## Appendices (Available Electronically)

A. Methods and Assumptions Document
B. Traffic Forecast Memo
C. Existing Condition Memo
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E. Build Concept
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G. Concept Evaluation Memorandum
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## Appendix A - Methods and Assumptions Document

## AMENDMENT \#1

## Methods \& Assumptions Document



I-229 Exit $6\left(10^{\text {th }}\right.$ Street) Interchange Study
HP5596(20) P (Interchange Study)

## 1. Methods and Assumptions Document

This Methods and Assumptions document was developed in preparation for the Methods and Assumptions Meeting held as part of the project start-up with representatives from the South Dakota Department of Transportation (SDDOT), Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), City of Sioux Falls, and Sioux Falls MPO. This document is intended to serve as a historical record of the process, dates, and decisions made by the study team representatives for the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study portion of the project.

## 2. Stakeholder Acceptance Page

The undersigned parties concur with the Methods and Assumptions for the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study as presented in this document.



Planning/Civil Rights Specialist
Title


The undersigned parties concur with AMMENDMENT \#1 to the Methods and Assumptions for the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study as presented in this document in red.

SDDOT:

Signature

Title

Date

FHWA:

Signature

Title

Date

Notes:
(1) Participation on the Study Advisory Team and/or signing of this document does not constitute approval of the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study Final Report or conclusions.

I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study
M\&A Document
(2) All members of the Study Advisory Team will accept this document as a guide and reference as the study progresses through the various stages of development. If there are any agreed-upon changes to the assumptions in this document a revision will be created, endorsed, and signed by all the signatories.

## 3. Introduction and Project Description

## Project Background, Understanding, and Need for Study

The recently completed I-229 Major Investment Study determined that the I-229 Exit 6 ( $10^{\text {th }}$ Street) interchange will need modification to better handle current and future traffic. That study also recommended that the I-229 mainline be expanded to 3 lanes in each direction between Exit 5 ( $26^{\text {th }}$ Street) and Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street).

SDDOT currently intends to reconstruct the 1229 mainline and Exit 6 in conjunction with City of Sioux Falls construction of $10^{\text {th }}$ Street east and west of the interchange. The exact limits of the construction will be determined by this study and are currently planned to begin in for Federal fiscal year 2027.

Five future alternatives for the Exit 6 interchange were forwarded from the I-229 Major Investment Study. The technical feasibility of each alternative will be evaluated for consideration in the forthcoming environmental documentation. The alternatives include:

- No-Build
- Widen existing single point interchange, 4-lane divided corridor
- Widen existing single point interchange, 5-lane undivided corridor
- Convert to DDI interchange, 4-lane divided corridor
- Convert to DDI interchange, 5-lane undivided corridor

One additional interchange alternative will be evaluated, including:

- Modification of single point interchange through the addition of a second northbound to westbound left turn lane, a second northbound to eastbound right turn lane, and a second southbound to eastbound left turn lane

Three future alternatives for the I-229 mainline were forwarded from the I-229 Major Investment Study. The technical feasibility of each alternative will be evaluated for consideration in the forthcoming environmental documentation. The alternatives include:

- No Build
- Convert to a six-lane cross-section with no curve improvement
- Convert to a six-lane cross-section with curve improvement

Two additional alternatives for the I-229 mainline will be evaluated, including:

- Widen inside shoulder north of $18^{\text {th }}$ Street to $10^{\text {th }}$ Street
- No inside shoulder widening

Study expectations and objectives, identified in the study Request for Proposal (RFP), include:

1. Interchange Modification Study: The development of the Interchange Modification Justification Report (IMJR) for the interchange.
2. Environmental Study: The development of all environmental documentation
necessary for the construction project to modify the interchange and related crossroad improvements.
3. Topographic Survey: Conducting the survey data necessary for design.
4. Subsurface Utility Engineering and Evaluation (SUE): Collecting the subsurface utility locations.
5. Design: Complete design necessary to prepare construction plan set(s) for the project(s).

## Study Schedule

| Date | Task/Event |
| :--- | :--- |
| July 2020 | Project Kickoff and M\&A Document |
| August - September 2020 | Data Collection |
| September - October 2020 | Traffic Forecasts, Analysis, and Crash History Reviews |
| October 2020 | Concept Development, Analysis, and Screening |
| October - November 2022 2020 | Build Options Refinement, Analysis, and Screening |
| December 2022 2020 | Draft IMJR |
| January 2023 2024 - March 2023 <br> 2024 | IMJR Document Reviews and Revisions |
| April 2023 2024 | Final IMJR and Draft Environmental Scan Documents <br> (as field conditions allow, certain studies may be <br> delayed if dependent upon weather conditions) |

## Location

The I-229 Exit 6 interchange is located within east-central Sioux Falls. Details of the study area, including the I-229 mainline and adjacent intersecting arterial streets are provided in Section 4 of this document.

## Facilities Affected by the Study

The study will evaluate traffic conditions on public facilities within the study area, including the I-229 and $10^{\text {th }}$ Street corridors and connecting streets. Private access/driveway locations within the study area are also likely to be affected. See the Study Area discussion for a list of these facilities.

Widening on the I-229 mainline could impact the interstate overpasses at $12^{\text {th }}$ Street and $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, requiring reconstruction of the structures. If reconstructed, the structures need to provide pedestrian and bicycle access for both eastbound and westbound non-motorized traffic.

Modifications within the study area may also affect parallel and cross-routes around the study area through detour routes during construction and potential shifts in traffic patterns following construction.

## Previous Studies

The following previous studies will be reviewed during this study:

- Go Sioux Falls MPO 2040 Long-Range Transportation Plan
- http://siouxfallsmpo.org/files/3815/1119/5024/SiouxFalls2040LRTPFinalNov2015wApp.pdf
- Shape Sioux Falls 2045 Comprehensive Plan (currently being finalized)
- Coordinated Public Transit - Human Services Plan
- http://siouxfallsmpo.org/files/3715/7410/4775/2018 Coordinated Plan with Addendu ms.pdf
- MPO Bicycle Plan
- http://siouxfallsmpo.org/files/1313/7766/4918/MPO Bicycle Plan.pdf
- I-229 Major Investment Corridor Study
- http://www.i229study.com/
- I-229 Exit 5 ( $26^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Justification Study
- https://dot.sd.gov/media/documents/Exit5 26thStreet IMJR102714.pdf
- I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Final Report
- https://dot.sd.gov/media/documents/I229 SS3 FINALReportAppendices June2017.pdf
- I-229 Exit 7 (Rice Street) Final Report
- https://dot.sd.gov/media/documents/I229 SS5 FINALReportAppendices June2017.pdf


## Study Advisory Team Members

A Study Advisory Team has been formed to guide the study through completion. The Study Advisory Team is comprised of representative parties of the SDDOT, FHWA, the City of Sioux Falls, and the Sioux Falls MPO. Members of the Study Advisory Team are:

| Participant | Agency |
| :--- | :--- |
| Greg Aalberg | SDDOT - Sioux Falls Area |
| Shannon Ausen | City of Sioux Falls - Public Works |
| Jeff Brosz | SDDOT - Trans. Inv. Management |
| Travis Dressen | SDDOT - Mitchell Region |
| Stacy DuChene | SDDOT - Road Design |
| Jim Feeney | Sioux Falls MPO |
| Joel Gengler | SDDOT - ROW |
| Sarah Gilkerson | SDDOT - Project Development |
| Steve Gramm | SDDOT - Project Development |


| Heath Hoftiezer | City of Sioux Falls - Public Works |
| :--- | :--- |
| Joanne Hight | SDDOT - Administration |
| Mark Hoines | FHWA |
| Andrea Kramer | SDDOT - Administration |
| Tom Lehmkuhl | FHWA |
| Steve Kerr | SDDOT - Bridge Design |
| Scott Rabern | SDDOT - Road Design |
| Brian Rogness | SDDOT - Project Development |
| Brooke White-Joseph <br> Sestak | SDDOT - Mitchell Region |
| Kelly VanDeWiele | FHWA |

* Additional team members may be added as the study progresses.


## 4. Study Area

The I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Study area includes (corridors highlighted in red in Figure 1):

- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street from the intersection with Jessica Avenue to the signalized HyVee/Campbells entrance, approximately 0.75 miles
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street from Van Eps Avenue to Southeastern Avenue, approximately 0.75 miles
- Rice Street from Lowell Avenue to Bahnson Avenue, approximately 1.2 miles
- $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue, approximately 0.3 miles
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue, approximately 0.3 miles
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street from Southeastern Avenue to Cleveland Avenue, approximately 0.4 miles
- Southeastern Avenue from $26^{\text {th }}$ Street to $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, approximately 0.6 miles
- Mainline I-229 from north of I-229 Exit 4 interchange to north of the I-229 Exit 7 interchange, approximately 3.5 miles
- The ramps for the I-229 Exit $5\left(26^{\text {th }}\right.$ Street) interchange
- The ramps for the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) interchange
- The ramps for the I-229 Exit 7 (Rice Street) interchange

The limits of the environmental study will be determined as part of the planning study but are anticipated to encompass a smaller area than the study corridors.

Refinements of the mainline, interchange and arterial alternatives will be made to address the findings of the technical analysis and will be reflected in the final study results and reported measures of effectiveness.


Figure 1 - Study Area Overview Map

Study intersections that will be analyzed as multi-modal intersections, either signal or stop sign controlled, include:

| Ref \# | Street \#1 | Street \#2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Jessica Avenue |
| 2 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue |
| 3 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue |
| 6 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue |
| 7 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |
| 8 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Hy-Vee/Campbell's Entrance |
| 9 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue |
| 10 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Yeager Road/Frederick Drive |
| 13 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue |
| 14 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |
| 15 | Rice Street | Lowell Avenue |
| 18 | Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue |
| 19 | $18^{\text {th }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue |
| 20 | $18^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |
| 21 | $12^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue |
| 22 | $12^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |
| 23 | $6^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue |
| 24 | $6^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |

Study intersections that will be analyzed as interchange ramp terminals include:

| Ref <br> $\#$ | Street \#1 | Street \#2 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Single Point Ramp Terminal |
| 11 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | SB Ramp Terminal |
| 12 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | NB Ramp Terminal |
| 16 | Rice Street | SB Ramp Terminal |
| 17 | Rice Street | NB Ramp Terminal |

## 5. Analysis Years/Periods

This study will evaluate traffic operations during the following time periods:

- Existing Conditions (Year 2021)
- Year of Project Completion (Year 2027)
- Planning Horizon Year (Year 2050)


## Existing Conditions (Year 2021)

Existing conditions analyses will be conducted for year 2020 volume conditions. The raw counts will be factored to a design season and balanced between intersections. Peak hour volumes will be determined on a per intersection basis and representative of:

- AM Peak Hour
- PM Peak Hour


## Future Conditions (Years 2027 and 2050)

Future/Design conditions analyses will be conducted for years 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year. Traffic forecasts for these Future Conditions will be developed using methodology outlined in the 'Existing Volumes and Traffic Forecasts' section. Future Conditions peak hour timeframes will coincide with those identified in the Existing Conditions.

For 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year, the following peak hours will be evaluated:

- AM Peak Hour
- PM Peak Hour


## 6. Data Collection

## Intersection Turning Movement Count Data

Turning movement counts define actual traffic at the study intersections during a typical weekday. Turning movement counts are available for some of the study area intersections while new counts will have to be conducted at other locations. The City will provide historical turning movement counts from 2017 - 2019 and new counts will be conducted at any locations that have not been counted during this period. All counts will be factored for annual growth and seasonality to produce a balanced 2021 data set for analysis. Factoring of historical counts will be used to eliminate the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on traffic volumes and to account for construction within the study area.

Counts at Rice Street/Bahnson Avenue and $12^{\text {th }}$ Street/Lowell Avenue will be collected by the consultant team in September 2020. The new intersections at $26^{\text {th }}$ Street/ Frederick Drive/Yeager Road and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street/ I-229 SB ramp will be counted after $26^{\text {th }}$ Street construction is completed to establish a volume baseline and validate the balanced 2021 data set. The new turning movement counts will be 12-hour duration (6:00 AM to 6:00 PM), collected to cover the AM and PM peak periods in 15-minute
intervals. Vehicle classification and pedestrian/bicycle data will also be included in these counts. Study area intersections and count status include:

| Ref \# | Street \#1 | Street \#2 | Year Last Collected |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Jessica Avenue | 2017 |
| 2 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | 2017 |
| 3 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue | 2013 |
| 4 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Single Point Ramp Terminal | 2019 |
| 5 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | NB Ramp Terminal | $* * *$ |
| 6 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue | 2013 |
| 7 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2019 |
| 8 | $10^{\text {th }}$ Street | Hy-Vee/Campbell's Entrance | 2019 |
| 9 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue | 2018 |
| 10 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Yeager Road/Frederick Drive | $2018^{* *}$ |
| 11 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | SB Ramp Terminal | $* *$ |
| 12 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | NB Ramp Terminal | $2018^{* *}$ |
| 13 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | $2018^{* *}$ |
| 14 | $26^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2018 |
| 15 | Rice Street | Lowell Avenue | 2015 |
| 16 | Rice Street | SB Ramp Terminal | 2018 |
| 17 | Rice Street | NB Ramp Terminal/Cleveland | 2018 |
| 18 | Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue | $1998^{*}$ |
| 19 | $18^{\text {th }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | 2018 |
| 20 | $18^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2018 |
| 21 | $12^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | $*$ |
| 22 | $12^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2019 |
| 23 | $6^{\text {th }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | 2015 |
| 24 | $6^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2018 |

*Counted by Consultant in 2020
**Currently under construction - previous count data will be factored and balanced for initial analysis and intersections 10 and 11 will be counted after construction is complete.
***Intersection does not currently exist - volumes to be forecast depending on scenario

## Interchange/Interstate Count Data

The SDDOT will provide 24 -hour traffic volume ramp and crossroad counts for I-229 Exits 5, 6, and 7, and I-229 mainline.

Collected data will include mainline per vehicle record, which will provide time, class, and speed for each vehicle.

## Heavy Vehicle Data

Intersection heavy vehicle percentages will be determined by intersection turning movement counts. Interstate mainline heavy vehicle percentages will be determined by 24-hour mainline counts.

## Traffic Data Collection Techniques

All traffic data was/will be collected using standard field practices, which may consist of video cameras at intersections and tube counters on roadway segments.

Counts will be collected on a Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday when school is in session during good driving/weather conditions. The City has maintained an index of traffic volumes at selected arterial street intersections throughout the COVID-19 pandemic. That index shows that recent volumes have returned to near pre-pandemic levels. Recent SDDOT count also show traffic volume trends returning to normal. The Sioux Falls index will be used to develop factors for application to new traffic counts to create consistent data sets independent of the effects of the pandemic. New counts will represent a small portion of the total traffic data set and all volumes will be balanced to reflect pre-pandemic conditions.

The percentages of Interstate traffic that enter from an interchange on ramp, remain in the auxiliary lane, and exit at the following off-ramp are available from previous studies and will be augmented with samples within the study area. The previous study data were obtained from smartphone tracking analysis provided by StreetLight Data, Inc. and represent the 2017-2018 period.

## Additional Data Supplied by SDDOT, City of Sioux Falls, or Sioux Falls MPO

- Existing vehicular traffic data, including crash data and turning movement counts as mentioned above
- Existing structure condition data
- SDDOT Road Design Manual
- Available construction plans
- Available land survey data (topography and original DTM file)
- Available GIS data, including aerial photography, parcel information, existing land use (rooftops and commercial square footage) and crash locations
- Available data and reports from previously completed and on-going studies


## Free-Flow Speeds

I-229 free-flow speeds will be based on measured speeds collected as part of the 24hour counts, supplemented by data collected for the I-229 Major Investment Study. Additional verification will be provided through the MPM-RDS database.

Crossroad free-flow speeds will be estimated using estimation procedures documented in HCM6. Required data, such as lane widths, speed limits, and lateral clearance, will be obtained from field visits, available construction plans, and future concept geometrics.

## 7. Existing Volumes and Traffic Forecasts

## Existing Volumes

The following process will be used to develop the study area Existing Conditions (2020) AM and PM peak period traffic volumes:

1. Identify AM and PM peak hours at each study intersection.
2. Factor counts to a design season (factor provided by SDDOT).
3. Factor counts to account for annual and COVID index variances.
4. Balance counts across study area intersections/roadway segments to five (5) vehicle increments. For low-volume movements, presented movement volume may be less than 5 vehicles.

Heavy vehicle percentages based on collected 2020 vehicle classification counts.

## Traffic Forecasts

The Sioux Falls MPO Travel Demand Model will be utilized for the purposes of this study.

FHWA requirements for use of the travel demand model include documentation of the following:

1. Assemble continuous daily, directional traffic count information for comparison with Year of Project Completion model information.
2. Compare Year of Project Completion model estimated volumes to observed counts within the project study area.
3. Discuss impacted travel markets where path diversion is most likely to occur.
4. Compare model estimated and observed travel speeds on the project main line and directly impacted facilities (e.g. arterials at a new interchange).

The following methodology will be used to develop 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year traffic forecasts:

1. Obtain existing traffic data for the study area freeway segments and intersections.
2. Identify AM and PM peak hour volumes for the area freeway segments and intersections.
3. Develop "K" factors for the AM and PM peak periods.
4. Obtain calibrated Year of Project Completion and future year GIS-based model output from City of Sioux Falls Staff.
5. Generate 24-hour, AM peak hour, and PM peak hour link volumes
6. Develop a growth rate based on the base year and 2050 models
a. Project 2050 Planning Horizon Year volumes based on growth rate.
b. Interpolate growth between base year and 2050 models to determine 2027 Year of Project Completion volumes.
c. Make necessary post-processing adjustments.
7. Using existing turning movement percentages from collected traffic count data and model distribution, develop design turning movement volumes for the purposes of intersection evaluation.
a. Smooth and balance forecasts to five (5) vehicle increments within the study area.
b. For low-volume movements, presented movement volume may be less than 5 vehicles.
c. If a location shows a decline in traffic volumes between the Existing Conditions (2020) and years 2027 and 2050 and no readily-apparent reason for this decline is identified after reviewing model input, the reported volumes will be held at 0\% growth in developing the future-year volume and noted to the SAT.
8. Complete needed evaluation on design volumes calculated.

Heavy vehicle percentages based on collected 2020 vehicle classification counts.

## 8. Traffic Operations Analysis

## Traffic Operations Analysis

1. Software
a. Signalized Intersections
i. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM 6 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Edition (HCM6) methodology) Streets module
2. Ramp terminal intersections meeting the interchange types defined in HCM6 Chapter 23 (Interchange Ramp Terminals) will be analyzed with the Interchanges section of the HCS7 Streets module.
b. Non-signalized intersections may include:
i. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) Two-Way Stop-Control (TWSC) module 1. Ramp terminal intersections with stop control will be included.
ii. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) All-Way Stop-Control (AWSC) module
iii. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) Roundabouts module
c. Basic Freeway, Ramp Junctions and Weave Areas
i. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) Freeways Facility module
d. Pedestrians and Bikes may include:
i. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) Street module
3. For segment pedestrian and bicycle LOS scores, applies only to corridors with signalized boundary intersections.
4. For signalized intersection pedestrian and bicycle LOS scores
ii. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) TWSC module
5. For TWSC intersection pedestrian LOS scores (crossing major road)
iii. Highway Capacity Software (HCS7) Release 7.9 (HCM6 methodology) Two-Lane Highways module
6. For segment bicycle LOS scores on two-lane highway segment

Synchro/SimTraffic software may be utilized, if necessary, for the development of signal timings and/or queue length projections.
2. Operational Analysis Results (Existing Conditions and Future No-Build Conditions)
a. Level of Service (LOS)
i. Ramp Terminal Intersections

1. LOS based on HCM6 Chapter 20 (TWSC Intersection) methodology.
ii. Crossroad Corridor Intersections
2. LOS based on
a. HCM6 Chapter 20 (TWSC Intersection) methodology, and
b. Weighted average intersection delay
i. Based on total 'Intersection Delay' as reported in HCS7 TWSC module compared with AWSC LOS thresholds.
iii. Basic Freeway, Ramp Junctions and Weave Areas
3. LOS based on HCM6 Chapter 10 Freeway Facilities Core Methodology
4. Operational Analysis Results (Future Build Conditions)
a. Signal Warrants
i. Signal warrant analysis will be completed for study area intersections along the corridor as determined by the SAT. Some potential interchange configurations require signals regardless of warrant.
ii. If results of a signal warrant analysis indicates a signal may be warranted in one of the study analysis years, an approximate year in which the warrant(s) is/are met will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation of traffic volumes between the Existing Conditions (2020) and 2050 Planning Horizon Year.
b. Level of Service (LOS)
i. Freeway Segments
5. Urban area minimum allowable LOS - LOS ‘C'; LOS ‘B’ desirable.
ii. Ramp Terminal Intersections
6. Urban area minimum allowable LOS - LOS 'G' LOS 'F'; LOS will not be used. Instead:
a. Individual movements will be allowed to operate at LOS ' $D$ ' but the overall intersection LOS shall be ' $C$ ' or better. 95th percentile queuing at ramp terminal intersections must be contained to the ramps, and not extend onto mainline l-229.
iii. Signalized Non-Ramp Terminal Intersections modified by project improvements.
7. Urban area minimum allowable LOS - LOS 'D'
a. Individual movements cannot operate with a v/c ratio greater than 1.0.
b. Individual movements will be allowed to operate at LOS 'E', but the overall intersection LOS shall be 'D’ or better.
iv. Other intersections modified by project improvements
8. Urban area minimum allowable LOS - LOS ' $D$ '
a. Individual movements will be allowed to operate at LOS ' $E$ ' or ' $F$ ', but the overall intersection LOS shall be ' $D$ ' or better.
v. Intersections not modified by project improvements
9. Minimum allowable LOS - LOS ' $D$ ’
a. Individual movements will be allowed to operate at LOS ' $E$ ' or ' $F$ ', but the overall intersection LOS shall be 'D' or better.
vi. TWSC Intersection LOS Reporting
10. HCM6 Chapter 20 (TWSC Intersection) methodology, and
11. Weighted average intersection delay
a. Based on total 'Intersection Delay' as reported in HCS7 TWSC module compared with HCM6 AWSC LOS Thresholds.
vii. Queue Storage Ratio
12. Queue storage ratio greater than 1.0 for any movement will result in the overall intersection being reported as LOS F.
viii. Basic Freeway, Ramp Junctions and Weave Areas
13. Urban area minimum allowable LOS - LOS ' C '
14. Variables
a. Peak Hour Factor (PHF)
i. Existing Conditions (2020) analysis will use calculated PHFs from existing counts with a maximum value of 0.90 .
ii. Planning Horizon Year (2050) conditions and Year of Project Completion (2027) analysis will use 'Suggested Default Values' for PHFs as indicated in HCM6:
15. TWSC Analysis: 0.92
16. AWSC Analysis: 0.92
17. Roundabout Analysis: 0.92
18. Two-Lane Highway Analysis: 0.88
19. Signalized Arterial and Ramp Terminal Intersections Analysis:
a. 0.92 for $\geq 1,000 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{h}$ entering volume
b. 0.90 for $<1,000$ veh/h entering volume
b. Saturation Flow Rate
i. SDDOT Design Manual indicates the use of up to $1,900 \mathrm{vph}$ ideal saturation flow rate in urban and suburban areas and up to 1,700 vph in rural areas. An ideal saturation flow rate of $1,800 \mathrm{vph}$ will be used for this study to account for a mix of urban and visiting driver
behavior. This value will be used for the signalized intersections, uncontrolled movements along major route through a TWSC intersection, and freeway locations within the study area.
c. Traffic Signal Controllers
i. Operational analysis will allow for both actuated and coordinated controllers.
d. Left-Turn Phasing
i. Protected, Permitted/Protected or Split Phasing will be allowed at intersections.
e. Heaviest Lane Volume (HLV)
i. Default HCS Streets values used for ramp terminal/arterial intersections.
f. Heavy Vehicle Percentage
i. Based on sampling of existing traffic.
g. Phase Change Intervals
i. Future No-Build (Year 2027 and 2050) Conditions
20. Phase change intervals will be calculated for new signalized intersections using methodologies outlined in the SDDOT Road Design Manual.
h. Right Turn on Red
i. All intersections will be evaluated with the HCM6 default of 0 unless otherwise determined by the SAT.
i. Design Input Data for HCS Analysis
i. Existing Conditions and No-Build Conditions will use design features based on construction plans and/or available GIS roadway characteristic data.
ii. Build Conditions will correspond to respective Build Alternative design.
iii. Terrain: Flat
iv. Highway Class (arterial crossroads): as recommended in HCM6.
v. Free-Flow Speed:
21. Arterial crossroads Existing and Build Conditions: measured speed, as available, or current posted speed limit +5 mph
22. I-229 Existing and Build Conditions: measured speed

## 9. Safety Issues

Crash data will be reviewed for the study area based on South Dakota Department of Public Safety (SDDPS) crash records for the most recent five years of available data. SDDPS's database will be the only database used in the calculation of crash rates and critical crash rates. The following information will be provided from the crash analysis:

- Segment and Intersection Crash Rates
- Segment and Intersection Critical Crash Rates (per Highway Safety Manual)
- Crash Trends
- Potential Mitigation Measures to Improve Locations Above Critical Crash Rates

A safety analysis of Build Options for 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year time periods be completed utilizing FHWA's Interactive Highway Safety Design Model's (IHSDM) Crash Prediction Module in accordance with the Highway Safety Manual. SDDOT-provided calibration data, if available, will be incorporated into the model.

## 10. Selection of Measures of Effectiveness (MOE)

The main goals of this study are as follows:

1. Complete a traffic level of service analysis for both existing and future (2027 and 2050) conditions on the I-229 mainline, select interchanges and crossroads.
2. Complete a safety analysis of I-229 mainline, interchanges, and crossroads.
3. Identify locations on I-229 not in compliance with current level of service standards under both the current and forecasted future traffic conditions, level of service requirements of LOS ' $C$ '.
4. Conduct interchange options feasibility study on the Exit 6 interchange as required by the scope of work.
5. Create final products for use by the SDDOT which will guide the Department in the implementation of recommended improvements that will maximize the efficiency of the system.

To satisfy the study objective, the following MOEs will be used to evaluate and compare the alternatives:

- Signalized Intersections: LEVEL OF SERVICE and INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT DELAY
- Freeway Segments, Ramp Junctions, and Weave Areas: LEVEL OF SERVICE
- Arterial Corridor Segments: LEVEL OF SERVICE, SPEED, and DELAY
- Ramp Terminal Intersections: LEVEL OF SERVICE and INDIVIDUAL MOVEMENT DELAY plus ORIGIN-DESTINATION (OD) LOS


## 11. FHWA Interstate Access Modification Policy Points

An Interchange Modification Justification Report (IMJR) will be developed for the I-229 Exit 6 interchange in accordance with section 3.5.3 of FHWA's Interstate System

Access Informational Guide and the May 22, 2017, FHWA Policy on Access to the Interstate System.

## 12. Environmental Scan

Preliminary environmental investigation will be conducted to provide a bridge between the Interchange Justification Report and the NEPA decision document. The purpose of the scan document is to identify potential resources and alternatives early in the planning process to avoid fatal flaws and to consider sensitive environmental, community and economic resources.

In order to be efficient with environmental studies and avoid situations where re-work is necessary due to changing study findings from the traffic or concept design portions of work, the majority of environmental scan field work will be conducted after preliminary findings from the IMJR process are developed and vetted by the SAT. This should not prevent coordination with partner agencies and similar foundational components of the scan process.

The scan tasks will include:

- Determine environmental study area
- Provide public and agency coordination
- Prepare and distribute tribal consultation letters
- Coordinate landowner permission for site surveys
- Evaluation of project independent utility and termini
- Develop project purpose and need
- Document and screen alternatives
- Identify resources and the alternatives' influence on each
- Evaluate environmental justice impacts
- Evaluate wetland and waterway impacts
- Evaluate cultural resources impacts
- Evaluate bicyclist, pedestrian, and recreational impacts
- Evaluate Section 4(f) and 6(f) impacts
- Evaluate economic resources impacts
- Evaluate noise impacts
- Evaluate floodplain impacts
- Evaluate vegetation, fish, and wildlife impacts
- Evaluate threatened and endangered species impacts
- Evaluate regulated materials impacts
- Evaluate air and water quality impacts
- Evaluate impacts to social environment, visual quality and aesthetics, farmland, public facilities, invasive species, and construction.
- Evaluate indirect and cumulative impacts
- Develop potential mitigation strategies
- Coordinate with the NEPA action determination
- Prepare an environmental scan document


## 13. Deviations/Justifications

No deviations from standards are currently known. Deviations required will be documented through amendments to this document prior to proceeding.

## 14. Traffic Variables for Design

The following traffic variables for design will be determined for use in future design as part of this study:

- Average Annual Daily Traffic for the year of construction (AADT2027)
- Average Annual Daily Traffic for the future year (AADT2050)
- Design Hour Volume, $30^{\text {th }}$ highest hour of the year (DHV)
- Direction Distribution in the predominate direction of travel (D)
- Truck Percentage of DHV (T DHV)
- Truck Percentage of AADT (T ADT)
- Design speed(s) (V)

These variables will be determined for the following:

- I-229 Mainline
- Exit 6 off-ramps
- Exit 6 on-ramps
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street
- Any other I-229 cross-street impacted by construction


## 15. Conclusion

All sections contained in this document will guide the traffic data collection and traffic assessment for this study.

## Appendix B - Traffic Forecast Memo

# DRAFT MEMORANDUM 

TO: Steve Gramm South Dakota Department of Transportation<br>FROM: Chase Cutler, HR Green, PE, PTOE<br>DATE: January 19, 2021<br>RE: I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Traffic Forecast Memo SD DOT Project Number: PL0194(98) P, PCN 07P7

This technical memorandum provides the future year traffic forecast methodology developed for the I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Study. The project area includes mainline I-229 between Exit 5 and Exit 7, as well as adjacent intersections along the corridors of Rice Street, $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, Southeastern Avenue, and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.
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## INTRODUCTION

As part of the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Modification Study in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, traffic forecasts were completed. The study area limits extend north/south along I-229 from Exit 5 ( $26^{\text {th }}$ Street) to Exit 7 (Rice Street), and east/west along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street from Jessica Avenue to the signalized Hy-Vee entrance. Additional corridors within the study limits include:

- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street form Van Eps Avenue to Southeastern Avenue,
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street from Southeastern Avenue to Cleveland Avenue,
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue,
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue, and
- Rice Street from Lowell Avenue to Bahnson Avenue.

As part of the study, the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) and peak hour traffic volume projections have been prepared for the 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year. Existing turning movement volumes and output from the Sioux Falls MPO Travel Demand Model (TDM) were used to estimate the peak hour traffic volumes. The existing traffic volumes, established from the most recent available data which included mainline, ramp, and intersection counts, are documented in the previously submitted Existing Conditions technical memorandum. Using straight-line growth, interim year traffic forecasts were developed for the 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year traffic volume conditions. The purpose of this memorandum is to document the process used to develop the projected volumes and to present the resulting values used for the analysis and assessment of traffic conditions.

## TRAVEL DEMAND MODEL

The Sioux Falls Metropolitan Planning Organization (SFMPO) maintains a computerized travel demand model (TDM), using Cube Voyager software, for estimating future year traffic. In the model, the Sioux Falls metropolitan area is divided into smaller transportation analysis zones (TAZs), each of which includes information such as existing and future population, household size, number of vehicles, employment, and other socioeconomic data. The future land use for each TAZ (which will determine the future population and employment) is based on the plans in the area. The primary model outputs used for this study were the 2018 base model and 2045 projection year model average daily traffic (ADT) for each link in the network.

Data was retrieved from the SFMPO TDM for each interstate mainline, ramp, interchange crossroads and corridors within the study area. Figure 1 shows the project study area.

Figure 1: Study Area


## FUTURE YEAR ADT FORECASTS

In order to evaluate the existing infrastructure under future traffic conditions, the estimated 2045 ADT volumes were provided by the Sioux Falls MPO Travel Demand Model. These forecasted volumes accounted for localized traffic growth, changes in traffic patterns, and any planned interchange improvements. The estimated ADT was provided for the Interstate mainline and crossroad corridors, as described earlier in this document. In order to determine the traffic growth within the study area to estimate 2050 traffic volumes, the 2018 base year ADT was also provided in the travel demand model. Growth factors were developed from the TDM data and applied to the existing traffic volume data to develop the 2050 ADT forecast.

## FUTURE YEAR PEAK HOUR VOLUMES

The estimated ADT volumes for the 2050 Planning Horizon Year were used in the development of the morning (AM) and afternoon (PM) peak hour volumes. The peak hour volumes were later used for the traffic analysis to assess the level of operations for freeway sections and intersections within the study corridor.

Utilizing existing peak hour traffic data along with projected future year and base year ADT volumes, a multi-step process was used to obtain peak hour traffic counts for the planning horizon year condition. Growth factors developed from the TDM data were applied to the existing traffic volume data to develop the 2050 Planning Horizon Year peak hour traffic movement volumes. This output was compared against K factors developed for the AM and PM period at each location to verify the accuracy of growth and adjustments were made where necessary. The peak hour volumes between intersections were then smoothed and balanced to within five vehicles. The peak hour volumes between interchange ramps were smoothed and balanced to remove any vehicle flow variability. The resulting output was the 2050 Planning Horizon Year's peak hour turning volumes for the no build condition.

Table 1 and Table 2 show the 2050 peak hour traffic forecast volumes.

## INTERIM YEAR ADT FORECASTS

In order to evaluate the existing infrastructure under interim year traffic conditions, straight-line growth rates between the existing year ADT volumes and the estimated 2050 ADT volumes were calculated and the interim year traffic volumes were interpolated. The 2027 Year of Project Completion daily traffic forecast was developed and carried forward to approximate the peak hour volumes.

## INTERIM YEAR PEAK HOUR VOLUMES

The estimated 2027 Year of Project Completion morning (AM) and afternoon (PM) peak hour volumes were developed by process of interpolation using straight-line growth assumptions based on the existing year and future year 2050 traffic volumes. The peak hour volumes were later used for the traffic analysis to assess the level of operations for freeway sections and intersections within the study corridor.

Table 3 and Table 4 show the 2027 peak hour traffic forecast volumes.

## SUMMARY

The traffic forecast methodology used for the I-229 Exit 6 (10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street) Interchange Modification Study provided acceptable results for the 2050 Planning Horizon Year traffic demand. The minor adjustments were based on general knowledge of the area and the expected population and employment growth along with observed existing conditions.

The resulting 2050 No Build traffic forecast produced from the procedures described within this memorandum are depicted in Figure 2 and Figure 3. The resulting 2027 No Build traffic forecast produced from straight-line growth interpolation is depicted in Figure 4 and Figure 5.

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Table 1: 2050 Interstate and Ramp Traffic Volume Projections

|  | Northbound 1-229 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-229 | Exit 5 |  |  | 1-229 | Exit 6 |  |  | 1-229 | Exit 7 |  |  | 1-229 |
| Time | NB4 | 5R1 | NB55 | 5R2 | NB5 | 6R1 | NB66 | 6R2 | NB6 | 7R1 | NB77 | 7R2 | NB7 |
| 7:15 | 840 | 135 | 650 | 110 | 835 | 245 | 645 | 210 | 770 | 130 | 675 | 130 | 760 |
| 7:30 | 1,060 | 195 | 795 | 130 | 1,015 | 355 | 740 | 290 | 935 | 145 | 830 | 205 | 970 |
| 7:45 | 1,180 | 205 | 895 | 105 | 1.080 | 350 | 800 | 240 | 940 | 135 | 845 | 190 | 975 |
| 8:00 | 880 | 170 | 645 | 85 | 785 | 250 | 590 | 175 | 690 | 175 | 565 | 90 | 610 |
| AM Hr | 3,960 | 705 | 2,985 | 430 | 3,715 | 1,200 | 2,775 | 915 | 3,335 | 585 | 2,915 | 615 | 3,315 |
| PHF | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.83 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.79 | 0.89 | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 0.85 |
| ADJ | 4.250 | 705 | 3,545 | 430 | 3,975 | 1.200 | 2.775 | 915 | 3,690 | 585 | 3,105 | 615 | 3,720 |
| 16:30 | 1,120 | 300 | 705 | 35 | 765 | 390 | 460 | 195 | 595 | 185 | 460 | 100 | 525 |
| 16:45 | 960 | 225 | 650 | 50 | 730 | 350 | 455 | 165 | 565 | 215 | 410 | 85 | 465 |
| 17:00 | 1,080 | 305 | 660 | 75 | 785 | 395 | 475 | 180 | 595 | 230 | 425 | 105 | 500 |
| 17:15 | 1,120 | 255 | 765 | 45 | 840 | 405 | 525 | 205 | 660 | 255 | 480 | 115 | 560 |
| PM Hr | 4,280 | 1,085 | 2,780 | 205 | 3,120 | 1,540 | 1,915 | 745 | 2,415 | 885 | 1,775 | 405 | 2,050 |
| PHF | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.68 | 0.93 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.91 | 0.87 | 0.92 | 0,88 | 0.92 |
| ADJ | 4.335 | 1.085 | 3,230 | 205 | 3.455 | 1,540 | 1.915 | 745 | 2,660 | 885 | 1.775 | 405 | 2,180 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Daily | 47,672 | 11.259 | 32,150 | 3,297 | 37,692 | 16,525 | 24,691 | 9,786 | 31,269 | 9,155 | 24,661 | 5.260 | 28,112 |
| MPO Raw | 41,813 | 7,482 | 34,331 | 6,340 | 40,671 | 11,201 | 29,470 | 8,058 | 37,528 | 10,739 | 26,789 | 5,258 | 32,047 |
| ADI | 49.180 | 11,260 | 37.920 | 3,295 | 41,215 | 16,525 | 24,690] | 9,735 | 34,475 | 9,155 | 25,320 | 5,260 | 30,580 |

Southbound 1-229

|  | 1-229 | Exit 7 |  |  | 1-229 | Exit 6 |  |  | 1-229 | Exil 5 |  |  | 1-229 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time | SB7 | 7R3 | SB77 | 7R4 | SB6 | 6R3 | SB66 | 6R4 | SB5 | 5R3 | SB55 | 5R4 | SB4 |
| 7:15 | 495 | 85 | 395 | 190 | 605 | 130 | 450 | 280 | 730 | 95 | 560 | 250 | 1,025 |
| 7:30 | 515 | 45 | 460 | 190 | 675 | 165 | 480 | 345 | 825 | 100 | 640 | 275 | 1,150 |
| 7:45 | 570 | 75 | 475 | 185 | 690 | 155 | 500 | 345 | 845 | 95 | 675 | 265 | 1.165 |
| 8:00 | 400 | 45 | 345 | 150 | 510 | 110 | 380 | 260 | 640 | 75 | 500 | 195 | 865 |
| AM Hr | 1,980 | 250 | 1,675 | 715 | 2,480 | 560 | 1,810 | 1,230 | 3,040 | 365 | 2,375 | 985 | 4,205 |
| PHF | 0.87 | 0.74 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.85 | 0.91 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| AD. | 1,905 | 250 | 1.655 | 715 | 2.370 | 560 | 1.810 | 1.230 | 3,040 | 365 | 2,675 | 985 | 3.660 |
| 16:30 | 935 | 110 | 800 | 160 | 1,015 | 210 | 765 | 335 | 1,130 | 120 | 915 | 195 | 1,275 |
| 16:45 | 925 | 140 | 755 | 130 | 940 | 215 | 680 | 340 | 1,040 | 195 | 685 | 165 | 990 |
| 17:00 | 1,045 | 150 | 865 | 175 | 1,100 | 225 | 830 | 460 | 1,310 | 180 | 985 | 205 | 1,370 |
| 17:15 | 950 | 140 | 775 | 120 | 955 | 225 | 685 | 460 | 1.140 | 235 | 715 | 170 | 1,030 |
| PM Hr | 3,855 | 540 | 3,195 | 585 | 4,010 | 875 | 2,960 | 1,595 | 4,620 | 730 | 3,300 | 735 | 4,665 |
| PHF | 0.92 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.84 | 0.90 | 0.85 |
| ADI | 3,790 | 540 | 3.250 | 585 | 3.835 | 875 | 2.960 | 1,595 | 4.555 | 730 | 3,825 | 735 | 5,560 |


| Daily | 29,750 | 4,359 | 24,396 | 7,093 | 33,114 | 7,576 | 24,101 | 16,579 | 40,547 | 4,824 | 31,864 | 10,544 | 51,471 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPO Raw | 34,087 | 5,763 | 28,324 | 8,283 | 36,607 | 10,756 | 25,851 | 13,095 | 38,946 | 2,852 | 36,094 | 6,084 | 42,178 |
| ADI | 28,940 | 4,360 | 24,580 | 7,095 | 31,675 | 7,575 | 24,100 | 16,580 | 40,680 | 4,825 | 35,855 | 10,545 | 46,400 |

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Table 2: 2050 Arterial Traffic Volume Projections

| Intersection | Int. \# | Time | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10th St at Jessica Ave | 1 | 7:15 | 155 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 985 | 60 | 30 | 1905 | 0 | 3185 |
| 10th St at Lowell Ave | 2 | 7:15 | 15 | 15 | 55 | 90 | 20 | 35 | 15 | 1045 | 10 | 55 | 1880 | 50 | 3285 |
| 10 th St at Conklin Ave | 3 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1180 | 10 | 0 | 1975 | 10 | 3355 |
| 10 th St at 1-229 SPUI | 4 | 7:15 | 620 | 0 | 580 | 225 | 0 | 335 | 155 | 660 | 535 | 695 | 1030 | 760 | 5595 |
| 10th St at XX | 5 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10th St at Blaine Ave | 6 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1415 | 50 | 0 | 2485 | 0 | 3960 |
| 10th St at Cleveland Ave | 7 | 7:15 | 295 | 315 | 30 | 90 | 180 | 340 | 235 | 1050 | 140 | 35 | 1850 | 115 | 4675 |
| 10th St at Hyvee | 8 | 7:15 | 10 | 5. | 5 | 30 | 5 | 65 | 100 | 1045 | 25 | 20 | 1925 | 90 | 3325 |
| 26th St at Van Eps Ave | 9 | 7:15 | 5 |  | 10 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 450 | 10 | 20 | 885 | 10 | 1440 |
| 26th St at Yeager Rd | 10 | 7:15 | 25 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 435 | 10 | 125 | 890 | 10 | 1585 |
| 26th St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 11 | 7:15 | 155 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 415 | 85 | 900 | 870 | 0 | 2635 |
| 26th St at I-229 NB Ramp | 12 | 7:15 | 190 | 0 | 515 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 510 | 115 | 315 | 1580 | 0 | 3225 |
| 26 th St at Southeastern Ave | 13 | 7:15 | 525 | 1200 | 90 | 110 | 205 | 75 | 80 | 820 | 125 | 40 | 1295 | 325 | 4890 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave | 14 | 7:15 | 45 | 65 | 30 | 60 | 10 | 105 | 55 | 940 | 25 | 15 | 1510 | 85 | 2945 |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | 15 | 7:15 | 60 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 425 | 25 | 30 | 1150 | 0 | 1780 |
| Rice St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 16 | $7: 15$ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 155 | 0 | 95 | 170 | 345 | 0 | 0 | 1085 | 545 | 2395 |
| Rice St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 17 | 7:15 | 300 | 355 | 155 | 170 | 40 | 375 | 40 | 210 | 250 | 60 | 955 | 220 | 3130 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | 18 | 7:15 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 5 | 0 | 35 | 45 | 485 | 10 | 20 | 1185 | 15 | 1840 |
| 18 th St at Southeastern Ave | 19 | 7:15 | 1375 | 190 | 40 | 5 | 85 | 25. | 15 | 175 | 210 | 25 | 395 | 15 | 2555 |
| 18th St at Cleveland Ave | 20 | 7:15 | 55 | 160 | 5 | 25 | 115 | 100 | 40 | 100 | 25 | 20 | 310 | 65 | 1020 |
| 12 th St at Lowell Ave | 21 | 7:15 | 5 | 45 | 20 | 35 | 15 | 10 | 10 | 175 | 5 | 5 | 495 | 40 | 860 |
| 12 th St at Cleveland Ave | 22 | 7:15 | 160 | 415 | 10 | 35 | 200 | 35 | 25 | 120 | 20 | 25 | 340 | 75 | 1460 |
| 6 th 5t at Lowell Ave | 23 | 7:15 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 35 | 10 | 530 | 20 | 45 | 1075 | 5 | 1785 |
| 6 th St at Cleveland Ave | 24 | 7:15 | 140 | 195 | 300 | 160 | 195 | 110 | 55 | 435 | 80 | 380 | 900 | 270 | 3220 |


| Intersection | Int. \# | Time | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | TOTAL. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10th St at Jessica Ave | 1 | 16:30 | 65 | 0 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2060 | 105 | 65 | 1460 | 0 | 3815 |
| 10th St at Lowell Ave | 2 | 16:30 | 10 | 30 | 70 | 180 | 55 | 20 | 30 | 2115 | 20. | 180 | 1525 | 100 | 4335 |
| 10th St at Conklin Ave | 3 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 90 | 0 | 0 | 25 | 0 | 2340 | 25 | 0 | 1780 | 20 | 4280 |
| 10 th St at 1-229 SPUI | 4 | 16:30 | 535 | 0 | 1005 | 595 | 0 | 280 | 320 | 1245 | 865 | 730 | 985 | 425 | 6985 |
| 10th St at XX | 5 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 th St at Blaine Ave | 6 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2760 | 85 | 0 | 2140 | 0 | 5000 |
| 10th St at Cleveland Ave | 7 | 16:30 | 230 | 300 | 70 | 235 | 345 | 220 | 340 | 2045 | 390 | 40 | 1690 | 185 | 6090 |
| 10 th St at Hyvee | 8 | 16,30 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 100 | 5 | 90 | 185 | 2080 | 85 | 25 | 1795 | 80 | 4505 |
| 26 th St at Van Eps Ave | 9 | 16:30 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10 |  | 15 | 10 | 575 | 5 | 5 | 605 | 15 | 1255 |
| 26 th St at Yeager Rd | 10 | 16:30 | 15 | 5 | 160 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 540 | 15 | 150 | 610 | 10 | 1540 |
| 26th St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 11 | 16:30 | 150 | 0 | 580 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 615 | 95 | 640 | 620 | 0 | 2700 |
| 26th St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 12 | 16:30 | 85 | 0 | 1000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1090 | 105 | 100 | 1175 | 0 | 3555 |
| 26 th St at Southeastern Ave | 13 | 16:30 | 225 | 490 | 140 | 375 | 1050 | 85 | 120 | 1355 | 615 | 95 | 965 | 170 | 5685 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave | 14 | 16:30 | 35 | 30 | 25 | 140 | 100 | 150 | 170 | 1650 | 50 | 45 | 1045 | 105 | 3545 |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | 15 | 16:30 | 35 | 0 | 55 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 1270 | 100 | 95 | 740 | 5 | 2315 |
| Rice St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 16 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 445 | 0 | 95 | 200 | 1130 | 0 | 0 | 745 | 385 | 3000 |
| Rice St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 17 | $16: 30$ | 250 | 150 | 100 | 625 | 55 | 205 | 105 | 690 | 780 | 105 | 675 | 150 | 3890 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | 18 | 16:30 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 45 | 0 | 120 | 15 | 1390 | 10 | 55 | 790 | 15 | 2485 |
| 18th St at Southeastern Ave | 19 | 16:30 | 485 | 155 | 150 | 20 | 105 | 15 | 65 | 610 | 1315 | 105 | 170 | 20 | 3215 |
| 18th St at Cleveland Ave | 20 | 16:30 | 55 | 225 | 30 | 170 | 270 | 80 | 125 | 465 | 140 | 15 | 125 | 40 | 1740 |
| 12th St at Lowell Ave | 21 | 16:30 | 5 | 25 | 30 | 95 | 65 | 15 | 10 | 700 | 10 | 15 | 290 | 20 | 1280 |
| 12th St at Cleveland Ave | 22 | 16:30 | 90 | 315 | 40 | 110 | 465 | 65 | 95 | 495 | 210 | 25 | 190 | 55 | 2155 |
| 6 th St at Lowell Ave | 23 | 16:30 | 25 | 35 | 50 | 10 | 20 | 35 | 50 | 1150 | 45 | 50 | 715 | 5 | 2190 |
| 6th St at Cleveland Ave | 24 | 16:30 | 205 | 300 | 505 | 455 | 480 | 115 | 115 | 825 | 245 | 305 | 450 | 145 | 4145 |




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Table 3: 2027 Interstate and Ramp Traffic Volume Projections

|  | Northbound 1-229 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1-229 |  | Exit 5 |  | 1-229 |  | Exit 6 |  | 1-229 |  | Exit 7 |  | 1-229 |
| Time | NB4 | 5R1 | NB55 | 5R2 | NB5 | 6R1 | NB66 | 6R2 | NB6 | 7R1 | NB77 | 7R2 | NB7 |
| 7:15 | 520 | 110 | 405 | 110 | 525 | 125 | 405 | 140 | 530 | 70 | 465 | 95 | 555 |
| 7:30 | 660 | 155 | 495 | 130 | 640 | 185 | 465 | 195 | 645 | 75 | 570 | 150 | 710 |
| 7:45 | 735 | 165 | 555 | 105 | 675 | 185 | 500 | 160 | 650 | 70 | 585 | 140 | 715 |
| 8:00 | 545 | 135 | 400 | 85 | 495 | 130 | 370 | 115 | 475 | 95 | 390 | 65 | 450 |
| AM Hr | 2,460 | 565 | 1,855 | 430 | 2,335 | 625 | 1,740 | 610 | 2,300 | 310 | 2,010 | 450 | 2,430 |
| PHF | 0.84 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.83 | 0.86 | 0.84 | 0.87 | 0.78 | 0.88 | 0.82 | 0.86 | 0.75 | 0.85 |
| AD.J | 2470 | 565 | 1.905 | 430 | 2,335 | 625 | 1.710 | 610 | 2.320 | 310 | 2.010 | 450 | 2,460 |
| 16:30 | 695 | 240 | 440 | 35 | 480 | 200 | 290 | 130 | 410 | 100 | 315 | 75 | 385 |
| 16:45 | 600 | 180 | 405 | 50 | 460 | 180 | 285 | 110 | 390 | 115 | 280 | 65 | 340 |
| 17:00 | 670 | 245 | 410 | 75 | 490 | 205 | 295 | 120 | 410 | 125 | 295 | 75 | 365 |
| 17:15 | 695 | 205 | 475 | 45 | 530 | 210 | 330 | 135 | 455 | 135 | 330 | 85 | 410 |
| PM Hr | 2,660 | 870 | 1,730 | 205 | 1,960 | 795 | 1,200 | 495 | 1,665 | 475 | 1,220 | 300 | 1,500 |
| PHF | 0.96 | 0.89 | 0.91 | 0.68 | 0.92 | 0.95 | 0.91 | 0.92 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.92 | 0.88 | 0.91 |
| ADI | 2,625 | 870 | 1.755 | 205 | 1,960 | 795 | 1.165 | 495 | 1.660 | 475 | 1,185 | 300 | 1,485 |


| Daily | 29,620 | 9,025 | 19,975 | 3,295 | 23,650 | 8,570 | 15,490 | 6,485 | 21,540 | 4,870 | 16,985 | 3,900 | 20,625 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPO Raw |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADI | 29,380 | 9,025 | 20,355 | 3,295 | 23,650 | 8,570 | 15,080 | 6,485 | 21,565 | 4,870 | 16,695 | 1,900 | 20,595 |

Southbound I-229

|  | 1-229 | Exit 7 |  |  | 1-229 | Ext 6 |  |  | 1-229 | Exit 5 |  |  | 1-229 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time | SB7 | 7R3 | SB77 | 7R4 | SB6 | 6R3 | SB66 | 6R4 | SB5 | 5R3 | SB55 | 5R4 | SB4 |
| 7:15 | 365 | 70 | 290 | 125 | 420 | 105 | 310 | 150 | 460 | 95 | 350 | 250 | 635 |
| 7:30 | 380 | 40 | 335 | 125 | 465 | 130 | 330 | 185 | 515 | 100 | 400 | 275 | 715 |
| 7:45 | 420 | 65 | 350 | 120 | 475 | 125 | 345 | 185 | 530 | 95 | 425 | 265 | 725 |
| 8:00 | 290 | 40 | 250 | 100 | 350 | 90 | 260 | 140 | 400 | 75 | 315 | 195 | 535 |
| AM Hr | 1,455 | 215 | 1,225 | 470 | 1,710 | 450 | 1,245 | 660 | 1,905 | 365 | 1,490 | 985 | 2,610 |
| PHF | 0.87 | 0.77 | 0.88 | 0.94 | 0.90 | 0.87 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.90 | 0.91 | 0.88 | 0.90 | 0.90 |
| ADJ | 1,440 | 215 | 1.225 | 470 | 1.695 | 450 | 1.245 | 660 | 1.905 | 365 | 1.540 | 985 | 2.525 |
| 16:30 | 685 | 95 | 585 | 105 | 700 | 165 | 525 | 180 | 710 | 120 | 575 | 195 | 795 |
| 16:45 | 680 | 120 | 555 | 85 | 645 | 170 | 470 | 180 | 655 | 195 | 430 | 165 | 615 |
| 17:00 | 765 | 130 | 635 | 115 | 755 | 180 | 570 | 245 | 820 | 180 | 615 | 205 | 850 |
| 17:15 | 695 | 120 | 570 | 80 | 655 | 180 | 470 | 245 | 715 | 235 | 450 | 170 | 640 |
| PM Hr | 2,825 | 465 | 2,345 | 385 | 2,755 | 695 | 2,035 | 850 | 2,900 | 730 | 2,070 | 735 | 2,900 |
| PHF | 0.92 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.84 | 0.91 | 0.97 | 0.89 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.78 | 0.84 | 0.90 | 0.85 |
| ADI | 2,825 | 465 | 2.360 | 385 | 2.745 | 695 | 2.050 | 850 | 2.900 | 730. | 2.170 | 735 | 2.905 |


| Daily | 21,825 | 3,765 | 17,895 | 4,670 | 22,810 | 5,990 | 16,600 | 8,805 | 25,440 | 4,825 | 19,990 | 10,545 | 31,980 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| MPO Raw |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ADI | 21,720 | 3,765 | 17,955 | 4,670 | 22,625 | 5,990 | 16,635 | 8,805 | 25,440 | 4,825 | 20,615 | 10,545 | 31,160 |

I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Traffic Forecast Memo
January 19, 2021
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Table 4: 2027 Arterial Traffic Volume Projections
2027 AM Turning Movements

| Intersection | Int. \# | Time | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR | EBL | EBT | E8R | WBL | WBT | WBR | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10th St at Jessica Ave | 1 | 7:15 | 115 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 600 | 45 | 20 | 1415 | 0 | 2235 |
| 10th St at Lowell Ave | 2 | 7:15 | 10 | 10 | 40 | 65 | 15. | 25 | 10 | 675 | 10 | 35 | 1275 | 30 | 2200 |
| 10th 5tat Conklin Ave | 3 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 125 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 775 | 10 | 0 | 1340 | 5 | 2265 |
| 10 th Stat $1-229$ SPUI | 4 | 7:15 | 320 | 0 | 300 | 180 | 0 | 270 | 110 | 490 | 300 | 350 | 750 | 495 | 3565 |
| 10th St at XX | 5 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10th St at Blaine Ave | 6 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 935 | 35 | $\theta$ | 1600 | 0 | 2575 |
| 10th 5 t at Cleveland Ave | 7 | 7:15 | 205 | 220 | 20 | 55 | 110 | 210 | 160 | 690 | 95 | 20 | 1185 | 60 | 3030 |
| 10th St at Hyvee | 8 | $7: 15$ | 10 | 5 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 65 | 90 | 655 | 15 | 10 | 1210 | 70 | 2170 |
| 26th St at Van Eps Ave | 9 | 7:15 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 365 | 10 | 20 | 805 | 5 | 1265 |
| 26th St at Yeager Rd | 10 | 7:15 | 25 | 5 | 55 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 400 | 5 | 120 | 730 | 5 | 1375 |
| 26 th St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 11 | 7:15 | 155 | 0 | 210 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 380 | 85 | 900 | 700 | 0 | 2430 |
| 26th St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 12 | 7:15 | 150 | 0 | 415 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 475 | 115 | 315 | 1455 | 0 | 2925 |
| 26th St at Southeastern Ave | 13 | 7:15 | 480 | 685 | 55 | 55 | 115 | 40 | 65 | 700 | 120 | 40 | 1250 | 250 | 3855 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave | 14 | 7:15 | 45 | 35 | 30 | 55 | 10 | 100 | 50 | 740 | 20 | 10 | 1395 | 70 | 2560 |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | 15 | 7:15 | 45 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 280 | 15 | 20 | 755 | 0 | 1180 |
| Rice St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 16 | 7:15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 135 | 0 | 80 | 110 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 695 | 360 | 1615 |
| Rice St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 17 | 7:15 | 185 | 225 | 35 | 90 | 20 | 200 | 25 | 155 | 185 | 35 | 665 | 200 | 2020 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | 18 | 7:15 | 10 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 255 | 5 | 10 | 850 | 5 | 1210 |
| 18th St at Southeastern Ave | 19 | 7:15 | 970 | 85 | 15 | 5 | 20 | 25 | 10 | 100 | 120 | 25 | 390 | 15 | 1780 |
| 18th St at Cleveland Ave | 20 | 7:15 | 55 | 155 | 5 | 20 | 95 | 85 | 35 | 65 | 20 | 20 | 305 | 65 | 925 |
| 12th 5t at Lowell Ave | 21 | 7:15 | 5 | 35 | 15 | 30 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 140 | 0 | 5 | 390 | 35 | 685 |
| 12th St at Cleveland Ave | 22 | 7.15 | 135 | 345 | 5 | 25 | 140 | 20 | 15 | 65 | 15 | 20 | 315 | 70 | 1170 |
| 6th St at Lowell Ave | 23 | 7:15 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 15. | 25 | 10 | 375 | 15 | 30 | 685 | 0 | 1180 |
| 6 th St at Cleveland Ave | 24 | 7:15 | 85 | 120 | 190 | 90 | 100 | 75 | 40 | 325 | 60 | 270 | 620 | 175 | 2150 |

2027 PM Turning Movements

| Intersection | Int. \# | Time | NBL | NBT | NBR | SBL | SBT | SBR | EBL | EBT | EBR | WBL | WBT | WBR | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 10th 5t at Jessica Ave | 1 | 16:30 | 45 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1620 | 80 | 50 | 870 | 0 | 2710 |
| 10 th St at Lowell Ave | 2 | 16:30 | 5 | 25 | 50 | 135 | 40 | 15 | 25 | 1400 | 15 | 135 | 955 | 70 | 2870 |
| 10 th 5t at Conklin Ave | 3 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 1565 | 20 | 0 | 1140 | 15 | 2825 |
| 10th St at $1-229$ SPUI | 4 | 16:30 | 275 | 0 | 520 | 470 | 0 | 220 | 225 | 920 | 480 | 365 | 655 | 270 | 4400 |
| 10th St at XX | 5 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 10th St at Blaine Ave | 6 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1865 | 55 | 0 | 1290 | 0 | 3220 |
| 10 th St at Cleveland Ave | 7 | 16:30 | 175 | 210 | 50 | 145 | 210 | 160 | 235 | 1345 | 300 | 20 | 950 | 90 | 3890 |
| 10th 5t at Hyvee | 8 | 16:30 | 30 | 10 | 20 | 100 | 5 | 90 | 160 | 1365 | 45 | 15 | 950 | 65 | 2855 |
| 26th St at Van Eps Ave | 9 | 16:30 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 15 | 5 | 680 | 5 | 0 | 500 | 10 | 1230 |
| 26th St at Yeager Rd | 10 | 16:30 | 15 | 5 | 150 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 520 | 10 | 140 | 480 | 10 | 1365 |
| 26th St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 11 | 16:30 | 150 | 0 | 585 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 590 | 90 | 640 | 480 | 0 | 2535 |
| 26th St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 12 | 16:30 | 65 | 0 | 805 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1070 | 105 | 100 | 1055 | 0 | 3200 |
| 26th St at Southeastern Ave | 13 | 16:30 | 195 | 240 | 100 | 270 | 600 | 50 | 60 | 1285 | 525 | 90 | 910 | 140 | 4465 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave | 14 | 16:30 | 35 | 25 | 25 | 135 | 60 | 135 | 155 | 1475 | 30 | 40 | 975 | 95 | 3185 |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | 15 | 16:30 | 25 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 940 | 75 | 70 | 430 | 0 | 1580 |
| Rice St at 1-229 SB Ramp | 16 | 16:30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 385 | 0 | 80 | 190 | 790 | 0 | 0 | 420 | 190 | 2055 |
| Rice St at 1-229 NB Ramp | 17 | 16:30 | 145 | 115 | 40 | 335 | 30 | 110 | 75 | 515 | 585 | 60 | 355 | 105 | 2470 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | 18 | 16:30 | 20 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 70 | 5 | 850 | 5 | 35 | 390 | 10 | 1435 |
| 18th St at Southeastern Ave | 19 | 16:30 | 285 | 95 | 70 | 20 | 70 | 15 | 35 | 530 | 835 | 30 | 170 | 20 | 2175 |
| 18 th St at Cleveland Ave | 20 | 16:30 | 30 | 215 | 25 | 140 | 225 | 65 | 105 | 380 | 65 | 15 | 105 | 40 | 1410 |
| 12 th St at Lowell Ave | 21 | 16:30 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 75 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 600 | 10 | 15 | 230 | 15 | 1055 |
| 12 th St at Cleveland Ave | 22 | 16:30 | 75 | 265 | 30 | 80 | 330 | 45 | 75 | 395 | 165 | 20 | 175 | 50 | 1705 |
| 6 th St at Lowell Ave | 23 | 16:30 | 20 | 25 | 40 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 875 | 35 | 40 | 420 | 5 | 1545 |
| 6 th St at Cleveland Ave | 24. | 16:30 | 125 | 180 | 310 | 230 | 245 | 60 | 85 | 630 | 185 | 195 | 290 | 95 | 2630 |





## Appendix C - Existing Conditions Memo

Building a Better World
for All of Us ${ }^{\circ}$

## DRAFT MEMORANDUM

\author{

TO: Steve Gramm South Dakota Department of Transportation <br> FROM: Graham Johnson, PE (SD, MN, IA), PTOE Justin Anibas, EIT <br> Chase Cutler, HR Green, PE, PTOE <br> DATE: <br> October 28, 2020 <br> | RE: | I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Project - Existing Conditions Memo |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | SEH No. HRGSP 156524 |

}

This technical memorandum provides the findings related to the existing conditions of the I-299 Exit 6 interchange at $10^{\text {th }}$ Street. The project area includes mainline I-229 between Exit 5 and Exit 7, as well as Rice Street, $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, Southeastern Avenue, and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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## INTRODUCTION

The South Dakota Department of Transportation (SDDOT) initiated an assessment of the existing interchange on Interstate 229 (I-229) at $10^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6) to improve the safety, operations and geometric design of the interchange area.

The subject interchange is at mileage reference marker 6 on I-229, in eastern Sioux Falls, SD. The interchange is approximately six miles east/northeast of the I-29/I-229 system interchange and four miles south of the I-229/I-90 system interchange. The adjacent interchanges along I-229 are $26^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 5) and Rice Street (Exit 7); the interchange spacing is approximately $1-1 / 4$ mile to either side of the subject interchange.

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This location is within the Sioux Falls MPO and within the developed urban area of the city. The $10^{\text {th }}$ Street corridor is a primary commuter route between downtown and the urban/suburban residential areas throughout the Sioux Falls eastern metropolitan area.

Figure 1 shows the project area and the 24 study intersection, which includes Mainline l-229, 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6 Interchange), and several other roadways that cross I-229.

Figure 1 Project Location


## EXISTING ROADWAY NETWORK

The existing roadway network, represented by their Federal functional classification, surrounding the project area is shown in Figure 2.

The existing major roadways within the study area include:

- I-229 - urban interstate facility, currently two continuous lanes in each direction with auxiliary lanes provided between the Exit 6 and Exit 7 interchanges.
- 2018 Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT) ranges between 29,800 to 37,700 vehicles in the project area.
- Rice Street - urban minor arterial transitioning between a 3-lane and 4-lane roadway; west of the interstate the roadway is a 4-lane undivided facility and east of the interstate the roadway is a 3-lane facility.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 12,500 and 13,700 vehicles in the project area.
- E. $6^{\text {th }}$ Street - urban major collector transitioning between a 3-lane and 4-lane roadway; west of the interstate the roadway is a 3-lane facility and east of the interstate the roadway is a 4-lane undivided facility.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 10,200 and 15,100 vehicles in the project area.
- E. $10^{\text {th }}$ Street - urban principal arterial with a 4-lane divided roadway within the interchange area; east and west of the interchange area the roadway is a 4-lane undivided with a two-way left turn lane (TWLTL, 5 -lane).
- 2018 AADT ranges between 21,200 and 31,400 vehicles in the project area.
- E. 12 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street - 2-lane major urban collector roadway.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 3,400 and 4,600 vehicles in the project area.
- E. 18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street - 2-lane major urban collector roadway.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 3,800 and 5,500 vehicles in the project area.
- E. 26th Street - urban minor arterial varying between 3-lane and 5-lane sections. 26th Street is being reconstructed to a 4-lane divided roadway through the I-229 interchange as part of an on-going interchange project (complete in 2020).
- 2018 AADT ranges between 12,400 and 28,500 vehicles in the project area.
- N. Cleveland Avenue -urban major collector roadway transitioning between a 2-lane and 3-lane facility.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 6,400 and 7,100 vehicles in the project area.
- S. Cleveland Avenue - 2-lane urban major collector roadway.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 5,400 and 6,400 vehicles in the project area.
- S. Southeastern Avenue - urban minor arterial transitioning between a 3-lane and 4-lane roadway.
- 2018 AADT ranges between 8,500 and 12,700 vehicles in the project area.
- As part of the 2020 reconstruction on $26^{\text {th }}$ Street, the Southeastern Avenue approaches to $26^{\text {th }}$ Street are being expanded to include dual left turn lanes, two through lanes, and a right turn lane.
- N. Lowell Avenue - 2-lane urban local roadway.
- S. Lowell Avenue - 2-lane urban local roadway.

Figure 2 Existing Federal Functional Classification


## EXISTING INTERCHANGES

The following is a description and aerial photograph of the four existing interchanges within the entire project study area.

## $\mathrm{I}-229$ at $26^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 5)

The interchange is wrapping up a major reconstruction project in 2020. The interchange was reconstructed to a standard folded diamond configuration as shown in Figure 3. The northbound I-229 ramp connections were widened near the ramp terminal intersection, but are unchanged near the ramp gores. The southbound ramp configuration was entirely reconfigured.

Yeager Road was realigned to connect to 26th Street west of its current location and will no longer be related to the interchange. A new southbound exit loop ramp will directly tie into 26 th Street; this new ramp terminal intersection is essentially in the same location as the existing 26th Street/Yeager Road intersection. The first intersection to the west will be approximately 400 feet away at the new Yeager Road intersection.
26th Street was widened and additional turn lanes were provided at the ramp terminal intersections; both are controlled by traffic signals.

The 26th Street at Yeager Road intersection will be under minor street stop control. The expansion of 26th Street will extend to the east and include significant reconfiguration of the intersection with Southeastern Avenue. The first intersection to the east will be approximately 300 feet away at a business driveway, with the first major intersection approximately 1,250 feet away at Southeastern Avenue.

Figure 3 Existing I-229 at $\mathbf{2 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street Interchange (2020)


## I-229 at 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6)

This service interchange along I-229 is a Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI) as shown in Figure 4. All ramp connections are currently single lane ramps at the merge and diverge locations with I-229, with full auxiliary lanes provided between the adjacent interchange to the north. At this interchange, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street travels over I-229 on a single bridge structure.

The ramp connections are a SPUI design that is currently controlled by a single traffic signal. The nearest intersection west of the interchange is approximately 275 feet at Conklin Avenue which is a Right-In/Right Out (RI/RO) access, the nearest full access intersection is approximately 600 feet away at Lowell Avenue (traffic signal control). The nearest intersection east of the interchange is approximately 375 feet at Blaine Avenue which is a Right-In/Right Out (RI/RO) access, the nearest full access intersection is approximately 700 feet away at Cleveland Avenue (traffic signal control).

Figure 4 Existing l-229 at $\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Street Interchange


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## 1-229 at Rice Street (Exit 7)

This service interchange along I-229 is a folded diamond configuration to the north as shown in Figure 5. All ramp connections are currently single lane ramps at the merge and diverge locations with I-229, with full auxiliary lanes provided between the adjacent interchange to the south and north. At this interchange, $1-229$ travels over Rice Street on two separate bridge structures.

Both ramp terminal intersections are currently controlled by traffic signals with approximately 1,000 feet between the intersections. The south leg of the eastern ramp terminal (northbound l-229) is Cleveland Avenue. The nearest intersection west of the interchange is approximately 450 feet away at Lowell Avenue (minor street stop control), the nearest intersection to the east is approximately 2,250 feet away at Bahnson Avenue (minor stop control).

Figure 5 Existing l-229 at Rice Street Interchange


## TRAFFIC DATA AND INFORMATION

The data used to create this document came from the participating agencies including the SDDOT and the City of Sioux Falls. The most recent data available was used in the analysis including traffic counts, crash data, and signal timing data.

## Traffic Volumes

Due to multiple conditions in the project area, traffic volumes and turning movement volumes were not able to be collected as part of this study. The following two reasons limited the data collection at the time of this study:

- The current health pandemic (Covid 19) and associated travel reductions throughout the state.
- Construction detours corresponding to the $26^{\text {th }}$ Street interchange reconstruction.

However, there have been several recent studies as well as other miscellaneous turning movement counts that were provided and utilized for this project. Table 1 lists all the study intersections and the most recent count year provided; the SDDOT provided $2018 \mathrm{l}-229$ mainline and ramp data for the project area.

Table 1 Intersection Count Information

| Int \# | Main Street | Cross Street | Count Year(s) |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| 1 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Jesiica Avenuve | 2017 |
| 2 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | $2017 / 2015$ |
| 3 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue | 2013 |
| 4 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | l-229 SPUI | $2019 / 2016$ |
| 6 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue | 2013 |
| 7 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2019 |
| 8 | $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | HyVee Entrance | 2018 |
| 9 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue | 2018 |
| 10 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Yeager/Frederick Avenue | 2016 |
| 11 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | 2018 |
| 12 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | 2018 |
| 13 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | 2018 |
| 14 | $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2015 |
| 15 | Rice Street | Lowell Avenue | 2018 |
| 16 | Rice Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | 2018 |
| 17 | Rice Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | 2020 |
| 18 | Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue | 2018 |
| 19 | $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | 2018 |
| 20 | $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2020 |
| 21 | $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | $2019 / 2016$ |
| 22 | $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | 2015 |
| 23 | $6^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | $2018 / 2015$ |
| 24 | $6^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue |  |

Notes: 2019 Data along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street includes detour traffic from $26^{\text {th }}$ Street construction; previous counts were reviewed to blend data.
$26^{\text {th }}$ St at Yeager/SB Ramp 2018 data was modified to match new conditions.

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All historical traffic count data was factored up to an existing 2021 estimate based on the existing count year, historical average annual daily traffic (AADT), and balancing between study intersections.

Figure 6 represents the study intersection count locations. The existing 2021 freeway traffic counts and intersection turning movements at all study intersections can be found in the attached Figures A1-A3.

Figure 6 Intersection Count Locations


## Origin Destination Study

An origin-destination (OD) study was previously developed for I-229 during the interchange study for Exit 3 and Exit 4. As the current Exit 5 construction is presently creating unrealistic patterns due to detouring traffic, updating the OD study was not considered feasible and therefore the previous results will be utilized and described below.

During the Exit 3 and Exit 4 study, data from a 3rd party vendor platform, StreetLight Data Incorporated was used. The platform uses global positioning system (GPS) information and location based service (LBS) information from both connected vehicles (cars and trucks) and cell phones.

A full OD study was conducted along I-229 between I-29 and I-90, including all nine service interchanges between the two system interchanges. The full results can be found in the l-229 Exits 3 \& 4 Interchange Study: OriginDestination Study memorandum, as part of the Exit 3 and Exit 4 Interstate Modification Justification Reports (IMJR).

The platform allowed for 1-year worth of data to be pulled for the entire I-229 corridor; a total of 375,000 personal LBS trips and 265,000 commercial GPS trips were captured along the corridor. The data is sorted out by day of the week and grouped by hours throughout the day. For the OD analysis, the weekday trips during the AM and PM peak periods, 6 am to 9 am and 3 pm to 6 pm , were tabulated for use in this study evaluation.

For this analysis, the information regarding the weaving percentages between the study interchanges was utilized in the operational weaving analysis. Table 2 shows the results of the four weaving segments within this interchange project area; the percentages are of the entrance ramp volumes entering l-229.

Table 2 Origin Destination Information

| Ramp Weaving Segment |  | Avg Weekday <br> 24-hr Data | Avg Weekday <br> AM Peak | Avg Weekday <br> PM Peak |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| NB I-229 | Exit 5 to Exit 6 | $22 \%$ | $12 \%$ | $31 \%$ |
| NB I-229 | Exit 6 to Exit 7 | $17 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $22 \%$ |
| SB I-229 | Exit 7 to Exit 6 | $23 \%$ | $14 \%$ | $24 \%$ |
| SB I-229 | Exit 6 to Exit 5 | $11 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $11 \%$ |

## TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

A traffic operations study was conducted for the project area using the estimated 2021 traffic volumes. A total of twenty-three existing intersections and twelve ramp junctions were analyzed within the interchange study area.

Analysis techniques included evaluation of operational capacity using the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), 6th Edition, techniques via the Highway Capacity Software (HCS) Version 7.

It should be noted that the HCM does not recommend using the merge and diverge analysis procedures when a full length auxiliary lane is provided; the methodologies were derived from acceleration and deceleration lengths of 1,500 feet or less. Page 14-30 of the HCM 6th Edition says:

- The freeway segment downstream of the on-ramp or upstream of the off-ramp is simply considered to be a basic freeway segment with an additional lane.
- The case of an on-ramp followed by an off-ramp lane drop may be a weaving segment and should be evaluated with the procedures of Chapter 13, Freeway Weaving Segments.

Therefore, for this analysis both the basic lane and weaving segment analysis were conducted on all freeway mainline segments that include full auxiliary lanes between ramp connections.

## Level of Service Criteria

The freeway and arterial Level of Service (LOS) criteria presented in the following tables were used to evaluate the traffic operations in the study area; the information is from the SDDOT Road Design Manual (Chapter 15) and based on the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM).

Table 3 Freeway - LOS Criteria

| Level of <br> Service <br> (LOS) | Description | Density <br> (pc/mi/n) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A | Free-flow operation | $\leq 11.0$ |
| B | Reasonably free-flow operation; minimal restriction on lane changes <br> \& maneuvers | $>11.0$ to 18.0 |
| C |  <br> other maneuvers | $>18.0$ to 26.0 |
| D | Speed decline with increasing flows; significant restriction on lane <br> changes \& other maneuvers | $>26.0$ to 35.0 |
| E | Facility operates at capacity; very few gaps for lane changes \& other <br> maneuvers; frequent disruptions \& queues | $>35.0$ to 45.0 |
| F | Unstable flow; operational breakdown | $>45.0$ |

[^0]Table 4 Signalized Intersection Control - LOS Criteria

| Level of <br> Service <br> (LOS) | Description | Signalized <br> Delay (sec/veh) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A | Very minimal queueing; excellent corridor progression | $\leq 10.00$ |
| B | Some queuing; good corridor progression | $>10.0$ to 20.0 |
| C | Regular queueing; not all demand may be serviced on some cycles <br> (cycle failure) | $>20.0$ to 35.0 |
| D | Queue lengths increased; routine cycle failures | $>35.0$ to 55.0 |
| E | Majority of cycles fail | $>55.0$ to 80.0 |
| F | Volume to capacity ratio approaches 1.0; very long queues, almost <br> all cycles fail | $>80.0$ |

Source: SDDOT Road Design Manual (Table 15-5)
Table 5 All-Way Stop \& Two Way Stop Intersection Control - LOS Criteria

| Level of <br> Service <br> (LOS) | Description | Un-signalized <br> Delay (sec/veh) |
| :---: | :--- | :---: |
| A | Queuing is rare | $\leq 10.00$ |
| B | Occasional queueing | $>10.0$ to 15.0 |
| C | Regular queueing | $>15.0$ to 25.0 |
| D | Queue lengths increase | $>25.0$ to 35.0 |
| E | Significant queueing | $>35.0$ to 50.0 |
| F | Volume to capacity ratio approaches 1.0; very long queues | $>50.0$ |

Source: SDDOT Road Design Manual (Table 15-6 and 15-7)
The SDDOT has established a minimum of LOS C on urban interstate highway corridors. At ramp terminal intersections the overall intersection must be at a LOS C or better; however, individual movements may operate at a LOS D.

The City of Sioux Falls has established a minimum of LOS D on arterial signalized intersections and any intersection movement at LOS E or better. Two way stop control intersections should have the minor approaches operate at a LOS D or better.

Available storage for turning vehicles plays an important role in the operations of an intersection. The HCM software does not properly handle lane blockage conditions, providing LOS results that are not reflective of actual operations. The HCM methodologies provide a "Queue Storage Ratio" (QSR) which is the maximum stacking of queued vehicles (SDDOT recommends the $95^{\text {th }}$ percentile queue) divided by the available storage length provided for the movement. If the QSR is above 1.0, it represents a queue that is spilling outside of the available storage and blocking other movements at the intersection. At any intersection where the QSR is above 1.0 for a movement, it is SDDOT preference to state the intersection has failing operations, regardless of the overall delay at the intersection. The volume to capacity (v/c) ration should also be less than 1.0 for all movements.

## Existing Operations

The project area includes 3 service interchanges with 12 ramp junctions and 7 mainline segments; however some of the ramps have auxiliary lanes between adjacent interchanges and therefore limit the number of merge and diverge analysis locations.

The summation of the existing traffic operations analysis show that mainline I-229 operates acceptably. All existing ramp junctions and weaving segments operate at a LOS C or better during the AM and PM peak hours. Results for the individual segments and ramp junctions of l-229 in the project area are shown in Table 6 as well as Figure 7.

Table 6 Existing (2021) Freeway Operations Summary

| Road | Description | Analysis Type | AM Peak LOS | PM Peak LOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ | NB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | B | B |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | B |
|  | NB I-229: Exit 5 Entrance Ramp | Merge | C | B |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 5 and Exit 6 | Basic | C | B |
|  | NB 1-229: Exit 6 Exit Ramp | Diverge | B | A |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | A |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 7 | Basic | B | A |
|  |  | Weave | B | A |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | A |
|  | NB I-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | B | A |
| $\frac{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}$ | SB I-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | A | B |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | A | C |
|  | SBI-229: between Exit 7 and Exit 6 | Basic | A | B |
|  |  | Weave | B | B |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | A | B |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 6 Entrance Ramp | Merge | B | B |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 5 | Basic | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 5 Exit Ramp | Diverge | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | B |
|  | SB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | B | B |

Of the five total LOS C segments or junctions, the 4-lane section of I-229 between Exit 5 and Exit 6 includes 4 of the LOS C results. Currently the basic lanes have LOS C directionally with northbound in the AM peak hour and southbound in the PM peak hour. With the basic lane approaching capacity, the northbound merge from Exit 5 and the southbound diverge to Exit 5 both currently operate at a LOS C. The ramps merge and diverge from Exit 6 are not an issue on this segment as they both have long acceleration and deceleration lanes provided.

The southbound direction between Exit 6 and Exit 5 in the PM peak hour is currently approaching the LOS C/D threshold; it is within approximately 300 vehicles or approximately $10 \%$ of the volume threshold to be LOS D.

The final LOS C is located along southbound I-229 between the Exit 7 ramps, this location is just over the density criteria for LOS B/C and should continue to operate well in the short term.

Figure 7 Existing (2021) Freeway Summary


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For the arterial intersection analysis, a total of 23 study intersections were included in the analysis, this includes 16 traffic signals, 5 minor stop control intersections, and 2 right-in/right-out (RI/RO) intersections. Results for the intersection analysis in the project area are shown in Table 7 as well as Figure 8.

Table 7 Existing (2021) Arterial Intersection Operations Summary

| Major Roadway | Intersecting Roadway | Control Type | AM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Approach |  |  |  | INT. | Approach |  |  |  | INT. |
|  |  |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  |
| Rice Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | A | C | A | A | D | C | D |
| Rice Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | A | A | NA | D - | B - | B | B | NA | D - | C - |
| Rice Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | B | B | D | C | C | B | B | C | E -* | C -* |
| Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | E | D | E |
| $6^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | C | C | A | B | F | E | F |
| $6{ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | C | C | B | D | C | C | C | C |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Jessica Avenue | Signal | A | A | E* | NA | A* | A | A | E- | NA | A- |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Signal | A | A | D | D | A | B | A* | D | D | B* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue | RI/RO | -- | -- | C | C | C | -- | -- | C | B | C |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SPUI | Signal | D - | C | D | D | D - | F | F | C | D | F |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue | RI/RO | -- | -- | B | NA | B | -- | -- | C | NA | C |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | C | D* | E | C* | B | C | D* | E* | C* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | HyVee Entrance | Signal | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | D | D* | B* |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | C | F | F |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | B | B | B | C | B | B | B | B |
| $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | D | D | F | E | F | C | B | D | E | D |
| $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | C | B |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue | Signal | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | E | E | A |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Yeager/Frederick Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | E | E | A | A | D | F | F |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | C | A* | C | NA | A* | D* | A | B | NA | C* |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | A | C | C | NA | C | C | A | C | NA | C |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | B | B | D* | E | C* | D | D | D | E | D |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | A | C | D | D | C | A | C | E | D* | C* |

Notes:

- "n/a" denotes an approach that does not exist at the intersection. "-" denotes an approach with no delay due to control type.
- Bold/Highlighted indicates a poor LOS due to LOS E/F, volume to capacity ( $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{c}$ ) ration $>1.0$, or queue storage issue.
- "*" Queue storage ratio (QSR) greater than 1.0 for at least one movement resulting in entire intersection considered failing.
- " - " At least one movement is deemed failing resulting in entire intersection considered failing (not noted if intersection is LOS F).

Under the existing conditions, there are fifteen intersections that currently have failing traffic operations in at least one of the peak periods; these conditions are due to volume to capacity issues, queue storage issues, or delay issues. There is an additional single intersection with an approach that is failing yet the overall intersection is acceptable. Therefore, seven intersections currently have acceptable operations in both peak periods.

Along Rice Street, both ramp terminal intersections operate at a LOS C or better; however, both intersections have at least one movement that fails. The southbound left turns at the southbound ramp operates at a LOS E, the southbound left at the northbound ramp operates at a LOS F with both QSR and V/C issues.

Along $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, the Lowell Avenue minor stop controlled approach have poor LOS on both the approaches to $6^{\text {th }}$ Street. $6^{\text {th }}$ Street carries a high volumes of traffic during the PM peak hour that limits gaps for Lowell Avenue traffic to enter or cross $6^{\text {th }}$ Street.

Along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, only the I-229 SPUI intersection operates under failing conditions. At Cleveland Avenue, the southbound approach is at a LOS E in both peak hours with QSR issues, this is created by capacity issues on this approach leg. At Jessica Avenue, the northbound approach is at a LOS E in both peak hours with the overall intersection at a LOS A, this minor approach delay is created by the signal timing which provides more time for $10^{\text {th }}$ Street.

The $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 SPUI intersection currently operates under significant delays in the PM peak hour; however, the AM peak is operating at a LOS D with a movement at LOS E. The single left turn lane on all four approaches of the SPUI design create significant delays and vehicles are not served within a cycle length at the intersection.

Along $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, the Lowell Avenue southbound minor stop controlled approach has a poor LOS. $12^{\text {th }}$ Street carries a higher volumes of traffic during the PM peak hour that limits gaps for Lowell Avenue traffic to enter or cross $12^{\text {th }}$ Street.

Along $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, the Southeastern Avenue intersection currently has failing operations in the AM peak hour. The northbound left turn volume is a significant constraint that requires the intersection to operate under a split phase timing; split phase signal timings typically create longer delays for all approaches. The eastbound approach carries a high volume in the PM peak hour that requires a long green phase to serve the demands, which adds delay for all approaches.

While $26^{\text {th }}$ Street is currently under construction, the resulting design will still incur operational issues during both peak periods outside of the immediate interchange area. Three of the study intersections will have a poor approach LOS, but the overall intersection is acceptable; this includes Van Eps Avenue, Southeastern Avenue, and Cleveland Avenue. The new Yeager Avenue/Frederick Avenue intersection will operate under minor stop control; the high directional volumes along $26^{\text {th }}$ Street will limit gaps for vehicles to cross or enter the roadway and the approach will operate at a LOS F. The southbound I-229 ramp does have queue storage issues for the eastbound right turn as the storage lane is very short.

Attached to this memorandum is an HCS analysis summary table that also includes a multi-modal analysis. Most of the intersections (analysis only includes signalized intersections) have a LOS of $C$ or better for both the pedestrian and bicycle LOS. There are 3 locations that have a poor LOS, all of which are on the ramp connection legs of the intersections.

Figure 8 Existing (2021) Arterial Summary


## Crash History

A comprehensive safety analysis was conducted for the entire project area for this study. The analysis included the most recent 5 -years of crash history available from the SDDOT. This included the five calendar years of 2015 through 2019.

A detailed crash analysis was completed and documented in a separate memorandum; l-229 Exit 6 (10 th Street) Interchange Project - Safety Memo. The crash memorandum is attached to this document, however a brief summary is provided below.

The crash records were segregated into crashes for each of the study intersections and the arterial and freeway segments. The type and severity of the crashes were reviewed and crash rates and critical rates were calculated for each.

Crash severity is comprised of 5 separate types including fatal, an incapacitating injury (Severity A), a nonincapacitating injury (Severity B), a possible injury (Severity C), or a property damage only (PD) crash; wild animal hits are coded in a separate category.

Crash rates are expressed as the number of crashes per million entering vehicles (MEV) at an intersection or along a segment. The critical crash rate is a statistical value that is unique to each intersection or segment. It is based on vehicular exposure and the average crash rate for similar intersection or segment; a crash rate higher than the critical rates indicates a sustained crash problem. A critical crash rate index is calculated by dividing the crash rate by the critical rate. Any index value above 1.0 indicates a crash rate at or exceeding the critical rate.

The average crash rate for an urban freeway system, provided by SDDOT, was 1.03 crashes per MEV. The City of Sioux Falls provided the most recent average crash data, from 2015, for the varying arterial roadway and intersection control types.

A total of 1,632 crashes occurred within the entire project area during the 5 -year analysis period. A total of 400 crashes occurred along the freeway mainline or ramp connections and a total of 1,232 occurred at a study intersection or segment.

A total of 353 crashes occurred along mainline $\mathrm{I}-229,6$ segment areas that have had crash rates above the critical, these include:

- Northbound I-229 Locations:
- Mainline segment between Exit 5 and Exit 6.
- Exit 6 Diverge Area.
- Exit 7 Merge Area.
- Southbound I-229 Locations:
- Exit 7 Merge Area.
- Exit 6 Diverge Area.
- Exit 6 Merge Area.

A total of 47 crashes occurred on the I-229 ramp connections, there were 3 ramp connections from I-229 that had crash rates above the critical rate, these include:

- Northbound I-229 Entrance Ramp from $26^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 5).
- Northbound I-229 Exit Ramp to Rice Street (Exit 7).
- Southbound I-229 Entrance Ramp from 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6).

A total of 1,104 crashes occurred at study intersections within the project area. The study intersections included 23 recommended study intersections; 4 additional intersections were included as they had approximately 10 crashes during the 5 -year period. A total of 15 intersections have crash rates that exceed the critical rates, these include:

- Rice Street at the I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 SPUI
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Blaine Avenue (non-study intersection)
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Yeager Road**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue**
- Yeager Road at I-229 Southbound Ramp Terminal**
${ }^{* *} 26^{\text {th }}$ Street/Exit 5 is currently under construction and the new design should improve safety on the corridor.
A total of 128 crashes occurred along arterial segments between intersections, a total of 22 segments were evaluated along the 7 study corridors. Only 1 segment had a crash rate higher than the critical rate.
- $\quad 12^{\text {th }}$ Street: between Lowell Avenue and Cleveland Avenue

More detailed information can be found in the attached traffic safety memorandum.

## FREEWAY DESIGN CRITERIA

This section will discuss the I-229 freeway facility within the project area. The primary design principles and criteria that impact freeway operations include:

- Basic Lane Capacity
- Route Continuity
- Lane Balance
- Interchange Spacing
- Ramp Spacing

These criteria are described in the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Official's (AASHTO) Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets 2011 edition. The existing design speed for $\mathrm{I}-229$ is 70 mph , with a posted speed limit of 65 mph .

## Basic Lane Capacity

The basic number of lanes is defined as a minimum number of lanes designated and maintained over a significant length of a corridor, regardless of changes in traffic volumes and lane-balance. An assessment of basic lane needs is an indicator of minimum capacity requirements; it is not an indicator of the actual capacity. Table 8, below, summarizes the basic lane volumes for LOS C, LOS D and LOS E from the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM).

Table 8 Basic Lane Capacity

| Free Flow Speed (mph) | Per-Lane Volume Threshold (pcphpl) / <br> (Vehicle Density (pc/mi//n)) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LOS C | LOS D | LOS E |
| 75 mph | $1,750 /(26.0)$ | $2,110 /(35.0)$ | $2,400 /(45.0)$ |
| 70 mph | $1,690 /(26.0)$ | $2,080 /(35.0)$ | $2,400 /(45.0)$ |
| 65 mph | $\mathbf{1 , 6 3 0} /(\mathbf{2 6 . 0})$ | $\mathbf{2 , 0 3 0} /(35.0)$ | $\mathbf{2 , 3 5 0 / ( 4 5 . 0 )}$ |
| 60 mph | $1,560 /(26.0)$ | $2,010 /(35.0)$ | $2,300 /(45.0)$ |
| 55 mph | $1,430 /(26.0)$ | $1,900 /(35.0)$ | $2,250 /(45.0)$ |

Source: Highway Capacity Manual $6^{\text {th }}$ Edition, Exhibit 12-4; HCM 2010, Exhibit 11-17
While the previous Table 6 shows the results of the operational analysis, this Basic Lane Capacity assessment still evaluated each mainline segment based on the higher of the AM or PM peak hour data. The following Table 9 shows the results of the analysis, all segments have enough basic lane capacity to reach a LOS C or better

Table 9 I-229 Basic Lane Assessment

| Description |  |  | Existing Lane | Max Hourly Volume (AM or PM) | Basic <br> Lane <br> LOS | \# of Lanes for LOS C <br> Conditions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \stackrel{1}{N} \\ & \underset{Z}{Z} \end{aligned}$ | NB I-229 | 26th Street Exit | 3 | 2351 | B | 1.6 |
|  | 26th Street Exit | 26th Street Entrance | 2 | 1637 | B | 1.1 |
|  | 26th Street Entrance | 10th Street Exit | 2 | 2066 | B | 1.4 |
|  | 10th Street Exit | 10th Street Entrance | 2 | 1540 | B | 1.1 |
|  | 10th Street Entrance | Rice Street Exit | 3 | 2085 | B | 1.4 |
|  | Rice Street Exit | Rice Street Entrance | 2 | 1822 | B | 1.2 |
|  | Rice Street Entrance | NB I-229 | 3 | 2243 | B | 1.5 |
| $\begin{gathered} \underset{\sim}{N} \\ \underset{\sim}{\infty} \end{gathered}$ | SB I-229 | Rice Street Exit | 3 | 2611 | B | 1.8 |
|  | Rice Street Exit | Rice Street Entrance | 2 | 2160 | C | 1.5 |
|  | Rice Street Entrance | 10th Street Exit | 3 | 2503 | B | 1.7 |
|  | 10th Street Exit | 10th Street Entrance | 2 | 1850 | B | 1.3 |
|  | 10th Street Entrance | 26th Street Exit | 2 | 2568 | C | 1.8 |
|  | 26th Street Exit | 26th Street Entrance | 2 | 1831 | B | 1.2 |
|  | 26th Street Entrance | SB I-229 | 3 | 2563 | B | 1.7 |

## Route Continuity

A route continuity evaluation is used to determine if any forced lane changes are required to continue along a specific highway. A forced lane change occurs when either an established through lane is dropped at a major fork diverge or when an auxiliary lane is added to the left side of the roadway to accommodate the design of a major fork diverge and the through traffic must change lanes in order to continue.

Route continuity is currently satisfied for $\mathrm{I}-229$ in the project area; $\mathrm{I}-229$ has two continuous travel lanes in both directions which connect to both the I-29 and I-90 system interchanges.

## Lane Balance

The concept of lane balance is intended to smooth traffic flow through and beyond an interchange. The AASHTO definition of lane balance is as follows:

1. At entrances, the number of lanes beyond the merging of two traffic streams should not be less than the sum of all traffic lanes on the merging roadways minus one.
2. At exits, the number of approach lanes on the highway must be equal to the number of lanes on the highway beyond the exit, plus the number of lanes on the exit, minus one. Exceptions to this principle occur at cloverleaf loop-ramp exits that follow a loop-ramp entrance and at exits between closely spaced interchanges (i.e. interchanges where the distance between the end of the taper of the entrance terminal and the beginning of the taper of the exit terminal is less than $1,500 \mathrm{ft}$ ). In these cases, the auxiliary lane may be dropped in a single-lane exit with the number of lanes on the approach roadway being equal to the number of through lanes beyond the exit plus the lane on the exit.
3. The traveled way of the highway should be reduced by not more than one traffic lane at a time.

Lane balance is satisfied at all entrances in the project area. Lane balance is not satisfied at the exit ramp locations that are fed by a full auxiliary; to fully satisfy the criteria, escape lanes would need to be provided after the exit ramp to ensure vehicles would not become trapped in the auxiliary lane.

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## Interchange Spacing

In urban or urbanizing areas, the minimum recommended interchange spacing is 1-mile. The three existing I-229 interchanges all currently exceed the 1-mile spacing.

## Ramp Spacing

The distance between freeway ramps can be one of the most important features to impact freeway operations. SDDOT has established guidelines for desired interchange ramp spacing based on AASHTO criteria and these guidelines are documented in the SDDOT Road Design Manual, Chapter 13, and are shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9 AASHTO / SDDOT Ramp Spacing Criteria

| EN-EN OR EX-EX |  | EX-EN |  | TURNING ROADWAYS |  | EN-EX (WEAVING) |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| FULL FWY | C-D ROAD OR FWY.DIST. | FULL FWY | C-D ROAD OR FWY.DIST. | SYSTEM <br> INTERCHANGE | SERVICE INTERCHANGE | SYSTEM TO SERVICE INTERCHANGE |  | SERVICE TO SERVICE INTERCHANGE |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | full | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C-D ROAD } \\ & \text { OR. } \\ & \text { FWIST. } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{\text {FWr }}^{\text {Ful }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { C-D ROAD } \\ \text { OR } \\ \text { FWY.DIST. } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 300 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[1000 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \mathrm{~m} \\ & {[800 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 150 \mathrm{~m} \\ & {[500 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 120 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[400 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 240 \mathrm{~m} \\ & {[800 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 180 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[600 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 600 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[2000 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 480 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[1600 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 480 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[1600 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 300 \mathrm{~m} \\ {[1000 \mathrm{ft}]} \end{gathered}$ |

The primary goal for ramp spacing is "desirable" spacing; the shortest acceptable spacing is "minimum" spacing. Table 10 summarizes the existing ramp spacing for I 229; all ramp spacing is greater than the "desirable".

Table 10 I-229 Ramp Spacing - Existing

| Description |  |  | Ramp Type | Desirable <br> Space (ft) | Minimum <br> Space (ft) | Existing <br> (ft) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From | To |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { N } \\ & \underset{\sim}{N} \\ & \underset{Z}{2} \end{aligned}$ | NB I-229 | 26th Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 2,750 |
|  | 26th Street Exit | 26th Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 1,550 |
|  | 26th Street Entrance | 10th Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 6,700 |
|  | 10th Street Exit | 10th Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 2,280 |
|  | 10th Street Entrance | Rice Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 5,110 |
|  | Rice Street Exit | Rice Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 1,350 |
|  | Rice Street Entrance | NB I-229 | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 5,280 |
| $\underset{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\underset{\sim}{N}}$ | SB I-229 | Rice Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 5,670 |
|  | Rice Street Exit | Rice Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 1,340 |
|  | Rice Street Entrance | 10th Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 4,830 |
|  | 10th Street Exit | 10th Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 2,270 |
|  | 10th Street Entrance | 26th Street Exit | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 6,400 |
|  | 26th Street Exit | 26th Street Entrance | EX-EN | 750 | 500 | 1,200 |
|  | 26th Street Entrance | SB I-229 | EN-EX | 2,000 | 1,500 | 2,520 |

## CONCLUSIONS

The existing interchange of I-229 at $10^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6) currently has both safety and operational issues.

## Mainline l-229

Operationally, the l-229 mainline currently performs under acceptable conditions along the study area. The 4-lane segment between Exit 5 and Exit 6 currently operate at LOS C, the southbound basic lane is currently within 10\% of the LOS D criteria during the PM peak hour.

Crashes on I-229 are concentrated mainly at entrance and exit ramp locations. Three of the four Exit 6 ramp connections are currently over the critical crash rate; only the northbound entrance ramp is not over. Both of the entrance ramps from Exit 7 are also above the critical rates. The only mainline segment over the critical rate is northbound $\mathrm{I}-229$ between Exit 5 and Exit 6; the two curves and the river bridge have had a high number of crashes with a high percentage of poor roadway conditions (rain, snow, ice, etc.).

## I-229 Ramp Connections

All ramp connections are currently single lane connections to $\mathrm{I}-229$; the ramp volumes are all significantly below the capacity of each ramp and there are no capacity issues. However, three ramp connections have had a crash history that results in a crash rate above the critical rate. In the northbound direction, the Exit 5 entrance ramp and the Exit 7 off ramp have had a crash problem; poor roadway conditions on the loop ramp areas. In the southbound direction, the Exit 6 entrance has had a crash problem.

## Study Intersections

The project area includes 23 study intersections that were evaluated. Operationally, many of the study intersections currently have operational issues that would require additional capacity or traffic signal upgrades to improve.

Under the existing conditions, there are fifteen intersections that currently have failing traffic operations in at least one of the peak periods; these conditions are due to volume to capacity issues, queue storage issues, or delay issues. There is an additional single intersection with an approach that is failing yet the overall intersection is acceptable. Therefore, seven intersections currently have acceptable operations in both peak periods.

The fifteen intersections with failing operations include:

- Rice Street at I-229 Southbound Ramp Terminal
- Rice Street at I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal
- Rice Street at Bahnson Avenue
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Jessica Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 SPUI
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Hyvee Entrance
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Yeager/Frederick Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Southbound Ramp Terminal
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue

Of the 23 study intersection, currently 15 intersections have crash rates that exceed the critical rates; this includes at least one intersection on each corridor. There are 4 intersections that have crash rates that are more than two times the critical rate which indicates a major safety concern:

- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 SPUI
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Northbound
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue

The $26^{\text {th }}$ Street corridor has safety issues at 5 of the 6 study intersections. The current Exit 5 construction project should improve both safety and operations at 4 of the intersections directly as they are being improved with the project. $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue is not directly part of the current project, but improvements at the Exit 5 intersections should improve the safety and operations at this intersection as traffic will flow through the interchange area more efficiently.

## Design Considerations

Based on the AASHTO design guidance, the current l-229 meets many of the basic freeway criteria including the number of basic lanes, route continuity, interchange spacing and ramp spacing. Lane balance is met at all entrance ramp locations, but is not currently met at all exit ramp locations. At an exit ramp, a full auxiliary lane typically requires an escape lane along mainline to meet the criteria for lane balance.

## Recommendations

Based on the existing conditions evaluation, proposed project improvements to the corridor should address the safety and operational issues described in this memorandum.

## gtj

Figures A1-A3 - Existing Traffic Volumes
HCS Analysis Summary (includes Multi-Modal)
c: Shannon Ausen, City of Sioux Falls
Heath Hoftiezer, City of Sioux Falls
Ross Harris, SEH
Ben White, HR Green
Tim Thoreen, HR Green
Rick Laughlin, HR Green
x: ffjhhhrgspl156524|8-planningl87-rpt-studlexisting conditions memoldraft exit 6 existing conditions memo 10282020.docx



HCS SUMMARY - Multi-Modal (LOS)

| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Existing Year 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  | Rice Street \& Lowell Avenue |  | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 32.3 | 22.5 | 32.3 |
|  |  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | A | C | A | A | D | C | D |
|  |  | Ped LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | Bicycle LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Rice Street \& } \\ \text { SB I-229 } \end{gathered}$ | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 4.9 | 8.8 | - | 53.4 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 12.9 | - | 54.9 | 21.9 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | NA | D | B | B | B | NA | D | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | A | B | B | B |  | A | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | - | F |  | A | A | - | F |  |
|  |  <br> NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 19.9 | 19.4 | 40.3 | 27.4 | 25.1 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 33.9 | 73.5 | 25.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | D | C | C | B | B | C | E | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  | Rice Street \& Bahnson Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 43.2 | 30.0 | 43.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | E | D | E |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ث } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { फे } \\ & \stackrel{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 6th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 9.0 | 0.4 | 23.1 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 85.0 | 37.0 | 85.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | B | F | E | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 18.3 | 15.2 | 30.5 | 26.9 | 20.0 | 39.6 | 21.0 | 29.7 | 21.6 | 29.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | C | C | B | D | C | C | C | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | A | A | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Jessica Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 3.1 | 2.5 | 58.3 | - | 6.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 59.4 | - | 6.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | E | NA | A | A | A | E | NA | A |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | B | B |  | B | A | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | F | - |  | B | A | F | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 6.0 | 1.5 | 49.9 | 54.5 | 7.0 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 43.5 | 53.5 | 13.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | B | A | D | D | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Conklin Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 15.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | - | - | 22.6 | 14.8 | 22.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | C | C | C |  |  | C | B | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& I-229 SPUI | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 39.0 | 34.9 | 48.5 | 41.3 | 37.9 | 440.3 | 85.4 | 31.9 | 45.2 | 248.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | D | C | D | D | D | F | F | C | D | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | A | A | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Blaine Avenue | Two-way Stop Contro | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 12.4 | - | 12.4 | - | - | 19.7 | - | 19.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | B | NA | B |  |  | C | NA | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 13.4 | 27.9 | 38.0 | 69.5 | 31.1 | 11.8 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 61.1 | 27.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | C | D | E | C | B | C | D | E | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Hy-Vee Access | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 2.5 | 6.1 | 51.6 | 54.5 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 50.4 | 52.5 | 10.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | D | D | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 21.3 | 93.7 | 93.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | C | F | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 12.2 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 25.6 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 19.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B | B | B | C | B | B | B | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |

HCS SUMMARY - Multi-Modal (LOS)


HCS SUMMARY - Intersection (LOS, QSR, V/C)

| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Existing Year 2021 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  | Rice Street \& Lowell Avenue |  | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 15.3 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 32.3 | 22.5 | 32.3 |
|  |  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | A | C | A | A | D | C | D |
|  |  | Queues (veh) |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | $v / c>1.0$ |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  <br> SB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 4.9 | 8.8 | - | 53.4 | 14.3 | 10.7 | 12.9 | - | 54.9 | 21.9 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | NA | D | B | B | B | NA | D | C |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | 0.64 |  | - | - | - | 1.34 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | 0.817 |  | - | - | - | 0.96 |  |
|  |  <br> NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 19.9 | 19.4 | 40.3 | 27.4 | 25.1 | 12.1 | 10.6 | 33.9 | 73.5 | 25.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | D | C | C | B | B | C | E | F |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 0.95 | - |  | - | - | - | 1.73 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | 0.622 | - |  | - | - | - | 1.048 |  |
|  | Rice Street \& Bahnson Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 1.0 | 0.1 | 16.7 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 43.2 | 30.0 | 43.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | E | D | E |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1.7 | 2.0 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ث } \\ & \text { \% } \\ & \text { फे } \\ & \stackrel{5}{6} \end{aligned}$ | 6th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 9.0 | 0.4 | 23.1 | 20.5 | 23.1 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 85.0 | 37.0 | 85.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | B | F | E | F |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 4.1 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 0.72 | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 18.3 | 15.2 | 30.5 | 26.9 | 20.0 | 39.6 | 21.0 | 29.7 | 21.6 | 29.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | C | C | B | D | C | C | C | C |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | V/c> 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Jessica Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 3.1 | 2.5 | 58.3 | - | 6.8 | 4.6 | 3.0 | 59.4 | - | 6.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | E | NA | A | A | A | E | NA | A |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 1.52 | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | v/c > 1.0 | - | - | 0.762 | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 6.0 | 1.5 | 49.9 | 54.5 | 7.0 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 43.5 | 53.5 | 13.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | B | A | D | D | B |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | 1.12 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | v/c > 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | - | 0.511 | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Conklin Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 15.6 | 17.4 | 17.4 | - | - | 22.6 | 14.8 | 22.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | C | C | C |  |  | C | B | C |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | v/c > 1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& I-229 SPUI | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 39.0 | 34.9 | 48.5 | 41.3 | 37.9 | 440.3 | 85.4 | 31.9 | 45.2 | 248.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | D | C | D | D | D | F | F | C | D | F |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | v/c > 1.0 | - | 0.512 | - | - |  | 2.078 | 1.043 | 0.421 | 0.817 |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Blaine Avenue | Two-way Stop Contro | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 12.4 | - | 12.4 | - | - | 19.7 | - | 19.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | B | NA | B |  |  | C | NA | C |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | v/c>1.0 | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 13.4 | 27.9 | 38.0 | 69.5 | 31.1 | 11.8 | 23.5 | 40.7 | 61.1 | 27.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | C | D | E | F | B | C | D | E | F |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 2.44 | - |  | - | - | 1.99 | 1.70 |  |
|  |  |  | v/c $>1.0$ | - | 0.815 | 0.815 | 0.938 |  | - | - | 0.741 | 0.936 |  |
|  |  <br> Hy-Vee Access | Traffic <br> Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 2.5 | 6.1 | 51.6 | 54.5 | 7.8 | 3.1 | 6.8 | 50.4 | 52.5 | 10.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | D | D | B |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 1.74 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 0.587 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{*}{0} \\ & \stackrel{y}{v} \\ & \vdots \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{⿺} \\ & \stackrel{N}{4} \end{aligned}$ |  <br> Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Delay (Sec.) | 0.5 | 0.1 | 15.5 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 21.3 | 93.7 | 93.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | C | F | F |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 6.8 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 0.90 |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 12.2 | 17.5 | 16.0 | 12.9 | 15.8 | 25.6 | 14.3 | 15.4 | 16.0 | 19.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B | B | B | C | B | B | B | B |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 0.86 | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | v/c $>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |


|  |  | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 35.9 | 40.6 | 191.8 | 70.0 | 130.5 | 33.4 | 15.5 | 46.9 | 58.3 | 35.9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | LOS | D | D | F | E | F | C | B | D | E | D |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 |  | 0.22 | - | 0.0 | 0.190 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | 1.381 | 0.126 |  | 0.907 | - | 0.859 | 0.753 |  |
|  | 18th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 11.9 | 14.4 | 18.6 | 18.6 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 22.6 | 17.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | C | B |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 0.78 |  |
|  |  |  | v/c $>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 0.506 |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Van Eps Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 3.5 | 4.4 | 50.7 | 52.0 | 5.9 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 58.3 | 59.2 | 4.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | E | E | A |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Frederick Drive | Two-way <br> Stop <br> Control | Delay (Sec.) | 0.1 | 1.3 | 23.1 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 0.1 | 2.2 | 25.3 | 66.1 | 66.1 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | E | E | A | A | D | F | F |
|  |  |  | Queues (veh) | - | - | - | 0.7 |  | - | - |  | 1.1 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | 0.21 |  | - | - | - | 0.30 |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { 26th Street \& } \\ \text { SB I-229 } \end{gathered}$ | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 31.4 | 9.6 | 21.4 | - | 9.3 | 54.1 | 7.0 | 12.7 | - | 22.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | C | A | C | NA | A | D | A | B | NA | C |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | 1.23 | - | - |  | 1.67 | - | 0.93 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | 0.505 | - | - |  | 0.72 | - | 0.567 | - |  |
|  |  <br> NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 7.8 | 24.9 | 29.8 | - | 22.6 | 25.4 | 9.9 | 32.4 | - | 20.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | C | C | NA | C | C | A | C | NA | C |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 0.0 |  |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | 0.706 | 0.533 | - |  | 0.739 | - | 0.817 | - |  |
|  |  <br> Southeastern <br> Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 10.1 | 18.1 | 47.4 | 57.3 | 27.4 | 35.7 | 35.4 | 53.6 | 59.9 | 42.9 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | D | E | C | D | D | D | E | D |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | 1.31 | - |  | - | - |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | 0.842 | 0.743 | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Delay (Sec.) | 8.0 | 21.3 | 53.6 | 45.5 | 20.4 | 8.0 | 26.6 | 59.2 | 47.5 | 21.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | C | D | D | C | A | C | E | D | C |
|  |  |  | QSR | - | - | - | - |  | - | - |  | 1.69 |  |
|  |  |  | $v / c>1.0$ | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 0.543 |  |

## Appendix D - Future Conditions Memo

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# DRAFT MEMORANDUM 

| TO: | Steve Gramm <br> South Dakota Department of Transportation |
| :--- | :--- |
| FROM: | Chase Cutler, HR Green, PE, PTOE |
| DATE: | February 2, 2021 |
| RE: | I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Future No Build Traffic Operations Memo <br>  <br> SD DOT Project Number: PL0194(98) P, PCN 07P7 |

This technical memorandum provides the future year traffic operations results for the I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Study. The project area includes mainline I-229 between Exit 5 and Exit 7, as well as adjacent intersections along the corridors of Rice Street, $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, Southeastern Avenue, and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

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I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Future Traffic Operations Memo
February 2, 2021
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## INTRODUCTION

As part of the I-229 Exit 6 (10 th Street) Interchange Modification Study in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, an operational analysis of the system was conducted.

The study area limits extend north/south along l-229 from Exit 5 ( $26^{\text {th }}$ Street) to Exit 7 (Rice Street), and east/west along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street from Jessica Avenue to the signalized Hy-Vee/Campbells entrance. Additional corridors within the study limits include:

- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street from Van Eps Avenue to Southeastern Avenue,
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street from Southeastern Avenue to Cleveland Avenue,
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue,
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street from Lowell Avenue to Cleveland Avenue, and
- Rice Street from Lowell Avenue to Bahnson Avenue.

The purpose of this memorandum is to present the resulting values for the future No Build traffic operation analysis and assessment of traffic conditions. This information will serve as the baseline analysis for the evaluation and refinement of Build concepts at the I-229 Exit 6 interchange.

Figure 1: Study Area


I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Future Traffic Operations Memo
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## TRAFFIC OPERATIONS ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

System traffic operations for the 2027 Year of Project Completion and 2050 Planning Horizon Year forecasted traffic were evaluated by conducting a capacity analysis of freeway segments and arterial intersections to assess the quality of service within the study area. The capacity analysis methodology considers traffic volumes, geometry, signal control type, and other characteristics to determine how the system is operating.

Analysis measures and methodologies are based on those outlined in the $6^{\text {th }}$ edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM 6). This provides a systematic, and widely understood, method to compare operations of similar roadway segment type or intersection across various alternatives in terms of Level of Service (LOS). Along freeway segments, the primary Measure of Effectiveness (MOE) is vehicle density measured in terms of passenger cars per mile ( $\mathrm{pc} / \mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{ln}$ ), shown in Table 1. This applies to basic freeway (mainline), segments, merge/diverge segments, and weave segments. At unsignalized and signalized intersections, the primary MOE is average control delay, measured in seconds per vehicle (sec/veh), shown in Table 2. A weighted average approach was also used to present an alternative average delay measure at minor cross-street two-way stop-controlled intersections.

Table 1: Freeway Level of Service Thresholds

| Level of <br> Service <br> (LOS) | Merging and Diverging <br> Segment | Freeway Weaving <br> Segment | Basic Freeway <br> Segment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0-10$ | $0-10$ | $0-11$ |
| A | $>10-20$ | $>10-20$ | $>11-18$ |
| B | $>20-28$ | $>20-28$ | $>18-26$ |
| C | $>28-35$ | $>28-35$ | $>26-35$ |
| D | $>35$ | $>35$ | $>35-45$ |
| E | Demand exceeds <br> capacity | Demand exceeds <br> capacity | Demand exceeds <br> capacity; <br> $>45$ |
| F |  |  |  |

Source: Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, $6^{\text {th }}$ edition.

Table 2: Intersection Level of Service Thresholds

| Level of <br> Service <br> (LOS) | Signalized <br> Intersections | Two-Way Stop-Control*, <br> All-Way Stop-Control, and <br> Roundabouts |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $0-10$ | $0-10$ |
| A | $>10-20$ | $>10-15$ |
| B | $>20-35$ | $>15-25$ |
| C | $>35-55$ | $>25-35$ |
| D | $>55-80$ | $>35-50$ |
| E | $>80$ | Demand exceeds capacity; <br> $>50$ |
| F | Demand exceeds capacity; | Den |

Source: Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, $6^{\text {th }}$ edition

* Two-way stop-control LOS reflects worst-case stop-controlled approach.

Level of Service measures are graded in accordance with six levels of traffic service, between A and F, established by the HCM 6. Levels of service (LOS) are measures of traffic operations which consider speed, delay, traffic interruptions, safety, driver comfort, and convenience ranging from Level A "Free Flow" to Level F "Fully Saturated". LOS C, which is normally used for design, represents a roadway with volumes ranging from $70 \%$ to $80 \%$ of its capacity. LOS D is generally considered acceptable for peak periods in urban and suburban areas. LOS C is typically acceptable for newly constructed roadways in urban areas and LOS E represents full capacity. Other MOEs not directly translated to LOS thresholds, but still an important part in the assessment of quality of service and often related to LOS threshold measures include queue length and average vehicle travel speed. In addition, volume to capacity (V/C), often expressed as a ratio, is used to quantify available capacity of a roadway segment based on a given demand.

The SDDOT has established a minimum LOS C on urban interstate highway corridors. At ramp terminal intersections, the overall intersection must be at a LOS C or better; however, individual movements may operate at a LOS D. At other arterial intersections, the overall intersection must be a LOS D or better; however, individual movements may operate at a LOS E if signalized or LOS F if unsignalized. Signalized intersections that are modified by the project cannot operate with a volume to capacity ratio greater than 1 for any movement. If arterial intersections are shown to have any movements with a queue storage ratio greater than 1 than that intersection will be reported as LOS F.

The traffic operations analysis utilized Highway Capacity Software 7 (HCS 7), Version 7.9. I-229 freeway operations on basic freeway, merge/diverge, and weaving segments were analyzed using the Freeways Facility module. The crossroad corridor intersections were analyzed using the Streets module for signalized intersections and the Stop Control module for any unsignalized intersections. Synchro/SimTraffic, Version 10 was used to develop signal timings at local arterial intersections.

## FUTURE YEAR 2027 AND 2050 PEAK HOUR VOLUMES

Future year AM and PM peak hour traffic volumes were developed for 2027 and 2050 No-Build Conditions using the Existing Conditions peak hour traffic volumes and the Sioux Falls Metropolitan Planning Organization 2045 travel demand model. Future year 2027 represents the Year of Project Completion and 2050 represents the Planning Year horizon for the interchange and corridor improvements. The Traffic Forecast memorandum presents more details regarding the future-year peak hour traffic model development.

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## 2027 NO BUILD TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

The traffic operations representing the 2027 Year of Project Completion No Build condition are provided in the following section. The project area includes 3 service interchanges with 12 ramp junctions. Results for the individual segments and ramp junctions of l-229 within the study area are shown in Table 3 as well as Figure 2.

Table 3: 2027 No Build Freeway Operations Summary

| Road | Description | Analysis Type | AM Peak LOS | $\begin{gathered} \text { PM Peak } \\ \text { LOS } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\frac{1}{\mathbf{n}}}$ | NB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | B | B |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | B |
|  | NB I-229: Exit 5 Entrance Ramp | Merge | C | B |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 5 and Exit 6 | Basic | C | B |
|  | NB 1-229: Exit 6 Exit Ramp | Diverge | B | B |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | A |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 7 | Basic | B | A |
|  |  | Weave | B | B |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | C | A |
|  | NB I-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | B | A |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\sim}{N} \\ & \frac{1}{\infty} \end{aligned}$ | SB 1-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | A | B |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | A | C |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 7 and Exit 6 | Basic | A | B |
|  |  | Weave | B | B |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 6 Entrance Ramp | Merge | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 5 | Basic | B | D |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 5 Exit Ramp | Diverge | B | D |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | B | B |

The analysis of the 2027 No Build condition demonstrated that the majority of mainline I-229 operated acceptably. However, the mainline segment of southbound I-229 between Exit 6 and Exit 5 and the ramp diverge to Exit 5 were shown to operate at LOS D during the PM peak hour. All other mainline segments operated at a LOS C or better during the $A M$ and $P M$ peak hours.

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Figure 2: 2027 No Build Freeway Summary


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A total of 23 study intersections were included in the analysis, including 16 traffic signals, 5 minor stop control intersections, and 2 right-in/right-out ( $\mathrm{RI} / \mathrm{RO}$ ) intersections. Results for the intersection analysis in the project area are shown in Table 4 as well as Figure 3.

Table 4: 2027 No Build Arterial Intersection Operations Summary

| Major Roadway | Intersecting Roadway | Control Type | AM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Approach |  |  |  | INT. | Approach |  |  |  | INT. |
|  |  |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  |
| Rice Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | A | C | A | A | E | A | E |
| Rice Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | A | A | NA | C | B | B | C | NA | D* | C* |
| Rice Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | A | C | C | B | B | C | B | D | E-* | C-* |
| Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | E | D | E |
| $6^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | D | C | D | A | A | F | E | F |
| $6{ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | C | C | B | D | B | F | C* | D-* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Jessica Avenue | Signal | A | A | D* | NA | A* | A | A | D | NA | A |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Signal | A | A | C | D | A | B | $A^{*}$ | D | D | B* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue | RI/RO |  |  | C | C | C |  |  | C | C | C |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SPUI | Signal | B | B | B | B | B | D | C | B | D | D |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue | RI/RO |  |  | B | NA | B |  |  | C | NA | C |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | A | B | D* | F | C-* | B* | C | D* | E | C* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Hy-Vee Entrance | Signal | A | A | C | C | A | A | A | D | D* | $A^{*}$ |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | B | C | C | A | A | C | E | E |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | A | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | C | B |
| $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | C | C | F | D | F | E | B | D | F | E- |
| $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | A | A | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| 26 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue | Signal | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | B | B | A |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Yeager/Frederick Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | D | E | E | A | A | C | F | F |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | B | A | A | NA | A | C | A | A | NA | B |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | B | B | B | NA | B | B | A | F | NA | D- |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | B | C | D* | D | C* | C | C | D | E | C |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | D | C | B | B | C | D | C* | C* |

Notes:

- "n/a" denotes an approach that does not exist at the intersection. "-" denotes an approach with no delay due to control type.
- Bold/Highlighted indicates a poor LOS due to LOS E/F, volume to capacity (v/c) ration > 1.0 , or queue storage issue.
- " * " Queue storage ratio (QSR) greater than 1.0 for at least one movement resulting in entire intersection considered failing.
- " - " At least one movement is deemed failing resulting in entire intersection considered failing (not noted if intersection is LOS F).

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The analysis of the 2027 No Build condition determined that there were sixteen intersections that demonstrated inadequate traffic operations in at least one of the peak periods. The intersections exhibited issues with high delays, inadequate queue storage, or capacity constraints.

Along Rice Street, both ramp terminal intersections operated at a LOS C or better; however, both intersections had at least one movement that failed. The southbound ramp had a southbound left turn that operated at a LOS D with a QSR greater than 1, the northbound ramp had a southbound left turn that operated at a LOS F with both QSR and V/C issues. The other two arterial intersections along Rice Street also demonstrated poor operations with a LOS E during the PM peak hour.

Along $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, the Lowell Avenue intersection operated at a LOS F with high delays on the northbound and southbound approaches. The intersection with Cleveland Avenue operated at LOS D but had a failing northbound right turn movement and a southbound left turn that demonstrated QSR issues.

Along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, the ramp terminal intersection operated at a LOS B and LOS D during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively. This intersection demonstrated V/C issues on both the eastbound and westbound approaches with significant delays attributed to the left turn movements. The other arterial intersections along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street all demonstrated poor operations with the exception of the two right-in, right-out intersections with Conklin Avenue and Blaine Avenue. At Jessica Avenue, the northbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. At Lowell Avenue, the westbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. At Cleveland Avenue, the northbound and eastbound approaches demonstrated QSR issues and the southbound approach demonstrated V/C issues. At the Hy-Vee access, the southbound approach demonstrated QSR issues.

Along $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, the intersection with Lowell Avenue was shown to operate at a LOS E with high delays on the southbound approach. The intersection with Cleveland was shown to operate with a LOS B.

Along $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, the intersection with Southeastern Avenue was shown to operate at a LOS F and E during the AM and PM peak hour, respectively. The heavy northbound left turn volume contributed to a high delay and significant V/C issue during the AM peak hour. Similarly, the PM peak hour eastbound approach carries a high rightturning volume that contributes to V/C issues along with high delays on the southbound approach.

Along $26^{\text {th }}$ Street, the southbound ramp terminal intersection operated at LOS B or better, but the northbound ramp terminal intersection was shown to operate at LOS D with the heavy northbound right turn volume contributing to high delays and V/C issues. The other arterial intersections along $26^{\text {th }}$ Street demonstrated poor operations with the exception of the intersection with Van Eps Avenue. At Fredrick Avenue, the southbound approach demonstrated high delays and LOS F. At Southeastern Avenue, the overall intersection operated at a LOS C, but the northbound left turn had a QSR greater than 1. At Cleveland Avenue, the overall intersection operated at a LOS C or better, but the southbound left turn had a QSR greater than 1.

The Streets module within HCS analysis was used to analyze pedestrian and bicycle facilities using the HCM multimodal methodology. Multi-modal methodology limitations only allow for the analysis of signalized intersections. Most of the intersections have a LOS of C or better for both the pedestrian and bicycle operations. There were 3 locations that demonstrated a poor LOS, including Rice Street \& SB I-229, 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street 7 Jessica Avenue, and $26{ }^{\text {th }}$ Street \& SB I-229. The multi-modal scores can be seen in Appendix A.

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Figure 3: 2027 No Build Arterial Summary


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## 2050 NO BUILD TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

The traffic operations representing the 2050 Year of Planning No Build condition are provided in the following section. The project area includes 3 service interchanges with 12 ramp junctions. Results for the individual segments and ramp junctions of l-229 within the study area are shown in Table 5 as well as Figure 4.

Table 5: 2050 No Build Freeway Operations Summary

| Road | Description | Analysis Type | AM Peak LOS | \| PM Peak LOS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\frac{\underset{\sim}{N}}{\underset{\sim}{\sim}}$ | NB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | D | D |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | E | D |
|  | NB I-229: Exit 5 Entrance Ramp | Merge | F | D |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 5 and Exit 6 | Basic | F | D |
|  | NB 1-229: Exit 6 Exit Ramp | Diverge | F | C |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | C | B |
|  | NB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 7 | Basic | C | B |
|  |  | Weave | D | B |
|  | NB 1-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | D | B |
|  | NB 1-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | C | B |
| $\begin{gathered} \stackrel{\sim}{N} \\ \frac{\underset{\sim}{\infty}}{} \end{gathered}$ | SB I-229: north of Exit 7 | Basic | B | C |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 7 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | D |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 7 and Exit 6 | Basic | B | C |
|  |  | Weave | B | D |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | B | D |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 6 Entrance Ramp | Merge | C | F |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 6 and Exit 5 | Basic | D | F |
|  | SB I-229: Exit 5 Exit Ramp | Diverge | D | F |
|  | SB I-229: between Exit 5 Exit and Entrance Ramps | Basic | C | E |
|  | SB I-229: southwest of Exit 5 | Basic | C | D |

The analysis of the 2050 No Build condition revealed capacity constraints leading to poor operating LOS throughout mainline l-229. Out of the 18 total mainline segments, 15 were shown to operate at a LOS D or worse during either the AM or PM peak hour. There were three mainline segments that operated at a LOS C or better during the AM and $P M$ peak hours.

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Figure 4: 2050 No Build Freeway Summary


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A total of 23 study intersections were included in the analysis, including 16 traffic signals, 5 minor stop control intersections, and 2 right-in/right-out ( $\mathrm{RI} / \mathrm{RO}$ ) intersections. Results for the intersection analysis in the project area are shown in Table 6 as well as Figure 5.

Table 6: 2050 No Build Arterial Intersection Operations Summary

| Major Roadway | Intersecting Roadway | Control Type | AM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Approach |  |  |  | INT. | Approach |  |  |  | INT. |
|  |  |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  | EB | WB | NB | SB |  |
| Rice Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | D | A | D | A | C | F | F | F |
| Rice Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | B* | B | NA | E | C-* | C* | C | NA | D* | C* |
| Rice Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | F | F | $\mathrm{F}^{*}$ | E* | F | F | D | F* | F* | F |
| Rice Street | Bahnson Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | F | E | F | A | A | F | F | F |
| $6^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | F | F | F | A | A | F | E | F |
| $6{ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | C | C | E | C | D | E | E* | F* | F* | F |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Jessica Avenue | Signal | A | A | C | NA | A | B | A | D | NA | B |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Signal | A | B | E | E | B | D | C* | D | F | D-* |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Conklin Avenue | RI/RO |  |  | D | D | D |  |  | F | C | F |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SPUI | Signal | F | D | F | D | F | E | D | D | F | E- |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Blaine Avenue | RI/RO |  |  | C | NA | C |  |  | E | NA | E |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | D* | F | F* | F | F | B* | F | F* | F* | F |
| $10^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Hy-Vee Entrance | Signal | A* | B | E | F | B-* | A* | B | E* | E* | B* |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Lowell Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | D | F | F |
| $12^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | B | B | B | B | D | B | C | C | C |
| $18^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | E | E | F | F | F | F | C* | E | F | F |
| $18^{\text {th }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | C | A | A | B | B | B | B | C | B |
| 26 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Van Eps Avenue | Signal | A | A | C | C | A | A | A | C | C | A |
| 26 ${ }^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Yeager/Frederick Avenue | Minor Stop | A | A | D | F | F | A | A | D | F | F |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 SB Ramp Terminal | Signal | B | A | B | NA | B | C | A | B | NA | B |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | I-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Signal | C | B | B | NA | B | B | A | F | NA | E- |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Southeastern Avenue | Signal | C | D* | F* | E | E-* | C | D | E | F* | E-* |
| $26^{\text {TH }}$ Street | Cleveland Avenue | Signal | B | C | E | D | C | B | C | D | D* | C* |

Notes:

- "n/a" denotes an approach that does not exist at the intersection. "-" denotes an approach with no delay due to control type.
- Bold/Highlighted indicates a poor LOS due to LOS E/F, volume to capacity (v/c) ration > 1.0 , or queue storage issue.
- " * " Queue storage ratio (QSR) greater than 1.0 for at least one movement resulting in entire intersection considered failing.
- " - " At least one movement is deemed failing resulting in entire intersection considered failing (not noted if intersection is LOS F).

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The analysis of the 2050 No Build condition determined that there were eighteen intersections that demonstrated inadequate traffic operations in at least one of the peak periods. The intersections exhibited issues with high delays, inadequate queue storage, or capacity constraints.

Along Rice Street, all intersections operated with LOS F or QSR and V/C issues that designate them failing. The southbound ramp terminal intersection operated at a LOS C with a QSR greater than 1, the northbound ramp terminal intersection operated at a LOS F with a QSR greater than 1 and V/C issues. The other two arterial intersections along Rice Street also demonstrated poor operations with a LOS F and V/C issues.

Along 6 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street, all intersections operated with LOS F or QSR and V/C issues that designate them failing.
Along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, the ramp terminal intersection operated at a LOS F and LOS E during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively with V/C issues. The other arterial intersections along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street all demonstrated poor operations with the exception of Jessica Avenue. At Lowell Avenue, the westbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. The right-in, right-out intersections with Conklin Avenue and Blaine Avenue, were shown to operate at LOS F and LOS E, respectively. At Cleveland Avenue, the intersection experienced high delays, QSR and V/C issues. At the HyVee access, the northbound and southbound approaches demonstrated QSR issues.

Along $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, the intersection with Lowell Avenue was shown to operate at a LOS F with high delays and V/C issues on the southbound approach. The intersection with Cleveland was shown to operate with a LOS B and LOS C during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively.

Along $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, the intersection with Southeastern Avenue was shown to operate at a LOS F. The heavy northbound left turn volume contributed to a high delay and significant $V / C$ issue during the AM peak hour. Similarly, the PM peak hour carries a high eastbound right-turning volume that contributes to V/C issues along with high delays on the southbound approach and QSR issues on the westbound approach.

Along $26^{\text {th }}$ Street, the southbound ramp terminal intersection operated at LOS B or better, but the northbound ramp terminal intersection was shown to operate at LOS E with the heavy northbound right turn volume contributing to high delays and V/C issues. The other arterial intersections along $26^{\text {th }}$ Street demonstrated poor operations with the exception of the intersection with Van Eps Avenue. At Fredrick Avenue, the southbound approach demonstrated high delays and LOS F. At Southeastern Avenue, the intersection operated at a LOS E, with QSR and V/C issues. At Cleveland Avenue, the overall intersection operated at a LOS C or better, but the southbound left turn had a QSR greater than 1.

The Streets module within HCS analysis was used to analyze pedestrian and bicycle facilities using the HCM multimodal methodology. Multi-modal methodology limitations only allow for the analysis of signalized intersections. Most of the intersections have a LOS of $C$ or better for both the pedestrian and bicycle operations. There were 4 locations that demonstrated a poor LOS, including Rice Street \& SB I-229, 10 th Street \& Jessica Avenue, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Southeastern Avenue, and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street \& SB I-229. The multi-modal scores can be seen in Appendix A.

Figure 5: 2050 No Build Arterial Summary


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## SUMMARY

The No Build traffic operations analysis of the 2027 Year of Project Construction and the 2050 Planning Horizon Year provide documentation of the operational deficiencies that manifest within the study area due to traffic demand increases across this time period and capacity constraints imposed by the existing roadway infrastructure.

The 2027 No Build operations analysis demonstrated that the majority of mainline I-229 operated acceptably. However, southbound I-229 between Exit 6 and Exit 5 and the ramp diverge to Exit 5 were shown to operate at LOS D during the PM peak hour. All other mainline segments operated at a LOS C or better during the AM and PM peak hours. Under the 2027 No Build traffic volumes, there were few capacity constraints present along mainline I-229 or at the ramp junctions.

The 2027 No Build operations analysis of arterial intersections demonstrated that 16 out of the 23 intersections resulted in operations that were considered failing. The I-229 Exit 6 interchange ramp terminal intersection was determined to operate with a LOS B and LOS D during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively. The other ramp terminal intersections also demonstrated failing operations in at least one peak hour, with the exception of the southbound Exit 5 ramp terminal intersection. The arterial intersections were determined to operate poorly due to either high delays or QSR greater than 1, but there were also capacity issues documented with V/C greater than 1 at approach movements.

Along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, the arterial intersections demonstrated poor operations with the exception of the two right-in, right-out intersections with Conklin Avenue and Blaine Avenue. At Jessica Avenue, the northbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. At Lowell Avenue, the westbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. At Cleveland Avenue, the northbound and eastbound approaches demonstrated QSR issues and the southbound approach demonstrated V/C issues. At the Hy-Vee access, the southbound approach demonstrated QSR issues.

The 2050 No Build operations analysis revealed capacity constraints leading to poor operating LOS throughout mainline I-229. The majority of mainline segments were determined to have failing operations. Out of the 18 total mainline segments, 15 were shown to operate at a LOS D or worse during either the AM or PM peak hour. Under the 2050 No Build traffic volumes, the existing road network demonstrated the capacity limitations present along mainline I-229 and at the ramp junctions that should be addressed.

The 2050 No Build operations analysis of arterial intersections demonstrated that 18 out of the 23 intersections resulted in operations that were considered failing. The l-229 Exit 6 interchange ramp terminal intersection was determined to operate with a LOS F and LOS E during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively. The other ramp terminal intersections also demonstrated failing operations in at least one peak hour, with the exception of the southbound Exit 5 ramp terminal intersection. The arterial intersections were determined to operate poorly due to either high delays or QSR greater than 1, but there were also capacity issues documented with V/C greater than 1 at approach movements.

Along $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, the arterial intersections demonstrated poor operations with the exception of Jessica Avenue. At Lowell Avenue, the westbound approach demonstrated QSR issues. The right-in, right-out intersections with Conklin Avenue and Blaine Avenue, were shown to operate at LOS F and LOS E, respectively. At Cleveland Avenue, the intersection experienced high delays, QSR and V/C issues. At the Hy-Vee access, the northbound and southbound approaches demonstrated QSR issues.

Throughout the I-229 corridor, the operations of the mainline segments are shown to degrade as traffic volumes increase with the majority experiencing failing operations by year 2050. Similarly, the arterial intersections showed degrading traffic operations with high delays, queue storage issues and capacity constraints at intersections increasing over time with many intersections failing by year 2050.

I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Future Traffic Operations Memo
February 2, 2021
Page A
APPENDIX A - HCS SUMMARY

| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Interim Year 2027 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  | Rice Street \& Lowell Avenue |  | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 295 | 775 | 110 | 0 | 1180 | 1015 | 500 | 65 | 0 | 1580 |
|  |  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 15.1 | 0.0 | 1.6 | 40.7 | 0 | 40.7 |
|  |  | LOS |  | A | A | C | A | C | A | A | E | A | E |
|  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) |  | - | - | - | - | 1.54 | - | - | - | - | 2.18 |
|  |  | Ped LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | Bicycle LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | Rice Street \&SB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 345 | 1055 | 0 | 215 | 1615 | 980 | 610 | 0 | 475 | 2065 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 5.4 | 10 | - | 32.7 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 20.1 | - | 35.9 | 20.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | NA | C | B | B | C | NA | D | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | A | B | B | B |  | A | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | - | F |  | A | A | - | F |  |
|  | Rice Street \&NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 370 | 905 | 445 | 310 | 2030 | 1175 | 520 | 300 | 475 | 2470 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 8.5 | 21 | 29.3 | 17.4 | 20.0 | 22.6 | 13.6 | 40.4 | 60.4 | 30.1 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | C | C | B | B | C | B | D | E | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | C | A | A | A |  |
|  | Rice Street \& Bahnson Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 285 | 865 | 40 | 20 | 1210 | 860 | 435 | 45 | 95 | 1435 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.9 | 0.1 | 17.3 | 16.8 | 17.3 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 41.2 | 28.6 | 41.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | E | D | E |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 1.13 | - | - | - | - | 3.43 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 400 | 715 | 25 | 40 | 1180 | 950 | 465 | 85 | 45 | 1545 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.2 | 0.3 | 26.4 | 21.3 | 26.4 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 99.0 | 40.9 | 99.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | C | D | A | A | F | E | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 1.53 | - | - | - | - | 7.15 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 425 | 1065 | 440 | 265 | 2195 | 900 | 580 | 615 | 535 | 2630 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 17.5 | 15.4 | 30.4 | 21.9 | 19.6 | 36.0 | 17.8 | 89.1 | 26.9 | 42.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | C | C | B | D | B | F | C | D |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | A | A | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Jessica Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 665 | 1435 | 155 | 0 | 2255 | 1700 | 920 | 90 | 0 | 2710 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 3.4 | 1.6 | 41.5 | - | 5.1 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 49.8 | - | 6.1 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D |  | A | A | A | D |  | A |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | B | B |  | B | A | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | F | - |  | B | A | F | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 715 | 1350 | 60 | 105 | 2230 | 1435 | 1155 | 80 | 190 | 2860 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 6.0 | 2.7 | 34.5 | 37.2 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 8.7 | 37.3 | 46.1 | 15.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | D | A | B | A | D | D | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | B | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Conklin Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 800 | 1345 | 125 | 10 | 2280 | 1585 | 1150 | 65 | 20 | 2820 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 15.2 | 16.9 | 16.9 | - | - | 24.3 | 15.4 | 24.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | C | C | C |  |  | C | C | C |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 0.91 | - | - | - | - | 0.67 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& I-229 SPUI | Traffic Signal | Volume | 605 | 1105 | 320 | 180 | 2210 | 1145 | 1020 | 275 | 465 | 2905 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 18.5 | 14.4 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 47.3 | 32.2 | 11.1 | 38.4 | 35.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B | B | B | D | C | B | D | D |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Blaine Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 975 | 1600 | 5 | 0 | 2580 | 1905 | 1290 | 10 | 0 | 3205 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 12.4 | - | 12.4 | - | - | 21.5 | - | 21.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | B |  | B |  |  | C |  | C |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 0.02 | - | - | - | - | 0.07 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 945 | 1265 | 445 | 375 | 3030 | 1860 | 1065 | 435 | 515 | 3875 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 7.3 | 19.4 | 49.3 | 136.1 | 34.9 | 14.9 | 25.7 | 49.1 | 77.8 | 30.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | B | D | F | C | B | C | D | E | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |


| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Interim Year 2027 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  | 10th Street \& Hy-Vee Access |  | Traffic Signal | Volume | 765 | 1290 | 20 | 100 | 2175 | 1540 | 1030 | 60 | 195 | 2825 |
|  |  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 5.2 | 9.2 | 33.2 | 34.0 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 7.6 | 43.0 | 45.2 | 9.2 |
|  |  | LOS |  | A | A | C | C | A | A | A | D | D | A |
|  |  | Ped LOS |  | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  | Bicycle LOS |  | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 150 | 430 | 55 | 50 | 685 | 615 | 260 | 45 | 135 | 1055 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.6 | 0.1 | 14.2 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 17.6 | 46.3 | 46.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | B | C | C | A | A | C | E | E |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 2.49 | - | - | - | - | 6.91 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 95 | 405 | 485 | 185 | 1170 | 635 | 245 | 370 | 455 | 1705 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 9.5 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 10.2 | 13.1 | 18.4 | 10.3 | 18.1 | 20.6 | 17.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | C | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Southeastern Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 230 | 430 | 1070 | 50 | 1780 | 1400 | 220 | 450 | 105 | 2175 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 30.1 | 33.6 | 208.6 | 48.0 | 139.2 | 65.3 | 15.6 | 44.7 | 102.6 | 57.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | C | C | F | D | F | E | B | D | F | E |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | C |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | B | A |  | C | A | A | A |  |
|  | 18th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 120 | 390 | 215 | 200 | 925 | 550 | 160 | 270 | 430 | 1410 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 13.4 | 19.7 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 14.0 | 18.0 | 11.6 | 12.4 | 14.2 | 15.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | A | A | B | B | B | B | B | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | A | A | A | A |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Van Eps Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 380 | 830 | 10 | 45 | 1265 | 690 | 510 | 5 | 25 | 1230 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 2.7 | 4.9 | 40.0 | 41.1 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.0 | 19.5 | 19.8 | 4.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | D | A | A | A | B | B | A |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Frederick Drive | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 415 | 860 | 85 | 25 | 1385 | 545 | 630 | 170 | 25 | 1370 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.1 | 1.2 | 25.5 | 48.7 | 48.7 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 23.9 | 59.2 | 59.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | E | E | A | A | C | F | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 3.22 | - | - | - | - | 5.09 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \&SB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 470 | 1605 | 365 | 0 | 2440 | 685 | 1120 | 730 | 0 | 2535 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 16.5 | 4.4 | 9.3 | - | 7.2 | 33.1 | 5.1 | 8.8 | - | 13.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | A | A |  | A | C | A | A |  | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | B | B |  | B | A | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | F | - |  | A | A | F | - |  |
|  |  <br> NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 595 | 1770 | 565 | 0 | 2930 | 1170 | 1155 | 870 | 0 | 3195 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 19.6 | 11.2 | 12.1 | - | 12.8 | 12.9 | 6.0 | 135.4 | - | 41.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B |  | B | B | A | F |  | D |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | C | B |  | B | A | C | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | - |  | A | B | B | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Southeastern Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 895 | 1540 | 1220 | 210 | 3865 | 1870 | 1140 | 535 | 920 | 4465 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 17.6 | 27.0 | 45.0 | 43.7 | 31.8 | 20.1 | 24.8 | 42.1 | 55.5 | 32.7 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | C | D | D | C | C | C | D | E | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | C | C | B | B |  | C | C | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | B | A |  | B | B | A | A |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 820 | 1475 | 110 | 165 | 2570 | 1655 | 1105 | 85 | 350 | 3195 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 10.5 | 18.3 | 41.3 | 34.4 | 18.1 | 13.8 | 24.2 | 41.7 | 35.0 | 21.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | D | C | B | B | C | D | C | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |


| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Planning Year 2050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  | Rice Street \& Lowell Avenue |  | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 450 | 1180 | 150 | 0 | 1780 | 1370 | 840 | 90 | 5 | 2305 |
|  |  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.0 | 0.2 | 33.8 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 0.2 | 15.9 | 483.1 | 63.7 | 483.1 |
|  |  | LOS |  | A | A | D | A | D | A | C | F | F | F |
|  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) |  | - | - | - | - | 2.98 | - | - | - | - | 24.91 |
|  |  | Ped LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  | Bicycle LOS |  | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | Rice Street \&SB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 495 | 1630 | 0 | 250 | 2375 | 1330 | 1130 | 0 | 540 | 3000 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 15.9 | 13.2 | - | 69.7 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 25 | - | 52.2 | 28.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | NA | E | C | C | C | NA | D | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | A | B | B | B |  | A | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | - | F |  | B | B | - | F |  |
|  | Rice Street \&NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 500 | 1235 | 810 | 585 | 3130 | 1575 | 930 | 500 | 885 | 3890 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 155.2 | 89.8 | 114.1 | 57.3 | 100.5 | 630.9 | 35.4 | 130.3 | 374.6 | 365.9 |
|  |  |  | LOS | F | F | F | E | F | F | D | F | F | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | B | B |  | C | A | A | B |  |
|  | Rice Street \& Bahnson Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 540 | 1225 | 40 | 40 | 1845 | 1415 | 860 | 45 | 165 | 2485 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 1.1 | 0.1 | 55.2 | 44.8 | 55.2 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 1120.2 | 1601.5 | 1601.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | F | E | F | A | A | F | F | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 2.56 | - | - | - | - | 127.03 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 560 | 1125 | 40 | 60 | 1785 | 1245 | 770 | 105 | 65 | 2185 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.2 | 0.4 | 156.7 | 83.7 | 156.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1654.6 | 37.0 | 1654.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | F | F | F | A | A | F | E | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 6.64 | - | - | - | - | 81.12 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 6th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 570 | 1550 | 635 | 465 | 3220 | 1185 | 900 | 1010 | 750 | 3845 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 22.9 | 32.6 | 79.1 | 29.1 | 39.5 | 69.9 | 70.3 | 297.7 | 109.0 | 135.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | C | C | E | C | D | E | E | F | F | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Jessica Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1045 | 1935 | 205 | 0 | 3185 | 2165 | 1525 | 135 | 0 | 3825 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 5.1 | 7.2 | 24.9 | - | 7.7 | 12.4 | 5.0 | 40.3 | - | 10.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C |  | A | B | A | D |  | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | B | B |  | B | A | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | F | - |  | B | B | F | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1070 | 1985 | 85 | 145 | 3285 | 2165 | 1805 | 110 | 255 | 4335 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 8.2 | 15.1 | 60.6 | 70.2 | 16.7 | 54.0 | 24.0 | 51.4 | 97.0 | 45.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | B | E | E | B | D | C | D | F | D |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | B | A | A |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Conklin Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 1190 | 1985 | 170 | 10 | 3355 | 2365 | 1800 | 90 | 25 | 4280 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 25.7 | 25.8 | 25.8 | - | - | 83.9 | 24.2 | 83.9 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | D | D | D |  |  | F | C | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 1.38 | - | - | - | - | 1.91 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& I-229 SPUI | Traffic Signal | Volume | 815 | 1725 | 620 | 225 | 3385 | 1565 | 1655 | 535 | 595 | 4350 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 149.2 | 51.4 | 154.2 | 48.9 | 100.6 | 73.8 | 49.2 | 45.7 | 127.9 | 68.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | F | D | F | D | F | E | D | D | F | E |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | B | A |  | B | B | A | B |  |
|  |  <br> Blaine Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 1465 | 2485 | 10 | 0 | 3960 | 2840 | 2140 | 15 | 0 | 4995 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | - | - | 16.3 | - | 16.3 | - | - | 46.3 | - | 46.3 |
|  |  |  | LOS |  |  | C |  | C |  |  | E |  | E |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 0.04 | - | - | - | - | 0.14 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 10th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1425 | 2000 | 640 | 610 | 4675 | 2775 | 1915 | 600 | 800 | 6090 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 37.3 | 164.0 | 145.0 | 313.6 | 146.1 | 17.0 | 181.3 | 174.9 | 300.0 | 140.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | D | F | F | F | F | B | F | F | F | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | B | B | B | B |  | C | B | B | B |  |


| Intersection Location |  | Traffic Control | Metric | Planning Year 2050 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | AM Peak Hour |  | PM Peak Hour |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | EB |  | WB | NB | SB | Overall | EB | WB | NB | SB | Overall |
|  |  |  | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1170 | 2035 | 20 | 100 | 3325 | 2350 | 1900 | 60 | 195 | 4505 |
|  |  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 4.7 | 10.1 | 69.6 | 83.4 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 12.5 | 66.4 | 71.9 | 13.9 |
|  |  | LOS |  | A | B | E | F | B | A | B | E | E | B |
|  |  | Ped LOS |  | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  | Bicycle LOS |  | B | B | A | A |  | C | B | A | A |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Lowell Avenue | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 190 | 540 | 70 | 60 | 860 | 720 | 325 | 60 | 160 | 1265 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.6 | 0.1 | 17.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 25.8 | 179.6 | 179.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | C | A | A | D | F | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 3.04 | - | - | - | - | 24.21 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 12th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 165 | 440 | 585 | 270 | 1460 | 1000 | 270 | 445 | 640 | 2355 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 11.4 | 17.5 | 15.5 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 39.6 | 15.1 | 25.8 | 32.6 | 31.6 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | B | B | B | B | D | B | C | C | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | B | A |  | B | A | A | B |  |
|  |  <br> Southeastern Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 400 | 435 | 1785 | 115 | 2735 | 1990 | 295 | 790 | 140 | 3215 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 64.2 | 60.3 | 273.8 | 146.9 | 198.4 | 377.1 | 32.2 | 55.8 | 212.3 | 256.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | E | E | F | F | F | F | C | E | F | F |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | C |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | C | A |  | D | A | B | A |  |
|  | 18th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 165 | 395 | 220 | 240 | 1020 | 730 | 180 | 310 | 520 | 1740 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 14.1 | 20.1 | 8.9 | 9.2 | 14.1 | 19.3 | 11.5 | 17.6 | 21.4 | 18.8 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | C | A | A | B | B | B | B | C | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | A | A | A |  | B | A | A | A |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Van Eps Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 465 | 915 | 15 | 45 | 1440 | 590 | 625 | 15 | 25 | 1255 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 3.2 | 7.0 | 29.2 | 29.9 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 24.6 | 24.9 | 4.4 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | C | C | A | A | A | C | C | A |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | B | A | A |  |
|  |  <br> Frederick Drive | Two-way Stop Control | Volume | 450 | 1025 | 85 | 25 | 1585 | 565 | 770 | 180 | 25 | 1540 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 0.1 | 1.1 | 33.4 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 28.9 | 96.5 | 96.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | A | A | D | F | F | A | A | D | F | F |
|  |  |  | Weighted Intersection Delay (Sec.) | - | - | - | - | 3.76 | - | - | - | - | 5.92 |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \&SB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 500 | 1770 | 365 | 0 | 2635 | 710 | 1260 | 730 | 0 | 2700 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 18.5 | 7.5 | 12.0 | - | 10.1 | 34.2 | 4.2 | 10.9 | - | 13.0 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | A | B |  | B | C | A | B |  | B |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | B | B |  | B | A | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | F | - |  | A | B | F | - |  |
|  |  <br> NB I-229 | Traffic Signal | Volume | 625 | 1895 | 705 | 0 | 3225 | 1195 | 1275 | 1085 | 0 | 3555 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 20.7 | 12.3 | 17.3 | - | 14.9 | 15.4 | 8.3 | 193.6 | - | 68.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | C | B | B |  | B | B | A | F |  | E |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | A | C | B |  | B | A | C | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | B | - |  | A | B | B | - |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Southeastern Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1025 | 1660 | 1815 | 390 | 4890 | 2090 | 1230 | 855 | 1510 | 5685 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 32.2 | 52.5 | 80.3 | 66.2 | 59.9 | 26.6 | 41.8 | 61.1 | 90.6 | 56.2 |
|  |  |  | LOS | C | D | F | E | E | C | D | E | F | E |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | C | C | B | B |  | C | C | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | B | A |  | B | B | A | B |  |
|  | 26th Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Traffic Signal | Volume | 1020 | 1610 | 140 | 175 | 2945 | 1870 | 1195 | 90 | 390 | 3545 |
|  |  |  | Delay (Sec.) | 11.9 | 21.9 | 57.6 | 48.6 | 21.8 | 11.4 | 25.5 | 54.1 | 52.3 | 23.5 |
|  |  |  | LOS | B | C | E | D | C | B | C | D | D | C |
|  |  |  | Ped LOS | B | B | B | B |  | B | B | B | B |  |
|  |  |  | Bicycle LOS | A | B | A | A |  | B | B | A | A |  |

## Appendix E - Build Concept




## Appendix F - HCS Reports




## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Conklin Ave |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |
| Date Performed | 2021 | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | AM Peak Hour - Existing | North/South Street | Conklin Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.80 |
| Intersection Orientation | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |  |
| Project Description |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T | TR |  |  |  | R |  |  |  | R |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 696 | 7 |  |  | 1210 | 3 |  |  |  | 117 |  |  |  | 7 |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |
| Median Type \| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways

| Base Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |  | 7.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.14 |  |  |  | 7.14 |
| Base Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  | 3.9 |
| Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.92 |  |  |  | 3.92 |

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service



## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | Site Information |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst | HR Green | Intersection | 10th St \& Blaine Ave |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |
| Date Performed | 2021 | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | AM Peak Hour - Existing | North/South Street | Blaine Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.83 |
| Intersection Orientation | I-229/10th Street IMJR | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |
| Project Description |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 840 | 34 |  |  | 1426 |  |  |  |  | 6 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median Type \\| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways






## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Conklin Ave |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |
| Date Performed | 2021 | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | PM Peak Hour - Existing | North/South Street | Conklin Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.87 |
| Intersection Orientation | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |  |
| Project Description |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T | TR |  |  |  | R |  |  |  | R |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 1410 | 17 |  |  | 1013 | 15 |  |  |  | 60 |  |  |  | 16 |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |
| Median Type \| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways

| Base Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |  | 7.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.14 |  |  |  | 7.14 |
| Base Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  | 3.9 |
| Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.92 |  |  |  | 3.92 |

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service



## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | Site Information |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst | HR Green | Intersection | 10th St \& Blaine Ave |
| Agency/Co. | Jurisdiction |  |  |
| Date Performed | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | 2021 | North/South Street | Blaine Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | PM Peak Hour - Existing | Peak Hour Factor | 0.90 |
| Intersection Orientation | East-West | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |
| Project Description | I-229/10th Street IMJR |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 1686 | 50 |  |  | 1128 |  |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median Type \\| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways





## General Information

Intersection Information

| Agency |
| :--- |
| Analyst |
| Jurisdiction |
| Urban Street |
| Intersection |
| Project Description |
| Demand Information |
| Approach Movement |
| Demand $(v)$, veh/h |


| HRG |
| :--- | :--- |
| RL |
| SIOUX FALLS |
| 26TH STREET |
| I-229 SB |
| I-229/10TH ST IMJR |


| Analysis Date | Jul 29, 2020 | A |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Time Period |  | PH |
| Analysis Year | 2020 | A |


| Duration, h | 0.250 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Area Type | Other |
| PHF | 0.90 |
| Analysis Period | $1>7: 00$ |

File Name AMpeak.xus


## Signal Information

| Cycle, s | 130.0 | Reference Phase | 6 |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Offset, s | 16 | Reference Point | Begin |
| Uncoordinated | No | Simult. Gap E/W | On |
| Force Mode | Fixed | Simult. Gap N/S | On |



| Timer Results | EBL | EBT | WBL | WBT | NBL | NBT | SBL | SBT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assigned Phase |  | 2 | 1 | 6 |  | 8 |  |  |
| Case Number |  | 7.3 | 1.0 | 4.0 |  | 9.0 |  |  |
| Phase Duration, s |  | 45.0 | 62.0 | 107.0 |  | 23.0 |  |  |
| Change Period, ( $Y+R{ }_{c}$ ), s |  | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |  | 4.9 |  |  |
| Max Allow Headway ( MAH ), s |  | 0.0 | 2.2 | 0.0 |  | 2.3 |  |  |
| Queue Clearance Time ( $g s$ ), s |  |  | 18.0 |  |  | 20.1 |  |  |
| Green Extension Time ( $g e$ ), s |  | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 |  | 0.0 |  |  |
| Phase Call Probability |  |  | 1.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |
| Max Out Probability |  |  | 0.00 |  |  | 1.00 |  |  |



| Multimodal Results | EB |  | WB |  | NB |  | SB |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pedestrian LOS Score / LOS | 2.30 | B | 0.65 | A | 2.48 | B | 2.33 | B |
| Bicycle LOS Score / LOS | 0.90 | A | 1.92 | B |  | F |  |  |










## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Conklin Ave |  |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |  |
| Date Performed | 2050 | East/West Street | 10th Street |  |
| Analysis Year | AM Peak Hour - No Build | North/South Street | Conklin Avenue |  |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.92 |  |
| Intersection Orientation | I-229/10th Street IMJR | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |  |
| Project Description |  |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T | TR |  |  |  | R |  |  |  | R |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 1180 | 10 |  |  | 1975 | 10 |  |  |  | 170 |  |  |  | 10 |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |
| Median Type \| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways

| Base Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |  | 7.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.14 |  |  |  | 7.14 |
| Base Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  | 3.9 |
| Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.92 |  |  |  | 3.92 |

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service



## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Blaine Ave |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |
| Date Performed | 2050 | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | AM Peak Hour - No Build | North/South Street | Blaine Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.92 |
| Intersection Orientation | I-229/10th Street IMJR | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |
| Project Description |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 1415 | 50 |  |  | 2485 |  |  |  |  | 10 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median Type \\| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways






## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Conklin Ave |  |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |  |
| Date Performed | 2050 | East/West Street | 10th Street |  |
| Analysis Year | PM Peak Hour - No Build | North/South Street | Conklin Avenue |  |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.92 |  |
| Intersection Orientation | I-229/10th Street IMJR | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |  |
| Project Description |  |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T | TR |  |  |  | R |  |  |  | R |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 2340 | 25 |  |  | 1780 | 20 |  |  |  | 90 |  |  |  | 25 |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  | 2 |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |
| Median Type \| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways

| Base Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |  |  |  | 7.1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Critical Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 7.14 |  |  |  | 7.14 |
| Base Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.9 |  |  |  | 3.9 |
| Follow-Up Headway (sec) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.92 |  |  |  | 3.92 |

Delay, Queue Length, and Level of Service



## HCS7 Two-Way Stop-Control Report

| General Information |  | HR Green | Site Information |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Analyst |  | Intersection | 10th St \& Blaine Ave |
| Agency/Co. | $10 / 2 / 2020$ | Jurisdiction |  |
| Date Performed | 2050 | East/West Street | 10th Street |
| Analysis Year | PM Peak Hour - No Build | North/South Street | Blaine Avenue |
| Time Analyzed | East-West | Peak Hour Factor | 0.92 |
| Intersection Orientation | I-229/10th Street IMJR | Analysis Time Period (hrs) | 0.25 |
| Project Description |  |  |  |

## Lanes

## Vehicle Volumes and Adjustments

| Approach | Eastbound |  |  |  | Westbound |  |  |  | Northbound |  |  |  | Southbound |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Movement | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R | U | L | T | R |
| Priority | 1 U | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 U | 4 | 5 | 6 |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Number of Lanes | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |  | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Configuration |  |  | T | TR |  |  | T |  |  |  |  | R |  |  |  |  |
| Volume (veh/h) |  |  | 2760 | 85 |  |  | 2140 |  |  |  |  | 15 |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Heavy Vehicles (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion Time Blocked |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Percent Grade (\%) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Right Turn Channelized |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | No |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median Type \\| Storage | Undivided |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Critical and Follow-up Headways




























## HCS Signalized Intersection Results Summary



## HCS Signalized Intersection Results Summary




















## HCS Signalized Intersection Results Summary



## Appendix G - Concept Evaluation Memo

## MEMO

TO:
Steve Gramm
South Dakota Department of Transportation
FROM:

DATE:
April 9, 2021
RE:
I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Study - Build Concepts SD DOT Project Number: PL0194(98) P, PCN 07P7

This technical memo serves to document the evaluation and refinement of Build concepts at the I-229 Exit 6 interchange with 10th Street in the City of Sioux Falls, South Dakota. The location of the study intersections and features of the surrounding area can be seen in the following figure.

Figure 1: I-229 Exit 6 Study Area



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## I-229 \& 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6)

The existing $10^{\text {th }}$ Street corridor is an urban principal arterial with a 4-lane divided roadway within the interchange area. The existing service interchange at $\mathrm{I}-229$ \& $10^{\text {th }}$ Street is a Single Point Urban Interchange (SPUI) that operates under traffic signal control. The nearest intersection west of the interchange is approximately 275 feet at Conklin Avenue which is a Right-In/Right Out (RI/RO) access, the nearest full access intersection is approximately 600 feet away at Lowell Avenue (traffic signal control). The nearest intersection east of the interchange is approximately 375 feet at Blaine Avenue which is a RI/RO access, the nearest full access intersection is approximately 700 feet away at Cleveland Avenue (traffic signal control). The study intersections can be seen in the figure below.

Figure 2: $\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Street Corridor/Interchange


## Build Concepts

The two Build Concepts carried forward from the previously completed I-229 Major Improvement Study (MIS) were evaluated and refined to fulfill the SDDOT traffic operations criteria. Build Concepts included a Diverging Diamond Interchange (DDI) and a SPUI. The 2050 future year traffic volumes were applied to these Build Concepts and an iterative process of traffic operations analysis and redesign was performed to adapt the concepts to the traffic needs. This process is described in greater detail in the following section.

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## Operations Analysis Results

Traffic analyses were conducted for 2050 Future Year conditions under scenarios for No-Build and for each Build Concept. Traffic analysis for the study area intersections was performed using Highway Capacity Software version 7.9 (HCS7) which executes methodology outlined in the $6^{\text {th }}$ edition of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM6).

The SDDOT has established a minimum LOS C on urban interstate highway corridors. At ramp terminal intersections, the overall intersection must be at a LOS C or better; however, individual movements may operate at a LOS D. At other arterial intersections, the overall intersection must be a LOS D or better; however, individual movements may operate at a LOS E if signalized or LOS F if unsignalized. Signalized intersections that were modified by the project cannot operate with a volume to capacity ratio greater than 1.0 for any movement. If arterial intersections were shown to have any movements with a queue storage ratio greater than 1.0 than that intersection will be reported as LOS F.

## No-Build Condition

The No-Build Condition intersection capacity analysis considered forecasted year traffic volumes, and the existing lane configurations and intersection traffic control. The following table shows the intersection LOS, delay, and expected volume to capacity ( $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{c}$ ) for the critical movement at each intersection during the AM and PM peak hours. The $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{c}$ ratios are representative of the worst-case turning movement at each approach.

Table 1: No-Build Condition Operations

| Intersection | Control Type | Intersection LOS I <br> Delay (sec/veh) |  |  | EB Leg |  | WB Leg |  | NB Leg |  | SB Leg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Lowell Avenue | Signal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16.7 \\ & 45.5 \end{aligned}$ | A | $\begin{aligned} & 0.42 \\ & 1.04 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.63 \\ & 1.01 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & E \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0.32 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & E \\ & F \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.71 \\ & 0.93 \end{aligned}$ |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Conklin Avenue | TWSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25.8 \\ & 83.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.73 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.06 \\ & 0.13 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 10^{\text {th }} \text { Street \& } \\ \mid-229 \end{gathered}$ | Signal | AM <br> PM | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & E \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 100.6 \\ 68.2 \end{gathered}$ | $F$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.46 \\ & 1.20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.95 \\ & 1.16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { F } \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.23 \\ & 1.12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.79 \\ & 1.26 \end{aligned}$ |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Blaine Avenue | TWSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | C | $\begin{aligned} & 16.3 \\ & 46.3 \end{aligned}$ | - | - | - | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{C} \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { NA } \\ & \text { NA } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Signal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | F | $\begin{aligned} & 146.1 \\ & 140.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { D } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.24 \\ & 0.95 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & F \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.27 \\ & 1.35 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & F \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.41 \\ & 1.46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & F \\ & F \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.64 \\ & 1.56 \end{aligned}$ |

** RED = Inadequate LOS or V/C > 1.0
** ORANGE = V/C over 0.90
The results of the No-Build Condition analysis show that there were undesirable traffic delays expected at all intersections within the study area. The majority of the study intersections operated at a Level of Service E or worse during at least one of the peak hour time periods with all intersections failing due to vehicle delay or v/c ratio criteria. The intersection of $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& $\mathrm{I}-229$ experienced LOS F and LOS E during both the AM and PM peak hours, respectively.

## DDI Condition

The DDI Concept Condition intersection capacity analysis considered forecasted future year traffic volumes, and the modified concept condition lane configurations and intersection traffic control. The following table shows the

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intersection LOS, delay, and expected volume to capacity (v/c) for the critical movement at each intersection during the AM and PM peak hours. The v/c ratios are representative of the worst-case turning movement at each approach. The intersection approaches with movements that were nearing a v/c ratio of 1.0 (highlighted in orange) indicate that it was near capacity.

Table 2: DDI Concept Operations

| Intersection | Control Type | Intersection LOS / <br> Delay (sec/veh) |  |  | EB Leg |  | WB Leg |  | NB Leg |  | SB Leg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Lowell Avenue | Signal | AM <br> PM |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19.2 \\ & 30.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0.89 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B \\ & B \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.66 \\ & 0.51 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.21 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.34 \\ & 0.48 \end{aligned}$ |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Conklin Avenue | TWSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\begin{gathered} 10^{\text {th }} \text { Street \& } \\ \text { SB I-229 } \end{gathered}$ | SB DDI <br> Signal | AM <br> PM |  | $\begin{aligned} & 12.2 \\ & 18.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B \\ & B \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.64 \\ & 0.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.76 \\ & 0.89 \end{aligned}$ |  | - | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{~B} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.76 \\ & 0.79 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} 10^{\text {th }} \text { Street \& } \\ \text { NB I-229 } \end{gathered}$ | NB DDI Signal | AM <br> PM |  | $\begin{aligned} & 17.9 \\ & 23.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0.90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & C \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.99 \\ & 0.98 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.76 \end{aligned}$ | - | - |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Blaine Avenue | TWSC | AM <br> PM | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Signal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42.4 \\ & 46.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & C \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.51 \\ & 0.87 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & E \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.93 \\ & 0.99 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{E} \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.78 \\ & 0.81 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & \mathrm{E} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.48 \\ & 0.84 \end{aligned}$ |

** RED = Inadequate LOS or V/C > 1.0
** ORANGE = V/C over 0.90

The results of the DDI Concept Condition analysis show that acceptable traffic delays at intersections within the study area can be obtained with the DDI Concept. The operational results depicted were the result of multiple iterations of roadway lane assignment and intersection signal timing plan evaluations in an effort to minimize the roadway cross-section needs while fulfilling the capacity demands.

The number of lanes within the DDI that were determined necessary to accommodate the anticipated traffic demand and obtain sufficient traffic operations resulted in 4 eastbound through lanes and 3 westbound through lanes at the west DDI crossover intersection and 4 eastbound through lanes and 4 westbound through lanes at the east DDI crossover intersection. The roadway cross section and intersection turn lanes necessary to provide adequate capacity under the DDI concept can be seen in Table 3 and depicted graphically in Appendix A.

Table 3: DDI Concept Design Requirements

| Intersection | Control <br> Type | Intersection <br> Movement | EB Leg <br> Required | WB Leg <br> Required | NB Leg <br> Required | SB Leg <br> Required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Street \& | SB DDI | LT | - | 1 | - | 2 |
| SB I-229 | Signal | TH | 4 | 3 | - | - |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& | NB DDI | LT | Shared | - | - | 1 |
| NB I-229 | Signal | TH | 4 | 4 | - | - |

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## SPUI Condition

The SPUI Concept Condition intersection capacity analysis considered forecasted future year traffic volumes, and the modified concept condition lane configurations and intersection traffic control. The following table shows the intersection LOS, delay, and expected volume to capacity (v/c) for the critical movement at each intersection during the AM and PM peak hours. The $\mathrm{v} / \mathrm{c}$ ratios are representative of the worst-case turning movement at each approach. The intersection approaches with movements that were nearing a v/c ratio of 1.0 (highlighted in orange) indicate that it was near capacity.

Table 4: SPUI Concept Operations

| Intersection | Control Type | Intersection LOS / <br> Delay (sec/veh) |  |  | EB Leg |  | WB Leg |  | NB Leg |  | SB Leg |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C | LOS | V/C |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Lowell Avenue | Signal | AM PM | B | $\begin{aligned} & 10.6 \\ & 17.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.70 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.60 \\ & 0.83 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & D \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.39 \\ & 0.39 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{D} \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.37 \\ & 0.72 \end{aligned}$ |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Conklin Avenue | TWSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| $\begin{gathered} 10^{\text {th }} \text { Street \& } \\ \mathrm{I}-229 \end{gathered}$ | SPUI Signal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | B | $\begin{aligned} & 18.0 \\ & 22.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & C \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.68 \\ & 0.85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { B } \\ & \text { C } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.93 \\ & 0.93 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & B \\ & B \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.73 \\ & 0.74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{B} \\ & \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.27 \\ & 0.83 \end{aligned}$ |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Blaine Avenue | TWSC | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | - |  |  | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |
| $10^{\text {th }}$ Street \& Cleveland Avenue | Signal | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AM } \\ & \text { PM } \end{aligned}$ | C | $\begin{aligned} & 20.7 \\ & 21.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.57 \\ & 0.69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C } \\ & \text { B } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.85 \\ & 0.75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & C \\ & D \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.52 \\ & 0.78 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C } \\ & \text { D } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.62 \\ & 0.74 \end{aligned}$ |

** RED = Inadequate LOS or V/C > 1.0
** ORANGE $=$ V/C over 0.90
The results of the SPUI Concept Condition analysis show that acceptable traffic delays at intersections within the study area can be obtained with the SPUI Concept. The operational results depicted were the result of multiple iterations of roadway lane assignment and intersection signal timing plan evaluations in an effort to minimize the roadway cross-section needs while fulfilling the capacity demands.

The number of lanes at the SPUI that were necessary to accommodate the anticipated traffic demand and obtain sufficient traffic operations resulted in 3 eastbound through lanes and 3 westbound through lanes with dual left-turn lanes needed. The roadway cross section and intersection turn lanes necessary to provide adequate capacity under the SPUI concept can be seen in Table 5 and depicted graphically in Appendix A.

Table 5: SPUI Concept Design Requirements

| Intersection | Control <br> Type | Intersection <br> Movement | EB Leg <br> Leqes <br> Required | WB Leg <br> Required | NB Leg <br> Required | SB Leg <br> Required |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Street \& | SPUI | LT | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| $\mathbf{I - 2 2 9}$ | Signal | TH | 3 | 3 | - | - |

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## Summary

The traffic operations analysis was used as a tool to assist in the refinement of the DDI and SPUI concepts that were retained from a previous study. The traffic operations analysis provided feedback to the design team informing the number of lanes necessary to provide capacity as well as the number of turn lanes and length of storage required at turn bays.

The traffic operations analysis has shown the expected delays from each of the revised Build Concept conditions. Overall, it can be said that both of the Build Concepts provide reduced delays at intersections within the study area when compared to the No-Build condition.

When comparing the two Build Concepts, it can be seen that the SPUI concept was able to provide reduced delays compared to the DDI Concept. The difference in traffic operations between concepts can be attributed to the conflicting traffic volumes at the interchange, the intersection spacing, and the available traffic signal cycle lengths. The DDI concept has a higher conflicting volume of traffic than the SPUI concept, has more closely spaced signalized intersections than the SPUI, and cannot operate under the same cycle length as adjacent intersections. The combination of these elements contributed to the need for additional travel lanes at each of the crossover intersections to accommodate the traffic demand.

A secondary analysis was conducted to evaluate whether allowing a relaxed interchange ramp delay standard of achieving LOS D or better at the interchange ramp intersections would reduce the number of required travel lanes. It was determined that the controlling traffic operations metric that most influenced design was the v/c ratio and reducing the delay criteria did not provide opportunity to eliminate any travel lanes.

The refined preliminary design for each Build concept can be seen in the Appendix A.

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## APPENDIX A: Build Concepts






## Appendix H - Safety Memo

Building a Better World for All of Us ${ }^{\circ}$

## DRAFT MEMORANDUM

TO: Steve Gramm South Dakota Department of Transportation<br>FROM: Graham Johnson, PE (SD, MN, IA), PTOE Justin Anibas, EIT<br>DATE: November 18, 2020<br>RE: I-229 Exit 6 (10th Street) Interchange Project - Safety Memo SEH No. HRGSP 156524

This technical memorandum provides the findings related to the analysis of the crash history for the I-229 Exit 6 Interchange project. The project area includes mainline I-229 as well as Rice Street, $6{ }^{\text {th }}$ Street, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, $12^{\text {th }}$ Street, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, Southeastern Avenue, and $26^{\text {th }}$ Street in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. This includes I-229 at the Exit 5, Exit 6, and Exit 7 interchange area connections. The purpose is to highlight areas with existing safety concerns in the project area.

Figure 1 shows the project area, which includes Mainline I-229, 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6 Interchange), and several other roadways that cross I-229.

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Figure 1 Project Location


## CRASH DATA

Crash data from January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2019 was provided by the South Dakota Department of Transportation (SDDOT). The type and severity of crashes were reviewed, and crash rates were calculated for each study intersection. There were a total of 1,632 crashes within the project area that included 353 Mainline $\mathrm{I}-229,47$ crashes along the freeway ramps, and 1,232 crashes along the project roadways and intersections.

Crash severity is separated into six categories based on injuries sustained during the crash.

- Fatal - Crash that results in death.
- Severity A - Crash that results in an incapacitating injury.
- Severity B - Crash that results in a non-incapacitating injury.
- Severity C - Crash that results in possible injury.
- Property Damage - Crash that results in property damage only, with no injuries.
- Wild Animal Hit - Crash where a wild animal was hit; with no injuries to vehicle drivers/passengers.

The crash rate at each intersection or segment is expressed as a number of crashes per million entering vehicles (MEV). A critical crash rate is a statistical rate that is unique to each intersection or segment and is based on vehicular exposure and the average crash rate for similar facility; the critical crash rate provides a statistical threshold for screening intersections and segment safety concerns.

The critical index is the crash rate divided by the critical crash rate, a ratio of the observed crash rate to the critical crash rate. An intersection or segment with a crash rate higher than the critical rate (critical index $>1$ ) can indicate a safety concern and the site should be further reviewed; a site with a critical index below 1.0 implies that the site does not deviate significantly from the statewide trends.

The following sections provide a summary of the mainline I-229 crashes, I-229 ramp crashes, intersection crashes, and arterial segment crashes.

The attached Tables A1a through A2b summarize the crashes along Mainline I-229 and the l-229 ramps by crash severity and general crash diagram. The attached Tables B1a through B2b summarize the crashes at each intersection and along each roadway segment by crash severity and general crash diagram.

The attached Figures A1-A3 represents the locations of all the crashes in the project area.

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## MAINLINE I-229

There were a total of 353 crashes along Mainline I-229 from south of Exit 5 to north of Exit 7 in the 5 -year period; directionally it is virtually split with 178 northbound crashes and 175 southbound crashes.

For this analysis, merge/diverge segments were considered to be either the taper area of the exit/entrance ramp or within 750 feet of the ramp gore if the ramp is a lane drop or lane add. The 750 feet assumption was based on the observation that many of the crashes occurred within 750 feet of ramp entrance or exit area. The only exception are the southern ramps of Exit 6 which have approximately 1,400' acceleration and deceleration lanes.

Table 1 summarizes the crashes by severity for each I-229 segment. A brief summary of the crash trends found in the crash information follows. This includes a summary of any mainline I-229 segments with a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate or that had a fatal/severity A crash during the 5-year analysis period.

Table 1 Mainline I-229 Crashes

|  | Description | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Crash Rate Information |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Segment | Fatal | A | B | c | PD | Wild Animal | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crash } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Critical Rate | Critical Index |
|  | Between Exits 4 \& 5* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0.42 | 1.93 | 0.22 |
|  | Exit 5 Diverge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 1.91 | 2.21 | 0.87 |
|  | Exit 5 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.90 | 1.97 | 0.46 |
|  | Exit 5 Merge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 1.17 | 2.18 | 0.54 |
|  | Between Exits 5 \& 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 33 | 4 | 45 | 1.58 | 1.54 | 1.03 |
|  | Exit 6 Diverge | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 24 | 2.63 | 1.95 | 1.35 |
|  | Exit 6 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0.83 | 1.92 | 0.43 |
|  | Exit 6 Merge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 1.42 | 2.42 | 0.59 |
|  | Between Exits 6 \& 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 9 | 22 | 1.08 | 1.63 | 0.66 |
|  | Exit 7 Diverge | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 2.36 | 2.42 | 0.98 |
|  | Exit 7 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 1.10 | 2.15 | 0.51 |
|  | Exit 7 Merge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 26 | 6.73 | 2.49 | 2.70 |
|  | Exit 7 Diverge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2.07 | 2.49 | 0.83 |
|  | Exit 7 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1.22 | 2.21 | 0.55 |
|  | Exit 7 Merge | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 22 | 5.19 | 2.42 | 2.15 |
|  | Between Exits 7 \& 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 13 | 25 | 1.33 | 1.66 | 0.80 |
|  | Exit 6 Diverge | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 3.54 | 2.42 | 1.46 |
|  | Exit 6 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 15 | 1.77 | 1.99 | 0.89 |
|  | Exit 6 Merge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 1.53 | 1.84 | 0.83 |
|  | Between Exits 6 \& 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 0 | 37 | 1.36 | 1.55 | 0.88 |
|  | Exit 5 Diverge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1.48 | 2.80 | 0.53 |
|  | Exit 5 between Ramps | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.51 | 2.20 | 0.23 |
|  | Exit 5 Merge | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 1.73 | 2.21 | 0.78 |
|  | Between Exits 5 \& 4* | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 1.21 | 1.95 | 0.62 |
| TOTAL |  | 2 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 243 | 66 | 353 | n/a | n/a | n/a |

- All mainline segments are Urban Interstate with a Statewide Average Crash Rate of 1.03.
- Bold/Shaded indicates a calculated crash rate that is at or exceeding the critical rate.
-     * Does not include northbound Merge or southbound Diverge crashes at Exit 4.

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## Mainline I-229 Crash Trends

- Approximately $64 \%$ of the Mainline I-229 crashes were single vehicle (ran off road, spin outs, etc.) or wild animal hit crashes, which means only $36 \%$ of crashes along Mainline $\mathrm{I}-229$ involve two vehicles colliding with one another.
- Approximately $63 \%$ of the crashes on Mainline I-229 occurred during daylight conditions, with the remaining $37 \%$ occurring when it was dark.
- Approximately $54 \%$ of the crashes on Mainline I-229 occurred when the roadway surface was dry, with the remaining $46 \%$ occurring when the roadway was wet (12\%) or snowy/icy (34\%).
- Approximately $48 \%$ of the crashes on Mainline I-229 occurred during the AM peak period (6-9 AM) and the PM peak period (3-6 PM).
- Approximately $47 \%$ of crashes occurred between four months of November through February, during the typical winter months.
- There were a total of 2 fatal and 4 severity A crashes along Mainline l-229 between 2015 through 2019.


## Northbound I-229 Crashes

## - Northbound I-229 between Exits 5 \& 6 - Mainline Segment

Total Crashes - $45 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.58 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $1.54 \quad$ Critical Index - 1.03

- 45 crashes occurred along this 0.83 -mile segment of $1-229$ over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- A majority ( $54 \%$ ) of the crashes along this segment of I-229 were concentrated at the 2 bridges over the Big Sioux River and Southeastern Avenue as well as the two curves in the roadway.
- 33 of the 45 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.)
- 31 of the 45 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy, which indicates weather is likely a significant factor in crashes along this segment of I-229.
- There was 1 fatal crash along this segment of I-229; this crash involved a vehicle running off the roadway and rolling over when the roadway was icy.
- There were 3 incapacitating injury (severity A) crashes along this segment of I-229. Weather was a factor in all three of the incapacitating injury crashes. One was a single vehicle crash, one was an angle/sideswipe crash, and one was a rear end crash.
- Northbound I-229 Exit 6 Diverge - Diverge Segment


## Total Crashes - $24 \quad$ Crash Rate - 2.63 $\quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{1.95} \quad$ Critical Index - 1.35

- 24 crashes occurred near the exit ramp area along this 1,400 -foot segment of I-229 over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 10 of the 24 crashes along this segment of I-229 were rear end crashes, likely due to vehicles slowing for congestion either on the mainline or on the exit ramp. Following too closely was the most common contributing factor for these crashes.
- Weather was a factor in 9 of the 24 crashes along this segment of I-229
- Northbound I-229 Exit 7 Diverge - Diverge Segment

Total Crashes - $10 \quad$ Crash Rate - $2.36 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $2.42 \quad$ Critical Index - 0.98

- All 10 of the crashes along this segment were single vehicle (ran off road, spin outs, etc.) or wild animal hit crashes.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash along this segment of l-229. This crash involved a vehicle running off the roadway and colliding with the guard rail/bridge.

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- Northbound I-229 Exit 7 Merge - Merge Segment

Total Crashes - $26 \quad$ Crash Rate - $6.73 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $2.49 \quad$ Critical Index - $\underline{2.70}$

- 26 crashes occurred in the entrance ramp area along this 750 -foot segment of I-229 over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- A majority ( $69 \%$ ) of the crashes along this segment of I-229 were concentrated near the Big Sioux River bridge.
- 15 of the 26 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.)
- 17 of the 26 crashes occurred when the roadway was either snowy or icy, which indicates weather is likely a significant factor in crashes along this segment of l-229.


## Southbound I-229 Crashes

- Southbound I-229 Exit 7 Merge - Merge Segment

Total Crashes - $22 \quad$ Crash Rate - 5.19 Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{\text { 2.42 }} \quad$ Critical Index - 2.15

- 22 crashes occurred in the entrance ramp area along this 750 -foot segment of I-229 over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 8 of the 22 crashes were sideswipe crashes, likely involving vehicles merging or changing lanes.
- 7 of the 22 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- 10 of the 22 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy. This segment of roadway includes a bridge over Rice Street, which could become slippery during adverse weather conditions.
- Southbound I-229 Exit 6 Diverge - Diverge Segment

$$
\text { Total Crashes - } 15 \quad \text { Crash Rate }-\underline{3.54} \quad \text { Critical Crash Rate - } \underline{2.42} \quad \text { Critical Index - } \underline{1.46}
$$

- 15 crashes occurred near the exit ramp area along this 750 -foot segment of I-229 over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 12 of the 15 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- 7 of the 15 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy.
- Southbound I-229 between Exits 6 \& 5 - Mainline Segment

$$
\text { Total Crashes - } 37 \quad \text { Crash Rate }-1.36 \quad \text { Critical Crash Rate }-1.55 \quad \text { Critical Index }-0.88
$$

- 23 of the 37 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- $\quad 11$ of the 37 crashes were rear end crashes.
- 19 of the 37 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy.
- There was 1 fatal crash along this segment of I-229. This crash involved a vehicle running off the roadway and hitting a guardrail.

While there are five areas above the critical crash rates, described above, there are also four additional areas that are within $15 \%$ of the critical rate. While not over the statistical critical rate, it does relate to additional areas having had safety concerns. These include:

- Northbound I-229 at Exit 5 Diverge
- Northbound I-229 at Exit 7 Diverge
- Southbound I-229 between Exit 6 Entrance and Exit Ramps
- Southbound I-229 between Exit 6 and Exit 5

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## I-229 RAMPS

There were a total of 47 crashes on the I-229 Exit 5, Exit 6, and Exit 7 ramp connections during the 5 -year period. Below is a brief summary of the trends seen in these crashes as well as a summary of any l-229 Ramps with a crash rate that exceeds calculated critical rate or had a severe crash during the 5 -year analysis period. Table 2 summarizes the crashes by severity for each ramp along l-229.

For this analysis, ramp crashes did not include crashes that occurred at the intersections of the ramp terminals or along mainline l-229.

Table 2 I-229 Ramp Crashes

|  | Description | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rate Information |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Segment | Fatal | A | B | c | PD | Wild <br> Animal | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crash } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Critical Rate | Critical Index |
|  | Exit 5 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.83 | 2.33 | 0.36 |
|  | Exit 5 On Ramp | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 13 | 7.67 | 3.33 | 2.30 |
|  | Exit 6 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.57 | 2.57 | 0.22 |
|  | Exit 6 On Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1.15 | 2.84 | 0.40 |
|  | Exit 7 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 8 | 8.09 | 4.17 | 1.94 |
|  | Exit 7 On Ramp | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1.51 | 3.68 | 0.41 |
|  | Exit 7 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 3.54 | 0.00 |
|  | Exit 7 On Ramp | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 3.08 | 4.20 | 0.73 |
|  | Exit 6 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 2.80 | 0.00 |
|  | Exit 6 On Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 4.92 | 3.24 | 1.52 |
|  | Exit 5 Off Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1.63 | 5.19 | 0.31 |
|  | Exit 5 On Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2.10 | 4.23 | 0.50 |
| TOTAL |  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 47 |  |  |  |

- All mainline segments are Urban Interstate with a Statewide Average Crash Rate of 1.03.
- Bold/Shaded indicates a calculated crash rate that is at or exceeding the critical rate.


## I-229 Ramp Crash Trends

- Approximately $74 \%$ of the I-229 ramp crashes were single vehicle (ran off road, spin outs, etc.), which means only $26 \%$ of crashes on the l-229 ramps involve two vehicles colliding with one another.
- Approximately $68 \%$ of the crashes on the I-229 ramps occurred during daylight conditions, with the remaining $32 \%$ occurring when it was dark.
- Approximately $55 \%$ of the crashes on the I-229 ramps occurred when the roadway surface was dry, with the remaining $45 \%$ occurring when the roadway was wet ( $9 \%$ ) or snowy/icy ( $36 \%$ ).
- Approximately $40 \%$ of the crashes on the I-229 Ramps occurred during the AM peak period (6-9 AM) and PM peak period (3-6 PM).
- Approximately $55 \%$ of crashes occurred between the four months of November through February, during the typical winter months.
- There was 1 severity A crash on the I-229 Ramps from 2015 through 2019.


## Northbound I-229 Ramp Crashes

## - Northbound I-229 Exit 5 On Ramp

## Total Crashes - $13 \quad$ Crash Rate - $7.67 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{3.33} \quad$ Critical Index - $\underline{2.30}$

- 13 crashes occurred along this ramp over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- A majority of the crashes on this ramp occurred on the loop section.
- 12 of the 13 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- 7 of the 13 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy.
- Northbound I-229 Exit 7 Off Ramp

Total Crashes - $8 \quad$ Crash Rate - 8.09 Critical Crash Rate - 4.17 Critical Index - 1.94

- 8 crashes occurred along this ramp over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- All 8 of the crashes on this ramp occurred on the loop section and were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- 4 of the 8 crashes occurred when the roadway was either snowy or icy.


## - Northbound I-229 Exit 7 On Ramp

## Total Crashes - $2 \quad$ Crash Rate - 1.51 Critical Crash Rate - $3.68 \quad$ Critical Index - 0.41

- Both of the crashes on this ramp were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.) and occurred when the roadway was dry.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash on this ramp. This crash involved an intoxicated driver running off the roadway and rolling over.


## Southbound I-229 Ramp Crashes

- Southbound I-229 Exit 6 On Ramp


## Total Crashes - $9 \quad$ Crash Rate - $4.92 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $3.24 \quad$ Critical Index - $\mathbf{1 . 5 2}$

- 9 crashes occurred along this ramp over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 6 of the 9 crashes were rear end crashes, which indicates there may be congestion on this ramp.
- 3 of the 9 crashes were single vehicle crashes (ran off road, spin outs, etc.).
- 4 of the 9 crashes occurred when the roadway was either wet, snowy, or icy.

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## INTERSECTION CRASHES

There were a total of 1,104 crashes at the 27 intersections ( 23 study intersections, 4 other intersections) analyzed as part of this project between 2015 and 2019. Non-study intersections with approximately 10 crashes in the 5year history were included in the intersection analysis. Table 3 summarizes the crashes by severity for each intersection.

Table 3 Intersection Crashes


- **Signalized Intersection
- Bold/Red Shaded indicates a calculated crash rate that is at or exceeding the critical rate.
- (2) Notes non-study intersections included.

Below is a brief summary of the trends seen in these crashes as well as a summary of all intersections and highlights locations where the crash rate exceeds the calculated critical rate.

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## Intersection Trends

- Approximately $58 \%$ of the intersection crashes ( 638 out of 1,104 ) were rear end crashes. $97 \%$ of the rear end crashes occurred at the 16 signalized intersections analyzed. These crashes are likely the result of slowing traffic or congestion at the signalized intersections.
- Approximately $68 \%$ of all rear end crashes occurred in the eastbound/westbound direction, while the remaining $32 \%$ were in the northbound/southbound direction.
- Approximately $30 \%$ of the intersection crashes ( 332 out of 1,148 ) were right-angle crashes.
- Approximately $73 \%$ of the intersection crashes occurred during daylight conditions, with the remaining $27 \%$ occurring under dark conditions.
- Approximately $69 \%$ of the crashes occurred when the roadway surface was dry, with the remaining $31 \%$ occurring when the roadway was wet (16\%) or snowy/icy (15\%).
- Approximately $46 \%$ of the crashes occurred during the AM peak (6-9 AM) and PM peak (3-6 PM) periods with $31 \%$ of all crashes occurring during the PM peak period.
- The winter months (November through February) had generally the highest number of crashes, but overall there was not a significant difference in crashes by month.
- There were a total of 8 severity A crashes and no fatal crashes from 2015 through 2019.
- There were a total of 7 crashes involving pedestrian or bicyclists at the 27 intersections analyzed as part of this study.


## Rice Street Crashes (4 Intersections)

- Rice Street at Lowell Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $9 \quad$ Crash Rate - $0.38 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $0.56 \quad$ Critical Index $\mathbf{- 0 . 6 7}$

- 6 of the 9 crashes were right-angle crashes. 5 of the right-angle crashes involved northbound left turning vehicles and eastbound through vehicles.
- Rice Street at l-229 Southbound Ramp Terminal (Traffic Signal)

$$
\text { Total Crashes - } 14 \quad \text { Crash Rate }-0.51 \quad \text { Critical Crash Rate }-0.99 \quad \text { Critical Index }-0.52
$$

- 8 of the 14 crashes were rear end crashes, likely the result of backups at the intersection. 4 of the rear end crashes were in the eastbound direction and 4 were in the southbound direction.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash at this intersection. This crash involved an eastbound left turning vehicle failing to yield to a westbound vehicle.
- Rice Street at l-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal/Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal) Total Crashes - $51 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.53 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - 0.95 Critical Index - 1.61
- 51 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 24 of the 51 crashes were right-angle crashes. 18 involved vehicles taking a left turn with 8 involving eastbound and westbound vehicles together (no protected left phase).
- 19 of the 51 crashes were rear end crashes, likely the result of backups at the intersection. 11 of the rear end crashes were in the northbound direction and 4 were in the southbound direction ( 2 eastbound, 2 westbound). This could indicate that backups are worse for northbound vehicles, although the railroad crossing on the south leg could also result in some rear end crashes for vehicles stopping for a train.
- Rice Street at Bahnson Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control) Total Crashes - $2 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.10 Critical Crash Rate - 0.58 Critical Index - 0.09
- With only 2 crashes over the last 5 years at this intersection, no crash trends exist.

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## 6th Street Crashes (3 Intersections)

- $\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)
Total Crashes - $8 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.38 Critical Crash Rate - 0.59 Critical Index - 0.65
- 5 of the 8 crashes were right-angle crashes. 4 out of 5 of the right-angle crashes involved a westbound vehicle and a vehicle from one of the minor streets.
- $\mathbf{6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Leadale Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $8 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.41 Critical Crash Rate - 0.60 Critical Index - 0.69

- 3 of the 8 crashes were right-angle crashes and 2 were side-swipe crashes. 7 of the 8 crashes involved a westbound vehicle.
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal)
Total Crashes - $88 \quad$ Crash Rate - 2.26 Critical Crash Rate - $1.35 \quad$ Critical Index - 1.67
- 88 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 43 of the 88 crashes were rear end crashes, likely the result of backups at the intersection. 18 of the rear end crashes were in the westbound direction and 9 were in the eastbound direction (11 northbound, 5 southbound).
- 31 of the 88 crashes were right-angle crashes. 14 involved vehicles taking a left turn.
- There were 2 pedestrian crashes and 1 bicycle crash at this intersection.

1. A northbound bicycle failed to yield to a westbound right turning vehicle (Severity B)
2. A northbound left turning vehicle failed to yield to a pedestrian (Severity B)
3. A pedestrian disregarded the traffic control and was struck by an eastbound vehicle (Severity C).
$10^{\text {th }}$ Street Crashes ( 9 Intersections)

- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Jessica Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $12 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.28 Critical Crash Rate - 0.90 Critical Index - 0.31

- 9 of the 12 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 7 of the rear end crashes were in the eastbound direction and 2 were in the westbound direction.
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at St Paul Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $14 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.32 Critical Crash Rate - 0.48 Critical Index - 0.66

- 11 of the 14 crashes were right-angle crashes, 8 involved a southbound vehicle failing to yield to a westbound vehicle.
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $52 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.11 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $0.89 \quad$ Critical Index - 1.25

- 52 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 36 of the 52 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 28 of the rear end crashes were in the eastbound direction and 6 were in the westbound direction ( 2 southbound). This could indicate that backups are much worse for eastbound traffic than westbound traffic.
- 15 of the 52 crashes were right-angle crashes. 9 of the right-angle crashes involved vehicles taking a left turn, all 9 involved an eastbound vehicle.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash at this intersection. This crash was an eastbound rear end crash.

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- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Conklin Avenue (Right-In/Right-Out Access)

Total Crashes - $6 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.14 Critical Crash Rate-1.41 Critical Index - 0.10

- 2 of the 6 crashes involved vehicles turning right off of Conklin Avenue onto $10^{\text {th }}$ Street.
- 2 of 6 crashes involved westbound vehicles changing lanes to either turn onto Conklin Avenue or to avoid a vehicle that was slowing to do so.
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Single Point Ramp Terminal (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $150 \quad$ Crash Rate - $2.47 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{0.85} \quad$ Critical Index - $\underline{2.90}$

- 150 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern. Considering the crash rate is nearly triple the critical crash rate at this intersection, any design considerations should include improvements to reduce crashes at this intersection.
- 129 of the 150 crashes were rear end crashes, likely the result of backups at the intersection and signal timing issues. 45 of the rear end crashes were in the westbound direction and 26 were in the eastbound direction (43 northbound, 15 southbound).
- There were 3 incapacitating (severity A) crashes at this intersection.

1. A northbound vehicle stuck the bridge rail and a traffic sign
2. Two westbound rear end crashes

- $\mathbf{1 0}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Blaine Avenue (Right-In/Right-Out Access) Total Crashes - $5 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.09 Critical Crash Rate - $1.35 \quad$ Critical Index - 0.07
- All 5 of these crashes involved vehicles either slowing down to take a right turn or changing lanes to avoid vehicles slowing down to do so.
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $164 \quad$ Crash Rate - 2.56 $\quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\mathbf{1 . 2 6} \quad$ Critical Index - 2.03

- 164 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern. Considering the crash rate is over double the critical crash rate at this intersection, any design considerations should include improvements to reduce crashes at this intersection.
- 94 of the 164 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 43 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 20 were in the eastbound direction ( 17 northbound, 14 southbound). This could indicate that backups are much worse for westbound traffic than eastbound traffic. 22 of the 43 westbound rear end crashes occurred during the PM peak period (3 to 6 PM).
- 55 of the 164 crashes were right-angle crashes. 28 of the right-angle crashes involved vehicles taking a left turn, with 18 involving eastbound and westbound vehicles together (no westbound protected left phase).
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash at this intersection. This crash was a westbound rear end crash.
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Chapel Hill Road (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $9 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.22 Critical Crash Rate - 0.49 Critical Index $\mathbf{- 0 . 4 9}$

- 6 of the 9 crashes were right-angle crashes, all involved westbound vehicles.

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- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Hy-Vee Access (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $25 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.61 Critical Crash Rate - 0.91 Critical Index - 0.67

- 17 of the 25 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 12 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 5 were in the eastbound direction.
- There were 1 pedestrian and 1 bicycle crash at this intersection.

1. A bicycle failed to yield to a southbound left turning vehicle (Severity C)
2. A southbound left turning vehicle failed to yield to a pedestrian (Severity C)

## $12^{\text {th }}$ Street Crashes (2 Intersections)

- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $7 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.10 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{0.88} \quad$ Critical Index - 1.25

- 7 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 5 of the 7 crashes were right-angle crashes. All 5 crashes involved one vehicle from $12^{\text {th }}$ Street and one from Lowell Avenue. 4 of the 5 crashes involved a northbound vehicle.
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $34 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.73 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{1.05} \quad$ Critical Index - 1.65

- 34 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 22 of the 34 crashes were right-angle crashes. 12 of the right-angle crashes involved vehicles disregarding the traffic signal.
- There was 1 bicycle crash at this intersection. This crash involved a bicyclist failing to yield to a southbound through vehicle.

18 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street Crashes (3 Intersections)

- $1^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $32 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.80 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{1.07} \quad$ Critical Index $\mathbf{- 1 . 6 8}$

- 32 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 13 of the 32 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 8 of the rear ends were in the eastbound direction and 2 were in the westbound direction ( 2 northbound, 1 southbound).
- 11 of the 32 crashes right-angle crashes. 9 of the right-angle crashes involved vehicles taking a left turn.
- $1^{\text {th }}$ Street at Blaine Avenue (Minor Street Stop Control)

Total Crashes - $10 \quad$ Crash Rate - $\underline{0.84} \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{0.70} \quad$ Critical Index $\mathbf{- 1 . 2 0}$

- 10 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 5 of the 10 crashes were right-angle crashes. 4 of the 5 crashes involved a northbound and a westbound vehicle.
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $29 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.51 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $1.05 \quad$ Critical Index - 1.43

- 29 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 15 of the 29 crashes were right-angle crashes.

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## 26 ${ }^{\text {th }}$ Street Crashes (6 Intersections)

It should be noted that the $26^{\text {th }}$ Street interchange area is currently in the process of being reconstructed and should be completed in the fall of 2020. Therefore, any safety concerns or crash trends may change significantly with a new interchange and roadway design.

- $\mathbf{2 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Van Eps Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $16 \quad$ Crash Rate - 0.67 Critical Crash Rate - $1.02 \quad$ Critical Index - 0.66

- All 16 of the crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 9 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 6 were in the eastbound direction (1 northbound).
- $\mathbf{2 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Yeager Road (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $49 \quad$ Crash Rate - $\underline{1.16} \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $\underline{0.91}$ Critical Index - $\underline{1.28}$

- Yeager will be realigned and no longer carry l-229 traffic as part of Exit 5 Interchange Project.
- 49 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 39 of the 49 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 25 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 7 were in the eastbound direction ( 1 northbound). This could indicate that backups are worse for westbound vehicles.
- Yeager Road at I-229 Southbound Ramp Terminal (Minor Street Stop Control)

$$
\text { Total Crashes - } 16 \quad \text { Crash Rate - } \underline{1.01} \quad \text { Critical Crash Rate - } \underline{0.65} \quad \text { Critical Index - } 1.54
$$

- As part of the reconstruction of the Exit 5, this intersection will be eliminated and the southbound I-229 ramps will have access directly to $26^{\text {th }}$ Street, creating a new intersection with traffic signal control.
- 16 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 10 of the 16 crashes were right-angle crashes. 7 of the right-angle crashes involved a southbound left turning vehicle failing to yield to a northbound vehicle.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash at this intersection. This crash involved a westbound left turning vehicle failing to yield to a northbound vehicle.
- $\mathbf{2 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal (Traffic Signal)

$$
\text { Total Crashes - } 99 \quad \text { Crash Rate - } \underline{1.93} \quad \text { Critical Crash Rate - } \underline{0.88} \quad \text { Critical Index - } \underline{2.20}
$$

- 99 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 70 of the 99 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 31 of the rear ends were in the northbound direction, 15 were in the eastbound direction, and 24 were in the westbound direction.
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $107 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.58 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $1.25 \quad$ Critical Index - 1.26

- 107 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 58 of the 107 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 28 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 15 were in the eastbound direction ( 9 northbound, 6 southbound).
- 38 of the 107 crashes were right-angle crashes. 16 of the right-angle crashes involved left turning vehicles.

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- $\mathbf{2 6}^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue (Traffic Signal)

Total Crashes - $88 \quad$ Crash Rate - $1.82 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $0.89 \quad$ Critical Index - 2.06

- 88 crashes occurred over the last 5 years, this intersection has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 54 of the 88 crashes were rear end crashes, likely due to backups at the intersection. 36 of the rear ends were in the westbound direction and 14 were in the eastbound direction ( 4 northbound). This could indicate backups are worse for westbound vehicles.
- 24 of the 88 crashes were right-angle crashes. 10 of the right-angle crashes involved left turning vehicles.
- There was 1 incapacitating injury (severity A) crash at this intersection. This crash involved a drunk driver disregarding the traffic control.

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## SEGMENT CRASHES

There were a total of 128 crashes along the roadway segments analyzed as part of this project between 2015 and 2019. The segments included any crashes between the 27 intersections analyzed that was not assigned as an intersection crash.

Crashes at any business or residential access would be considered segment crashes for the purposes of this analysis. Table 4 summarizes the crashes by severity for each segment.

Table 4 Segment Crashes

| Roadway Description |  | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Rate Information |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | From / To | Fatal | A | B | C | PD | $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { Wild } \\ \text { Animal } \end{array}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crash } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Critical } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Critical Index |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\mathscr{\omega}} \\ & \ddot{\mathscr{O}} \end{aligned}$ | Lowell Ave / I-229 SB Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2.63 | 7.11 | 0.37 |
|  | I-229 SB Ramp / I-229 NB Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0.76 | 5.47 | 0.14 |
|  | I-229 NB Ramp / Bahnson Ave | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 1.01 | 7.18 | 0.14 |
| 艹\#¢ | Lowell Ave / Leadale Ave | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2.36 | 10.20 | 0.23 |
|  | Leadale Ave / N Cleveland Ave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 2.36 | 6.11 | 0.39 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \ddot{\omega} \\ & \stackrel{5}{0} \end{aligned}$ | Jessica Ave / St. Paul Ave | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 1.10 | 5.01 | 0.22 |
|  | St. Paul Ave / Lowell Ave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 1.66 | 5.26 | 0.32 |
|  | Lowell Ave / Conklin Ave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.72 | 0.00 |
|  | Conklin Ave / Single Point Ramp | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 5.00 | 0.00 |
|  | Single Point Ramp / Blaine Ave | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.75 | 4.20 | 0.18 |
|  | Blaine Ave / Cleveland Ave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.81 | 4.26 | 0.19 |
|  | Cleveland Ave / Chapel Hill Rd | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 4.93 | 0.00 |
|  | Chapel Hill Rd/ Hy-Vee Access | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.72 | 5.42 | 0.13 |
| $12^{\text {th }}$ | Lowell Ave / Cleveland Ave | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 17 | 10.95 | 3.31 | 3.31 |
|  | Southeastern Ave / Blaine Ave | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 14 | 4.18 | 7.70 | 0.54 |
| $18^{\text {th }}$ | Blaine Ave / Cleveland Ave | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 4.78 | 11.96 | 0.40 |
| SE | 18th St / 26th St (Southeastern Ave) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0.81 | 2.32 | 0.35 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\omega} \\ & \stackrel{c}{\hat{N}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Van Eps Ave / Yeager Rd | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 1.74 | 6.96 | 0.25 |
|  | Yeager Rd / NB Ramp | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0.36 | 5.02 | 0.07 |
|  | I-229 NB Ramp / Southeastern Ave | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 1.27 | 4.64 | 0.27 |
|  | Southeastern Ave / Cleveland Ave | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 5.34 | 0.00 |
|  | 26th St / SB Ramp (Yeager Rd) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 13.64 | 0.00 |
| TOTAL |  | 0 | 0 | 17 | 16 | 77 | 18 | 128 | n/a | n/a | n/a |

- Bold/Red shaded indicates a calculated crash rate that is at or exceeding the critical rate.

Below is a brief summary of the trends seen in these crashes as well as a summary of the roadway segment location with a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate.

## Segment Trends

- Approximately $38 \%$ of the segment crashes (48 out of 128 ) were single vehicle (ran off road, spin outs, etc.) or wild animal hit crashes.
- Approximately $66 \%$ of the segment crashes occurred during daylight conditions, with the remaining 34\% occurring when it was dark.
- Approximately $73 \%$ of the segment crashes occurred when the roadway surface was dry, with the remaining $27 \%$ occurring when the roadway was wet (16\%) or snowy/icy (11\%).
- Approximately $48 \%$ of the segment crashes occurred during the AM peak (6-9 AM) and PM peak (3-6 PM) periods.
- There were 3 crashes involving a pedestrian or bicyclist on the roadway segments between 2015 and 2019.
- A bicycle crash occurred on $6^{\text {th }}$ Street between Leadale Avenue and Cleveland Avenue and involved a vehicle taking a right turn into the gas station parking lot hitting a bicyclist.
- A pedestrian crash occurred on $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Omaha Avenue and involved an eastbound vehicle making a right turn into a pedestrian.
- A pedestrian crash occurred on $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Conklin Avenue and involved a pedestrian crossing the roadway, failing to yield.


## $12^{\text {th }}$ Street

- $\quad 12^{\text {th }}$ Street between Lowell Avenue and Cleveland Avenue Total Crashes - $17 \quad$ Crash Rate - $10.95 \quad$ Critical Crash Rate - $3.13 \quad$ Critical Index - 3.31
- 17 crashes occurred along this 1,330-foot segment over the last 5 years, this segment has a crash rate that exceeds the calculated critical rate, indicating a safety concern.
- 7 crashes involved single vehicles, including 4 driving while intoxicated.
- There are two intersections, Conklin Avenue and Blaine Avenue, along this segment that each had about 5 crashes.


## Other Study Corridors

No segments with crash rates that exceed the critical rate were found along Rice Street, $6^{\text {th }}$ Street, $10^{\text {th }}$ Street, $18^{\text {th }}$ Street, Southeastern Avenue, or $26^{\text {th }}$ Street.

## RESULTS

The most recent 5-years of crash data, 2015 through 2019, was reviewed as part of the I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Project. A total of 1,632 crashes occurred within the study area during the 5 -year period. Crash rates were calculated for all segments and intersections and compared to the critical crash rates; a crash rate higher than the critical indicates a safety concern.

Mainline I-229 has 6 segment areas that have had crash rates above the critical, these include:

- Northbound I-229 Locations:
- Mainline segment between Exit 5 and Exit 6.
- Exit 6 Diverge Area.
- Exit 7 Merge Area.
- Southbound I-229 Locations:
- Exit 7 Merge Area.
- Exit 6 Diverge Area.
- Exit 6 Merge Area.

There were 3 ramp connections from I-229 that had crash rates above the critical rate, these include:

- Northbound I-229 Entrance Ramp from $26^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 5).
- Northbound I-229 Exit Ramp to Rice Street (Exit 7).
- Southbound I-229 Entrance Ramp from $10^{\text {th }}$ Street (Exit 6).

The study intersections included 23 recommended study locations; 4 additional intersection were included as they had approximately 10 crashes during the 5 -year period. A total of 15 intersections have crash rates that exceed the critical rates, these include:

- Rice Street at the I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal
- $6^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 SPUI
- $10^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Lowell Avenue
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Blaine Avenue
- $18^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Yeager Road**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at I-229 Northbound Ramp Terminal**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Southeastern Avenue**
- $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland Avenue**
- Yeager Road at I-229 Southbound Ramp Termina|**
${ }^{* *} 26^{\text {th }}$ Street/Exit 5 is currently under construction and the new design should improve safety on the corridor.
Arterial segments were divided between intersections, a total of 22 segments were evaluated along the 7 roadways. Only 1 segment had a crash rate higher than the critical rate.
- $12^{\text {th }}$ Street: between Lowell Avenue and Cleveland Avenue

Figure 2 highlights the mainline, ramp connection segments, and intersections that have crash rates that are above the critical rate.

Figure 2 Crash Rate Summary


It should be noted that the current construction project at the l-229 Exit 5 ( $26^{\text {th }}$ Street) interchange will provide safety improvements to the intersections being reconstructed between Yeager Road and Southeastern Avenue. While the $26^{\text {th }}$ Street at Cleveland intersection is not within the construction limits, over $40 \%$ of the existing crashes at that intersection are westbound rear end crashes; therefore, improvements downstream should reduce congestion and improve the safety of this intersection. The crashes on the northbound I-229 entrance ramp from $26^{\text {th }}$ Street may not be improved as part current construction project; the existing crashes mainly occurred on the curved, loop ramp portion of the existing entrance ramp which is not fully part of the ongoing construction project.

This analysis is intended to show existing safety issues within the project area. Design changes for the study interchange, intersections, and surrounding project area should consider safety improvements for the intersections and segments that have a history of an existing safety problem.

To address the existing safety concerns throughout the project area, the following is a partial list of potential safety improvements that could be considered during the overall study recommendations:

- High Friction Surface Treatments (HFST) - improved traction for road curves in all weather conditions.
- Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) - improved warning information for changes in roadway conditions.
- Apply current design standards - this applies to both freeway and arterial corridors.
- Added capacity improvements to improve the traffic operations flow and efficiency.
- Signal Timing and Phasing updates -including left turn phases and improved traffic flow.


## Attachments:

Tables A1a through A2b - Crash Summary Tables - Mainline I-229 and I-229 Ramps
Tables B1a through B2b - Crash Summary Tables - Intersection and Segment Crashes
Figures A1 through A3 - Crash Location Figures

## Legend

## Crashes (2015-2019)

动监 Fatal injury (0)

- Injury (32)
- Property Damage Only (141)
- Wild Animal Hit (43)

Project: HGRSP 156524


## Legend

## Crashes (2015-2019)

Fatal injury (2)

- Injury (136)
- Property Damage Only (484)
- Wild Animal Hit (21)

Table A1a
I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Project
2015 to 2019 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data


Table A1b
I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Project
2015 to 2019 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data

|  | Mainline Segments |  | Diagram - Crash Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Light Condition |  | Surface Condition |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FROM | Road Section | Rear End | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Right } \\ & \text { Angle } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Side Swipe | Head On | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { One- } \\ \text { Vehicle } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Wild } \\ \text { Animal } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Ped/Bike | Total | Day | Dark | Dry | Wet | Snow/lce |
|  | Between Exits 4 \& 5 | Urban Interstate | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
|  | Exit 5 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 7 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
|  | Exit 5 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 2 |
|  | Exit 5 Merge | Urban Interstate | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
|  | Between Exits 5 \& 6 | Urban Interstate | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 45 | 28 | 17 | 16 | 1 | 28 |
|  | Exit 6 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 11 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 24 | 13 | 11 | 13 | 7 | 4 |
|  | Exit 6 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Exit 6 Merge | Urban Interstate | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Between Exits 6 \& 7 | Urban Interstate | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
|  | Exit 7 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 0 |
|  | Exit 7 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
|  | Exit 7 Merge | Urban Interstate | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 26 | 20 | 6 | 9 | 0 | 17 |
|  | Exit 7 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
|  | Exit 7 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
|  | Exit 7 Merge | Urban Interstate | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 22 | 16 | 6 | 12 | 4 | 6 |
|  | Between Exits 7 \& 6 | Urban Interstate | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 13 | 0 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 19 | 1 | 5 |
|  | Exit 6 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 3 |
|  | Exit 6 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 7 |
|  | Exit 6 Merge | Urban Interstate | 4 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 3 | 3 |
|  | Between Exits 6 \& 5 | Urban Interstate | 9 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 37 | 30 | 7 | 18 | 1 | 18 |
|  | Exit 5 Diverge | Urban Interstate | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
|  | Exit 5 between Ramps | Urban Interstate | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Exit 5 Merge | Urban Interstate | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 1 |
|  | Between Exits 5 \& 4 | Urban Interstate | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| TOTAL |  | TOTAL | 57 | 20 | 49 | 0 | 161 | 66 | 0 | 353 | 223 | 130 | 191 | 43 | 119 |
|  |  |  | 16\% | 6\% | 14\% | 0\% | 46\% | 19\% | 0\% |  | 63\% | 37\% | 54\% | 12\% | 34\% |

NOTES:
Crash Rates - Number of crashes per million entering vehicles
Exceeding the Calculated Critical Rates indicated a sustained crash problem.

Table A2a
I-229 Exit 6 Interchange Project
2015 to 2019 Crash Data


Table A2b
1-229 Exit 6 Interchange Project
2015 to 2019 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data


[^1]| SDDOT Statewide Averages |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Segement Type | Crash Rate |
| Urban Interstate | 1.03 |

Table B1a
I-229 Exit 6 Project
2015 to 2019 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data

| SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | INTERSECTION CRASH RATE INFORMATION |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Study Intersections |  |  | Crash Severity |  |  |  |  |  |  | Crash Rate | Critical Rates | Critical | Sioux Falls |
| Intersection | Control Type | $\begin{gathered} \text { Entering } \\ \text { ADT } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Fatal | A | B | c | Property | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wild Animal } \\ \text { Hits } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crash } \\ \text { Rate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crash } \\ \text { Rate } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Critical Index | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Crash } \\ & \text { Rate } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 13,100 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0.38 | 0.56 | 0.67 | 0.27 |
| Rice St at I-229 SB Ramp Terminal** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 14,900 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0.51 | 0.99 | 0.52 | 0.59 |
| Rice St at l-229 NB Ramp Terminal** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 18,270 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 39 | 0 | 51 | 1.53 | 0.95 | 1.61 | 0.59 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 10,810 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0.10 | 0.60 | 0.17 | 0.27 |
| 6th St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 11,530 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 0.38 | 0.59 | 0.65 | 0.27 |
| 6th St at Leadale Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 10,700 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0.41 | 0.60 | 0.69 | 0.27 |
| 6th St at N Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 21,350 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 14 | 66 | 0 | 88 | $\underline{2.26}$ | 1.35 | 1.67 | 0.94 |
| 10th St at Jessica Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9 | 0 | 12 | 0.28 | 0.90 | 0.31 | 0.59 |
| 10th St at St. Paul Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 24,050 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 14 | 0.32 | 0.48 | 0.66 | 0.27 |
| 10th St at Lowell Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 25,550 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 0 | 52 | 1.11 | 0.89 | 1.25 | 0.59 |
| 10th St at Conklin Ave | Other | 23,400 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0.14 | 1.41 | 0.10 | 1.00 |
| 10th St at Single Point Ramp Termina** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 33,240 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 120 | 0 | 150 | 2.47 | 0.85 | 2.90 | 0.59 |
| 10th St at Blaine Ave | Other | 31,900 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.09 | 1.35 | 0.07 | 1.00 |
| 10th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 35,100 | 0 | 1 | 14 | 25 | 124 | 0 | 164 | 2.56 | 1.26 | 2.03 | 0.94 |
| 10th St at Chapel Hill Rd | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 22,500 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 9 | 0.22 | 0.49 | 0.45 | 0.27 |
| 10th St at Hy-Vee Access** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 22,500 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19 | 0 | 25 | 0.61 | 0.91 | 0.67 | 0.59 |
| 12th St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 3,500 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 1.10 | 0.88 | 1.25 | 0.27 |
| 12th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 10,750 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 26 | 0 | 34 | 1.73 | 1.05 | 1.65 | 0.58 |
| 18th St at Southeastern Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 9,750 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 28 | 0 | 32 | 1.80 | 1.07 | 1.68 | 0.58 |
| 18th St at Blaine Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 6,500 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0.84 | 0.70 | 1.20 | 0.27 |
| 18th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 10,550 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 24 | 0 | 29 | $\underline{1.51}$ | 1.05 | 1.43 | 0.58 |
| 26th St at Van Eps Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 13,000 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 0.67 | 1.02 | 0.66 | 0.59 |
| 26th St at Yeager Rd** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 23,050 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 12 | 33 | 0 | 49 | 1.16 | 0.91 | 1.28 | 0.59 |
| Yeager Rd at SB Ramp Terminal | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 1,000 | 8,670 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 16 | 1.01 | 0.65 | 1.54 | 0.28 |
| 26th St at NB Ramp Termina** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 28,020 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 17 | 72 | 0 | 99 | 1.93 | 0.88 | 2.20 | 0.59 |
| 26th St at Southeastern Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 37,050 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 13 | 90 | 0 | 107 | 1.58 | 1.25 | 1.26 | 0.94 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 26,450 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 20 | 61 | 0 | 88 | 1.82 | 0.89 | 2.06 | 0.59 |
| TOTAL |  |  | 0 | 8 | 74 | 185 | 837 | 0 | 1,104 |  |  |  |  |
| **Signalized Intersections |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Critical Rate Exceeded | $\begin{gathered} \text { Critical } \\ \text { Index } \geq 1 \end{gathered}$ | Average Rate Exceeded |

Table B1b
I-229 Exits 3 \& 4 Project
2013 to 2017 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data

| Study Intersections |  | Diagram - Crash Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intersection | Control Type | Rear End | Right Angle | Side Swipe | Head On | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { One- } \\ \text { Vehicle } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Wild } \\ \text { Animal } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Pedestrian } \\ \text { Crashes } \end{array}$ | Total |
| Rice St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Rice St at l-229 SB Ramp Terminal** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| Rice St at l-229 NB Ramp Terminal** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 19 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 51 |
| Rice St at Bahnson Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 6th St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 6th St at Leadale Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| 6th St at N Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 43 | 31 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 88 |
| 10th St at Jessica Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| 10th St at St. Paul Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| 10th St at Lowell Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 36 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 52 |
| 10th St at Conklin Ave | Other | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| 10th St at Single Point Ramp Terminal** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 129 | 11 | 4 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 150 |
| 10th St at Blaine Ave | Other | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| 10th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 94 | 55 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 164 |
| 10th St at Chapel Hill Rd | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| 10th St at Hy-Vee Access** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 25 |
| 12th St at Lowell Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| 12th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 34 |
| 18th St at Southeastern Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 13 | 11 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 32 |
| 18th St at Blaine Ave | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| 18th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 10 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 |
| 26th St at Van Eps Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 26th St at Yeager Rd** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 39 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 49 |
| Yeager Rd at SB Ramp Terminal | Unsignalized-one road above ADT 1,000 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 26th St at NB Ramp Termina** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 70 | 11 | 13 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 99 |
| 26th St at Southeastern Ave** | Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 58 | 38 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 107 |
| 26th St at Cleveland Ave** | Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 54 | 24 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 88 |
| TOTAL |  | 638 | 332 | 70 | 5 | 52 | 0 | 7 | 1,104 |


| Sioux Falls Average Rates |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Intersection Type | Crash Rate |
| Signal-both roads above ADT 10,000 | 0.94 |
| Signal-one road above ADT 10,000 | 0.59 |
| Signa-both roads under ADT 10,000 | 0.58 |
| Unsignalized-both roads above ADT 4,000 | 0.28 |
| Unsignalized-one road above ADT 4,000 | 0.27 |
| Unsignalized-one road above ADT 1,000 | 0.28 |
| Unsignalized-both roads under ADT 1,000 | 0.42 |
| Other |  |

NOTES:
Crash Rates - Number of crashes per million entering vehicles
Exceeding the Calculated Critical Rates indicated a sustained crash proble


Table B2b
l-229 Exits 3 \& 4 Project
2013 to 2017 Crash Data
SDDOT Crash Geodatabase Data

|  | Roadway Segments |  |  | Diagram - Crash Type |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | FROM | то | Road Section | Rear End | Right Angle | Side Swipe | Head On | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { One- } \\ \text { Vehicle } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Wild } \\ \text { Animal } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Pedestrian } \\ \text { Crashes } \end{array}$ | Total |
| Rice St | Lowell Ave | 1-229 SB Ramp Terminal | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
|  | 1-229 SB Ramp Terminal | 1-229 NB Ramp Terminal | 4-Lane - No Turn Lanes | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
|  | 1-229 NB Ramp Terminal | Bahnson Ave | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 9 |
| 6th St | Lowell Ave | Leadale Ave | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | Leadale Ave | N Cleveland Ave | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 8 |
| 10th St | Jessica Ave | St. Paul Ave | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 5 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 9 |
|  | St. Paul Ave | Lowell Ave | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 1 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
|  | Lowell Ave | Conklin Ave | 4-Lane - Median | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Conklin Ave | Single Point Ramp Terminal | 4-Lane - Median | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Single Point Ramp Terminal | Blaine Ave | 4-Lane - Median | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | Blaine Ave | Cleveland Ave | 4-Lane - Median | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | Cleveland Ave | Chapel Hill Rd | 4-Lane - Median | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | Chapel Hill Rd | Hy-Vee Access | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| 12th St | Lowell Ave | Cleveland Ave | 2-Lane - No Turn Lanes | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 17 |
| 18th St | Southeastern Ave | Blaine Ave | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
|  | Blaine Ave | Cleveland Ave | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Southeastern | 18th St | 26th St | 2-Lane - No Turn Lanes | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| 26th St | Van Eps Ave | Yeager Rd | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
|  | Yeager Rd | NB Ramp Terminal | 4-Lane - No Turn Lanes | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
|  | NB Ramp Terminal | Southeastern Ave | 4-Lane - No Turn Lanes | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 16 |
|  | Southeastern Ave | Cleveland Ave | 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yeager St | 26th St | SB Ramp Terminal | 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
|  | TOTAL |  |  | 31 | 37 | 9 | 0 | 30 | 18 | 3 | 128 |


| 0 |
| :---: |
| $0 \%$ |


| SDDOT Statewide Averages | $\begin{gathered} \text { Crash Rate } \\ (x=\text { Accesses/Mile }) \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| Segment Type |  |
| 2-Lane - No Turn Lanes | $C R=-0.0065 x+1.4033$ |
| 2-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | $C R=-0.008 x+5.2641$ |
| 4-Lane - No Turn Lanes | $C R=-0.0026 x+3.3277$ |
| 4-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | $C R=-0.0029 x+3.4004$ |
| 6-Lane - Turn Lanes (TWLTL) | $C R=-0.0216 x+12.142$ |
| 4-Lane - Median | $C R=-0.0013 x+2.2188$ |
| 6-Lane - Median | $C R=-0.0046 x+3.6133$ |

## notes:

Crash Rates - Number of crashes per million entering vehicles
Exceeding the Calculated Critical Rates indicated a sustained crash problen


[^0]:    Source: SDDOT Road Design Manual (Table 15-1)

[^1]:    NOTES
    Crash Rates - Number of crashes per million entering vehicles
    Exceeding the Calculated Critical Rates indicated a sustained crash problem.

