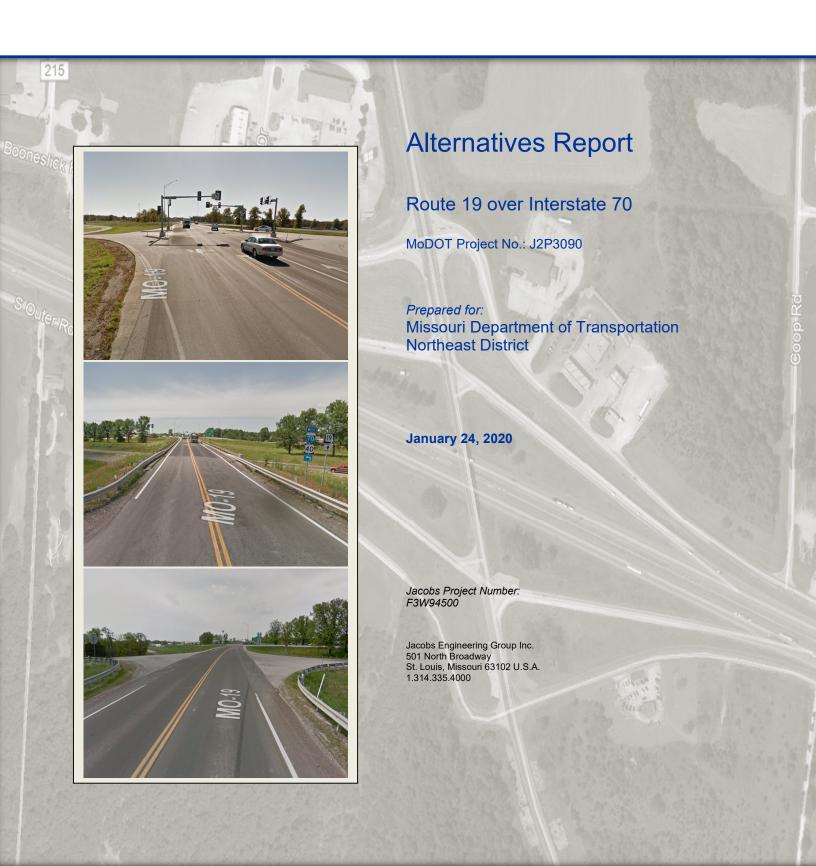
# **JACOBS**





## **Contents**

Executive Summary	3
Introduction	5
Study Area	5
Data and Methodology	5
Background	6
Alternatives Development	6
Option 1 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with New Dual 6-leg Roundabouts	7
Option 2 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with Signalized Intersection and new 4-leg Roundabout	
Option 5 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with Signalized Intersection and new 5-leg Elliptical Roundabout	
Option 7 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with Access Management Outer Road Configurations	.10
Alternatives Analysis	.10
Option 1	.10
Option 2	.16
Option 5	.19
Option 7	.21
Estimated Cost	.26
Recommendation	.26
Appendix A – Alternatives Exhibits	
Appendix B – Operational Traffic Analyses	
Appendix C – Cost Estimates	
Appendix D – Traffic Memorandum	
Appendix E – Bridge Type Plans	
Appendix F – Request for Environmental Services	
Appendix G – HSM Evaluation Summary	



## **Executive Summary**

Route 19 is a two-lane minor arterial rural highway crossing I-70 near New Florence, MO with a conventional diamond interchange providing access to and from I-70. The Route 19 overpass provides a vital link connecting nearby businesses and residents as well as historic Hermann and the Katy Trail to the south of I-70 and Montgomery City and Mark Twain Lake north of I-70. The objective of this report is to provide alternatives that will maintain this connection during and after construction as well as developing alternatives that will facilitate traffic now and in the future.

Existing traffic operations were evaluated as well as traffic operations for all alternatives for the Design Year 2041. The future construction of a proposed Truck Stop in the southeast quadrant of the interchange was included for traffic modeling.

Topographical survey was collected in early 2019 for this study corridor. The survey information was used in the development of the design alternatives.

Conceptual design alternatives were presented to the MoDOT Project Team during multiple Design Concept Workshops performed on April 30, 2019, July 25, 2019 and October 1, 2019. Feedback from those meetings has been incorporated into the final recommended alternative.

The development of Route 19 design alternatives focused on constructing a new bridge, providing a structure length that would span a future widening of I-70 to 6 lanes, and improving the ramp terminal and outer road intersections. Major features of the design alternatives that were further analyzed are described below.

## Option 1 (see Appendix A for figure)

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- WB I-70 on/off ramp terminals and Booneslick Road intersection with Route 19 combined into a 6-leg roundabout.
- EB I-70 on/off ramp terminals and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road intersection with Route 19 combined into a 6-leg roundabout.
- 36 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes required on the new bridge.

#### **Option 2 (see Appendix A for figure)**

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- Construction of a roundabout at the intersection of Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of the signalized intersection of Booneslick Road and Route 19.
- 56 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge.

#### Option 5 (see Appendix A for figure)

• Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge, minimizing the skew angle between Route 19 and I-70.



- Construction of an elliptical 5-leg roundabout south of proposed Route 19 bridge incorporating EB on/off ramps, Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (West), and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of the signalized intersection of Booneslick Road and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of EB off-ramp
- Construction of new intersection for Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (East) to Route 19.
- 48 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge.

## Option 7 (see Appendix A for figure)

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- Reconstruction of the interchange ramps and outer roads per EPG Access Management guidelines.
- 48 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge.
- Recommendation of the *Improve I-70* Second Tier Environmental Impact Statement completed in December 2005 (ROD 2006).



## Introduction

## **Study Area**

The study corridor for this report includes approximately 0.50 miles of Route 19 and includes the diamond interchange with I-70 as well as outer road connections at Booneslick Road and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (see Figure 1). The corridor is located in south-central Montgomery County.



Figure 1 - Project Study Area

## **Data and Methodology**

The project team met with MoDOT Project representatives regarding initial scoping of the project August 7, 2018. Once the project initiated, a team call on April 11, 2019 confirmed additional details. A Traffic Memorandum summarizing project assumptions and existing conditions was submitted to MoDOT and finalized May 31, 2019; this memo is attached to this document as Appendix D.



## **Background**

Currently, traffic operations within the study area are very positive with ratings of LOS A and B at all intersections and individual movements in both the AM and PM peak hours of weekday operations. The existing operations were determined via a Traffic Impact Study for a "Love's Travel Stop" (April 24, 2018) proposed for the southeast quadrant of the interchange. This study also determined that a dedicated southbound left-turn lane approaching the eastbound I-70 ramps terminal intersection is warranted based on existing volumes. With regard to the future development, the only recommended improvement was a southbound left-turn lane for the intersection with Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road.

The proposed Travel Stop was incorporated into future projections for the study corridor for the Construction Year (2021) timeframe. In addition, a similar development to be potentially developed in the southwest corner of the interchange was added for the Design Year (2041) projections. Analysis of the future network volumes found that operations remained at an acceptable level through the Construction Year (2021) but could be expected to deteriorate by the Design Year 2041 with the additional development – specifically at the Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road intersection and the I-70 Ramps terminal intersections. The future No-Build analyses are also presented in the Traffic Memorandum (May 31, 2019) attached as Appendix D.

## **Alternatives Development**

In April, a meeting was held to discuss six different alternatives. A seventh alternative was suggested after the meeting. The six alternatives presented, and the seventh alternative were:

- Option 1 Offset alignment with dual 6-leg roundabouts at outer roads and ramps
- Option 2 Offset alignment with traditional ramp terminal and outer road intersections
- Option 3 Intersection and bridge replacement on existing alignment
- Option 4 Offset alignment with traditional ramp terminal intersections and dual 4-leg roundabouts at outer roads
- Option 5 Offset alignment with minimized skew angle, traditional ramp terminal and outer road intersections north of I-70 and an elliptical roundabout at the intersection with Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and the ramps south of I-70
- Option 6 Teardrop roundabout construction
- Option 7 Offset alignment with ramp and outer road connections per MoDOT Access Management plan

During the April meeting, Option 3 was eliminated due to the long-term closures of Route 19 required for construction on existing alignment. Additionally, Option 6 was eliminated due to concerns with accommodating all traffic movements that the area requires along with the possibility of needing a wider structure. Options 2 and 4 were combined to maintain as much of the existing intersection at Booneslick Road as possible. Thus, a new Option 2 was established that builds a new bridge offset to the existing bridge and maintains a traditional signalized intersection at Booneslick Road and Route 19 and a proposed roundabout at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and Route 19. Furthermore, Option 7 was added with relocated outer roads and ramp terminals matching a previously completed Environmental Impact Study of the I-70 corridor.



Alternatives were developed that are consistent with both MoDOT's *Engineering Policy Guide* (*EPG*) and the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials' (AASHTO) *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets.* Appendix A shows detailed conceptual layouts of the alternatives that were further analyzed.

None of the alternatives evaluated include bicycle or pedestrian facilities. This determination was made early in the process of defining alternatives and is based on the absence of bicycle or pedestrian (bike/ped) facilities at the existing interchange, no current demand for those facilities, and the development forecast for the interchange area. The interchange area is a primary traffic generator for vehicle stops during travels on I-70 and Route 19. Although new gas and convenience centers are proposed for the interchange, no new generators of bike/ped traffic are anticipated given the rural nature of the project. The nearest population center, New Florence, is about a mile to the northeast via Route 19. Existing Route 19 paved shoulders can be utilized to offer bicycle facilities and connectivity to the Katy Trail; however, the shoulder width narrows south of the project limits. Should future demands change for bicycle/pedestrian facilities, any of the defined alternatives can be modified in the future.

# Option 1 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with New Dual 6-leg Roundabouts

Appendix A-Option 1 Exhibit shows the conceptual layout. Major features of Option 1 include:

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- WB I-70 on/off ramp terminals and Booneslick Road intersection with Route 19 combined into a 6-leg roundabout.
- EB I-70 on/off ramp terminals and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road intersection with Route 19 combined into a 6-leg roundabout.
- 36 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes required on the new bridge.

## **Benefits**

The dual 6-leg roundabouts eliminate the need for traffic signals as well as the maintenance costs associated with them. Additionally, combining the ramp terminal intersections with the outer road intersections into a roundabout eliminates the proximity of two separate intersections. Dual roundabout construction eliminates the need for a center turn lane across the bridge, thus allowing for the narrowest roadway width across the bridge of all the options, 36 ft.

Eliminating intersections and incorporating them into roundabouts provides for safer corridor for the traveling public and decreases the probability of crashes.

Furthermore, option 1 requires the least amount of right-of-way to be acquired.



## **Disadvantages**

Introducing roundabouts would disrupt the current tangent alignment of Route 19 and slow traffic that wants to pass through on Route 19. Additionally, 6-leg roundabouts would be unfamiliar to local drivers. To help familiarize drivers with the new traffic movements, additional signage would be required.

The geometric configuration required for a 6-leg roundabout increases the overall footprint of Route 19. The increased footprint requires more earthwork and pavement to incorporate the free-flowing traffic movements.

# Option 2 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with Signalized Intersection and new 4-leg Roundabout

Appendix A-Option 2 Exhibit shows the conceptual layout. Major features of Option 2 include:

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- Construction of a roundabout at the intersection of Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of the signalized intersection of Booneslick Road and Route 19.
- 56 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge. Increased bridge width to provide for sight distance related to turn movements

## **Benefits**

This alternative would reconstruct the existing signalized intersection at Booneslick Road and Route 19 and construct a new 4-leg roundabout at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and Route 19. The existing ramp terminals would be reconstructed and would be very similar to existing conditions. This alternative would be most familiar to drivers. The 4-leg roundabout would be new to local traffic, but it is the most common roundabout drivers experience.

This alternative would require the least amount of grading and earthwork and would be the quickest to construct, resulting in less disturbance to traffic.

## <u>Disadvantages</u>

The skew of the ramp terminal intersections and Route 19 create sight distance issues for drivers trying to see around the bridge parapet. To allow for adequate sight distance the bridge shoulders were increased to 10', creating an overall roadway width across the bridge of 56'. Additionally, with this option, ramp terminal intersections and outer road intersections would remain very close together. This could lead to traffic issues in the future if signals are required at the ramp terminals due to an increased ADT.



# Option 5 - Route 19 Realignment to the West with Signalized Intersection and new 5-leg Elliptical Roundabout

Appendix A-Option 5 Exhibit shows the conceptual layout. Major features of Option 5 include:

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge, minimizing the bridge skew.
- Construction of an elliptical 5-leg roundabout south of proposed Route 19 bridge incorporating EB on/off ramps, Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road, and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of the signalized intersection of Booneslick Road and Route 19.
- Reconstruction of EB off-ramp
- Construction of new intersection for Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (East) to Route 19.
- 48 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge.

### **Benefits**

This alternative realigns Route 19 over I-70 to the west of the existing bridge and minimizes the bridge skew. The reduced skew angle yields the shortest and least costly bridge of all options. Additionally, the skew reduction of the Route 19 alignment over I-70 allows the ramp terminals for WB I-70 to intersect Route 19 near 90 degrees.

The elliptical roundabout eliminates the EB I-70 ramp terminal intersection and reduces the speed of traffic, decreasing the probability and severity of crashes.

#### **Disadvantages**

This alternative would alter the existing alignment of Route 19 the most and create a "jog" in the North/South traffic movements along Route 19. Furthermore, the proximity of the roundabout to the proposed bridge would necessitate a retaining wall at the south abutment of the bridge along EB I-70.

The existing ground elevations at the proposed roundabout would require approximately 25' of fill resulting in a large amount of earthwork and grading. This large amount of earthwork would likely require an extended closure of the EB I-70 off-ramp and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road during construction, west of Route 19.

The roundabout and raised ramp profile south of I-70 require a significant amount of added right-of-way acquisition.



# Option 7 – Route 19 Realignment to the West with Access Management Outer Road Configurations

Appendix A-Option 7 Exhibit shows the conceptual layout. Major features of Option 7 include:

- Realignment of Route 19 bridge west of existing Route 19 bridge.
- Reconstruction of the interchange ramps and outer roads per EPG Access Management guidelines.
- 48 ft roadway to provide two thru traffic lanes and a center turn lane required on the new bridge.
- Recommendation of the *Improve I-70* Second Tier Environmental Impact Statement completed in December 2005 (ROD 2006).

## **Benefits**

This alternative realigns Route 19 over I-70 to the west of the existing bridge. New ramp terminals and outer road connections are constructed per MoDOT EPG to comply with Access Management guidelines.

## **Disadvantages**

This alternative would require a large amount of ROW to be purchased and the complete realignment of the outer road system. Extensive removals and clearing and grubbing would be required. The new alignment of the outer roads would position them behind the existing business currently located in the Northeast and Northwest quadrants of the interchange. Furthermore, this option would have the largest construction footprint and would be more than double the cost of the other options.

# **Alternatives Analysis**

Further analyzing the different options focused on the constructability of each option as well as providing an acceptable level of service for all traffic movements and assessing the general qualitative safety impacts to the corridor in the construction (2021) and design (2041) years. The results of the traffic operational analysis are shown in the tables within Appendix B. It is desirable to maintain traffic on the existing Route 19 alignment as long as possible while construction is ongoing and limit any Route 19, ramp, or outer road closures that will be required to complete construction. Further analysis of each option is provided below:

## Option 1

## Constructability

The proposed alignment of Route 19 would allow the new bridge to be constructed off-line while maintaining traffic on existing Route 19. While the new bridge is being constructed, half of the proposed roundabouts could be constructed, and additional build-up of earthwork could be



completed where required. Once the bridge is completed, short term closures could be utilized to connect the bridge to the half-completed roundabouts. Traffic could then be shifted to the new bridge and half-completed roundabouts while the other half of the roundabouts are completed. To minimize the length of some construction phases, the temporary closure of various ramps and outer roads may occur.

## **Traffic Analysis**

Both roundabouts can be expected to operate at acceptable LOS through the Design Year (2041): the south roundabout is projected to operate at LOS A/B and the north roundabout at LOS B/C in forecast years 2021/2041. The generally high levels of operation could be expected to provide some room for additional unforeseen growth.

## **Safety**

Regarding safety, roundabouts reduce the number of conflict points at an intersection; combining two intersections into one roundabout at each end of the corridor would enhance these effects and could be expected to improve the safety of the corridor. In addition, the roundabouts would be expected to reduce overall speeds within the corridor. A period of adjustment would be anticipated for local drivers to become accustomed to navigating the roundabouts.

A conceptual safety analysis for no build, Option 1 and Option 2 was performed using the Highway Safety Manual (HSM) *Predictive Method for Rural Two-Lane, Two-Way Roads Analysis Spreadsheet.* The results shown in the table below indicate that Option 1 offers the greatest reduction in total and all types of crashes, although both Options 1 and 2 offer over 40% reduction in predicted crashes over the no build alternative.

Scenario (2041 Design Year)	Predicted Average Crash Frequency (crashes/year)				
	Total Fatal & Injury PDO				
No Build	18.321	7.607	10.714		
Option 1	9.377 3.571 5.806				
Option 2	10.832 4.379 6.453				

The full HSM Evaluation Summary is located in Appendix G.

#### **Bridge**

Five bridge configurations were considered for Option 1. All five options provide a 36 ft roadway to accommodate two through lanes on Route 19. The roundabouts used with Option 1 do not require a center turn lane thus allowing a narrower structure compared to the other options. The cost estimates and bridge plan sheets are located in Appendix C and E, respectively. The bridge cost estimates include two roadway adjustments related to bridge length and structure depth. The base roadway estimate uses the structure length and depth from Option 1E. A cost adjustment is included with Options 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D to account for the change to a different bridge length or deeper superstructure.



The cost estimates assume drilled shaft foundations at the intermediate bents based upon the as-built structure plans and available soil data. During final design the subsurface investigation will determine if pile cap foundations are feasible. Additional information is needed to determine the drivability and length of H-piles. If feasible, pile foundations could offer cost savings compared to the assumed drilled shafts.

Bridge Option 1A uses MSE walls placed directly behind I-70 shoulder barriers to create the shortest bridge length. Bridge Option 1B uses MSE walls placed 30 ft clear of the nearest I-70 traffic lane to provide a clear zone and room for open channel drainage in front of the MSE Walls. Bridge Option 1C is a four-span configuration with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate the MSE walls while providing a shallow structure depth. Bridge Options 1D (steel) and 1E (concrete) are two-span structures with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate MSE walls while providing a two-span structure.



Bridge Option	1A	1B	1C	1D	1E	
Bridge Width	38'-8"					
Roadway	36' (2-12' Lanes, 2-6' Shoulders, 2-16" Type D Barriers)					
Skew Angle	34°-35'-10"					
Span Configuration	84.25'-84.25'	104.25'-104.25'	57'-80'-80'-57'	137'-137'	137'-137'	
Bridge Length	172'-9"	212'-9"	278'-3"	278'-3"	278'-3"	
MSE Walls	At Each End Bent	At Each End Bent	None	None	None	
Superstructure	4-NU35	4-NU53	4-NU35	4-Painted	5-NU70	
	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	Steel Plate	9.5" deck	
	PS deck	PS deck panels	PS deck	Girders (54"	PS deck	
	panels	To dook pariolo	panels	web)	panels	
	panois		pariolo	9.5" deck	pariois	
				Steel SIP Forms		
Structure Depth	4'-3"	5'-10"	4'-3"	6'-3"	7'-6"	
Expansion Joints			None			
End Bents		Integral w	ith Galvanized St	eel Piles		
Intermediate Bents	3-co	lumn bents founde	ed on Drilled Shaf			
Benefits	Shallow	MSE Walls	Shallow	No MSE	No MSE	
	depth.	beyond clear	depth.	Walls.	Walls.	
	Shortest	zone.	No MSE	Open I-70	Open I-70	
	bridge.	Open channel	Walls.	Template.	Template.	
	Lowest cost.	I-70 drainage.	Improved	Lightweight.	Improved	
			sight lines.	Improved	sight lines.	
			Open channel	sight lines.	Open	
			I-70 drainage.	Open	channel I-70	
				channel I-70	drainage.	
				drainage.		
Disadvantages	MSE Walls	Deeper	More	Highest initial	Deep	
Diodavantagos	against I-70	structure.	intermediate	cost.	Structure.	
	Shoulder.	Longer bridge.	bents.	High	C. Gottaro.	
	I-70 Drainage	-		maintenance		
	thru MSE	MSE Wall		costs.		
	Wall.	Maintenance.		00313.		
	MSE Wall					
	Maintenance.					
Cost with 20%	\$1,558,211	\$1,695,879	\$1,980,087	\$2,222,448	\$1,677,823	
Contingency						
% of Low Cost	100%	108.8%	127.1%	142.6%	107.7%	

Bridge Options 1A, 1B and 1E are similar regarding the estimated construction costs. Bridge Option 1E is the preferred bridge configuration for Option 1. The primary benefit of Option 1E is the open I-70 template beneath the bridge which provides improved sight lines and allows for additional future expansion of I-70. Additionally, Option 1E has no MSE Walls to maintain and therefore no risk of wall damage from vehicle impact. Bridge Option 1A is not desirable due to increased maintenance caused by the risk of vehicle impact and the drainage included within the wall.



## **Environmental Considerations**

A Conceptual Level Request for Environmental Services (RES) was completed on 6-11-2019 and is included with this document as Appendix F.

Potential Impacts are summarized below:

#### Farmland Impact

The Farmland Protection Policy Act will apply if any right of way or permanent easements are required outside of the New Florence city limits.

#### Floodplain/Regulatory Floodway

There are no impacts to floodplain or regulatory floodway with Option 1.

#### Stormwater/Water Quality

The project is outside the TW4 area.

#### FEMA/SEMA Buyout

According to the TMS FEMA buyout layer, there are no buyout sites in the vicinity of the project area.

## Socioeconomic Impact

New right of way and easements will be subject to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. Commercial and/or residential displacements will require further assessment to determine if there are any potential impacts to low-income and minority residents and business owners.

#### Threatened & Endangered Species

The following species listed in the Endangered Species Act Species List may be present in the project area: Running Buffalo Clover; Gray, Indiana and Northern Long-eared bats.

The potential existence of suitable bat roost trees for Option 1 may require compliance with the following conditions.

- Informal Rangewide Programmatic Agreement Clearing of suitable bat habitat within 100-feet of an existing road (gravel or paved, including shoulders) shall be completed between November 1 to March 31. No mitigation required.
- Formal Rangewide Programmatic Agreement Clearing of suitable bat habitat within 100-feet to 300-feet of an existing road shall be completed between November 1 to March 31.
  Clearing of suitable habitat between 100-feet to 300-feet is considered to have an adverse effect on bats; therefore, mitigation is required for the amount of suitable habitat cleared between 100-feet to 300-feet. The mitigation amount and ratio would be determined during the project development phase.
- Suitable habitat clearing beyond 300-foot from an existing road does not qualify under the
  established Programmatic Agreements. Mitigation will be required. The mitigation
  amount and ratio would be determined during the project development phase.



## **Migratory Birds**

The existing bridge is a slab structure not conducive to nesting for migratory birds. No nests evident based on Google Earth street level imagery (7/2018).

## Hazardous Waste Impact

The project location was reviewed utilizing the MDNR Interactive E-Start Map for the following types of sites: Superfund sites, Federal Facilities sites, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Corrective Action sites, Brownfield/Voluntary Cleanup Program sites Brownfield Assessments, and Petroleum and Hazardous Substance Storage Tank Facilities. No such sites were found within the project area. Although the potential to encounter wastes from sites unknown to MoDOT should be a consideration, any previously unknown sites that are found during construction of the project will be handled in accordance with current laws and regulations.

#### Wetland Impact

There do not appear to be any impacts to streams or wetlands with Option 1 and no 404 permit would be required.

#### Noise Impact

Option 1 would likely be a Type III project and would not require a noise analysis.

#### **Cultural Resources**

The area around the Route 19/I-70 interchange encompassing all the options was included in several previous cultural resources surveys. There is one small and seemingly NRHP non-eligible site in the southwest quadrant southwest of the current outer road intersection with Route 19 that would require further evaluation. There are no other known archaeological concerns at this interchange.

#### Public Land Impact (Section 4f/6f)

There are no documented Section 4(f) or Section 6(f) resources in the vicinity of the project area. The nearest resource, the Danville Conservation Area (MDC) is about 2.5 miles southeast of the project area. However, the project should not restrict access to this resource. There are no impacts to public recreational lands with any of the options.

#### **Existing Utilities**

The following existing utilities responded to the locate tickets submitted to Missouri One Call:

- Ameren Missouri Electric
- ATT Distribution
- ATT Transmission
- Centurylink Fiber
- Charter Communications
- City of New Florence Muni Gas
- Kingdom Telephone
- MoDOT Northeast District
- MoDOT St. Louis District
- New Florence Telephone



Based on utilities marked in the field, there are potential conflicts with the following:

- MoDOT
- New Florence Telephone
- Centurylink Fiber
- Water line of unknown ownership
- Kingdom Telephone
- Centurylink Fiber
- ATT Transmission

The potential impacts to these utilities are similar between Options 1, 2 and 5.

## Option 2

## **Constructability**

The proposed alignment of Route 19 would allow the new bridge to be constructed off-line while maintaining traffic on existing Route 19. While the new bridge is being constructed, a temporary connection of Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road and Route 19 could be established to allow for construction of the majority of the roundabout. North of I-70, staging will have to be utilized at the Booneslick Road and Route 19 intersection. It is anticipated this option would require the least amount of temporary closures during construction.

## Traffic Analysis

An initial traffic analysis investigated various traffic control options at the intersection with Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road. The evaluation determined that all-way stop control (AWSC) would result in LOS D for both the AM and PM including a LOS E at one approach. Similarly, a signalized intersection would operate at acceptable levels overall, but with a single approach at unacceptable levels during one peak period. It was determined that the intersection and all approaches would continue to operate at a high level of service (LOS B) in the design year with a roundabout. The intersection of Booneslick Road would remain in its existing configuration and under signalized control.

Because this alternative (relatively) mirrors the existing geometry, the traffic analysis additionally investigated alternatives for improving the future operations for the I-70 Ramp Terminal intersections as both intersections are expected to have either the ramp approach (eastbound ramps) or overall intersection (westbound ramps) at an unacceptable LOS during both peak hours by the Design Year (2041). It should be noted, however, that both ramps are expected to operate acceptably at the Construction Year (2021) and would be anticipated to deteriorate with the additional development forecasted by 2041. This investigation (included within the analysis results for Option 2) determined that a first step would be to add a dedicated (channelized) right-turn lane on the ramps. Therefore, this geometric change was incorporated into the future design plans where applicable. With additional development, however, this improvement alone may not maintain an acceptable LOS at the westbound ramp terminals. Therefore, it was determined that enhanced operational control via AWSC could achieve acceptable operations and be incorporated when necessary to achieve acceptable LOS. The tables in Appendix B note when



additional lanes and/or revised traffic control were incorporated into an alternative. For Option 2, additional lanes and AWSC at the ramp terminal intersections were necessary to achieve acceptable LOS.

## **Safety**

Roundabouts have shown to improve intersection safety by reducing the number of conflict points at an intersection. These impacts would be less dramatic in Option 2 (vs. Option 1) but the potential to reduce the number of crashes and the speeds at the south end of the corridor exists.

A conceptual safety analysis was performed on the no build, Option 1 and Option 2. See discussion under Option 1 for details and Appendix G for the full HSM Evaluation Summary.

## **Bridge**

Five bridge configurations were considered for Option 2. All five options provide a 56 ft roadway to accommodate two through lanes and a center turn lane on Route 19. A wider bridge is required to provide adequate sight distance for the turn movements at the I-70 ramps. This requirement results in the Option 2 structure being the widest structure compared to the other options. The cost estimates and bridge plan sheets are located in Appendix C and E, respectively. The bridge cost estimates include two roadway adjustments related to bridge length and structure depth. The base roadway estimate uses the structure length and depth from Option 2C. A cost adjustment is included with Options 2A, 2B, 2D and 2E to account for the change to a different bridge length or deeper superstructure.

The cost estimates assume drilled shaft foundations at the intermediate bents based upon the as-built structure plans and available soil data. During final design the subsurface investigation will determine if pile cap foundations are feasible. Additional information is needed to determine the drivability and length of H-piles. If feasible, pile foundations could offer cost savings compared to the assumed drilled shafts.

Bridge Option 2A uses MSE walls placed directly behind I-70 shoulder barriers to create the shortest bridge length. Bridge Option 2B uses MSE walls placed 30 ft clear of the nearest I-70 traffic lane to provide a clear zone and room for open channel drainage in front of the MSE Walls. Bridge Option 2C is a four-span configuration with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate the MSE walls while providing a shallow structure depth. Bridge Options 2D (steel) and 2E (concrete) are two-span structures with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate MSE walls while providing a two-span structure.



Bridge Option	2A	2B	2C	2D	2E	
Bridge Width	58'-8"					
Roadway	56' (2-12' Lanes, 1-12' Turn Lane, 2-10' Shoulders, 2-16" Type D Barriers)					
Skew Angle	33°-31'-03"					
Span	83'-83'	103'-103'	57'-80'-80'-57'	137'-137'	137'-137'	
Configuration						
Bridge Length	170'-2.5"	210'-2.5"	278'-2.5"	278'-2.5"	278'-2.5"	
MSE Walls	At Each End	At Each End	None	None	None	
	Bent	Bent				
Superstructure	6-NU35	6-NU53	6-NU35	6-Painted	7-NU70	
	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	Steel Plate	9.5" deck	
	PS deck	PS deck panels	PS deck	Girders (54"	PS deck	
	panels		panels	web)	panels	
	'		'	9.5" deck	'	
				Steel SIP		
				Forms		
Structure Depth	4'-5"	6'-0"	4'-5"	6'-7"	7'-8"	
Expansion Joints			None			
End Bents			th Galvanized Ste			
Intermediate	4-co	olumn bents founde	d on Drilled Shaft	s with Rock Soc	kets	
Bents						
Benefits	Shallow	MSE Walls	Shallow depth.	No MSE	No MSE	
	depth.	beyond clear	No MSE	Walls.	Walls.	
	Shortest	zone.	Walls.	Open I-70	Open I-70	
	bridge.	Open channel I-	Improved sight	Template.	Template.	
	Lowest cost.	70 drainage.	lines.	Lightweight.	Improved	
			Open channel	Improved	sight lines.	
			I-70 drainage.	sight lines.	Open	
				Open	channel I-70	
				channel I-70	drainage.	
				drainage.		
Disadvantages	MSE Walls	Deeper	More	Highest initial	Deep	
Disadvaritages	against I-70	structure.	intermediate	cost.	Structure.	
	Shoulder.	MSE Wall	bents.		2	
	I-70 Drainage	Maintenance.		High maintenance		
	thru MSE	ivialitieriarice.		costs.		
	Wall.					
	MSE Wall					
	Maintenance.					
Coot with 200/		<b>CO 440 477</b>	¢0.704.000	<b>#2.440.000</b>	#0.700.000	
Cost with 20%	\$2,095,021	\$2,416,477	\$2,701,928	\$3,443,803	\$2,702,602	
Contingency	100%	115.3%	129.0%	164.4%	129.0%	
% of Low Cost	100%	115.5%	129.0%	104.470	129.070	

Bridge Option 2A is the lowest estimated cost but is not the preferred option due to increased maintenance caused by the risk of vehicle impact and the drainage included within the MSE wall. Options 2C and 2E are nearly the same costs. Option 2C is preferable to Option 2E due to the profile raise which will reach into the existing intersections and complicate construction. Additionally, if pile foundations prove feasible, the cost of Option 2C will drop more than that of



Option 2E due to the number of intermediate bent foundations. Option 2B is less expensive than Option 2C based upon the estimated roadway cost differences in the bridge estimates. The bridge estimated roadway costs are slightly different than the detailed roadway estimates due to the items computed using percentages. This report includes itemized total project costs for Options 2B and 2C. Looking at those estimates, the total project costs for Options 2B and 2C are very close. Option 2C provides a more open template on I-70 which improves sight lines. Additionally, Option 2C eliminates maintenance risks associated with the MSE wall and potential vehicular impact. Therefore, Option 2C is considered the preferred structure for Option 2.

## **Environmental Considerations**

The Conceptual Level Request for Environmental Services (RES) completed on 6-11-2019 revealed the Option 2 environmental considerations are the same as Option 1. See category descriptions listed under Option 1 and the full RES document in Appendix F.

## **Existing Utilities**

The utility impacts for Option 2 are similar to Option 1. See discussion under Option 1 for utility information.

## Option 5

## **Constructability**

The proposed alignment of Route 19 would allow the new bridge to be constructed off-line while maintaining traffic on existing Route 19. However, this option would require an extended closure of the EB I-70 off ramp and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road, west of Route 19, while the new elliptical roundabout is constructed. Staging would be utilized North of I-70 to reconstruct the WB I-70 ramp terminals and the Booneslick Road and Route 19 intersection.

## **Traffic Analysis**

This option would revise the existing study corridor, most notably with the interruption of Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road between the roundabout and a new intersection. The new intersection would be created east of the proposed roundabout on Route 19 at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (Route 19 would connect those two nodes). The intersection with Booneslick Road would be reconstructed with the same geometry and signalized control. Tables 1 and 2 within Appendix B reflect the additional intersection for this Option. The five-legged roundabout operates at LOS C or better through Design Year (2041) and the new (TWSC) intersection at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (East) operates at LOS A through 2041.

Per the analysis of the future ramp terminal intersections discussed under Option 2, the geometry for this Option included at the Westbound I-70 Ramp terminal intersection a left-turn lane for the northbound approach, a right-turn lane for the westbound approach, and AWSC.



## **Safety**

This option would also be expected to reduce speeds and the potential for intersection crashes with the incorporation of a roundabout. However, the atypical roundabout shape and realignment of Route 19 and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road may incur additional adjustment time for drivers. Although the roundabout merges the Eastbound I-70 Ramp terminal intersection and Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (west of Route 19), it introduces a new intersection at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road (east of Route 19) and Route 19, so the number of intersections is not reduced overall as with Option 1.

## **Bridge**

Three bridge configurations were considered for Option 5. All three options provide a 48 ft roadway to accommodate two through lanes and a center turn lane on Route 19. The cost estimates and bridge plan sheets are located in Appendix C and E, respectively. The bridge cost estimates include two roadway adjustments related to bridge length and structure depth. The base roadway estimate uses the structure length and depth from Option 5A. A cost adjustment is included with Options 5B and 5C to account for the change to a different bridge length or deeper superstructure.

The cost estimates assume drilled shaft foundations at the intermediate bents based upon the as-built structure plans and available soil data. During final design the subsurface investigation will determine if pile cap foundations are feasible. Additional information is needed to determine the drivability and length of H-piles. If feasible, pile foundations could offer cost savings compared to the assumed drilled shafts.

Bridge Option 5A uses MSE walls placed directly behind I-70 shoulder barriers to create the shortest bridge length. Bridge Option 5B uses MSE walls placed 30 ft clear of the nearest I-70 traffic lane to provide a clear zone and room for open channel drainage in front of the MSE Walls. Bridge Option 5C is a three-span configuration with spill slopes at the north end bent and an MSE wall at the south end bent. All Option 5 bridge configurations use an MSE wall at the south end bent because the ramp profile will be raised significantly. The wall is required due to insufficient space to use spill slopes along the raised ramp.

Bridge Option	5A	5B	5C		
Bridge Width		50'-8"			
Roadway	48' (2-12' Lanes, 1-12	'Turn Lane, 2-6' Shoulders, 2	2-16" Type D Barriers)		
Skew Angle		4°-03'-03"			
Span	70'-70'	86'-86'	64'-70'-70'		
Configuration					
Bridge Length	143'-6"	175'-6"	207'-6"		
MSE Walls	At Each End Bent At Each End Bent At South End B				
Superstructure	5-NU35	5-NU43	5-NU35		
	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	8.5" deck		
	PS deck panels	PS deck panels	PS deck panels		
Structure Depth	4'-4"	5'-0"	4'-4"		
Expansion Joints	None				
End Bents	Integral with Galvanized Steel Piles				



Bridge Option	5A	5B	5C		
Intermediate	3-column bents founded on Drilled Shafts with Rock Sockets				
Bents					
Benefits	Shallow depth.	MSE Walls beyond clear	Shallow depth.		
	Shortest bridge.	zone.	No MSE Wall at north		
	Lowest cost.	Open channel I-70	end.		
		drainage.	Open channel I-70		
			drainage.		
Disadvantages	MSE Walls against I-70	Deeper structure.	Longest bridge.		
	Shoulder.		More intermediate bents.		
	I-70 Drainage thru MSE Wall.				
Cost with 20%	\$1,460,211	\$1,554,695	\$1,685,686		
Contingency					
% of Low Cost	100%	106.3%	116.7%		

Bridge Option 5B is the recommended bridge configuration for Option 5. The primary benefits of Option 5B are the wider I-70 template, the reduced risk of MSE Wall maintenance due to vehicular impact and the open channel drainage in front of the walls. Bridge Option 5A is the lowest estimated cost but is not the preferred option due to increased maintenance caused by the risk of vehicle impact and the drainage included within the wall.

## **Environmental Considerations**

The Conceptual Level Request for Environmental Services (RES) completed on 6-11-2019 revealed the Option 5 environmental considerations are the same as Option 1. See category descriptions listed under Option 1 and the full RES document in Appendix F.

#### **Existing Utilities**

The utility impacts for Option 5 are similar to Option 1. See discussion under Option 1 for utility information.

## Option 7

## **Constructability**

The proposed alignment of Route 19 would allow the new bridge to be constructed off-line while maintaining traffic on existing Route 19. Furthermore, all ramps and outer roads are relocated which allows the existing system to remain open while most of the construction is completed. However, this option has a much larger footprint than any other option and would likely take much longer to construct.

## **Traffic Analysis**

An interesting outcome of this proposed geometry is that, with additional separation, the intersections operate at somewhat higher LOS than in the No-Build scenario. Most notably, the intersection of Booneslick Road/North Outer Road could be expected to function at an acceptable



LOS through the Design Year (2041) under AWSC – eliminating a signal from the corridor (assuming the inclusion of northbound and southbound auxiliary turn lanes).

## <u>Safety</u>

Option 7 would be expected to have the least impacts to corridor safety. The reduction in lanes, conversion to stop control, and increased approach distances could be expected to improve safety slightly at the Booneslick Road/North Outer Road intersection. Similarly approach distances would increase for the Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road intersection. Little else would change geometrically versus the existing corridor.

## **Bridge**

Five bridge configurations were considered for Option 7. All five options provide a 48 ft roadway to accommodate two through lanes and a center turn lane on Route 19. The cost estimates and bridge plan sheets are located in Appendix C and E, respectively. The bridge cost estimates include two roadway adjustments related to bridge length and structure depth. The base roadway estimate uses the structure length and depth from Option 7C. A cost adjustment is included with Options 7A, 7B, 7D and 7E to account for the change to a different bridge length or deeper superstructure.

The cost estimates assume drilled shaft foundations at the intermediate bents based upon the as-built structure plans and available soil data. During final design the subsurface investigation will determine if pile cap foundations are feasible. Additional information is needed to determine the drivability and length of H-piles. If feasible, pile foundations could offer cost savings compared to the assumed drilled shafts.

Bridge Option 7A uses MSE walls placed directly behind I-70 shoulder barriers to create the shortest bridge length. Bridge Option 7B uses MSE walls placed 30 ft clear of the nearest I-70 traffic lane to provide a clear zone and room for open channel drainage in front of the MSE Walls. Bridge Option 7C is a four-span configuration with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate the MSE walls while providing a shallow structure depth. Bridge Options 7D (steel) and 7E (concrete) are two-span structures with spill slopes at the end bents to eliminate MSE walls while providing a two-span structure.

Bridge Option	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E
Bridge Width			50'-8"		
Roadway	48' (2-12'	Lanes, 1-12' Turn L	ane, 2-6' Shoulde	ers, 2-16" Type [	) Barriers)
Skew Angle			28°-17'-53"		
Span	78.75'-78.75'	97.5'-97.5'	57'-80'-80'-57'	137'-137'	137'-137'
Configuration					
Bridge Length	161'-5.75"	198'-11.75"	277'-11.75"	277'-11.75"	277'-11.75"
MSE Walls	At Each End	At Each End	None	None	None
	Bent	Bent			



Bridge Option	7A	7B	7C	7D	7E
Superstructure	5-NU35	5-NU43	5-NU35	5-Painted	6-NU70
Ouperstructure	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	8.5" deck	Steel Plate	9.5" deck
				Girders (60"	
	PS deck	PS deck panels	PS deck	web)	PS deck
	panels		panels	9.5" deck	panels
				Steel SIP	
				Forms	
Structure Depth	4'-4"	5'-0"	4'-4"	7'-0"	7'-7"
Expansion Joints			None		
End Bents			th Galvanized Ste		
Intermediate	3-cc	olumn bents founde	d on Drilled Shaft	s with Rock Soc	kets
Bents					
Benefits	Shallow	MSE Walls	Shallow depth.	No MSE	No MSE
	depth.	beyond clear	No MSE	Walls.	Walls.
	Shortest	zone.	Walls.	Open I-70	Open I-70
	bridge.	Open channel I-	Improved sight	Template.	Template.
	Lowest cost.	70 drainage.	lines.	Lightweight.	Improved
			Open channel	Improved	sight lines.
			I-70 drainage.	sight lines.	Open
				Open	channel I-70
				channel I-70	drainage.
				drainage.	
Disadvantages	MSE Walls	Deeper	More	Highest initial	Deep
	against I-70	structure.	intermediate	cost.	Structure.
	Shoulder.	MSE Wall	bents.	High	
	I-70 Drainage	Maintenance.		maintenance	
	thru MSE			costs.	
	Wall.				
	MSE Wall				
	Maintenance.				
Cost with 20%	\$1,788,323	\$1,898,930	\$2,261,067	\$2,958,620	\$2,282,657
Contingency					
% of Low Cost	100%	106.2%	126.4%	165.4%	127.6%

Bridge Option 7B is the recommended bridge configuration for Option 7. The primary benefits of Option 7B are the low cost combined with a wider I-70 template, the reduced risk of MSE Wall maintenance due to vehicular impact and the open channel drainage in front of the walls. Bridge Option 7A is the lowest estimated cost but is not the preferred option due to increased maintenance caused by the risk of vehicle impact and the drainage included within the wall.

## **Environmental Considerations**

A Conceptual Level Request for Environmental Services (RES) was completed on 6-11-2019 and is included with this document as Appendix F.



Potential Impacts are summarized below:

#### Farmland Impact

The Farmland Protection Policy Act will apply if any right of way or permanent easements are required outside of the New Florence city limits.

## Floodplain/Regulatory Floodway

Option 7 could encroach upon the Zone A 100-year floodplain of Smith Branch, located east of Route 19, at Coop Road and I-70. Based on the type of work and right of way impacts, a floodplain development permit from SEMA may be required. There are no areas of regulatory floodway within any of the options.

#### Stormwater/Water Quality

The project is outside the TW4 area.

#### FEMA/SEMA Buyout

According to the TMS FEMA buyout layer, there are no buyout sites in the vicinity of the project area.

## Socioeconomic Impact

New right of way and easements will be subject to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. Commercial and/or residential displacements will require further assessment to determine if there are any potential impacts to low-income and minority residents and business owners.

#### Threatened & Endangered Species

The following species listed in the Endangered Species Act Species List may be present in the project area: Running Buffalo Clover; Gray, Indiana and Northern Long-eared bats.

The potential presence of Running Buffalo Clover along Smith Branch is possible for Option 7. No records in the project area indicate its presence; however, a field check along Smith Branch will be necessary for Option 7.

Due to the significantly higher amounts of tree clearing required for Option 7, mitigation for tree clearing is anticipated. The potential existence of suitable bat roost trees for Option 7 will require compliance with the following conditions.

- Informal Rangewide Programmatic Agreement Clearing of suitable bat habitat within 100-feet of an existing road (gravel or paved, including shoulders) shall be completed between November 1 to March 31. No mitigation required.
- Formal Rangewide Programmatic Agreement Clearing of suitable bat habitat within 100-feet to 300-feet of an existing road shall be completed between November 1 to March 31.
   Clearing of suitable habitat between 100-feet to 300-feet is considered to have an adverse effect on bats; therefore, mitigation is required for the amount of suitable habitat cleared between 100-feet to 300-feet. The mitigation amount and ratio would be determined during the project development phase.



• Suitable habitat clearing beyond 300-foot from an existing road does not qualify under the established Programmatic Agreements. Mitigation will be required. The mitigation amount and ratio would be determined during the project development phase.

## Wetland Impacts

Option 7 will impact Smith Branch and a mapped emergent wetland in the northwest quadrant of the option. A field check will be required to determine if the wetland is jurisdictional. A Section 404 permit will be necessary to address stream and wetland impacts.

## Noise Impact

Depending on the improvements, this option may meet the criteria of a Type I project, which requires a noise study. It is unlikely there will be impacts since the study area doesn't appear to have noise sensitive receptors.

#### **Cultural Resources**

The area around the Route 19/I-70 interchange encompassing all the options was included in several previous cultural resources surveys. There is one small and seemingly NRHP non-eligible site in the southwest quadrant southwest of the current outer road intersection with Route 19 that would require further evaluation. There are no other known archaeological concerns at this interchange.

## **Existing Utilities**

See Option 1 for discussion regarding utility impacts. Option 7 extends beyond the utility locates conducted for the project analysis. Additional utility impacts are anticipated for Option 7, but the extent of the impacts are unknown outside the immediate interchange area.



## **Estimated Cost**

The estimated costs for the four alternatives are tabulated in Appendix C. Right-of-way cost estimates were provided for Option 1 and Option 2. These estimates were used to approximate a cost for Option 5 and Option 7 to provide a similar comparison in the table below. Table 1 is a summary of the estimated total project cost in 2019 dollars.

**Table 1. Total Estimated Project Costs** 

Alternate	Option 1 with Bridge 1E	Option 2 with Bridge 2C	Option 5 with Bridge 5B	Option 7 with Bridge 7B
Total Estimated Project Cost (2019 USD)	\$9,715,800	\$9,779,300	\$9,448,300	\$25,670,900
% of Low Cost	102.8%	103.5%	100.0%	271.7%
LOS AM/PM 2021 (2041) Intersection with Route 19				
Tree Farm Road	A /A /D/D)	A/A (B/B) Roundabout	B/A (C/C)	B/B (C/B) AWSC
Eastbound Ramps	A/A (B/B) Roundabout	A/A (C/B) Ramp SC/AWSC	B/A (C/C) Roundabout	A/A (C/B) TWSC
Westbound Ramps	B/B (C/C) Roundabout	A/A (B/C) Ramp SC/AWSC	A/A (B/C) AWSC	A/A (B/C) TWSC
Booneslick Road	Roundabout	A/B (B/B) Signalized	A/B (B/B) Signalized	B/C (B/C) TWSC (AWSC)

## Recommendation

Based on the evaluation of the options discussed in this report, the Core Team selected Option 1 with Bridge 1E as the recommended option for this location.

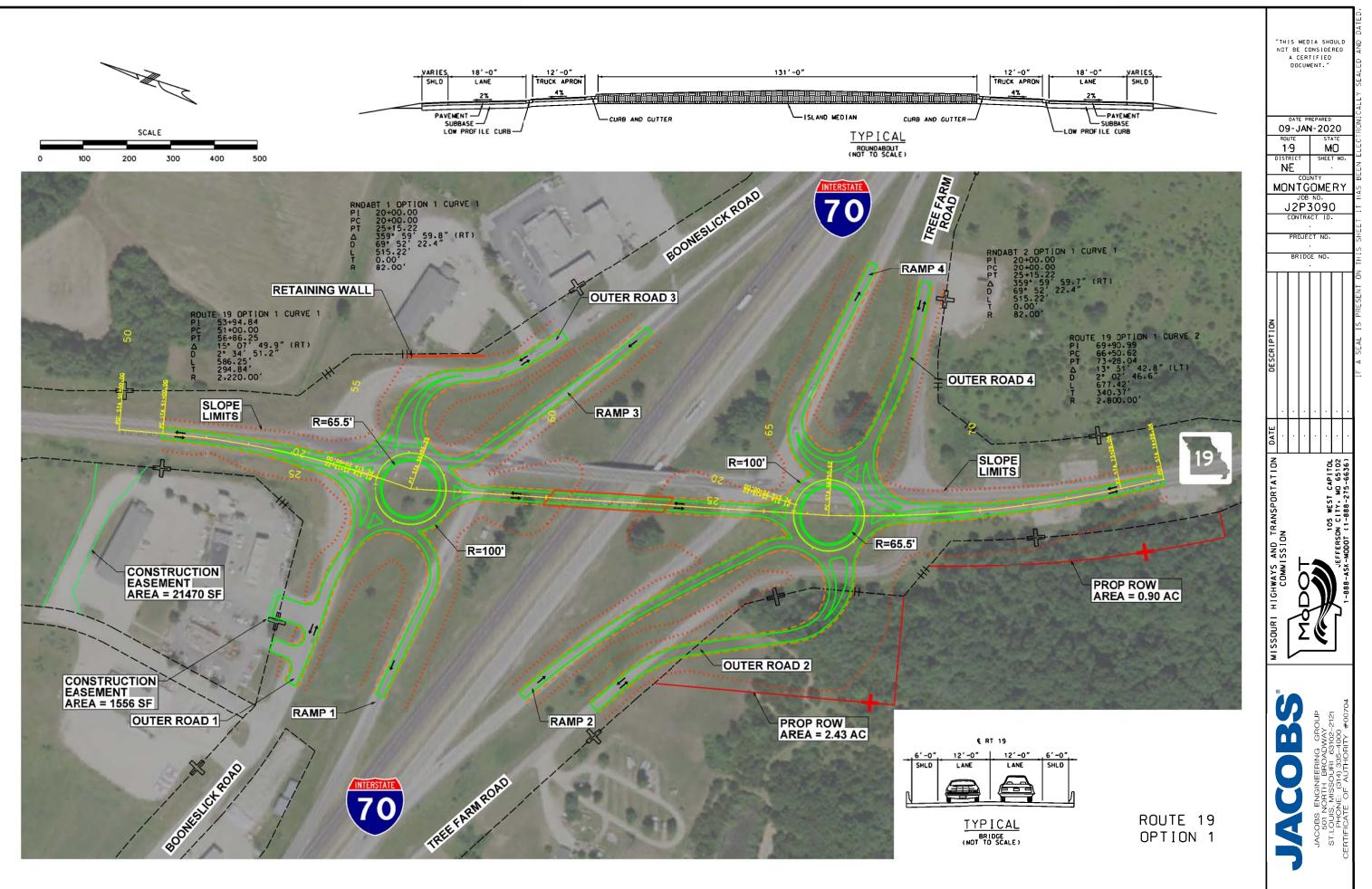
Option 1 was selected due to the safety improvements it provides, the projected long-term operational performance, and reduced maintenance due to the removal of the existing signal and narrower bridge width.

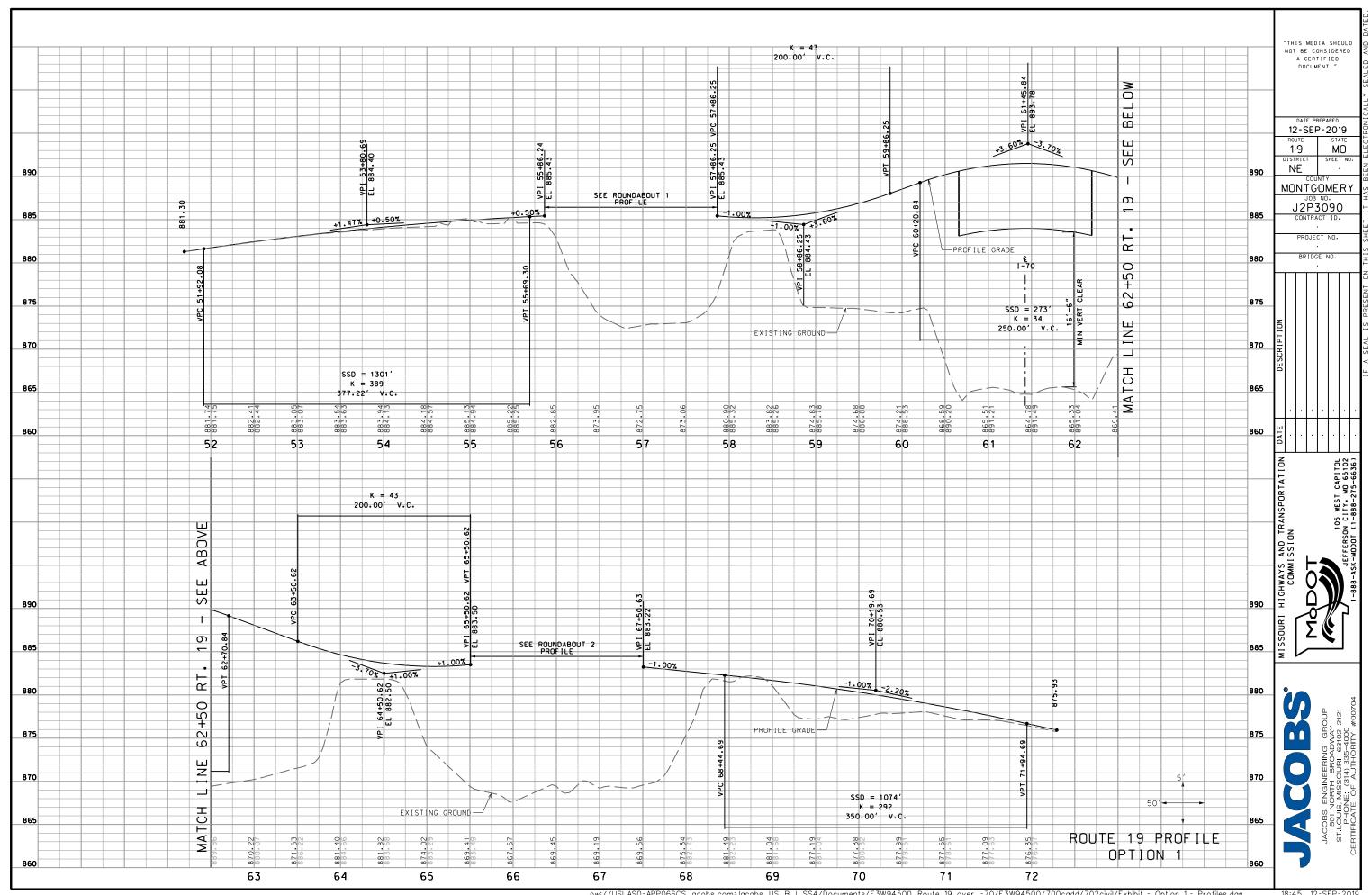
Bridge Option 1E is the selected bridge configuration. The primary benefit is the open I-70 template beneath the bridge which provides improved sight lines, open channel drainage, and allows for future expansion of I-70. Additionally, Option 1E has no MSE Walls to maintain and therefore no risk of wall damage from vehicle impact.

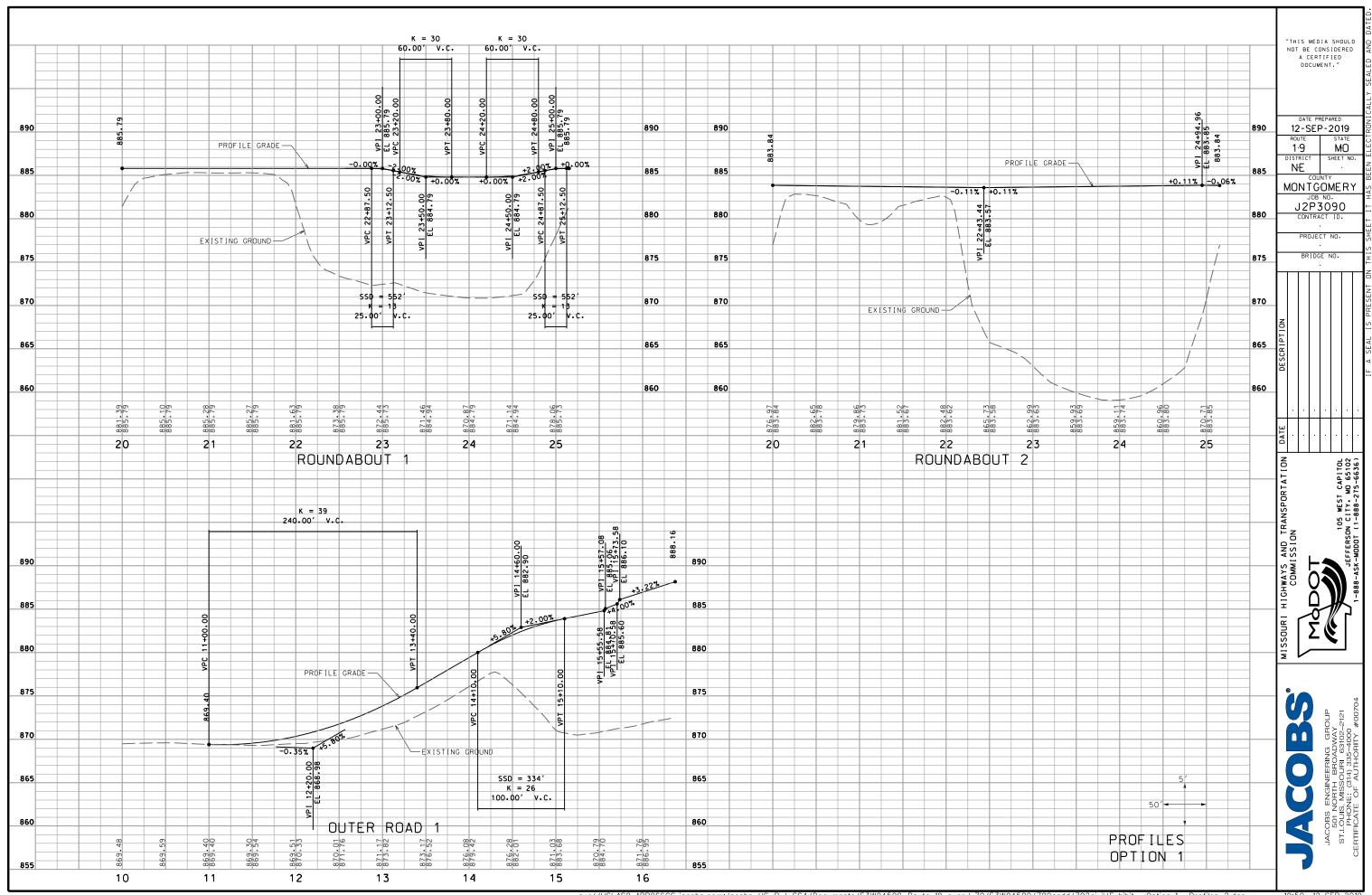


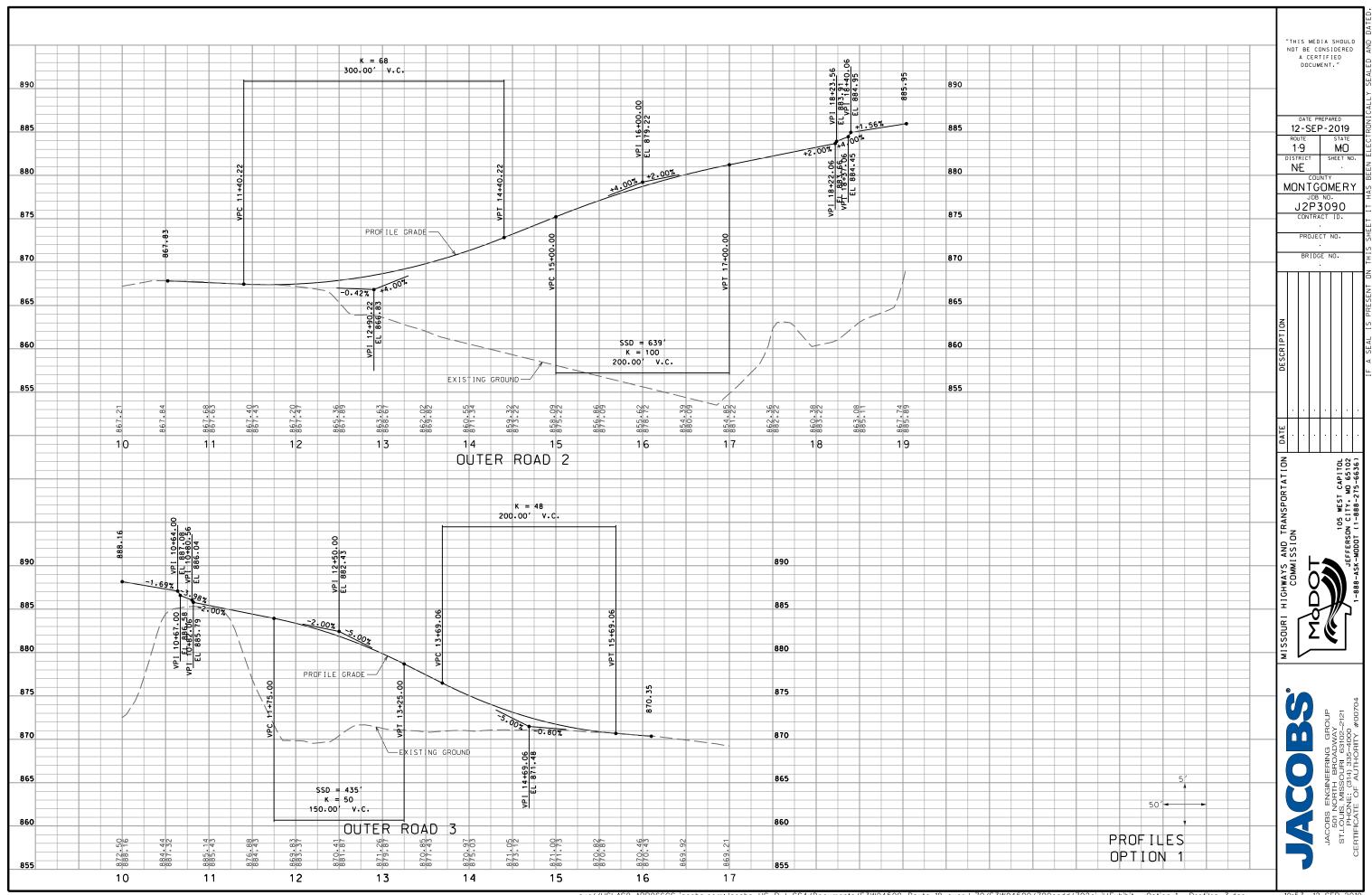
# **Appendix A**

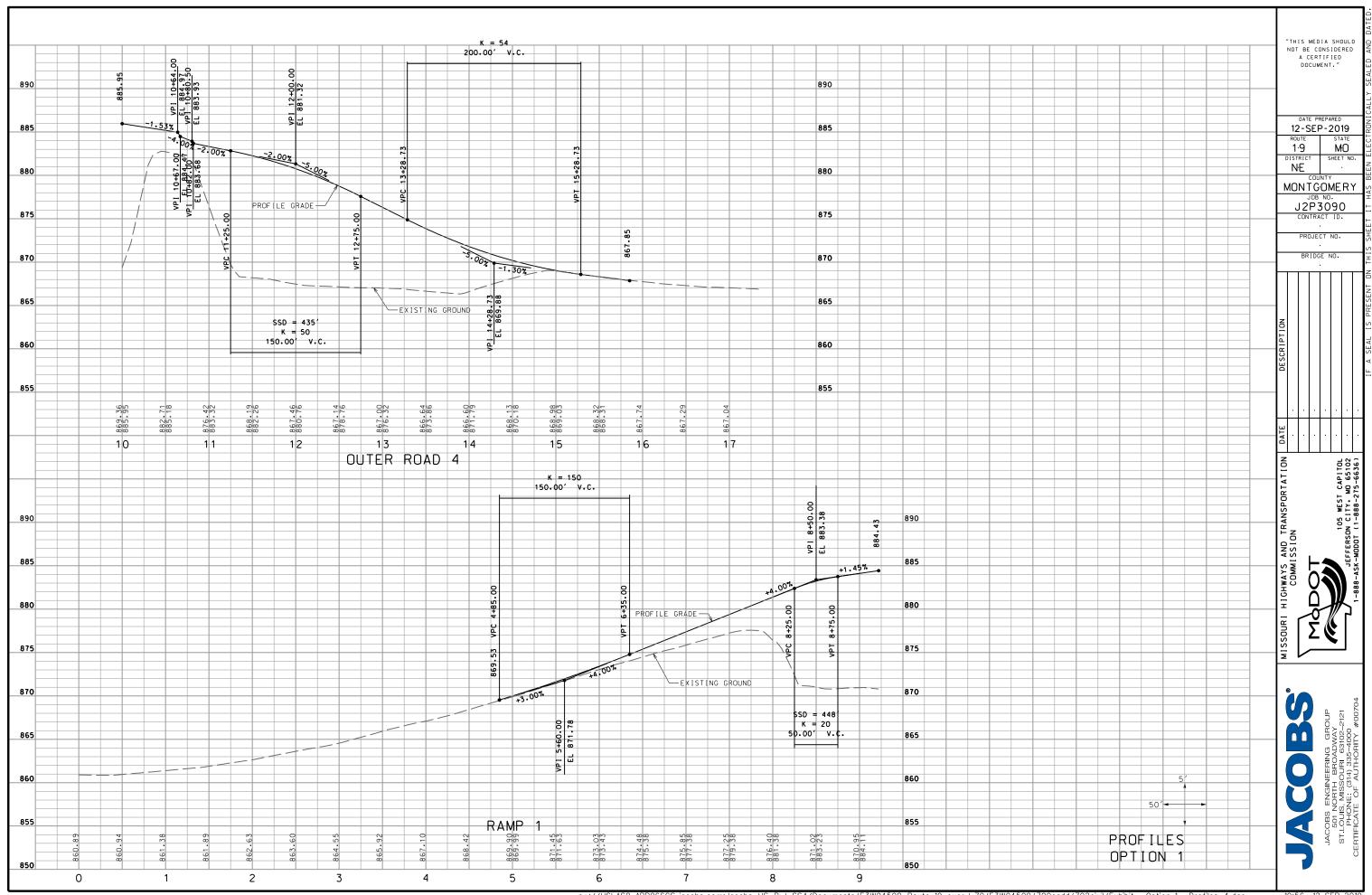
**Alternatives Exhibits** 

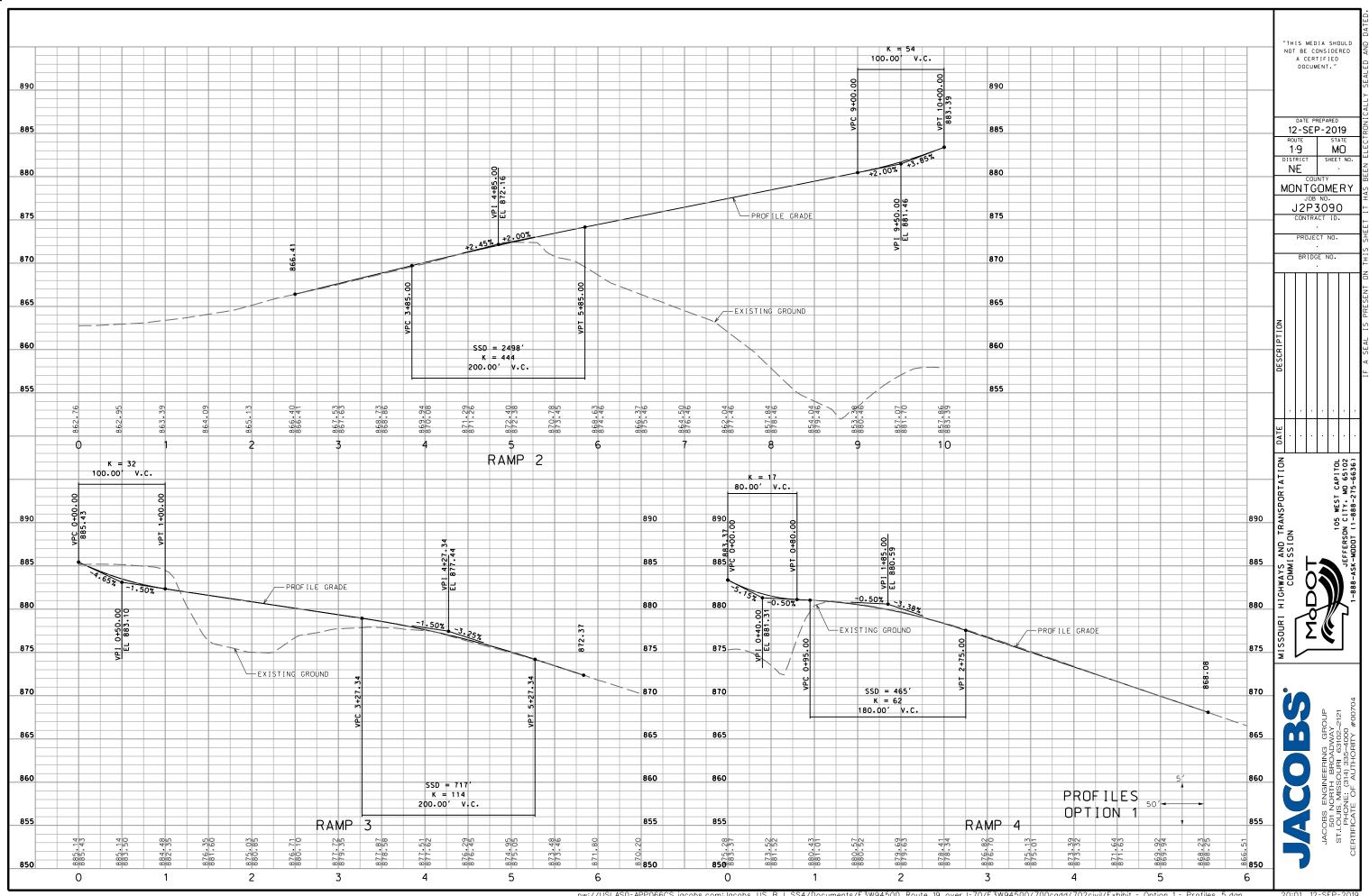


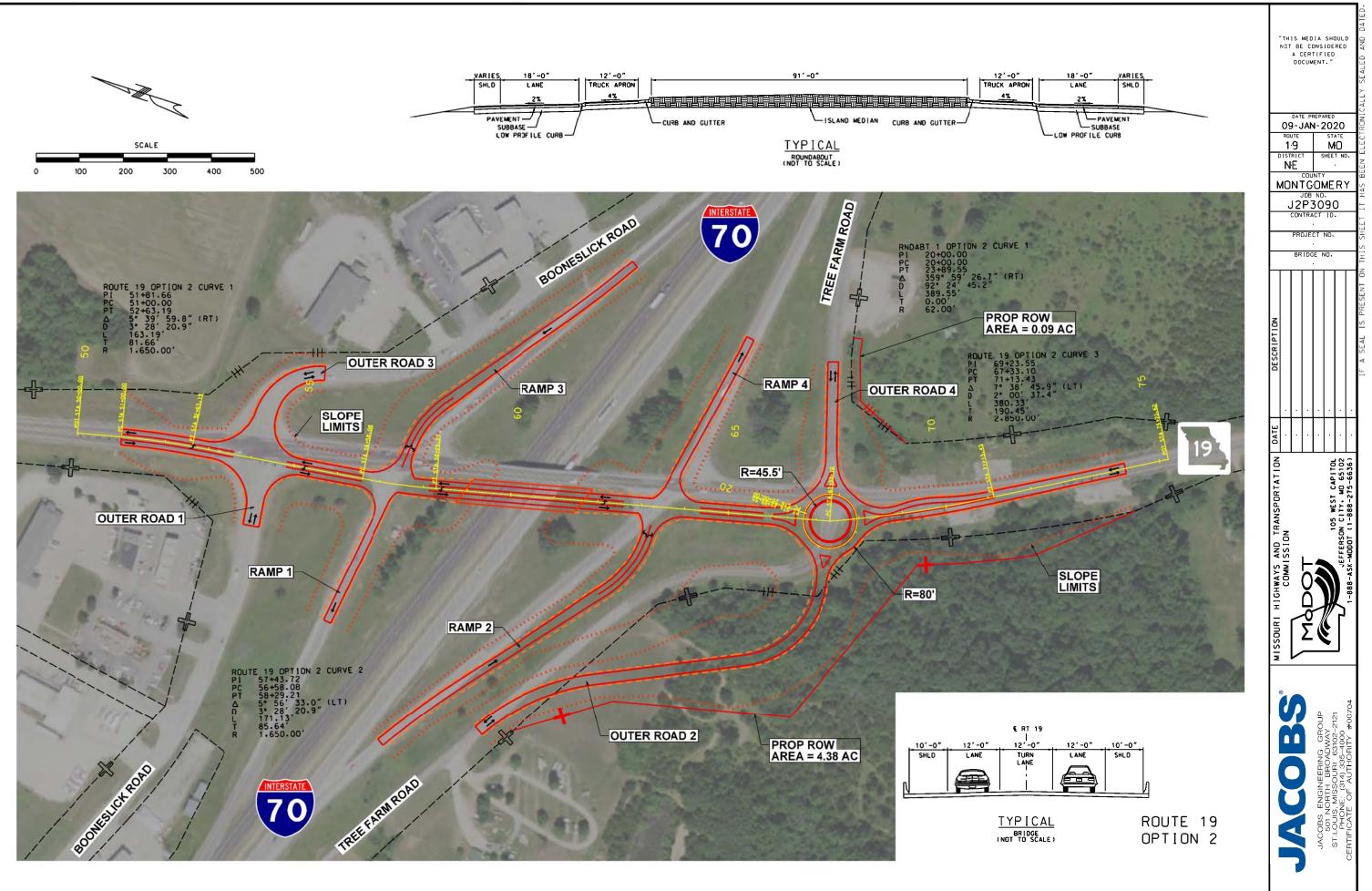


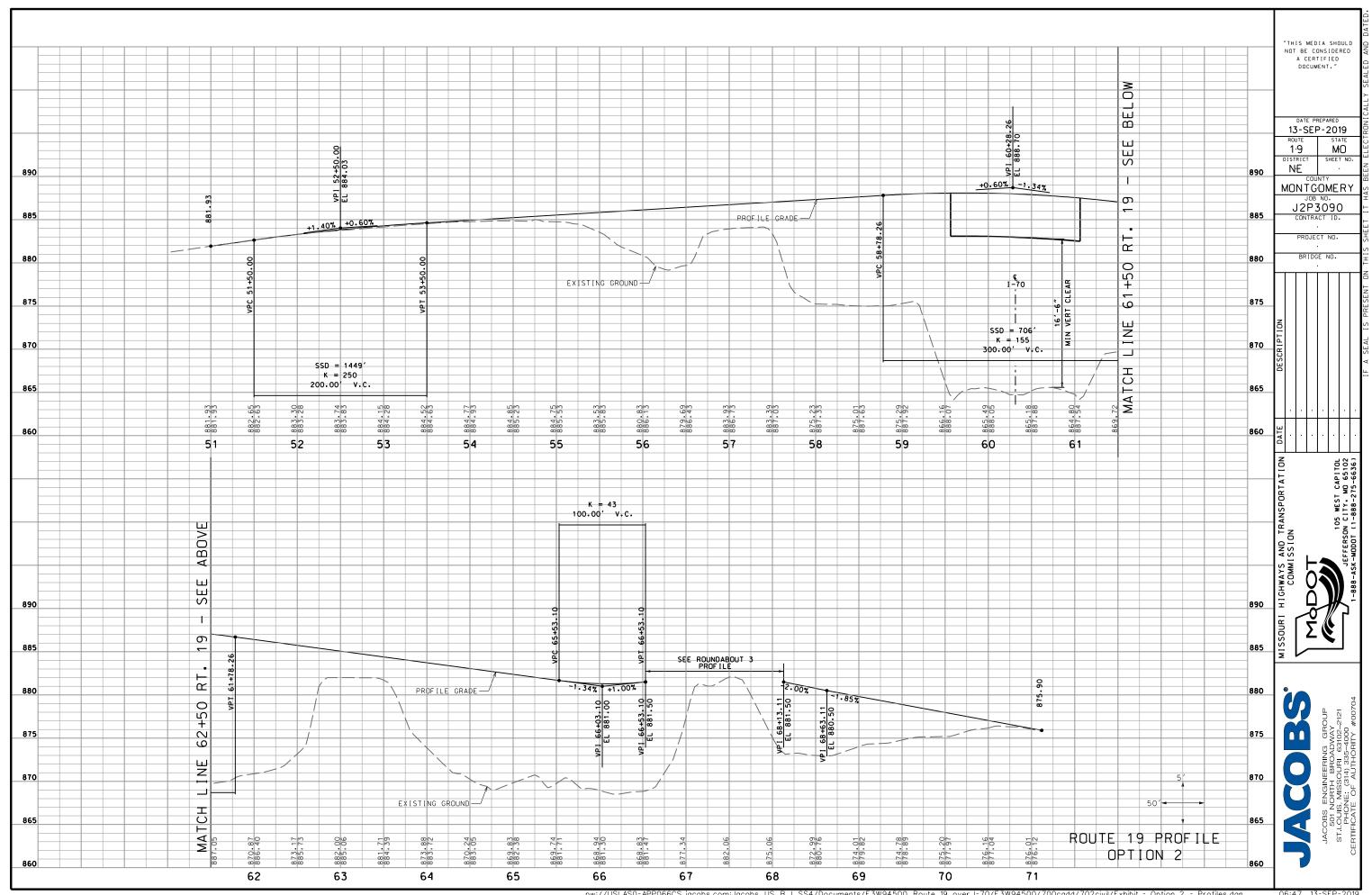


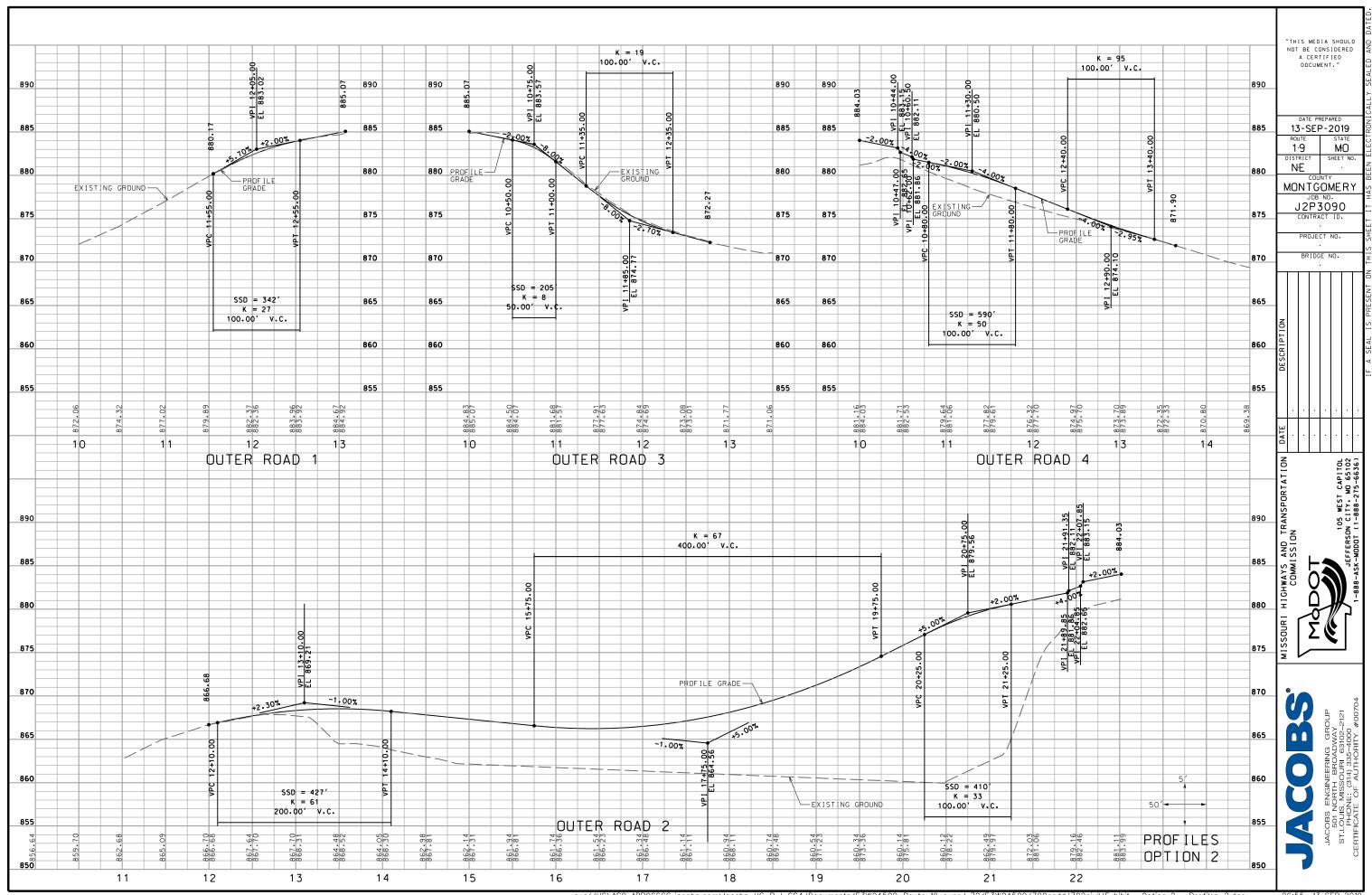


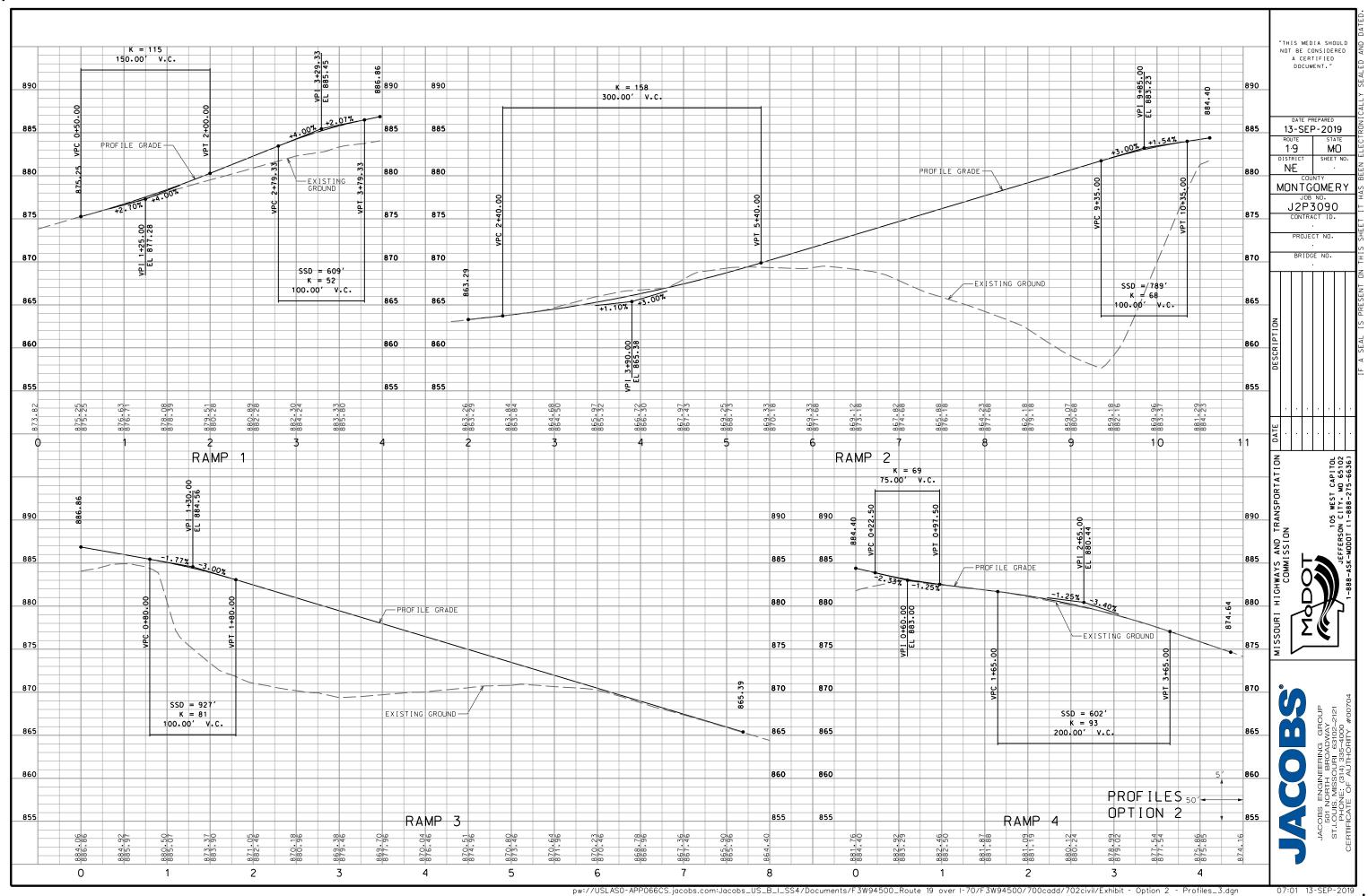


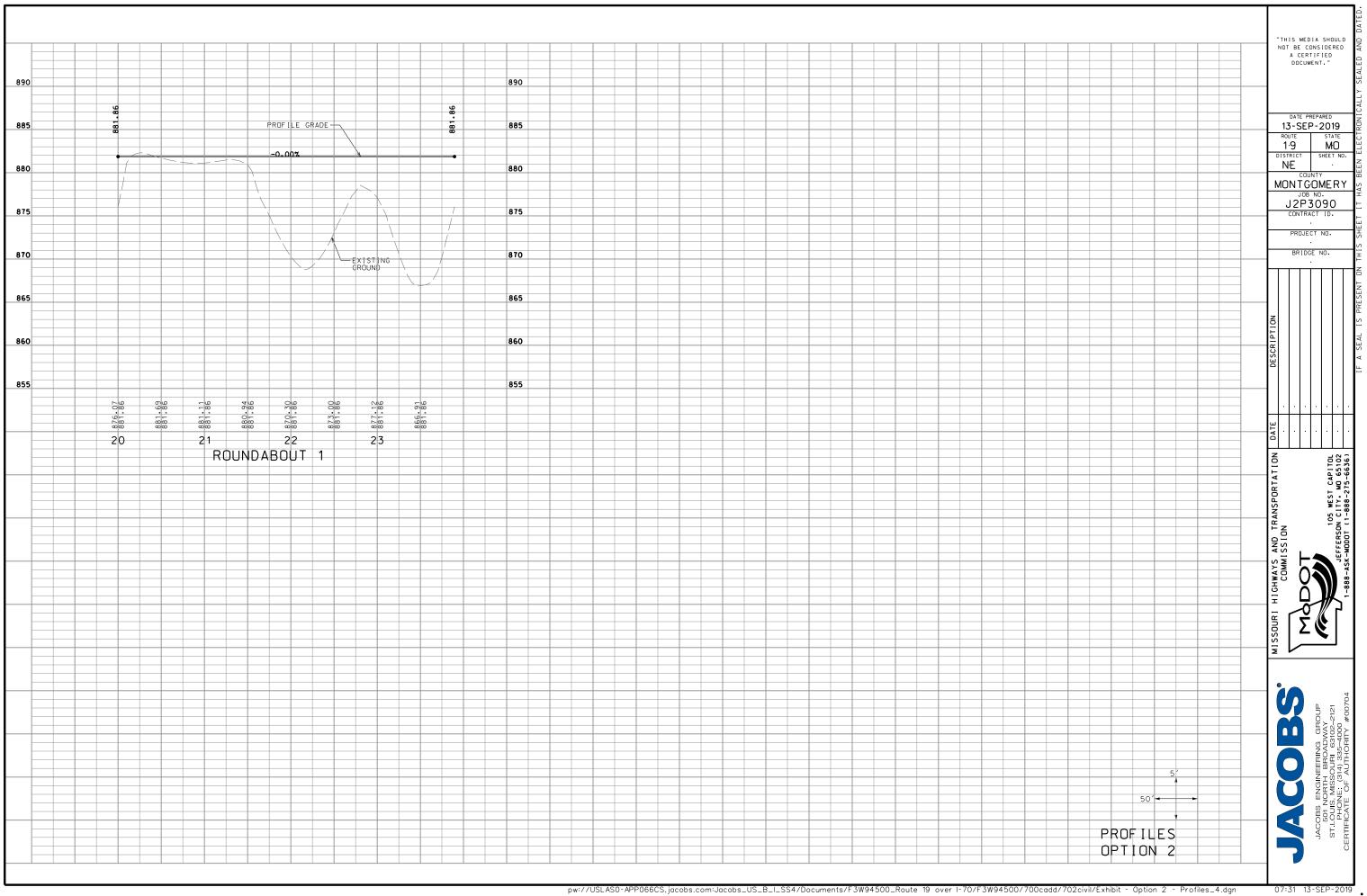


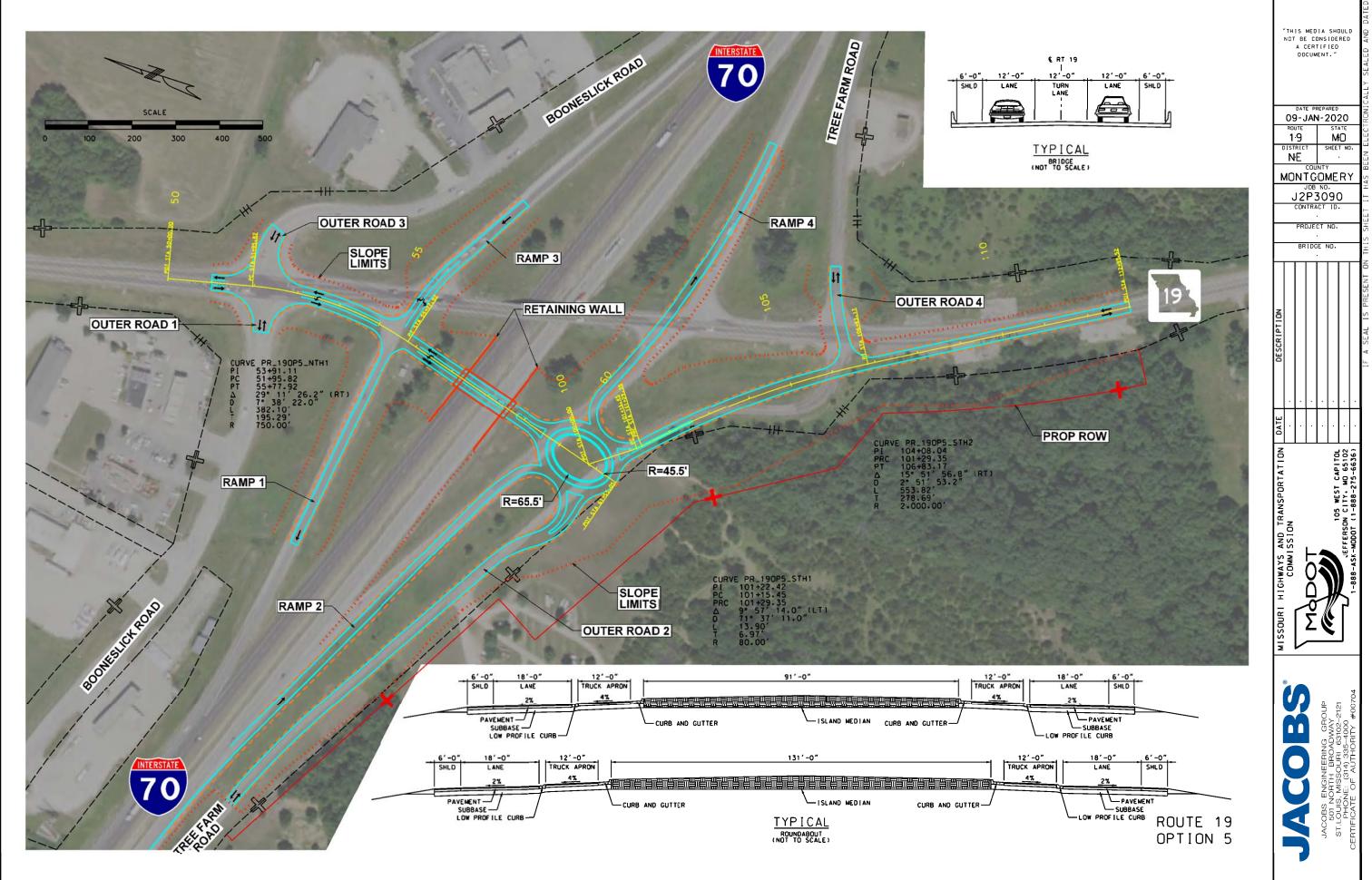


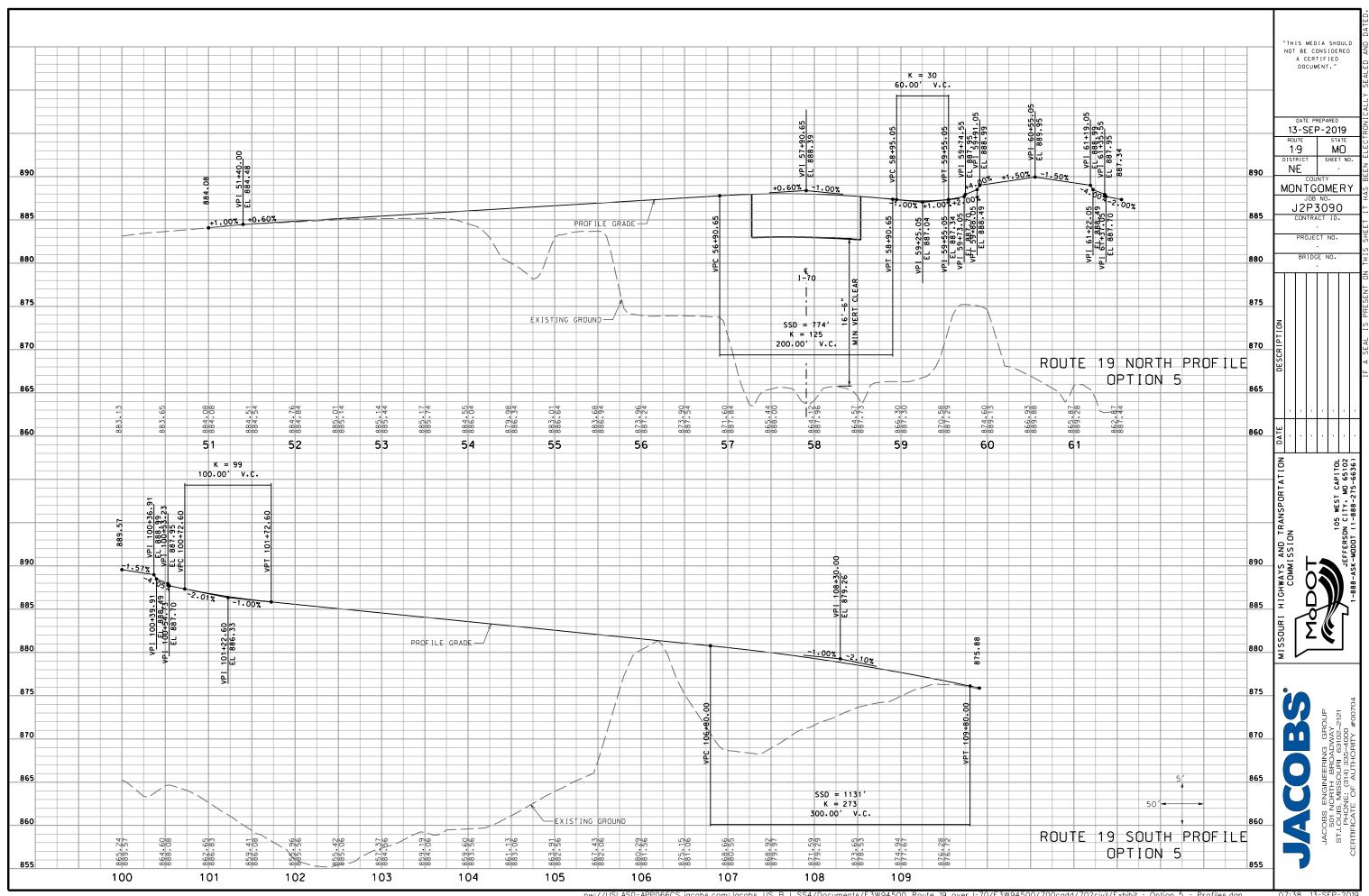


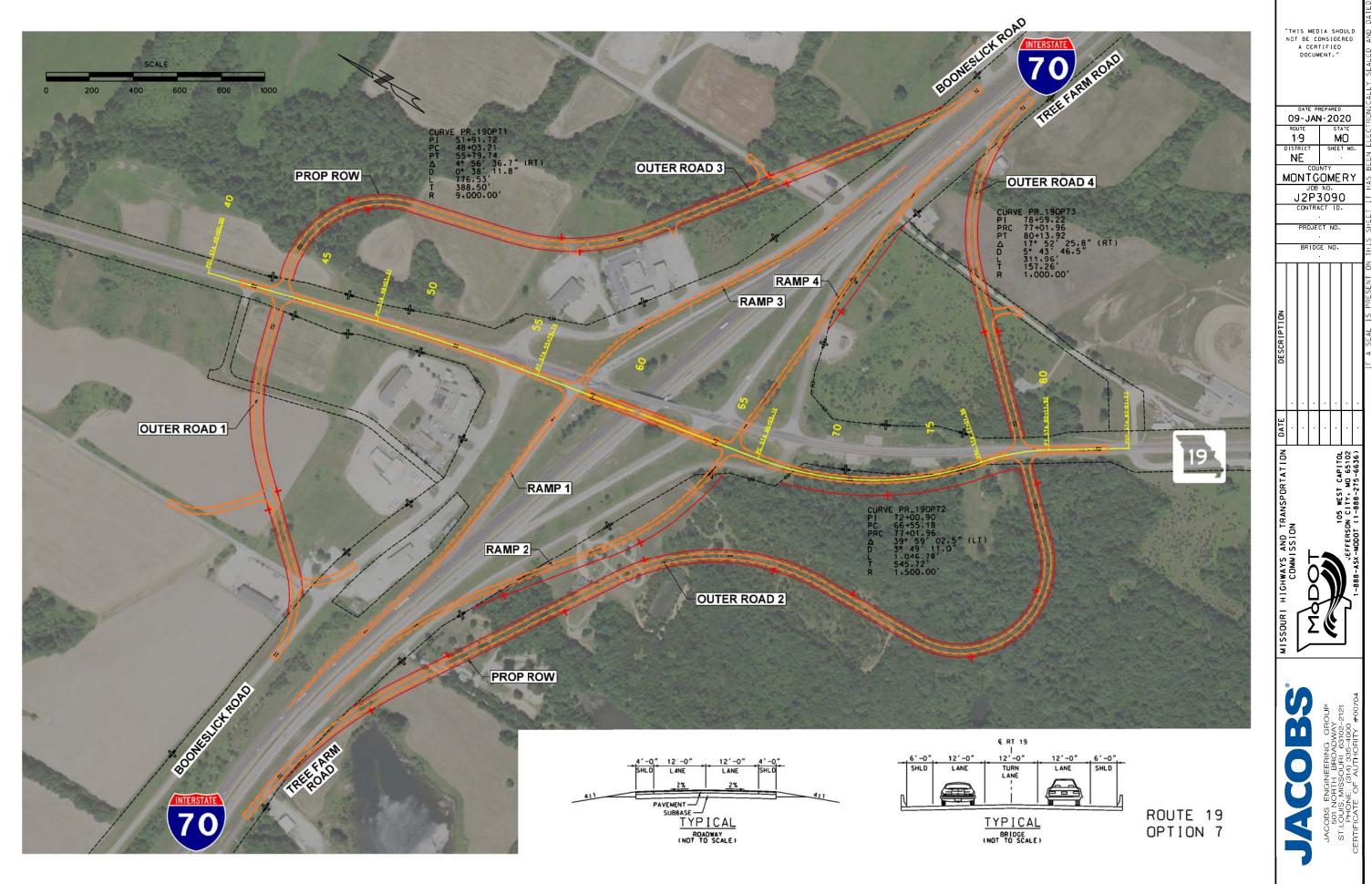


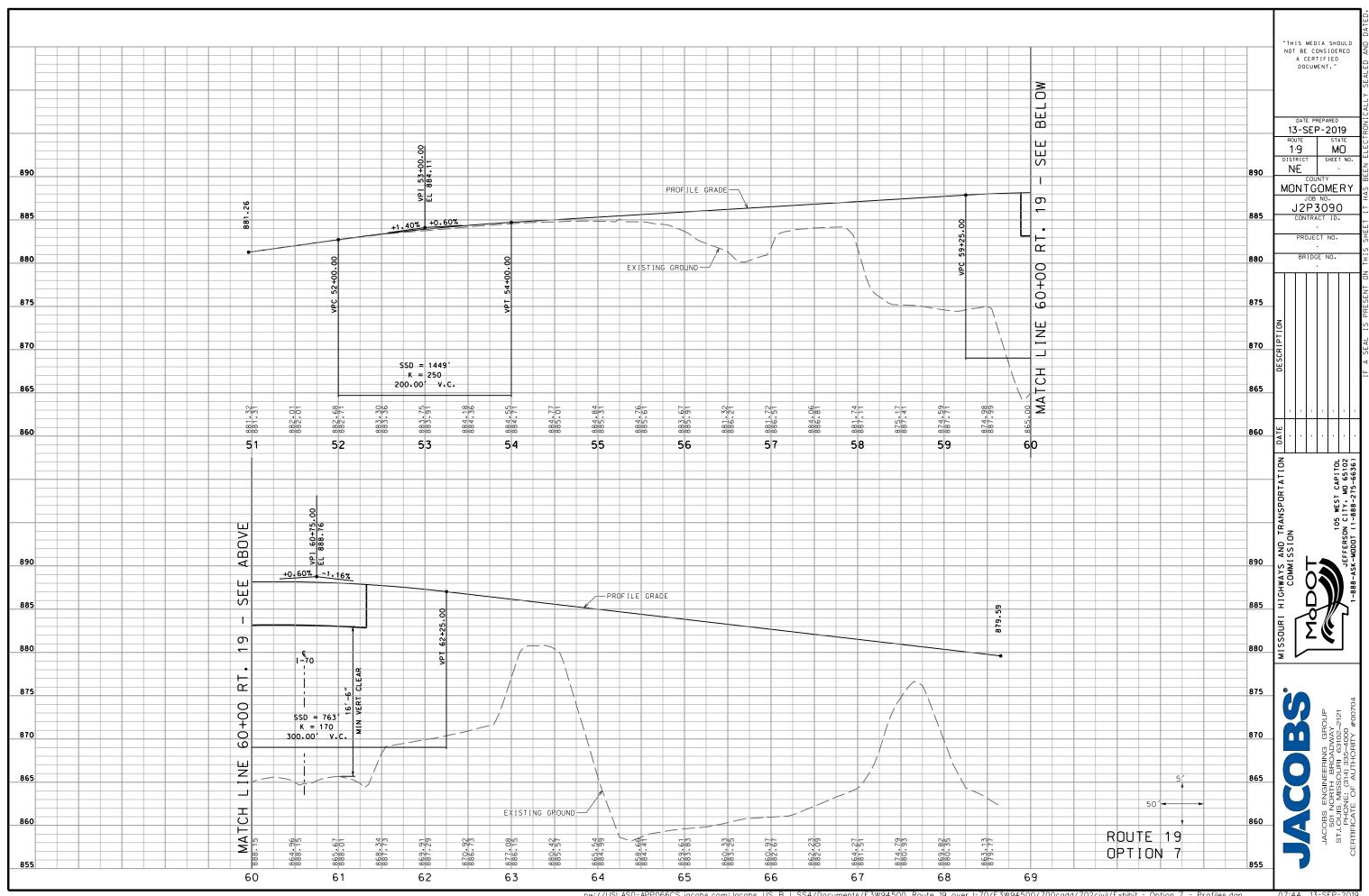














# **Appendix B**

**Operational Traffic Analysis** 

Appendix B: Table 1 – Conceptual Options Comparison: Anticipated Design Year (2021) Operating Conditions

Intersection/Movement	No-E		Rounda	Option 1 - Two Roundabouts: North & South		Option 2 – Tree Farm Rd. Roundabout (only)		outh Elliptical dabout NSC WB Ramp	•	7 – EIS: OR AWSC
The section, working the	AM Peak Hour (with new SBL @ SOR)	PM Peak Hour (with new SBL @ SOR)	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour
Tree Farm Rd/SOR at (relocated) Rou	<b>te 19</b> (twsc) – <i>this</i>	intersection added	d in Option 5 on	ly						
Westbound Tree Farm Rd. Approach							C (15.1) 65'	C (18.9) 95'		
Northbound Route 19 Approach							Free Flow	Free Flow		
Southbound Route 19 Approach							A (6.3) 15'	A (5.2) 15'		
Overall Intersection							A (8.7)	A (9.8)		
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (tws	c: No-Build; awsc: 0	Option 7 – noted t	hat twsc achieve	s acceptable LO	S for all moveme	ents)				<u> </u>
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (25.9) 10'	D (31.2) 10'	A (5.5) 5'	A (6.1) 5'	A (5.3) 5'	A (5.6) 0'	A (6.4) 5'	A (7.0) 5'	A (9.2)	A (9.5)
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	C (15.7) 70'	C (19.9) 105'	A (10.0) 35'	A (9.8) 30'	A (9.5) 30'	A (8.8) 25'	-	-	B (13.9)	C (16.6)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (0.1) 0'	A (0.2) 0'	A (7.4) 20'	A (7.6) 25'	A (7.2) 20'	A (7.5) 20'	B (12.2) 50'	B (11.4) 45'	B (10.8)	B (11.2)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (5.7) 15' SBL	A (4.4) 15' SBL	-	-	A (8.5) 35'	A (9.1) 40'	A (8.5) 40'	A (8.8) 60'	B (11.3)	B (12.0)
Overall Intersection	A (9.2)	B (10.3)	-	-	A (8.5)	A (8.5)	B (10.1)	A (9.8)	B (12.2)	B (13.6)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ram	p Terminals (twsc)									
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'	A (7.8) 20'	A (8.3) 20'	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'	A (9.4) 20'	A (10.0) 20'	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	-	-	Free Flow	Free Flow	-	-	Free Flow	Free Flow
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 10'	A (5.0) 15'	A (6.8) 40'	A (6.9) 55'	A (3.8) 10'L	A (4.2) 15'L	-	-	A (3.8) 10'	A (4.2) 15'L
Overall Intersection	A (4.7)	A (5.7)	A (7.9)	A (7.8)	A (4.4)	A (5.3)	-	-	A (4.4)	A (5.3)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ram	np Terminals (twsc	)								
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	B (13.9) 75'	B (12.3) 70'	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	C (18.8) 80'	D (25.4) 120'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (3.1) 5'	A (3.2) 5'	A (8.5) 30'	A (7.5) 30'	A (2.7) 5'L	A (2.6) 5'L	A (3.1) 5'	A (3.2) 5'	A (2.7) 5'L	A (2.7) 5'L
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	1	-	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow
Overall Intersection	A (7.5)	A (8.1)	-	-	A (7.4)	A (8.0)	A (7.5)	A (8.1)	A (7.4)	A (8.2)
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (sig	nalized: No-Build, (	Option 2, Option 5	; awsc: Option 7	– noted that tw	sc achieves acce	ptable LOS for a	ll movements)	-		
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	B (10.1) 25'	A (9.5) 25'	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	B (10.7)	B (12.2)
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	A (9.6) 15'	A (8.7) 15'	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	B (10.4)	B (11.6)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	-	-	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	C (15.7)	C (20.0)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (10.8) 25'	B (13.2) 75'	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (11.4)	C (20.6)
Overall Intersection	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	B (10.9)	B (10.8)	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	B (13.1)	C (18.3)

Appendix B: Table 2 – Conceptual Options Comparison: Anticipated Design Year (2041) Operating Conditions

Intersection/Movement	No-E		Option Round North &		Roundab	Tree Farm Rd. Dout (only) AWSC Ramps	Round	outh Elliptical dabout NSC WB Ramp	SOR & N	7 – EIS: OR AWSC WSC Ramps
mersection, movement	AM Peak Hour (with SBL & AWSC @ SOR)	PM Peak Hour (with SBL & AWSC @ SOR)	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour
Tree Farm Rd/SOR at (relocated) Rou	<b>te 19</b> (twsc) – <i>this</i>	intersection added	d in Option 5 onl	y						
Westbound Tree Farm Rd. Approach							C (18.0) 90'	C (17.1) 65'		
Northbound Route 19 Approach							Free Flow	Free Flow		
Southbound Route 19 Approach							A (6.2) 15'	A (5.3) 15'		
Overall Intersection							A (9.6)	A (7.5)		
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (aws	c: No-Build, Optior	n 7); EBR and WBR	auxiliary lanes a	dded for Option	7					
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (33.4)	C (19.6)	B (14.8) 55'	C (15.8) 45'	B (13.3) 40'	B (12.3) 30'	C (17.8) 60'	C (21.2) 55'	D (28.3)	B (12.4)
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (31.9)	E (37.0)	C (17.4) 75'	C (15.4) 50'	C (15.6) 65'	B (12.5) 35'	-	-	C (22.9)	A (8.1)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	C (19.3)	C (18.0)	B (12.0) 35'	B (12.6) 45'	B (11.2) 30'	B (10.6) 30'	C (24.8) 165'	C (23.4) 140'	C (18.9)	B (11.9)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	C (19.8)	D (26.0)	-	-	B (14.9) 75'	B (13.9) 80'	B (13.6) 75'	C (16.9) 110'	C (18.8)	B (14.4)
Overall Intersection	D (26.4)	D (27.1)	-	-	B (14.1)	B (12.7)	C (18.2)	C (19.9)	C (22.3)	B (11.9)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ram	Terminals (twsc:	No-Build; awsc: O	ption 2, Option 7	7); SBL added for	Options 2 & 7					
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	E (35.1) 115'	E (38.8) 105'	B (13.6) 40'	B (14.6) 50'	A (7.8)	A (7.8)	C (18.0) 50'	C (22.0) 70'	A (7.8)	A (7.8)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	-	-	D (30.5)	C (16.1)	-	-	D (30.5)	C (16.1)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.4) 15'	A (5.0) 20'	A (9.8) 70'	B (10.2) 90'	B (12.6)	B (12.6)	ı	-	B (12.6)	B (12.6)
Overall Intersection	A (7.8)	A (8.4)	B (12.9)	B (12.7)	C (19.8)	B (13.1)	-	-	C (19.8)	B (13.1)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ram	<b>p Terminals</b> (twsc	:: No-Build; awsc: (	Option 2, Option	5, Option 7); NB	L added for Op	otions 2, 5 & 7				
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'	D (34.5) 230'	D (32.6) 220'	A (9.6)	A (9.7)	A (9.6)	A (9.8)	A (9.6)	A (9.7)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 15'	A (4.9) 15'	B (12.0) 55'	B (11.7) 65'	B (11.8)	B (11.9)	B (11.8)	B (12.3)	B (11.8)	B (11.9)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	-	-	C (15.7)	D (32.1)	C (15.7)	C (23.1)	C (15.7)	D (32.1)
Overall Intersection	E (44.5)	F (79.0)	-	-	B (12.3)	C (19.8)	B (12.3)	C (15.5)	B (12.3)	C (19.8)
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (sig	nalized: No-Build, (	Option 2, Option 5	; awsc: Option 7)	; NBR AND SBR	auxiliary lanes a	added for Optio	n 7			
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	C (16.1) 40'	B (14.6) 40'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.6)	B (13.3)
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (14.6) 25'	B (13.7) 25'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (11.1)	B (12.3)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	-	-	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.5) 130'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	C (17.7)	C (24.5)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	C (20.3) 90'	D (30.3) 190'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (12.5)	C (21.0)
Overall Intersection	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	C (21.2)	C (22.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (14.6)	C (20.4)

Appendix B: Table 3 – Option 2 Conceptual Alternatives Comparison: Anticipated Design Year (2021) Operating Conditions

	No-L	Build	BUILD 1 – .	SOR Signal	BUILD 2 – SOR Roundabout			
Intersection/Movement	AM Peak Hr. with SBL @ SOR	PM Peak Hr. with SBL @ SOR	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.		
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (Build	d signal = semi-ac	ctuated, uncoord	inated to be cons	ervative)				
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (25.9) 10'	D (31.2) 10'	A (9.1) 5'	A (8.3) 10'	A (5.3) 5'	A (5.6) 0'		
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	C (15.7) 70'	C (19.9) 105'	B (11.0) 15'	B (12.1) 0'	A (9.5) 30'	A (8.8) 25'		
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (0.1) 0'	A (0.2) 0'	A (6.2) 40'	A (6.5) 50'	A (7.2) 20'	A (7.5) 20'		
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (5.7) 15' SBL	A (4.4) 15' SBL	A (9.7) 70'L	B (10.2) 65'L	A (8.5) 35'	A (9.1) 40'		
Overall Intersection	A (9.2)	B (10.3)	A (9.5)	B (10.3)	A (8.5)	A (8.5)		
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ramp	Terminals (tws	; SBL added for	Build 3 & 4					
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'		
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow		
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 10'	A (5.0) 15'	A (3.8) 10'L	A (4.2) 15'L	A (3.8) 10'L	A (4.2) 15'L		
Overall Intersection	A (4.7)	A (5.7)	A (4.4)	A (5.3)	A (4.4)	A (5.3)		
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ram	p Terminals (tw	c); NBL added fo	or Build 3 & 4					
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'		
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (3.1) 5'	A (3.2) 7'	A (2.7) 5'L	A (2.6) 5'L	A (2.7) 5'L	A (2.6) 5'L		
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow		
Overall Intersection	A (7.5)	A (8.1)	A (7.4)	A (8.0)	A (7.4)	A (8.0)		
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (sign	nalized)							
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'		
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'		
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'		
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'		
Overall Intersection	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	A (9.2)	B (12.1)		

X (XX.X) XXX': Level of Service (avg. veh delay in sec/veh) 95th Percentile Queue Length in feet; #: volume exceeds capacity

Appendix B: Table 4 - Option 2 Conceptual Alternatives Comparison: Anticipated Design Year (2041) Operating Conditions

	No-E	Build	BUILD 1 – S	SOR Signal	BUILD 2 – SO	R Roundabout		- SOR RAB e Ramps	BUILD 4 +2-lane & A	SOR RAB WSC Ramps
Intersection/Movement	AM Peak Hr. with SBL & AWSC @ SOR	PM Peak Hr. with SBL & AWSC @ SOR	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.	AM Peak Hr.	PM Peak Hr.
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (Build	d signal = semi-ad	ctuated, uncoord	inated to be cons	ervative)						
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (33.4)	C (19.6)	E (55.3) 90'	D (44.8) 100'#	B (13.3) 40'	B (12.3) 30'	B (13.3) 40'	B (12.3) 30'	B (13.3) 40'	B (12.3) 30'
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (31.9)	E (37.0)	A (5.3) 10'	A (9.2) 0'	C (15.6) 65'	B (12.5) 35'	C (15.6) 65'	B (12.5) 35'	C (15.6) 65'	B (12.5) 35'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	C (19.3)	C (18.0)	B (16.4) 80'	A (9.8) 65'	B (11.2) 30'	B (10.6) 30'	B (11.2) 30'	B (10.6) 30'	B (11.2) 30'	B (10.6) 30'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	C (19.8)	D (26.0)	B (18.5) 135'L#	B (12.5) 65'	B (14.9) 75'	B (13.9) 80'	B (14.9) 75'	B (13.9) 80'	B (14.9) 75'	B (13.9) 80'
Overall Intersection	D (26.4)	D (27.1)	C (23.8)	B (15.9)	B (14.1)	B (12.7)	B (14.1)	B (12.7)	B (14.1)	B (12.7)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ramp Terminals (twsc); SBL added for Build 3 & 4										
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	ound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach E (35.1) 115' E (38.8) 105' E (35.1) 115		E (35.1) 115'	E (38.8) 105'	E (35.1) 115'	E (38.8) 105'	C (21.4) 50'	D (25.2) 55'	B (10.9)	A (7.8)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	D (30.5)	C (16.1)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.4) 15'	A (5.0) 20'	A (3.3) 15'L	A (3.7) 20'	A (3.3) 15'	A (3.7) 20'	A (3.3) 15'L	A (3.7) 20'	B (12.6)	B (12.6)
Overall Intersection	A (7.8)	A (8.4)	A (7.3)	A (7.8)	A (7.3)	A (7.8)	A (5.0)	A (5.7)	C (19.8)	B (13.1)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ram	p Terminals (tws	sc); NBL added fo	or Build 3 & 4							
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'	E (38.6) 210'	F (150.1) 435'	B (13.2)	A (9.7)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 15'	A (4.9) 15'	A (3.6) 15'	A (3.8) 15'L	A (3.6) 15'	A (3.8) 15'	A (3.6) 15'L	A (3.8) 15'L	B (11.8)	B (11.9)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	C (15.7)	D (32.1)
Overall Intersection	E (44.5)	F (79.0)	E (44.2)	F (78.7)	E (44.2)	F (78.7)	B (14.7)	E (45.9)	B (12.3)	C (19.8)
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (sign	nalized)									
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.5) 130'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'
Overall Intersection	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)

X (XX.X) XXX': Level of Service (avg. veh delay in sec/veh) 95<sup>th</sup> Percentile Queue Length in feet; #: volume exceeds capacity



**Appendix C** 

**Cost Estimate** 

Date:	J2P3090				otion 1		
	September 13, 2019			D.,	al 6 las:		
F				Dual 6-leg Roundabouts wi			
	Conceptual Design Alternatives				Option E		
Category							
ROADWAY	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST		
	Removal of Improvements	LS	\$135,000	1.0	\$135,000		
	Excavation Fill	C.Y.	\$6	8200.0	\$49,200		
	Compacting Embankment	C.Y.	\$2	31000.0	\$62,000		
	Embankment in Place (Borrow)	C.Y.	\$10	156000.0	\$1,560,000		
	Subgrade Treatment	Lane Mile	\$75,000	0.5	\$37,500		
	Roadway Subto	tal			\$1,843,700		
DRAINAGE	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST		
	Drainage System	LS	\$50,000	1.0	\$50,000		
•	Drainage Subto	tal			\$50,000		
PAVEMENT	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST		
	New/Reconstruction Pavement	Unit	COSTONIC	Units	TOTAL COST		
	Pavement	SY	\$75	21155.0	\$1,586,700		
	Shoulder	SY	\$45	7382.8	\$332,300		
	Base	SY	\$10	28537.8	\$285,400		
	Raised Median	SY	\$54	2016.8	\$109,000		
		LF					
	Curb and Gutter		\$27	4809.0	\$129,900		
-	Pavement Subto	otal			\$2,443,300		
TRAFFIC SIGNAL	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST		
	Traffic Signal Traffic Signal Sub	Each total	\$250,000	0.0	\$0 \$0		
	•						
RETAINING WALLS	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST		
(Non-Bridge)	Retaining Wall - MSE	S.F.	\$65	Units 1000.0	\$65,000		
•	Retaining Wall Sul		7		\$65,000		
BRIDGES	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST		
	New Structures		Ontina				
	RT 19 over I-70	Each	Option E \$1,398,185	1.0	\$1,398,200		
•	Structure Subto		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		\$1,398,200		
OTHER	Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST		
	Right-of-way	AC		3.3	\$876,100		
	Utility Adjustments	Each	\$500,000	1.0	\$500,000		
	Environmental Mitigation	\$/AC	\$6,200	3.3	\$20,500		
	Livironineniai Willigation	φIAU	φυ,∠υυ	3.3	φ∠υ,ϋ∪υ		
	Other Subtota		\$1,396,600				
				Ī			
	Subtotal of Abo Maintenance		10%		\$7,196,800		
		obilization	10% 5%		\$719,700 \$359,900		
		ntingency	20%		\$1,439,400		

		Rt 19							
	(	Option 2							
	Signalized Intersection with Roundabout and Bridge Option B								
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
\$135,000	1.0	\$135,000							
\$6	8600.0	\$51,600							
\$2 \$10	25750.0 113250.0	\$51,500 \$1,132,500							
\$75,000	0.5	\$37,500							
		\$1,408,100							
		Ţ.,,							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
\$30,000	1.0	\$30,000 \$30,000							
		ψου,σου							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
\$75	20181.9	\$1,513,700							
\$45	6747.3	\$303,700							
\$10	26929.2	\$269,300							
\$54	558.6	\$30,200							
\$27	1680.0	\$45,400							
		\$2,162,300							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
\$250,000	1.0	\$250,000 \$250,000							
		Ψ200,000							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
\$65		\$0							
		\$0							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
Option B									
\$1,867,931	1.0	\$1,868,000 \$1,868,000							
		φ1,000,000							
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST							
	4.5	\$960,800							
\$500,000	1.0	\$500,000							
\$500,000 \$6,200	1.0	\$500,000 \$27,900							
		\$27,900							
\$6,200		\$27,900 \$1,488,700 \$7,207,100							
		\$27,900 \$1,488,700							

	(	Rt 19 Option 2
	with Ro	red Intersection oundabout and ge Option C
Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST
\$135,000	Units 1.0	\$135,000
\$6	8500.0	\$51,000
\$2	25000.0	\$50,000
\$10	109500.0	\$1,095,000
\$75,000	0.5	\$37,500
		\$1,368,500
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
\$30,000	1.0	\$30,000
		\$30,000
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
\$75	19909.9	\$1,493,300
\$45	6644.4	\$299,000
\$10	26554.3	\$265,600
\$54	558.6	\$30,200
\$27	1680.0	\$45,400
		\$2,133,500
	Number of	
Cost/Unit	Units 1.0	\$250,000
\$250,000	1.0	\$250,000
Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST
	Units	
\$65		\$0 \$0
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
Option C		
\$2,251,607	1.0	\$2,251,700 \$2,251,700
Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
	4.5	\$960,800
\$500,000	1.0	\$500,000
\$6,200	4.5	\$27,900
ψυ,Δυυ	7.0	Ψ21,300
		\$1,488,700
		\$7,522,400
5% 5%		\$376,200
		\$376,200

Option 5   Signalized Intersection with Perpendicular Bridge and Oval Roundabout Bridge Option B	ge
with Perpendicular Bridge and Oval Roundabout Bridge Option B           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$135,000         1.0         \$135,000           \$6         3000.0         \$18,000           \$10         169000.0         \$54,000           \$75,000         0.5         \$37,500           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75,000         1.0         \$75,000           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75         19102.8         \$1,432,800           \$45         7107.2         \$319,900	ge
State	
State	
\$6 3000.0 \$18,000  \$2 27000.0 \$54,000  \$10 169000.0 \$1,690,000  \$75,000 0.5 \$37,500   Cost/Unit Number of Units  \$75,000 1.0 \$75,000  \$75,000 \$75,000  Cost/Unit Number of Units  \$75,000 \$75,000  \$75,000	
\$10	
\$10	
\$1,934,500   \$1,934,500	
Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75,000         1.0         \$75,000           \$75,000         \$75,000           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75         19102.8         \$1,432,800           \$45         7107.2         \$319,900	
Cost/Unit         Units         TOTAL COST           \$75,000         1.0         \$75,000           \$75,000         \$75,000           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75         19102.8         \$1,432,800           \$45         7107.2         \$319,900	
Cost/Unit         Units         TOTAL COST           \$75,000         1.0         \$75,000           \$75,000         \$75,000           Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75         19102.8         \$1,432,800           \$45         7107.2         \$319,900	
\$75,000  Cost/Unit Number of Units TOTAL COST  \$75	
Cost/Unit         Number of Units         TOTAL COST           \$75         19102.8         \$1,432,800           \$45         7107.2         \$319,900	
\$75 19102.8 \$1,432,800 \$45 7107.2 \$319,900	
\$45 7107.2 \$319,900	
\$10 26210.0 \$262,100	
\$54 415.0 \$22,500	
\$27 1579.0 \$42,700	
\$2,080,000	
Cost/Unit Number of Units TOTAL COST	_
\$250,000 1.0 \$250,000	
\$250,000	
Cost/Unit Number of TOTAL COST	_
\$65 \$0	
\$0	
Cost/Unit Number of Units TOTAL COST	
M4 404 700 4.0 0 0 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
\$1,424,708 1.0 \$1,424,800 \$1,424,800	
Cost/Unit Number of Units TOTAL COST	=
** 4.6 \$975,000	
\$500,000 1.0 \$500,000	
\$6,200 4.6 \$28,600	
\$1,503,600	=
\$7,267,900	
5% \$363,400	_
5% \$363,400 20% \$1,453,600	
\$9,448,300	

**ROW cost estimated per Options 1 &	2
--------------------------------------	---

				Rt 19
			(	Option 7
			D-14	0
				ed Outer Roads
			Brid	ge Option B
			Number of	
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Units	TOTAL COST
Removal of Improvements	LS	\$500,000	1.0	\$500,000
Clearing and Grubbing	Acre	\$4,000	19.3	\$77,200
New 2 Lane (Minor) Grading & Drainage	Mile	\$617,000	3.0	\$1,851,000
Interchange Ramps	IVIIIC	ψο 17,000	0.0	ψ1,001,000
Grading & Drainage	Each	\$1,366,000	4.0	\$5,464,000
Boodway Subtatal				¢7 902 200
Roadway Subtotal				\$7,892,200
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST
	J.III.		Units	
Drainage System (Cost included in lane mile estimate)				
(355t metadod in idire fillio estinide)				
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST
	O.I.K		Units	TOTAL GOOT
New 2 Lane (Minor)				
Base & Surface	Mile	\$619,000	3.0	\$1,857,000
Interchange Ramps				
Base & Surface	Each	\$846,000	4.0	\$3,384,000
Pavement Subtotal				\$5,241,000
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
			Office	
Traffic Control Subtotal				
			Number of	
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Units	TOTAL COST
Retaining Wall Subtotal				
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of	TOTAL COST
nem	Uill	COSTOIN	Units	TOTAL COST
Bridge	Each	\$1,651,244	1.0	\$1,651,300
Structure Subtotal				\$1,651,300
			Number of	
Item	Unit	Cost/Unit	Number of Units	TOTAL COST
			50	
Right-of-Way	AC	**	19.3	\$4,342,500
Utility Adjustments	Each	\$500,000	1.0	\$500,000
Ouncy / Agustinonio	Laur	ψοσο,σοσ	1.0	Ψοσο,σσο
Environmental Mitigation	\$/AC	\$6,200	19.3	\$119,700
Other Subtotal				\$4,962,200
				. ,,
Subtotal of A				\$19,746,700
Mainten	ance of Traffic Mobilization	5% 5%		\$987,400 \$987,400
Desig	n Contingency	20%		\$3,949,400
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION BUD				\$25,670,900
**ROW cost estimated per Options 1 & 2				

P:\F3W94500l600DISCl602CIVIL\RT-19\_Conceptual\_Estimate



Estimated Qu	uantities and	d Costs for Route 19 over I-70	2	Optic 2-Span (concr Walls on	ete) with MSE	2-Span (con	tion 1B crete) with MSE ehind Ditch	4-Span (Cond	ion 1C crete) with Spill opes	2-Span (Ste	on 1D eel) with Spill opes	2-Span (Conc	on 1E rete) with Spill opes
Job: J2P3090	)		E	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Item No	Item	Unit Unit Pr		Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
206-10.00	cu. yard		0.00	165	\$6,600.00	200	\$8,000.00	165	\$6,600.00	190	\$7,600.00	235	\$9,400.00
216-05.00			5.00		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
503-10.10A	sq. yard		0.00	164	\$41,000.00	164	\$41,000.00	164	\$41,000.00	164	\$41,000.00	164	\$41,000.00
701-11.07	+	Drilled Shafts (4 ft. 6 in. Dia) \$90		54.0	\$48,600.00	54.0	\$48,600.00	162.0	\$145,800.00	54.0	\$48,600.00	54.0	\$48,600.00
701-12.06	linear foot	Rock Sockets (4 ft. 0 in. Dia.) \$1,50		42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	126.0	\$189,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00
701-13.00	each	Video Camera Inspection \$1,00		3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	9	\$9,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00
701-14.00	linear foot	Foundation Inspection Holes \$15	0.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	216.0	\$32,400.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00
701-16.00	each	Sonic Logging Testing \$3,00	0.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	9	\$27,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00
702-12.12	linear foot	Galvanized Structural Steel Piles (12 in.) \$7	0.00	540	\$37,800.00	540	\$37,800.00	540	\$37,800.00	540	\$37,800.00	540	\$37,800.00
702-70.00	each	Pile Point Reinforcement \$12		12	\$1,500.00	12	\$1,500.00	12	\$1,500.00	12	\$1,500.00	12	\$1,500.00
703-20.03	cu. yard	Class B Concrete (Substructure) \$85		94.5	\$80,325.00	94.5	\$80,325.00	192.2	\$163,370.00	94.5	\$80,325.00	94.5	\$80,325.00
703-42.12	sq. yard	Slab on Steel \$40		54.5	\$0.00	57.5	\$0.00	102.2	\$0.00	1195	\$478,000.00	54.5	\$0.00
703-42.12 703-42.19A			0.00	406	\$36,540.00	486	\$43,740.00	617	\$55,530.00	617	\$55,530.00	617	\$55,530.00
703-42.21	sq. yard		0.00	742	\$281,960.00	914		1195	\$454,100.00	017	\$0.00	1195	\$454,100.00
705-42.21	linear foot	NU 35, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$25		674	\$168,500.00	914	\$0.00	1091	\$272,750.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
705-60.22	linear foot	NU 43, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$27		0/4	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1091	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
705-60.23	linear foot		0.00	0	\$0.00	834	\$233,520.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
705-60.25	linear foot		0.00	0	\$0.00	004	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1370	\$397,300.00
706-10.60	pound		1.25	10270	\$12,837.50	10270	\$12,837.50	30810	\$38,512.50	10270	\$12,837.50	10270	\$12,837.50
710-10.00	pound		1.40	9780	\$13,692.00	9780	\$13,692.00	29330	\$41,062.00	9780	\$13,692.00	9780	\$13,692.00
7 10-10.00	pourid	Protective Coating - Concrete Bents and Piers	1.40	9700	\$13,092.00	9700	\$13,092.00	29330	φ41,002.00	9700	\$13,092.00	9700	\$13,092.00
711-02.00	lump sum	(Epoxy)			\$1,884.96		\$1,884.96		\$5,654.87		\$1,884.96		\$1,884.96
711-02.00	lump sum	Concrete and Masonry Protection System			\$4,818.00		\$4,818.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
711-03.00	lump sum	Sacrificial Graffiti Protection System	-		\$4,818.00		\$4,818.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
711-04.00	lump sum	Fabricated Structural Low Alloy Steel (Plate	-		ψ <del>4</del> ,010.00		φ4,010.00		φυ.υυ		φ0.00		φ0.00
712-11.21	pound		1.70	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	458410	\$779,297.00	0	\$0.00
112-11.21	pourid	Steel Intermediate Diaphragms for P/S Concrete	1.70	U	\$0.00	U	φυ.υυ	U	\$0.00	436410	\$119,291.00	U	φυ.υυ
712-33.01	each	Girders \$1,00	0.00	0	\$0.00	12	\$12,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	16	\$16,000.00
112-33.01	eacii	Glidels \$1,00	0.00	U	φυ.υυ	12	\$12,000.00	U	\$0.00	U	\$0.00	10	\$10,000.00
712-36.10	each	Slab Drain \$60	0.00	12	\$7,200.00	16	\$9,600.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00
712-53.65A	sq. foot	Intermediate Field Coat (System G)	3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	15000	\$48,000.00	0	\$0.00
	04001	The state of the s	-		ψ0.00		φοισσ	Ü	ψ0.00	.0000	ψ.ο,σσσ.σσ	9	ψ0.00
712-53.70A	sq. foot	Finish Field Coat (System G) \$	3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	8300	\$26,560.00	0	\$0.00
	each	Vertical Drain at End Bents \$3,50		2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00
	each		0.00	8	\$2,400.00	8		8	\$2,400.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
716-10.02	each		0.00	8	\$3,200.00	8		24	\$9,600.00	12	\$4,800.00	16	\$6,400.00
720-10.00	sq. foot		5.00	4818	\$264,990.00	4818		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
720-13.00	each	Pipe Pile Spacers \$1,00		12	\$12,000.00	12		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00
		TOTA			\$1,240,481.71		\$1,393,861.71		\$1,669,095.62	-	\$1,859,242.71		\$1,398,185.71
		Bridge Demo			\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
		MSE V			\$274,626.00		\$274,626.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
		Total Bridge Construction I			\$848,839.46		\$1,002,219.46		\$1,552,079.37		\$1,742,226.46		\$1,281,169.46
		deck area			6678		8226		10755		10755		10755
		Bridge Items Cost Per sq ft of I			\$127.11		\$121.84		\$144.31		\$161.99		\$119.12
		Bridge Rema Coat Fer ad It of I	, 50K		Ψ121.11		Ψ121.04		Ψ17.51		ψ101.99		ψ110.12
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Bridge Le	nath		\$ 101,600.00		\$ 37,600.00		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Profile F			\$ (43,572.83)		\$ (18,229.42)		\$ (19,023.12)		\$ (7,202.61)		\$ -
		Noauway Cost Aujustinent for Profile P	aise		ψ (43,372.03)		ψ (10,229.42)		ψ (13,023.12)		ψ (1,202.01)		Ψ -
		Total with Roadway Adjustr	nent		\$1,298,508.88		\$1,413,232.29		\$1,650,072.50		\$1,852,040.09		\$1,398,185.71
		20% Conting			\$259,701.78		\$282,646.46		\$330,014.50		\$370,408.02		\$279,637.14
		Total with Conting			\$259,701.78 \$1,558,210.66		\$1,695,878.74		\$330,014.50 \$1,980,087.00		\$370,408.02 \$2,222,448.11		\$279,637.14 <b>\$1,677,822.85</b>
		Percent of Low			100.0%		108.8%		127.1%		142.6%		107.7%
		Percent of Low	CUSI		100.0%		108.8%	<u> </u>	121.1%		142.0%		107.7%

Note: Roadway cost adjustments are based upon roadway base estimate for Option 1E.

Option 1 Summary



Estimated Qu			2	Option 2A 2-Span (concrete) with MSE Walls on Shoulder		2-Span (con	cion 2B crete) with MSE ehind Ditch	4-Span (Cond	ion 2C crete) with Spill opes	2-Span (Ste	on 2D eel) with Spill opes	2-Span (Cond	on 2E rete) with Spill pes
Job: J2P3090		<del>,</del>		Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Item No	Item	Unit Unit Pr		Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
			10.00	245	\$9,800.00	300	\$12,000.00	245	\$9,800.00	280	\$11,200.00		\$14,000.00
			15.00		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
503-10.10A			50.00	253	\$63,250.00	253	\$63,250.00	253	\$63,250.00	253	\$63,250.00		\$63,250.00
701-11.07			00.00	72.0	\$64,800.00	72.0	\$64,800.00	216.0	\$194,400.00	72.0	\$64,800.00		\$64,800.00
701-12.06	linear foot	Rock Sockets (4 ft. 0 in. Dia.) \$1,50		42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	126.0	\$189,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00		\$63,000.00
701-13.00	each	Video Camera Inspection \$1,00	00.00	3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	9	\$9,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00
701-14.00	linear foot	Foundation Inspection Holes \$15	50.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	216.0	\$32,400.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00
		·											
701-16.00	each	Sonic Logging Testing \$3,00	00.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	9	\$27,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00
702-12.12	linear foot	Galvanized Structural Steel Piles (12 in.)	70.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00
	each		25.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00
			50.00	136.7	\$116,195.00	136.7	\$116,195.00	280.8	\$238,680.00	136.7	\$116,195.00		\$116,195.00
			00.00	.50.7	\$0.00	100.7	\$0.00	200.0	\$0.00	1814	\$725,600.00		\$0.00
703-42.19A			00.00	400	\$36,000.00	480	\$43,200.00	616	\$55,440.00	616			\$55,440.00
			30.00	1110	\$421,800.00	1370	\$520,600.00	1814	\$689,320.00	010	\$0.00		\$689,320.00
705-42.21			50.00	996	\$249,000.00	1370	\$320,000.00	1637	\$409,250.00	0			\$0.00
705-60.22	linear foot		70.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	1037	\$0.00	0			\$0.00
705-60.22	linear foot		30.00	0	\$0.00	1236	\$346,080.00	0	\$0.00	0	•		\$0.00
705-60.25			90.00	0	\$0.00	1230	\$340,080.00	0	\$0.00	0	•		\$556,220.00
			1.25	12390	\$15,487.50	12390	\$15,487.50	37180	\$46,475.00	12390	\$15,487.50		\$15,487.50
	-		\$1.40						\$60,536.00		' '		
710-10.00	pound		p1.40	14410	\$20,174.00	14410	\$20,174.00	43240	\$60,536.00	14410	\$20,174.00	14410	\$20,174.00
744 00 00		Protective Coating - Concrete Bents and Piers			<b>CO 540 07</b>		<b>#0.540.07</b>		¢7 гоо оо		<b>CO 540 07</b>	,	<b>CO 540 07</b>
711-02.00	lump sum	(Epoxy)			\$2,513.27		\$2,513.27		\$7,539.82		\$2,513.27		\$2,513.27
711-03.00		Concrete and Masonry Protection System		+	\$5,795.00		\$5,795.00		\$0.00		\$2,513.27		\$0.00
711-04.00	lump sum	Sacrificial Graffiti Protection System		+	\$5,795.00		\$5,795.00		\$0.00		\$2,513.27		\$0.00
740 44 04		Fabricated Structural Low Alloy Steel (Plate	20		<b>#</b> 0.00	•	Ф0.00		<b>#</b> 0.00	700050	<b>#4 400 005 00</b>		00.00
712-11.21	pound		\$1.70	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	700050	\$1,190,085.00	0	\$0.00
<b>-</b> 40 00 04		Steel Intermediate Diaphragms for P/S Concrete											0010000
712-33.01	each	Girders \$1,00	00.00	0	\$0.00	20	\$20,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	24	\$24,000.00
712-36.10	each	Slab Drain \$60	00.00	12	\$7,200.00	16	\$9,600.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00
712-53.65A	sq. foot	Intermediate Field Coat (System G)	\$3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	22700	\$72,640.00	0	\$0.00
740 50 704		Finish Field Ocat (Ocatage O)			00.00	•	<b>#</b> 0.00		<b>#</b> 0.00	10500	<b>#</b> 40.000.00	ا	<b>*</b> ***********************************
		Finish Field Coat (System G)	3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	12500	\$40,000.00		\$0.00
		Vertical Drain at End Bents \$3,50		2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	2		2	\$7,000.00
	each		00.00	12	\$3,600.00	12			\$3,600.00	0			\$0.00
	each		00.00	12	\$4,800.00	12		36	\$14,400.00	18			\$11,200.00
720-10.00			55.00	5795	\$318,725.00	5795		0	\$0.00	0			\$0.00
720-13.00	each	Pipe Pile Spacers \$1,00		20	\$20,000.00	20		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00		\$0.00
		TOTA			\$1,640,251.02		\$1,867,931.02		\$2,251,607.07		\$2,676,927.57		\$1,919,916.02
		Bridge Demo			\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
		MSE \			\$330,315.00		\$330,315.00		\$0.00		\$5,026.55		\$0.00
		Total Bridge Construction			\$1,192,919.77		\$1,420,599.77		\$2,134,590.82		\$2,554,884.77		\$1,802,899.77
		deck area			9990		12330		16326		16326		16326
		Bridge Items Cost Per sq ft of	Deck		\$119.41		\$115.21		\$130.75		\$156.49	)	\$110.43
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Bridge Lo	enath		\$ 105,600.00		\$ 41,600.00		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
<u> </u>		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Profile I			\$ 105,600.00		\$ 104,200.00		\$ -		\$ 192,908.18		\$ 332,252.53
		• • •			,								
		Total with Roadway Adjust			\$1,745,851.02		\$2,013,731.02		\$2,251,607.07		\$2,869,835.75		\$2,252,168.55
		20% Conting			\$349,170.20		\$402,746.20		\$450,321.41		\$573,967.15		\$450,433.71
		Total with Conting	ency		\$2,095,021.23		\$2,416,477.23		\$2,701,928.49		\$3,443,802.91		\$2,702,602.26
		Percent of Low			100.0%		115.3%		129.0%		164.4%		129.0%

Note: Roadway cost adjustments are based upon roadway base estimate for Option 2C.

Option 2 Summary



Fatimated Ou									Option 5C	
Estimated Quantities and Costs for Route 19 over I-70		I Costs for Route 19 over I-70		2-Span (conci	on 5A rete) with MSE	2-Span (con	ion 5B crete) with MSE	Slope North	rete) with Spill Side and MSE	
					Shoulder		ehind Ditch		uth Side	
Job: J2P3090 Item No	Item	Unit	Unit Price	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Cost	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Cost	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Cost	
	cu. yard	Class 1 Excavation	\$40.00	215	\$8,600.00	235	\$9,400.00		\$8,600.00	
	lump sum	Removal of Bridges	\$15.00	210	\$117,016.25	200	\$117,016.25	210	\$117,016.25	
	sq. yard	Bridge Approach Slab (Major Road)	\$250.00	218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00	
	linear foot	Drilled Shafts (4 ft. 6 in. Dia)	\$900.00	54.0	\$48,600.00	54.0	\$48,600.00		\$97,200.00	
	linear foot	Rock Sockets (4 ft. 0 in. Dia.)	\$1,500.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	84.0	\$126,000.00	
	each	Video Camera Inspection	\$1,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00		\$6,000.00	
	linear foot	Foundation Inspection Holes	\$150.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	144.0	\$21,600.00	
		.,	,		, ,,,,,,,,,		, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
701-16.00	each	Sonic Logging Testing	\$3,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	6	\$18,000.00	
702-12.12	linear foot	Galvanized Structural Steel Piles (12 in.)	\$70.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00		\$63,000.00	
	each	Pile Point Reinforcement	\$125.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00		\$2,500.00	
	cu. yard	Class B Concrete (Substructure)	\$850.00	89.9	\$76,415.00	89.9	\$76,415.00	131.5	\$111,775.00	
	sq. yard	Slab on Steel	\$400.00	22=	\$0.00	222	\$0.00	100	\$0.00	
	linear foot	Barrier Curb (Type D)	\$90.00	335	\$30,150.00	399	\$35,910.00	463	\$41,670.00	
	sq. yard	Slab on Concrete NU-Girder	\$380.00	808	\$307,040.00	988	\$375,440.00	1168	\$443,840.00	
705-60.21	linear foot	NU 35, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder	\$250.00	700	\$175,000.00	0	\$0.00	1014	\$253,500.00	
705-60.22	linear foot	NU 43, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder	\$270.00	0	\$0.00	860	\$232,200.00	0	\$0.00	
705-60.23	linear foot	NU 53, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder	\$280.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
705-60.25	linear foot	NU 70, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder	\$290.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
	pound	Reinforcing Steel (Bridges)	\$1.25	10270	\$12,837.50	10270	\$12,837.50		\$25,675.00	
710-10.00	pound	Reinforcing Steel (Epoxy Coated)	\$1.40	8320	\$11,648.00	8320	\$11,648.00	16640	\$23,296.00	
	lump sum	Protective Coating - Concrete Bents and Piers (Epoxy)			\$1,413.72		\$1,413.72		\$2,827.43	
	lump sum	Concrete and Masonry Protection System			\$5,404.00		\$5,404.00		\$2,702.00	
711-04.00	lump sum	Sacrificial Graffiti Protection System			\$5,404.00		\$5,404.00		\$2,702.00	
		Fabricated Structural Low Alloy Steel (Plate								
712-11.21	pound	Girder) A709 Grade 50	\$1.70	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
		Steel Intermediate Diaphragms for P/S Concrete								
712-33.01	each	Girders	\$1,000.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
712-36.10	each	Slab Drain	\$600.00	10	\$6,000.00	12	\$7,200.00	14	\$8,400.00	
712-53.65A	sq. foot	Intermediate Field Coat (System G)	\$3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
712-53.70A	sq. foot	Finish Field Coat (System G)	\$3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	
715-10.01	each	Vertical Drain at End Bents	\$3,500.00	2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00		\$7,000.00	
	each	Plain Neoprene Bearing Pad	\$300.00	10	\$3,000.00	10	\$3,000.00		\$3,000.00	
	each	Laminated Neoprene Bearing Pad	\$400.00		\$4,000.00	10	\$4,000.00		\$8,000.00	
	sq. foot	Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Systems	\$55.00	5404	\$297,220.00	5404	\$297,220.00		\$148,610.00	
720-13.00	each	Pipe Pile Spacers	\$1,000.00	20	\$20,000.00	20	\$20,000.00	10	\$10,000.00	
			TOTAL		\$1,342,548.47		\$1,475,908.47		\$1,607,413.68	
		Brid	dge Demolition		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25	
			MSE Walls		\$308,028.00		\$308,028.00		\$154,014.00	
		Total Bridge Con			\$917,504.22		\$1,050,864.22		\$1,336,383.43	
			deck area sq ft		7272		8892		10512	
		Bridge Items Cost Pe	er sq ft of Deck		\$126.17		\$118.18		\$127.13	
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for	Bridge Lenath		\$ -		\$ (51,200.00)		\$ (102,400.00)	
Roadway Cost Adjustment for Profile Raise				\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		
		Total with Roadwa			\$1,342,548.47		\$1,424,708.47		\$1,505,013.68	
			Contingency		\$201,382.27		\$213,706.27		\$225,752.05	
			Contingency		\$1,543,930.74		\$1,638,414.74		\$1,730,765.74	
		Perce	nt of Low Cost		100.0%		106.1%		112.1%	

Note: Roadway cost adjustments are based upon roadway base estimate for Option 5A.

Option 5 Summary



		2-Sp	Option 7A 2-Span (concrete) with MSE Walls on Shoulder		2-Span (con	ion 7B crete) with MSE ehind Ditch	4-Span (Cond	on 7C rete) with Spill opes	2-Span (Ste	on 7D eel) with Spill opes	2-Span (Conc	on 7E rete) with Spill	
Job: J2P3090				stimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated	Estimated
Item No	Item	Unit Unit Pri		uantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost	Quantity	Cost
		Class 1 Excavation \$4		215	\$8,600.00	260	\$10,400.00	215	\$8,600.00	245	\$9,800.00	305	\$12,200.00
216-05.00	-	Removal of Bridges \$1			\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
503-10.10A	sq. yard	Bridge Approach Slab (Major Road) \$25		218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00	218	\$54,500.00
701-11.07		Drilled Shafts (4 ft. 6 in. Dia) \$90		54.0	\$48,600.00	54.0	\$48,600.00	162.0	\$145,800.00	54.0	\$48,600.00	54.0	\$48,600.00
701-12.06		Rock Sockets (4 ft. 0 in. Dia.) \$1,50		42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	126.0	\$189,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00	42.0	\$63,000.00
701-13.00	each	Video Camera Inspection \$1,00		3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	9	\$9,000.00	3	\$3,000.00	3	\$3,000.00
701-14.00	linear foot	Foundation Inspection Holes \$15	0.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	216.0	\$32,400.00	72.0	\$10,800.00	72.0	\$10,800.00
701-16.00	each	Sonic Logging Testing \$3,00	0.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	9	\$27,000.00	3	\$9,000.00	3	\$9,000.00
702-12.12	linear foot	Galvanized Structural Steel Piles (12 in.) \$7	00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00	900	\$63,000.00
702-70.00	each	Pile Point Reinforcement \$12		20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00	20	\$2,500.00
	cu. yard	Class B Concrete (Substructure) \$85		115.9	\$98,515.00	115.9	\$98,515.00	233.6	\$198,560.00	115.9	\$98,515.00	115.9	\$98,515.00
		Slab on Steel \$40		. 10.0	\$0.00	1.0.0	\$0.00	200.0	\$0.00	1565	\$626,000.00	110.0	\$0.00
703-42.19A		Barrier Curb (Type D) \$9		383	\$34,470.00	458	\$41,220.00	616	\$55,440.00	616		616	\$55,440.00
703-42.21		Slab on Concrete NU-Girder \$38		909	\$345,420.00	1120	\$425,600.00	1565	\$594,700.00	3.0	\$0.00	1565	\$594,700.00
705-60.21		NU 35, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$25		788	\$197,000.00	0	\$0.00	1364	\$341,000.00	0		0	\$0.00
705-60.22	linear foot	NU 43, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$27		0	\$0.00	975	\$263,250.00	0	\$0.00	0		0	\$0.00
705-60.23	linear foot	NU 53, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$28	0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	•	0	\$0.00
705-60.25	linear foot	NU 70, Prestressed Concrete NU-Girder \$29		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	•	1644	\$476,760.00
706-10.60	pound		.25	10270	\$12,837.50	10270	\$12,837.50	30810	\$38,512.50	10270	\$12,837.50	10270	\$12,837.50
710-10.00	pound		.40	11780	\$16,492.00	11780	\$16,492.00	35330	\$49,462.00	11780	\$16,492.00	11780	\$16,492.00
		Protective Coating - Concrete Bents and Piers					, ,						, ,
711-02.00	lump sum	(Epoxy)			\$1,884.96		\$1,884.96		\$5,654.87		\$1,884.96		\$1,884.96
711-03.00	lump sum	Concrete and Masonry Protection System			\$5,404.00		\$5,404.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
711-04.00	lump sum	Sacrificial Graffiti Protection System			\$5,404.00		\$5,404.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
		Fabricated Structural Low Alloy Steel (Plate											
712-11.21	pound	Girder) A709 Grade 50 \$	.70	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	605280	\$1,028,976.00	0	\$0.00
		Steel Intermediate Diaphragms for P/S Concrete											
712-33.01	each	Girders \$1,00	0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	20	\$20,000.00
712-36.10	each	Slab Drain \$60	0.00	12	\$7,200.00	14	\$8,400.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00	20	\$12,000.00
712-53.65A	sq. foot	Intermediate Field Coat (System G) \$	3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	20100	\$64,320.00	0	\$0.00
712-53.70A	sq. foot	Finish Field Coat (System G) \$	3.20	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00	11000	\$35,200.00	0	\$0.00
	each	Vertical Drain at End Bents \$3,50	0.00	2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00	2	\$7,000.00	2	¢7,000,00	2	\$7,000.00
	each	Plain Neoprene Bearing Pad \$30		10	\$3,000.00	10		10	\$3,000.00	0		0	\$0.00
	each	Laminated Neoprene Bearing Pad \$40		10	\$4,000.00	10		30	\$12,000.00	15	•		\$9,600.00
		Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall Systems \$5		5404	\$297,220.00	5404	\$297,220.00	0	\$0.00	0		0	\$0.00
	each	Pipe Pile Spacers \$1,00		20	\$20,000.00	20		0	\$0.00	0	\$0.00		\$0.00
		TOTAL			\$1,435,863.71	-	\$1,592,043.71		\$1,966,145.62		\$2,345,881.71		\$1,688,845.71
		Bridge Demol			\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25		\$117,016.25
		MSE W			\$308,028.00		\$308,028.00		\$0.00		\$0.00		\$0.00
	Total Bridge Construction Items				\$1,010,819.46		\$1,166,999.46		\$1,849,129.37		\$2,228,865.46		\$1,571,829.46
		deck area			8181		10080		14085		14085		14085
		Bridge Items Cost Per sq ft of D			\$123.56		\$115.77		\$131.28		\$158.24		\$111.60
		D 1 0 (A) ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 ( 7 (			140.000.00		Φ 50 000 55		Φ.		Φ.		Φ.
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Bridge Le			\$ 119,200.00		\$ 59,200.00		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -
		Roadway Cost Adjustment for Profile R	aise		\$ -		\$ -		\$ -		\$ 226,831.72		\$ 296,073.13
		Total with Roadway Adjustn	ent		\$1,555,063.71		\$1,651,243.71		\$1,966,145.62		\$2,572,713.42		\$1,984,918.83
		15% Continge			\$233,259.56		\$247,686.56		\$294,921.84		\$385,907.01		\$297,737.83
		Total with Continge			\$1,788,323.26		\$1,898,930.26		\$2,261,067.46		\$2,958,620.43		\$2,282,656.66
		Percent of Low (			100.0%		106.2%		126.4%		165.4%		127.6%

Note: Roadway cost adjustments are based upon roadway base estimate for Option 7C.

Option 7 Summary



# **Appendix D**

**Traffic Memorandum** 



## **MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** May 31, 2019

To: MoDOT

**From:** Carrie A. Falkenrath, PE, PTOE, PTP, RSP

**Subject:** Technical Memorandum for Traffic Impact Study

**Project:** MO Route 19 over Interstate-70

T<sup>2</sup> Project No: 2018-07

Jacobs Project No: F3W94500-S19-0002

MoDOT Project No: J2P3090

T<sup>2</sup> Traffic & Transportation is working with Jacobs Engineering Group to complete a Bridge Replacement Study for MoDOT Bridge A-0986 carrying MO Route 19 over Interstate 70 in Montgomery, County, MO, and associated interchange and outer road modifications. The project team met with MoDOT Project representatives regarding initial scoping of the project August 7, 2018. Once the project initiated, a team call on April 11, 2019 confirmed additional details. This memorandum serves to document the assumptions defined during those two project meetings, the existing conditions within the project corridor, and the build analysis methodologies to be documented in the final project report.

### **Study Area**

The project is located in New Florence, Missouri, as shown in **Figure 1**. Missouri Route 19 runs north-south though the western portion of the City and Interstate 70 passes through the City southwest of its downtown area. The study corridor, shown in **Figure 2**, is Missouri Route 19 at the I-70 interchange, including its intersections at the eastbound and westbound ramp terminals, Tree Farm Road (south outer road), and Booneslick Road (north outer road).

### **Existing Conditions**

#### **EXISTING ROAD NETWORK**

MO Route 19 is a two-lane minor arterial owned and maintained by the Missouri Department of Transportation (MoDOT). There is one northbound and one southbound lane through the study area. The posted speed is 45 mph for traffic approaching outer roads and 55 mph for traffic departing the study corridor. The lanes are approximately 11-feet wide with varying shoulder widths throughout the corridor.





Figure 1: Project Area



**Figure 2: Study Corridor** 



The intersection at Booneslick Road is signalized and incorporates left-and right-turn lanes of varying storage lengths. The Route 19 north- and southbound approaches consist of a left-turn lane, thru lane, and right-turn lane. The Booneslick Road east- and westbound approaches both include a shared left-turn/thru lane and a right-turn lane. The signal phasing utilizes protected plus permissive phasing for the Route 19 approaches and permissive (only) phasing for the Booneslick Road approaches.

<u>Interstate 70</u> passes under Route 19 at their junction. I-70 is currently a four-lane divided facility (two lanes eastbound and two lanes westbound). The interchange is a diamond-configuration with single-lane access ramps terminating at two-way stop-controlled (TWSC) intersections.

<u>Tree Farm Road (south outer road)</u> is a two-lane roadway that parallels I-70, also under MoDOT's jurisdiction. The road is approximately 24-feet wide west of Route 19, and 22-feet wide to its east. The Tree Farm Road approaches to Route 19 are stop-controlled (with the main road uncontrolled). The posted speed limit is 55 mph throughout the project area.

<u>Booneslick Road (north outer road)</u> is also a two-lane roadway owned and maintained by MoDOT. The facility also parallels I-70 but is separated by a greater distance than the south outer road with some development between the two in the northwest quadrant of the interchange. The road is approximately 24-feet wide (outside of its signalized intersection with Route 19) and the posted speed limit is 35 mph.

#### **EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES**

The existing traffic volumes were provided by MoDOT from counts collected on Thursday, November 30, 2017 between 6:00 AM and 6:00 PM at the study intersections. Based on that data, the weekday peak hour periods within the study corridor were determined to be 7:15 - 8:15 AM and 4:00 - 5:00 PM. The peak hour volumes are shown in **Figure 3** (AM) and **Figure 4** (PM).

**Table 1: Existing Truck Percentages** 

	Al	M	PM			
	Northbound	Southbound	Northbound	Southbound		
Roadway	or Westbound	or Eastbound	or Westbound	or Eastbound		
MO Route 19	25%	20%	10%	5%		
Tree Farm Road	40%	25%	15%	10%		
Booneslick Road	15%	20%	5%	5%		
I-70 Ramps	15%	20%	5%	15%		





**Figure 3: Existing AM Peak Hour Volumes** 



**Figure 4: Existing PM Peak Hour Volumes** 



#### **EXISTING SYNCHRO ANALYSIS**

Synchro models for the existing study corridor were provided by MoDOT to the project team on September 24, 2018. The models were created for a previous study and MoDOT confirmed they incorporated the most recent existing traffic volume data and signal timings (at Route 19 and Booneslick Rd.). **Table 2** summarizes the results of the Synchro analyses - the calculated existing levels of service (LOS) and average delays during the weekday AM and PM peak hours.

**Table 2 – Operating Conditions of Existing Study Intersections** 

		_						
Intersection/Movement	Weekday AM Peak Hour	Weekday PM Peak Hour						
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (twsc)								
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	B (10.8) 5'	B (11.1) 5'						
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	A (9.9) 5'	A (9.9) 5'						
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (0.1) 0'	A (0.2) 0'						
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (0.5) 0'	A (0.5) 5'						
Overall Intersection	A (2.1)	A (1.6)						
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ramp Terminals (twsc)								
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	B (14.5) 15'	C (16.4) 25'						
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow						
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (5.5) 10'	A (5.5) 15'						
Overall Intersection	A (4.8)	A (5.7)						
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ramp Te	erminals (twsc)							
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	B (11.4) 35'	B (12.6) 40'						
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (1.0) 5'	A (1.2) 5'						
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow						
Overall Intersection	A (4.3)	A (3.9)						
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (signalize	zed)							
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	A (9.1) 35'	B (11.4) 40'						
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (12.7) 45'	C (20.1) 65'						
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (6.3) 95'	A (6.9) 85'						
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (11.4) 70'	B (14.0) 110'						
Overall Intersection	A (8.9)	B (11.5)						



As shown in Table 2, all but one of the study intersections operate at LOS A during both the AM and PM peak hours – the exception is Route 19 at Booneslick Rd. during the evening peak (LOS B). In addition, all of the approaches generally operate at high levels of service during both peak hours with only two approaches operating at a LOS C during the PM peak: the eastbound I-70 exit ramp and the westbound Booneslick Road approach.

It is noted that Synchro version 9 (used for this project) utilizes the methodologies of the Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), 2000 release. However, beginning with Synchro v8, the software incorporates an analysis module based on the methodologies of the HCM 2010, which includes significant changes requiring more intense calculations in some aspects. Through discussions with MoDOT staff, the decision was made to utilize the standard Synchro v9 analysis results (rather than output from the HCM 2010 module) to be consistent with previous modeling in the project area and because the results are, generally, more conservative.

#### **Volume Forecasts**

In order to evaluate the future operations of the existing interchange (and alternative design options) an effort was made to forecast the 20-year volumes at the interchange. These forecasts are based on a combination of an annual average ("background") growth in traffic and additional trips generated from potential new development.

#### **BACKGROUND TRAFFIC GROWTH**

Through coordination with the MoDOT project team (April 11, 2019), it was determined that the annual average growth rate in the study area is 0.5% per year.

#### **FUTURE DEVELOPMENT VOLUMES**

In regard to potential future development, there is currently a proposal to develop a "Travel Stop" in the southeast quadrant of the existing intersection. MoDOT anticipates a similar development proposal for the southwest quadrant, as well. Therefore, the projected Construction Year (2021) traffic volumes incorporate a 13,000-square-foot Truck Stop located on Tree Farm Road east of Route 19. The Design Year (2041) projected volumes incorporate an additional Truck Stop of the same size on Tree Farm Road west of Route 19. Although there is some potential for development and/or redevelopment in the north quadrants of the intersection, MoDOT feels the impacts will be significantly less than the new development to the south.

For consistency, the future development volumes utilized for this forecast reflect those determined by a previous Traffic Impact Study prepared (*"Proposed Love's Travel Stop – Traffic Impact Study" April 24, 2018*). Following industry standards, the study utilized the recommended methodologies within the ITE Trip Generation Manual. The trip generation forecast for this development is reproduced in **Table 3**. The site projections were based on the data for Land Use: 950 – Truck Stop. It was estimated that trucks would account for approximately 50% of future site trips (established by historical truck data from other facilities). Furthermore, approximately 75% of the future site trips would be not be new trips to the area, but vehicles diverted from I-70 (80% of the diverted trips) and Route 19 (20% of the diverted trips).



### **Table 3: Trip Generation for Proposed Truck Stop**

("Proposed Love's Travel Stop - Traffic Impact Study"; April 24, 2018)

		Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
ITE Land Use Size		Trips	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
950: Truck Stop	13,278 sf	6,050	175	175	350	160	140	300
Estimated T	Estimated Truck Volume (50%)		85	85	170	80	70	150
Estimated Passer	Estimated Passenger Vehicles (50%)		90	90	180	80	70	150
Diverted/Pass-By Trips (75%)		4,535	130	130	260	110	110	220
Total New Trips		1,515	45	45	90	50	30	80

The estimated site traffic was then assigned routes to and from the site based on an estimated "directional distribution". The estimated pass-by trips were assigned routes that reflected the existing travel patterns on Route 19 in the current study corridor. The resulting trip distribution is shown below in Table 4. Again, for consistency, this distribution was utilized for the development traffic incorporated into the Year 2021 and Year 2041 future volumes for this study.

**Table 4: Future Trip Distribution Assumptions**("Proposed Love's Travel Stop – Traffic Impact Study"; April 24, 2018)

		Daily	AM Peak Hour		PM Peak Hour			
ITE Land Use	Size	Trips	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
950: Truck Stop	13,278 sf	6,050	175	175	350	160	140	300
Estimated Tru	ick Volume (50%)	3,025	85	85	170	80	70	150
Estimated Passeng	Estimated Passenger Vehicles (50%)		90	90	180	80	70	150
Diverted/Pass-By Trips (75%)		4,535	130	130	260	110	110	220
	1,515	45	45	90	50	30	80	

The average annual background growth and future development volumes were added to the existing volumes to arrive at the future projected volumes for the Construction Year (2021) and Design Year (2014). The resulting projected 2021 volumes are shown in **Figure 5** (AM) and **Figure 6** (PM), and the projected 2014 volumes are shown in **Figure 7** (AM) and **Figure 8** (PM). It should be noted that potential addition of two truck-stop-type developments has a significant impact on the truck percentages within the study corridor, as shown below in **Table 5**.

**Table 5: Projected 2041 Truck Percentages** 

	A	М	PM			
	Northbound	Southbound	Northbound	Southbound		
Roadway	or Westbound	or Eastbound	or Westbound	or Eastbound		
MO Route 19	40%	40%	30%	30%		
Tree Farm Road	45%	45%	45%	45%		
Booneslick Road	15%	20%	5%	5%		
I-70 Ramps	30%	40%	20%	30%		





Figure 5: Projected Construction Year (2021) AM Peak Hour Volumes



Figure 6: Projected Construction Year (2021) PM Peak Hour Volumes





Figure 7: Projected Design Year (2041) AM Peak Hour Volumes



Figure 8: Projected Design Year (2041) PM Peak Hour Volumes



## **No-Build Synchro Analyses**

In order to determine the potential impacts of design alternatives, the operations of the future "No-Build" networks are calculated utilizing SYNCHRO software. The existing AM and PM peak hour models discussed previously were modified to reflect the projected future volumes for both the Construction (2021) and Design (2041) year scenario. Through discussions with MoDOT, it was confirmed that a southbound-left-turn lane is anticipated to be needed at the Tree Farm Road (South Outer Road) intersection during the construction of the proposed travel stop in the southeast quadrant of the interchange. Therefore, both the Construction Year (2021) and Design Year (2041) no-build scenarios include this geometric change as a second analyses. The results of the No-Build analyses are shown in **Table 6** (2021) and **Table 7** (2041).

Table 6 – Anticipated Construction Year (2021) No-Build Operating Conditions

Intersection/Movement	Weekday AM	Weekday PM	Weekday AM Peak Hr. with	Weekday PM Peak Hr. with
	Peak Hour	Peak Hour	SBL @ SOR	SBL @ SOR
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (twsc)				
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	D (25.9) 10'	D (31.2) 10'	D (25.9) 10'	D (31.2) 10'
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	C (15.7) 70'	C (19.9) 105'	C (15.7) 70'	C (19.9) 105'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (0.1) 0'	A (0.2) 0'	A (0.1) 0'	A (0.2) 0'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (6.2) 15'	A (5.2) 15'	A (5.7) 15' SBL	A (4.4) 15' SBL
Overall Intersection	A (9.3)	B (10.6)	A (9.2)	B (10.3)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ramp T	erminals (twsc)	-		
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'	C (17.4) 35'	C (20.3) 40'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 10'	A (5.0) 15'	A (4.5) 10'	A (5.0) 15'
Overall Intersection	A (4.7)	A (5.7)	A (4.7)	A (5.7)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ramp	Terminals (twsc	:)		
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'	C (18.7) 80'	C (24.6) 115'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (3.1) 5'	A (3.2) 7'	A (3.1) 5'	A (3.2) 7'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow
Overall Intersection	A (7.5)	A (8.1)	A (7.5)	A (8.1)
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (signa	lized)			
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'	A (9.7) 40'	B (11.7) 40'
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'	B (13.6) 50'	C (21.0) 65'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'	A (6.5) 115'	A (7.0) 95'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'	B (11.7) 90'	B (15.0) 130'
Overall Intersection	A (9.2)	B (12.1)	A (9.2)	B (12.1)



An additional geometric change was required for the Design Year (2041) No-Build scenario. Due to the projected increased traffic at Route 19 and Tree Farm Road, the intersection is anticipated to be critically over-capacity. Therefore, the intersection was modified to reflect all-way stop control (AWSC) to provide a minimum change that would increase capacity by providing much-needed gaps for traffic on the eastbound and westbound legs of that intersection. The operational analysis results in **Table 7** reflect this change.

Table 7 – Anticipated Design Year (2041) No-Build Operating Conditions

Intersection/Movement	Weekday AM Peak Hour	Weekday PM Peak Hour	AM Peak Hr. with 4-way & SBL @ SOR	PM Peak Hr. with 4-way & SBL @ SOR
MO Route 19 at Tree Farm Road (AWSC	<u>)*</u>			
Eastbound Tree Farm Road Approach	E (41.0)	C (20.1)	D (33.4)	C (19.6)
Westbound Tree Farm Road Approach	E (40.0)	E (39.7)	D (31.9)	E (37.0)
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	C (21.2)	C (18.0)	C (19.3)	C (18.0)
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	F (78.2)	F (129.2)	C (19.8)	D (26.0)
Overall Intersection	E (49.8)	F (70.5)	D (26.4)	D (27.1)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Eastbound Ramp T	erminals (twsc)			
Eastbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	E (35.1) 115'	E (38.8) 106'	E (35.1) 115'	E (38.8) 106'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.4) 15'	A (5.0) 20'	A (4.4) 15'	A (5.0) 20'
Overall Intersection	A (7.8)	A (8.4)	A (7.8)	A (8.4)
MO Route 19 at I-70 Westbound Ramp	Terminals (twsc)			
Westbound I-70 Exit Ramp Approach	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'	F (123.2) 390'	F (259.7) 570'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (4.5) 15'	A (4.9) 15'	A (4.5) 15'	A (4.9) 15'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow	Free Flow
Overall Intersection	E (44.5)	F (79.0)	E (44.5)	F (79.0)
MO Route 19 at Booneslick Road (signa	lized)			
Eastbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'	B (11.5) 45'	B (12.3) 45'
Westbound Booneslick Rd. Approach	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'	B (15.7) 55'	C (23.5) 70'
Northbound MO Route 19 Approach	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'	A (7.9) 145'	A (7.4) 120'
Southbound MO Route 19 Approach	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'	B (13.4) 115'	B (18.0) 175'
Overall Intersection	B (10.8)	B (13.7)	B (10.8)	B (13.7)

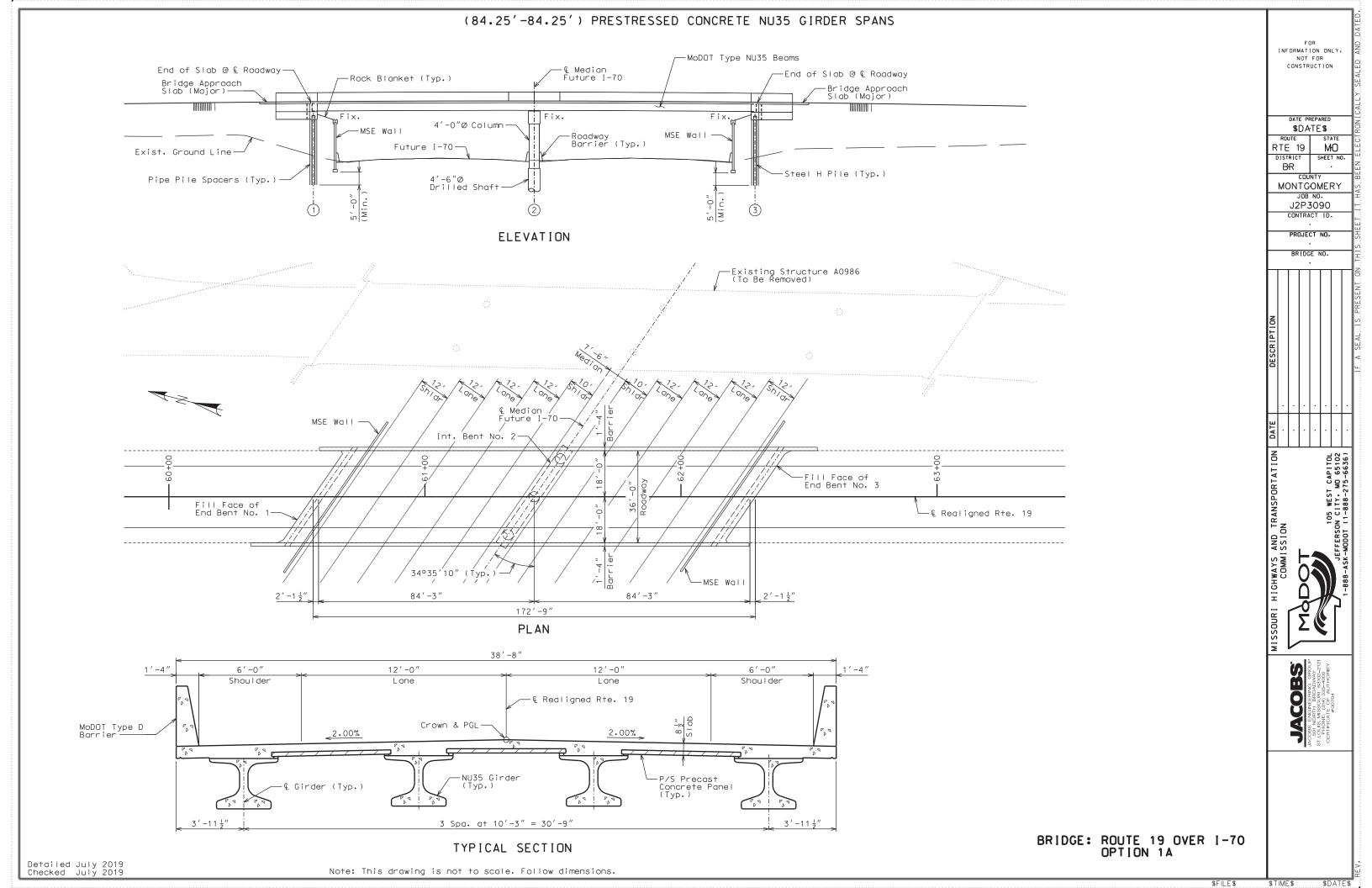
X (XX.X) XXX': Level of Service (avg. veh delay in sec/veh) 95th Percentile Queue Length in feet

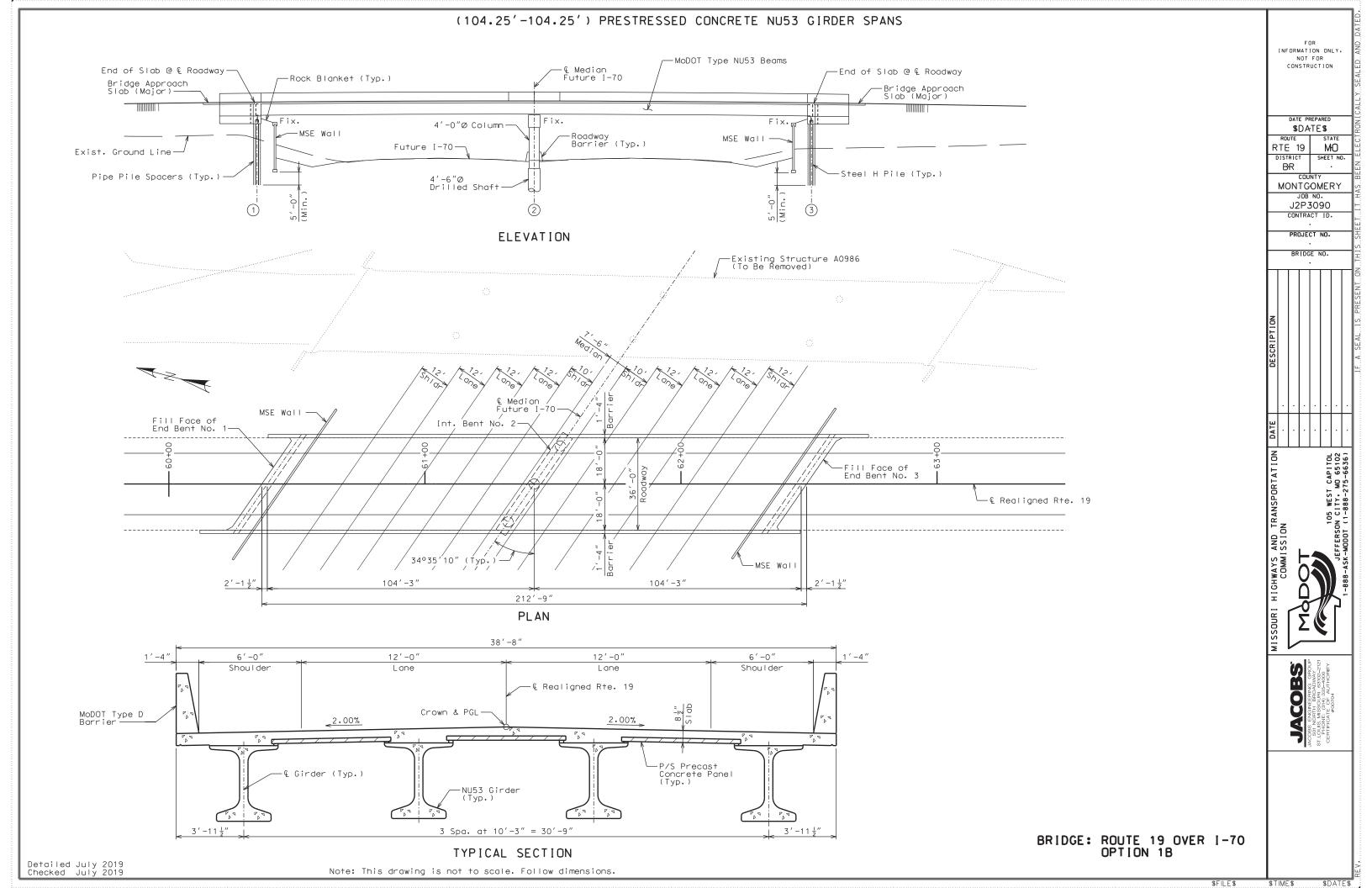
The project team appreciates your review of the preliminary study data. Please contact me at your convenience with any comments or questions on this information. I can be reached via email at <a href="mailto:carrie@tsquaredtt.com">carrie@tsquaredtt.com</a> or phone at 314.375.3748.

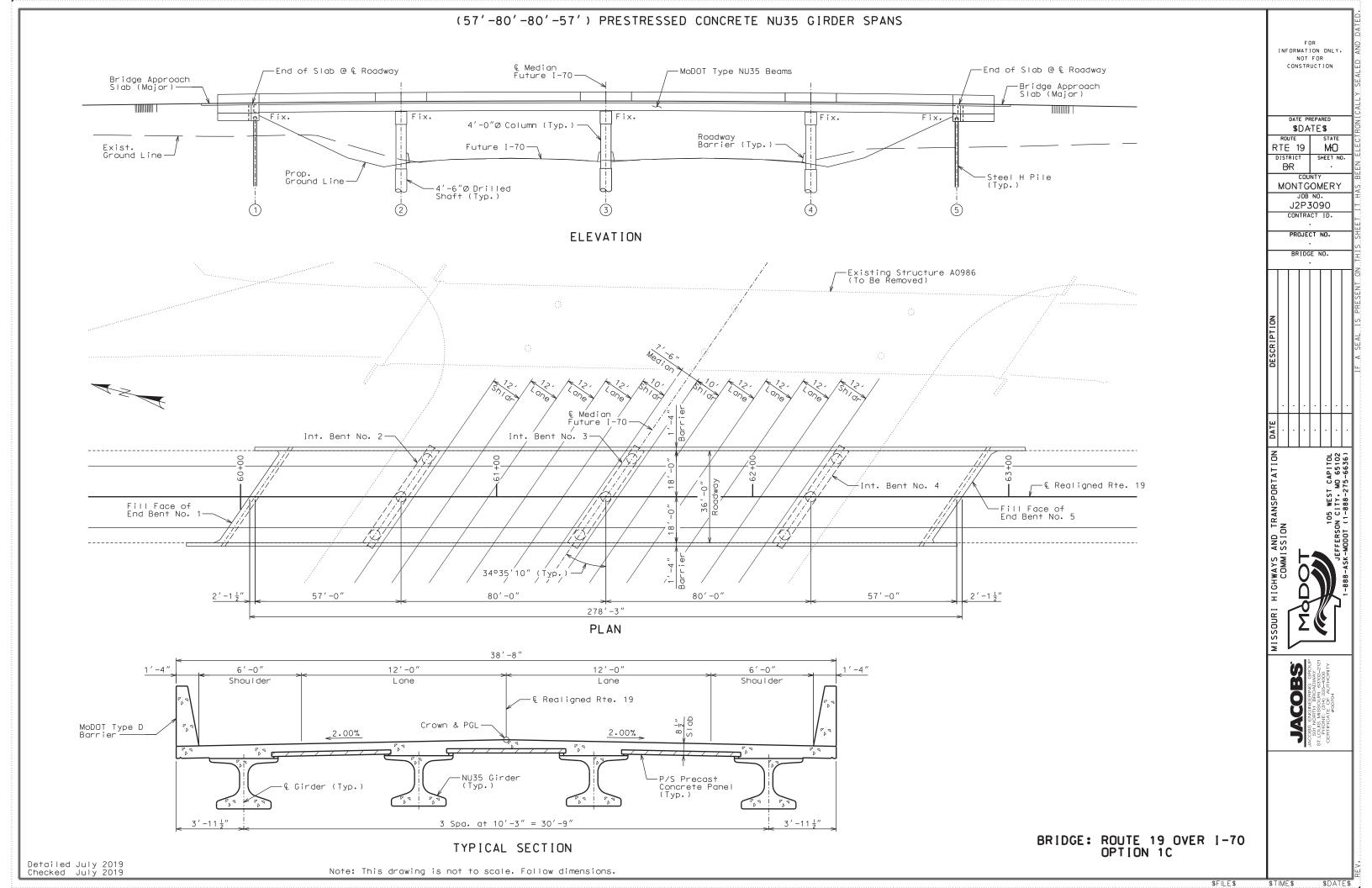


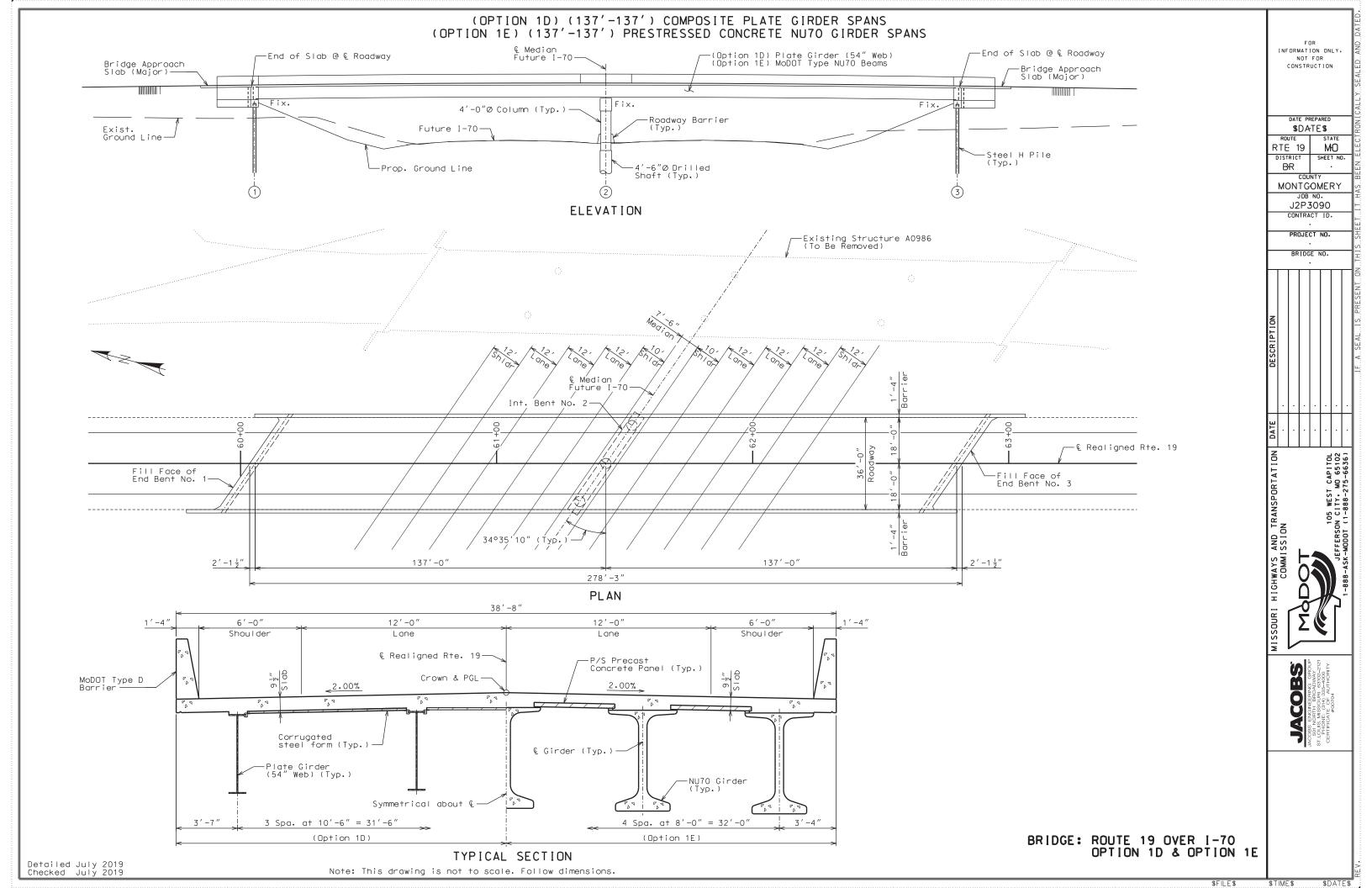
# **Appendix E**

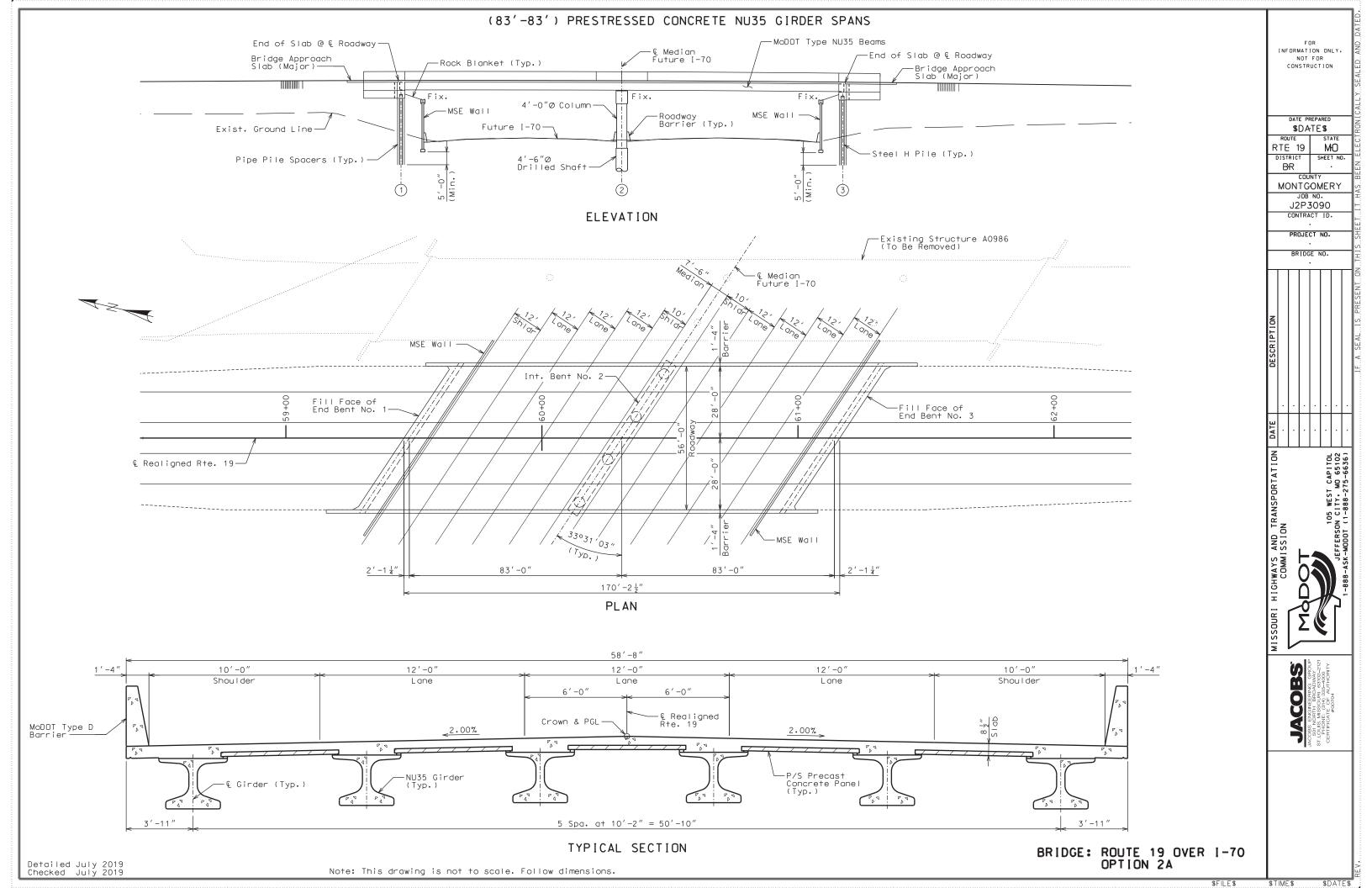
**Bridge Type Plans** 

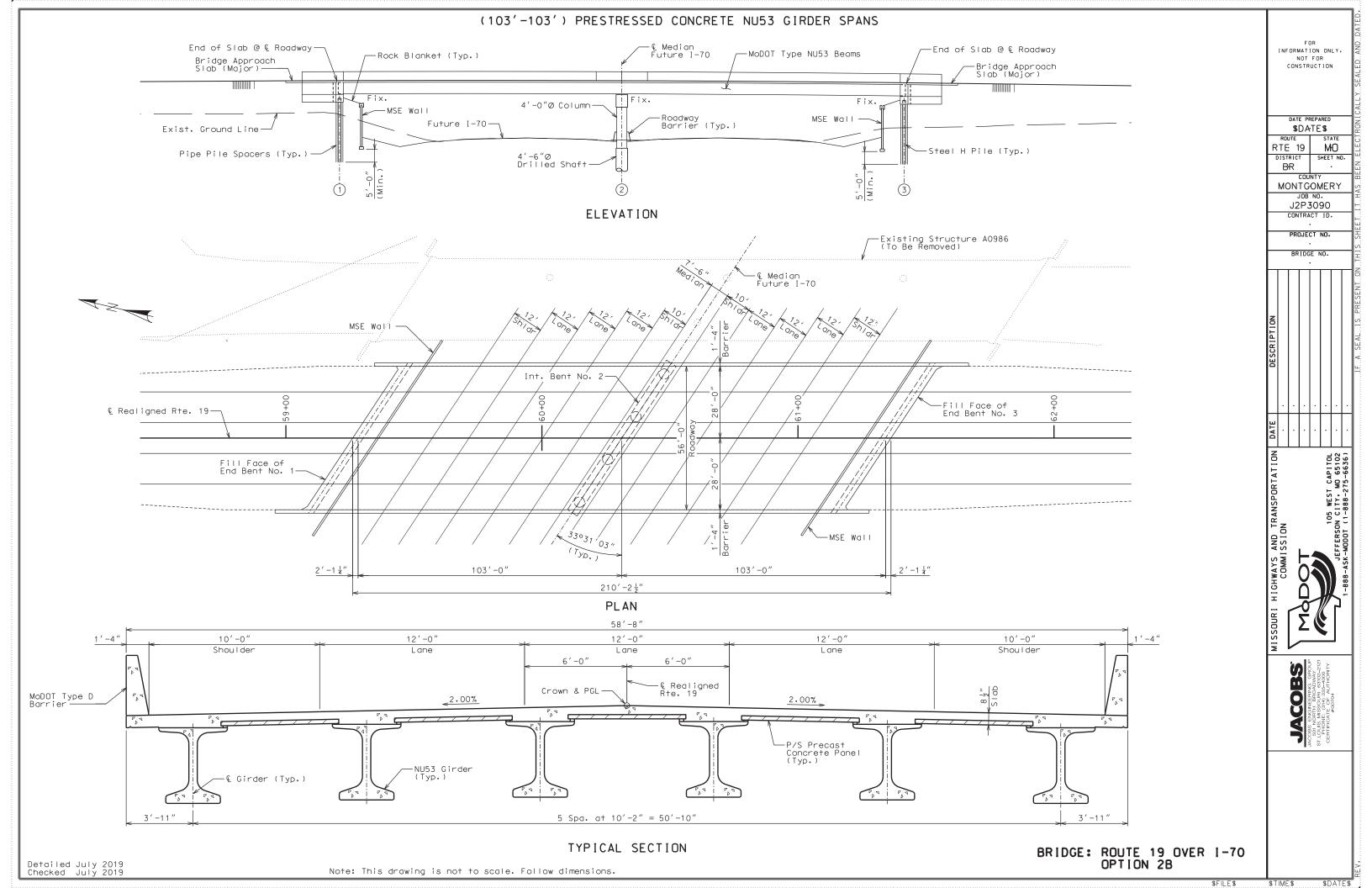


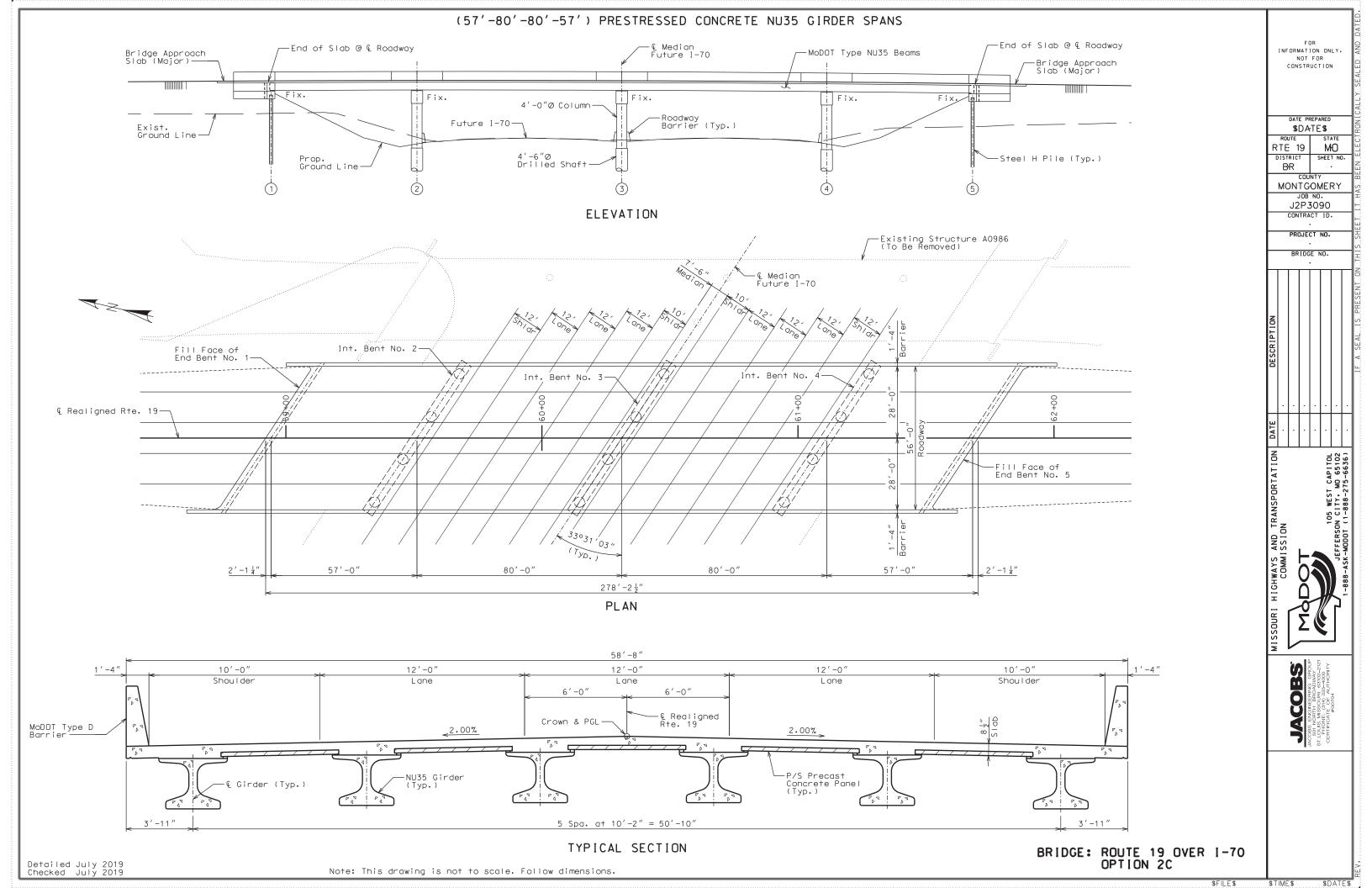


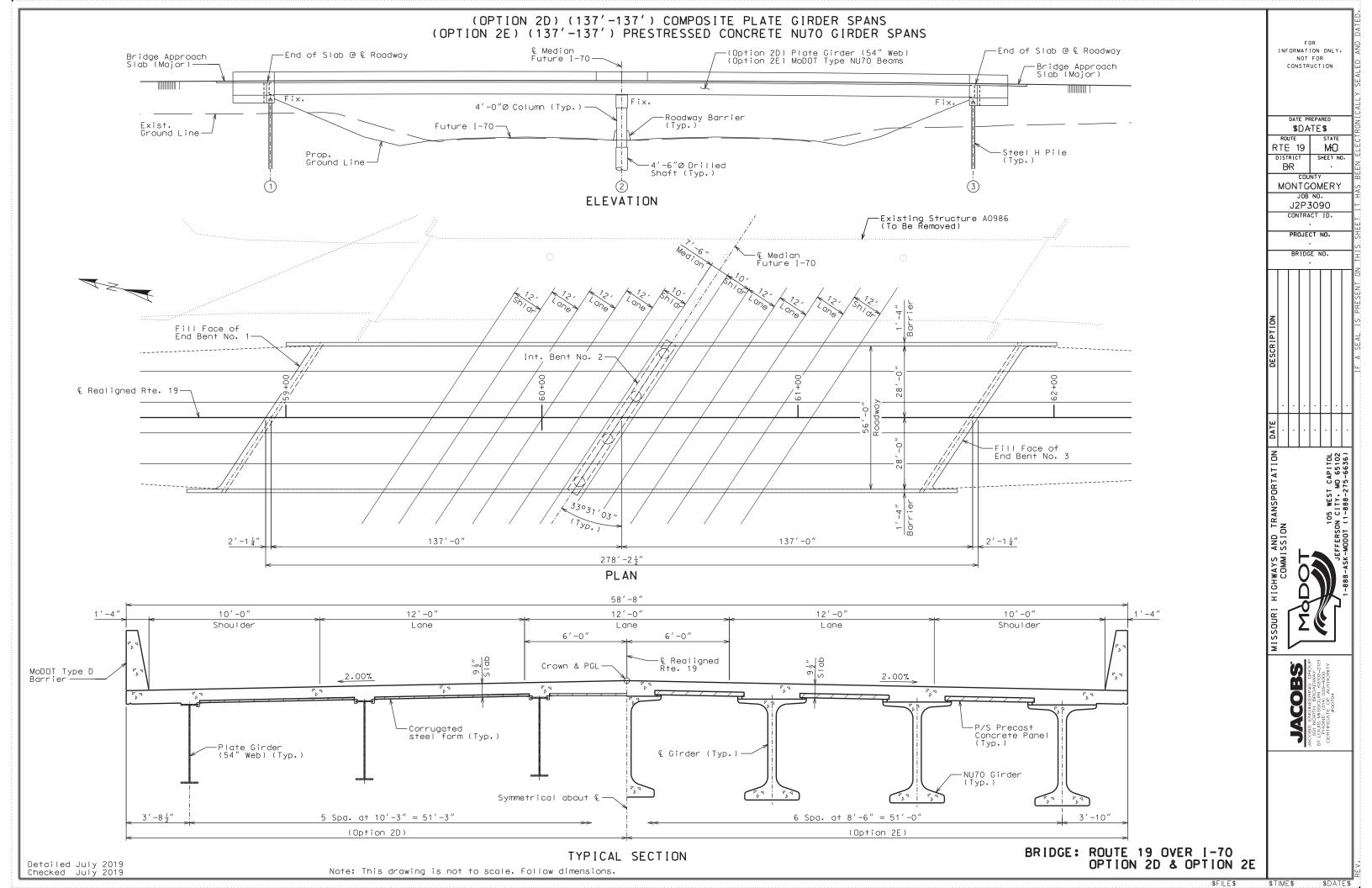


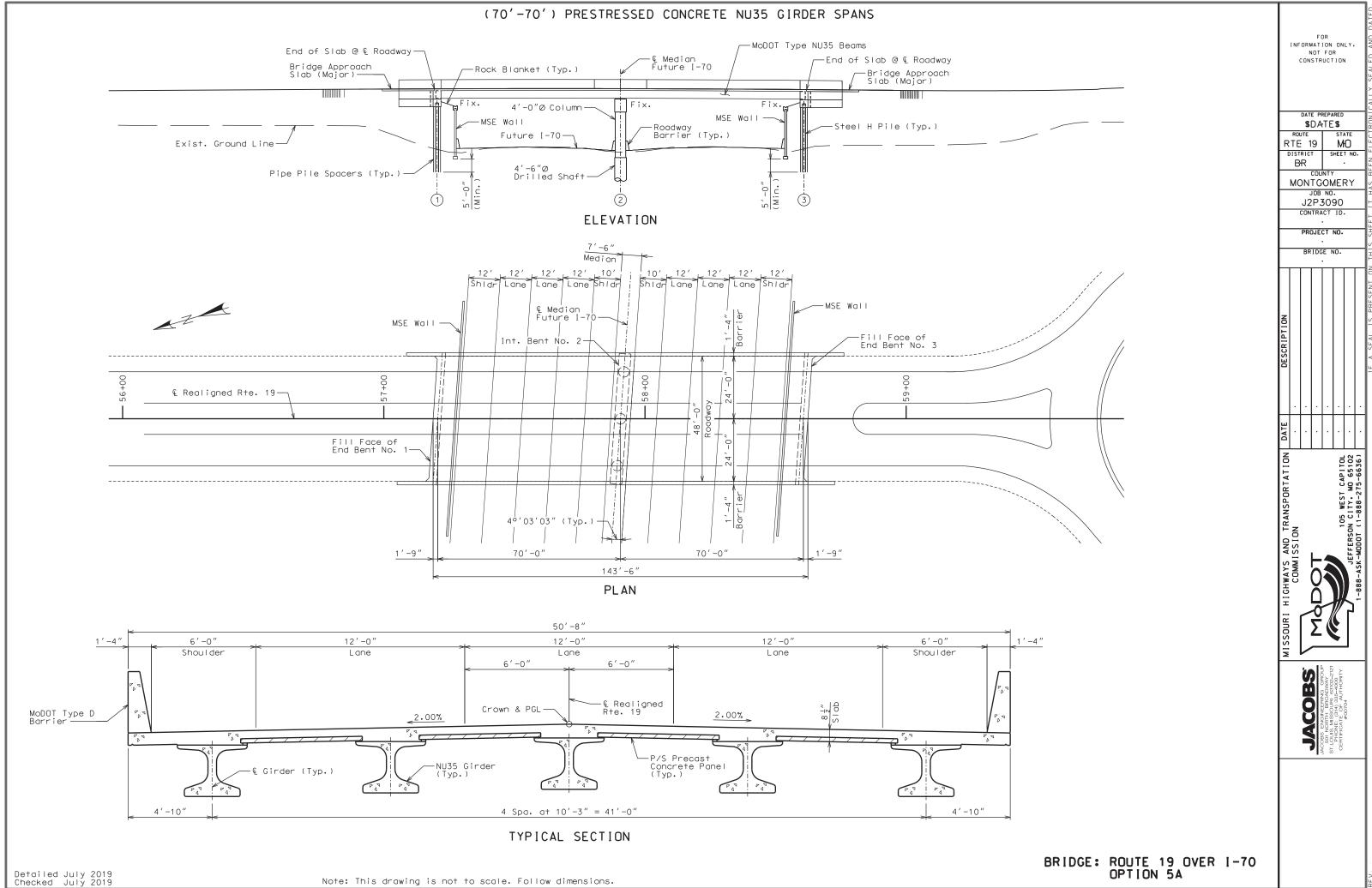


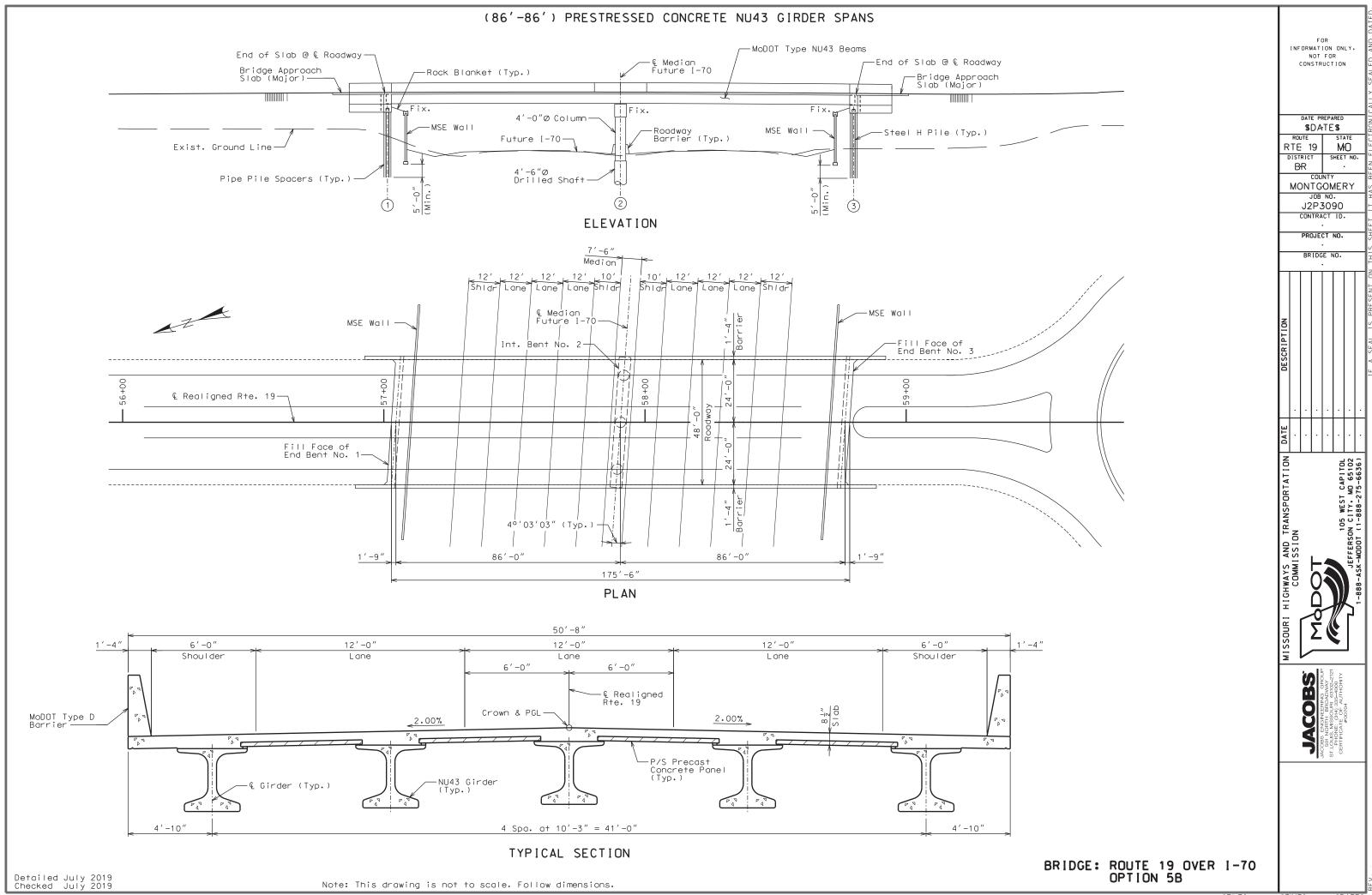


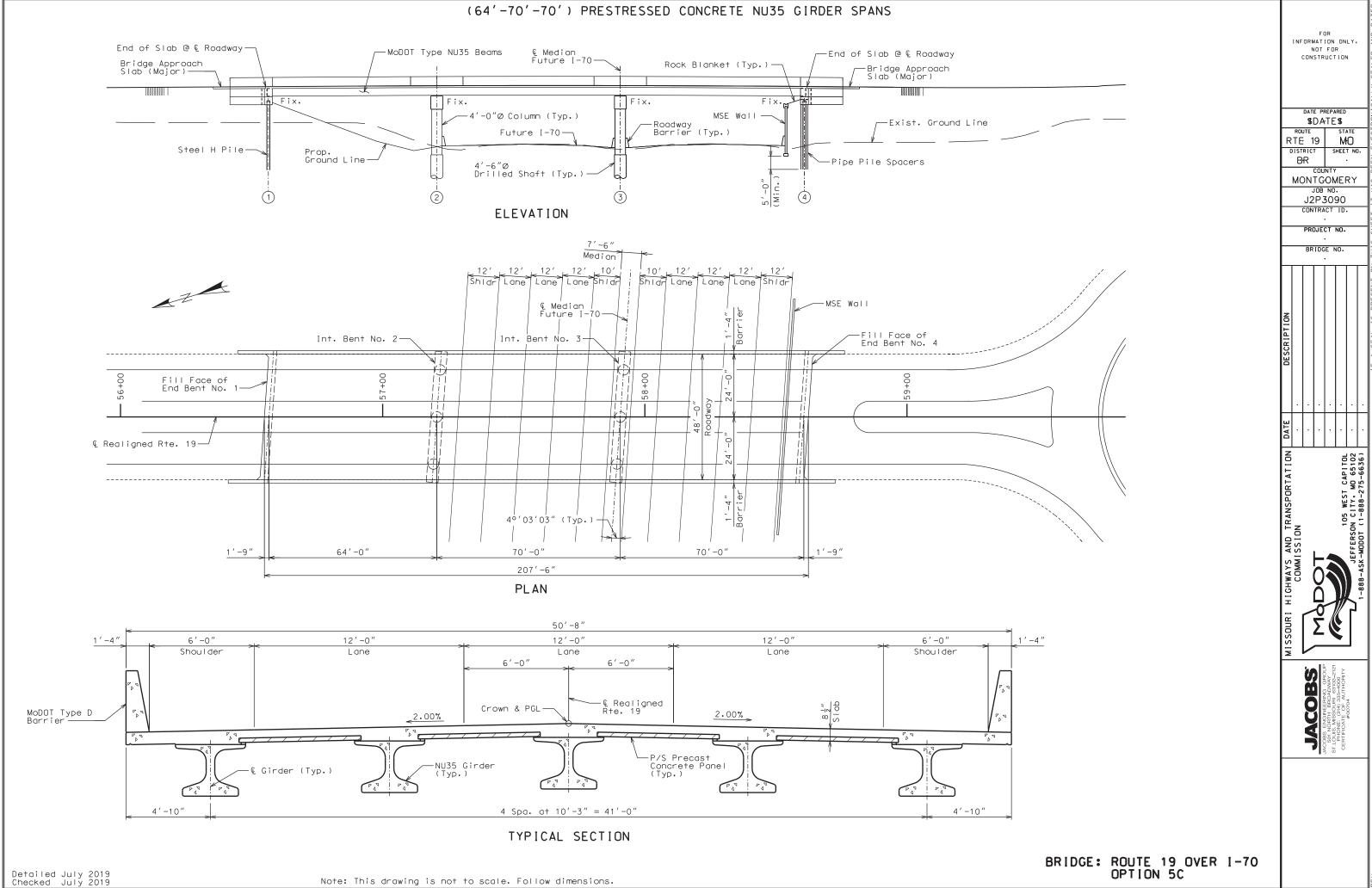


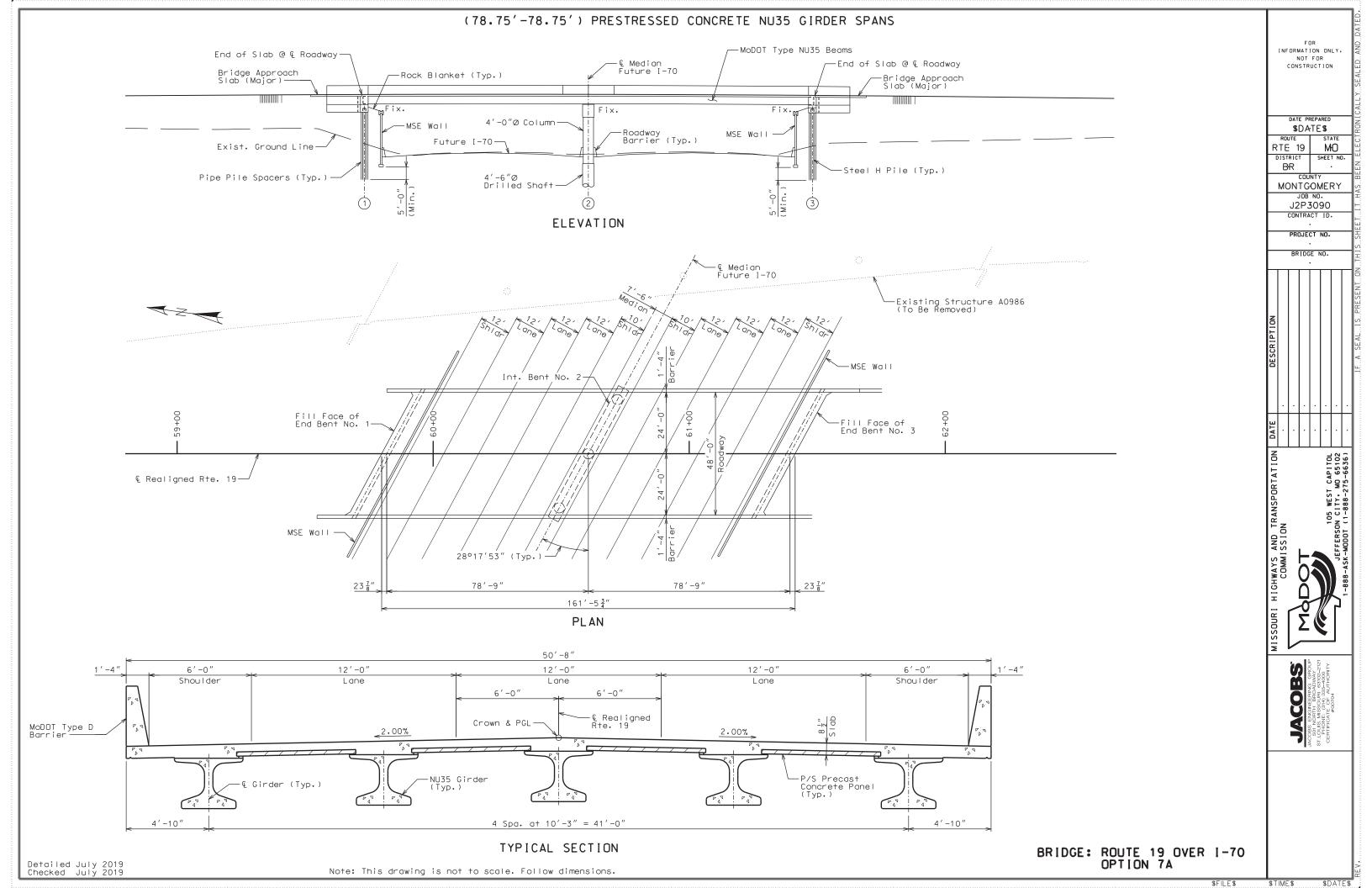


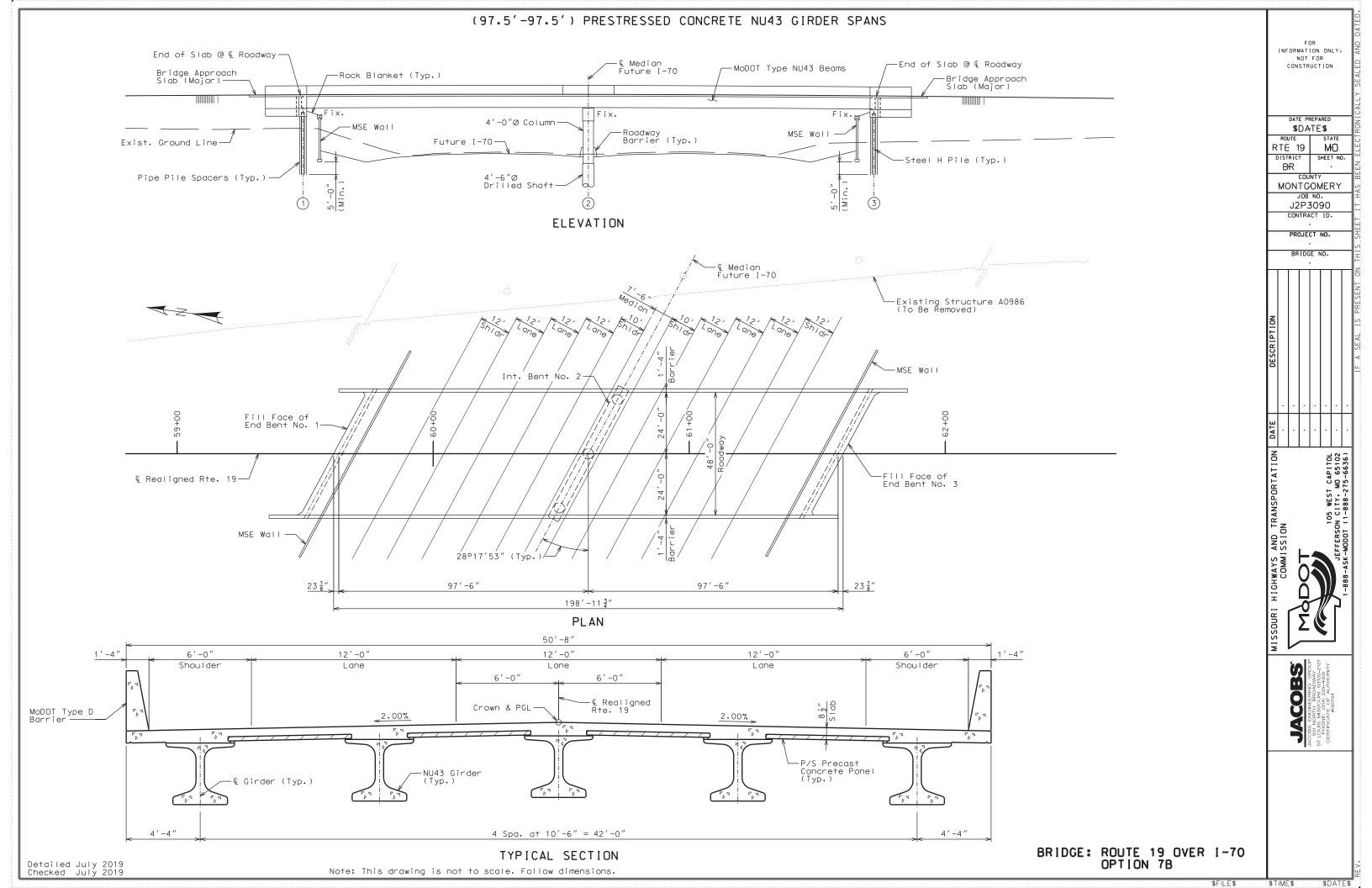


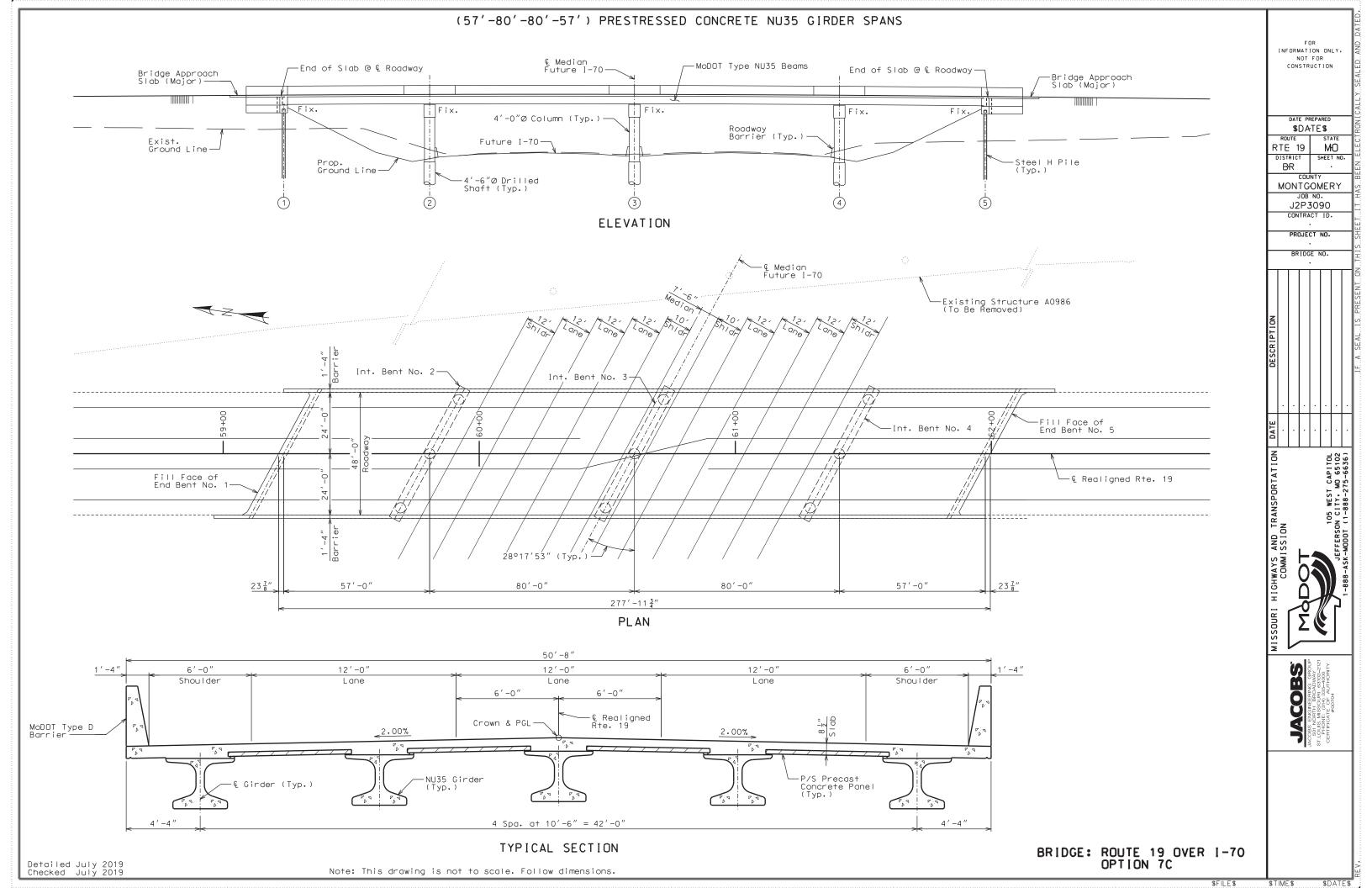


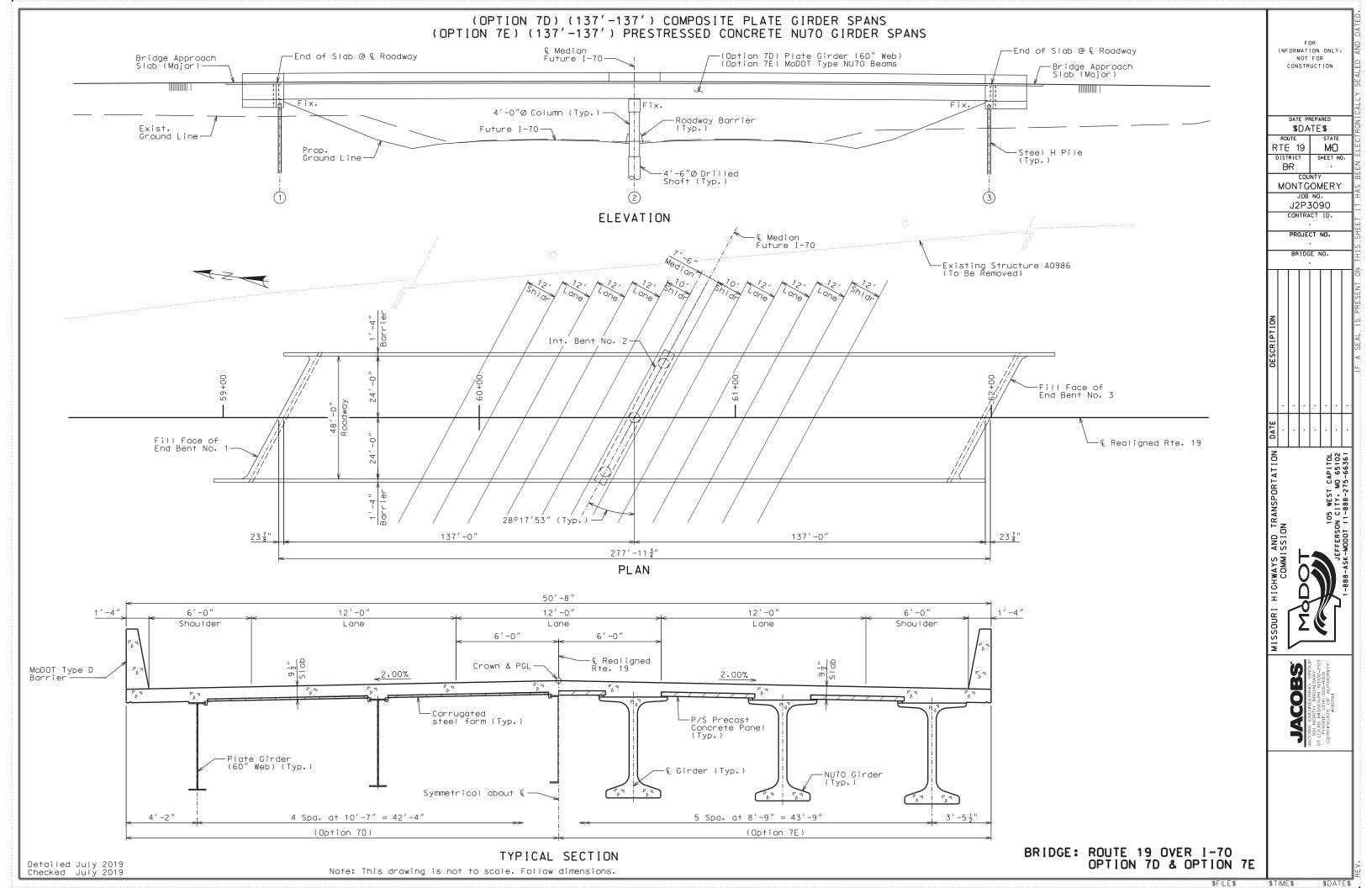














# **Appendix F**

**Request for Environmental Services** 

This RES has been completed, only administrators may edit this document now, they will contact you if any information changes.

Date Completed: 06/11/2019 Completed By: Charlotte Drinkard

# Request for Environmental Services Form#:2019-05-01290

*Project Infor	mation			
			Previous RES(s):	No RES Selected
Stage:  Job Number (w/o 'J'):	Location/Conceptual 2P3090 District:	Northeast	, ,	
TIP Number:	2F3090 District.	Northeast	County:  Rte/Street:	Montgomery MO 19
				MO 19
Letting Date:  Location:	over I-70 near New Florence.		PS&E Due Date:	
TMS Project Description - termini (no stations):	Scoping for bridge improvements over	er I-70 near New	Florence. Project inv	rolves bridge A0986.
Describe RES project improvements in full detail:	Florence. Several options are being	reviewed in order n. Please note, the	to make a final selection to make a final selection	on Montgomery 19 over I-70 near New ction for the project. Please identify potential ts and tree clearing vary with each option; numbers in these fields.
	a notification when Environmental Ser lits it will also receive notification.	vices completes to	he current stage, the	person who created this form as well
Project Manager:	Kimberly Trainor - 573-248-2576		TP Designer:	Toshia Drebes - 573-406-6543
District Contact:	None selected		District Contact:	None selected
Date Desired:	06/15/2019		Submit Date:	05/16/2019
Desired A-Date:				
Created By:	Kimberly Trainor - (5/16/2019 3:15:5 573-248-2576	4 PM) -	Submitted By:	Kimberly Trainor - (5/16/2019 12:00:00 AM - 573-248-2576
Program Year:				
Preliminary Engineering:	2019		Right of Way:	N/A
Construction:	N/A			
Has the district documented that the project has: 1. Independent utility, 2. Logical termini, and 3. Does not restrict consideration of alternatives for other reasonably foreseeable transportation improvements?:	● Yes ○ No			
Changes to project since last RES submittal? If yes, explain:	No  Design/Build Alternate Techn	ical Concepts		
Project breakout from previous or larger	If checked explain:			

### Acres - From all sources (e.g. donated from public or private entities):

Additional R/W:	2	Temp Ea	sement: 0	Permanent Easement:	0
ROW may be needed, but, not yet determined?	Yes			Acres of Tree Clearing:	1 acres
Is ANY Federally-owned land impacted by the project?	O Yes	® No			
Land Disturbance / S	Stormw	ater:			
Will project involve 1 acre of disturbance:	of land	Yes No	(see definitions	New Development Redevelopment	
Projects with one acre or g land disturbance activities comply with the Land Distu Permit requirements.	must	Unknown	below):	Maintenance	
transportation facility.  Redevelopment - Non-mathru lanes of travel unless does not result in an additional widening is greater the	aintenance the work onal thru an or equ	e work performed to or on an e can be accomodated without in ane does not constitute redeve	or equal to 1 acre) that are construct in equal to 1 acre) that are construct in the construction facility creasing the width of the existing pelopment. Widening to add shouldement or new development.	which provides for an incre avement. Widening of an e	ased number of xisting road that
Number of Displace	ments(c	lo not include partial tal	kes that do not displace):		
Residential:	Yes	No	Commercial:	○ Yes ● No	
No. of People:		Residences:	No. of Employees:	Businesses:	
Public Hearing/Meeting Information:					
Average Daily Traffic	<b>:</b> :				
ADT Construction Year:	5000		ADT Design Year:		
Traffic Impacts:					
Road Closure Planned:	Yes	No	Bridge Closure Planned:	○ Yes ● No	
Detour Info (including use of local roads):	Depend the brid		ay be minor closure periods for cor	nnecting roadway segments	prior to completing
Days/Months Closed:					
Bicycle / Pedestrian	Consid	eration			
Pedestrian facilities considered:	Yes		Bicycle facilities considered:		
National Flood Insur	ance P	rogram (NFIP) and Hydr	aulic Design Data:		
Project is in a FEMA- identified zone "subject to 100-year flooding":	If so, wi	nat zone?:			
Project is in a FEMA- defined "floodway"	No	Y			
Project involves land pu	rchased t	nrough FEMA Hazard Mitigation	n Grant Program (Flood buyout pro	operty)	
	If check	ed, give details:			

Known Concerns: Provide information you have about these resources that you have observed in the area.



#### **Project Attachments:**

\*\*NOTE: If making updates to an attachment, please use a different filename than the original.

\*\*The combined size of attachments in one upload must be less than 100MB

#### Attachments:



#### Required Information to be attached for each RES stage:

- Loc/Concp.: Location map (county map) & topographic map or aerial photo showing project limits pre-plan sheets or other preliminary map showing alternatives, if available
- Prel. Plan: Prel. Plan sheets
- R/W: R/W Plan sheets
- Final Design: Final Plans [Location map (county map) & topographic map or aerial photo showing project limits if this is first RES submittal

### **RES Environmental Screenings**

Farmland Impac	t	
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Jo Dent	Clearance Date:  N/A Pending Cleared
Environmental Response:		w right of way or permanent easements outside of New Florence city limits, the Farmland requiring completion of a farmland evaluation in coordination with the NRCS. The NRCS eccipt of project information.
Environmental Action:	Continue to assess the need fo	r a farmland evaluation as more information is provided from the district.
District Action:	As it becomes known, provide r determining the need for a farm	right of way and easement amounts and locations to the environmental specialist for nland evaluation.
Attachments:		
		- Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.  Last Updated: Jo Dent - 6/4/2019 9:10:20 AM
>Floodplain/Regu	latory Floodway	
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Jo Dent	Clearance Date:  N/A Pending Cleared
Environmental Response:	could encroach upon Zone A 10 the type of work that could occur	A Firmette map, Option 7 (as labeled on the RES; the plan sheet indicates Option 6) 00-year floodplain of Smith Branch east of Route 19, at Coop Road and I-70. Based on ar in the floodplain and whether new right of way is needed at this location, a floodplain A may be required. There are no areas of regulatory floodwa in and around the various
Environmental Action:	Continue to assess the need fo district.	r a floodplain development permit from SEMA as more information is provided by the
District Action:		led work description and new right of way and easement amounts to the environmental d for a floodplain development permit from SEMA.
Attachments:	<b>≭</b> FEMA-Firmette_Smith-Branch_100-year.pdf	
		Iway Submitted - <i>Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff. Last Updated:</i> Jo Dent - 6/10/2019 10:39:22 AM
▶Land Disturbanc		
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Chris Shulse	Clearance Date:   ■ N/A   ■ Pending   ■ Cleared
Environmental Response:	The project is outside the TS4 a	area.
Environmental Action:	None	
District Action:	None	
TS4 Area: Yes Attachments:	No O Partial	Is the project in a TMDL watershed?   Yes   No
	✓ Land Disturbance / Stormwa	ater Submitted - Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.  Last Updated: Christopher Shulse - 6/6/2019 7:45:23 AM
>FEMA/SEMA Bu	yout	
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Jo Dent	Clearance Date:  N/A Pending Cleared
Environmental Response:	According to the TMS FEMA bu options. No impacts to buyout s	ayout layer, there are no buyout sites in the vicinity of the project area for any of the sites.
Environmental Action:	None	
District Action:	None	
Attachments:		
		tted - Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.  Last Updated: Jo Dent - 5/17/2019 2:05:42 PM

Socioeconomic I	npact
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Comment Date:  Jo Dent N/A ● Pending Cleared 06/10/2019
Environmental Response:	If any option chosen requires new right of way and/or easements, they would be subject to the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970, as amended. If commercial and/or residential displacement should be needed, further assessment would be warranted to determine any potential impacts to low-income and minority residents and businesses owners. Traffic impacts will need to be explained for any of the options, including road closures, detours routes and lengths, approximate timeline for construction, and how and when the pub would be notified. Any public involvement documentation (meetings, press releases, letters, sign-in sheets, meeting minutes, etc.) would need to be provided to the environmental specialist, including any known controversies, public comments, and MoDOT responses.
Environmental Action:	Continue to assess impacts as more information is provided by the district.
District Action:	Provide additional information and documentation to the environmental specialist as discussed above.
Attachments:	
	✓ Socioeconomic Impact Submitted - Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.
	Last Updated: Jo Dent - 6/10/2019 10:18:08 AM
>Threatened & Er	dangered Species
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Clearance Date:
	Chris Shulse
	Cleared
Response:	clover; Gray, Indiana, and Northern Long-eared bats. Running buffalo clover occurs in the transitional area between grassland and forest in areas with light disturbance. It can be found along streams. Although there are no records in the project area according to the MDC Heritage Database (April 2019) a field check along Smith Branch would be necessary with Option 7. The listed bat species roost in caves and mines during the winter. Indiana and northern long-eared bats roost in suitable trees during the summer. There are no caves or mines in the project area according to the MSS Cave Database (April 2019). Habitat assessments for suitable roost trees would be necessary for all options, but Option 7 would likely require formal consultation with USFWS and possible mitigation for tree clearing. This could result in longe clearance timelines. A JSP for winter tree clearing is possible with any of the options involving clearing, but is highly likely with Option 7. Presence/absence surveys may also be necessary for Option 7. Although all three bat species occasionally roost on bridges, the current structure is a slab and appears unlikely to serve as a roost.
Environmental Action:	Re-evaluate.
District Action:	See above.
Attachments:	★ Official_Species_List_2P3090.pdf
	✓ Threatened & Endangered Species Submitted - Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.
	Last Updated: Christopher Shulse - 6/6/2019 8:07:26 AM
Migratory Pirds	
Migratory Birds Status Information:	Status Changed By: Clearance Date:
Status information:	Chris Shulse
Environmental Response:	The existing bridge is a slab structure and not conducive to nesting for migratory birds. No nests are evident in Google Earth street level imagery (7/2018). No JSP necessary.
Environmental Action:	None
District Action:	None
Attachments:	
	✓ Migratory Birds Submitted - Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.
	Last Updated: Christopher Shulse - 6/6/2019 7:59:34 AM

▶Hazardous Wast	e Impact							
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Kevin Kelly	○ N/A ○ Pending ● Cleare	Clearance Date: ed 05/29/2019					
Environmental Response:	following types of sites: Superfund Action sites, Brownfields/Voluntary Substance Storage Tank Facilities. from sites unknown to MoDOT sho	zing the MDNR Interactive E-Start Map. The sites, Federal Facilities sites, Resource Cons Cleanup Program sites, Brownfield Assessm No such sites were found within the project auld always be a consideration. Any previousl in accordance with Federal and State Laws	servation and Recovery Act Corrective ents, and Petroleum and Hazardous area. The potential to encounter wastes y unknown sites that are found during					
Environmental Action:	None							
District Action:	Demolition or renovation of bridges requires asbestos inspection, notification and demolition notice to DNR. The District will need to submit a request for asbestos and painted concrete inspection to MoDOT's Chemical Laboratory. The information needed is outlined in Section 127.8.1.3.1 of the EPG. In regards to demolition notification, the Contractor (or MoDOT) is required to notify DNR 10-days in advance of all bridge demolitions. It is recommended that Section 202.40.1.1 Notification of Demolition paragraph be included in the contract documents to highlight this requirement.							
Attachments:								
	Hazardous Waste Impact Subm	itted - Mark submitted when this review is re	ady to be sent to district staff.					
		Last Updated: Kevin	Kelly - 5/29/2019 2:12:03 PM					
>Wetland Impact	(Section 404/401)							
Status Information:	Status Changed By:		Clearance Date:					
	Chris Shulse	N/A ● Pending ○ Cleare	ed					
Environmental Response:	Option 7 would impact Smith Branch on the east side of the project and would also impact a mapped emergent wetland in the NW quadrant of the project. The wetland may not be jurisdictional but a field check would be necessary. A Section 404 permit would be necessary for impacts. It is possible that mitigation for both streams and wetlands could be necessary with Option 7. The other options do not appear to impact any streams or wetlands and no permit would be required.							
Environmental Action:	Re-evaluate.							
District Action:	See above.							
Wetland Permit Information:	404 Permit Number	Permit Submitted	Permit Received					
	Permit Expiration	Compliance Certification Sent	Compliance Certification Received					
Attachments:								
Attachments.								
	✓ Wetland Impact Submitted - Ma.	rk submitted when this review is ready to be						
		Last Updated: Christopher Shulse - 6.	10/2013 1.31.01 AW					
Noise Impact								
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Matt Burcham	○ N/A ● Pending ○ Cleare	Clearance Date: ed					
Environmental Response:	qualify as Type I and require a nois	vements the project may meet the criteria of le study. It is unlikely there will be impacts sir e other options are Type III candidates which	nce the study area doesn't appear to					
Environmental Action:	Determine if chosen option is Type	I, then proceed from that determination.						
District Action:	Inform of chosen option to build.							
Attachments:								
	✓ Noise Impact Submitted - Mark	submitted when this review is ready to be se Last Updated: Matthew Burcham - 6/4/2						

Cultural Resource	ces Impact (Section 106)	
Status Information:		W Cleared
Status Changed By: Russell Weisman	Clearance Date:	A Date Cleared:
Environmental Action:	resources surveys. One small and seeming	nge encompassing all the options was included in several previous cultural gly NRHP non-eligible site (23MT1460) has been identified SW of the current SW quadrant. There are no other known archaeological concerns at this
District Action:		
Attachments:		
	Adverse Effect or Conditional No Adverse	se Effect
	✓ Cultural Resources Impact Submitted	Mark submitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.
		Last Updated: Russell Weisman - 6/5/2019 10:08:30 AM
▶Public Land Impa	act (Section 4f/6f)	
Status Information:	Status Changed By: Jo Dent	Clearance Date:  N/A Pending Cleared
Environmental Response:	in the vicinity of the project area for any of	cMap public lands layers, there are no Section 4(f) or Section 6(f) resources the options. Danville Conservation Area (MDC) is the nearest resource, roject area, off of Route RB. However, the project should not restrict access to ional lands.
Environmental Action:	None	
District Action:	None	
Attachments:		
Based on the review preclude the setting of		above, there are no identified 4(f) or 6(f) resources affected that would
Checked by: Jo Dent	on 05/17/2019	
	Public Land Impact Submitted - Mark su	ubmitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.  Last Updated: Jo Dent - 5/17/2019 2:30:07 PM
<b>&gt;</b> Other		
Status Information:		Clearance Date:
Environmental Response:	○ N/A ● Pending ○ Cleared	ı
District Action:		
Attachments:		
	Other Screening Submitted - Mark subm	mitted when this review is ready to be sent to district staff.  Last Updated: Unsaved

#### >NEPA Classification

NEPA Right-Of-Way Pending as determined or Permission: approved by:

NEPA Approval/Proceed Re-evaluation Date:

to A-date Request: Final Design Complete:

NEPA Classification:

This project qualifies for All Environmental Issues the programmatic Cleared:

categorical exclusion

under Item#:

Comments To District: A re-evaluation of the SIU7 for the I-70 corridor will be required.

Attachments:

Last Submitted: 06/11/2019 by Charlotte Drinkard



# **Appendix G**

**HSM Evaluation Summary** 



# **MEMORANDUM**

**Date:** August 19, 2019

**To:** Christina Sfreddo, Jacobs

**From:** Carrie A. Falkenrath

**Subject:** Predictive HSM Analysis Summary

**Project:** MO Route 19 over I-70

Jacobs Project No.: F3W94500-S19-0002

T<sup>2</sup> Job No: 18-07

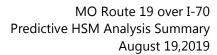
Per the CORE team meeting and subsequent direction from MoDOT, I have completed a conceptual safety analysis of two of the proposed alternatives for the MO Route 19 over I-70 project. This analysis utilized HSM methodologies, specifically the *Predictive Method for Rural Two-Lane, Two-Way Roads Analysis Spreadsheet*. Because recent crash data was not available, a predictive analysis was performed for comparison purposes only. Per MoDOT's direction, Options 1 and 2 were evaluated with the No Build option (for contrast).

The results are tabulated below in **Table 1**, and summaries from the spreadsheets are attached. In summary, both corridor design Options will offer fewer crashes than the No Build alternative, reductions over 40% are projected. Furthermore, there are fewer crashes predicted for the two roundabouts in Option 1 vs. the four intersections in Option 2.

**Table 1: HSM Predictive Analysis Results** 

Scenario	Predicted Average Crash Frequency (crashes/year)							
(2041 Design Year)	Total	Fatal & Injury	PDO					
No Build	18.321	7.607	10.714					
Option 1	9.377	3.571	5.806					
Option 2	10.832	4.379	6.453					

The reduction in future crashes can be attributed to the additional turn lanes and roundabout added in Option 1 and the roundabout conversions in Option 2. It should be noted that the Crash Modification Factor (CMF) for turn lanes is built into the spreadsheet, but for roundabouts is selected by the analyst. For Option 2, CMF ID 229 ("Convert intersection with minor-road stop





control to a modern roundabout") with a CRF of 0.29 was utilized for the proposed roundabout at Tree Farm Road/South Outer Road. This CMF has been approved and used in multiple previous projects for MoDOT. For Option 1, CMF ID 9445 ("Convert to interchange roundabouts with either a single RAB or a pair, 1-lane") with a CRF of 0.756 was used. I felt this CMF was more applicable to the proposed design as well as more conservative.

Analysis results printed from the HSM spreadsheets are attached in the following pages.

NO BUILD OPTION

Worksheet 3	A Predicted a	nd Observed Cras	shes by Severi	ty and Site Type l	Jsing the Site-Spe	cific EB Method	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Site type	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes/year)			Observed crashes, N <sub>observed</sub>	Overdispersion Parameter, k	Weighted adjustment, w	Expected average crash frequency,
	N <sub>predicted</sub> (TOTAL)	N <sub>predicted</sub> (FI)	N <sub>predicted</sub> (PDO)	(crashes/year)		Equation A-5 from Part C Appendix	Equation A-4 from Part C Appendix
		R	OADWAY SEG	MENTS			
Segment 1							
Segment 2							
Segment 3						1.000	0.0
Segment 4						1.000	0.0
Segment 5						1.000	0.0
Segment 6						1.000	0.0
Segment 7						1.000	0.0
Segment 8						1.000	0.0
			INTERSECTION	ONS			
Intersection 1	3.193	1.376	1.817		0.240	0.566	1.8
Intersection 2	5.092	2.194	2.897		0.240	0.450	2.3
Intersection 3	6.856	2.955	3.901		0.240	0.378	2.6
Intersection 4	3.180	1.081	2.099		0.110	0.741	2.4
Intersection 5						1.000	0.0
Intersection 6						1.000	0.0
Intersection 7						1.000	0.0
Intersection 8						1.000	0.0
COMBINED (sum of column)	18.321	7.607	10.714	0			9.0

Worksheet 3B Site-Specific EB Method Summary Results					
(1)	(2)	(3)			
Crash severity level	N predicted	N <sub>expected</sub>			
Total	(2) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(8) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A			
	18.321	9.0			
atal and Injury (FI)	(3) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>FI</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>			
	7.607	3.8			
Property Damage Only (PDO)	(4) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>PDO</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>			
	10.714	5.3			

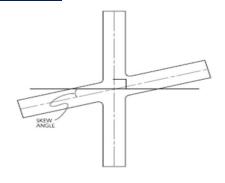
									_
	Worksheet	2A Genei	ral Information ar	nd Input Data for Rural Tw	o-Lane Two-Way Road	way Intersections			
General Information						Location Inform	nation		•
Analyst Agency or Company		CAF T2		Roadway Intersection	MO Route 19 Route 19 at Tree Farm Road/SOR				
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction Analysis Year	Jurisdiction Montgomery County, MO				
Input D	Input Data			Base Conditions		Site Conditions			4
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)				-			4ST		
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)				6,000		AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	$AADT_{MAX} =$	3,500	(veh/day)			3,220 A			AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does skew	ew differ for minor	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	0	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	0	
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	n a left-turn lane (0	, 1, 2, 3, 4)		0		1			i
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	per of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) 0			0					
Intersection lighting (present/not present)				Not Present	Present				
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)						
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF						
CMF 1i	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF <sub>COMB</sub>						
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)						
1.00	0.72	1.00	0.91	0.65						

Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)			
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion Parameter, k	Crash Severity Distribution	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity Distribution	Combined CMFs	Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency,  N predicted int			
		,		Distribution			IN predicted int			
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of		(5)*(6)*(7)			
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	Worksheet 2B		(3) (0) (1)			
Total	4.888	0.24	1.000	4.888	0.65	1.00	3.193			
Fatal and Injury (FI)			0.431	2.107	0.65	1.00	1.376			
Property Damage Only (PDO)			0.569	2.781	0.65	1.00	1.817			

		Worksheet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Wa	y Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (TOTAL) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type <sub>(FI)</sub>	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Type(TOTAL) from Table 10-6	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
Total	1.000	3.193	1.000	1.376	1.000	1.817
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	VEHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.032	0.006	0.008	0.014	0.025
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Overturned	0.005	0.016	0.006	0.008	0.004	0.007
Ran off road	0.122	0.390	0.094	0.129	0.144	0.262
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.026	0.004	0.006	0.010	0.018
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.469	0.112	0.154	0.174	0.316
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	1.376	0.532	0.732	0.354	0.643
Head-on collision	0.040	0.128	0.060	0.083	0.025	0.045
Rear-end collision	0.242	0.773	0.210	0.289	0.266	0.483
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.322	0.044	0.061	0.144	0.262
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.125	0.042	0.058	0.037	0.067
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	2.724	0.888	1.222	0.826	1.501

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections								
(1) (2) (3)								
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)						
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C						
Total	1.000	3.2						
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	1.4						
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	1.8						



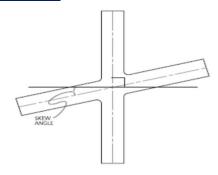
	Worksheet	2A Gene	ral Information a	nd Input Data for Rural Two	Lane Two-Way Roadw	ay Intersections	s		-
General Int			Location Information						
Analyst		CAF		Roadway			MO Route 19		
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at I-70 EB Ramp Terminals		
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO		
				Analysis Year			2041		
Input	Data			Base Conditions			Site Conditions		_
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4ST		i t
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)				9,100		AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	3,500	(veh/day)				1,800		AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does sl	ew differ for minor l	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	45	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	30	<u> </u>
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a left-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0	0					
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0	0					
Intersection lighting (present/not present)	Intersection lighting (present/not present)			Not Present	Present				
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF				
CMF 1i	CMF <sub>2i</sub>	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB				
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)				
1.28	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.16				

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Crash Severity Level	N <sub>spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG</sub>	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N	
	* * spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		predicted int	
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)	
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(2)TOTAL (4)	2B		(5) (0) (1)	
Total	4.401	0.24	1.000	4.401	1.16	1.00	5.092	
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.431	1.897	1.16	1.00	2.194	
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.569	2.504	1.16	1.00	2.897	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
3,	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>	, , , , , , ,	,,,,,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Type(TOTAL)	(, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31			
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
	10-6	(6)TOTAL HOITI WORKSHEEL 2C	Ifoni Table 10-6	(8)FI ITOTTI WORKSHEEL 2C	Irom rable 10-6	(6)PB0 ITOTTI WORKSHEEL 2C
otal	1.000	5.092	1.000	2.194	1.000	2.897
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-\	/EHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.051	0.006	0.013	0.014	0.041
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003
Overturned	0.005	0.025	0.006	0.013	0.004	0.012
Ran off road	0.122	0.621	0.094	0.206	0.144	0.417
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.041	0.004	0.009	0.010	0.029
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.748	0.112	0.246	0.174	0.504
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
angle collision	0.431	2.194	0.532	1.167	0.354	1.026
lead-on collision	0.040	0.204	0.060	0.132	0.025	0.072
tear-end collision	0.242	1.232	0.210	0.461	0.266	0.771
ideswipe collision	0.101	0.514	0.044	0.097	0.144	0.417
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.199	0.042	0.092	0.037	0.107
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	4.343	0.888	1.949	0.826	2.393

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections								
(1)	(2)	(3)						
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)						
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C						
Total	1.000	5.1						
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	2.2						
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	2.9						



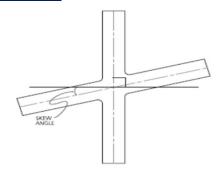
	Worksheet	2A Gene	ral Information a	nd Input Data for Rural Two	Lane Two-Way Roadw	ay Intersections			-
General In			Location Information						
Analyst		CAF		Roadway			MO Route 19		
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at I-70 WB Ramp Terminals		
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO		
				Analysis Year			2041		4
Input	Data			Base Conditions			Site Conditions		_
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4ST		
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)		7,600			AADT OK	
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	3,500	(veh/day)		3,500			AADT OK	
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does s	kew differ for minor I	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	45	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	30	<u> </u>
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a left-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0	0					
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0	0			i e		
Intersection lighting (present/not present)	Intersection lighting (present/not present)			Not Present	Present				
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF				
CMF 1i	CMF <sub>2i</sub>	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB				
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)				
1.28	1.00	1.00	0.91	1.16				

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N	
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		predicted int	
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)	
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (T)	2B		(3) (0) (1)	
Total	5.927	0.24	1.000	5.927	1.16	1.00	6.856	
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.431	2.554	1.16	1.00	2.955	
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.569	3.372	1.16	1.00	3.901	

		Worksheet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way	Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
	10-6	* *		, ,		* * *
Total	1.000	6.856	1.000	2.955	1.000	3.901
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	VEHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.069	0.006	0.018	0.014	0.055
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.004
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.007	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.004
Overturned	0.005	0.034	0.006	0.018	0.004	0.016
Ran off road	0.122	0.836	0.094	0.278	0.144	0.562
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.055	0.004	0.012	0.010	0.039
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	1.008	0.112	0.331	0.174	0.679
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	2.955	0.532	1.572	0.354	1.381
Head-on collision	0.040	0.274	0.060	0.177	0.025	0.098
Rear-end collision	0.242	1.659	0.210	0.621	0.266	1.038
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.692	0.044	0.130	0.144	0.562
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.267	0.042	0.124	0.037	0.144
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	5.848	0.888	2.624	0.826	3.222

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections								
(1) (2)								
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)						
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C						
Total	1.000	6.9						
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	3.0						
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	3.9						



	1 2∆ Gene	ral Information ar	nd Input Data for Rural To	vo-l ane Two-Way Roady	vay Intersections			-	
General Info		Ta input Data for Raid.	To Lano Tito Tray Tional	Location Inform	mation		-		
Analyst Agency or Company				Roadway Intersection			MO Route 19 Route 19 at Booneslick Rd/NOR		
Date Performed		08/08/19 J		Jurisdiction Analysis Year	risdiction Montgomery Coun		Montgomery County, MO 2041		
Input D	Input Data			Base Conditions		Site Conditions			-
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4SG		
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	$AADT_{MAX} =$	25,200	(veh/day)				8,000		AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	12,500	(veh/day)				2,600		AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does sk	ew differ for minor	legs?]	Yes	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All)	10	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	0	
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a left-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		2				
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		4				
Intersection lighting (present/not present)			Not Present			Present			
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

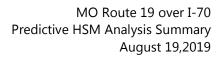
	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF				
CMF 1i	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB				
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)				
1.00	0.67	0.85	0.89	0.51				

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		predicted int
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	2B		(5) (0) (7)
Total	6.265	0.11	1.000	6.265	0.51	1.00	3.180
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.340	2.130	0.51	1.00	1.081
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.660	4.135	0.51	1.00	2.099

		vvorksneet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way	/ Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
	10-6	(8) IOIAL HOITI WORKSHEET 2C	Holli Table 10-0	(8)FITIOITI WORKSHEET 2C	Holli Table 10-0	(6)PD0 ITOHT WORKSHEET 2C
Total	1.000	3.180	1.000	1.081	1.000	2.099
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	VEHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.002	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.006
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Overturned	0.003	0.010	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.006
Ran off road	0.064	0.204	0.032	0.035	0.081	0.170
Other single-vehicle collision	0.005	0.016	0.003	0.003	0.018	0.038
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.076	0.242	0.040	0.043	0.107	0.225
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.274	0.871	0.336	0.363	0.242	0.508
Head-on collision	0.054	0.172	0.080	0.086	0.040	0.084
Rear-end collision	0.426	1.355	0.403	0.436	0.438	0.919
Sideswipe collision	0.118	0.375	0.051	0.055	0.153	0.321
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.052	0.165	0.090	0.097	0.020	0.042
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.924	2.938	0.960	1.038	0.893	1.874

	Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections						
(1)	(3)						
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)					
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C					
Total	1.000	3.2					
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.340	1.1					
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.660	2.1					

Signalized four-leg





## **OPTION 1**

(Two Roundabouts)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Site type	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes/year)		Observed crashes, N <sub>observed</sub>	Overdispersion Parameter, k	Weighted adjustment, w	Expected average crash frequency,	
	N <sub>predicted</sub> (TOTAL)	dicted N predicted (FI) N predicted (crashes/yea	(crashes/year)		Equation A-5 from Part C Appendix	Equation A-4 from Part C Appendix	
	•	RC	ADWAY SEG	MENTS	•		• • •
Segment 1							
Segment 2							
Segment 3						1.000	0.0
Segment 4						1.000	0.0
Segment 5						1.000	0.0
Segment 6						1.000	0.0
Segment 7						1.000	0.0
Segment 8						1.000	0.0
			INTERSECTION	ONS			
Intersection 1	4.203	1.811	2.391		0.240	0.498	2.1
Intersection 2						1.000	0.0
Intersection 3						1.000	0.0
Intersection 4	5.174	1.759	3.415		0.110	0.637	3.3
Intersection 5						1.000	0.0
Intersection 6						1.000	0.0
Intersection 7						1.000	0.0
Intersection 8						1.000	0.0
COMBINED (sum of column)	9.377	3.571	5.806	0			5.4

Worksheet 3B Site-Specific EB Method Summary Results					
(1)	(2)	(3)			
Crash severity level	N predicted	N <sub>expected</sub>			
Total	(2) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(8) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A			
	9.377	5.4			
Fatal and Injury (FI)	(3) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>FI</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>			
	3.571	2.1			
Property Damage Only (PDO)	(4) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>PDO</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>			
	5.806	3.3			

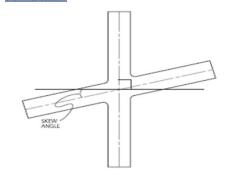
	-1 l-4	-11							
	Worksheet 2A General Information an					•			
General Info	General Information				Location Information				
Analyst		CAF		Roadway			MO Route 19		
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at Tree Farm Road/SOR		
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO		
				Analysis Year			2041		
Input D	ata			Base Conditions			Site Conditions		
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4ST		
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)	-			8,800	AAD'	T OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	$AADT_{MAX} =$	3,500	(veh/day)	-			3,200	AAD'	T OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does ske	w differ for minor	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	0	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only): 0		
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a left-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		0				
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		0				
Intersection lighting (present/not present)			Not Present	Present					
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)				
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF				
CMF <sub>1i</sub>	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB				
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)*(5)				
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.69				

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency,
	** spi 351, 451 of 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		N predicted int
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of		(5)*(6)*(7)
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	Worksheet 2B		(3) (0) (1)
Total	6.127	0.24	1.000	6.127	0.69	1.00	4.203
Fatal and Injury (FI)			0.431	2.641	0.69	1.00	1.811
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.569	3.486	0.69	1.00	2.391

		Worksheet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Wa	y Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (TOTAL) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Type(TOTAL)	(Crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	from Table 10-6	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
Total	1.000	4.203	1.000	1.811	1.000	2.391
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	/EHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.042	0.006	0.011	0.014	0.033
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Overturned	0.005	0.021	0.006	0.011	0.004	0.010
Ran off road	0.122	0.513	0.094	0.170	0.144	0.344
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.034	0.004	0.007	0.010	0.024
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.618	0.112	0.203	0.174	0.416
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	1.811	0.532	0.964	0.354	0.847
Head-on collision	0.040	0.168	0.060	0.109	0.025	0.060
Rear-end collision	0.242	1.017	0.210	0.380	0.266	0.636
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.424	0.044	0.080	0.144	0.344
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.164	0.042	0.076	0.037	0.088
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	3.585	0.888	1.609	0.826	1.975

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections						
(1)	(2)	(3)				
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)				
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C				
Total	1.000	4.2				
atal and Injury (FI)	0.431	1.8				
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	2.4				



			(5)
CMF ID:	CMF ID:	CMF ID:	CMF ID:
		9440	9445
Value	Value	Value 1.066	Value 0.756
Ν		1.000	
N <sub>expected</sub> 0.00	0.00	4.45	N <sub>expected</sub> 3.16
0.00	0.00	1.09	0.77
0.00	0.00	3.36	2.38
		Convert to interchange roundabouts with either a single RAB or a pair; *1- 2 lanes	

									_		
	Workshee	t 2A Gene	ral Information ar	nd Input Data for Rural Two-	Lane Two-Way Roadw	ay Intersections			_		
General Information					Location Infor	mation		-			
Analyst		CAF		Roadway			MO Route 19				
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at Booneslick Rd/NOR				
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO				
				Analysis Year			2041				
	Input Data			Base Conditions			Site Conditions		_		
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4SG		S		
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	25,200	(veh/day)				11,230		AADT OK		
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	12,500	(veh/day)	-			2,600		AADT OK		
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, c	loes skew differ for minor	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	0	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	0	S		
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approach	es with a left-turn lane (0,	1, 2, 3, 4)		0			0		_		
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approach	es with a right-turn lane (	0, 1, 2, 3, 4)		0	0			0 0			
Intersection lighting (present/not present)				Not Present	Present						
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00				

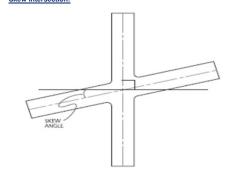
Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)						
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF						
CMF 1i	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB						
 from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)*(5)						
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.89	0.67						

Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N				
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		predicted int				
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)				
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(=)TOTAL (+)	2B		(5) (0) (1)				
Total	7.679	0.11	1.000	7.679	0.67	1.00	5.174				
Fatal and Injury (FI)	-		0.340	2.611	0.67	1.00	1.759				
Property Damage Only (PDO)	<u>-</u> -		0.660	5.068	0.67	1.00	3.415				

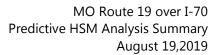
-		Worksheet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way	/ Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table 10-6	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8) <sub>FI</sub> from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
Total	1.000	5.174	1.000	1.759	1.000	3.415
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	VEHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.002	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.010
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.003
Overturned	0.003	0.016	0.003	0.005	0.003	0.010
Ran off road	0.064	0.331	0.032	0.056	0.081	0.277
Other single-vehicle collision	0.005	0.026	0.003	0.005	0.018	0.061
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.076	0.393	0.040	0.070	0.107	0.365
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.274	1.418	0.336	0.591	0.242	0.826
Head-on collision	0.054	0.279	0.080	0.141	0.040	0.137
Rear-end collision	0.426	2.204	0.403	0.709	0.438	1.496
Sideswipe collision	0.118	0.611	0.051	0.090	0.153	0.522
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.052	0.269	0.090	0.158	0.020	0.068
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.924	4.781	0.960	1.689	0.893	3.050

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections									
(1) (2)									
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)							
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C							
Total	1.000	5.2							
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.340	1.8							
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.660	3.4							

Signalized four-leg



		(5)
CMF ID:	CMF ID:	CMF ID:
	9440	9445
Value	Value	Value
	1.066	0.756
		N <sub>expected</sub>
0.00	4.45	3.16
0.00	1.09	0.77
	0.00	0.00
0.00	3.36	2.38
	Convert to	Convert to
		interchange
	roundabouts	roundabouts
	with either a	with either a
	single RAB	single RAB or
	or a pair; *1-	a pair; *1-lane
	2 lanes	
		Value Value 1.066  0.00 4.45  0.00 1.09  0.00 3.36  Convert to interchange roundabouts with either a single RAB





## **OPTION 2**

(Roundabout at Tree Farm Road/SOR)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Site type	Predicte	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes/year)			Overdispersion Parameter, k	Weighted adjustment, w	Expected average crash frequency,
	N <sub>predicted</sub> (TOTAL)	N <sub>predicted</sub> (FI)	N <sub>predicted</sub> (PDO)	N <sub>observed</sub> (crashes/year)		Equation A-5 from Part C Appendix	Equation A-4 from Part C Appendix
		RO	DADWAY SEG	MENTS			
Segment 1							
Segment 2							
Segment 3						1.000	0.0
Segment 4						1.000	0.0
Segment 5						1.000	0.0
Segment 6						1.000	0.0
Segment 7						1.000	0.0
Segment 8						1.000	0.0
			INTERSECTION	ONS			
Intersection 1	1.286	0.554	0.732		0.240	0.764	1.0
Intersection 2	2.713	1.169	1.544		0.240	0.606	1.6
Intersection 3	3.653	1.574	2.079		0.240	0.533	1.9
Intersection 4	3.180	1.081	2.099		0.110	0.741	2.4
Intersection 5						1.000	0.0
Intersection 6						1.000	0.0
Intersection 7						1.000	0.0
Intersection 8						1.000	0.0
COMBINED (sum of column)	10.832	4.379	6.453	0			6.9

Worksheet 3B Site-Specific EB Method Summary Results						
(1)	(2)	(3)				
Crash severity level	N predicted	N <sub>expected</sub>				
Total	(2) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(8) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A				
	10.832	6.9				
Fatal and Injury (FI)	(3) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>FI</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>				
	4.379	2.8				
Property Damage Only (PDO)	(4) <sub>COMB</sub> from Worksheet 3A	(3) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (2) <sub>PDO</sub> / (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub>				
	6.453	4.1				

	Worksheet	2A Gener	al Information a	nd Input Data for Rural Tw	o-Lane Two-Way Road	way Intersections			-
General Information					Location Information				
Analyst Agency or Company Date Performed		CAF T2 08/08/19		Roadway MO Route 19 Intersection Route 19 at Tree Farm Road/SOR Jurisdiction Montgomery County, MO					
	nput Data			Analysis Year  Base Conditions	1		2041 Site Conditions		4
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)	iput Data					4ST			ι
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)				6,000		AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	3,500	(veh/day)				3,220		AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, do	oes skew differ for minor	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	0	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	0	5
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approach	es with a left-turn lane (0	, 1, 2, 3, 4)		0		0			i e
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		0			<b>I</b>	
Intersection lighting (present/not present)				Not Present	Present				
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00		

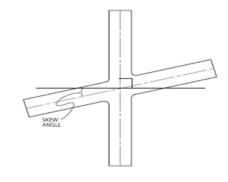
Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)						
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF						
CMF <sub>1i</sub>	CMF 2i	CMF 3i	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB						
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)*(5)						
1.00	1.00	1.00	0.91	0.26						

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections											
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)					
Crash Severity Level	N <sub>spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG</sub>	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency,					
	** spr3S1, 4S1 or 4SG	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		N predicted int					
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of		(5)*(6)*(7)					
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	Worksheet 2B		(3) (0) (7)					
Total	4.888	0.24	1.000	4.888	0.26	1.00	1.286					
Fatal and Injury (FI)			0.431	2.107	0.26	1.00	0.554					
Property Damage Only (PDO)			0.569	2.781	0.26	1.00	0.732					

(4)	(0)			Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Wa	<u>,                                    </u>	(7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(9) from Morkoboot 20
	10-6	(6)TOTAL ITOTTI WORKSHEEL 2C	Irom rable 10-6	(6)FI ITOTTI VVOIKSTIEEL 2C	Irom rable 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
otal	1.000	1.286	1.000	0.554	1.000	0.732
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-\	/EHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.013	0.006	0.003	0.014	0.010
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Overturned	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.003	0.004	0.003
Ran off road	0.122	0.157	0.094	0.052	0.144	0.105
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.010	0.004	0.002	0.010	0.007
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.189	0.112	0.062	0.174	0.127
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	0.554	0.532	0.295	0.354	0.259
Head-on collision	0.040	0.051	0.060	0.033	0.025	0.018
Rear-end collision	0.242	0.311	0.210	0.116	0.266	0.195
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.130	0.044	0.024	0.144	0.105
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.050	0.042	0.023	0.037	0.027
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	1.097	0.888	0.492	0.826	0.604

Worksheet 2E — Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections									
(1) (2)									
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)							
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C							
Total	1.000	1.3							
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	0.6							
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	0.7							

AADT OK



			(5)
CMF ID:	CMF ID:	CMF ID:	CMF ID:
5229	4930	4697	229
Value		Value	Value
0.659	0.751	0.32	0.29
Nexpected			Nexpected
2.75	3.14	1.34	1.21
0.67	0.77	0.33	0.30
2.08	2.37	1.01	0.91
speed	n of TWSC intersectio	Convert high- speed rural intersection (4-leg) to roundabout	intersection with minor-

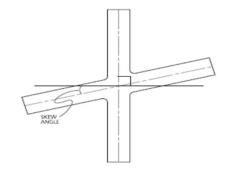
	Morkoboot	2A Cono	ral Information or	nd Input Data for Rural Two	Lane Two Way Boady	ov Interceptions		
General Information				I III Data IOI Kulai IWO	-Lane Two-way Roady	Location Infor		—
Analyst	o. mation	CAF		Roadway		200411011111011	MO Route 19	
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at I-70 EB Ramp Terminals	
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO	
				Analysis Year			2041	
	Input Data			Base Conditions		Site Conditions		
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)					4ST			
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	14,700	(veh/day)				9,100	AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	3,500	(veh/day)				1,800	AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does sk	ew differ for minor	legs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	45	Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only): 30	
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	n a left-turn lane (0,	1, 2, 3, 4)		0			1	
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	n a right-turn lane (0	), 1, 2, 3, 4)		0			2	
Intersection lighting (present/not present)				Not Present	Present			
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>				1.00			1.00	

	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections									
(1)	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)									
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF						
CMF 1i	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB						
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)						
1.28	0.72	0.74	0.91	0.62						

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N				
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution	Distribution	Combined CMFs		predicted int				
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)				
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	2B		(5) (6) (7)				
Total	4.401	0.24	1.000	4.401	0.62	1.00	2.713				
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.431	1.897	0.62	1.00	1.169				
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.569	2.504	0.62	1.00	1.544				

		vvorksneet 2D Crashes by	/ Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way	/ Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
	10-6	(8) IOIAL HOITI WORKSHEET 2C	IIOIII Table 10-0	(8)FITIOITI WORKSHEEL 2C	Holli Table 10-6	(8)PD0 ITOHT WORKSHEET 2C
Total	1.000	2.713	1.000	1.169	1.000	1.544
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	/EHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.027	0.006	0.007	0.014	0.022
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002
Overturned	0.005	0.014	0.006	0.007	0.004	0.006
Ran off road	0.122	0.331	0.094	0.110	0.144	0.222
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.022	0.004	0.005	0.010	0.015
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.399	0.112	0.131	0.174	0.269
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	1.169	0.532	0.622	0.354	0.546
Head-on collision	0.040	0.109	0.060	0.070	0.025	0.039
Rear-end collision	0.242	0.657	0.210	0.246	0.266	0.411
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.274	0.044	0.051	0.144	0.222
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.106	0.042	0.049	0.037	0.057
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	2.314	0.888	1.038	0.826	1.275

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections									
(1) (2) (3)									
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)							
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C							
Total	1.000	2.7							
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	1.2							
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	1.5							



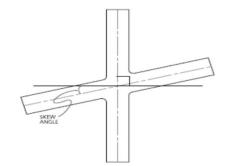
	VA /	04 0		-11	1 T W B t-					-
		ZA Gene	rai information ar	nd Input Data for Rural Two	-Lane Two-way Roady					_
General Info	General Information					Location Info	rmation			_
Analyst		CAF		Roadway				MO Route 19		
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19	at I-70 WB Ramp Terminals		
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Mo	ntgomery County, MO		
				Analysis Year				2041		
Input Da	ata			Base Conditions			Site Cond	itions		-
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)							4ST			U
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	$AADT_{MAX} =$	14,700	(veh/day)				7,600	)		AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	3,500	(veh/day)				3,500	)		AADT OK
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does ske	w differ for minor l	egs?]	No	0	Skew for Leg 1 (All):	45		Skew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	30	<u> </u>
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	a left-turn lane (0,	1, 2, 3, 4)		0			1			
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with	a right-turn lane (0	, 1, 2, 3, 4)		0			2			
Intersection lighting (present/not present)				Not Present			Prese	nt		ı
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>		•		1.00			1.00	·		

	Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections									
(1)	(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)									
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF						
CMF <sub>1i</sub>	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB						
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)						
1.28	0.72	0.74	0.91	0.62						

	Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections										
(1)	(1) (2)		(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)				
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N				
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k	Distribution				predicted int				
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table	(2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4)	from (5) of Worksheet		(E)*(C)*(7)				
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(2)TOTAL (4)	2B		(5)*(6)*(7)				
Total	5.927	0.24	1.000	5.927	0.62	1.00	3.653				
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.431	2.554	0.62	1.00	1.574				
Property Damage Only (PDO)			0.569	3.372	0.62	1.00	2.079				

		Worksheet 2D Crashes by	Severity Level and Collision	n Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way	Road Intersections	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>			
	Type(TOTAL)					
	from Table 10-6	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C
Total	1.000	3.653	1.000	1.574	1.000	2.079
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo
			SINGLE-	VEHICLE		
Collision with animal	0.010	0.037	0.006	0.009	0.014	0.029
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.002
Overturned	0.005	0.018	0.006	0.009	0.004	0.008
Ran off road	0.122	0.446	0.094	0.148	0.144	0.299
Other single-vehicle collision	0.008	0.029	0.004	0.006	0.010	0.021
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.147	0.537	0.112	0.176	0.174	0.362
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE		
Angle collision	0.431	1.574	0.532	0.838	0.354	0.736
Head-on collision	0.040	0.146	0.060	0.094	0.025	0.052
Rear-end collision	0.242	0.884	0.210	0.331	0.266	0.553
Sideswipe collision	0.101	0.369	0.044	0.069	0.144	0.299
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.039	0.142	0.042	0.066	0.037	0.077
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.853	3.116	0.888	1.398	0.826	1.717

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections									
(1)	(1) (2)								
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)							
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C							
Total	1.000	3.7							
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.431	1.6							
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.569	2.1							



											_
	Worksheet	2A Gene	ral Information an	d Input Data for Rural	Two-Lane Tw	vo-Way Roadway	Intersections				=
General Information				Location Information						•	
Analyst		CAF		Roadway			MO Route 19				
Agency or Company		T2		Intersection			Route 19 at Booneslick Rd/NOR				
Date Performed		08/08/19		Jurisdiction			Montgomery County, MO				
				Analysis Year					2041		4
Input Data			Base Conditions	s	Site Conditions			_			
Intersection type (3ST, 4ST, 4SG)					4SG			Si			
AADT <sub>major</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	25,200	(veh/day)					8,000			AADT OK
AADT <sub>minor</sub> (veh/day)	AADT <sub>MAX</sub> =	12,500	(veh/day)			2,600			AADT OK		
Intersection skew angle (degrees) [If 4ST, does skew differ for minor legs?] Yes		0	Skew	for Leg 1 (All):	10	SI	kew for Leg 2 (4ST only):	0	Sk		
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a left-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		2						
Number of signalized or uncontrolled approaches with a right-turn lane (0, 1, 2, 3, 4)			0		4						
Intersection lighting (present/not present)			Not Present		Present				ı		
Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>			1.00		1.00			i e			

Worksheet 2B Crash Modification Factors for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections							
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
CMF for Intersection Skew Angle	CMF for Left-Turn Lanes	CMF for Right-Turn Lanes	CMF for Lighting	Combined CMF			
CMF 1i	CMF 2i	CMF <sub>3i</sub>	CMF <sub>4i</sub>	CMF COMB			
from Equations 10-22 or 10-23	from Table 10-13	from Table 10-14	from Equation 10-24	(1)*(2)*(3)*(4)			
1.00	0.67	0.85	0.89	0.51			

Worksheet 2C Intersection Crashes for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Roadway Intersections								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
Crash Severity Level	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG	Overdispersion	Crash Severity	N spf 3ST, 4ST or 4SG by Severity		Calibration Factor, C <sub>i</sub>	Predicted average crash frequency, N	
	** spi 351, 451 01 45G	Parameter, k			Combined CMFs		predicted int	
	from Equations 10-8, 10-9, or	from Section	from Table (2) <sub>TOTAL</sub> * (4) fro		from (5) of Worksheet		(5)*(6)*(7)	
	10-10	10.6.2	10-5	(Z)TOTAL (4)	2B		(5) (0) (7)	
Total	6.265	0.11	1.000	6.265	0.51	1.00	3.180	
Fatal and Injury (FI)		-	0.340	2.130	0.51	1.00	1.081	
Property Damage Only (PDO)		-	0.660	4.135	0.51	1.00	2.099	

Worksheet 2D Crashes by Severity Level and Collision Type for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Collision Type	Proportion of	N predicted int (TOTAL)	Proportion of Collision	N predicted int (FI) (crashes/year)	Proportion of Collision Type(PDO)	N predicted int (PDO) (crashes/year)		
	Collision	(crashes/year)	Type <sub>(FI)</sub>					
	Type(TOTAL)							
	from Table	(8)TOTAL from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)FI from Worksheet 2C	from Table 10-6	(8)PDO from Worksheet 2C		
	10-6	(8) IOIAL HOITI WORKSHEET 2C	IIOIII Table 10-0	(8)FITIOITI WORKSHEEL 2C	Holli Table 10-0	(8)PD0 IIOIII WORKSHEEL 2C		
Total	1.000	3.180	1.000	1.081	1.000	2.099		
		(2)x(3)total		(4)x(5)FI		(6)x(7)pdo		
			SINGLE-	/EHICLE				
Collision with animal	0.002	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.006		
Collision with bicycle	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002		
Collision with pedestrian	0.001	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002		
Overturned	0.003	0.010	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.006		
Ran off road	0.064	0.204	0.032	0.035	0.081	0.170		
Other single-vehicle collision	0.005	0.016	0.003	0.003	0.018	0.038		
Total single-vehicle crashes	0.076	0.242	0.040	0.043	0.107	0.225		
			MULTIPLE	-VEHICLE				
Angle collision	0.274	0.871	0.336	0.363	0.242	0.508		
Head-on collision	0.054	0.172	0.080	0.086	0.040	0.084		
Rear-end collision	0.426	1.355	0.403	0.436	0.438	0.919		
Sideswipe collision	0.118	0.375	0.051	0.055	0.153	0.321		
Other multiple-vehicle collision	0.052	0.165	0.090	0.097	0.020	0.042		
Total multiple-vehicle crashes	0.924	2.938	0.960	1.038	0.893	1.874		

Worksheet 2E Summary Results for Rural Two-Lane Two-Way Road Intersections								
(1) (2)								
Crash severity level	Crash Severity Distribution (proportion)	Predicted average crash frequency (crashes / year)						
	(4) from Worksheet 2C	(8) from Worksheet 2C						
Total	1.000	3.2						
Fatal and Injury (FI)	0.340	1.1						
Property Damage Only (PDO)	0.660	2.1						

Signalized four-leg

