$58.15/SY

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

1. “As Proposed”

This intersection is a part of the Congestion Mitigation Project designed to improve the operational characteristics of the roadway system within the project limits. The existing conditions are depicted in the following photographs:



EXISTING 3-LEGGED INTERSECTION LOOKING WEST

The three approach roadways are 2-lane rural typical sections from the east and west and a 3 – lane (two way left turn lane) from the south.



FEGENBUSH LANE WEST APPROACH

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

1. “As Proposed” *(continued)*



BEULAH CHURCH ROAD EAST APPROACH

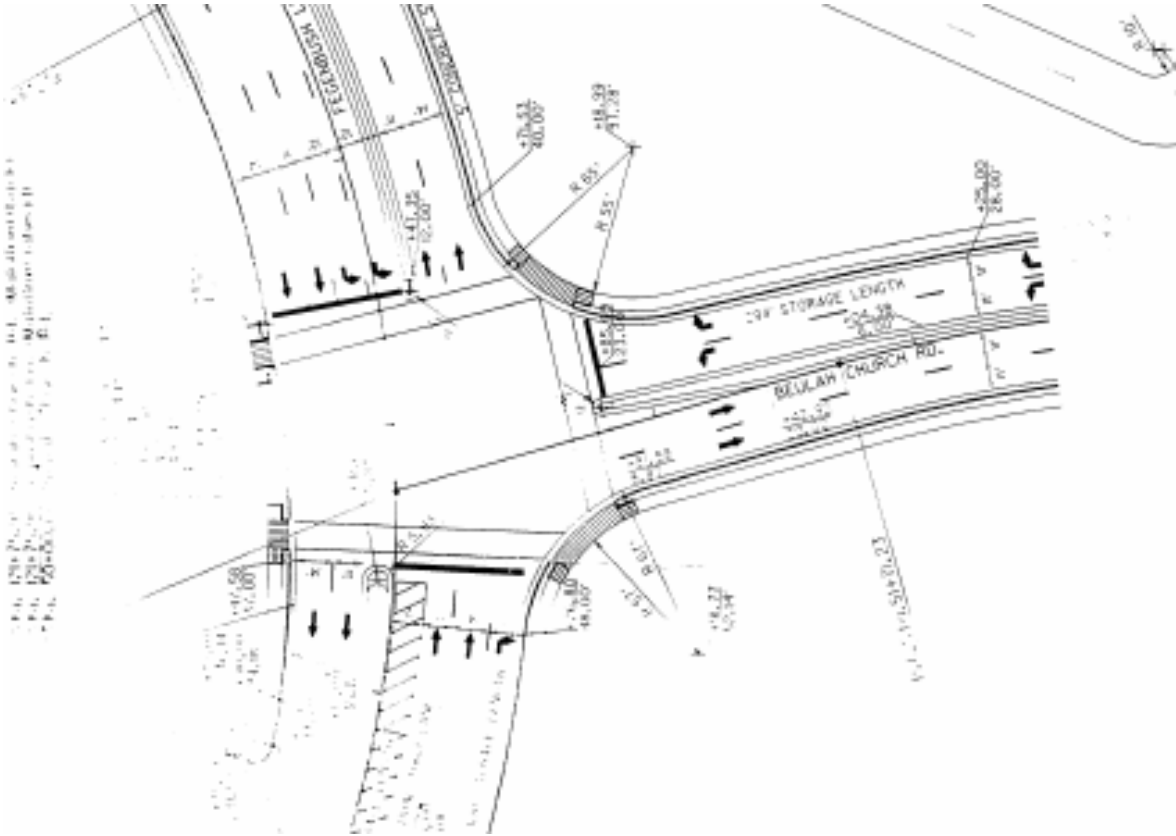
AS PROPOSED INTERSECTION DESIGN

The as proposed design increases the capacity of the signalized intersection at the Fegenbush Lane/Beulah Church Road by expanding the intersection and approaches to the following configuration:

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

1. "As Proposed" (continued)



4. Fegenbush Lane approaches:
 - a. 2 – Through lanes
 - b. 2 – Left Turn lane
5. NB Beulah Church Road approach:
 - a. 2 – Through lane
 - b. 1 – Right Turn lane
6. WB Beulah Church Road approach:
 - a. 1 – Left Turn lane
 - b. 1 – Right Turn lane

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

1. "As Proposed" (continued)

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

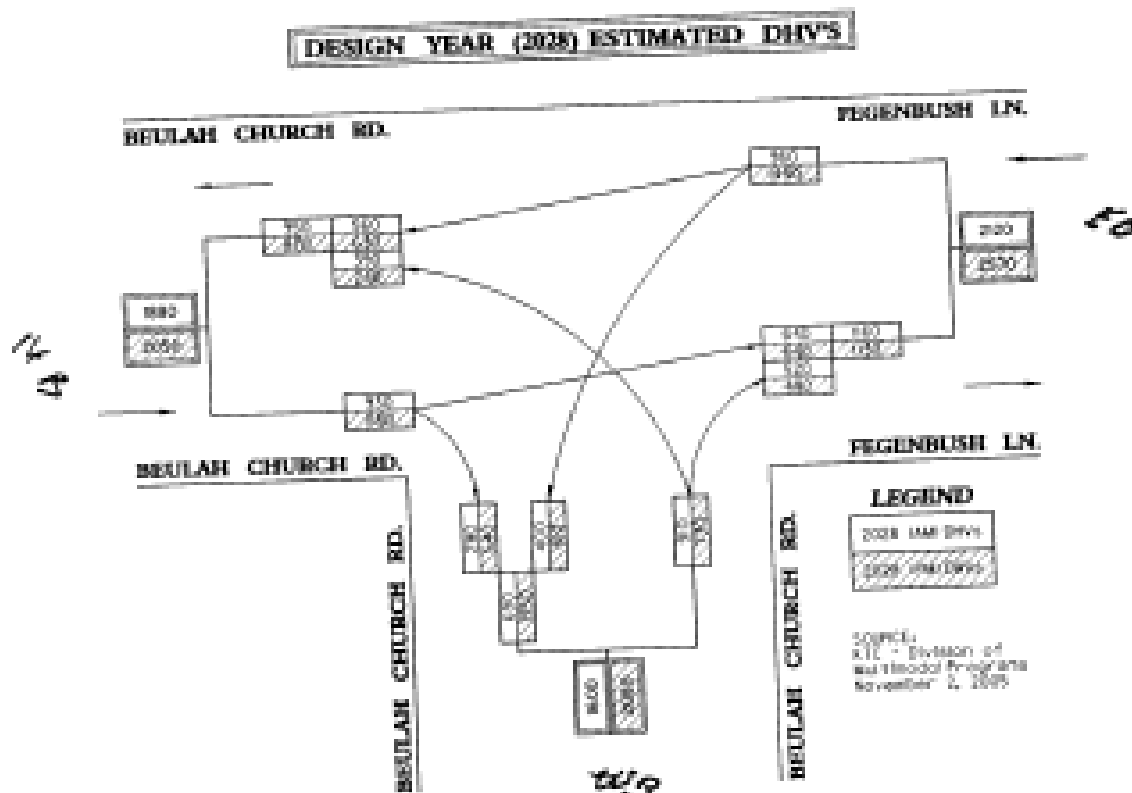
The Value Engineering Team completed a Highway Capacity Software Analysis of the intersection using the Planning Model with the AM & PM design year traffic volumes provided. As shown in the capacity analysis results on following pages, the improved intersection, with AM design hour volumes will operate with a V/C Ratio of 0.95 (At Capacity) and with a V/C Ratio of 1.19 (Over Capacity) for the PM Peak. This means that the as proposed design will fail with 2028-design year PM traffic volumes.

R/W REQUIREMENTS

The as proposed improvements, as designed, will require the acquisition of nearly 125,200 SF of fee simple right of way from 14 different parcels. The fee simple acquisitions will cost approximately \$2,350,000.

CONSTRUCTION COST

The estimated construction cost of the as proposed intersection improvements that includes widening the intersection and approaches, installing curb and gutter, sidewalks, and a closed drainage system is approximately \$1,251,000.



SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-RT vol: [19]	612	341	280	
LT lane vol: [5]	459	0	217	
Left turn protection: (P/U/N)	N	U	P	
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')				

Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection

< Indicates the dominant left turn for each opposing pair

Plan	U	P	<P	<P	N	N
Plan 1:	U	U	U	U	U	U
Plan 2a:	U	P	U	U	P	P
Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U	P	U
Plan 3a:	<P	P	<P	<P	P	P
Plan 3b:	P	<P	P	P	<P	<P
Plan 4:	N	N	N	N	N	N

Phase plan selected (1 to 4) 1 2a

Min. cycle (Cmin) 60 Max. cycle (Cmax) 120

Timing Plan	Value	EAST-WEST			NORTH-SOUTH		
		Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3
Movement codes	EWT				STL	NST	
Critical phase vol [CV]	612	0	0	0	217	341	0
Critical sum [CS]	1170						
CBD adjustment [CBD]	1.00						
Reference sum [RS]	1539						
Lost time/phase [PL]	4	0	0	0	4	4	0
Lost time/cycle [TL]	12						
Cycle length [CYC]	60.0						
Phase time	29.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	18.0	0.0
Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]	0.95						
Status	At capacity						

VII. Development Phase
 B. Fegenbush Lane/Beulah Church Road Intersection
 1. "As Proposed"

SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-RT vol: [19]		576	635	315
LT lane vol: [5]		282	0	440
Left turn protection: (P/U/N)		N	U	P
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')				

Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection

Plan	1	2	3	4
Plan 1:	U	U	U	U
Plan 2a:	U	P	U	P
Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U
Plan 3a:	<P	P	<P	P
Plan 3b:	P	<P	P	<P
Plan 4:	N	N	N	N

Phase plan selected (1 to 4) 1 2a

Min. cycle (Cmin) 60 Max. cycle (Cmax) 120

Timing Plan	Value	EAST-WEST			NORTH-SOUTH		
		Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3
Movement codes							
Critical phase vol [CV]	1651	EWT	576	0	0	STL	NST
Critical sum [CS]	1.00					440	635
CBD adjustment [CBD]	1539						0
Reference sum [RS]							
Lost time/phase [PL]	12						
Lost time/cycle [TL]	120.0						
Cycle length [CYC]							
Phase time							
Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]	1.19	41.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.8	45.5
Status	Over capacity						0.0

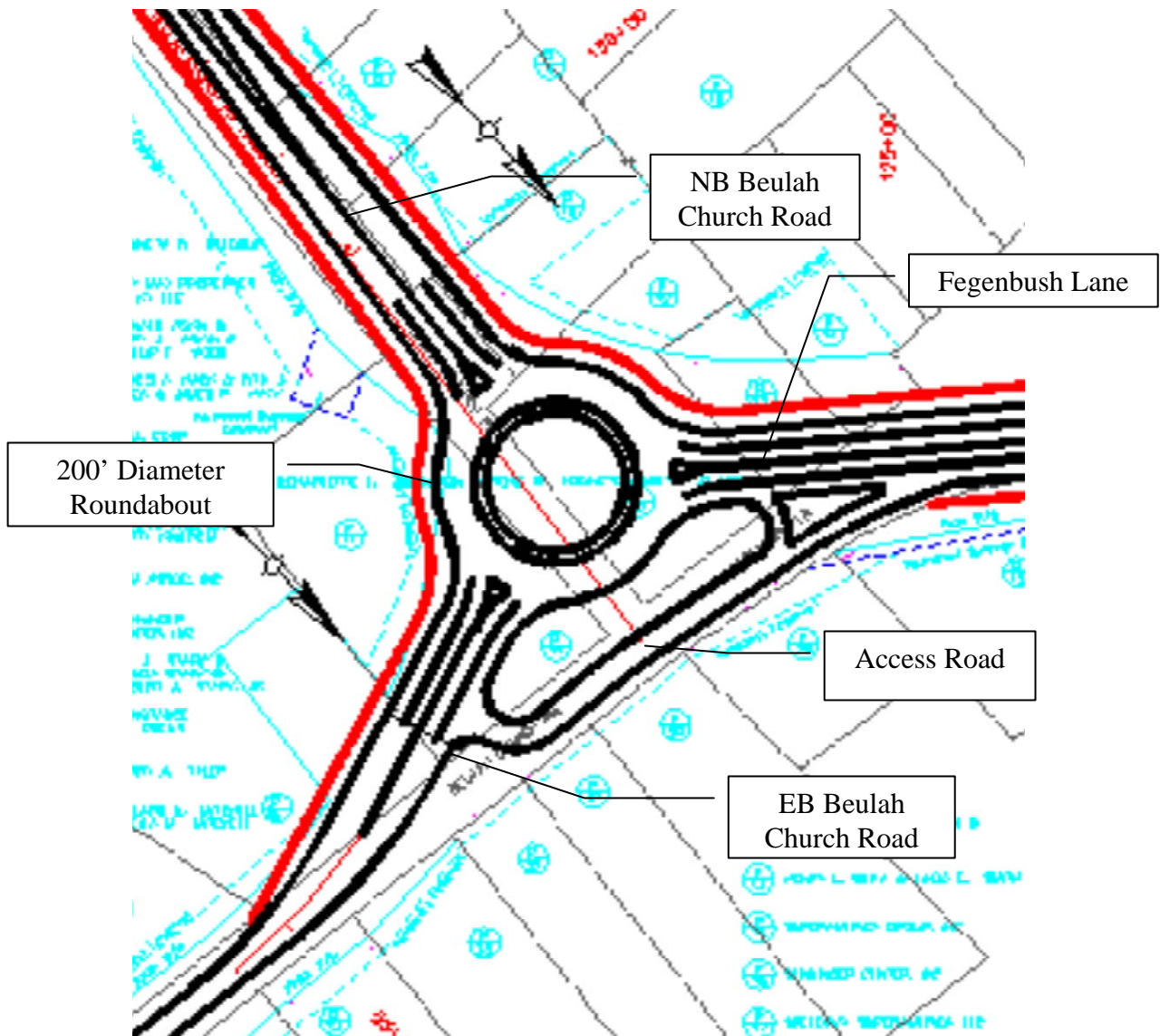
VII. Development Phase
B. Fegenbush Lane/Beulah Church Road Intersection
1. "As Proposed"

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative

The Value Engineering Team recommends replacing the signalized intersection with a Roundabout configured as shown in the following layout. Access is maintained to the parcels north of the Roundabout via an access road as shown.



**VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE ROUNDABOUT LAYOUT
AT FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH RD. INT'N**

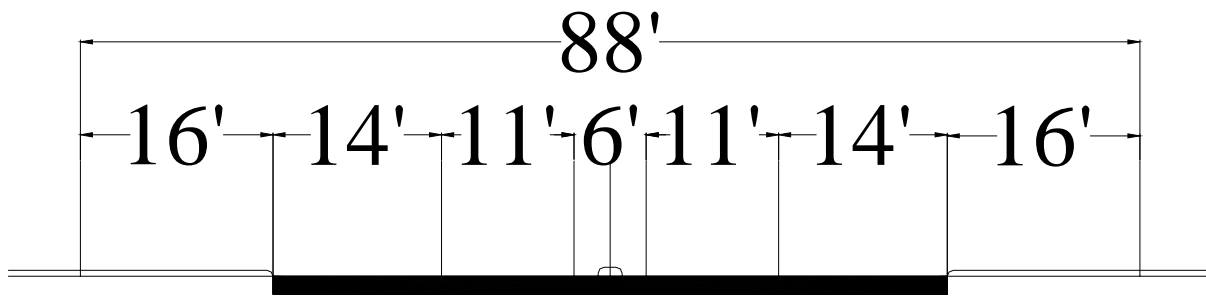
VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. *Value Engineering Alternative* (continued)

The above could be reduced to a smaller diameter depending on the need to accommodate the truck traffic estimated to be 6.5% of the total traffic.

Fegenbush Lane between the Roundabouts would remain a 4-lane roadway with a barrier curb in the median as shown below:



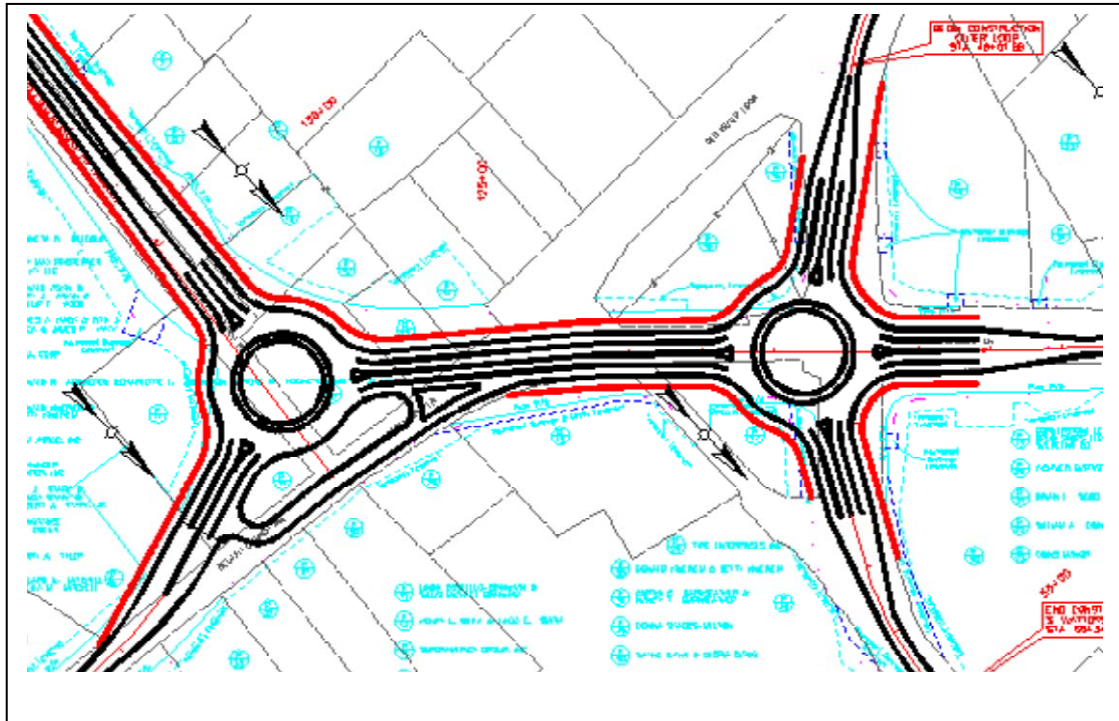
FEGENBUSH LANE TYPICAL SECTION

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

If both of the Roundabout Value Engineering Alternatives are accepted, the project layout would be as shown below:



VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LAYOUT

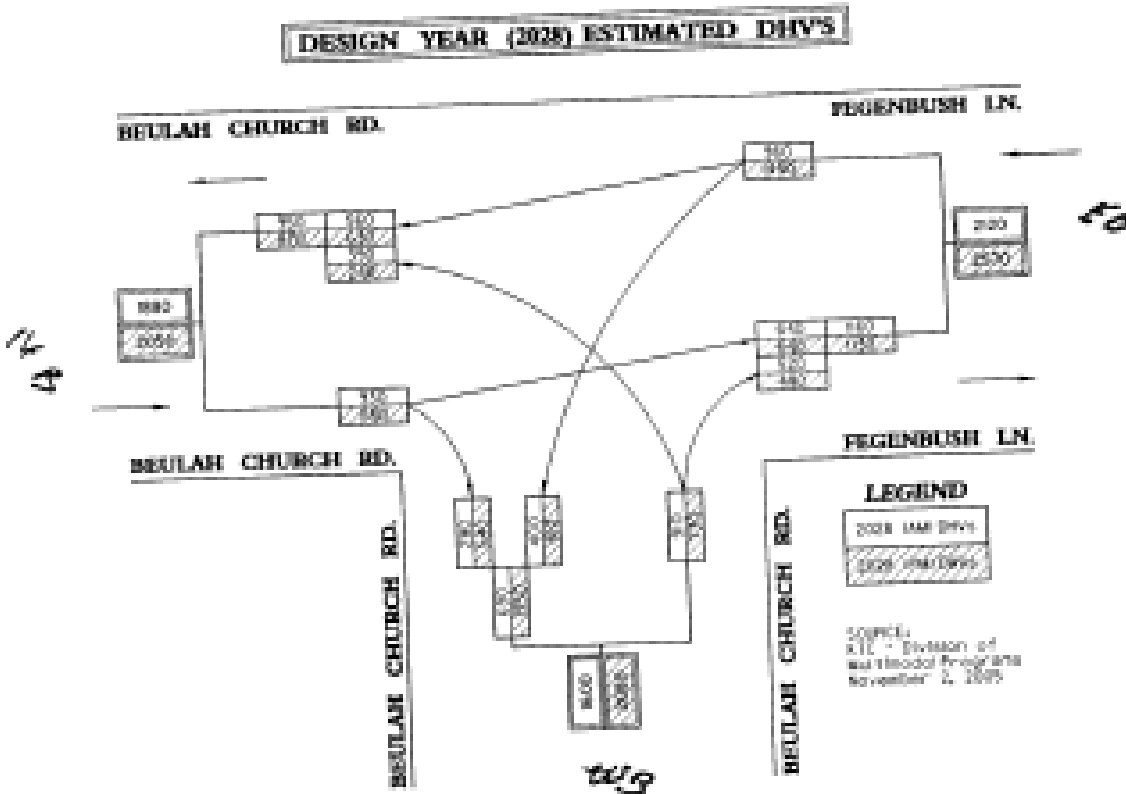
VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

TRAFFIC ANALYSIS:

An initial traffic analysis indicated that a two lane Roundabout has the capacity to meet the demand well past the design year. A more in depth analysis was completed with the Rodel Software for a 165' roundabout. The analysis indicated that this roundabout would operate at LOS of A with design year traffic volumes and with a maximum queue length of 8 vehicles for one of the approaches. Results of the Rodel Analysis are included on following pages.



VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

R/W REQUIREMENTS

The major cost savings is the reduction in right of way required to construct the Value Engineering Alternative Roundabout. The required right of way is approximately 57,650 SF from 5 parcels at an estimated acquisition cost of approximately \$1,081,000 as compared to an estimated acquisition cost of approximately \$2,348,000 for the right of way to accommodate the as proposed intersection improvements.

CONSTRUCTION COST

The Value Engineering Alternative Roundabout will reduce construction costs, primarily as a result of a decrease in pavement and drainage quantities. In addition, the traffic signalization system is eliminated. The estimated construction cost of the Value Engineering Alternative is approximately \$872,000 as compared to approximately \$1,251,000 for the as proposed intersection.

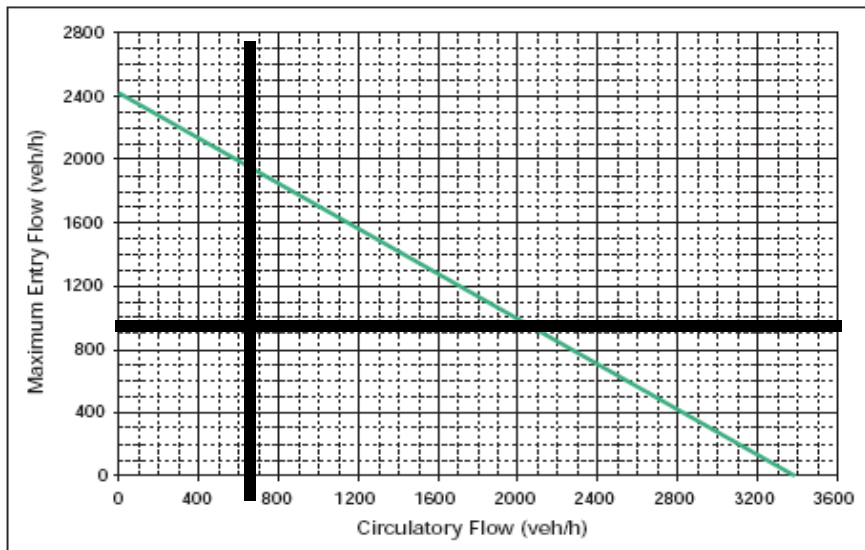
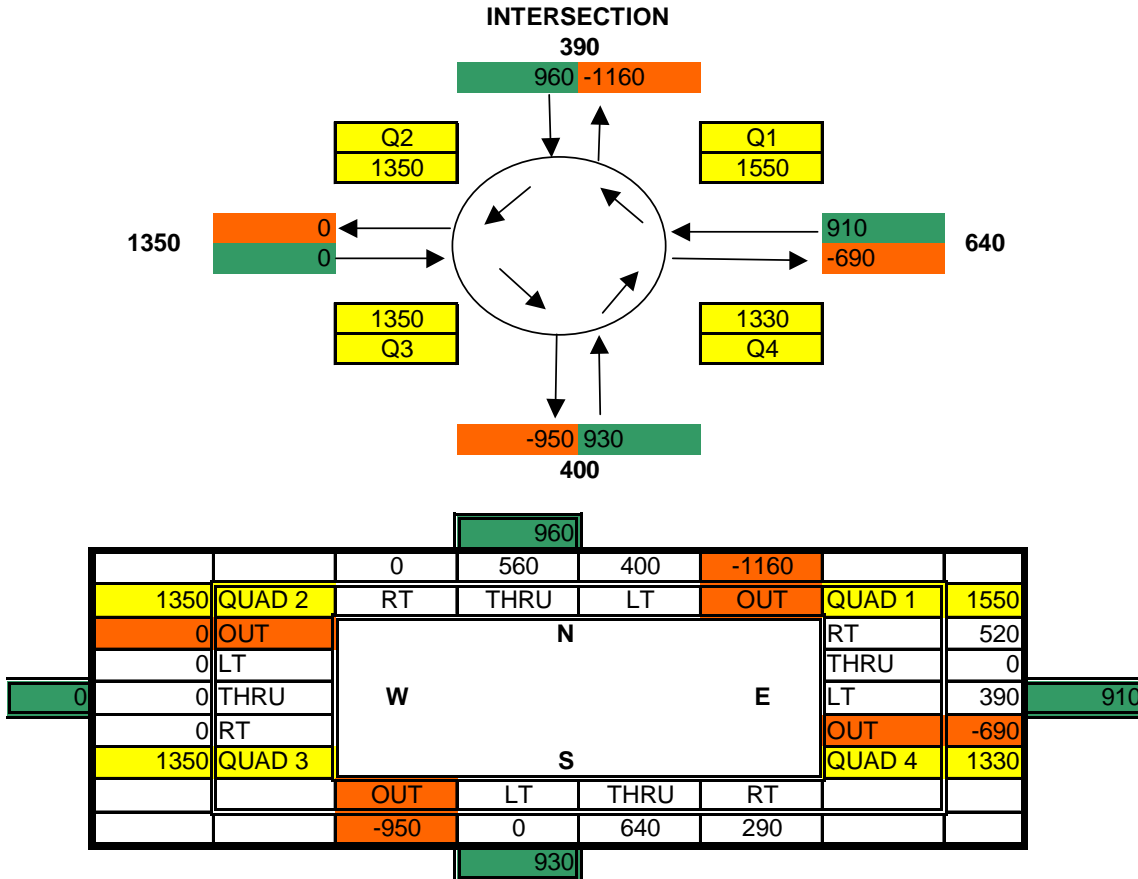
RECOMMENDATION

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative Roundabout be selected as a basis for the development of the final plans since it will function as a free flowing intersection with a desirable LOS and will provide a possible total project cost savings of \$1,654,604.

_VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

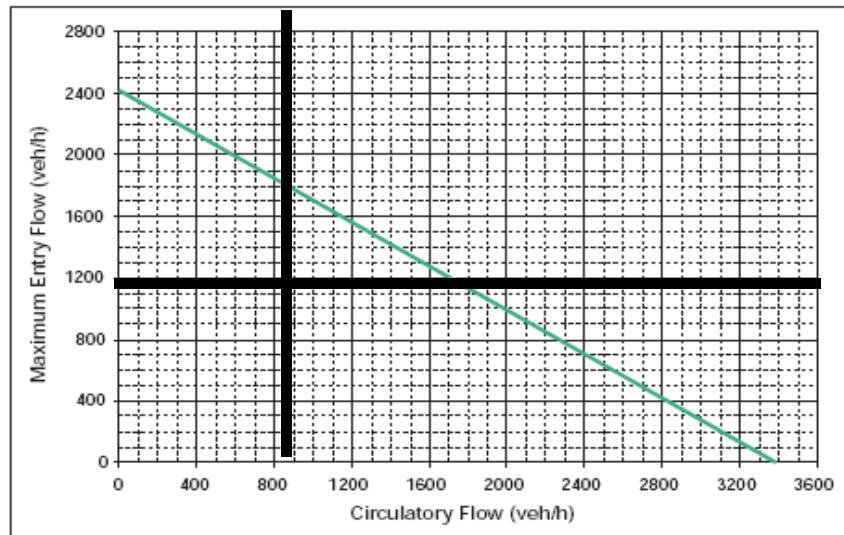
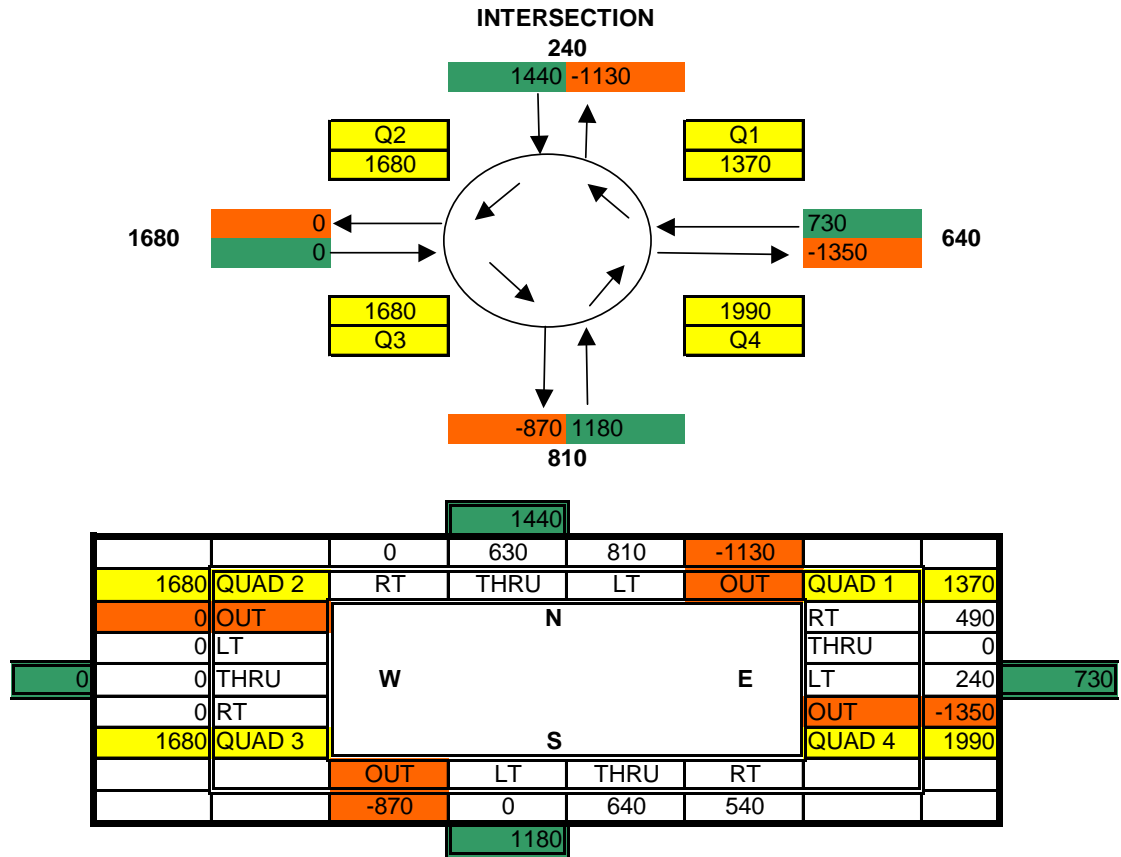


AM PEAK

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)



PM PEAK

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

2. Value Engineering Alternative (continued)

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*****
*
* 13:2:07                      FEGENBUSH/BEULAH CHURCH                      32
*
*****
*
* E      (m)      8.50      8.50      8.50
* L'     (m)     10.00     10.00     10.00
* V      (m)      6.60      6.60      3.30
* RAD    (m)     20.00     20.00     20.00
* PHI    (d)     30.00     30.00     30.00
* DIA    (m)     50.00     50.00     50.00
* GRAD SEP      0         0         0
*
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
* SOUTHBOUND*1.05* 630 810 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* NORTHBOUND*1.05* 540 640 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* WESTBOUND *1.05* 490 240 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*
*
*
*
*****
*
* FLOW          veh      1440    1180    730
* CAPACITY     veh      2070    1652    1139
* AVE DELAY    mins     0.10    0.14    0.15
* MAX DELAY    mins     0.15    0.24    0.24
* AVE QUEUE    veh        2        3        2
* MAX QUEUE    veh        3        4        3
*
*
*****

```

**FEGENBUSH LN/BEULAH CHURCH INTERSECTION
VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE
COST COMPARISON SHEET**

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
SIGNAL SYSTEM	LS	\$100,000.00	1.0	\$100,000	0.0	\$0
DRAINAGE	LS	\$330,000.00	1.0	\$330,000	0.8	\$264,000
PAVEMENT	SY	\$62.21	9,500.0	\$590,995	7,200.0	\$447,912
SUBTOTAL				\$1,020,995		\$711,912
RIGHT OF WAY	SF	\$18.75	125,219	\$2,347,856	57,647	\$1,080,881
MOBILIZATION (THIS IS SUB+CONTIN. X % =)		5.0%		\$56,155		\$39,155
TRAFFIC CONTROL/MOT		7.0%		\$71,470		\$49,834
CONTINGENCY		10.0%		\$102,100		\$71,191
GRAND TOTAL				\$3,598,576		\$1,952,973

POSSIBLE SAVINGS:

\$1,645,603

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

B. FEGENBUSH LANE/BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION

B. COST COMPARISON SHEET BACK UP CALCULATIONS

R/W:

PARCEL #	SF	AC	AP	VE 3 LEG	AP	VE 4 LEG
1	-	-	-			-
2	6,438.00	0.15			6,438.00	
3	2,827.00	0.06			2,827.00	
4	2,893.00	0.07			2,893.00	
5	10,394.00	0.24			10,394.00	
6	27,559.00	0.63	27,559.00	610		
7	3,132.00	0.07			3,132.00	
8	4,710.00	0.11	4,710.00			
9	5,360.00	0.12	5,360.00			
10	4,961.00	0.11	4,961.00			
11	24,536.00	0.56	24,536.00	24,536		
12	29,381.00	0.67	29,381.00	29,381		
13	9,625.00	0.22	9,625.00	2,810		
14	4,237.00	0.10	4,237.00	310		
15	6,765.00	0.16			6,765.00	2878
16	4,366.00	0.10			4,366.00	9300
17	12,927.00	0.30			12,927.00	16203
18	-	-			-	
19	138.00	0.00			138.00	
20	21,482.00	0.49			21,482.00	
21	-	-			-	
22	1,045.00	0.02			1,045.00	
23	2,050.00	0.05			2,050.00	
24	-	-			-	
25	-	-			-	
26	-	-			-	
27	-	-			-	
28	-	-			-	
29	-	-			-	
30	-	-			-	
31	-	-			-	
32	-	-			-	
33	1,545.00	0.04	1,545.00			
34	2,260.00	0.05	2,260.00			
35	3,631.00	0.08	3,631.00			
36	2,820.00	0.06	2,820.00			
37	1,936.00	0.04	1,936.00			
38	2,658.00	0.06	2,658.00			
39	-	-			-	
	199,676.00	4.58	125,219.00	57,647.00	74,457.00	28,381.00
TAKE						
\$	18.75					
\$	3,743,925		\$ 2,347,856	\$ 1,080,881	\$ 1,396,069	\$ 532,144

PAVEMENT UNIT COST = \$1,218,200/19,590 SY = \$58.15/SY

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

“As Proposed”

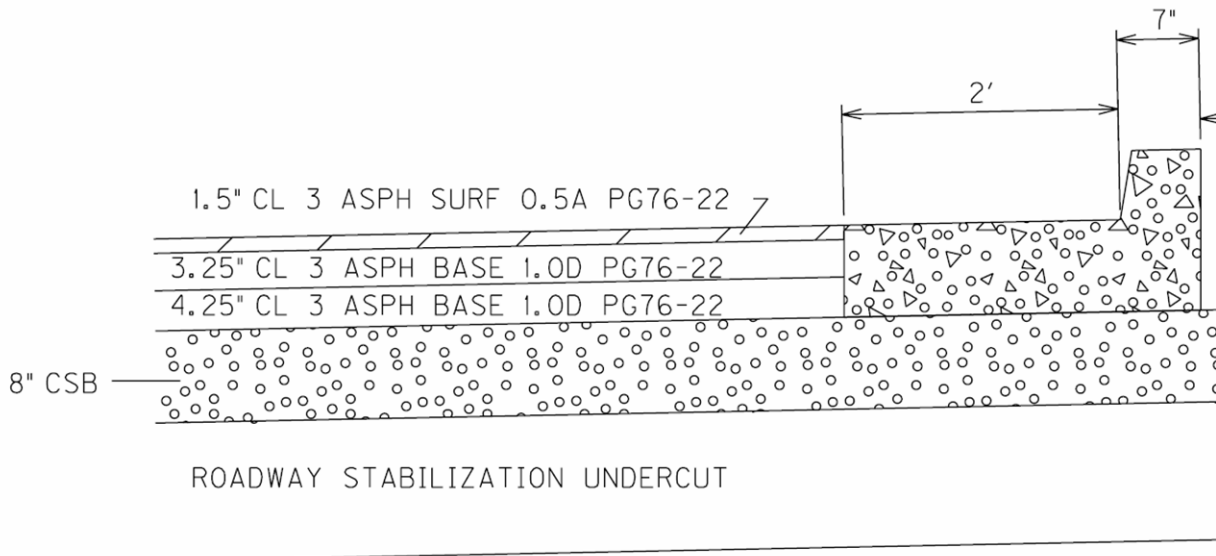
The mainline pavement design as proposed has several different pavement designs, with the majority of the pavement designs on the mainline calling for:

- 1.5” CL3 ASPH SURF 0.5A PG 76-22
- 3.25” CL3 ASPH BASE 1.0D PG 76-22
- 3.5” CL3 ASPH BASE 1.0D PG 76-22
- 8” CRUSHED STONE BASE
- And an undetermined quantity and type of roadway stabilization

The pavement design, as proposed, uses the higher-grade binder of PG 76-22 for the mainline surface layers and the top two base courses. When a third base course is needed PG 64-22 binder is used. PG 64-22 binder is also used for the surface and base layers on the shoulders, although this quantity is small for this project.

For cost analysis purposes, 1’ of #2 stone was assumed to be the roadway stabilization.

The typical as proposed pavement section, characterized as having a maximum aggregate base with minimum asphalt concrete, is shown on the following schematic layout.



AS PROPOSED PAVEMENT DESIGN

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

Value Engineering Alternative

The Value Engineering Alternative pavement design uses a maximum thickness of asphalt concrete with a minimum aggregate base design without roadway stabilization. The pavement structure is shown schematically on a following page and is described below:

- 1.25" CL3 ASPH SURF 0.38A PG 64-22
- 3.25" CL3 ASPH BASE 1.0D PG 64-22
- 3.5" CL3 ASPH BASE 1.0D PG 64-22
- 4" CL3 ASPH BASE 1.0D PG 64-22
- 8" DRAINAGE BLANKET TY II
- 4" DGA

For simplicity of construction and due to the short length of this project, this alternative uses the same pavement design throughout the project. The traffic forecast from the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet predicted 5,900,000 20 yr. ESALS for this project. This ESAL count was used in determining the required structural number of 6.27 and therefore used to determine the layer thicknesses.

Economy can be realized on this project by using PG 64-22 binder for each mix instead of the 76-22 binder proposed. The pavement is expected to have less than 7.0 million 20-yr. ESALS and therefore only requires a PG64-22 binder according to the "Kentucky Department of Highways Warrants for Selecting Asphalt Mixtures and Compaction Options." It is also recommended that Class 3 asphalt be used on both the mainline pavement and shoulders since only a limited quantity of Class 2 will be needed (less than 1,000 tons). Consistencies in the mix are expected to achieve more savings here than lowering the mixture grade.

It is also recommended that the roadway not be stabilized chemically due to the added time required for maintenance of traffic. The roadbed is expected to be wet and will have to be dried out first, thereby increasing the amount of time that traffic will have to be maintained in construction zones.

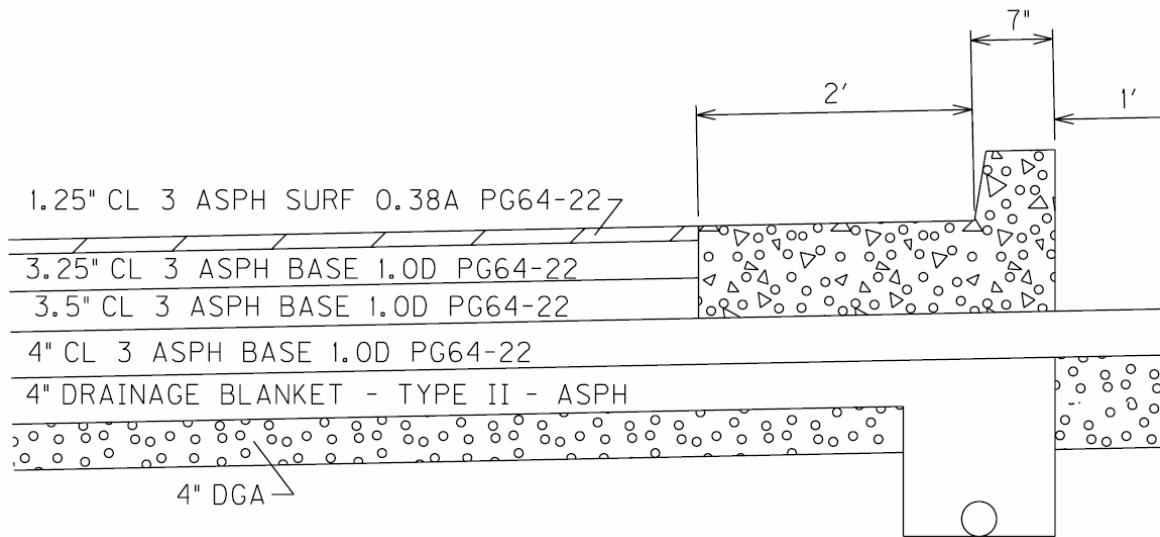
RECOMMENDATION

Based on the preceding factors and a possible construction cost savings of \$115,829, the Value Engineering Alternative Pavement Design is recommended for adoption.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

C. PAVEMENT DESIGN

Value Engineering Alternative (continued)



VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT DESIGN

**PAVEMENT DESIGN
VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE
COST COMPARISON SHEET**

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
CL2 ASPH SURF PG 64-22	TON	\$85.00	155.0	\$13,175		
CL3 ASPH SURF PG 64-22	TON	\$65.00			1,477.0	\$96,005
CL3 ASPH SURF PG 76-22	TON	\$71.60	2,391.0	\$171,196		
CL2 ASPH BASE PG 64-22	TON	\$78.60	463.0	\$36,392		
CL3 ASPH BASE PG 64-22	TON	\$51.11			12,696.0	\$648,893
CL3 ASPH BASE PG 76-22	TON	\$64.10	7,812.0	\$500,749		
DRAINAGE BLANKET TYPE II	TON	\$35.85			4,295.0	\$153,976
DGA	TON	\$17.90	11,363.0	\$203,398	5,939.0	\$106,308
STABILIZATION	TN	\$15.00	5,300.0	\$79,500		
MTV	TON	\$1.80	1,576.0	\$2,837		
EXCAVATION	CUYD	\$9.50	23,646.0	\$224,637	13,517.0	\$128,412
SUBTOTAL				\$1,231,884		\$1,133,594
MOBILIZATION (THIS IS SUB+CONTIN. X % =)			5.0%	\$67,754	4.0%	\$50,785
TRAFFIC CONTROL/MOT			7.0%	\$86,232	5.0%	\$56,680
CONTINGENCY			10.0%	\$123,188	12.0%	\$136,031
GRAND TOTAL				\$1,509,058		\$1,377,090

POSSIBLE SAVINGS:

\$131,968

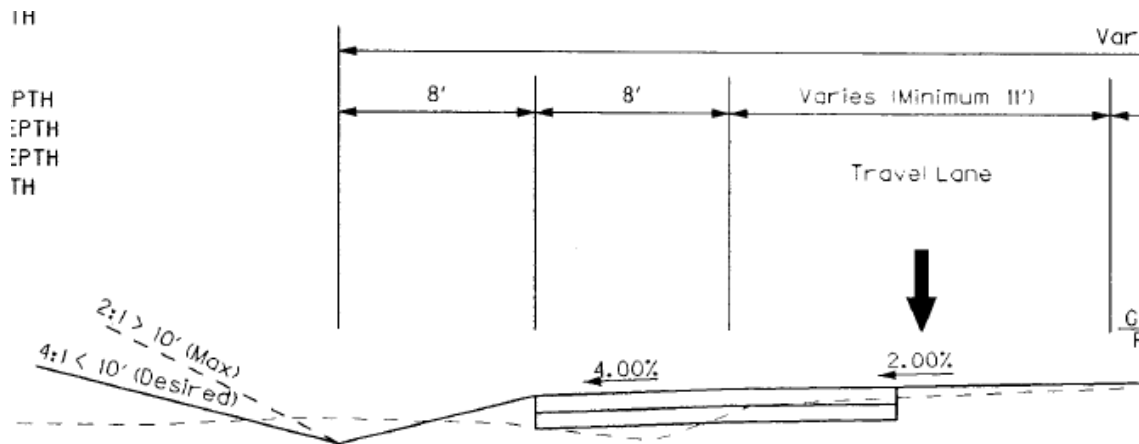
VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

2. Value Engineering Alternative

The Value Engineering Alternative is to maintain the existing rural section with open drainage swales and 8' wide paved shoulders for this relatively short project (0.93 miles) as shown in the typical section below. This typical section provides minimum 11' wide outside thru lanes as is currently proposed with 8' paved shoulders, 4 to 1 front slope, 2' deep drainage swales, and 4 to 1 typical back slopes with a maximum of 2: 1. Since there are no existing sidewalks or curb and gutter within the confines of the proposed project, the Value Engineering Team concluded that the project should match the existing conditions.

The 8' paved shoulder can be utilized for bicycles, a safety lane for stranded motorists, a storage area for snow removal, and by the occasional pedestrian.



VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE TYPICAL SECTION

The proposed cross sections indicate that the Value Engineering Alternative typical rural section can be constructed within the proposed right of way limits established for the as proposed design.

The Value Engineering Team concluded that the curb and gutter section shown at the right of Sta. 121+50 should be constructed as proposed for the entire triangle to define access to adjacent businesses.

Although not included in the cost estimate, permitting the use of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe as an acceptable alternate for storm drains may be cost effective. A local pipe supplier advised the Value Engineering Team that the HDPE pipe could be supplied for approximately two percent less than acceptable alternate types of pipe. It is therefore recommended that a special provision be included in the construction contract documents permitting the use of HDPE pipe for storm drains.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

2. *Value Engineering Alternative (continued)*

RECOMMENDATION

As shown in the attached cost comparison tabulation, the Value Engineering Alternate may provide an estimated savings of \$197,037. Based on this potential savings and the desirability of maintaining the existing typical roadway section on the approach roadways with the open channel drainage swales, the Value Engineering Alternative typical section is recommended for further consideration.

DRAINAGE
VALUE ENGINEERING ALTERNATIVE
COST COMPARISON SHEET

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
Standard Curb And Gutter	LF	\$17.10	7,593.0	\$129,840	515.0	\$8,807
Storm Sewer Pipe-15"	LF	\$35.80	2,961.0	\$106,004	840.0	\$30,072
Storm Sewer Pipe-18"	LF	\$39.80	2,299.0	\$91,500	730.0	\$29,054
Storm Sewer Pipe-24"	LF	\$53.40	472.0	\$25,205	350.0	\$18,690
Storm Sewer Pipe-30"	LF	\$62.30	257.0	\$16,011	0.0	\$0
Storm Sewer Pipe-36"	LF	\$78.00	40.0	\$3,120	40.0	\$3,120
Storm Sewer Pipe-48"	LF	\$109.70	58.0	\$6,363	58.0	\$6,363
Storm Sewer Pipe-48" Eq	LF	\$125.00	50.0	\$6,250	50.0	\$6,250
Sloped Box Outlet Type 1-15"	EACH	\$1,369.20	1.0	\$1,369	11.0	\$15,061
Curb Box Inlet Type A	EACH	\$3,576.80	40.0	\$143,072	0.0	\$0
Curb Box Inlet Type F	EACH	\$2,000.00	5.0	\$10,000	0.0	\$0
Drop Box Inlet Type 3	EACH	\$2,494.80	1.0	\$2,495	9.0	\$22,453
Drop Box Inlet Type 11	EACH	\$1,500.00	9.0	\$13,500	11.0	\$16,500
Drop Box Inlet Type 13g	EACH	\$2,280.00	13.0	\$29,640	0.0	\$0
Adjust Manhole Frame To Grade	EACH	\$445.00	2.0	\$890	2.0	\$890
Channel Lining Class III	TON	\$28.80	70.0	\$2,016	70.0	\$2,016
Concrete Class A	CU YD	\$714.60	53.0	\$37,874	53.0	\$37,874
Steel Reinforcement	LB	\$1.50	1,222.0	\$1,833	53.0	\$80
Entrance Pipe-15"	LF	\$33.10	218.0	\$7,216	770.0	\$25,487
Entrance Pipe-18"	LF	\$35.20	42.0	\$1,478	0.0	\$0
Entrance Pipe-24"	LF	\$57.60	82.0	\$4,723	45.0	\$2,592
Entrance Pipe-24" Equiv	LF	\$80.00	95.0	\$7,600	95.0	\$7,860
Channel Lining Class Ii	TON	\$31.96		\$0	100.0	\$3,196
Junction Box-24"	EACH	\$1,693.80		\$0	1.0	\$1,694
SUBTOTAL 1ST PAGE				\$647,999		\$237,799

(continued)

(continued)

DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
Junction Box-36"	EACH	\$1,434.70	2.0	\$2,869	2.0	\$2,869
Junction Box-48"	EACH	\$1,800.00	2.0	\$3,600	2.0	\$3,600
Erosion Control Blanket (Special)	SQ. YD	\$10.00		\$0	100.0	\$1,000
Temporary Mulch	SQ. YD	\$0.17	76,500.0	\$13,005	77,000.0	\$13,090
Temporary Ditch	LF	\$1.50	4,915.0	\$7,373	4,915.0	\$7,373
Temporary Silt Fence	LF	\$2.60	4,915.0	\$12,779	4,915.0	\$12,779
Clean Temporary Silt Fence	LF	\$0.36	14,745.0	\$5,308	14,745.0	\$5,308
Silt Trap Type A	EACH	\$360.90	16.0	\$5,774	16.0	\$5,774
Clean Silt Trap Type A	EACH	\$64.90	48.0	\$3,115	48.0	\$3,115
Silt Trap Type B	EACH	\$378.00	64.0	\$24,192	64.0	\$24,192
Clean Silt Trap Type B	EACH	\$61.00	192.0	\$11,712	192.0	\$11,712
Silt Trap Type C	EACH	\$238.80	32.0	\$7,642	32.0	\$7,642
Clean Silt Trap C	EACH	\$76.10	96.0	\$7,306	96.0	\$7,306
Temp Seeding And Protection	SQ. YD	\$0.10	55,540.0	\$5,554	55,540.0	\$5,554
Seeding And Protection	SQ. YD	\$0.30	32,000.0	\$9,600	33,000.0	\$9,900
Sodding	SQ. YD	\$4.00	6,080.0	\$24,320	6,100.0	\$24,400
Erosion Control Blanket	SQ. YD	\$1.70	2,910.0	\$4,947	3,800.0	\$6,460
Cored Hole Drainage Box Con-4"	EACH	\$161.00	50.0	\$8,050	50.0	\$8,050
Perforated Pipe-4"	LF	\$5.50	200.0	\$1,100	2,000.0	\$11,000
Sidewalk-4" Conc	SQ. YD	\$29.50	3,425.0	\$101,038	0.0	\$0
Paved-8' Shoulder	SQ YD	\$43.26			7,796.0	\$337,255
Additional Perm. Easement	SQ. FT.	\$16.88			859.0	\$14,500
SUBTOTAL 1ST PAGE				\$259,284		\$522,879

(continued)

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DESCRIPTION	UNITS	UNIT COST	PROP'D QTY.	PROP'D COST	V.E. QTY.	V.E. COST
SUBTOTAL 1ST PAGE				\$647,999		\$237,799
SUBTOTAL 2ND PAGE				\$259,284		\$522,879
SUBTOTAL				\$907,283		\$760,678
MOBILIZATION (THIS IS SUB+CONTIN. X % =)			5.0%	\$49,901	5.0%	\$41,873
TRAFFIC CONTROL/MOT			7.0%	\$63,510	7.0%	\$53,247
CONTINGENCY			10.0%	\$90,728	10.0%	\$76,068
GRAND TOTAL				\$1,111,422		\$931,866
POSSIBLE SAVINGS:				\$179,556		

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

D. DRAINAGE SYSTEM

COST COMPARISON SHEET BACK UP CALCULATIONS

Calculations for 8' wide shoulder
Unit Cost (\$/sq. yd)

8 feet shoulder	Total Length = 4385'	⇒ 7,770 sq. yd
<u>Depth</u>		
1.25" Surface	- \$66.45/cu	
3.25" Base	- 65.11 ^{70.52} /cu	
3.50" Base	- 65.11 ^{70.52} /cu	
8.00" DB	- \$35.55/cu	
4.00" DCA	- \$17.63/cu	

$$Sur = 1.25 (7770)(116) / 2700 = 536 \text{ cu}$$

$$Bas = (3.25 + 3.50)(7770)(116) / 2700 = 2574 \text{ cu}$$

$$DB = 8 (7770)(106) / 2700 = 3119 \text{ cu}$$

$$DCA = 4 (7770)(115) / 2700 = 1793 \text{ cu}$$

$$Exc. = \frac{20}{12} (7770) = (20' / 12' / 3) (7770) = 4,331 \text{ cu yd}$$

$$536 (66.45) + 2574 (46.52) + 3119 (35.55) + 1793 (17.63) + 4,331 (9.50) = \$337,262$$

$$= \$337,262 / 7,770 = \$43.26 / sq. yd$$

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

E. DESIGN COMMENTS – MOT

PRELIMINARY DISCUSSION

This design comment addresses only the portion of the Mainline north of Sta. 127+50 and is considered by the Value Engineering Team as a possible alternative MOT plan.

The Value Engineering Team accepts the “As Proposed” MOT south of Sta. 125+00.

It is noted that the “As Proposed” MOT is shown in nine phases, and the MOT is portrayed this way for clarity in presentation on the plans.

Phases 1 thru 5 primarily concern the work on the Mainline from the beginning of the project (Sta. 110+00) to just south of the Outer Loop/S.Watterson Trace intersection (Sta.129+60), including all the work on Beulah Church Road east.

Phases 6 and 7 concern the construction of Fegenbush Lane northward from the Outer Loop/S.Watterson Trace intersection, and reconstruction within the intersection.

Phases 8 and 9 concern the construction of Outer Loop westward from the Outer Loop/S.Watterson Trace intersection, and reconstruction within the intersection..

A contractor could actually do the work shown in Phases 6, 7, 8 and 9 during the same time that work is being done on Phases 1 thru 5.

AS PROPOSED MOT

In Phase 1, traffic on Fegenbush Lane between Sta. 126+50 and Sta. 130+00 is maintained on the westerly 33’ of the existing pavement while the east side of the new roadway is constructed. Also, traffic on S. Watterson Trace between Sta. 50+40 and Sta. 54+00 is maintained on the existing pavement while some work on the south side of the existing roadway is constructed.

In Phase 2, traffic on Fegenbush Lane between Sta. 126+50 and Sta. 130+00 is maintained on the easterly 33’ of the newly constructed existing pavement while the west side of the new roadway is constructed, thereby completing this 350’ portion of Fegenbush Lane.

In Phases 6 and 7, first the east half and then the west half of Fegenbush Lane from Sta.130+40 to the End of Project is constructed while maintaining one-way southbound traffic, (with some restrictions to access). Northbound Fegenbush Lane traffic is detoured west on Outer Loop to a right turn northward on Vaughn Mill Road.

In Phase 8, all of S. Watterson Trace, together with the east portion of the intersection, is completed. At the intersection, two-way traffic is maintained alternately on each side. East of the intersection, the construction on S. Watterson Trace is primarily an overlay of the existing pavement.

In Phase 9 all of Outer Loop, together with the west portion of the intersection, is completed. At the intersection, two-way traffic is maintained alternately on each side. West of the intersection, the construction on Outer Loop is primarily an overlay of the existing pavement.

VII. DEVELOPMENT PHASE

E. DESIGN COMMENTS – MOT

This Design Comment suggests a way to reconstruct the intersection at Outer Loop/S. Watterson Trace in only two sequences, rather than the six sequences called for in the “As Proposed” Plans.

Building in a lot of different phases and in close proximity to traffic may make it more difficult for the contractor to attain quality in construction and maintain worker safety at this intersection.

MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC

VALUE ENGINEERING SUGGESTION

The old pre-1950 pavements of Outer Loop and of S. Watterson Trace can be utilized to detour most of the traffic away from the intersection of Mainline (Fegenbush Lane) and Outer Loop/ S. Watterson Trace.

These two detour roads meet the Mainline at Sta. 127, where a temporary signal is necessary. This signal can reuse the same equipment that the “As Proposed” MOT Phase 3 uses at Sta. 124.

The following traffic movements can then be removed from the intersection at Sta. 130:

- NB Fegenbush Lane - all turning traffic to Outer Loop and to S. Watterson Trace. Thru traffic is routed on the detour road to Outer Loop and then, by a turn, thru the intersection.
- S. Watterson Trace – all traffic.
- Outer Loop – all traffic except EB to NB

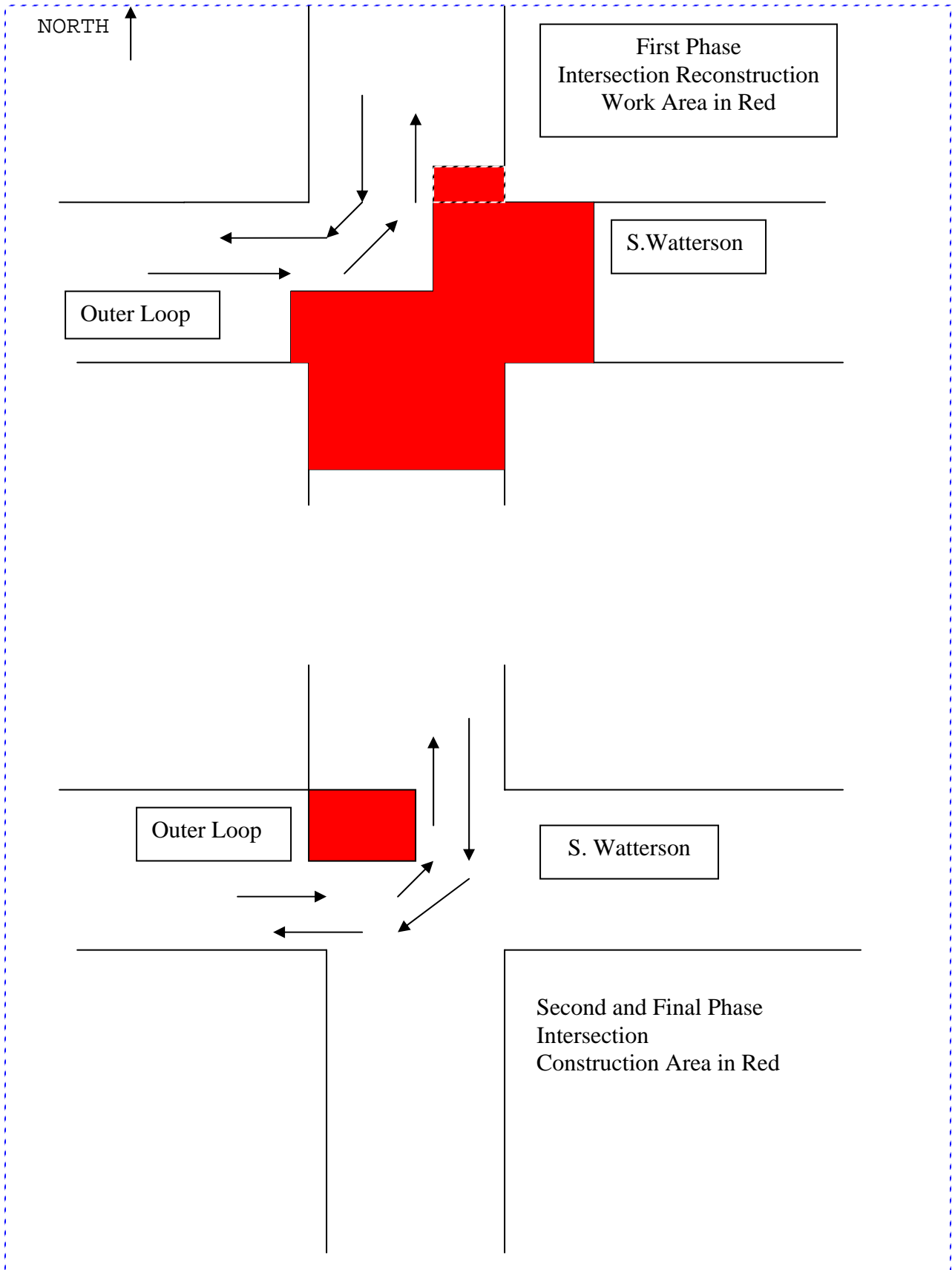
The only traffic still operating thru the intersection is the two-way traffic to and from Fegenbush Lane and Outer Loop.

In the initial phase, that turning traffic can operate on the northwest quadrant of the intersection, freeing the other three quadrants of the intersection for the roadway reconstruction in a single phase.

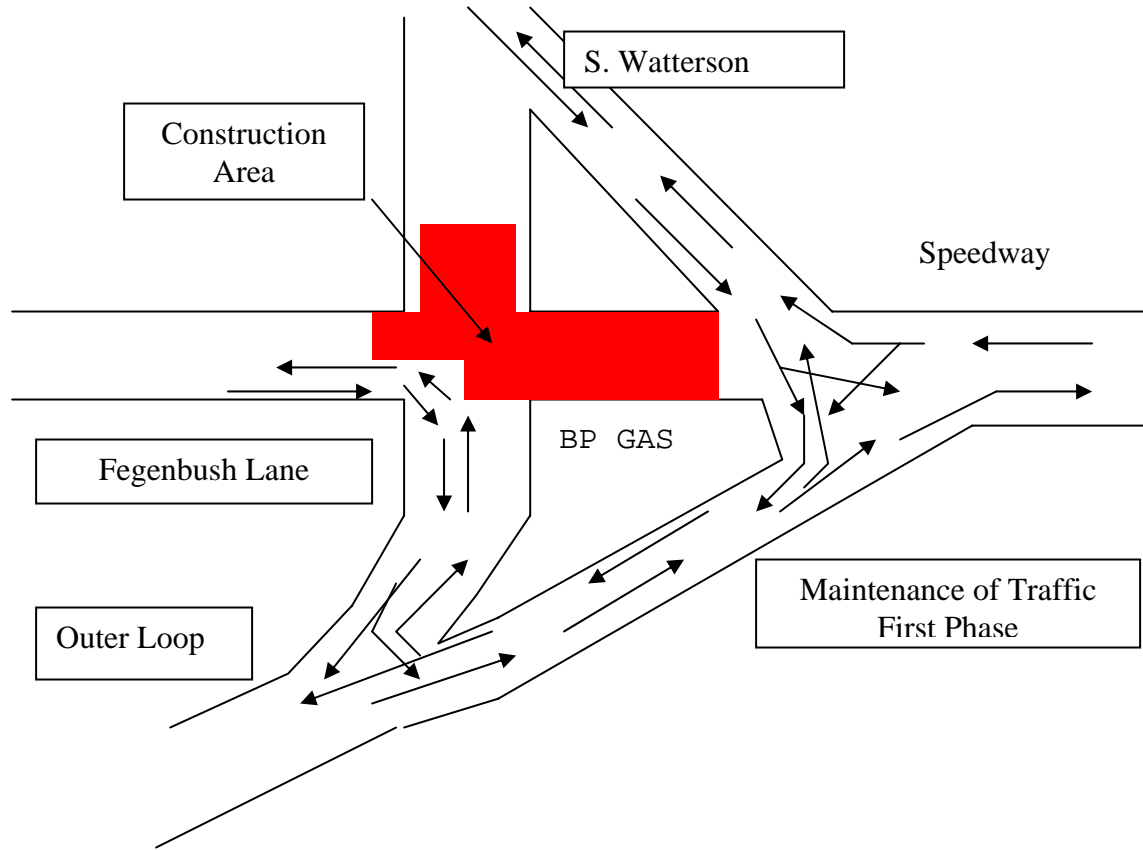
The intersection roadway reconstruction can then be completed in a second phase when the turning traffic uses the previously reconstructed part of the intersection.. These suggested construction phases are shown schematically on following pages.

The advantage of this suggested MOT method is that it allows the intersection of Mainline (Fegenbush Lane) and Outer Loop/ S.Watterson Trace to be built during two phases rather than four phases (six segments), with substantially fewer shifts of traffic.

There may be an additional cost for temporary pavement and the temporary signal, but that cost is probably offset by a reduction in construction costs and the cost of shifting traffic numerous times.



**VII. Development Phase
E. Design Comments-MOT**



VII. Development Phase
E. Design Comments-MOT

VIII. SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

It is the recommendation of the Value Engineering Team that the following Value Engineering Alternatives be carried into the Project Development process for further development.

Recommendation Number 1: Fegenbush lane/S.Watterson Trace/Outer loop Intersection

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative provides a free flowing Roundabout in lieu of a signalized intersection.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$1,327,418***.

Recommendation Number 2: Fegenbush Lane/Beulah Church Road Intersection

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative provides a free flowing Roundabout in lieu of a signalized intersection.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$1,645,603***.

Recommendation Number 3: Pavement Design

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative minimizes the thickness of the aggregate base and maximizes the depth of the asphalt concrete to obtain the required pavement structural support for the design year traffic.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$131,968***.

Recommendation Number 4: Drainage System

The Value Engineering Team recommends that the Value Engineering Alternative be implemented. This alternative has open channel swales with 8 ft. paved shoulders as the typical section instead of curbs and gutters with a closed drainage system. High-density polyethylene pipes are proposed as an acceptable alternate for all storm drains.

If this recommendation can be implemented, there is a possible savings of ***\$179,556***.

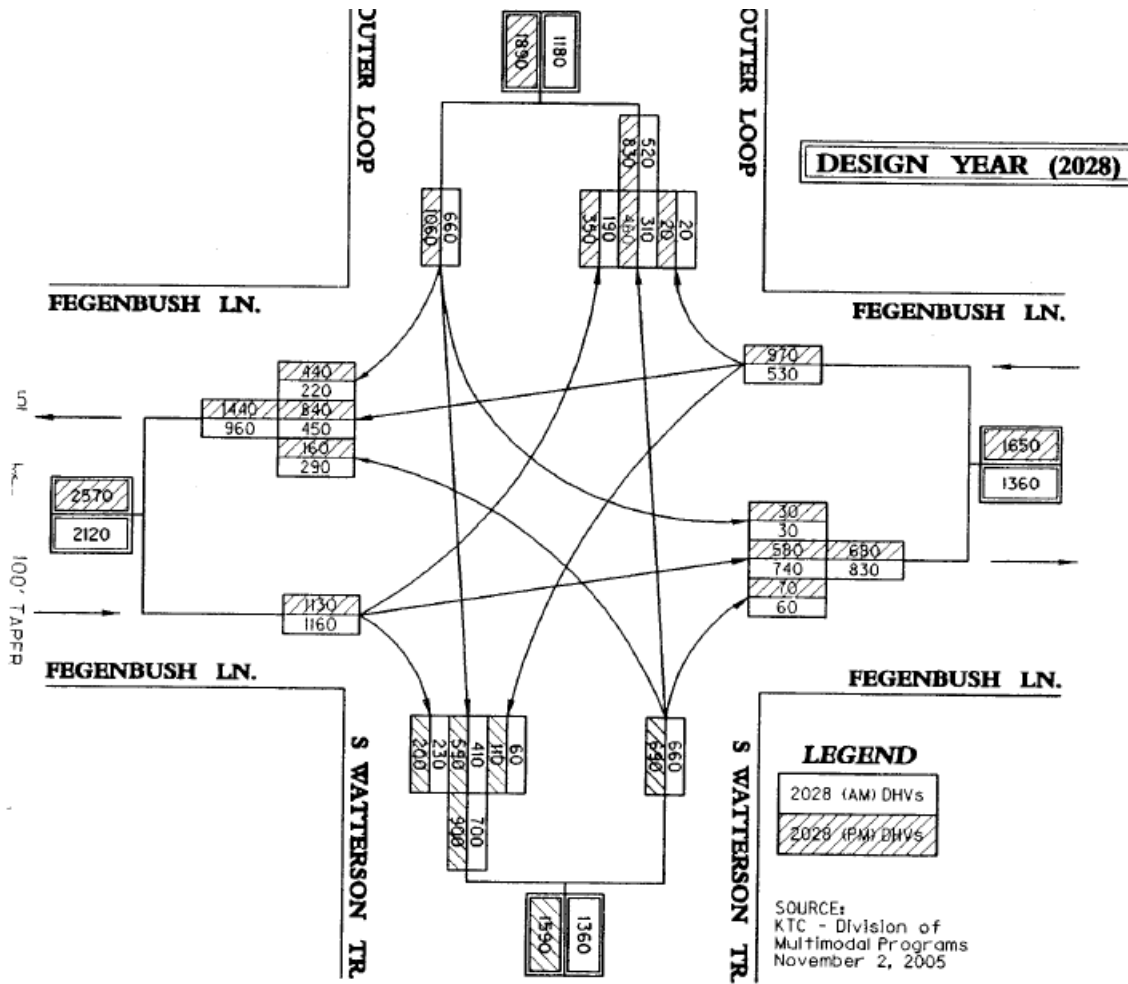
**FENGENBUSH LANE AND BEULAH CHURCH ROAD INTERSECTION
VALUE ENGINEERING STUDY PRESENTATION**

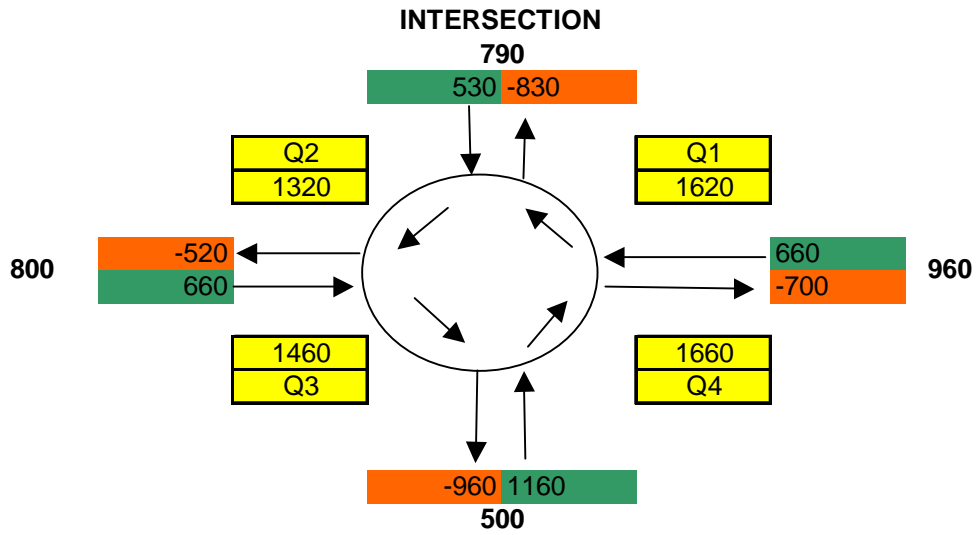
February 12-16, 2007

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Joe Tucker	KYTC Design	502-564-3280
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Erin Van Zee	KYTC Planning	502-564-7183
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Thomas Hartley	VE Group	850-627-3900
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Tala Quino	KYTC Dist 5 Design	502-367-6411
John Callihan	KYTC Dist. 5 Preconstruction	502-367-6411

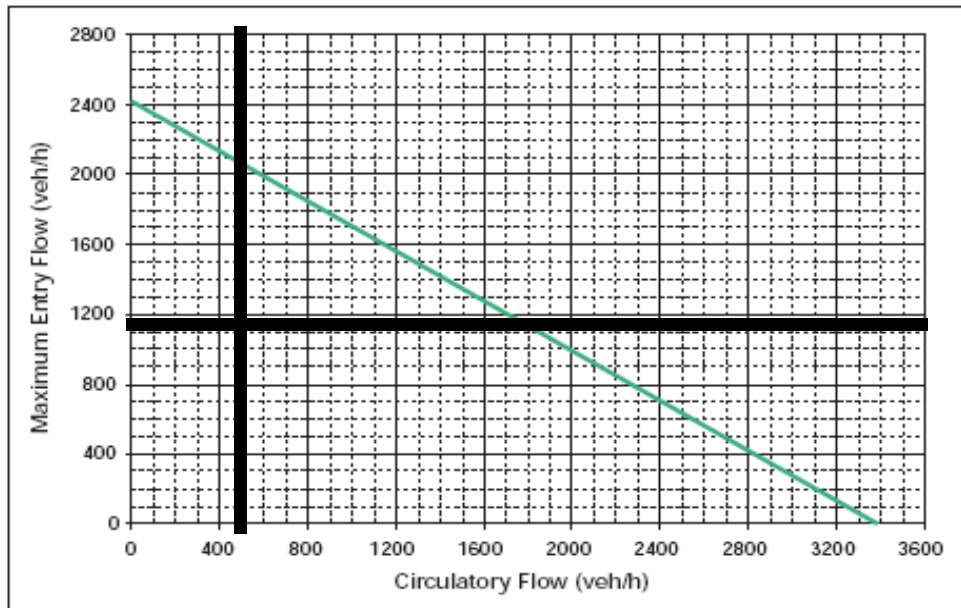
IX. APPENDICES

FEGENBUSH/OUTER LOOP TRAFFIC ANALYSIS:

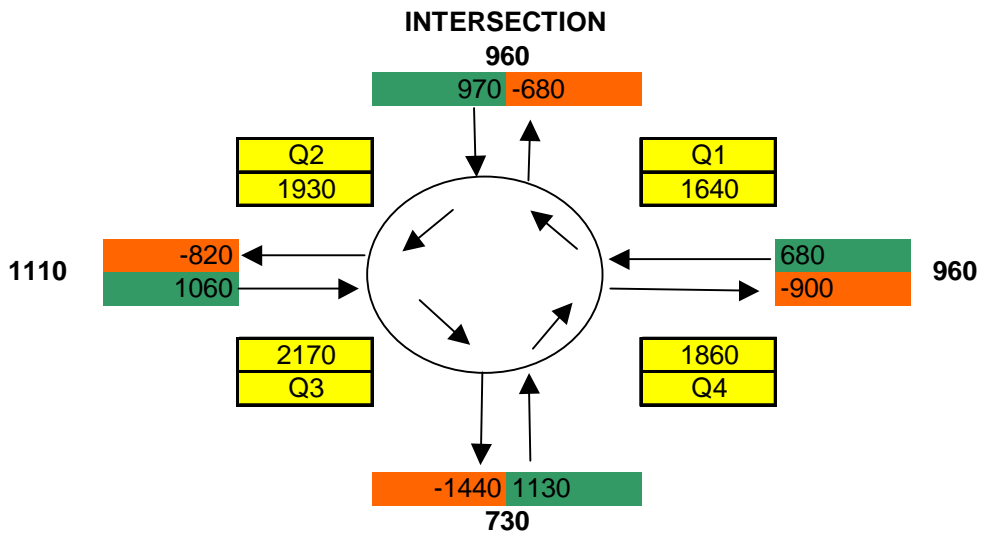




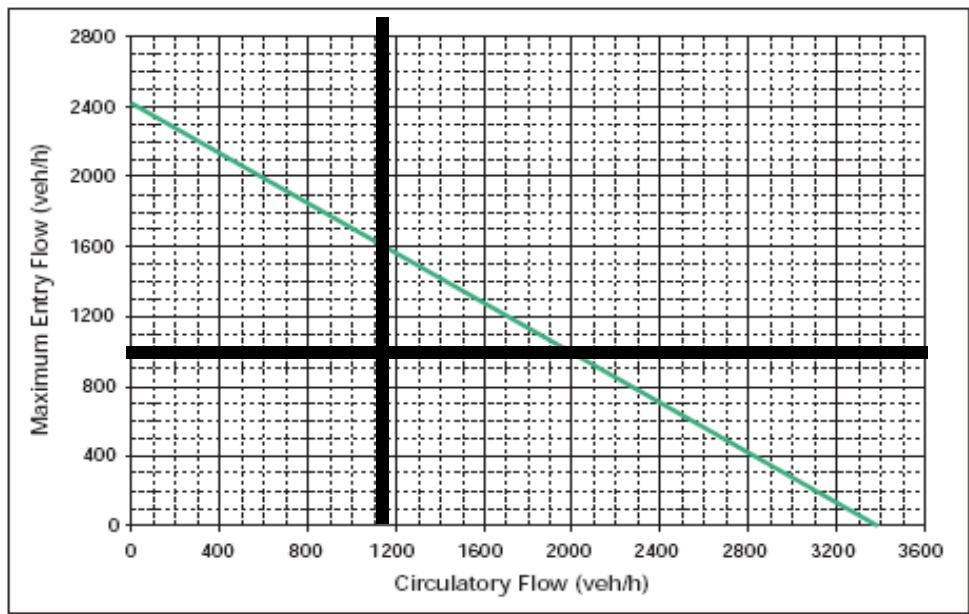
		530							
		20	450	60	-830				
1320	QUAD 2	RT	THRU	LT	OUT	QUAD 1	1620		
-520	OUT	N				RT	60		
30	LT					THRU	310		
660	410					THRU	LT	290	
220	RT					OUT	-700		
1460	QUAD 3	S				QUAD 4	1660		
						OUT	LT	THRU	RT
						-960	190	740	230
						1160			



AM PEAK



		970							
		20	840	110	-680				
1930	QUAD 2	RT	THRU	LT	OUT	QUAD 1	1640		
-820	OUT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> W N E </div>				RT	70		
30	LT					THRU	450		
1060	590					THRU	LT	160	680
440	RT					OUT	-900		
2170	QUAD 3	OUT	LT	THRU	RT	QUAD 4	1860		
		-1440	350	580	200				
		1130							



PM PEAK

HC32000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

Thomas Hartley
VE GROUP
2066 Luton Road

Quincy, FL
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PLANNING ANALYSIS

Analyst: T. HARTLEY
Intersection: 4-LEG
Agency/Co.: KUTC
Area Type: All other areas
Date Performed: 2/12/2007
Jurisdiction: D-5
Analysis Time Period: AM
Analysis Year: 2026
Project ID: FEGENBUSH - OUTER LOOP
East/West Street
FEGENBUSH
North/South Street
OUTER LOOP

VOLUME DATA

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Num. Lanes	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Volume	130	550	440	160	480	70	1350	580	550	1110	840	20
Parking		N			N			N			N	
Coord.		N			N			N			N	
Lf Treat.	U			U			L			U		
Peak hour factor:	0.90 Area Type: All other areas											

LANE VOLUME WORKSHEET

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
--	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

LEFT TURN MOVEMENT

1. LT volume	30	160	350	110
2. Opposing mainline volume	550	990	860	1130
3. Number of exclusive LT lanes	1	1	1	1
Cross Product [2] * [1]	16500	158400	301000	124300

Left Lane Configuration (E-Excl, S-Shrd): E E E E
 Left Turn Treatment Type: U U U U

4. LT adjustment factor	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
5. LT lane vol	0	0	0	0

RIGHT TURN MOVEMENT

	E	E	E	E
Right Lane Configuration (E-Excl, S-Shrd)	E	E	E	E
6. RT volume	440	70	550	20
7. Exclusive lanes	1	1	1	1
8. RT adjustment factor	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
9. Exclusive RT lane volume	518	82	647	24
10. Shared lane vol				

THROUGH MOVEMENT

11. Thru volume	550	480	580	840
12. Parking adjustment factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. No. of thru lanes including shared	1	1	2	2
14. Total approach volume	550	480	580	840
15. Prop. of left turns in lane group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Left turn equivalence	2.42	3.70	3.26	4.22
17. LT adj. factor:				
18. Through lane volume	550	480	290	420
19. Critical lane volume	550	480	647	420

Left Turn Check (if [16] > 3.5)

20. Permitted left turn sneaker capacity:

7200/Cmax

60 60 60 60

SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-RT vol: [19]	550	480	647	420
LT lane vol: [5]	0	0	0	0
left turn protection: (P/U/W)	U	U	U	U
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')				

Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection

Plan 1:	U	U	U	U
Plan 2a:	U	P	U	P
Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U
Plan 3a:<P	P	P	<P	P
Plan 3b: P	P	<P	P	<P
Plan 4:	N	N	N	N

< Indicates the dominant left turn for each opposing pair

Phase plan selected [1 to 4] 1

Min. cycle (Cmin) 60

Max. cycle (Cmax) 120

Timing Plan

Value	EAST-WEST			NORTH-SOUTH		
	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3

Movement codes	EWT					
Critical phase vol [CV]	550	0	0	NST	647	0
Critical sum [CS]	1197					
CBD adjustment [CBD]	1.00					
Reference sum [RS]	1539					
Lost time/phase [PL]	4	0	0	4	0	0
Lost time/cycle [TL]	8					
Cycle length [CYC]	60.0					
Phase time	27.9	0.0	0.0	32.1	0.0	0.0
Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]	0.90					
Status	Near capacity					

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

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PLANNING ANALYSIS

Analyst: T. HARTLEY
Intersection: 4-LEG
Agency/Co.: KYTC
Area Type: All other areas
Date Performed: 2/12/2007
Jurisdiction: D-5
Analysis Time Period: AM
Analysis Year: 2028
Project ID: FEGENBUSH - OUTER LOOP
East/West Street North/South Street
FEGENBUSH OUTER LOOP

VOLUME DATA

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Num. Lanes	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Volume	130	410	220	1290	310	60	1190	740	230	160	450	20
Parking		N			N			N			N	
Coord.		N			N			N			N	
LT Treat.		U			U			U			U	
Peak hour factor:	0.90											
Area Type:	All other areas											

LANE VOLUME WORKSHEET

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
--	------------	------------	-------------	-------------

LEFT TURN MOVEMENT

1. LT volume	30	290	190	60
2. Opposing mainline volume	370	630	470	970
3. Number of exclusive LT lanes	1	1	1	1
Gross Product [2] * [1]	11100	182700	89300	58200

Left Lane Configuration (E=Excl, S=Shrd): E E E E E
 Left Turn Treatment Type: U U U U U

4. LT adjustment factor	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
5. LT lane vol	0	0	0	0

RIGHT TURN MOVEMENT

	E	E	E	E
Right Lane Configuration (E=Excl, S=Shrd)	E	E	E	E
6. RT volume	270	60	230	20
7. Exclusive lanes	1	1	1	1
8. RT adjustment factor	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
9. Exclusive RT lane volume	259	71	271	24
10. Shared lane vol				

THROUGH MOVEMENT

11. Thru volume	410	310	740	450
12. Parking adjustment factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. No. of thru lanes including shared	2	2	1	1
14. Total approach volume	410	310	740	450
15. Prop. of left turns in lane group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Left turn equivalence	2.02	2.61	2.23	3.63
17. LT adj. factor:				
18. Through lane volume	205	155	740	450
19. Critical lane volume	259	155	740	450

Left Turn Check (if [16] > 3.5)

20. Permitted left turn sneaker capacity:
7200/Gmax

60 60 60 60


```

*****
*
* 13:2:07                                FEGENBUSH/OUTERLOOP                                78
*
*****
*
* K (m)      8.50      8.50      8.50      8.50      * TIME PERIOD      min      90
* L' (m)     40.00     30.00     40.00     30.00     * TIME SLICE       min      15
* V (m)      3.30      6.60      3.30      6.60     * RESULTS PERIOD   min     15 75
* RAD (m)    20.00     20.00     20.00     20.00     * TIME COST        $/hr    15.00
* PHI (d)    30.00     30.00     30.00     30.00     * FLOW PERIOD      min     15 75
* DIA (m)    55.00     55.00     55.00     55.00     * FLOW TYPE        pcu/veh  VEH
* GRAD SEP      0        0          0          0          * FLOW PEAK        am/op/pm  AM
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOP*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
*SOUTHBOUND*1.05* 20 450 60 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*EASTBOUND *1.05* 220 410 30 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*NORTHBOUND*1.05* 230 740 230 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*WESTBOUND *1.05* 60 310 290 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*
* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *
*
*****
*
* FLOW      veh      530      660      1200      880
* CAPACITY  veh      1465      1780      1682      1635
* AVE DELAY mins  0.06      0.05      0.11      0.06
* MAX DELAY mins  0.05      0.07      0.22      0.05
* AVE QUEUE  veh      1        1        3        1
* MAX QUEUE  veh      1        1        4        1
*
*****

```

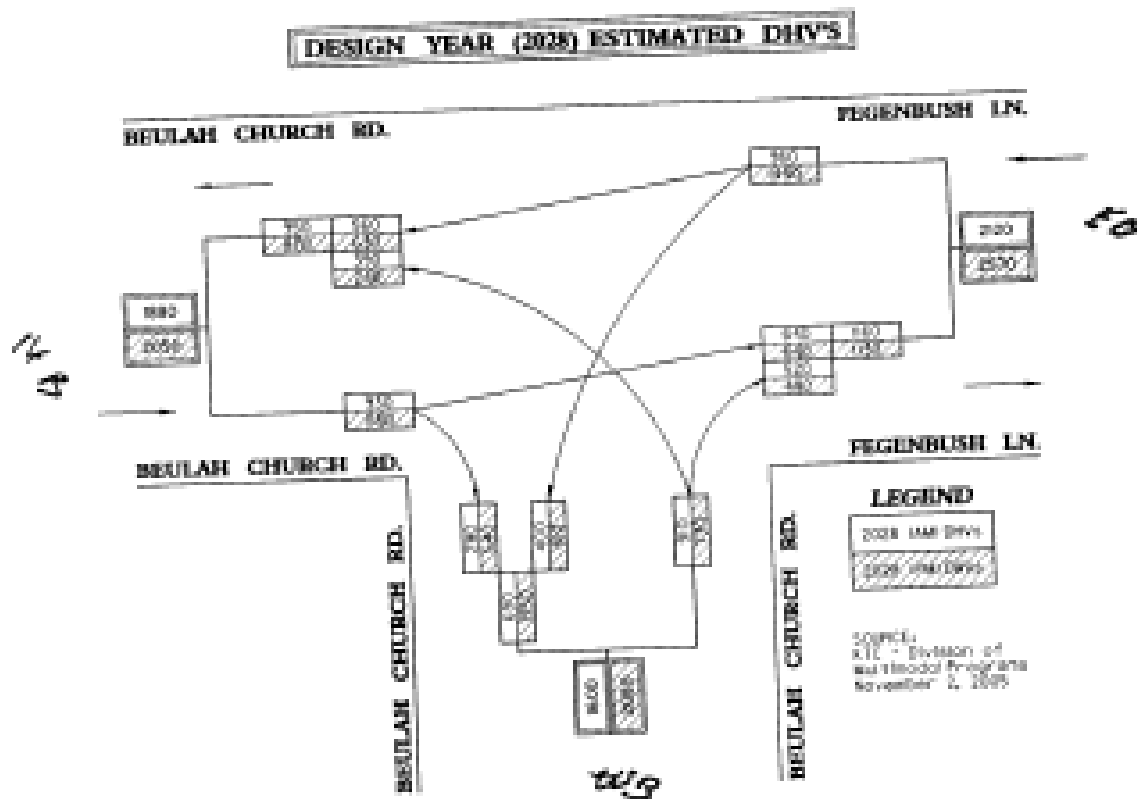
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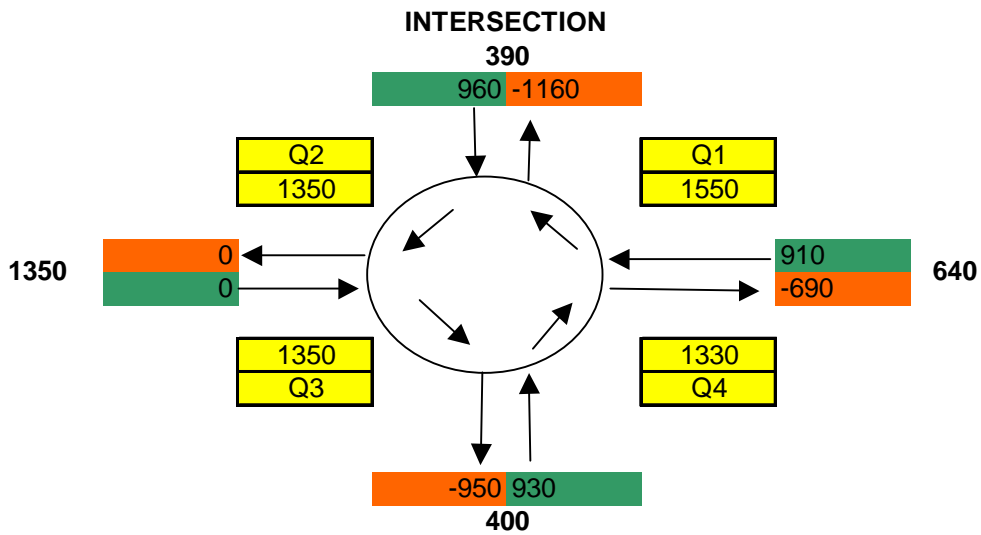
*****
*
* 13:2:07                                FROENBUSH/OUTERLOOP                                79
*
*****
*
* E (m)      8.50      8.50      8.50      8.50      * TIME PERIOD      min      90
* L' (m)     40.00     30.00     40.00     30.00     * TIME SLICE       min      15
* V (m)      3.30      6.60      3.30      6.60      * RESULTS PERIOD   min     15 75
* RAD (m)     20.00     20.00     20.00     20.00     * TIME COST        $/hr    15.00
* PHI (d)     30.00     30.00     30.00     30.00     * FLOW PERIOD      min     15 75
* DIA (m)     55.00     55.00     55.00     55.00     * FLOW TYPE        pcu/veh   VEH
* GRAD SEP      0        0          0          0          * FLOW PEAK        am/cp/pm   PM
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 3rd etc...U)*FLOP*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
* SOUTHBOUND*1.05* 30  840  110  0      *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* EASTBOUND *1.05* 440  590  30  0      *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* NORTHBOUND*1.05* 200  580  350  0     *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
* WESTBOUND *1.05* 70  430  160  0     *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75
*
*
*
*
*****
*
* FLOW      veh      970      1060      1130      680
* CAPACITY  veh      1379      1555      1531      1664
* AVE DELAY mins  0.17      0.14      0.17      0.06
* MAX DELAY mins  0.28      0.23      0.23      0.09
* AVE QUEUE  veh      3         2         3         1
* MAX QUEUE  veh      4         4         5         1
*
*
*****

```

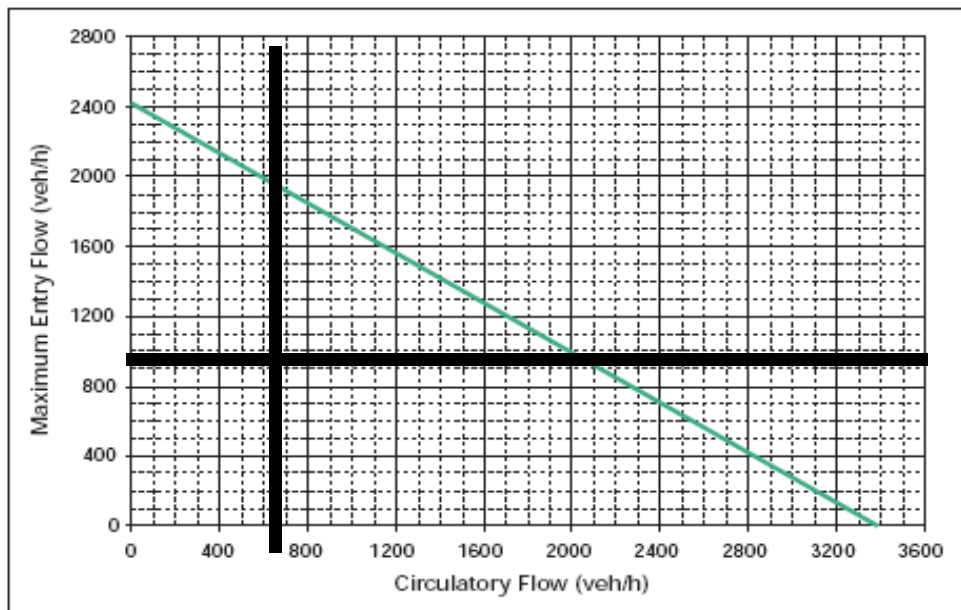
5% trucks

FEGENBUSH/BEULAH CHURCH TRAFFIC ANALYSIS:

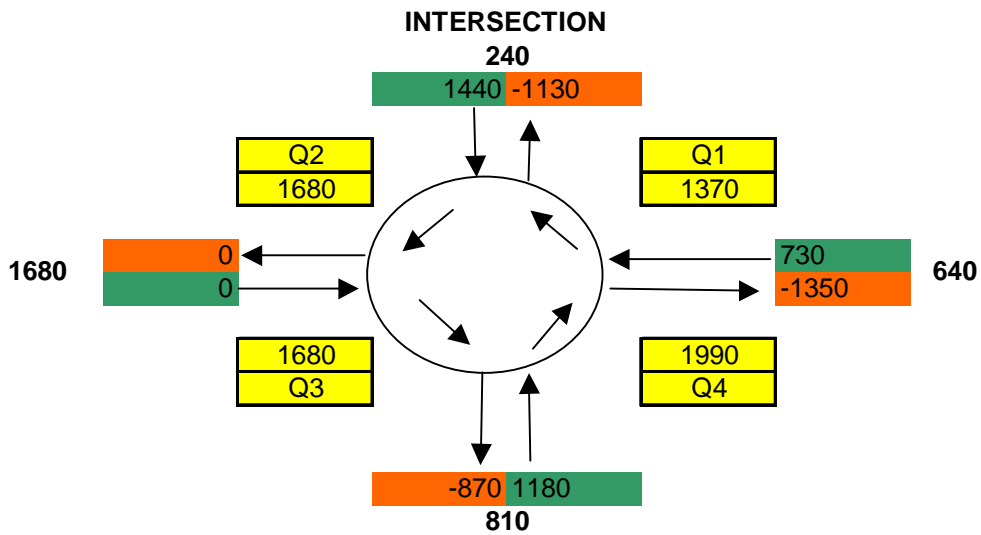




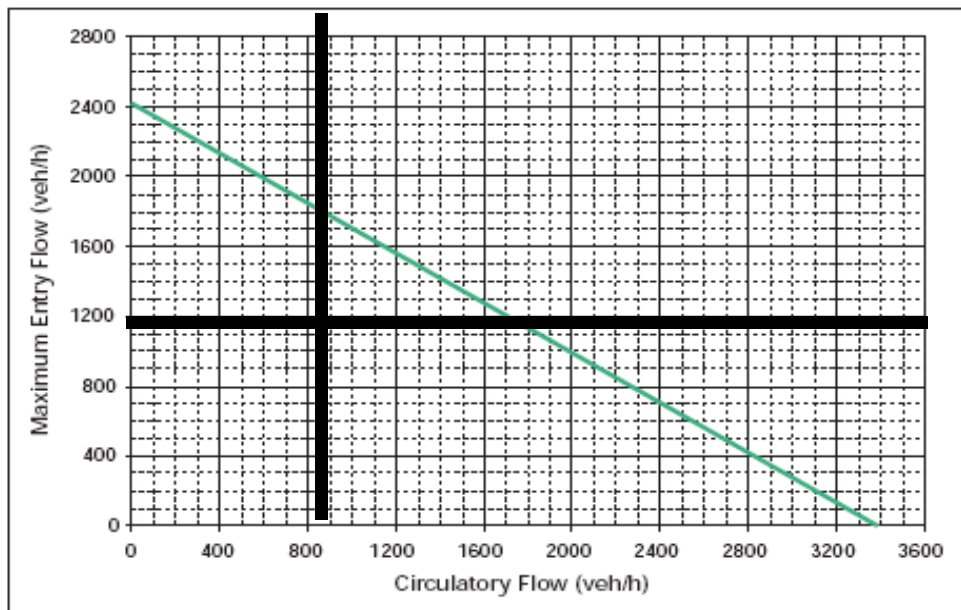
			960				
		0	560	400	-1160		
1350	QUAD 2	RT	THRU	LT	OUT	QUAD 1	1550
0	OUT	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> W N E </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> S </div>				RT	520
0	LT					THRU	0
0	THRU					LT	390
0	RT					OUT	-690
1350	QUAD 3					QUAD 4	1330
		OUT	LT	THRU	RT		
		-950	0	640	290		
			930				



AM PEAK



		1440							
		0	630	810	-1130				
1680	QUAD 2	RT	THRU	LT	OUT	QUAD 1	1370		
0	OUT	N				RT	490		
0	LT					THRU	0		
0	THRU					LT	240		
0	RT					OUT	-1350		
1680	QUAD 3	S				QUAD 4	1990		
	OUT					LT	THRU	RT	
	-870					0	640	540	
						1180			
0						730			



PM PEAK

VOLUME DATA

	Eastbound			Westbound			Northbound			Southbound		
	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R
Num. Lanes	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1	2	2	0
Volume				390		520	0	640	290	400	560	0
Parking					N			N			N	
Coord.					N			N			N	
LT Treat.					N			N			N	
Peak hour factor:	0.90			Area Type: All other areas								

LANE VOLUME WORKSHEET

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
--	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

LEFT TURN MOVEMENT

1. LT volume	390	0	400	
2. Opposing mainline volume	0	560	930	
3. Number of exclusive LT lanes	1	0	2	
Cross Product [2] * [1]	0	0	372000	

Left Lane Configuration (E=Excl, S=Shrd):
Left Turn Treatment Type:

4. LT adjustment factor	0.850	0	0.920	
5. LT lane vol	459	0	217	

RIGHT TURN MOVEMENT

Right Lane Configuration (E=Excl, S=Shrd)

6. RT volume	520	290	0	
7. Exclusive lanes	1	1	0	
8. RT adjustment factor	0.850	0.850	0.850	
9. Exclusive RT lane volume	612	341		
10. Shared lane vol			0	

THROUGH MOVEMENT

11. Thru volume	0	640	560	
12. Parking adjustment factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	
13. No. of thru lanes including shared	0	2	2	
14. Total approach volume	0	640	560	
15. Prop. of left turns in lane group	0.00	0.00	0.00	
16. Left turn equivalence		2.44		
17. LT adj. factor:		1.000		
18. Through lane volume	0	320	280	
19. Critical lane volume	612	341	280	

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Left Turn Check (if [16] > 3.5)
20. Permitted left turn sneaker capacity:
7200/Cmax 60

HCS2000: Signalized Intersections Release 4.1

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PLANNING ANALYSIS

Analyst: T. HARTLEY
Intersection: T - INTERSECTION
Agency/Co.: KYTC
Area Type: All other areas
Date Performed: 2/12/2007
Jurisdiction: D-5
Analysis Time Period: PM
Analysis Year: 2028
Project ID: FEGENBUSH - BEULAH CHURCH
FEGENBUSH East/West Street
BEULAH CHURCH North/South Street

LANE VOLUME WORKSHEET

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
--	---------------	---------------	----------------	----------------

LEFT TURN MOVEMENT

1. LT volume	240	0	0	810
2. Opposing mainline volume	0	630	1180	2
3. Number of exclusive LT lanes	1	0	0	955800
Cross Product [2] * [1]	0	0	0	

Left Lane Configuration (E-Excl, S-Shrd):
Left Turn Treatment Type:

4. LT adjustment factor	E	S	E	E
5. LT lane vol	N	U	U	P
	0.850	0	0.920	440
	282	0		

RIGHT TURN MOVEMENT

Right Lane Configuration (E=Excl, S=Shrd)

6. RT volume	E	E	S	S
7. Exclusive lanes	490	540	0	0
8. RT adjustment factor	1	1	0	0
9. Exclusive RT lane volume	0.850	0.850	0.850	0.850
10. Shared lane vol	576	635	0	0

THROUGH MOVEMENT

11. Thru volume	0	640	630	630
12. Parking adjustment factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
13. No. of thru lanes including shared	0	2	2	2
14. Total approach volume	0	640	630	630
15. Prop. of left turns in lane group	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. Left turn equivalence		2.61		
17. LT adj. factor:		1.000		
18. Through lane volume	0	320	315	315
19. Critical lane volume	576	635	315	315

Turn Check (if [16] > 3.5)
Permitted left turn sneaker capacity:
7200/Cmax

60

SIGNAL OPERATIONS WORKSHEET

Phase Plan Selection from Lane Volume Worksheet

	EAST BOUND	WEST BOUND	NORTH BOUND	SOUTH BOUND
Critical through-RT vol: [19]		576	635	315
LT lane vol: [5]		282	0	440
Left turn protection: (P/U/N)		N	U	P
Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')				

Critical through-RT vol: [19]
 LT lane vol: [5]
 Left turn protection: (P/U/N)
 Dominant left turn: (Indicate by '<')

Selection Criteria based on the specified left turn protection
 < Indicates the dominant left turn for each opposing pair

Plan	1	2	3	4
Plan 1:	U	U	U	U
Plan 2a:	U	P	U	P
Plan 2b:	P	U	P	U
Plan 3a:	<P	P	<P	P
Plan 3b:	P	<P	P	<P
Plan 4:	N	N	N	N

Phase plan selected (1 to 4) 1 2a

Min. cycle (Cmin) 60

Max. cycle (Cmax) 120

Timing Plan

Value	EAST-WEST			NORTH-SOUTH		
	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3
EWT	576	0	0	STL	NST	0
STL	0	0	0	440	635	0

Movement codes

Critical phase vol [CV]	1651
Critical sum [CS]	1.00
CBD adjustment [CBD]	1539
Reference sum [RS]	4
Lost time/phase [PL]	12
Lost time/cycle [TL]	120.0
Cycle length [CYC]	41.7
Phase time	0.0
Critical v/c Ratio [Xcm]	1.19
Status	Over capacity

```

*****
*
* 13:2:07                      FEENBUSH/BEULAH CHURCH                      31
*
*****
*
* E (m)      8.50  8.50  8.50
* L' (m)     10.00 10.00 10.00
* V (m)      6.60  6.60  3.30
* RAD (m)    20.00 20.00 20.00
* PHI (d)    30.00 30.00 30.00
* DIA (m)    50.00 50.00 50.00
* GRAD SEP   0      0      0
*
* TIME PERIOD min 90
* TIME SLICE  min 15
* RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75
* TIME COST  $/hr 15.00
* FLOW PERIOD min 15 75
* FLOW TYPE  pcu/veh VEH
* FLOW PEAK  am/op/pm AM
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
*SOUTHBOUND*1.05* 560 400 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*NORTHBOUND*1.05* 290 640 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*WESTBOUND *1.05* 520 390 0 *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*
*
*
*
*
*
*****
*
* FLOW          veh      960  930  910
* CAPACITY     veh      1960 1952 1139
* AVE DELAY    mins     0.06 0.06 0.33
* MAX DELAY    mins     0.08 0.08 0.60
* AVE QUEUE    veh       1    1    5
* MAX QUEUE    veh       1    1    8
*
* AVDEL s      8.8
* L O S       A
* VEH HRS     6.9
* COST $     102.9
*
*****

```

```

*****
* 13:2:07                      FEGENBUSH/BEULAH CHURCH                      32 *
*****
* E (m) 8.50 8.50 8.50          * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L (m) 10.00 10.00 10.00      * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 6.60 6.60 3.30        * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 20.00 20.00 20.00   * TIME COST $/hr 15.00 *
* PHI (d) 30.00 30.00 30.00   * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 50.00 50.00 50.00   * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0              * FLOW PEAK am/cp/pm PM *
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOP*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*SOUTHBOUND*1.05* 630 810 0          *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*NORTHBOUND*1.05* 540 640 0          *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*WRSTBOUND *1.05* 490 240 0          *1.00*50*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*****
* FLOW veh 1440 1180 730          * AVDEL s 7.6 *
* CAPACITY veh 2070 1652 1139    * L O S A *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.10 0.14 0.15 ← * VEH HRS 7.1 *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.15 0.24 0.24   * COST $ 106.3 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 2 3 2            * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
* MAX QUEUE veh 3 4 3 ←         * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*****

```

5% trucks?

