

# Two Caltrain Viaducts Grade Separations for Palo Alto:

Summary  
Concept  
Conceptual Approach  
Construction Approach  
Costs and Future Savings  
Timeframe  
Best Solution Matrix  
Conclusion  
Addendum  
The End: Viaduct Examples

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Previous versions submitted to PA City Council:  
2018, 2021, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026



Palo Alto Online, June 14, 2023



Palo Alto architect Joe Bellomo's vision for high-speed rail  
<http://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/2009/11/27/architect-calls-for-design-contest-for-high-speed-rail>

## Viaducts – Summary:

Comparable or lower cost, less disruption, shorter timeframe, less risk, better future traffic patterns, enables future cost reductions

- **The viaducts approach has construction costs comparable to or much lower than the other alternatives.**
- **Cost avoidance from not lowering roadways at all:**
  - Cost to lower the roadways and reconfigure nearby roadways and intersections
  - Cost for acquisition of private properties for expanded road footprint.
  - Cost of changing utilities under the roadways.
  - Cost of pumps to handle sea level rise and groundwater for lowered roadways.
  - Cost of a permanent maintenance and flooding risk issue
- **Avoids personal costs for families of affected homes.**
  - Loss of part or all of a property, driveway length and access, and street parking.
- **Reduces assembly timeframe and periods of disruption during construction.**
  - Only a few days of disruption at vehicle crossings because no changes to roadways.
- **Risk avoidance due with simpler viaduct approach.**
  - Simplicity reduces risks of surprises and cost and schedule overruns of complex approaches.
- **Enables major cost reductions for future cross-town bike-ped underpasses including:**
  - Grade level crossings, no tunneling, at Seale, El Dorado, El Verano, Lindero.

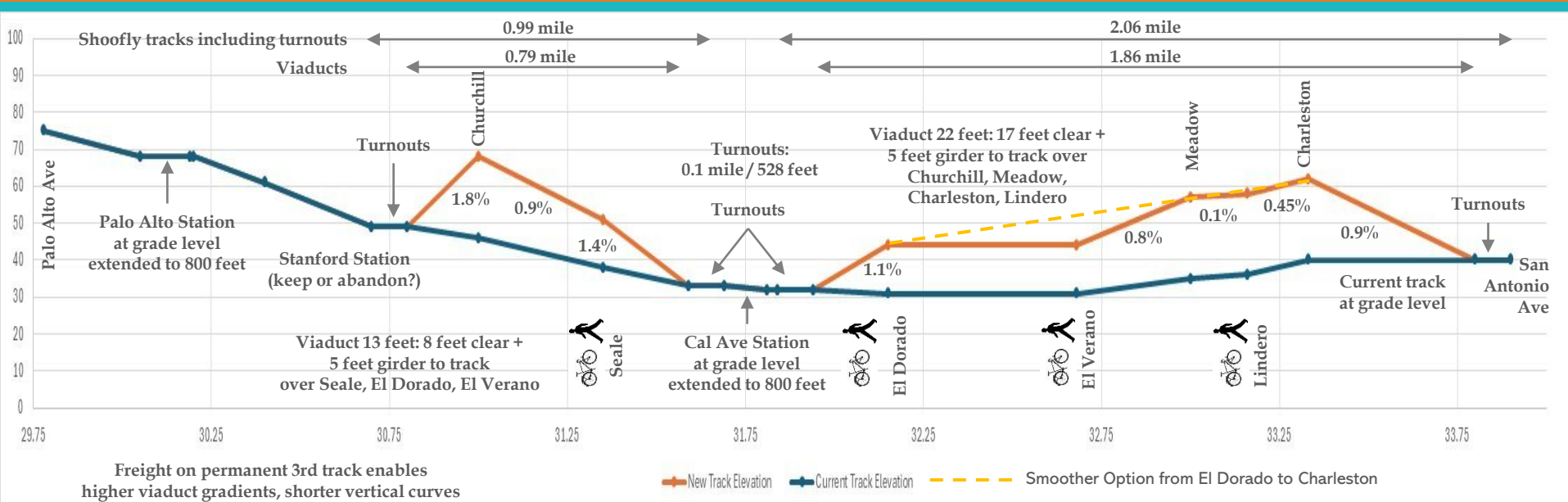
# Viaducts: Conceptual approach

- **All construction within the Caltrain ROW.**
  - Avoids complications of impacting Alma for duration of construction.
- **Remove freight traffic from viaducts.**
  - Enables shorter vertical curvature and higher gradients.
  - Perhaps reduces viaduct requirements without freight train weight.
  - Either: Eliminate freight traffic altogether, or ...
  - Or: keep a third shoofly grade-level track for freight only, with quad gates.
    - Vehicle, bike, and ped traffic can handle infrequent freight trains.
- **Shorter vertical curvature and higher gradients enables two viaduct sections:**
  - 1) **Embarcadero to Cal Ave Station** – up to Churchill, down to Cal Ave.
  - 2) **Oregon to San Antonio Ave.** – up to Meadow, down from Charleston to SA Ave.
    - Viaduct screens and/or trees on one or both sides for residential privacy.
    - Narrow bridge widths at University, Embarcadero, and Oregon prevent shoofly tracks without likely major complex bridge construction.
- **Two grade-level shoofly tracks within the ROW.**
  - From Oregon to Charleston, both tracks on east side of ROW.
  - From Embarcadero to Cal Ave station, one track on east side, one on west side.
  - Temporary: Caltrain borrows part of Peers Park for west side shoofly track, returns it to Palo Alto when complete.
  - Long term: Freight (if it continues) will use the eastmost side track with quad gates.
  - Remove west or both shoofly tracks for a future bike-ped parkway or other uses.



H St, Union City:  
Freight rail line  
and BART

# Viaducts: Conceptual approach avoids all major, expensive, risky Issues



## Churchill / Meadow / Charleston Avenues roadways unchanged avoids:

- Private property acquisition
- Ped/bike tunnel residential parking impacts
- Complexity, convoluted underpasses, roundabout
- Traffic congestion from new traffic patterns
- Under-street utilities impacts
- Future sea level rise, flood impacts

## Viaduct enables new grade-level cross-town connections and other options:

- Bike/ped underpasses beneath viaduct with low-cost paving approaches and pedestrian signals across Alma.
- Citywide greenspace, bike/ped path, or other uses under and adjacent to the viaduct.

# Viaducts: Construction approach

- **Caltrain weekday daytime operations continue uninterrupted.**
  - Construction during weekday nights and weekend nights or days.
- **Viaduct construction approach**
  - Prefabricated piers and spans precast offsite, delivered to Caltrain ROW for assembly.
  - Prefabricated piers and spans assembled within Caltrain right-of-way.
    - Churchill: 0.79 miles / 4200 feet; 100-foot spans; 42 spans, 41 piers.
    - Meadow/Charleston: 1.86 miles / 9800 feet; 100-foot spans; 98 spans, 97 piers.
    - Total: 2.65 miles; 140 spans, 138 piers
  - Two crews concurrently to minimize overall construction time.
    - 1 crew on Churchill, 1 crew on Meadow/Charleston
  - Install the Churchill/Meadow/Charleston shoofly tracks and quad gates over a single weekend each, minimizing cross-town traffic disruption.
  - Install the Churchill/Meadow/Charleston Caltrain overpass spans over a single weekend each, minimizing cross-town traffic disruption.

# Viaducts: Costs

<b>Embarcadero to San Antonio Ave viaduct project</b>					
	Item	Per Mile		Subtotals	Totals
		\$M	Miles	\$M	\$M
<b>Churchill</b>					
	Construct shoofly tracks, turnouts	4.00	0.99	3.96	
	Viaduct	200.00	0.79	158.00	
	Remove shoofly track(s), turnouts	1.00	0.99	1.00	
					<b>162.96</b>
<b>Meadow/Charleston</b>					
	Construct shoofly tracks, turnouts	4.00	2.06	8.24	
	Viaduct	200.00	1.86	372.00	
	Remove shoofly track(s), turnouts	1.00	2.06	1.00	
					<b>381.24</b>
<b>Total for viaduct project construction</b>					<b>544.20</b>
		Per Each	Count	Subtotals	
	<b>Future 4 connections at \$1M each</b>	1.00	4.00	4.00	<b>4.00</b>
<b>Total with 4 connections</b>					<b>548.20</b>

- Construct shoofly tracks: \$4M/mile
- Construct viaducts: \$200M/mile (\$180M/mile referenced; short segments are more expensive)
- Upgrade Palo Alto, Cal Ave stations – extend platforms to 800 feet for CA HSR (\$2M each)
- Remove shoofly track(s): \$1M/mile
- New crosstown bike-ped connections: Seale, El Dorado, El Verano, Lindero (\$1M each)
  - Colorado too close to Cal Ave for viaduct gradient; Loma Verde too close to El Dorado

# Viaducts:

Costs in range or lower to much lower than alternatives

	Plan Combinations >	A	B	C	D	Viaducts
<b>Plans</b>						
	Churchill	Closure with Mitigations	Partial Underpass	Closure with Mitigations	Partial Underpass	
	Meadow/Charleston	Hybrids	Hybrids	Underpasses	Underpasses	
<b>Costs</b>		\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M	\$M
	Churchill	115	318	115	318	163
	Meadow/Charleston	477	477	844	844	381
	Totals	<b>592</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>544</b>
<b>Future Costs: new crosstown connections at \$62M each</b>						<b>\$1M each</b>
	3 or 4 connections	187	187	248	248	4
<b>Overall Costs including new crosstown connections</b>						
		<b>779</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>Notes</b>						
	Costs in 2026 dollars.					
	Combination costs are based on midpoints from sources in Addendum: Costs.					
	Meadow/Charleston Hybrids as one "podium" enables Lindero grade-level crossing, so \$62M x 3 + \$1M x					

# Viaducts: Costs: Future cost savings for bike-ped crosstown connections

Base map: Google Earth Project Annotations: Mike Forster



 New crossing underneath Caltrain viaduct

 Existing crossing

- **Over \$200M cost savings:**
  - 4 crossings at \$61M savings per crossing.
- **Just a paved path under viaduct and a pedestrian beacon for crossing Alma.**
  - No tunneling required
- **\$1M cost per grade-level crossing vs. \$62M latest Menlo Park Middle tunnel underpass project.**
  - \$350K paving plus \$750K pedestrian beacon (like those on El Camino)

# Viaducts: Timeframe

Construction and assembly timeframe parameters,  
Overlapping tasks as much as practical

- **Begin precasting piers, viaduct spans, other components - early**
- **Construct shoofly tracks - Multiple teams, overlapping tasks**
  - Prepare roadbeds, install track including turnouts: up to 1 month with 2 teams
    - Up to 2 weeks to install the track on the prepared roadbed with 2 teams
  - Install, test, activate catenary poles, wires: up to 2 weeks - overlap roadbed and track installation
  - Interruptions:
    - Crossings: 1 weekend at each crossing (Churchill, Meadow, Charleston)
    - Caltrain: 1 weekend to install 8 turnouts with 4 teams
- **Install piers, viaduct spans, catenaries - Multiple teams, overlapping tasks**
  - Prepare pier footings - 1 day per footing
  - Piers, spans, tracks: up to 3 months
  - Catenaries: up to 1 months
  - Testing: up to 2 weeks
  - Cutover from old tracks to new: 1 weekend
  - Interruptions:
    - Crossings: 1 weekend at each crossing (Churchill, Meadow, Charleston)
- **Remove one or both shoofly tracks, catenaries**
  - Up to 2 weeks; minimal cross-traffic disruptions at Churchill, Meadow, Charleston
- **For construction timeframes, see page: Notes and References: Assembly Parameters and Durations**

# Viaducts: Best Solution Matrix:

## Viaducts the best or the same in all categories

Combinations> Mead/Charl, Churchill	Combination A: Hybrids, Closure	Combination B: Hybrids, Underpass	Combination C: Underpasses, Closure	Combination D: Underpasses, Underpass	Viaduct
Simplicity to avoid risk to cost, construction timeframe	Moderately complex, medium risk	Moderately complex, medium risk	Very ccomplex, high risk	Very complex, high Risk	Simple, low risk
Maintain, Improve All Modes East/West Connectivity	Mixed Results	Mixed Results	Mixed Results	Mixed Results	Maintains
Maintain or Improve Traffic Patterns	Mixed Results	Mixed Results	Inconvenient traffic patterns	Inconvenient traffic patterns	Maintains
Bike-Ped Circulation: Clear, Safe, Separate from Autos	Improves	Improves	Improves	Improves	Improves
Minimizes Caltrain operation disruption	Minimal disruption, shoofly tracks	Minimal disruption, shoofly tracks	No disruption, construction below	No disruption, construction below	Minimal disruptions, Shoofly tracks
Reduce Rail Noise and Vibration (Study, July 2020)	Best	Best	Significant (with barrier)	Significant (with barrier)	Significant
Construction Noise and Vibration (Study, July 2020)	Severe	Severe	Severe	Severe	Moderate
Timeframe of Construction	4 fyears, 2 years	4 years, 2.5 years	4 years, 2 years	4 years, 2.5 years	TBD; much shorter than others
Minimize Visual Changes	Significant	Significant	None	None	Significant; less than berms
Minimize Property Acquisition	No property acquisitions	Some property acquisitions	Significant property acquisitions	Significant property acquisitions	No property acquisitions
Minimize impacts on driveway access, parking, street safety	Driveways affected	Loss of street parking	Loss of street parking	Loss of street parking	No impacts
Minimize Disruption and Duration of Construction	Major disruptions	Major disruptions	Major disruptions	Major disruptions	Minimal disruptions
Avoid Sea Level, Groundwater Issues (Study, January 2024)	Need pump, long-term maintenance, risk of flooding	Need pump, long-term maintenance, risk of flooding	Need pump, long-term maintenance, risk of flooding	Need pump, long-term maintenance, risk of flooding	No risk
Avoid Utilities Relocation	Utilities relocation required	Utilities relocation required	Utilities relocation required	Utilities relocation required	No relocation required
Minimize Trees Removal or Trimming	TBD; shoofly placement dependent	TBD; shoofly placement dependent	TBD; shoofly placement dependent	TBD; shoofly placement dependent	TBD; shoofly placement dependent
Grade Separations Cost	\$592M	\$795M	\$959M	\$1,162M	\$544M
Include 4 New Connections Cost	\$779M	\$982M	\$1,207M	\$1,410M	\$548m

See Notes and References for PA studies re Noise and Vibration (2020) and water impacts (2024).

## Viaducts:

Conclusion: Viaduct grade separations are the best solution for Palo Alto

- **Construction and disruption timeframes** for the non-viaduct approaches could be much longer than 2 and 4 years
  - And these might be additive: might result in disruptions of 6 years or longer
  - Closing any 2 of the 3 crossings concurrently would cause crosstown traffic to come to a halt
- Even if this report's budget and timeframe are a somewhat optimistic and could increase ... the **viaducts option will still**:
  - Have a comparable or lower cost
  - A shorter assembly timeframe
  - Less risk for cost and schedule than the other complicated approaches
  - Enable future savings on east-to-west crossings
  - Satisfy all of the qualitative criteria:
    - Much less disruption
    - No property acquisitions
    - No impacts on parking or driveways
    - Better traffic patterns
    - Avoids long-term water mitigation maintenance (including pumps)
    - Avoids utilities relocations

# Viaduct: Addendum: Costs: Comments on Sources

- **\$180M/mile is a good budgetary estimate for PA Caltrain HSR viaduct construction**
  - 15% to 65% higher than all but 1 of the comparable projects referenced in this report
  - All comparison projects had larger scope or characteristics than PA Caltrain
- **CA HSR: \$180M/mile, adjusted for inflation (2011 to 2026)**
  - Only source found for CA HSR viaduct/bridge construction
- **US automobile roadway estimates: 4 of 5 between \$109M/mile and \$156M/mile, adjusted for inflation**
  - HSR likely more costly than roadways due to HSR infrastructure requirements
  - All of these projects had greater characteristics than PA Caltrain:
- **Australia: light rail viaduct: \$130M/mile, adjusted for inflation and relative construction costs**
  - But with greater characteristics than PA Caltrain:
- **Lativa, Estonia, Lithuania: HSR viaduct: \$128/mile, adjusted for inflation and relative construction costs**
  - But with greater characteristics than PA Caltrain:
- **All projects had medium to long constructions timeframes**
  - 15, 24, 36, 41, 43, 48, and 60 months
  - Some recent other example projects have achieved faster timeframes
  - Even if the assembly timeframes are long, the viaducts approach has minimal disruption and traffic impacts

# Viaduct: Addendum: Costs, Parameter Comparisons

Projects > Parameter	Tampa (road)	Alligator River (road)	Harkes River (road)	Harbor River (road)	San Antonio (road)	Melbourne (light rail viaducts)	Balrica (HSR viaduct)	Caltrain (railway viaducts)
\$M/Mile	\$156	\$147	\$115	\$109	\$222	\$130	\$128	\$200 (\$180 + factor)
Terrain	Palo Alto similar	Complex; over water	Complex; over water	Complex; over water	Palo Alto similar	Palo Alto similar	Level, marshy; tunnels	Sloping flat
Clearances (feet)	30	65	Up to 45	Up to 65	17 to higher	26 to 35	23 to higher	17
Width (feet)	60	40	35	47	Over 60	78 (2 @ 39)	(not reported)	55
Span section lengths (feet)	130	80 to 170	Up to 164	78	100+	90 to 120	Up to 160	100
Special mitigations	Salt water, winds	Corrosion	Corrosion	Winds, seismic, vessels	(not mentioned)	(not mentioned)	(not mentioned)	Seismic
Project scope	Viaduct, cantenaries only	Viaduct, cantenaries only	Viaduct, cantenaries only	Viaduct, cantenaries only	Frontage road, other extras	5 stations, park, full project	Elec infra; stations; 4- tracks	Viaducts, shoofly, cantenaries

  Parameter supports the \$180M estimate because the cost is lower or the characteristics are larger than Palo Alto.

# Viaduct: Addendum: Costs: Palo Alto, Menlo Park Current Proposals

- Palo Alto Churchill Closure with Mitigations: \$115M midpoint, \$104M to \$126M, tracks at grade level, Churchill vehicle traffic closed / bike-ped underpass and upgrades at Embarcadero and Page Mill, night and weekend traffic limitations, 2 years
  - [https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/churchill-closure-factsheet\\_pa\\_june\\_7\\_2024.pdf](https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/churchill-closure-factsheet_pa_june_7_2024.pdf)
- Palo Alto Churchill Partial Underpass: \$318M midpoint, \$285M to \$351M, tracks at grade level, Churchill/Alma vehicle/bike/ped traffic access limited, loss of street parking, property acquisitions, 2.5 to 3 years
  - [https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/churchill-partial-underpass-factsheet\\_pa\\_june-3\\_2024.pdf](https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/churchill-partial-underpass-factsheet_pa_june-3_2024.pdf)
- Palo Alto Meadow-Charleston Hybrids: \$477M midpoint, \$428M to \$526M, tracks raised 15 feet, Meadow-Charleston traffic access limited, no property acquisitions but driveways affected, 4 years
  - [https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/meadow-charleston-hybrid-factsheet\\_pa\\_june-6\\_2024.pdf](https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/meadow-charleston-hybrid-factsheet_pa_june-6_2024.pdf)
- Palo Alto Meadow-Charleston Underpasses: \$844M midpoint, \$756M to \$932M, tracks at grade level, Meadow-Charleston traffic closed/Alma traffic limited during construction, property acquisitions, 4 years
  - [https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/meadow-charleston-underpass-factsheet\\_pa\\_june-3\\_2024.pdf](https://www.paloalto.gov/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/rail/connecting-palo-alto/fact-sheet/meadow-charleston-underpass-factsheet_pa_june-3_2024.pdf)
- All share these characteristics: pump station/long term maintenance and risk of flooding, utilities relocation, construction 2 to 4 years; 2026 dollars.
- Underpass costs, Menlo Park / Middle Avenue: \$62M
  - <https://nationaltoday.com/us/ca/menlo-park/news/2026/02/04/menlo-park-struggles-to-fund-costly-rail-crossing-project/>
- Underpass costs, Palo Alto / Homer Avenue: \$13.6M (\$5.2M 2005, 2.6 inflation 2026 February); likely no longer allowed by Caltrain
  - <https://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/2005/05/05/homer-tunnel-officially-opens>

# Viaducts: Addendum: Costs: California, US, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina

- Viaduct: cost per mile for CA HSR: \$180M, 2026 dollars; \$9.8B / 113 miles, \$90M midpoint estimate, 2011 dollars
  - [https://hsr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/BPlan\\_2012CostChanges09\\_12.pdf](https://hsr.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/BPlan_2012CostChanges09_12.pdf) page 10
- Viaduct: cost per station for heavy rail transit (HRT): \$45.9M (adjusted 2026 dollars; 6 HRT projects)
  - <https://projectdelivery.enotrans.org/fta-capital-costs-database/>
- Grade-level east track moved/new cost per mile: \$3.0M, 2026 dollars; \$2.6M for new HSR single track; increased for catenaries..
  - <https://www.scribd.com/document/428116190/2017-RailRoadEngineering>
- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 2-lane automobile roadway: \$156M, 2026 dollars; \$235M / 1.9 miles, 2021 dollars.
  - Location: Tampa, Selmon West Extension.
  - Construction timeframe: 41 months.
  - [https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2022Spring/AspireBook\\_Spring22\\_2022DesignAwardspdf.pdf](https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2022Spring/AspireBook_Spring22_2022DesignAwardspdf.pdf) pages 12-16
  - <https://www.tampa-xway.com/initiatives/completed-projects/selmon-west-extension/>
- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 2-lane automobile roadway: bridge: \$147M, 2026 dollars; \$450M / 3.2 miles, 2025 dollars.
  - Location: North Carolina, Alligator River.
  - Construction timeframe: 36 months.
  - <https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2026Winter/Aspire-Winter2026.pdf>
- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 2-lane automobile roadway bridge: \$115M, 2026 dollars; \$60M / .6 miles, 2023 dollars.
  - Location: North Carolina, Harkers River Bridge
  - Construction timeframe: 15 months (spread over 33 month due to no April to September construction restriction).
  - <https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2023Fall/Aspire-Fall2023.pdf> pages 24-29
- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 2-lane automobile roadway bridge: \$109M, 2026 dollars; \$55M / .6 miles, 2021 dollars.
  - Location: South Carolina, Harbor River Bridge.
  - Construction timeframe: 43 months.
  - <https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2023Summer/Aspire-Summer2023.pdf> pages 26-29.

# Viaducts: Addendum: Costs: Texas, Australia, Baltic States

- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 6-lane automobile roadway expansion: \$222M, 2026 dollars; \$1.5B / 7.6 miles, 2024 dollars.
  - Location: San Antonio, Northeast Expansion Central.
  - Construction timeframe: 60 months (including a large non-viaduct scope)
  - <https://aspirebridge.com/magazine/2024Summer/Aspire-Summer2024.pdf> pages 5 to 9.
  - <https://www.txdot.gov/35nex/nex-central.html>
- Viaduct: cost per mile for 2 single track rail viaducts: \$130M, 2026 dollars; Aus\$190/km, converted, adjusted for relative construction factor, 2018 dollars (Australia).
  - Location: Melbourne Caulfield to Dandenong Level Crossing Removal Project
  - Construction timeframe: 24 months.
  - <https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/no-more-level-crossings-between-dandenong-and-city>
  - <https://www.constructionbriefing.com/news/how-do-infrastructure-project-cost-and-timelines-compare-across-nations/8035523.article> (US vs Australia, US vs France)
- Viaduct: cost per mile for a 2 track rail viaduct: \$128M, 2026 dollars; \$72M Euro /km, converted, adjusted for relative construction factor, 2026 dollars (Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania).
  - Location: Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania: Rail Baltica project.
  - <https://www.railbaltica.org/news/kalev-kallemets-rail-baltica-is-a-necessary-and-relatively-inexpensive-megaproject/>
  - [https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Comparative\\_price\\_levels\\_for\\_investment](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Comparative_price_levels_for_investment) (France vs. Baltic)



Melbourne

# Viaducts: Addendum

## Timeframe parameters

- Catenary renewal: 0.4 miles per day; up to 150 miles (250km) per year / 365.
  - <https://uic.org/com/enews/article/at-uic-the-world-s-rail-platform-french-innovation-in-catenary-renewal-for-the>
- Piers, drilled: 2 piers per day for piers greater than 60 inches in diameter
  - <https://connect.ncdot.gov/resources/Structures/StructureResources/NC DOT%20Working%20Days%20Guidelines%20for%20Structure%20Construction,%202001-05-2016.pdf>
- Track, new per day: 0.5 miles per day (8-hour shift)
  - “replace 10,000 ties or several thousand feet of rail in a concentrated work window (often 48 hours)” (Google AI response)
  - 3250 ties per mile, for 10,000 ties (above), 3 miles over 48 hours, 1.5 miles per 24 hours
  - <https://www.trainorders.com/discussion/read.php?1,774445>
- Viaduct span lengths: 100 feet applied here (98 to 145 feet in practice); 19,200 feet means 192 spans, 191 piers
  - [https://www.pci.org/PCI\\_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2014/Spring/Full-span%20precasting%20for%20light-rail%20transit%20and%20high-speed%20railway%20bridges.pdf](https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2014/Spring/Full-span%20precasting%20for%20light-rail%20transit%20and%20high-speed%20railway%20bridges.pdf)
- Viaduct spans installed per shift or day
  - 1 span per day: [https://www.idc-online.com/technical\\_references/pdfs/civil\\_engineering/Longer\\_and\\_Longer\\_Concrete\\_Viaducts\\_for\\_Transportation\\_Growing\\_Needs.pdf](https://www.idc-online.com/technical_references/pdfs/civil_engineering/Longer_and_Longer_Concrete_Viaducts_for_Transportation_Growing_Needs.pdf)
  - 2 spans per day [https://www.pci.org/PCI\\_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2014/Spring/Full-span%20precasting%20for%20light-rail%20transit%20and%20high-speed%20railway%20bridges.pdf](https://www.pci.org/PCI_Docs/Publications/PCI%20Journal/2014/Spring/Full-span%20precasting%20for%20light-rail%20transit%20and%20high-speed%20railway%20bridges.pdf)

# Viaducts: Addendum: Timeframe Parameters and Durations

Item	Action	Parameters	Per shift etc.	Days
<b>Shoofly tracks</b>	With turnouts, catenaries			
	Tracks	6.10 miles (3.05 miles x 2, but concurrently)	0.5 miles	7
	Catenaries	6.10 miles (3.05 miles x 2, but two teams)	0.4 miles	8
<b>On-Site Assembly</b>	Viaducts	14,000 feet; 100-foot spans; 140 spans, 138 piers		
	Pier footings and caps	138; 2 teams, 2 per day; overlap with spans	2 per shift per team	35
	Spans	140; 2 teams, 2 per day; overlap with piers	2 per shift per team	35
	New tracks on spans	2.65 miles; overlap with spans	0.5 mile	6
	Catenaries	2.65 miles; overlap with tracks	0.4 miles	8
	Testing	Inspections (overlap with catenaries), trial runs		14
	Activation	2 days		2
<b>Disruptions</b>				
	Caltrain	Turnouts installation (4 teams)	1 weekend	2
	Churchill/Meadow/Charleston	Shoofly tracks, quad gates (4 teams)	1 weekend each	3
	Churchill/Meadow/Charleston	Viaduct overpasses (1 team each)	1 weekend each	3
	Caltrain	Turnout(s) removal (4 teams)	1 weekend	2

# Viaducts: Addendum: General Information

## General Configuration Parameters

- CA HSR platform length: 800 feet
  - <https://www.railjournal.com/passenger/high-speed/shorter-platforms-for-california-high-speed-rail/>
- Clearance above roadways: 17 feet (16.6 feet) for California
  - <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/traffic-operations/documents/hov/hov-guidelines-2020-a11y.pdf>
- Inflation calculator, non-residential construction: 4.7% average per year
  - <https://edzarenski.com/category/inflation-indexing/>
- Pedestrian crossing candidate locations in Palo Alto
  - Note: This report moves Colorado and Loma Verde to El Dorado and El Verona, for sufficient distance from Oregon.
  - [https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/projects/southern-palo-alto-bikeped-railroad-crossings/spa-ped-bike-connectivity\\_existing-conditions-report\\_final.pdf](https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/files/assets/public/v/1/transportation/projects/southern-palo-alto-bikeped-railroad-crossings/spa-ped-bike-connectivity_existing-conditions-report_final.pdf)
- Pedestrian hybrid beacon costs (Caltrans): \$300K to \$1.5M; used \$750K plus \$350 for paving and other costs
  - <https://dot.ca.gov/-/media/dot-media/programs/safety-programs/documents/policy/202505-tsb-25-01-phb-guidelines-a11y.pdf>
- Rail height above clearance: 5 feet (4 to 5.5 feet)
  - <https://meadhunt.com/designing-steel-plate-girder-bridges/>

## Best Solution Matrix References

- Criteria based on Appendix E, City Council Staff Report, Meeting Date 9/5/17.
  - Expanded criteria and evaluations by Mike Forster.
- Vibration/Noise Study, July 2020:
  - <https://connectingpaloalto.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/Noise-Vibration-Comparative-Analysis-Report.pdf> Page 24
- Sea Level Rise Study, January 2024:
  - <https://connectingpaloalto.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Attachment-C-Sea-Level-Rise-Assessment-1.pdf>

# Viaducts: Addendum: Embarcadero to Cal Ave: Construction Sequence

## Constraints

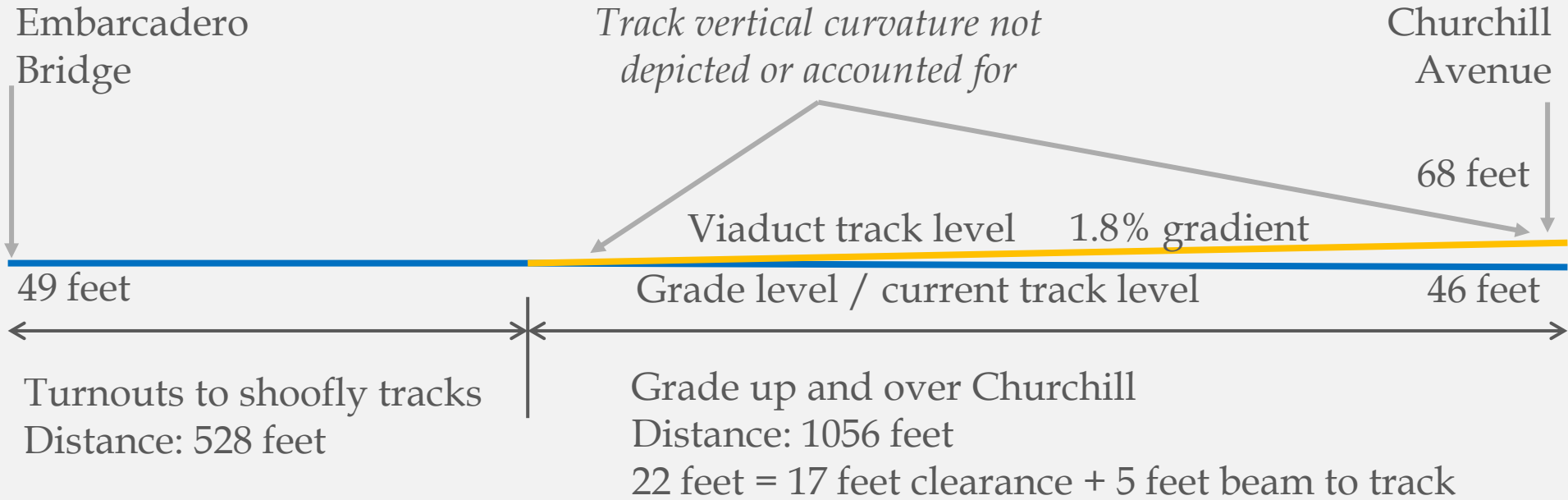
### Constraints

- ROW width requires one shoofly track on either side of existing tracks

## Sequence

- Install new eastside poles and catenaries at the Alma edge to cover the existing eastside track and shoofly
- Remove the existing eastside poles and catenaries
- Install new eastside shoofly track
- Use existing eastside track and shoofly for Caltrain operations
  
- Borrow part of Peers Park from Palo Alto
- Install new westside poles and catenaries for the shoofly track
- Remove existing westside poles and catenaries
- Install new westside shoofly track
- Use both shoofly tracks for Caltrain operations
  
- Remove existing Caltrain tracks
- Install Embarcadero to Cal Ave viaduct
- Use viaduct for Caltrain operations
  
- Remove westside poles, catenaries, shoofly track
- Retain and use eastside shoofly track for freight traffic
- Return borrowed part of Peers Park to Palo Alto

# Viaducts: Addendum: Elevation Profile: Embarcadero to Churchill



# Viaducts: Addendum: Peninsula Examples

- **Burlingame: Chose a viaduct plus berm approach: fully elevates tracks, does not lower roads**

- <https://burlingame.org/DocumentCenter/View/2932/Presentation-Slides---Virtual-Community-Meeting-July-13-2022-PDF>
- <https://www.caltrain.com/media/33194/download>

Broadway  
(proposed)



Cadillac Way underpass (proposed)  
Similar to future  
Palo Alto Bike-Ped crossings

- **San Bruno: Viaduct-like - as built:**

- Minimal road lowering at San Bruno Ave
- Minimal or no road lowering at San Mateo Ave
- Little or no impact on nearby properties

San Bruno  
Avenue



San Mateo Ave

- **Redwood City: Favoring a viaduct approach, plan 1A, north of Highway 84**

- [Caltrain grade separation plans take shape in Redwood City | Local News | smdailyjournal.com](#)

# Viaducts: The End: Visually Attractive Examples of Viaduct Grade Separations

- Elevated tracks do not have to be berms that might divide cities.

(Images from Google Earth / Streetview)



Montessoro, Italy



Paris, France - Bercy



Sunnyside, NY



Paris, France - Blvd. St. Jacques



Berlin, Germany - SPUR 2017



Union City, CA - Kennedy Park - BART