ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION AT SUNNY ISLE AND SION FARM INTERSECTIONS IN ST. CROIX, VIRGIN ISLANDS

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Abstract

This project presents the results of the analysis and evaluation of traffic conditions at two congested intersections Sunny Isle and Sion Farm in Saint Croix, Virgin Islands. They are among the busiest intersections in the island. Traffic signal timings have not been reviewed or modified in recent times. Vehicles are driven on the left side of the road but most of the automobiles on the island have left side steering wheels. Traffic analysis performed reveal that both intersections have a problem of excessive delays and insufficient capacity, particularly in right turn lanes. Alternatives to improve traffic conditions were generated and simulated using AASIDRA and SYNCHRO. Results were analyzed considering several performance measures. At the end of the evaluation process, the best alternative was selected to improve the congestion situation studied.

Resumen

Este informe presenta los resultados del análisis y la evaluación de las condiciones de tránsito realizada para dos intersecciones, Sunny Isle y Sion Farm, en la isla de Santa Cruz en las Islas Vírgenes. Los tiempos de los semáforos no han sido revisados ni actualizados en mucho tiempo. Los vehículos son conducidos por el lado izquierdo de la carretera pero la mayoría de los vehículos tienen el guía en el lado izquierdo. El análisis realizado indica que ambas intersecciones tienen un problema de capacidad insuficiente y demoras excesivas, especialmente en los virajes a la derecha en toda la intersección. Se generaron y simularon alternativas para resolver estos problemas utilizando AASIDRA y SYNCHRO. Los resultados fueron analizados considerando diferentes medidas de desempeño. Al final del proceso de evaluación se seleccionó la mejor alternativa que soluciona el problema de congestión estudiado.

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"Some people come into our lives and leave footprints on our hearts and we are never ever the same.

Some people come into our lives and quickly go...Some stay for a while and embrace our silent dreams."

Flavia Weedn

"Todo lo puedo en Cristo que me fortalece." (Fil. 4:13) "I can do all things through Him who strengthens me."

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"Some people come into our lives to cast a steady light upon our path and guide our every step their shining belief in us helps us to believe in ourselves."

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

Saint Croix is an island in the Caribbean Sea, located about 70 miles from the Southeast of Puerto Rico. It is the largest of the United Stated Virgin Islands, with an area of 82.88 square miles and a population of 53,234, according to the 2000 US Bureau Census. Saint Croix is divided in eight districts Anna's Hope Village, Christiansted, East End, Frederiksted, Northcentral, NorthWest, Sion Farm, Southcentral, SouthWest.; being Christiansted and Frederiksted major towns. Table 1 shows a high variation in districts population. Sion Farm district has a population of 13,565 while the East End population is 2,341. The area of interest for this project is located in Sion Farm district.

Roads in St. Croix are very old; some of them were built on trails where people used to walk to get from one place to another. These trails were paved and became the new roads for motor vehicles. To comply with today standards posted speed limit is less than 30 miles per hour in most of the island. All roads are two-lanes, except Route 66 which is a four-lane highway, it has posted speed limit of 55 miles per hours in some segments and 30 mph in other segments. Is important to mention that vehicles are driven on the left hand side of the road, but most of the automobiles on the island have left side steering wheels.

A good amount of the conflicts at intersections are solved using traffic signs such as STOP and YIELD. When intersections are complicated or traffic volumes are high, traffic light signals are used to solve conflicts and avoid collisions.



Figure 1: Location of Saint Croix, VI in the Caribbean Sea

Queen Mary Highway or Route 70 is one of the most important roads in Saint Croix. It connects major towns, Frederiksted at the West and Christiansted located at the Northeast of the island. It provides access to principal educational and commercial areas of the island including the University of the Virgin Islands, Saint Croix Educational Complex, Sunshine Mall and Sunny Isle Shopping Center among others. Melvin Evans Highway or Route 66 was built as an alternative to reduce the volume of traffic that goes trough Route 70. These two roads intersect each other in a highly transited segment

shown in Figure 2. This meeting point is known as Sunny Isle intersection and is followed by another highly transited intersection known as Sion Farm.



Figure 2: Road map of Saint Croix

Sunny Isle and Sion Farm are among the busiest intersections in the island. Mainly because they are surrounded by major shopping areas; and Hovensa, one of the largest refineries in the world, with a capacity of processing 495,000 barrels per day (Hovensa, 2008) and one of the largest employers on St. Croix. Figure 3 illustrates the proximity of Hovensa facilities to the area of interest and its extent.

Table 1: Saint Croix subdivision and population as per 2000 US Census

Districts	Population
Anna's Hope Village	4,192
Christiansted	2,865
East End	2,341
Frederiksted	3,767
Northcentral	5,760
Northwest	4,919
Sion Farm	13,565
Southcentral	8,125
Southwest	7,700

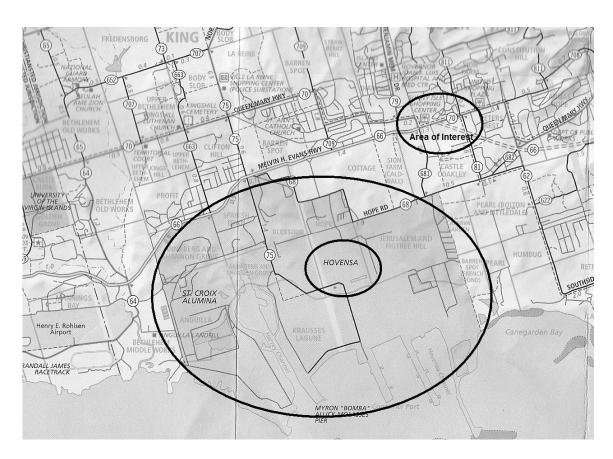


Figure 3: Localization of intersections of interest and Hovensa

According to the US Census Bureau (2008b), Saint Croix population has grown more than 40% since 1970. This significant increase in population had a big impact in the infrastructure of the island. It means a higher demand of energy, potable water, and the need to improve the sewer system as well as the road system. Traffic signal timings have not been reviewed or modified in recent times considering that, as population growths congestion problems increase.

This project will present the results of the analysis and evaluation of traffic conditions in this segment, particularly at the Sunny Isle and Sion Farm intersections. These results were used to evaluate and recommend alternatives to improve traffic conditions.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of this project is to develop practical alternatives to alleviate congestion at the Sunny Isle and Sion Farm intersections located along Route 70. Current and future traffic conditions were analyzed with computer simulation programs to identify possible causes of traffic congestion and suggest potential alternatives to reduce congestion.

1.3 Methodology

To carry out the objective presented before, methodology described by Valdés (2000) and applied by Diaz (2004) was followed. This methodology is resumed in Figure 4.

- Data collection. Gather relevant field data necessary to simulate the traffic conditions. Some of these data include traffic volumes, signal timing and the geometry of each intersection.
- Problem identification. Field observation and computer simulation programs help to identify possible causes for traffic congestions.
- Analysis of current situation. Simulation results such as; delays, queue lengths, level of service (LOS) among others, are used to determine current traffic conditions.
- Generation of alternatives. Alternatives to reduce traffic problems previously identified are proposed.
- Evaluation of alternatives. Not all proposed alternatives will improve traffic conditions; some might alleviate part of the situation but could make part of it worst than before.
- Selection of alternatives. Selection will be based in reduction of delays, queues and cost among others.
- Design. Drawings should specify existing structures, typical sections, profiles, special considerations, among others.

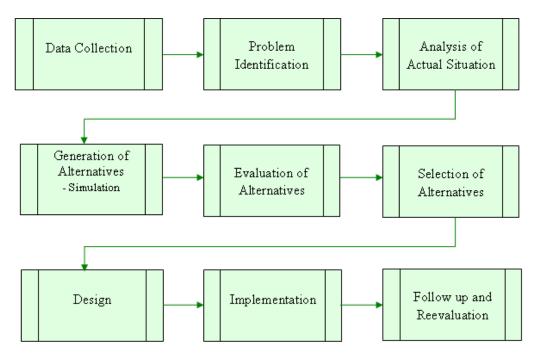


Figure 4: Steps to redesign existing facilities according to Valdés (2000)

1.4 Summary of Following Chapters

The succeeding chapters of this project are organized as follow: Chapter 2 describes area of interest, featuring road inventory, geometric and operational data and traffic count procedure. Chapter 3 includes traffic counts at peak hours and analysis of the simulation results using AASIDRA and SYNCHRO. Chapter 4 presents the discussion of the traffic forecast. Chapter 5 discusses traffic problems observed and recommendations to improve traffic conditions. These alternatives were evaluated and the most favorable alternative was selected and preliminary designed in Chapter 6. Conclusions and recommendations are in Chapter 7.

2 Traffic Study

2.1 Description of Area of Interest

The Sunny Isle - Sion Farm area includes a concentration of the largest shopping center, a number of smaller shopping areas and a concentration of strip commercial developments along Route 70. These two intersections are approximately 2,000 feet apart and only one lane in each direction. As shown in Figure 5, this highly transited area has a number of driveways and entrances which contributes to the interruption of the traffic flow.



Figure 5: Aerial view of intersections of interest on Route 70

Sunny Isle intersection gets its name from the shopping center adjacent to the intersection of roads 70, 66 and 681; it is a four way intersection. The Sunny Isle Shopping Center is the largest on the island and offers a wide variety of consumer services such as banking, medical offices, government agencies and department stores. This shopping center and Hovensa are the major traffic generators in the area.

Sion Farm is a large residential community comprised of single family homes, schools and other facilities. It lies adjacent and immediately east of the Sunny Isle Shopping Center. Sion Farm is a four leg intersection as well.

2.2 Existing Information

Existing information includes aerial views, plans and reports. Aerial views were obtained from Google EarthTM, plans of intersections were obtained from the Department of Public Works of Virgin Islands and the report "Sunny Isle – Sion Farm Traffic Congestion" (McGregor K.E., 2002) was obtained from the Office of State Planning and Research of Saint Croix. Accident data was obtained from the Virgin Island Police Department. This information was used to obtain basic facts about the operation and geometry of the intersections.

2.3 Collection of Traffic Data

2.3.1 Streets and Roadway Inventory

Route 70 is a two-lane roadway that goes from West to East. It is not a straight road; sometimes it turns south and turns east again to keep its way. This is the case at Sunny Isle, north road is Route 70 and the east road is also Route 70. All entrances and exits to the Sunny Isle Shopping Center are located along Route 70. Figure 6 is an aerial

view of Sunny Isle intersection. It has a posted speed limit of 30 mph on two approaches and 20 mph in others, lane width varies from 12 to 13 feet. The south approach provides access to and from Hovensa, the oil refinery. As mentioned before, Route 66, the west approach, is a four-lane divided highway that ends at this intersection. All approaches except Route 681 have a right turn lane their length varies from 159 up to 300 feet.

Route 70 continues east about 2,000 feet after Sunny Isle Shopping Center it intersects with Route 811 and Route 81, at Sion Farm. Posted speed limit is 20 mph on all approaches; lane width varies from 10 to 11 feet. Figure 7 presents an aerial view of this intersection. Route 811 on the North gives access to Estate Sion Farm, a residential area. On the South, Route 81 is an alternate access to Hovensa and other residential areas. This intersection has a right turn lane on all approaches with storage lengths from 125 to 170 feet.



Figure 6: Aerial view of Sunny Isle intersection



Figure 7: Aerial view of Sion Farm intersection

2.3.2 Geometric and Operational Data

Geometric and operational data, including signal timing and phases were collected for both intersections. Figure 8 presents a diagram of current geometry of both intersections.

These are actuated signalized intersections, when congested they perform like pre-timed intersections. Figure 9 and 10 show the phasing diagrams for Sunny Isle and Sion Farm intersections respectively. At peak hours these traffic lights show only four phases in both intersections. During the rest of the day, signals can show up to six different phases in Sunny Isle and eight in Sion Farm according to the traffic actuations, but no all the phases are shown on the same cycle. Fewer phases result in smaller delays,

but it can increase the amount of accidents, so care must be taken. When the cycle length is too long, there is too much unused green time built into the cycle, and delay will increase gradually (Roess et al., 2004). Cycle length is 174 seconds at peak hours in Sunny Isle and 165 seconds in Sion Farm. Long cycles, as well as having many phases, contribute to increase delays at intersections, increasing discomfort to drivers.

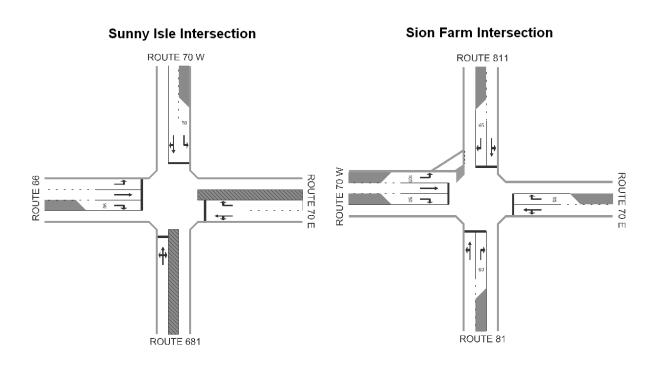


Figure 8: Diagram of intersection studied

	→	•	+
PHASE A	PHASE B	PHASE C	PHASE D
G = 30 A = 4	G = 40 A = 4	G = 40 A = 4	G = 40 A = 4
R=2	R=2	R=2	R=2

Figure 9: Phase sequence and timings for Sunny Isle intersection

During peak hour long queues were observed, through lanes were blocked by vehicles on the turn lanes and vice versa, flow was obstructed by vehicles entering or exiting driveways along the road. On the north approach a sign prohibits left turns on red from 7:00 A.M to 9:00 A.M. and from 4:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Its purpose is to impede vehicles turning left block the thru traffic coming from Route 66. According to field observation drivers usually follow this regulation, for current situation simulation purposes, left turn on red was not allowed. For the analysis of alternatives left turn on red was permitted, assuming that Sion Farm intersection is improved and turning traffic will not block through traffic.

Accident data records of the Virgin Islands Police Department for the year 2007 do not show a significant amount of crashes at the area of study. Only three collisions reported at the intersections of interest and two on the segment between them, none of them were fatal.

	-		+
PHASE A	PHASE B	PHASE C	PHASE D
G = 35 A = 3 R=2	G = 50 A = 3 R=2	G = 30 A = 3 R=2	G = 30 A = 3 R=2

Figure 10: Phase sequence and timings for Sion Farm intersection

2.3.3 Traffic Count

A traffic counting study at an intersection measures the amount of vehicles that goes through; movements and maneuvers on the intersection are observed and collected. Traffic studies and observation has shown that although a traffic volume varies from time to time, this variation is repetitive and rhythmic. Based on these observations is recommendable to perform traffic studies Tuesdays, Wednesdays or Thursdays, care must be taken to avoid special events, holidays or days when school is not in session.

Traffic counts for the Sunny Isle intersection were performed on Wednesday, January 16, 2008 and on Thursday, January 24, 2008 for the Sion Farm intersection. Both studies were performed from 6:00 A.M. to 9:00 A.M. and from 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M. Traffic data was collected manually, it was reduced using a spreadsheet created in Excel™ for this particular study.

2.4 Data Preparation

Data collected from the traffic counting was summarized and tabulated to simulate current traffic conditions using mainly two software packages: AASIDRA and SYNCHRO. AASIDRA uses detailed analytical traffic models coupled with an iterative approximation method to provide estimates of performance measures. This software is used to analyze many design alternatives; optimize the intersection geometry, signal phasing and timings specifying different strategies for optimization. SYNCHRO is a computer program, like AASIDRA, used to model and optimize traffic light timings. It was used as an aid to visualize traffic behavior.

3 Traffic Analysis

3.1 Introduction

Information previously collected was used as input for AASIDRA and SYNCHRO simulation software to perform traffic analysis for current conditions and estimate delays, capacity and level of service for each intersection. Software results helped to identify possible causes for traffic congestions.

Figure 11 shows traffic flow during peak hour periods in the morning and in the afternoon for Sunny Isle intersection. No significant variations in the traffic flow during peak hours were observed. This means there is a good possibility that any alternative considered to improve traffic conditions will be effective for both periods of the day. Traffic flows for opposite through movements are comparable. Right turns from east and west approach are comparable as well, but their values are as high as the through movements, this situation adds a considerable amount of time to cycle length.

Figure 12 shows high volumes of vehicles going through Route 70 in both directions. On the other hand, opposite right turn flows are not similar. This discrepancy adds green time on each phase to allow vehicles go through the intersection causing long cycles and increasing delays. Telescope diagrams in Figures 13 and 14 shows the magnitude of the flows and the discrepancies on opposed turns for both intersections.

The amount of heavy vehicles going through these intersections was ignored because it was less than one percent of the total vehicles during peak hours. Pedestrians were ignored as well, because there was not a significant amount present during the study. Refer to Appendix A for complete traffic counts.

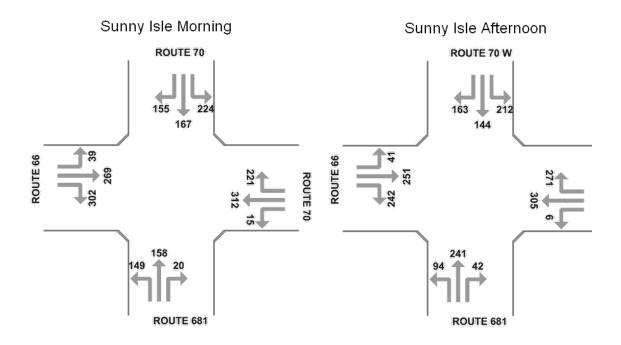


Figure 11: Traffic volume for peak periods at Sunny Isle intersection

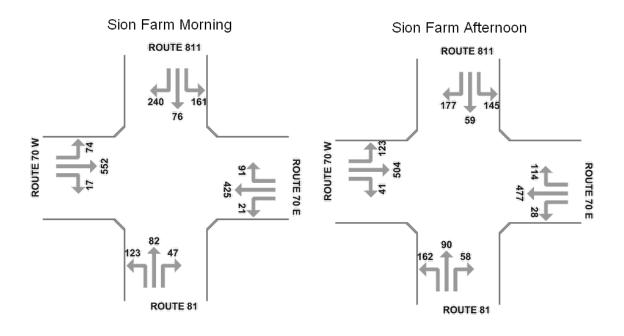


Figure 12: Traffic volume for peak periods at Sion Farm intersection

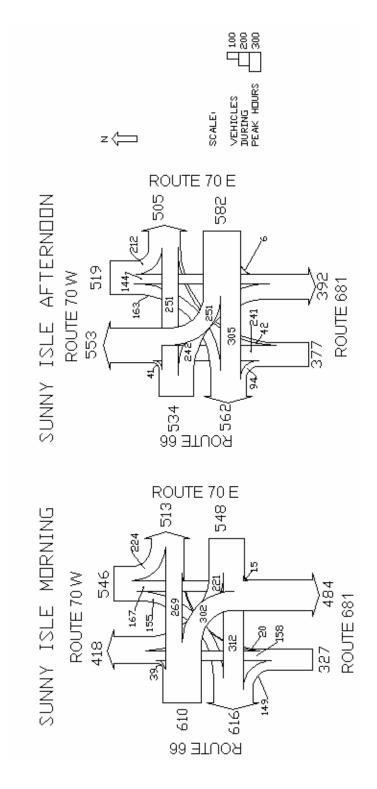


Figure 13: Telescope diagram for peak periods at Sunny Isle Intersection

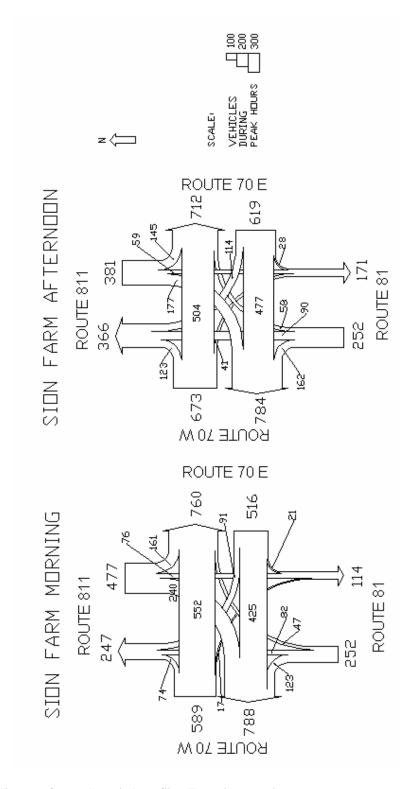


Figure 14: Telescope diagram for peak periods at Sion Farm intersection

3.2 Peak Hour Volumes

Traffic counting was used to identify morning and afternoon peak periods and to calculate the Peak Hour Factor (PHF), a measure of the variability of demand during the peak hour (Garber, N.J. and Hoel L.A., 1996).

Traffic counting for the Sunny Isle intersection shows a maximum hourly volume of 2,031 vehicles between 7:25 A.M. and 8:25 A.M. and a peak hour factor of 0.91. Vehicle flow in the afternoon is almost constant from 3:25 P.M. to 5:40 P.M. with an average of 1,974 vehicles crossing the intersection. The maximum hourly volume was 2,012 vehicles observed between 4:25 P.M. and 5:25 P.M. with a Peak Hour Factor of 0.94.

Table 2 shows traffic volumes for the morning and afternoon periods at the Sunny Isle intersection. Vehicle flow for both peak periods is very similar in all approaches. A detailed tabulation by approaches at peak periods is available in Appendix B.

Table 2: Morning and peak period traffic count at Sunny Isle intersection

Morning Count at Peak Hour

morning count at roun rious			
From	Left	Straight	Right
70E	15	312	221
70 W	224	167	155
66	39	269	302
681	149	158	20
Total Volume			2031

Afternoon Count at Peak Hour

From	Left	Straight	Right
70E	6	305	271
70 W	212	144	163
66	41	251	242
681	94	241	42
Total Volume			2012

Traffic counting for the Sion Farm shows a maximum hourly volume of 1,909 vehicles between 7:25 A.M. and 8:25 A.M. with a Peak Hour Factor of 0.96. On the afternoon, the maximum hourly volume was 1,978 vehicles between 3:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. with a Peak Hour Factor of 0.96 as well.

Table 3 presents traffic volumes for the morning and afternoon periods at the Sion Farm intersection. Vehicle flow is slightly higher in the afternoon peak period. A detailed tabulation by approaches and PHF calculation is available in Appendix B.

Table 3: Morning and afternoon peak period traffic count at Sion Farm intersection

Morning Count at Peak Hour

From	Left	Straight	Right
70E	21	425	91
70 W	74	552	17
81	123	82	47
811	161	76	240
Total Volume			1909

Afternoon Count at Peak Hour

From	Left	Straight	Right
70E	28	477	114
70 W	123	504	41
81	162	90	58
811	145	59	177
Total Volume			1978

3.3 Analysis of Intersections

3.3.1 Introduction

Performance of a transportation system can be measured by a combination of its capacity or volume to capacity ratio and the level of service. The capacity can change because of weather, work zones, traffic incidents, or other non-recurring events. Procedure to determine the level of service at the intersection approaches and the level of service of the intersection as a whole is presented in the Highway Capacity Manual (2000). This procedure determines the performance of the intersection in terms of delay, which is then related to the level of service at the intersection, Table 4 summarizes this

information. Factors that affect the level of service at intersections include flow and distribution of traffic, geometric characteristics, and signalization system.

Table 4: Level of Service criteria for signalized intersections

Level of Service	Stopped Delay Per Vehicle (sec)	Qualitative Description
A	≤ 10	Good Progression, few stops, and short cycle lengths
В	$> 10 \text{ and} \le 20.0$	Good progression and/or short cycle lengths; more vehicle stops.
C	> 20.0 and ≤ 35.0	Fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths, some cycle failures; significant portion of vehicles must stop.
D	> 35.0 and ≤ 55.0	Congestion becomes noticeable; high volume-to-capacity ratio, longer delays, noticeable cycle failures.
E	> 55.0 and ≤ 80.0	At or beyond limit of acceptable delay; poor progression, long cycles, high volumes, long queues.
F	> 80	Unacceptable to driver. Arrival volumes higher than discharge capacity; long cycle lengths, unstable/unpredictable flows.

SOURCE: Highway Capacity Manual, Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C. 2000

3.3.2 Simulation Results

Previous presented data was used as input for AASIDRA and SYNCHRO to simulate current traffic conditions. Both programs performed well estimating delays, results were similar in most of the cases but AASIDRA was selected over SYNCHRO to present simulation results because it represents best the queues during peak hours, refer to Appendix F for more details. SYNCHRO was used as a tool to complement analysis and observe with the animation interface traffic behavior at the intersections.

Table 5 summarizes simulation results obtained from AASIDRA for current conditions for the morning and afternoon peak period of each intersection. Results indicate level of service E and F for the intersections at peak periods. Table 4 indicates a LOS E that delays are at or beyond acceptable limits due to the following reasons; long cycles, high volumes and long queues. A LOS F is unacceptable to drivers. Arrival volumes higher than discharge capacity; long cycle lengths and unstable/unpredictable flows. Complete reports of the computer software outputs are presented in Appendix C.

Table 5: Simulation results for current conditions at intersections

Intersection	Sunny Isle Morning	Sunny Isle Afternoon	Sion Farm Morning	Sion Farm Afternoon
Demand Flow (vph)	2392	2335	2269	2313
Capacity Ratio v/c	1.105	1.050	1.076	1.00
Delay (s)	99.6	87.9	84.3	66.1
Level of Service	F	F	F	E
Queue (veh)	57.6	42	65.7	48.2

Simulation results indicate delays at Sunny Isle intersection were up to 99.6 seconds and a maximum of 57 vehicles in queue. On the Sion Farm intersection delays were up to 84.3 seconds and up to 65 vehicles in queue. Is very important to observe the capacity ratios or degree of saturation, they will help to determine if lanes are operating under capacity or over capacity. For insufficient capacity, changes to infrastructure are recommended. It includes changes to controls, geometric changes, among others. For lanes operating under capacity is necessary to eliminate whatever is causing a reduction in capacity.

Tables 6 to 9 present simulation results for each lane group in each intersection; demand flow, capacity ratio (v/c ratio), the delay in seconds, the level of service and the queue in vehicles.

Table 6: AASIDRA simulation results for Sunny Isle intersection at morning peak.

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow	Сар	Deg of Satn	Aver Delay	Level of	95% Back of
		(veh/h)	(veh/h)	(v/c)	(sec)	Service	Queue (m)
ROUTE 681							
1	L	194	211	0.918	90.2	LOS F	263
2	Т	205	252	0.918	85.9	LOS F	263
2	R	26	252	0.918	85.9	LOS F	263
Approach		425	463	0.918	87.9	LOS F	263
ROUTE 70 E							
4	L	18	18	0.99	116.9	LOS F	306
5	Т	328	427	0.981	113.5	LOS F	306
6	R	270	179	1	75.8	LOS E	107
Approach		616	624	1	102.6	LOS F	306
ROUTE 70 V	V						
7	L	284	163	1.001	70.6	LOS E	92
8	Т	211	300	1.105	144.8	LOS F	403
9	R	163	148	1.104	152.8	LOS F	403
Approach		658	611	1.105	128.3	LOS F	403
ROUTE 66							
10	L	44	995	0.044	10.3	LOS B	9
11	Т	306	448	0.879	80.7	LOS F	241
12	R	343	256	1	82.4	LOS F	151
Approach		693	1698	1	76.9	LOS E	241

Table 7: AASIDRA simulation results for Sunny Isle intersection at afternoon peak.

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow	Сар	Deg of Satn	Aver Delay	Level of	95% Back of
		(veh/h)	(veh/h)	(v/c)	(sec)	Service	Queue (m)
ROUTE 681							
1	L	109	114	0.96	105.5	LOS F	294
2	Т	280	343	0.961	101.3	LOS F	294
2	R	49	343	0.961	101.3	LOS F	294
Approach		438	456	0.961	102.3	LOS F	294
ROUTE 70 E							
4	L	7	7	1.045	106.1	LOS F	292
5	T	339	439	1.05	101.2	LOS F	292
6	R	301	179	1	75.8	LOS E	107
Approach		647	624	1.051	94.2	LOS F	292
ROUTE 70 W	/						
7	L	241	163	1.001	70.6	LOS E	92
8	T	164	252	0.957	94	LOS F	288
9	R	185	193	0.958	98.5	LOS F	288
Approach		590	609	1	88.9	LOS F	288
ROUTE 66							
10	L	51	950	0.054	12.1	LOS B	12
11	T	310	450	0.786	71.6	LOS E	200
12	R	299	256	1	82.4	LOS F	151
Approach		660	1655	1	71.2	LOS E	200

Table 8: AASIDRA simulation results for Sion Farm intersection at morning peak.

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow	Сар	Deg of Satn	Aver Delay	Level of	95% Back of
		(veh/h)	(veh/h)	(v/c)	(sec)	Service	Queue (m)
ROUTE 81							
1	L	158	225	0.702	62.9	LOS E	127
2	Т	105	150	0.702	64.1	LOS E	127
3	R	60	199	0.302	60.3	LOS E	37
Approach		323	573	0.702	62.8	LOS E	127
ROUTE 70 E							
4	L	23	27	0.842	66.3	LOS E	268
5	Т	472	559	0.844	67.5	LOS E	268
6	R	101	161	0.626	67.1	LOS E	61
Approach		596	748	0.844	67.4	LOS E	268
ROUTE 811							
7	L	212	197	1.076	102.8	LOS F	227
8	Т	100	190	1.076	104	LOS F	227
9	R	316	211	1	68.3	LOS E	114
Approach		628	599	1.076	91.6	LOS F	227
ROUTE 70 W							
10	L	83	1551	0.054	1.7	LOS A	2
11	Т	620	587	1.056	116.2	LOS F	460
12	R	19	163	0.116	63.2	LOS E	13
Approach		722	2301	1.056	101.7	LOS F	460

Table 9: AASIDRA simulation results for Sion Farm intersection at afternoon peak.

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow	Сар	Deg of Satn	Aver Delay	Level of	95% Back of
		(veh/h)	(veh/h)	(v/c)	(sec)	Service	Queue (m)
ROUTE 81							
1	L	249	294	0.848	68.6	LOS E	171
2	Т	95	112	0.847	69.8	LOS E	171
3	R	89	198	0.449	61.3	LOS E	53
Approach		433	604	0.847	67.3	LOS E	171
ROUTE 70 E							
4	L	30	33	0.91	75.6	LOS E	314
5	Т	502	553	0.907	76.8	LOS E	314
6	R	124	204	0.607	67.6	LOS E	73
Approach		656	791	0.907	75	LOS E	314
ROUTE 811							
7	L	196	280	0.7	51.4	LOS D	118
8	Т	62	128	0.7	52.6	LOS D	118
9	R	239	211	1	68.3	LOS E	114
Approach		497	620	1	58.8	LOS E	118
ROUTE 70 W	/						
10	L	134	1502	0.089	1.8	LOS A	5
11	Т	548	587	0.933	76.9	LOS E	337
12	R	45	162	0.277	64.4	LOS E	30
Approach		727	2252	0.933	62.3	LOS E	337

4 Traffic Forecast

Future developments must be considered when performing traffic studies, they will add more traffic to the intersection making current situation worse. According to the Department of Planning and Natural Resources of Virgin Islands, there are no future developments proposed in the surrounding areas.

Projections of the US Census Bureau (2008a) for the Virgin Islands indicate a decrease of the population of 1.36 % in the next five years. They estimate that in the year 2025 US Virgin Islands will have less population than it has today, refer to Table 10.

Other factors such as economical growth and shift changes can influence the amount of traffic that goes through the intersections. At the time of this study no statistical data was available to calculate the impact of these factors in traffic behavior. Therefore, future traffic increase was not considered in this project.

Table 10: Population projection for the US Virgin Islands

Total Midyear Population

Country or area	Year	Population
	1005	105.015
Virgin Islands	1995	107,817
Virgin Islands	2005 2010	108,708
Virgin Islands Virgin Islands	2010	107,560 106,521
Virgin Islands	2013	106,913
Virgin Islands	2025	107,559

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base.

5 Generation and Evaluation Alternatives

5.1 Traffic problems

Traffic simulation using SYNCHRO and field observation were used to identify possible causes for traffic congestion in this area. In general, traffic in Sunny Isle and Sion Farm intersections area is affected because of the amount of vehicles that travel thru these intersection is higher than its capacity. Also, a substantial amount of right turns causes blockage of traffic on the through lanes by vehicles on the turn lanes and vice versa.

A problem of insufficient capacity is usually solved increasing capacity by adding more lanes or redirecting traffic flow. These intersections in particular have heavy right turn movements making it more difficult to find a solution.

Proposed alternatives not only must improve traffic condition they have to be costs effective. Politics and lack of available founds makes the generation of practical alternatives a complex process. Recommendations not necessarily will have public acceptance, a tradeoff between benefits and costs should be made. A large amount of land surrounding these intersections has commercial use; this is important when considering alternatives.

5.2 Alternatives

Recommendations include changes in the operation of intersection and/or changes in the infrastructure of the intersections. There are multiple solutions for these problems but only viable alternatives with less impact to the environment and surrounding commercial area were considered.

Each of the proposed alternatives was simulated using AASIDRA and SYNCHRO to decide which alternative is more effective improving traffic conditions. Results were analyzed in terms of delays and degree of saturation.

Tables 11 to 14 summarize the proposed alternatives in terms of delays, degree of saturation, level of service and queue for each intersection. A complete output of computer simulation is available in Appendix D.

5.2.1 Sunny Isle

5.2.1.1 Alternative 1

First alternative is the optimization of the signalized intersection using AASIDRA. Considering the posted speed limit, road width, slopes and typical driver behavior intergreen time was reduced from 6 to 5 seconds. This alternative provides an immediate solution to congestion reducing intersection delays by 42 and 35 seconds for the morning and afternoon period respectively. Resulting level of service for the overall intersection is E and D for each period. Although it provides some benefits, a level of service C is preferable. Degree of saturation exceeds 1.00, indicating that a capacity problem is present.

5.2.1.2 Alternative 2

Alternative 2 provides an additional right turn lane and a through lane on Route 66 and Route 70 E. This will help to increase the amount of vehicles that are allowed to do a right turn during green phase. This alternative adds a downstream short lane on Route 681 and Route 70 E to accommodate turning traffic. It also includes a left short lane on the northbound approach. Figure 15 shows a diagram with proposed geometry.

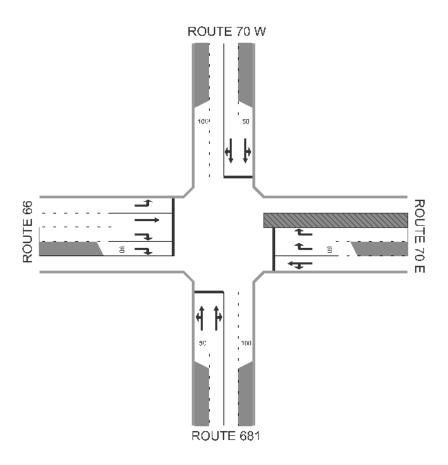


Figure 15: Diagram of Alternative 2 proposed for Sunny Isle intersection

This alternative improves considerably traffic conditions. Delays are reduced to a maximum of 34.1 seconds with an overall level of service C in both peak periods. Degrees of saturation are less than 1.00 in all approaches but still considerable high.

5.2.1.3 Alternative 3

A Jug-Handle design is proposed as the third alternative. This design is used to redirect right turns through a left lane before getting to the intersection. Figure 16 shows a typical Jug-Handle design.

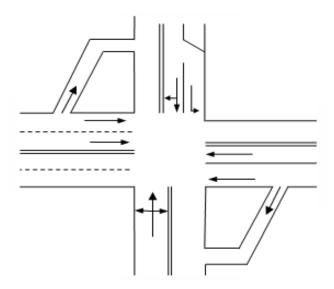


Figure 16: Diagram of a typical Jug-Handle design

This alternative was simplified for simulation purposes; traffic flow of vehicles turning right was added to the flow on the approach opposite to the turn. Now through lanes have two lanes. Figure 17 shows improvements to the intersection, a short downstream lane was added to the north and south approach and a left shared lane was added to the northbound approach.

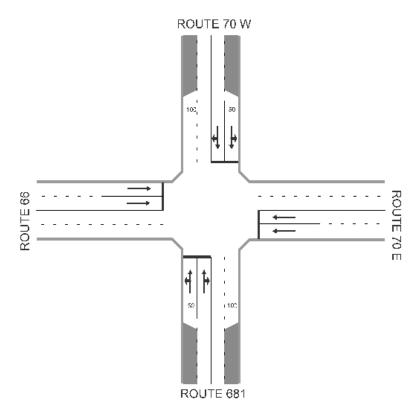


Figure 17: Diagram of Alternative 3 proposed for Sunny Isle intersection

A Jug – Handle design improves traffic conditions good results reducing delays. Delays in the morning period are 32.3 seconds with a level of service C, not too different from results in alternative 2. It also has degrees of saturation close to 1.00. This type of design has other complications, it requires new access to redirect left turn movements and creates new intersections in the north and south approaches.

5.2.1.4 Alternative 4

Alternative 4 consist of constructing a two way overpass on the East - West direction connecting Route 66 and Route 70 E. This will create a single point interchange underneath controlled by a single traffic light as shown on Figure 18.

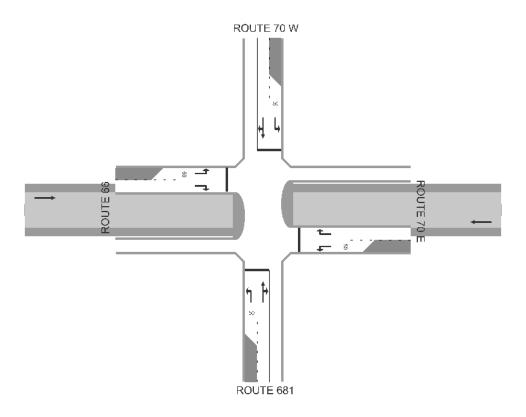


Figure 18: Diagram of Alternative 4 proposed for Sunny Isle intersection

Alternative 4 improves overall performance up to a level of service B and a degree of saturation of 0.66. Single point intersections are ideal where right of way is limited, but construction costs are high.

5.2.2 Sion Farm

5.2.2.1 Alternative 1

Similar to in Sunny Isle, first alternative is the optimization of the signalized intersection using computer simulation, in this case, AASIDRA.

Telescope diagrams in Figure 14 showed that opposed traffic flow in north and south approach is unbalance. A change in the phases is proposed as alternative 1, refer to Figure 19.

This change in the phases allows a change in the geometry of the south approach.

An exclusive left turn lane and a shared right and thru lane, as shown in Figure 20.

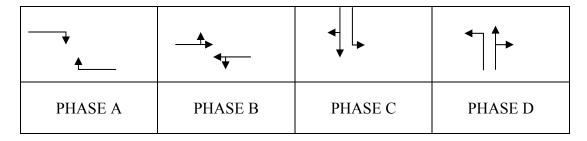


Figure 19: Phase diagram proposed for Sion Farm intersection.

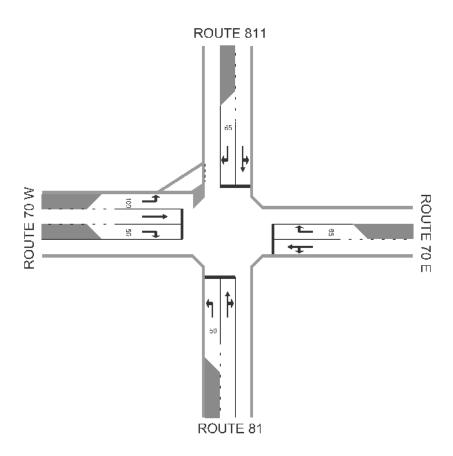


Figure 20: Geometry proposed as Alternative 1 for Sion Farm intersection

These changes reduce notably the average intersection delay to 30.3 and 29.4 seconds for the morning and afternoon period respectively. The overall level of service is C for both periods. This alternative is an immediate solution that does not require a significant amount of money.

5.2.2.2 Alternative 2

This alternative increases the amount of through lanes, one lane each direction along Route 70. Figure 21 presents proposed geometry. It will allow more vehicles go through the intersection during green periods.

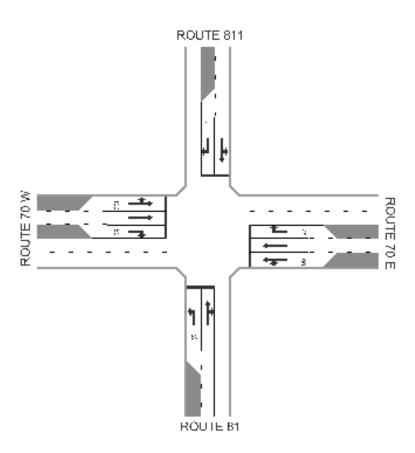


Figure 21: Diagram of current geometry and proposed as Alternative 2 for Sion Farm intersection

Alternative 2 provides a level of service C as well with delays of 25.1 and 23.9 for the intersection. This alternative provides better results improving traffic conditions.

5.2.2.3 Alternative 3

This alternative suggests a Jug-Handle design to eliminate right turns from Route 70 at the Sion Farm intersection to reduce delays, refer to Figure 16. As mentioned before, this alternative was simplified for simulation purposes; traffic flow of vehicles turning right was added to the flow on the approach opposite to the turn. Figure 22 shows a diagram of the proposed alternative.

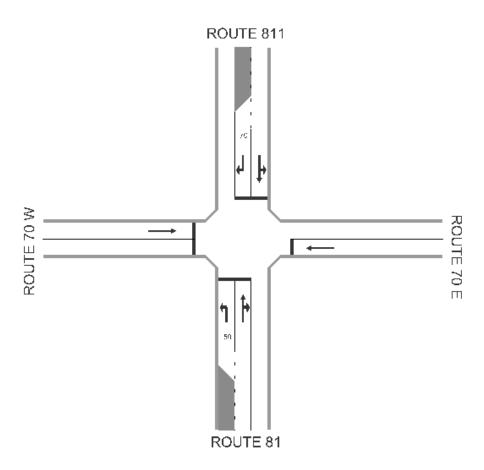


Figure 22: Diagram of proposed Alternative 3 for Sion Farm intersection

Different from Sunny Isle, this design improves level of service of the intersection to C. Delay for both peak periods is around 24.8 seconds. Better result can be achieved if Route 70 is widened to four lanes.

5.2.2.4 Alternative 4

Alternative 4 consist of constructing a two way overpass on the East - West direction on Route 70 with a single point interchange underneath.

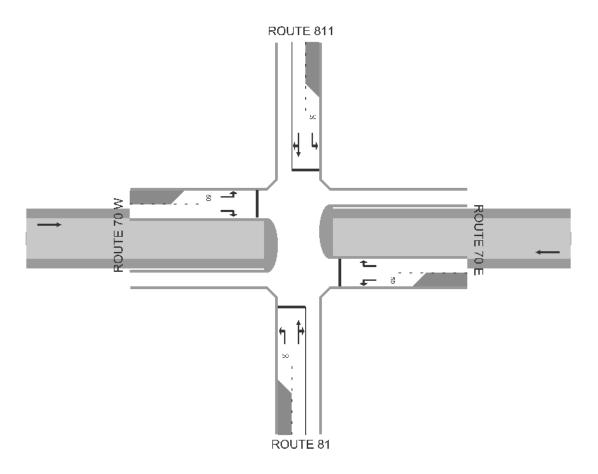


Figure 23: Diagram of geometry proposed as Alternative 4 for Sion Farm intersection

Alternative 4 improves overall performance up to a level of service A and a degree of saturation of 0.48. The implementation of this alternative requires more founding than any other alternative.

Table 11: Simulation results summary for Sunny Isle during morning peak period.

Sunny Isle Intersection A.M. Peak Hour

Alternative	Average Delay (s)	Degree of Saturation (v/c)	Queue (veh)	LOS
Current	99.6	1.105	57.6	F
1	56.8	1.036	25.0	Ε
2	32.8	0.908	17.1	С
3	32.3	0.971	29.5	С
4	15.2	0.701	12.7	В

Table 12: Simulation results summary for Sunny Isle during afternoon peak period.

Sunny Isle Intersection P.M. Peak Hour

Alternative	Average Delay (s)	Degree of Saturation (v/c)	Queue (veh)	LOS
Current	87.9	1.050	42.0	F
1	52.8	1.040	20.9	D
2	34.1	0.894	13.9	С
3	27.4	0.887	20.3	С
4	16.8	0.699	11.3	В

Table 13: Simulation results summary for Sion Farm during morning peak period.

Sion Farm Intersection A.M. Peak Hour

Alternative	Average Delay (s)	Degree of Saturation (v/c)	Queue (veh)	LOS
Current	84.3	1.076	65.7	F
1	30.3	0.898	25.8	С
2	23.9	0.856	11.7	С
3	24.7	0.888	20.6	С
4	9.1	0.483	10.3	Α

Table 14: Simulation results summary for Sion Farm during morning peak period.

Sion Farm Intersection P.M. Peak Hour

Alternative	Average Delay (s)	Degree of Saturation (v/c)	Queue (veh)	LOS
Current	66.1	1.000	42.8	E
1	29.4	0.945	20.9	С
2	25.1	0.970	10.7	С
3	24.8	0.868	18.1	С
4	9.4	0.476	9.1	Α

6 Selection of Best Alternative

As mentioned before, for the analysis of alternatives left turn on red was permitted, is assumed that Sion Farm intersection is improved and turning traffic will not block through traffic. Also, intergreen time was reduced from 6 to 5 seconds in all proposed alternatives based in the following equation (Garber, N.J. and Hoel L.A., 1996).

$$\tau_{\min} = \delta + \frac{W + L}{u_0} + \frac{u_0}{2a + 64.4G} \tag{1}$$

Where,

 τ_{min} = yellow + all red interval (sec)

 δ = perception – reaction time (1sec)

W = width of intersection (ft)

L = length of vehicle (ft)

 $u_0 = \text{speed limit (ft/sec)}$

 $a = deceleration of vehicle (10 ft/sec^2)$

G = grade of the approach

$$1 + \frac{54 + 20}{44} + \frac{44}{(2x10) + (64.4x0)} = 4.88$$

Although all proposed alternatives improve current traffic conditions of the Sunny Isle intersection a level of service C or better is preferable. Alternatives 2 and 3 have a LOS C but have a high degree of saturation, meaning that a capacity problem still present. Also, alternative 3 has longer queues than alternative 2. Alternative 4, in the other hand, provides a LOS B with a degree of saturation near 0.70 and queues of less than 13 vehicles. Sunny Isle intersection has a capacity problem, all these alternatives requires a big acquisition of land.

For Sion Farm a change in phases and geometry was recommended and all proposed alternatives are based in those changes. Similar to Sunny Isle, all proposed alternatives for Sion Farm intersection improve traffic conditions with a LOS C or better. Alternative 1 consists of an optimization of the cycle length with the changes mentioned above. This alternative improves traffic conditions reducing delays up to 35 seconds and queues by half. Alternative 2 and 3 reduces delays and queues considerably. Degrees of saturation are acceptable in most of the lane movements, refer to simulation output in Appendix D. Alternative 4 similar to Sunny Isle, provide the best result with a LOS A and very low degree of saturation.

This is an important commercial area, and a tradeoff between impact to business, cost and improve traffic conditions should be made. Alternative 2 presents and adequate LOS C and has less impact to business around than any other proposed alternative. For Sion Farm Alternative 1, optimization and geometric changes in south approach represents the best alternative. It improves the LOS to C and is more economical than other options that have similar results.

These alternatives were simulated simultaneously using SYCHRO, similar to the current situation scenario. Traffic simulation showed an evident decrease of queues in both intersections and significant reductions on delays. Complete results are presented in Appendix E.

6.1 Proposed Design

Based in the traffic analysis in the previous chapters schematic drawings containing horizontal alignment are shown in Figures 24 and 25. Other design criteria

such as sight distance, clear zone, drainage should be taken into account in a detail design.

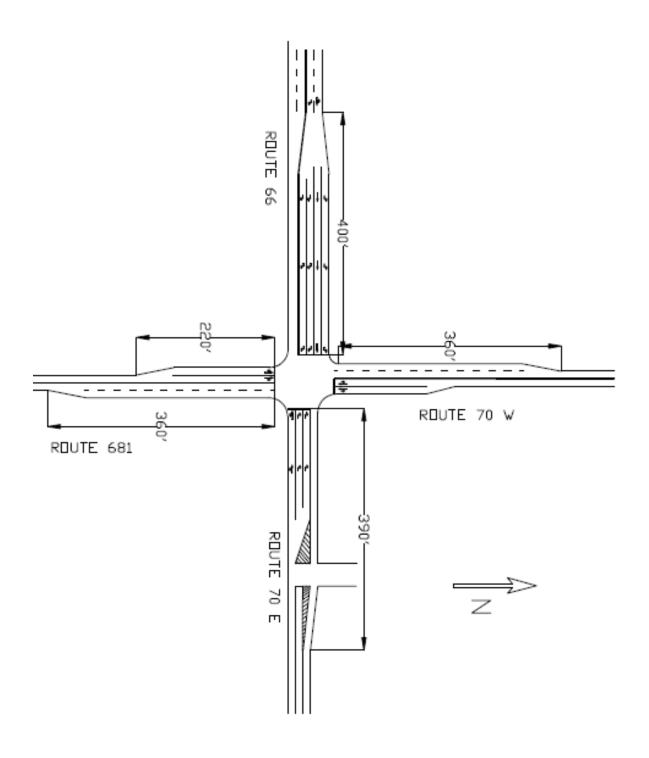


Figure 24: Recommended design for Sunny Isle intersection

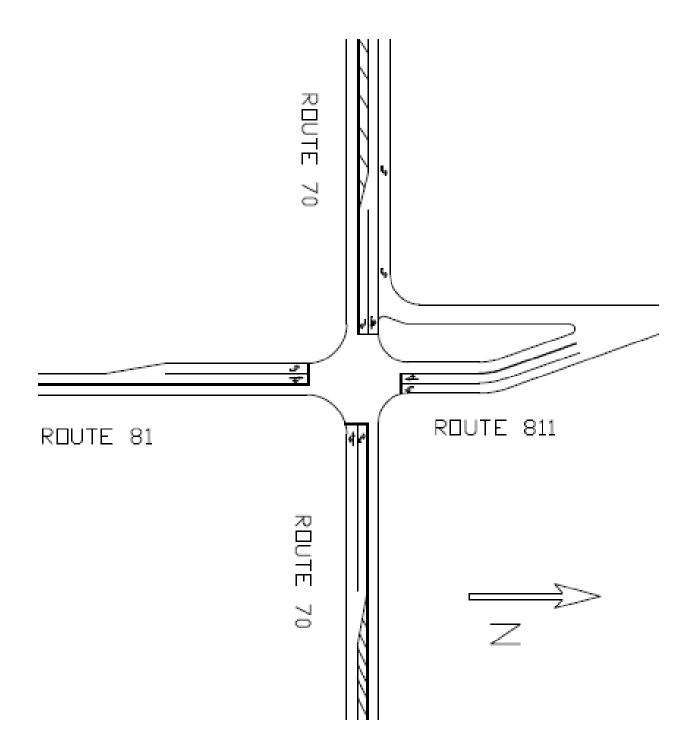


Figure 25: Recommended layout for Sion farm intersection.

6.2 Maintenance of Traffic

To avoid traffic interruption during construction this improvements should be done in stages. North and south approaches should be completed first, then east and west. During construction is recommended to follow Typical Application 6 from the Manual on Uniform Traffic Devices (2000) shown in Figure 26. Lane widths shall be reduced to 10 feet to accommodate channelizing devices.

For the Sion Farm intersections no maintenance of traffic is planned because of the short duration of the work. However, general public should be warned about changes in geometry on the south approach.

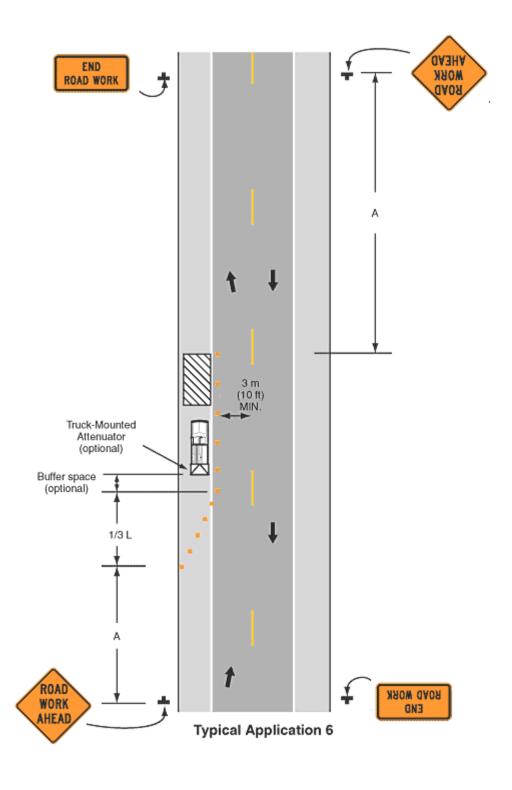


Figure 26: Typical application for maintainace of traffic.

6.3 Cost Analysis

TOTAL

Table 15 shows a preliminary estimate of the cost of the improvements for the Sunny Isle intersection. It includes land acquisition, excavation and pavement.

Government will buy only land needed for the extension of the road, is assumed that land surrounding the intersection is privately owned.

Table 15: Preliminary cost estimate for Sunny Isle intersection improvements.

		Approximate		
Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Amount
Land Acquisition	S.F.	20,760	\$10.00	\$207,600.00
Demolition and Disposal				
of Current Infrastructure	C.Y.	9,227	\$10.00	\$92,266.67
Excavation	C.Y.	1,318	\$25.00	\$32,955.56
Pavement				
Rotten Rock Sub base				
Course (10" thickness)	C.Y.	549	\$15.00	\$8,238.89
Untreated Aggregate				
Base Course (8"	0.1/	540	#00.00	#04.050.00
thickness)	C.Y.	513	\$68.00	\$34,856.30
Asphalt Base Course (4")	TONS	517	\$250.00	\$84,755.79
Asphalt Surface Course				
(2")	TONS	258	\$250.00	\$42,894.70
Tack Coat	GAL	416	\$8.00	\$2,600.00
Temporary Traffic Control	L.S.	1	\$30,000.00	\$30,000.00

Sion Farm intersection does not require a cost estimate because Department of Public Works has the resources and personnel to perform the improvements in this intersection.

\$536,167.90

7 Conclusion and Recommendations

Current and future traffic conditions were analyzed with computer simulation programs to identify possible causes of traffic congestion and suggest potential alternatives to reduce congestion at the Sunny Isle and Sion Farm intersections located along Route 70. Vehicles in the Virgin Islands are driven on the left hand side of the road, but most of the automobiles on the island have left side steering wheels.

Traffic analysis revealed that both intersections have a problem of excessive delays and insufficient capacity, particularly in right turn lanes.

Even though the intersections are 2,000 feet apart the number of driveways and entrances between them make it a complex network to simulate. To simplify the study each intersection was analyzed as isolated being sure that they represent real traffic conditions. This analysis does not consider any effect that these recommendations will have in nearby intersections or approaches.

Intergreen time was reduced in both intersections from 6 to 5 seconds based in the posted speed limit, road width, slopes and typical driver behavior. Once these alternatives are implemented is necessary to verify that 5 seconds is enough time to clear the intersection.

Generated alternatives were simulated using AASIDRA and SYNCHRO to decide which alternative was more effective improving traffic conditions. Results were analyzed in terms of delays, degree of saturation and level of service.

For the Sunny Isle intersection, alternative 2 was selected. It provides an additional right turn lane on Route 66 and Route 70 E. This will help to increase the amount of vehicles that are allowed to do a right turn during green phase. A 100 feet

downstream lane is added on Route 681 and Route 70 E to accommodate turning traffic and a short lane is added in Route 681, this reduces intersection delays resulting in a level of service C.

For the Sion Farm intersection the optimization alternative of the signalized intersection using computer simulation, was chosen as the best alternative. Telescope diagram for this intersection showed disequilibrium in opposite approaches. As a result, a change in phases and a change in the lane operation of the south approach are recommended to improve traffic conditions. This alternative provides a level of service C with a minimal investment.

Since traffic behavior change from one place to another is recommended to measure the saturation flow prior the implementation of any of these alternatives to verify the values used.

There were other options evaluated with better results but because this is an important commercial area, a tradeoff between impact to business, cost and improve traffic conditions has to be made. Although these alternatives result in an adequate LOS some of the maneuvers presented high degrees of saturation indicating that eventually a capacity problem will show again.

Construction of new roads is not always an alternative because of the cost or limited space but extension of Route 66 should be considered to provide drivers an alternative to avoid driving through this highly transited area.

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Appendix A

Traffic Counting

Sunny Isle Intersection AM

TIME	NBR	NBT	NBL	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
6:05	0	5	3	15	17	4	5	4	9	7	2	1
6:10	0	4	6	4	14	2	4	11	19	9	1	2
6:15	1	8	0	16	16	6	5	14	16	9	6	0
6:20	0	7	3	22	23	6	7	15	6	14	5	0
6:25	0	4	2	12	14	5	7	9	23	8	0	0
6:30	0	10	3	10	26	10	10	9	8	5	1	1
6:35	0	7	2	11	27	4	5	19	9	21	2	2
6:40	0	5	4	12	13	3	15	27	14	16	1	0
6:45	3	9	14	17	27	12	8	17	22	14	3	1
6:50	1	10	3	19	15	3	16	22	23	27	2	0
6:55	0	5	8	21	24	7	15	10	28	25	0	0
7:00	0	3	8	24	14	5	12	12	21	12	0	0
7:05	1	9	5	24	13	6	17	9	23	16	3	3
7:10	0	7	9	13	14	8	16	12	11	15	0	4
7:15	1	12	18	23	25	7	10	6	29	33	0	1
7:20	1	3	13	8	10	5	21	17	35	20	1	0
7:25	1	10	10	17	22	13	24	23	36	37	0	1
7:30	0	7	13	29	16	13	17	27	18	18	1	3
7:35	0	12	23	22	20	21	19	22	26	18	0	2
7:40	3	8	8	13	9	10	14	32	28	34	4	0
7:45	2	13	15	24	13	19	20	33	20	23	1	4
7:50	0	9	17	19	17	13	7	18	25	11	2	5
7:55	3	10	10	9	10	5	30	36	15	10	2	4
8:00	0	22	17	20	22	17	19	19	28	19	1	2
8:05	2	24	11	15	7	23	15	16	33	32	1	4
8:10	4	17	9	21	12	7	24	32	32	21	0	9
8:15	0	9	9	10	5	5	24	30	37	25	1	4
8:20	5	17	7	25	14	9	8	14	14	21	2	1
8:25	4	22	6	11	7	1	21	35	38	31	0	2
8:30	0	7	6	22	17	10	26	22	20	16	0	3
8:35	5	21	9	19	13	9	17	14	18	26	2	3
8:40	1	2	9	21	20	10	6	8	9	13	0	2
8:45	5	23	9	10	11	1	29	18	22	24	0	2
8:50	0	8	2	19	3	11	21	13	13	19	0	5
8:55	3	7	4	7	6	4	7	3	10	15	0	3
9:00	0	4	2	12	14	5	7	9	23	8	0	0

Sunny Isle Intersection PM

TIME	NBR	NBT	NBL	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
15:05	1	14	7	25	11	11	27	17	16	13	0	4
15:10	2	13	19	28	19	13	9	6	21	24	1	3
15:15	2	21	13	21	2	7	33	28	11	19	1	4
15:20	1	8	9	11	20	15	26	24	32	32	1	1
15:25	1	23	9	19	15	17	21	26	14	11	1	3
15:30	3	11	23	16	12	5	11	11	23	21	2	7
15:35	1	10	6	20	20	8	19	30	24	23	2	4
15:40	1	26	11	30	15	15	24	28	15	10	0	5
15:45	0	18	5	18	12	6	16	17	24	11	1	11
15:50	4	24	2	21	15	8	33	35	25	21	1	2
15:55	0	8	2	19	20	7	26	34	29	10	2	9
16:00	1	22	6	11	16	12	14	17	14	12	1	11
16:05	0	18	12	24	14	5	23	31	35	23	0	9
16:10	3	13	4	26	21	11	23	31	16	13	1	5
16:15	1	25	9	19	20	11	18	18	31	9	1	6
16:20	1	22	13	3	15	7	30	35	29	19	1	2
16:25	0	14	4	26	10	15	19	19	10	14	1	2
16:30	4	21	9	20	14	12	28	25	26	20	0	5
16:35	4	20	12	14	7	7	13	12	31	19	0	3
16:40	2	14	5	11	11	11	31	15	29	16	3	1
16:45	4	21	9	27	12	12	28	24	18	5	0	2
16:50	5	23	10	26	15	12	11	12	30	24	1	7
16:55	5	9	3	16	10	7	20	21	27	28	0	2
17:00	4	24	10	28	21	13	31	19	12	5	1	4
17:05	2	29	6	23	6	24	12	12	32	22	0	2
17:10	3	27	4	9	7	12	29	30	23	31	0	6
17:15	2	15	4	13	12	27	21	27	27	31	0	4
17:20	5	22	8	11	19	16	15	14	20	17	1	3
17:25	2	16	14	14	10	10	32	31	30	33	0	2
17:30	5	15	6	23	12	9	33	17	18	26	0	4
17:35	1	24	13	20	18	17	5	8	13	12	2	5
17:40	3	19	12	10	9	8	31	8	35	25	0	3
17:45	5	8	2	30	13	15	19	6	12	13	0	0
17:50	3	13	4	26	21	11	23	31	16	13	1	5
17:55	1	25	9	19	20	11	18	18	31	9	1	6
18:00	1	22	13	3	15	7	30	35	29	19	1	2

Sion Farm Intersection AM

TIME	NBR	SBR	NBT	SBT	NBL	SBL	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
6:05	0	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	7	15	0	1
6:10	0	2	1	2	3	1	2	0	9	14	1	1
6:15	0	15	2	0	3	2	0	3	13	15	0	2
6:20	0	7	1	2	7	1	0	0	16	18	0	6
6:25	0	5	1	3	6	3	1	3	14	18	1	3
6:30	1	10	0	4	6	1	0	1	20	19	0	1
6:35	0	9	2	2	7	1	0	0	22	13	1	3
6:40	1	13	3	3	8	2	2	1	25	35	0	2
6:45	1	15	0	6	7	2	1	3	23	49	0	7
6:50	0	21	1	5	8	5	2	2	16	29	0	8
6:55	1	6	5	4	3	1	2	4	22	49	0	5
7:00	1	13	0	5	2	9	3	2	21	28	0	4
7:05	0	11	4	3	8	3	1	1	15	44	0	12
7:10	1	12	2	4	5	7	4	3	32	43	2	8
7:15	1	14	3	2	9	6	1	1	36	48	0	8
7:20	2	26	5	9	12	13	4	1	26	42	3	10
7:25	2	22	3	2	9	8	5	3	41	41	1	13
7:30	3	27	2	5	15	6	3	0	48	53	1	2
7:35	2	28	7	8	4	18	6	0	36	40	1	7
7:40	1	24	8	13	15	11	4	1	18	45	2	8
7:45	1	30	8	10	13	15	4	1	30	45	1	6
7:50	3	15	3	6	4	19	6	0	45	65	3	8
7:55	2	18	4	1	14	10	8	0	42	45	3	10
8:00	6	12	11	11	13	18	12	5	30	41	0	6
8:05	5	13	11	6	8	13	14	3	27	22	6	2
8:10	4	23	12	7	11	10	8	0	39	41	1	6
8:15	11	20	5	2	9	11	14	0	33	45	2	4
8:20	4	15	4	5	12	21	7	3	29	46	0	9
8:25	5	15	7	2	5	9	5	4	48	64	1	6
8:30	1	13	4	2	10	7	4	4	38	48	3	12
8:35	1	8	2	4	4	4	2	2	20	22	2	3
8:40	0	7	2	2	7	1	5	0	25	35	0	6
8:45	0	9	1	3	6	3	3	3	22	18	1	3
8:50	1	10	3	4	6	1	0	1	20	19	0	1
8:55	0	9	2	2	7	1	1	0	14	13	1	3
9:00	1	8	3	3	8	2	2	1	16	17	0	2

Sion Farm Intersection PM

TIME	NBR	SBR	NBT	SBT	NBL	SBL	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
15:05	0	11	10	4	10	11	10	4	52	38	2	14
15:10	5	21	4	5	8	13	7	3	43	38	3	9
15:15	3	11	4	7	8	18	4	2	45	52	3	7
15:20	9	20	10	5	12	16	13	2	41	32	0	14
15:25	4	26	7	7	11	16	7	6	38	42	2	4
15:30	4	15	5	5	10	18	7	0	44	49	1	15
15:35	5	20	5	6	10	10	25	4	21	44	4	14
15:40	5	21	5	3	16	6	8	6	36	44	4	6
15:45	9	5	11	3	24	10	6	3	40	43	1	7
15:50	9	11	9	1	19	13	8	2	39	45	2	6
15:55	3	7	12	8	23	11	6	4	39	39	2	11
16:00	2	9	8	5	11	3	13	5	39	38	4	16
16:05	1	6	4	2	12	5	5	1	58	55	1	9
16:10	3	7	11	6	14	15	6	3	45	46	2	6
16:15	9	11	6	2	18	5	9	7	40	41	2	10
16:20	7	8	6	2	11	3	3	4	32	41	3	13
16:25	10	17	3	2	15	15	9	4	38	41	3	7
16:30	4	9	11	3	15	7	3	4	31	41	5	8
16:35	2	9	2	4	8	11	5	5	34	40	2	6
16:40	8	11	6	4	6	3	13	4	27	53	1	14
16:45	7	7	6	2	16	3	8	6	34	33	2	13
16:50	3	4	3	1	13	1	6	3	47	53	3	8
16:55	9	9	5	4	15	5	8	3	34	50	4	13
17:00	3	8	7	4	23	7	3	2	40	37	2	11
17:05	3	5	7	5	15	12	10	9	30	46	1	8
17:10	6	9	8	2	19	4	5	3	45	41	0	16
17:15	7	17	9	3	11	4	4	6	32	45	1	18
17:20	7	8	9	7	21	10	5	6	40	38	2	10
17:25	2	11	10	5	16	5	8	4	51	53	4	10
17:30	2	13	5	5	7	2	6	2	39	42	1	15
17:35	4	11	11	7	18	11	0	10	26	49	5	5
17:40	4	11	9	3	19	7	4	4	31	38	1	7
17:45	2	10	5	3	19	10	7	2	35	42	2	18
17:50	2	10	5	0	12	10	8	3	37	45	1	10
17:55	7	8	9	7	21	10	5	6	40	38	2	10
18:00	2	11	10	5	16	5	8	4	51	53	4	10

Appendix B

Peak Hour Count and PHF calculation

Sunny Isle Peak Hour Count Morning

TIME	NBR	NBT	NBL	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
7:25	1	10	10	17	22	13	24	23	36	37	0	1
7:30	0	7	13	29	16	13	17	27	18	18	1	3
7:35	0	12	23	22	20	21	19	22	26	18	0	2
7:40	3	8	8	13	9	10	14	32	28	34	4	0
7:45	2	13	15	24	13	19	20	33	20	23	1	4
7:50	0	9	17	19	17	13	7	18	25	11	2	5
7:55	3	10	10	9	10	5	30	36	15	10	2	4
8:00	0	22	17	20	22	17	19	19	28	19	1	2
8:05	2	24	11	15	7	23	15	16	33	32	1	4
8:10	4	17	9	21	12	7	24	32	32	21	0	9
8:15	0	9	9	10	5	5	24	30	37	25	1	4
8:20	5	17	7	25	14	9	8	14	14	21	2	1
Total	20	158	149	224	167	155	221	302	312	269	15	39

To obtain the PHF, the hourly volume is divided by the maximum rate of flow in the fifteen minutes period.

$$\text{PHF} = \frac{Hourly \cdot Volume}{Maximum \cdot Rate \cdot of \cdot Flow}$$

Sunny Isle Peak Hour Count Morning

ı	Curiny	olo i cak i i	oar ooarit worr	ı9
		5 Min	15 Min	1 Hr
	TIME	Sum	Sum	Sum
	7:25	194	493	1585
	7:30	162	490	1654
	7:35	185	541	1730
	7:40	163	510	1783
	7:45	187	535	1823
	7:50	143	493	1825
	7:55	144	474	1826
	8:00	186	473	1901
	8:05	183	513	1955
	8:10	188	557	2034
	8:15	159	530	2028
	8:20	137	484	2031

PHF - PHF = 2031/(4*557) = 0.91158

Peak Hour 7:20 AM- 8:20 AM

Sunny Isle Peak Hour Count Afternoon

TIME	NBR	NBT	NBL	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
16:30	4	21	9	20	14	12	28	25	26	20	0	5
16:35	4	20	12	14	7	7	13	12	31	19	0	3
16:40	2	14	5	11	11	11	31	15	29	16	3	1
16:45	4	21	9	27	12	12	28	24	18	5	0	2
16:50	5	23	10	26	15	12	11	12	30	24	1	7
16:55	5	9	3	16	10	7	20	21	27	28	0	2
17:00	4	24	10	28	21	13	31	19	12	5	1	4
17:05	2	29	6	23	6	24	12	12	32	22	0	2
17:10	3	27	4	9	7	12	29	30	23	31	0	6
17:15	2	15	4	13	12	27	21	27	27	31	0	4
17:20	5	22	8	11	19	16	15	14	20	17	1	3
17:25	2	16	14	14	10	10	32	31	30	33	0	2

Total 42 241 94 212 144 163 271 242 305 251 6 41 2012

Sunny Isle Peak Hour Count Morning

	5 Min	15 Min	1 Hr
TIME	Sum	Sum	Sum
16:30	184	495	2004
16:35	142	460	1979
16:40	149	475	1948
16:45	162	453	1971
16:50	176	487	1956
16:55	148	486	1938
17:00	172	496	1973
17:05	170	490	1949
17:10	181	523	1963
17:15	183	534	1978
17:20	151	515	1952
17:25	194	528	2012

PHF = 2012/(4*534) = 0.941948 Peak Hour 4:25 PM-5:25 PM Sion Farm Peak Hour Count Morning

TIME	NBR	SBR	NBT	SBT	NBL	SBL	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
7:30	3	27	2	5	15	6	3	0	48	53	1	2
7:35	2	28	7	8	4	18	6	0	36	40	1	7
7:40	1	24	8	13	15	11	4	1	18	45	2	8
7:45	1	30	8	10	13	15	4	1	30	45	1	6
7:50	3	15	3	6	4	19	6	0	45	65	3	8
7:55	2	18	4	1	14	10	8	0	42	45	3	10
8:00	6	12	11	11	13	18	12	5	30	41	0	6
8:05	5	13	11	6	8	13	14	3	27	22	6	2
8:10	4	23	12	7	11	10	8	0	39	41	1	6
8:15	11	20	5	2	9	11	14	0	33	45	2	4
8:20	4	15	4	5	12	21	7	3	29	46	0	9
8:25	5	15	7	2	5	9	5	4	48	64	1	6

Total 47 240 82 76 123 161 91 17 425 552 21 74 1909

Sion Farm Peak Hour Count Morning

	5 Min	15 Min	1 Hr
TIME	Sum	Sum	Sum
7:30	165	468	1378
7:35	157	472	1475
7:40	150	472	1530
7:45	164	471	1580
7:50	177	491	1660
7:55	157	498	1715
8:00	165	499	1792
8:05	130	452	1820
8:10	162	457	1859
8:15	156	448	1886
8:20	155	473	1888
8:25	171	482	1909

PHF = 1909/(4*499) = 0.956413 Peak Hour 7:25 AM-8:25 AM

Sion Farm Peak Hour Count Afternoon

TIME	NBR	SBR	NBT	SBT	NBL	SBL	EBR	WBR	EBT	WBT	EBL	WBL
15:05	0	11	10	4	10	11	10	4	52	38	2	14
15:10	5	21	4	5	8	13	7	3	43	38	3	9
15:15	3	11	4	7	8	18	4	2	45	52	3	7
15:20	9	20	10	5	12	16	13	2	41	32	0	14
15:25	4	26	7	7	11	16	7	6	38	42	2	4
15:30	4	15	5	5	10	18	7	0	44	49	1	15
15:35	5	20	5	6	10	10	25	4	21	44	4	14
15:40	5	21	5	3	16	6	8	6	36	44	4	6
15:45	9	5	11	3	24	10	6	3	40	43	1	7
15:50	9	11	9	1	19	13	8	2	39	45	2	6
15:55	3	7	12	8	23	11	6	4	39	39	2	11
16:00	2	9	8	5	11	3	13	5	39	38	4	16

Total 58 177 90 59 162 145 114 41 477 504 28 123 1978

Sion Farm Peak Hour Count Morning

	5 Min	15 Min	1 Hr
TIME	Sum	Sum	Sum
15:05	166		
15:10	159		
15:15	164	489	
15:20	174	497	
15:25	170	508	
15:30	173	517	
15:35	168	511	
15:40	160	501	
15:45	162	490	
15:50	164	486	
15:55	165	491	
16:00	153	482	1978

PHF = 1978/(4*517) = 0.95648 Peak Hour o 3:00 PM- 4:00 PM Sunny Isle PHF per Approach

TIME	Northbound	Southbound	Westbound	Eastbound
AM	0.77	0.79	0.82	0.88

Sunny Isle PHF per Approach

TIME	Northbound	Southbound	Westbound	Eastbound
PM	0.86	0.88	0.90	0.81

Sion Farm PHF per Approach

TIME	Northbound	Southbound	Westbound	Eastbound
AM	0.78	0.76	0.90	0.89

Sion Farm PHF per Approach

TIME	Northbound	Southbound	Westbound	Eastbound
PM	0.65	0.74	0.92	0.92

Appendix C

Report of Computer Software Current Conditions AASIDRA

Intersection Summary

SUNNY ISLE MORNING CURRENT SITUATION

Performance Measure	Vehicles
Demand Flow	2392 veh/h
Degree of Saturation	1.105
Capacity (Total)	3397 veh/h
95% Back of Queue (m)	403 m
95% Back of Queue (veh)	57.6 veh
Control Delay (Total)	66.18 veh-h/h
Control Delay (Average)	99.6 s/veh
Level of Service	LOS F
Level of Service (Worst Movement)	LOS F
Total Effective Stops	2521 veh/h
Effective Stop Rate	1.05 per veh
Travel Distance (Total)	1322.1 veh-km/h
Travel Distance (Average)	553 m
Travel Time (Total)	96.3 veh-h/h
Travel Time (Average)	144.9 secs
Travel Speed	13.7 km/h
Operating Cost (Total)	2278 \$/h
Fuel Consumption (Total)	220.2 L/h
Carbon Dioxide (Total)	550.5 kg/h
Hydrocarbons (Total)	1.089 kg/h
Carbon Monoxide (Total)	28.07 kg/h
NOX (Total)	0.824 kg/h

Movement Summary

SUNNY ISLE MORNING CURRENT SITUATION

Signalised - Fixed time Cycle Time = 174 seconds

Vehicle Movements

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow (veh/h)	Cap (veh/h)	Deg of Satn (v/c)	Aver Delay (sec)	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue (m)
ROUTE 68	1						
1	L	194	211	0.918	90.2	LOS F	263
2	Т	205	252	0.918	85.9	LOS F	263
2	R	26	252	0.918	85.9	LOS F	263
Approach		425	463	0.918	87.9	LOS F	263
ROUTE 70	E						
4	L	18	18	0.990	116.9	LOS F	306
5	Т	328	427	0.981	113.5	LOS F	306
6	R	270	179	1.000	75.8	LOS E	107
Approach		616	624	1.000	102.6	LOS F	306
ROUTE 70	w						
7	L	284	163	1.001	70.6	LOS E	92
8	Т	211	300	1.105	144.8	LOS F	403
9	R	163	148	1.104	152.8	LOS F	403
Approach		658	611	1.105	128.3	LOS F	403
ROUTE 66							
10	L	44	995	0.044	10.3	LOS B	9
11	Т	306	448	0.879	80.7	LOS F	241
12	R	343	256	1.000	82.4	LOS F	151
Approach		693	1698	1.000	76.9	LOS E	241
All Vehicles		2392	3397	1.105	99.6	LOS F	403

Intersection Summary

SUNNY ISLE AFTERNOON CURRENT SITUATION

Performance Measure	Vehicles
Demand Flow	2335 veh/h
Degree of Saturation	1.050
Capacity (Total)	3344 veh/h
95% Back of Queue (m)	294 m
95% Back of Queue (veh)	42.0 veh
Control Delay (Total)	57.00 veh-h/h
Control Delay (Average)	87.9 s/veh
Level of Service	LOS F
Level of Service (Worst Movement)	LOS F
Total Effective Stops	2374 veh/h
Effective Stop Rate	1.02 per veh
Travel Distance (Total)	1287.5 veh-km/h
Travel Distance (Average)	551 m
Travel Time (Total)	90.5 veh-h/h
Travel Time (Average)	139.6 secs
Travel Speed	14.2 km/h
Operating Cost (Total)	2139 \$/h
Fuel Consumption (Total)	207.0 L/h
Carbon Dioxide (Total)	517.5 kg/h
Hydrocarbons (Total)	1.014 kg/h
Carbon Monoxide (Total)	26.58 kg/h
NOX (Total)	0.757 kg/h

Movement Summary

SUNNY ISLE AFTERNOON CURRENT SITUATION

Signalised - Fixed time Cycle Time = 174 seconds

Vehicle Movements

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow (veh/h)	Cap (veh/h)	Deg of Satn (v/c)	Aver Delay (sec)	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue (m)
ROUTE 68	1						
1	L	109	114	0.960	105.5	LOS F	294
2	Т	280	343	0.961	101.3	LOS F	294
2	R	49	343	0.961	101.3	LOS F	294
Approach		438	456	0.961	102.3	LOS F	294
ROUTE 70	E						
4	L	7	7	1.045	106.1	LOS F	292
5	Т	339	439	1.050	101.2	LOS F	292
6	R	301	179	1.000	75.8	LOS E	107
Approach		647	624	1.051	94.2	LOS F	292
ROUTE 70	w						
7	L	241	163	1.001	70.6	LOS E	92
8	Т	164	252	0.957	94.0	LOS F	288
9	R	185	193	0.958	98.5	LOS F	288
Approach		590	609	1.000	88.9	LOS F	288
ROUTE 66							
10	L	51	950	0.054	12.1	LOS B	12
11	Т	310	450	0.786	71.6	LOS E	200
12	R	299	256	1.000	82.4	LOS F	151
Approach		660	1655	1.000	71.2	LOS E	200
All Vehicles		2335	3344	1.050	87.9	LOS F	294

Intersection Summary

Sion Farm Morning Current Situation

Performance Measure	Vehicles
Demand Flow	2269 veh/h
Degree of Saturation	1.076
Capacity (Total)	4221 veh/h
95% Back of Queue (m)	460 m
95% Back of Queue (veh)	65.7 veh
Control Delay (Total)	53.15 veh-h/h
Control Delay (Average)	84.3 s/veh
Level of Service	LOS F
Level of Service (Worst Movement)	LOS F
Total Effective Stops	2330 veh/h
Effective Stop Rate	1.03 per veh
Travel Distance (Total)	1208.5 veh-km/h
Travel Distance (Average)	533 m
Travel Time (Total)	84.8 veh-h/h
Travel Time (Average)	134.6 secs
Travel Speed	14.2 km/h
Operating Cost (Total)	1990 \$/h
Fuel Consumption (Total)	183.0 L/h
Carbon Dioxide (Total)	457.4 kg/h
Hydrocarbons (Total)	0.891 kg/h
Carbon Monoxide (Total)	19.81 kg/h
NOX (Total)	0.613 kg/h

Movement Summary

Sion Farm Morning Current Situation

Signalised - Fixed time Cycle Time = 165 seconds

Vehicle Movements

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow (veh/h)	Cap (veh/h)	Deg of Satn (v/c)	Aver Delay (sec)	Level of Service	95% Back o Queue (m)
ROUTE 81							
1	L	158	225	0.702	62.9	LOS E	127
2	Т	105	150	0.702	64.1	LOS E	127
3	R	60	199	0.302	60.3	LOS E	37
Approach		323	573	0.702	62.8	LOS E	127
ROUTE 70	E						
4	L	23	27	0.842	66.3	LOS E	268
5	Т	472	559	0.844	67.5	LOS E	268
6	R	101	161	0.626	67.1	LOS E	61
Approach		596	748	0.844	67.4	LOS E	268
ROUTE 81	1						
7	L	212	197	1.076	102.8	LOS F	227
8	Т	100	190	1.076	104.0	LOS F	227
9	R	316	211	1.000	68.3	LOS E	114
Approach		628	599	1.076	91.6	LOS F	227
ROUTE 70	w						
10	L	83	1551	0.054	1.7	LOS A	2
11	Т	620	587	1.056	116.2	LOS F	460
12	R	19	163	0.116	63.2	LOS E	13
Approach		722	2301	1.056	101.7	LOS F	460
All Vehicles		2269	4221	1.076	84.3	LOS F	460

Intersection Summary

Sion Farm Afternoon Current Situation

Performance Measure	Vehicles
Demand Flow	2313 veh/h
Degree of Saturation	1.000
Capacity (Total)	4266 veh/h
95% Back of Queue (m)	337 m
95% Back of Queue (veh)	48.2 veh
Control Delay (Total)	42.46 veh-h/h
Control Delay (Average)	66.1 s/veh
Level of Service	LOS E
Level of Service (Worst Movement)	LOS E
Total Effective Stops	2173 veh/h
Effective Stop Rate	0.94 per veh
Travel Distance (Total)	1233.4 veh-km/h
Travel Distance (Average)	533 m
Travel Time (Total)	75.6 veh-h/h
Travel Time (Average)	117.7 secs
Travel Speed	16.3 km/h
Operating Cost (Total)	1785 \$/h
Fuel Consumption (Total)	170.8 L/h
Carbon Dioxide (Total)	427.1 kg/h
Hydrocarbons (Total)	0.815 kg/h
Carbon Monoxide (Total)	19.30 kg/h
NOX (Total)	0.591 kg/h

Movement Summary

Sion Farm Afternoon Current Situation

Signalised - Fixed time Cycle Time = 165 seconds

Vehicle Movements

Mov No	Turn	Dem Flow (veh/h)	Cap (veh/h)	Deg of Satn (v/c)	Aver Delay (sec)	Level of Service	95% Back of Queue (m)
ROUTE 81							
1	L	249	294	0.848	68.6	LOS E	171
2	Т	95	112	0.847	69.8	LOS E	171
3	R	89	198	0.449	61.3	LOS E	53
Approach		433	604	0.847	67.3	LOS E	171
ROUTE 70	E						
4	L	30	33	0.910	75.6	LOS E	314
5	Т	502	553	0.907	76.8	LOS E	314
6	R	124	204	0.607	67.6	LOS E	73
Approach		656	791	0.907	75.0	LOS E	314
ROUTE 81	1						
7	L	196	280	0.700	51.4	LOS D	118
8	Т	62	128	0.700	52.6	LOS D	118
9	R	239	211	1.000	68.3	LOS E	114
Approach		497	620	1.000	58.8	LOS E	118
ROUTE 70	w						
10	L	134	1502	0.089	1.8	LOS A	5
11	Т	548	587	0.933	76.9	LOS E	337
12	R	45	162	0.277	64.4	LOS E	30
Approach		727	2252	0.933	62.3	LOS E	337
All Vehicles		2313	4266	1.000	66.1	LOS E	337

Appendix D

Report of Alternatives AASIDRA

SUNNY ISLE MORNING OPTIMUM SITUATION

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 90

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Crit App. Gree Mov & Perio No. Turn	od L	ost Flo	w Grn	Time Mov	
12 W_R	J I 5	0.173	0.192	22.3	
4 E_L 1st	I E 5	0.205	0.228	25.5	
7 N_L 1st	E C 5	0.210	0.233	26.0	
1 S_L 2nd	C J 5	0.202	0.224	25.2	
Te	otal: 20	0.789 0	.877 9	8.9	

Cycle Time:

Total CO2 (kg/h)

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 44 200 162 90 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service = E Worst movement Level of Service = F Average intersection delay (s) = 56.8Largest average movement delay (s) = 90.3Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 175 Performance Index = 164.51Degree of saturation (highest) = 1.036Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = -13 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 3725 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2477 Total person flow (pers/h) 3716 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 39.08Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 58.62 Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2859 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 4288 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1366.0Total cost (\$/h) = 1802.60Total fuel (L/h) = 193.2

= 482.90

SUNNY ISLE MORNING OPTIMUM SITUATION

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 90

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		_		Displayed Grn+Intgragen Secs Prop.	n
J I E C	0 20 43 67	5 25 48 72	18	24 0.267	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: J I E C Output phase sequence: J I E C

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov	Total	Total	Aver. P	rop. E	ff. Lor	ngest Queue	e Perf. A	ver.
No.	Delay	Delay	Delay Q	Queued	Stop	95% Back	Index	Speed
(v	/eh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec)	Rate	e (vehs	s) (m)	(km/h)	

South:	ROUTE	681

1 L 3.39 5.09 63.0 1.00 1.18 20.5 144 12.50 19.4 2 TR 3.76 5.64 58.6 1.00 1.18 20.5 144 14.42 19.3

East: ROUTE 70 E

- 4 L 0.34 0.51 68.6 1.00 1.34 21.1 148 1.36 15.6
- 5 T 6.72 10.09 63.7 1.00 1.34 21.1 148 28.28 16.3
- 6 R 4.00 5.99 53.3 1.00 1.13 14.9 104 18.52 17.0

North: ROUTE 70 W

- 7 L 0.53 0.79 6.7 0.36 0.62 4.9 34 8.43 28.8
- 8 T 3.99 5.99 68.1 1.00 1.40 25.0 175 17.25 15.8
- 9 R 3.96 5.94 72.7 1.00 1.40 25.0 175 16.29 15.2

West: ROUTE 66

10 L 0.12 0.18 9.9 0.36 0.67 0.9 6 1.12 38.0

11 TR 4.27 6.41 46.6 1.00 1.00 16.9 118 19.42 22.0

12 R 7.99 11.99 90.3 1.00 1.31 21.5 151 26.91 15.4

Two Turn Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 65

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Crit App. Green Phase Mov & Period			-	
No. Turn Fr To				vement
12 W_R J I	5 0.0	0.103	11.7	
4 E_L 1st I E	5 0.2	205 0.227	19.8	
9 NR E C	5 0.2	210 0.233	20.1	
2 S_TR C J	5 0.	107 0.119	12.7	
Total: 20	0.614	4 0.683	64.4	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen

44 200 63 65

(Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service = C
Worst movement Level of Service = D
Average intersection delay (s) = 32.8
Largest average movement delay (s) = 46.1
Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 120
Performance Index = 119.56
Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.908

Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.908 Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = -1 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 4494

Total vehicle flow (veh/h) = 2477 Total person flow (pers/h) = 3716

Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 22.59

Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 33.88Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2447

Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3670

Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1367.9

Total cost (\$/h) = 1428.00 Total fuel (L/h) = 167.8 Total CO2 (kg/h) = 419.44

Two Turn Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 65

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			ayed Gr Secs Pr	n+Intgrn rop.
J I E C	0 12 32 52	5 17 37 57	15	20 20		

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: J I E C Output phase sequence: J I E C

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver.

No. Delay Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

South: ROUTE 681

1 L 0.86 1.29 15.9 0.77 0.79 4.5 32 5.78 34.9 2 TR 2.45 3.68 38.2 0.97 1.00 9.4 66 11.26 24.3

East: ROUTE 70 E

4 L 0.23 0.34 45.0 1.00 1.22 16.3 114 1.09 19.1

5 T 4.23 6.35 40.1 1.00 1.22 16.3 114 22.42 20.2 6 R 2.79 4.19 37.2 1.00 0.89 6.1 42 14.23 19.8

North: ROUTE 70 W

7 L 0.51 0.77 6.5 0.43 0.65 4.0 28 8.04 28.8

8 T 2.27 3.40 38.7 1.00 1.25 17.1 120 12.58 20.4

9 R 2.32 3.48 42.7 1.00 1.25 17.1 120 11.93 19.6

West: ROUTE 66

10 L 0.09 0.14 7.8 0.31 0.66 0.5 3 0.94 39.6

11 T 2.44 3.66 28.7 0.96 0.86 11.1 77 13.06 27.7 12 R 4.39 6.59 46.1 1.00 1.02 8.1 56 18.23 23.0

Jug Handle Two Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phases Period Fr To	Lost I	Flow Gr	n Time Mo	vement
8 N_T	I E 12 E C 5 C I 5	0.377	0.419	30.1	
	Total: 22	0.604	0.671	62.2	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 34 200 67 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service \mathbf{C} Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 32.3 Largest average movement delay (s) = 54.1 Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 206 Performance Index = 121.20Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.971Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) -7 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 6668 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2471 Total person flow (pers/h) 3707 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 22.14Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 33.22Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2667 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 4000 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1364.0Total cost (\$/h) = 1441.64Total fuel (L/h) = 181.4Total CO2 (kg/h) = 453.44

⁻ Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Jug Handle Two Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		_			ayed Grn+Intgi Secs Prop.	'n
I E C	0 12 41	5 18 46	7 1 23 14	29	200 0.483 0.317	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: I E C Output phase sequence: I E C

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver.
No. Delay Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed
(veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

(` '	(pers-h/	(h)(sec)	Rate	(vehs) (m)	(km/h)
South	: ROUTE						
1 L	0.80	1.20	14.8 0.79	0.80	4.4	31	5.40 35.6
2 T	6.07	9.10	44.4 0.97	1.21	19.8	139	26.41 22.6
							1.19 22.4
	ROUTE 7						
4 L	0.00	0.00	5.6 0.20	0.57	0.0	0 0	.02 30.2
5 T	3.65	5.47	34.6 1.00	1.08	8.1	57 2	20.55 21.3
6 R	0.01	0.01	33.8 0.96	0.57	0.0	0	0.05 20.5
North	: ROUTE	70 W					
7 L	0.59	0.89	7.5 0.57	0.70	4.3	30 8	3.03 28.5
8 T	5.65	8.48	34.3 0.95	1.26	29.5	206	33.96 21.4
9 R	2.26	3.39	41.5 1.00	1.35	29.5	206	12.08 19.8
West:	West: ROUTE 66						
10 L	0.00	0.00	6.5 0.20	0.60	0.0	0 (0.02 40.7
11 T	2.79	4.18	32.8 1.00	0.86	6.3	44	13.44 26.2
12 F	R 0.01	0.02	37.5 0.96	0.57	0.0	0	0.04 25.5

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phas Period Fr To	Lost	Flow	Grn '	Time Mov	-
$2 S_{\overline{T}}$	A C C E E A	5 0.	117 0	0.130	12.8	
	Total: 15	0.51	2 0.5	69 4	9.2	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 33 200 35 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service

Worst movement Level of Service = C
Average intersection delay (s) = 15.2
Largest average movement delay (s) = 33.5
Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 89
Performance Index = 77.75
Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.701

Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = 28 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 8908

Total vehicle flow (veh/h) = 2477 Total person flow (pers/h) = 3716 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 10.44 Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 15.65

Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 1529 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 2294

Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1364.8

Total cost (\$/h) = 1142.83 Total fuel (L/h) = 143.0 Total CO2 (kg/h) = 357.47

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		_			ayed Grn+Intg Secs Prop.	grn
A C E	0 22 37	5 27 42	10	15	0.367 0.250 0.383	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: A C E Output phase sequence: A C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver. No. Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

South:	ROUTE	E 681	
1 T	0.46	0.69	860

1 L 0.46 0.69 8.6 0.31 0.71 1.8 12 4.24 39.9 2 T 1.73 2.60 30.4 0.99 0.89 8.6 61 8.79 27.0

3 R 0.24 0.36 33.5 0.99 0.89 8.6 61 1.14 25.9

East: ROUTE 70 E

4 L 0.04 0.06 8.5 0.42 0.63 0.3 2 0.53 28.9

5 T 0.00 0.00 0.0 0.00 11.9# 6.30 32.0

6 R 1.79 2.68 23.9 0.88 0.80 8.5 60 11.71 22.9

North: ROUTE 70 W

7 L 0.33 0.50 4.2 0.22 0.56 1.4 10 6.56 29.8

8 T 1.26 1.89 21.5 0.94 0.86 12.7 89 9.58 24.7

9 R 1.43 2.14 26.2 0.94 0.90 12.7 89 9.19 23.2

West: ROUTE 66

10 L 0.11 0.16 8.9 0.40 0.67 0.6 4 1.01 38.7

11 T 0.30 0.46 3.6 0.38 6.4# 4.58 44.3

12 R 2.74 4.11 28.7 0.93 0.86 10.9 76 14.12 28.7

[#] Largest density (passenger cars per km or mile) for any lane

Optimum

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 75

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phase Period Fr To	- Lost	Flow	Grn 7	Γime Mo	
4 E_L 8 N_T	J I 1st I E E C 2nd C J	5 (5 (0.178 0.180	0.198 0.200	19.9 20.0	
	Total: 2	0 0.7	'38 0.8	320 8	1.5	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 44 200 111 75

(Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service D Worst movement Level of Service = F Average intersection delay (s) 52.8 Largest average movement delay (s) = 80.0Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 146 Performance Index = 145.04Degree of saturation (highest) = 1.040Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = -13 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 3538 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2335 Total person flow (pers/h) 3503 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 34.24

Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 51.37 Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2801 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 4201 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1282.7

Total cost (\$/h) = 1634.11 Total fuel (L/h) = 176.6 Total CO2 (kg/h) = 441.57

SUNNY ISLE AFTERNOON

Optimum

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 75

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_	Green art G		-	Grn+Intgrn Prop.
J	0	5	13			
I	18	23	13	18	0.240	
E	36	41	13	18	0.240)

C 54 59 16 21 0.280

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: J I E C Output phase sequence: J I E C

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

1 4010 5.	<i>3</i> 1 v 10	V LIVIL			·CL			
No.	Delay	Delay	Aver. Pro Delay Qu (h)(sec)	Rate	Stop (vehs)	95%] (m)	Back (k	Index Speed
South: R	ROUTE	681						
1 L	1.84	2.77	60.9 1.00	1.22	19.8	139	6.77	19.7
2 TR	5.18	7.77	56.7 1.00	1.22	19.8	139	19.81	19.7
East: RC								
			66.0 1.00	1.38	17.1	120	0.51	16.0
5 T	5.75	8.63	61.1 1.00	1.38	17.1	120	24.00	16.7
6 R	4.42	6.63	52.8 1.00	1.25	15.3	107	20.11	17.0
North: R								
7 L	0.41	0.62	6.2 0.36	0.62	3.5	24 <i>e</i>	5.76 29	9.0
8 T	3.44	5.15	75.4 1.00	1.56	20.9	146	13.59	14.9
9 R	4.11	6.17	80.0 1.00	1.56	20.9	146	15.58	14.4
West: Re	OUTE	66						
			10.8 0.43	0.68	1.0	7	1.32 3	7.3
11 T	4.09	6.14	47.5 1.00	1.10	15.1	105	17.86	21.8
12 R	4.72	7.08	56.8 1.00	1.15	15.2	107	18.72	20.5

Two Turn Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Crit App. Gre Mov & Per No. Turn	riod	Lost Fl	ow Grn	Time Mo	
6 E_R 4 E_L 1st 2 S_TR 8 N_T	I C S	5 0.178 5 0.149	0.198 0.166	16.9 14.9	
	 Total: 26	0.498	0.553 5	9.2	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 45 200 58 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service \mathbf{C} Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 34.1 Largest average movement delay (s) = 44.4Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 97 Performance Index = 101.95Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.894Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) 1 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 4105 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2335 Total person flow (pers/h) 3503 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 22.14Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 33.20Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2225 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3337 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1283.7Total cost (\$/h) = 1166.83 Total fuel (L/h) = 146.1Total CO2 (kg/h) = 365.33

Two Turn Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		_		Displayed Grn+Intgrn Green Secs Prop.
J I C E	0 11 28 43	5 16 33 49	12 10	11 0.183 17 0.283 15 0.250 17 0.283

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: J I C E Output phase sequence: J I C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver. Mov Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed No. (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

South: ROUTE 681

1 L 0.52 0.79 17.3 0.84 0.79 3.1 21 3.22 34.1 2 TR 3.51 5.26 38.4 0.98 1.02 11.9 83 14.93 27.3

East: ROUTE 70 E

4 L 0.09 0.13 44.4 1.00 1.23 13.9 97 0.41 19.2

5 T 3.86 5.79 41.0 1.00 1.07 13.9 97 16.57 27.0

6 R 3.55 5.32 42.4 1.00 0.94 6.6 46 13.99 25.9

North: ROUTE 70 W

7 L 0.63 0.95 9.4 0.69 0.73 4.0 28 7.23 27.7

8 T 1.33 1.99 29.2 0.96 1.07 12.7 89 8.34 22.6

9 R 2.05 3.08 39.9 1.00 1.01 12.7 89 8.70 27.5

West: ROUTE 66

10 L 0.12 0.17 8.2 0.36 0.67 0.6 4 1.12 39.2

11 T 2.94 4.41 34.2 1.00 0.96 11.5 80 13.39 29.1

12 R 3.54 5.31 42.6 1.00 0.93 6.6 46 14.05 26.4

Jug Handle Two Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &		Lost	Flow	Grn Tim	quired Required e Movement Time
8 N_T	I E E C C I	5 0.	.292 0.	324 24	5
	Total: 22	2 0.55	8 0.62	59.2	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 34 200 58 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service \mathbf{C} Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 27.4 Largest average movement delay (s) = 37.5 Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 142 Performance Index = 101.59Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.887Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) 1 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 6552Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2245 Total person flow (pers/h) 3368 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 17.11Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 25.67Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2205 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3308 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1232.9Total cost (\$/h) = 1208.31Total fuel (L/h) = 145.5Total CO2 (kg/h) = 363.65

Jug Handle Two Lanes

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		nge Gr e Start		-	-	Grn+Intgrn Prop.
I E C	0 12 37	5 18 42	19	25	200 0.417 0.383	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: I E C Output phase sequence: I E C

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver.

No. Delay Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

South: ROUTE 681

1 L 0.51 0.77 16.9 0.79 0.80 4.1 29 3.21 34.4 2 TR 5.25 7.88 30.6 0.96 1.05 19.0 133 27.72 27.0

East: ROUTE 70 E

4 L 0.00 0.00 5.6 0.20 0.57 0.0 0 0.02 30.2

5 T 2.98 4.47 31.7 1.00 0.96 7.0 49 17.44 22.0

6 R 0.01 0.01 33.8 0.96 0.57 0.0 0 0.05 20.5

North: ROUTE 70 W

7 L 0.57 0.85 8.5 0.61 0.71 4.4 31 7.12 28.1

8 T 3.23 4.84 26.5 0.95 1.10 20.3 142 22.17 23.3

9 R 1.72 2.57 33.4 1.00 1.18 20.3 142 10.14 21.5

West: ROUTE 66

10 L 0.00 0.00 6.5 0.20 0.60 0.0 0 0.02 40.7

11 T 2.83 4.25 32.9 1.00 0.87 6.4 45 13.66 26.1 12 R 0.01 0.02 37.5 0.96 0.57 0.0 0 0.04 25.5

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phas Period	Lost	Fl	ow Grr	Time Mo	
No. Turn	Fr To	Time	Ra:	t10 Rat1	o Time	
6 E_R	A C	5	0.163	0.181	15.9	
2 S_T	СЕ	5 ().167	0.185	16.1	
8 N_T	E A	5	0.180	0.200	17.0	
	Total: 15	5 0.5	510	0.567	49.0	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 33 200 35 60

(Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service = B = C Worst movement Level of Service Average intersection delay (s) = 16.8 Largest average movement delay (s) = 32.0Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 79 Performance Index = 76.38Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.699Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = 29 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 8692 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2335 Total person flow (pers/h) = 3503Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 10.87Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 16.30Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 1493 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 2240 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1282.3Total cost (\$/h) = 1092.10= 134.6Total fuel (L/h) Total CO2 (kg/h) = 336.43SUNNY ISLE MORNING

Single Point

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			layed Grn+In Secs Prop.	ıtgrn
A C E	0 19 39	5 24 44	15	20	0.317 0.333 0.350	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: A C E Output phase sequence: A C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov	Total	Total	Aver.	Prop.	Eff. Lor	ngest Queu	e Perf. A	ver.
No.	Delay	Delay	Delay	Queue	ed Stop	95% Back	Index	Speed
(veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec)	Ra	ite (veh	s) (m)	(km/h)	

(veh-h/h)(Rate	(vehs)) (n	n)	(km/h)				
South:	ROUTE	681								
1 L	0.26	0.38	8.4	0.28	0.70	0.9	7	2.34	40.0	

2 T	1.99	2.98	25.6 (0.95	0.85	10.8	76	11.18	29.0
3 R	0.39	0.59	28.7 (0.95	0.86	10.8	76	2.01	27.7

	 	-
East: ROUTE 70 E		

		0	~ —							
4	L	0.02	0.02	7.8 0).38	0.61	0.1	1 (0.20 29	9.2
5	Τ	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	00 10).6#	5.	62 32.	.0
6	R	2.39	3.59	28.6	0.97	0.91	10.4	73	14.31	21.7

.....

North:	ROUTE	E 70 W						
7 L	0.29	0.43	4.3 0.23	0.57	1.4	10	5.65	29.8
8 T	1.03	1.54	22.6 0.95	0.85	11.3	79	7.50	24.3
9 R	1.40	2.10	27.2 0.95	0.88	11.3	79	8.73	22.9

West: ROUTE 66

West: R	OUTE	66							
10 L	0.14	0.21	10.1 0).45	0.68	0.9	6	1.25	37.8
11 T	0.31	0.46	3.6	0.	38 6	.5#	4.	64 44.	3
12 R	2.66	3.98	32.0).96	0.89	10.3	72	12.97	27.4

[#] Largest density (passenger cars per km or mile) for any lane

Optimum

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 85

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

1.1	reen Phases				•
Mov & Pe	eriod	Lost F	low Grn	Time Mo	vement
No. Turn	Fr To T	Time Ra	itio Ratio	o Time	
	t C E				
7 N_L 1s	t E I 5	0.171	0.190	21.2	
6 E_R	I J 11	-	- 11.0)Min	
11 W_T	J C	5 0.320	0.355	35.2	
	Total: 26	0.576	0.640	30.4	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 44 200 72 85 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service \mathbf{C} Worst movement Level of Service E Average intersection delay (s) 30.3 Largest average movement delay (s) = 55.8Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 180 Performance Index = 118.12Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.898Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) 0% Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 4758 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2269 Total person flow (pers/h) 3404 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 19.13Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 28.69Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2025 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3037 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1209.2Total cost (\$/h) = 1361.27Total fuel (L/h) = 142.7Total CO2 (kg/h) = 356.74

Optimum

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 85

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

ıtgrn

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: C E I J Output phase sequence: C E I J

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov	Total	Total	Aver.	Prop.	Eff. Lo	ngest Que	eue Perf. A	Aver.
No.	Delay	Delay	Delay	Queu	ed Stop	95% Ba	ick Index	Speed
(v	eh-h/h)(1	pers-h/h)(sec)	Ra	ate (veh	s) (m)	(km/h)	

NO.	Delay	Dela	y Delay Qu	ieuea	Stop	95%	васк	inaex
(v	eh-h/h)	(pers-h	/h)(sec)	Rate	(vehs) (m)	(km/h)
		(P				, (<i>)</i>		
South:	ROUTE	81						
1 L	0.57	0.85	13.0 0.58	0.69	4.6	32	5.83	26.3
2 T	1.52	2.28	52.0 1.00	1.12	9.7	68	7.05	17.1
3 R	0.93	1.39	55.8 1.00	1.12	9.7	68	4.10	16.6
East: R	OUTE ?	 70 E						
4 L	0.17	0.26	27.2 0.87	0.84	17.8	125	1.15	22.0
5 T	3.09	4.64	23.6 0.87		17.8		22.82	22.9
6 R	1.45		51.6 1.00		6.2	43	6.51	17.2
North:	ROUTE	 811						
7 L	1.57	2.36	26.7 0.94	0.92	9.9	69	9.63	22.2
8 T	0.64	0.96	23.1 0.94	0.90	9.9	69	4.41	23.1
9 R	3.76	5.64	42.9 1.00	1.02	15.2	106	19.37	18.7
West: F	ROUTE	70 W						

10 L 0.04 0.07 1.9 0.12 0.29 0.3 2 1.72 30.9 11 T 5.13 7.70 29.8 0.96 0.97 25.8 180 34.41 21.3 12 R 0.24 0.37 46.2 0.96 0.69 1.2 8 1.12 18.1

Two Thru Lanes

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Crit App. Green Phases Adjusted Adjusted Required Required
Mov & Period Lost Flow Grn Time Movement
No. Turn Fr To Time Ratio Ratio Time
1 S_L 1st C E 11 11.0Min
9 N_R E I 5 0.171 0.190 15.5
6 E_R
10 W_L 2nd J C 5 0.176 0.196 15.8
Total: 32 0.347 0.386 53.2

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 45 200 52 55

Intersection Level of Service C Worst movement Level of Service \mathbf{C} Average intersection delay (s) 23.9 Largest average movement delay (s) = 33.7Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 82 Performance Index 99.55 Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.856Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) 5 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 3760 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2269 Total person flow (pers/h) 3404 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 15.04Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 22.56Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2128 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3191 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1209.0Total cost (\$/h) = 1271.27Total fuel (L/h) = 138.0Total CO2 (kg/h) = 345.11

Two Thru Lanes

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		nge Gr e Start		-	-	Grn+Intgrn Prop.
-	0 11 27 38	5 16 32 44	11 6	11 (0.291	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: C E I J Output phase sequence: C E I J

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov	Total	Total	l Aver. Pr	op. Ef	f. Lon	gest (Queue	Perf. Aver.
No.	Delay	Delay	y Delay Qu	ueued	Stop	95%	Back	Index Speed
(v	/eh-h/h)(pers-h/	h)(sec)	Rate	(vehs)) (m))	(km/h)
	ROUTE							
1 L	0.38	0.57	8.7 0.55	0.67	2.8	19	4.77	27.9
2 T	0.88	1.32	30.2 1.00	0.99	6.5	46	5.13	21.2
			33.4 1.00					20.6
	OUTE 7							
4 L	0.16	0.24	24.6 0.94	0.82	7.7	54	0.99	22.7
			21.4 0.94					
			30.4 0.98					
	ROUTE							
			14.5 0.93	0.85	5.8	41	7.23	25.8
			10.9 0.93					
9 R	2.96	4.44	33.7 1.00	1.15	11.6	81	16.40	
	ROUTE							
10 L	0.66	0.99	28.7 1.00	1.07	11.7	82	3.97	7 21.7
			26.0 1.00					
			28.6 0.92					

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Sion Farm Morning Jug Handle
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Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phase Period Fr To	Lost	Flow	Grn Tiı	ne Mov	-
$2 S_{\overline{T}}$	B C C E 2nd E B	5 0.1	45 0.1	161 1	3.9	
	Total: 16	0.620	0.68	9 53.9)	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 34 200 51 55

Intersection Level of Service = C Worst movement Level of Service = D = 24.7Average intersection delay (s) Largest average movement delay (s) = 36.8Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 144 Performance Index = 100.75Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.888Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) 1 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 6109 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) = 2190 Total person flow (pers/h) 3285 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 15.05Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 22.57Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2288 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3433 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1165.7Total cost (\$/h) = 1239.23Total fuel (L/h) = 135.0Total CO2 (kg/h) = 337.51

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Jug Handle

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION *** Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_	Green int		2	Grn+Intgrn Prop.
В С Е	0 25 39	5 30 45	20 9 10	14	0.455 0.255 0.291	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: B C E Output phase sequence: B C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver. Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed No. (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

	,	(I	/(/			, , ,	,	,
South:	ROUTE	E 81						
1 L	0.54	0.81	12.3 0.70	0.73	3.8	26	5.46	26.5
2 T	2.11	3.16	33.6 1.00	1.20	11.0	77	11.91	20.5
3 R	0.61	0.92	36.8 1.00	1.20	11.0	77	3.23	19.9
East: R	OUTE	70 E						
4 L	0.00	0.00	4.5 0.24	0.52	0.0	0	0.02 - 2	29.7
5 T	2.18	3.27	16.6 0.89	0.80	12.6	88	18.89	25.0
6 R	0.01	0.01	30.3 0.94	0.57	0.0	0	0.04	21.3
North: 1	ROUTE	E 811						
7 L	1.31	1.97	22.3 0.97	1.03	8.2	57	8.61	23.4
8 T	0.63	0.95	18.7 0.97	1.01	8.2	57	4.80	24.4
9 R	2.96	4.44	33.7 1.00	1.15	11.6	81	16.40	20.5

West: ROUTE 70 W

0.00 0.00 4.1 0.18 0.51 0.0 0 0.02 29.9 10 L 11 T 4.68 7.02 27.2 1.00 1.20 20.6 144 31.32 22.0 12 R 0.01 0.01 25.0 0.85 0.58 0.0 0 0.04 22.6

SION FARM MORNING

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Period	Lost	Flow	usted Required Grn Time M Ratio Time	ovement
1 S_L	A C 1st C E E A	11		11.0Min	-
	Total: 27	0.217	0.24	1 41.5	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 33 200 36 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service Worst movement Level of Service C Average intersection delay (s) 9.1 Largest average movement delay (s) = 34.0 Largest back of queue, 95% (m) = 72 Performance Index 56.41 Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.483Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = 86 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 8816 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2269 Total person flow (pers/h) 3404 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) 5.71 Total person delay (pers-h/h) 8.57 Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 1070 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 1604 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1253.1Total cost (\$/h) = 955.19 Total fuel (L/h) = 122.6Total CO2 (kg/h) = 306.62

SION FARM MORNING

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			ayed Grn+Intg Secs Prop.	rn,
A C E	0 12 28	5 17 33	7 11 27	16	0.200 0.267 0.533	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: A C E Output phase sequence: A C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver.

No. Delay Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

South: I	ROUTE	E 81						
1 L	0.39	0.58	8.8 0.33	0.71	1.6	11	3.53	39.7
2 T	0.79	1.18	27.0 0.93	0.77	6.0	42	4.16	28.4
3 R	0.50	0.75	30.2 0.93	0.79	6.0	42	2.44	27.2
Fast: Ro	OUTE '	70 E						

East: ROUTE 70 E			
4 L 0.04 0.05 5.6 0.21 0.60	0.1 1	0.57 3	30.1
5 T 0.00 0.01 0.0 0.00 1	14.8#	7.82 32	2.0
6 R 0.91 1.37 32.5 0.97 0.77	4.2 2	9 4.85	20.8

North:	ROUTE	E 811						
7 L	0.25	0.38	4.3 0.23	0.57	1.2	9 4	4.96 2	9.8
8 T	0.35	0.53	12.6 0.75	0.65	10.3	72	3.76	27.6
9 R	1.52	2.28	17.3 0.75	0.78	10.3	72	12.55	25.8

West: ROUTE 70 W 10 L 0.16 0.24 7.1 0.28 0.66 0.7 5 1.68 40.2

11 T 0.62 0.93 3.6 0.38 12.9# 9.28 44.3 12 R 0.18 0.27 34.0 0.92 0.70 0.8 6 0.80 26.7

[#] Largest density (passenger cars per km or mile) for any lane

Sion Farm Afternoon Optimum Phases

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 65

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Pha Period Fr To	Lost	Flow	Grn Tim	e Moveme	
7 N_L 6 E_R	C E 1st E I I J 2nd J C	5 0. 11 -	130 0.	144 14 11.0Mii	4 1	
4 E_L		6 0.52			J. 4	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 45 150 63 65

Intersection Level of Service C Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 29.4 Largest average movement delay (s) = 50.3 Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 146 Performance Index = 118.62Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.945Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = -5 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 4612 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2390 Total person flow (pers/h) 3585 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 19.51Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 29.26Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2449 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3673 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1274.4Total cost (\$/h) = 1423.08Total fuel (L/h) = 151.6= 378.99Total CO2 (kg/h)

Sion Farm Afternoon

Optimum Phases

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 65

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

		nge Gr e Start			_	Grn+Intgrr Prop.
C E I J	0 13 28 39	5 18 33 44	10 6	13 0 15 11 0 26	0.231 0.169	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: C E I J Output phase sequence: C E I J

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov	Total	Total	Aver. Pro	op. Ef	f. Long	gest (Queue	Perf. Aver.
No.	Delay	Delay	y Delay Qu	ieued	Stop	95%	Back	Index Speed
(v	eh-h/h)(pers-h/	h)(sec)	Rate	(vehs)) (m)) (km/h)
South:	ROUTE							
1 L	0.92	1.38	13.3 0.70	0.74	6.3	44	9.05	26.2
2 T	1.78	2.68	46.5 1.00	1.28	11.1	77	8.57	18.0
3 R	1.24	1.87	50.3 1.00	1.28	11.1	77	5.63	17.4
East: R	 OUTE 7	'0 E						
4 L	0.30	0.45	35.9 1.00	1.17	20.8	146	1.67	20.1
5 T	4.64	6.96	32.3 1.00	1.17	20.8	146	28.25	5 20.8
			39.0 1.00					19.4
	ROUTE							
7 L	1.01	1.52	18.6 0.96	0.89	6.7	47	7.50	24.5
8 T	0.33	0.50	15.0 0.96	0.87	6.7	47	2.96	25.6
9 R	2.59	3.89	39.1 1.00	1.09	10.3	72	13.37	19.4
West: R	ROUTE	70 W						
10 L	0.08	0.12	2.2 0.21	0.34	0.7	5	2.87	30.7
11 T	4.81	7.21	31.6 1.00	1.16	20.9	146	29.8	0 20.9
12 R	0.44	0.67	35.5 0.96	0.73	2.1	15	2.25	20.1

Two Thru Lanes

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 50

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phases Adjusted Adjusted Required Required Period Lost Flow Grn Time Movemen Fr To Time Ratio Ratio Time	
9 N_R 6 E_R	C E 5 0.116 0.129 11.5 E I 5 0.130 0.144 12.2 I J 11 11.0Min 2nd J C 5 0.166 0.185 14.2	
10 W_L	Total: 26 0.412 0.458 48.9	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 44 200 48 50

Intersection Level of Service C Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 25.1 Largest average movement delay (s) = 47.2Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 75 Performance Index 98.34 Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.970Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) -7 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 3741 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2390 Total person flow (pers/h) 3585 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 16.67Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 25.01Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2318 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3477 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1273.9Total cost (\$/h) = 1229.98Total fuel (L/h) = 139.1Total CO2 (kg/h) = 347.66

Two Thru Lanes

2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION *** Intersection ID:

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 50

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			ayed Gri Secs Pr	_
C E I J	0 11 24 35	5 16 29 40	6 8 6 10	11	0.220 0.260 0.220 0.300	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: C E I J Output phase sequence: C E I J

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver. Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed No

	-	•	/h)(sec)					(km/h)
South: 1	ROUTI	E 81						
1 L	0.56	0.85	8.2 0.58	0.70	4.0	28	7.41	28.1
2 T	1.81	2.71	47.2 1.00	1.15	9.7	68	6.89	24.3
3 R	1.13	1.69	45.6 1.00	1.38	9.7	68	5.23	18.2
East: R	OUTE	70 E						
4 L	0.21	0.32	25.2 0.98	0.94	8.4	59	1.32	22.6
5 T	3.87	5.80	26.9 0.98	0.89	8.5	59	18.83	32.7
6 R	0.96	1.44	28.0 0.98	0.81	4.4	31	5.52	21.9
North:	ROUTI	E 811						
7 L	0.68	1.01	12.4 0.90	0.82	4.6	32	6.30	26.5
8 T	0.30	0.45	13.6 0.90	0.81	4.6	32	1.96	42.3
9 R	2.01	3.02	30.3 1.00	1.06	8.3	58	11.51	21.3
West: R	 OUTE							

10 L 0.99 1.49 26.7 1.00 1.12 10.7 75 6.14 22.2 11 T 3.82 5.73 25.1 1.00 1.11 10.7 75 25.30 22.5 12 R 0.33 0.49 26.4 0.93 0.72 1.6 11 1.92 22.3

Jug Handle

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Green Phase Period	Lost	Flow	Grn T	ime Mo	
No. Turn	Fr To	Time	Ratio	Ratio	Time	
11 W_T	ВС	5 0	.283 (0.314	22.3	
3 S_R	СЕ	5 0.2	05 0.2	228	17.5	
7 N_L	2nd E B	5 (0.136	0.151	13.3	
	Total: 15	0.624	0.69	3 53	3.1	

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 33 200 49 55

Intersection Level of Service \mathbf{C} Worst movement Level of Service = C 24.8 Average intersection delay (s) Largest average movement delay (s) = 33.0Largest back of queue, 95% (m) Performance Index 103.27 Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.868Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = 4 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 5533 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2236 Total person flow (pers/h) 3354 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) = 15.40Total person delay (pers-h/h) = 23.11Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 2353 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 3530 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1190.1Total cost (\$/h) = 1268.24Total fuel (L/h) = 138.2Total CO2 (kg/h) = 345.51

Jug Handle

Intersection ID: 2 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***

Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 55

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			layed Grn+Intgrn Secs Prop.
В	0	5	18	18	0.418
С	23	28	13		0.327
Е	41	46	9		0.255

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: B C E Output phase sequence: B C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver. Mov Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed No. (veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

		(Pers in			(• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, (111)		
South: 1	ROUTE	E 81						
1 L	0.80	1.20	11.6 0.72	0.76	5.8	41	8.66	26.8
2 T	2.60	3.89	29.8 1.00	1.17	14.2	99	15.96	21.3
3 R	0.82	1.22	33.0 1.00	1.17	14.2	99	4.62	20.7
East: Re	OUTE '	70 E						
4 L	0.00	0.00	4.3 0.22	0.51	0.0	0 (0.02	29.8
5 T	2.52	3.78	19.6 0.94	0.90	13.4	94	19.78	24.1
6 R	0.01	0.01	30.4 0.94	0.57	0.0	0	0.04	21.3

5 T	2.52	3.78	19.6 0.94	0.90	13.4	94	19.78	24.1
6 R	0.01	0.01	30.4 0.94	0.57	0.0	0	0.04	21.3

North: I	ROUTI	£ 811							
7 L	1.54	2.31	28.3	1.00	1.16	9.7	68	8.98	21.8
8 T	0.93	1.39	24.7	1.00	1.16	9.7	68	6.03	22.6
9 R	2.11	3.17	31.8	1.00	1.03	8.8	62	11.86	21.0

West: ROUTE 70 W

0.00 0.00 5.5 0.33 0.53 0.0 0 0.03 29.3 10 L 11 T 4.08 6.11 26.8 1.00 1.18 18.1 127 27.25 22.1 12 R 0.01 0.01 27.1 0.88 0.58 0.0 0 0.04 22.1

SION FARM AFTERNOON

Single Point

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.3 - INTERSECTION PARAMETERS

Mov &	Period	Lost	Flow	sted Required Grn Time M Ratio Time	ovement
_	A C C E E A	5 0.1	16 0.12	29 12.8	-
	Total: 21	0.283	0.314	39.9	

- Flow ratio not used for cycle time calculations and the adjusted lost time equals the required movement time (=Min or Max as shown in Table S.1)

Cycle Time:

Minimum Maximum Practical Chosen 33 200 33 60 (Variable cycle times: Program-determined)

Intersection Level of Service Worst movement Level of Service D Average intersection delay (s) 94 Largest average movement delay (s) = 32.3 Largest back of queue, 95% (m) 64 Performance Index 62.58 Degree of saturation (highest) = 0.476Practical Spare Capacity (lowest) = 89 % Total vehicle capacity, all lanes (veh/h) = 8706 Total vehicle flow (veh/h) 2390 Total person flow (pers/h) 3585 Total vehicle delay (veh-h/h) 6.22 Total person delay (pers-h/h) 9.33 Total effective vehicle stops (veh/h) = 1141 Total effective person stops (pers/h) = 1712 Total vehicle travel (veh-km/h) = 1315.9Total cost (\$/h) = 1053.97Total fuel (L/h) = 131.7Total CO2 (kg/h) = 329.19

SION FARM AFTERNOON

Single Point

11 T

0.55

Intersection ID: 1 *** UNREGISTERED VERSION ***
Fixed-Time Signals, Cycle Time = 60

Table S.4 - PHASE INFORMATION

Phase No.		_			ayed Grn+Intg	rn
A C E	0 14 34	5 19 39	9 15 21	20	0.233 0.333 0.433	

Current Phase Sequence No.: 1 Input phase sequence: A C E Output phase sequence: A C E

Table S.5 - MOVEMENT PERFORMANCE

Mov Total Total Aver. Prop. Eff. Longest Queue Perf. Aver.

No. Delay Delay Delay Queued Stop 95% Back Index Speed

(veh-h/h)(pers-h/h)(sec) Rate (vehs) (m) (km/h)

(v	en-n/n)	G.	(II)(Sec)		,		
South: 1	ROUTE						
1 L	0.45	0.67	6.4 0.33	0.66	2.5	17 6.81	1 29.8
2 T	0.81	1.22	21.3 0.89	0.74	7.5	52 5.8	4 23.6
3 R	0.61	0.91	24.5 0.89	0.79	7.5	52 3.8	9 22.8
East: Re	OUTE ´	 70 Е					
4 L	0.05	0.07	5.6 0.21	0.60	0.2	1 0.74	30.1
5 T	0.00	0.01	0.0	.00 1	6.2#	8.58	32.0
6 R	1.04	1.57	30.3 0.95	0.78	4.8	34 5.8	30 21.3
North: 1	ROUTE	 E 811					
7 L	0.24	0.36	4.4 0.24	0.57	1.3	9 4.66	29.7
8 T	0.37	0.56	16.7 0.82	0.70	9.1	64 3.2	5 26.1
9 R	1.42	2.13	21.4 0.82	0.79	9.1	64 10.	14 24.5
West: R	COUTE	70 W					
10 L	0.27	0.41	7.4 0.31	0.67	1.3	9 2.80	39.9

12 R 0.40 0.61 32.3 0.90 0.73 1.8 13 1.86 27.3

0.82 3.6 0.38 11.4# 8.20 44.3

[#] Largest density (passenger cars per km or mile) for any lane

Appendix E

Report or Selected Alternatives SYNCHRO

ane Group	•											-
		→	•	1	-	•	*	Ť	1	*	ŧ	4
	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBI
.ane Configurations	L La	•	T.	Jaka.	15			414			415	
/olume (vph)	302	269	39	221	312	15	155	167	224	20	158	14
eak Hour Factor	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.7
ane Group Flow (vph)	343	306	44	270	398	0	0	691	0	0	425	-
urn Type	Prot		Perm	Prot			Split		o	ustom		
Protected Phases	- 1	2		- 1	2		- 6	6		4	4	
Permitted Phases			2							4		
Minimum Split (s)	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	22.0	
otal Split (s)	12.0	20.0	20.0	12.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0
otal Split (%)	20%	33%	33%	20%	33%	0%	33%	33%	0%	13%	13%	0١
'ellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	
.ead/Lag	Lead	Lag	Lag	Lead	Lag							
.ead-Lag Optimize?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
kot Effot Green (s)	8.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	16.0			16.0			4.0	
kotuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.27	0.27	0.13	0.27			0.27			0.07	
/c Ratio	0.73	0.58	0.09	0.57	0.78			0.62			1.04	
Iniform Delay, d1	24.9	19.1	0.0	24.4	20.1			10.9			14.6	
)elay	28.9	19.7	6.4	24.7	26.0			11.3			62.3	
.OS	С	В	A	C	С			В			E	
Approach Delay		23.4			25.5			11.3			62.3	
Approach LOS		С			С			В			E	
Queue Length 50th (m)	19.0	29.1	0.0	14.6	39.8			19.5			~15.5	
2ueue Length 95th (m}	¥33.4	48.9	5.5	22.1	#65.9			26.7			#29.1	
nternal Link Dist (m)		307.7			590.6			166.2			127.3	
iOth Up Block Time (%))											
15th Up Block Time (%)												
Turn Bay Length (m)	91.5			57.9								
Oth Bay Block Time %												
15th Bay Block Time %	ı.				16%							
Queuing Penalty (veh)					21							
ntersection Summary												
ycle Length: 60												
Offset: 27 (45%), Refere	enced	to phas	e 2:EB)	MB. St.	art of Gr	een						
latural Cycle: 90												
Control Type: Pretimed												
Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.0												
ntersection Signal Dela		.3			ntersect	ion LO:	S: C					
ntersection Capacity U	•		96		CU Levi							
Volume exceeds ca												
Queue shown is max												

Splits and Phases: 2: ROUTE 66 & ROUTE 681

Lanes, Volumes,	Timings
3: ROUTE 811 &	

4/29/2008

	۶	→	*	*	+	4.	4	†	*	>	ţ	₹′
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ħ	•	Ţ.	ሻ	1		ሻ	15			4	T.
Volume (vph)	17	552	74	94	425	21	240	76	161	47	82	123
Peak Hour Factor	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.78
Lane Group Flow (vph)) 19	620	83	104	495	0	316	312	0	0	165	158
Turn Type	pm+pt		Perm	Prot			Split			Split		Perm
Protected Phases	3	4		3	4		7	7		- 6	- 6	
Permitted Phases	4		4									6
Minimum Split (s)	40.0	55.0	55.0	40.0	55.0		35.0	35.0		35.0	35.0	35.0
Total Split (s)	11.0	38.0	38.0	11.0	38.0	0.0	23.0	23.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Total Split (%)	13%	45%	45%	13%	45%	0%	27%	27%	0%	15%	15%	15%
Yellow Time (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0
All-Red Time (s)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0
Lead/Lag	Lead	Lag	Lag	Lead	Lag							
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Act Effct Green (s)	41.0	34.0	34.0	7.0	34.0		19.0	19.0			9.0	9.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.48	0.40	0.40	0.08	0.40		0.22	0.22			0.11	0.11
v/c Ratio	0.06	0.87	0.13	0.75	0.67		0.84	0.70			0.90	0.50
Uniform Delay, d1	9.6	23.5	0.0	38.1	20.7		31.5	18.6			37.5	0.0
Delay	9.7	31.0	4.1	55.8	21.4		42.1	20.5			70.5	6.8
LOS	A	С	A	E	C		D	С			E	A
Approach Delay		27.4			27.4			31.3			39.3	
Approach LOS		C			С			С			D	
Queue Length 50th (m) 1.4	90.6	0.0	16.9	63.8		49.3	29.1			26.9	0.0
Queue Length 95th (m) 4.4%	¥148.7	7.3	#42.0	97.2		#65.1	42.2			#49.2	10.4
Internal Link Dist (m)		590.6			278.5			127.2			127.4	
50th Up Block Time (%	6)											
95th Up Block Time (%	8)											
Turn Bay Length (m)	38.1		61.0	51.8			51.8					44.2
50th Bay Block Time 9	%	38%			16%		3%					
95th Bay Block Time 9	%	48%			24%		21%				17%	
Queuing Penalty (veh))	8			21		33				13	
Intersection Summary												
Cycle Length: 85												
Offset: 1 (1%), Referen	ced to	phase 6	S:SBTL	, Start (of Gree	n						
Natural Cycle: 165												
Control Type: Pretime	d											
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.	.90											
Intersection Signal De	lay: 30.	2		- 1	ntersect	tion LO	S: C					
Intersection Capacity U	Jtilizati	on 78.9	196	I	CU Lev	el of Se	ervice C					
# 95th percentile vol				y, queu	ie may	be long	jer.					
Queue shown is ma												

Splits and Phases: 3: ROUTE 811 & 4 a7

	۶	-	\rightarrow	•	•	•	4	†	-	-	ţ	4
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBF
Lane Configurations	La La	+	ř	La La	15			415			415	
Volume (vph)	242	251	41	271	305	- 6	163	144	212	42	241	9
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.77	0.77	0.7
Lane Group Flow (vph)	275	285	47	330	379	0	0	656	0	0	490	(
Turn Type	Prot		Perm	Prot			Split		0	ustom		
Protected Phases	1	2		1	2		- 6	- 6		4	4	
Permitted Phases			2							4		
Minimum Split(s)	22.0	11.0	11.0	22.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0	11.0	
Total Split (s)	11.0	17.0	17.0	11.0	17.0	0.0	17.0	17.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0
Total Split (%)	18%	28%	28%	18%	28%	0%	28%	28%	0%	25%	25%	0%
Yellow Time (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
All-Red Time (s)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	
Lead/Lag	Lead	Lag	Lag	Lead	Lag							
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Act Effct Green (s)	7.0	13.0	13.0	7.0	13.0			13.0			11.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.12	0.22	0.22	0.12	0.22			0.22			0.18	
r/c Ratio	0.67	0.66	0.12	0.80	0.91			0.70			0.71	
Uniform Delay, d1	25.4	21.5	0.0	25.8	22.9			12.5			19.8	
Delay	27.8	23.9	7.1	34.3	42.5			12.9			20.8	
LOS	С	C	A	C	D			В			С	
Approach Delay		24.4			38.7			12.9			20.8	
Approach LOS		С			D			В			С	
Queue Length 50th (m)	15.2	28.8	0.0	18.6	40.8			20.0			22.9	
Queue Length 95th (m)	∮ 25.9	#50.5	6.2	#30.9	#73.2			27.8			29.8	
Internal Link Dist (m)		307.7			590.6			166.2			127.3	
50th Up Block Time (%))											
95th Up Block Time (%))											
Turn Bay Length (m) 🥏	91.5			57.9								
50th Bay Block Time %												
95th Bay Block Time %					30%							
Queuing Penalty (veh)					49							
Intersection Summary												
Cycle Length: 60												
Offset: 32 (53%), Refer	enced:	to phas	e 2:EB	WB, St.	art of Gr	een						
Natural Cycle: 80												
Control Type: Pretimed	l											
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.9												
Intersection Signal Del.	ay: 24.	7		I	ntersect	ion LO:	S: C					
Intersection Capacity U	tilizati	on 75.0	%	I	CU Lev	el of Se	rvice C					
# 95th percentile volume	ıme ex		c <mark>apacit</mark> vo cycli		ie may l	be long	er.					

	۶	→	*	*	+	4	4	†	<i>></i>	\	Ţ	4
Lane Group	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻ	+	T.	ሻ	1∌		ሻ	15			4	7
Volume (vph)	41	504	123	114	477	28	177	59	145	58	90	162
Peak Hour Factor	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.78	0.78	0.78
Lane Group Flow (vph)) 48	566	138	127	561	0	233	269	0	0	189	208
Turn Type	Prot		Perm	Prot			Split			Split		Perm
Protected Phases	3	4		3	4		7	7		- 6	6	
Permitted Phases			4									6
Minimum Split(s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0		15.0	15.0		11.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	11.0	26.0	26.0	11.0	26.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
Total Split (%)	17 %	40%	40%	17%	40%	0%	23%	23%	0%	20%	20%	20%
Yellow Time (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0
All-Red Time (s)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0
Lead/Lag	Lead	Lag	Lag	Lead	Lag							
Lead-Lag Optimize?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes							
Act Effct Green (s)	7.0	22.0	22.0	7.0	22.0		11.0	11.0			9.0	9.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11	0.34	0.34	0.11	0.34		0.17	0.17			0.14	0.14
w/c Ratio	0.25	0.94	0.23	0.70	0.89		0.82	0.67			0.78	0.51
Uniform Delay, d1	26.6	20.9	0.0	28.0	20.2		26.0	9.5			27.1	0.0
Delay	27.1	39.9	3.5	40.3	32.1		40.6	12.9			40.9	4.9
LOS	C	D	A	D	C		D	В			D	A
Approach Delay		32.4			33.7			25.8			22.0	
Approach LOS		C			С			C			С	
Queue Length 50th (m) 5.2	64.9	0.0	15.1	62.4		27.4	8.5			22.4	0.0
Queue Length 95th (m	13.6#	119.3	9.6	#38.2#	4117.3		#45.5	22.8			#40.6	9.5
Internal Link Dist (m)		590.6			278.5			127.2			127.4	
50th Up Block Time (%	6)											
95th Up Block Time (%	6)											
Turn Bay Length (m)	38.1		61.0	51.8			51.8					44.2
50th Bay Block Time 9	%	33%			19%							
95th Bay Block Time 9	%	52%			48%							
Queuing Penalty (veh))	19			42							
Intersection Summary												
Cycle Length: 65												
Offset: 24 (37%), Refer	renced:	to phas	e 6:SB	TL, Sta	rt of Gr	een						
Natural Cycle: 70												
Control Type: Pretime	d											
Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.												
Intersection Signal De	lay: 29.	6		- 1	ntersect	tion LO	S: C					
Intersection Capacity (96	I	CU Lev	el of Se	rvice C					
# 95th percentile vol	lume ex	cceeds	capacit	y, queu	e may	be long	er.					
Queue shown is ma	ximum	afterto	no cycl	es.								



Appendix F

Queue Study

Righ+	Turn Fro	m Ro	uto 70 +	o Hove	ารว
TIME	14111110	0	15	30	45
111111	15:00	0	1	1	1
	15:01	0	0	0	0
	15:02	0	0	0	3
	15:03	4	0	0	0
	15:04	1	1	1	1
	15:05	1	1	1	0
	15:06	0	1	1	2
	15:07	2	2	2	2
	15:08	2	0	0	0
	15:09	0	0	1	3
	15:10	6	5	9	10
	15:11	2	0	0	0
	15:12	1	1	1	1
	15:13	3	3	0	2
	15:14	2	3	3	3
	15:15	4	5	5	5
	15:16	0	1	1	1
	15:17	1	1	3	3
	15:18	4	0	0	0
	15:19	0	0	0	0
	15:20	0	0	0	0
	15:21	0	0	0	1
	15:22	2	2	2	1
	15:23	0	0	1	1
	15:24	1	1	1	1
	15:25	2	0	0	0
	15:26	0	0	0	0
	15:27	0	2	3	0
	15:28	0	1	1	2

Right ¹	Turn Fro	m Ro	ute 70 t	o Sion F	arm
TIME		0	15	30	45
	15:00	0	1	2	2
	15:01	1	0	0	0
	15:02	0	0	0	0
	15:03	0	0	0	0
	15:04	0	1	1	2
	15:05	2	2	2	0
	15:06	0	0	0	1
	15:07	1	0	0	0
	15:08	0	0	0	0
	15:09	0	0	0	0
	15:10	0	0	1	1
	15:11	0	0	0	0
	15:12	0	0	1	1
	15:13	3	3	0	0
	15:14	0	0	1	1
	15:15	1	2	2	3
	15:16	0	0	0	0
	15:17	0	0	1	1
	15:18	1	0	0	0
	15:19	0	0	1	2
	15:20	2	2	0	0
	15:21	0	1	1	1
	15:22	2	2	2	1
	15:23	0	0	0	0
	15:24	0	0	1	2
	15:25	2	0	0	0
	15:26	0	0	0	0
	15:27	0	0	0	0
	15:28	0	0	0	0

	Route 8	1 Left -	Through		15:29	0	2	2	
TIME	0	15	30	45	15:30	7	9	9	1
15:00	0	0	0	1	15:31	5	0	1	
15:01	2	1	2	4	15:32	3	4	5	
15:02	2	2	3	5	15:33	6	7	1	
15:03	5	6	6	6	15:34	1	0	1	
15:04	3	0	0	0	15:35	3	5	6	
15:05	0	1	2	2	15:36	2	0	0	
15:06	3	0	0	1	15:37	2	5	6	
15:07	4	4	4	9	15:38	6	6	3	
15:08	9	9	10	10	15:39	1	2	2	
15:09	4	0	0	2	15:40	4	7	7	
15:10	2	5	5	5	15:41	1	2	3	
15:11	6	7	3	0	15:42	4	7	8	
15:12	0	1	1	1	15:43	7	6	0	
15:13	0	0	0	0	15:44	3	4	5	
15:14	1	0	1	0	15:45	9	4	2	
15:15	0	0	1	1	15:46	1	1	2	
15:16	1	2	3	0	15:47	7	7	10	
15:17	1	0	0	0	15:48	8	7	7	
15:18	1	1	2	4	15:49	4	5	6	
15:19	0	0	0	0	15:50	10	12	8	
15:20	3	3	3	4	15:51	0	0	2	
15:21	4	6	3	0	15:52	8	8	9	
15:22	0	2	2	4	15:53	0	0	0	
15:23	5	6	7	7	15:54	4	5	7	
15:24	4	0	0	3	15:55	0	0	1	
15:25	5	5	3	2	15:56	6	8	9	
15:26	3	0	1	3	15:57	9	10	6	
15:27	4	4	5	6	15:58	2	0	2	
15:28	6	2	0	0	15:59	4	8	9	

	Route	81 Right			15:29	9 2	2	2	2
TIME	0	15	30	45	15:30) 2	0	0	1
15:00	1	1	1	2	15:3	1 3	3	4	5
15:01	2	2	0	0	15:3	2 5	5	5	2
15:02	0	0	1	1	15:33	3 0	0	1	2
15:03	1	1	2	0	15:34	4 2	4	4	5
15:04	0	0	0	0	15:3	5 6	7	0	0
15:05	0	0	0	0	15:30	5 1	1	1	1
15:06	0	0	0	0	15:3	7 1	2	2	2
15:07	0	0	0	0	15:38	3 0	0	1	1
15:08	0	0	0	0	15:39	9 2	2	2	2
15:09	0	0	0	0	15:40	5	2	0	1
15:10	0	0	0	0	15:4:	1 2	2	2	2
15:11	0	1	1	1	15:42	2 2	3	4	0
15:12	2	2	2	2	15:43	3 0	0	1	1
15:13	2	2	0	0	15:4	4 2	2	3	3
15:14	0	0	1	2	15:4	5 0	0	0	1
15:15	2	2	2	0	15:40	5 0	1	1	2
15:16	0	0	0	0	15:4	7 2	2	0	0
15:17	0	0	0	0	15:48	3 1	1	1	2
15:18	0	0	0	0	15:49	9 2	2	3	3
15:19	0	0	0	0	15:50	0 0	0	0	1
15:20	1	1	2	2	15:5:	1 2	2	2	4
15:21	0	0	0	0	15:52	2 4	4	0	0
15:22	0	0	0	0	15:53	3 1	2	3	4
15:23	0	0	1	1	15:54	4 4	4	5	0
15:24	1	1	2	2	15:5	5 0	1	1	1
15:25	2	0	0	0	15:50	5 1	2	3	5
15:26	0	2	2	3	15:5	7 5	0	0	0
15:27	3	3	3	0	15:58	3 0	0	1	2
15:28	1	1	1	2	15:59	9 2	2	2	3

Maximum queues observed and queues from simulation programs.

	MAXIMUM		
	QUEUE	AASIDRA	SYNCHRO
	OBSERVED	QUEUE	QUEUE
	(Same day)	95TH	95TH
ROUTE 70 W			
RIGHT	10	10.4	9.45
ROUTE 70 E			
RIGHT	5	4.2	4.1
ROUTE 81 LEFT			
AND THROUGH	12*	25.0	18.0
ROUTE 81			
RIGHT	7	7.5	4.8

^{*}Higher queues have been observed other days

Estimated delays based in traffic counts+

	AASIDRA DELAY	SYNCHRO DELAY	COMPUTED DELAY
ROUTE 70 E RIGHT	67.6	59.4	55.4
ROUTE 70 W RIGHT	64.4	56.5	63.8
ROUTE 81 LEFT AND THROUGH	N/A	N/A	N/A
ROUTE 81 RIGHT	61.3	53.8	63.5

⁺ Traffic count to estimate delays performed in a different day after original traffic count

$$d = \frac{\sum D*15}{q}$$

Where,

 $D = \Sigma$ vehicles in queue

q = traffic flow during peak hour