

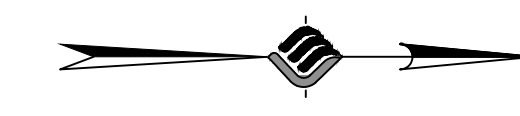
PRE-DEVELOPMENT WATERSHEDS:

AREA 1:
1.60 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
20.75 ACRES PERVIOUS

AREA 2:
2.00 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
28.25 ACRES PERVIOUS

AREA 3:
10.41 ACRES PERVIOUS

AREA 4:
8.51 ACRES PERVIOUS



McFarland Johnson
60 RAILROAD PLACE
SUITE 402
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK 12866
P:518-580-9380 F:518-580-9383
mjinc.com

PROJECT MILESTONE
CONCEPT SITE PLAN

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CLIENT:
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION

BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

PROJECT:
PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION

DRAWN	NSO
DESIGNED	NSO
CHECKED	-
SCALE	1"=150'
DATE	MAY 2019
PROJECT	18437.00

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

DRAWING TITLE
EXISTING DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

DRAWING NUMBER
D-01

--- OF ---



EXISTING

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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 1

Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Runoff = 3.53 cfs @ 14.32 hrs, Volume= 1.092 af, Depth> 0.59"

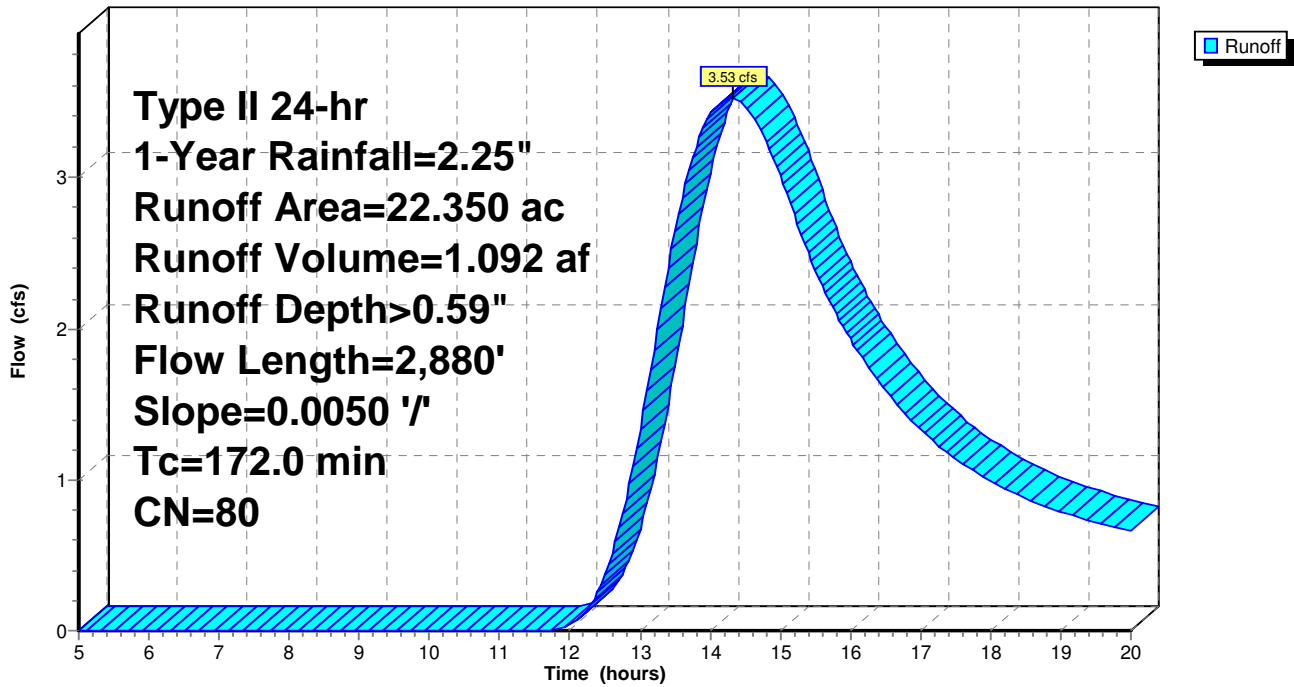
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
20.750	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
* 1.600	98	Railroad
22.350	80	Weighted Average
20.750		92.84% Pervious Area
1.600		7.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
131.1	2,780	0.0050	0.35		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
172.0	2,880	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 2

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Runoff = 7.21 cfs @ 13.27 hrs, Volume= 1.557 af, Depth> 0.62"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
 Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

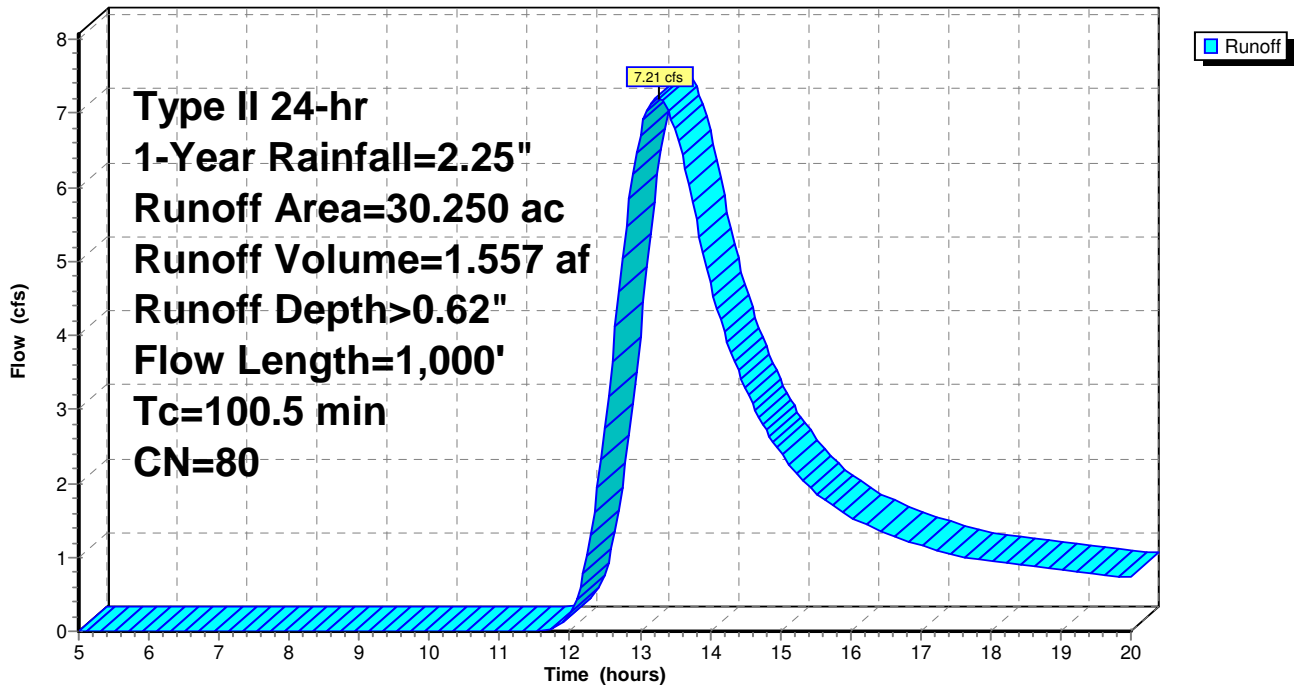
Area (ac)	CN	Description
28.250	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
2.000	96	Gravel surface, HSG D
30.250	80	Weighted Average
30.250		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.4	100	0.0030	0.05		Sheet Flow, Sheet
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.67"
67.1	900	0.0020	0.22		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps

100.5 1,000 Total

Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 3

Summary for Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Runoff = 5.76 cfs @ 12.25 hrs, Volume= 0.520 af, Depth> 0.60"

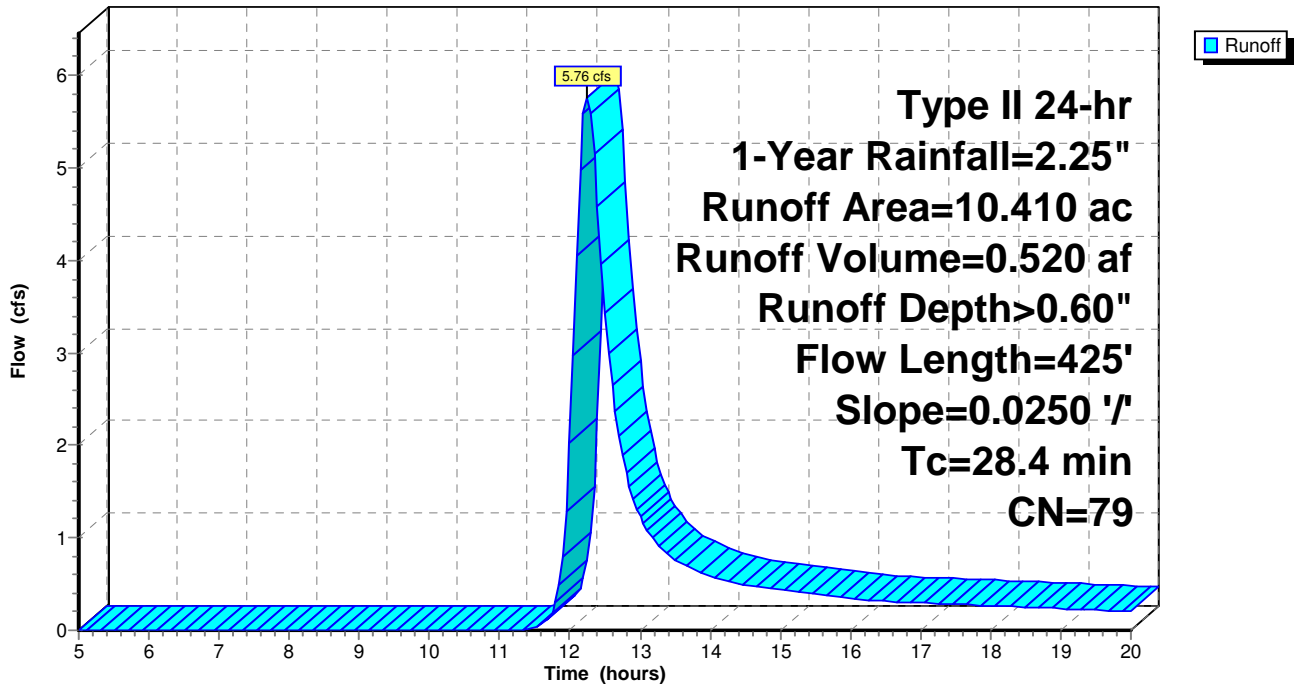
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
10.410	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
10.410		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
21.5	100	0.0250	0.08		Sheet Flow, Sheet
6.9	325	0.0250	0.79		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
					Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
28.4	425	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 4

Summary for Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Runoff = 3.70 cfs @ 12.40 hrs, Volume= 0.423 af, Depth> 0.60"

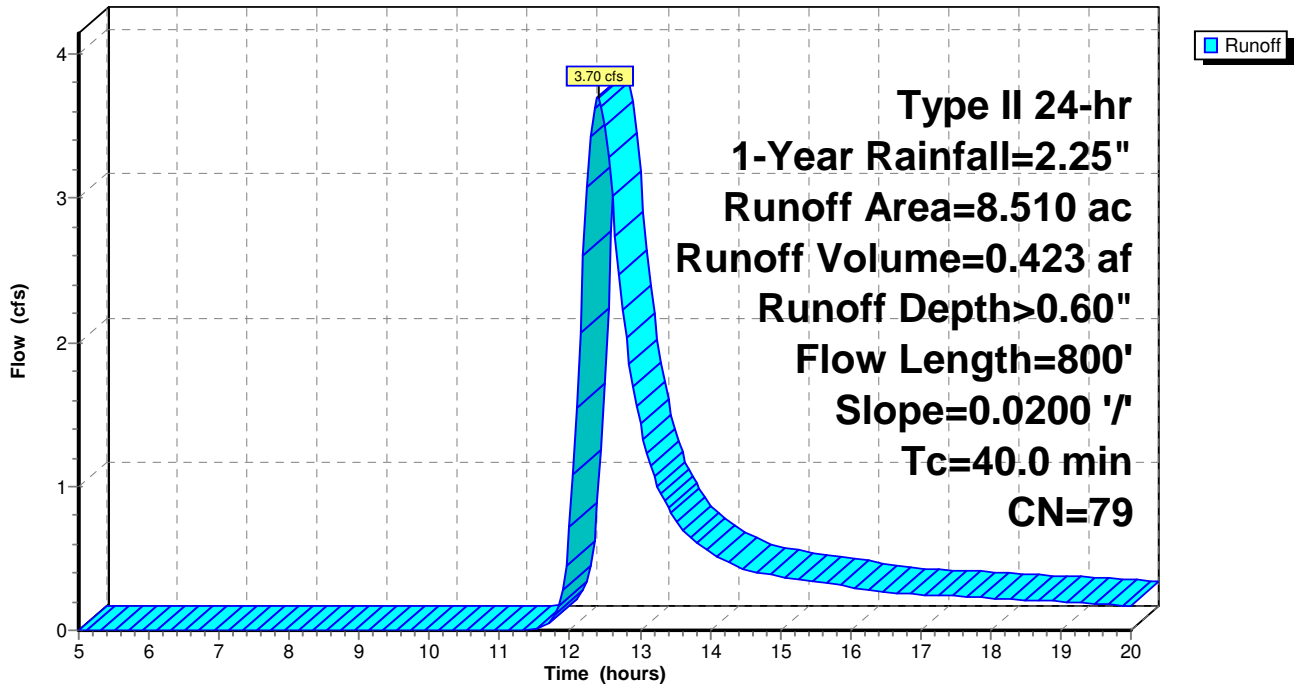
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
8.510	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
8.510		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
23.5	100	0.0200	0.07		Sheet Flow, Sheet
16.5	700	0.0200	0.71		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
					Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.0	800	Total			

Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Hydrograph



EXISTING

Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Page 1

Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Runoff = 10.23 cfs @ 14.16 hrs, Volume= 3.068 af, Depth> 1.65"

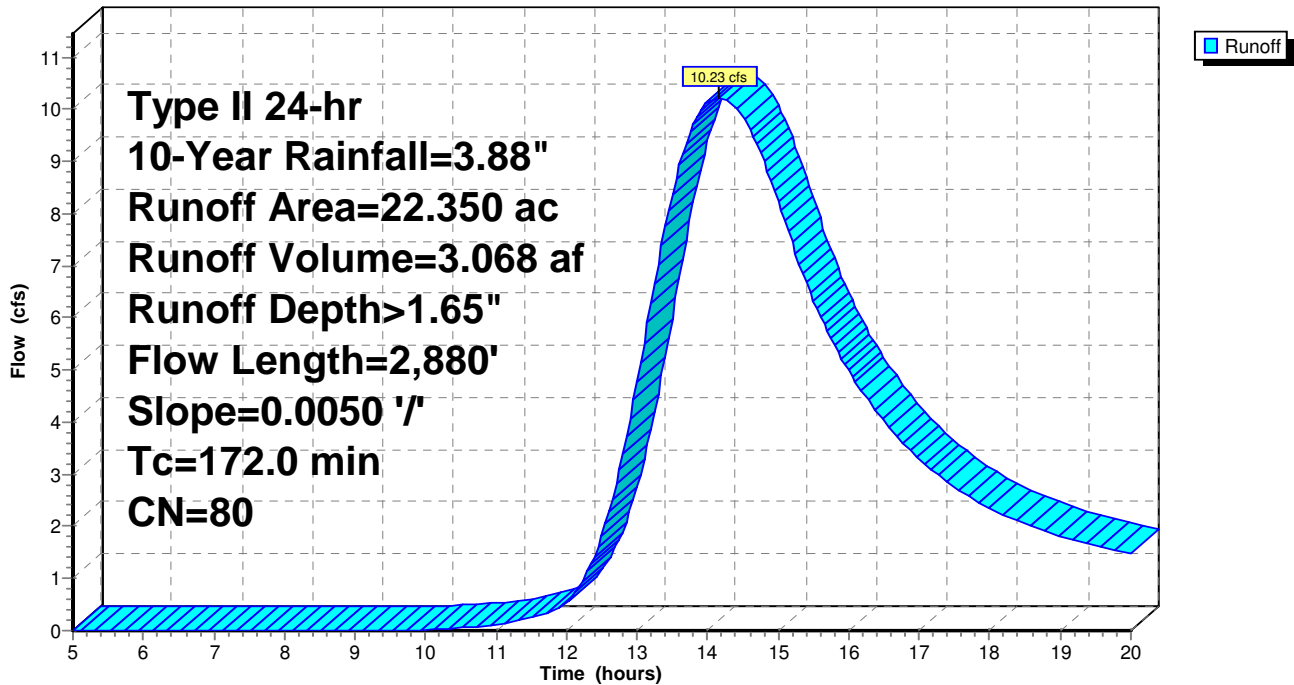
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
20.750	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
* 1.600	98	Railroad
22.350	80	Weighted Average
20.750		92.84% Pervious Area
1.600		7.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
131.1	2,780	0.0050	0.35		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
172.0	2,880	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Page 2

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Runoff = 21.02 cfs @ 13.19 hrs, Volume= 4.331 af, Depth> 1.72"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

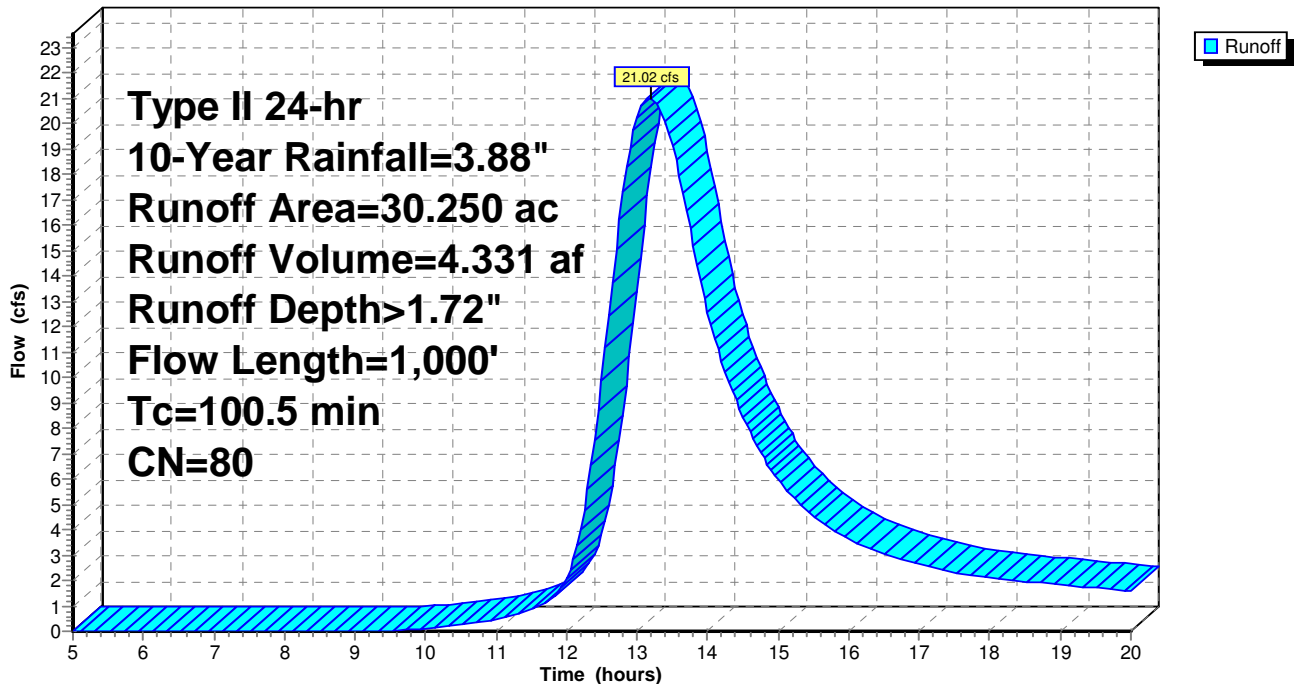
Area (ac)	CN	Description
28.250	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
2.000	96	Gravel surface, HSG D
30.250	80	Weighted Average
30.250		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.4	100	0.0030	0.05		Sheet Flow, Sheet
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.67"
67.1	900	0.0020	0.22		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps

100.5 1,000 Total

Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Page 3

Summary for Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Runoff = 17.27 cfs @ 12.23 hrs, Volume= 1.475 af, Depth> 1.70"

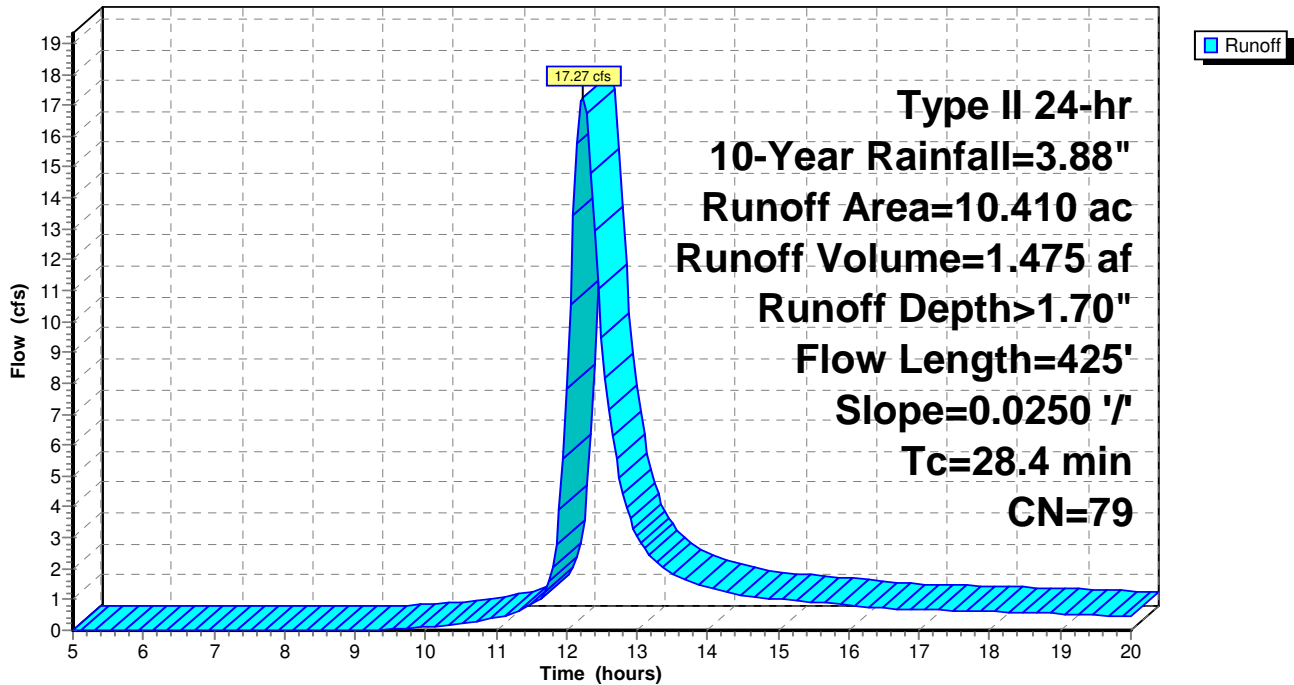
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
10.410	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
10.410		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
21.5	100	0.0250	0.08		Sheet Flow, Sheet
6.9	325	0.0250	0.79		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
					Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
28.4	425	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Page 4

Summary for Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Runoff = 11.19 cfs @ 12.38 hrs, Volume= 1.200 af, Depth> 1.69"

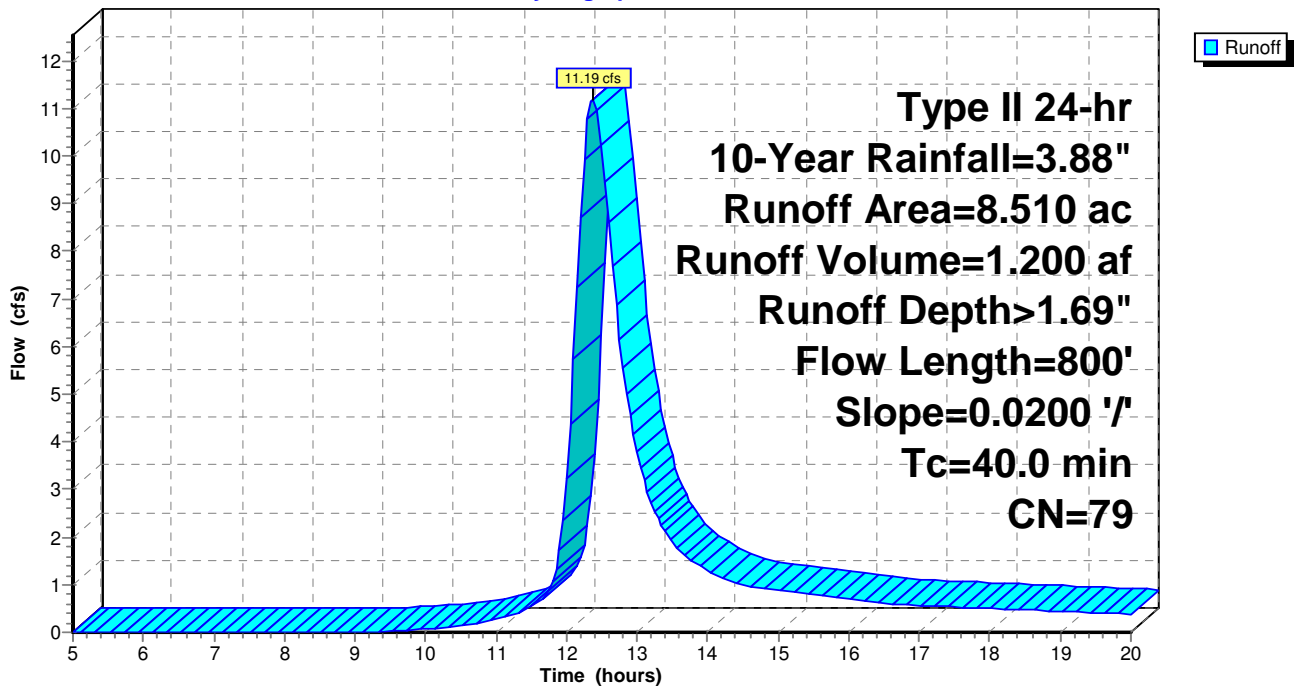
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
 Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
8.510	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
8.510		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
23.5	100	0.0200	0.07		Sheet Flow, Sheet
16.5	700	0.0200	0.71		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67" Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.0	800	Total			

Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Hydrograph



EXISTING

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Page 5

Summary for Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Runoff = 23.56 cfs @ 14.10 hrs, Volume= 7.123 af, Depth> 3.82"

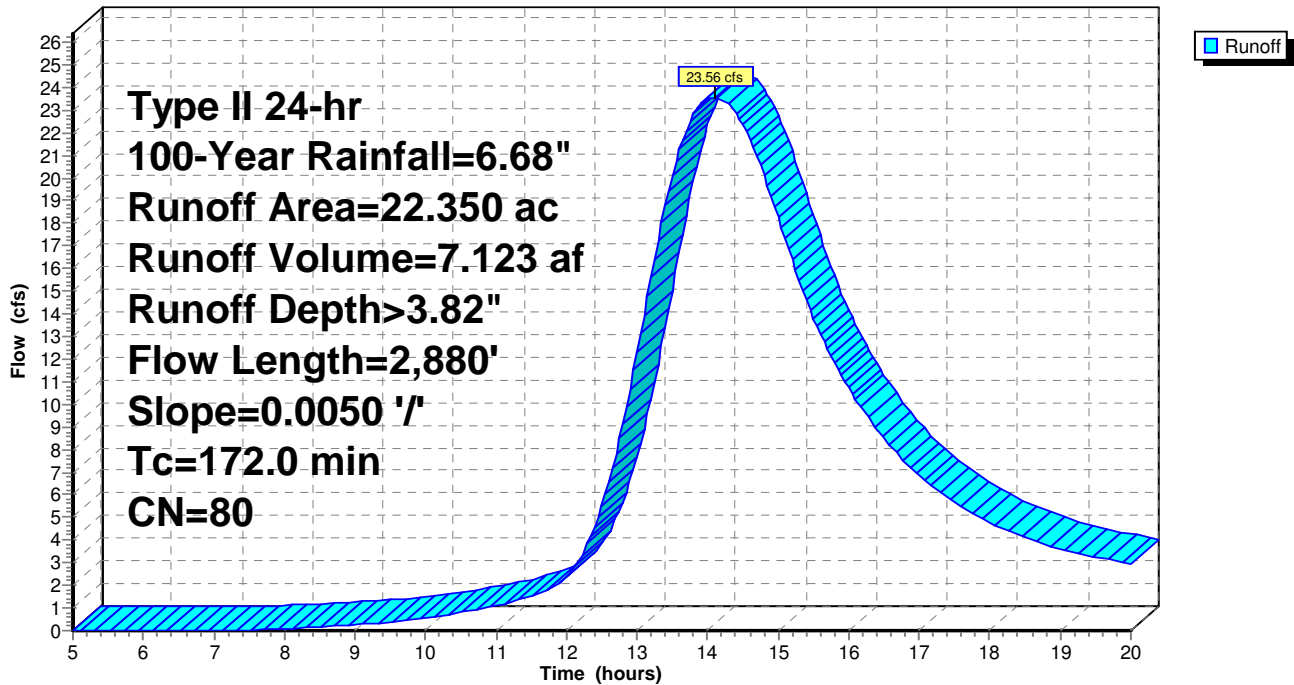
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
20.750	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
* 1.600	98	Railroad
22.350	80	Weighted Average
20.750		92.84% Pervious Area
1.600		7.16% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
131.1	2,780	0.0050	0.35		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
172.0	2,880	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: EX 1

Hydrograph



EXISTING

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Page 6

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Runoff = 48.31 cfs @ 13.13 hrs, Volume= 9.994 af, Depth> 3.96"

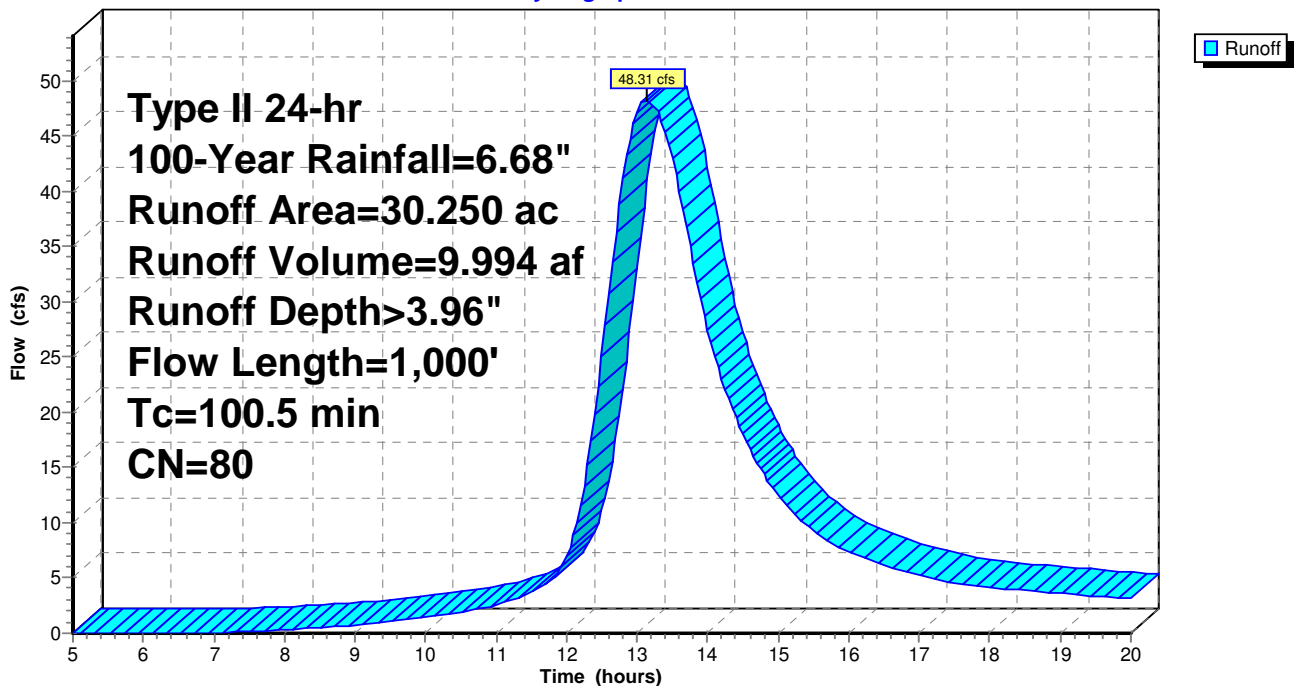
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
28.250	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
2.000	96	Gravel surface, HSG D
30.250	80	Weighted Average
30.250		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
33.4	100	0.0030	0.05		Sheet Flow, Sheet
					Grass: Dense n= 0.240 P2= 2.67"
67.1	900	0.0020	0.22		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
100.5	1,000	Total			

Subcatchment 2S: EX 2

Hydrograph



EXISTING

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Page 7

Summary for Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Runoff = 40.08 cfs @ 12.22 hrs, Volume= 3.442 af, Depth> 3.97"

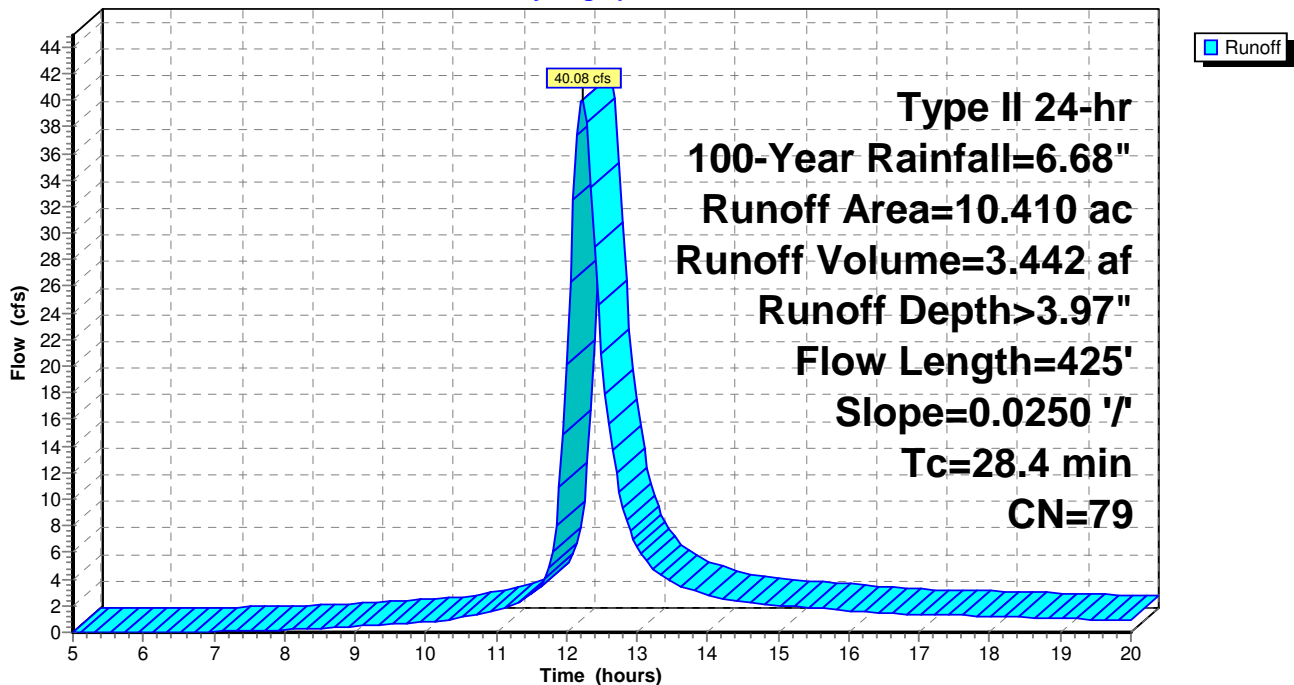
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
10.410	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
10.410		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
21.5	100	0.0250	0.08		Sheet Flow, Sheet
6.9	325	0.0250	0.79		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
					Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
28.4	425	Total			

Subcatchment 3S: EX 3

Hydrograph



EXISTING

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Page 8

Summary for Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Runoff = 26.06 cfs @ 12.36 hrs, Volume= 2.803 af, Depth> 3.95"

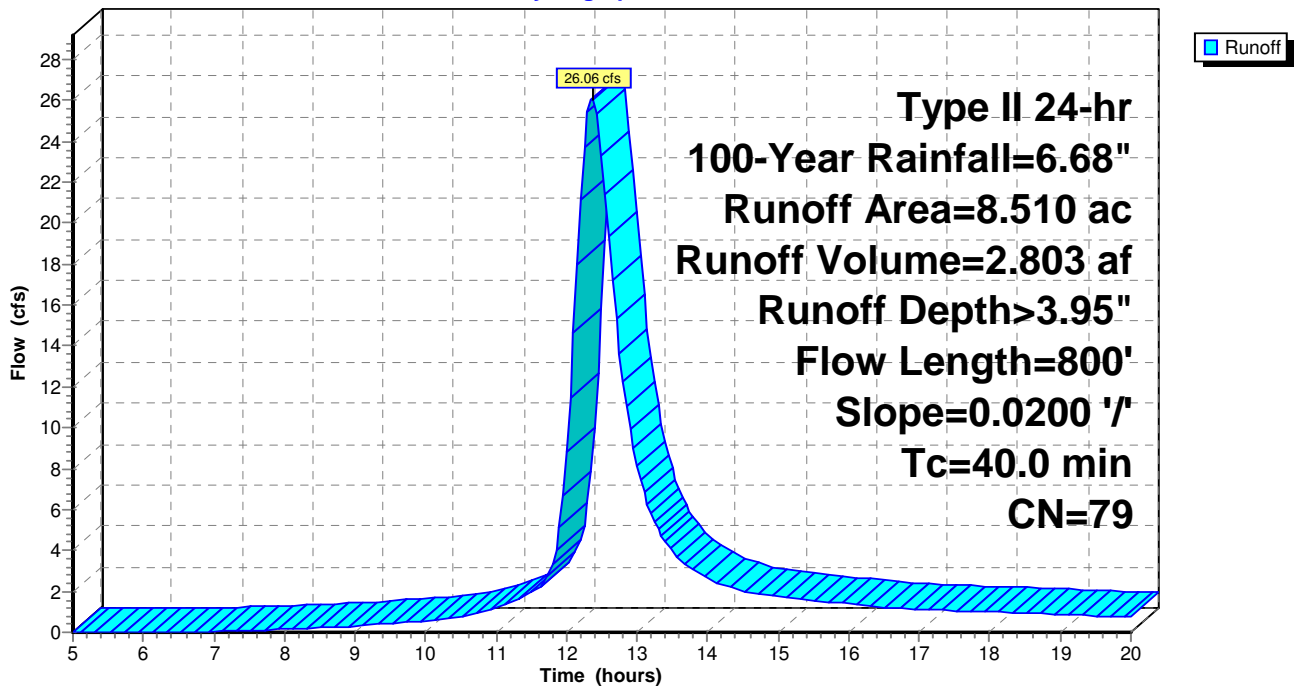
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
8.510	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
8.510		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
23.5	100	0.0200	0.07		Sheet Flow, Sheet
16.5	700	0.0200	0.71		Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67" Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
40.0	800	Total			

Subcatchment 4S: EX 4

Hydrograph

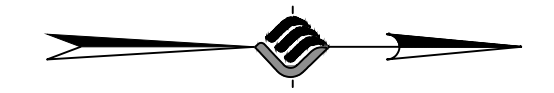


Appendix B

Proposed Conditions Drainage Map and HydroCAD Report

POST-DEVELOPMENT WATERSHEDS:

- AREA P1:
5.11 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA P2:
3.87 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA P3A:
5.85 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
3.37 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA P3B:
7.41 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
2.42 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA P3C:
7.28 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
1.23 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA P3D:
8.22 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
1.69 ACRES PERVIOUS
- AREA 4:
20.87 ACRES IMPERVIOUS
4.13 ACRES PERVIOUS



McFarland Johnson
 60 RAILROAD PLACE
 SUITE 402
 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK 12866
 P:518-580-9380 F:518-580-9383
 mjinc.com

PROJECT MILESTONE
CONCEPT SITE PLAN

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CLIENT:
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION
 BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

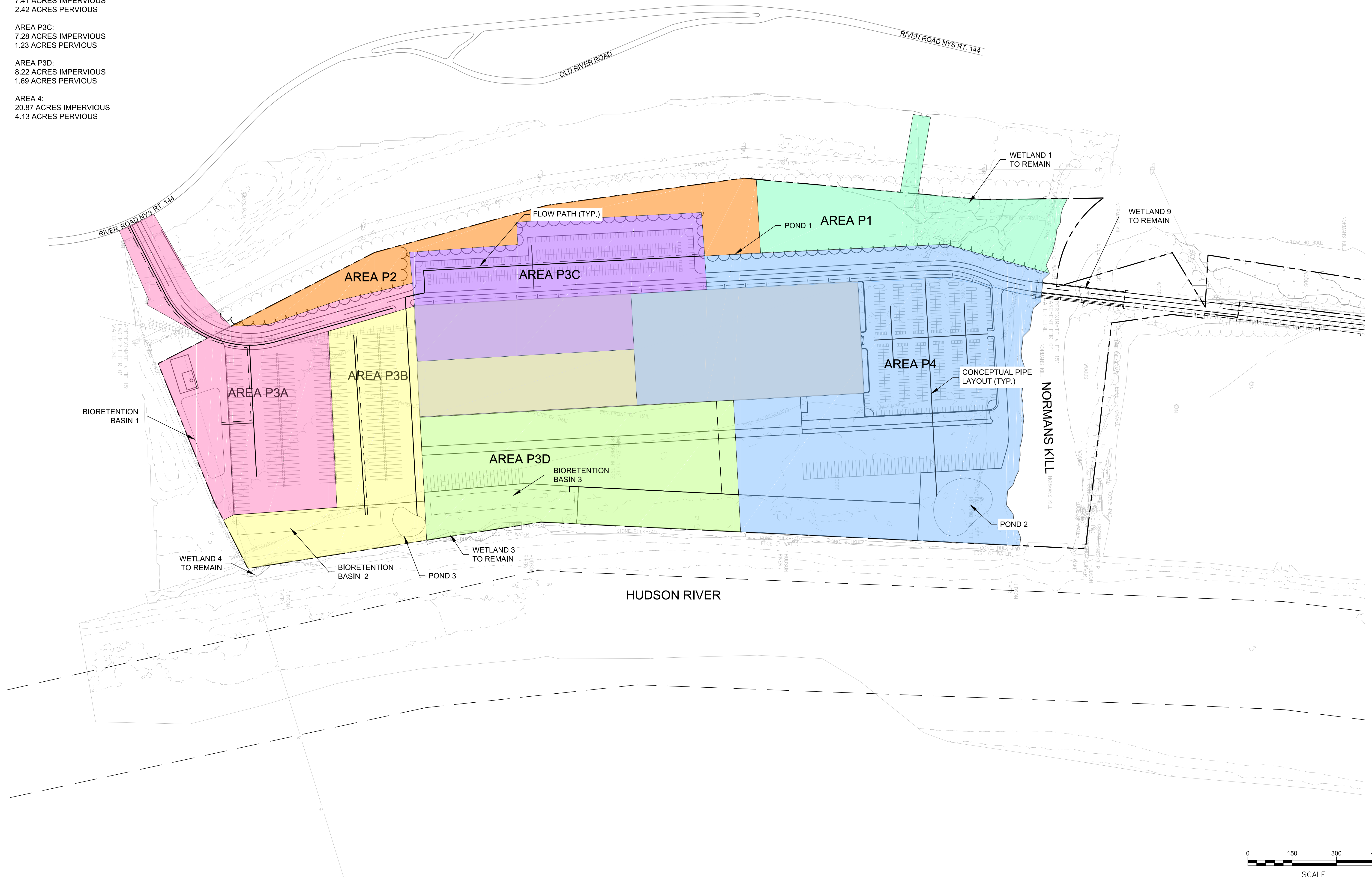
PROJECT:
PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION

DRAWN	NSO
DESIGNED	NSO
CHECKED	-
SCALE	1"=150'
DATE	MAY 2019
PROJECT	18437.00

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED DRAINAGE CONDITIONS

DRAWING NUMBER
D-02
 --- OF ---



PROPOSED

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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 1

Summary for Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Runoff = 2.10 cfs @ 12.66 hrs, Volume= 0.309 af, Depth> 0.72"

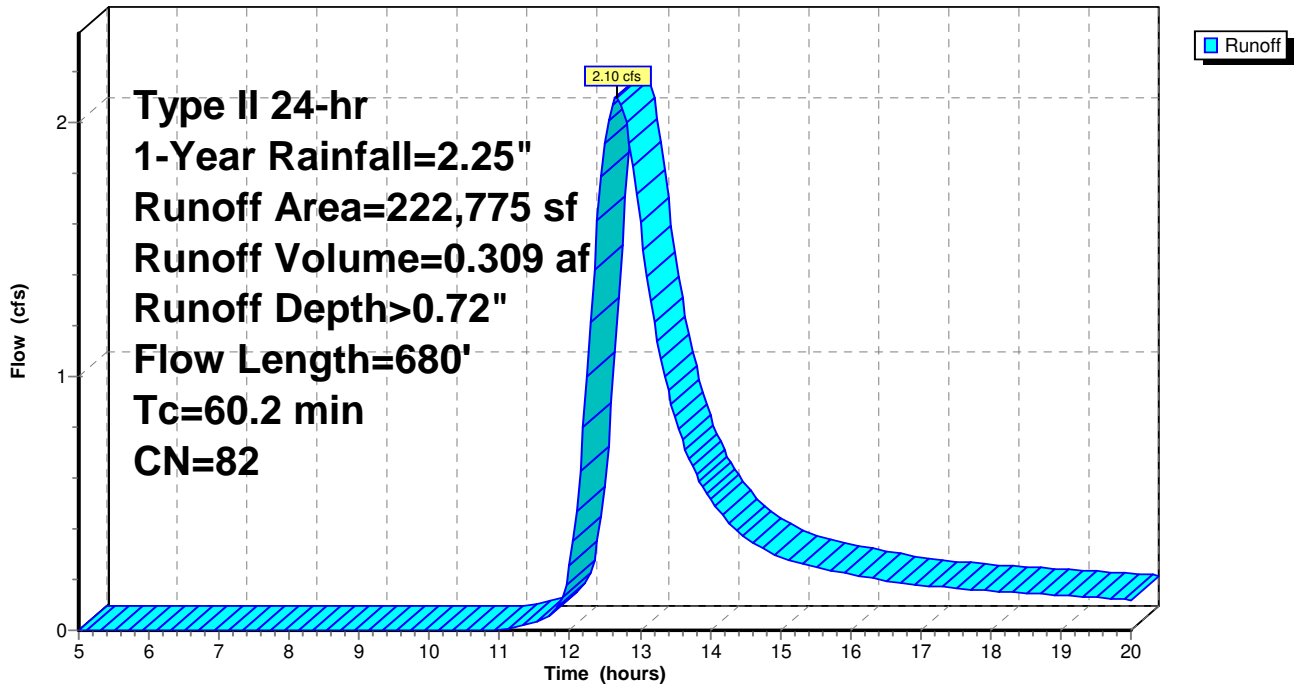
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
222,775	82	Woods/grass comb., Fair, HSG D
222,775		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
19.3	580	0.0100	0.50		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Woods
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
60.2	680	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 2

Summary for Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Runoff = 5.00 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 0.196 af, Depth> 0.61"

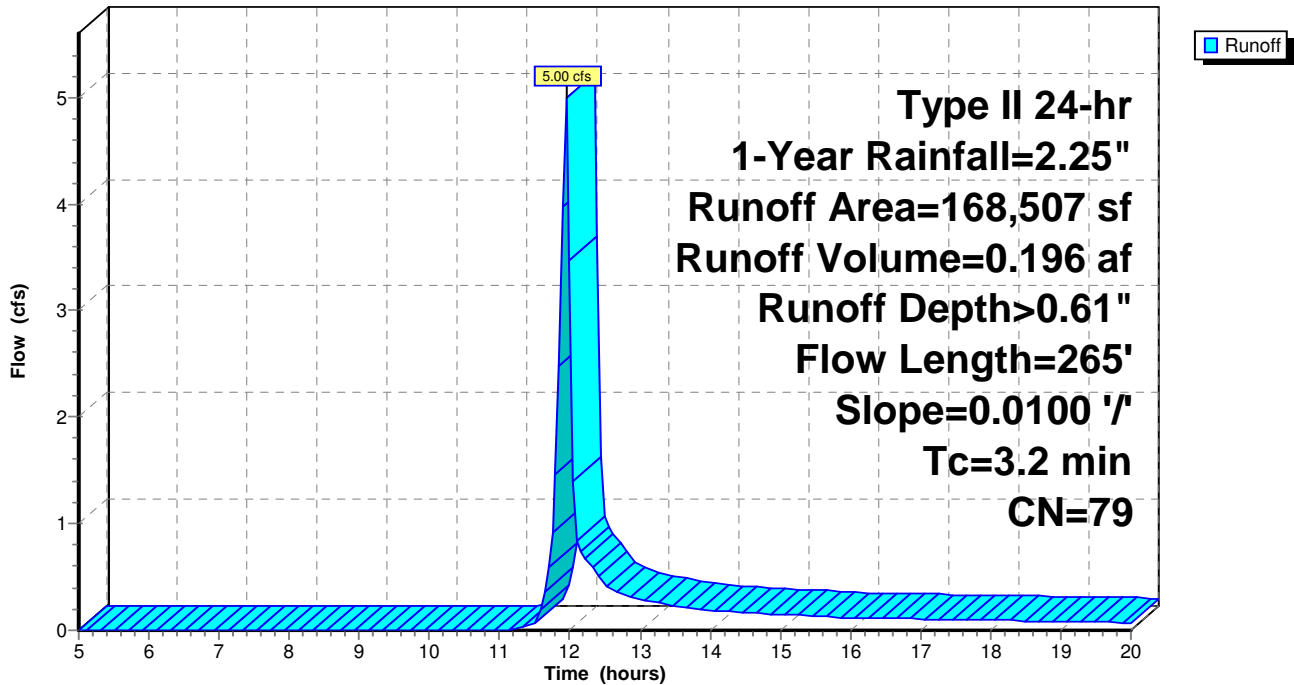
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
168,507	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
168,507		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.4	165	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Asphalt Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
3.2	265	Total			

Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 8

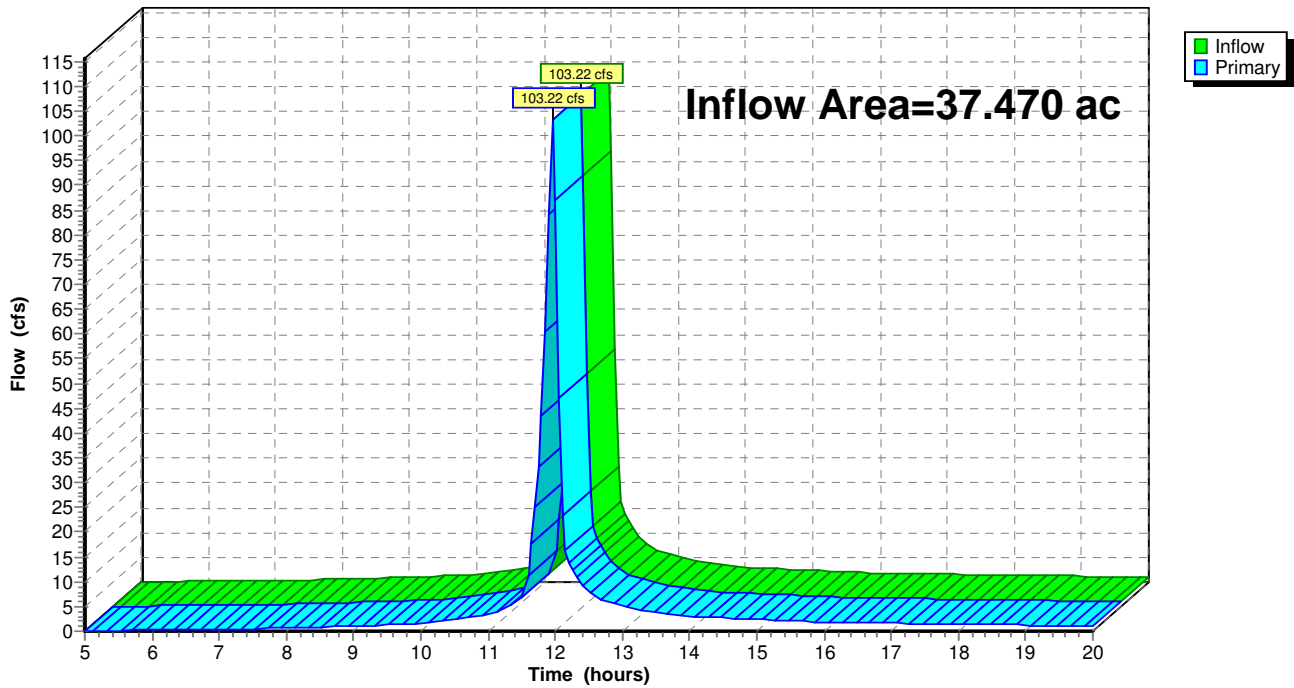
Summary for Link 1L: PROP 3

Inflow Area = 37.470 ac, 76.75% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 1.51" for 1-Year event
Inflow = 103.22 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 4.720 af
Primary = 103.22 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 4.720 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link 1L: PROP 3

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

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Page 7

Summary for Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Runoff = 73.54 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 3.365 af, Depth> 1.62"

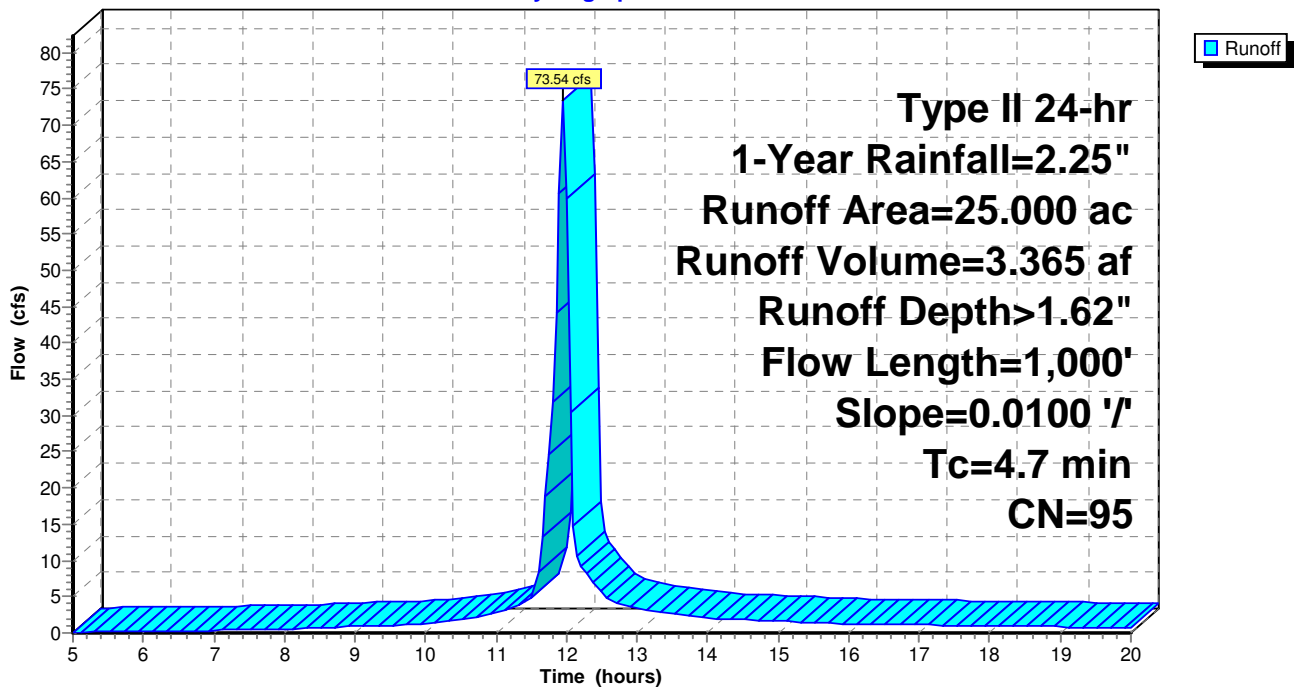
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 1-Year Rainfall=2.25"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
* 20.870	98	Impervious
4.130	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
25.000	95	Weighted Average
4.130		16.52% Pervious Area
20.870		83.48% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.2	150	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow concentrated Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
1.7	750	0.0100	7.20	22.62	Pipe Channel, Pipe Flow 24.0" Round Area= 3.1 sf Perim= 6.3' r= 0.50' n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior
4.7	1,000	Total			

Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Page 1

Summary for Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Runoff = 5.70 cfs @ 12.64 hrs, Volume= 0.810 af, Depth> 1.90"

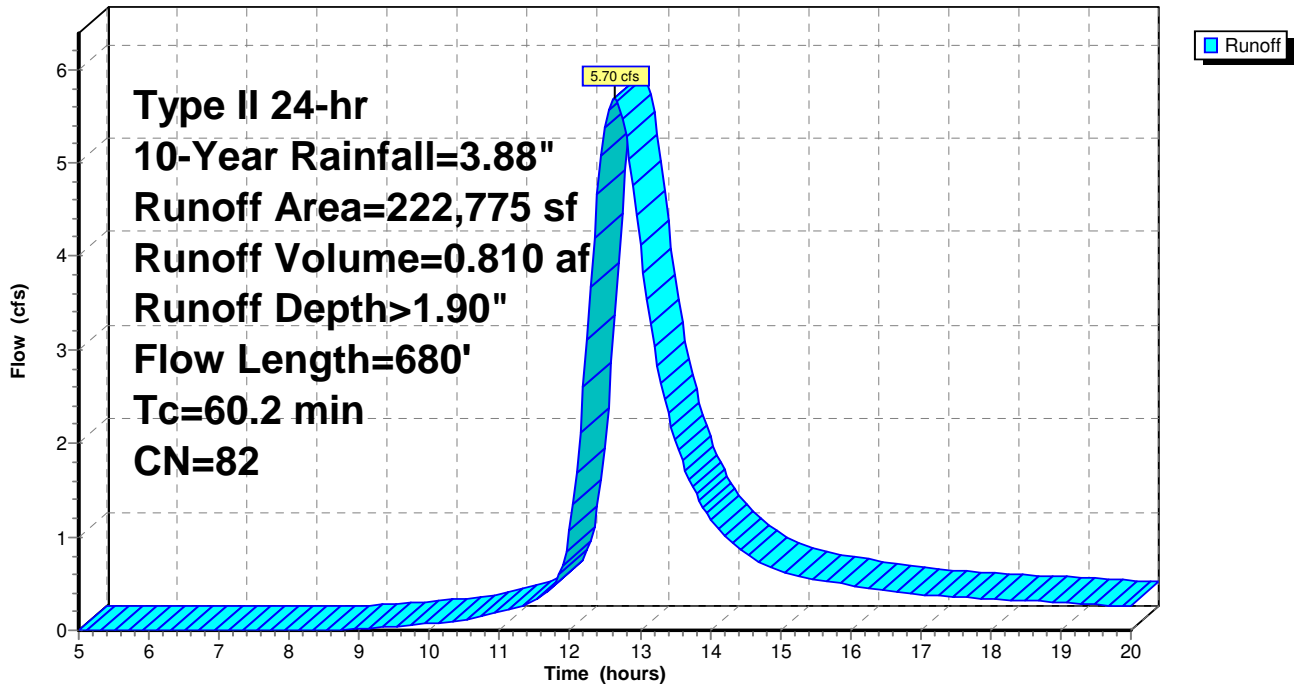
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
 Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
222,775	82	Woods/grass comb., Fair, HSG D
222,775		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
19.3	580	0.0100	0.50		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Woods
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
60.2	680	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Summary for Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Runoff = 13.92 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 0.553 af, Depth> 1.72"

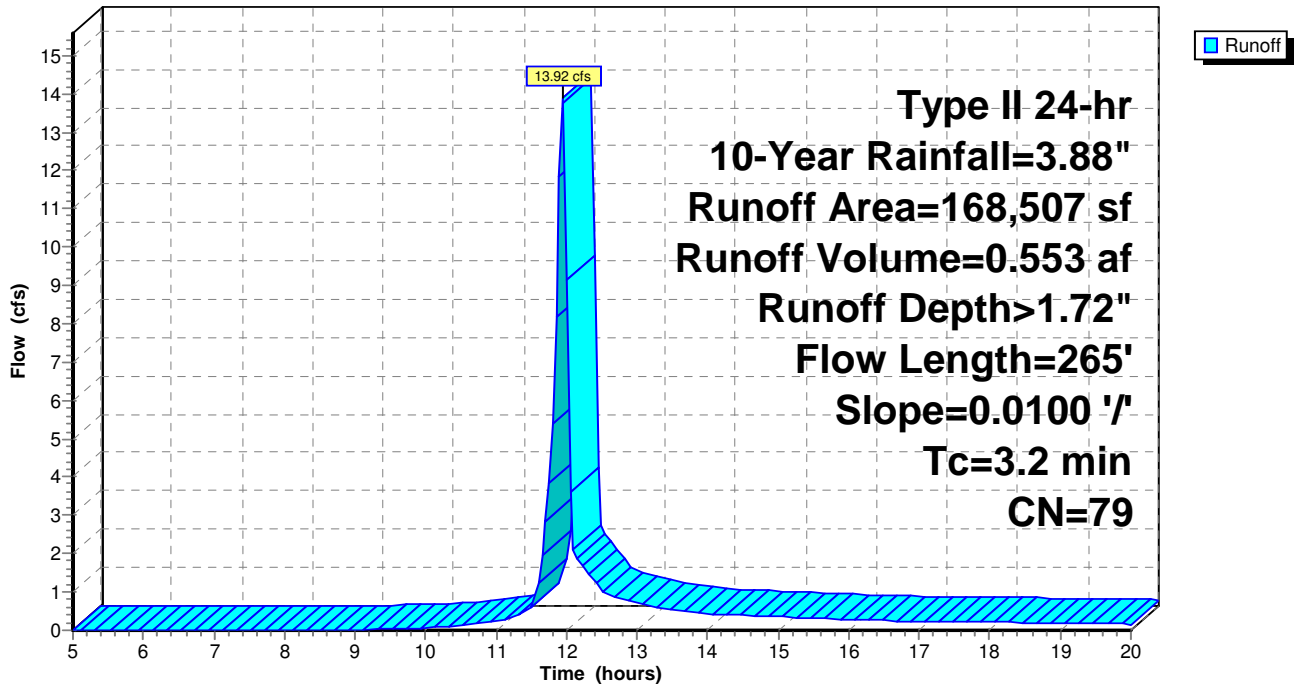
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
168,507	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
168,507		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.4	165	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Asphalt Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
3.2	265	Total			

Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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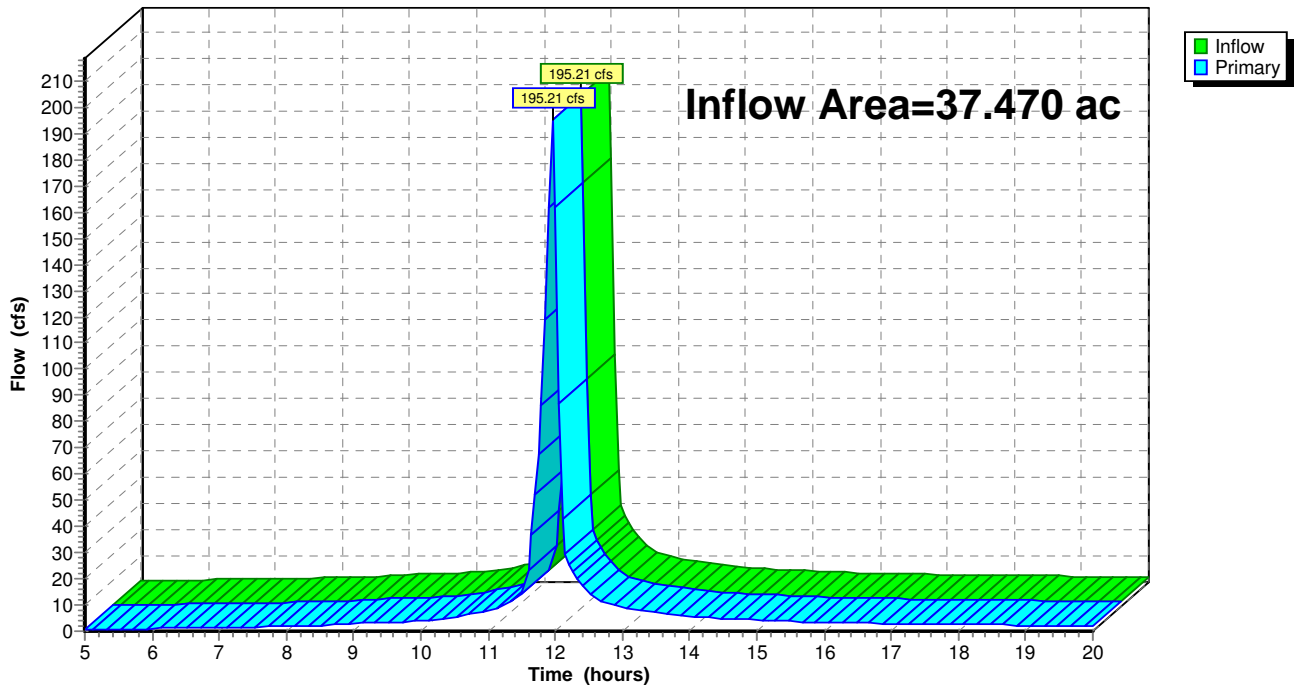
Summary for Link 1L: PROP 3

Inflow Area = 37.470 ac, 76.75% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 2.98" for 10-Year event
Inflow = 195.21 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 9.312 af
Primary = 195.21 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 9.312 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link 1L: PROP 3

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

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Summary for Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Runoff = 135.45 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 6.459 af, Depth> 3.10"

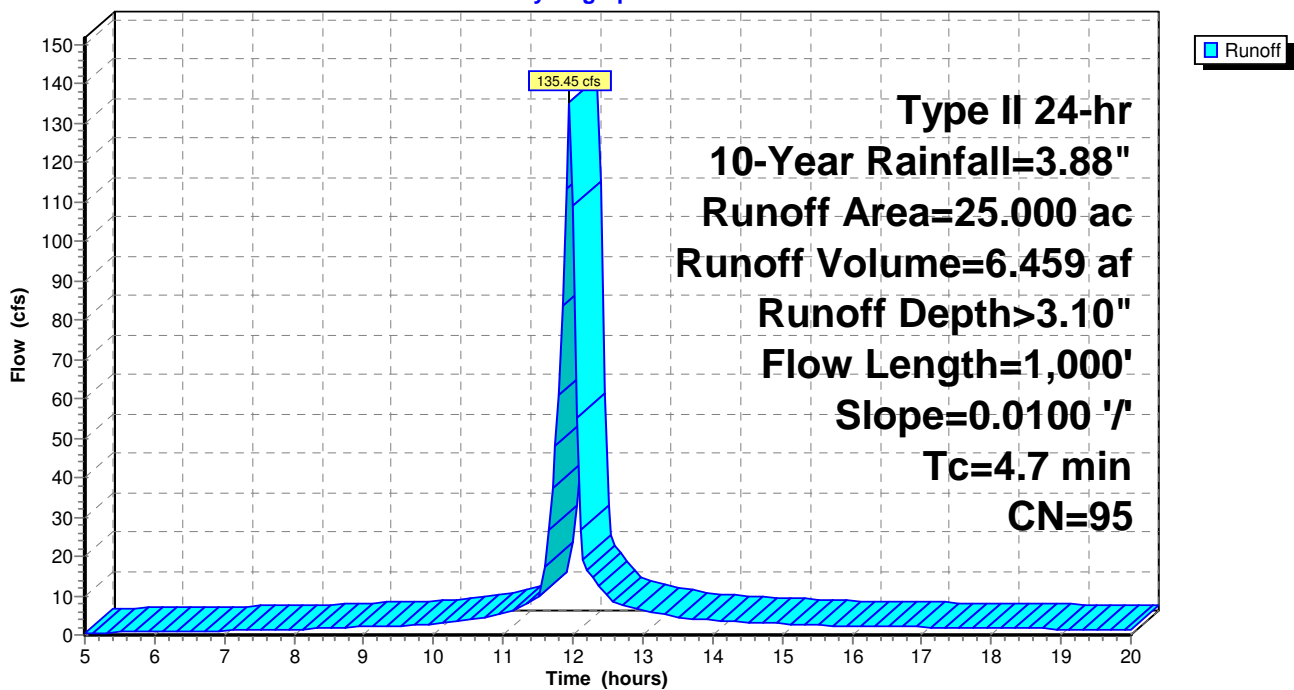
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 10-Year Rainfall=3.88"

Area (ac)	CN	Description
* 20.870	98	Impervious
4.130	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
25.000	95	Weighted Average
4.130		16.52% Pervious Area
20.870		83.48% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.2	150	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow concentrated Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
1.7	750	0.0100	7.20	22.62	Pipe Channel, Pipe Flow 24.0" Round Area= 3.1 sf Perim= 6.3' r= 0.50' n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior
4.7	1,000	Total			

Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Summary for Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Runoff = 12.55 cfs @ 12.62 hrs, Volume= 1.806 af, Depth> 4.24"

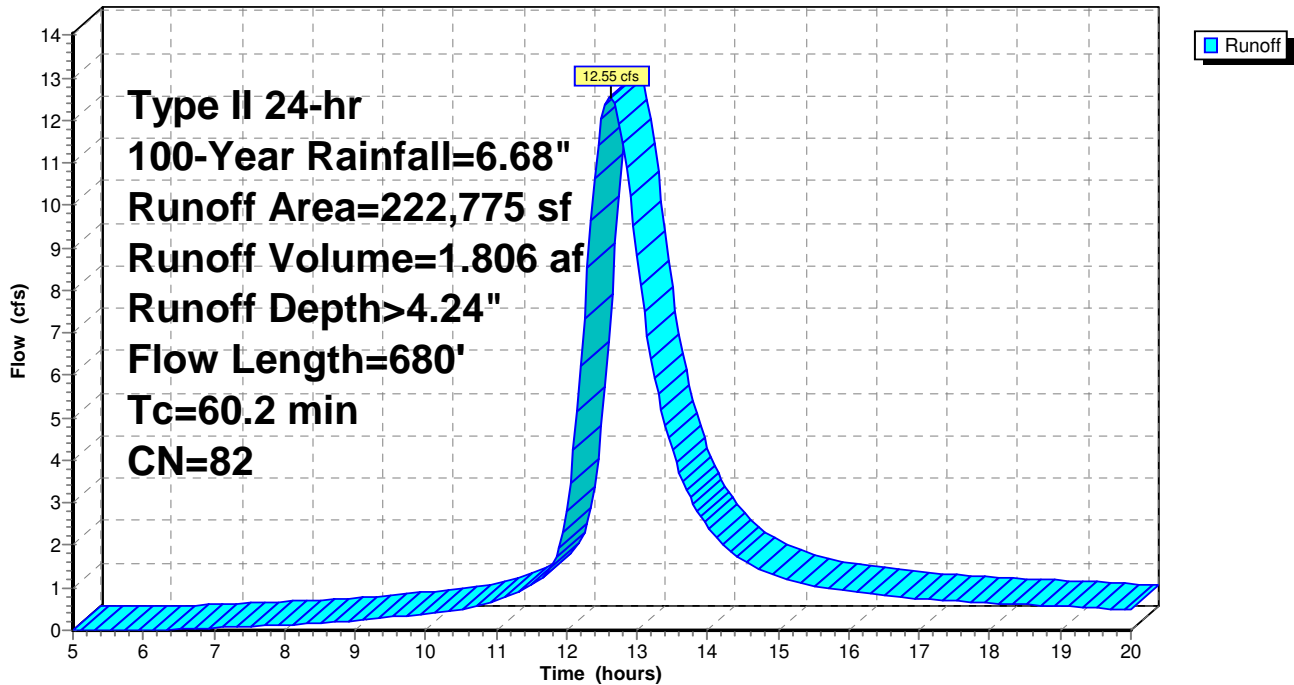
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
 Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
222,775	82	Woods/grass comb., Fair, HSG D
222,775		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
40.9	100	0.0050	0.04		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Woods
					Woods: Light underbrush n= 0.400 P2= 2.67"
19.3	580	0.0100	0.50		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Woods
					Woodland Kv= 5.0 fps
60.2	680	Total			

Subcatchment 1S: PROP 1

Hydrograph



PROPOSED

Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Summary for Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Runoff = 30.95 cfs @ 11.94 hrs, Volume= 1.290 af, Depth> 4.00"

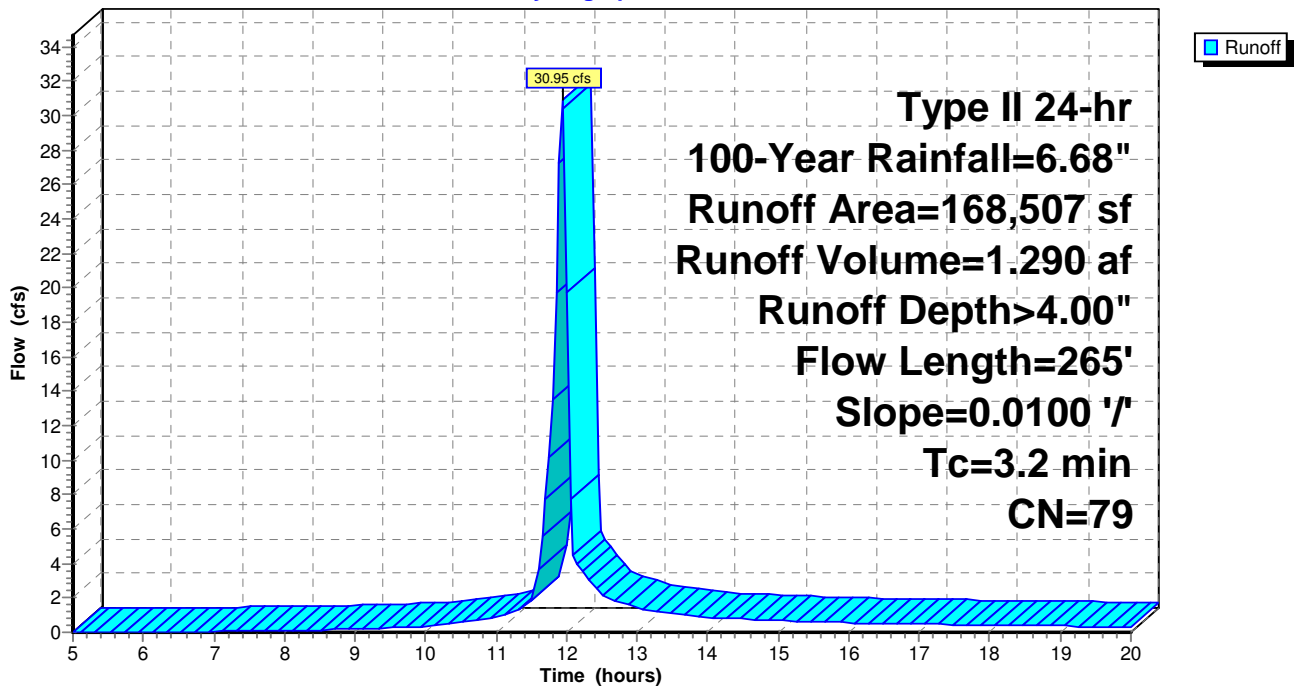
Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

Area (sf)	CN	Description
168,507	79	Woods, Fair, HSG D
168,507		100.00% Pervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.4	165	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow - Asphalt Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
3.2	265	Total			

Subcatchment 2S: PROP 2

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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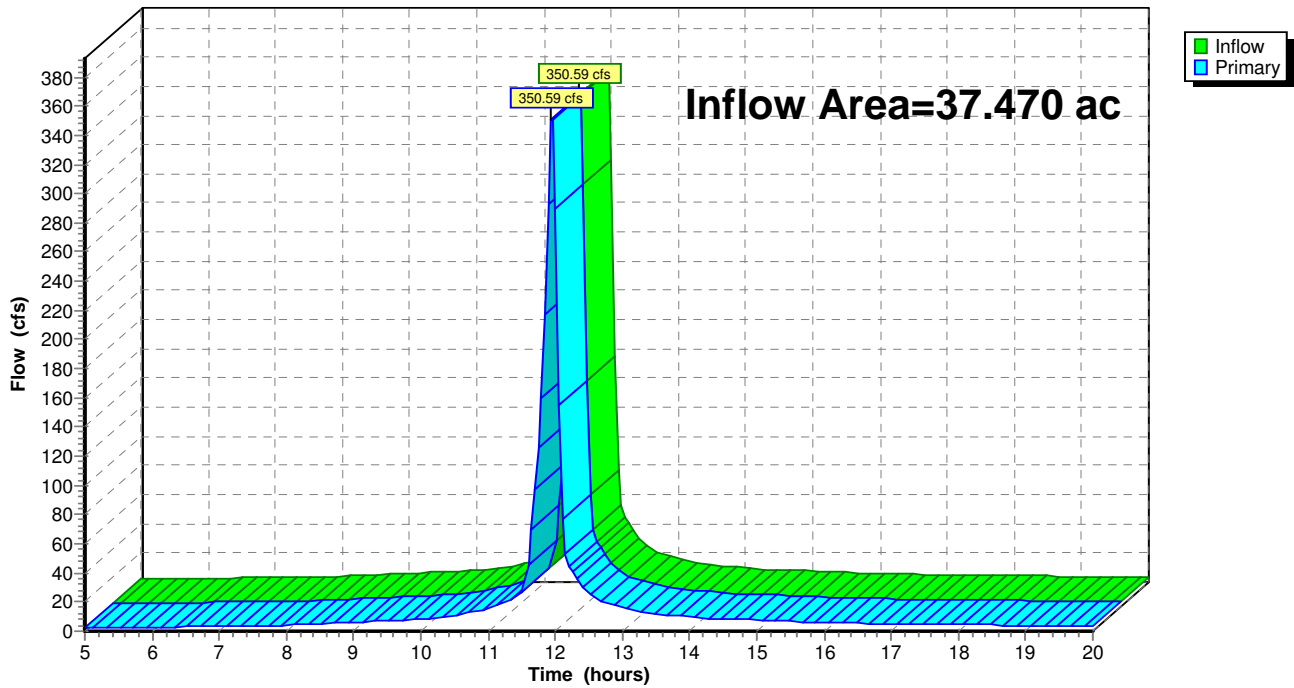
Summary for Link 1L: PROP 3

Inflow Area = 37.470 ac, 76.75% Impervious, Inflow Depth > 5.53" for 100-Year event
Inflow = 350.59 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 17.280 af
Primary = 350.59 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 17.280 af, Atten= 0%, Lag= 0.0 min

Primary outflow = Inflow, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs

Link 1L: PROP 3

Hydrograph



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Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

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Summary for Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Runoff = 239.90 cfs @ 11.95 hrs, Volume= 11.776 af, Depth> 5.65"

Runoff by SCS TR-20 method, UH=SCS, Weighted-CN, Time Span= 5.00-20.00 hrs, dt= 0.05 hrs
Type II 24-hr 100-Year Rainfall=6.68"

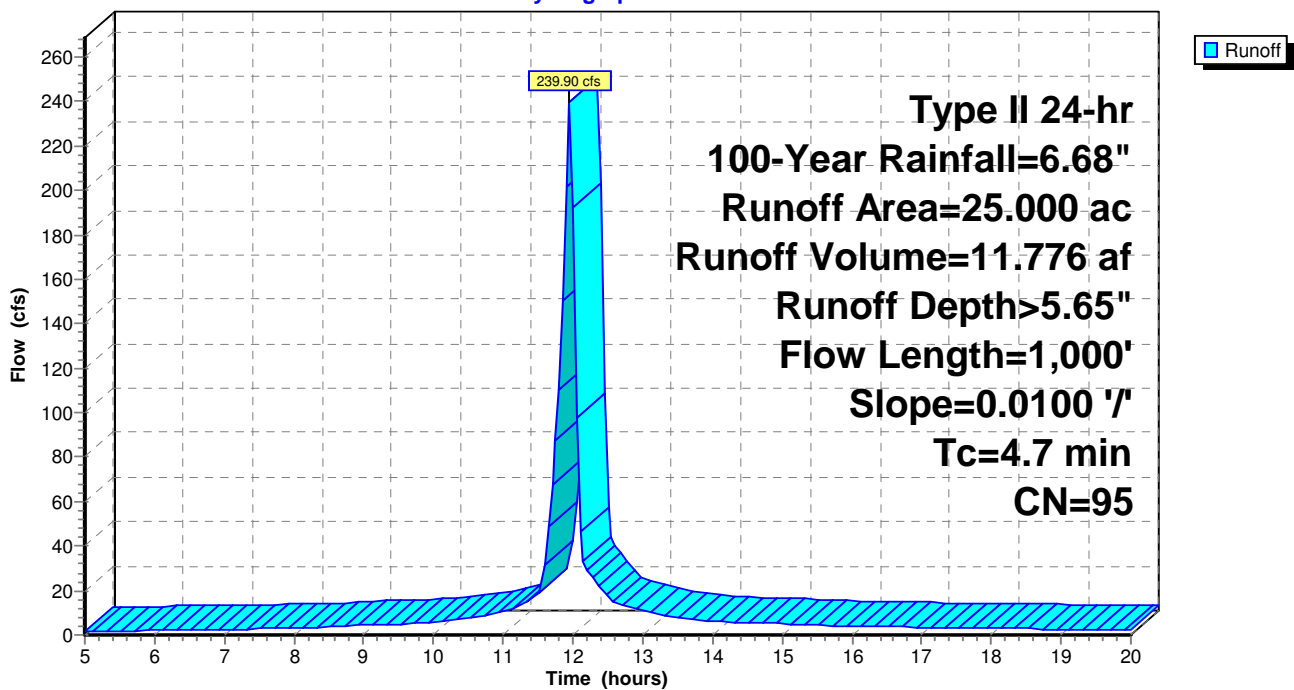
Area (ac)	CN	Description
* 20.870	98	Impervious
4.130	80	>75% Grass cover, Good, HSG D
25.000	95	Weighted Average
4.130		16.52% Pervious Area
20.870		83.48% Impervious Area

Tc (min)	Length (feet)	Slope (ft/ft)	Velocity (ft/sec)	Capacity (cfs)	Description
1.8	100	0.0100	0.95		Sheet Flow, Sheet Flow - Asphalt Smooth surfaces n= 0.011 P2= 2.67"
1.2	150	0.0100	2.03		Shallow Concentrated Flow, Shallow concentrated Paved Kv= 20.3 fps
1.7	750	0.0100	7.20	22.62	Pipe Channel, Pipe Flow 24.0" Round Area= 3.1 sf Perim= 6.3' r= 0.50' n= 0.013 Corrugated PE, smooth interior

4.7 1,000 Total

Subcatchment 7S: PROP 4

Hydrograph



Appendix C

Water Quality and Runoff Reduction Volume Calculations

Is this project subject to Chapter 10 of the NYS Design Manual (i.e. WQv is equal to post-development 1 year runoff volume)?..... **No**

Design Point:	1	
P=	1.20	inch

Manually enter P, Total Area and Impervious Cover.

Breakdown of Subcatchments						
Catchment Number	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Rv	WQv (ft ³)	Description
1	9.22	5.85	63%	0.62	24,943	3a
2	9.83	7.41	75%	0.73	31,191	3b
3	8.51	7.28	86%	0.82	30,394	3c
4	9.91	8.22	83%	0.80	34,384	3d
5	25.00	20.87	83%	0.80	87,264	p4
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
Subtotal (1-30)	62.47	49.63	79%	0.76	208,176	Subtotal 1
Total	62.47	49.63	79%	0.76	208,176	Initial WQv

Identify Runoff Reduction Techniques By Area			
Technique	Total Contributing Area	Contributing Impervious Area	Notes
	(Acre)	(Acre)	
Conservation of Natural Areas	0.00	0.00	<i>minimum 10,000 sf</i>
Riparian Buffers	0.00	0.00	<i>maximum contributing length 75 feet to 150 feet</i>
Filter Strips	0.00	0.00	
Tree Planting	0.00	0.00	<i>Up to 100 sf directly connected impervious area may be subtracted per tree</i>
Total	0.00	0.00	

Recalculate WQv after application of Area Reduction Techniques					
	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Runoff Coefficient Rv	WQv (ft ³)
"<<Initial WQv"	62.47	49.63	79%	0.76	208,176
Subtract Area	0.00	0.00			
WQv adjusted after Area Reductions	62.47	49.63	79%	0.76	208,176
Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00			
Adjusted WQv after Area Reduction and Rooftop Disconnect	62.47	49.63	79%	0.76	208,176
WQv reduced by Area Reduction techniques					0

Runoff Reduction Volume and Treated volumes						
	Runoff Reduction Techniques/Standard SMPs		Total Contributing Area	Total Contributing Impervious Area	WQv Reduced (RRv)	WQv Treated
			(acres)	(acres)	cf	cf
Area/Volume Reduction	Conservation of Natural Areas	RR-1	0.00	0.00		
	Sheetflow to Riparian Buffers/Filter Strips	RR-2	0.00	0.00		
	Tree Planting/Tree Pit	RR-3	0.00	0.00		
	Disconnection of Rooftop Runoff	RR-4		0.00		
	Vegetated Swale	RR-5	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Garden	RR-6	0.00	0.00	0	
	Stormwater Planter	RR-7	0.00	0.00	0	
	Rain Barrel/Cistern	RR-8	0.00	0.00	0	
	Porous Pavement	RR-9	0.00	0.00	0	
	Green Roof (Intensive & Extensive)	RR-10	0.00	0.00	0	
Standard SMPs w/RRv Capacity	Infiltration Trench	I-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Infiltration Basin	I-2	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Dry Well	I-3	0.00	0.00	0	0
	Underground Infiltration System	I-4	0.00			
	Bioretention & Infiltration Bioretention	F-5	28.96	21.48	41220	49298
	Dry swale	O-1	0.00	0.00	0	0
Standard SMPs	Micropool Extended Detention (P-1)	P-1				
	Wet Pond (P-2)	P-2				25000.000
	Wet Extended Detention (P-3)	P-3				100425.000
	Multiple Pond system (P-4)	P-4				
	Pocket Pond (p-5)	P-5				
	Surface Sand filter (F-1)	F-1				
	Underground Sand filter (F-2)	F-2				
	Perimeter Sand Filter (F-3)	F-3				
	Organic Filter (F-4)	F-4				
	Shallow Wetland (W-1)	W-1				
	Extended Detention Wetland (W-2)	W-2				
	Pond/Wetland System (W-3)	W-3				
	Pocket Wetland (W-4)	W-4				
	Wet Swale (O-2)	O-2				
Totals by Area Reduction →			0.00	0.00	0	
Totals by Volume Reduction →			0.00	0.00	0	
Totals by Standard SMP w/RRV →			28.96	21.48	41220	49298
Totals by Standard SMP →			0.00	0.00		125425
Totals (Area + Volume + all SMPs) →			28.96	21.48	41,221	174,723
Impervious Cover v		error				

Minimum RRv

Enter the Soils Data for the site

Soil Group	Acres	S
A		55%
B		40%
C		30%
D	63.95	20%
Total Area	63.95	

Calculate the Minimum RRv

S =	0.20	
Impervious =	49.63	<i>acre</i>
Precipitation	1.2	<i>in</i>
Rv	0.95	
Minimum RRv	41,076	<i>ft3</i>
	0.94	<i>af</i>

NOI QUESTIONS

#	NOI Question	Reported Value	
		cf	af
28	Total Water Quality Volume (WQv) Required	208176	4.779
30	Total RRV Provided	41221	0.946
31	Is RRV Provided \geq WQv Required?	No	
32	Minimum RRV	41076	0.943
32a	Is RRV Provided \geq Minimum RRV Required?	Yes	
33a	Total WQv Treated	174723	4.011
34	Sum of Volume Reduced & Treated	215944	4.957
34	Sum of Volume Reduced and Treated	215944	4.957
35	Is Sum RRV Provided and WQv Provided \geq WQv Required?	Yes	

Apply Peak Flow Attenuation			
36	Channel Protection	<i>Cpv</i>	
37	Overbank	<i>Qp</i>	
37	Extreme Flood Control	<i>Qf</i>	
	Are Quantity Control requirements met?	Yes	Plan Completed

Planning

Practice	Description	Application
Preservation of Undisturbed Areas	Delineate and place into permanent conservation undisturbed forests, native vegetated areas, riparian corridors, wetlands, and natural terrain.	Considered & Applied
Preservation of Buffers	Define, delineate and preserve naturally vegetated buffers along perennial streams, rivers, shorelines and wetlands.	Considered & Applied
Reduction of Clearing and Grading	Limit clearing and grading to the minimum amount needed for roads, driveways, foundations, utilities and stormwater management facilities.	Considered & Applied
Locating Development in Less Sensitive Areas	Avoid sensitive resource areas such as floodplains, steep slopes, erodible soils, wetlands, mature forests and critical habitats by locating development to fit the terrain in areas that will create the least impact.	Considered & Not Applied
Open Space Design	Use clustering, conservation design or open space design to reduce impervious cover, preserve more open space and protect water resources.	Considered & Applied
Soil Restoration	Restore the original properties and porosity of the soil by deep till and amendment with compost to reduce the generation of runoff and enhance the runoff reduction performance of post construction practices. <i>Treat compacted areas as impervious cover in WQv Calculation Worksheet and modify curve number as specified in Section 5.1.6, page 5-21</i>	Considered & Not Applied
Roadway Reduction	Minimize roadway widths and lengths to reduce site impervious area	Considered & Applied
Sidewalk Reduction	Minimize sidewalk lengths and widths to reduce site impervious area	Considered & Applied
Driveway Reduction	Minimize driveway lengths and widths to reduce site impervious area	Considered & Applied
Cul-de-sac Reduction	Minimize the number of cul-de-sacs and incorporate landscaped areas to reduce their impervious cover.	Considered & Applied
Building Footprint Reduction	Reduce the impervious footprint of residences and commercial buildings by using alternate or taller buildings while maintaining the same floor to area ratio.	Considered & Applied
Parking Reduction	Reduce imperviousness on parking lots by eliminating unneeded spaces, providing compact car spaces and efficient parking lanes, minimizing stall dimensions, using porous pavement surfaces in overflow parking areas, and using multi-storied parking decks where appropriate.	Considered & Applied

Bioretention Worksheet

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

$$Af = WQv * (df) / [k * (hf + df)(tf)]$$

<p><i>Af</i> Required Surface Area (ft²)</p> <p><i>WQv</i> Water Quality Volume (ft³)</p> <p><i>df</i> Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)</p> <p><i>hf</i> Average height of water above the planter bed</p> <p><i>tf</i> Volume Through the Filter Media (days)</p>	<p><i>k</i> The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: Sand - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); Peat - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); Leaf Compost - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); Bioretention Soil (0.5 ft/day (Claytor &</p>
---	--

Design Point:	1						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Rv	WQv (ft ³)	Precipitation (in)	Description
1	9.22	5.85	0.63	0.62	24943.11	1.20	3a
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	63%	0.62	24,943	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	ft ³	
Soil Information							
Soil Group		D					
Soil Infiltration Rate		0.10	in/hour	Okay			
Using Underdrains?		Yes	Okay				
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
				Value	Units	Notes	
WQv				24,943	ft ³		
Enter Depth of Soil Media			<i>df</i>	2.5	ft	2.5-4 ft	
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity			<i>k</i>	0.5	ft/day		
Enter Average Height of Ponding			<i>hf</i>	0.5	ft	6 inches max.	
Enter Filter Time			<i>tf</i>	2	days		
Required Filter Area			Af	20786	ft²		
Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area							
Filter Width		164	ft				
Filter Length		164	ft				
Filter Area		26896	ft ²				
Actual Volume Provided		32275	ft ³				
Determine Runoff Reduction							
Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?				No	Select Practice	N/A	
RRv		12,910					
RRv applied		12,910	ft³	This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.			
Volume Treated		12,033	ft ³	This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.			
Volume Directed		0	ft ³	This volume is directed another practice			

Bioretention Worksheet

Sizing v	OK	<i>Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af</i>
----------	----	--

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

$$Af = WQv * (df) / [k * (hf + df)(tf)]$$

<i>Af</i>	Required Surface Area (ft ²)	The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: Sand - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); Peat - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990); Leaf Compost - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); Bioretention Soil (0.5 ft/day (Claytor & Schueler, 1996)
<i>WQv</i>	Water Quality Volume (ft ³)	
<i>df</i>	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)	<i>k</i>
<i>hf</i>	Average height of water above the planter bed	
<i>tf</i>	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)	

Design Point:	1						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Rv	WQv (ft ³)	Precipitation (in)	Description
2	9.83	7.41	0.75	0.73	31191.14	1.20	3b
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	75%	0.73	31,191	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	ft ³	
Soil Information							
Soil Group		D					
Soil Infiltration Rate		0.10	in/hour	Okay			
Using Underdrains?		Yes	Okay				
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
				Value	Units	Notes	
WQv				31,191	ft ³		
Enter Depth of Soil Media			<i>df</i>	2.5	ft	2.5-4 ft	
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity			<i>k</i>	0.5	ft/day		
Enter Average Height of Ponding			<i>hf</i>	0.5	ft	6 inches max.	
Enter Filter Time			<i>tf</i>	2	days		
Required Filter Area			Af	25993	ft²		
Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area							
Filter Width		488	ft				
Filter Length		60	ft				
Filter Area		29280	ft ²				
Actual Volume Provided		35136	ft ³				
Determine Runoff Reduction							
Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?				No	Select Practice	N/A	
RRv		14,054					
RRv applied		14,054	ft³	<i>This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.</i>			
Volume Treated		17,137	ft ³	<i>This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.</i>			
Volume Directed		0	ft ³	This volume is directed another practice			

Bioretention Worksheet

Sizing v	OK	<i>Check to be sure Area provided ≥ Af</i>
----------	----	--

(For use on HSG C or D Soils with underdrains)

$$Af = WQv * (df) / [k * (hf + df)(tf)]$$

<i>Af</i>	Required Surface Area (ft ²)	The hydraulic conductivity [ft/day], can be varied depending on the properties of the soil media. Some reported conductivity values are: Sand - 3.5 ft/day (City of Austin 1988); Peat - 2.0 ft/day (Galli 1990);
<i>WQv</i>	Water Quality Volume (ft ³)	
<i>df</i>	Depth of the Soil Medium (feet)	<i>k</i>
<i>hf</i>	Average height of water above the planter bed	Leaf Compost - 8.7 ft/day (Claytor and Schueler, 1996); Bioretention Soil (0.5 ft/day (Claytor &
<i>tf</i>	Volume Through the Filter Media (days)	

Design Point:	1						
Enter Site Data For Drainage Area to be Treated by Practice							
Catchment Number	Total Area (Acres)	Impervious Area (Acres)	Percent Impervious %	Rv	WQv (ft ³)	Precipitation (in)	Description
4	9.91	8.22	0.83	0.80	34384.09	1.20	3d
Enter Impervious Area Reduced by Disconnection of Rooftops		0.00	83%	0.80	34,384	<<WQv after adjusting for Disconnected Rooftops	
Enter the portion of the WQv that is not reduced for all practices routed to this practice.					0	ft ³	
Soil Information							
Soil Group		D					
Soil Infiltration Rate		0.10	in/hour	Okay			
Using Underdrains?		Yes	Okay				
Calculate the Minimum Filter Area							
					Value	Units	Notes
WQv					34,384	ft ³	
Enter Depth of Soil Media			<i>df</i>	2.5	ft	2.5-4 ft	
Enter Hydraulic Conductivity			<i>k</i>	0.5	ft/day		
Enter Average Height of Ponding			<i>hf</i>	0.5	ft	6 inches max.	
Enter Filter Time			<i>tf</i>	2	days		
Required Filter Area			Af	28653	ft²		
Determine Actual Bio-Retention Area							
Filter Width		495	ft				
Filter Length		60	ft				
Filter Area		29700	ft ²				
Actual Volume Provided		35640	ft ³				
Determine Runoff Reduction							
Is the Bioretention contributing flow to another practice?			No	Select Practice	N/A		
RRv		14,256					
RRv applied		14,256	ft³	<i>This is 40% of the storage provided or WQv whichever is less.</i>			
Volume Treated		20,128	ft ³	<i>This is the portion of the WQv that is not reduced in the practice.</i>			
Volume Directed		0	ft ³	This volume is directed another practice			

Appendix D

NRCS Soils Report



United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Albany County, New York**



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

Custom Soil Resource Report

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

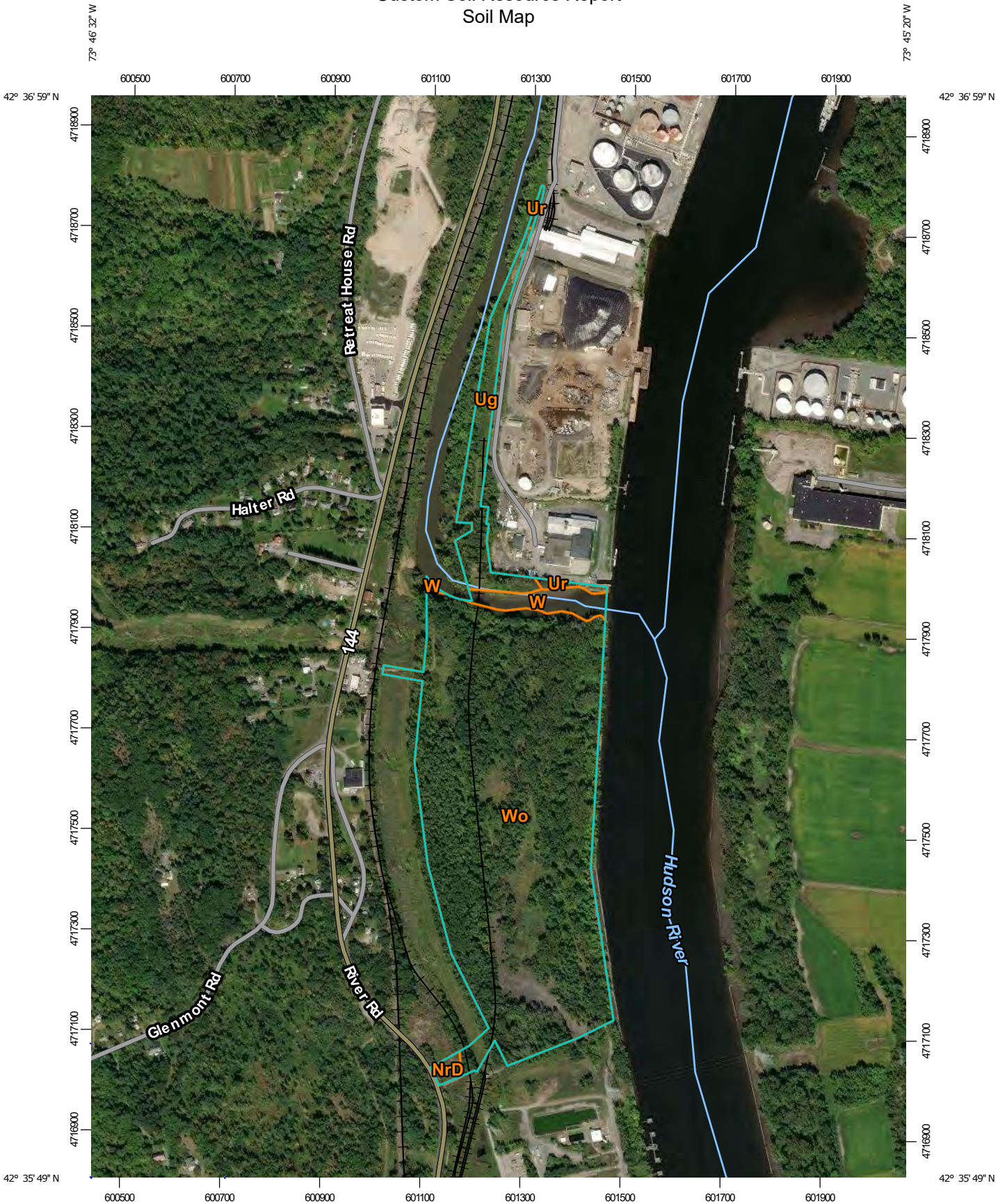
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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Map Scale: 1:10,500 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.




Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84


MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Albany County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 1, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 1, 2014—Sep 22, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NrD	Nassau very channery silt loam, hilly, very rocky	0.6	0.7%
Ug	Udorthents, loamy	7.0	8.4%
Ur	Urban land	0.7	0.8%
W	Water	2.9	3.5%
Wo	Wayland soils complex, non-calcareous substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	72.2	86.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		83.4	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Albany County, New York

NrD—Nassau very channery silt loam, hilly, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ph1
Elevation: 600 to 1,800 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Nassau, hilly, and similar soils: 70 percent
Minor components: 30 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Nassau, Hilly

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, benches
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Channery loamy till derived mainly from local slate or shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: very channery silt loam
H2 - 8 to 16 inches: very channery silt loam
H3 - 16 to 20 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Natural drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 9 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

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Manlius

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Lordstown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Ug—Udorthents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9pj1
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, loamy, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents, Loamy

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: loam
H2 - 4 to 70 inches: channery loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 15 percent
Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Minor Components

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Ur—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9pj8
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 41 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 100 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable

Minor Components

Unnamed soils

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Wo—Wayland soils complex, non-calcareous substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2srgt
Elevation: 160 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 70 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F

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Frost-free period: 105 to 180 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wayland and similar soils: 60 percent

Wayland, very poorly drained, and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wayland

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam

Bg - 9 to 21 inches: silt loam

Cg1 - 21 to 28 inches: silt loam

Cg2 - 28 to 47 inches: silt loam

Cg3 - 47 to 54 inches: silt loam

Cg4 - 54 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Wayland, Very Poorly Drained

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium derived from interbedded sedimentary rock

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Typical profile

A - 0 to 9 inches: mucky silt loam
Bg - 9 to 21 inches: silt loam
Cg1 - 21 to 28 inches: silt loam
Cg2 - 28 to 47 inches: silt loam
Cg3 - 47 to 54 inches: silt loam
Cg4 - 54 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent
Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water storage in profile: Very high (about 13.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Holderton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Hydrologic Soil Group

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

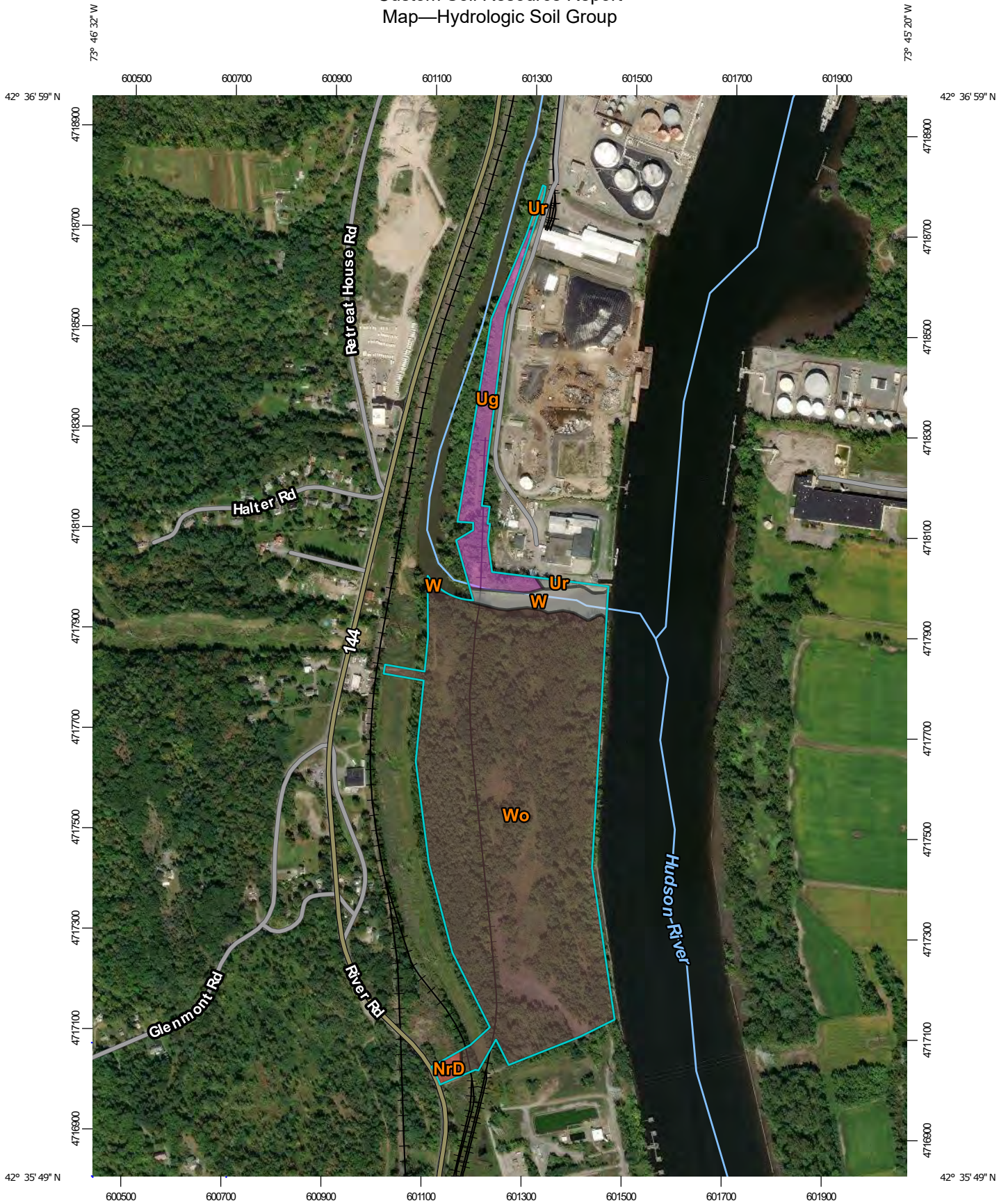
Custom Soil Resource Report

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

Custom Soil Resource Report Map—Hydrologic Soil Group



Map Scale: 1:10,500 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.




Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge ticks: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)









 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons





 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines


 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D
 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points






 A
 A/D
 B
 B/D

 C
 C/D
 D
 Not rated or not available


Water Features

 Streams and Canals

Transportation

 Rails
 Interstate Highways
 US Routes
 Major Roads
 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Albany County, New York
 Survey Area Data: Version 16, Sep 1, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 1, 2014—Sep 22, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NrD	Nassau very channery silt loam, hilly, very rocky	D	0.6	0.7%
Ug	Udorthents, loamy	A	7.0	8.4%
Ur	Urban land		0.7	0.8%
W	Water		2.9	3.5%
Wo	Wayland soils complex, non-calcareous substratum, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	B/D	72.2	86.6%
Totals for Area of Interest			83.4	100.0%

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

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Appendix E

Stormwater Management Practices Maintenance Checklists

Stormwater Pond/Wetland Operation, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklist

Project _____
 Location: _____
 Site Status: _____

 Date: _____
 Time: _____

 Inspector: _____

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
1. Embankment and emergency spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
1. Vegetation and ground cover adequate		
2. Embankment erosion		
3. Animal burrows		
4. Unauthorized planting		
5. Cracking, bulging, or sliding of dam		
a. Upstream face		
b. Downstream face		
c. At or beyond toe		
downstream		
upstream		
d. Emergency spillway		
6. Pond, toe & chimney drains clear and functioning		
7. Seeps/leaks on downstream face		
8. Slope protection or riprap failure		
9. Vertical/horizontal alignment of top of dam "As-Built"		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
10. Emergency spillway clear of obstructions and debris		
11. Other (specify)		
2. Riser and principal spillway (Annual)		
Type: Reinforced concrete _____ Corrugated pipe _____ Masonry _____		
1. Low flow orifice obstructed		
2. Low flow trash rack. a. Debris removal necessary		
b. Corrosion control		
3. Weir trash rack maintenance a. Debris removal necessary		
b. corrosion control		
4. Excessive sediment accumulation insider riser		
5. Concrete/masonry condition riser and barrels a. cracks or displacement		
b. Minor spalling (<1")		
c. Major spalling (rebars exposed)		
d. Joint failures		
e. Water tightness		
6. Metal pipe condition		
7. Control valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
8. Pond drain valve a. Operational/exercised		
b. Chained and locked		
9. Outfall channels functioning		
10. Other (specify)		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
3. Permanent Pool (Wet Ponds) (monthly)		
1. Undesirable vegetative growth		
2. Floating or floatable debris removal required		
3. Visible pollution		
4. Shoreline problem		
5. Other (specify)		
4. Sediment Forebays		
1. Sedimentation noted		
2. Sediment cleanout when depth < 50% design depth		
5. Dry Pond Areas		
1. Vegetation adequate		
2. Undesirable vegetative growth		
3. Undesirable woody vegetation		
4. Low flow channels clear of obstructions		
5. Standing water or wet spots		
6. Sediment and / or trash accumulation		
7. Other (specify)		
6. Condition of Outfalls (Annual , After Major Storms)		
1. Riprap failures		
2. Slope erosion		
3. Storm drain pipes		
4. Endwalls / Headwalls		
5. Other (specify)		
7. Other (Monthly)		
1. Encroachment on pond, wetland or easement area		

Maintenance Item	Satisfactory/ Unsatisfactory	Comments
2. Complaints from residents		
3. Aesthetics a. Grass growing required		
b. Graffiti removal needed		
c. Other (specify)		
4. Conditions of maintenance access routes.		
5. Signs of hydrocarbon build-up		
6. Any public hazards (specify)		
8. Wetland Vegetation (Annual)		
1. Vegetation healthy and growing Wetland maintaining 50% surface area coverage of wetland plants after the second growing season. (If unsatisfactory, reinforcement plantings needed)		
2. Dominant wetland plants: Survival of desired wetland plant species Distribution according to landscaping plan?		
3. Evidence of invasive species		
4. Maintenance of adequate water depths for desired wetland plant species		
5. Harvesting of emergent plantings needed		
6. Have sediment accumulations reduced pool volume significantly or are plants "choked" with sediment		
7. Eutrophication level of the wetland.		
8. Other (specify)		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

Bioretention Operation, Maintenance and Management Inspection Checklist

Project:
 Location:
 Site Status:

Date:

Time:

Inspector:

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
1. Debris Cleanout (Monthly)		
Bioretention and contributing areas clean of debris		
No dumping of yard wastes into practice		
Litter (branches, etc.) have been removed		
2. Vegetation (Monthly)		
Plant height not less than design water depth		
Fertilized per specifications		
Plant composition according to approved plans		
No placement of inappropriate plants		
Grass height not greater than 6 inches		
No evidence of erosion		
3. Check Dams/Energy Dissipaters/Sumps (Annual, After Major Storms)		
No evidence of sediment buildup		

MAINTENANCE ITEM	SATISFACTORY / UNSATISFACTORY	COMMENTS
Sumps should not be more than 50% full of sediment		
No evidence of erosion at downstream toe of drop structure		
4. Dewatering (Monthly)		
Dewaterers between storms		
No evidence of standing water		
5. Sediment Deposition (Annual)		
Swale clean of sediments		
Sediments should not be > 20% of swale design depth		
6. Outlet/Overflow Spillway (Annual, After Major Storms)		
Good condition, no need for repair		
No evidence of erosion		
No evidence of any blockages		
7. Integrity of Filter Bed (Annual)		
Filter bed has not been blocked or filled inappropriately		

Comments:

Actions to be Taken:

APPENDIX E

UPDATED TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY
FOR THE
**PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION
PROJECT**
ALBANY, NEW YORK

MAY 14, 2019
(Revised January 20, 2020)

PREPARED FOR:



PREPARED BY:



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MJ Project No. 18437.00

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INTRODUCTION

McFarland Johnson, Inc. (MJ) has prepared the following Traffic Impact Study (TIS) for the proposed development on the property known as Beacon Island in the Town of Bethlehem, Albany County, New York. The proposed industrial development is the expansion of the Port of Albany and will be constructed along the east side of River Road/NYS Route 144 along the Hudson River, south of the existing Port of Albany site. See Figure 1 for the Project Location Map.

The proposed project will be developed on approximately 77 acres within 81.6 acres of vacant, undeveloped land in the Heavy Industrial (I) zoning district. At this time, a specific tenant or end user is unknown and therefore, in order to satisfy the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA), a concept plan was developed that represents the maximum worst-case scenario from a traffic standpoint was used as the basis for this TIS. This concept plan consists of a single 1,130,000 GSF, two-level distribution center/warehouse with associated internal driveways, parking areas, landscaped areas, utilities and stormwater infrastructure. For the purposes of this study, the project's traffic impact was analyzed in three-phases of development, with Phase I consisting of a 300,000 GSF of total building space, Phase II consisting of 600,000 GSF of total building space and Phase III representing the Full Build scenario of 1,130,000 GSF. The project's concept site plan, as depicted in Figure 2, shows two access points to the site. A 2-lane entrance driveway to the site from River Road for employees and car traffic, and truck and rail access from the north via South Port Road by way of two separate proposed bridges crossing Normans kill Creek. One bridge for vehicles and one for rail cars connect to the on-site roadway and rail network respectively. It has been assumed that the maximum build of the 1,130,000 square feet could occur over a ten-year period.

Scope of the Study

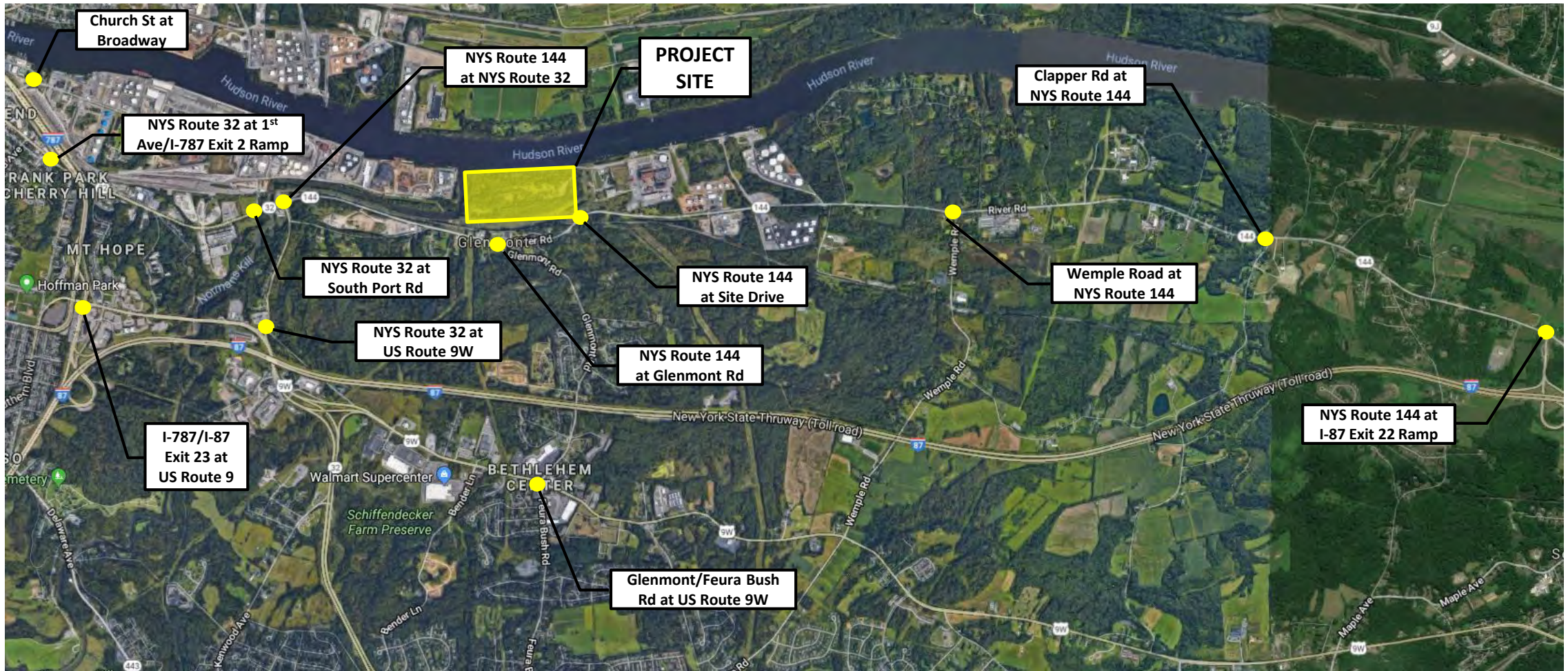
The purpose of this study is to evaluate existing and the maximum worst-case scenario future traffic operations within the study area. The analysis completed by MJ evaluated traffic operations within the Study Area during weekday morning and evening peak hours for 2019 Existing Conditions as well as the 2029 Full Build and phased development that includes Background Conditions.

Build Conditions were analyzed to determine the impacts, if any, associated with the proposed distribution center/ warehouse. Based on initial project scoping discussions with the Town of Bethlehem Planning Board and the New York State Department of Transportation, the traffic study area includes the following intersections:

- NYS Route 32 at First Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp (*Signalized*)
- NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W (*Signalized*)
- NYS Route 32 at South Port Road (*Signalized*)
- NYS Route 144 at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp (*Un-Signalized*)
- NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road (*Un-Signalized*)
- NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32 (*Un-Signalized*)
- Church Street at Broadway (*Un-signalized*)
- Glenmont/Feura Bush Road at US Route 9W (*Signalized*)
- Clapper Road at NYS Route 144 (*Un-signalized*)
- I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Interchange at US Route 9W (*Signalized*)
- Wemple Road at NYS Route 144 (*Un-Signalized*)

Descriptions of the existing physical conditions within the roadway corridor are presented in the following narratives.





Not to Scale

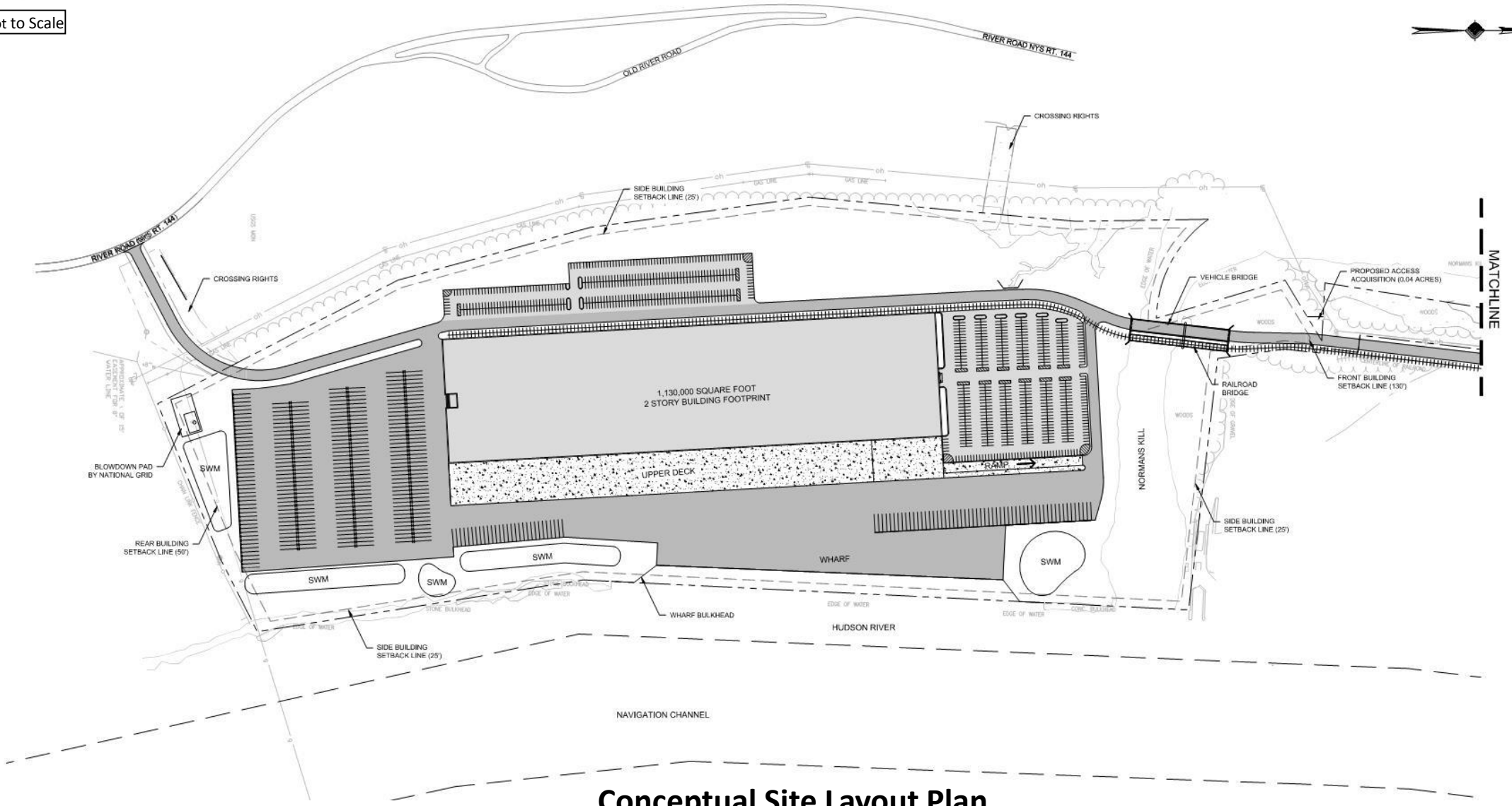
LEGEND

- Project Site
- Study Area Intersection

PROJECT LOCATION MAP



Not to Scale



Conceptual Site Layout Plan

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Evaluation of the existing and future traffic conditions within the Study Area requires an understanding of the existing transportation system. Data such as roadway geometrics, traffic signal timings and peak hour traffic volumes provide the basis for a thorough understanding of existing conditions, and the requisite data necessary to provide projections of future traffic conditions typical under the Build scenarios.

Existing Roadway Network

The project is located on the east side of River Road/NYS Route 144 along the Hudson River, south of the existing Port of Albany.

River Road Corridor

NYS Route 144 (River Road) is a two lane, state-owned and maintained urban minor arterial providing north-south access from the City of Albany to land parcels along the west side of the Hudson River. There is an average daily traffic volume of approximately 6,700 vehicles. Northbound heavy vehicle volume is 13.3% of ADT, 3.8% of which are tractor trailers, while southbound heavy vehicle volume is 12.3% of ADT, 4.0% of which are tractor trailers. Land use in the immediate vicinity is primarily industrial to the north and south of the proposed site. Within the study area, lane width varies between 10 and 12 feet, and has a paved shoulder width that varies between 6 and 9 feet, as described at each specific intersection in the Existing Conditions section of this report. The posted speed limit is 55 mph with an 85th percentile speed of 55 mph just north of the proposed development site. River Road (NYS Route 144) changes to NYS Route 32 at the intersection of River Road and Corning Hill Road. Just north of this intersection is the City of Albany limits where NYS Route 32 continues but as S. Pearl Street with a 30-mph posted speed limit.

South Port Road Corridor

South Port Road is an 850 feet long two-lane, city-maintained urban major collector that tees into Normanskill Street to connects several industrial collector roads within the Port of Albany to NYS Route 32. South Port Road is approximately 28 feet wide and lacks pavement striping that would delineate travel lanes or shoulders. The road does not include curb or accommodations for pedestrians. The Roadway has corrugated beam guide railing on both sides and the intersection with NYS Route 32 and has enlarged shoulder radii to accommodate the high percentage of truck traffic. The posted speed limit is 30 mph. As described in the intersection capacity analysis section of this report, due to the high volume of traffic entering the proposed development including proposed truck traffic, it is recommended that a dedicated left turn lane for the southbound approach be installed, as well as a new right turn lane pocket for the westbound approach, to split the traffic exiting the Port to allow better use of the traffic signal.

Figure 3 show the geometry and traffic control type for the existing study area intersections and descriptions of these intersections are below.



No. 1 – NYS Route 32 (S. Pearl Street) at 1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp

This intersection is an offset 4-way intersection operating under an actuated traffic signal. The northbound and southbound NYS Route 32 approaches and the eastbound 1st Avenue approach each consist of a single 12' lane for shared travel movements. No shoulder is present. The westbound I-787 Exit 2 Ramp approach consists of a 16' exclusive left-turn lane and a 16' shared through/right-turn lane with 6' shoulders and split signal timing with 1st Street. The posted speed limit is 25 mph for the north, south, and eastbound approaches. No speed limit signs are posted for the westbound approach. All approaches include curbed sidewalks, push-button operated pedestrian signal poles, and crosswalk striping.



include curbed sidewalks, push-button operated pedestrian signal poles, and crosswalk striping.

No. 2 – NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road) at US Route 9W

This intersection is a 3-legged, intersection operating under an actuated traffic signal. The northbound US Route 9W approach consists of two 12' through lanes with a 6' shoulder and a yield-controlled slip right-turn lane, while the southbound US Route 9W approach consists of a 12' exclusive permissive-protected left-turn lane and two 12' through lanes with a 7' shoulder. The westbound NYS Route 32 approach consists of an exclusive left-turn lane and a separate yield-controlled slip right-turn lane. Both slip right-turn lanes are 18' wide with 5' shoulders. US Route 9W and NYS Route 32 both have a posted speed limit of 45 mph. This intersection does not have accommodations for pedestrians.



No. 3 – NYS Route 32 at South Port Road

This intersection is a 'T' type, 3-legged intersection operating under a semi-actuated traffic signal. The northbound and southbound NYS Route 32 approaches and the westbound South Port Road approach each consist of a single 12' lane for shared travel movements. The posted speed limit is 30 mph for each approach. This intersection does not have accommodations for pedestrians and has enlarged shoulder radii to accommodate the high percentage of truck traffic.



No. 4 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp

This is a ‘T’ type, 3-legged intersection operating under stop sign control for the eastbound I-87 Exit 22 Ramp approach. The northbound NYS Route 144 approach consists of a single lane



for shared travel movements while the southbound approach consists of a through lane and a yield-controlled slip right-turn lane. The eastbound I-87 Exit 22 Ramp approach consists of a left-turn lane and a stop sign controlled slip right-turn lane. The posted speed limit for NYS Route 144 is 55 mph. There is no speed limit posted for the I-87 Exit 22 Ramp. There are no accommodations for pedestrians. All lanes feature 12’ lanes and 6’ shoulders except the slip right-turn lanes, which have 22’ lanes with a 12’ shoulder.

No. 5 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at Glenmont Road

This is a four-way intersection operating under stop sign control on the eastbound Glenmont Road approach and on the westbound Old River Road Approach. All approaches consist of a single lane for shared travel movements. The posted speed limit is 55 mph on NYS Route 144 and 40 mph on Glenmont Road. Old River Road is a low volume road runs that parallel to River Road and has a sharp 90-degree bend at the intersection. No volumes were recorded for Old River Road. For the purposes of this traffic study, the intersection was treated as a 3-legged intersection. The intersection does not provide accommodations for pedestrians. The eastbound approach consists of a 10’ lane with a 5’ shoulder, while the north and southbound approaches have a 12’ lane with a 5’ shoulder.



No. 6 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road)

This intersection is a ‘T’ type, 3-legged intersection with the eastbound approach being stop sign-controlled and the north and southbound approaches being free flow. The northbound and southbound approaches consist of a single lane for shared travel movements while the eastbound approach consists of separate left and right-turn lanes. The posted speed limit is 45 mph for the NYS Route 32 and 55 mph for NYS Route 144. There are no accommodations for pedestrians at this intersection. All approaches consist of a 12’ travel lane with 9’ shoulders at the intersection.



No. 7 – Church Street at Broadway

This is a ‘T’ type, 3-legged intersection operating under stop sign control for the westbound Broadway approach. The northbound Church Street approach consists of a single lane for shared through and right-turn movements while the southbound Church Street approach provides an exclusive left-turn lane and a separate through lane. The westbound Broadway approach consists of a left-turn lane and a yield-controlled slip right-turn lane. The posted speed limit is 30 mph and the intersection does not have accommodations for pedestrians. All approaches have 12’ lanes with 4’ shoulders except the slip right-turn lane, which features a 20’ travel lane with a 5’ shoulder.



No. 8 – Glenmont/Feura Bush Road at US Route 9W

This intersection is a 4-legged intersection operating under an actuated, uncoordinated traffic signal. The northbound and westbound approaches each consist of a single lane for all movements, while the southbound approach has a dedicated right-turn lane and a shared lane for through and left-turn movements. The eastbound approach consists of a dedicated left-turn lane and a shared lane for through and right-turn movements. Both the northbound and westbound approach include curbed sidewalks, push-button operated pedestrian signal poles, and crosswalk striping. It should be noted that this signalized intersection will be converted to a hybrid 2-lane roundabout, with construction estimated to be complete by the Spring of 2021.



No. 9 – Clapper Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road)

This is a ‘T’ type, 3-legged intersection consisting of a stop sign controlled eastbound approach for Clapper Road and free flow for NYS Route 144. There is a residential driveway opposite Clapper Road. Clapper Road is a local road running east-west between NYS Route 144 and US Route 9W. The posted speed limit for Clapper Road is 30 mph and 55 mph for NYS Route 144. The north and southbound approaches feature a 12’ travel lane with a 6’ shoulder, while Clapper Road lacks pavement striping and dedicated travel lanes.



No. 10 – I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Interchange at US Route 9W

This is a four-phase actuated signalized interchange for traffic entering and exiting I-87 to US Route 9W via exit 23. This interchange consists of two signalized intersections which run on a single signal controller, with one three-legged intersection at the I-87 westbound on-ramp and the other at the I-87 eastbound off-ramp. The first intersection consists of a westbound enter only on-ramp, a northbound approach providing both left-through and through only lanes, and a southbound approach with a right-through and through only lane. The second intersection consists of the exit only off ramp with a yield controlled channelized right turn lane and dedicated left turn lane onto US Route 9W northbound. Both the northbound and southbound approaches provide two through only lanes. There are no accommodations for pedestrians. The north and southbound approaches, as well as the eastbound left-turn movement, feature 12’ travel lanes with a 4’ shoulder, while the off ramp’s channelized right turn lane consists of a 16’ travel lane with a 4’ shoulder.



No. 11 – Wemple Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road)

The intersection of Wemple Road with NYS Route 144 (River Road) consists of two separate ‘T’ type 3-legged intersections, both consisting of a stop sign controlled eastbound approach for Wemple Road and free flow for NYS Route 144. Wemple Road is a local road running east-west between NYS Route 144 and US Route 9W. The posted speed limit for the Wemple Road is 30-mph with a curve advisory posted speed limit of 15-mph at the northern access drive, and 20-mph



for

Southern Intersection



the southern access drive. The posted speed limit for NYS Route 144 at the intersection is 55-mph for. NYS Route 144 features a 12' travel lane with a 6' shoulder, while the southern Wemple Road access drive consists of a 10' travel lane with a 2' shoulder. The northern Wemple Road access drive lacks pavement striping and dedicated travel lanes. The southern Wemple Road access drive provides existing signage prohibiting tractor trailers, with the exception of local deliveries.



Northern Intersection

Traffic Data Collection

Existing traffic volumes for the study area intersections were established for this project by performing manual turning movement counts (TMC). Traffic counts were video recorded from 7:00 to 9:00 AM and 4:00 to 6:00 PM on Tuesday, February 5, 2019. Additional data was recorded during the same time frames on Tuesday, February 26, 2019. Data for the Wemple Road/NYS Route 144 (River Road) intersection were established by performing TMC which were recorded Wednesday, September 25, 2019 from 7:00 to 8:30 AM and 4:15 to 5:45 PM, by McFarland Johnson. Volume data for the Interchange 23 ramps to US Route 9W were established by performing TMC which were recorded on August 15, 2019 from 7:30 to 9:00 AM and 4:15 to 5:45 PM, by McFarland Johnson. The counting timeframes were based on the peak traffic periods for intersections in the area. The TMC data shows that the weekday traffic peaks within the study area range between 7:00 and 8:30 AM in the morning while the evening traffic peak range was between 4:15 and 5:45 PM. Volume data for the I-787 northbound on ramp from US Route 9W capacity analysis was collected by an automatic traffic recorder from Monday, September 30, 2019 to Wednesday, October 2, 2019. In addition to this data, an automatic traffic recorder was placed on NYS Route 144 (River Road) near the proposed project site from Monday-Friday to continuously collect directional traffic volumes, vehicle classifications, and vehicle speed data. This information was used to verify the peak hours recorded from the TMC data and is included in Appendix A. Because of the varied distance between study intersections, the peak hour of traffic was taken from the TMC data for each individual intersection that was counted to ensure the peak volumes were analyzed at each intersection. These volumes were used to compute the 2019 Existing Conditions for the traffic study and the TMC summary data sheets are included in Appendix A.

In addition to the TMC data, a field review was conducted of the proposed study area. During the visit, information regarding signal timings, peak hour queue lengths, existing pedestrian signage, and auxiliary pedestrian safety devices was recorded and used to more accurately model the existing conditions for the traffic study.

2019 Existing Traffic Volumes

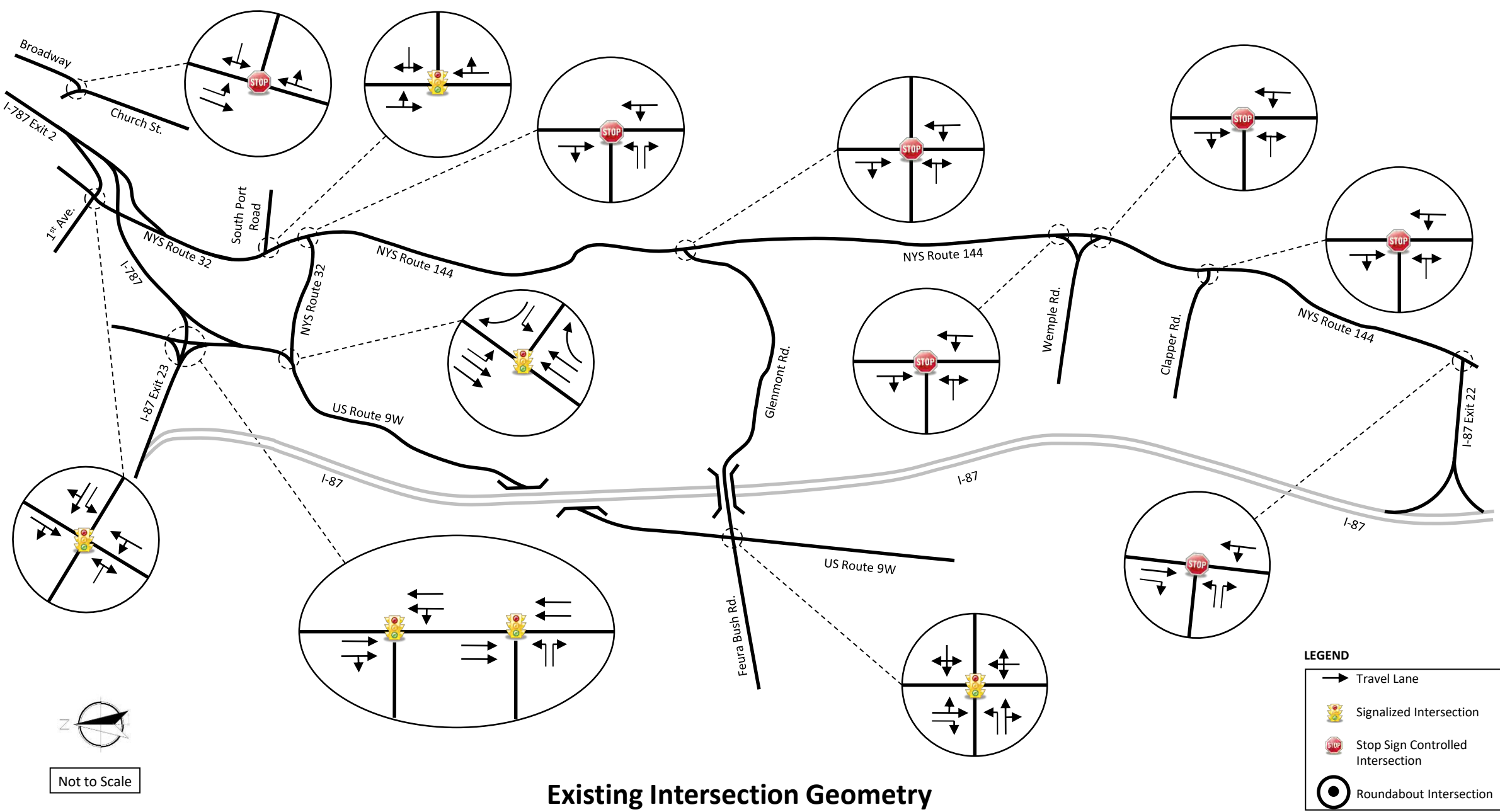
The 2019 traffic volumes in the study area were established, verified for accuracy, and are shown in Figure 4. To determine if the TMCs required adjustment due to seasonal variation, a seasonal adjustment factor data was obtained from the New York State Department of Transportation - Highway Data Services Bureau (NYSDOT). NYSDOT has developed seasonal adjustment factors based on three land-use classifications, urban, suburban and recreational. The study area for this proposed development is classified as urban and a factor of 0.944 was used to adjust the collected data collected in February to represent an average day for both the AM and PM peak hours. This results in a 6% increase in the traffic counted in the month of February, while traffic data collected in

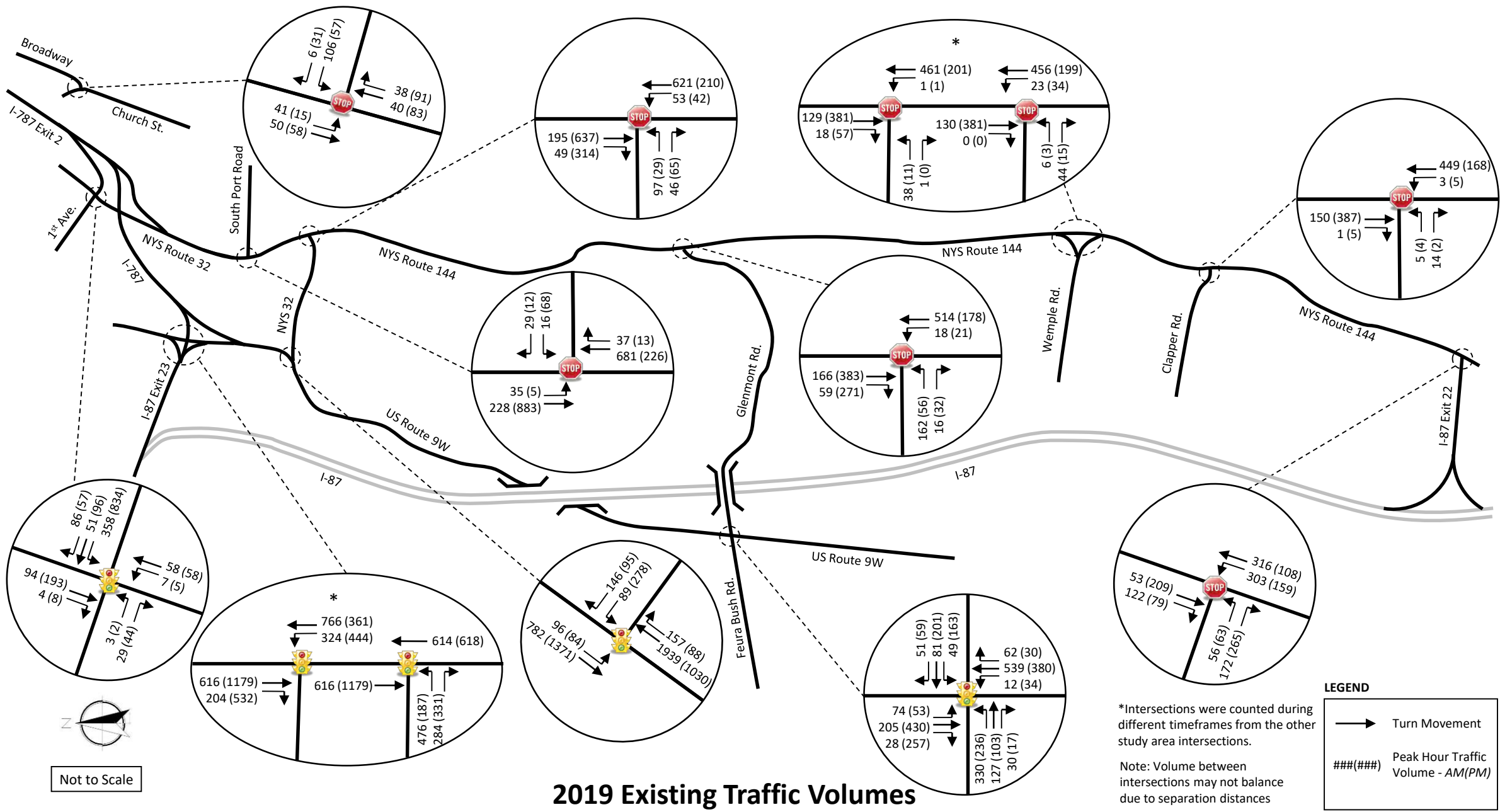


August, September and October were not seasonally adjusted. Available historic count data from NYSDOT and previously completed traffic studies in the area were reviewed to confirm the applied adjustments were appropriate. These volumes, 2019 Existing Traffic Volumes (see Figure 4) were analyzed and are included in the appendix.

Analysis of the base condition allows the TIS to develop a comparison to future conditions and enables the study to calibrate the traffic model to mimic the present real-life operations that are observed.







NO-BUILD CONDITIONS

The 2019 existing traffic volumes were grown by an annual background growth rate of 0.5% per year for a total growth of 5.0% to create the 2029 Background traffic volumes. The growth rate was established by regression analysis and comparing average annual daily traffic data published by NYSDOT for various years within the project study area. This analysis showed that the area's traffic volumes have been relatively flat with 0-0.5% annual growth over the past 10-15 years; therefore, a 0.5% annual growth rate was applied that will accurately model future traffic in the area. The regression analysis calculations are included in Appendix B and the background growth rate was sent to the NYSDOT and accepted after their review. The Capital District Transportation Committee (CDTC) was contacted and the CDTC STEP Model outputs for the study corridors for the 2029 background year were provided, which ranged from 0.6% to 1.2% for the roadways in the study area. When accounting for the fact that specific background developments were also added to the TIS background conditions, the 0.5% growth rate is relatively consistent with the CDTC STEP model results.

The Town of Bethlehem and NYSDOT were contacted to determine if additional background traffic from any other developments and/or roadway projects within the study area currently under review or approved should be included in the study. The town noted the following potential future developments in the area: the Gateway Commerce Center, the Beacon Heights Senior Community, a convenience store/gas station to be built at 194 River Road, the Wiggand/Grady Conservation Subdivision, Kenwood Commons along Route 9W (which is no longer active), and a commercial shopping plaza across from the NYS Thruway Authority Building. Of these, only the Gateway Commerce Center has had a traffic study completed and received site plan approval from the town.

The traffic impact study for the Gateway Commerce Center were used to incorporate the anticipated traffic generated by this site within the study area. Included in Appendix B is the trip generation rates and figures from the Traffic Impact Study completed by CME.

The Beacon Heights Senior Community project will be located off of River Road, Anders Lane and Glenmont Road, consisting of a two-story 89,000 square foot, 72 unit assisted living facility with parking. A two-story, 20,000 square foot commercial building with additional parking is also proposed. Due to the conceptual state of the project and the minimal traffic generated by this type of development, it was determined that the existing background growth rate will accommodate any nominal traffic associated with this project should this development be constructed and operational by 2029.

The convenience store/gas station located at 194 River Road will consist of a roughly 2,300 square foot mixed-use building, with a total of 8 gas pumps. This project will likely have minimal to no impact on traffic as the majority of the traffic would be pass-by traffic, and it is assumed that a traffic analysis was not required for the project, and as such does not warrant inclusion in this study.

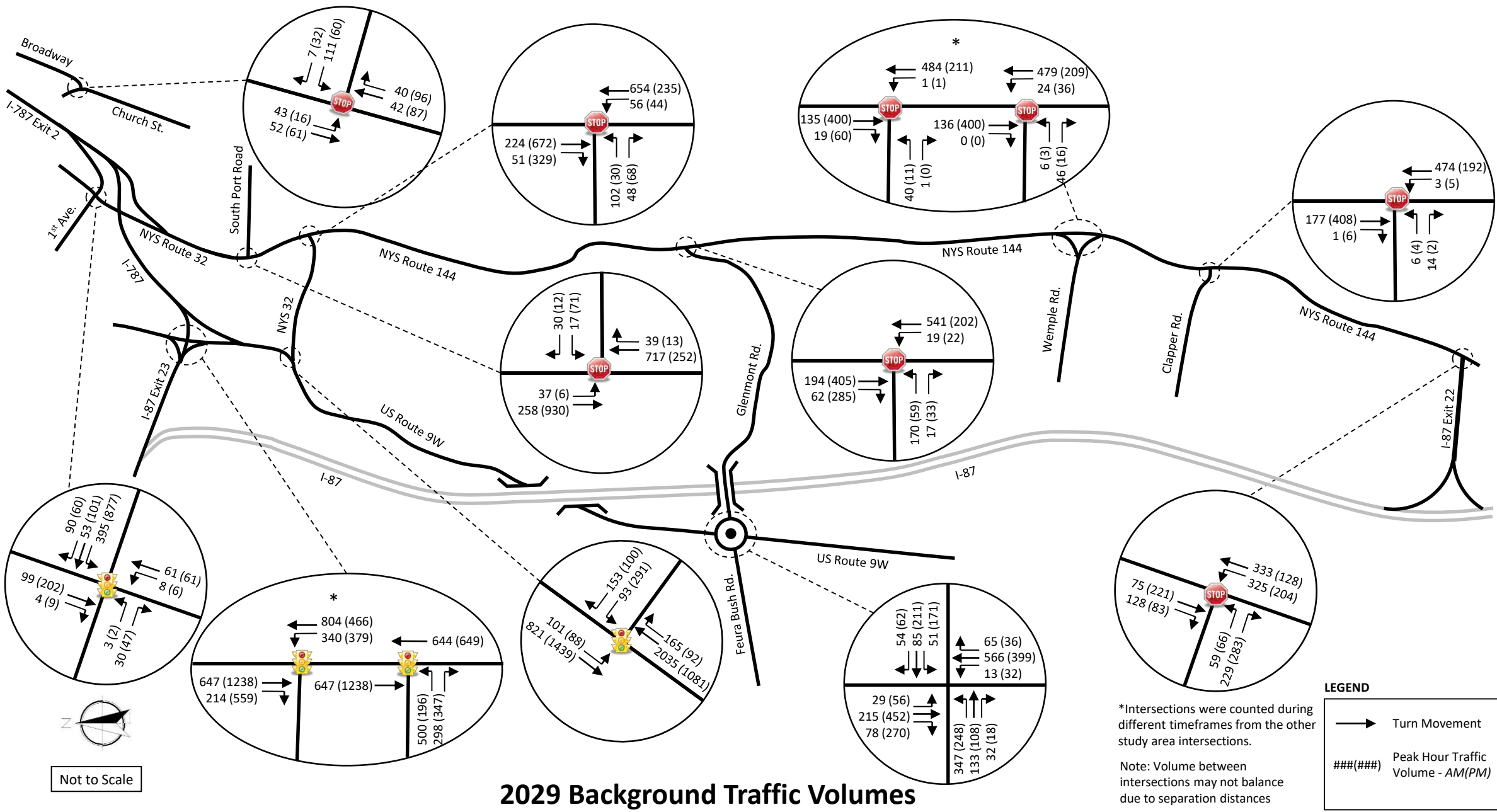
Due to the location, type of development, and conceptual state of these project without any traffic studies completed at this time, it was determined that the existing background growth rate will accommodate any nominal traffic associated with the remaining projects noted (Wiggand/Grady Conservation Subdivision, Kenwood Commons along Route 9W, and a commercial shopping plaza across from the NYS Thruway Authority Building) should some of these developments be constructed and operational by 2029.

The 2029 Background traffic volumes shown in Figure 5 include existing traffic data, the proposed traffic volumes from the Gateway Commerce Center and annual background traffic growth. These



“Background” traffic volumes are used as a base upon which to add the proposed development’s traffic.





2029 Background Traffic Volumes

*Intersections were counted during different timeframes from the other study area intersections.
Note: Volume between intersections may not balance due to separation distances

LEGEND

- Turn Movement
- ###(###) Peak Hour Traffic Volume - AM(PM)

BUILD CONDITIONS

Trip Distribution

The projected trip distribution model for this proposed project was established for all vehicles based on distributions from the existing Port of Albany site and taking into consideration the proposed new southern driveway onto NYS Route 144. This distribution was reviewed by the Town's Consultant Engineer and compared with the previous study completed for the site (Beacon Harbor 2009) to compare the proposed traffic distributions, which were relatively consistent. CDTC was provided the TIS and did not provide any comments on the proposed traffic distributions.

Figure 6 shows the calculated trip distribution percentages for the proposed development's access drive onto NYS Route 144 during the weekday morning and evening peak hours. These trip distribution percentages were used to assign the trips generated by the proposed project.

Trip Generation

The proposed development is scheduled to be completed by 2029 over three phases. For analysis purposes, site generated traffic was based on the current Port of Albany's traffic generation. A traffic generation rate was calculated for the existing Port on a peak hour trip per building square foot basis. The number of vehicles entering/exiting the Port driveways from the TMC data during the peak hour was used to develop the existing site's trip generation rate. That site-specific rate was applied to the proposed build-out of the site for Phase I, II and III scenarios. The proposed trip generation volumes are comparable to the Institute of Transportation Engineer's (ITE) Trip Generation manual, 10th edition (ITE's) established rates for an Industrial Park land use, at 463 morning and 452 evening trips, higher than the Warehousing land use, at 249 morning and 271 evening trips, and less than the Manufacturing land use, at 915 morning and 893 evening trips. Utilizing the current traffic generation for the Port of Albany is the most accurate representation of proposed land use and tenants likely for the new development site. Should a single manufacturing facility be proposed at the site, the facility/building would not be in the order of magnitude of 1.13 million square feet as this is not feasible as a proposed development alternative for the site. Based on the nature of the development no multi-use trips or pass-by trips were assumed in this study as all proposed traffic is directly related to the Port expansion with proposed commercial/industrial/manufacturing land use.

For all three redevelopment phases, the 2029 Background traffic volumes were used as the base volume for consistency and to be conservative.

Shown in Table 1 are the resulting trip generation volumes calculated for the proposed project.



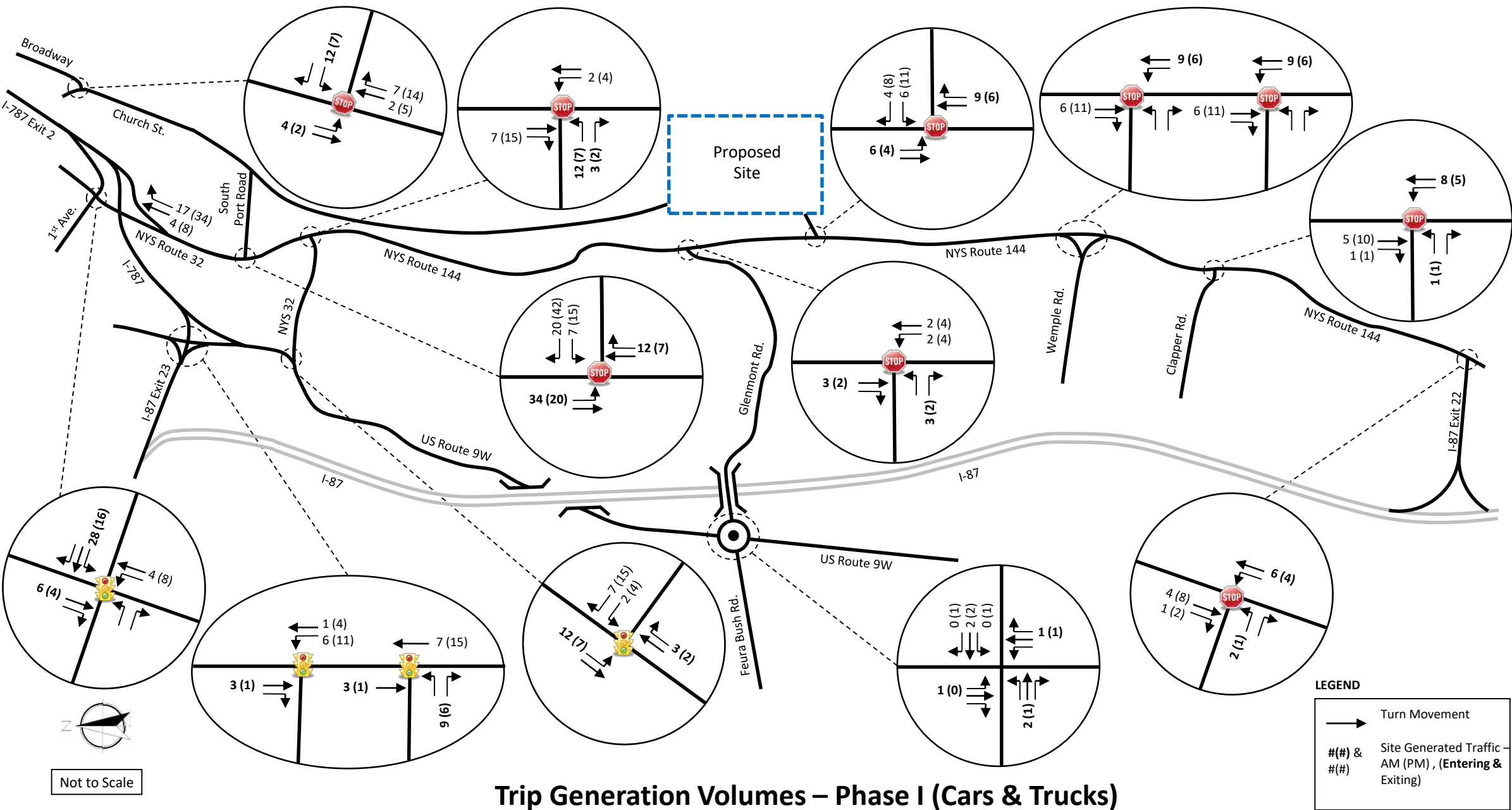
Table 1 – Trip Generation Table

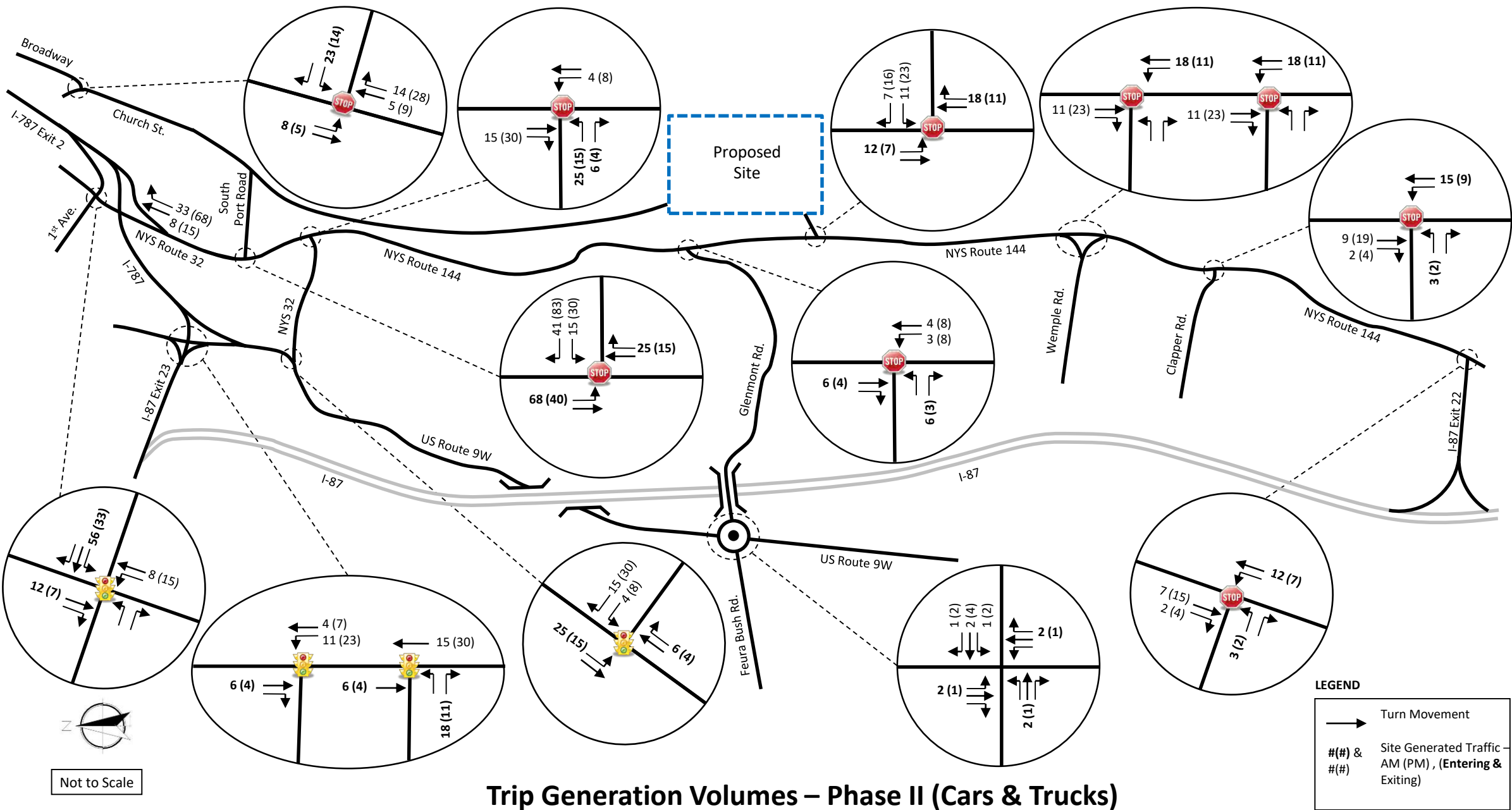
Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
2029 Build - Phase I	NA	300 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.41			Generation Rate = 0.47		
			62%	38%	100%	33%	67%	100%
			77	46	124	46	95	141
Total Projected Trips			77	46	124	46	95	141
Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
2029 Build - Phase II	NA	600 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.41			Generation Rate = 0.47		
			62%	38%	100%	33%	67%	100%
			154	93	247	92	189	281
Total Projected Trips			154	93	247	92	189	281
Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
2029 Build - Phase III	NA	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.41			Generation Rate = 0.47		
			62%	38%	100%	33%	67%	100%
			291	175	465	173	355	529
Total Projected Trips			291	175	465	173	355	529

To generate the trips in the table above, the peak hour turn movement counts were used as the basis for establishing the existing commuter peak hour volumes and associated trip generation rate. Figures 7,8 and 9 show the trips generated by the proposed development distributed within the study area intersections for the Build Phases I, II and III.

Additional data and calculation sheets used to develop the trip generations rates are included in Appendix B, including a breakdown of projected traffic associated with comparable ITE land uses.

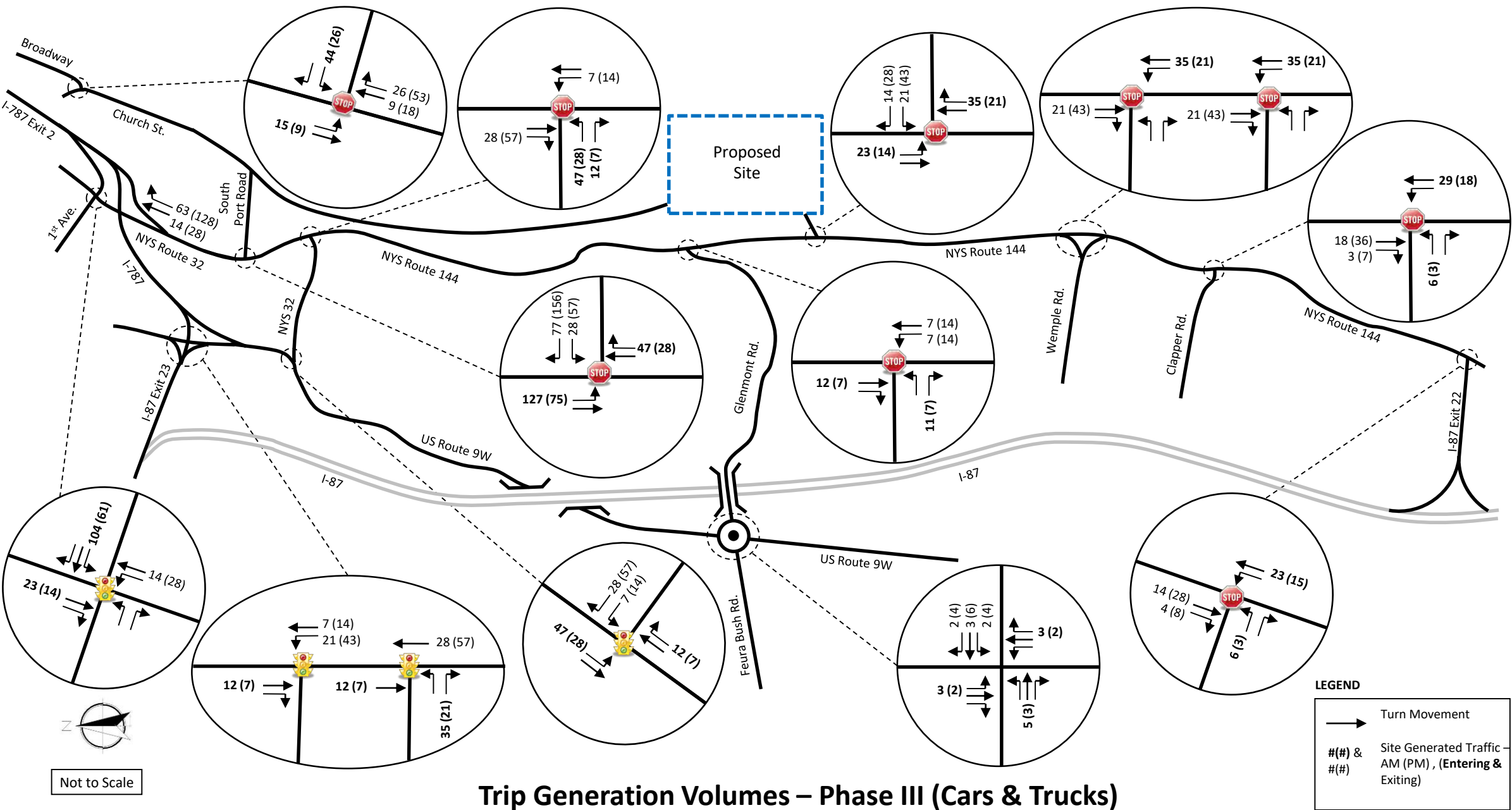






Trip Generation Volumes – Phase II (Cars & Trucks)

FIGURE 8

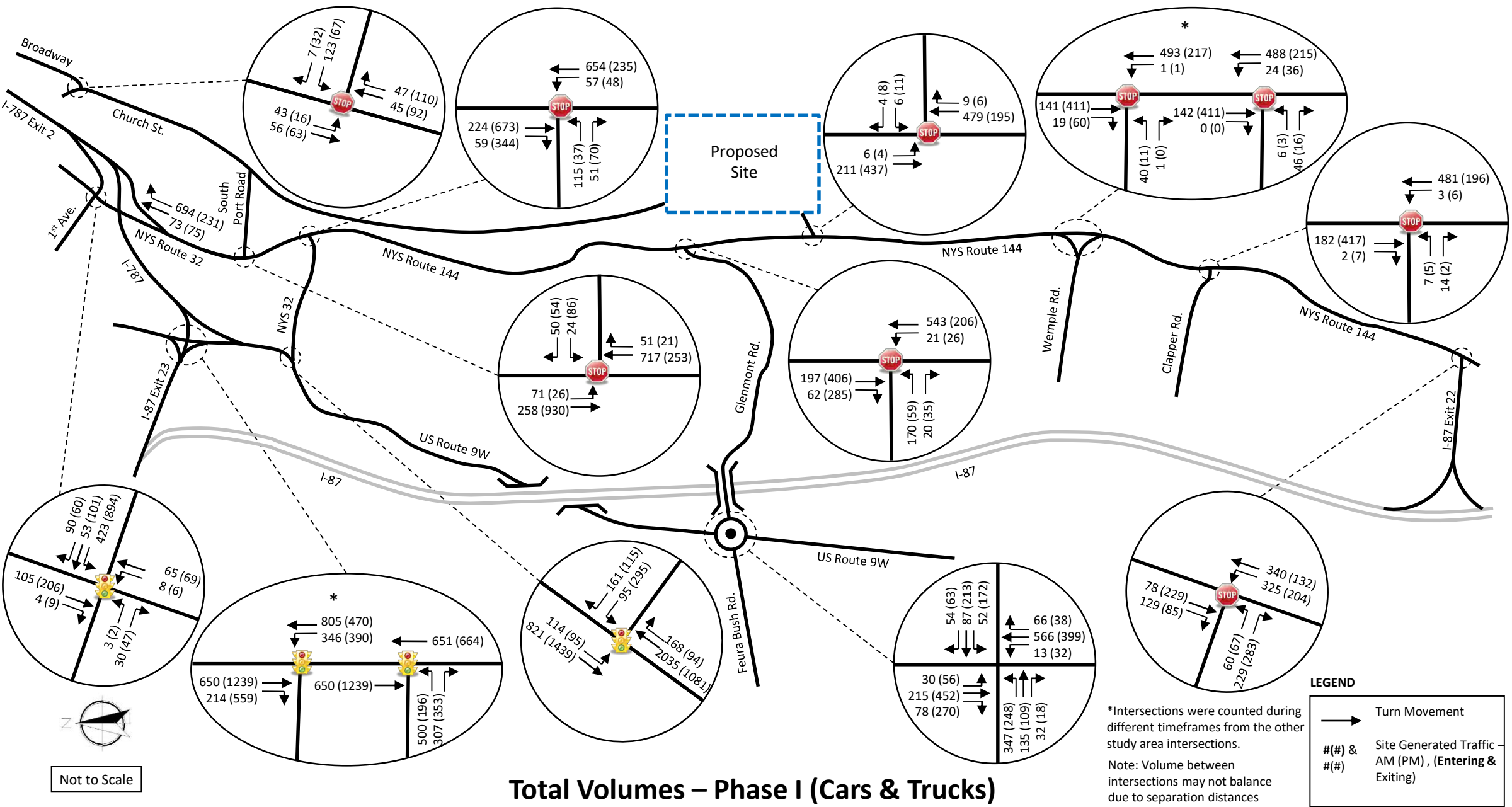


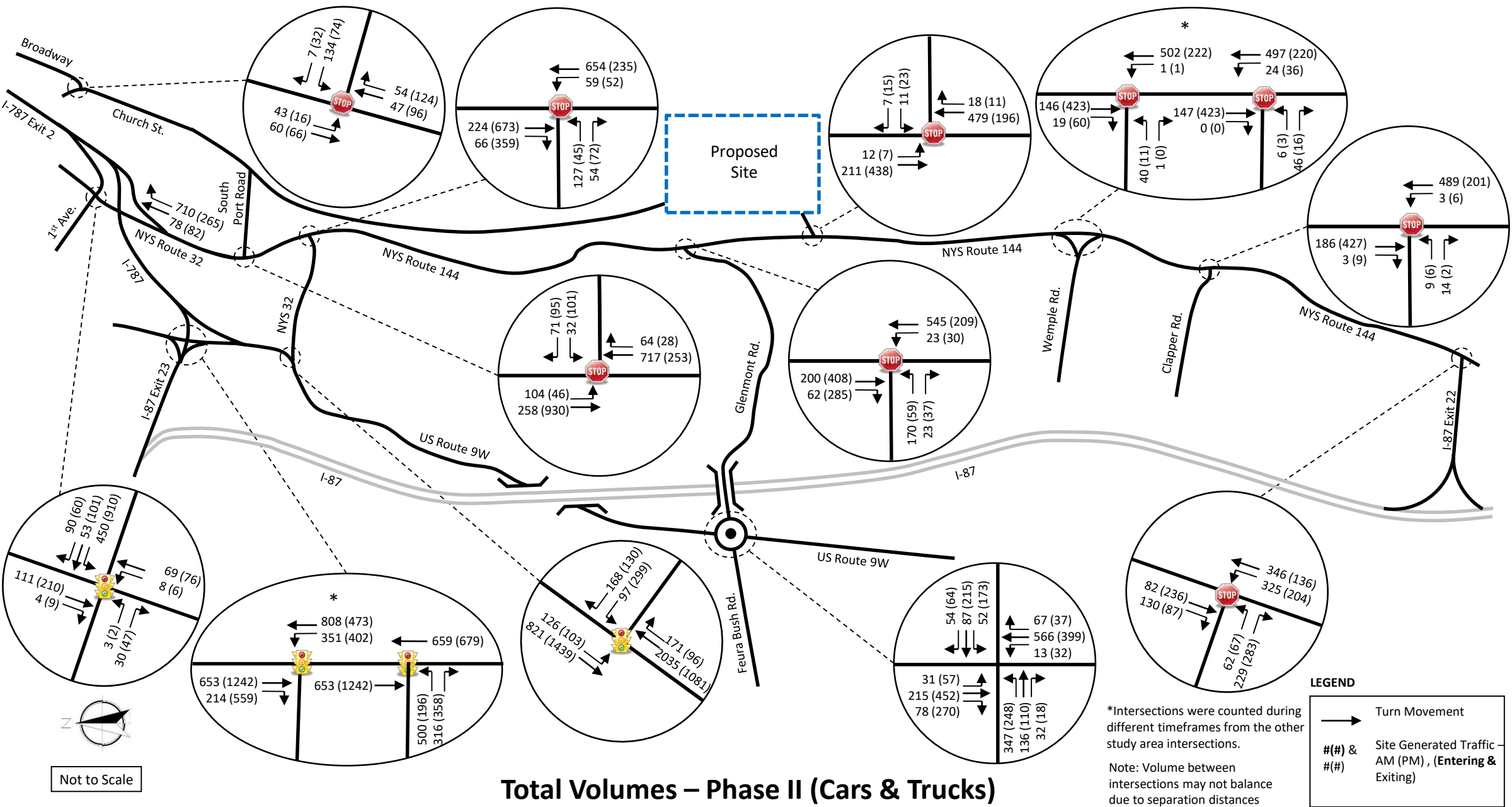
Trip Generation Volumes – Phase III (Cars & Trucks)

2029 Build Traffic Volumes

Figures 10, 11 and 12 show the proposed weekday morning and evening peak hour traffic volumes associated with the 2029 Build conditions for build Phases I, II and III. These volumes represent the 2019 Existing volumes combined with the 2029 Background annual traffic growth and the addition of the estimated trips generated by the proposed project for each respective build phase.





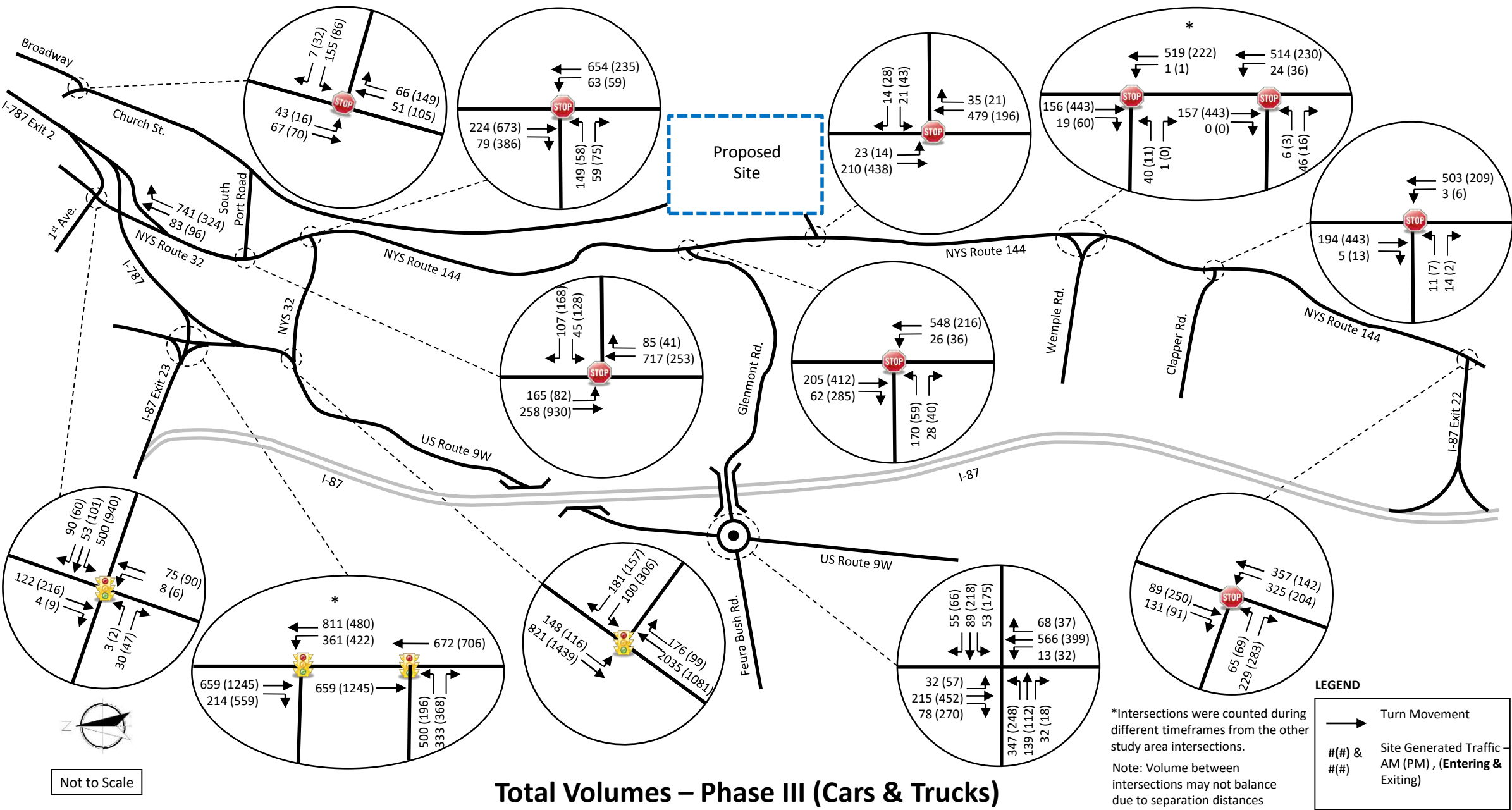


Total Volumes – Phase II (Cars & Trucks)

*Intersections were counted during different timeframes from the other study area intersections.
Note: Volume between intersections may not balance due to separation distances

LEGEND

- Turn Movement
- Site Generated Traffic – AM (PM), (Entering & Exiting)



TRAFFIC OPERATIONS

Intersection Capacity – Unsignalized Intersections

Level of service (LOS) is a term used to characterize the operational conditions of a traffic facility at a particular point in time. Numerous factors contribute to a facility’s LOS including travel delay and speed, congestion, driver discomfort, convenience, and safety based on a comparison of the facility’s capacity to the facility’s demand. Alphabetic designations A through F define the six levels of service. LOS A represents very good traffic operating conditions with minimal delays while LOS F depicts poor traffic operating conditions with excessive delays and queues.

Operating levels of service are calculated using the procedures defined in the Highway Capacity Manual, published by the Transportation Research Board. The operating LOS of two-way stop-controlled (TWSC), all-way stop-controlled (AWSC) and roundabout intersections is the computed or measured delay. The intersection delay is based upon the quality of service for the vehicles turning into and out of minor approaches, i.e.; approaches that are stop/yield controlled. The availability of sufficient gaps in the traffic stream on the major street/roundabout controls the capacity for movements to and from the minor approaches, thus resulting in delays for the minor approaches. The criteria, or the delays associated with corresponding levels of service for TWSC, AWSC and roundabout intersections, as specified by the Highway Capacity Manual and are shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2
Unsignalized/Roundabout Intersection Level of Service Criteria

Level of Service	Controlled Delay (sec/veh) TWSC, AWSC and Roundabout Intersections
A	≤ 10
B	> 10 and ≤ 15
C	> 15 and ≤ 25
D	> 25 and ≤ 35
E	> 35 and ≤ 50
F	> 50

Intersection Capacity – Signalized Intersections

The operating Level of Service (LOS) of a signalized intersection is based on the average control delay per vehicle. The control delay per vehicle is estimated for each lane group, combined for each approach and the intersection as a whole. The criteria, i.e., the delays associated with corresponding levels of service for signalized intersections, as specified by the Highway Capacity Manual are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Signalized Intersection Level of Service Criteria

Level of Service	Controlled Delay (sec/veh) Signalized Intersections
A	≤ 10
B	> 10 and ≤ 20
C	> 20 and ≤ 35
D	> 35 and ≤ 55
E	> 55 and ≤ 80
F	> 80



Presented in Table 4 are the results of the analysis for the 2019 Existing, 2029 Background and 2029 Build Phases I, II, and III scenarios for the intersections located within the study area. The traffic modeling software Synchro, Ver. 10.0, which utilizes the methodologies of the Highway Capacity Manual for unsignalized and signalized intersection, was used for the analysis portion of this study. The full analysis results printouts from the Synchro software are available in Appendix C.

As shown in Table 4, the proposed development will not have any noticeable effects on the traffic operations within the study area when the recommended mitigation is implemented. Described below is a detailed breakdown of the impacts, if any, on the study area intersections' operations as a result of traffic from the proposed development.

No. 1 – NYS Route 32 (S. Pearl Street) at 1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp

This signalized intersection is operating at an overall LOS 'B' for the morning peak hour and an overall LOS 'C' for the evening peak hour. During the Phase III Build scenario, the intersection will see an increase in delay resulting in the overall LOS to degrade to 'C' during the morning peak hour and 'D' during the evening peak hour. With minor signal timing modifications, the background LOS can be maintained for the Phase III full build scenario. These timing modifications include shifting time to the Off-ramp phase in the morning peak hour and shifting time to the NYS Route 32 phase during the evening peak hour. The traffic signal cycle length was changed from 105 seconds to 75 seconds in the morning and 95 seconds in the evening to optimize the LOS for the intersection. It is recommended that the signal timings at this intersection be monitored through coordination between the applicant and NYSDOT as development occurs in the area to ensure the timings are optimized for the current traffic volumes.

No. 2 – NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road) at US Route 9W

This 3-legged actuated signalized intersection operates with an overall LOS 'C' during both the weekday morning and evening peak hours. It will continue to operate at the same overall LOS with the proposed development during the evening peak hour, while some individual movement LOS will see negligible increases and decreases in delay. During the morning peak hour, the overall LOS will drop from a 'C' to a 'D'; however signal timing changes by shifting 2 seconds from the NYS Route 32 phase to the US Route 9W phase approach will maintain existing levels of service for the all build conditions. It should be noted that the northbound thru movement has a volume to capacity (v/c) ratio greater than 1.0 for both the background and build scenarios. It is recommended that the signal timings at this intersection be monitored through coordination between the applicant and NYSDOT as development occurs in the area to ensure the timings are optimized for the current traffic volumes.

No. 3 – NYS Route 32 (S. Pearl Street) at South Port Road

This 3-way signalized intersection operates efficiently today with an overall LOS 'A' during the morning and evening peak hour. However, the southbound left operation for the morning peak hour will start to degrade from a LOS 'B' during the Phase II Build scenario to LOS 'F' for Phase III and degrade from a LOS 'B' during the Phase I build scenario to LOS 'C' and 'E' for Phases II and III, respectively for the evening peak hour. This movement will be a point of entry for a high volume of traffic entering the proposed development; therefore, it is recommended that a dedicated left turn lane for the southbound approach be installed. A new right turn lane pocket for the westbound approach is also recommended to split the traffic exiting the Port to allow better use of the westbound green time from the signal. These roadway improvements along with upgrading the existing traffic signal system to provide a protected southbound left turn movement with a right turn overlap phase for the new travel lanes will allow the intersection to maintain adequate levels of service through the Phase III (Full Build) conditions, as an intersection operating at an overall LOS 'C' during the peak hour is considered to be adequate by NYSDOT, as outlined in the Highway Design Manual, Chapter 5, Appendix 5D, and their guidelines during the NYSDOT highway design report process.



With the recommended improvements, the westbound South Port Road approach will have a LOS 'D' during the morning peak hour and a LOS 'C' for the evening peak hour from the 2029 Background to 2029 Phase III conditions. The overall intersection operations indicate that these improvements will spread delay to all approaches in order to maximize intersection efficiency and improve the overall delay during both peak hours. Prior to site plan approval for the development, an updated traffic analysis would be completed based on the actual proposed site plan in for review and submitted to the Town of Bethlehem and NYSDOT as a part of the site plan approval process.

No. 4 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp

This 3-legged unsignalized intersection is operating at an overall LOS 'A' for both the morning and evening peak hour currently and will continue to do so for all three build scenarios. Despite the addition of the proposed development's traffic, all intersection movements will continue to operate at the same LOS as the 2029 Background scenario for both the morning and evening peak hours. No proposed mitigation is recommended at this intersection as a result of the proposed development.

No. 5 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at Glenmont Road

This unsignalized intersection is currently operating well today during the evening peak hour. During the morning peak hour, the eastbound left-turn movement is operating with a LOS of 'F' for the background conditions due to the high number of left turn vehicles combined with the heavy northbound traffic on NYS Route 144. This existing condition will continue to operate at similar levels of service for the Build scenarios as well. These vehicles will continue to have some delay as they wait for an acceptable gap in the NYS Route 144 traffic flow (see the Gap Analysis section for additional details). Despite this, the overall LOS for the intersection for the build scenario is a LOS 'B' and LOS 'A' during the morning and evening peak hour, respectively for the high volume of free-flow traffic. The traffic volumes at this intersection will see minor increases from the proposed development in comparison to the Background volumes. No mitigation is recommended at this intersection as the proposed development will not noticeably impact the operations at this intersection. This is further justified later in the signal warrant analysis and gap analysis report sections. Prior to site plan approval, a signal warrant analysis will need to be updated based on the actual proposed site plan in for review and submitted to the Town of Bethlehem and NYSDOT as a part of the site plan approval process.

No. 6 – NYS Route 144 (River Road) at NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road)

This intersection is currently operating with an overall LOS 'A' during the morning and evening peak hour. The eastbound left movement will be exceeding/approaching capacity under the 2029 background condition, where it is projected to operate at a LOS 'F' for the morning peak hour and a LOS 'E' for the evening peak hour. Through Phase I of the development there will be a negligible impact on the operating conditions; however, to maintain adequate levels of service from Phase II through the full build scenario, it is recommended that a traffic signal be installed at this intersection (see the Signal Warrant section of this report for additional details). After installation of a new signal, under the Phase III conditions the eastbound left operation is raised from a LOS 'F' to LOS 'C' for both morning and evening peak hours.

The timing of the installation of a traffic signal at this intersection should be based on the magnitude of the site plan for the initial proposed development and potential phasing of the proposed development within the site. Prior to site plan approvals, a signal warrant analysis should be updated based on the actual proposed site plan in for review and submitted to the Town of Bethlehem and NYSDOT as a part of the site plan approval process.



No. 7 – Church Street at Broadway

This stop sign controlled ‘T’ intersection operates well today with an overall LOS ‘A’ in the morning and evening peak hour. The intersection will continue to operate well with the additional proposed development traffic, with no individual movement falling below LOS ‘C’. No mitigation is recommended at this intersection.

No. 8 – Glenmont/Feura Bush Road at US Route 9W

This current signalized intersection is in the design stage to be converted to a roundabout by Spring 2021. After correspondence with the engineering firm designing the roundabout, Creighton Manning Engineers, LLP (CME), it was found that the minimal amount of site generated traffic entering this intersection has already been incorporated into the background traffic analysis during the analysis and design of the new roundabout. The level of service table from the Traffic Assessment Memo prepared by CME for the alternatives reviewed for the US Route 9W/Glenmont Road/Feura Bush Road intersection project are included in Appendix B. A detailed traffic analysis of the existing intersection is not warranted, given the conversion to a roundabout. Through coordination with CME, oversized load accommodations through the roundabout are part of the design criteria which is still being progressed through the design phase of the project with NYSDOT.

No. 9 – Clapper Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road)

This unsignalized intersection is currently operating at an overall LOS ‘A’ for both morning and evening peak hour and will continue to do so for all three build scenarios. The eastbound left movement will see an increase in delay from Phase II to Phase III, changing from a LOS ‘B’ to LOS ‘C’ for both morning and evening peak hours; however, this is considered an acceptable level of service, as previously noted. Because of the low volume of existing and site-generated traffic anticipated to use Clapper Road, the remaining intersection movements will continue to operate at the same LOS as the existing conditions for both morning and evening peak hours. No proposed mitigation is recommended at this intersection as a result of the proposed development.

No. 10 – I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Interchange at US Route 9W

These signalized intersections are currently operating at LOS ‘B’ and LOS ‘C’ levels of service during the morning peak hour for the I-787/I-87 Exit 23 On and Off Ramp, respectively. They will continue to operate at these overall levels of service through all three build scenarios during the morning peak hour. No noticeable impacts are anticipated at these intersections as a result of the proposed development.

During the evening peak hour, the I-787/I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp is currently operating at a LOS ‘F’ while the I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp is at a LOS ‘C’. The on ramp will continue to operate at the same levels of service for all movements through the build phases with the exception of the northbound left movement, which will experience an increase in delay from Phase II to Phase III, changing from a LOS ‘E’ to a LOS ‘F’. The I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp will maintain the same levels of service as the background conditions, through all three build phases. With minor signal timing modifications, the overall background LOS can be maintained for the Phase III full build scenario for the off ramp and improved from a LOS ‘F’ to LOS ‘E’ for the on ramp. These timing modifications include shifting time to the north and southbound approaches as well as shortening the traffic signal cycle length from 135 to 130 seconds. It is recommended that the signal timings for this intersection continue to be monitored by NYSDOT as development occurs in the area to ensure the timings are optimized for the current traffic volumes as it is operating near capacity.



No. 11-Wemple Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road)

Wemple Road splits and has two intersections with NYS Route 144 (River Road), because of this, each access drive was analyzed separately in order to more accurately model existing and future conditions. Both of these unsignalized intersections are currently operating at an overall LOS 'A' for both morning and evening peak hour and will continue to do so for all three build scenarios. The eastbound left movement for the northern access drive will see an increase in delay from Phase I to Phase II, changing from a LOS 'B' to LOS 'C' during the evening peak hour; however, this is considered an acceptable level of service as previously noted. Because no site-generated traffic is anticipated to utilize Wemple Road, the remaining intersection movements will continue to operate at the same LOS as the existing conditions for both morning and evening peak hours. No proposed mitigation is recommended at this intersection as a result of the proposed development.

No. 12- NYS Route 144 at Proposed Site Driveway

The proposed site access drive was modeled as two lane road with single entering and exiting lanes, under stop sign control for the exiting traffic. The driveway will be restricted to car traffic only as all truck traffic will be directed to South Port Road and Church Street. This will be accomplished by including signage prohibiting trucks from using this entrance as well as enforcement by the Port, the Port's tenants and local law enforcement. The proposed driveway will have a negligible impact to the traveling public on NYS Route 144 as this will be a free movement. The level of service summary shows that this intersection will operate efficiently for all three phases of development, with an overall LOS 'A' for both morning and evening peak hours. In addition, no movement at this intersection will operate below a LOS 'C' for the morning and evening peak hour. A signal was not warranted for build phase I, II, or III, which is detailed later in the signal warrant report section.



TABLE 4 - INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE TABLE

Study Intersection	Approach and Movement		MORNING PEAK HOUR												
			2019 EXISTING		2029 BACKGROUND		2029 BUILD-PHASE I		2029 BUILD-PHASE II		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		
			Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	
NYS Route 32 at First Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp (Signalized)	Eastbound	L-T-R	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	2.4	A	
		L	9.7	A	9.4	A	10.5	B	11.3	B	13.1	B	17.0	B	
	Westbound	T-R	3.4	A	3.4	A	3.5	A	3.6	A	3.8	A	4.7	A	
		L-T	45.1	D	45.1	D	44.7	D	44.5	D	43.4	D	29.2	C	
	Southbound	T-R	54.5	D	54.5	D	54.6	D	54.7	D	54.8	D	36.1	D	
	OVERALL			18.5	B	18.6	B	19.1	B	19.7	B	20.8	C	18.6	B
NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Westbound	L	55.1	E	56.5	E	57.7	E	58.9	E	61.0	E	72.0	E	
		R	12.7	B	12.8	B	12.8	B	13.0	B	13.1	B	14.9	B	
	Northbound	T	35.8	D	49.3	D	52.1	D	54.9	D	60.0	E	48.8	D	
		R	4.7	A	5.1	A	5.2	A	5.3	A	5.6	A	4.9	A	
	Southbound	L	34.3	C	36.0	D	40.6	D	44.8	D	52.9	D	52.2	D	
		T	4.7	A	4.8	A	4.7	A	4.7	A	4.7	A	4.0	A	
	OVERALL			25.7	C	33.7	C	35.6	D	37.3	D	40.6	D	34.4	C
	NYS Route 32 at South Port Road (Un-Signalized)	Westbound	L	22.1	C	22.3	C	21.5	C	22.8	C	21.8	C	47.7	D
R													18.4	B	
Northbound		T-R	5.7	A	6.3	A	8.9	A	14.7	B	15.4	B	19.2	B	
Southbound		L	3.7	A	4.0	A	6.4	A	18.5	B	158.1	F	13.5	B	
		T											2.5	A	
OVERALL			6.0	A	6.5	A	9.1	A	16.5	B	59.5	E	16.4	B	
NYS Route 144 at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	T-L	8.1	A	8.3	A	8.3	A	8.3	A	8.3	A			
	Eastbound	L	14.5	B	16.3	C	17.2	C	18.4	C	21.1	C			
	OVERALL			5.6	A	6.4	A	6.6	A	6.8	A	7.5	A		
NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road (Un-Signalized)	Eastbound	L-R	39.6	E	56.2	F	59.3	F	62.7	F	68.7	F			
	Northbound	T-L	7.9	A	8.0	A	8.0	A	8.0	A	8.0	A			
	OVERALL			7.7	A	10.6	B	11.3	B	12.0	B	13.3	B		
NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32 (Un-Signalized/Signalized)	Northbound	T-L	8.2	A	8.3	A	8.3	A	8.3	A	8.4	A	14.8	B	
	Eastbound	L	41.0	E	54.3	F	64.5	F	73.7	F	119.9	F	31.1	C	
		R	10.3	B	10.6	B	10.6	B	10.5	B	10.8	B	8.0	A	
	Southbound	T-R											5.5	A	
	OVERALL			4.6	A	5.8	A	7.3	A	9.0	A	15.5	C	14.2	B
Church Street at Broadway (Un-Signalized)	Westbound	L	12.7	B	13.0	B	13.6	B	14.2	B	15.5	C			
		R	8.8	A	8.8	A	8.9	A	8.9	A	9.0	A			
	Southbound	L	7.5	A	7.5	A	7.5	A	7.6	A	7.6	A			
	OVERALL			6.4	A	6.6	A	6.8	A	7.0	A	7.6	A		
Clapper Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road) (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L	7.5	A	7.6	A	7.6	A	7.6	A	7.7	A			
	Eastbound	L	11.9	B	12.8	B	13.4	B	14.2	B	15.1	C			
	OVERALL			0.4	A	0.5	A	0.5	A	0.6	A	0.7	A		
I-787/I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Northbound	L	12.1	B	15.1	B	15.9	B	16.7	B	18.1	B			
		T	1.3	A	1.3	A	1.3	A	1.3	A	1.4	A			
	Southbound	T	23.1	C	25.5	C	25.9	C	26.3	C	27.1	C			
	OVERALL			12.3	B	13.8	B	14.1	B	14.4	B	15.1	B		
I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Eastbound	L	71.1	E	82.0	F	82.0	F	82.0	F	82.0	F			
		R	11.1	B	12.5	B	12.6	B	12.8	B	12.9	B			
	Northbound	T	14.6	B	14.8	B	14.9	B	14.9	B	15.0	B			
	Southbound	T	4.2	A	4.2	A	4.2	A	4.3	A	4.3	A			
	OVERALL			25.5	C	28.6	C	28.5	C	28.4	C	28.2	C		
NYS Route 144 at Wemple Road North (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L-T	7.6	A	7.6	A	7.6	A	7.6	A	7.7	A			
	Eastbound	L-R	15.9	C	16.7	C	17.0	C	17.4	C	18.1	C			
	OVERALL			1.2	A	1.2	A	1.2	A	1.2	A	1.2	A		
NYS Route 144 at Wemple Road South (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L-T	7.6	A	7.7	A	7.7	A	7.7	A	7.8	A			
	Eastbound	L-R	10.2	B	10.3	B	10.4	B	10.4	B	10.6	B			
	OVERALL			1.0	A	1.1	A	1.1	A	1.0	A	1.0	A		
NYS Route 144 at Proposed Site Driveway (Un-Signalized)	Westbound	L					13.9	B	14.5	B	15.5	C			
	Southbound	L					8.5	A	8.6	A	8.7	A			
	OVERALL							0.3	A	0.6	A	1.1	A		



TABLE 4 - INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE TABLE

Study Intersection	Approach and Movement		EVENING PEAK HOUR													
			2019 EXISTING		2029 BACKGROUND		2029 BUILD-PHASE I		2029 BUILD-PHASE II		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD-PHASE III MITIGATION			
			Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS		
NYS Route 32 at First Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp (Signalized)	Eastbound	L-T-R	17.6	B	19.1	B	19.1	B	19.1	B	19.1	B	19.1	B	31.8	C
		L	26.5	C	31.8	C	34.2	C	36.9	D	44.0	D	34.8	C		
	Westbound	T-R	7.6	A	8.0	A	8.1	A	8.1	A	8.3	A	5.7	A		
		L-T	37.9	D	37.4	D	37.9	D	38.4	D	38.9	D	37.2	D		
	Southbound	T-R	53.7	D	53.3	D	53.6	D	53.8	D	53.5	D	54.1	D		
	OVERALL		28.6	C	32.0	C	33.7	C	35.5	D	40.2	D	34.6	C		
NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Westbound	L	33.6	C	36.7	D	37.2	D	38.6	D	39.6	D				
		R	16.2	B	17.8	B	17.8	B	18.1	B	18.9	B				
	Northbound	T	26.6	C	26.5	C	26.6	C	29.1	C	29.3	C				
		R	4.8	A	4.8	A	4.8	A	4.9	A	4.9	A				
	Southbound	L	14.9	B	16.1	B	17.6	B	21.2	C	24.4	C				
		T	18.3	B	18.6	B	18.5	B	17.9	B	17.8	B				
	OVERALL		22.1	C	22.6	C	22.7	C	23.5	C	23.7	C				
NYS Route 32 at South Port Road (Signalized)	Westbound	L	28.6	C	28.8	C	24.9	C	25.6	C	30.7	C	31.8	C		
		R											1.3	A		
	Northbound	T-R	4.0	A	4.2	A	5.5	A	6.7	A	8.5	A	5.7	A		
		L	9.5	A	11.1	B	17.4	B	26.1	C	65.2	E	4.6	A		
	Southbound	T											13.7	B		
	OVERALL		9.5	A	10.6	B	15.3	B	21.4	C	46.0	D	11.6	B		
NYS Route 144 at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	T-L	8.4	A	8.6	A	8.7	A	8.7	A	8.8	A				
	Eastbound	L	11.9	B	12.6	B	12.7	B	12.9	B	13.2	B				
	OVERALL		6.0	A	6.3	A	6.3	A	6.2	A	6.2	A				
NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road (Un-Signalized)	Eastbound	L-R	20.3	C	22.8	C	23.5	C	24.2	C	25.6	D				
	Northbound	T-L	9.5	A	9.7	A	9.7	A	9.7	A	9.8	A				
		OVERALL		2.2	A	2.3	A	2.5	A	2.6	A	2.8	A			
NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32 (Un-Signalized/Signalized)	Northbound	T-L	11.1	B	11.5	B	11.6	B	11.8	B	12.1	B	5.9	A		
		L	32.3	D	37.2	E	41.5	E	47.0	E	60.0	F	30.3	C		
	Eastbound	R	18.7	C	20.1	C	20.5	C	20.8	C	21.5	C	10.2	B		
		T-R											16.9	B		
		OVERALL		2.0	A	2.1	A	2.5	A	2.9	A	3.9	A	14.8	B	
Church Street at Broadway (Un-Signalized)	Westbound	L	11.0	B	11.2	B	11.5	B	11.8	B	12.3	B				
		R	9.3	A	9.4	A	9.5	A	9.5	A	9.7	A				
	Southbound	L	7.7	A	7.7	A	7.7	A	7.8	A	7.9	A				
	OVERALL		3.1	A	3.1	A	3.2	A	3.2	A	3.3	A				
Clapper Road at NYS Route 144 (River Road) (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L	8.3	A	8.3	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.5	A				
	Eastbound	L	13.0	B	13.6	B	14.0	B	14.5	B	15.1	C				
		OVERALL		0.4	A	0.4	A	0.5	A	0.5	A	0.5	A			
I-787/I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Northbound	L	95.3	F	66.2	E	68.6	E	72.8	E	82.5	F	110.3	F		
		T	0.4	A	0.4	A	0.4	A	0.4	A	0.4	A	0.4	A		
	Southbound	T	100.1	F	166.8	F	175.0	F	179.7	F	180.5	F	90.3	F		
			OVERALL		81.3	F	121.7	F	127.2	F	130.6	F	132.0	F	77.1	E
I-787/I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp at US Route 9W (Signalized)	Eastbound	L	57.7	E	56.6	E	56.6	E	56.6	E	56.1	E	72.0	E		
		R	13.0	B	14.6	B	15.4	B	16.1	B	17.3	B	14.3	B		
	Northbound	T	6.6	A	7.1	A	7.1	A	7.2	A	7.4	A	6.0	A		
		T	38.3	D	57.7	E	57.7	E	57.7	E	57.6	E	36.5	D		
		OVERALL		27.4	C	37.4	D	37.3	D	37.2	D	37.0	D	27.0	C	
NYS Route 144 at Wemple Road North (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L-T	8.3	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.4	A	8.5	A				
		L-R	14.1	B	14.5	B	14.8	B	15.1	C	15.6	C				
		OVERALL		0.5	A	0.5	A	0.4	A	0.4	A	0.4	A			
NYS Route 144 at Wemple Road South (Un-Signalized)	Northbound	L-T	8.3	A	8.7	A	8.7	A	8.8	A	8.9	A				
		L-R	11.8	B	12.8	B	13.0	B	13.2	B	13.5	B				
		OVERALL		0.8	A	0.8	A	0.7	A	0.7	A	0.7	A			
NYS Route 144 at Proposed Site Driveway (Un-Signalized)	Westbound	L					12.5	B	13.1	B	14.3	B				
		L					7.7	A	7.7	A	7.8	A				
		OVERALL						0.5	A	0.9	A	1.6	A			



Truck Impact Analysis

Due to the nature of the proposed development, a separate review of the proposed truck traffic was assessed. Truck traffic in the area was analyzed separately from the total traffic volumes as the truck peak period in the study area is relatively consistent between the hours of 9:00 AM and 1:00 PM which do not coincide with the overall peak hour volumes on the roadway network.

Truck access to the site will be restricted to the northern truck/rail entrance via a bridge crossing Normans Kill and connecting to the existing Normanskill St before turning onto NYS Route 32 at South Port Road. This restriction was proposed by the Town of Bethlehem as it would allow all trucks that require access onto NYS Route 32 to have a signalized entrance for safety reasons and to further discourage trucks from utilizing Glenmont Road and other primarily residential side roads to the south and west.

An alternative truck distribution scenario was analyzed to assess the possibility of allowing trucks to utilize the southern driveway. This alternative analysis assumed that 15% of trucks would enter and exit the southern driveway from the south, while 5% would enter and exit from the north. As shown in Figure 14a and 15a, included in Appendix B, allowing trucks to use the southern driveway reduces truck traffic on NYS Route 144 between the north and south driveways by roughly 3 trucks during the AM peak hour, 2 trucks during the PM peak hour, and 4 trucks during the Midday peak hour, while increasing truck traffic on NYS Route 32 by approximately 3 trucks during the AM peak hour, as many as 3 trucks during the PM peak hour, and as many as 5 trucks during the Midday peak hour. There is no change in truck traffic on Glenmont Road, as both distribution scenarios assumed no site-generated trucks would use this route.

Because of the small variations in truck volumes between the two distribution scenarios, there would be a negligible difference in impact on the existing roadway network, from an intersection capacity standpoint. Other factors besides intersection capacity play a role in determining if a full access southern driveway is feasible. Based on the 55 mph posted speed limit along NYS Route 144, a sight distance of 930 ft is required for a truck to perform a left-turn out of the driveway. The required sight distance exceeds the available sight distance of 500 ft which is restricted by a horizontal curve of NYS Route 144 to the north. Without enough available sight distance, trucks exiting the site do not have enough time to safely perform the left turn. It is not recommended that trucks utilize this entrance due to the sight distance restrictions.

Truck Volume Assessment

The projected truck trip distribution was established based on distributions from the existing Port of Albany site and given the proposed new southern driveway onto NYS Route 144 will have a truck restriction. This distribution was compared with other truck studies recently completed in the area, including South Albany Truck Traffic completed by CME dated January 16, 2017 and The City of Albany S. Pearl Heavy Vehicle Travel Pattern Study completed by the Capital District Transportation Committee dated May 2018 to ensure the proposed traffic distributions were consistent with the results of these studies. These trip distribution percentages were used to assign the trips generated by the proposed project. See Figure 14 – Truck Trip Distribution Percentages.

Data from other studies provided by the town including the Albany South End Community Air Quality Screening, completed by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), dated August 14, 2014, and the Albany South End Study Progress Update, also completed by NYSDEC dating January 10, 2018 were not used as they did not contain any information related to the volume of truck traffic in the area useful for this TIS, and instead focused on the air quality in and around the Albany South End Community.



As with the total traffic, the number of site-generated trucks was based on the current Port of Albany’s truck generation. A truck generation rate was calculated utilizing the turning movement counts collected as part of the TIS and included in Appendix B for the morning and evening peak hour timeframes. This rate was calculated for the existing Port on a peak hour trip per building square foot basis and was analyzed for the Phase III (Full Build) scenario to assess the overall project’s impact on truck traffic volumes.

Shown in Table 5 and Figure 15 are the resulting truck trip generation volumes calculated for the proposed project.

Table 5 – Truck Trip Generation

Type of Land Use	ITE Code	Unit	*Weekday Morning Peak			*Weekday Evening Peak			Mid-Day Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Based on Existing Port of Albany Truck Traffic Generation	NA	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.13			Generation Rate = 0.07			Generation Rate = 0.13		
			51%	49%	100%	56%	44%	100%	52%	48%	100%
			75	72	147	42	33	75	78	73	151
Total Projected Trips			75	72	147	42	33	75	78	73	151

* = Weekday morning and evening peak hours represent the peak hour for all vehicles on the roadway network.

The midday peak was established using the truck peak hour data from the previously referenced South Albany Truck Traffic report. Because midday truck traffic volumes were not recorded or necessary as a part of the capacity analysis, the truck volume data from the previous report was used as it was thorough, previously reviewed, and less than 3 years old. The peak truck traffic will be on the road during the midday hours where overall traffic volumes are approximately 45% less than the morning peak hour and 42% less than the evening peak hour, based on 24-hour tube count data NYS Route 144; included in Appendix A. The employee peak hour and the truck peak hour are not anticipated to occur during the same timeframes. As a result, a capacity analysis for the truck peak hours is not useful as the roadway network has the capacity during the midday truck peak. Table 6 shows from a qualitative standpoint, the anticipated impact from the proposed development related to the volume of trucks during the midday peak timeframe.

Table 6 – Projected Truck Volumes (Current Truck Distribution)

ROAD SEGMENT	MID-DAY PEAK HOUR				% Increase	
	Existing Truck Volume		Proposed Truck Volume			
	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB		
NYS Route 32 from NYS Route 144 to US Route 9W (East/West)	34	32	42	39	23.5%	21.9%
Glenmont Rd. from NYS Route 144 to US Route 9W (East/West)	3	6	3	6	0.0%	0.0%
NYS Route 32 from 1st Ave. to South Port Rd. (North/South)	83	86	109	111	31.3%	29.1%
NYS Route 144 from NYS Route 32 to Glenmont Rd. (North/South)	68	79	76	86	11.8%	8.9%
NYS Route 144 from Glenmont Rd. to Clapper Rd. (North/South)	67	75	75	82	11.9%	9.3%
NYS Route 144 from Clapper Rd. to I-87 Exit 22 (North/South)	67	75	75	82	11.9%	9.3%

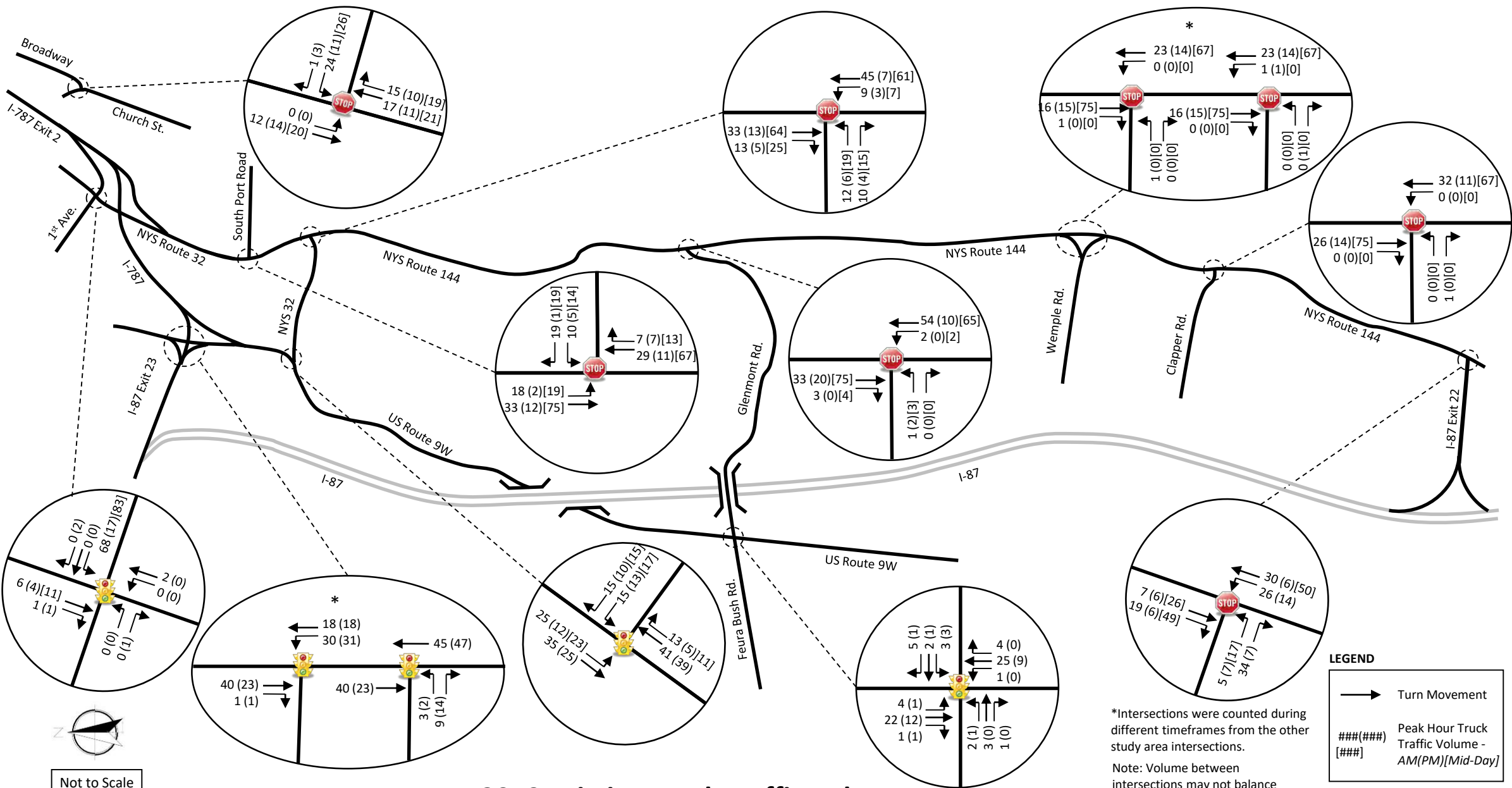
Based on this information the proposed development will increase the number of trucks on the surrounding roadway network from 8.9% to 31.3% during the peak truck timeframe (Midday), while no increase in trucks is anticipated on Glenmont Road.



As shown in Figure 14, 45% of trucks entering and exiting the proposed development are anticipated to utilize the Broadway/Church Street intersection to the north based on current truck patterns. This route provides free access to and from I-787 with minimal disturbance to the surrounding area, as it is fronted by several industrial and commercial businesses. The remaining 55% of trucks entering and exiting the site from the north (35%), as well as the west (10%) and south (10%), which pass through residential areas on their way to/from the South Port Road access. In order to minimize truck noise along these routes, it is recommended that signage be installed restricting the use of compression braking within these residential areas. Other signage clarifying the intended truck routes should be installed to prevent heavy vehicles from accidentally or intentionally using neighborhood streets to access the site, as outlined in the Albany County Commercial Transportation Access Study, completed by CME dated April 5, 2002.

Oversized loads may be required access to/from the proposed Port Expansion site in a similar manner to the existing Port site. These deliveries require a specific traffic control plan for the intended route developed on a case by case basis with the approval of NYSDOT and any other municipality that has jurisdiction on the roads on which the oversized load is traveling. A general oversized truck route to the GE site is in development by CME Associates and is included in Appendix B for reference.



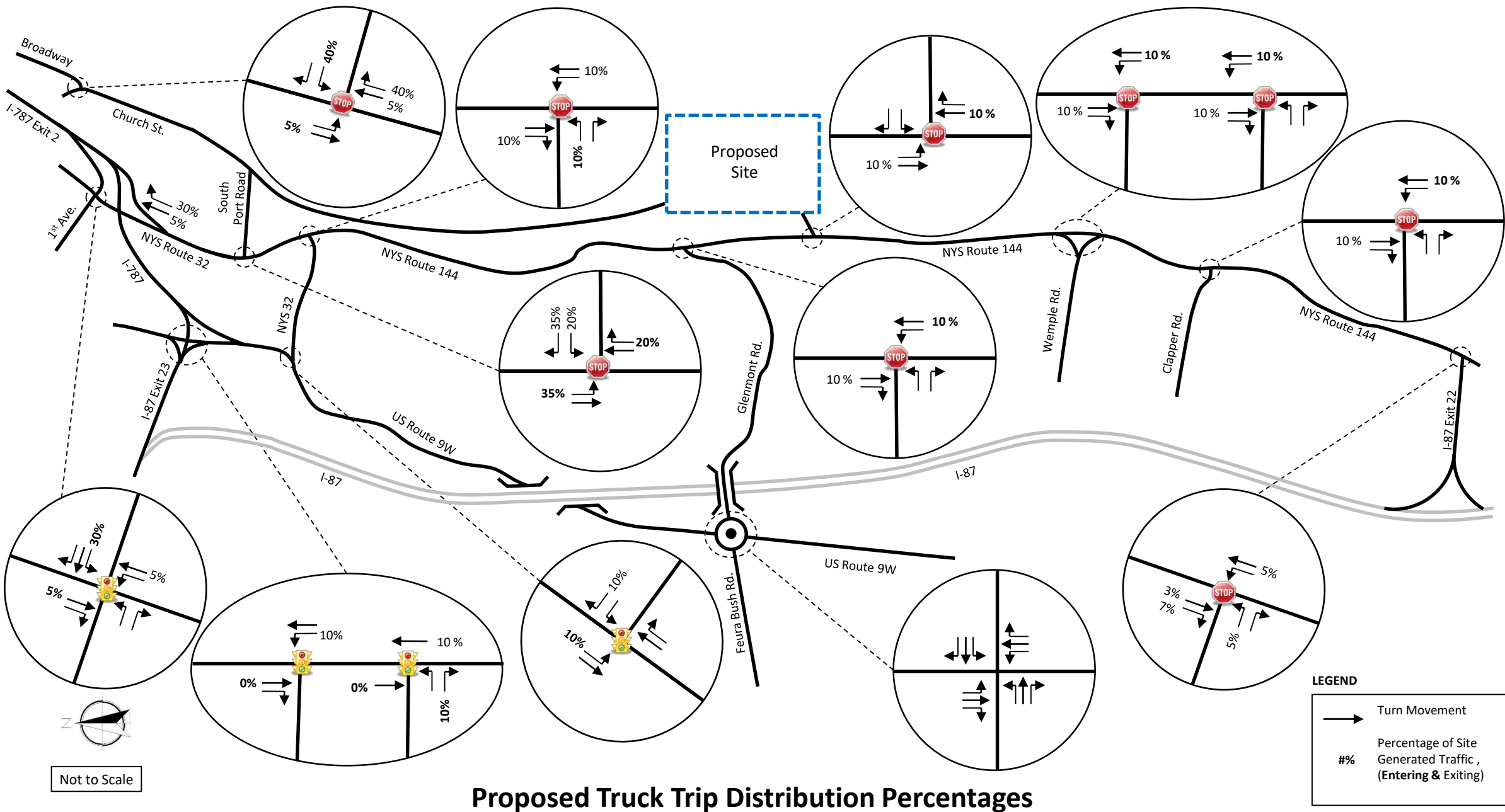


2019 Existing Truck Traffic Volumes

*Intersections were counted during different timeframes from the other study area intersections.
Note: Volume between intersections may not balance due to separation distances

LEGEND

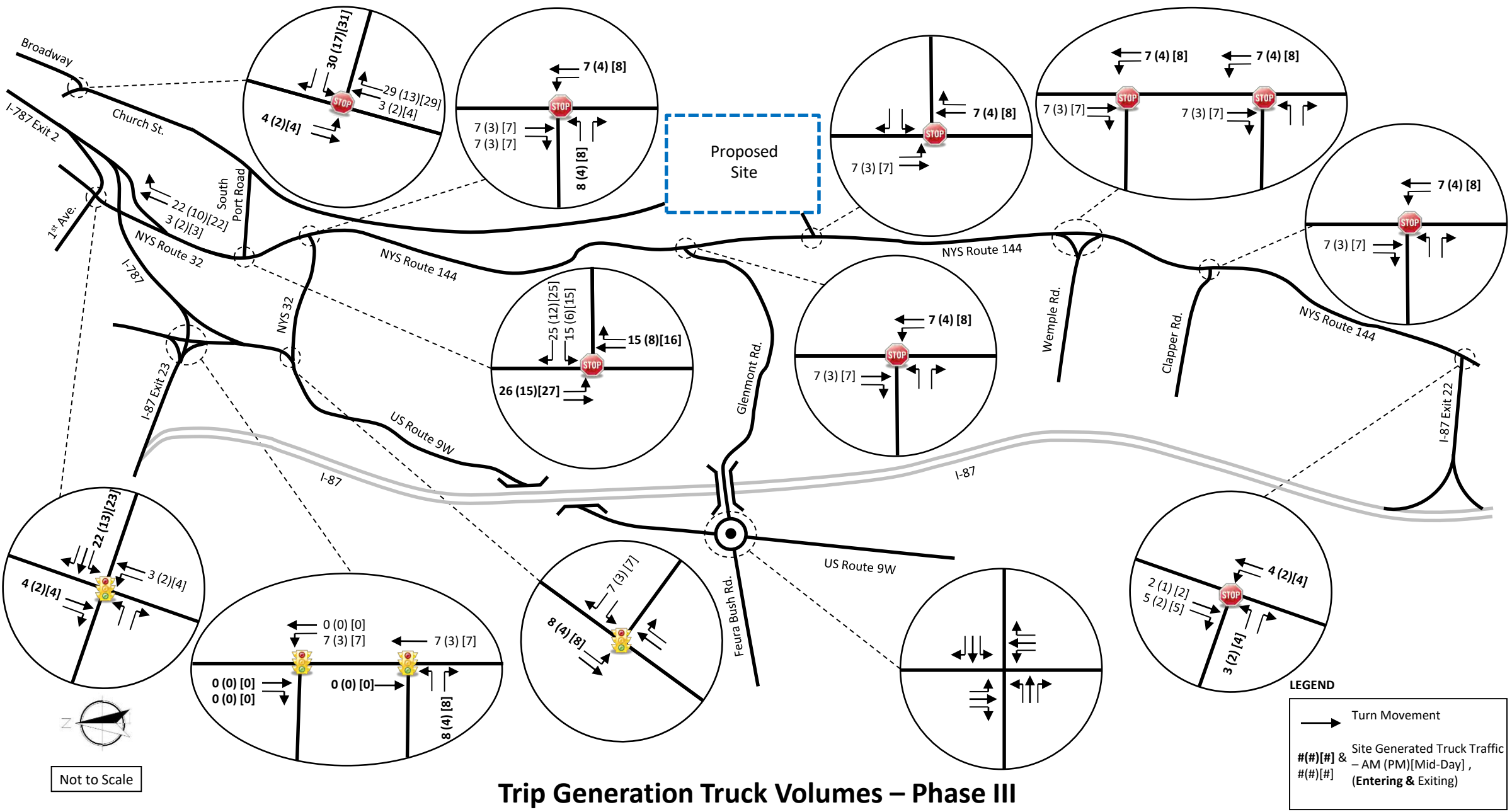
- Turn Movement
- ###(###) Peak Hour Truck Traffic Volume - AM(PM)[Mid-Day]



Proposed Truck Trip Distribution Percentages

LEGEND

- Turn Movement
- Percentage of Site Generated Traffic, (Entering & Exiting) (#%)



Trip Generation Truck Volumes – Phase III

Truck Sensitivity Analysis

To assess the impact of the increased truck traffic on the surrounding roadway network, a sensitivity analysis was performed assuming 100% of all the trucks entering and exiting the site would be restricted to a single route. Three options were assessed: A north/eastbound route via I-787 at Broadway, a westbound route via I-87 Interchange 23, and a southbound route, traveling via NYS Route 144 to I-87 Interchange 22. These routes were modeled in the traffic software Synchro Ver. 10.0, and their LOS compared against the 2029 Phase III LOS, assuming all recommended mitigation efforts were in place. These routes are shown on Figure 16, the results table is included in Appendix B and the Synchro printouts of this analysis are included in Appendix C.

Northbound/Eastbound Route:

When assuming 100% of the site-generated trucks traveling to/from the north/east via I-787 at Church/Broadway, as shown by the red line in Figure 16, there is only a slight degradation of service during the morning peak hour, dropping from a LOS 'A' to LOS 'B', while all other approaches will experience negligible increases in delay. This is the recommended truck route, should the tenant utilize a single trucking route.

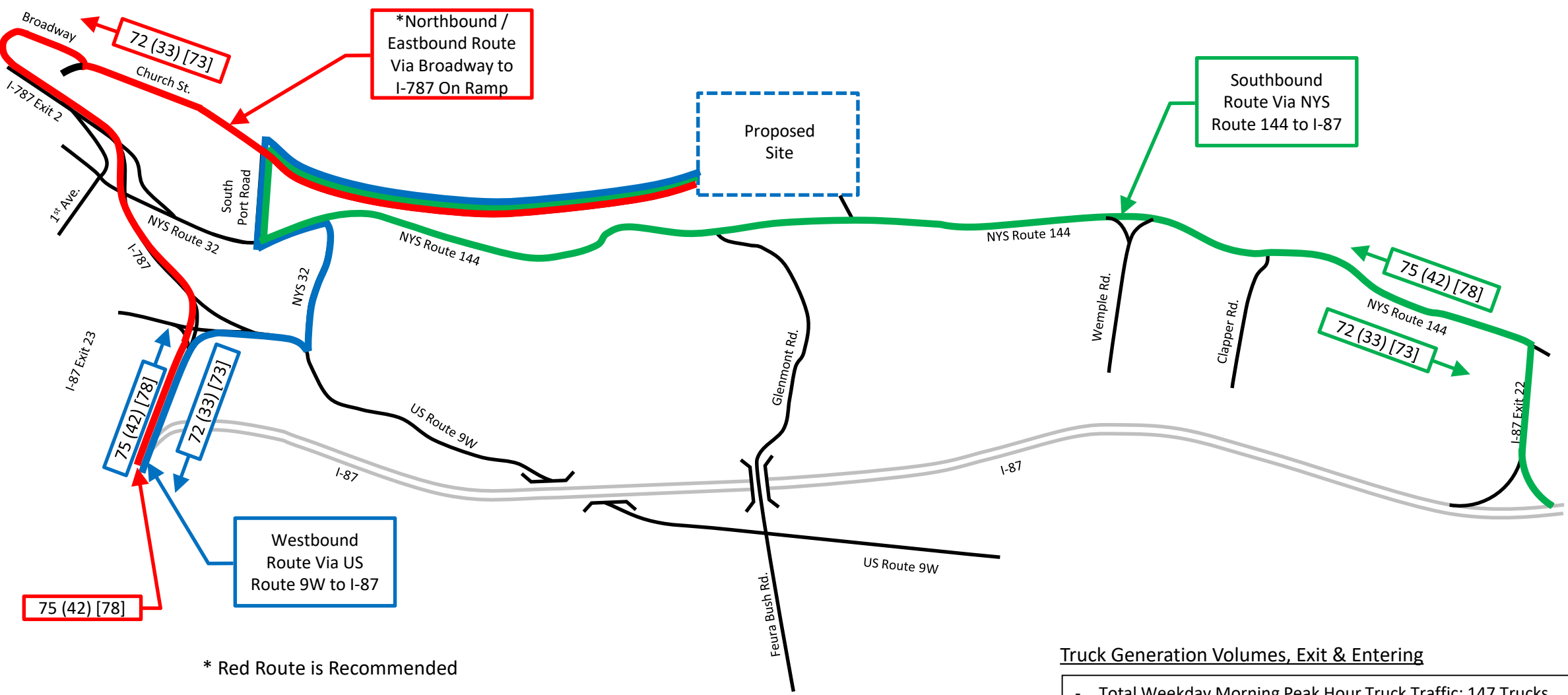
Southbound Route:

For the southbound route, as shown by the green line in Figure 16, 100% of trucks travel to/from South Port Road along NYS Route 32/144 to the I-87 Interchange 22. Along this route the unsignalized intersection approaches onto NYS Route 144 would have an increase in delay as the available gaps in traffic would decrease due to the increase in volume. Should the southern access scenario be proposed by the future tenant, during the site plan approval process an updated traffic analysis would be required to assess the impacts from the actual proposed development including the proposed trucking operations for the tenant.

Westbound Route:

The westbound route, as shown by the blue line in Figure 16 is assuming the worst-case scenario that all truck travel to the I-87 Interchange via NYS Route 32 and US Route 9W; however, access to this interchange is also available via Church Street to the Green Street slip ramp onto I-787. Nevertheless, as an extreme scenario, when all trucks utilize this route, additional recommended mitigation includes a follow up review of the US Route 9W intersection with NYS Route 32 as the intersection is projected to degrade from a LOS 'C' to a LOS 'D' in the morning peak hour with the analysis showing failing operations for the southbound left turn movement. With 10 of the 75 total site-generated trucks making this turn, the movement can maintain the same level of service as the Build Phase III-Mitigation scenario. When 50 of the 75 total site-generated trucks make this turn, the movement reaches failing levels of service, degrading from a LOS 'E' to a LOS 'F' for the morning peak hour. Should this scenario be proposed by the future tenant, the potential recommended mitigation to consider would be to extend the existing southbound left turn lane to ensure the additional trucks making the left turn do not queue back into the southbound through lanes. During the site plan approval process an updated traffic analysis would be required to assess the impacts from the actual proposed development including the proposed trucking operations for the tenant.





Truck Sensitivity Review
Assuming Single Destination



Not to Scale

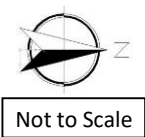
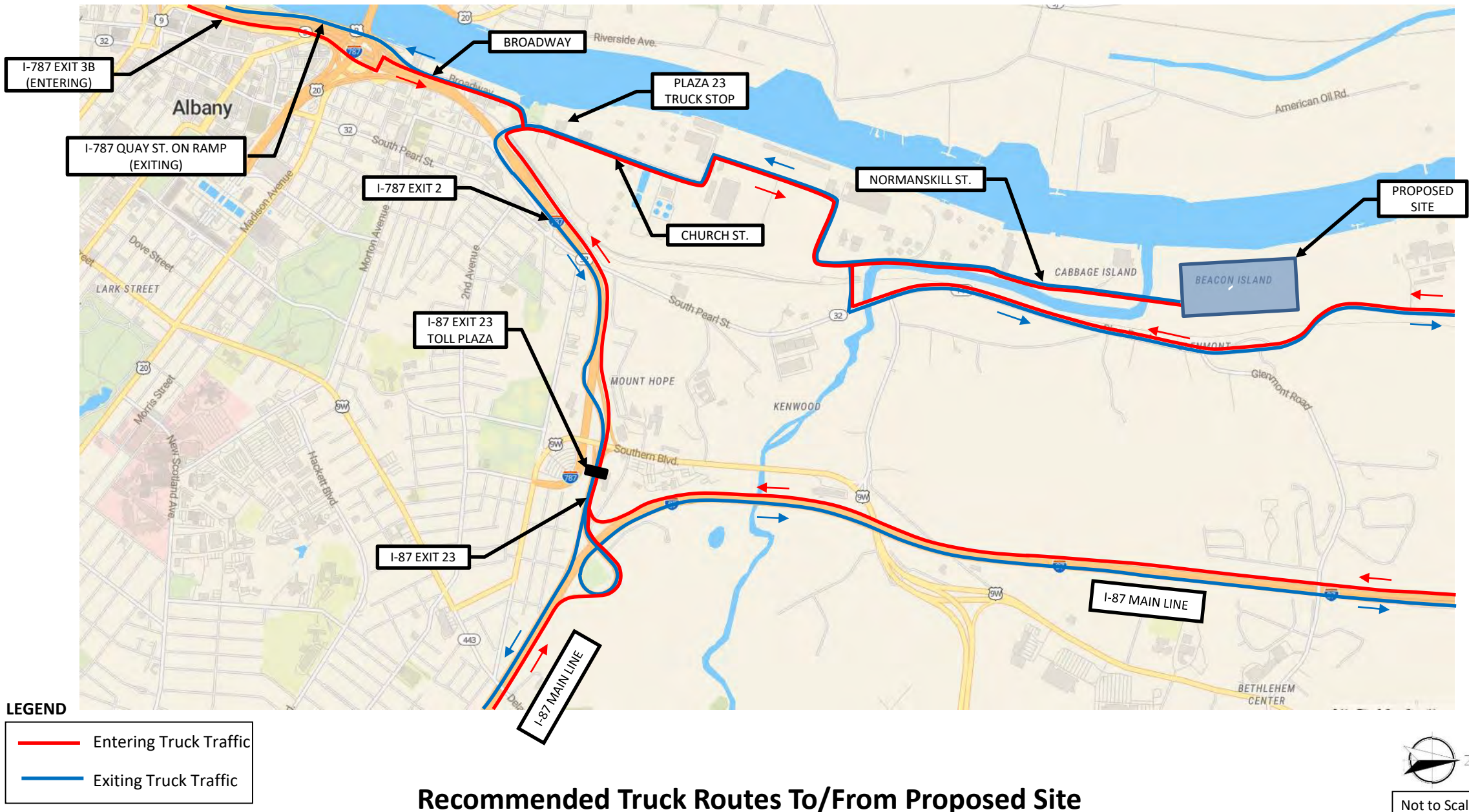
Conclusion

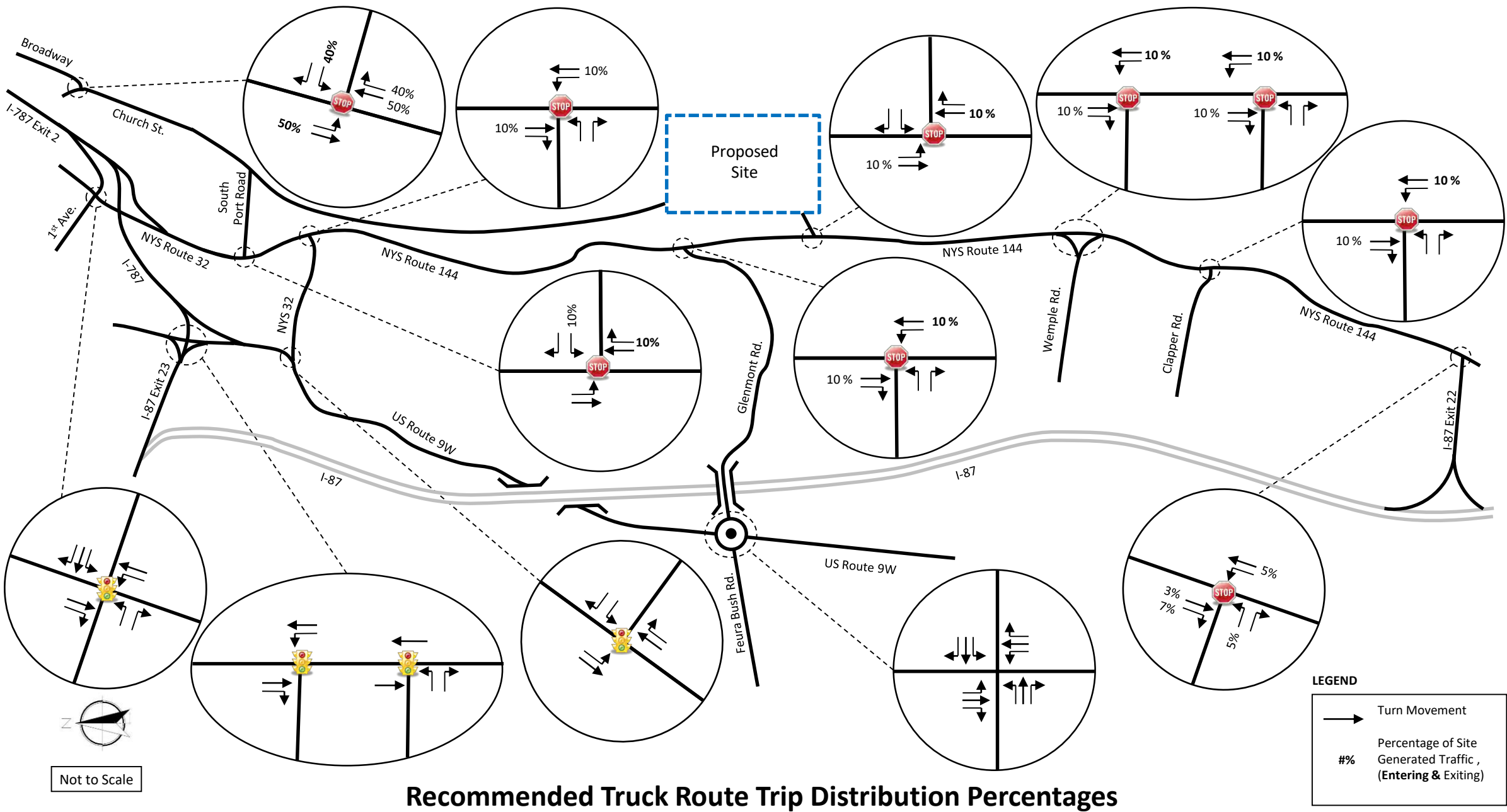
The recommended truck route is shown on Figure 17 and includes the two-primary means of truck access to the proposed site, via Church Street and Broadway to the north to access I-787 and the NYS Route 144 at South Port Road to head south on NYS Route 144. This recommended truck route also includes a restriction on right-turns for proposed trucks exiting the site via South Port Road and traveling north, to limit any impact that the proposed trucks may have on the environmentally sensitive areas along South Pearl Street, including the Ezra Prentice community. This restriction minimizes the anticipated impact from the proposed development on the surrounding roadway network related to the volume of trucks during the midday peak timeframe, as shown in Table 6a below. Figures 18 and 19 show the trip distribution percentages and the resulting truck trip generation volumes when accounting for this right-turn restriction.

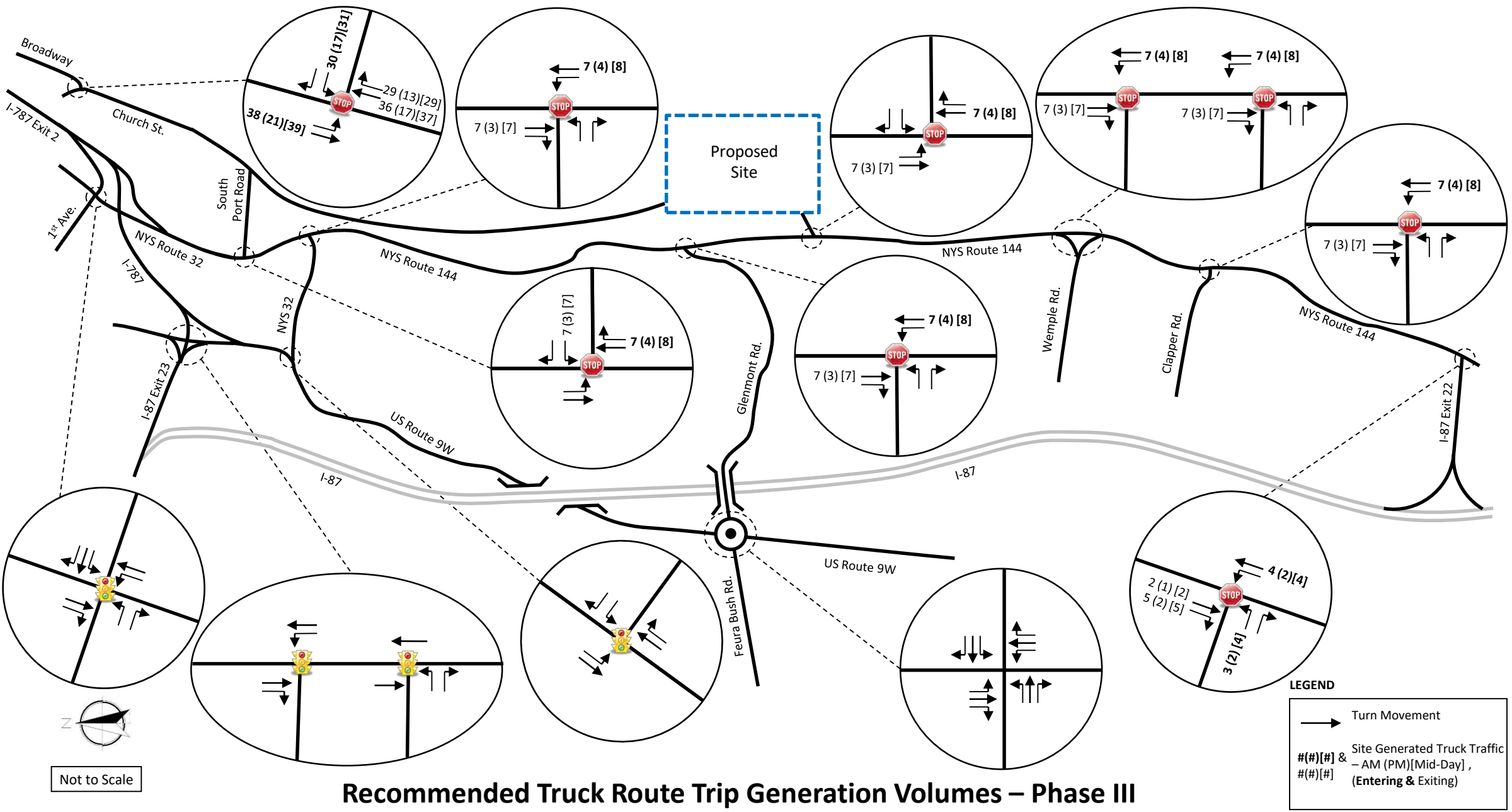
Table 6a – Projected Truck Volumes (Proposed Truck Routes)

ROAD SEGMENT	MID-DAY PEAK HOUR				% Increase	
	Existing Truck Volume		Proposed Truck Volume			
	NB/EB	SB/WB	NB/EB	SB/WB		
NYS Route 32 from NYS Route 144 to US Route 9W (East/West)	34	32	34	32	0.0%	0.0%
Glenmont Rd. from NYS Route 144 to US Route 9W (East/West)	3	6	3	6	0.0%	0.0%
NYS Route 32 from 1st Ave. to South Port Rd. (North/South)	83	86	83	86	0.0%	0.0%
NYS Route 144 from NYS Route 32 to Glenmont Rd. (North/South)	68	79	72	82	5.9%	3.8%
NYS Route 144 from Glenmont Rd. to Clapper Rd. (North/South)	67	75	71	78	6.0%	4.0%
NYS Route 144 from Clapper Rd. to I-87 Exit 22 (North/South)	67	75	71	78	6.0%	4.0%









Not to Scale

Recommended Truck Route Trip Generation Volumes – Phase III

FIGURE 19

Gap Analysis

A gap analysis was completed to determine if there were sufficient gaps in traffic to accommodate the existing and projected traffic volumes at the Glenmont Road approach to NYS Route 144 during the critical morning peak hour. The number of gaps from 7:00 AM to 8:15 AM were recorded in conjunction with the traffic volumes and are included under Appendix B. Critical Gaps and Follow Up Times for the left and right turn movements were calculated in Synchro based on intersection geometry, heavy vehicle percentages and speed limit. This critical gap represents the minimum amount of time between vehicles traveling on the NYS Route 144 corridor for a car from Glenmont Road to enter the traffic flow. Follow Up Times indicate the time span between the departure of one vehicle from Glenmont Road and the following vehicle pulling up to the intersection. Table 7 below summarizes the result of the data collected and the gap analysis performed:

Table 7 - Gap Analysis

AM PEAK HOUR						
Study Intersection	Approach & Movement	CRITICAL GAP	FOLLOW UP TIME	AVAILABLE TURN MOVEMENT GAPS	2029 BACKGROUND VOLUME	2029 FULL BUILD VOLUME
NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road (Un-Signalized)	Northbound Left	4.1	2.2	331	19	26
	Eastbound Left	6.5	3.6	222	170	170
	Eastbound Right	6.3	3.4	191	17	28

The ‘Available Turn Movement Gaps’ column represents the total number of gaps available during the morning peak hour. The 2029 Background and Full Build Volume’s represents the number of vehicles turning at Glenmont Road during the peak hour. As shown in the table, there are sufficient available gaps for all the traffic movements at the proposed intersection. The eastbound left-turn vehicles will experience delay as they wait for an acceptable gap. During gap data collection the maximum queue length was 6-7 vehicles; however, the queue cleared out on a regular basis, as the NYS Route 144 traffic came in waves.

Signal Warrant Analysis

Signal warrants were reviewed for the study area un-signalized intersections in accordance with the Federal Highway Administrations; Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices, 2009 edition. The un-signalized intersections of NYS Route 144 (River Road) at Glenmont Road as well as NYS Route 144 (River Road) at NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road) were reviewed using 2019 existing volumes due to the volumes and operating conditions at both intersections which have the potential to warrant a traffic signal. These intersections were also reviewed using the 2029 Build Phase III volumes to determine if the proposed development’s additional traffic generation warranted a traffic signal.

The detailed signal warrant analysis worksheets for the existing and proposed conditions for both intersections are provided in Appendix D. This analysis showed that the NYS Route 144 (River Road) and Glenmont Road intersection meets one of the MUTCD signal warrants for the existing condition and following three of the MUTCD signal warrants for the proposed Build conditions.

- Warrant 1B – Eight Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant, Interruption of Continuous Traffic (Existing & Full Build based on projected midday traffic volumes)
- Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant (Full Build)
- Warrant 3B - Peak Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant (Full Build - AM Peak Hour Only)



Although a signal warrant threshold is met, this does not mean that a signal should be installed. The MUTCD signal warrants are a trigger to assess when further evaluation is needed to determine the most appropriate traffic control at the intersection. Despite meeting a signal warrant using existing traffic volumes, the gap analysis on NYS Route 144 that was performed (see the Gap Analysis section of the TIS for more details) showed that there are gaps available in the NYS Route 144 traffic flow for vehicles from Glenmont Road to turn onto NYS Route 144 during the most critical time, the morning peak hour. Based on the result of the Gap Analysis and potential negative impacts that installing a traffic signal has on traffic progression along a corridor, a signal is not currently recommended at this intersection. This intersection's traffic volumes should be monitored in the future as background growth occurs and when the expansion to the Port has a proposed site plan under review.

The NYS Route 144 (River Road)/NYS Route 32 (Corning Hill Road) intersection met three warrants based on the existing traffic volumes, and four warrants when applying the projected Full Build volumes as noted below:

- Warrant 1B – Eight Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant, Interruption of Continuous Traffic (Existing & Full Build)
- Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant (Existing & Full Build)
- Warrant 3A - Peak Hour Vehicle Delay/Volume Warrant (Full Build)
- Warrant 3B - Peak Hour Vehicle Volume Warrant (Existing & Full Build)

Based on these warrants being met, a traffic signal was assessed for this intersection to determine what impacts it would have both positive and negative. The warrants were met based on the 85th percentile speed exceeding 40 mph and utilized the MUTCD 70% Factor for the volume-based warrants. River Road (NYS Route 144) at the intersection has a 55-mph posted speed limit; however, the intersection is just south of the city's 30mp zone. At this intersection, southbound traffic is accelerating, while northbound traffic is slowing down. Speed data north of this intersection showed a 40 mph 85th percentile speed in both directions; therefore, it was concluded that the 85th percentile speed through the intersection is greater than 40 mph.

From a capacity standpoint, the signal will alleviate the anticipated future failing operations of the NYS Route 144 and NYS Route 32 stop sign controlled intersection and provide adequate levels of operations with minor increases in delay over the 2029 Background levels of operation. Installation of a traffic signal is not recommended based on the current volumes; however, this intersection should be monitored as background traffic volumes increase to determine if/when a signal installation may be appropriate. As a result of this assessment, a follow up traffic signal warrant analysis is recommended at this intersection as a mitigation measure for the development project during the initial project's site plan approval process.

Sight Distance Analysis

The sight distance at the proposed site entrance was field measured to determine if the available intersection sight distances meet the AASHTO recommended values. The NYSDOT Engineering Bulletin 17-007 was consulted when obtaining standard sight distance and is incorporated into the NYSDOT Highway Design Manual's sight distance tables which were used for the sight distance assessment. As shown in Table 8 below and Figure SD-01, located in Appendix B, adequate sight distance is available at the proposed site driveway onto NYS Route 144 when looking left to the south when current vegetation is removed to clear the sight lines. Looking right to the north from the proposed site entrance there is not adequate intersection sight distance or roadway stopping sight distance due to the horizontal curve and the crest of the road at the existing bridge. This section of the NYS Route 144 has an advisory speed of 45 mph posted with a curve sign (MUTCD W1-4) due



to the horizontal curves; however the sight distance was calculated based on the posted regulatory speed limit of 55-mph which is also the 85th Percentile speed in this segment. There is adequate intersection and stopping sight distance for 45 mph once the vegetation along NYS Route 144 in the vicinity of the proposed drive is cleared at least 15-feet back from the edge of the travel way. Truck traffic to/from the Port will not be allowed to use this southern proposed access drive due to the restricted sight distance. It is recommended that the advisory speed limit of 45 mph in this section become the regulatory posted speed limit and the vegetation along NYS Route 144 in the vicinity of the proposed drive be cleared at least 15-feet back from the edge of the travel way to maximize intersection sight distance.

Based on the limited sight distance to the north, it is also recommended that signage be installed (Static or Dynamic) to notify southbound drivers approaching the proposed site entrance that an intersection is ahead (MUTCD W2-2 with W16-9P). Additional Port of Albany entrance advanced notice signage should also be considered to aid in notifying drivers in advance of the site driveway being visible. Adding intersection lighting is another recommendation to consider to improve the visibility of the intersection during nighttime.

During the site plan approval process, the exact location of the site entrance will be reviewed/approved by the Town and NYSDOT at which point the location(s) of the recommended signage and/or lighting can be designed and reviewed/approved by NYSDOT through their highway work permit process.

Table 8 – Sight Distance Summary Table

SIGHT DISTANCE CALCULATIONS							
Location	Speed Limit	Direction	AASHTO/NYSDOT Recommended Intersection Sight Distance	Available Intersection Sight Distance *	AASHTO/NYSDOT Recommended Stopping Sight Distance	Available Stopping Sight Distance *	Visual Restriction
Proposed Access Drive at NYS Route 144	55 mph	Looking Left	530 feet	490' / 580'	495 feet	410' / 500'	Vegetation & Horizontal Curve
	55 mph	Looking Right	610 feet	345' / 450'		340' / 375'	Vegetation, Horizontal & Vertical Curves
Shifted Access Drive at NYS Route 144	45 mph	Looking Left	430 feet	495' / 590'	360 feet	410' / 500'	Vegetation & Horizontal Curve
	45 mph	Looking Right	500 feet	385' / 500'		340' / 375'	Vegetation, Horizontal & Vertical Curves

Note:

* = Sight distance was measured based on the current conditions with vegetation restricting the sight lines and also projected based on removal of this vegetation.

Maritime Analysis

The Port of Albany consists of multiple deep-water facilities located on both the Albany (west) and Rensselaer (east) side of the Hudson River, which has a navigable width in the project area of approximately 400'. The river is also utilized for recreational boating traffic and locations for ingress/egress/docking operations in the area are shown in Table 9. Based on previous Annual Reports for the Port of Albany and historic growth trends, it is estimated that the Port currently receives roughly 100 ships/barges per year, projected to reach 210 by 2029, equating to



approximately 4 ships per week. In a worst-case scenario, the end-user would require the construction of an additional wharf, increasing maritime traffic at the Port by approximately 10%, or 21 ships/barges per year. These additional ships/barges are not projected to have a significant impact on the existing Hudson River maritime commercial or recreational traffic.

Within the project area, Normans Kill is currently used by law enforcement and emergency services for training purposes, and by the public, in a recreational capacity. The proposed development will not add any additional maritime traffic to this waterway, regardless of the end user. The proposed bridge over Normans Kill will be designed with adequate freeboard to accommodate the existing usage.

Table 9 – Recreational Maritime Traffic Summary Table

FACILITY	DESCRIPTION	CAPACITY
Albany Yacht Club	Private boating club located approximately 2 miles north of Normanskill on the Rensselaer side of the Hudson River, providing dockage services	± 75 Slips
Springers Marina	Commerical Business located approximately 2 miles north of Normanskill, providing dockage services	± 45 Slips
Captain JP Cruises	Commercial Business operating out of Troy, providing chartered and weekly cruises along the Hudson River	4-Deck Cruise Ship
Corning Preserve Launch	Public concrete boat launch located 3.5 miles north of Normanskill on the Albany side of the Hudson River	Parking for 15 Cars and Trailers
Normans Kill Launch	Public hand launch located in small urban park off New Scotland Road, 0.4 miles east of Maher Road exit of Route 85	Parking for 5 Cars, no Trailers

Rail Analysis

An existing railroad track owned by CSX runs north/south from the Port of Albany along the east side of NYS Route 32/144 and terminates at the Albany Port Railroad, a separate, short-line entity co-owned and operated by CSX and Canadian Pacific. As noted in the previous DGEIS from 2010, a railroad track and bridge had run through the proposed site, over and across the Normans Kill, connecting the proposed site with the Port of Albany Railroad. The track and bridge were used to transport coal through the Port but have not been in operation since 1975, with the bridge being removed, as it had collapsed and was in a state of disrepair. The track has been abandoned and any rights, easements, or ownership have been abandoned with it. A new rail bridge will be constructed to again connect the proposed site to the existing rail line.

The bulk of the daily rail activity at the existing Port of Albany site occurs within the confines of the Port on private property, thus limiting its impact on the general public. Over the last 5 years, approximately 11,000 railroad cars annually pass through the Albany Port Railroad, with 80% continuing past the Town of Bethlehem to CSX’s Selkirk Yard, located approximately 8 miles south of the City of Albany. Currently, the only impact to the public is through CSX trains that run to and from the Port on a secondary line connected to Selkirk Yard. The CSX operations to the Port conservatively consist of one train per day that arrives at the Port sometime between midnight and 6:00 AM and leaves between 6:00 AM and noon. The Port also utilizes unit trains on a random, as needed basis about 4 times a month, usually consisting of approximately one-unit train per week that



run on the same schedule. When a unit train is scheduled to come to the Port, that day could include two trains traveling to the Port from Selkirk. When the unit train is unloaded, two trains could be leaving the Port back to Selkirk that day. These unit trains follow the same time schedule as the daily trains, arriving sometime between midnight and 6:00 AM and leaving between 6:00 AM and noon.

The proposed developments impact on rail operation will be dependent on the tenant/end user. Regardless of the tenant, the only impact to the public will continue to be through the CSX train running on the secondary line to the Selkirk Rail Yard. The projected worst-case scenario operations consist of the current one train-per-day arriving at the Port with an additional 4-5 cars on the existing train, assuming a multi-tenant makeup of the proposed additional 1.3 million square feet. The number of unit trains could potentially increase from 4 to 6 times per month should a single large material-producing tenant occupy the new developable area. These worst-case scenarios will not result in an increase in idling trains in the study area.

The additional 4-5 rail cars are projected to be added to the existing trains that currently pass through the rail yard and therefore will not add any noise or diesel emissions impact to the Ezra Prentice neighborhood. The additional 1-2 trains per month is a slight increase to the roughly 30-35 trains that already pass through the area. Noticeable impacts to the public from increased rail operation are not anticipated as a result of the proposed development.

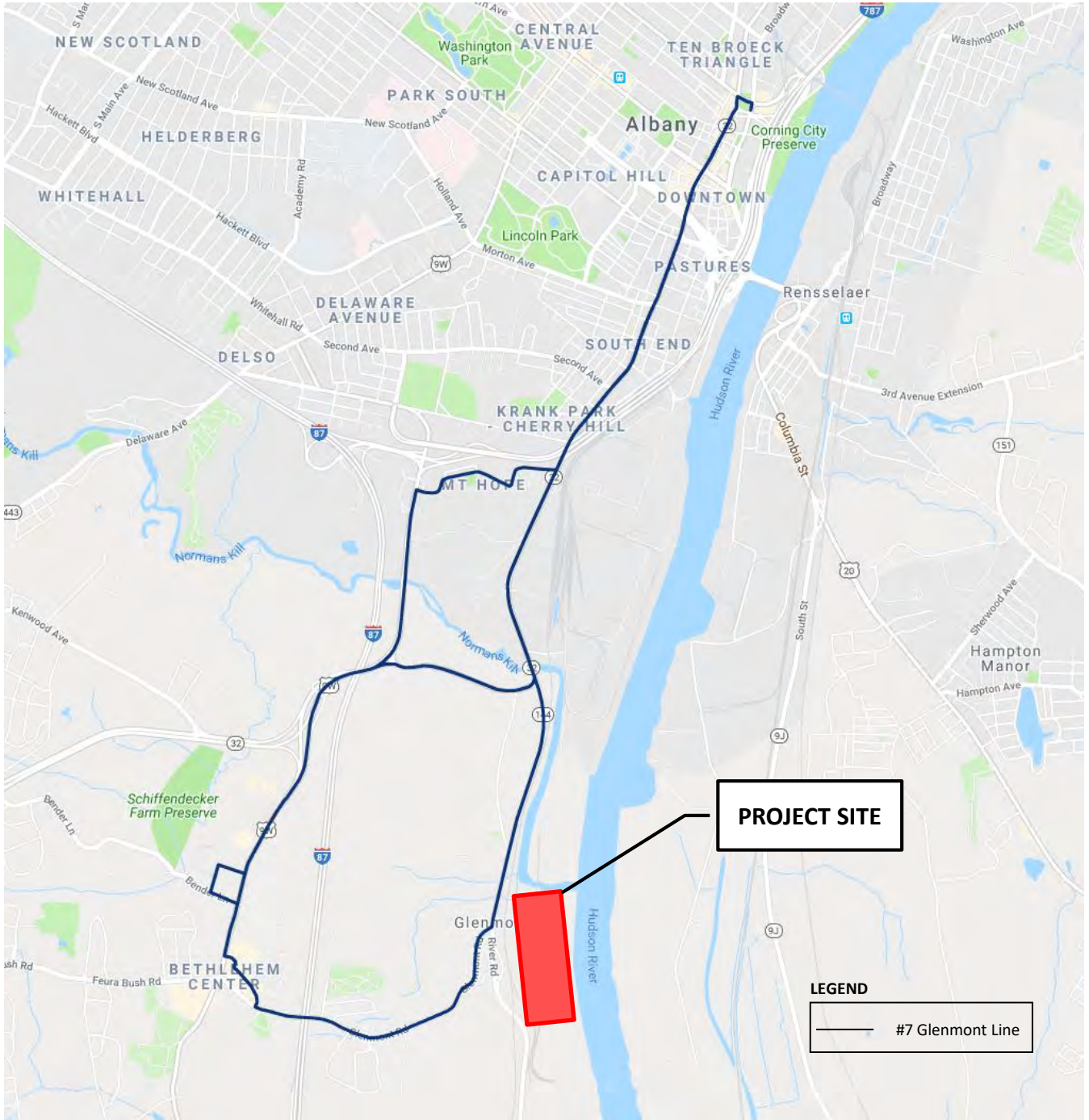
Public Transportation Analysis

Transit service available in the study area is provided by the Capital District Transportation Authority (CDTA). One CDTA line currently travels past the project site on NYS Route 144 and stops at the NYS Route 144/NYS Route 32 intersection. The Glenmont line (#7) starts from Broadway in the City of Albany and travels past the site on NYS Route 144 to the Walmart located on US Route 9W. No impacts on the public transportation are expected as a result of the proposed development. Figure 20 shows the available transit service in the immediate project area. The Port estimates that roughly 5-7% of their employees commute to work via transportation methods other than personal passenger cars. As a result, there is not expected to be any noticeable changes to the public transportation operations in the study area as a similar high utilization of passenger cars is anticipated for the employees of the proposed expansion project. The public transportation serving the site (Glenmont #7 Bus) has adequate passenger capacity and would experience the same roadway capacity impacts noted in the capacity analysis section.





Not to Scale



CDTA Transit Routes

Pedestrian and Bicycle Transportation Analysis

A review of the existing road network in the study area shows crosswalks with pedestrian push buttons and countdown timers provided at the NY Route 32/1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp intersection and that a crosswalk is provided on Broadway approximately 265-feet east of Church Street. Sidewalks are also provided in the vicinity of the NY Route 32 /1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp intersection and the Broadway/Church Street intersection which are located within the City of Albany. The existing signalized Glenmont/Feura Bush Road/US Route 9W intersection currently provides sidewalks, crosswalks, pushbuttons and countdown timers and will make accommodations for pedestrians when it is converted to a roundabout design. There are no pedestrian accommodations provided at the remaining intersections in the study area.

The Hudson Mohawk Bike Hike Trail system's cycle track ends at the intersection of Broadway and Quay Street and is outside the project area. The Albany County Helderberg Hudson Rail trail currently terminates at S. Pearl Street north of S. Port Road with a bridge over S. Pearl Street. At that point there is a parking lot where riders can then drive, or they can utilize the street network to continue their riding. Currently under construction is the South End Bikeway Connector which will connect these two existing trails/bikeways by constructing a separated cycle track to replace the on-street parking on the east side of S. Pearl Street, which will follow the I-787 frontage road before proceeding under I-787, adjacent to Church Street. This connection will add safety for pedestrians and bicyclists by providing a physical separation from moving vehicles while also serving as a traffic calming improvement in this section of S. Pearl St. There are no State Bike Routes posted in the project area; however, the northern portion of the existing Port of Albany starting at Dunham Street is located within a Tier 2 Pedestrian district of the Bike Pedestrian Priority Network. Based on the number of pedestrians counted during the peak hours, the traffic generated by the proposed project will have a negligible impact on the Bike Pedestrian Priority Network and the recent improvements being constructed will not see any negative impact from the proposed project.

Table 10 shows a summary of the peak hour pedestrian and bicycle activity observed during the traffic data collection. As shown, the NY Route 32/1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp intersection located in the City of Albany currently has pedestrian accommodations and experiences the most pedestrian traffic. Minimal pedestrian activity was observed at the Glenmont/Feura Bush Road/US Route 9W and NYS Route 32/1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp intersections with pedestrian facilities. The remaining study area intersections experience no pedestrian and bicycle activity with the exception of one pedestrian at the I-87 interchange ramps.

Based on the number of pedestrians and bicycles recorded during the peak hour at the NYS Route 32 /South Port Road and Church Street/Broadway intersections during the AM and PM peak hours, it can be assumed that few if any Albany Port employees currently walk and/or ride a bicycle to get to work. The Port estimates that roughly 5-7% of their employees commute to work via transportation methods other than personal passenger cars. As a result, there is not expected to be any noticeable changes to pedestrian and bicycle activity in the study area as a similar high utilization of passenger cars is anticipated for the employees of the proposed expansion project and no additional pedestrian accommodations are planned as mitigation for the project.



Table 10 – Pedestrian/Bicycle Traffic

INTERSECTION	AM PEAK HOUR		PM PEAK HOUR	
	Bicycle	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Pedestrian
Glenmont/Feura Bush Road at US Route 9W	0	4	0	1
NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W	0	0	0	0
Clapper Road at NYS Route 144	0	0	0	0
NYS Route 32 at 1st Avenue/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp	0	19	1	28
Church Street at Broadway	0	3	0	0
NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road	0	0	0	0
NYS Route 32 at South Port Road	0	0	0	0
NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32	0	0	0	0
NYS Route 144 at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp	0	0	0	1

Accident History Analysis

An accident history analysis has been completed for the NYS Route 144 corridor based on accident data provided by the Town of Bethlehem Police Department from the Corning Hill Intersection down to the NYS Thruway Exit 22 ramp. This data is included in Appendix B. Table 11 below shows the results of the data analysis.

Table 11 – Accident History Summary

ACCIDENT HISTORY SUMMARY - NYS Route 144 (River Road) February 3, 2016 to September 15, 2019						
	INTERSECTIONS					SEGMENT
	SR 144 / SR 32	SR 144 / Glenmont Rd	Wemple Rd / SR 144	Clapper Rd / SR 144	SR 144 / I-87 Exit 22	SR 144
TOTAL ACCIDENTS	4	10	3	0	11	181
Non-Reportable	1	10	3	0	7	111
Property Damage	1	0	0	0	1	29
Injuries	2	0	0	0	3	40
Fatalities	0	0	0	0	0	1
Intersection Accident Rate (ACC/MEV)	0.27	0.74	0.24	0.00	0.95	2.95
NYS Average Accident Rate (2016)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.17	3.50
<u>Accident Types</u>						
Other Vehicle	3	8	1		11	70
Deer/Animal		2	1			69
Fixed Object	1		1			39
Overtuned						1
Ran Off Road						1
Bicycle						1



Based on the accident data provided the overall corridor has an accident rate below the statewide average accident rate for a roadway of this nature. As shown in the table, a high percentage of these accidents were animal strikes (38%) while the specifics of the multi-vehicle accidents were not available from the data provided.

The individual intersection accident rates within the roadway corridor included in our study area were also reviewed. All of the intersections reviewed are un-signalized 3-way 'T' intersections which typically have a low accident rate as shown by the statewide average rates of 0.18 (Urban) and 0.17 (Rural). The intersections within the corridor have accident rates higher than the statewide average with the exception of the Clapper Road intersection which did not have any accidents in the time period. The Corning Hill (SR 32) and Wemple Road intersections have accident rates comparable to the statewide average, especially given their small overall number of accidents (4 and 3, respectively). At Glenmont Road and the NYS Thruway Ramp 22 intersections, accident rates are higher than the statewide average by 4 and 5 times respectively. Based on the data provided additional analysis of any specific accident trends is not possible at this time. It is our understanding that the Bethlehem Police Department is currently in the process of implementing an initiative to increase enforcement on this roadway segment and install additional signage to increase driver awareness of the intersections along the corridor.

It is recommended that during the site plan review process, the developer work with the Town and Bethlehem Police Department to coordinate any proposed roadway safety improvement initiatives to ensure there is consistency throughout the corridor to avoid driver confusion. Similar to the recommendations detailed in the sight distance section, our recommendation is to consider the installation of advanced intersection signage, intersection warning signage with flashing beacons, and intersection lighting to improve driver awareness of the side street intersections

I-787 Northbound On Ramp from US Route 9W Capacity Analysis

To analyze the adequacy and safety of the preferred truck route on I-787 via NYS Thruway Exit 23 or US Route 9W and the ability of trucks to merge safely before Exit 2 towards the Port of Albany, a merging capacity analysis was performed by modeling the section of highway where the two lanes from I-787 and the two lanes from NYS Thruway Exit 23 combine before dropping to three lanes prior to the Exit 2 ramp. The traffic modeling software HCS7 was used to generate a Level of Service (LOS) for this merging area to assess any impacts to the traffic operations associated with the proposed development traffic and the report is included in Appendix B. Level of operations for ramp merging is based on the average density, measured in passenger cars per mile per lane (pc/mi/ln). The criteria, i.e. the densities associated with corresponding levels of service for weaving, merging, and diverging road segments, as specified by the Highway Capacity Manual are shown in the table below.



Table 12 – Weaving, Merging, and Diverging Segments Level of Service Criteria

Weaving, Merging, and Diverging Segments Level of Service Criteria			
Level of Service	Weaving areas		Merge or Diverge Areas
	Density Range (pc/mi/ln)		
	On Freeways	On Multilane Highways or C-D Roadways	On Freeways, Multilane Highways, or C-D Roadways
	A	0-10	0-12
B	>10-20	>12-24	>10-20
C	>20-28	>24-32	>20-28
D	>28-35	>32-36	>28-35
E	>35	>36	>35
F	Demand Exceeds Capacity		

Based on the analysis performed within the HCS7 software, the density in the ramp influence area of the merging highway on I-787 is currently 27.0 pc/mi/ln, or LOS ‘C’ in the morning peak hour and 15.4 pc/mi/ln, or LOS ‘B’ during the evening peak hours. After adding the proposed traffic projected from the project the operations are anticipated to be LOS ‘C’ (27.9 pc/mi/ln) and LOS ‘B’ (15.9 pc/mi/ln) in the 2029 Phase III full build out scenarios in the morning and evening peak hours respectively. Based on the ramp merging analysis the proposed development is projected to have a negligible impact on the traffic operations at this ramp merge.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

MJ has evaluated the traffic operations within the study area near the proposed Port of Albany project in Albany, NY. Results from the 2029 Build conditions indicate that the proposed project will have negligible impacts with no noticeable increase in delay to the traveling public within the existing study area intersections for the proposed build phases once the recommended mitigation measures are implemented. Access into and out of the proposed development can be provided in a safe and efficient manner with the existing two points of access along with the proposed new driveway configuration and the proposed signal mitigation outlined in this report.

Based on the traffic analysis results, MJ offers the following conclusion and recommendations:

- The development’s detailed site plan is not finalized; however, the most traffic intensive alternative was analyzed in this Traffic Impact Study to review the worst-case scenario. This alternative consists of the development of a 1,130,000 SF, two-level warehouse on approximately 69 acres with full build-out of the project estimated by 2029. As noted within the report, follow up analysis may be necessary during the site plan approval process based on the specifics of the initial proposed development on the site.
- Access to the site is proposed via one new access drive restricted to car traffic only, located on NYS Route 144 and via a new vehicular bridge that will span Normans Kill which will provide access to Normanskill Street and the existing intersections of NYS Route 32/South Port Road and Church Street/Broadway.
- It is anticipated that the proposed project as outlined will generate a maximum of 465 trips during the AM peak hour and 529 trips during the PM peak hour.



- The capacity analysis indicates that the following study area intersections will operate adequately with the improvements outlined for the full build-out of the proposed development.
 1. NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W:
 - a. Traffic signal timing changes (*Monitor for all Phases, timing changes assumed for Phase III thresholds*)
 2. NYS Route 32 at 1st Ave/I-787 Exit 2 Ramp:
 - a. Traffic signal timing changes (*Monitor for all Phases, timing changes assumed for Phase III thresholds*)
 3. NYS Route 32 at South Port Road:
 - a. Monitor signal timings (*During Phase I*)
 - b. Follow up traffic study to assess signal operations (*Prior to Phase II thresholds*)
 - c. Construct a dedicated 200' long southbound left-turn lane (*Prior to Phase III thresholds*)
 - d. Construction a dedicated 200' long westbound right turn lane (*Prior to Phase III thresholds*)
 - e. Install new traffic signal equipment to provide a permissive/protected southbound left turn phase and a westbound right turn lane overlap phase. Potentially coordinate the controller should a traffic signal be installed at NYS Route 144/NYS Route 32 intersection. (*Prior to Phase III thresholds*)
 4. NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32
 - a. Follow up traffic signal warrant analysis based on the proposed site plan (*Initial project approval*)
 - b. Signal should be installed and be coordinated with the traffic signal at South Port Road. (*Assumed Prior to Phase II*)
 5. NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road
 - a. Follow up traffic signal warrant analysis based on the proposed site plan (*Initial project approval*)
- The owner/applicant is responsible for the mitigation recommended within this report. Implementation of the recommended mitigation would be required during the site plan approval process when a definitive site layout is proposed to establish the mitigation measures required. Additional traffic assessments may be required at that time depending on the nature and magnitude of the proposed development presented for site plan approval.
- It is recommended that the proposed new access drive be restricted from trucks, operate under stop sign control and provide a single approach lane onto NYS Route 144 for left and right turn movement as a single entrance lane. Reduction in the regulatory speed on NYS Route 144 to 45 mph, intersection signage, intersection lighting and vegetation removal are all recommended at this proposed intersection. Final intersection configuration and details for the recommendations will be coordinated with NYSDOT during the NYSDOT highway work permit process.

The recommended reduction in regulatory speed on NYS Route 144 at the proposed site driveway and vegetation removal along the sight lines would result in the proposed driveway to have adequate sight distance for passenger cars that meets the AASHTO and NYSDOT recommended lengths.



- The proposed truck traffic will not have a noticeable impact on the traveling public as the increase in truck traffic is only a fraction of the existing truck traffic within the study area. Based on the results of the sensitivity analysis, it is recommended that additional truck traffic be restricted to the route shown on Figure 17 to minimize impacts to the traveling public.
- The proposed impacts to the rail operations will have a negligible, if any, impact to the general public.
- The proposed project will not have any noticeable impacts to the existing pedestrian and bicycle activities in the study area and the proposed South End Bikeway Connector will provide additional accommodations within the study area.
- The accident history analysis showed that the River Road corridor as a whole has accident rates similar to the statewide average for a similar roadway; while the individual lower volume 'T' intersection had elevated accident rates. It is recommended that during the site plan review process, the developer work with the Town and Bethlehem Police Department to coordinate any proposed roadway safety improvement initiatives to ensure there is consistency throughout the corridor to avoid driver confusion and increase driver awareness of approaching unsignalized intersections.
- In general, the existing roadway infrastructure within the study area has adequate capacity to accommodate the proposed traffic anticipated by the development after implementing the recommended mitigation improvements.



REFERENCES:

- Trip Generation, 10th Edition. Institute of Transportation Engineers. Washington, D.C. 2017.
- Trip Generation Handbook, Second Edition. Institute of Transportation Engineers. Washington, D.C. June 2004.
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- “Albany South End Community Air Quality Screening” NYSDEC. 2014.
- “Albany South End Study Progress Update” NYSDEC. 2018.
- “Traffic Control Plan for Superload Transport” CHA, Inc. 2018.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A	TRAFFIC COUNT DATA
APPENDIX B	TRAFFIC CALCULATIONS
APPENDIX C	SYNCHRO ANALYSIS PRINTOUTS
APPENDIX D	SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEETS

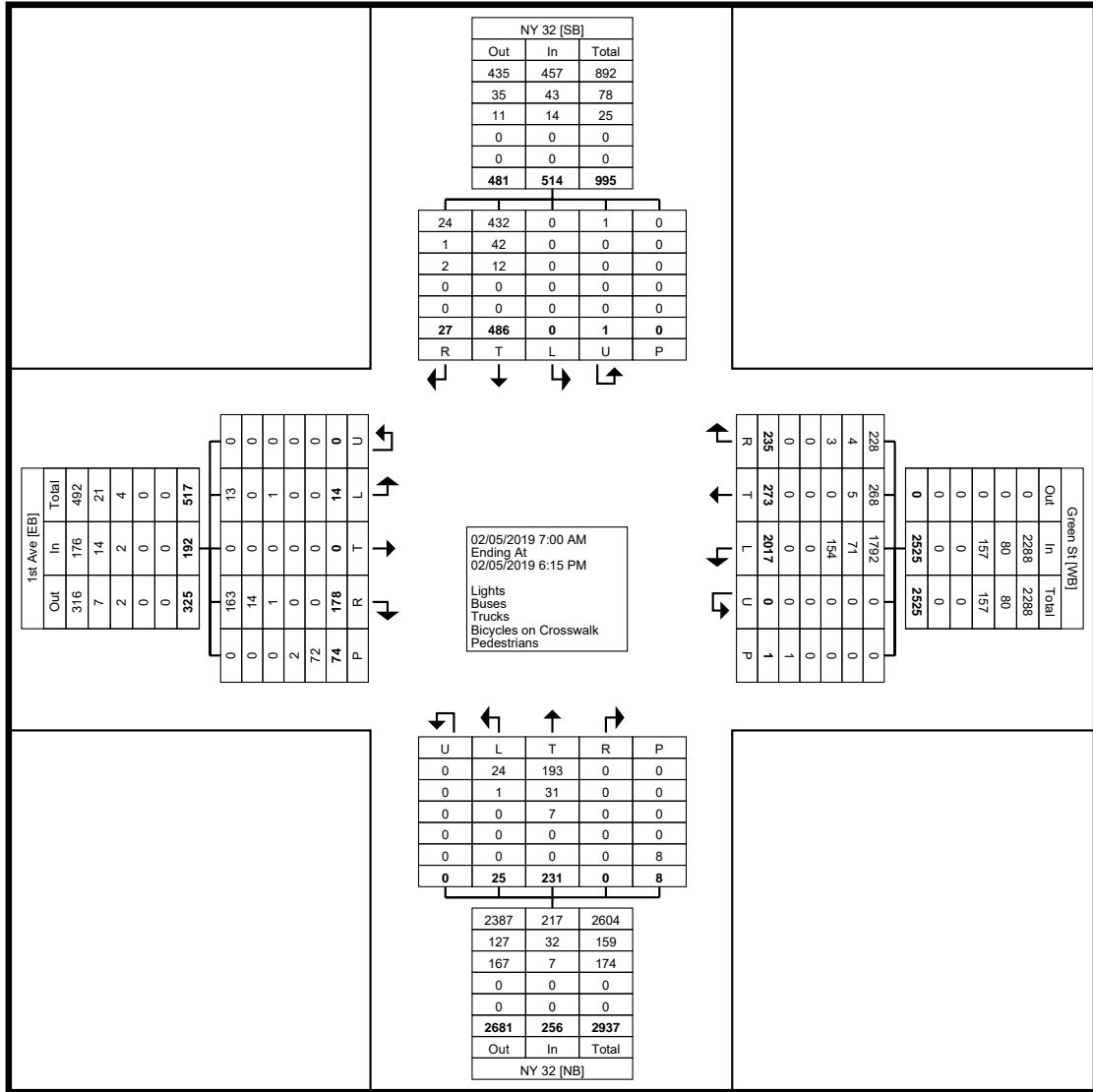
APPENDIX A

TRAFFIC COUNT DATA

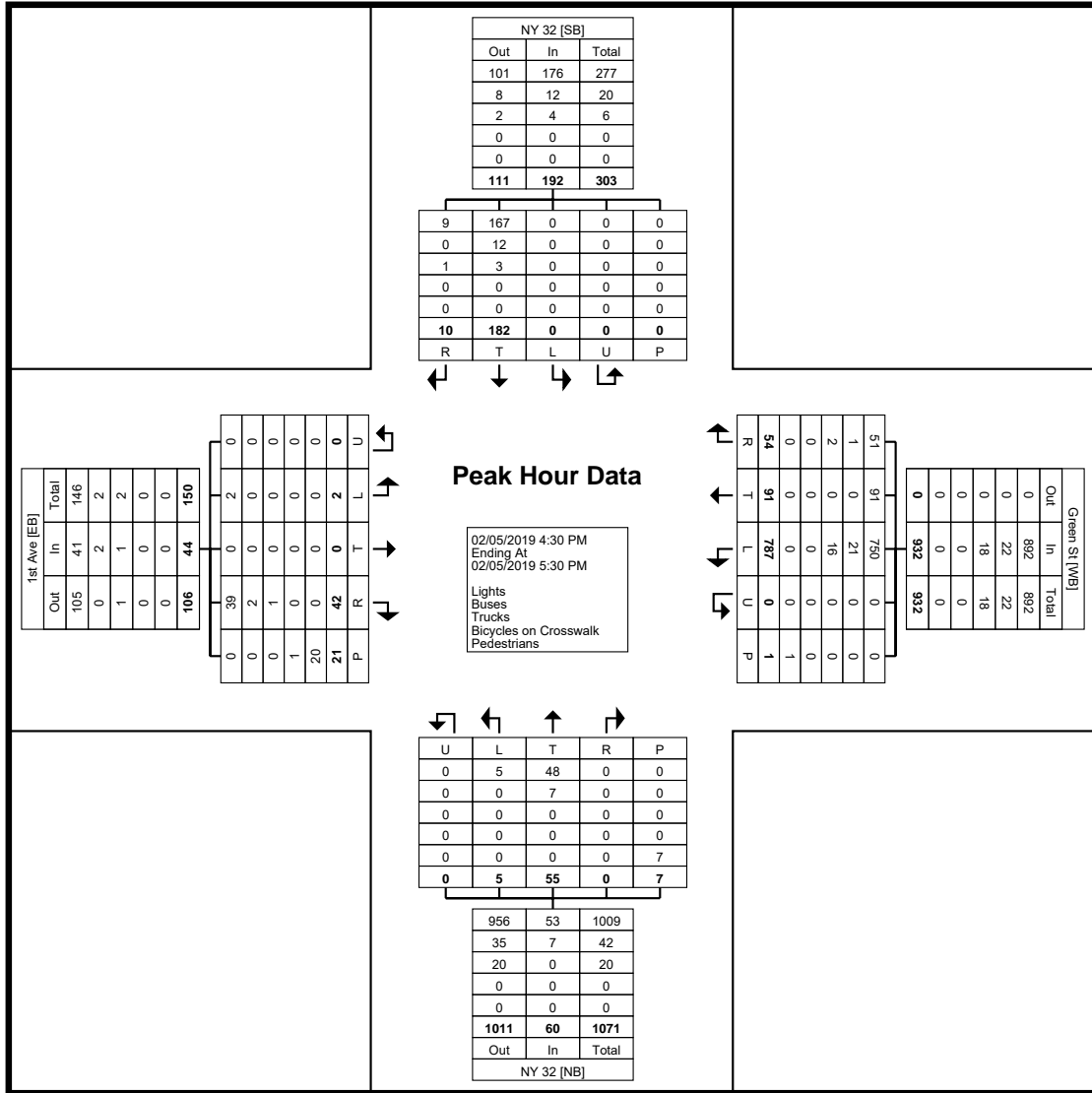
- **Intersection Turn Movement Counts**
 - Tuesday (02/05/2019)
 - Tuesday (02/26/2019)
 - Thursday (08/15/2019)
 - Wednesday (09/25/2019)

- **Automatic Traffic Recorder Data**
 - Monday (06/17/2019) to Friday (6/21/2019)
 - Monday (09/30/2019) to Wednesday (10/02/2019)

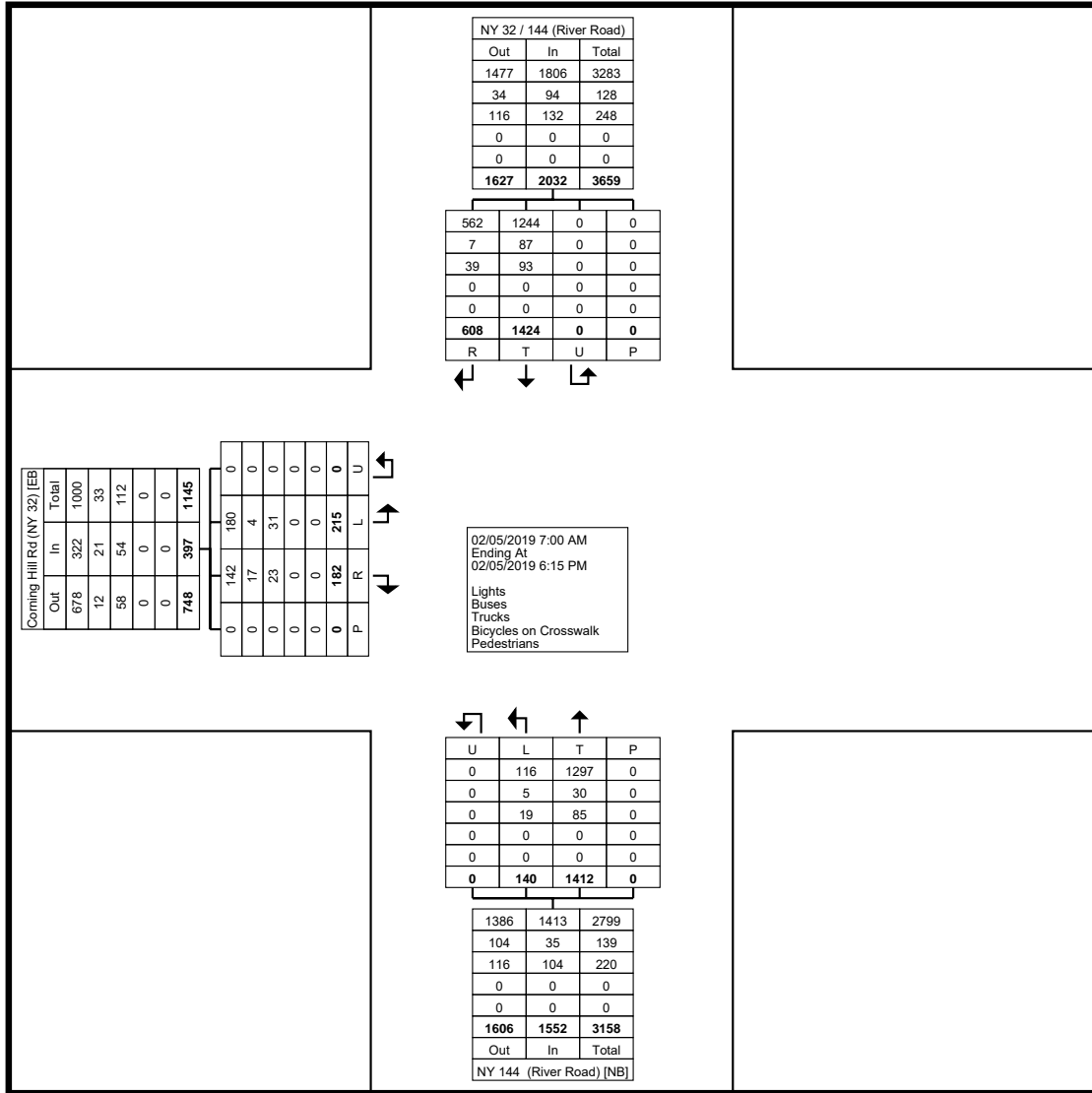
- **NYSDOT Tube Count Data**
 - 9W on Ramp to I-787 (02/01/2010)
 - 9W at Mt Hope Drive (10/06/2015)
 - I-787 Off-Ramp (05/01/2014)
 - I-787 On-Ramp (02/01/2010)
 - Glenmont at NYS Route 144 (05/06/2014)
 - NYS Route 32 at NYS Route 144 (04/06/2014)
 - NYS Route 32 Off-Ramp (04/06/2015)
 - NYS Route 32 On-Ramp (03/25/2009)
 - S Pearl Near Port Road (11/03/2010)
 - S Pearl Near Exit 22 (11/03/2010)



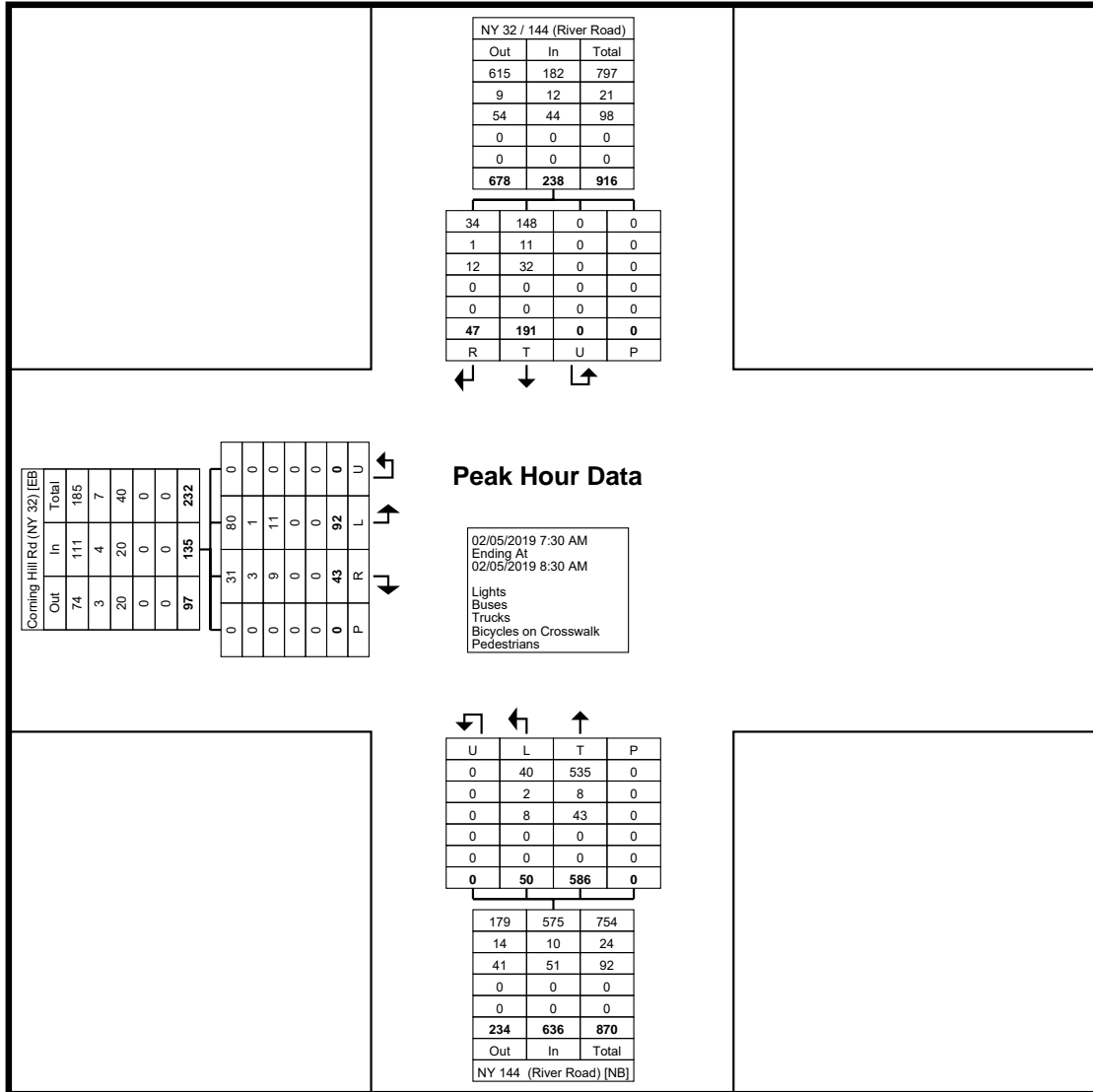
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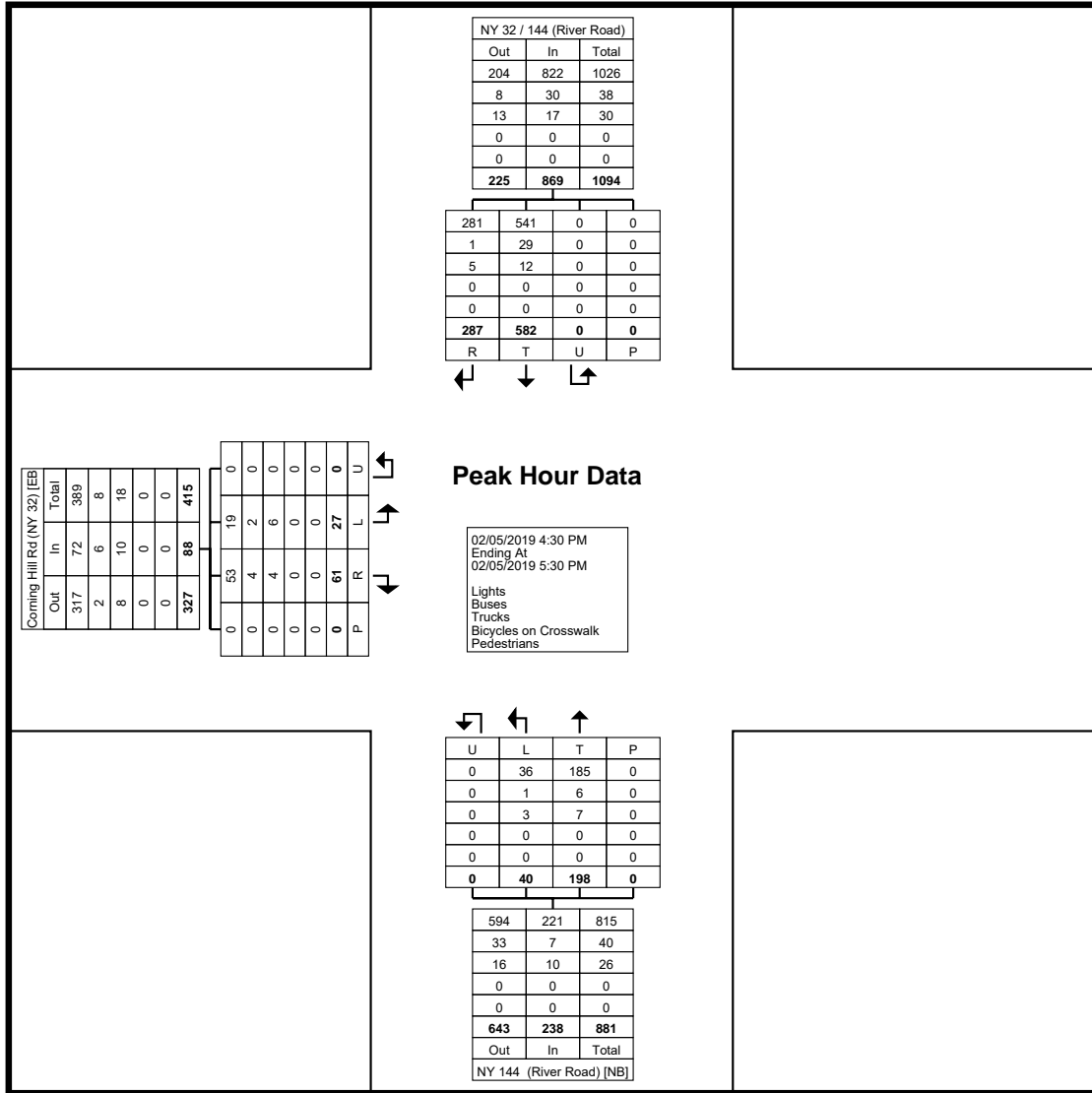
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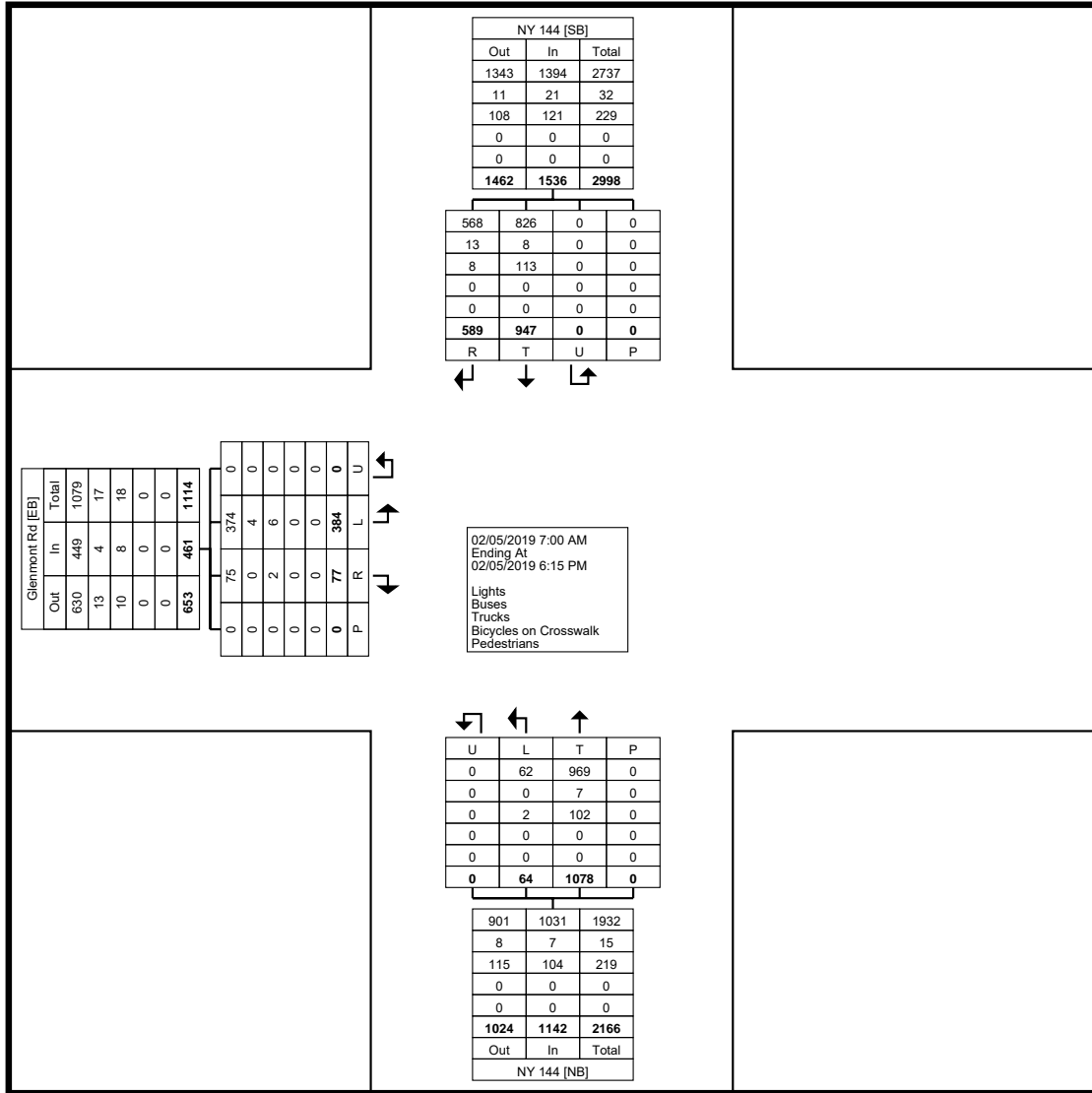
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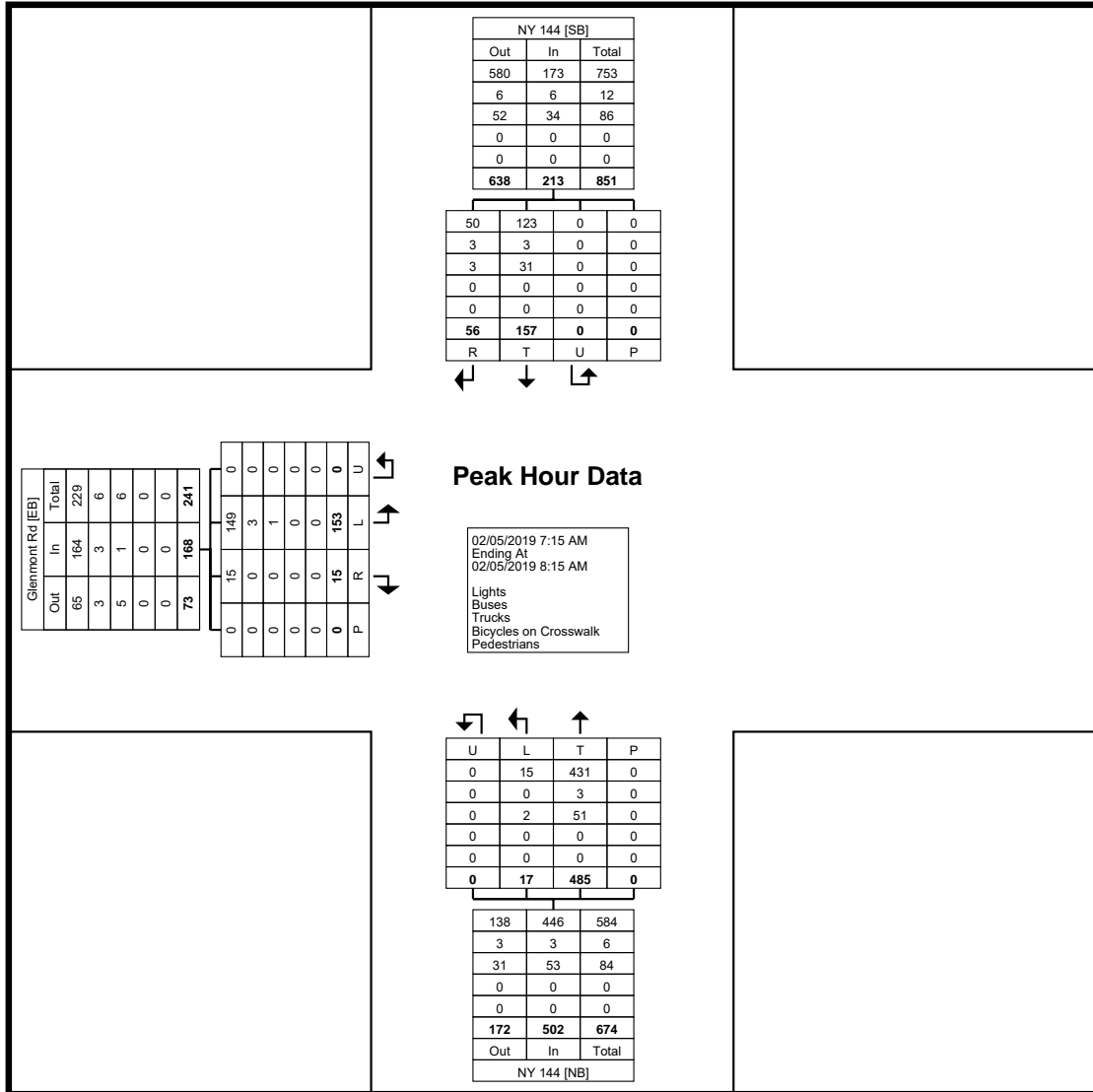
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:30 AM)



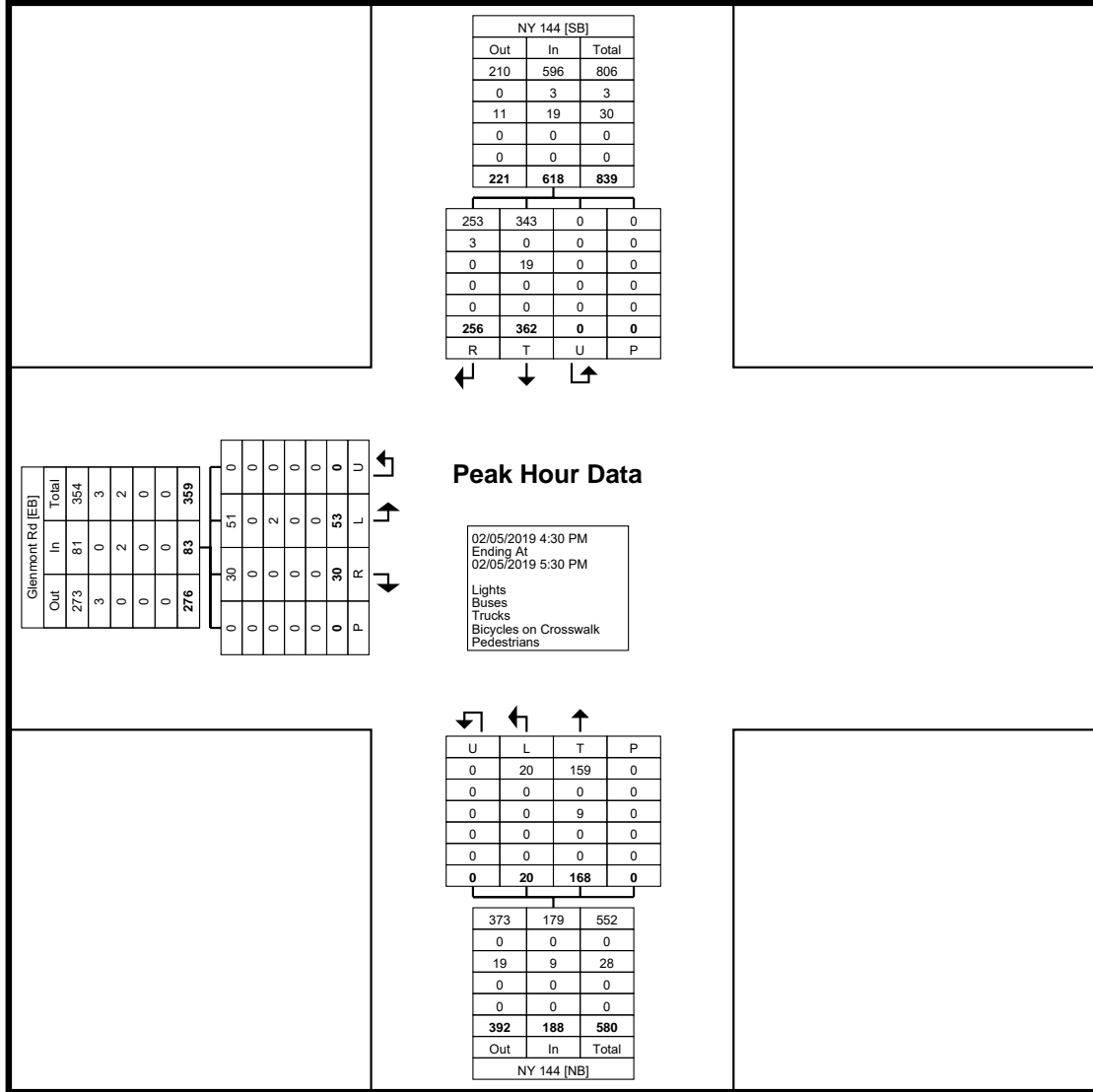
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:30 PM)



Turning Movement Data Plot



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:15 AM)



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:30 PM)



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 NY 144 / NY State Thruway
 Access
 Tuesday, February 5, 2019
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 73.778231

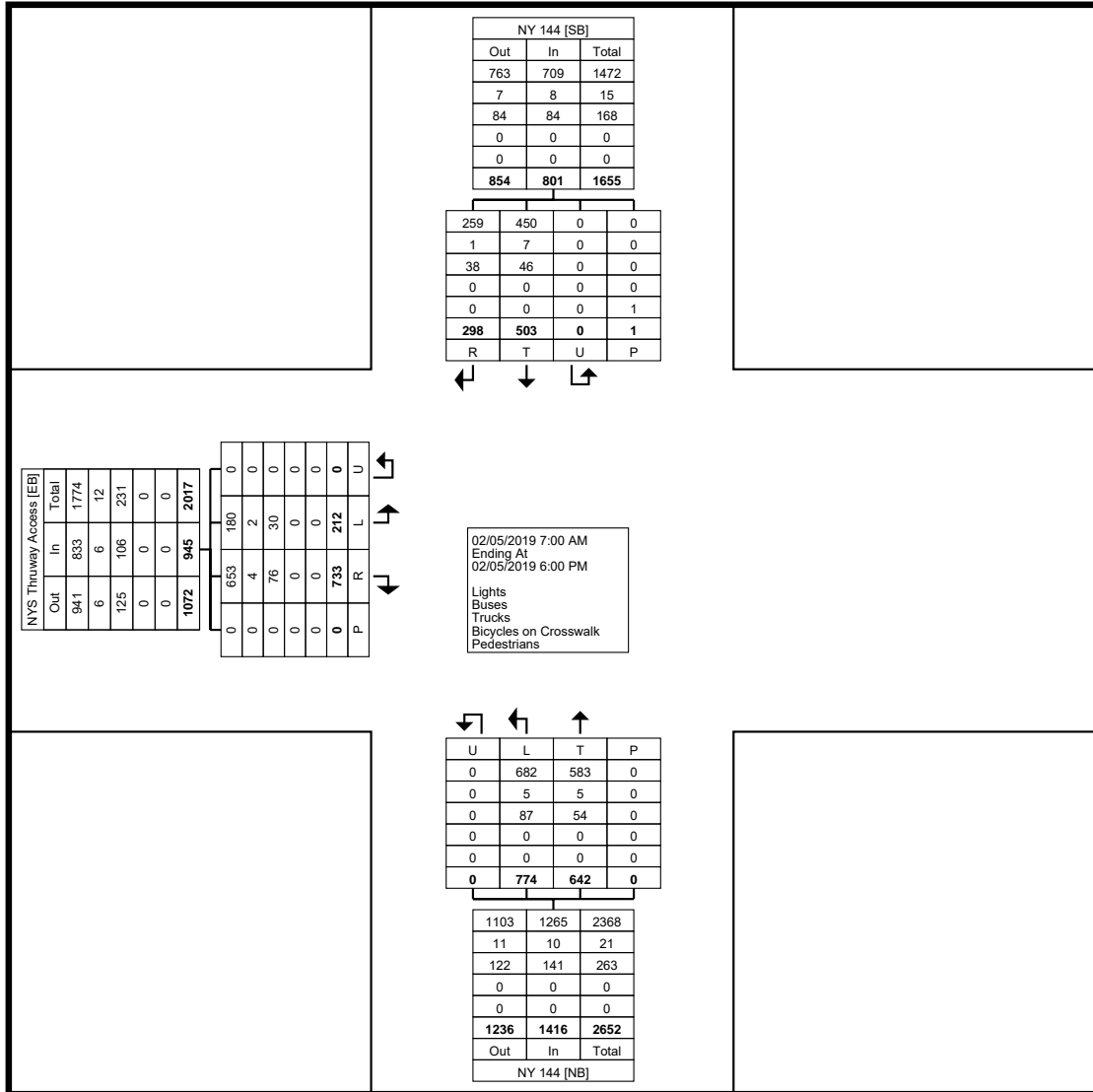
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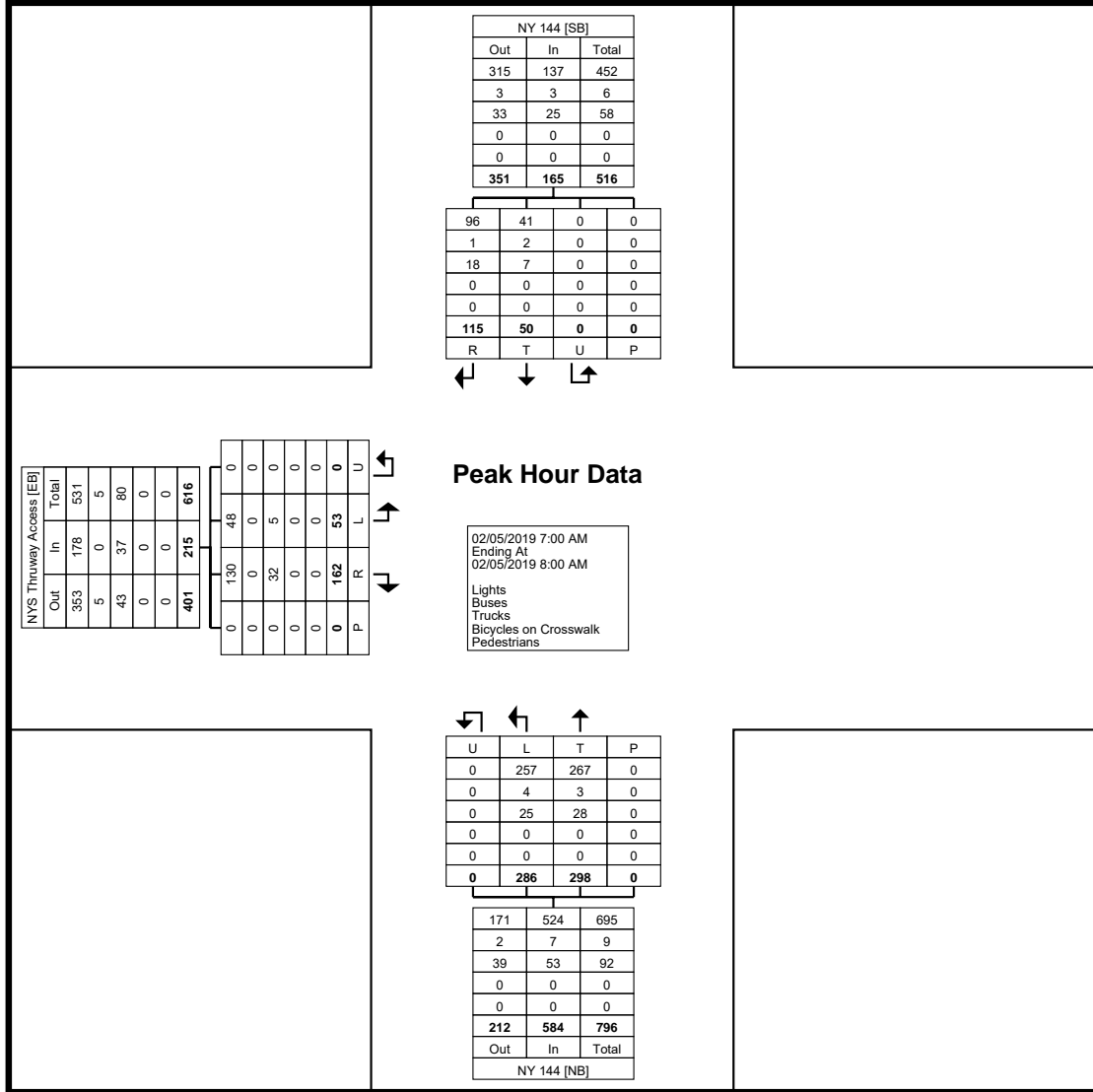
Count Name: NY 144 / New
 York State Thruway
 Site Code: Bethlehem, New
 York
 Start Date: 02/05/2019
 Page No: 1

Turning Movement Data

Start Time	NYS Thruway Access Eastbound					NY 144 Northbound					NY 144 Southbound					Int. Total
	Left	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	
7:00 AM	11	49	0	0	60	87	64	0	0	151	11	20	0	0	31	242
7:15 AM	10	45	0	0	55	74	86	0	0	160	14	29	0	0	43	258
7:30 AM	16	36	0	0	52	68	92	0	0	160	11	33	0	0	44	256
7:45 AM	16	32	0	0	48	57	56	0	0	113	14	33	0	0	47	208
Hourly Total	53	162	0	0	215	286	298	0	0	584	50	115	0	0	165	964
8:00 AM	8	30	0	0	38	74	40	0	0	114	16	28	0	0	44	196
8:15 AM	13	27	0	0	40	53	54	0	0	107	22	19	0	0	41	188
8:30 AM	17	33	0	0	50	55	37	0	0	92	17	9	0	0	26	168
8:45 AM	10	33	0	0	43	28	33	0	0	61	9	12	0	0	21	125
Hourly Total	48	123	0	0	171	210	164	0	0	374	64	68	0	0	132	677
9:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*** BREAK ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hourly Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4:00 PM	11	41	0	0	52	46	26	0	0	72	44	10	0	0	54	178
4:15 PM	13	56	0	0	69	34	22	0	0	56	58	13	0	0	71	196
4:30 PM	12	61	0	0	73	58	27	0	0	85	57	23	0	1	80	238
4:45 PM	17	58	0	0	75	26	29	0	0	55	35	14	0	0	49	179
Hourly Total	53	216	0	0	269	164	104	0	0	268	194	60	0	1	254	791
5:00 PM	12	55	0	0	67	37	21	0	0	58	46	18	0	0	64	189
5:15 PM	18	76	0	0	94	29	25	0	0	54	59	20	0	0	79	227
5:30 PM	12	54	0	0	66	19	16	0	0	35	58	10	0	0	68	169
5:45 PM	16	47	0	0	63	29	14	0	0	43	32	7	0	0	39	145
Hourly Total	58	232	0	0	290	114	76	0	0	190	195	55	0	0	250	730
Grand Total	212	733	0	0	945	774	642	0	0	1416	503	298	0	1	801	3162
Approach %	22.4	77.6	0.0	-	-	54.7	45.3	0.0	-	-	62.8	37.2	0.0	-	-	-
Total %	6.7	23.2	0.0	-	29.9	24.5	20.3	0.0	-	44.8	15.9	9.4	0.0	-	25.3	-
Lights	180	653	0	-	833	682	583	0	-	1265	450	259	0	-	709	2807
% Lights	84.9	89.1	-	-	88.1	88.1	90.8	-	-	89.3	89.5	86.9	-	-	88.5	88.8
Buses	2	4	0	-	6	5	5	0	-	10	7	1	0	-	8	24
% Buses	0.9	0.5	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.8	-	-	0.7	1.4	0.3	-	-	1.0	0.8
Trucks	30	76	0	-	106	87	54	0	-	141	46	38	0	-	84	331
% Trucks	14.2	10.4	-	-	11.2	11.2	8.4	-	-	10.0	9.1	12.8	-	-	10.5	10.5
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
% Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
% Pedestrians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-



Turning Movement Data Plot



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:00 AM)



Albany, NY
 NY 144 / NY State Thruway
 Access
 Tuesday, February 5, 2019
 Location: 42.534276, -
 73.778231

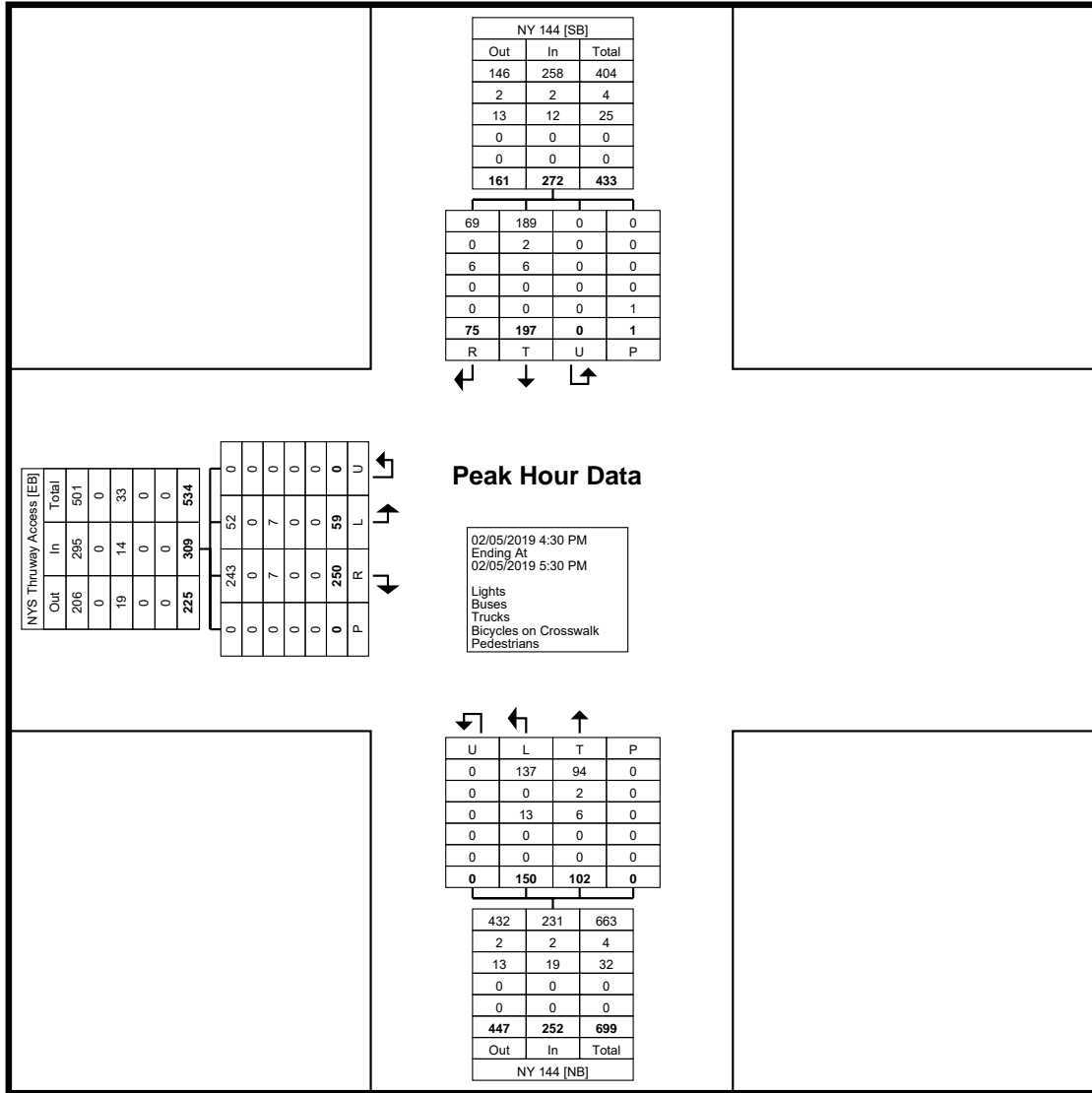
www.TSTData.com
 184 Baker Rd

Coatesville, Pennsylvania, United States 19320
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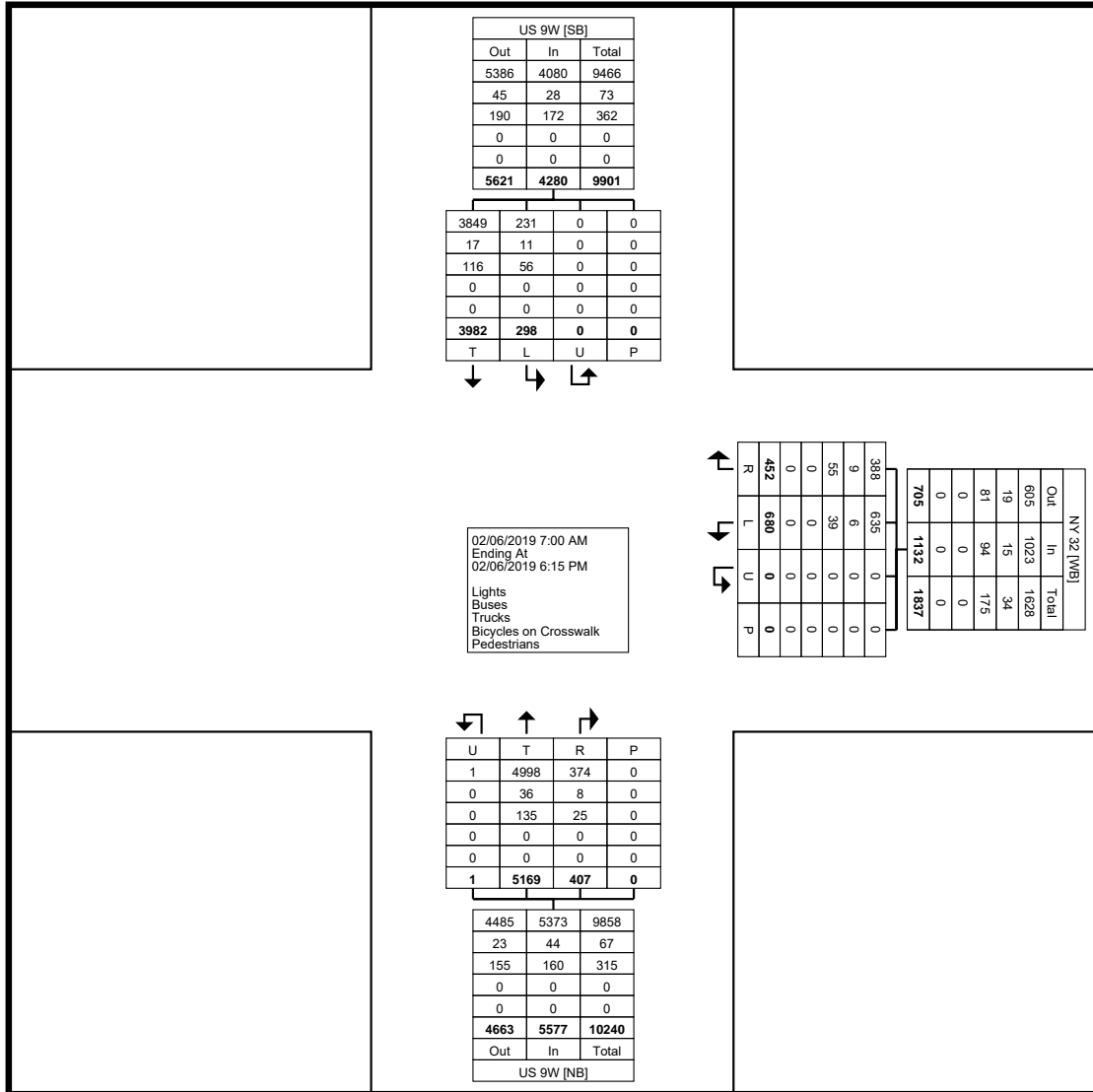
Count Name: NY 144 / New
 York State Thruway
 Site Code: Bethlehem, New
 York
 Start Date: 02/05/2019
 Page No: 5

Turning Movement Peak Hour Data (4:30 PM)

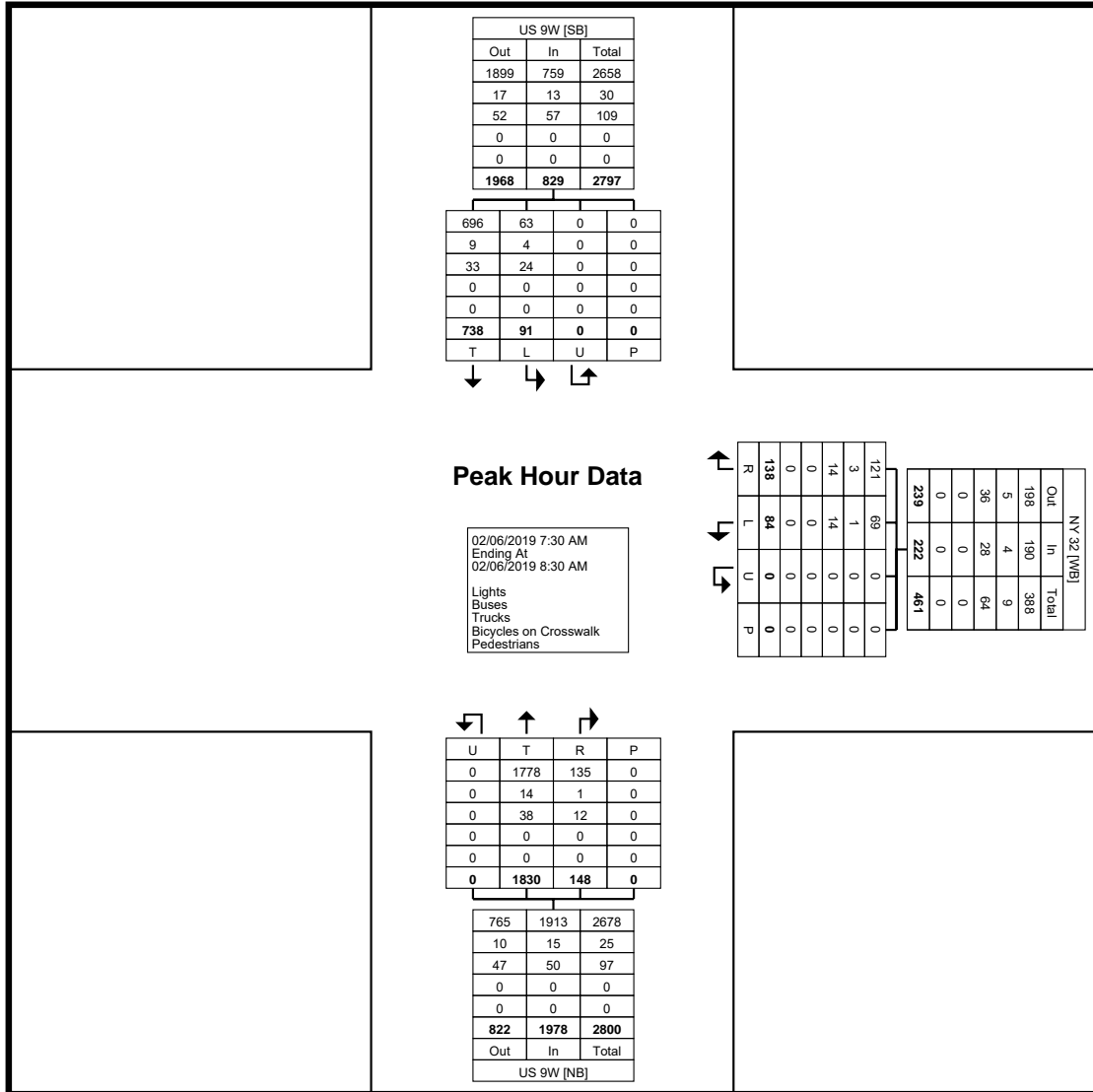
Start Time	NYS Thruway Access Eastbound					NY 144 Northbound					NY 144 Southbound					Int. Total
	Left	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	
4:30 PM	12	61	0	0	73	58	27	0	0	85	57	23	0	1	80	238
4:45 PM	17	58	0	0	75	26	29	0	0	55	35	14	0	0	49	179
5:00 PM	12	55	0	0	67	37	21	0	0	58	46	18	0	0	64	189
5:15 PM	18	76	0	0	94	29	25	0	0	54	59	20	0	0	79	227
Total	59	250	0	0	309	150	102	0	0	252	197	75	0	1	272	833
Approach %	19.1	80.9	0.0	-	-	59.5	40.5	0.0	-	-	72.4	27.6	0.0	-	-	-
Total %	7.1	30.0	0.0	-	37.1	18.0	12.2	0.0	-	30.3	23.6	9.0	0.0	-	32.7	-
PHF	0.819	0.822	0.000	-	0.822	0.647	0.879	0.000	-	0.741	0.835	0.815	0.000	-	0.850	0.875
Lights	52	243	0	-	295	137	94	0	-	231	189	69	0	-	258	784
% Lights	88.1	97.2	-	-	95.5	91.3	92.2	-	-	91.7	95.9	92.0	-	-	94.9	94.1
Buses	0	0	0	-	0	0	2	0	-	2	2	0	0	-	2	4
% Buses	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	-	0.8	1.0	0.0	-	-	0.7	0.5
Trucks	7	7	0	-	14	13	6	0	-	19	6	6	0	-	12	45
% Trucks	11.9	2.8	-	-	4.5	8.7	5.9	-	-	7.5	3.0	8.0	-	-	4.4	5.4
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
% Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
% Pedestrians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-



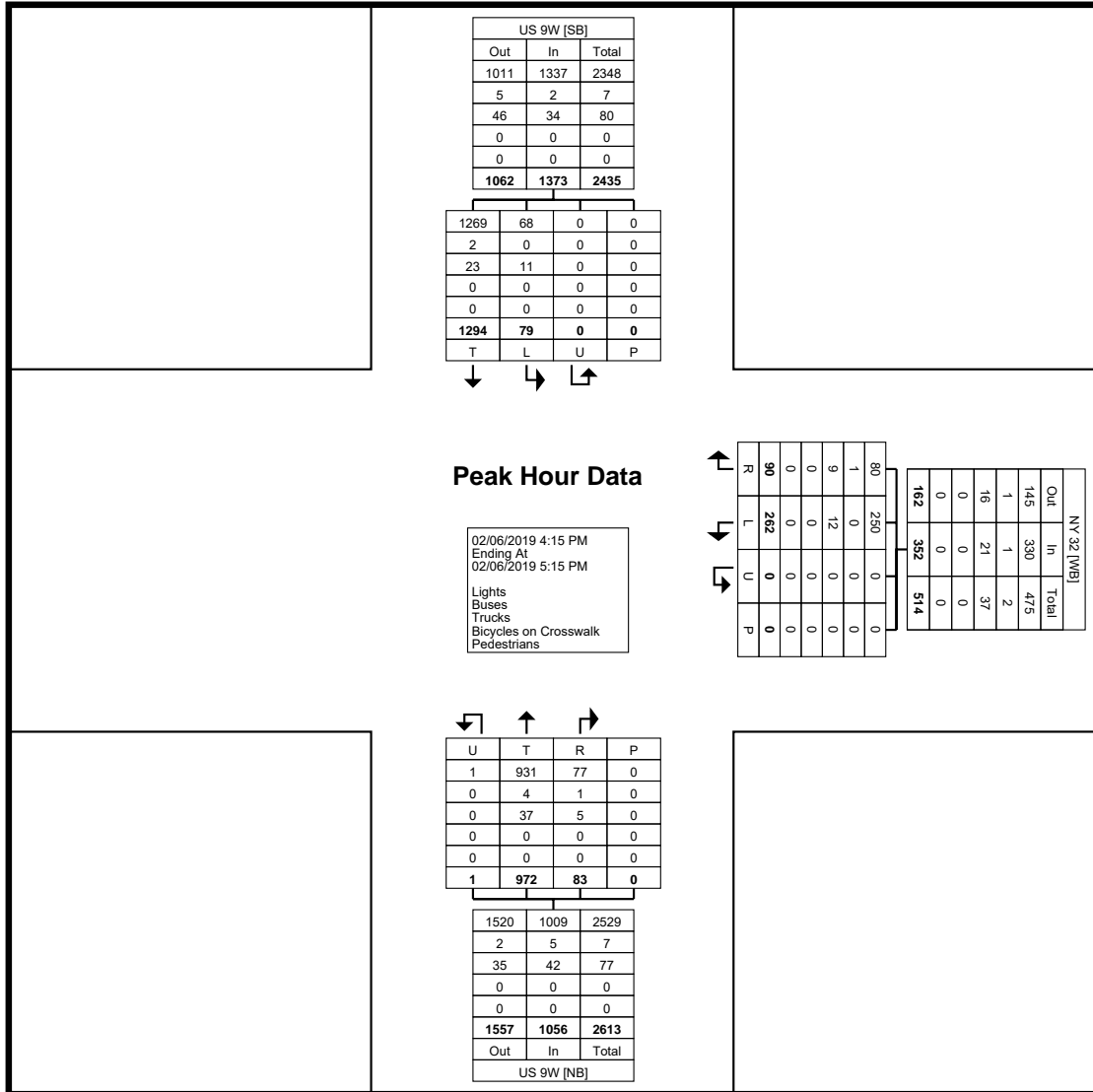
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:30 PM)



Turning Movement Data Plot



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:30 AM)



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:15 PM)



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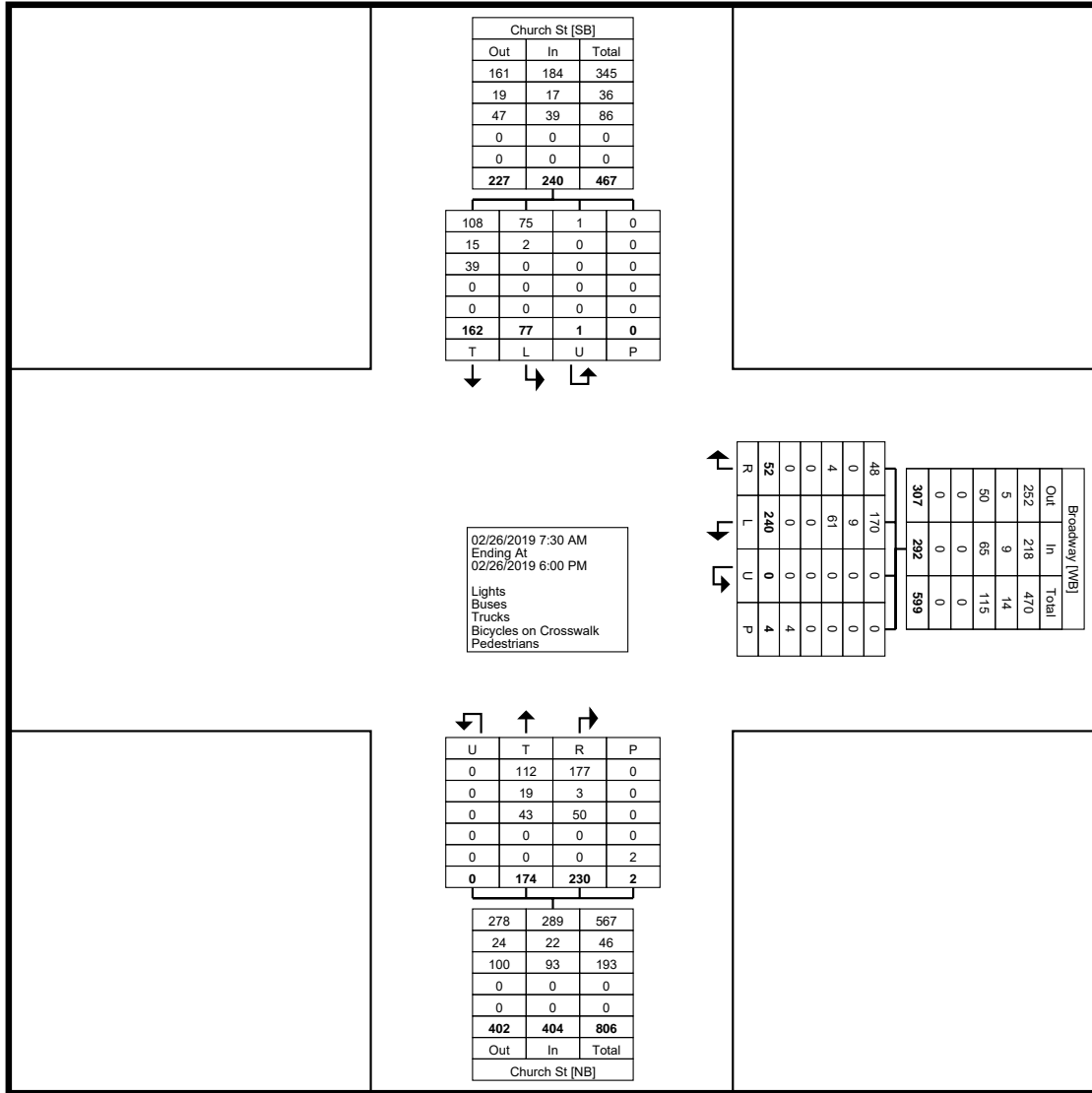
Coatesville, Pennsylvania, United States 19320
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Port of Albany, NY
Broadway/Church St
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Location: 42.636505, -
73.755367

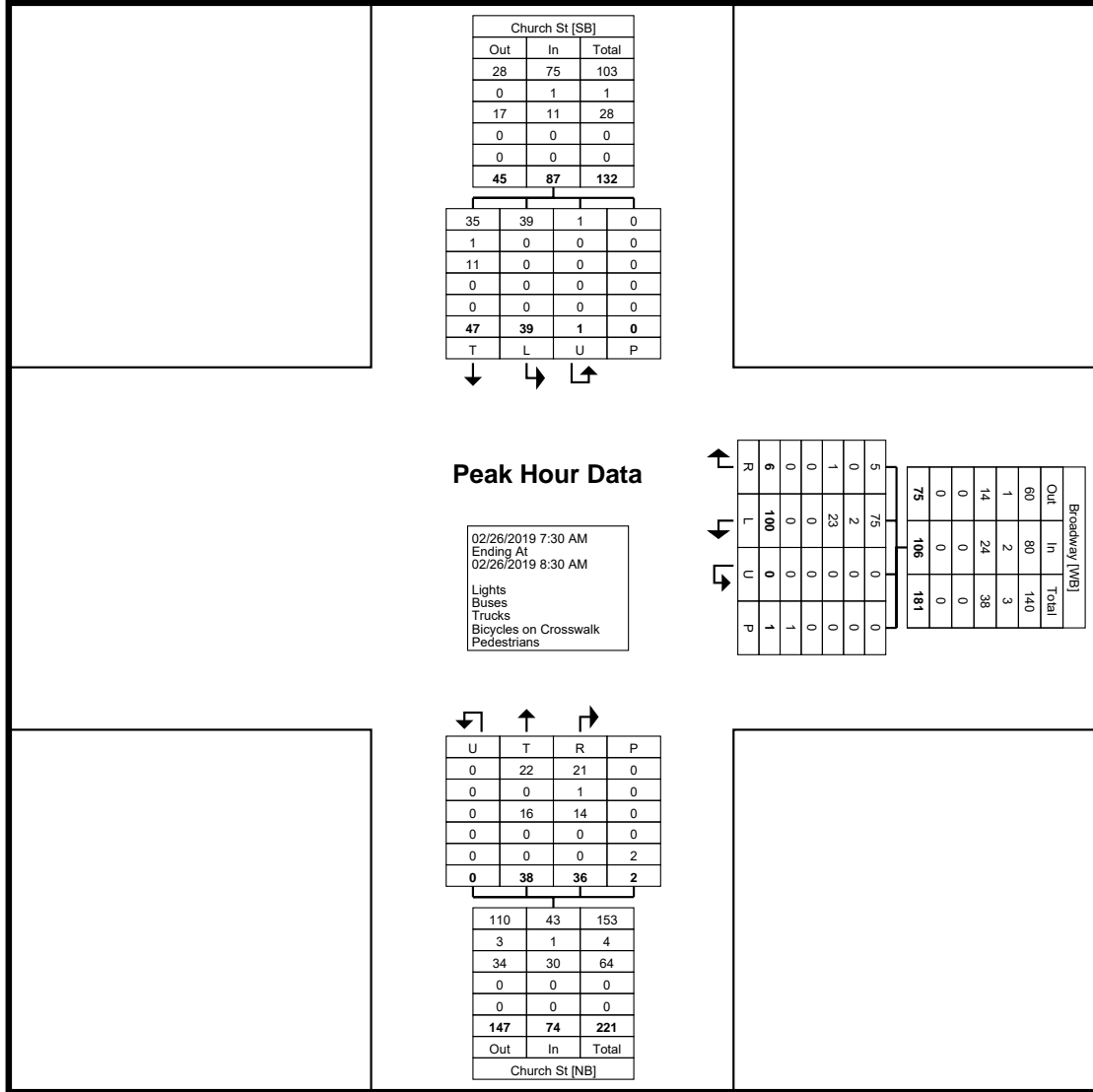
Count Name: Broadway/Church
St
Site Code: Albany, New York
Start Date: 02/26/2019
Page No: 1

Turning Movement Data

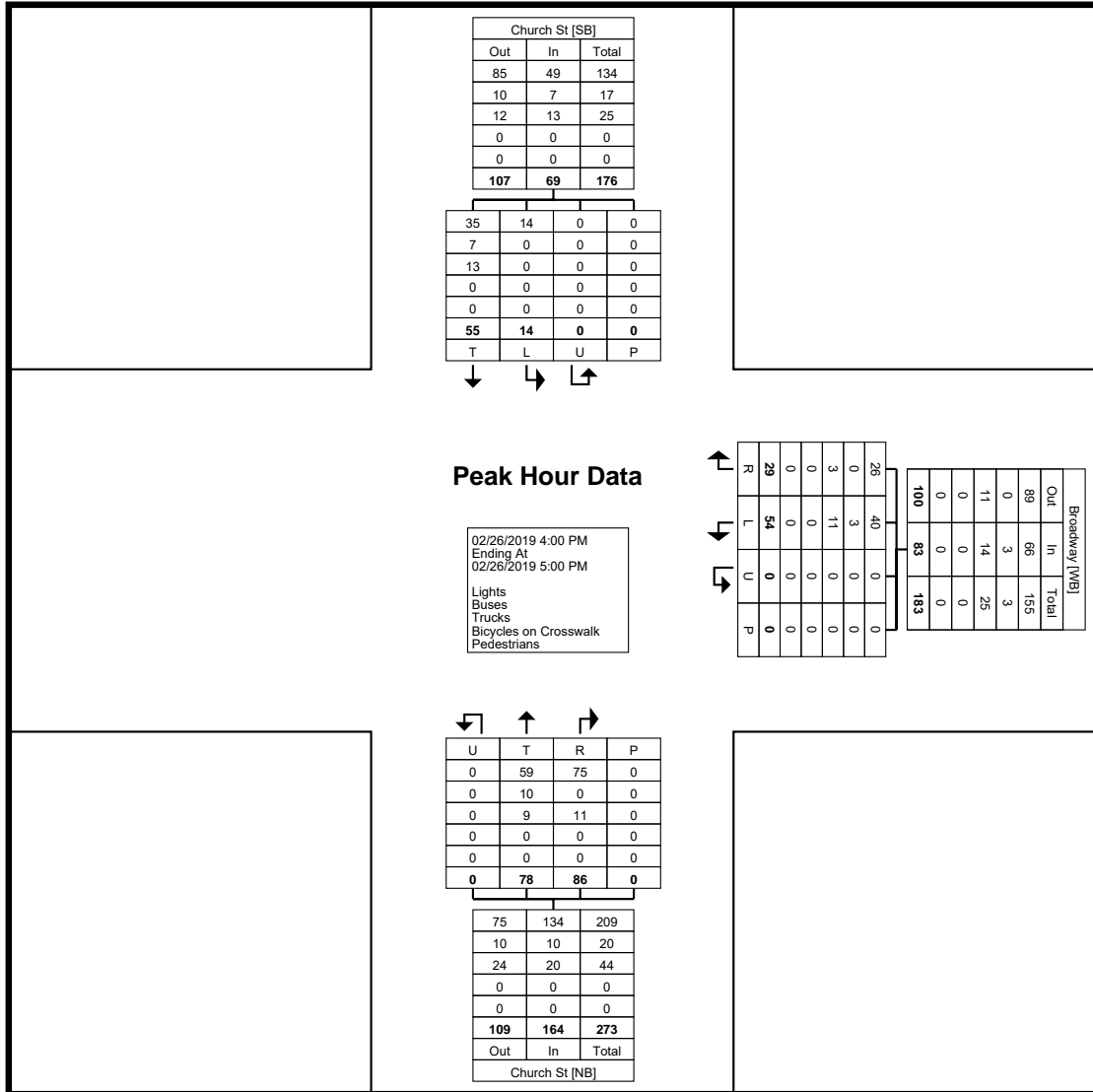
Start Time	Broadway Westbound					Church St Northbound					Church St Southbound					Int. Total
	Left	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Thru	Right	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	
7:30 AM	28	3	0	0	31	9	9	0	0	18	6	14	0	0	20	69
7:45 AM	41	0	0	0	41	14	8	0	1	22	18	16	1	0	35	98
Hourly Total	69	3	0	0	72	23	17	0	1	40	24	30	1	0	55	167
8:00 AM	12	2	0	1	14	10	10	0	0	20	8	4	0	0	12	46
8:15 AM	19	1	0	0	20	5	9	0	1	14	7	13	0	0	20	54
8:30 AM	14	0	0	0	14	5	18	0	0	23	9	16	0	0	25	62
8:45 AM	19	3	0	1	22	14	14	0	0	28	4	14	0	0	18	68
Hourly Total	64	6	0	2	70	34	51	0	1	85	28	47	0	0	75	230
*** BREAK ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4:00 PM	11	9	0	0	20	18	27	0	0	45	4	15	0	0	19	84
4:15 PM	12	3	0	0	15	15	28	0	0	43	0	10	0	0	10	68
4:30 PM	19	4	0	0	23	21	6	0	0	27	5	17	0	0	22	72
4:45 PM	12	13	0	0	25	24	25	0	0	49	5	13	0	0	18	92
Hourly Total	54	29	0	0	83	78	86	0	0	164	14	55	0	0	69	316
5:00 PM	21	2	0	0	23	10	40	0	0	50	3	7	0	0	10	83
5:15 PM	19	6	0	2	25	14	17	0	0	31	4	6	0	0	10	66
5:30 PM	11	5	0	0	16	10	14	0	0	24	3	9	0	0	12	52
5:45 PM	2	1	0	0	3	5	5	0	0	10	1	8	0	0	9	22
Hourly Total	53	14	0	2	67	39	76	0	0	115	11	30	0	0	41	223
Grand Total	240	52	0	4	292	174	230	0	2	404	77	162	1	0	240	936
Approach %	82.2	17.8	0.0	-	-	43.1	56.9	0.0	-	-	32.1	67.5	0.4	-	-	-
Total %	25.6	5.6	0.0	-	31.2	18.6	24.6	0.0	-	43.2	8.2	17.3	0.1	-	25.6	-
Lights	170	48	0	-	218	112	177	0	-	289	75	108	1	-	184	691
% Lights	70.8	92.3	-	-	74.7	64.4	77.0	-	-	71.5	97.4	66.7	100.0	-	76.7	73.8
Buses	9	0	0	-	9	19	3	0	-	22	2	15	0	-	17	48
% Buses	3.8	0.0	-	-	3.1	10.9	1.3	-	-	5.4	2.6	9.3	0.0	-	7.1	5.1
Trucks	61	4	0	-	65	43	50	0	-	93	0	39	0	-	39	197
% Trucks	25.4	7.7	-	-	22.3	24.7	21.7	-	-	23.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	-	16.3	21.0
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
% Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
% Pedestrians	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



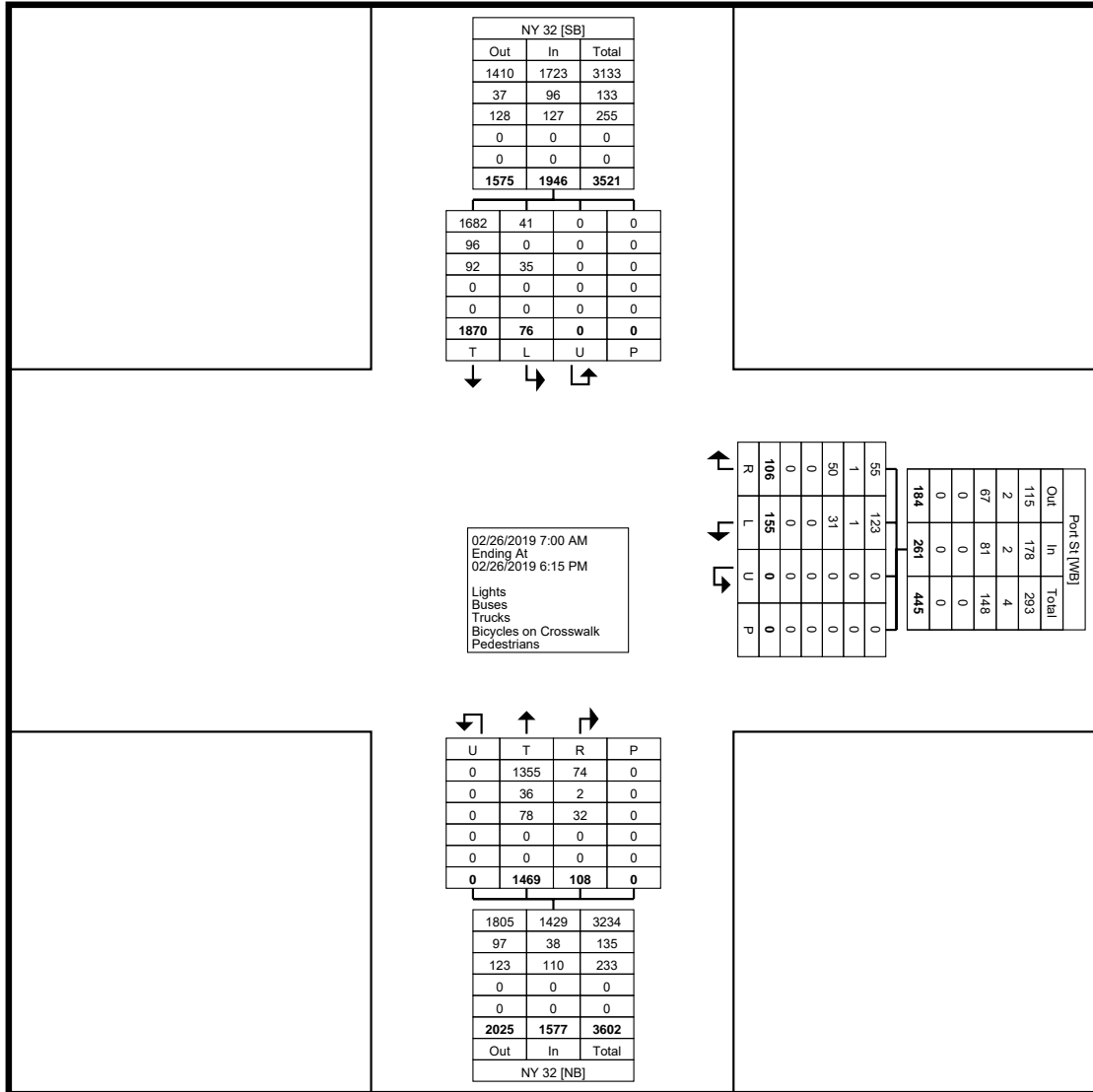
Turning Movement Data Plot



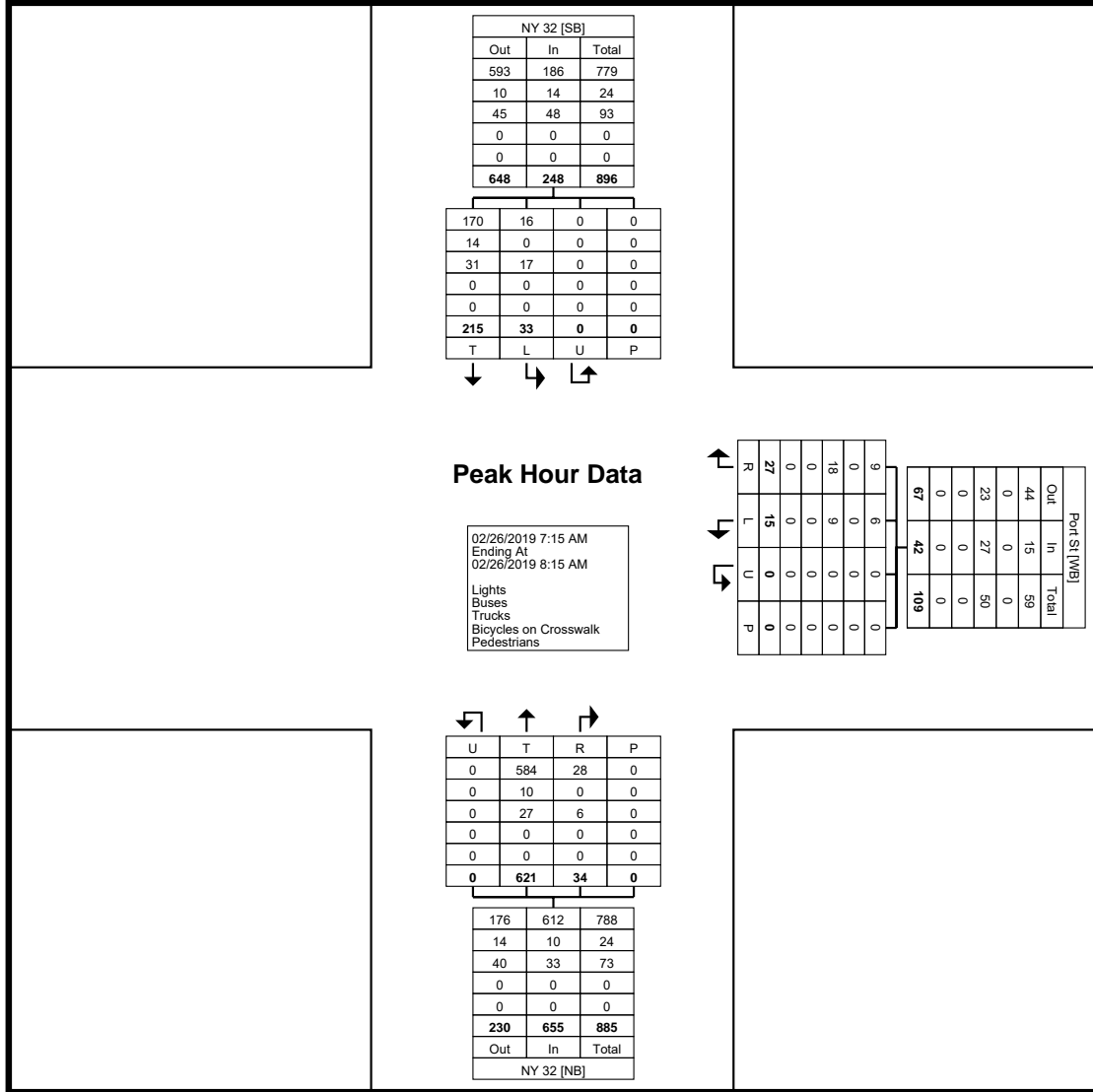
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:30 AM)



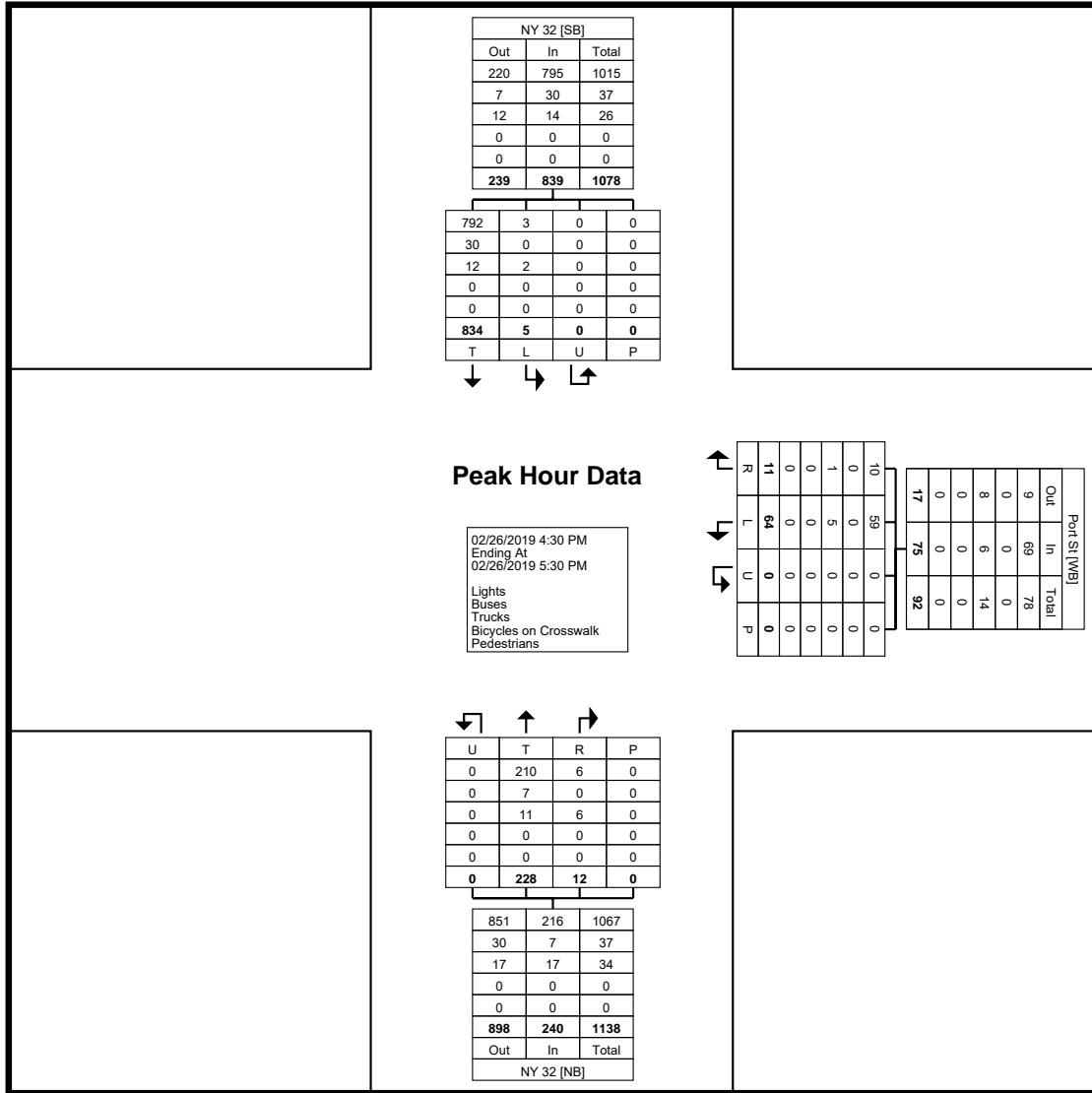
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:00 PM)



Turning Movement Data Plot

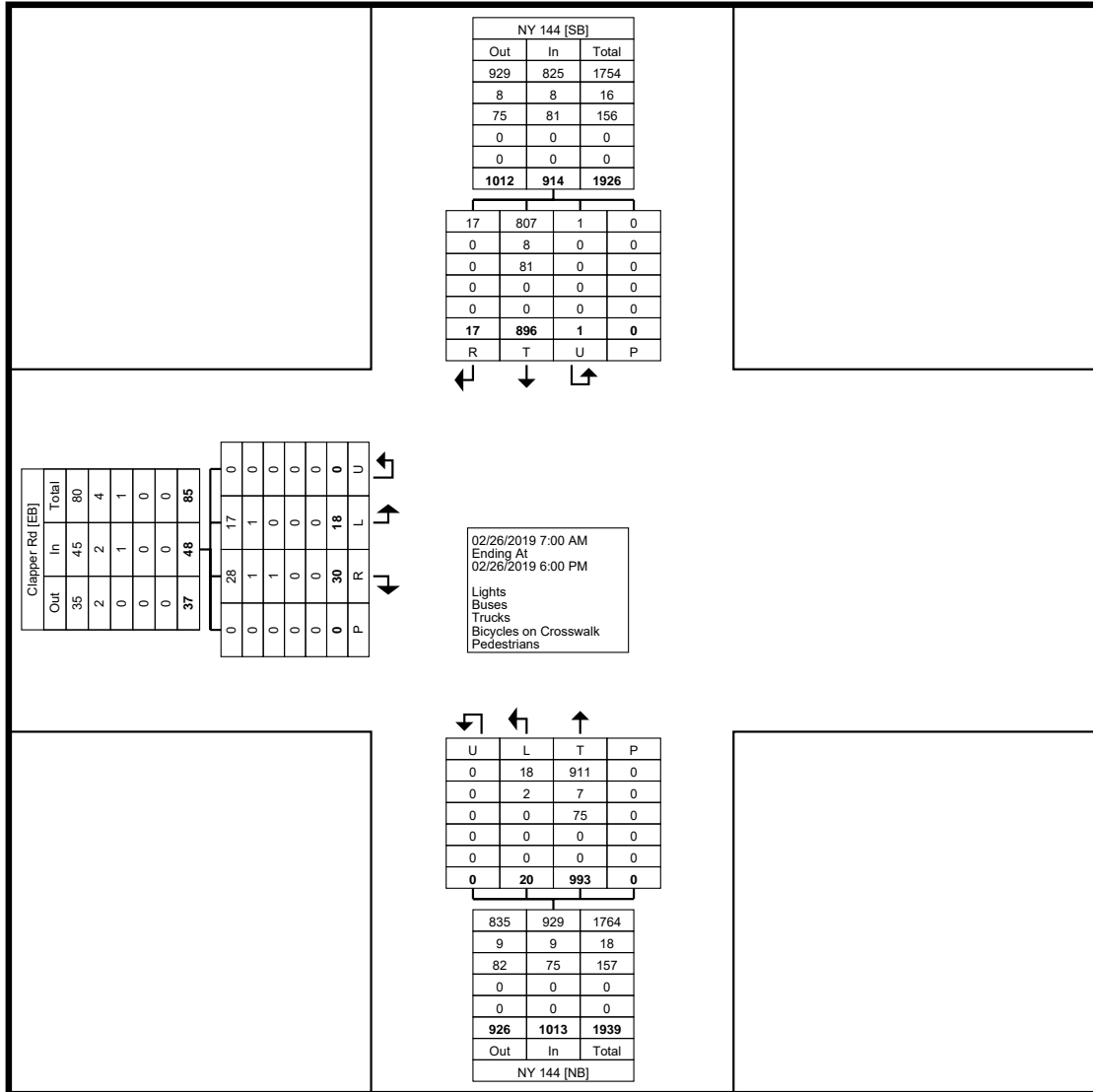


Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:15 AM)



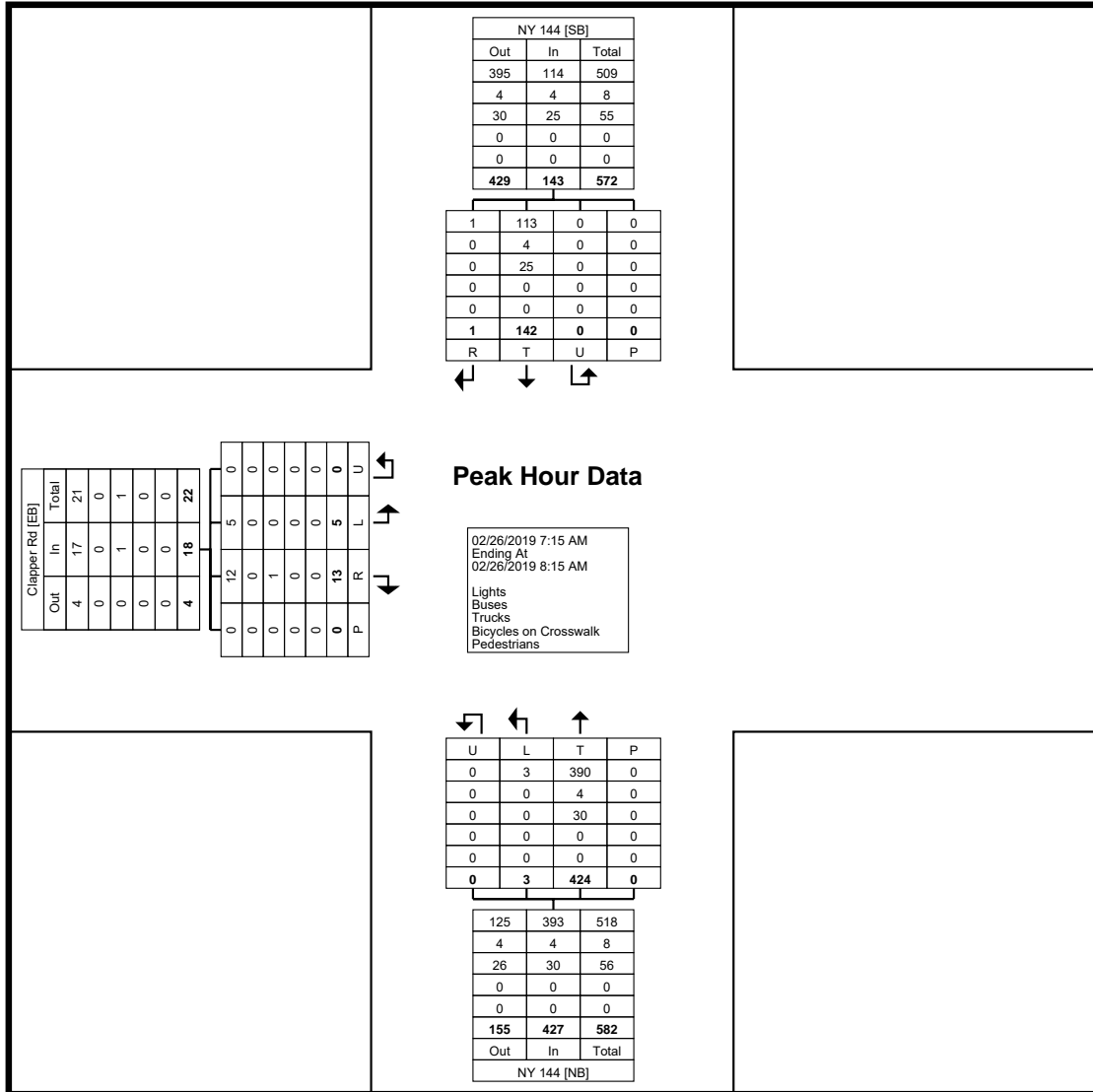
Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:30 PM)

Port of Albany, NY
NY 144/Clapper Road
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Location: 42.552503, -
73.769465



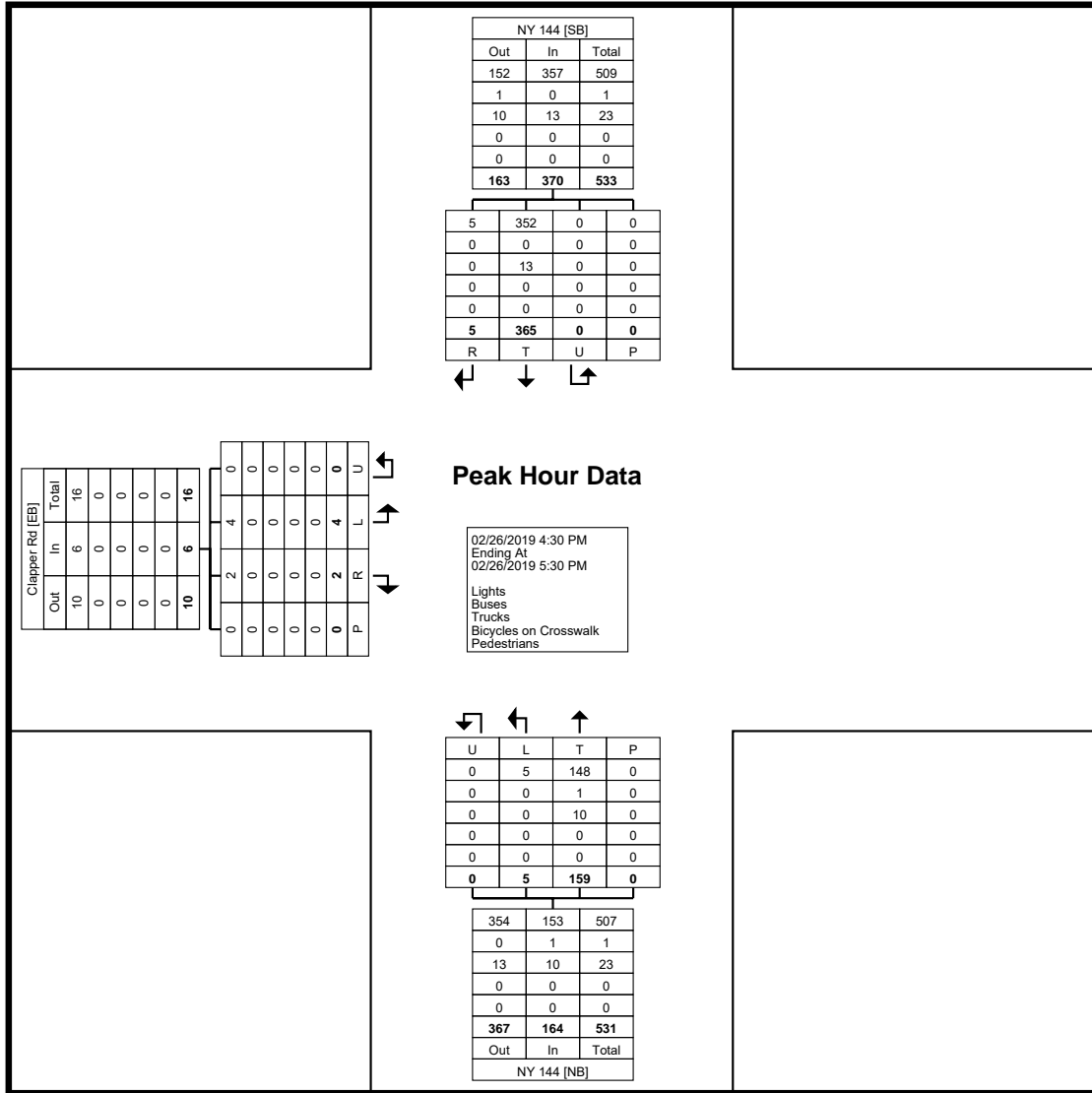
Turning Movement Data Plot

Port of Albany, NY
NY 144/Clapper Road
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Location: 42.552503, -
73.769465



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:15 AM)

Port of Albany, NY
NY 144/Clapper Road
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Location: 42.552503, -
73.769465



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:30 PM)



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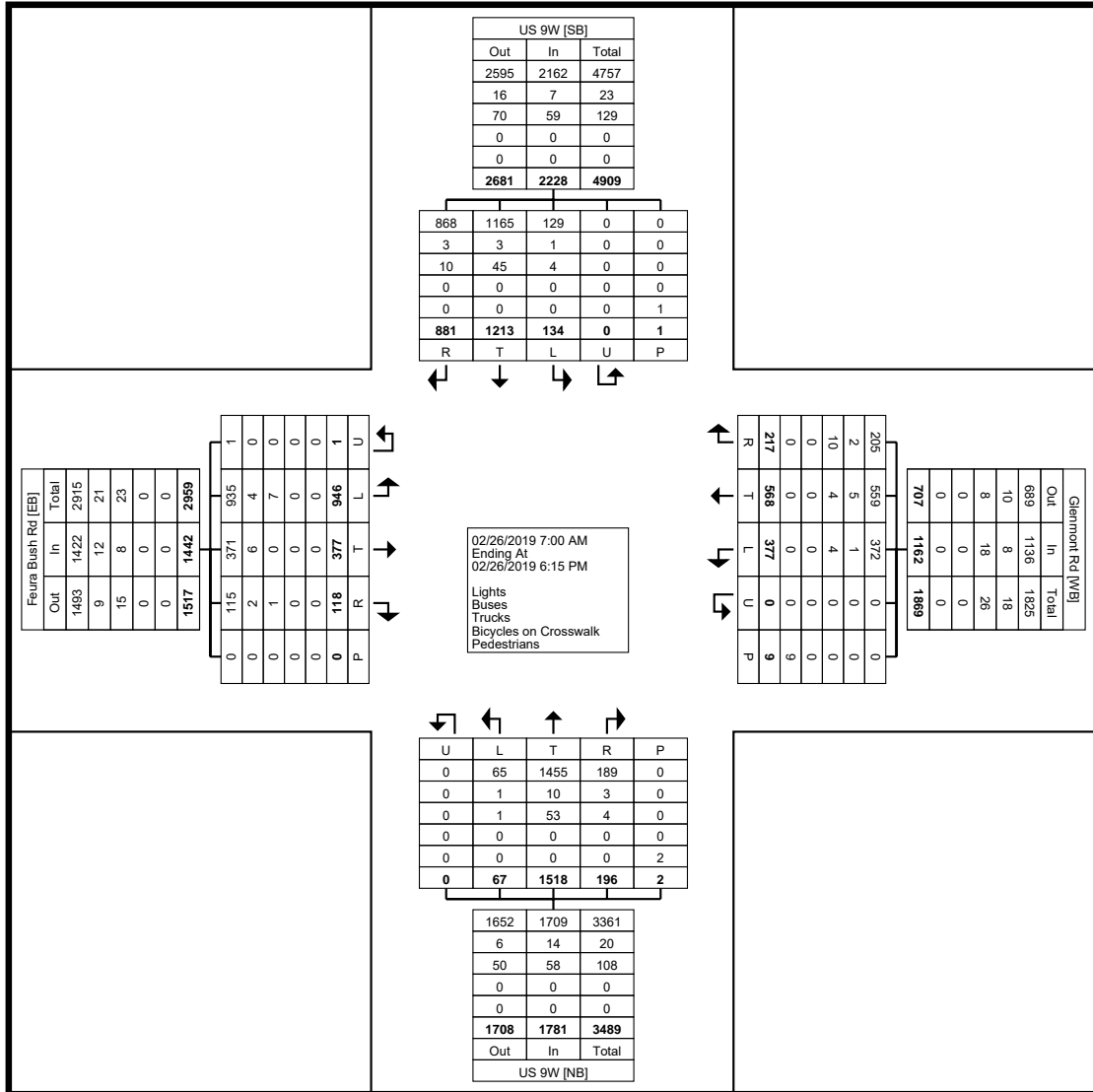
Port of Albany, NY
US 9W/Glenmont Road
Tuesday, February 26, 2019
Location: 42.601883, -
73.791855

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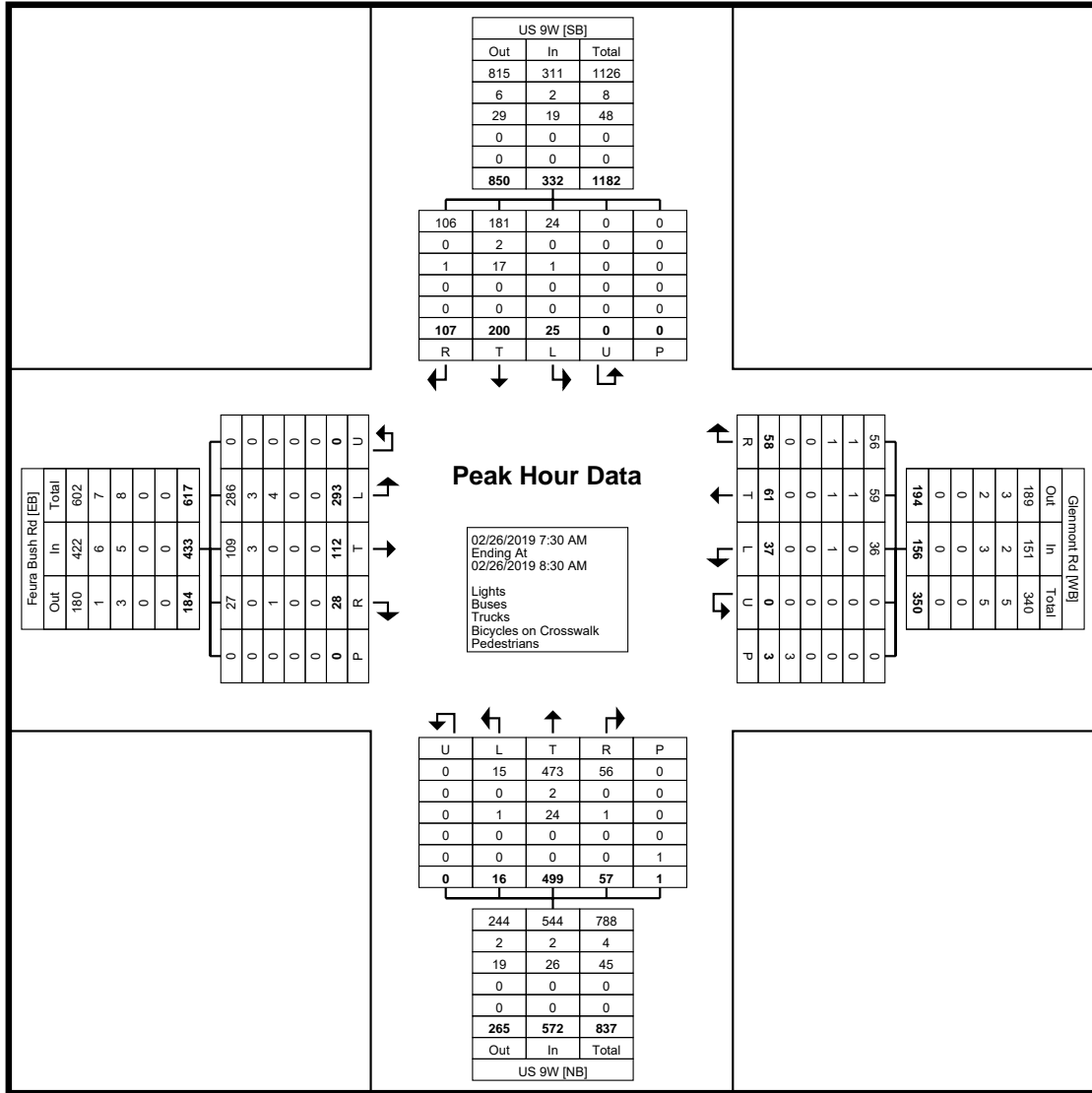
Count Name: US 9W/Glenmont Rd
Site Code: Albany, New York
Start Date: 02/26/2019
Page No: 1

Turning Movement Data

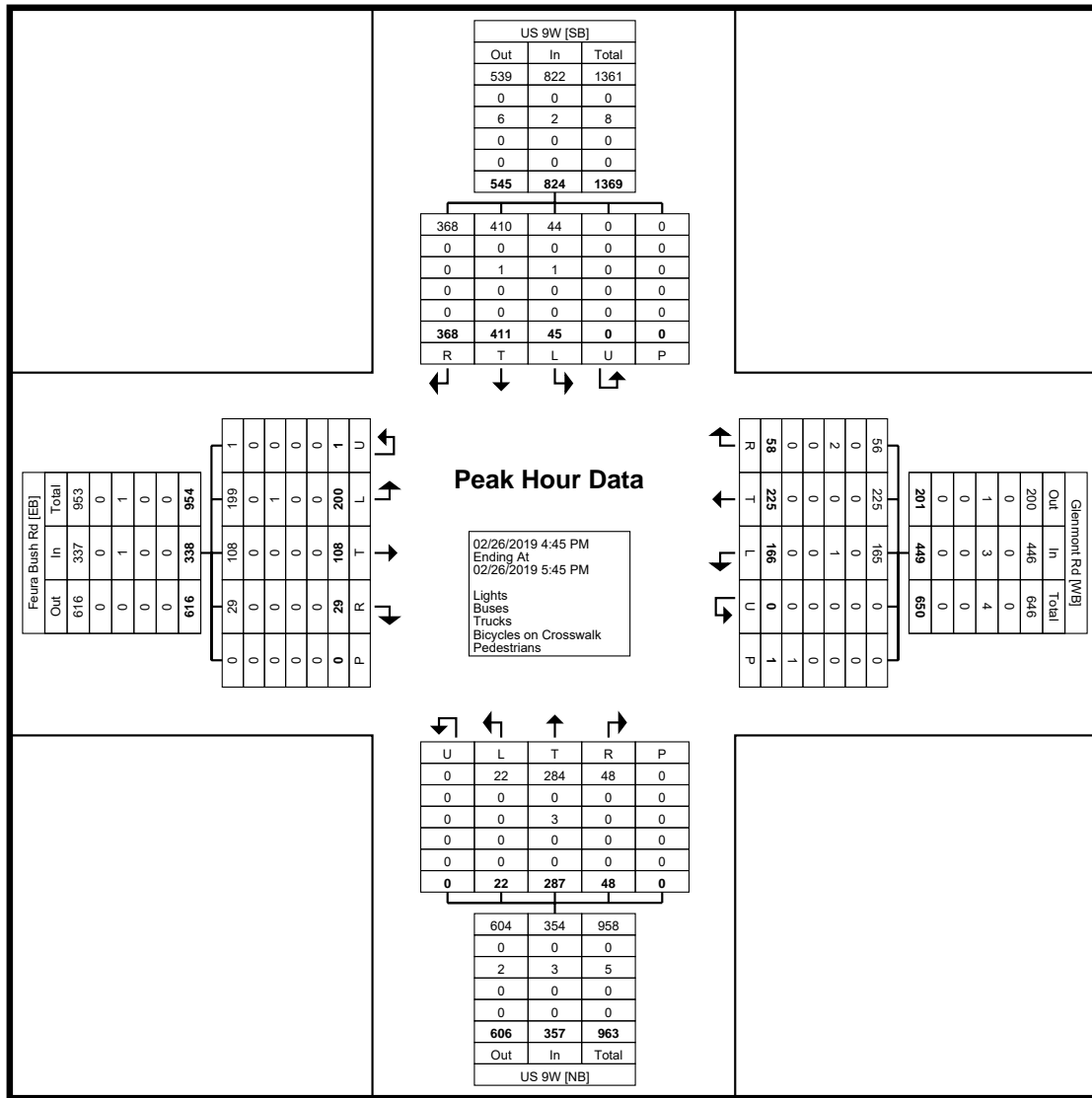
Start Time	Feura Bush Rd Eastbound							Glenmont Rd Westbound							US 9W Northbound							US 9W Southbound							Int. Total
	Left	Thru	Right	Right on Red	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Right on Red	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Right on Red	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Right on Red	U-Turn	Peds	App. Total	
7:00 AM	51	16	3	0	0	0	70	10	20	4	4	0	0	38	4	110	9	0	0	0	123	1	54	10	4	0	0	69	300
7:15 AM	82	13	8	1	0	0	104	5	19	5	6	0	0	35	4	123	10	4	0	0	141	3	56	14	1	0	0	74	354
7:30 AM	69	29	6	0	0	0	104	7	15	9	4	0	1	35	5	133	9	0	0	0	147	1	51	16	3	0	0	71	357
7:45 AM	75	35	6	2	0	0	118	9	13	7	11	0	0	40	3	120	13	3	0	0	139	5	43	15	8	0	0	71	368
Hourly Total	277	93	23	3	0	0	396	31	67	25	25	0	1	148	16	486	41	7	0	0	550	10	204	55	16	0	0	285	1379
8:00 AM	72	27	5	2	0	0	106	8	17	6	8	0	2	39	3	130	11	1	0	1	145	9	50	22	5	0	0	86	376
8:15 AM	77	21	6	1	0	0	105	13	16	7	6	0	0	42	5	116	18	2	0	0	141	10	56	25	13	0	0	104	392
8:30 AM	59	23	7	1	0	0	90	9	9	8	6	0	0	32	2	107	18	0	0	1	127	3	41	19	9	0	1	72	321
8:45 AM	64	17	10	0	0	0	91	14	22	19	2	0	0	57	4	110	13	1	0	0	128	8	40	16	11	0	0	75	351
Hourly Total	272	88	28	4	0	0	392	44	64	40	22	0	2	170	14	463	60	4	0	2	541	30	187	82	38	0	1	337	1440
9:00 AM	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
*** BREAK ***	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hourly Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
4:00 PM	44	28	5	4	0	0	81	29	48	12	0	0	2	89	2	87	11	0	0	0	100	8	98	52	27	0	0	185	455
4:15 PM	47	29	7	1	0	0	84	31	53	10	4	0	3	98	6	69	6	1	0	0	82	18	116	28	35	0	0	197	461
4:30 PM	48	15	1	3	0	0	67	47	51	8	3	0	0	109	2	55	11	2	0	0	70	13	101	52	24	0	0	190	436
4:45 PM	50	32	10	0	0	0	92	35	55	8	1	0	1	99	10	81	6	1	0	0	98	14	99	58	22	0	0	193	482
Hourly Total	189	104	23	8	0	0	324	142	207	38	8	0	6	395	20	292	34	4	0	0	350	53	414	190	108	0	0	765	1834
5:00 PM	43	23	3	6	1	0	76	48	58	15	3	0	0	124	3	69	12	0	0	0	84	12	106	74	17	0	0	209	493
5:15 PM	44	30	3	1	0	0	78	40	61	14	1	0	0	116	5	61	16	2	0	0	84	10	116	70	30	0	0	226	504
5:30 PM	63	23	1	5	0	0	92	43	51	12	4	0	0	110	4	76	10	1	0	0	91	9	90	56	41	0	0	196	489
5:45 PM	57	16	4	6	0	0	83	28	60	8	2	0	0	98	5	71	4	1	0	0	81	10	96	81	23	0	0	210	472
Hourly Total	207	92	11	18	1	0	329	159	230	49	10	0	0	448	17	277	42	4	0	0	340	41	408	281	111	0	0	841	1958
6:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	946	377	85	33	1	0	1442	377	568	152	65	0	9	1162	67	1518	177	19	0	2	1781	134	1213	608	273	0	1	2228	6613
Approach %	65.6	26.1	5.9	2.3	0.1	-	-	32.4	48.9	13.1	5.6	0.0	-	-	3.8	85.2	9.9	1.1	0.0	-	-	6.0	54.4	27.3	12.3	0.0	-	-	-
Total %	14.3	5.7	1.3	0.5	0.0	-	21.8	5.7	8.6	2.3	1.0	0.0	-	17.6	1.0	23.0	2.7	0.3	0.0	-	26.9	2.0	18.3	9.2	4.1	0.0	-	33.7	-
Lights	935	371	82	33	1	-	1422	372	559	143	62	0	-	1136	65	1455	171	18	0	-	1709	129	1165	600	268	0	-	2162	6429
% Lights	98.8	98.4	96.5	100.0	100.0	-	98.6	98.7	98.4	94.1	95.4	-	-	97.8	97.0	95.8	96.6	94.7	-	-	96.0	96.3	96.0	98.7	98.2	-	-	97.0	97.2
Buses	4	6	2	0	0	-	12	1	5	2	0	0	-	8	1	10	3	0	0	-	14	1	3	3	0	0	-	7	41
% Buses	0.4	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	-	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.0	-	-	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.7	0.0	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	-	-	0.3	0.6
Trucks	7	0	1	0	0	-	8	4	4	7	3	0	-	18	1	53	3	1	0	-	58	4	45	5	5	0	-	59	143
% Trucks	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	-	0.6	1.1	0.7	4.6	4.6	-	-	1.5	1.5	3.5	1.7	5.3	-	-	3.3	3.0	3.7	0.8	1.8	-	-	2.6	2.2
Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-
% Bicycles on Crosswalk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-
Pedestrians	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
% Pedestrians	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	-



Turning Movement Data Plot



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (7:30 AM)



Turning Movement Peak Hour Data Plot (4:45 PM)

McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424

Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
Counted by GUY
Performed via Count Board

File Name : 9W Off-Ramp - AM
Site Code : 00081519
Start Date : 8/15/2019
Page No : 1

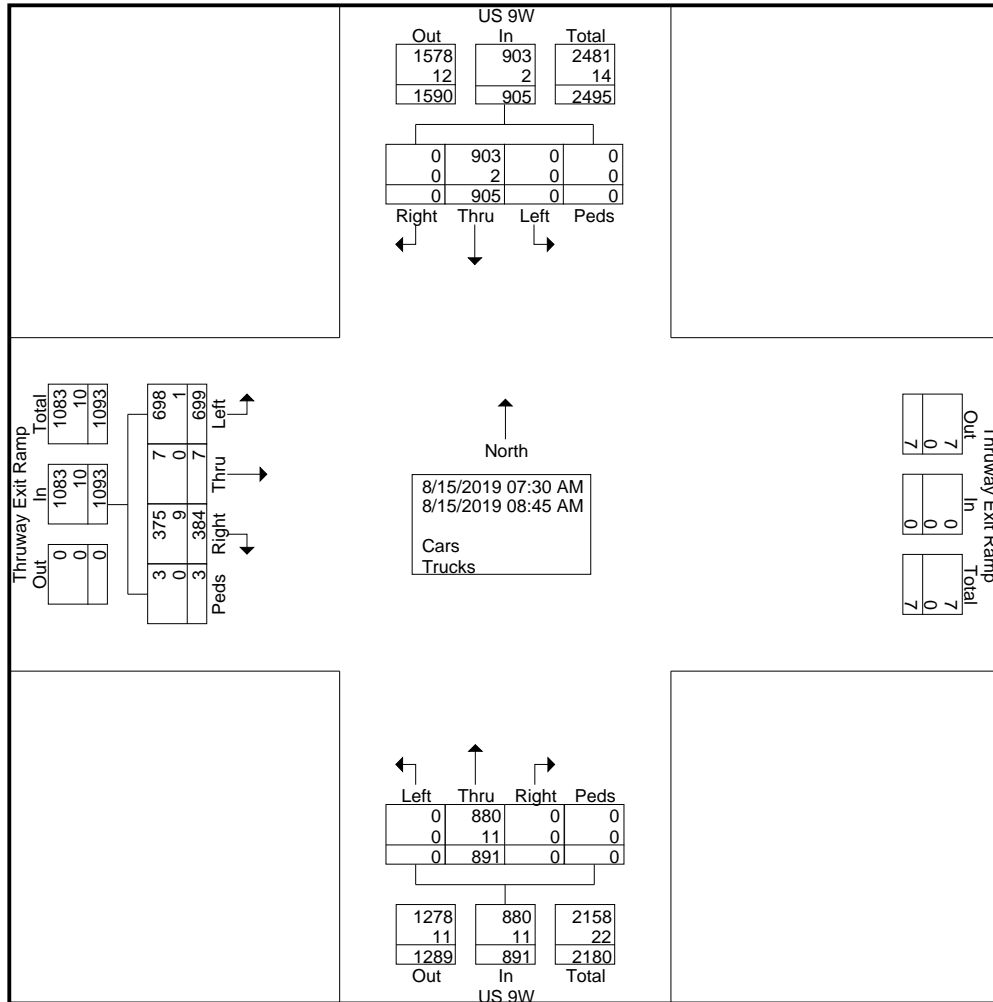
Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Thruway Exit Ramp From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
07:30 AM	0	150	0	0	150	0	179	0	0	179	67	0	112	3	182	511
07:45 AM	0	155	0	0	155	0	162	0	0	162	76	0	153	0	229	546
Total	0	305	0	0	305	0	341	0	0	341	143	0	265	3	411	1057
08:00 AM	0	154	0	0	154	0	132	0	0	132	57	0	108	0	165	451
08:15 AM	0	157	0	0	157	0	142	0	0	142	84	0	103	0	187	486
08:30 AM	0	142	0	0	142	0	144	0	0	144	43	5	110	0	158	444
08:45 AM	0	147	0	0	147	0	132	0	0	132	57	2	113	0	172	451
Total	0	600	0	0	600	0	550	0	0	550	241	7	434	0	682	1832
Grand Total	0	905	0	0	905	0	891	0	0	891	384	7	699	3	1093	2889
Apprch %	0	100	0	0		0	100	0	0		35.1	0.6	64	0.3		
Total %	0	31.3	0	0	31.3	0	30.8	0	0	30.8	13.3	0.2	24.2	0.1	37.8	
Cars	0	903	0	0	903	0	880	0	0	880	375	7	698	3	1083	2866
% Cars	0	99.8	0	0	99.8	0	98.8	0	0	98.8	97.7	100	99.9	100	99.1	99.2
Trucks	0	2	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	11	9	0	1	0	10	23
% Trucks	0	0.2	0	0	0.2	0	1.2	0	0	1.2	2.3	0	0.1	0	0.9	0.8

McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9W Off-Ramp - AM
 Site Code : 00081519
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 2



McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424

Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9W Off-Ramp - AM

Site Code : 00081519

Start Date : 8/15/2019

Page No : 3

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Thruway Exit Ramp From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 07:30 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1																
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 07:30 AM																
07:30 AM	0	150	0	0	150	0	179	0	0	179	67	0	112	3	182	511
07:45 AM	0	155	0	0	155	0	162	0	0	162	76	0	153	0	229	546
08:00 AM	0	154	0	0	154	0	132	0	0	132	57	0	108	0	165	451
08:15 AM	0	157	0	0	157	0	142	0	0	142	84	0	103	0	187	486
Total Volume	0	616	0	0	616	0	615	0	0	615	284	0	476	3	763	1994
% App. Total	0	100	0	0		0	100	0	0		37.2	0	62.4	0.4		
PHF	.000	.981	.000	.000	.981	.000	.859	.000	.000	.859	.845	.000	.778	.250	.833	.913
Cars	0	614	0	0	614	0	604	0	0	604	275	0	475	3	753	1971
% Cars	0	99.7	0	0	99.7	0	98.2	0	0	98.2	96.8	0	99.8	100	98.7	98.8
Trucks	0	2	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	11	9	0	1	0	10	23
% Trucks	0	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	3.2	0	0.2	0	1.3	1.2

Peak Hour Analysis From 07:30 AM to 08:45 AM - Peak 1 of 1

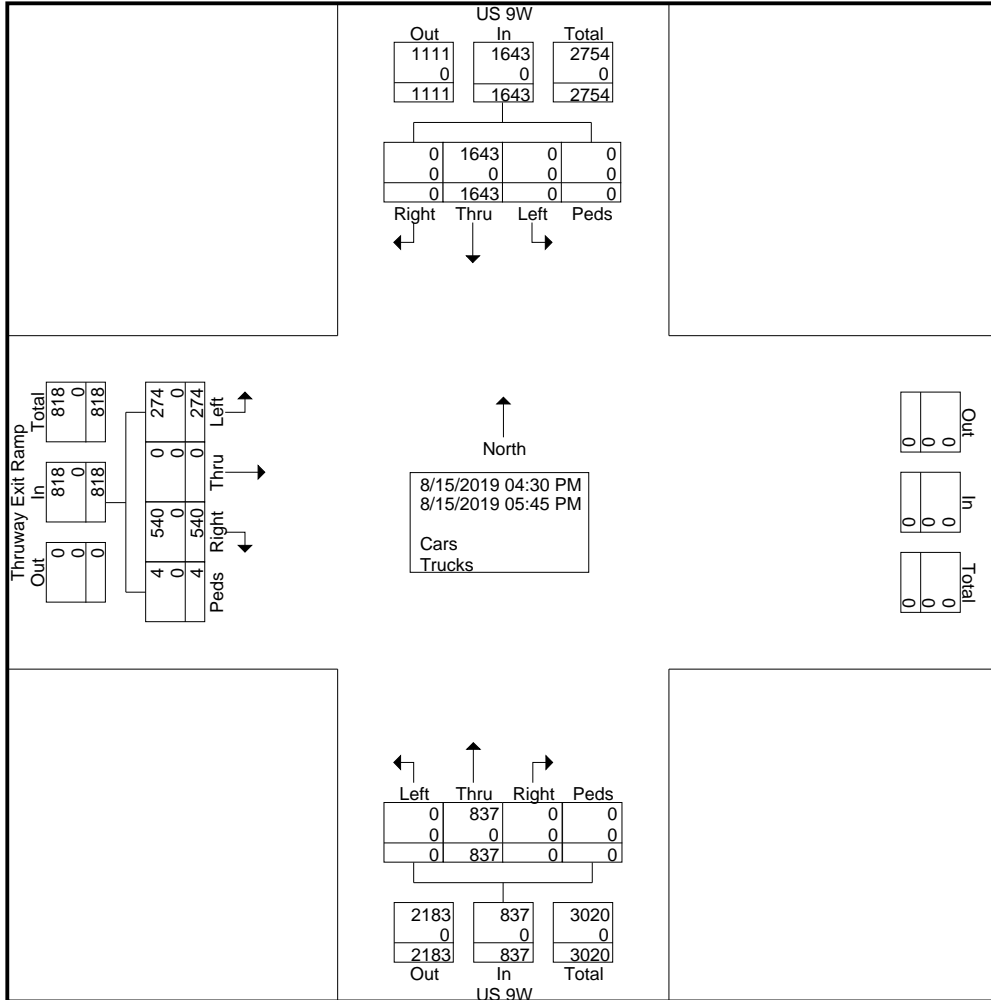
Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

	07:30 AM					07:30 AM					07:30 AM				
+0 mins.	0	150	0	0	150	0	179	0	0	179	67	0	112	3	182
+15 mins.	0	155	0	0	155	0	162	0	0	162	76	0	153	0	229
+30 mins.	0	154	0	0	154	0	132	0	0	132	57	0	108	0	165
+45 mins.	0	157	0	0	157	0	142	0	0	142	84	0	103	0	187
Total Volume	0	616	0	0	616	0	615	0	0	615	284	0	476	3	763
% App. Total	0	100	0	0		0	100	0	0		37.2	0	62.4	0.4	
PHF	.000	.981	.000	.000	.981	.000	.859	.000	.000	.859	.845	.000	.778	.250	.833
Cars	0	614	0	0	614	0	604	0	0	604	275	0	475	3	753
% Cars	0	99.7	0	0	99.7	0	98.2	0	0	98.2	96.8	0	99.8	100	98.7
Trucks	0	2	0	0	2	0	11	0	0	11	9	0	1	0	10
% Trucks	0	0.3	0	0	0.3	0	1.8	0	0	1.8	3.2	0	0.2	0	1.3

McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9W Off-Ramp - PM
 Site Code : 00081519
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 2

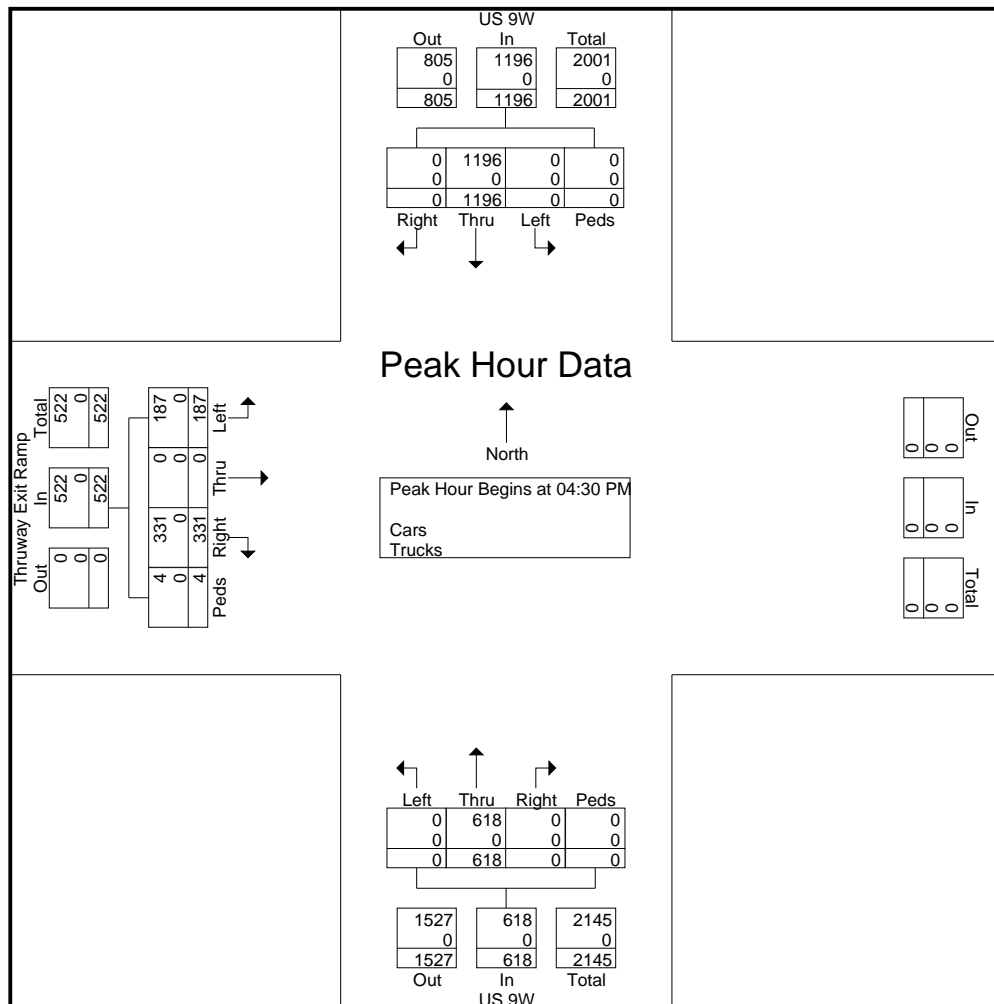


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9W Off-Ramp - PM
 Site Code : 00081519
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 3

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Thruway Exit Ramp From West					Int. Total	
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total		
Peak Hour Analysis From 04:30 PM to 05:45 PM - Peak 1 of 1																	
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:30 PM																	
04:30 PM	0	277	0	0	277	0	173	0	0	173	80	0	42	4	126	576	
04:45 PM	0	290	0	0	290	0	166	0	0	166	82	0	46	0	128	584	
05:00 PM	0	314	0	0	314	0	143	0	0	143	77	0	56	0	133	590	
05:15 PM	0	315	0	0	315	0	136	0	0	136	92	0	43	0	135	586	
Total Volume	0	1196	0	0	1196	0	618	0	0	618	331	0	187	4	522	2336	
% App. Total	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	63.4	0	35.8	0.8			
PHF	.000	.949	.000	.000	.949	.000	.893	.000	.000	.893	.899	.000	.835	.250	.967	.990	
Cars	0	1196	0	0	1196	0	618	0	0	618	331	0	187	4	522	2336	
% Cars	0	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	
Trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
% Trucks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	



McFarland Johnson Inc.

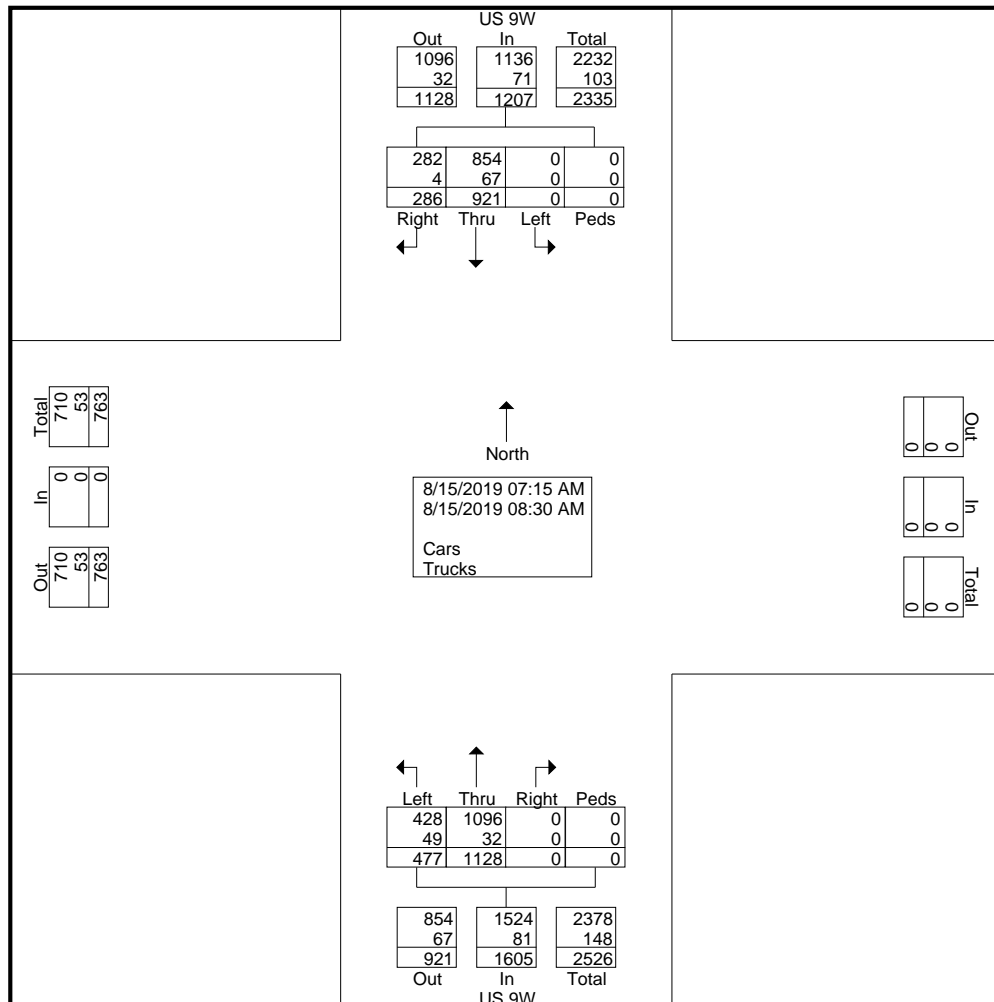
2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
 Counted by NSO
 Performed via Count Board

File Name : 9w on-ramp - am
 Site Code : 08152019
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
07:15 AM	44	143	0	0	187	0	219	87	0	306	493
07:30 AM	54	169	0	0	223	0	209	87	0	296	519
07:45 AM	55	156	0	0	211	0	164	81	0	245	456
Total	153	468	0	0	621	0	592	255	0	847	1468
08:00 AM	51	159	0	0	210	0	174	69	0	243	453
08:15 AM	38	142	0	0	180	0	178	84	0	262	442
08:30 AM	44	152	0	0	196	0	184	69	0	253	449
Grand Total	286	921	0	0	1207	0	1128	477	0	1605	2812
Apprch %	23.7	76.3	0	0		0	70.3	29.7	0		
Total %	10.2	32.8	0	0	42.9	0	40.1	17	0	57.1	
Cars	282	854	0	0	1136	0	1096	428	0	1524	2660
% Cars	98.6	92.7	0	0	94.1	0	97.2	89.7	0	95	94.6
Trucks	4	67	0	0	71	0	32	49	0	81	152
% Trucks	1.4	7.3	0	0	5.9	0	2.8	10.3	0	5	5.4

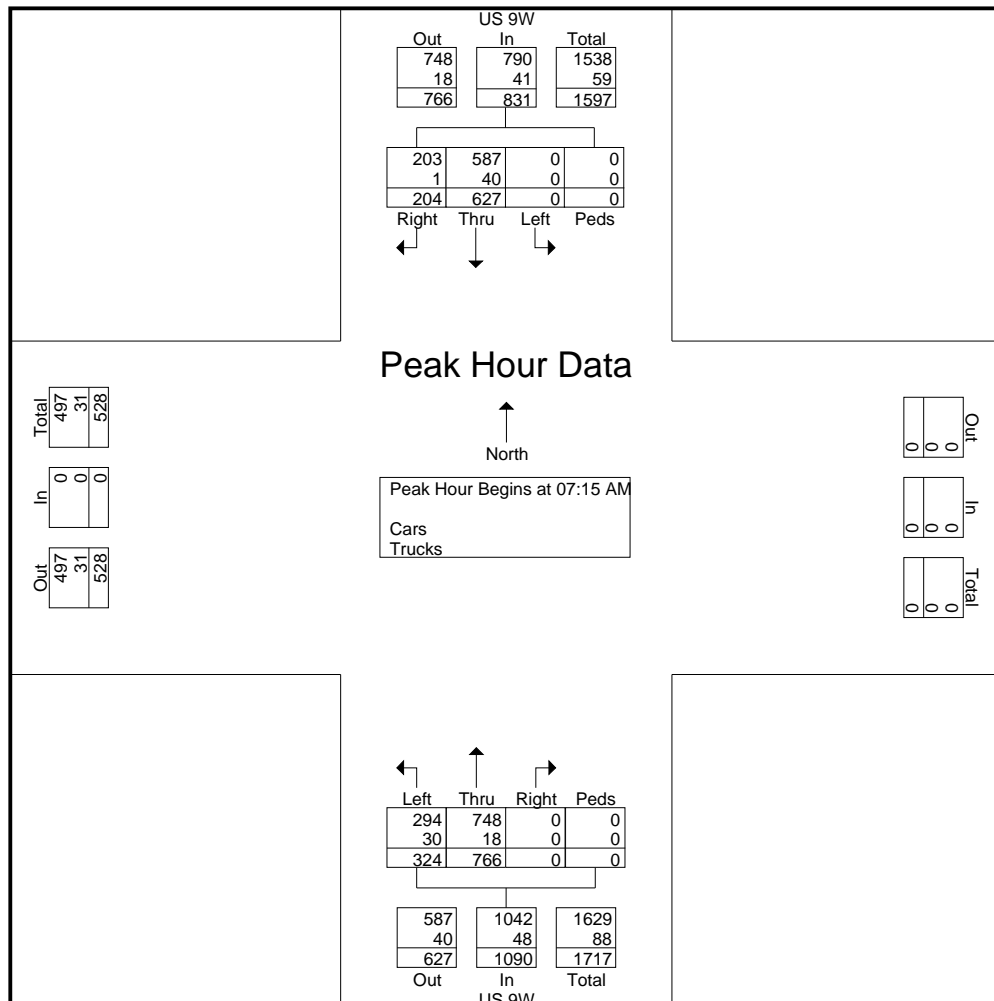


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9w on-ramp - am
 Site Code : 08152019
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 2

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 07:15 AM to 08:30 AM - Peak 1 of 1											
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 07:15 AM											
07:15 AM	44	143	0	0	187	0	219	87	0	306	493
07:30 AM	54	169	0	0	223	0	209	87	0	296	519
07:45 AM	55	156	0	0	211	0	164	81	0	245	456
08:00 AM	51	159	0	0	210	0	174	69	0	243	453
Total Volume	204	627	0	0	831	0	766	324	0	1090	1921
% App. Total	24.5	75.5	0	0		0	70.3	29.7	0		
PHF	.927	.928	.000	.000	.932	.000	.874	.931	.000	.891	.925
Cars	203	587	0	0	790	0	748	294	0	1042	1832
% Cars	99.5	93.6	0	0	95.1	0	97.7	90.7	0	95.6	95.4
Trucks	1	40	0	0	41	0	18	30	0	48	89
% Trucks	0.5	6.4	0	0	4.9	0	2.3	9.3	0	4.4	4.6



McFarland Johnson Inc.

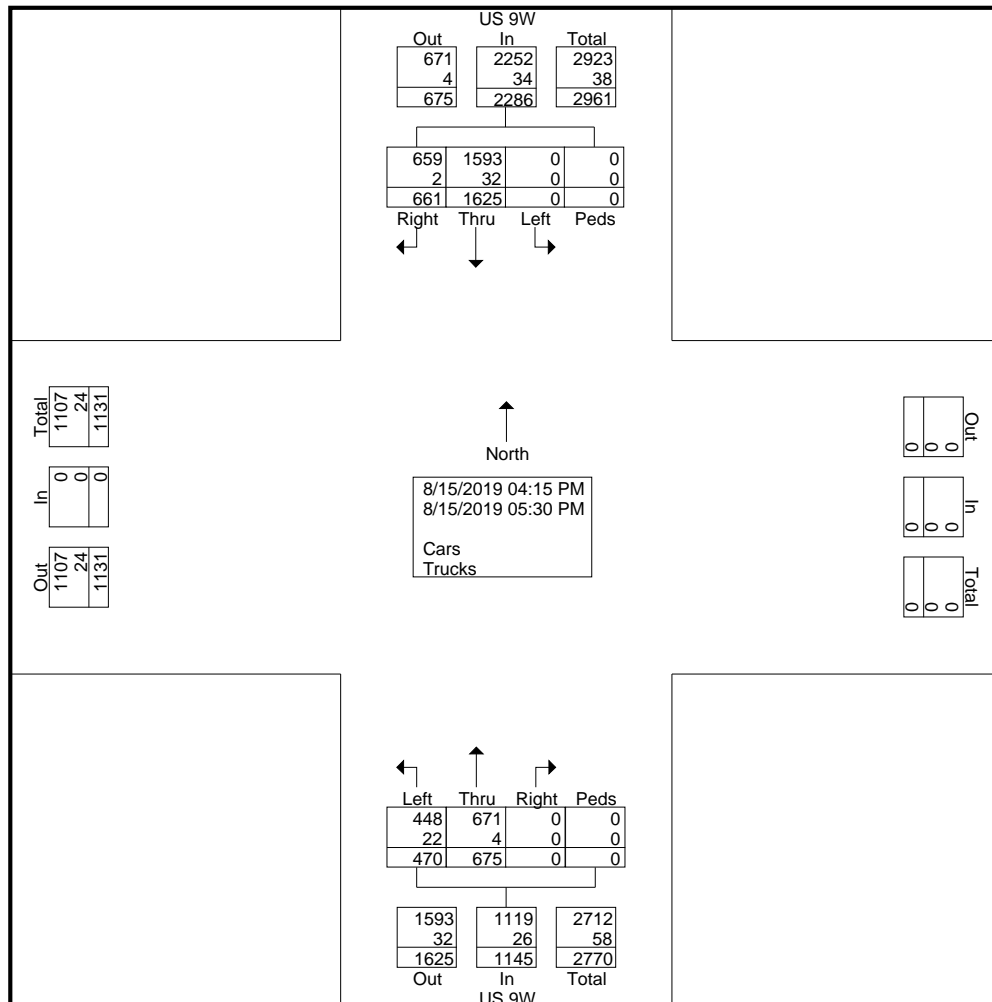
2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
Counted by NSO
Performed via Count Board

File Name : 9w on-ramp - pm
Site Code : 08152019
Start Date : 8/15/2019
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
04:15 PM	146	278	0	0	424	0	110	111	0	221	645
04:30 PM	136	285	0	0	421	0	121	94	0	215	636
04:45 PM	121	304	0	0	425	0	118	89	0	207	632
Total	403	867	0	0	1270	0	349	294	0	643	1913
05:00 PM	129	312	0	0	441	0	109	67	0	176	617
05:15 PM	71	240	0	0	311	0	108	61	0	169	480
05:30 PM	58	206	0	0	264	0	109	48	0	157	421
Grand Total	661	1625	0	0	2286	0	675	470	0	1145	3431
Apprch %	28.9	71.1	0	0		0	59	41	0		
Total %	19.3	47.4	0	0	66.6	0	19.7	13.7	0	33.4	
Cars	659	1593	0	0	2252	0	671	448	0	1119	3371
% Cars	99.7	98	0	0	98.5	0	99.4	95.3	0	97.7	98.3
Trucks	2	32	0	0	34	0	4	22	0	26	60
% Trucks	0.3	2	0	0	1.5	0	0.6	4.7	0	2.3	1.7

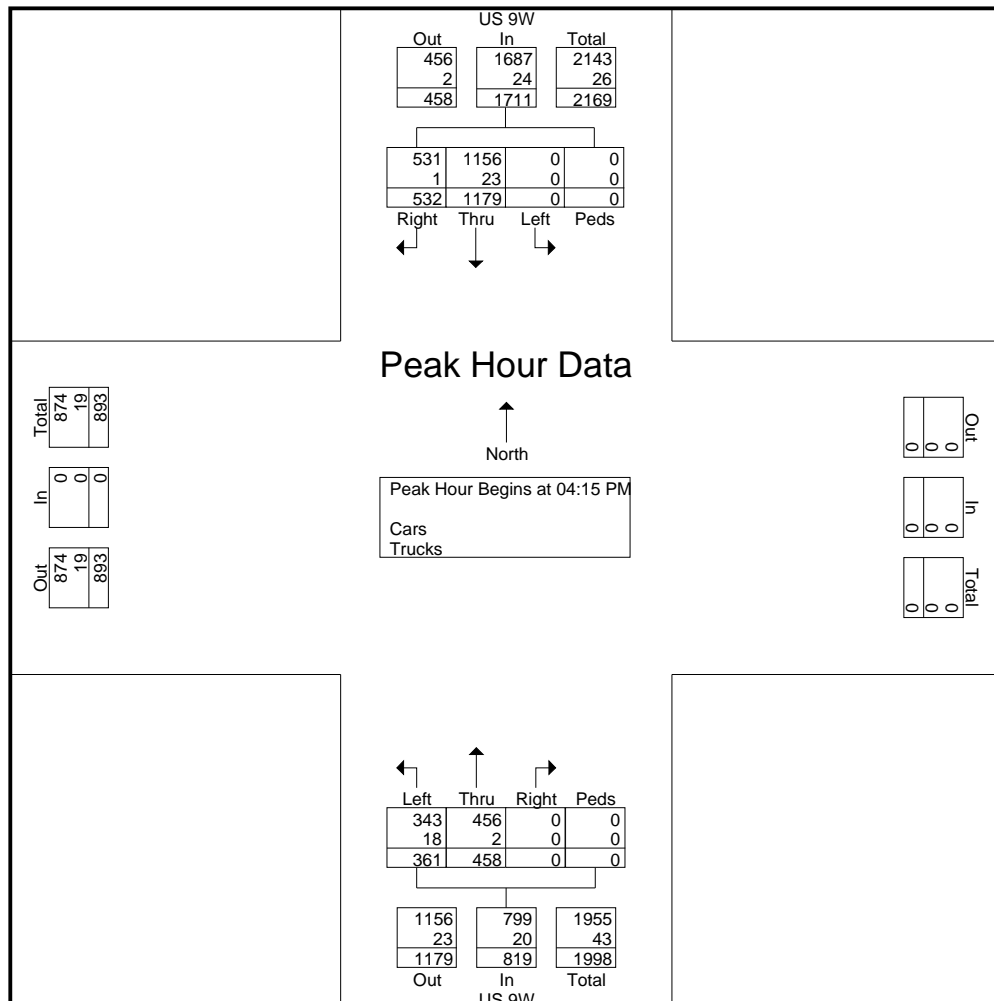


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : 9w on-ramp - pm
 Site Code : 08152019
 Start Date : 8/15/2019
 Page No : 2

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 04:15 PM to 05:30 PM - Peak 1 of 1											
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:15 PM											
04:15 PM	146	278	0	0	424	0	110	111	0	221	645
04:30 PM	136	285	0	0	421	0	121	94	0	215	636
04:45 PM	121	304	0	0	425	0	118	89	0	207	632
05:00 PM	129	312	0	0	441	0	109	67	0	176	617
Total Volume	532	1179	0	0	1711	0	458	361	0	819	2530
% App. Total	31.1	68.9	0	0		0	55.9	44.1	0		
PHF	.911	.945	.000	.000	.970	.000	.946	.813	.000	.926	.981
Cars	531	1156	0	0	1687	0	456	343	0	799	2486
% Cars	99.8	98.0	0	0	98.6	0	99.6	95.0	0	97.6	98.3
Trucks	1	23	0	0	24	0	2	18	0	20	44
% Trucks	0.2	2.0	0	0	1.4	0	0.4	5.0	0	2.4	1.7



McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

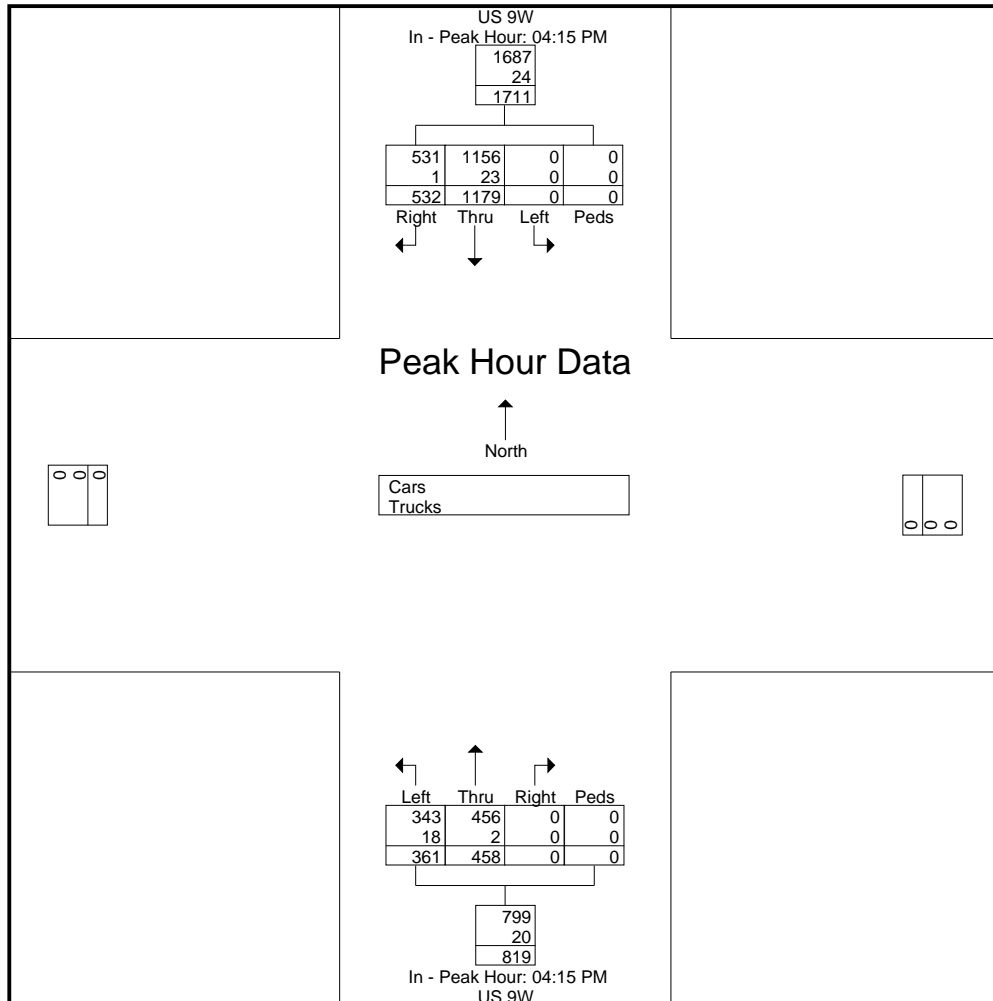
File Name : 9w on-ramp - pm
Site Code : 08152019
Start Date : 8/15/2019
Page No : 3

Start Time	US 9W From North					US 9W From South					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	

Peak Hour Analysis From 04:15 PM to 05:30 PM - Peak 1 of 1

Peak Hour for Each Approach Begins at:

	04:15 PM					04:15 PM				
+0 mins.	146	278	0	0	424	0	110	111	0	221
+15 mins.	136	285	0	0	421	0	121	94	0	215
+30 mins.	121	304	0	0	425	0	118	89	0	207
+45 mins.	129	312	0	0	441	0	109	67	0	176
Total Volume	532	1179	0	0	1711	0	458	361	0	819
% App. Total	31.1	68.9	0	0		0	55.9	44.1	0	
PHF	.911	.945	.000	.000	.970	.000	.946	.813	.000	.926
Cars	531	1156	0	0	1687	0	456	343	0	799
% Cars	99.8	98	0	0	98.6	0	99.6	95	0	97.6
Trucks	1	23	0	0	24	0	2	18	0	20
% Trucks	0.2	2	0	0	1.4	0	0.4	5	0	2.4



McFarland Johnson Inc.

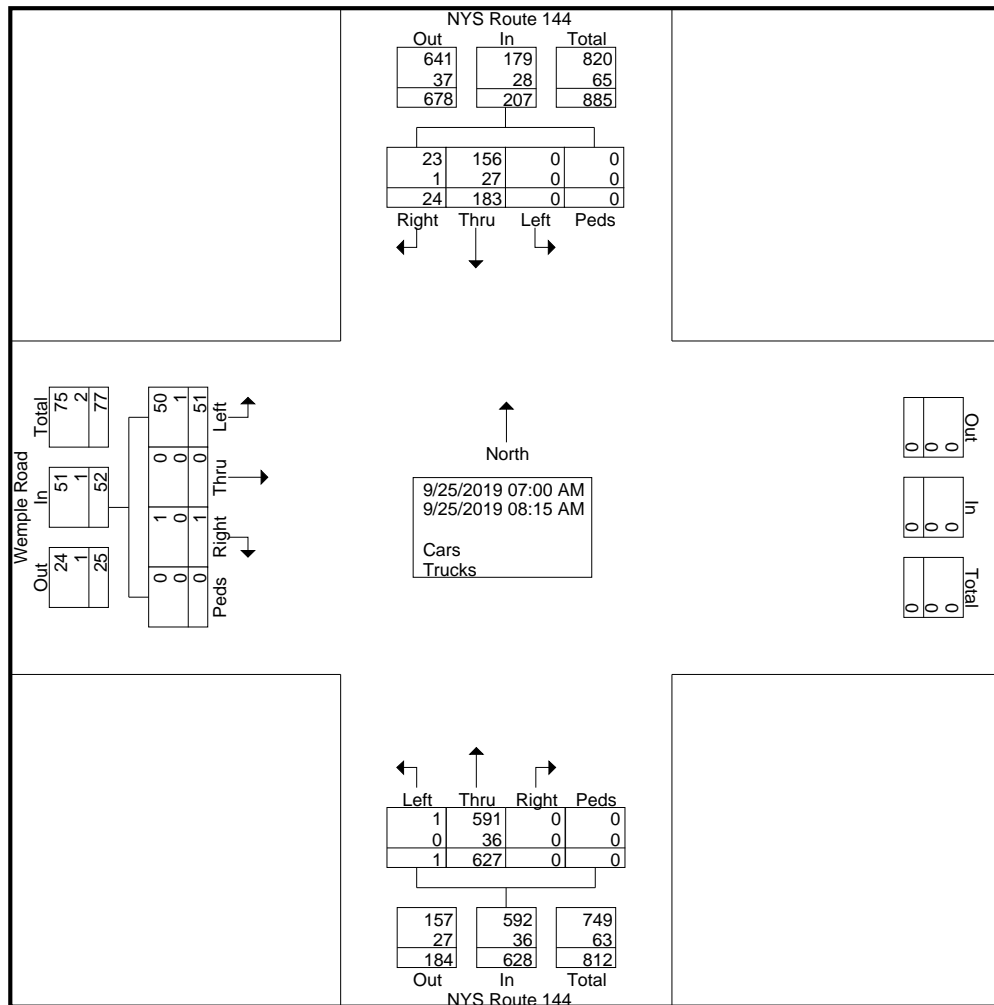
2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
Counted by NSO
Performed via Count Board

File Name : North Wemple Road - AM
Site Code : 1843700_
Start Date : 9/25/2019
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
07:00 AM	3	30	0	0	33	0	95	1	0	96	1	0	6	0	7	136
07:15 AM	2	25	0	0	27	0	116	0	0	116	0	0	7	0	7	150
07:30 AM	4	36	0	0	40	0	138	0	0	138	0	0	15	0	15	193
07:45 AM	9	39	0	0	48	0	107	0	0	107	0	0	10	0	10	165
Total	18	130	0	0	148	0	456	1	0	457	1	0	38	0	39	644
08:00 AM	1	21	0	0	22	0	89	0	0	89	0	0	7	0	7	118
08:15 AM	5	32	0	0	37	0	82	0	0	82	0	0	6	0	6	125
Grand Total	24	183	0	0	207	0	627	1	0	628	1	0	51	0	52	887
Apprch %	11.6	88.4	0	0		0	99.8	0.2	0		1.9	0	98.1	0		
Total %	2.7	20.6	0	0	23.3	0	70.7	0.1	0	70.8	0.1	0	5.7	0	5.9	
Cars	23	156	0	0	179	0	591	1	0	592	1	0	50	0	51	822
% Cars	95.8	85.2	0	0	86.5	0	94.3	100	0	94.3	100	0	98	0	98.1	92.7
Trucks	1	27	0	0	28	0	36	0	0	36	0	0	1	0	1	65
% Trucks	4.2	14.8	0	0	13.5	0	5.7	0	0	5.7	0	0	2	0	1.9	7.3

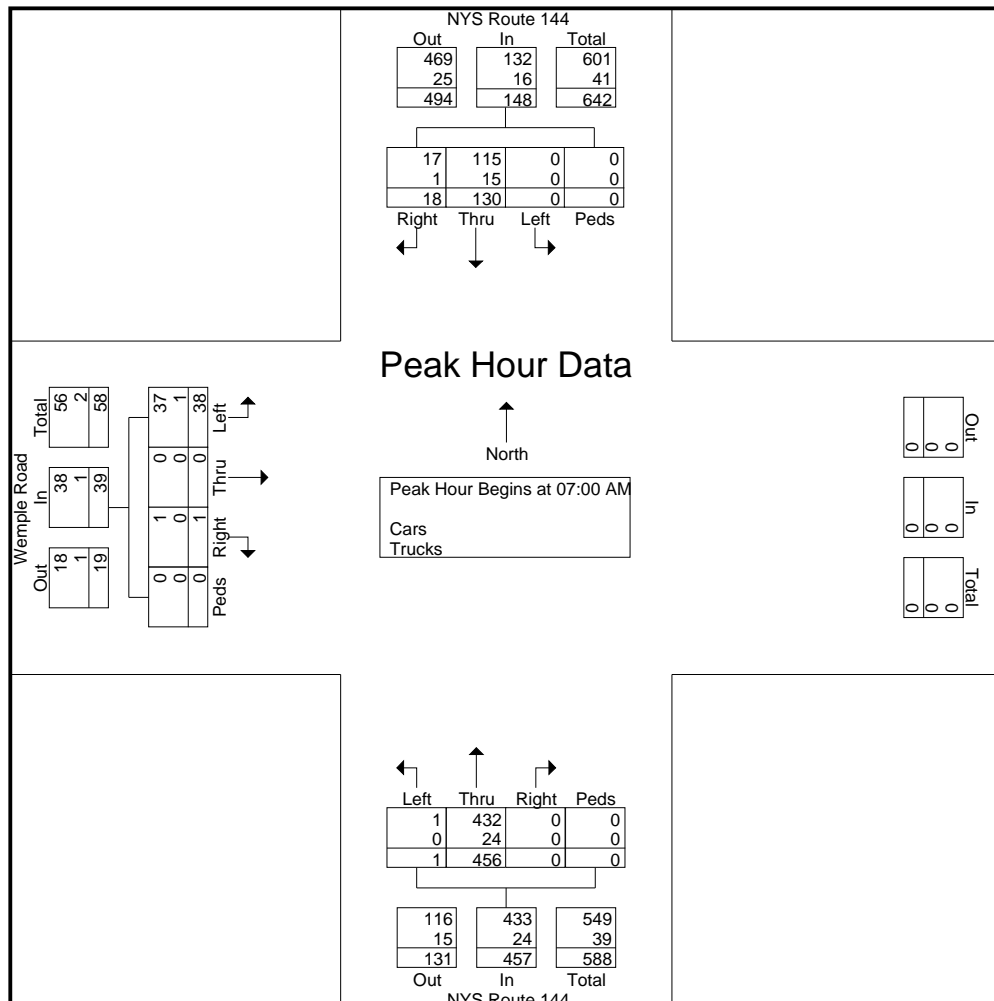


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : North Wemple Road - AM
 Site Code : 1843700_
 Start Date : 9/25/2019
 Page No : 2

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:15 AM - Peak 1 of 1																
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 07:00 AM																
07:00 AM	3	30	0	0	33	0	95	1	0	96	1	0	6	0	7	136
07:15 AM	2	25	0	0	27	0	116	0	0	116	0	0	7	0	7	150
07:30 AM	4	36	0	0	40	0	138	0	0	138	0	0	15	0	15	193
07:45 AM	9	39	0	0	48	0	107	0	0	107	0	0	10	0	10	165
Total Volume	18	130	0	0	148	0	456	1	0	457	1	0	38	0	39	644
% App. Total	12.2	87.8	0	0		0	99.8	0.2	0		2.6	0	97.4	0		
PHF	.500	.833	.000	.000	.771	.000	.826	.250	.000	.828	.250	.000	.633	.000	.650	.834
Cars	17	115	0	0	132	0	432	1	0	433	1	0	37	0	38	603
% Cars	94.4	88.5	0	0	89.2	0	94.7	100	0	94.7	100	0	97.4	0	97.4	93.6
Trucks	1	15	0	0	16	0	24	0	0	24	0	0	1	0	1	41
% Trucks	5.6	11.5	0	0	10.8	0	5.3	0	0	5.3	0	0	2.6	0	2.6	6.4



McFarland Johnson Inc.

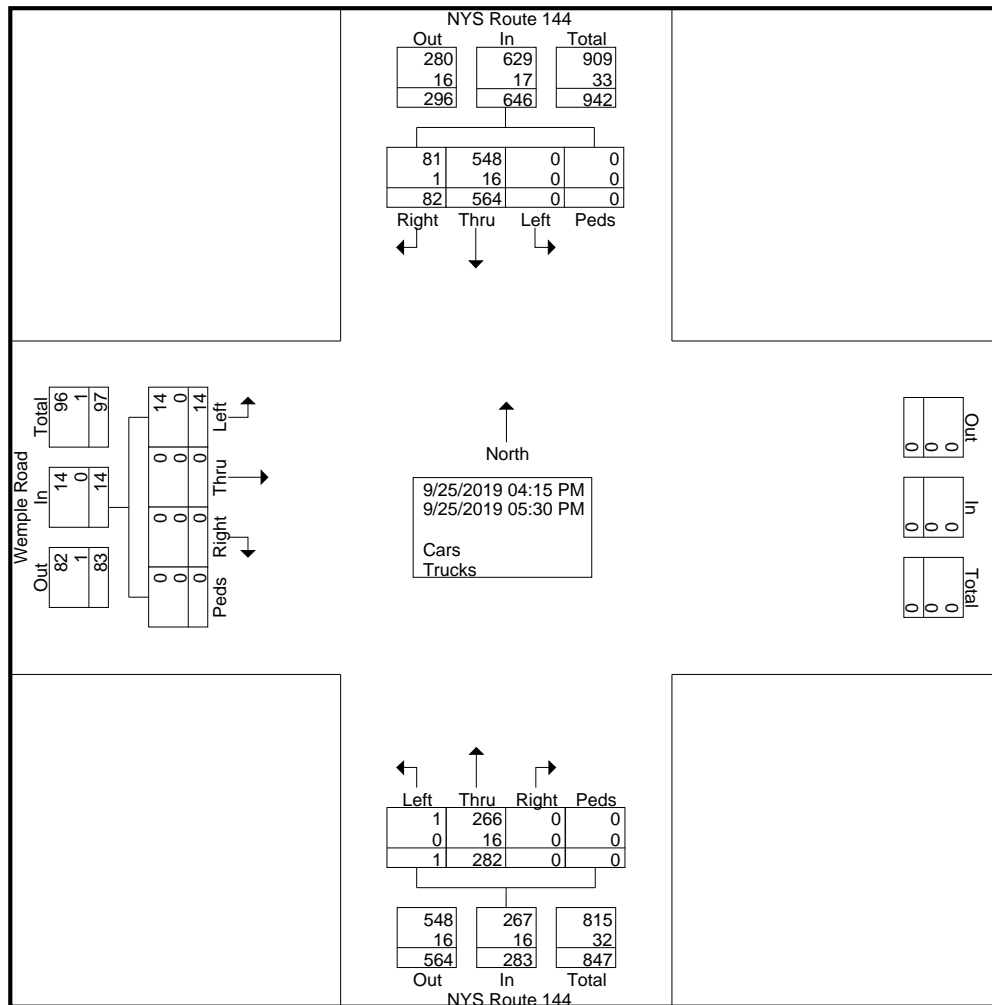
2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
Counted by NSO
Performed via Count Board

File Name : north wemple road - pm
Site Code : 1843700_
Start Date : 9/25/2019
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
04:15 PM	15	100	0	0	115	0	42	0	0	42	0	0	1	0	1	158
04:30 PM	10	83	0	0	93	0	41	0	0	41	0	0	2	0	2	136
04:45 PM	13	108	0	0	121	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	1	0	1	170
Total	38	291	0	0	329	0	131	0	0	131	0	0	4	0	4	464
05:00 PM	17	79	0	0	96	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	6	0	6	155
05:15 PM	11	99	0	0	110	0	42	1	0	43	0	0	1	0	1	154
05:30 PM	16	95	0	0	111	0	56	0	0	56	0	0	3	0	3	170
Grand Total	82	564	0	0	646	0	282	1	0	283	0	0	14	0	14	943
Apprch %	12.7	87.3	0	0		0	99.6	0.4	0		0	0	100	0		
Total %	8.7	59.8	0	0	68.5	0	29.9	0.1	0	30	0	0	1.5	0	1.5	
Cars	81	548	0	0	629	0	266	1	0	267	0	0	14	0	14	910
% Cars	98.8	97.2	0	0	97.4	0	94.3	100	0	94.3	0	0	100	0	100	96.5
Trucks	1	16	0	0	17	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	33
% Trucks	1.2	2.8	0	0	2.6	0	5.7	0	0	5.7	0	0	0	0	0	3.5

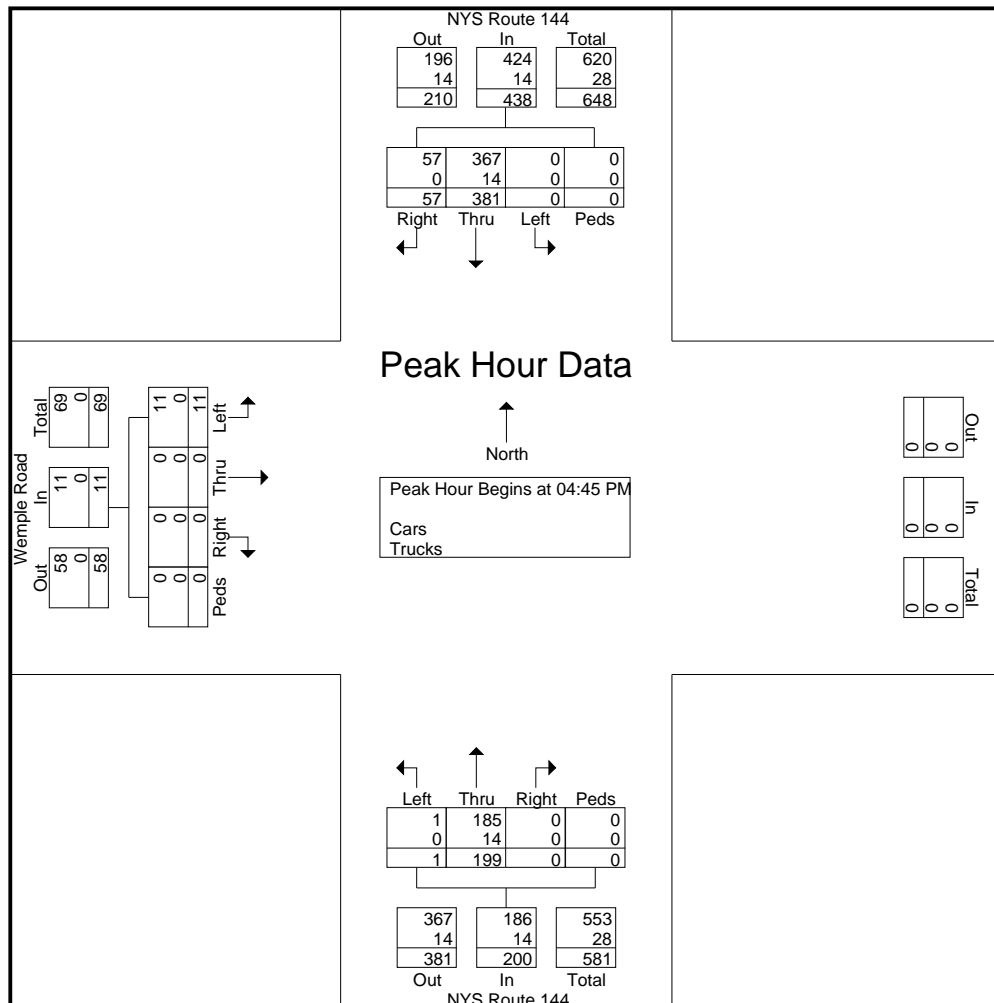


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : north wemple road - pm
 Site Code : 1843700_
 Start Date : 9/25/2019
 Page No : 2

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 04:15 PM to 05:30 PM - Peak 1 of 1																
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:45 PM																
04:45 PM	13	108	0	0	121	0	48	0	0	48	0	0	1	0	1	170
05:00 PM	17	79	0	0	96	0	53	0	0	53	0	0	6	0	6	155
05:15 PM	11	99	0	0	110	0	42	1	0	43	0	0	1	0	1	154
05:30 PM	16	95	0	0	111	0	56	0	0	56	0	0	3	0	3	170
Total Volume	57	381	0	0	438	0	199	1	0	200	0	0	11	0	11	649
% App. Total	13	87	0	0	96.8	0	99.5	0.5	0	93.0	0	0	100	0	100	95.7
PHF	.838	.882	.000	.000	.905	.000	.888	.250	.000	.893	.000	.000	.458	.000	.458	.954
Cars	57	367	0	0	424	0	185	1	0	186	0	0	11	0	11	621
% Cars	100	96.3	0	0	96.8	0	93.0	100	0	93.0	0	0	100	0	100	95.7
Trucks	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	28
% Trucks	0	3.7	0	0	3.2	0	7.0	0	0	7.0	0	0	0	0	0	4.3



McFarland Johnson Inc.

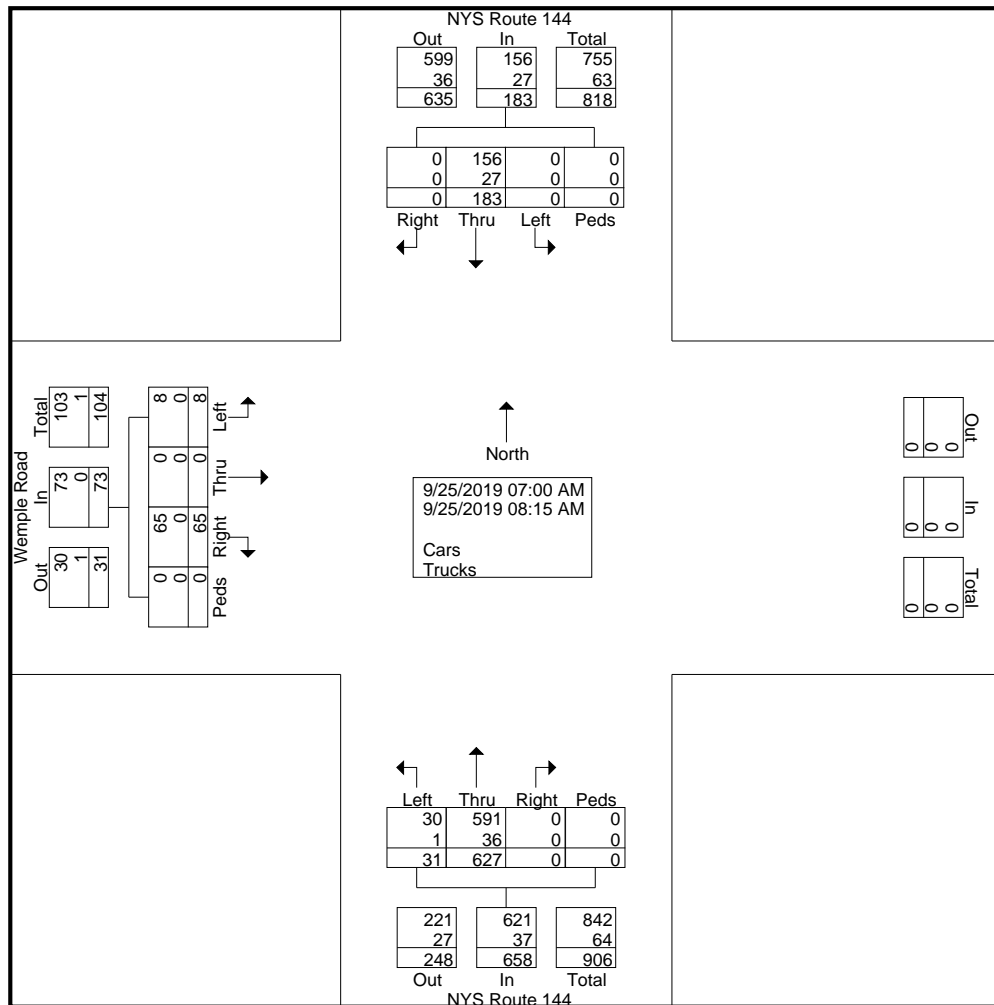
2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
 Counted by NSO
 Performed via Count Board

File Name : South Wemple Road - AM
 Site Code : 1843700_
 Start Date : 9/25/2019
 Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
07:00 AM	0	30	0	0	30	0	95	0	0	95	9	0	1	0	10	135
07:15 AM	0	25	0	0	25	0	116	4	0	120	11	0	4	0	15	160
07:30 AM	0	36	0	0	36	0	138	12	0	150	9	0	1	0	10	196
07:45 AM	0	39	0	0	39	0	107	7	0	114	15	0	0	0	15	168
Total	0	130	0	0	130	0	456	23	0	479	44	0	6	0	50	659
08:00 AM	0	21	0	0	21	0	89	5	0	94	11	0	1	0	12	127
08:15 AM	0	32	0	0	32	0	82	3	0	85	10	0	1	0	11	128
Grand Total	0	183	0	0	183	0	627	31	0	658	65	0	8	0	73	914
Apprch %	0	100	0	0		0	95.3	4.7	0		89	0	11	0		
Total %	0	20	0	0	20	0	68.6	3.4	0	72	7.1	0	0.9	0	8	
Cars	0	156	0	0	156	0	591	30	0	621	65	0	8	0	73	850
% Cars	0	85.2	0	0	85.2	0	94.3	96.8	0	94.4	100	0	100	0	100	93
Trucks	0	27	0	0	27	0	36	1	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	64
% Trucks	0	14.8	0	0	14.8	0	5.7	3.2	0	5.6	0	0	0	0	0	7

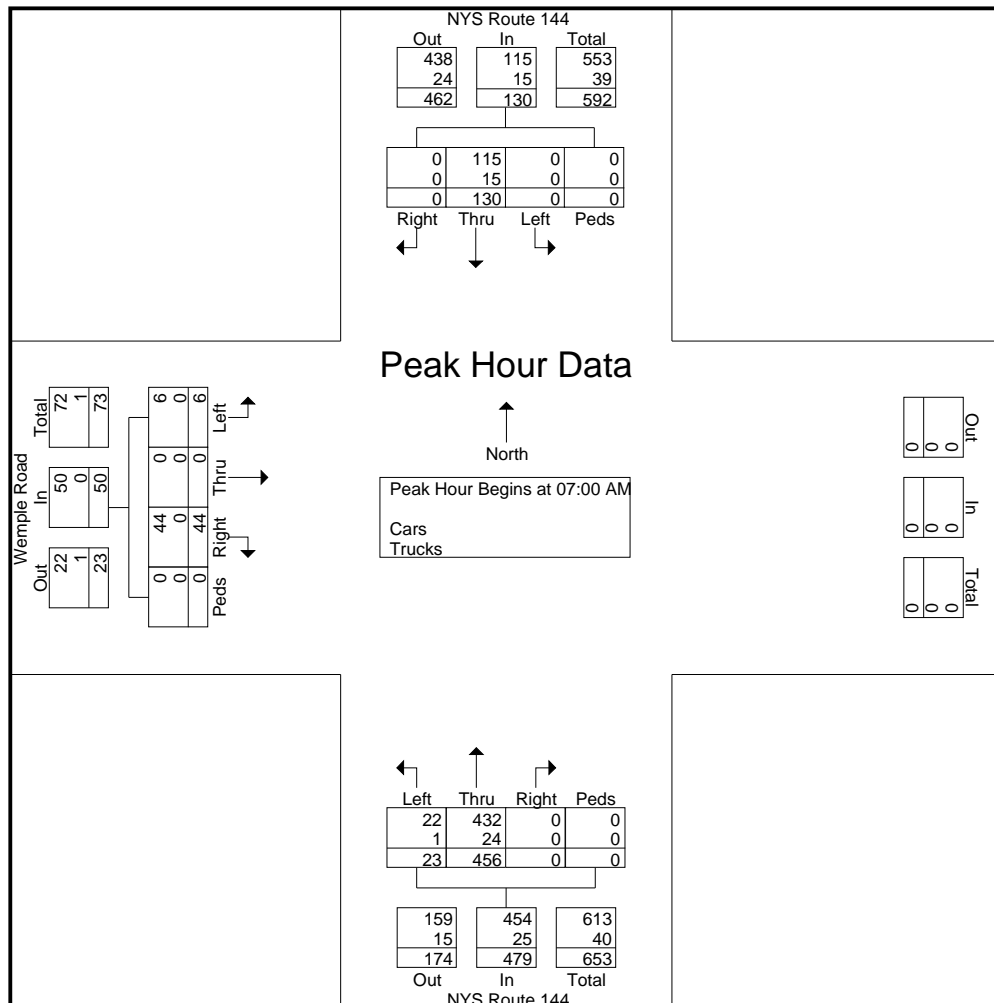


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : South Wemple Road - AM
Site Code : 1843700_
Start Date : 9/25/2019
Page No : 2

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:15 AM - Peak 1 of 1																
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 07:00 AM																
07:00 AM	0	30	0	0	30	0	95	0	0	95	9	0	1	0	10	135
07:15 AM	0	25	0	0	25	0	116	4	0	120	11	0	4	0	15	160
07:30 AM	0	36	0	0	36	0	138	12	0	150	9	0	1	0	10	196
07:45 AM	0	39	0	0	39	0	107	7	0	114	15	0	0	0	15	168
Total Volume	0	130	0	0	130	0	456	23	0	479	44	0	6	0	50	659
% App. Total	0	100	0	0	100	0	95.2	4.8	0	95.2	88	0	12	0	100	93.9
PHF	.000	.833	.000	.000	.833	.000	.826	.479	.000	.798	.733	.000	.375	.000	.833	.841
Cars	0	115	0	0	115	0	432	22	0	454	44	0	6	0	50	619
% Cars	0	88.5	0	0	88.5	0	94.7	95.7	0	94.8	100	0	100	0	100	93.9
Trucks	0	15	0	0	15	0	24	1	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	40
% Trucks	0	11.5	0	0	11.5	0	5.3	4.3	0	5.2	0	0	0	0	0	6.1



McFarland Johnson Inc.

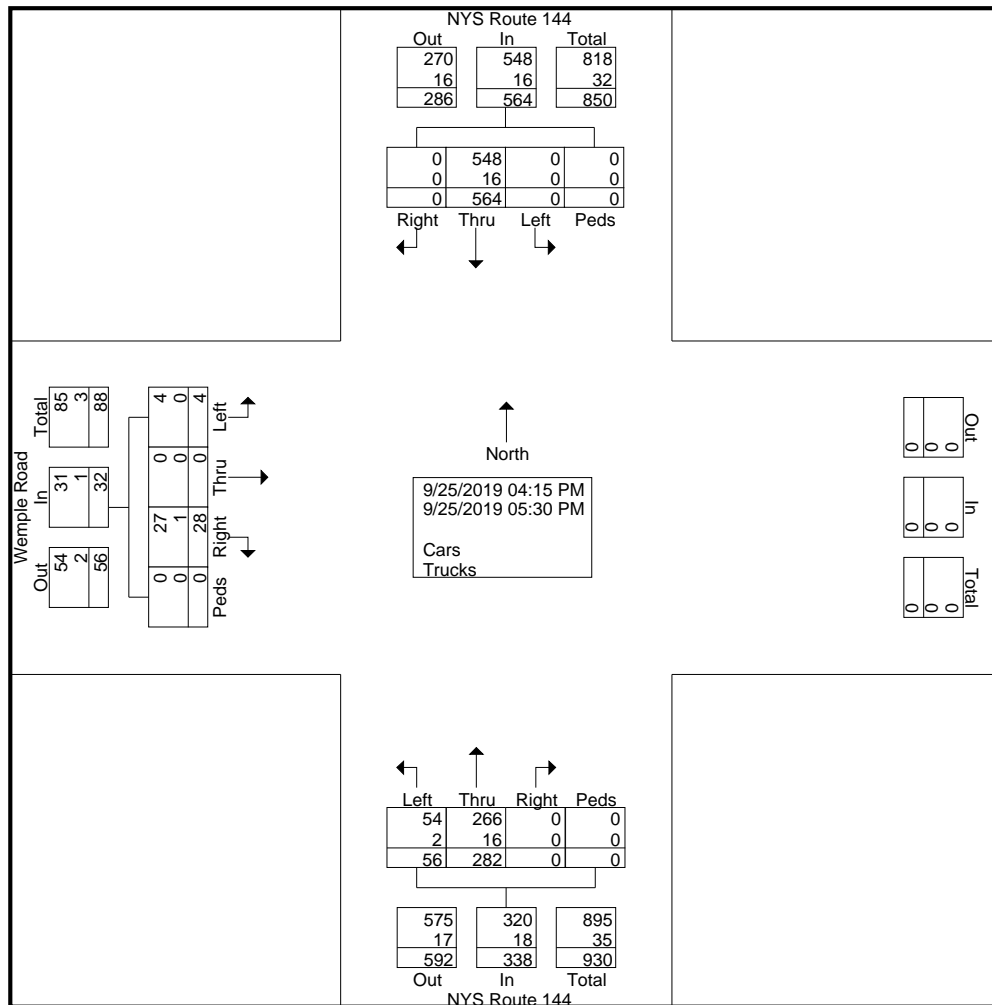
2525 NYS Route 332
Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
Counted by NSO
Performed via Count Board

File Name : south wemple road - pm
Site Code : 1843700_
Start Date : 9/25/2019
Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Cars - Trucks

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
04:15 PM	0	100	0	0	100	0	42	8	0	50	7	0	0	0	7	157
04:30 PM	0	83	0	0	83	0	41	14	0	55	6	0	1	0	7	145
04:45 PM	0	108	0	0	108	0	48	8	0	56	3	0	3	0	6	170
Total	0	291	0	0	291	0	131	30	0	161	16	0	4	0	20	472
05:00 PM	0	79	0	0	79	0	53	9	0	62	4	0	0	0	4	145
05:15 PM	0	99	0	0	99	0	42	6	0	48	4	0	0	0	4	151
05:30 PM	0	95	0	0	95	0	56	11	0	67	4	0	0	0	4	166
Grand Total	0	564	0	0	564	0	282	56	0	338	28	0	4	0	32	934
Apprch %	0	100	0	0		0	83.4	16.6	0		87.5	0	12.5	0		
Total %	0	60.4	0	0	60.4	0	30.2	6	0	36.2	3	0	0.4	0	3.4	
Cars	0	548	0	0	548	0	266	54	0	320	27	0	4	0	31	899
% Cars	0	97.2	0	0	97.2	0	94.3	96.4	0	94.7	96.4	0	100	0	96.9	96.3
Trucks	0	16	0	0	16	0	16	2	0	18	1	0	0	0	1	35
% Trucks	0	2.8	0	0	2.8	0	5.7	3.6	0	5.3	3.6	0	0	0	3.1	3.7

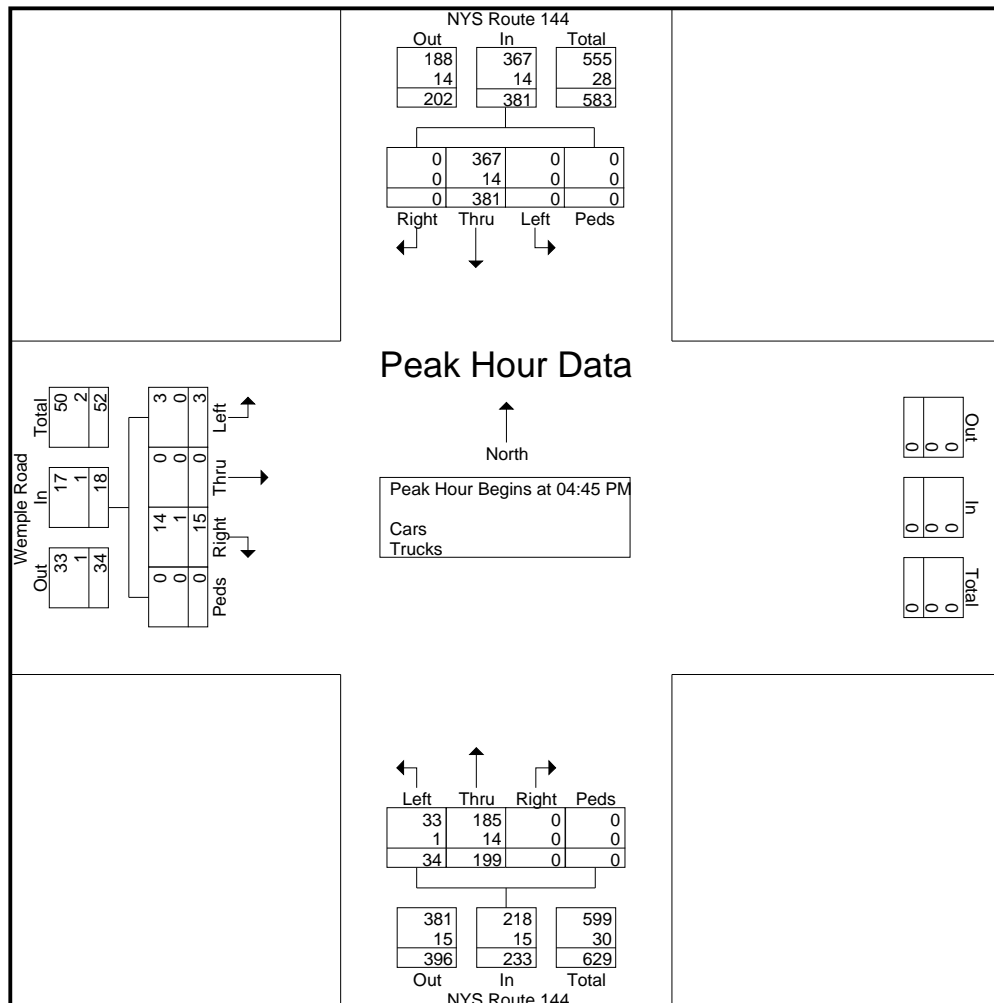


McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Traffic Count Data

File Name : south wemple road - pm
 Site Code : 1843700_
 Start Date : 9/25/2019
 Page No : 2

Start Time	NYS Route 144 From North					NYS Route 144 From South					Wemple Road From West					Int. Total
	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	Right	Thru	Left	Peds	App. Total	
Peak Hour Analysis From 04:15 PM to 05:30 PM - Peak 1 of 1																
Peak Hour for Entire Intersection Begins at 04:45 PM																
04:45 PM	0	108	0	0	108	0	48	8	0	56	3	0	3	0	6	170
05:00 PM	0	79	0	0	79	0	53	9	0	62	4	0	0	0	4	145
05:15 PM	0	99	0	0	99	0	42	6	0	48	4	0	0	0	4	151
05:30 PM	0	95	0	0	95	0	56	11	0	67	4	0	0	0	4	166
Total Volume	0	381	0	0	381	0	199	34	0	233	15	0	3	0	18	632
% App. Total	0	100	0	0		0	85.4	14.6	0		83.3	0	16.7	0		
PHF	.000	.882	.000	.000	.882	.000	.888	.773	.000	.869	.938	.000	.250	.000	.750	.929
Cars	0	367	0	0	367	0	185	33	0	218	14	0	3	0	17	602
% Cars	0	96.3	0	0	96.3	0	93.0	97.1	0	93.6	93.3	0	100	0	94.4	95.3
Trucks	0	14	0	0	14	0	14	1	0	15	1	0	0	0	1	30
% Trucks	0	3.7	0	0	3.7	0	7.0	2.9	0	6.4	6.7	0	0	0	5.6	4.7



Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/17/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	3	143	36	2	11	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	202
18:00	2	97	18	1	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	127
19:00	3	91	23	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120
20:00	2	59	14	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	82
21:00	0	36	9	4	6	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	57
22:00	0	32	8	5	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	53
23:00	0	18	4	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Day Total	10	476	112	15	36	2	0	3	12	0	0	0	0	666
Percent	1.5%	71.5%	16.8%	2.3%	5.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.														
PM Peak Vol.	17:00 3	17:00 143	17:00 36	22:00 5	17:00 11	18:00 2		17:00 2	17:00 5					17:00 202

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/18/19	0	18	5	3	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	31
01:00	1	8	4	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
02:00	0	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
03:00	0	12	4	1	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	29
04:00	0	11	7	3	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	28
05:00	0	46	32	5	8	2	3	0	7	0	0	0	0	103
06:00	4	118	56	3	13	3	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	211
07:00	1	344	64	13	24	1	5	4	9	0	0	0	0	465
08:00	5	250	64	6	18	6	2	1	13	0	0	0	0	365
09:00	2	115	38	10	28	2	2	3	12	0	0	0	0	212
10:00	1	96	34	7	24	1	2	1	9	2	0	0	0	177
11:00	0	101	36	4	23	1	2	4	8	0	0	0	0	179
12 PM	0	91	42	5	15	2	2	1	11	0	0	0	0	169
13:00	2	76	34	9	26	2	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	157
14:00	1	109	50	4	12	6	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	191
15:00	1	116	34	6	11	0	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	177
16:00	1	146	29	1	12	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	194
17:00	2	116	32	0	8	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	163
18:00	1	74	28	3	6	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	115
19:00	1	65	15	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
20:00	1	50	10	1	10	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	74
21:00	0	44	10	3	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	68
22:00	0	30	8	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	45
23:00	0	17	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
Day Total	24	2061	641	93	265	26	26	22	134	3	0	0	0	3295
Percent	0.7%	62.5%	19.5%	2.8%	8.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	4.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	08:00	07:00	07:00	07:00	09:00	08:00	07:00	07:00	08:00	10:00				07:00
Vol.	5	344	64	13	28	6	5	4	13	2				465
PM Peak	13:00	16:00	14:00	13:00	13:00	14:00	13:00	12:00	12:00	16:00				16:00
Vol.	2	146	50	9	26	6	4	1	11	1				194

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/19/19	0	15	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	21
01:00	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	8
02:00	0	4	1	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
03:00	0	13	4	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	0	9	6	2	7	2	3	1	6	1	0	0	1	38
05:00	1	44	28	6	8	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	0	96
06:00	5	104	51	2	9	0	0	1	10	1	0	0	2	185
07:00	1	368	57	2	16	0	1	2	4	0	0	0	1	452
08:00	1	245	61	12	15	4	8	0	7	2	0	0	0	355
09:00	0	112	24	8	16	1	0	1	10	0	0	0	1	173
10:00	2	82	30	5	24	2	1	3	6	1	0	0	0	156
11:00	1	92	33	7	12	3	4	2	11	1	0	0	0	166
12 PM	0	104	28	8	7	2	3	2	13	0	0	0	0	167
13:00	0	102	45	7	22	3	2	4	4	1	0	0	0	190
14:00	6	117	35	6	8	1	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	183
15:00	2	126	33	1	9	4	2	3	7	0	0	0	0	187
16:00	0	145	25	2	16	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	194
17:00	3	151	32	2	6	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	199
18:00	2	108	31	1	8	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	153
19:00	1	64	17	0	7	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	93
20:00	0	59	11	1	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	82
21:00	1	34	7	2	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	49
22:00	0	24	7	1	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	38
23:00	0	13	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Day Total	26	2137	572	78	213	23	30	24	121	9	0	0	6	3239
Percent	0.8%	66.0%	17.7%	2.4%	6.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.7%	3.7%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
AM Peak	06:00	07:00	08:00	08:00	10:00	08:00	08:00	10:00	11:00	08:00			06:00	07:00
Vol.	5	368	61	12	24	4	8	3	11	2			2	452
PM Peak	14:00	17:00	13:00	12:00	13:00	15:00	12:00	13:00	12:00	13:00				17:00
Vol.	6	151	45	8	22	4	3	4	13	1				199

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/20/19	0	18	6	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	28
01:00	0	7	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
02:00	0	5	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	14
03:00	0	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	16
04:00	0	9	7	1	1	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	26
05:00	0	39	34	2	8	2	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	93
06:00	0	116	40	5	13	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	184
07:00	2	366	59	6	18	1	6	4	7	0	0	0	1	470
08:00	2	236	51	11	23	1	4	1	11	0	0	0	0	340
09:00	0	126	42	14	15	1	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	207
10:00	2	93	35	7	19	4	1	1	20	0	0	0	0	182
11:00	1	93	32	8	22	3	3	1	7	0	0	0	0	170
12 PM	2	111	26	8	17	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	174
13:00	2	85	38	5	23	0	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	162
14:00	0	106	31	3	13	3	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	164
15:00	2	129	32	4	8	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	184
16:00	4	141	40	2	12	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	0	208
17:00	2	126	48	5	13	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	196
18:00	0	95	29	0	6	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	137
19:00	1	61	14	3	4	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	87
20:00	1	53	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
21:00	0	35	14	2	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	58
22:00	0	32	8	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	45
23:00	0	10	4	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	19
Day Total	21	2100	603	96	226	23	22	24	121	1	0	0	2	3239
Percent	0.6%	64.8%	18.6%	3.0%	7.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
AM Peak	07:00	07:00	07:00	09:00	08:00	10:00	07:00	07:00	10:00	05:00			07:00	07:00
Vol.	2	366	59	14	23	4	6	4	20	1			1	470
PM Peak	16:00	16:00	17:00	12:00	13:00	14:00	14:00	12:00	13:00				15:00	16:00
Vol.	4	141	48	8	23	3	2	3	7				1	208

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/21/19	0	17	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
01:00	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
02:00	0	5	5	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
03:00	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	10
04:00	0	18	6	4	4	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	39
05:00	0	40	21	1	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	70
06:00	1	104	43	3	10	0	3	0	10	0	0	0	0	174
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Day Total	1	189	83	12	24	0	5	1	25	1	0	0	0	341
Percent	0.3%	55.4%	24.3%	3.5%	7.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.3%	7.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.	06:00	06:00	06:00	04:00	06:00		06:00	01:00	06:00	04:00				06:00
PM Peak Vol.	1	104	43	4	10		3	1	10	1				174
Grand Total	82	6963	2011	294	764	74	83	74	413	14	0	0	8	10780
Percent	0.8%	64.6%	18.7%	2.7%	7.1%	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	3.8%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Southbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/17/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	10	266	77	0	13	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	370
18:00	3	148	34	1	7	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	195
19:00	1	104	22	1	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	137
20:00	2	90	18	3	8	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	123
21:00	1	57	18	4	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	90
22:00	0	42	11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	54
23:00	1	36	4	3	5	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	52
Day Total	18	743	184	12	48	3	2	0	10	1	0	0	0	1021
Percent	1.8%	72.8%	18.0%	1.2%	4.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.														
PM Peak Vol.	17:00 10	17:00 266	17:00 77	21:00 4	17:00 13	17:00 1	17:00 1		17:00 2	21:00 1				17:00 370

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Southbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/18/19	0	14	9	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
01:00	0	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	16
02:00	0	10	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	17
03:00	0	10	10	4	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	32
04:00	0	11	12	4	7	0	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	41
05:00	3	35	18	6	9	4	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	81
06:00	2	77	45	7	14	2	1	1	5	1	0	0	0	155
07:00	3	85	47	7	14	5	1	0	8	1	0	0	0	171
08:00	3	105	33	8	19	4	0	1	9	2	0	0	0	184
09:00	2	79	38	7	22	6	2	0	17	0	0	0	0	173
10:00	2	85	34	7	19	7	4	1	10	0	0	0	0	169
11:00	4	89	35	2	18	2	1	1	12	0	0	0	0	164
12 PM	1	89	38	6	21	3	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	165
13:00	1	104	43	6	17	7	3	0	11	0	0	0	1	193
14:00	1	106	52	12	12	2	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	195
15:00	2	185	60	7	17	2	4	1	11	1	0	0	0	290
16:00	3	297	66	1	8	3	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	386
17:00	5	285	60	2	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	364
18:00	3	132	38	4	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	186
19:00	0	112	20	4	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	146
20:00	3	88	19	4	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	125
21:00	1	57	16	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	80
22:00	1	39	7	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	56
23:00	0	42	7	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	53
Day Total	40	2147	710	109	238	51	21	8	142	5	0	0	1	3472
Percent	1.2%	61.8%	20.4%	3.1%	6.9%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	4.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	11:00	08:00	07:00	08:00	09:00	10:00	10:00	05:00	09:00	08:00				08:00
Vol.	4	105	47	8	22	7	4	1	17	2				184
PM Peak	17:00	16:00	16:00	14:00	12:00	13:00	15:00	12:00	13:00	15:00			13:00	16:00
Vol.	5	297	66	12	21	7	4	1	11	1			1	386

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Southbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/19/19	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	24
01:00	1	11	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	0	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	16
03:00	2	10	4	1	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	1	13	20	4	4	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	51
05:00	0	29	19	7	9	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	71
06:00	3	87	51	8	9	5	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	171
07:00	6	93	24	1	10	1	2	3	14	0	0	0	0	154
08:00	5	84	37	8	15	4	1	1	8	0	0	0	1	164
09:00	4	95	34	6	12	8	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	170
10:00	4	75	34	9	17	4	1	2	12	0	0	0	1	159
11:00	3	105	36	4	12	2	2	1	17	0	0	0	0	182
12 PM	3	116	36	8	9	4	1	1	7	0	0	0	1	186
13:00	4	90	36	7	3	5	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	152
14:00	3	135	51	4	10	2	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	212
15:00	5	186	54	10	10	3	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	283
16:00	1	307	66	0	13	3	0	1	10	1	0	0	0	402
17:00	5	309	63	2	4	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	390
18:00	0	134	39	2	6	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	186
19:00	0	113	24	3	5	2	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	151
20:00	0	99	15	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	122
21:00	1	62	10	4	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	86
22:00	0	37	14	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	58
23:00	1	35	5	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	43
Day Total	52	2253	679	92	162	50	12	14	151	3	0	0	6	3474
Percent	1.5%	64.9%	19.5%	2.6%	4.7%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%	4.3%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	
AM Peak	07:00	11:00	06:00	10:00	10:00	09:00	07:00	07:00	11:00				06:00	11:00
Vol.	6	105	51	9	17	8	2	3	17				1	182
PM Peak	15:00	17:00	16:00	15:00	16:00	13:00	14:00	12:00	15:00	13:00			12:00	16:00
Vol.	5	309	66	10	13	5	2	1	14	2			1	402

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Southbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/20/19	0	24	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	27
01:00	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	0	9	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
03:00	0	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	23
04:00	1	11	14	2	2	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	40
05:00	0	30	16	3	5	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	61
06:00	2	79	37	3	18	3	2	1	6	0	0	0	0	151
07:00	5	94	30	10	14	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	165
08:00	1	82	40	10	22	3	1	0	10	0	0	0	0	169
09:00	3	87	28	6	19	3	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	162
10:00	1	70	34	9	22	4	2	1	9	0	0	0	0	152
11:00	4	86	36	3	13	3	1	2	11	0	0	0	0	159
12 PM	1	97	31	3	20	2	2	1	8	0	0	0	0	165
13:00	5	120	35	4	14	2	4	3	8	0	0	0	0	195
14:00	1	123	38	7	14	1	3	0	11	0	0	0	0	198
15:00	5	181	59	6	19	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	278
16:00	5	284	81	1	18	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	397
17:00	4	292	82	5	12	1	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	405
18:00	1	123	27	7	8	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	173
19:00	2	120	20	2	8	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	155
20:00	0	85	18	3	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	112
21:00	0	55	11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	68
22:00	0	41	10	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	54
23:00	0	43	7	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	54
Day Total	44	2149	667	91	239	32	19	12	137	0	0	0	2	3392
Percent	1.3%	63.4%	19.7%	2.7%	7.0%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	
AM Peak	07:00	07:00	08:00	07:00	08:00	10:00	06:00	07:00	09:00				07:00	08:00
Vol.	5	94	40	10	22	4	2	3	16				1	169
PM Peak	13:00	17:00	17:00	14:00	12:00	12:00	13:00	13:00	14:00				20:00	17:00
Vol.	5	292	82	7	20	2	4	3	11				1	405

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Southbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
06/21/19	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	13
01:00	1	10	11	4	4	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	35
02:00	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	11
03:00	0	7	6	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	20
04:00	1	6	13	2	4	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	33
05:00	0	22	11	0	6	0	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	45
06:00	1	54	28	3	10	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	105
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Day Total	3	114	74	10	26	6	1	0	28	0	0	0	0	262
Percent	1.1%	43.5%	28.2%	3.8%	9.9%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.	01:00	06:00	06:00	01:00	06:00	01:00	05:00		06:00					06:00
	1	54	28	4	10	2	1		7					105
PM Peak Vol.														
Grand Total	157	7406	2314	314	713	142	55	34	468	9	0	0	9	11621
Percent	1.4%	63.7%	19.9%	2.7%	6.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.3%	4.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 1																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/17/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	5	0	2	7	5	12	55	75	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	203
18:00	1	0	0	0	2	15	36	48	20	4	0	0	1	0	0	127
19:00	0	0	1	0	4	13	52	27	18	3	1	0	1	0	0	120
20:00	0	0	1	0	3	5	26	29	12	4	2	0	0	0	0	82
21:00	0	0	0	0	0	7	19	17	9	4	1	0	0	0	0	57
22:00	0	0	2	0	1	16	15	7	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	53
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	6	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	25
Total	6	0	6	7	15	70	211	209	114	21	6	0	2	0	0	667

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 1																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/18/19	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	10	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	31
01:00	0	0	0	0	2	7	6	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
02:00	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	12
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	4	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	29
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	15	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	28
05:00	0	0	0	0	3	4	25	48	13	5	5	0	0	0	0	103
06:00	5	1	1	1	11	13	48	75	52	5	0	0	0	0	0	212
07:00	4	0	0	4	12	55	161	155	64	11	0	0	0	0	0	466
08:00	7	0	1	4	22	57	113	104	50	7	0	1	0	0	0	366
09:00	4	1	1	1	7	53	68	56	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	213
10:00	2	1	0	0	7	43	55	54	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
11:00	3	0	1	2	17	47	70	30	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	181
12 PM	5	1	0	0	7	31	66	45	12	1	0	1	0	0	0	169
13:00	11	6	0	3	15	31	46	34	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	159
14:00	4	0	0	5	15	27	62	57	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	191
15:00	0	0	0	0	6	21	66	49	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	177
16:00	4	2	1	0	1	12	71	81	18	5	0	1	0	0	0	196
17:00	0	1	1	2	10	11	46	71	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	163
18:00	0	0	0	3	3	10	32	42	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	115
19:00	2	0	0	1	4	11	22	26	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	90
20:00	1	1	0	0	2	13	17	27	9	3	0	0	0	0	1	74
21:00	0	0	0	3	0	15	20	23	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	68
22:00	0	0	0	0	1	11	15	12	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	45
23:00	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	21
Total	53	14	6	30	145	476	1046	1024	422	76	9	3	0	0	1	3305

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 1																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/19/19	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	21
01:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
02:00	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	4	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	0	0	0	0	1	6	15	11	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
05:00	1	0	0	0	1	13	21	25	30	5	0	0	0	0	0	96
06:00	3	0	0	0	14	24	27	55	53	10	0	0	0	0	0	186
07:00	9	0	1	5	18	45	112	182	70	9	1	1	0	0	0	453
08:00	5	0	0	2	20	60	99	125	39	6	0	0	0	0	0	356
09:00	4	0	2	7	5	21	64	46	20	3	1	0	0	0	0	173
10:00	5	0	0	0	14	34	45	47	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	157
11:00	2	1	0	2	4	34	54	48	18	3	1	0	0	0	0	167
12 PM	0	0	0	0	3	28	59	56	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	167
13:00	5	0	0	3	7	14	61	66	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	192
14:00	0	0	0	1	8	31	69	54	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	183
15:00	2	1	0	3	0	22	66	71	19	3	1	0	0	0	0	188
16:00	4	1	1	3	2	24	61	78	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	195
17:00	4	3	2	3	2	21	56	74	27	7	1	0	0	0	0	200
18:00	3	0	0	1	4	16	52	49	19	7	3	0	0	0	0	154
19:00	0	0	0	0	0	13	31	40	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
20:00	1	0	0	0	2	16	29	20	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	82
21:00	1	0	0	0	0	7	8	23	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	49
22:00	0	0	0	0	2	3	13	8	9	2	1	0	0	0	0	38
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	11	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	50	6	6	30	108	437	968	1101	447	85	11	1	0	0	0	3250

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 1																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/20/19	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	6	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	28
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	16
04:00	1	0	0	0	1	2	6	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	26
05:00	2	0	0	1	8	12	22	29	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	94
06:00	3	0	0	2	12	17	28	73	42	6	1	0	0	0	0	184
07:00	6	0	1	5	6	54	154	169	73	3	0	0	1	0	0	472
08:00	15	8	22	19	21	47	93	68	39	9	0	0	0	0	0	341
09:00	0	0	0	3	4	25	73	77	22	2	0	0	1	0	0	207
10:00	2	0	1	2	8	33	67	43	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	182
11:00	2	1	2	0	3	35	56	49	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	171
12 PM	4	1	1	5	0	20	50	60	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	174
13:00	1	1	1	1	9	14	50	55	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	163
14:00	2	3	0	2	3	32	45	50	24	2	0	0	0	1	0	164
15:00	4	0	3	5	11	14	68	52	23	6	0	0	0	0	0	186
16:00	6	0	1	5	7	13	68	71	30	6	1	0	0	0	1	209
17:00	5	2	1	1	19	25	70	51	21	2	0	0	0	0	0	197
18:00	0	0	1	0	2	15	34	47	33	4	1	0	0	0	0	137
19:00	0	0	1	0	2	14	22	25	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	87
20:00	0	2	0	1	5	7	13	16	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	63
21:00	1	0	0	0	0	16	14	17	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	58
22:00	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	17	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	45
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total	54	18	35	52	122	411	969	1006	496	74	8	0	2	1	1	3249

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 1																	
Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	9999	Total
06/21/19	0	0	0	1	3	3	6	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
01:00	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
03:00	1	0	0	0	1	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
04:00	0	0	0	0	3	5	11	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
05:00	1	0	0	0	1	5	15	27	14	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	70
06:00	3	0	1	1	7	28	51	45	38	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	175
07:00	2	1	4	4	13	33	130	156	68	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	419
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	7	1	5	6	30	87	221	246	140	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	761
Grand Total	170	39	58	125	420	1481	3415	3586	1619	272	35	5	4	1	2	0	11232

Stats

- 15th Percentile : 42 MPH
- 50th Percentile : 49 MPH
- 85th Percentile : 55 MPH
- 95th Percentile : 59 MPH

Mean Speed(Average) : 50 MPH

10 MPH Pace Speed : 46-55 MPH

Number in Pace : 7001

Percent in Pace : 62.3%

Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 1938

Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 17.3%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 2																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/17/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	1	0	2	1	8	48	153	111	38	8	0	0	0	0	0	370
18:00	1	0	0	1	2	26	69	56	34	4	0	1	1	0	0	195
19:00	1	0	0	3	5	16	35	53	18	5	0	0	0	0	1	137
20:00	0	0	1	1	3	19	33	38	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	123
21:00	0	0	0	1	2	16	28	29	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	90
22:00	0	0	2	0	1	6	9	15	15	6	0	0	0	0	0	54
23:00	0	1	2	2	0	3	16	10	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	52
Total	3	1	7	9	21	134	343	312	153	35	0	1	1	0	1	1021

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 2																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/18/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	30
01:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	16
02:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
03:00	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	7	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	32
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	10	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	41
05:00	0	0	0	0	6	11	18	24	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	81
06:00	1	1	0	1	6	28	33	54	24	7	0	0	0	0	0	155
07:00	6	0	1	4	2	30	53	55	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	172
08:00	1	0	0	1	27	34	70	30	18	2	1	0	0	0	0	184
09:00	5	6	1	3	26	36	60	31	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
10:00	4	0	2	2	14	47	53	34	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	169
11:00	10	1	1	6	14	34	55	35	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	166
12 PM	3	1	2	3	8	28	71	36	8	5	0	0	0	1	0	166
13:00	5	0	0	1	21	52	70	36	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	195
14:00	3	0	0	0	11	44	57	58	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	195
15:00	5	2	2	5	10	42	104	82	35	3	0	0	0	0	0	290
16:00	5	0	3	8	9	58	137	126	39	2	0	0	0	0	0	387
17:00	3	0	1	0	11	47	161	114	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	365
18:00	5	0	2	5	2	27	66	48	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	186
19:00	0	0	0	0	1	18	53	47	22	4	1	0	0	0	0	146
20:00	3	0	0	1	6	18	47	28	17	3	1	1	0	0	0	125
21:00	5	0	0	4	5	13	26	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
22:00	0	0	0	0	3	13	13	18	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	56
23:00	0	0	0	0	1	4	9	15	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	53
Total	64	11	15	44	186	593	1188	919	400	53	6	1	0	1	0	3481

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 2																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/19/19	2	0	0	0	0	3	9	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
01:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	2	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	2	0	0	0	0	3	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
03:00	2	0	0	0	0	7	7	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	3	0	1	0	3	4	16	20	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	52
05:00	3	0	0	2	1	11	16	32	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	72
06:00	3	0	2	2	5	30	61	55	9	3	1	0	0	0	1	172
07:00	7	4	2	4	9	30	57	38	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	157
08:00	13	1	2	2	6	41	58	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	164
09:00	3	0	6	1	17	32	68	35	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
10:00	6	1	1	2	11	47	57	28	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	159
11:00	4	1	0	6	21	39	55	41	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	183
12 PM	3	1	0	2	19	53	57	42	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	186
13:00	5	0	0	6	12	30	61	32	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
14:00	0	0	2	0	10	49	84	56	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	212
15:00	7	0	0	4	9	46	113	83	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	283
16:00	1	2	3	6	15	73	156	119	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	402
17:00	2	0	1	9	16	72	161	106	16	7	0	0	0	0	0	390
18:00	3	0	0	0	10	44	48	66	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	186
19:00	1	0	0	1	6	25	64	36	15	3	0	0	0	0	0	151
20:00	0	0	1	1	7	25	41	30	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	122
21:00	1	0	0	0	5	16	24	25	11	2	1	0	1	0	0	86
22:00	1	0	0	1	2	8	19	21	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	58
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	18	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
Total	72	10	21	49	185	692	1252	935	233	27	4	0	1	1	2	3484

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 2																
Start	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	
Time	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	Total
06/20/19	1	0	0	1	1	6	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
01:00	1	0	0	2	2	4	2	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
03:00	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	23
04:00	1	0	0	0	3	9	15	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
05:00	2	0	0	0	1	11	11	29	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	62
06:00	7	0	1	0	13	33	45	45	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	152
07:00	2	2	0	0	11	45	50	45	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	165
08:00	7	0	3	13	17	38	54	29	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	170
09:00	1	1	0	1	15	35	71	32	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
10:00	2	0	0	8	9	32	61	30	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	153
11:00	3	2	2	4	12	32	51	40	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	159
12 PM	0	3	2	7	14	32	59	31	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	165
13:00	1	0	1	1	13	39	64	52	22	2	0	0	0	0	0	195
14:00	3	1	0	2	7	34	59	67	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	198
15:00	2	5	3	7	18	43	94	74	28	3	0	1	0	0	0	278
16:00	4	1	1	1	17	56	148	124	42	4	0	0	0	0	0	398
17:00	4	0	2	3	18	91	171	91	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	405
18:00	1	1	1	0	8	20	59	60	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	173
19:00	0	1	1	2	9	29	47	37	26	2	0	1	0	0	0	155
20:00	0	1	0	0	7	20	36	34	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	112
21:00	0	0	0	2	2	12	25	18	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	68
22:00	0	0	0	0	5	12	18	9	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	54
23:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	25	16	2	0	0	0	0	0	54
Total	44	18	17	54	206	634	1165	905	315	37	1	2	0	0	0	3398

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Direction 2																
Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	Total
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	
06/21/19	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
01:00	0	0	0	4	3	2	6	9	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
02:00	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
03:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	9	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
04:00	0	0	0	2	2	6	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	33
05:00	0	0	1	0	1	5	12	19	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	45
06:00	0	0	2	0	9	10	37	30	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	105
07:00	3	1	0	0	9	33	47	39	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	145
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	4	1	3	6	27	58	127	123	49	9	0	0	0	0	0	407
Grand Total	187	41	63	162	625	2111	4075	3194	1150	161	11	4	2	2	3	11791

Stats

- 15th Percentile : 41 MPH
- 50th Percentile : 48 MPH
- 85th Percentile : 54 MPH
- 95th Percentile : 58 MPH

Mean Speed(Average) : 48 MPH

10 MPH Pace Speed : 46-55 MPH

Number in Pace : 7269

Percent in Pace : 61.6%

Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 1333

Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 11.3%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: NY 144 - River Rd
Segment: 110' N of Anders Lane
Ctr#: 36067

GPS: 42.602516, -73.769694

Start Time	17-Jun-19		Tue		Wed		Thu		Fri		Sat		Sun		Week Average	
	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou	Northbou	Southbou
12:00 AM	*	*	31	30	21	24	28	27	23	13	*	*	*	*	26	24
01:00	*	*	19	16	8	17	12	17	7	35	*	*	*	*	12	21
02:00	*	*	12	17	10	16	14	12	18	11	*	*	*	*	14	14
03:00	*	*	29	32	24	24	16	23	10	20	*	*	*	*	20	25
04:00	*	*	28	41	38	51	26	40	39	33	*	*	*	*	33	41
05:00	*	*	103	81	96	71	93	61	70	45	*	*	*	*	90	64
06:00	*	*	211	155	185	171	184	151	174	105	*	*	*	*	188	146
07:00	*	*	465	171	452	154	470	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	462	163
08:00	*	*	365	184	355	164	340	169	*	*	*	*	*	*	353	172
09:00	*	*	212	173	173	170	207	162	*	*	*	*	*	*	197	168
10:00	*	*	177	169	156	159	182	152	*	*	*	*	*	*	172	160
11:00	*	*	179	164	166	182	170	159	*	*	*	*	*	*	172	168
12:00 PM	*	*	169	165	167	186	174	165	*	*	*	*	*	*	170	172
01:00	*	*	157	193	190	152	162	195	*	*	*	*	*	*	170	180
02:00	*	*	191	195	183	212	164	198	*	*	*	*	*	*	179	202
03:00	*	*	177	290	187	283	184	278	*	*	*	*	*	*	183	284
04:00	*	*	194	386	194	402	208	397	*	*	*	*	*	*	199	395
05:00	202	370	163	364	199	390	196	405	*	*	*	*	*	*	190	382
06:00	127	195	115	186	153	186	137	173	*	*	*	*	*	*	133	185
07:00	120	137	90	146	93	151	87	155	*	*	*	*	*	*	98	147
08:00	82	123	74	125	82	122	63	112	*	*	*	*	*	*	75	120
09:00	57	90	68	80	49	86	58	68	*	*	*	*	*	*	58	81
10:00	53	54	45	56	38	58	45	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	45	56
11:00	25	52	21	53	20	43	19	54	*	*	*	*	*	*	21	50
Lane	666	1021	3295	3472	3239	3474	3239	3392	341	262	0	0	0	0	3260	3420
Day	1687		6767		6713		6631		603		0		0		6680	
AM Peak	-	-	07:00	08:00	07:00	11:00	07:00	08:00	06:00	06:00	-	-	-	-	07:00	08:00
Vol.	-	-	465	184	452	182	470	169	174	105	-	-	-	-	462	172
PM Peak	17:00	17:00	16:00	16:00	17:00	16:00	16:00	17:00	-	-	-	-	-	-	16:00	16:00
Vol.	202	370	194	386	199	402	208	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	395

Comb. Total	1687	6767	6713	6631	603	0	0	6680
ADT	ADT 6,676	AADT 6,676						

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	1	612	69	10	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	699
18:00	1	373	48	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	433
19:00	1	283	39	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	2	236	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
21:00	0	185	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
22:00	0	115	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
23:00	0	83	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Total	5	1887	216	17	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2148
Percent	0.2%	87.8%	10.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.														
PM Peak Vol.	20:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00				17:00					17:00
	2	612	69	10	6				1					699

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/02/19	0	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
01:00	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
02:00	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
03:00	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	0	22	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
05:00	0	100	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
06:00	0	319	43	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	371
07:00	3	838	91	12	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	956
08:00	0	841	89	10	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	953
09:00	0	438	51	5	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
10:00	0	321	69	2	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	405
11:00	0	327	61	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
12 PM	0	352	51	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	415
13:00	1	350	64	2	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	428
14:00	0	416	76	1	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	508
15:00	1	623	90	12	21	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	751
16:00	0	754	64	9	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	836
17:00	0	667	58	8	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	742
18:00	0	452	36	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498
19:00	0	296	27	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	5	7199	902	75	136	14	0	6	9	1	0	0	0	8347
Percent	0.1%	86.2%	10.8%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	07:00	08:00	07:00	07:00	09:00	09:00		07:00	01:00					07:00
Vol.	3	841	91	12	14	2		1	1					956
PM Peak	13:00	16:00	15:00	15:00	15:00	13:00		13:00	12:00	15:00				16:00
Vol.	1	754	90	12	21	3		1	2	1				836
Grand Total	10	9086	1118	92	157	14	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	10495
Percent	0.1%	86.6%	10.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
 Segment: 175' S of US9W
 Ctr#: 35247

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
 Segment: 175' S of US9W
 Ctr#: 35247

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:15	1	173	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
17:30	0	160	19	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185
17:45	0	150	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
18:00	0	129	12	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	146
18:15	1	612	69	10	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	699
18:30	0	109	21	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
18:45	0	124	11	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	139
19:00	0	75	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
19:15	1	65	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
19:30	1	373	48	6	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	433
19:45	0	96	13	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
20:00	0	64	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
20:15	1	61	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
20:30	0	62	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
20:45	1	283	39	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
21:00	0	73	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
21:15	0	69	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
21:30	1	51	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
21:45	1	43	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
22:00	2	236	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
22:15	0	62	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
22:30	0	51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
22:45	0	41	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
23:00	0	31	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
23:15	0	185	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
23:30	0	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
23:45	0	28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
24:00	0	24	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
24:15	0	23	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
24:30	0	115	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
24:45	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
25:00	0	28	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
25:15	0	13	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
25:30	0	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
25:45	0	83	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Total	5	1887	216	17	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2148
Percent	0.2%	87.8%	10.1%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/02/19	0	19	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
00:15	0	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
00:30	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
00:45	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
01:00	0	37	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
01:15	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
01:30	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
01:45	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
02:00	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
02:15	0	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
02:30	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
02:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
03:15	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
03:30	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
03:45	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
04:00	0	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
04:15	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
04:30	0	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:45	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
05:00	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
05:15	0	10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
05:30	0	9	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
05:45	0	22	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
06:00	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
06:15	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
06:30	0	26	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
06:45	0	32	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
07:00	0	100	17	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
07:15	0	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	38
07:30	0	56	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
07:45	0	111	15	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
08:00	0	120	14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
08:15	0	319	43	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	371
08:30	0	136	7	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	150
08:45	0	169	19	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	193
09:00	1	282	35	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
09:15	1	251	30	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289
09:30	3	838	91	12	9	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	956
09:45	0	240	27	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274
10:00	0	224	17	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	248
10:15	0	206	23	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
10:30	0	171	22	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
10:45	0	841	89	10	12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	953
11:00	0	149	14	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
11:15	0	95	20	2	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
11:30	0	113	11	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
11:45	0	81	6	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
12:00	0	438	51	5	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
12:15	0	87	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
12:30	0	67	18	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	89
12:45	0	85	20	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
13:00	0	82	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
13:15	0	321	69	2	11	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	405
13:30	0	72	16	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
13:45	0	88	16	1	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
14:00	0	84	14	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
14:15	0	83	15	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
14:30	0	327	61	3	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
Total	3	3289	436	36	66	7	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3843
Percent	0.1%	85.6%	11.3%	0.9%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
12 PM	0	86	12	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	101
12:15	0	100	13	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
12:30	0	81	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
12:45	0	85	16	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
	0	352	51	3	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	415
13:00	1	79	16	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
13:15	0	86	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
13:30	0	105	15	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
13:45	0	80	17	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	102
	1	350	64	2	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	428
14:00	0	101	17	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
14:15	0	105	16	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	126
14:30	0	81	19	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
14:45	0	129	24	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
	0	416	76	1	14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	508
15:00	0	119	17	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	143
15:15	0	128	22	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
15:30	1	188	22	1	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	220
15:45	0	188	29	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
	1	623	90	12	21	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	751
16:00	0	182	23	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
16:15	0	180	18	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
16:30	0	186	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
16:45	0	206	12	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	224
	0	754	64	9	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	836
17:00	0	186	21	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	215
17:15	0	172	15	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
17:30	0	178	16	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
17:45	0	131	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	140
	0	667	58	8	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	742
18:00	0	156	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
18:15	0	110	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
18:30	0	106	10	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
18:45	0	80	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
	0	452	36	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498
19:00	0	73	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
19:15	0	79	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
19:30	0	77	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
19:45	0	67	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
	0	296	27	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3910	466	39	70	7	0	4	5	1	0	0	0	4504
Percent	0.0%	86.8%	10.3%	0.9%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Grand Total	10	9086	1118	92	157	14	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	10495
Percent	0.1%	86.6%	10.7%	0.9%	1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	9999	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	13	15	229	343	87	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699
18:00	4	12	144	227	42	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
19:00	2	7	130	162	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	2	11	98	128	21	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
21:00	2	6	90	90	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
22:00	1	6	63	48	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
23:00	0	7	39	45	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94
Total	24	64	793	1043	200	21	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2148

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	Total
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	9999	
10/02/19	0	3	20	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
01:00	1	2	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
02:00	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
03:00	0	2	7	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	0	1	11	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
05:00	1	7	59	46	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
06:00	6	10	135	185	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
07:00	23	20	298	475	124	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	956
08:00	5	12	328	492	112	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	953
09:00	6	21	158	277	40	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
10:00	5	7	150	197	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
11:00	1	11	151	191	43	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
12 PM	6	14	145	216	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415
13:00	19	10	164	200	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428
14:00	4	28	203	224	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508
15:00	7	20	239	390	86	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	751
16:00	10	9	224	453	129	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
17:00	11	5	212	406	97	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	742
18:00	3	12	156	255	63	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498
19:00	6	19	115	140	40	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	114	214	2787	4197	935	93	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8347
Grand Total	138	278	3580	5240	1135	114	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10495

Stats

- 15th Percentile : 26 MPH
- 50th Percentile : 31 MPH
- 85th Percentile : 34 MPH
- 95th Percentile : 38 MPH

Mean Speed(Average) : 31 MPH

10 MPH Pace Speed : 26-35 MPH

Number in Pace : 8820

Percent in Pace : 84.0%

Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 0

Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 0.0%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	4	8	52	125	44	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
16:45	3	2	63	114	34	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	219
17:00	7	10	115	239	78	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	454
17:15	4	4	61	94	27	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194
17:30	5	7	59	86	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185
17:45	2	2	64	90	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	174
18:00	13	15	229	343	87	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699
18:15	1	4	45	71	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
18:30	2	3	38	84	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
18:45	0	2	31	40	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
19:00	4	12	144	227	42	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	433
19:15	1	3	45	49	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
19:30	1	0	24	48	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
19:45	0	0	29	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
20:00	2	7	130	162	22	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:15	0	1	28	44	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
20:30	2	4	31	35	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76
20:45	0	3	20	25	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
21:00	2	11	98	128	21	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	263
21:15	0	1	33	28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71
21:30	2	4	21	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52
21:45	0	1	22	19	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
22:00	2	6	90	90	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
22:15	0	1	20	19	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
22:30	0	3	12	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
22:45	1	1	13	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
23:00	0	1	63	48	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
23:15	0	1	11	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
23:30	0	2	14	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
23:45	0	3	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
Total	31	74	908	1282	278	26	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2602

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
10/02/1																
9	0	3	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
00:15	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
00:30	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
00:45	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0	3	20	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42
01:00	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
01:15	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
01:30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
01:45	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	1	2	9	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
02:00	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
02:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
02:45	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
03:00	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
03:15	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
03:30	0	1	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
03:45	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	0	2	7	11	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:00	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
04:15	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
04:30	0	0	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
04:45	0	0	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	0	1	11	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
05:00	0	3	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
05:15	0	2	16	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
05:30	1	1	19	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
05:45	0	1	17	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
	1	7	59	46	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
06:00	2	1	19	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
06:15	1	4	28	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
06:30	0	4	38	76	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
06:45	3	1	50	64	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137
	6	10	135	185	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	371
07:00	4	4	42	92	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
07:15	4	1	56	88	39	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
07:30	7	8	99	156	46	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	324
07:45	8	7	101	139	31	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289
	23	20	298	475	124	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	956
08:00	3	5	74	148	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274
08:15	2	3	86	134	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248
08:30	0	0	95	112	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235
08:45	0	4	73	98	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
	5	12	328	492	112	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	953
09:00	1	3	51	99	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	168
09:15	0	4	41	64	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
09:30	3	13	36	67	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
09:45	2	1	30	47	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
	6	21	158	277	40	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
10:00	0	2	34	50	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
10:15	1	2	37	41	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
10:30	2	2	43	56	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114
10:45	2	1	36	50	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
	5	7	150	197	43	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	405
11:00	0	2	39	39	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
11:15	0	5	46	51	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111
11:30	1	4	30	53	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
11:45	0	0	36	48	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
	1	11	151	191	43	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404
Total	48	97	1329	1913	412	42	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3843

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
12 PM	3	0	31	57	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	101
12:15	1	3	46	61	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
12:30	2	4	35	39	8	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	91
12:45	0	7	33	59	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	106
13:00	6	14	145	216	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415
13:15	0	0	34	54	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
13:30	3	3	38	48	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
13:30	13	2	58	46	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
13:45	3	5	34	52	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
14:00	19	10	164	200	32	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	428
14:15	0	6	47	58	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
14:15	2	4	51	56	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	126
14:30	2	8	42	38	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
14:45	0	10	63	72	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156
15:00	4	28	203	224	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	508
15:15	2	4	53	64	16	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	143
15:15	2	4	54	86	13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
15:30	1	3	65	119	28	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220
15:45	2	9	67	121	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228
16:00	7	20	239	390	86	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	751
16:00	3	1	66	114	21	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	209
16:15	2	2	57	110	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203
16:30	1	1	37	124	33	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
16:45	4	5	64	105	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
17:00	10	9	224	453	129	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	836
17:00	5	0	61	115	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	215
17:15	6	2	66	99	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	191
17:30	0	0	56	109	27	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
17:45	0	3	29	83	23	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
18:00	11	5	212	406	97	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	742
18:00	1	0	50	85	30	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169
18:15	1	4	35	63	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
18:30	1	6	43	60	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123
18:45	0	2	28	47	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
19:00	3	12	156	255	63	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	498
19:00	1	6	24	37	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
19:15	0	6	32	35	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
19:30	0	1	30	43	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
19:45	5	6	29	25	9	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75
20:00	6	19	115	140	40	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	326
20:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	66	117	1458	2284	523	51	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4504
Total Stats	145	288	3695	5479	1213	119	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10949

15th Percentile : 26 MPH
50th Percentile : 31 MPH
85th Percentile : 34 MPH
95th Percentile : 38 MPH

Mean Speed(Average) : 31 MPH
10 MPH Pace Speed : 26-35 MPH
Number in Pace : 9174
Percent in Pace : 83.8%
Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 0
Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 0.0%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
Segment: 175' S of US9W
Ctr#: 35247

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Start Time	Mon 30-Sep-19	Tue 01-Oct-19	Wed 02-Oct-19	Thu 03-Oct-19	Fri 04-Oct-19	Average Day	Sat 05-Oct-19	Sun 06-Oct-19	Week Average
12:00 AM	*	*	42	*	*	42	*	*	42
01:00	*	*	20	*	*	20	*	*	20
02:00	*	*	8	*	*	8	*	*	8
03:00	*	*	24	*	*	24	*	*	24
04:00	*	*	29	*	*	29	*	*	29
05:00	*	*	121	*	*	121	*	*	121
06:00	*	*	371	*	*	371	*	*	371
07:00	*	*	956	*	*	956	*	*	956
08:00	*	*	953	*	*	953	*	*	953
09:00	*	*	510	*	*	510	*	*	510
10:00	*	*	405	*	*	405	*	*	405
11:00	*	*	404	*	*	404	*	*	404
12:00 PM	*	*	415	*	*	415	*	*	415
01:00	*	*	428	*	*	428	*	*	428
02:00	*	*	508	*	*	508	*	*	508
03:00	*	*	751	*	*	751	*	*	751
04:00	*	*	836	*	*	836	*	*	836
05:00	*	699	742	*	*	720	*	*	720
06:00	*	433	498	*	*	466	*	*	466
07:00	*	326	326	*	*	326	*	*	326
08:00	*	263	*	*	*	263	*	*	263
09:00	*	203	*	*	*	203	*	*	203
10:00	*	130	*	*	*	130	*	*	130
11:00	*	94	*	*	*	94	*	*	94
Day Total	0	2148	8347	0	0	8983	0	0	8983
% Avg. WkDay	0.0%	23.9%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%				
% Avg. Week	0.0%	23.9%	92.9%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	-	-	07:00	-	-	07:00	-	-	07:00
Vol.	-	-	956	-	-	956	-	-	956
PM Peak	-	17:00	16:00	-	-	16:00	-	-	16:00
Vol.	-	699	836	-	-	836	-	-	836
Grand Total	0	2148	8347	0	0	8983	0	0	8983

ADT

ADT 8,944

AADT 8,944

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
 Segment: 175' S of US9W
 Ctr#: 35247

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Start Time	01-Oct-19 Tue	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		*	*		
12:15		*	*		
12:30		*	*		
12:45		*	*	0	0
01:00		*	*		
01:15		*	*		
01:30		*	*		
01:45		*	*	0	0
02:00		*	*		
02:15		*	*		
02:30		*	*		
02:45		*	*	0	0
03:00		*	*		
03:15		*	*		
03:30		*	*		
03:45		*	*	0	0
04:00		*	*		
04:15		*	*		
04:30		*	*		
04:45		*	*	0	0
05:00		*	194		
05:15		*	185		
05:30		*	174		
05:45		*	146	0	699
06:00		*	135		
06:15		*	139		
06:30		*	83		
06:45		*	76	0	433
07:00		*	111		
07:15		*	78		
07:30		*	71		
07:45		*	66	0	326
08:00		*	78		
08:15		*	76		
08:30		*	59		
08:45		*	50	0	263
09:00		*	71		
09:15		*	52		
09:30		*	44		
09:45		*	36	0	203
10:00		*	43		
10:15		*	29		
10:30		*	29		
10:45		*	29	0	130
11:00		*	30		
11:15		*	31		
11:30		*	16		
11:45		*	17	0	94
Total		0	2148		
Percent		0.0%	100.0%		

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Mainline On Ramp
 Segment: 175' S of US9W
 Ctr#: 35247

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.635374, -73.777971

Start Time	02-Oct-19 Wed	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		20	101		
12:15		10	117		
12:30		8	91		
12:45		4	106	42	415
01:00		6	98		
01:15		7	103		
01:30		2	125		
01:45		5	102	20	428
02:00		2	124		
02:15		0	126		
02:30		2	102		
02:45		4	156	8	508
03:00		2	143		
03:15		5	160		
03:30		11	220		
03:45		6	228	24	751
04:00		3	209		
04:15		3	203		
04:30		13	200		
04:45		10	224	29	836
05:00		20	215		
05:15		27	191		
05:30		31	196		
05:45		43	140	121	742
06:00		38	169		
06:15		66	117		
06:30		130	123		
06:45		137	89	371	498
07:00		150	83		
07:15		193	84		
07:30		324	84		
07:45		289	75	956	326
08:00		274	0		
08:15		248	*		
08:30		235	*		
08:45		196	*	953	0
09:00		168	*		
09:15		122	*		
09:30		130	*		
09:45		90	*	510	0
10:00		100	*		
10:15		89	*		
10:30		114	*		
10:45		102	*	405	0
11:00		91	*		
11:15		111	*		
11:30		101	*		
11:45		101	*	404	0
Total		3843	4504		
Percent		46.0%	54.0%		
Grand Total		3843	6652		
Percent		36.6%	63.4%		

ADT

ADT 8,944

AAAT 8,944

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	1	446	82	3	15	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	556
18:00	1	375	43	3	16	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	447
19:00	2	233	54	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	300
20:00	1	168	29	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	205
21:00	0	116	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
22:00	0	57	16	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	78
23:00	0	66	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83
Day Total	5	1461	258	9	41	7	0	4	16	3	0	0	0	1804
Percent	0.3%	81.0%	14.3%	0.5%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.														
PM Peak Vol.	19:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	18:00	17:00		18:00	17:00	17:00				17:00
	2	446	82	3	16	2		3	5	1				556

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/02/19	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	23
01:00	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	17
02:00	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	21
03:00	0	23	11	0	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	46
04:00	0	24	16	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	49
05:00	0	135	42	1	8	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	196
06:00	1	401	137	4	34	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	588
07:00	1	999	155	8	23	5	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1201
08:00	0	1018	147	9	24	2	1	1	8	4	0	0	0	1214
09:00	2	586	109	4	25	7	0	9	9	1	0	0	0	752
10:00	0	383	90	13	27	7	1	8	14	0	0	0	0	543
11:00	0	337	86	10	30	4	0	2	9	3	0	0	0	481
12 PM	1	385	90	5	15	9	0	2	13	2	0	0	2	524
13:00	1	344	88	7	33	7	2	1	6	2	0	0	0	491
14:00	1	363	106	10	35	4	4	2	10	4	0	0	0	539
15:00	1	500	150	8	23	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	692
16:00	0	549	122	7	19	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	707
17:00	0	483	83	6	14	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	599
18:00	0	372	42	1	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	431
19:00	0	265	47	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	325
20:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Day Total	8	7208	1532	96	337	65	11	31	112	36	0	0	3	9439
Percent	0.1%	76.4%	16.2%	1.0%	3.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.3%	1.2%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	09:00	08:00	07:00	10:00	06:00	09:00	04:00	09:00	10:00	08:00			02:00	08:00
Vol.	2	1018	155	13	34	7	1	9	14	4			1	1214
PM Peak	12:00	16:00	15:00	14:00	14:00	12:00	14:00	12:00	12:00	17:00			12:00	16:00
Vol.	1	549	150	10	35	9	4	2	13	5			2	707
Grand Total	13	8669	1790	105	378	72	11	35	128	39	0	0	3	11243
Percent	0.1%	77.1%	15.9%	0.9%	3.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:15	0	134	28	2	5	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	173
17:30	0	119	21	0	7	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	149
17:45	1	105	18	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	128
18:00	0	88	15	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	106
18:15	1	446	82	3	15	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	556
18:30	0	86	10	2	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
18:45	0	100	18	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	122
19:00	0	105	8	1	5	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	122
19:15	1	84	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	96
19:30	1	375	43	3	16	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	447
19:45	2	63	14	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
20:00	0	71	16	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	89
20:15	0	45	12	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	61
20:30	0	54	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
20:45	2	233	54	2	5	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	300
21:00	0	53	8	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	65
21:15	1	48	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
21:30	0	26	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
21:45	0	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
22:00	1	168	29	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	205
22:15	0	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
22:30	0	20	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
22:45	0	31	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
23:00	0	31	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
23:15	0	116	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
23:30	0	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	26
23:45	0	17	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
24:00	0	12	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	20
24:15	0	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
24:30	0	57	16	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	78
24:45	0	19	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
25:00	0	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
25:15	0	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
25:30	0	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
25:45	0	66	16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	83
Total	5	1461	258	9	41	7	0	4	16	3	0	0	0	1804
Percent	0.3%	81.0%	14.3%	0.5%	2.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
10/02/19	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
00:15	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
00:30	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
00:45	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
01:00	0	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	23
01:15	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
01:30	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
01:45	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
02:00	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
02:15	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	17
02:30	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
02:45	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
03:00	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
03:15	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
03:30	0	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	21
03:45	0	7	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
04:00	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	12
04:15	0	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	13
04:30	0	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	9
04:45	0	23	11	0	3	0	0	0	6	3	0	0	0	46
05:00	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
05:15	0	7	5	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
05:30	0	4	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
05:45	0	10	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	15
06:00	0	24	16	2	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	49
06:15	0	19	4	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	30
06:30	0	23	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	30
06:45	0	44	17	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	65
07:00	0	49	17	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	71
07:15	0	135	42	1	8	2	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	196
07:30	0	50	28	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	83
07:45	1	78	29	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
08:00	0	113	30	3	10	2	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	163
08:15	0	160	50	1	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	224
08:30	1	401	137	4	34	3	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	588
08:45	0	149	31	2	10	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	196
09:00	1	266	49	3	6	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	330
09:15	0	286	29	2	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	323
09:30	0	298	46	1	5	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	352
09:45	1	999	155	8	23	5	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	1201
10:00	0	263	49	1	7	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	325
10:15	0	277	29	1	7	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	316
10:30	0	254	29	5	4	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	297
10:45	0	224	40	2	6	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	276
11:00	0	1018	147	9	24	2	1	1	8	4	0	0	0	1214
11:15	2	175	36	2	10	2	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	233
11:30	0	171	19	1	8	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	202
11:45	0	119	27	0	4	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	157
12:00	0	121	27	1	3	2	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	160
12:15	2	586	109	4	25	7	0	9	9	1	0	0	0	752
12:30	0	78	19	3	5	3	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	115
12:45	0	88	19	2	5	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	121
13:00	0	106	31	5	9	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	157
13:15	0	111	21	3	8	3	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	150
13:30	0	383	90	13	27	7	1	8	14	0	0	0	0	543
13:45	0	77	21	1	9	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	110
14:00	0	89	25	2	9	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	130
14:15	0	86	21	4	10	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	124
14:30	0	85	19	3	2	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	117
14:45	0	337	86	10	30	4	0	2	9	3	0	0	0	481
Total	4	3947	804	51	179	31	4	24	66	20	0	0	1	5131
Percent	0.1%	76.9%	15.7%	1.0%	3.5%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	Bikes	Cars & Trailers	2 Axle Long	Buses	2 Axle 6 Tire	3 Axle Single	4 Axle Single	<5 Axl Double	5 Axle Double	>6 Axl Double	<6 Axl Multi	6 Axle Multi	>6 Axl Multi	Total
12 PM	0	83	24	3	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	118
12:15	0	99	16	1	5	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	130
12:30	1	107	18	0	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	135
12:45	0	96	32	1	1	3	0	1	5	1	0	0	1	141
1	1	385	90	5	15	9	0	2	13	2	0	0	2	524
13:00	1	86	31	2	8	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	132
13:15	0	78	18	2	7	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	110
13:30	0	75	23	2	8	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	113
13:45	0	105	16	1	10	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	136
14:00	1	344	88	7	33	7	2	1	6	2	0	0	0	491
14:15	0	86	26	2	11	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	129
14:30	1	96	21	3	11	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	139
14:45	0	86	34	3	7	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	137
15:00	1	363	106	10	35	4	4	2	10	4	0	0	0	539
15:15	0	104	32	1	4	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	145
15:30	0	105	38	2	10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	157
15:45	0	167	37	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
16:00	1	124	43	3	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	176
16:15	1	500	150	8	23	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	692
16:30	0	139	30	3	4	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	179
16:45	0	144	36	2	7	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	192
17:00	0	148	32	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	188
17:15	0	118	24	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	148
17:30	0	549	122	7	19	2	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	707
17:45	0	129	24	1	9	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	166
18:00	0	132	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
18:15	0	109	27	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	141
18:30	0	113	17	4	3	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	144
18:45	0	483	83	6	14	5	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	599
19:00	0	113	14	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	133
19:15	0	98	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
19:30	0	91	6	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	103
19:45	0	70	12	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
20:00	0	372	42	1	12	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	431
20:15	0	74	15	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	92
20:30	0	80	21	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	105
20:45	0	53	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	63
21:00	0	58	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
21:15	0	265	47	1	7	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	325
21:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	4	3261	728	45	158	34	7	7	46	16	0	0	2	4308
Percent	0.1%	75.7%	16.9%	1.0%	3.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Grand Total	13	8669	1790	105	378	72	11	35	128	39	0	0	3	11243
Percent	0.1%	77.1%	15.9%	0.9%	3.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	9999	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	6	54	235	205	47	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	556
18:00	1	0	1	2	57	207	142	30	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	447
19:00	2	0	0	9	43	121	99	23	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	300
20:00	2	0	1	5	36	83	61	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	205
21:00	1	0	0	2	25	59	44	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
22:00	0	0	0	5	18	27	24	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
23:00	0	0	0	1	10	31	28	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
Total	6	0	2	30	243	763	603	133	19	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	1804

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86	9999	Total
	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85			
10/02/19	1	0	0	0	3	5	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
01:00	0	0	0	1	5	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	0	0	0	0	5	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
03:00	0	0	0	2	11	9	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
04:00	0	0	0	4	7	21	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
05:00	2	0	0	3	11	77	80	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
06:00	1	0	0	7	71	277	185	39	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	588
07:00	1	0	3	42	281	634	215	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1201
08:00	3	0	4	53	408	606	133	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1214
09:00	0	0	1	32	146	345	182	41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	752
10:00	4	4	1	26	110	249	125	22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	543
11:00	0	0	0	7	100	244	110	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	481
12 PM	0	0	1	24	116	248	113	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	524
13:00	2	0	2	6	115	223	131	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
14:00	4	1	0	14	114	255	129	19	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	539
15:00	0	0	3	12	110	342	204	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	692
16:00	5	0	0	9	119	355	183	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	707
17:00	1	0	1	6	69	272	207	37	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	599
18:00	0	0	0	6	46	202	152	21	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	431
19:00	1	0	0	1	41	158	99	22	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	25	5	16	255	1888	4535	2300	366	36	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	9439
Grand Total	31	5	18	285	2131	5298	2903	499	55	14	3	1	0	0	0	0	11243

Stats

- 15th Percentile : 38 MPH
- 50th Percentile : 42 MPH
- 85th Percentile : 48 MPH
- 95th Percentile : 50 MPH

- Mean Speed(Average) : 44 MPH
- 10 MPH Pace Speed : 41-50 MPH
- Number in Pace : 8201
- Percent in Pace : 72.9%
- Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 73
- Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 0.6%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:15	0	0	0	1	9	64	59	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	173
17:30	0	0	0	2	6	51	52	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	128
17:45	0	0	0	3	13	50	25	10	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	106
18:00	0	0	0	6	54	235	205	47	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	556
18:15	0	0	0	7	7	55	39	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
18:30	0	0	0	2	22	54	33	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
18:45	0	0	1	0	19	52	38	10	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	122
19:00	1	0	0	0	9	46	32	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
19:15	1	0	1	2	57	207	142	30	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	447
19:30	0	0	0	3	16	33	25	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	84
19:45	1	0	0	3	14	34	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	89
20:00	1	0	0	2	6	32	15	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	61
20:15	0	0	0	1	7	22	27	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	66
20:30	2	0	0	9	43	121	99	23	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	300
20:45	0	0	0	1	10	23	26	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
21:00	0	0	0	1	4	29	15	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	55
21:15	2	0	1	2	12	15	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
21:30	0	0	0	1	10	16	13	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45
21:45	2	0	1	5	36	83	61	15	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	205
22:00	0	0	0	0	11	14	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
22:15	1	0	0	1	3	12	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
22:30	0	0	0	0	4	16	13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
22:45	0	0	0	1	7	17	10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
23:00	1	0	0	2	25	59	44	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
23:15	0	0	0	2	9	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
23:30	0	0	0	1	0	5	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
23:45	0	0	0	1	7	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Total	0	0	0	1	10	31	28	11	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	83
Total	6	0	2	30	243	763	603	133	19	4	0	1	0	0	0	1804

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
10/02/1																
9	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
00:15	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
00:30	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
00:45	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
	1	0	0	0	3	5	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
01:15	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
01:30	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
01:45	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	0	0	0	1	5	5	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
02:00	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
02:15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
02:30	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
02:45	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
	0	0	0	0	5	8	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
03:00	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
03:15	0	0	0	0	5	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
03:30	0	0	0	2	0	2	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
03:45	0	0	0	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
	0	0	0	2	11	9	17	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46
04:00	0	0	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
04:15	0	0	0	2	0	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
04:30	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
04:45	0	0	0	1	3	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	0	0	0	4	7	21	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
05:00	0	0	0	1	3	10	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
05:15	0	0	0	0	2	14	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
05:30	2	0	0	1	3	24	28	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
05:45	0	0	0	1	3	29	30	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	71
	2	0	0	3	11	77	80	17	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	196
06:00	0	0	0	0	8	35	32	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	83
06:15	1	0	0	1	11	58	38	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
06:30	0	0	0	4	28	71	46	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	163
06:45	0	0	0	2	24	113	69	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	224
	1	0	0	7	71	277	185	39	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	588
07:00	0	0	0	3	20	104	58	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	196
07:15	0	0	0	4	55	203	63	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	330
07:30	0	0	0	0	55	196	67	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	323
07:45	1	0	3	35	151	131	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	352
	1	0	3	42	281	634	215	21	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1201
08:00	1	0	0	22	116	154	30	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	325
08:15	2	0	0	14	96	162	40	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316
08:30	0	0	0	4	90	167	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	297
08:45	0	0	4	13	106	123	28	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	276
	3	0	4	53	408	606	133	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1214
09:00	0	0	1	19	65	101	41	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	233
09:15	0	0	0	2	33	92	62	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	202
09:30	0	0	0	8	25	69	36	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
09:45	0	0	0	3	23	83	43	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	160
	0	0	1	32	146	345	182	41	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	752
10:00	0	0	0	3	20	57	27	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
10:15	1	0	0	8	30	49	23	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	121
10:30	2	4	0	10	34	77	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
10:45	1	0	1	5	26	66	48	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	4	4	1	26	110	249	125	22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	543
11:00	0	0	0	3	28	44	27	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	110
11:15	0	0	0	3	26	65	29	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
11:30	0	0	0	1	29	61	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124
11:45	0	0	0	0	17	74	25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	117
	0	0	0	7	100	244	110	17	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	481
Total	12	4	9	177	1158	2480	1082	181	22	5	1	0	0	0	0	5131

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Northbound

Start Time	1 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 80	81 85	86 9999	Total
12 PM	0	0	1	6	26	51	29	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118
12:15	0	0	0	4	32	63	27	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130
12:30	0	0	0	5	27	70	29	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135
12:45	0	0	0	9	31	64	28	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
13:00	2	0	1	1	31	58	37	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	132
13:15	0	0	0	3	24	60	22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
13:30	0	0	0	0	38	41	32	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113
13:45	0	0	1	2	22	64	40	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136
14:00	2	0	2	6	115	223	131	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	491
14:15	1	0	0	0	19	67	33	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	129
14:30	2	1	0	6	30	64	35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	139
14:45	0	0	0	2	29	69	33	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	137
15:00	4	1	0	14	114	255	129	19	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	539
15:15	0	0	3	1	23	68	46	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	145
15:30	0	0	0	3	41	74	33	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	157
15:45	0	0	0	2	27	108	68	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	214
16:00	0	0	3	12	110	342	204	19	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	692
16:15	5	0	0	7	35	91	36	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179
16:30	0	0	0	1	24	100	53	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	188
16:45	0	0	0	0	23	67	43	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
17:00	5	0	0	9	119	355	183	33	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	707
17:15	0	0	1	1	14	93	45	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	166
17:30	0	0	0	0	17	70	53	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	148
17:45	1	0	0	1	14	57	61	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	141
18:00	1	0	1	6	69	272	207	37	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	599
18:15	0	0	0	4	21	52	44	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	133
18:30	0	0	0	0	11	55	39	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	110
18:45	0	0	0	0	13	50	35	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	103
19:00	0	0	0	2	1	45	34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
19:15	0	0	0	6	46	202	152	21	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	431
19:30	0	0	0	1	6	43	34	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
19:45	0	0	0	0	21	52	28	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	105
20:00	1	0	0	0	8	37	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
20:15	0	0	0	0	6	26	25	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	65
20:30	1	0	0	1	41	158	99	22	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	325
20:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	13	1	7	78	730	2055	1218	185	14	5	2	0	0	0	0	4308

Total Stats	31	5	18	285	2131	5298	2903	499	55	14	3	1	0	0	0	11243
15th Percentile :	38 MPH															
50th Percentile :	42 MPH															
85th Percentile :	48 MPH															
95th Percentile :	50 MPH															
Mean Speed(Average) :	44 MPH															
10 MPH Pace Speed :	41-50 MPH															
Number in Pace :	8201															
Percent in Pace :	72.9%															
Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH :	73															
Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH :	0.6%															

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
Segment: 490' E of US 9W
Ctr#: 35246

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Start Time	Mon 30-Sep-19	Tue 01-Oct-19	Wed 02-Oct-19	Thu 03-Oct-19	Fri 04-Oct-19	Average Day	Sat 05-Oct-19	Sun 06-Oct-19	Week Average
12:00 AM	*	*	23	*	*	23	*	*	23
01:00	*	*	17	*	*	17	*	*	17
02:00	*	*	21	*	*	21	*	*	21
03:00	*	*	46	*	*	46	*	*	46
04:00	*	*	49	*	*	49	*	*	49
05:00	*	*	196	*	*	196	*	*	196
06:00	*	*	588	*	*	588	*	*	588
07:00	*	*	1201	*	*	1201	*	*	1201
08:00	*	*	1214	*	*	1214	*	*	1214
09:00	*	*	752	*	*	752	*	*	752
10:00	*	*	543	*	*	543	*	*	543
11:00	*	*	481	*	*	481	*	*	481
12:00 PM	*	*	524	*	*	524	*	*	524
01:00	*	*	491	*	*	491	*	*	491
02:00	*	*	539	*	*	539	*	*	539
03:00	*	*	692	*	*	692	*	*	692
04:00	*	*	707	*	*	707	*	*	707
05:00	*	556	599	*	*	578	*	*	578
06:00	*	447	431	*	*	439	*	*	439
07:00	*	300	325	*	*	312	*	*	312
08:00	*	205	*	*	*	205	*	*	205
09:00	*	135	*	*	*	135	*	*	135
10:00	*	78	*	*	*	78	*	*	78
11:00	*	83	*	*	*	83	*	*	83
Day Total	0	1804	9439	0	0	9914	0	0	9914
% Avg. WkDay	0.0%	18.2%	95.2%	0.0%	0.0%				
% Avg. Week	0.0%	18.2%	95.2%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	-	-	08:00	-	-	08:00	-	-	08:00
Vol.	-	-	1214	-	-	1214	-	-	1214
PM Peak	-	17:00	16:00	-	-	16:00	-	-	16:00
Vol.	-	556	707	-	-	707	-	-	707
Grand Total	0	1804	9439	0	0	9914	0	0	9914

ADT

ADT 9,882

AADT 9,882

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Start Time	01-Oct-19 Tue	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		*	*		
12:15		*	*		
12:30		*	*		
12:45		*	*	0	0
01:00		*	*		
01:15		*	*		
01:30		*	*		
01:45		*	*	0	0
02:00		*	*		
02:15		*	*		
02:30		*	*		
02:45		*	*	0	0
03:00		*	*		
03:15		*	*		
03:30		*	*		
03:45		*	*	0	0
04:00		*	*		
04:15		*	*		
04:30		*	*		
04:45		*	*	0	0
05:00		*	173		
05:15		*	149		
05:30		*	128		
05:45		*	106	0	556
06:00		*	107		
06:15		*	122		
06:30		*	122		
06:45		*	96	0	447
07:00		*	84		
07:15		*	89		
07:30		*	61		
07:45		*	66	0	300
08:00		*	65		
08:15		*	55		
08:30		*	40		
08:45		*	45	0	205
09:00		*	38		
09:15		*	26		
09:30		*	35		
09:45		*	36	0	135
10:00		*	26		
10:15		*	20		
10:30		*	20		
10:45		*	12	0	78
11:00		*	23		
11:15		*	29		
11:30		*	16		
11:45		*	15	0	83
Total		0	1804		
Percent		0.0%	100.0%		

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramo from US 9W
 Segment: 490' E of US 9W
 Ctr#: 35246

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632459, -73.774014

Start Time	02-Oct-19 Wed	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		7	118		
12:15		6	130		
12:30		4	135		
12:45		6	141	23	524
01:00		4	132		
01:15		5	110		
01:30		4	113		
01:45		4	136	17	491
02:00		3	129		
02:15		3	139		
02:30		5	137		
02:45		10	134	21	539
03:00		12	145		
03:15		12	157		
03:30		13	214		
03:45		9	176	46	692
04:00		10	179		
04:15		15	192		
04:30		9	188		
04:45		15	148	49	707
05:00		30	166		
05:15		30	148		
05:30		65	141		
05:45		71	144	196	599
06:00		83	133		
06:15		118	110		
06:30		163	103		
06:45		224	85	588	431
07:00		196	92		
07:15		330	105		
07:30		323	63		
07:45		352	65	1201	325
08:00		325	0		
08:15		316	*		
08:30		297	*		
08:45		276	*	1214	0
09:00		233	*		
09:15		202	*		
09:30		157	*		
09:45		160	*	752	0
10:00		115	*		
10:15		121	*		
10:30		157	*		
10:45		150	*	543	0
11:00		110	*		
11:15		130	*		
11:30		124	*		
11:45		117	*	481	0
Total		5131	4308		
Percent		54.4%	45.6%		
Grand Total		5131	6112		
Percent		45.6%	54.4%		

ADT

ADT 9,882

AADT 9,882

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	427	35	2	7	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	476
18:00	2	315	15	2	4	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	347
19:00	0	230	14	1	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	256
20:00	0	154	10	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	173
21:00	0	141	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	154
22:00	0	139	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
23:00	0	122	10	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	135
Day Total	2	1528	101	6	20	4	0	5	20	5	0	0	0	1691
Percent	0.1%	90.4%	6.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak Vol.														
PM Peak Vol.	18:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	17:00	18:00		19:00	18:00	20:00				17:00
	2	427	35	2	7	2		2	5	3				476

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
10/02/19	0	92	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
01:00	0	61	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	69
02:00	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	39
03:00	0	42	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	50
04:00	0	75	9	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	92
05:00	0	201	25	1	4	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	241
06:00	0	527	89	1	14	1	0	5	14	3	0	0	0	654
07:00	1	1204	81	4	13	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	1317
08:00	3	1340	76	1	10	4	0	3	9	6	0	0	0	1452
09:00	0	643	51	3	13	6	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	728
10:00	1	477	52	5	5	2	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	551
11:00	0	415	52	2	12	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	490
12 PM	2	395	37	1	9	1	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	457
13:00	0	425	28	1	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	465
14:00	1	464	42	4	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	523
15:00	4	471	46	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	534
16:00	0	467	37	2	10	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	522
17:00	0	460	25	2	10	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	501
18:00	0	304	16	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327
19:00	0	231	9	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	246
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Day Total	12	8328	688	32	133	29	2	23	78	29	0	0	0	9354
Percent	0.1%	89.0%	7.4%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	08:00	08:00	06:00	10:00	06:00	09:00	09:00	06:00	06:00	07:00				08:00
Vol.	3	1340	89	5	14	6	1	5	14	6				1452
PM Peak	15:00	15:00	15:00	14:00	15:00	15:00	16:00	16:00	12:00	12:00				15:00
Vol.	4	471	46	4	10	2	1	2	8	3				534
Grand Total	14	9856	789	38	153	33	2	28	98	34	0	0	0	11045
Percent	0.1%	89.2%	7.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:15	0	124	7	1	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	137
17:30	0	96	11	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	109
17:45	0	113	10	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	126
18:00	0	94	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104
18:15	0	427	35	2	7	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	476
18:30	0	97	4	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	106
18:45	0	78	5	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	88
19:00	0	85	5	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	93
19:15	2	55	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	60
19:30	2	315	15	2	4	2	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	347
19:45	0	70	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78
20:00	0	51	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	58
20:15	0	60	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	65
20:30	0	49	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	55
20:45	0	230	14	1	5	1	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	256
21:00	0	42	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	49
21:15	0	38	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	41
21:30	0	41	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	47
21:45	0	33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	36
22:00	0	154	10	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	173
22:15	0	39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
22:30	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	32
22:45	0	35	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	40
23:00	0	37	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	42
23:15	0	141	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	154
23:30	0	35	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
23:45	0	30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
24:00	0	40	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43
24:15	0	34	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
24:30	0	139	9	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
24:45	0	31	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	34
25:00	0	34	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
25:15	0	30	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	34
25:30	0	27	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
25:45	0	122	10	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	135
Total	2	1528	101	6	20	4	0	5	20	5	0	0	0	1691
Percent	0.1%	90.4%	6.0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
10/02/19	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38
00:15	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
00:30	0	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
00:45	0	11	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
	0	92	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96
01:00	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
01:15	0	6	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
01:30	0	14	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
01:45	0	20	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
	0	61	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	69
02:00	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
02:15	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13
02:30	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
02:45	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	16
	0	34	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	39
03:00	0	21	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	24
03:15	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
03:30	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	12
03:45	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	0	42	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	50
04:00	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
04:15	0	24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
04:30	0	21	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	24
04:45	0	24	7	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
	0	75	9	0	4	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	92
05:00	0	53	4	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	63
05:15	0	38	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
05:30	0	46	6	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	56
05:45	0	64	12	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	81
	0	201	25	1	4	0	0	2	5	3	0	0	0	241
06:00	0	63	16	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	87
06:15	0	97	19	0	2	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	126
06:30	0	167	25	1	5	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	204
06:45	0	200	29	0	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	237
	0	527	89	1	14	1	0	5	14	3	0	0	0	654
07:00	0	241	14	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	263
07:15	0	284	25	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	316
07:30	1	280	14	2	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	302
07:45	0	399	28	0	3	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	436
	1	1204	81	4	13	4	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	1317
08:00	2	343	18	0	3	1	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	372
08:15	0	351	20	0	2	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	380
08:30	1	320	16	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	342
08:45	0	326	22	1	3	0	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	358
	3	1340	76	1	10	4	0	3	9	6	0	0	0	1452
09:00	0	199	11	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	222
09:15	0	159	15	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	177
09:30	0	145	15	0	4	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	167
09:45	0	140	10	0	2	4	0	1	4	1	0	0	0	162
	0	643	51	3	13	6	1	2	7	2	0	0	0	728
10:00	0	110	11	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	128
10:15	0	127	14	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	147
10:30	1	119	14	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	139
10:45	0	121	13	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	137
	1	477	52	5	5	2	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	551
11:00	0	110	16	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	132
11:15	0	121	10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134
11:30	0	86	18	0	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	111
11:45	0	98	8	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	113
	0	415	52	2	12	0	0	3	4	2	0	0	0	490
Total	5	5111	448	19	76	21	1	18	56	24	0	0	0	5779
Percent	0.1%	88.4%	7.8%	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8	Class 9	Class 10	Class 11	Class 12	Class 13	Total
12 PM	0	93	7	1	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	107
12:15	0	106	9	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	120
12:30	1	106	9	0	3	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	123
12:45	1	90	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	107
	2	395	37	1	9	1	0	1	8	3	0	0	0	457
13:00	0	110	7	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	120
13:15	0	116	10	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	129
13:30	0	99	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	106
13:45	0	100	7	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	110
	0	425	28	1	5	1	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	465
14:00	1	101	6	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	112
14:15	0	110	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122
14:30	0	120	11	1	4	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	139
14:45	0	133	13	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	150
	1	464	42	4	6	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	523
15:00	0	104	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
15:15	1	114	14	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	133
15:30	3	144	10	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	162
15:45	0	109	15	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127
	4	471	46	0	10	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	534
16:00	0	129	12	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	147
16:15	0	107	7	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	118
16:30	0	113	10	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	125
16:45	0	118	8	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	132
	0	467	37	2	10	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	522
17:00	0	155	9	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	168
17:15	0	128	9	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140
17:30	0	93	4	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	101
17:45	0	84	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92
	0	460	25	2	10	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	501
18:00	0	79	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85
18:15	0	69	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
18:30	0	91	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95
18:45	0	65	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	73
	0	304	16	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	327
19:00	0	50	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	53
19:15	0	67	3	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	74
19:30	0	55	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	59
19:45	0	59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60
	0	231	9	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	246
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	3217	240	13	57	8	1	5	22	5	0	0	0	3575
Percent	0.2%	90.0%	6.7%	0.4%	1.6%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
Grand Total	14	9856	789	38	153	33	2	28	98	34	0	0	0	11045
Percent	0.1%	89.2%	7.1%	0.3%	1.4%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	0	6	11	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	Total
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	75	178	174	30	5	0	0	476
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	56	142	112	17	4	0	0	347
19:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	90	99	43	5	0	0	0	256
20:00	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	16	49	79	20	3	1	0	0	173
21:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	45	60	28	4	0	0	0	154
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	10	57	55	20	4	0	0	0	150
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	24	51	31	16	3	0	0	135
Total	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	93	396	664	428	79	13	0	0	1691

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Total
10/02/19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	52	7	0	1	0	0	96
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	33	4	1	0	0	0	69
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	6	19	5	0	1	0	0	39
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	21	13	2	0	1	0	50
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	32	37	14	4	0	1	0	92
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	69	109	40	11	0	0	0	241
06:00	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	48	169	304	99	19	1	0	0	654
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	205	486	446	134	22	2	0	0	1317
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	238	524	502	123	21	2	0	0	1452
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	40	151	356	151	25	0	0	0	728
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	45	121	213	126	29	6	0	0	551
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	22	134	218	88	12	2	1	0	490
12 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	110	233	75	9	4	0	0	457
13:00	0	0	1	0	0	6	6	27	161	189	58	13	4	0	0	465
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	33	158	250	68	9	1	0	0	523
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	109	283	108	16	2	1	0	534
16:00	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	23	128	225	128	13	2	0	0	522
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	65	243	153	28	3	0	0	501
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	70	154	85	9	2	0	0	327
19:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	66	110	48	9	1	1	0	246
20:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
21:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
23:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	2	1	1	0	14	128	763	2630	3997	1527	252	34	5	0	9354
Grand Total	0	2	1	1	1	16	143	856	3026	4661	1955	331	47	5	0	11045

Stats

- 15th Percentile : 41 MPH
- 50th Percentile : 46 MPH
- 85th Percentile : 51 MPH
- 95th Percentile : 54 MPH

Mean Speed(Average) : 47 MPH

10 MPH Pace Speed : 41-50 MPH

Number in Pace : 7687

Percent in Pace : 69.6%

Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 383

Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 3.5%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Total
10/01/19	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
00:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
01:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
02:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
03:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
04:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
05:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
06:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
07:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
08:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Total
12 PM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
14:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
15:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
16:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	17	59	47	9	1	0	0	137
17:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	30	53	11	0	0	0	109
17:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	30	45	38	4	2	0	0	126
18:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	75	178	174	30	5	0	0	476
18:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	11	41	45	7	0	0	0	106
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	14	28	32	5	3	0	0	88
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	13	48	27	2	0	0	0	93
19:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	13	56	142	112	17	4	0	0	347
19:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	35	18	15	2	0	0	0	78
19:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	19	23	11	3	0	0	0	58
19:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	17	35	9	0	0	0	0	65
20:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	19	23	8	0	0	0	0	0	55
20:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	90	99	43	5	0	0	0	256
20:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	28	4	1	1	0	0	49
20:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	20	9	2	0	0	0	41
21:00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	17	17	4	0	0	0	0	47
21:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	14	14	3	0	0	0	0	36
21:30	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	16	49	79	20	3	1	0	0	173
21:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	25	8	2	0	0	0	40
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	11	12	6	0	0	0	0	32
22:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	17	11	6	0	0	0	0	40
22:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	15	12	8	2	0	0	0	42
22:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	45	60	28	4	0	0	0	154
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	14	16	4	1	0	0	0	39
23:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	16	3	1	0	0	0	31
23:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	18	7	1	0	0	0	43
23:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	21	5	6	1	0	0	0	37
Total	0	0	0	0	1	2	15	93	396	664	428	79	13	0	0	1691

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	05	06	11	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	Total
10/02/1																
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	10	2	0	0	0	0	38
00:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	20	1	0	1	0	0	29
00:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	10	4	0	0	0	0	16
00:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	13
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	32	52	7	0	1	0	0	96
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	21
01:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	1	0	0	0	9
01:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	7	1	0	0	0	0	16
01:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	16	2	0	0	0	0	23
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	28	33	4	1	0	0	0	69
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	7
02:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	13
02:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
02:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	1	0	0	0	0	16
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	6	19	5	0	1	0	0	39
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	16	0	1	0	0	0	24
03:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
03:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	8	0	0	0	0	12
03:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	8
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	11	21	13	2	0	1	0	50
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	7
04:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	13	10	1	0	0	0	0	26
04:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	11	0	0	0	0	0	24
04:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	10	12	4	0	1	0	35
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	32	37	14	4	0	1	0	92
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	37	21	3	0	0	0	0	63
05:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	22	12	2	0	0	0	41
05:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	15	30	7	2	0	0	0	56
05:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	14	36	18	7	0	0	0	81
	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	69	109	40	11	0	0	0	241
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	27	37	14	2	0	0	0	87
06:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	35	56	19	0	1	0	0	126
06:30	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	18	45	90	32	10	0	0	0	204
06:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	62	121	34	7	0	0	0	237
	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	48	169	304	99	19	1	0	0	654
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	21	49	118	61	10	2	0	0	263
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	38	129	106	37	5	0	0	0	316
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	130	111	19	7	0	0	0	302
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	111	178	111	17	0	0	0	0	436
	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	205	486	446	134	22	2	0	0	1317
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	2	29	65	122	130	22	2	0	0	0	372
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	88	150	107	25	3	1	0	0	380
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	25	127	147	31	9	0	0	0	342
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	60	125	118	45	7	1	0	0	358
	0	0	0	0	0	2	40	238	524	502	123	21	2	0	0	1452
09:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	41	119	42	9	0	0	0	222
09:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	41	86	33	6	0	0	0	177
09:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	47	74	30	4	0	0	0	167
09:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	22	77	46	6	0	0	0	162
	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	40	151	356	151	25	0	0	0	728
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	12	32	45	30	4	1	0	0	128
10:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	16	38	57	20	11	0	0	0	147
10:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	28	54	28	9	4	0	0	139
10:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	23	57	48	5	1	0	0	137
	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	45	121	213	126	29	6	0	0	551
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	6	31	53	31	1	1	0	0	132
11:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	42	55	24	6	0	1	0	134
11:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	35	41	23	4	1	0	0	111
11:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	26	69	10	1	0	0	0	113
	0	0	0	0	0	3	10	22	134	218	88	12	2	1	0	490
Total	0	0	0	1	0	6	110	621	1763	2310	804	146	15	3	0	5779

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	05	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	Total
12 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	26	52	18	1	2	0	0	107
12:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	33	60	18	3	1	0	0	120
12:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	35	59	17	3	0	0	0	123
12:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	62	22	2	1	0	0	107
13:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	23	110	233	75	9	4	0	0	457
13:15	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	6	49	35	11	8	1	0	0	120
13:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	31	61	18	1	0	0	0	129
13:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	37	54	13	0	0	0	0	106
14:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	44	39	16	4	3	0	0	110
14:15	0	0	1	0	0	6	6	27	161	189	58	13	4	0	0	465
14:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	22	51	20	6	1	0	0	112
14:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	74	15	1	0	0	0	122
15:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	14	61	51	10	0	0	0	0	139
15:15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7	43	74	23	2	0	0	0	150
15:30	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	33	158	250	68	9	1	0	0	523
15:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	17	83	10	1	0	0	0	112
16:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	46	58	18	5	1	0	0	133
16:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	20	72	58	8	1	1	0	162
16:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	26	70	22	2	0	0	0	127
16:45	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	109	283	108	16	2	1	0	534
17:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	50	59	27	0	0	0	0	147
17:15	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	9	38	52	13	3	0	0	0	118
17:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	16	55	45	6	1	0	0	125
17:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24	59	43	4	1	0	0	132
18:00	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	23	128	225	128	13	2	0	0	522
18:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	27	78	48	11	0	0	0	168
18:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	77	44	4	2	0	0	140
18:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	51	30	5	0	0	0	101
19:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	37	31	8	1	0	0	92
19:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	65	243	153	28	3	0	0	501
19:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	15	39	26	3	0	0	0	85
19:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	34	25	2	1	0	0	74
20:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	52	27	3	0	0	0	95
20:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	32	29	7	1	1	0	0	73
20:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	70	154	85	9	2	0	0	327
20:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	38	4	0	0	0	0	53
21:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	36	27	6	1	0	0	0	74
21:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12	17	21	4	1	1	0	59
21:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	28	17	4	0	0	0	60
21:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	66	110	48	9	1	1	0	246
22:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	16	4	12	2	0	0	0	38
22:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	1	0	0	8	19	145	883	1691	735	108	19	2	0	3613

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Northbound

Start Time	05	06	11	16	21	26	31	36	41	46	51	56	61	66	71	Total
10/03/1																
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
00:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
01:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
02:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
03:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
04:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
05:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
06:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
07:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08:45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09:00	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
09:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11:15	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11:45	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Stats	0	2	1	1	1	16	144	859	3042	4665	1967	333	47	5	0	11083

15th Percentile : 41 MPH
50th Percentile : 46 MPH
85th Percentile : 51 MPH
95th Percentile : 54 MPH

























Mean Speed(Average) : 47 MPH
10 MPH Pace Speed : 41-50 MPH
Number in Pace : 7707
Percent in Pace : 69.5%
Number of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 385
Percent of Vehicles > 55 MPH : 3.5%

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

184 Baker Rd
Coatesville, PA 19320

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
Segment: 365' E of US 9W Overpass
Ctr#: GJ15

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Start Time	Mon 30-Sep-19	Tue 01-Oct-19	Wed 02-Oct-19	Thu 03-Oct-19	Fri 04-Oct-19	Average Day	Sat 05-Oct-19	Sun 06-Oct-19	Week Average
12:00 AM	*	*	96	*	*	96	*	*	96 
01:00	*	*	69	*	*	69	*	*	69 
02:00	*	*	39	*	*	39	*	*	39 
03:00	*	*	50	*	*	50	*	*	50 
04:00	*	*	92	*	*	92	*	*	92 
05:00	*	*	241	*	*	241	*	*	241 
06:00	*	*	654	*	*	654	*	*	654 
07:00	*	*	1317	*	*	1317	*	*	1317 
08:00	*	*	1452	*	*	1452	*	*	1452 
09:00	*	*	728	*	*	728	*	*	728 
10:00	*	*	551	*	*	551	*	*	551 
11:00	*	*	490	*	*	490	*	*	490 
12:00 PM	*	*	457	*	*	457	*	*	457 
01:00	*	*	465	*	*	465	*	*	465 
02:00	*	*	523	*	*	523	*	*	523 
03:00	*	*	534	*	*	534	*	*	534 
04:00	*	*	522	*	*	522	*	*	522 
05:00	*	476	501	*	*	488	*	*	488 
06:00	*	347	327	*	*	337	*	*	337 
07:00	*	256	246	*	*	251	*	*	251 
08:00	*	173	*	*	*	173	*	*	173 
09:00	*	154	*	*	*	154	*	*	154 
10:00	*	150	*	*	*	150	*	*	150 
11:00	*	135	*	*	*	135	*	*	135 
Day Total	0	1691	9354	0	0	9968	0	0	9968
% Avg. WkDay	0.0%	17.0%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%				
% Avg. Week	0.0%	17.0%	93.8%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
AM Peak	-	-	08:00	-	-	08:00	-	-	08:00
Vol.	-	-	1452	-	-	1452	-	-	1452
PM Peak	-	17:00	15:00	-	-	15:00	-	-	15:00
Vol.	-	476	534	-	-	534	-	-	534
Grand Total	0	1691	9354	0	0	9968	0	0	9968

ADT

ADT 9,944

AADT 9,944

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
 Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
 Ctr#: GJ15

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Start Time	01-Oct-19 Tue	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		*	*		
12:15		*	*		
12:30		*	*		
12:45		*	*	0	0
01:00		*	*		
01:15		*	*		
01:30		*	*		
01:45		*	*	0	0
02:00		*	*		
02:15		*	*		
02:30		*	*		
02:45		*	*	0	0
03:00		*	*		
03:15		*	*		
03:30		*	*		
03:45		*	*	0	0
04:00		*	*		
04:15		*	*		
04:30		*	*		
04:45		*	*	0	0
05:00		*	137		
05:15		*	109		
05:30		*	126		
05:45		*	104	0	476
06:00		*	106		
06:15		*	88		
06:30		*	93		
06:45		*	60	0	347
07:00		*	78		
07:15		*	58		
07:30		*	65		
07:45		*	55	0	256
08:00		*	49		
08:15		*	41		
08:30		*	47		
08:45		*	36	0	173
09:00		*	40		
09:15		*	32		
09:30		*	40		
09:45		*	42	0	154
10:00		*	39		
10:15		*	31		
10:30		*	43		
10:45		*	37	0	150
11:00		*	34		
11:15		*	38		
11:30		*	34		
11:45		*	29	0	135
Total		0	1691		
Percent		0.0%	100.0%		

Tri-State Traffic Data Inc

Road Name: I787 NB Ramp from I90
 Segment" 365' E of US 9W Overpass
 Ctr#: GJ15

184 Baker Rd
 Coatesville, PA 19320

GPS: 42.632465, -73.774011

Start Time	02-Oct-19 Wed	Northbound		Hour Totals	
		Morning	Afternoon	Morning	Afternoon
12:00		38	107		
12:15		29	120		
12:30		16	123		
12:45		13	107	96	457
01:00		21	120		
01:15		9	129		
01:30		16	106		
01:45		23	110	69	465
02:00		7	112		
02:15		13	122		
02:30		3	139		
02:45		16	150	39	523
03:00		24	112		
03:15		6	133		
03:30		12	162		
03:45		8	127	50	534
04:00		7	147		
04:15		26	118		
04:30		24	125		
04:45		35	132	92	522
05:00		63	168		
05:15		41	140		
05:30		56	101		
05:45		81	92	241	501
06:00		87	85		
06:15		126	74		
06:30		204	95		
06:45		237	73	654	327
07:00		263	53		
07:15		316	74		
07:30		302	59		
07:45		436	60	1317	246
08:00		372	*		
08:15		380	*		
08:30		342	*		
08:45		358	*	1452	0
09:00		222	*		
09:15		177	*		
09:30		167	*		
09:45		162	*	728	0
10:00		128	*		
10:15		147	*		
10:30		139	*		
10:45		137	*	551	0
11:00		132	*		
11:15		134	*		
11:30		111	*		
11:45		113	*	490	0
Total		5779	3575		
Percent		61.8%	38.2%		
Grand Total		5779	5266		
Percent		52.3%	47.7%		

ADT

ADT 9,944

AAAT 9,944

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROAD #:	RAMP	ROAD NAME: I-787 INT 1	FROM: US 9W	TO: I-787 NB (ON)	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION:	Northbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 0254	FUNC. CLASS: 11	CITY: ALBANY
STATE DIR CODE: 3		WK OF YR: 6	PLACEMENT: I 787 NB ON RAMP	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 02/01/2010			@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: NYS DOT	BIN:
NOTES LANE 1: NORTH			ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
			COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-WW6	HPMS SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE: DOT	INITIALS: DS	PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT	INITIALS: MLA	

DATE	DAY	AM												PM												DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12			
1	M		22	18	35	48	146	465	1185	1245	744	495	479	507	463	518	711	741	594	372	266	178	134	103	95			
2	T	29	28	24	36	55	134	506	1195	1289	833	482	524	528	485	487	709	757	587	367	273	226	176	109	93	9932	1289	8
3	W																											
4	T																											
5	F																											
6	S																											
7	S																											
8	M																											
9	T																											
10	W																											
11	T																											
12	F																											
13	S																											
14	S																											
15	M																											
16	T																											
17	W																											
18	T																											
19	F																											
20	S																											
21	S																											
22	M																											
23	T																											
24	W																											
25	T																											
26	F																											
27	S																											
28	S																											

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)

	26	25	21	32	48	118	428	1048	1116	694	430	442	456	418	442	626	660	520	326	238	178	137	93	83	8605			
	<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>	<u>ESTIMATED</u>																			
	2	47	1	42	1116		0.881	0.972	AADT																			
									8853																			

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #: US 9W	ROAD NAME:	FROM: END 9W/32 OLAP	TO: ACC RT 787I NB	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Northbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 4997	FUNC. CLASS: 14	CITY:
STATE DIR CODE: 1	WK OF YR: 41	PLACEMENT: 45 yds S of Mount Hope Dr	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 10/06/2015		@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: City	BIN: 1007610
NOTES LANE 0: NB travel and passing lanes		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R01R01S41aTST549MS	SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY: ORG CODE: TST INITIALS: BEK		PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT INITIALS: WW		

DATE	DAY	AM										PM										DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR				
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8				8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12
1	T																											
2	F																											
3	S																											
4	S																											
5	M																											
6	T																											
7	W	84	73	82	77	132	334	775	926	926	744	670	805	867	856	946	1232	1393	1441	1028	759	594	400	264	193	15601	1441	17
8	T	102	69	74	82	134	337	765	916	882	768	777	772	854	834	948	1199	1390	1471	1025	769	674	438	296	171	15747	1471	17
9	F	95	78	78	68	154	324	716	844	900	726	793	762	899	867	1011	1178	1234	1394	857	611	476	449	369	244	15127	1394	17
10	S	175	74	64	76	73	153	323	336	514	574	704	828	827	766	837	775	745	804	721	567	530	431	339	224	11460	837	14
11	S	160	103	71	62	46	100	188	248	307	534	604	715	760	761	758	771	774	674	662	562	410	308	292	145	10015	774	16
12	M	77	74	68	80	116	286	644	673	748	661	715	802	880	850	973	1007	1094	1079	848	616	428	339	255	175	13488	1094	16
13	T	78	76	56	87	126	347	742	924	930																		
14	W																											
15	T																											
16	F																											
17	S																											
18	S																											
19	M																											
20	T																											
21	W																											
22	T																											
23	F																											
24	S																											
25	S																											
26	M																											
27	T																											
28	W																											
29	T																											
30	F																											
31	S																											

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)																	ADT										
87	72	70	76	132	326	707	832	852	704	703	762	839	828	939	1140	1278	1332	964	678	548	385	268	183	14705			
<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>		<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY High Hour</u>		<u>% of day</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>		ESTIMATED (one way)															
7	167	4		101	1332		9%		0.971	1.056		AADT 13925															

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #: US 9W	ROAD NAME:	FROM: END 9W/32 OLAP	TO: ACC RT 787I NB	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Southbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 2574	FUNC. CLASS: 14	CITY:
STATE DIR CODE: 2	WK OF YR: 41	PLACEMENT: 45 Yds S of Mount Hope Dr	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 10/06/2015		@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: City	BIN: 1007610
NOTES LANE 0: SB travel and passing lanes		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R01R01S41aTST549MS	SAMPLE:

COUNT TAKEN BY: ORG CODE: TST INITIALS: BEK PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT INITIALS: WW

DATE	DAY	AM												PM												DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR									
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12												
1	T																																				
2	F																																				
3	S																																				
4	S																																				
5	M																																				
6	T																																				
7	W	89	52	80	90	154	344	1016	1993	1754	1273	1016	903	1018	996	993	1407	1308	1130	952	612	470	339	209	212	18410	1993	7									
8	T	98	66	72	94	144	375	1029	1952	1799	1235	992	987	1036	1049	1013	1338	1377	1162	998	663	523	322	230	215	18769	1952	7									
9	F	63	78	64	110	119	366	911	1801	1666	1241	1000	1038	1090	1028	1171	1354	1228	1099	958	636	449	359	284	223	18336	1801	7									
10	S	116	84	52	60	110	138	355	483	571	897	968	1029	1034	1021	929	949	813	843	837	607	384	314	279	216	13089	1034	12									
11	S	102	80	47	40	50	89	211	315	503	683	807	942	1029	967	885	824	709	620	622	553	343	234	193	155	11003	1029	12									
12	M	76	70	57	86	118	281	653	1068	962	931	1051	1006	1068	1036	1034	1237	1253	1054	802	591	405	275	219	192	15525	1253	16									
13	T	81	69	48	83	149	357	991	1875	1821																											
14	W																																				
15	T																																				
16	F																																				
17	S																																				
18	S																																				
19	M																																				
20	T																																				
21	W																																				
22	T																																				
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24	S																																				
25	S																																				
26	M																																				
27	T																																				
28	W																																				
29	T																																				
30	F																																				
31	S																																				

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)

81 64 64 91 138 350 893 1688 1554 1136 963 941 1009 991 998 1290 1296 1089 893 611 451 303 206 200 17300

DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY High Hour	% of day	Axle Adj. Factor	Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor	ESTIMATED (one way)
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7	167	4	101	1688	10%	0.971	1.056	
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AADT
16383

New York State Department of Transportation Roadway Traffic Count Hourly Report

STATION: 110902

ROUTE/ROAD: 910A Glenmont Rd	FROM: RT 9W JCT	TO: RT 144	REGION-COUNTY: 1-ALBANY
FED DIR CODE: 3, 7	REF. MARKER: 910A11011027	FUNC. CLASS: 16 - U Minor Arterial	MUNI: Bethlehem-Town-0071
ST DIR CODE: 6	END MILEPOST: 4.03	FACTOR GROUP: 30	BIN: 1022440
DOT ID: 100564	LANES BY DIR: 1 East 1 West	CC STN:	RR CROSSING:
BEGIN DATE: 5/6/2014	WEEK OF YEAR: 18	ADDL DATA: CLS SPD	HPMS SAMPLE: 6931009
NOTES 1: EB travel lane	PLACEMENT: 60' W of Glenmont Ct î	JURISDICTION: 01-NYSDOT	1 WAY CODE:
NOTES 2: WB travel lane			COUNT TYPE: Vehicle
TAKEN BY: TST-BEK	PROCESSED BY: DOT-JLB	BATCH ID: DOT-R1WW19B C	SPEED LIMIT: 40

DATE	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	DAILY HIGH TOTAL COUNT	HIGH COUNT	HIGH HOUR
5/06, Tue															384	446	556	589	452	336	237	128	54	50	3232		
5/07, Wed	9	8	6	7	27	70	164	304	352	309	314	352	401	413	368	474	576	605	468	338	276	157	72	40	6110	605	17-18
5/08, Thu	25	8	5	5	17	62	149	316	356	325	294	382	456	390	392	510	605	603	482	419	257	139	72	40	6309	605	16-17
5/09, Fri	18	21	16	14	18	66	165	319	401	351	385	439	458	445	454	557	639	653	515	337	222	124	68	54	6739	653	17-18
5/10, Sat	27	9	7	4	11	22	56	121	251	384	506	596	600	556	540	480	432	442	394	326	210	128	80	48	6230	600	12-13
5/11, Sun	31	14	7	13	5	10	51	124	169	346	410	468	518	509	457	393	380	330	339	238	185	86	42	21	5146	518	12-13
5/12, Mon	6	13	1	11	24	71	153	339	379	307	324														1628		

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6 AM to Fri Noon)

17	12	9	9	21	66	158	320	372	323	329	391	429	402	381	477	579	599	467	364	257	141	66	43	AWDT 6231
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DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY				ESTIMATED AADT				
				Roadway High Hour	% of day	East High Hour	% of day	West High Hour	% of day	Roadway	East	West
6	141	3	75	599	9.6	210	8.8	427	11.1	5783	2172	3518

FACTOR

Month	Seasonal	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Axl
5	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

New York State Department of Transportation

STATION: 110902

EB Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE/ROAD: 910A Glenmont Rd	FROM: RT 9W JCT	TO: RT 144	REGION-COUNTY: 1-ALBANY
FED DIR CODE: 3	REF. MARKER: 910A11011027	FUNC. CLASS: 16 - U Minor Arterial	MUNI: Bethlehem-Town-0071
ST DIR CODE: 6	END MILEPOST: 4.03	FACTOR GROUP: 30	BIN: 1022440
DOT ID: 100564	LANES BY DIR: 1 East	CC STN:	RR CROSSING:
BEGIN DATE: 5/6/2014	WEEK OF YEAR: 18	ADDL DATA: CLS SPD	HPMS SAMPLE: 6931009
NOTES 1: EB travel lane	PLACEMENT: 60' W of Glenmont Ct î	JURISDICTION: 01-NYS DOT	1 WAY CODE:
NOTES 2: WB travel lane			COUNT TYPE: Vehicle
TAKEN BY: TST-BEK	PROCESSED BY: DOT-JLB	BATCH ID: DOT-R1WW19B C	SPEED LIMIT: 40

DATE	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	DAILY HIGH TOTAL	HIGH COUNT	HIGH HOUR
5/06, Tue															135	146	199	175	153	112	97	50	21	27	1115		
5/07, Wed	3	1	3	4	16	36	74	160	204	145	115	130	151	148	123	168	200	171	163	128	124	67	20	12	2366	204	08-09
5/08, Thu	8	5	2	1	12	35	66	173	203	136	121	134	173	148	131	181	186	169	166	145	100	61	28	14	2398	203	08-09
5/09, Fri	9	11	8	4	11	32	82	164	222	154	168	160	173	153	167	196	186	195	185	130	76	44	25	22	2577	222	08-09
5/10, Sat	11	3	1	1	3	11	28	57	123	156	197	234	247	211	170	180	157	154	125	107	74	53	31	19	2353	247	12-13
5/11, Sun	14	4	4	3	1	4	22	55	64	150	144	165	207	179	162	138	155	109	130	89	71	37	19	10	1936	207	12-13
5/12, Mon	4	6	0	6	16	35	76	181	209	120	123													776			
AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6 AM to Fri Noon)																								AWDT			
	7	6	4	3	13	34	75	170	210	139	132	141	162	148	130	165	195	172	161	128	107	59	23	18	2400		

DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY						ESTIMATED AADT		
				Roadway High Hour	% of day	East High Hour	% of day	West High Hour	% of day	Roadway	East	West
6	141	3	75	599	9.6	210	8.8	427	11.1	5783	2172	3518

FACTOR

Month	Seasonal	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Axl
5	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

New York State Department of Transportation

STATION: 110902

WB Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE/ROAD: 910A Glenmont Rd	FROM: RT 9W JCT	TO: RT 144	REGION-COUNTY: 1-ALBANY
FED DIR CODE: 7	REF. MARKER: 910A11011027	FUNC. CLASS: 16 - U Minor Arterial	MUNI: Bethlehem-Town-0071
ST DIR CODE: 6	END MILEPOST: 4.03	FACTOR GROUP: 30	BIN: 1022440
DOT ID: 100564	LANES BY DIR: 1 West	CC STN:	RR CROSSING:
BEGIN DATE: 5/6/2014	WEEK OF YEAR: 18	ADDL DATA: CLS SPD	HPMS SAMPLE: 6931009
NOTES 1: EB travel lane	PLACEMENT: 60' W of Glenmont Ct î	JURISDICTION: 01-NYS DOT	1 WAY CODE:
NOTES 2: WB travel lane			COUNT TYPE: Vehicle
TAKEN BY: TST-BEK	PROCESSED BY: DOT-JLB	BATCH ID: DOT-R1WW19B C	SPEED LIMIT: 40

DATE	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	DAILY HIGH HIGH TOTAL COUNT HOUR
5/06, Tue															249	300	357	414	299	224	140	78	33	23	2117
5/07, Wed	6	7	3	3	11	34	90	144	148	164	199	222	250	265	245	306	376	434	305	210	152	90	52	28	3744 434 17-18
5/08, Thu	17	3	3	4	5	27	83	143	153	189	173	248	283	242	261	329	419	434	316	274	157	78	44	26	3911 434 17-18
5/09, Fri	9	10	8	10	7	34	83	155	179	197	217	279	285	292	287	361	453	458	330	207	146	80	43	32	4162 458 17-18
5/10, Sat	16	6	6	3	8	11	28	64	128	228	309	362	353	345	370	300	275	288	269	219	136	75	49	29	3877 370 14-15
5/11, Sun	17	10	3	10	4	6	29	69	105	196	266	303	311	330	295	255	225	221	209	149	114	49	23	11	3210 330 13-14
5/12, Mon	2	7	1	5	8	36	77	158	170	187	201														852
AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6 AM to Fri Noon)																								AWDT	
	11	7	5	6	8	32	83	150	163	184	198	250	267	254	252	312	384	427	307	236	150	82	43	26	3832

DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY						ESTIMATED AADT		
				Roadway High Hour	% of day	East High Hour	% of day	West High Hour	% of day	Roadway	East	West
6	141	3	75	599	9.6	210	8.8	427	11.1	5783	2172	3518

FACTOR										
Month	Seasonal	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Axl	
5	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	

New York State Department of Transportation Roadway Traffic Count Hourly Report

STATION: 113276

ROUTE/ROAD: A I787 EB to 9W	FROM: I-787 NB/ I-87 EX23 (OFF)	TO: US 9W	REGION-COUNTY: 1-ALBANY
FED DIR CODE: 3	REF. MARKER:	FUNC. CLASS: 11 - U Principal Arterial - Interstate	MUNI: Albany-City-2001
ST DIR CODE: 3	END MILEPOST: .1	FACTOR GROUP: 30	BIN:
DOT ID: 272801	LANES BY DIR: 2 East 0 West	CC STN:	RR CROSSING:
BEGIN DATE: 5/1/2014	WEEK OF YEAR: 18	ADDL DATA:	HPMS SAMPLE:
NOTES 1: EB travel and passing lanes	PLACEMENT: 50' W of SR 9W î	JURISDICTION: 01-NYSDOT	1 WAY CODE: Y
NOTES 2:			COUNT TYPE: Axle
TAKEN BY: TST-BEK	PROCESSED BY: R01-TDB	BATCH ID: DOT-R01R1 WW1	SPEED LIMIT:

DATE	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	DAILY TOTAL	HIGH COUNT	HIGH HOUR	
5/01, Thu										894	681	597	717	714	802	930	908	1098	750	518	449	349	277	158	9842			
5/02, Fri	164	88	101	125	165	257	989	1700	1448	862	685	689	729	613	820	919	1018	1012	739	538	441	412	338	246	15098	1700	07-08	
5/03, Sat	135	116	110	108	127	119	291	230	350	371	467	533	598	553	665	675	603	499	541	414	463	362	333	239	8902	675	15-16	
5/04, Sun	123	104	44	63	47	64	253	170	217	435	357	447	649	635	636	691	593	647	673	438	448	317	172	116	8339	691	15-16	
5/05, Mon	70	34	34	26	111	240	1015	1702	1544	883	695	593	723	643	719	886	901	975	702	430	331	252	225	170	13904	1702	07-08	
5/06, Tue	75	76	115	105	135	278	1002	1833	1509	739	696	568	623	622	784	768	896	1075	721	391	341	343	255	143	14093	1833	07-08	
5/07, Wed	96	64	76	93	186	279	1085	1761	1489	960	646	670														7405		
AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6 AM to Fri Noon)																								AWDT				
	101	69	88	97	146	245	925	1581	1354	784	615	564	622	596	695	779	815	949	655	403	338	284	228	142	13075			

DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY				ESTIMATED AADT				
				Roadway High Hour	% of day	East High Hour	% of day	West High Hour	% of day	Roadway	East	West
6	147	3	81	1581	12.1					10579		

FACTOR

Month	Seasonal	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Axl
5	1.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROAD #:	RAMP	ROAD NAME: I-787 INT 1	FROM: US 9W	TO: I-787 NB/ I-87 EX23 (ON)	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION:	Southbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 1165	FUNC. CLASS: 11	CITY: ALBANY
STATE DIR CODE: 3		WK OF YR: 6	PLACEMENT: I 787 SB ON RAMP	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 02/01/2010			@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: NYSDOT	BIN:
NOTES LANE 1: SOUTH			ADDL DATA:	CC Str:	RR CROSSING:
			COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-WW6	HPMS SAMPLE:

COUNT TAKEN BY: ORG CODE: DOT INITIALS: DS PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT INITIALS: MLA

DATE	DAY	AM												PM												DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12			
1	M		46	52	77	57	122	324	625	629	397	398	390	379	382	468	768	1056	772	357	231	210	138	105	99			
2	T	55	60	71	55	87	162	324	637	569	413	362	421	362	404	438	746	1003	793	347	250	238	185	104	129	8215	1003	16
3	W																											
4	T																											
5	F																											
6	S																											
7	S																											
8	M																											
9	T																											
10	W																											
11	T																											
12	F																											
13	S																											
14	S																											
15	M																											
16	T																											
17	W																											
18	T																											
19	F																											
20	S																											
21	S																											
22	M																											
23	T																											
24	W																											
25	T																											
26	F																											
27	S																											
28	S																											

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)

48	53	63	48	77	143	285	556	528	357	335	358	326	346	399	667	907	689	310	211	197	143	92	100	7238			
<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>	ESTIMATED		<div style="font-size: 24pt; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">AADT</div> <div style="font-size: 24pt; font-weight: bold; margin: 0;">7447</div>																	
2	47	1	42	907	13%	0.881	0.972																				

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #: NY 32	ROAD NAME: Corning Hill Rd	FROM: END 9W/32 OLAP	TO: RT 144 JCT	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Northbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: DR74	FUNC. CLASS: 16	TOWN: BETHLEHEM
STATE DIR CODE: 6	WK OF YR: 15	PLACEMENT: 277 Yd W of Retreat House Rd	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 04/06/2015		@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: City	BIN:
NOTES LANE 1: NB travel lane		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R01 WW15a Vol	HPMS SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE: TST	INITIALS: BEK	PROCESSED BY:	ORG CODE: DOT
				INITIALS: dc

DATE	DAY	AM											PM											DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR																							
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10				10 TO 11	11 TO 12																					
1	W																																																
2	T																																																
3	F																																																
4	S																																																
5	S																																																
6	M																																																
7	T	7	7	4	15	23	44	71	118	104	77	72	85	90	106	98	89	99	92	42	40	34	29	13	11	1397	118	8																					
8	W	5	8	8	9	16	44	77	103	106	84	79	75	96	106	80	82	87	86	53	44	30	30	22	8	1338	106	8																					
9	T	10	7	11	11	18	44	74																																									
10	F																																																
11	S																																																
12	S																																																
13	M																																																
14	T																																																
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27	M																																																
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AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)														ADT										
7	7	8	12	19	44	74	110	109	82	77	82	98	108	88	80	93	85	55	41	33	27	18	12	1369
<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY</u>		<u>Average Weekday</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>		ESTIMATED													
4	72	4	72	110		8%		1.000	1.052		AADT 1301													

New York State Department of Transportation

Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #: 913H	ROAD NAME: US9W/NY32 JCT	FROM: JCT RTS 9W & 32 SOUTHERN RAM	TO: END AT RT 32	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Eastbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: FY23	FUNC. CLASS: 16	TOWN: BETHLEHEM
STATE DIR CODE: 3	WK OF YR: 15	PLACEMENT: 80 Yds E of SR 9W	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 04/06/2015		@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: City	BIN:
NOTES LANE 1: EB travel lane		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R01 WW15a Vol	HPMS SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE: TST	INITIALS: BEK	PROCESSED BY:	ORG CODE: DOT
				INITIALS: dc

DATE	DAY	AM											PM											DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR																								
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10				10 TO 11	11 TO 12																						
1	W																																																	
2	T																																																	
3	F																																																	
4	S																																																	
5	S																																																	
6	M																																																	
7	T	5	4	7	9	25	53	105	163	187	112	113	117	138	150	120	112	97	100	70	61	39	40	19	20																									
8	W	12	12	10	5	14	52	110	161	175	120	100	94	114	122	90	120	86	78	52	45	45	37	22	17	1779	172	8																						
9	T	9	8	10	20	22	54	91																																										
10	F																																																	
11	S																																																	
12	S																																																	
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26	S																																																	
27	M																																																	
28	T																																																	
29	W																																																	
30	T																																																	

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)														ADT														
DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted	WEEKDAYS Counted	WEEKDAY Hours	9	8	9	11	20	52	100	162	175	115	103	105	124	135	107	104	86	85	71	50	45	34	22	17	1749
				AVERAGE WEEKDAY		Axle Adj. Factor		Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor		ESTIMATED																		
				High Hour	% of day	Factor		Factor		AADT																		
4	72	4	72	175	10%	0.982		1.052		AADT 1663																		

New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #:	913J	ROAD NAME:	913J	FROM: RT 32 NORTHERN RAMP	TO: END AT RT 9W	COUNTY:	Albany			
DIRECTION:	Westbound	FACTOR GROUP:	30	REC. SERIAL #: 0087	FUNC. CLASS: 14	TOWN:	BETHLEHEM			
STATE DIR CODE:	3	WK OF YR:	13	PLACEMENT: 300' E of SR9W	NHS: yes	LION#:				
DATE OF COUNT:	03/25/2009			@ REF MARKER:	JURIS: NYSDOT	BIN:				
NOTES LANE 1:	Week 12-Wb One Way only			ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:				
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE:	TST	INITIALS:	JSV	COUNT TYPE:	VEHICLES	BATCH ID:	DOT-SJWr1ww12	HPMS SAMPLE:	
					PROCESSED BY:	ORG CODE:	DOT	INITIALS:	SJW	

DATE	DAY	AM											PM											DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR																					
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10				10 TO 11	11 TO 12																			
1	S																																														
2	M																																														
3	T																																														
4	W																																														
5	T																																														
6	F																																														
7	S																																														
8	S																																														
9	M																																														
10	T																																														
11	W																																														
12	T																																														
13	F																																														
14	S																																														
15	S																																														
16	M																																														
17	T																																														
18	W																																														
19	T																																														
20	F																																														
21	S																																														
22	S																																														
23	M																																														
24	T																																														
25	W																																														
26	T	18	17	19	27	33	30	126	207	178	140	121	74	144	137	116	132	120	126	95	56	38	34	27	26	2041	207	7																			
27	F	14	15	23	26	20	31	92	143	157	108	120	126	149	120	128	135	149	120	98	57	41	40	31	37	1980	157	8																			
28	S	29	18	7	20	14	18	45	84	72	106	110	142	118	94	103	89	79	82	76	63	50	33	34	42	1528	142	11																			
29	S	11	18	14	12	15	21	33	35	39	62	80	97	102	98	89	80	64	64	73	72	61	38	20	28	1226	102	12																			
30	M	20	15	10	33	35	36	92	154	149	112	82	102	117	90	112	115	105	111	93	64	40	36	38	36	1797	154	7																			
31	T	20	13	11	19	27	57	120	154	196	139	67																																			

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)																	ADT							
17	15	18	24	27	39	108	164	170	125	98	93	129	109	116	127	117	120	98	57	41	33	35	30	1910
DAYS Counted	HOURS Counted		WEEKDAYS Counted		WEEKDAY Hours	AVERAGE WEEKDAY High Hour		AVERAGE WEEKDAY % of day		Axle Adj. Factor	Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor		ESTIMATED											
7	144		4		78	170		9%		1.000	1.025		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">AADT</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 24px; font-weight: bold;">1863</div>											

New York State Department of Transportation
Classification Count Average Weekday Data Report

ROUTE #: 913J ROAD NAME: 913J
 COUNTY NAME: Albany
 REGION CODE: 1
 FROM: RT 32 NORTHERN RAMP
 TO: END AT RT 9W
 REF-MARKER:
 END MILEPOINT: 0110006
 FUNC-CLASS: 14
 STATION NO: 0926
 COUNT TAKEN BY: ORG CODE: TST INITIALS: JSV
 PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT INITIALS: SJW

YEAR: 2009
 MONTH: March

STATION: 110926

DIRECTION	West	TOTAL
NUMBER OF VEHICLES	1903	1903
NUMBER OF AXLES	4018	4018
% HEAVY VEHICLES (F4-F13)	6.25%	6.25%
% TRUCKS AND BUSES (F3-F13)	16.82%	16.82%
AXLE CORRECTION FACTOR	0.95	0.95

BATCH ID: DOT-SJWr1ww12

VEHICLE CLASS	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6	F7	F8	F9	F10	F11	F12	F13	TOTAL
NO. OF AXLES	2	2	2	2.5	2	3	4	3.5	5	6	5	6	8.75	
ENDING HOUR	1:00	0	14	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
	2:00	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
	3:00	1	15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	4:00	1	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	24
	5:00	1	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
	6:00	2	29	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
	7:00	8	86	6	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	107
	8:00	8	136	9	0	2	7	0	0	0	0	0	2	164
	9:00	8	139	13	1	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	171
	10:00	5	98	12	1	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	124
DIRECTION	11:00	4	77	10	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	98
West	12:00	4	68	14	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	93
	13:00	6	102	17	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	133
	14:00	5	80	15	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	108
	15:00	4	83	20	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	115
	16:00	1	100	19	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	125
	17:00	2	91	14	1	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	117
	18:00	2	98	13	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
	19:00	2	82	9	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	97
	20:00	1	48	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
	21:00	1	36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
	22:00	1	26	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
	23:00	1	29	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	34
	24:00	0	25	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	29
TOTAL VEHICLES	69	1514	201	13	29	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	1903
TOTAL AXLES	138	3028	402	32	58	162	0	0	0	6	0	0	192	4018
GRAND TOTAL VEHICLES	69	1514	201	13	29	54	0	0	0	1	0	0	22	1903
GRAND TOTAL AXLES	138	3028	402	32	58	162	0	0	0	6	0	0	192	4018

VEHICLE CLASSIFICATION CODES:

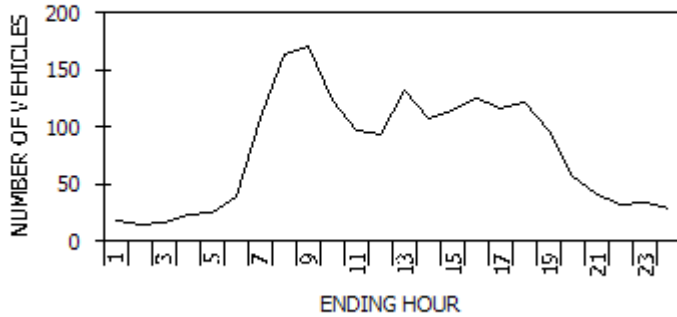
- F1. Motorcycles
- F2. Autos*
- F3. 2 Axle, 4-Tire Pickups, Vans, Motorhomes*
- F4. Buses
- F5. 2 Axle, 6-Tire Single Unit Trucks
- F6. 3 Axle Single Unit Trucks
- F7. 4 or More Axle Single Unit Trucks
- F8. 4 or Less Axle Vehicles, One Unit is a Truck
- F9. 5 Axle Double Unit Vehicles, One Unit is a Truck
- F10. 6 or More Double Unit Vehicles, One Unit is a Truck
- F11. 5 or Less Axle Multi-Unit Trucks
- F12. 6 Axle Multi-Unit Trucks
- F13. 7 or More Axle Multi-Unit Trucks

* INCLUDING THOSE HAULING TRAILERS

FUNCTIONAL CLASS CODES:

RURAL	URBAN	SYSTEM
01	11	PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL-INTERSTATE
02	12	PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL-EXPRESSWAY
02	14	PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL-OTHER
06	16	MINOR ARTERIAL
07	17	MAJOR COLLECTOR
08	17	MINOR COLLECTOR
09	19	LOCAL SYSTEM

TRAFFIC FLOW BY DIRECTION



--- West

PEAK HOUR DATA

DIRECTION	HOUR	COUNT	2-WAY	HOUR	COUNT
West	9	171	A.M.	9	171

SOURCE: NYSDOT DATA SERVICES BUREAU

New York State Department of Transportation
Speed Count Average Weekday Report

Station: 110926
Route #: 913J Road name: 913J
From: RT 32 NORTHERN RAMP
To: END AT RT 9W
Direction: West

Start date: Wed 03/25/2009 11:00
End date: Tue 03/31/2009 10:45
County: Albany
Town: BETHLEHEM
Speed limit: 25
LION#:

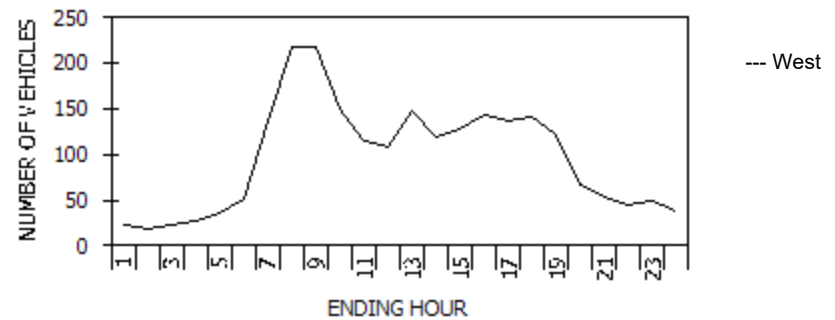
Count duration: 144 hours
Functional class: 14
Factor group: 30
Batch ID: DOT-SJWr1ww12
Count taken by: Org: TST Init: JSV
Processed by: Org: DOT Init: SJW

Speeds, mph

Hour	0.0- 20.0	20.1- 25.0	25.1- 30.0	30.1- 35.0	35.1- 40.0	40.1- 45.0	45.1- 50.0	50.1- 55.0	55.1- 60.0	60.1- 65.0	65.1- 70.0	70.1- 75.0	75.1- 95.0	% Exc 45.0	% Exc 50.0	% Exc 55.0	% Exc 60.0	% Exc 65.0	Avg	50th%	85th%	Total
1:00	2	9	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.7	25.3	29.8	23
2:00	4	4	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	25.8	29.1	19
3:00	4	9	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	23.9	29.8	22
4:00	4	7	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.9	26.0	29.0	28
5:00	5	21	7	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	23.1	28.3	36
6:00	8	18	18	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.6	24.9	29.9	51
7:00	37	52	32	14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.3	23.1	29.3	137
8:00	81	72	48	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.9	22.0	28.4	218
9:00	69	79	47	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	22.6	28.9	217
10:00	29	48	49	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.0	24.8	30.2	149
11:00	21	43	41	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	24.3	29.2	115
12:00	18	44	38	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.9	24.1	29.0	108
13:00	27	46	58	15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.1	25.1	29.6	148
14:00	25	34	50	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.7	25.2	29.4	120
15:00	20	44	43	18	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	25.1	30.8	129
16:00	18	52	53	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	25.2	30.0	144
17:00	18	39	55	21	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	26.0	30.9	136
18:00	14	37	70	18	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	26.5	30.0	142
19:00	11	37	59	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.0	26.1	29.7	121
20:00	10	23	24	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.7	25.2	30.0	67
21:00	9	16	21	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.4	25.4	29.8	53
22:00	4	21	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	24.5	28.9	45
23:00	9	21	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.5	23.7	28.7	49
24:00	4	15	16	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	25.0	29.2	38
Avg. Daily Total	451	791	803	232	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.8	24.5	29.6	2315
Percent	19.5%	34.2%	34.7%	10.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%									
Cum. Percent	19.5%	53.7%	88.3%	98.4%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%									
Average hour	19	33	33	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0									96

TRAFFIC FLOW BY DIRECTION

West	Avg. Speed 21.8	50th% Speed 24.5	85th% Speed 29.6
Direction	Peak Hour Data		
West	Hour 8	Count 218	1-way A.M. Hour 13 Count 148



New York State Department of Transportation Traffic Count Hourly Report

ROUTE #: NY 144	ROAD NAME:	FROM: ACC RT 871	TO: RT 910A JCT	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Northbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 0006	FUNC. CLASS: 16	TOWN: BETHLEHEM
STATE DIR CODE: 1	WK OF YR: 49	PLACEMENT: .50 Mi N of NYS Thwy Ex 22	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 11/30/2010		@ REF MARKER: 144 11021077	JURIS: NYS DOT	BIN: 1038120
NOTES LANE 1: Week 49 North Bound		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R1_DOTWW49c	HPMS SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE: TST	INITIALS: BEK	PROCESSED BY:	ORG CODE: DOT
				INITIALS: JSR

DATE	DAY	AM											PM											DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR		
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10				10 TO 11	11 TO 12
30	T	8	4	6	8	19	50	150	309	228	155	104	107	97	129	106	133	124	92	73	43	32	24	19	15	2035	309	7
1	W	12	9	6	4	12	49	146	286	221	119	99	93	85	94	97	140	110	99	79	43	31	27	24	19	1904	286	7
2	T	11	8	3	9	20	48	133	282	212	133	114	94	106	123	138	149	149	138	78	49	38	43	19	19	2116	282	7
3	F	5	10	7	14	24	52	134	266	236	120	123	108	121	111	145	163	136	137	100	60	43	35	31	29	2210	266	7
4	S	9	9	5	9	13	19	46	52	69	113	114	127	100	98	122	109	102	101	75	55	37	37	37	20	1478	127	11
5	S	9	9	3	4	6	12	19	31	49	89	78	118	111	124	98	99	77	78	74	59	44	30	26	15	1262	124	13
6	M	9	5	2	14	22	48	142	286	247	128	118	106	104	121	125	147	121	119	76	38	41	28	20	22	2089	286	7
7	T	10	9	4	14	19	57	136	299	232	164																	

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)															ADT									
9	8	5	10	19	50	137	282	224	133	110	100	96	114	113	139	123	110	74	42	35	29	20	19	2001
<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>		ESTIMATED (one way)															
7	178	4	112	282	14%	0.978	1.030	AADT 1943																

**New York State Department of Transportation
Traffic Count Hourly Report**

ROUTE #: NY 144	ROAD NAME:	FROM: ACC RT 871	TO: RT 910A JCT	COUNTY: Albany
DIRECTION: Southbound	FACTOR GROUP: 30	REC. SERIAL #: 0006	FUNC. CLASS: 16	TOWN: BETHLEHEM
STATE DIR CODE: 2	WK OF YR: 49	PLACEMENT: .50 Mi N of NYS Thwy Ex 22	NHS: no	LION#:
DATE OF COUNT: 11/30/2010		@ REF MARKER: 144 11021077	JURIS: NYS DOT	BIN: 1038120
NOTES LANE 1: Week 49 South Bound		ADDL DATA:	CC Stn:	RR CROSSING:
		COUNT TYPE: AXLE PAIRS	BATCH ID: DOT-R1_DOTWW49c	HPMS SAMPLE:
COUNT TAKEN BY:	ORG CODE: TST	INITIALS: BEK	PROCESSED BY: ORG CODE: DOT	INITIALS: JSR

DATE	DAY	AM												PM												DAILY TOTAL	DAILY HIGH COUNT	DAILY HIGH HOUR
		12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12	12 TO 1	1 TO 2	2 TO 3	3 TO 4	4 TO 5	5 TO 6	6 TO 7	7 TO 8	8 TO 9	9 TO 10	10 TO 11	11 TO 12			
30	T	20	6	12	10	20	30	91	132	130	113	86	115	101	123	161	206	263	235	109	59	56	57	37	25	2197	263	16
1	W	28	4	16	7	12	39	96	121	107	84	105	98	94	104	143	187	255	209	137	66	71	50	39	29	2101	255	16
2	T	23	16	10	11	16	35	83	126	111	87	85	89	124	125	148	217	278	248	125	89	68	61	43	39	2257	278	16
3	F	22	19	9	19	19	30	80	132	136	104	95	94	122	133	160	235	260	245	129	85	61	67	59	45	2360	260	16
4	S	26	14	10	6	11	18	43	50	56	78	99	117	117	151	112	134	113	112	66	55	44	45	53	36	1566	151	13
5	S	29	10	8	9	7	23	24	26	42	68	88	92	95	94	111	121	114	71	75	67	40	38	28	17	1297	121	15
6	M	10	8	8	10	19	36	97	123	123	108	108	104	104	130	152	205	233	223	142	80	67	48	30	31	2199	233	16
7	T	19	10	9	15	14	38	80	137	125	107																	

AVERAGE WEEKDAY HOURS (Axle Factored, Mon 6AM to Fri Noon)																						ADT		
22	11	11	12	16	33	86	125	119	98	94	98	104	117	148	200	251	224	125	72	65	53	36	30	2150
<u>DAYS Counted</u>	<u>HOURS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAYS Counted</u>	<u>WEEKDAY Hours</u>	<u>AVERAGE WEEKDAY</u>		<u>Axle Adj. Factor</u>	<u>Seasonal/Weekday Adjustment Factor</u>	ESTIMATED (one way)																
7	178	4	112	251	12%	0.978	1.030	AADT 2087																

APPENDIX B

TRAFFIC CALCULATIONS

- Gateway Commerce Center Trip Generation Table
- Gateway Commerce Center Trip Generation Figure
- CME Oversized Truck Route Figure
- Route 9W/Feura Bush LOS Table
- NYS Route 144 (River Road) Accident Data
- HCS7 Freeway Merge Report
- Truck LOS Table
- Figure 14a
- Figure 15a
- Figure SD-01
- NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road Gap Analysis Calculations
- NYSDOT Traffic Volume Report – Historic Volumes
- Background Traffic Growth Regression Analysis
- Trip Generation Calculations
- Truck Trip Generation Calculations

3.0 Traffic Assessment

Trip Generation

Trip generation determines the quantity of traffic expected to travel to and from a given site. The Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation*, 9th Edition, is the industry standard used for estimating trip generation for proposed land uses based on data collected at similar uses. Since the tenants for the site are currently unknown, the exact mix of passenger and heavy vehicle traffic at the site cannot be determined; however, generally peak hour trips occurring during commuter travel periods to and from light industrial sites are primarily passenger vehicle trips rather than heavy vehicle trips. Trip generation for the proposed project was estimated using land use code (LUC) 110 for General Light Industrial. Table 2 summarizes the trip generation estimate for the AM and PM peak hours which includes both passenger vehicles and heavy vehicles.

Table 2 – Trip Generation Summary

General Light Industrial	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
	Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Trips	97	13	110	10	74	84

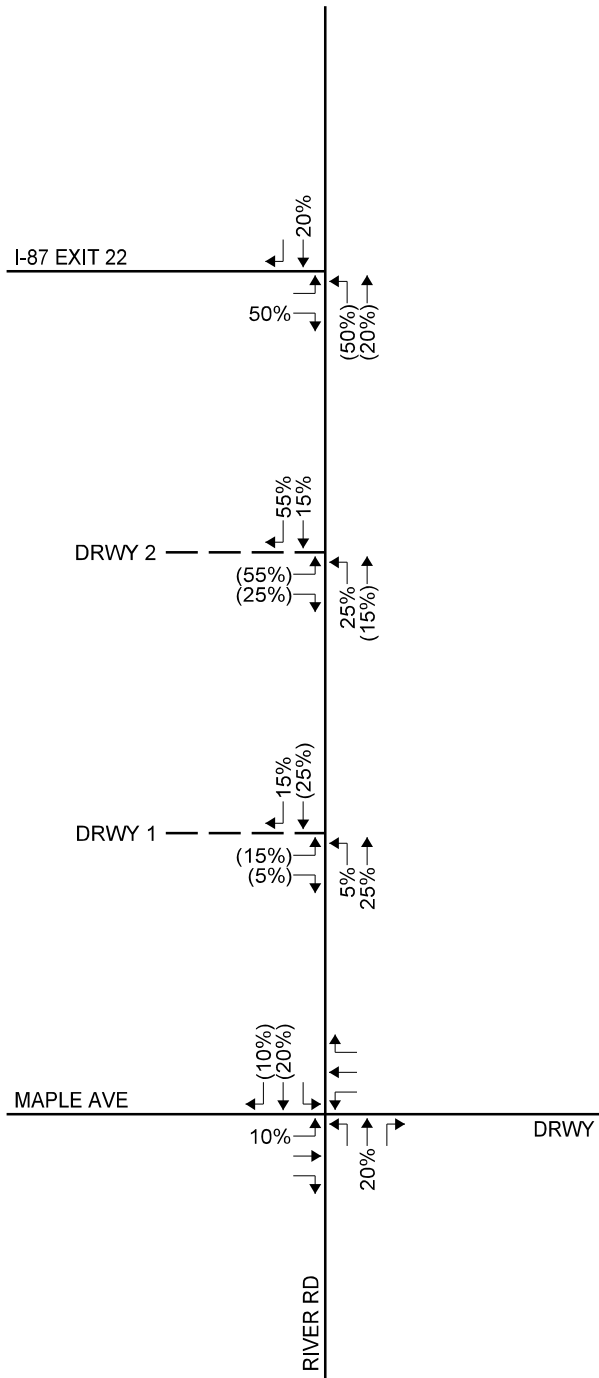
Table 2 shows that the site will generate 110 new vehicle trips during the AM peak hour (97 entering and 13 exiting) and 84 new vehicle trips during the PM peak hour (10 entering and 74 exiting). It is noted that the new trips generated by the site are less than the NYSDOT and ITE threshold of 100 site generated vehicles on any one approach for off-site intersection analysis. This guidance was developed as a tool to identify locations where the magnitude of traffic generated has the potential to impact operations at off-site intersections and screen out locations from requiring detailed analysis that do not reach the 100 vehicle threshold. However, due to the proximity of the adjacent intersections to the north and south of the site and as requested by the Town of Bethlehem, a detailed analysis of the River Road/I-87 Interchange 22 and River Road/Maple Avenue intersections were included in this study along with the detailed analysis of the site driveways.

Future Traffic Volumes

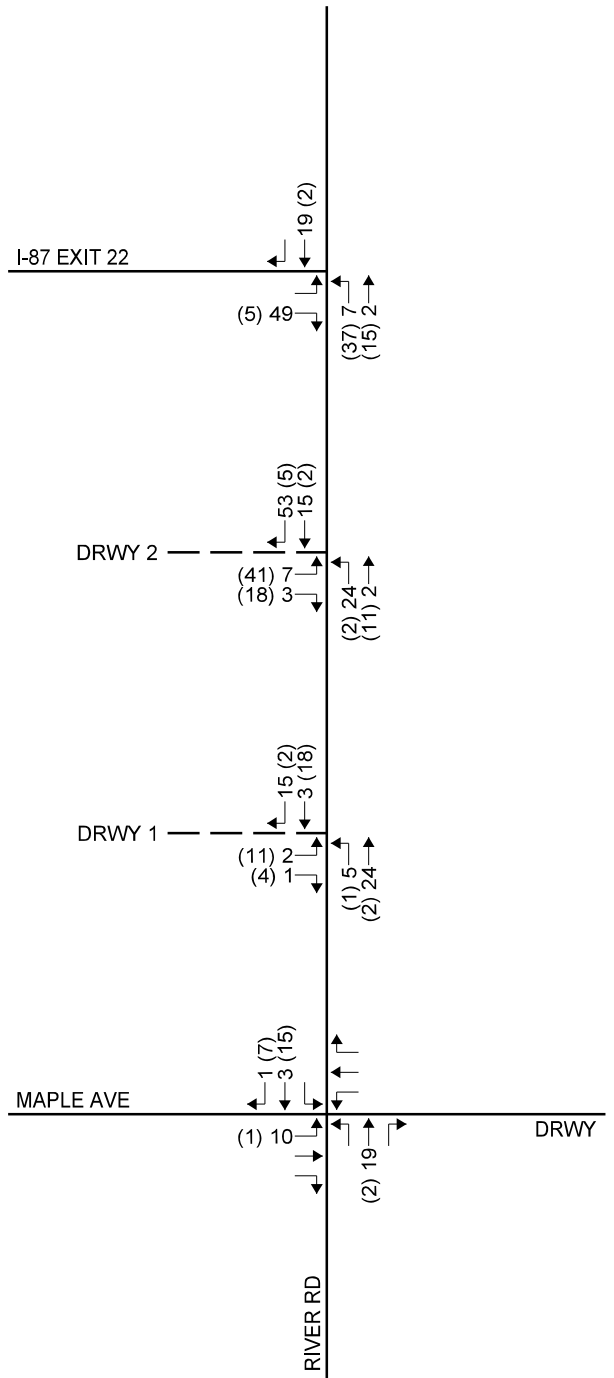
Future traffic volume projections typically include trips associated with specific "other development" projects approved in the study area and a general background growth rate. Conversations with a representative from the Town of Bethlehem indicated that there are no "other development" projects that will increase traffic volumes in the study area. A regression analysis using traffic volume data published by the NYSDOT shows that traffic volumes in the study area have increased by approximately one percent per year over the last several years; therefore, the 2016 Existing traffic volumes were increased by one percent per year to represent the 2018 No-Build traffic volumes as illustrated on Figure 1.

Trips associated with the proposed project were distributed at the study area intersections based on existing and anticipated travel patterns. It is expected that 20% of the site generated traffic will travel to and from the north, 50% will travel to and from the site via I-87 Exit 22, 20% will travel to and from the south, and the remaining 10% will travel to and from the west on Maple Avenue as shown on Figure 2. Trips were assigned to the site driveways and the two adjacent intersections to the north and south of the site (as shown on Figure 2) to develop the 2018 Build

TRIP DISTRIBUTION



TRIP ASSIGNMENT



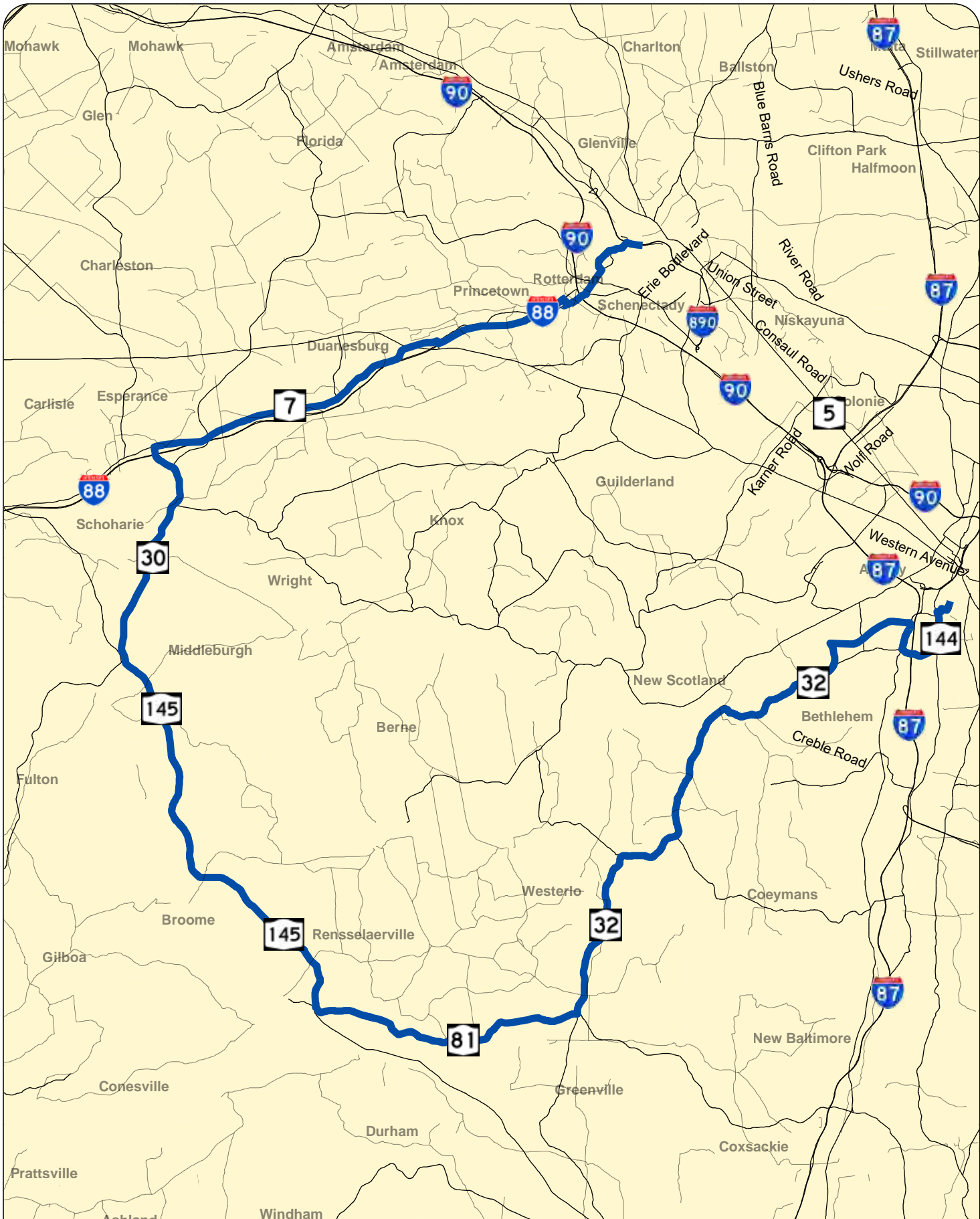
ENTERING (EXITING)

AM PEAK HOUR (PM PEAK HOUR)

TRIP DISTRIBUTION / ASSIGNMENT

GATEWAY COMMERCE CENTER
TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK





**PROPOSED OVERSIZED
TRUCK ROUTE**

PORT TO GE TRAFFIC PLAN
DAGEN TRUCKING





90

Western Avenue

Albany

87

443

144

Glenmont Road

32

9W

Bethlehem

87

Creble Road

Maple Avenue

MEMORANDUM

US Route 9W/Glenmont Road/Feura Bush Road

PIN 1760.80

March 27, 2019

Table C-3 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – AM Peak Hour													
US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection			Control	AM Peak Hour									
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)			
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (17.1)	0.53	175	C (24.4)	0.64	225	C (24.7)	0.65	225	
		TR		B (16.5)	0.32	75	C (22.3)	0.47	150	C (22.6)	0.50	150	
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	C (22.7)	0.16	50	C (26.1)	0.22	50	C (26.2)	0.22	50		
		T	C (26.7)	0.49	75	C (31.6)	0.60	100	C (31.7)	0.60	100		
	US Route 9W NB	R	C (28.4)	0.57	25	C (31.7)	0.47	50	C (31.9)	0.48	50		
		L	B (13.0)	0.02	25	B (14.1)	0.03	25	B (14.1)	0.03	25		
	US Route 9W SB	TR	B (18.8)	0.83	300	C (26.1)	0.90	450	C (26.3)	0.90	450		
		L	C (24.8)	0.13	25	C (30.5)	0.10	25	C (30.7)	0.11	25		
		T	B (11.4)	0.31	100	B (11.5)	0.40	150	B (11.5)	0.40	150		
		R	A (2.7)	0.00	0	A (2.7)	0.00	0	A (2.7)	0.01	0		
Overall				B (18.1)	--	--	C (23.3)	--	--	C (23.5)	--	--	
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	C (32.5)	0.88	475	F (98.8)	1.16	1425	F (107)	1.16	1500	
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		A (7.3)	0.37	75	A (9.4)	0.49	100	A (9.5)	0.49	100	
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (11.1)	0.55	125	B (17.4)	0.70	225	B (18.4)	0.72	250	
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		B (16.2)	0.46	75	C (21.4)	0.58	100	C (21.1)	0.57	100	
	Overall				B (18.9)	--	--	D (47.3)	--	--	D (50.6)	--	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	B (16.5)	0.70	225	C (32.5)	0.89	475	C (34.8)	0.90	500	
		R		A (5.6)	0.09	25	A (6.1)	0.12	25	A (6.2)	0.12	25	
	US Route 9W SB	LT	A (5.4)	0.24	50	A (6.8)	0.34	50	A (6.8)	0.34	50		
		R	A (4.5)	0.12	25	A (4.7)	0.13	25	A (4.7)	0.13	25		
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	A (6.8)	0.33	50	A (8.1)	0.38	50	A (8.2)	0.39	50		
		TR	A (5.6)	0.19	25	A (7.2)	0.27	50	A (7.4)	0.28	50		
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	A (8.3)	0.11	25	B (10.3)	0.16	25	B (10.4)	0.16	25		
		TR	B (10.1)	0.29	50	B (12.9)	0.37	50	B (13.0)	0.37	50		
	Overall				A (9.9)	--	--	B (16.3)	--	--	B (17.1)	--	--

Table C-4 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – PM Peak Hour												
US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection			Control	PM Peak Hour								
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)		
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (12.9)	0.39	100	C (20.7)	0.56	175	C (20.7)	0.57	175
		TR		B (14.9)	0.23	75	B (19.5)	0.34	125	B (19.3)	0.35	125
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	B (18.7)	0.34	100	C (23.1)	0.42	125	C (22.7)	0.41	125	
		T	C (25.1)	0.71	150	C (33.0)	0.81	250	C (34.1)	0.82	250	
	US Route 9W NB	R	C (23.2)	0.27	50	C (26.9)	0.28	75	C (26.5)	0.27	75	
		L	C (23.3)	0.13	25	C (33.0)	0.17	25	C (33.2)	0.12	25	
	US Route 9W SB	TR	B (17.2)	0.64	200	B (18.6)	0.63	275	B (19.4)	0.65	300	
		L	C (22.2)	0.17	25	C (24.1)	0.05	25	C (25.1)	0.05	25	
		T	B (18.0)	0.70	225	C (26.5)	0.84	425	C (27.8)	0.86	425	
		R	A (5.1)	0.26	25	A (6.0)	0.24	75	A (6.3)	0.24	75	
Overall				B (16.6)	--	--	C (22.4)	--	--	C (23.0)	--	--
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	B (11.5)	0.54	125	B (15.6)	0.66	200	B (16.1)	0.66	200
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		F (65.9)	1.05	1250	F (190)	1.37	2825	F (196)	1.38	2900
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (15.4)	0.58	125	C (24.3)	0.76	225	C (25.6)	0.77	225
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		C (20.1)	0.70	175	D (51.8)	0.96	500	E (59.0)	0.99	600
	Overall				D (36.1)	--	--	F (94.0)	--	--	F (97.8)	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	A (8.8)	0.44	75	B (10.6)	0.51	100	B (10.7)	0.52	100
		R		A (4.5)	0.05	25	A (5.1)	0.08	25	A (5.2)	0.08	25
	US Route 9W SB	LT	B (11.2)	0.56	125	C (22.5)	0.80	325	C (23.1)	0.81	350	
		R	A (9.0)	0.42	75	B (10.1)	0.45	75	B (10.3)	0.45	75	
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	A (8.6)	0.33	50	B (12.0)	0.44	75	B (12.1)	0.44	75	
		TR	A (7.6)	0.20	25	B (11.5)	0.36	50	B (12.0)	0.38	50	
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	A (8.0)	0.25	25	A (9.3)	0.30	50	A (9.3)	0.30	50	
		TR	A (9.3)	0.38	50	B (13.4)	0.55	100	B (14.2)	0.57	125	
Overall				A (9.2)	--	--	B (14.0)	--	--	B (14.4)	--	--

MEMORANDUM

US Route 9W/Glenmont Road/Feura Bush Road

PIN 1760.80

March 27, 2019

Table C-5 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – Saturday Peak Hour

US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection			Control	Saturday Peak Hour								
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)		
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (17.4)	0.57	175	C (34.3)	0.85	250	D (35.3)	0.86	250
		TR		B (16.1)	0.14	50	B (19.3)	0.39	150	B (19.5)	0.40	175
	Glenmont Rd WB	L		B (19.8)	0.28	75	C (21.1)	0.31	100	C (21.3)	0.31	100
		T		C (27.0)	0.72	150	D (38.6)	0.85	325	D (39.6)	0.86	325
	US Route 9W NB	R		C (25.1)	0.32	50	C (26.2)	0.31	75	C (26.2)	0.30	75
		L		B (19.0)	0.10	25	C (25.3)	0.15	50	C (25.1)	0.12	25
	US Route 9W SB	TR		B (18.3)	0.72	275	C (25.3)	0.79	375	C (25.9)	0.80	400
		L		C (25.4)	0.22	50	C (33.5)	0.26	50	C (34.1)	0.26	50
	T	B (15.1)	0.49	175	B (19.1)	0.58	250	B (19.1)	0.57	250		
	R	A (4.8)	0.21	50	A (6.8)	0.17	50	A (6.9)	0.17	50		
	Overall			B (17.6)	--	--	C (25.8)	--	--	C (26.4)	--	--
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	C (21.4)	0.76	275	D (53.2)	0.97	600	D (53.4)	0.97	600
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		C (30.5)	0.89	600	D (43.0)	0.96	775	D (41.5)	0.95	775
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (18.5)	0.70	200	D (43.2)	0.94	550	D (43.2)	0.94	550
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		C (33.1)	0.82	225	F (181)	1.32	1575	F (186)	1.33	1600
	Overall			C (26.0)	--	--	E (77.7)	--	--	E (78.6)	--	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	B (13.3)	0.61	150	C (20.2)	0.74	225	C (20.3)	0.74	225
		R		A (5.1)	0.07	25	A (6.3)	0.11	25	A (6.3)	0.11	25
	US Route 9W SB	LT		A (8.6)	0.43	75	B (13.1)	0.59	125	B (13.0)	0.58	125
		R		A (8.5)	0.41	50	A (9.6)	0.40	75	A (9.7)	0.40	75
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L		A (8.8)	0.40	75	B (11.6)	0.51	100	B (11.6)	0.51	100
		TR		A (7.3)	0.24	25	A (9.6)	0.36	50	A (9.7)	0.37	50
	Glenmont Rd WB	L		A (8.9)	0.23	25	B (10.6)	0.28	50	B (10.8)	0.29	50
TR		B (12.7)	0.48	75	C (33.1)	0.83	250	C (33.5)	0.84	250		
	Overall			B (10.0)	--	--	B (16.9)	--	--	B (17.0)	--	--

Summary of Level of Service (LOS) Findings:

Alternative 1 – Traffic Signal with Geometric Improvements:

The level of service analysis indicates that the following geometric improvements will be required to provide adequate operations at this intersection:

- Exclusive northbound and southbound left turn lanes on US Route 9W
- An exclusive left turn lane and a separate right turn lane on the westbound Glenmont Road approach.

The analysis indicates that a traffic signal will operate at an overall LOS B/C through the design year. All intersection movements will operate at LOS C or better during the AM and PM peak hours through ETC+20 conditions while all intersection movements will operate at LOS D or better during the midday Saturday peak hour through ETC+20 conditions.

Alternative 2 – Single Lane Roundabout:

The level of service analysis for the AM peak hour indicates that a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS B during ETC conditions and an overall LOS D during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the southbound US Route 9W approach operating at LOS F during ETC+10 conditions. During the PM peak hour, a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS D during ETC conditions and an overall LOS F during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the northbound US Route 9W approach operating at LOS F through ETC+20 conditions. The level of service analysis for the Saturday peak hour indicates that a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS C during ETC conditions and an overall LOS E during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the westbound Glenmont Road approach operating at LOS F during ETC+10 conditions.

ACCIDENT ANALYSIS DATA - NYS ROUTE 144 (RIVER ROAD)															
Accident Date	Accident Time	First Harmful Event	Distance Type	At Intersection	Intersection	No Fatal Injuries	LightConditions	Number Injured	Location of	Contributing Road	Property Damage	Reference Marker	Number Killed	Weather Co	Number Vehicles
2/3/2016	19:56	07		Y	READ RD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021084	0	2
2/13/2016	17:46	01		Y	SIMMONS RD	0.00	5	0	1	18	RIVER RD	N	144 11021077	0	1
2/26/2016	15:59	01		Y	NYS THRUWAY	0.00	1	0	1	04	1273 RIVER RD	N	144 11021052	0	1
2/28/2016	19:55	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021073	0	2
3/21/2016	15:13	12		N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021098	0	1
4/8/2016	20:27	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021072	0	1
4/17/2016	01:00	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	1083 RIVER RD	N		0	1
5/14/2016	21:18	01		Y	187 CONN	0.00	5	0	1	27	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021053	0	3
5/16/2016	16:01	23		Y	BEAVER DAM RD	0.00	1	0	2	26	SR 144	Y	144 11021061	0	1
5/25/2016	07:50	30	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	08	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021067	0	1
6/2/2016	17:53	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	EXIT 22 RAMP	N	144 11021052	0	1
6/5/2016	20:29	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N		0	3
6/13/2016	15:17	01		Y	187 RAMP	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER RD	N		0	1
6/16/2016	22:37	07		Y	SIMMONS RD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021077	0	1
6/30/2016	18:31	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	1	1	07	ST RT. 144	N		0	1
7/8/2016	16:20	01		Y	GIBSON RD	0.00	1	1	1	77	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021076	0	2
7/15/2016	19:04	12	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	19	RIVER RD	N	144 11021089	0	3
7/21/2016	07:13	07		Y	OLD RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	1
7/26/2016	11:27	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021081	0	1
8/28/2016	04:36	01		Y	BARENT WINNE RD	0.00	5	1	1	02	RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1
9/8/2016	15:15	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	1	0	1	05	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	2
9/27/2016	16:31	01		Y	HALTER RD	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021107	0	1
10/4/2016	13:50	01	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	77	RIVER RD	N	144 11021079	0	1
10/11/2016	21:04	23	1	N		0.00	5	0	2	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021057	0	1
10/13/2016	17:39	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	RAMP	N	144 11021052	0	2
10/25/2016	18:01	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021074	0	1
10/27/2016	15:49	23	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	66	RIVER RD	N	144 11021046	0	5
11/9/2016	07:08	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	1455 RIVER RD	N	144 11021046	0	3
11/27/2016	03:45	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	1019 RIVER RD	N		0	1
12/7/2016	22:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021064	0	6
12/7/2016	13:40	12	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	42	1273 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	2
12/20/2016	07:21	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	822 RIVER RD	N	144 11021074	0	1
12/30/2016	11:22	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	19	461 RIVER RD	N	144 11021092	0	2
1/14/2017	14:57	11		Y	CORNING HILL RD	0.00	1	0	1	27	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021114	0	1
1/26/2017	16:47	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N	144 11021106	0	1
2/11/2017	19:48	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021075	0	1
2/13/2017	18:20	12		N		0.00	5	1	1	66	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	4
2/13/2017	12:49	12	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	66	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	1
2/14/2017	00:40	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021099	0	1
2/16/2017	10:11	04	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021057	0	1
2/20/2017	14:04	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	04	SR 144	N	144 11021080	0	1
2/23/2017	21:00	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021100	0	1
3/23/2017	08:45	01		Y	187 EXIT RAMP	0.00	1	0	1	07	RIVER RD	N	144 11021053	0	1
3/30/2017	17:01	10		Y	HALTER RD	0.00	1	0	1	64	RIVER RD	N	144 11021107	0	2
4/10/2017	04:59	11	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	06	738 RIVER RD	Y		0	1
4/25/2017	09:19	01	1	N		1.00	1	1	1	27	RIVER RD	N	144 11021074	1	3
5/2/2017	15:38	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	2
5/18/2017	16:00	01		Y	ANDERS LN	0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021102	0	1
5/27/2017	06:09	30	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	21	928 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021071	0	1
6/12/2017	17:39	01		Y	MAPLE AVE	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N		0	1
6/22/2017	12:14	17		Y	PARKER RD	0.00	1	0	2	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021062	0	1
6/29/2017	16:34	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	2	1	77	RIVER RD	N	144 11021102	0	2
6/30/2017	08:08	01		Y	SR32	0.00	1	3	1	19	SR144	N	144 11021114	0	3
7/3/2017	22:30	30	1	N		0.00	4	0	2	06	175 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021104	0	1
7/10/2017	08:26	01		Y	GIBSON RD	0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021076	0	1
7/15/2017	18:47	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021061	0	1
7/16/2017	14:25	01	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	13	SR 144	N	144 11021054	0	1
7/18/2017	12:06	01		Y	SMULTZ ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021091	0	1
7/26/2017	12:08	01	1	N		0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	1
8/9/2017	17:00	01		Y	ANDERS LANE	0.00	1	0	1	69	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	1
8/27/2017	04:58	11	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	08	1489 STATE ROUTE	Y	144 11021044	0	1
9/18/2017	16:34	01		Y	READ ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	64	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021084	0	1
9/29/2017	18:27	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	3	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	1
10/7/2017	19:24	01		Y	GLENMONT ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	1
11/6/2017	17:22	07		Y	PARSONS ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021071	0	2
11/6/2017	18:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021055	0	2
11/11/2017	18:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1
11/16/2017	13:27	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	2
11/17/2017	23:47	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	983 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021068	0	1
11/18/2017	06:40	15	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	10	895 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021072	0	1
11/19/2017	18:35	07	1	N		0.00	5	1	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021079	0	1
11/21/2017	16:50	01	1	N		0.00	3	0	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021057	0	2
11/27/2017	19:45	07	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	61	1480 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021044	0	1
11/29/2017	17:17	07		Y	WEMPLE ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	1
11/30/2017	12:51	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	27	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	1
12/6/2017	23:10	04	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	1
12/10/2017	01:13	15	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	66	709 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	4
12/13/2017	05:40	07		Y	OLD RIVER ROAD	0.00	4	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021103	0	1

12/15/2017	17:22	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	2	1
12/17/2017	17:30	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021057	0	1	1
12/22/2017	09:09	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	24	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021089	0	2	1
12/23/2017	07:37	31	1	N		0.002	1	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	5	1
12/24/2017	20:42	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021067	0	2	1
1/1/2018	13:52	15	2	N		0.001	0	2	11	822 SR 144	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
1/2/2018	07:29	01	1	N		0.001	1	1	66	RIVER RD	N		0	2	2
1/3/2018	09:15	01	Y		ANDERS LANE	0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	2	2
1/3/2018	21:54	07	Y		HALTER ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021107	0	1	1
1/5/2018	13:04	30	1	N		0.001	0	2	26	783 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021077	0	1	1
1/8/2018	03:56	15	2	N		0.005	0	2	05	461 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021094	0	1	1
1/11/2018	11:59	01	Y		OLD RIVER ROAD	0.001	1	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
1/13/2018	05:57	15	1	N		0.005	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021112	0	5	1
1/16/2018	17:16	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	822 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021073	0	2	1
1/19/2018	02:15	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
1/23/2018	06:15	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021048	0	3	1
2/7/2018	11:21	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	4	1
2/10/2018	15:22	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	2	2
2/18/2018	08:07	12	1	N		0.001	1	1	66	SR 144	N	144 11021099	0	2	1
2/22/2018	16:08	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	66	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021069	0	4	1
3/7/2018	15:57	30		Y	SIMMONS RD	0.001	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021077	0	4	1
3/7/2018	16:33	01		Y	GLENMONT ROAD	0.001	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	4	2
3/10/2018	02:50	15	1	N		0.005	0	1	08	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021048	0	1	1
4/17/2018	15:18	01	Y		GLENMONT ROAD	0.001	4	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
4/26/2018	16:30	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021051	0	1	2
6/9/2018	08:01	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021063	0	1	1
6/9/2018	14:38	01	1	N		0.001	1	1	09	SR 144	N	144 11021069	0	2	2
6/11/2018	08:55	01	2	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021093	0	1	2
6/11/2018	10:00	01		Y	RIVER ROAD	0.001	0	1	09	1275 RIVER RD	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
6/14/2018	18:58	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021111	0	1	1
6/20/2018	07:40	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	18	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
6/20/2018	15:07	01	Y		EXIT 22 RAMP	0.001	0	1	77	RIVER ROAD/EXIT 22	N	144 11021052	0	2	2
7/3/2018	10:28	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 NYS TH	0.001	0	1	07	SR 144	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
7/5/2018	05:18	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	593 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021086	0	1	1
8/23/2018	08:26	01	Y		BARENT WINNE RD	0.001	2	1	09	1021 RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
8/25/2018	20:16	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
8/27/2018	15:00	01	Y		BARENT WINNE RD	0.001	4	1	77	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
9/9/2018	19:33	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021074	0	2	1
9/12/2018	11:52	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021063	0	2	2
9/14/2018	09:48	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.001	0	1	69	RIVER RD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
9/18/2018	12:16	01	Y		ANDERS LANE	0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	2	2
9/22/2018	20:41	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	1370 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021051	0	2	1
9/28/2018	00:12	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	1021 RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	3	1
10/5/2018	19:13	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	1
10/9/2018	16:24	01	Y		INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.001	0	1	18	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
10/16/2018	22:08	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	1	1
10/16/2018	22:01	12	1	N		0.005	0	2	02	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021080	0	1	1
10/20/2018	03:14	23	2	N		0.005	0	2	02	380 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021097	0	2	1
10/20/2018	22:48	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	552 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021088	0	2	1
10/23/2018	13:10	01	Y		BASK RD (TR)	0.001	0	1	77	SR 144	N	144 11021088	0	2	2
10/26/2018	03:18	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021075	0	2	1
10/29/2018	06:50	07	1	N		0.002	0	1	61	SR144	N	144 11021052	0	3	1
10/29/2018	18:22	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021049	0	1	1
11/1/2018	18:32	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021085	0	1	1
11/1/2018	18:32	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021085	0	1	1
11/15/2018	19:27	14	1	N		0.005	0	2	66	1332 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021051	0	4	1
11/24/2018	13:22	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021098	0	2	1
11/24/2018	13:22	07	1	N		0.001	1	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021099	0	2	1
11/26/2018	16:55	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021073	0	3	1
11/28/2018	16:52	07	Y		SMULTZ ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021091	0	1	1
11/28/2018	21:36	07	Y		BARENT WINNE ROAD	0.004	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1	1
11/29/2018	08:40	01	Y		LYONS ROAD	0.001	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021064	0	1	2
12/6/2018	18:30	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	1	1
12/26/2018	18:47	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021058	0	1	1
1/8/2019	17:14	07	1	N		0.005	1	1	61	963 RIVER RD.	N	144 11021068	0	3	1
1/14/2019	17:26	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021068	0	2	1
1/21/2019	09:21	07	Y		DINMORE RD	0.001	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021063	0	2	1
1/31/2019	09:00	01	Y		WEMPLE ROAD	0.001	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	1	2
2/5/2019	17:39	07	Y		READ ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021084	0	1	1
2/8/2019	10:05	01	Y		CORNING HILL ROAD	0.001	1	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
2/11/2019	06:45	07	2	N		0.002	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021070	0	2	1
2/13/2019	10:19	22	1	N		0.001	1	2	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	2	1
2/15/2019	16:34	01	Y		EXIT 22	0.001	0	1	04	RAMP FROM EXIT 22	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
2/27/2019	16:49	34	1	N		0.001	0	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021087	0	4	1
3/9/2019	20:00	16	1	N		0.005	0	2	03	REAR PARKING LOT	Y		0	9	1
3/14/2019	07:14	04	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	1424 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	2	1
4/6/2019	13:49	01	1	N		0.001	2	1	77	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
4/6/2019	13:49	01	1	N		0.001	2	1	27	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
4/23/2019	12:30	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021092	0	1	2
5/10/2019	04:15	15	1	N		0.004	0	1	64	495 RIVER RD	N	144 11021089	0	2	1

5/13/2019	15:32	15	1	N		0.00	1	1	2	10	1370 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021050	0	3	1
5/24/2019	13:28	01		Y	LYONS ROAD	0.00	1	3	1	07	1074 RIVER RD	N	144 11021064	0	2	2
5/31/2019	21:14	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	5	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	1	2
6/5/2019	18:17	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	2	2
6/7/2019	16:03	23	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	13	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021087	0	1	1
6/9/2019	15:20	03		Y	BARENT WINNE ROAD	0.00	1	1	1	14	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
6/10/2019	18:25	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	1111 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021062	0	3	1
6/15/2019	19:05	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	1
6/17/2019	15:42	23	1	N		0.00	1	1	2	19	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021053	0	1	1
6/17/2019	14:52	01	2	N		0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1	2
6/23/2019	21:13	18	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	04	AREA OF 495 RIVER	Y	144 11021090	0	1	1
6/24/2019	17:02	01		Y	NEW STATE THRUWAY	0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N		0	2	2
7/2/2019	05:54	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	79 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021108	0	2	1
7/2/2019	18:22	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021075	0	1	1
7/5/2019	05:47	04	1	N		0.00	2	0	1	61	1255 SR 144	N		0	1	1
7/14/2019	09:00	12		Y	WEMPLE RD	0.00	1	0	1	26	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	1	1
7/24/2019	12:55	01		Y	CORNING HILL ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	1	2
7/31/2019	09:40	01		Y	WHEELER RD	0.00	1	1	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021087	0	2	2
8/13/2019	15:01	01		Y	ANDERS LANE	0.00	1	0	1	69	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	2	2
9/3/2019	17:18	01		Y	RAMP I87 EXCHANGE	0.00	1	3	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
9/6/2019	17:32	07	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021096	0	1	1
9/11/2019	15:33	01	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021092	0	1	2
9/15/2019	15:15	15	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	04	1119 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021061	0	1	1

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing AM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	2625	1316
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.88	0.93
Total Trucks, %	2.70	2.60
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.974	0.975
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	3063	1451
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.67	0.66

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	27.0
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.368
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	1474.4	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	1195
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	49.9
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.610	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	52.0
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	1868	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	50.4
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	3319	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	29.9
Level of Service (LOS)	C		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing PM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	1414	761
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.93	0.89
Total Trucks, %	1.13	2.89
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.989	0.972
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	1537	880
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.36	0.40

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	15.4
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.283
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	760.8	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	624
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	51.0
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.594	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	54.1
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	913	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	51.8
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	1793	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	15.6
Level of Service (LOS)	B		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Full Build AM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	2707	1316
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.88	0.93
Total Trucks, %	5.43	2.60
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.948	0.975
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	3245	1451
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.70	0.66

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	27.9
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.380
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	1474.4	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	1266
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	49.8
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.610	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	51.7
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	1979	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	50.3
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	3430	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	31.1
Level of Service (LOS)	C		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Full Build PM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	1470	761
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.93	0.89
Total Trucks, %	3.95	2.89
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.962	0.972
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	1643	880
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.37	0.40

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	15.9
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.285
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	760.8	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	667
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	50.9
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.594	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	53.9
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	976	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	51.7
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	1856	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	16.3
Level of Service (LOS)	B		

NORTHBOUND / EASTBOUND SINGLE DESTINATION

Study Intersection	Approach and Movement	MORNING PEAK HOUR						EVENING PEAK HOUR						
		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	
Church Street at Broadway <i>(Un-Signalized)</i>	Westbound	L	15.5	C			20.3	C	12.3	B			13.5	B
		R	9.0	A			9.1	A	9.7	A			9.8	A
	Southbound	L	7.6	A			7.7	A	7.9	A			7.9	A
		OVERALL	7.6	A			10.2	B	3.3	A			3.9	A

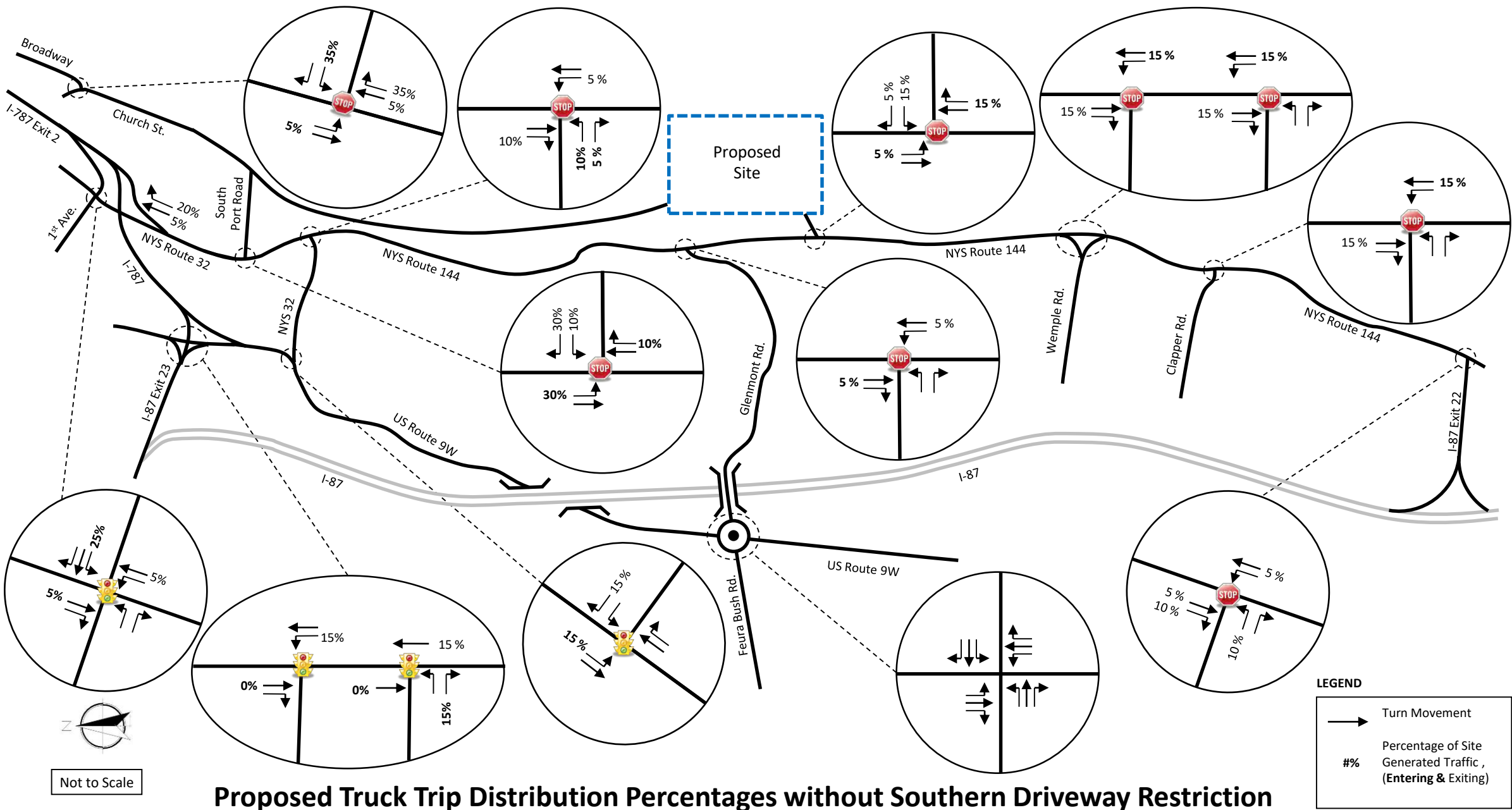
SOUTHBOUND SINGLE DESTINATION

Study Intersection	Approach and Movement	MORNING PEAK HOUR						EVENING PEAK HOUR						
		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	
NYS Route 32 at South Port Road <i>(Signalized)</i>	Westbound	L	21.8	C	47.7	D	55.3	E	30.7	C	31.8	C	35.9	D
		R			18.4	B	6.8	A			1.3	A	3.4	A
	Northbound	R	15.4	B	19.2	B	44.8	D	8.5	A	5.7	A	16.3	B
		L	158.1	F	13.5	B	46.4	D	65.2	E	4.6	A	5.7	A
	Southbound	T			2.5	A	4.7	A			13.7	B	17.8	B
OVERALL		59.5	E	16.4	B	36.4	D	46.0	D	11.6	B	17.2	B	
NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32 <i>(Un-Signalized/Signalized)</i>	Northbound	T-L	8.4	A	14.8	B	18.4	B	12.1	B	5.9	A	7.7	A
	Eastbound	L	119.9	F	31.1	C	30.5	C	60.0	F	30.3	C	29.7	C
		R	10.8	B	8.0	A	8.7	A	21.5	C	10.2	B	10.9	B
	Southbound	T-R			5.5	A	6.0	A			16.9	B	19.2	B
OVERALL		15.5	C	14.2	B	16.0	B	3.9	A	14.8	B	16.6	B	
NYS Route 144 at Glenmont Road <i>(Un-Signalized)</i>	Eastbound	L-R	68.7	F			149.1	F	25.6	D			30.0	D
	Northbound	T-L	8.0	A			8.3	A	9.8	A			10.0	A
	OVERALL		13.3	F			25.0	C	2.8	A			3.0	A
NYS Route 144 at I-87 Exit 22 Ramp <i>(Un-Signalized)</i>	Northbound	T-L	8.3	A			8.4	A	8.8	A			8.5	A
	Eastbound	L	21.1	C			565.1	F	13.2	B			52.9	F
	OVERALL		7.5	A			63.7	F	6.2	A			10.5	B

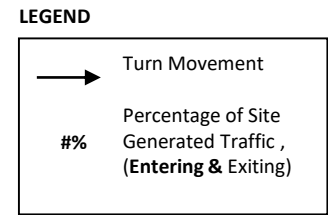
WESTBOUND SINGLE DESTINATION

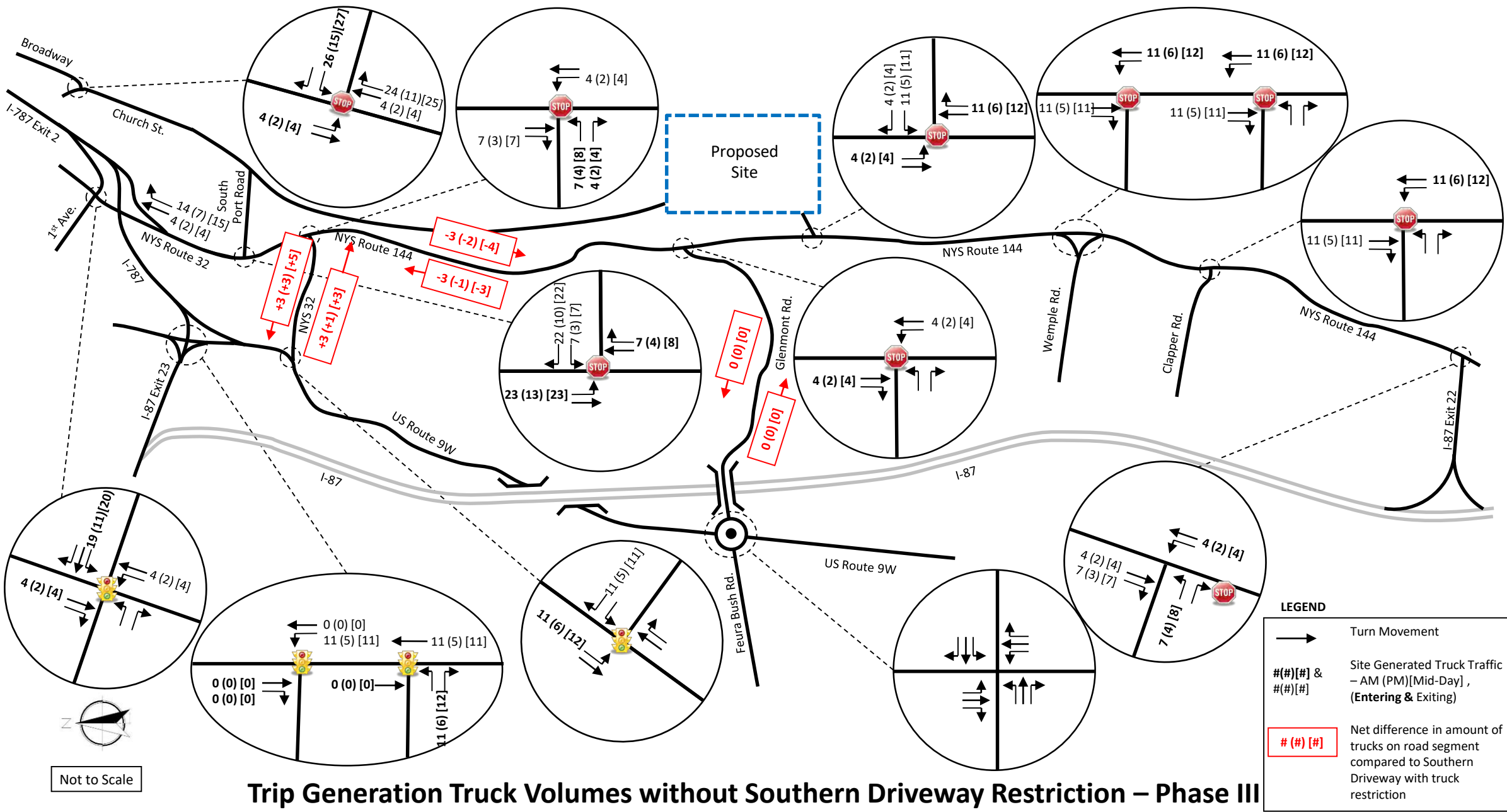
Study Intersection	Approach and Movement	MORNING PEAK HOUR						EVENING PEAK HOUR						
		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		2029 BUILD-PHASE III		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - MITIGATION		2029 BUILD- PHASE III - TRUCK SINGLE DESTINATION		
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	
NYS Route 32 at South Port Road <i>(Signalized)</i>	Westbound	L	21.8	C	47.7	D	55.3	E	30.7	C	31.8	C	35.9	D
		R			18.4	B	6.8	A			1.3	A	3.4	A
	Northbound	R	15.4	B	19.2	B	44.8	D	8.5	A	5.7	A	16.3	B
		L	158.1	F	13.5	B	46.4	D	65.2	E	4.6	A	5.7	A
	Southbound	T			2.5	A	4.7	A			13.7	B	17.8	B
OVERALL		59.5	E	16.4	B	36.4	D	46.0	D	11.6	B	17.2	B	
NYS Route 144 at NYS Route 32 <i>(Un-Signalized/Signalized)</i>	Northbound	T-L	8.4	A	14.8	B	21.1	C	12.1	B	5.9	A	6.3	A
	Eastbound	L	119.9	F	31.1	C	42.4	D	60.0	F	30.3	C	30.3	C
		R	10.8	B	8.0	A	6.8	A	21.5	C	10.2	B	10.2	B
	Southbound	T-R			5.5	A	8.3	A			16.9	B	20.7	C
OVERALL		15.5	C	14.2	B	20.5	C	3.9	A	14.8	B	17.7	B	
NYS Route 32 at US Route 9W <i>(Signalized)</i>	Westbound	L	61.0	E	72.0	E	77.3	E	39.6	D			41.9	D
		R	13.1	B	14.9	B	20.7	C	18.9	B			21.4	C
	Northbound	T	60.0	E	48.8	D	74.0	E	29.3	C			30.4	C
		R	5.6	A	4.9	A	6.5	A	4.9	A			4.9	A
	Southbound	L	52.9	D	52.2	D	101.8	F	24.4	C			52.7	D
		T	4.7	A	4.0	A	3.9	A	17.8	B			17.1	B
OVERALL		40.6	D	34.4	C	51.9	D	23.7	C			25.4	C	





Proposed Truck Trip Distribution Percentages without Southern Driveway Restriction







McFarland Johnson
 60 RAILROAD PLACE
 SUITE 402
 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK 12866
 P: 518-580-9380 F: 518-580-9383
 mjinc.com

PROJECT MILESTONE
TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CLIENT:
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION
 BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

PROJECT:
PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION

DRAWN	NSO
DESIGNED	NSO
CHECKED	TCB
SCALE	1"=100'
DATE	SEPTEMBER 2019
PROJECT	18437.00

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

DRAWING TITLE
SIGHT DISTANCE PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER
SD-01



LEGEND

	EXISTING SIGHT DISTANCE (ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
	SIGHT DISTANCE AFTER PROPOSED VEGETATION REMOVAL (ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
	EXISTING SIGHT DISTANCE (ADJUSTED DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
	SIGHT DISTANCE AFTER PROPOSED VEGETATION REMOVAL (ADJUSTED DRIVEWAY LOCATION)



McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY, 14424
 Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
 Counted by NO
 Counts Performed via Count Board

File Name : NYS Route 144 @ Glenmont - AM
 Site Code : 18437.00
 Start Date : 4/8/2019
 Page No : 1

Directions Printed: Combined

Start Time	Volume	2 - 3	4 - 5	6 - 7	8 - 9	10 - 11	12 - 13	14 - 15	16 - 17	18 - 19	20 - 21	22 - 23	24 - 25	26 - 27	28 - 29	>29	Int. Total	Average
07:00 AM	0	16	14	6	6	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	71	6-7
07:15 AM	0	27	10	12	3	5	3	2	4	3	2	1	0	1	1	3	77	6-7
07:30 AM	0	30	16	6	12	1	5	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	83	4-5
07:45 AM	0	29	11	8	5	5	1	3	3	1	0	0	2	0	1	5	74	4-5
Total	0	102	51	32	26	16	14	14	12	6	4	3	5	4	4	12	305	4-5
08:00 AM	0	25	8	8	5	7	6	6	5	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	77	6-7
Grand Total	0	127	59	40	31	23	20	20	17	8	5	4	5	4	4	15	382	6-7
Total %		33.2	15.4	10.5	8.1	6.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	3.9		

Peak Data Not Available

Total Gaps	102	51	32	26	16	14	14	14	12	6	4	3	5	4	4	12		
# of Cars per Gap			1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3		
Available Gaps	0	0	32	26	16	14	14	14	24	12	8	6	10	12	12	36		

Total Gaps for Eastbound Left: 222

McFarland Johnson Inc.

2525 NYS Route 332
 Canandaigua, NY, 14424
 Traffic Count Data

Counts by McFarland Johnson
 Counted by NO
 Counts Performed via Count Board

File Name : NYS Route 144 @ Glenmont - AM
 Site Code : 18437.00
 Start Date : 4/8/2019
 Page No : 1

Directions Printed: Southbound

Start Time	Volume	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	>29	Int. Total	Average
07:00 AM	30	4	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	13	25	>29
07:15 AM	40	2	7	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	13	32	24-25
07:30 AM	27	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	9	18	>29
07:45 AM	34	4	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	10	28	20-21
Total	131	11	11	2	4	3	1	5	4	4	3	2	5	2	1	45	103	24-25
08:00 AM	44	13	2	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	12	37	10-11
Grand Total	175	24	13	4	5	6	1	6	5	4	4	2	6	2	1	57	140	20-21
Total %		17.1	9.3	2.9	3.6	4.3	0.7	4.3	3.6	2.9	2.9	1.4	4.3	1.4	0.7	40.7		

Peak Hour Analysis From 07:00 AM to 08:00 AM - Peak 1 of 1

Peak Occurred: 07:15 AM
 Volume 145
 High Int. 08:00 AM
 Volume 44
 PHF 0.824

Total Gaps	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	>29
Total Gaps	11	11	2	4	3	1	5	4	4	3	2	5	2	1	45
# of Cars per Gap	0	0	x1	x1	x1	x1	x1	x1	x2	x2	x2	x2	x3	x3	x3
Available Gaps	0	0	2	4	3	1	5	4	8	6	4	10	6	3	135

Total Gaps for Eastbound Rights: 191

Total Gaps	2-3	4-5	6-7	8-9	10-11	12-13	14-15	16-17	18-19	20-21	22-23	24-25	26-27	28-29	>29
Total Gaps	11	11	2	4	3	1	5	4	4	3	2	5	2	1	45
# of Cars per Gap	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
Available Gaps	0	11	2	4	6	2	10	12	12	9	6	20	8	4	225

Total Gaps for Northbound Left: 331

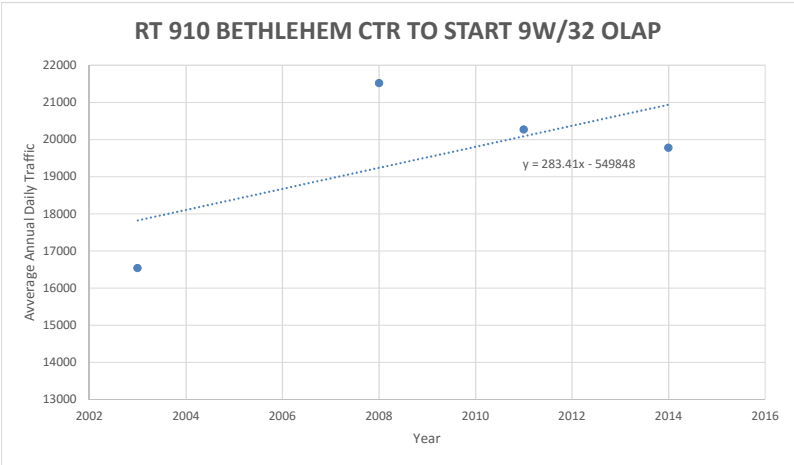
Station	FC	County Order	End Mile Point	Section Length	Road Name	Beginning Description	End Description	2017 Estimate		Previous Counts							
								AADT	% Trucks	YEAR	AADT	YEAR	AADT	YEAR	AADT	YEAR	AADT
14_0490	16	01	0324	0036	NORTHERN DR	END 40/142 OLAP/LEVERSEE RD	OIL MILL HILL RD		4.3								
14_0034	16	01	0368	0044	NORTHERN DR	OIL MILL HILL RD	125TH ST	6826	3.2	2015	6890	2009	10190	2008	10521	2004	13199
14_0052	16	01	0387	0019	125TH ST	125TH ST	RT 4 END RT 142	7321	4.8	2015	7389	2013	8514	2009	7378	2008	7528
Route NY143		County 001 Albany			Region 01												
11_0001	8	01	0610	0610		RT 85 FORDS CORNERS	START 32/143 OLAP	693	7.1	2016	693	2013	788	2010	844	2006	994
11_0041	7	01	0841	0231		START 32/143 OLAP	END 32/143 OLAP	4876	6	2017	4876	2008	4759	2005	4624	2002	4454
11_0040	8	01	1124	0283		END 32/143 OLAP	CR 111	998	9.5	2015	998	2010	830	2006	1057	2005	913
11_0036	8	01	1371	0247		CR 111	CR 106	1513	8.4	2016	1513	2010	1480	2007	1596	2004	1813
11_0241	8	01	1744	0373		CR 106	RT 9W W OF RAVENA	2555	6.4	2017	2555	2010	2180	2006	3497	2004	3258
11_0170	17	01	1771	0027	MAIN ST	RT 9W W OF RAVENA	MOUNTAIN RD	4817	10.9	2016	4842	2010	4560	2007	5314	2004	5244
11_0038	17	01	1880	0109		MOUNTAIN RD	RT 144 COEYMANS END RT 143	3691	7	2015	3730	2009	4570	2004	3881	2001	3869
Route NY144		County 039 Greene			Region 01												
13_0051	7	01	0202	0202		RT 9W JCT	CR 61 NEW BALTIMORE	870	7.9	2016	872	2013	850	2010	760	2007	831
13_0052	17	01	0335	0133		CR 61 NEW BALTIMORE	Greene/Alb Co Line	1259	8.9	2016	1266	2013	1300	2010	1281	2006	1277
Route NY144		County 001 Albany			Region 01												
11_0039	17	02	0080	0080		Greene/Alb Co Line	RT 143 COEYMANS	1386	4	2015	1400	2014	1299	2009	1339	2005	1491
11_0501	7	02	0481	0401		RT 143 COEYMANS	RT 396 SELKIRK	4584	7	2016	4596	2015	4406	2010	4054	2007	4220
11_0509	7	02	0525	0044		RT 396 SELKIRK	ACC RT 87I	6973	11.8	2017	6973	2008	7223	2006	6453	2001	7563
11_0061	16	02	1033	0508		ACC RT 87I	RT 910A JCT	5177	12.4	2016	5201	2010	4030	2006	4415	2001	4688
11_0062	16	02	1136	0103		RT 910A JCT	RT 32 END RT 144	6239	12.2	2017	7807	2011	6597	2007	8515	2003	6616
Route NY145		County 039 Greene			Region 01												
13_0058	6	01	0270	0270		RT 23	CR 31 ACRA	4805	7.6	2016	4807	2010	4341	2007	4727	2004	4853
13_0403	6	01	0560	0290		CR 31 ACRA	CR 67A TO FREEHOLD	4214	7.6	2016	4215	2013	4094	2010	4007	2006	3868
13_0031	6	01	1255	0695		CR 67A TO FREEHOLD	Greene/Alb Co Line	3604	8.4	2015	3607	2013	3388	2009	3550	2007	3552
Route NY145		County 001 Albany			Region 01												
11_0116	6	02	0051	0051		Greene/Alb Co Line	RT 81 & RT 910G JCT	1765	10.4	2016	1766	2010	1530	2007	1899	2004	2115
11_0203	6	02	0495	0444		RT 81 & RT 910G JCT	Alb/Schoh Co Line	1550	11.4	2014	1552	2008	1985	2000	3002		
Route NY145		County 095 Schoharie			Region 09												

Station	FC	County Order	End Mile Point	Section Length	Road Name	Beginning Description	End Description	2017 Estimate		YEAR	AADT	YEAR	Previous Counts		YEAR	AADT	
								AADT	% Trucks				AADT	AADT			
13_0012	6	03	0619	0247		GAME FARM RD	CR 46	3314	7.8	2016	3315	2013	3357	2010	3047	2006	3465
13_0048	6	03	0893	0274		CR 46	CR 23B	3088	6.6	2014	3091	2008	3297	2005	3467	2002	3506
13_0557	6	03	0921	0028		CR 23B	START 23/32 OLAP	4016	8.7	2016	4017	2013	3977	2010	4089	2007	3734
13_0037	16	03	1032	0111		START 23/32 OLAP	START 23/32 OLAP	11378	7.1	2016	11431	2013	10887	2010	10595	2007	10666
13_0402	7	03	1478	0446		START 23/32 OLAP	CR 67 FREEHOLD	3389	6.5	2016	3398	2010	2994	2007	3451	2003	4054
13_0028	7	03	1904	0426		CR 67 FREEHOLD	RT 81 GREENVILLE	3119	5.9	2015	3135	2010	2748	2006	3162	2003	3615
13_0049	7	03	2054	0150		RT 81 GREENVILLE	Greene/Alb Co Line	5053	4.8	2015	5079	2013	7551	2009	4836	2005	7796
Route NY32		County 001 Albany			Region 01												
11_0034	7	04	0046	0046		Greene/Alb Co Line	CR 405	4224	5.5	2016	4235	2010	4647	2007	5206	2004	4563
11_0042	7	04	0465	0419		CR 405	START 32/143 OLAP DORMANS	3801	7.7	2016	3811	2010	3144	2006	3783	2005	3558
11_0041	7	04	0696	0231		START 32/143 OLAP DORMANS	END 32/143 OLAP	4876	6	2017	4876	2008	4759	2005	4624	2002	4454
11_0483	7	04	1041	0345		END 32/143 OLAP	CR 301 MEADS COR	5070	4.4	2016	5083	2014	5098	2010	4742	2007	4696
11_0510	7	04	1415	0374		CR 301 MEADS COR	CR 308 FEURA BUSH	5280	4.7	2016	5294	2014	5333	2010	3896	2007	4347
11_0058	7	04	1493	0078		CR 308 FEURA BUSH	SPEEDER RD	7892	9.4	2016	7913	2010	6734	2006	7555	2005	8549
11_0059	16	04	1682	0189		SPEEDER RD	RT 910A FEURA BUSH RD	8089	10.3	2016	8127	2010	7444	2006	7518	2004	8726
11_0060	16	04	1731	0049	ELM AVE EXT	RT 910A FEURA BUSH RD	ELM AVE	6305	9.3	2014	6394	2008	5484	2004	6717		
11_0102	16	04	1762	0031	ELM AVE	ELM AVE	DELMAR BYPASS	9927	7.6	2015	10020	2010	9215	2006	10944	2003	11824
11_0103	12	04	1885	0123		DELMAR BYPASS	RT 335	10793	6.5	2017	10793	2006	11051	2005	10945	2004	10984
11_0104	12	04	2094	0209		RT 335	START 9W/32 OLAP	10732	6.7	2014	11009	2011	12816	2007	11923	2004	12760
11_0063	14	04	2127	0033		START 9W/32 OLAP	END 9W/32 OLAP	29304	6.4	2017	29304	2009	30128	2005	31753	2002	27573
11_0106	16	04	2192	0065		END 9W/32 OLAP	RT 144 JCT	3762	16.3	2017	3762	2015	3405	2013	3539	2006	3725
11_0107	16	04	2200	0008		RT 144 JCT	BEG NORMANS KILL BRIDGE/CITY	9538	14.2	2016	9582	2010	9167	2006	9107	2002	8304
11_0005	16	04	2291	0091	PEARL ST S	BEG NORMANS KILL BRIDGE/CITY	ACC TO I787	11738	14.1	2017	11738	2016	9280	2010	10956	2006	10724
11_0020	17	04	2344	0053		ACC TO I787	JCT CHURCH ST	3286	17.2	2017	3286	2009	4295	2002	3775		
11_0605	17	04	2349	0005	GREEN ST	JCT CHURCH ST	ACC TO I-787 SB	2800	4.6	2017	2800						
11_0009	16	04	2414	0065	PEARL ST S	ACC TO I-787 SB	START RT 20 OLAP	2204	4.8	2016	2214	2010	2565	2008	2737	2005	5226
11_0140	14	04	2422	0008	PEARL ST S	START RT 20 OLAP	END 20/32 OLAP	9839	5.4	2015	9888	2009	13628	2008	11249		
11_0010	14	04	2444	0022	PEARL ST S	END 20/32 OLAP	RT 5 STATE ST	8962	5.4	2011	9096	2008	9989	2005	11360		
11_0072	16	04	2478	0034	PEARL ST N	RT 5 STATE ST	RT 9 CLINTON AVE	8198	4.3	2015	8275	2009	10589	2005	12807	2002	8965
11_0016	16	04	2569	0091	PEARL ST N	RT 9 CLINTON AVE	LOUDONVILLE RD	3833	4.3	2014	3887	2011	3588	2006	3900	2005	4933
11_0088	16	04	2669	0100	PEARL ST N	LOUDONVILLE RD	RT 910C JCT BROADWAY MENANDS	2548	7.2	2015	2572	2009	3316	2004	2159	2001	1963

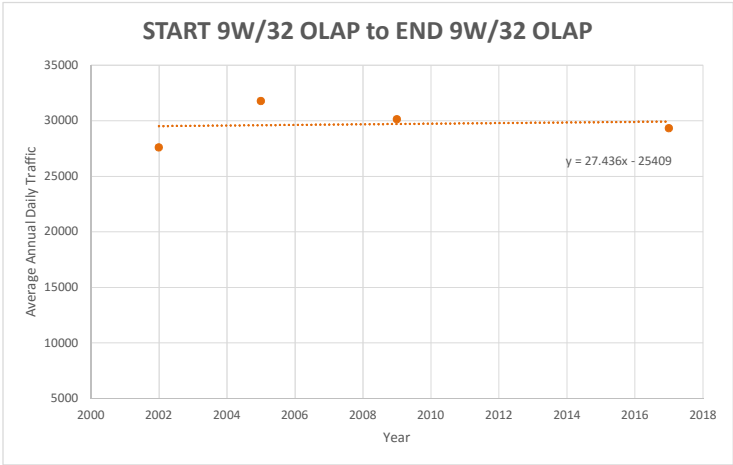
REGRESSION ANALYSIS - US 9W

RT 910A BETHLEHEM CTR to START 9W/32 OLAP	
Year	Volume
2003	16530
2008	21517
2011	20261
2014	19776

START 9W/32 OLAP to END 9W/32 OLAP	
Year	Volume
2002	27573
2005	31753
2009	30128
2017	29304



Calculated 2019 AADT = 22,357
 NYSDOT 2003 AADT = 16,530
 % Growth per Year = 1.875

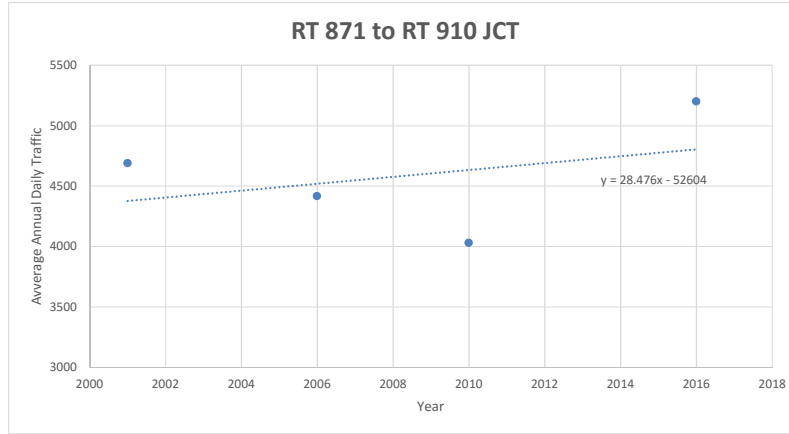


Calculated 2019 AADT = 29,984
 NYSDOT 2002 AADT = 27,573
 % Growth per Year = 0.49

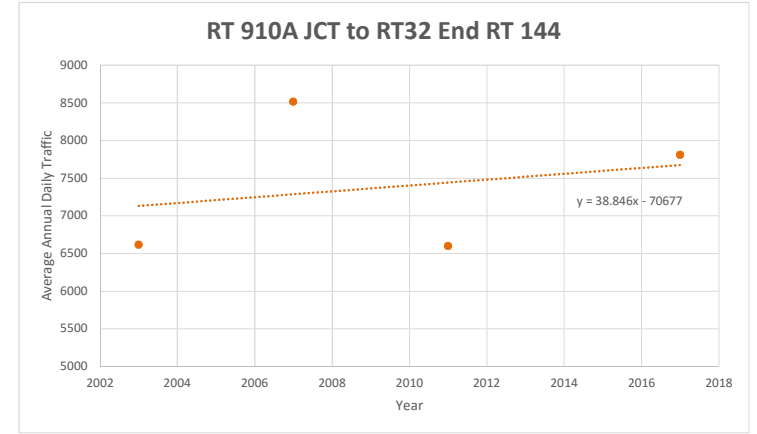
REGRESSION ANALYSIS - NYS 144

RT 871 to RT 910 JCT	
Year	Volume
2001	4688
2006	4415
2010	4030
2016	5201

RT 910A JCT to RT32 END RT 144	
Year	Volume
2003	6616
2007	8515
2011	6597
2017	7807



Calculated 2019 AADT = 4,889
 NYSDOT 2001 AADT = 4,688
 % Growth per Year = 0.23

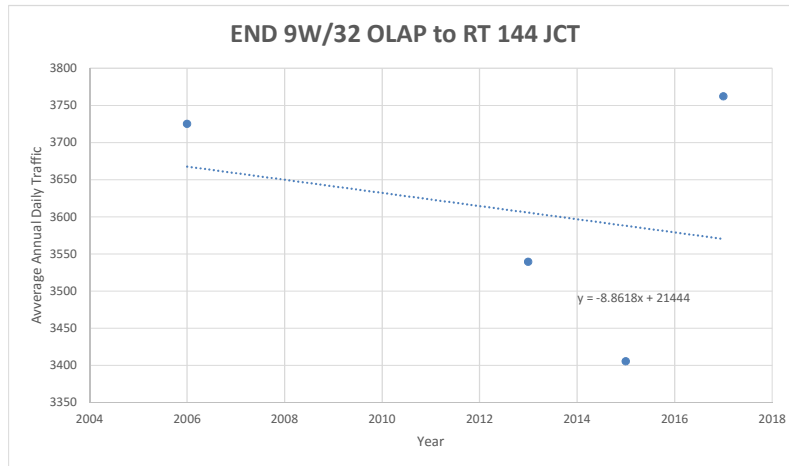


Calculated 2019 AADT = 7,753
 NYSDOT 2003 AADT = 6,616
 % Growth per Year = 0.99

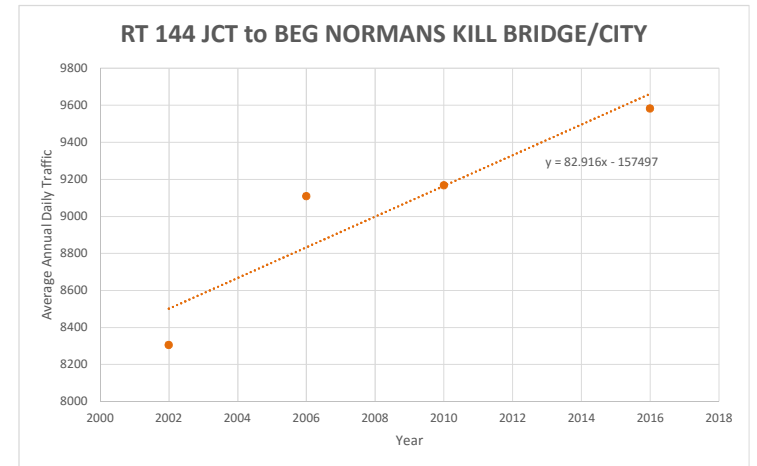
REGRESSION ANALYSIS - NY 32

END 9W/32 OLAP to RT 144 JCT	
Year	Volume
2006	3725
2013	3539
2015	3405
2017	3762

RT 144 JCT to BEG NORMANS KILL BRIDGE/CITY	
Year	Volume
2002	8304
2006	9107
2010	9167
2016	9582



Calculated 2019 AADT = 3,552
 NYSDOT 2006 AADT = 3,725
 % Growth per Year = -0.37



Calculated 2019 AADT = 9,910
 NYSDOT 2002 AADT = 8,304
 % Growth per Year = 0.96

TRIP GENERATION CALCULATIONS

Type of Land Use	ITE Code	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Existing Port of Albany (2009 Volumes)	NA	925 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.57			Generation Rate = 0.47		
			59%	41%	100%	33%	67%	100%
			310	215	525	143	293	436
Total Projected Trips			310	215	525	143	293	436

Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Industrial Park	130	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.41			Generation Rate = 0.4		
			87%	13%	100%	21%	79%	100%
			403	60	463	95	358	452
Total Projected Trips			403	60	463	95	358	452

Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Manufacturing	140	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.81			Generation Rate = 0.79		
			72%	28%	100%	43%	57%	100%
			659	256	915	384	509	893
Total Projected Trips			659	256	915	384	509	893

Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
General Light Industrial	110	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.92			Generation Rate = 0.83		
			87%	13%	100%	18%	82%	100%
			904	135	1040	169	769	938
Total Projected Trips			904	135	1040	169	769	938

* Trip generation rates is based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th Edition for Trips Generated during the existing morning and evening peak hours at the study area intersections.

Type of Land Use	ITE Code**	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
<u>Previous Study:</u>								
Gen. Heavy Industrial	120	277 1000 SF	124	17	141	23	165	188
Industrial Park	130	277 1000 SF	185	41	226	54	201	255
Warehouse	150	277 1000 SF	115	30	145	29	86	115
Total Projected Trips			424	88	512	106	452	558

** Trip generation rates is based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 8th Edition for Trips Generated during the existing morning and evening peak hours at the study area intersections.

TRIP GENERATION CALCULATION TABLE

Type of Land Use	ITE Code	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Existing Port of Albany	NA	925 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.13			Generation Rate = 0.07		
			51%	49%	100%	56%	44%	100%
			61	59	120	34	27	61
Total Projected Trips			61	59	120	34	27	61

Type of Land Use	ITE Code	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak			Mid-Day Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Based on Existing Port of Albany Truck Traffic Generation	NA	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.13			Generation Rate = 0.07			Generation Rate = 0.13		
			51%	49%	100%	56%	44%	100%	52%	48%	100%
			75	72	147	42	33	75	78	73	151
Total Projected Trips			75	72	147	42	33	75	78	73	151

APPENDIX C

SYNCHRO MODEL CAPACITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

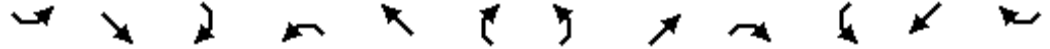
- 2019 Existing Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Background Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase I Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase II Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase III Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase III-Mitigation Conditions
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase III-Truck Sensitivity North/East
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase III-Truck Sensitivity South
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak
- 2029 Build-Phase III-Truck Sensitivity West
 - AM Peak
 - PM Peak

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2019 Existing - AM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations		↕		↖	↗			↕			↗	
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	29	358	51	86	7	58	0	0	94	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	29	358	51	86	7	58	0	0	94	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.88										
Frt		0.879			0.906						0.995	
Flt Protected		0.995		0.950				0.994				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1383	0	1444	1425	0	0	1644	0	0	1598	0
Flt Permitted		0.995		0.950				0.960				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1370	0	1444	1425	0	0	1588	0	0	1598	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			97							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	35	402	57	97	8	64	0	0	121	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	39	0	402	154	0	0	72	0	0	126	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA				NA
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4				4
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4				4
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0				5.0
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0				24.0
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0				31.0
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%				29.5%
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0				26.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0				4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0				1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0				0.0
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0				5.0
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0				3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None				None
Act Effect Green (s)		5.7		75.0	75.0			13.5				13.5

















Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05		0.71	0.71			0.13			0.13	
v/c Ratio		0.27		0.39	0.15			0.35			0.61	
Control Delay		7.6		8.9	3.3			45.2			54.5	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		7.6		8.9	3.3			45.2			54.5	
LOS		A		A	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		7.6			7.4			45.2			54.5	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		108	12			45			80	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		5		200	39			85			114	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		185		1032	1046			393			397	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.21		0.39	0.15			0.18			0.32	

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	105
Actuated Cycle Length:	105
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	65
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.61
Intersection Signal Delay:	18.3
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	43.7%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue



						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations			 			 
Traffic Volume (vph)	89	146	1939	157	96	782
Future Volume (vph)	89	146	1939	157	96	782
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.055	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	80	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		168		102		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	102	168	2085	169	113	920
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	102	168	2085	169	113	920
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	72.0	72.0	23.0	95.0
Total Split (%)	17.4%	17.4%	62.6%	62.6%	20.0%	82.6%
Maximum Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.0	66.0	17.0	89.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

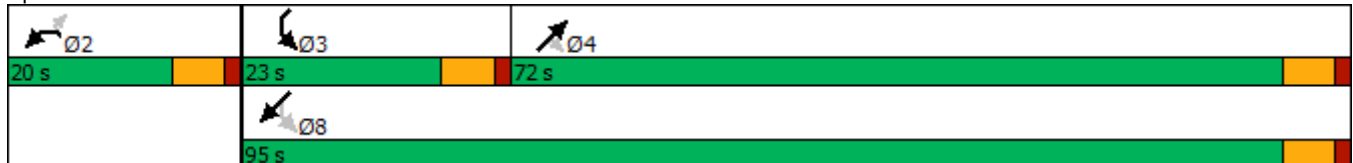


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.1	66.1	82.3	82.3
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.61	0.61	0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.52	0.51	0.97	0.18	0.62	0.36
Control Delay	55.1	12.7	35.8	4.7	34.3	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	55.1	12.7	35.8	4.7	34.3	4.7
LOS	E	B	D	A	C	A
Approach Delay	28.7		33.5			7.9
Approach LOS	C		C			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	67	0	670	17	35	92
Queue Length 95th (ft)	125	58	#1002	52	85	106
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	198	332	2139	944	266	2803
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.52	0.51	0.97	0.18	0.42	0.33

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 108.3
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.97
 Intersection Signal Delay: 25.7
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 78.8%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2019 Existing - AM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	16	29	681	37	35	228
Future Volume (vph)	16	29	681	37	35	228
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.912		0.993			
Flt Protected	0.983					0.993
Satd. Flow (prot)	1035	0	1769	0	0	1507
Flt Permitted	0.983					0.861
Satd. Flow (perm)	1035	0	1769	0	0	1307
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	39		7			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	52%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	21	39	783	43	42	271
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	0	826	0	0	313
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

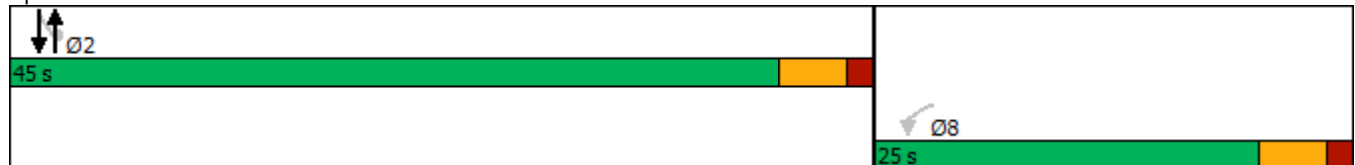


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	7.6		55.9			55.9
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11		0.84			0.84
v/c Ratio	0.39		0.56			0.29
Control Delay	22.1		5.7			3.7
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	22.1		5.7			3.7
LOS	C		A			A
Approach Delay	22.1		5.7			3.7
Approach LOS	C		A			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	9		116			31
Queue Length 95th (ft)	29		256			71
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	340		1484			1096
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.18		0.56			0.29

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	70
Actuated Cycle Length:	66.7
Natural Cycle:	60
Control Type:	Semi Act-Uncoord
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.56
Intersection Signal Delay:	6.0
Intersection LOS:	A
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	54.1%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	5.6					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	Y			4	4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	56	172	303	316	53	122
Future Vol, veh/h	56	172	303	316	53	122
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	9	20	10	10	18	17
Mvmt Flow	62	191	333	347	60	139

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1143	130	60	0	0
Stage 1	130	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1013	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.49	6.4	4.2	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.49	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.49	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.581	3.48	2.29	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	214	874	1494	-	-
Stage 1	879	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	340	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	155	874	1494	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	155	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	636	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	340	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	14.5	4	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1494	-	631	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.223	-	0.401	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.1	0	14.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.9	-	1.9	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	7.7					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	18	514	166	59	162	16
Future Vol, veh/h	18	514	166	59	162	16
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	22	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	21	612	205	73	195	19

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	278	0	-	0	896 242
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	242 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	654 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1279	-	-	-	298 775
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	775 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	499 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1279	-	-	-	291 775
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	291 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	756 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	499 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3	0	39.6
HCM LOS			E

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	308	1279	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.696	0.017	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	39.6	7.9	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	E	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	4.9	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	4.6					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	97	46	53	621	195	49
Future Vol, veh/h	97	46	53	621	195	49
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	86	86	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	13	28	20	9	23	28
Mvmt Flow	111	53	62	722	217	54

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1090	244	271	0	0
Stage 1	244	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	846	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.53	6.48	4.3	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.53	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.53	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.617	3.552	2.38	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	227	735	1195	-	-
Stage 1	771	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	403	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	207	735	1195	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	207	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	704	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	403	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	31.1	0.6	0
HCM LOS	D		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1195	-	207	735	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.052	-	0.539	0.072	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.2	0	41	10.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	E	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	2.8	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.4					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↙	↗	↖		↙	↗
Traffic Vol, veh/h	106	6	40	38	41	50
Future Vol, veh/h	106	6	40	38	41	50
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	25	17	42	42	0	25
Mvmt Flow	163	9	48	45	66	81

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	284	71	0	0	93
Stage 1	71	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	213	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.65	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.65	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.65	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.725	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	660	951	-	-	1514
Stage 1	897	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	771	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	631	951	-	-	1514
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	631	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	897	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	737	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.5	0	3.4
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	631	951	1514
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.258	0.01	0.044
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	12.7	8.8	7.5
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	1	0	0.1

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	5	14	3	449	150	1
Future Vol, veh/h	5	14	3	449	150	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	93	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	8	20	0
Mvmt Flow	12	17	4	624	161	4

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	795	163	165	0	0
Stage 1	163	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	632	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	359	866	1426	-	-
Stage 1	871	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	534	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	358	866	1426	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	358	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	868	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	534	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	11.9	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1426	-	549	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.053	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.5	0	11.9	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2019 Existing - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	324	766	616	204		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	324	766	616	204		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.963			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1656	1863	3319	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.262					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	457	1863	3319	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					40			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	392			267	305			
Travel Time (s)	8.9			6.1	6.9			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93		
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	9%	2%	6%	1%		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	364	861	662	219		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	364	861	881	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	24	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			24	2				
Detector Phase			5	24	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			1.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		22.5		22.5	50.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	68.0			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.50			
v/c Ratio			0.73	0.46	0.52			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2019 Existing - AM
 11/14/2019

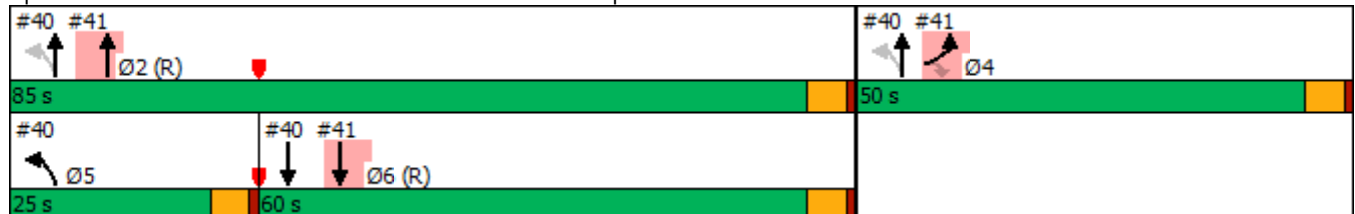


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Control Delay			12.0	1.3	23.1			
Queue Delay			0.1	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			12.1	1.3	23.1			
LOS			B	A	C			
Approach Delay				4.5	23.1			
Approach LOS				A	C			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			45	38	247			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			m42	m23	345			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	312			187	225			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			617	1863	1691			
Starvation Cap Reductn			17	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			0.61	0.46	0.52			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 85
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.95
 Intersection Signal Delay: 12.3
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.4%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2019 Existing - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	476	284	0	614	616	0	
Future Volume (vph)	476	284	0	614	616	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr't		0.850					
Flt Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Flt Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		263					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	385			388	267		
Travel Time (s)	8.8			8.8	6.1		
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.98	0.98	
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	
Adj. Flow (vph)	573	342	0	714	629	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	573	342	0	714	629	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	1.0	
Minimum Split (s)	50.0	50.0		22.5	22.5	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	68.0		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.59	0.50		
v/c Ratio	0.95	0.49		0.34	0.35		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2019 Existing - AM
 11/14/2019

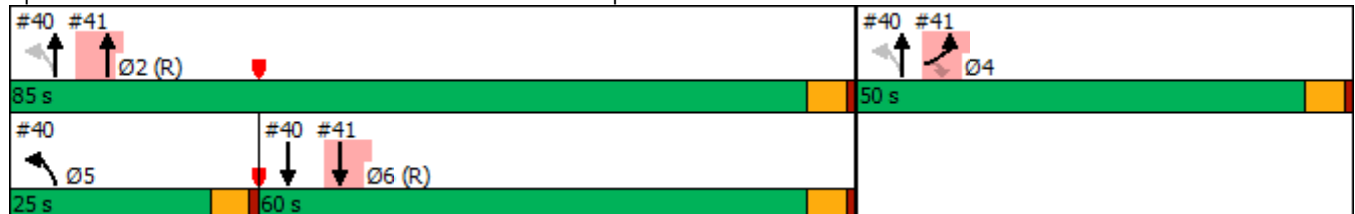


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Control Delay	71.1	11.1		14.6	4.0		
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.2		
Total Delay	71.1	11.1		14.6	4.2		
LOS	E	B		B	A		
Approach Delay	48.7			14.6	4.2		
Approach LOS	D			B	A		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	490	49		160	20		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#625	105		187	23		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	305			308	187		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	601	698		2097	1818		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	477		
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.95	0.49		0.34	0.47		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 85
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.95
 Intersection Signal Delay: 25.5
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.4%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	38	1	1	461	129	18
Future Vol, veh/h	38	1	1	461	129	18
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	83	83	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	0	5	12	6
Mvmt Flow	58	2	1	555	168	23

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	737	180	191	0	0
Stage 1	180	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	557	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	384	868	1395	-	-
Stage 1	849	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	572	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	384	868	1395	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	384	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	848	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	572	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.9	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1395	-	390	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.154	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	15.9	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.5	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	SEL	SER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	23	456	130	0	6	44
Future Vol, veh/h	23	456	130	0	6	44
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	5	12	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	29	570	157	0	7	53

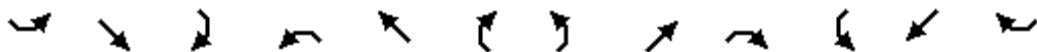
Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	157	0	0	785	157
Stage 1	-	-	-	157	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	628	-
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	6.4	6.2
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	5.4	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	5.4	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	3.5	3.3
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1411	-	-	364	894
Stage 1	-	-	-	876	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	536	-
Platoon blocked, %	-	-	-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1411	-	-	353	894
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	353	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	850	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	536	-

Approach	NB	SB	SE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.4	0	10.2
HCM LOS			B

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	SELn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1411	-	755	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.02	-	0.08	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	10.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.3	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

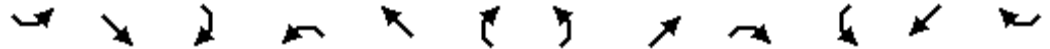
2019 Existing - PM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations		↕		↖	↗			↕			↗	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	44	834	96	57	5	58	0	0	193	8
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	44	834	96	57	5	58	0	0	193	8
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.87										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.996				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1359	0	1719	1755	0	0	1690	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.972				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1353	0	1719	1755	0	0	1649	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			43							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	60	927	107	63	6	70	0	0	210	9
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	63	0	927	170	0	0	76	0	0	219	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		61.0	61.0		30.0	30.0			30.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		58.1%	58.1%		28.6%	28.6%			28.6%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		56.0	56.0		25.0	25.0			25.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		6.4		67.2	67.2			18.5			18.5	

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2019 Existing - PM
 05/14/2019















Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06		0.64	0.64			0.18			0.18	
v/c Ratio		0.42		0.84	0.15			0.26			0.73	
Control Delay		17.6		26.5	7.6			37.9			53.7	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		17.6		26.5	7.6			37.9			53.7	
LOS		B		C	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		17.6			23.5			37.9			53.7	
Approach LOS		B			C			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		461	31			45			139	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		18		#898	77			74			206	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		183		1100	1139			392			409	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.34		0.84	0.15			0.19			0.54	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 105
 Actuated Cycle Length: 105
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.84
 Intersection Signal Delay: 28.6
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 71.8%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue



						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	278	95	1030	88	84	1371
Future Volume (vph)	278	95	1030	88	84	1371
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Fr _t		0.850		0.850		
Fl _t Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1455	3471	1509	1583	3539
Fl _t Permitted	0.950				0.104	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1455	3471	1509	173	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		54		89		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	11%	4%	7%	14%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	305	104	1132	97	89	1459
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	305	104	1132	97	89	1459
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	24.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None



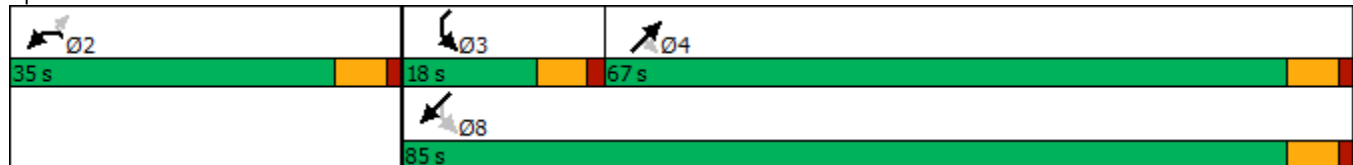
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.6	29.6	39.6	39.6	50.5	50.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.32	0.32	0.43	0.43	0.55	0.55
v/c Ratio	0.55	0.21	0.76	0.14	0.41	0.75
Control Delay	33.6	16.2	26.6	4.8	14.9	18.3
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	33.6	16.2	26.6	4.8	14.9	18.3
LOS	C	B	C	A	B	B
Approach Delay	29.2		24.9			18.1
Approach LOS	C		C			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	150	21	300	3	23	317
Queue Length 95th (ft)	289	71	388	31	43	390
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	550	502	2338	1045	281	3024
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.55	0.21	0.48	0.09	0.32	0.48

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 120
 Actuated Cycle Length: 92.3
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.76
 Intersection Signal Delay: 22.1
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 63.5%
 Analysis Period (min) 15










Intersection LOS: C
 ICU Level of Service B

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2019 Existing - PM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	68	12	226	13	5	883
Future Volume (vph)	68	12	226	13	5	883
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.980		0.993			
Flt Protected	0.959					
Satd. Flow (prot)	1651	0	1711	0	0	1806
Flt Permitted	0.959					0.999
Satd. Flow (perm)	1651	0	1711	0	0	1805
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	13		7			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	80	14	314	18	5	939
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	94	0	332	0	0	944
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

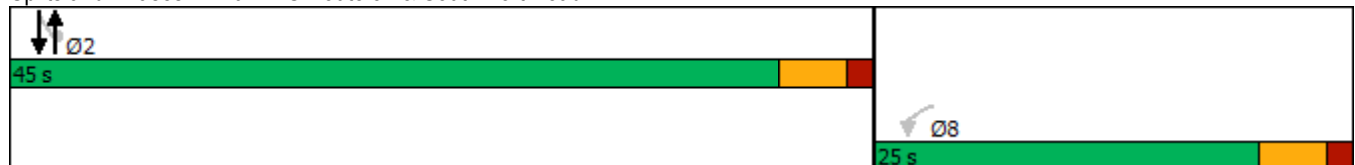


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	8.7		51.5			51.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13		0.77			0.77
v/c Ratio	0.42		0.25			0.68
Control Delay	28.6		4.0			9.5
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	28.6		4.0			9.5
LOS	C		A			A
Approach Delay	28.6		4.0			9.5
Approach LOS	C		A			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	34		36			178
Queue Length 95th (ft)	59		56			#395
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	506		1320			1391
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.19		0.25			0.68

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 66.8
 Natural Cycle: 65
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.68
 Intersection Signal Delay: 9.5
 Intersection LOS: A
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 63.3%
 ICU Level of Service B
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	63	265	159	108	209	79
Future Vol, veh/h	63	265	159	108	209	79
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	82	82	74	74	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	12	3	9	8	4	8
Mvmt Flow	77	323	215	146	246	93

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	869	293	246	0	-	0
Stage 1	293	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	576	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.52	6.23	4.19	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.608	3.327	2.281	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	310	744	1280	-	-	-
Stage 1	735	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	543	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	253	744	1280	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	253	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	600	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	543	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	11.9	5	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1280	-	921	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.168	-	0.434	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	11.9	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.6	-	2.2	-	-

Intersection

Int Delay, s/veh 2.2

Movement NBL NBT SBT SBR NEL NER

Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	21	178	383	271	56	32
Future Vol, veh/h	21	178	383	271	56	32
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	27	231	456	323	69	40

Major/Minor Major1 Major2 Minor2

Conflicting Flow All	779	0	-	0	903	618
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	618	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	285	-
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45	6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545	3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	829	-	-	-	304	491
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	532	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	757	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	829	-	-	-	293	491
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	293	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	512	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	757	-

Approach NB SB NE

HCM Control Delay, s 1 0 20.3
HCM LOS C

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt NELn1 NBL NBT SBT SBR

Capacity (veh/h)	343	829	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.317	0.033	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	20.3	9.5	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.3	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	29	65	42	210	637	314
Future Vol, veh/h	29	65	42	210	637	314
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	88	88	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	29	14	10	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	32	71	48	239	700	345

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1208	873	1045	0	-	0
Stage 1	873	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	335	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.69	6.34	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.761	3.426	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	179	333	636	-	-	-
Stage 1	367	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	668	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	163	333	636	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	163	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	335	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	668	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	22.9	1.9	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	636	-	163	333	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.075	-	0.193	0.212	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	11.1	0	32.3	18.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	B	A	D	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	0.7	0.8	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.1					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	57	31	83	91	15	58
Future Vol, veh/h	57	31	83	91	15	58
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	26	10	25	13	0	37
Mvmt Flow	69	37	99	108	19	74

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	265	153	0	0	207
Stage 1	153	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	112	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.66	6.3	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.66	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.734	3.39	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	675	872	-	-	1376
Stage 1	820	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	856	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	666	872	-	-	1376
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	666	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	820	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	844	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.4	0	1.6
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	666	872	1376
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.103	0.043	0.014
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	11	9.3	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.3	0.1	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	4	2	5	168	387	5
Future Vol, veh/h	4	2	5	168	387	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	30	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	8	4	17	210	440	8

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	688	444	448	0	0
Stage 1	444	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	244	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	415	618	1123	-	-
Stage 1	651	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	801	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	408	618	1123	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	408	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	640	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	801	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13	0.6	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1123	-	460	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.015	-	0.026	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	13	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Existing - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	361	444	1179	532		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	361	444	1179	532		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr t					0.953			
Flt Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3373	0		
Flt Permitted			0.042					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	78	1863	3373	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					65			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	388	477	1215	548		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	388	477	1763	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	61.2			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.45			
v/c Ratio			0.77	0.26	1.13			
Control Delay			40.7	0.4	100.1			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Existing - PM
 11/14/2019

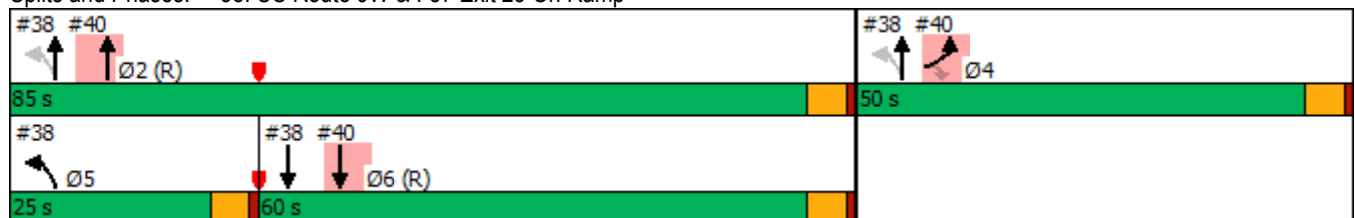


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			54.6	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			95.3	0.4	100.1			
LOS			F	A	F			
Approach Delay				42.9	100.1			
Approach LOS				D	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			276	1	~918			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#456	3	#1139			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			503	1863	1563			
Starvation Cap Reductn			151	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	17			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.10	0.26	1.14			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 100
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.13
 Intersection Signal Delay: 81.3
 Intersection LOS: F
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 99.7%
 ICU Level of Service F
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Existing - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	187	331	0	618	1179	0	
Future Volume (vph)	187	331	0	618	1179	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		303					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	193	341	0	694	1241	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	193	341	0	694	1241	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	24.7	24.7		100.3	61.2		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.18	0.18		0.74	0.45		
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.64		0.26	0.77		
Control Delay	57.1	13.0		6.5	7.7		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Existing - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	0.6	0.0		0.0	30.6		
Total Delay	57.7	13.0		6.6	38.3		
LOS	E	B		A	D		
Approach Delay	29.1			6.6	38.3		
Approach LOS	C			A	D		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	157	28		90	68		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	216	114		153	m69		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	590	729		2629	1603		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	427		
Spillback Cap Reductn	163	0		101	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.45	0.47		0.27	1.06		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 100
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.13
 Intersection Signal Delay: 27.4
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 99.7%
 ICU Level of Service F
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	201	381	57
Future Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	201	381	57
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	46	46	89	89	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	24	0	1	226	419	63

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	679	451	482	0	-	0
Stage 1	451	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	228	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	420	613	1091	-	-	-
Stage 1	646	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	815	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	420	613	1091	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	420	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	645	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	815	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.1	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1091	-	420	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.057	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	14.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.8					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	SEL	SER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	34	199	381	0	3	15
Future Vol, veh/h	34	199	381	0	3	15
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	88	88	75	75
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	7	4	0	0	7
Mvmt Flow	39	229	433	0	4	20

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	433	0	-	0	740 433
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	433 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	307 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.4 6.27
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.5 3.363
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1121	-	-	-	387 612
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	658 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	751 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1121	-	-	-	372 612
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	372 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	632 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	751 -

Approach	NB	SB	SE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.2	0	11.8
HCM LOS			B

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	SELn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1121	-	553	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.035	-	0.043	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	11.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Background - AM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	30	395	53	90	8	61	0	0	99	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	30	395	53	90	8	61	0	0	99	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.88										
Frt		0.878			0.906						0.995	
Flt Protected		0.995		0.950				0.994				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1380	0	1444	1426	0	0	1644	0	0	1599	0
Flt Permitted		0.995		0.950				0.957				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1368	0	1444	1426	0	0	1583	0	0	1599	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			101							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	37	444	60	101	9	67	0	0	127	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	41	0	444	161	0	0	76	0	0	132	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0			31.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%			29.5%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0			26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		5.7		74.6	74.6			13.9			13.9	



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05		0.71	0.71			0.13			0.13	
v/c Ratio		0.28		0.43	0.15			0.37			0.62	
Control Delay		8.4		9.7	3.4			45.1			54.5	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		8.4		9.7	3.4			45.1			54.5	
LOS		A		A	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		8.4			8.0			45.1			54.5	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		127	12			47			84	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		7		234	41			88			118	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		185		1025	1042			391			397	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.22		0.43	0.15			0.19			0.33	

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	105
Actuated Cycle Length:	105
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	65
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.62
Intersection Signal Delay:	18.5
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	46.8%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue





Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	93	153	2035	165	101	821
Future Volume (vph)	93	153	2035	165	101	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.055	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	80	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		176		102		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	107	176	2188	177	119	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	107	176	2188	177	119	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	72.0	72.0	23.0	95.0
Total Split (%)	17.4%	17.4%	62.6%	62.6%	20.0%	82.6%
Maximum Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.0	66.0	17.0	89.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

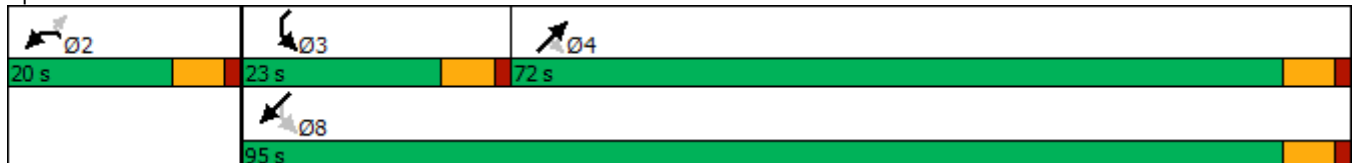


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.1	66.1	82.7	82.7
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.61	0.61	0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.54	0.52	1.03	0.19	0.63	0.37
Control Delay	56.5	12.8	49.3	5.1	36.0	4.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	56.5	12.8	49.3	5.1	36.0	4.8
LOS	E	B	D	A	D	A
Approach Delay	29.3		46.0			8.2
Approach LOS	C		D			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	70	0	~851	20	40	98
Queue Length 95th (ft)	131	58	#1095	56	91	113
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	197	339	2130	941	265	2792
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.54	0.52	1.03	0.19	0.45	0.35

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 108.7
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.03
 Intersection Signal Delay: 33.7
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 82.0%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Background - AM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	17	30	717	39	37	258
Future Volume (vph)	17	30	717	39	37	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.914		0.993			
Flt Protected	0.982					0.994
Satd. Flow (prot)	1037	0	1770	0	0	1512
Flt Permitted	0.982					0.859
Satd. Flow (perm)	1037	0	1770	0	0	1307
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	40		7			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.84	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	52%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	23	40	824	45	44	307
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	0	869	0	0	351
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

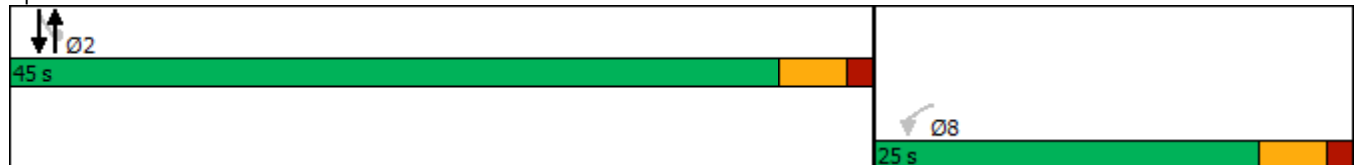


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	7.7		55.7			55.7
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.12		0.84			0.84
v/c Ratio	0.41		0.59			0.32
Control Delay	22.3		6.3			4.0
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	22.3		6.3			4.0
LOS	C		A			A
Approach Delay	22.3		6.3			4.0
Approach LOS	C		A			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	10		129			37
Queue Length 95th (ft)	30		289			84
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	341		1481			1093
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.18		0.59			0.32

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	70
Actuated Cycle Length:	66.6
Natural Cycle:	60
Control Type:	Semi Act-Uncoord
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.59
Intersection Signal Delay:	6.5
Intersection LOS:	A
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	57.3%
ICU Level of Service:	B
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	59	229	325	333	75	128
Future Vol, veh/h	59	229	325	333	75	128
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	9	20	10	10	18	17
Mvmt Flow	66	254	357	366	85	145

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1238	158	85	0	-	0
Stage 1	158	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1080	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.49	6.4	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.49	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.49	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.581	3.48	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	188	842	1462	-	-	-
Stage 1	854	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	316	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	130	842	1462	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	130	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	593	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	316	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	16.3	4.1	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1462	-	635	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.244	-	0.504	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	16.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1	-	2.8	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	10.6					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	19	541	194	62	170	17
Future Vol, veh/h	19	541	194	62	170	17
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	22	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	23	644	240	77	205	20

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	317	0	-	0	969 279
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	279 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	690 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1237	-	-	-	270 739
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	746 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	480 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1237	-	-	-	262 739
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	262 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	724 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	480 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3	0	56.2
HCM LOS			F

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	278	1237	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.81	0.018	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	56.2	8	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	F	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	6.5	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	5.8					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	102	48	56	654	224	51
Future Vol, veh/h	102	48	56	654	224	51
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	86	86	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	13	28	20	9	23	28
Mvmt Flow	117	55	65	760	249	57

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1168	278	306	0	-	0
Stage 1	278	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	890	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.53	6.48	4.3	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.617	3.552	2.38	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	203	703	1159	-	-	-
Stage 1	744	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	384	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	183	703	1159	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	183	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	672	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	384	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	40.3	0.7	0
HCM LOS	E		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1159	-	183	703	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.056	-	0.641	0.078	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	54.3	10.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	3.7	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.6					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	111	7	42	40	43	52
Future Vol, veh/h	111	7	42	40	43	52
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	25	17	42	42	0	25
Mvmt Flow	171	11	50	48	69	84

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	296	74	0	0	98
Stage 1	74	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	222	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.65	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.65	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.65	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.725	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	649	947	-	-	1508
Stage 1	894	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	763	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	619	947	-	-	1508
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	619	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	894	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	728	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.8	0	3.4
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	619	947	1508
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.276	0.011	0.046
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	13	8.8	7.5
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	1.1	0	0.1

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	14	3	474	177	1
Future Vol, veh/h	6	14	3	474	177	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	93	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	8	20	0
Mvmt Flow	14	17	4	658	190	4

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	858	192	194	0	0
Stage 1	192	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	666	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	330	834	1391	-	-
Stage 1	845	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	515	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	328	834	1391	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	328	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	841	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	515	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.8	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1391	-	491	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.064	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	12.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Background - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	340	804	647	214		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	340	804	647	214		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.963			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1656	1863	3319	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.243					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	424	1863	3319	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					40			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	346			240	257			
Travel Time (s)	7.9			5.5	5.8			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93		
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	9%	2%	6%	1%		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	382	903	696	230		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	382	903	926	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	24	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			24	2				
Detector Phase			5	24	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	66.1			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.49			
v/c Ratio			0.78	0.48	0.56			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

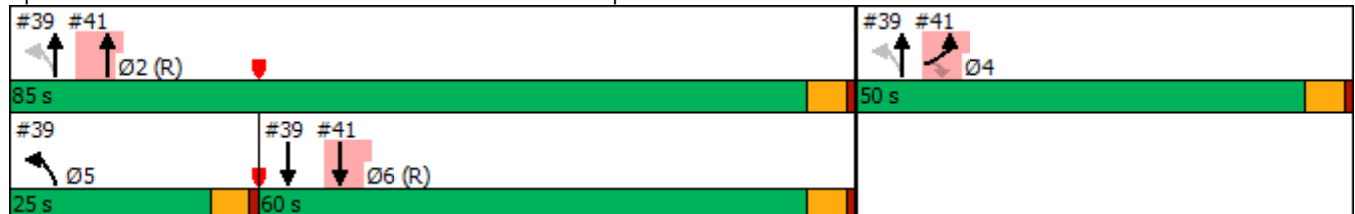


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Control Delay			14.8	1.3	25.5			
Queue Delay			0.3	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			15.1	1.3	25.5			
LOS			B	A	C			
Approach Delay				5.4	25.5			
Approach LOS				A	C			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			54	42	266			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			m65	m21	395			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	266			160	177			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			590	1863	1646			
Starvation Cap Reductn			26	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			0.68	0.48	0.56			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 13.8
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 82.7%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Background - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	500	298	0	644	647	0	
Future Volume (vph)	500	298	0	644	647	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		262					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	284			365	240		
Travel Time (s)	6.5			8.3	5.5		
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.98	0.98	
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	
Adj. Flow (vph)	602	359	0	749	660	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	602	359	0	749	660	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6		5
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		10.0
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0		25.0
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%		19%
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0		20.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag		Lead
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes		Yes
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None
Act Effct Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	66.1		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.59	0.49		
v/c Ratio	1.00	0.52		0.36	0.37		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

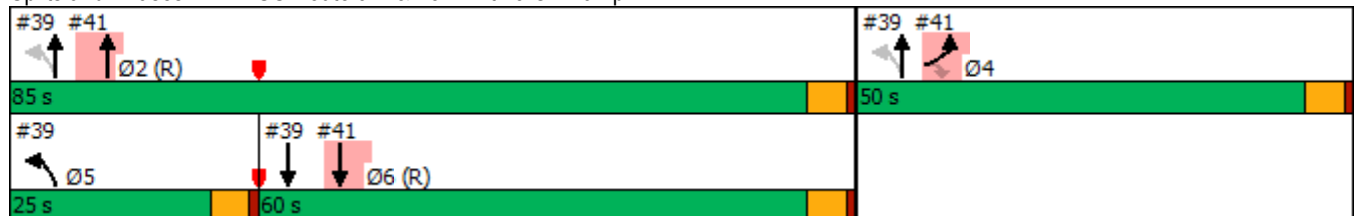


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Control Delay	82.0	12.5		14.8	3.9		
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.3		
Total Delay	82.0	12.5		14.8	4.2		
LOS	F	B		B	A		
Approach Delay	56.0			14.8	4.2		
Approach LOS	E			B	A		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	~528	60		170	18		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#676	122		198	23		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	204			285	160		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	601	697		2097	1768		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	483		
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		2	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	1.00	0.52		0.36	0.51		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 28.6
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 82.7%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.1					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	479	136	0
Future Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	479	136	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	5	12	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	8	58	29	577	164	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	799	164	164	0	-	0
Stage 1	164	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	635	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.44	6.25	4.22	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.44	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.44	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.536	3.345	2.308	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	352	873	1356	-	-	-
Stage 1	860	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	524	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	341	873	1356	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	341	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	833	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	524	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.3	0.4	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1356	-	740	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.021	-	0.088	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.7	0	10.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	484	135	19
Future Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	484	135	19
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	83	83	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	0	5	12	6
Mvmt Flow	62	2	1	583	175	25

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	773	188	200	0	0
Stage 1	188	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	585	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	366	859	1384	-	-
Stage 1	842	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	555	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	366	859	1384	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	366	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	841	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	555	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	16.7	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1384	-	371	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.17	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	16.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.6	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Background - PM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	47	877	101	60	6	61	0	0	202	9
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	47	877	101	60	6	61	0	0	202	9
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.87										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.996				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1358	0	1719	1754	0	0	1692	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.967				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1353	0	1719	1754	0	0	1642	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			43							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	64	974	112	67	7	73	0	0	220	10
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	67	0	974	179	0	0	80	0	0	230	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0			31.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%			29.5%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0			26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		6.5		66.4	66.4			19.2			19.2	



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06		0.63	0.63			0.18			0.18	
v/c Ratio		0.44		0.90	0.16			0.27			0.73	
Control Delay		19.1		31.8	8.0			37.4			53.3	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		19.1		31.8	8.0			37.4			53.3	
LOS		B		C	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		19.1			28.1			37.4			53.3	
Approach LOS		B			C			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		527	35			47			146	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		22		#979	83			76			212	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		183		1087	1125			406			426	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.37		0.90	0.16			0.20			0.54	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 105
 Actuated Cycle Length: 105
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 110
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.90
 Intersection Signal Delay: 32.0
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 74.8%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

Ø2 (R)	Ø6	Ø4
60 s	14 s	31 s

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32

2029 Background - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	291	100	1081	92	88	1439
Future Volume (vph)	291	100	1081	92	88	1439
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1455	3471	1509	1583	3539
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.096	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1455	3471	1509	160	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		54		89		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	11%	4%	7%	14%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	320	110	1188	101	94	1531
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	320	110	1188	101	94	1531
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

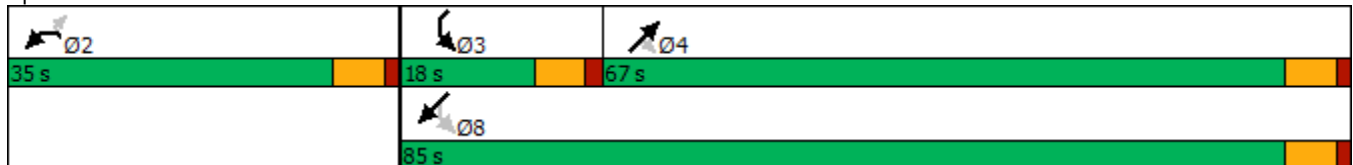


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.5	29.5	42.4	42.4	53.5	53.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.31	0.31	0.44	0.44	0.56	0.56
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.23	0.77	0.14	0.45	0.77
Control Delay	36.7	17.8	26.5	4.8	16.1	18.6
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	36.7	17.8	26.5	4.8	16.1	18.6
LOS	D	B	C	A	B	B
Approach Delay	31.9		24.8			18.4
Approach LOS	C		C			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	165	24	323	4	24	345
Queue Length 95th (ft)	319	80	416	32	48	421
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	532	488	2263	1014	272	2955
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.60	0.23	0.52	0.10	0.35	0.52

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	120
Actuated Cycle Length:	95.3
Natural Cycle:	60
Control Type:	Semi Act-Uncoord
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.77
Intersection Signal Delay:	22.6
Intersection LOS:	C
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	65.9%
ICU Level of Service:	C
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Background - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	71	12	253	13	6	930
Future Volume (vph)	71	12	253	13	6	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.981		0.993			
Flt Protected	0.959					
Satd. Flow (prot)	1653	0	1714	0	0	1806
Flt Permitted	0.959					0.998
Satd. Flow (perm)	1653	0	1714	0	0	1802
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	12		6			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	84	14	351	18	6	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	98	0	369	0	0	995
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

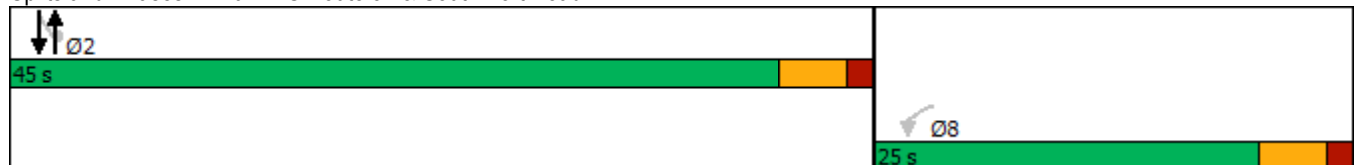


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	8.9		51.1			51.1
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13		0.77			0.77
v/c Ratio	0.43		0.28			0.72
Control Delay	28.8		4.2			11.1
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	28.8		4.2			11.1
LOS	C		A			B
Approach Delay	28.8		4.2			11.1
Approach LOS	C		A			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	36		42			203
Queue Length 95th (ft)	61		64			#541
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	507		1316			1383
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.19		0.28			0.72

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 66.6
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.72
 Intersection Signal Delay: 10.6
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 66.7%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.3					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	66	283	204	128	221	83
Future Vol, veh/h	66	283	204	128	221	83
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	82	82	74	74	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	12	3	9	8	4	8
Mvmt Flow	80	345	276	173	260	98

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1034	309	260	0	-	0
Stage 1	309	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	725	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.52	6.23	4.19	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.608	3.327	2.281	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	246	729	1265	-	-	-
Stage 1	722	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	462	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	187	729	1265	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	187	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	548	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	462	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	12.6	5.3	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1265	-	899	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.218	-	0.473	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.6	0	12.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.8	-	2.6	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.3					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	22	202	405	285	59	33
Future Vol, veh/h	22	202	405	285	59	33
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	29	262	482	339	73	41

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	821	0	-	0	972 652
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	652 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	320 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45 6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545 3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	800	-	-	-	277 470
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	513 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	729 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	800	-	-	-	265 470
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	265 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	491 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	729 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.9	0	22.8
HCM LOS			C

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	314	800	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.362	0.036	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	22.8	9.7	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.6	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.1					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	30	68	44	235	673	329
Future Vol, veh/h	30	68	44	235	673	329
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	88	88	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	29	14	10	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	33	74	50	267	740	362

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1288	921	1102	0	-	0
Stage 1	921	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	367	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.69	6.34	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.761	3.426	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	159	312	605	-	-	-
Stage 1	348	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	645	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	144	312	605	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	144	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	314	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	645	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	25.3	1.8	0
HCM LOS	D		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	605	-	144	312	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.083	-	0.226	0.237	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	11.5	0	37.2	20.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	B	A	E	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.3	-	0.8	0.9	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.1					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	60	32	87	96	16	61
Future Vol, veh/h	60	32	87	96	16	61
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	26	10	25	13	0	37
Mvmt Flow	72	39	104	114	21	78

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	281	161	0	0	218
Stage 1	161	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	120	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.66	6.3	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.66	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.734	3.39	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	661	863	-	-	1364
Stage 1	813	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	849	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	651	863	-	-	1364
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	651	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	813	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	836	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.6	0	1.6
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	651	863	1364
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.111	0.045	0.015
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	11.2	9.4	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.4	0.1	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	4	2	5	192	408	6
Future Vol, veh/h	4	2	5	192	408	6
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	30	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	8	4	17	240	464	10

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	743	469	474	0	-	0
Stage 1	469	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	274	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	386	598	1099	-	-	-
Stage 1	634	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	777	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	379	598	1099	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	379	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	623	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	777	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.6	0.5	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1099	-	432	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.015	-	0.028	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	13.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Background - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	379	466	1238	559		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	379	466	1238	559		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr t					0.953			
Flt Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3373	0		
Flt Permitted			0.043					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	80	1863	3373	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					65			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	408	501	1276	576		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	408	501	1852	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	56.2			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.42			
v/c Ratio			0.74	0.27	1.29			
Control Delay			37.6	0.4	166.7			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

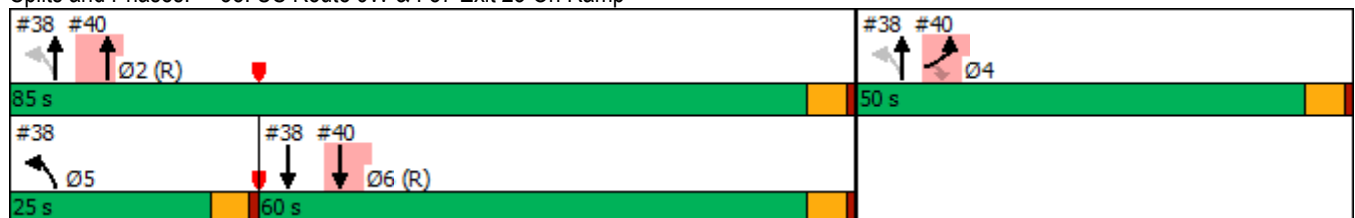


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			28.6	0.0	0.1			
Total Delay			66.2	0.4	166.8			
LOS			E	A	F			
Approach Delay				30.0	166.8			
Approach LOS				C	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			287	1	~1055			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#511	3	#1224			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			552	1863	1441			
Starvation Cap Reductn			154	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	23			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.03	0.27	1.31			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 110
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.29
 Intersection Signal Delay: 121.7
 Intersection LOS: F
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 104.0%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Background - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	196	347	0	649	1238	0	
Future Volume (vph)	196	347	0	649	1238	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		301					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	202	358	0	729	1303	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	202	358	0	729	1303	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	25.8	25.8		99.2	56.2		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	0.19		0.73	0.42		
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.66		0.28	0.88		
Control Delay	55.9	14.6		7.1	10.4		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	0.7	0.0		0.0	47.3		
Total Delay	56.6	14.6		7.1	57.7		
LOS	E	B		A	E		
Approach Delay	29.7			7.1	57.7		
Approach LOS	C			A	E		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	164	43		98	77		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	222	133		168	m64		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	590	728		2599	1473		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	401		
Spillback Cap Reductn	164	0		110	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.47	0.49		0.29	1.22		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 110
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.29
 Intersection Signal Delay: 37.4
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 104.0%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	211	400	60
Future Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	211	400	60
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	46	46	89	89	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	24	0	1	237	440	66

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	712	473	506	0	-	0
Stage 1	473	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	239	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	402	595	1069	-	-	-
Stage 1	631	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	805	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	402	595	1069	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	402	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	630	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	805	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.5	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1069	-	402	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.059	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	14.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.8					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T		T		T	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	209	400	0
Future Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	209	400	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	88	88	75	75
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	7	4	0	0	7
Mvmt Flow	3	18	41	238	533	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	853	533	533	0	-	0
Stage 1	533	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	320	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.27	4.14	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.363	2.236	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	328	537	1025	-	-	-
Stage 1	586	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	734	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	313	537	1025	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	313	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	559	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	734	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.8	1.3	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1025	-	482	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.04	-	0.045	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.7	0	12.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase I - AM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	30	423	53	90	8	65	0	0	105	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	30	423	53	90	8	65	0	0	105	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.88										
Frt		0.878			0.906						0.995	
Flt Protected		0.995		0.950				0.994				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1380	0	1444	1426	0	0	1644	0	0	1599	0
Flt Permitted		0.995		0.950				0.959				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1368	0	1444	1426	0	0	1586	0	0	1599	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			101							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	37	475	60	101	9	71	0	0	135	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	41	0	475	161	0	0	80	0	0	140	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0			31.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%			29.5%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0			26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		5.7		74.1	74.1			14.4			14.4	



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05		0.71	0.71			0.14			0.14	
v/c Ratio		0.28		0.47	0.16			0.37			0.64	
Control Delay		8.4		10.5	3.5			44.7			54.6	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		8.4		10.5	3.5			44.7			54.6	
LOS		A		B	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		8.4			8.7			44.7			54.6	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		142	13			50			89	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		7		262	42			90			123	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		185		1019	1036			392			397	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.22		0.47	0.16			0.20			0.35	

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	105
Actuated Cycle Length:	105
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	65
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.64
Intersection Signal Delay:	19.1
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	48.6%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue





Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	95	153	2035	168	114	821
Future Volume (vph)	95	153	2035	168	114	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.055	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	80	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		176		104		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	109	176	2188	181	134	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	109	176	2188	181	134	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	72.0	72.0	23.0	95.0
Total Split (%)	17.4%	17.4%	62.6%	62.6%	20.0%	82.6%
Maximum Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.0	66.0	17.0	89.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

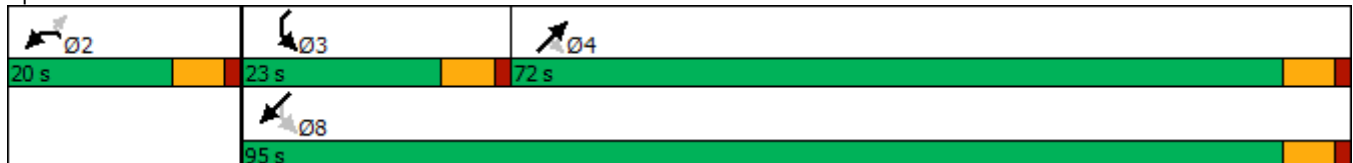


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.1	66.1	83.5	83.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.60	0.60	0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.56	0.52	1.03	0.19	0.68	0.37
Control Delay	57.7	12.8	52.1	5.2	40.6	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	57.7	12.8	52.1	5.2	40.6	4.7
LOS	E	B	D	A	D	A
Approach Delay	30.0		48.5			9.1
Approach LOS	C		D			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	73	0	~870	21	51	98
Queue Length 95th (ft)	133	58	#1096	58	107	113
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	195	338	2115	935	264	2771
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.56	0.52	1.03	0.19	0.51	0.35

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 109.5
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.03
 Intersection Signal Delay: 35.6
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 82.8%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase I - AM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	24	50	717	51	71	258
Future Volume (vph)	24	50	717	51	71	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.909		0.991			
Flt Protected	0.984					0.990
Satd. Flow (prot)	1032	0	1763	0	0	1501
Flt Permitted	0.984					0.752
Satd. Flow (perm)	1032	0	1763	0	0	1140
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	67		9			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	42%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	32	67	824	59	79	307
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	99	0	883	0	0	386
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

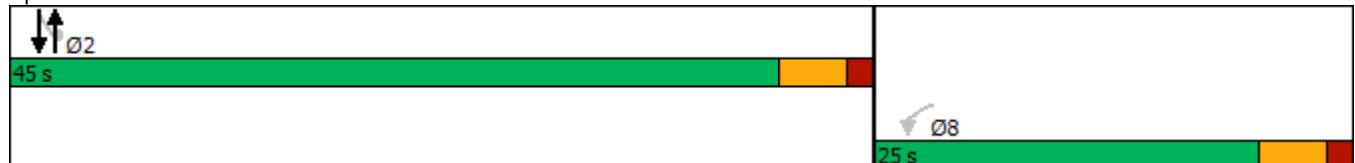


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	8.4		51.0			51.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13		0.77			0.77
v/c Ratio	0.52		0.65			0.44
Control Delay	21.5		8.9			6.4
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	21.5		8.9			6.4
LOS	C		A			A
Approach Delay	21.5		8.9			6.4
Approach LOS	C		A			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	13		142			48
Queue Length 95th (ft)	34		337			118
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	360		1363			880
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.28		0.65			0.44

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	70
Actuated Cycle Length:	66
Natural Cycle:	65
Control Type:	Semi Act-Uncoord
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.65
Intersection Signal Delay:	9.1
Intersection LOS:	A
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	75.2%
ICU Level of Service:	D
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.6					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	60	229	325	340	78	129
Future Vol, veh/h	60	229	325	340	78	129
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	9	20	10	10	18	17
Mvmt Flow	67	254	357	374	89	147

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1251	163	89	0	0
Stage 1	163	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1088	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.49	6.4	4.2	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.49	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.49	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.581	3.48	2.29	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	184	837	1457	-	-
Stage 1	849	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	313	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	127	837	1457	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	127	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	587	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	313	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	17.2	4	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1457	-	612	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.245	-	0.525	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	17.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1	-	3.1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	11.3					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	21	543	197	62	170	20
Future Vol, veh/h	21	543	197	62	170	20
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	22	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	25	646	243	77	205	24

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	320	0	-	0	978 282
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	282 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	696 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1234	-	-	-	266 736
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	743 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	477 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1234	-	-	-	257 736
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	257 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	719 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	477 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3	0	59.3
HCM LOS			F

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	276	1234	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.829	0.02	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	59.3	8	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	F	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	6.8	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	7.3					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	115	51	57	654	224	59
Future Vol, veh/h	115	51	57	654	224	59
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	86	86	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	13	28	20	9	23	28
Mvmt Flow	132	59	66	760	249	66

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1174	282	315	0	-	0
Stage 1	282	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	892	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.53	6.48	4.3	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.617	3.552	2.38	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	202	699	1150	-	-	-
Stage 1	741	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	383	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	182	699	1150	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	182	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	668	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	383	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	47.9	0.7	0
HCM LOS	E		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1150	-	182	699	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.058	-	0.726	0.084	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	64.5	10.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	4.6	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.8					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	123	7	45	47	43	56
Future Vol, veh/h	123	7	45	47	43	56
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	25	17	42	42	0	25
Mvmt Flow	189	11	54	56	69	90

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	310	82	0	0	110
Stage 1	82	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	228	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.65	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.65	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.65	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.725	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	637	938	-	-	1493
Stage 1	886	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	759	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	608	938	-	-	1493
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	608	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	886	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	724	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.3	0	3.3
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	608	938	1493
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.311	0.011	0.046
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	13.6	8.9	7.5
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	1.3	0	0.1

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	7	14	3	481	182	2
Future Vol, veh/h	7	14	3	481	182	2
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	93	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	8	20	0
Mvmt Flow	17	17	4	668	196	8

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	876	200	204	0	0
Stage 1	200	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	676	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	322	826	1380	-	-
Stage 1	838	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	509	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	320	826	1380	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	320	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	834	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	509	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.4	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1380	-	465	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.073	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	13.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase I - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	346	805	650	214		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	346	805	650	214		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.963			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1656	1863	3318	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.242					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	422	1863	3318	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					40			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	346			240	257			
Travel Time (s)	7.9			5.5	5.8			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93		
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	9%	2%	6%	1%		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	389	904	699	230		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	389	904	929	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	65.7			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.49			
v/c Ratio			0.79	0.49	0.57			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

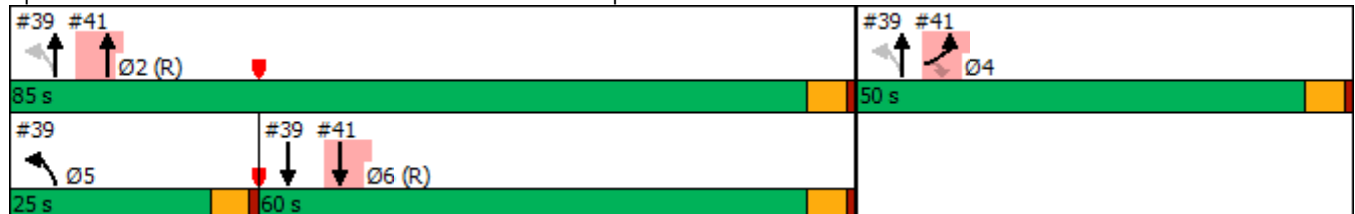


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Control Delay			15.5	1.3	25.9			
Queue Delay			0.4	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			15.9	1.3	25.9			
LOS			B	A	C			
Approach Delay				5.7	25.9			
Approach LOS				A	C			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			58	42	267			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			m68	m20	404			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	266			160	177			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			589	1863	1635			
Starvation Cap Reductn			28	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			0.69	0.49	0.57			

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	135
Actuated Cycle Length:	135
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	70
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	1.00
Intersection Signal Delay:	14.1
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	83.0%
ICU Level of Service:	E
Analysis Period (min):	15
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.	

Splits and Phases: 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase I - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	500	307	0	651	650	0	
Future Volume (vph)	500	307	0	651	650	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t		0.850					
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		270					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	284			365	240		
Travel Time (s)	6.5			8.3	5.5		
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.98	0.98	
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	
Adj. Flow (vph)	602	370	0	757	663	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	602	370	0	757	663	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6		5
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		10.0
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0		25.0
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%		19%
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0		20.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag		Lead
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes		Yes
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None
Act Effct Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	65.7		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.59	0.49		
v/c Ratio	1.00	0.53		0.36	0.38		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

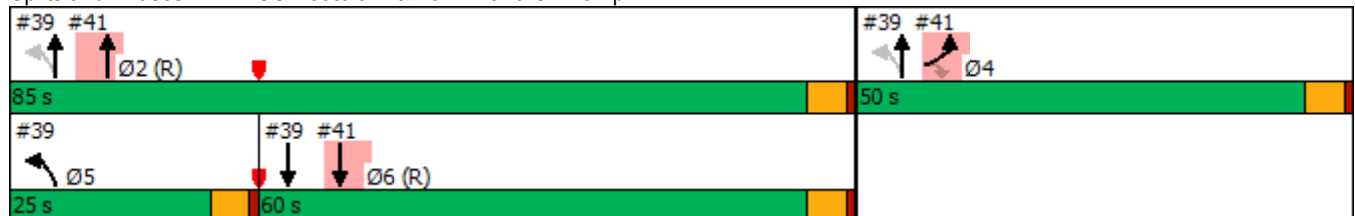


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Control Delay	82.0	12.6		14.9	4.0		
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.3		
Total Delay	82.0	12.6		14.9	4.2		
LOS	F	B		B	A		
Approach Delay	55.6			14.9	4.2		
Approach LOS	E			B	A		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	~528	62		172	19		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#676	124		201	23		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	204			285	160		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	601	702		2097	1757		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	479		
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		4	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	1.00	0.53		0.36	0.52		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 28.5
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.0%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	492	140	19
Future Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	492	140	19
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	83	83	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	0	5	12	6
Mvmt Flow	62	2	1	593	182	25

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	790	195	207	0	0
Stage 1	195	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	595	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	358	851	1376	-	-
Stage 1	836	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	549	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	358	851	1376	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	358	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	835	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	549	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	17	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1376	-	363	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.174	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	17	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.6	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.1					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	487	141	0
Future Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	487	141	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	5	12	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	8	58	29	587	170	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	815	170	170	0	0
Stage 1	170	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	645	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.44	6.25	4.22	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.44	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.44	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.536	3.345	2.308	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	344	866	1349	-	-
Stage 1	855	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	519	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	333	866	1349	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	333	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	828	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	519	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.4	0.4	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1349	-	731	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.021	-	0.089	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.7	0	10.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.3					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	4	479	9	6	210
Future Vol, veh/h	6	4	479	9	6	210
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	92	92	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	8	5	521	10	7	247

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	787	526	0	0	531
Stage 1	526	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	261	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	360	552	-	-	1036
Stage 1	593	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	783	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	357	552	-	-	1036
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	357	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	593	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	777	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.9	0	0.2
HCM LOS	B		













Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	416	1036
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.03	0.007
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	13.9	8.5
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.1	0

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase I - PM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	47	894	101	60	6	69	0	0	206	9
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	47	894	101	60	6	69	0	0	206	9
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.87										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.996				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1358	0	1719	1754	0	0	1690	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.970				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1353	0	1719	1754	0	0	1646	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			43							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	64	993	112	67	7	83	0	0	224	10
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	67	0	993	179	0	0	90	0	0	234	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA				NA
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4				4
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4				4
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0				5.0
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0				24.0
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0				31.0
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%				29.5%
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0				26.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0				4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0				1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0				0.0
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0				5.0
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0				3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None				None
Act Effect Green (s)		6.5		66.3	66.3			19.3				19.3

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	295	115	1081	94	95	1439
Future Volume (vph)	295	115	1081	94	95	1439
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1455	3471	1509	1583	3539
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.096	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1455	3471	1509	160	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		62		91		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	11%	4%	7%	14%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	324	126	1188	103	101	1531
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	324	126	1188	103	101	1531
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

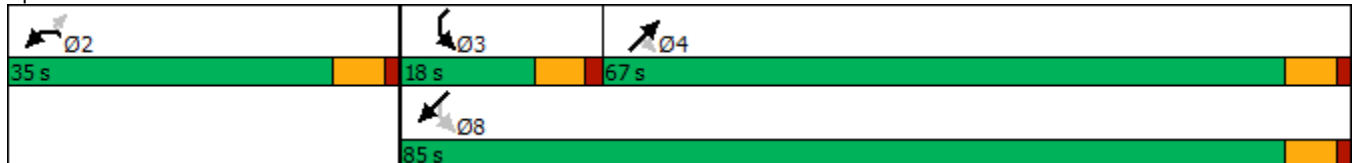


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.6	29.6	42.6	42.6	53.8	53.8
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.31	0.31	0.45	0.45	0.56	0.56
v/c Ratio	0.61	0.26	0.77	0.14	0.48	0.77
Control Delay	37.2	17.8	26.6	4.8	17.6	18.5
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	37.2	17.8	26.6	4.8	17.6	18.5
LOS	D	B	C	A	B	B
Approach Delay	31.7		24.9			18.4
Approach LOS	C		C			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	168	28	325	4	26	345
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#330	90	418	33	55	420
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	531	492	2258	1013	271	2947
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.61	0.26	0.53	0.10	0.37	0.52

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 120
 Actuated Cycle Length: 95.6
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.77
 Intersection Signal Delay: 22.7
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 66.5%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase I - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	86	54	253	21	26	930
Future Volume (vph)	86	54	253	21	26	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.948		0.990			
Flt Protected	0.970					0.999
Satd. Flow (prot)	1612	0	1691	0	0	1791
Flt Permitted	0.970					0.985
Satd. Flow (perm)	1612	0	1691	0	0	1766
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	46		10			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	101	64	351	29	28	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	165	0	380	0	0	1017
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	10.2		45.1			45.1
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.16		0.69			0.69
v/c Ratio	0.57		0.32			0.83
Control Delay	24.9		5.5			17.4
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	24.9		5.5			17.4
LOS	C		A			B
Approach Delay	24.9		5.5			17.4
Approach LOS	C		A			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	42		46			234
Queue Length 95th (ft)	82		77			#610
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	526		1170			1218
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.31		0.32			0.83

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65.3
 Natural Cycle: 75
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.83
 Intersection Signal Delay: 15.3
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 85.5%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.3					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	67	283	204	132	229	85
Future Vol, veh/h	67	283	204	132	229	85
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	82	82	74	74	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	12	3	9	8	4	8
Mvmt Flow	82	345	276	178	269	100

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1049	319	269	0	-	0
Stage 1	319	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	730	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.52	6.23	4.19	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.608	3.327	2.281	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	241	719	1255	-	-	-
Stage 1	715	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	459	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	182	719	1255	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	182	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	541	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	459	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	12.7	5.3	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1255	-	889	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.22	-	0.48	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.7	0	12.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.8	-	2.6	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.5					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	26	206	406	285	59	35
Future Vol, veh/h	26	206	406	285	59	35
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	34	268	483	339	73	43

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	822	0	-	0	989 653
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	653 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	336 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45 6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545 3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	799	-	-	-	270 469
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	512 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	717 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	799	-	-	-	257 469
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	257 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	486 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	717 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.1	0	23.5
HCM LOS			C

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	309	799	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.376	0.042	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	23.5	9.7	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.7	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	37	70	48	235	673	344
Future Vol, veh/h	37	70	48	235	673	344
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	88	88	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	29	14	10	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	40	76	55	267	740	378

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1306	929	1118	0	-	0
Stage 1	929	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	377	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.69	6.34	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.761	3.426	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	155	308	596	-	-	-
Stage 1	344	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	638	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	138	308	596	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	138	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	307	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	638	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	27.8	2	0
HCM LOS	D		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	596	-	138	308	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.092	-	0.291	0.247	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	11.6	0	41.5	20.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	B	A	E	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.3	-	1.1	1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.2					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	67	32	92	110	16	63
Future Vol, veh/h	67	32	92	110	16	63
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	26	10	25	13	0	37
Mvmt Flow	81	39	110	131	21	81

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	299	176	0	0	241
Stage 1	176	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	123	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.66	6.3	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.66	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.734	3.39	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	645	847	-	-	1337
Stage 1	800	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	846	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	635	847	-	-	1337
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	635	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	800	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	832	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.9	0	1.6
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	635	847	1337
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.127	0.046	0.015
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	11.5	9.5	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.4	0.1	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T		T		T	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	5	2	6	196	417	7
Future Vol, veh/h	5	2	6	196	417	7
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	31	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	10	4	19	245	474	11

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	763	480	485	0	-	0
Stage 1	480	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	283	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	375	590	1088	-	-	-
Stage 1	627	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	770	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	368	590	1088	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	368	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	614	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	770	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14	0.6	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1088	-	412	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.018	-	0.034	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	14	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase I - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	390	470	1239	559		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	390	470	1239	559		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr t					0.953			
Flt Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3373	0		
Flt Permitted			0.044					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	82	1863	3373	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					65			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	419	505	1277	576		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	419	505	1853	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	55.4			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.41			
v/c Ratio			0.74	0.27	1.30			
Control Delay			37.5	0.4	174.9			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

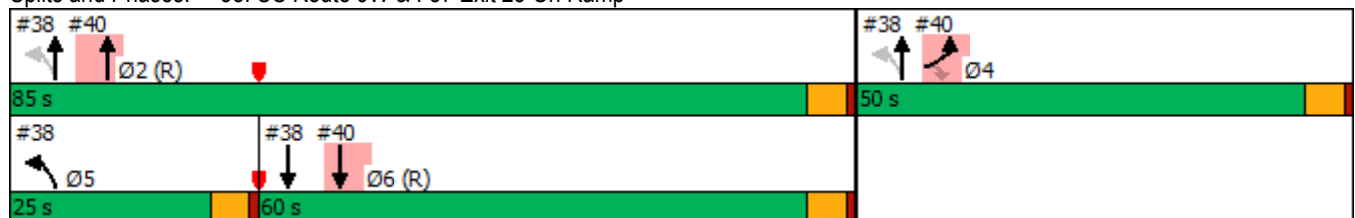


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			31.2	0.0	0.1			
Total Delay			68.6	0.4	175.0			
LOS			E	A	F			
Approach Delay				31.3	175.0			
Approach LOS				C	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			293	1	~1077			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#530	2	#1225			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			563	1863	1421			
Starvation Cap Reductn			158	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	30			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.03	0.27	1.33			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 120
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.30
 Intersection Signal Delay: 127.2
 Intersection LOS: F
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 104.8%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase I - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	196	353	0	664	1239	0	
Future Volume (vph)	196	353	0	664	1239	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		301					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	202	364	0	746	1304	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	202	364	0	746	1304	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	25.8	25.8		99.2	55.4		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	0.19		0.73	0.41		
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.67		0.29	0.90		
Control Delay	55.9	15.4		7.1	10.8		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

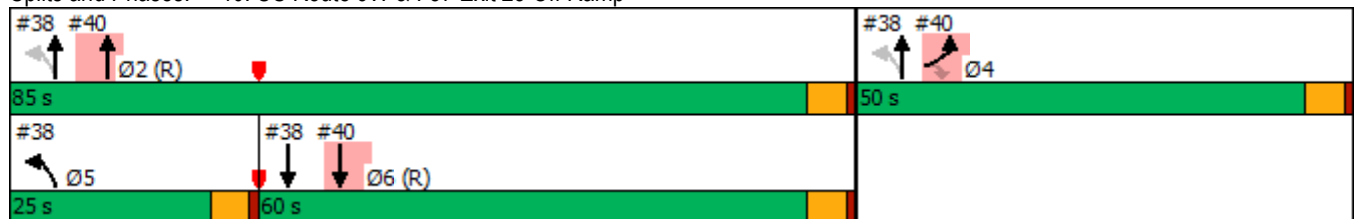


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	0.7	0.0		0.0	46.9		
Total Delay	56.6	15.4		7.1	57.7		
LOS	E	B		A	E		
Approach Delay	30.1			7.1	57.7		
Approach LOS	C			A	E		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	164	47		101	81		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	222	139		173	m63		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	590	728		2599	1451		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	391		
Spillback Cap Reductn	165	0		116	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.48	0.50		0.30	1.23		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 120
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.30
 Intersection Signal Delay: 37.3
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 104.8%
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 Intersection LOS: D
 ICU Level of Service G
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	220	411	60
Future Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	220	411	60
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	46	46	89	89	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	24	0	1	247	452	66

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	734	485	518	0	-	0
Stage 1	485	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	249	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	390	586	1058	-	-	-
Stage 1	623	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	797	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	390	586	1058	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	390	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	622	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	797	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.8	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1058	-	390	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.061	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	14.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	218	411	0
Future Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	218	411	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	88	88	75	75
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	7	4	0	0	7
Mvmt Flow	3	18	41	248	548	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	878	548	548	0	-	0
Stage 1	548	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	330	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.27	4.14	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.363	2.236	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	317	527	1011	-	-	-
Stage 1	577	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	726	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	302	527	1011	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	302	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	550	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	726	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13	1.2	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1011	-	472	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.04	-	0.046	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.7	0	13	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	8	195	6	4	438
Future Vol, veh/h	11	8	195	6	4	438
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	85	85	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	14	10	229	7	4	476

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	717	233	0	0	236
Stage 1	233	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	484	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	399	811	-	-	1331
Stage 1	810	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	624	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	397	811	-	-	1331
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	397	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	810	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	622	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.5	0	0.1
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	506	1331
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.047	0.003
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	12.5	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.1	0

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase II - AM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations		↕		↖	↗			↕			↗	
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	30	450	53	90	8	69	0	0	111	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	30	450	53	90	8	69	0	0	111	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.88										
Frt		0.878			0.906						0.995	
Flt Protected		0.995		0.950				0.995				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1380	0	1444	1426	0	0	1645	0	0	1599	0
Flt Permitted		0.995		0.950				0.961				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1368	0	1444	1426	0	0	1589	0	0	1599	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			101							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	37	506	60	101	9	76	0	0	142	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	41	0	506	161	0	0	85	0	0	147	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA				NA
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4				4
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4				4
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0				5.0
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0				24.0
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0				31.0
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%				29.5%
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0				26.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0				4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0				1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0				0.0
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0				5.0
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0				3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None				None
Act Effect Green (s)		5.7		73.7	73.7			14.8				14.8















Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05		0.70	0.70			0.14			0.14	
v/c Ratio		0.28		0.50	0.16			0.38			0.65	
Control Delay		8.4		11.3	3.6			44.5			54.7	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		8.4		11.3	3.6			44.5			54.7	
LOS		A		B	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		8.4			9.5			44.5			54.7	
Approach LOS		A			A			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		159	13			53			93	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		7		294	43			95			127	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		185		1012	1030			393			397	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.22		0.50	0.16			0.22			0.37	

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	105
Actuated Cycle Length:	105
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	70
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.65
Intersection Signal Delay:	19.7
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	50.3%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

Ø2 (R)	Ø6	Ø4
60 s	14 s	31 s

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	97	168	2035	171	126	821
Future Volume (vph)	97	168	2035	171	126	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.055	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	80	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		193		106		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	111	193	2188	184	148	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	111	193	2188	184	148	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	72.0	72.0	23.0	95.0
Total Split (%)	17.4%	17.4%	62.6%	62.6%	20.0%	82.6%
Maximum Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.0	66.0	17.0	89.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

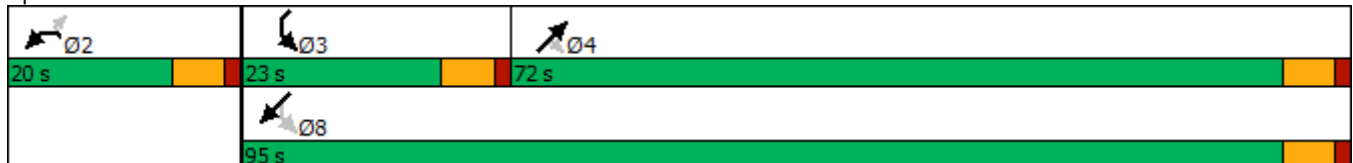


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.1	66.1	84.3	84.3
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.60	0.60	0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.57	0.55	1.04	0.20	0.72	0.37
Control Delay	58.9	13.0	54.9	5.3	44.8	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	58.9	13.0	54.9	5.3	44.8	4.7
LOS	E	B	D	A	D	A
Approach Delay	29.8		51.0			10.0
Approach LOS	C		D			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	75	0	~888	22	61	98
Queue Length 95th (ft)	135	60	#1096	58	121	113
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	194	351	2100	930	263	2752
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.57	0.55	1.04	0.20	0.56	0.35

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 110.3
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.04
 Intersection Signal Delay: 37.3
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.6%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase II - AM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	32	71	717	64	104	258
Future Volume (vph)	32	71	717	64	104	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.907		0.989			
Flt Protected	0.985					0.986
Satd. Flow (prot)	927	0	1581	0	0	1351
Flt Permitted	0.985					0.579
Satd. Flow (perm)	927	0	1581	0	0	793
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	95		11			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	35%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	43	95	824	74	116	307
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	138	0	898	0	0	423
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14	1.14
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

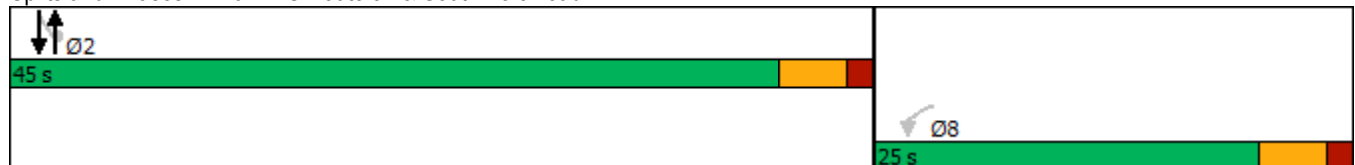


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	9.7		48.4			48.4
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.15		0.75			0.75
v/c Ratio	0.63		0.76			0.71
Control Delay	22.8		14.7			18.5
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	22.8		14.7			18.5
LOS	C		B			B
Approach Delay	22.8		14.7			18.5
Approach LOS	C		B			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	16		179			79
Queue Length 95th (ft)	40		#547			#287
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	352		1184			592
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.39		0.76			0.71

Intersection Summary

Area Type: CBD
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 64.7
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.76
 Intersection Signal Delay: 16.5
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 87.0%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.8					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	62	229	325	346	82	130
Future Vol, veh/h	62	229	325	346	82	130
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	9	20	10	10	18	17
Mvmt Flow	69	254	357	380	93	148

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1261	167	93	0	0
Stage 1	167	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1094	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.49	6.4	4.2	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.49	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.49	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.581	3.48	2.29	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	182	832	1453	-	-
Stage 1	846	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	311	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	125	832	1453	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	125	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	583	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	311	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	18.4	4	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1453	-	587	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.246	-	0.551	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	18.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1	-	3.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	12					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	23	545	200	62	170	23
Future Vol, veh/h	23	545	200	62	170	23
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	22	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	27	649	247	77	205	28

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	324	0	-	0	989 286
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	286 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	703 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1230	-	-	-	262 732
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	740 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	473 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1230	-	-	-	253 732
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	253 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	715 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	473 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3	0	62.7
HCM LOS			F

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	274	1230	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.849	0.022	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	62.7	8	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	F	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	7.1	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	9					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	127	54	59	652	205	66
Future Vol, veh/h	127	54	59	652	205	66
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	86	86	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	13	28	20	9	23	28
Mvmt Flow	146	62	69	758	228	73

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1161	265	301	0	-	0
Stage 1	265	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	896	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.53	6.48	4.3	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.617	3.552	2.38	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	205	715	1164	-	-	-
Stage 1	755	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	381	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	184	715	1164	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	184	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	678	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	381	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	54.8	0.7	0
HCM LOS	F		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1164	-	184	715	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.059	-	0.793	0.087	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	73.7	10.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	5.4	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	7					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↖	↗	↖		↖	↗
Traffic Vol, veh/h	134	7	47	54	43	60
Future Vol, veh/h	134	7	47	54	43	60
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	25	17	42	42	0	25
Mvmt Flow	206	11	56	64	69	97

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	323	88	0	0	120
Stage 1	88	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	235	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.65	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.65	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.65	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.725	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	626	930	-	-	1480
Stage 1	881	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	753	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	597	930	-	-	1480
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	597	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	881	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	718	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.9	0	3.2
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	597	930	1480
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.345	0.012	0.047
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	14.2	8.9	7.6
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	1.5	0	0.1

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.6					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	9	14	3	489	186	3
Future Vol, veh/h	9	14	3	489	186	3
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	93	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	8	20	0
Mvmt Flow	21	17	4	679	200	12

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	893	206	212	0	0
Stage 1	206	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	687	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	315	820	1370	-	-
Stage 1	833	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	503	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	313	820	1370	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	313	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	829	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	503	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.2	0	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1370	-	432	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.09	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	14.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.3	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase II - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	351	808	653	214		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	351	808	653	214		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.963			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1656	1863	3318	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.240					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	418	1863	3318	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					40			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	346			240	257			
Travel Time (s)	7.9			5.5	5.8			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93		
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	9%	2%	6%	1%		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	394	908	702	230		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	394	908	932	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	24	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			24	2				
Detector Phase			5	24	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	65.4			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.48			
v/c Ratio			0.80	0.49	0.57			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

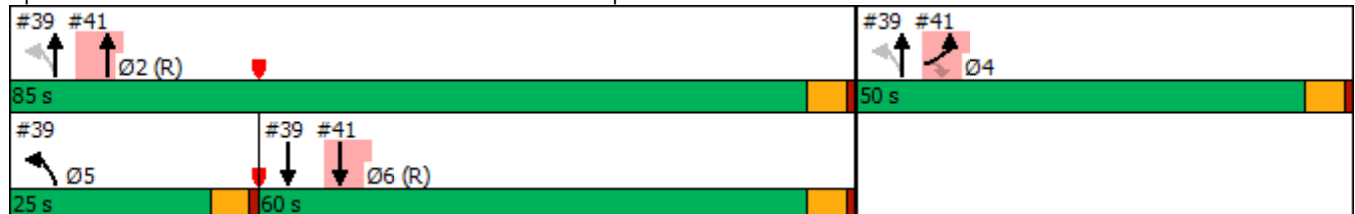


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Control Delay			16.2	1.3	26.3			
Queue Delay			0.4	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			16.7	1.3	26.3			
LOS			B	A	C			
Approach Delay				6.0	26.3			
Approach LOS				A	C			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			57	42	271			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			m73	m21	408			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	266			160	177			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			585	1863	1627			
Starvation Cap Reductn			29	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			0.71	0.49	0.57			

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	135
Actuated Cycle Length:	135
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	70
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	1.00
Intersection Signal Delay:	14.4
Intersection LOS:	B
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	83.3%
ICU Level of Service:	E
Analysis Period (min):	15
m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.	

Splits and Phases: 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase II - AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	500	316	0	659	653	0	
Future Volume (vph)	500	316	0	659	653	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		278					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	284			365	240		
Travel Time (s)	6.5			8.3	5.5		
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.98	0.98	
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	
Adj. Flow (vph)	602	381	0	766	666	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	602	381	0	766	666	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6		5
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		10.0
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0		25.0
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%		19%
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0		20.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag		Lead
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes		Yes
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None
Act Effct Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	65.4		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.59	0.48		
v/c Ratio	1.00	0.54		0.37	0.38		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

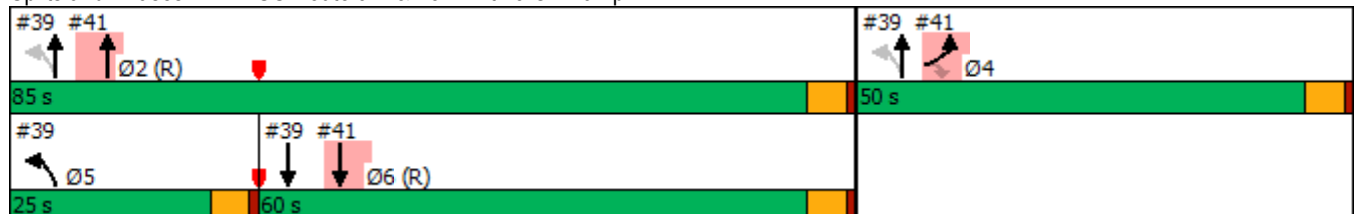


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Control Delay	82.0	12.8		14.9	4.0		
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.3		
Total Delay	82.0	12.8		14.9	4.3		
LOS	F	B		B	A		
Approach Delay	55.1			14.9	4.3		
Approach LOS	E			B	A		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	~528	64		175	19		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#676	128		203	23		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	204			285	160		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	601	708		2097	1747		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	473		
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		5	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	1.00	0.54		0.37	0.52		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 28.4
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.3%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	502	146	19
Future Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	502	146	19
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	83	83	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	0	5	12	6
Mvmt Flow	62	2	1	605	190	25

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	810	203	215	0	0
Stage 1	203	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	607	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	348	843	1367	-	-
Stage 1	829	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	542	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	348	843	1367	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	348	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	828	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	542	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	17.4	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1367	-	353	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.179	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.6	0	17.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.6	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	SEL	SER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	24	497	147	0	6	46
Future Vol, veh/h	24	497	147	0	6	46
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	5	12	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	30	621	177	0	7	55

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	177	0	-	0	858 177
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	177 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	681 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.4 6.2
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.5 3.3
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1387	-	-	-	330 871
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	859 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	506 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1387	-	-	-	319 871
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	319 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	831 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	506 -

Approach	NB	SB	SE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.4	0	10.4
HCM LOS			B

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	SELn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1387	-	726	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.022	-	0.086	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.7	0	10.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.6					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	W	R	T	R	L	T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	7	479	18	12	210
Future Vol, veh/h	11	7	479	18	12	210
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	92	92	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	14	9	521	20	14	247

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	806	531	0	0	541
Stage 1	531	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	275	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	351	548	-	-	1028
Stage 1	590	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	771	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	345	548	-	-	1028
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	345	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	590	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	759	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.5	0	0.5
HCM LOS	B		













Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	403	1028
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.056	0.014
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	14.5	8.6
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.2	0

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase II - PM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	47	910	101	60	6	76	0	0	210	9
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	47	910	101	60	6	76	0	0	210	9
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.87										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.996				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1358	0	1719	1754	0	0	1688	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.973				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1353	0	1719	1754	0	0	1649	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			43							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	64	1011	112	67	7	92	0	0	228	10
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	67	0	1011	179	0	0	99	0	0	238	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0			31.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%			29.5%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0			26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		6.5		66.1	66.1			19.5			19.5	

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	299	130	1081	96	103	1439
Future Volume (vph)	299	130	1081	96	103	1439
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1455	3471	1509	1583	3539
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.088	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1455	3471	1509	147	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		69		92		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	11%	4%	7%	14%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	329	143	1188	105	110	1531
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	329	143	1188	105	110	1531
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

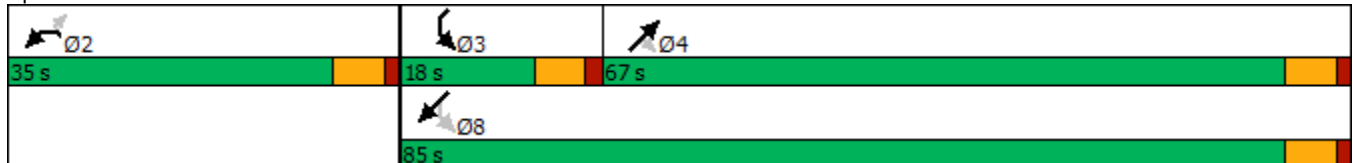


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.4	29.4	41.4	41.4	55.9	55.9
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.30	0.30	0.43	0.43	0.57	0.57
v/c Ratio	0.64	0.29	0.81	0.15	0.53	0.75
Control Delay	38.6	18.1	29.1	4.9	21.2	17.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	38.6	18.1	29.1	4.9	21.2	17.9
LOS	D	B	C	A	C	B
Approach Delay	32.4		27.1			18.1
Approach LOS	C		C			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	173	33	326	5	29	345
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#351	101	421	34	71	420
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	518	486	2200	990	263	2905
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.64	0.29	0.54	0.11	0.42	0.53

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 120
 Actuated Cycle Length: 97.4
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.81
 Intersection Signal Delay: 23.5
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 67.2%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase II - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	101	95	253	28	46	930
Future Volume (vph)	101	95	253	28	46	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.935		0.986			
Flt Protected	0.975					0.998
Satd. Flow (prot)	1597	0	1670	0	0	1778
Flt Permitted	0.975					0.968
Satd. Flow (perm)	1597	0	1670	0	0	1724
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	68		13			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	119	112	351	39	49	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	231	0	390	0	0	1038
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	68	283	204	136	236	87
Future Vol, veh/h	68	283	204	136	236	87
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	82	82	74	74	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	12	3	9	8	4	8
Mvmt Flow	83	345	276	184	278	102

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1065	329	278	0	-	0
Stage 1	329	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	736	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.52	6.23	4.19	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.52	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.608	3.327	2.281	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	236	710	1246	-	-	-
Stage 1	707	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	456	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	178	710	1246	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	178	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	532	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	456	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	12.9	5.2	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1246	-	881	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.221	-	0.486	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.7	0	12.9	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.8	-	2.7	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.6					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	30	209	408	285	59	37
Future Vol, veh/h	30	209	408	285	59	37
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	39	271	486	339	73	46

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	825	0	-	0	1005 656
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	656 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	349 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45 6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545 3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	797	-	-	-	264 467
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	511 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	707 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	797	-	-	-	249 467
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	249 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	481 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	707 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.2	0	24.2
HCM LOS			C

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	304	797	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.39	0.049	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	24.2	9.7	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.8	0.2	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.9					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	45	72	52	235	673	359
Future Vol, veh/h	45	72	52	235	673	359
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	88	88	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	29	14	10	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	49	78	59	267	740	395

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1323	938	1135	0	-	0
Stage 1	938	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	385	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.69	6.34	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.761	3.426	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	151	305	587	-	-	-
Stage 1	341	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	633	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	133	305	587	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	133	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	301	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	633	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	30.9	2.1	0
HCM LOS	D		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	587	-	133	305	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.101	-	0.368	0.257	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	11.8	0	47	20.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	B	A	E	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.3	-	1.5	1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.2					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	74	32	96	124	16	66
Future Vol, veh/h	74	32	96	124	16	66
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	26	10	25	13	0	37
Mvmt Flow	89	39	114	148	21	85

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	315	188	0	0	262
Stage 1	188	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	127	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.66	6.3	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.66	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.734	3.39	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	631	834	-	-	1314
Stage 1	790	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	843	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	621	834	-	-	1314
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	621	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	790	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	830	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	11.1	0	1.5
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	621	834	1314
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.144	0.046	0.016
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	11.8	9.5	7.8
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.5	0.1	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	2	6	201	427	9
Future Vol, veh/h	6	2	6	201	427	9
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	31	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	12	4	19	251	485	14

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	781	492	499	0	-	0
Stage 1	492	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	289	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	366	581	1075	-	-	-
Stage 1	619	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	765	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	358	581	1075	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	358	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	606	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	765	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.5	0.6	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1075	-	396	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.018	-	0.04	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	14.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase II - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	402	473	1242	559		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	402	473	1242	559		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr t					0.953			
Flt Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3373	0		
Flt Permitted			0.044					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	82	1863	3373	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					65			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	432	509	1280	576		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	432	509	1856	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	55.0			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.41			
v/c Ratio			0.76	0.27	1.31			
Control Delay			38.5	0.4	179.6			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

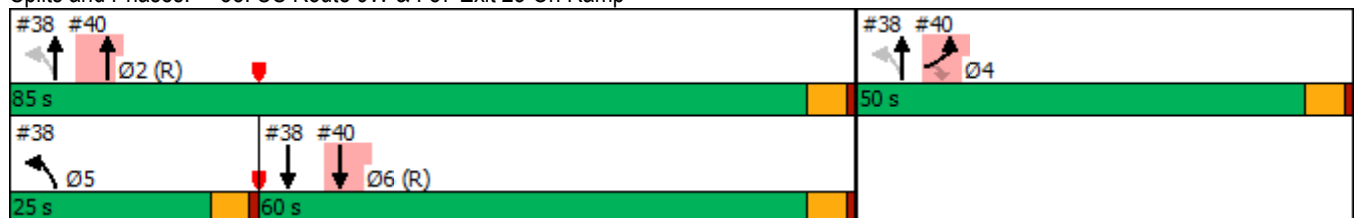


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			34.3	0.0	0.1			
Total Delay			72.8	0.4	179.7			
LOS			E	A	F			
Approach Delay				33.6	179.7			
Approach LOS				C	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			305	0	~1088			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#556	1	#1228			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			568	1863	1412			
Starvation Cap Reductn			155	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	34			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.05	0.27	1.35			

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	135
Actuated Cycle Length:	135
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	120
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	1.31
Intersection Signal Delay:	130.6
Intersection LOS:	F
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	105.7%
ICU Level of Service:	G
Analysis Period (min):	15
~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite. Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.	
# 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.	

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase II - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	196	358	0	679	1242	0	
Future Volume (vph)	196	358	0	679	1242	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		301					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	202	369	0	763	1307	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	202	369	0	763	1307	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	25.8	25.8		99.2	55.0		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	0.19		0.73	0.41		
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.68		0.29	0.91		
Control Delay	55.9	16.1		7.2	11.0		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

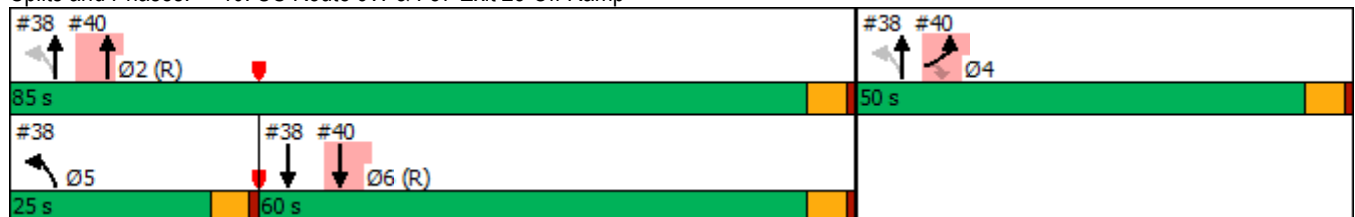


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	0.7	0.0		0.0	46.7		
Total Delay	56.6	16.1		7.2	57.7		
LOS	E	B		A	E		
Approach Delay	30.4			7.2	57.7		
Approach LOS	C			A	E		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	164	51		104	82		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	222	145		177	m62		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	590	728		2599	1441		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	386		
Spillback Cap Reductn	171	0		123	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.48	0.51		0.31	1.24		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 120
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.31
 Intersection Signal Delay: 37.2
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 105.7%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	1	222	423	60	11	0
Future Vol, veh/h	1	222	423	60	11	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	89	89	91	91	46	46
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	7	4	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	1	249	465	66	24	0

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	531	0	-	0	749 498
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	498 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	251 -
Critical Hdwy	4.1	-	-	-	6.4 6.2
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.4 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.2	-	-	-	3.5 3.3
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1047	-	-	-	382 576
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	615 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	795 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1047	-	-	-	382 576
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	382 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	614 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	795 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	15.1
HCM LOS			C

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	382	1047	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.063	0.001	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	15.1	8.4	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	0	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	SEL	SER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	36	220	423	0	3	16
Future Vol, veh/h	36	220	423	0	3	16
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	88	88	75	75	87	87
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	7	3	7
Mvmt Flow	41	250	564	0	3	18

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	564	0	-	0	896 564
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	564 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	332 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.43 6.27
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.43 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.43 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.527 3.363
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	998	-	-	-	309 516
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	567 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	725 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	998	-	-	-	294 516
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	294 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	540 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	725 -

Approach	NB	SB	SE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.2	0	13.2
HCM LOS			B

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	SELn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	998	-	461	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.041	-	0.047	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.8	0	13.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	23	15	195	11	7	437
Future Vol, veh/h	23	15	195	11	7	437
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	85	85	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	29	19	229	13	8	475


















Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	727	236	0	0	242
Stage 1	236	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	491	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	394	808	-	-	1324
Stage 1	808	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	619	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	391	808	-	-	1324
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	391	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	808	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	614	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.1	0	0.1
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	491	1324
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.097	0.006
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	13.1	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.3	0

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase III - AM
 05/14/2019

												
Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	30	500	53	90	8	75	0	0	122	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	30	500	53	90	8	75	0	0	122	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor	0.88											
Frt	0.878		0.906						0.996			
Flt Protected	0.995		0.950				0.995					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1380	0	1444	1426	0	0	1645	0	0	1601	0
Flt Permitted	0.995		0.950				0.963					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1368	0	1444	1426	0	0	1592	0	0	1601	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	73		101				1					
Link Speed (mph)	25		25				25					
Link Distance (ft)	181		194				445					
Travel Time (s)	4.9		5.3				12.1					
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19	19										
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	37	562	60	101	9	82	0	0	156	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	41	0	562	161	0	0	91	0	0	161	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	0		12				0					
Link Offset(ft)	0		0				0					
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16				16					
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		15	9		15	9		15	9	
Turn Type	Split	NA	Split	NA	Perm		NA	NA				
Protected Phases	6	6	2		2	4		4				
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6	2		2	4		4		4		
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		5.0		
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0		24.0		
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0	60.0		60.0	31.0		31.0		31.0		
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%	57.1%		57.1%	29.5%		29.5%		29.5%		
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0	55.0		55.0	26.0		26.0		26.0		
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0		4.0		
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0		1.0		
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0		5.0		
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0		3.0		
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		C-Max	None		None		None		
Act Effect Green (s)	5.7		72.7		72.7	15.8		15.8		15.8		



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05		0.69	0.69			0.15			0.15	
v/c Ratio		0.28		0.56	0.16			0.38			0.67	
Control Delay		8.4		13.1	3.8			43.4			54.8	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		8.4		13.1	3.8			43.4			54.8	
LOS		A		B	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		8.4			11.1			43.4			54.8	
Approach LOS		A			B			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		194	13			56			103	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		7		358	44			99			137	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		185		999	1017			394			397	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.22		0.56	0.16			0.23			0.41	

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Cycle Length:	105
Actuated Cycle Length:	105
Offset:	0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
Natural Cycle:	75
Control Type:	Actuated-Coordinated
Maximum v/c Ratio:	0.67
Intersection Signal Delay:	20.8
Intersection LOS:	C
Intersection Capacity Utilization:	53.3%
ICU Level of Service:	A
Analysis Period (min):	15

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue





Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	100	181	2035	176	148	821
Future Volume (vph)	100	181	2035	176	148	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.055	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	80	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		208		108		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	115	208	2188	189	174	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	115	208	2188	189	174	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	72.0	72.0	23.0	95.0
Total Split (%)	17.4%	17.4%	62.6%	62.6%	20.0%	82.6%
Maximum Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.0	66.0	17.0	89.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

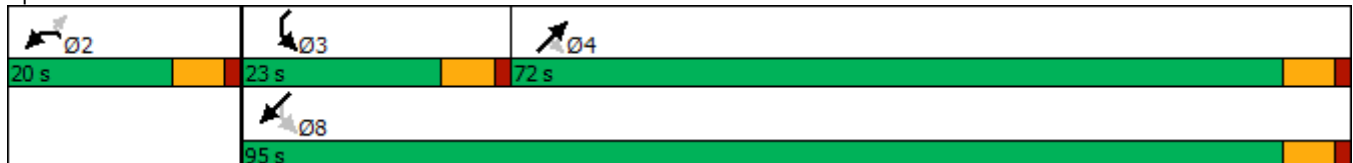


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	14.0	14.0	66.1	66.1	85.6	85.6
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13	0.59	0.59	0.77	0.77
v/c Ratio	0.60	0.57	1.05	0.21	0.79	0.37
Control Delay	61.0	13.1	60.0	5.6	52.9	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	61.0	13.1	60.0	5.6	52.9	4.7
LOS	E	B	E	A	D	A
Approach Delay	30.2		55.7			12.0
Approach LOS	C		E			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	80	0	~930	24	81	98
Queue Length 95th (ft)	140	63	#1096	60	147	113
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	192	363	2074	921	260	2718
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.60	0.57	1.05	0.21	0.67	0.36

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 111.6
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.05
 Intersection Signal Delay: 40.6
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 85.0%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase III - AM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	45	107	717	85	165	258
Future Volume (vph)	45	107	717	85	165	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.905		0.986			
Flt Protected	0.985					0.982
Satd. Flow (prot)	1027	0	1746	0	0	1514
Flt Permitted	0.985					0.370
Satd. Flow (perm)	1027	0	1746	0	0	570
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	143		14			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	27%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	143	824	98	183	307
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	203	0	922	0	0	490
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

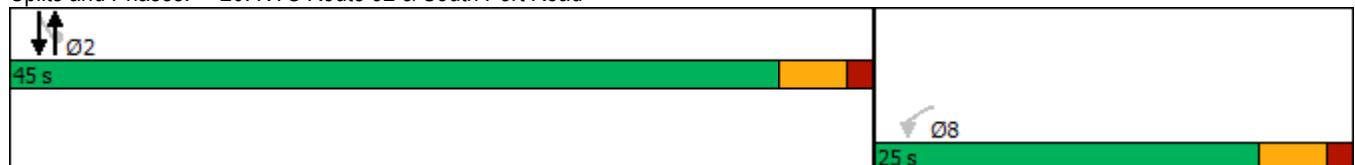


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	10.7		43.9			43.9
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.17		0.68			0.68
v/c Ratio	0.70		0.77			1.27
Control Delay	21.8		15.4			158.1
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	21.8		15.4			158.1
LOS	C		B			F
Approach Delay	21.8		15.4			158.1
Approach LOS	C		B			F
Queue Length 50th (ft)	20		177			~229
Queue Length 95th (ft)	49		#560			#294
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	418		1190			387
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.49		0.77			1.27

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 64.6
 Natural Cycle: 120
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.27
 Intersection Signal Delay: 59.5
 Intersection LOS: E
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 87.2%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	7.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	65	229	325	357	89	131
Future Vol, veh/h	65	229	325	357	89	131
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	9	20	10	10	18	17
Mvmt Flow	72	254	357	392	101	149

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1282	176	101	0	0
Stage 1	176	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1106	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.49	6.4	4.2	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.49	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.49	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.581	3.48	2.29	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	176	823	1443	-	-
Stage 1	838	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	307	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	120	823	1443	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	120	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	573	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	307	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	21.1	4	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1443	-	543	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.248	-	0.602	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.3	0	21.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1	-	4	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	13.3					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	26	548	205	62	170	28
Future Vol, veh/h	26	548	205	62	170	28
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	22	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	31	652	253	77	205	34

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	330	0	-	0	1006 292
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	292 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	714 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1224	-	-	-	256 726
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	736 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	467 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1224	-	-	-	246 726
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	246 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	707 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	467 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.4	0	68.7
HCM LOS			F

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	271	1224	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.88	0.025	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	68.7	8	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	F	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	7.6	0.1	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	15.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	149	59	63	654	224	79
Future Vol, veh/h	149	59	63	654	224	79
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	86	86	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	13	28	20	9	23	28
Mvmt Flow	171	68	73	760	249	88

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1199	293	337	0	-	0
Stage 1	293	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	906	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.53	6.48	4.3	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.53	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.617	3.552	2.38	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	195	689	1128	-	-	-
Stage 1	733	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	377	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	173	689	1128	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	173	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	651	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	377	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	89	0.7	0
HCM LOS	F		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1128	-	173	689	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.065	-	0.99	0.098	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	119.9	10.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.2	-	7.9	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	7.6					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	155	7	51	66	43	67
Future Vol, veh/h	155	7	51	66	43	67
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	25	17	42	42	0	25
Mvmt Flow	238	11	61	79	69	108

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	347	101	0	0	140
Stage 1	101	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	246	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.65	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.65	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.65	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.725	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	606	915	-	-	1456
Stage 1	869	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	744	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %					
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	578	915	-	-	1456
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	578	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	869	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	709	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.2	0	3
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	578	915	1456
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.413	0.012	0.048
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	15.5	9	7.6
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	C	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	2	0	0.1

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	14	3	503	194	5
Future Vol, veh/h	11	14	3	503	194	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	93	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	8	20	0
Mvmt Flow	26	17	4	699	209	20

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	926	219	229	0	0
Stage 1	219	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	707	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	301	806	1351	-	-
Stage 1	822	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	493	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	299	806	1351	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	299	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	818	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	493	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.1	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1351	-	399	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.109	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.7	0	15.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.4	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase III- AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	361	811	659	214		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	361	811	659	214		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.963			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1656	1863	3318	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.237					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	413	1863	3318	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					39			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	346			240	257			
Travel Time (s)	7.9			5.5	5.8			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.89	0.93	0.93		
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	9%	2%	6%	1%		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	406	911	709	230		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	406	911	939	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	24	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			24	2				
Detector Phase			5	24	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	64.6			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.48			
v/c Ratio			0.82	0.49	0.58			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

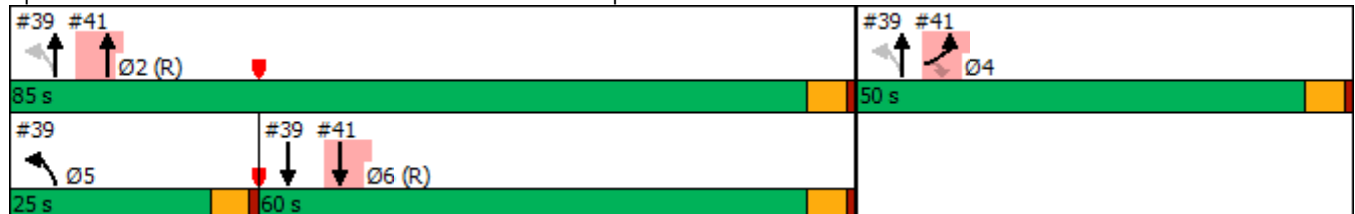


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Control Delay			17.6	1.4	27.1			
Queue Delay			0.5	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			18.1	1.4	27.1			
LOS			B	A	C			
Approach Delay				6.5	27.1			
Approach LOS				A	C			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			52	42	281			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			m78	m19	415			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	266			160	177			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			581	1863	1608			
Starvation Cap Reductn			29	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			0.74	0.49	0.58			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 75
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 15.1
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.8%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 39: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase III- AM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	500	333	0	672	659	0	
Future Volume (vph)	500	333	0	672	659	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1805	1568	0	3539	3610	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		293					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	284			365	240		
Travel Time (s)	6.5			8.3	5.5		
Peak Hour Factor	0.83	0.83	0.86	0.86	0.98	0.98	
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	0%	
Adj. Flow (vph)	602	401	0	781	672	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	602	401	0	781	672	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6		5
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		10.0
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0		25.0
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%		19%
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0		20.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag		Lead
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes		Yes
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None
Act Effct Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	64.6		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.33	0.33		0.59	0.48		
v/c Ratio	1.00	0.56		0.37	0.39		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

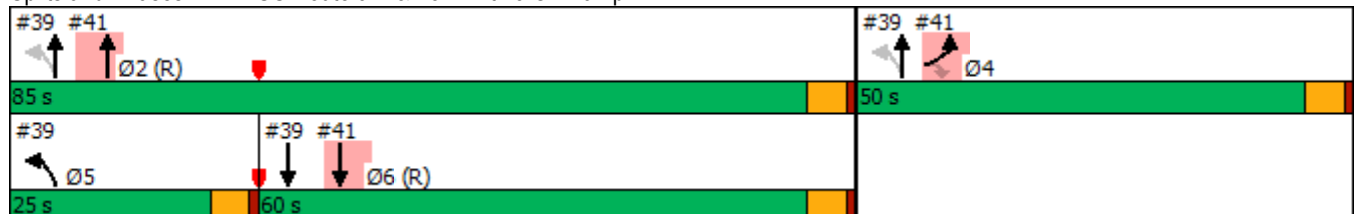


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Control Delay	82.0	12.9		15.0	4.0		
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.3		
Total Delay	82.0	12.9		15.0	4.3		
LOS	F	B		B	A		
Approach Delay	54.4			15.0	4.3		
Approach LOS	D			B	A		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	~528	69		179	19		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#676	134		208	23		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	204			285	160		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	601	718		2097	1727		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	460		
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		8	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	1.00	0.56		0.37	0.53		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 75
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.00
 Intersection Signal Delay: 28.2
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 83.8%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 41: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	519	156	19
Future Vol, veh/h	40	1	1	519	156	19
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	83	83	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	0	0	5	12	6
Mvmt Flow	62	2	1	625	203	25

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	843	216	228	0	0
Stage 1	216	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	627	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.2	4.1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.3	2.2	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	333	829	1352	-	-
Stage 1	818	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	531	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	333	829	1352	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	333	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	817	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	531	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	18.1	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1352	-	338	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.187	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.7	0	18.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.7	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	514	157	0
Future Vol, veh/h	6	46	24	514	157	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	5	12	0	0	0
Mvmt Flow	8	58	29	619	189	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	866	189	189	0	0
Stage 1	189	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	677	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.44	6.25	4.22	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.44	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.44	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.536	3.345	2.308	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	321	845	1327	-	-
Stage 1	838	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	501	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	310	845	1327	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	310	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	810	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	501	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	10.6	0.3	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1327	-	705	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.022	-	0.092	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.8	0	10.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.3	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.1					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	21	14	479	35	23	210
Future Vol, veh/h	21	14	479	35	23	210
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	92	92	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	26	18	521	38	27	247

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	841	540	0	0	559
Stage 1	540	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	301	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.42	6.22	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.42	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.42	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.518	3.318	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	335	542	-	-	1012
Stage 1	584	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	751	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	325	542	-	-	1012
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	325	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	584	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	728	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.5	0	0.9
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	387	1012
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.113	0.027
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	15.5	8.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	C	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.4	0.1

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase III - PM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations		↕		↖	↗			↕			↗	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	47	940	101	60	6	90	0	0	216	9
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	47	940	101	60	6	90	0	0	216	9
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.87										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.997				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1358	0	1719	1754	0	0	1688	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.976				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1353	0	1719	1754	0	0	1653	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		73			43							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	64	1044	112	67	7	108	0	0	235	10
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	67	0	1044	179	0	0	115	0	0	245	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0	
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0		60.0	60.0		31.0	31.0			31.0	
Total Split (%)	13.3%	13.3%		57.1%	57.1%		29.5%	29.5%			29.5%	
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0		55.0	55.0		26.0	26.0			26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		6.5		65.6	65.6			20.0			20.0	















Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06		0.62	0.62			0.19			0.19	
v/c Ratio		0.44		0.97	0.16			0.37			0.75	
Control Delay		19.1		44.0	8.3			38.9			53.5	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		19.1		44.0	8.3			38.9			53.5	
LOS		B		D	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		19.1			38.8			38.9			53.5	
Approach LOS		B			D			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		639	35			68			155	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		22		#1080	83			103			226	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		183		1073	1112			409			426	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.37		0.97	0.16			0.28			0.58	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 105
 Actuated Cycle Length: 105
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 100
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.97
 Intersection Signal Delay: 40.2 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.0% ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

Ø2 (R)	Ø6	Ø4
60 s	14 s	31 s

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	306	157	1081	99	116	1439
Future Volume (vph)	306	157	1081	99	116	1439
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1455	3471	1509	1583	3539
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.088	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1455	3471	1509	147	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		81		96		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	11%	4%	7%	14%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	336	173	1188	109	123	1531
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	336	173	1188	109	123	1531
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

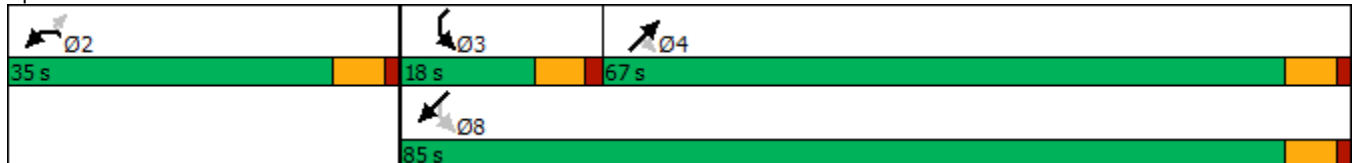


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.4	29.4	41.6	41.6	56.6	56.6
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.30	0.30	0.42	0.42	0.58	0.58
v/c Ratio	0.65	0.35	0.81	0.16	0.57	0.75
Control Delay	39.6	18.9	29.3	4.9	24.4	17.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	39.6	18.9	29.3	4.9	24.4	17.8
LOS	D	B	C	A	C	B
Approach Delay	32.6		27.3			18.2
Approach LOS	C		C			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	179	42	329	5	32	345
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#369	122	425	34	85	419
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	514	492	2186	986	262	2887
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.65	0.35	0.54	0.11	0.47	0.53

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 120
 Actuated Cycle Length: 98.1
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.81
 Intersection Signal Delay: 23.7
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 68.3%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase III - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	128	168	253	41	82	930
Future Volume (vph)	128	168	253	41	82	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.923		0.981			
Flt Protected	0.979					0.996
Satd. Flow (prot)	1581	0	1637	0	0	1755
Flt Permitted	0.979					0.934
Satd. Flow (perm)	1581	0	1637	0	0	1646
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	94		19			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			362
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			8.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	151	198	351	57	87	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	349	0	408	0	0	1076
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		0			0
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		Perm	NA
Protected Phases			2			2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		2	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)	25.0		45.0		45.0	45.0
Total Split (%)	35.7%		64.3%		64.3%	64.3%
Maximum Green (s)	20.0		40.0		40.0	40.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0			5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		Max		Max	Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0		7.0	7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0		11.0	11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0		0	0

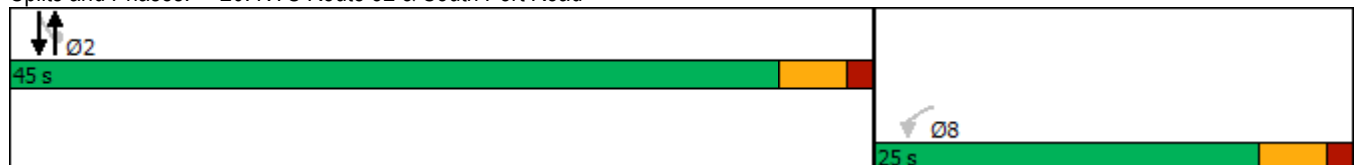


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	15.4		40.5			40.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.23		0.61			0.61
v/c Ratio	0.79		0.40			1.07
Control Delay	30.7		8.5			65.2
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0			0.0
Total Delay	30.7		8.5			65.2
LOS	C		A			E
Approach Delay	30.7		8.5			65.2
Approach LOS	C		A			E
Queue Length 50th (ft)	95		72			~503
Queue Length 95th (ft)	166		103			#777
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			282
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	546		1012			1010
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0			0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.64		0.40			1.07

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65.9
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.07
 Intersection Signal Delay: 46.0
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 99.2%
 ICU Level of Service F
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	6.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	69	283	204	142	250	91
Future Vol, veh/h	69	283	204	142	250	91
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	82	82	74	74	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	12	3	9	8	4	8
Mvmt Flow	84	345	276	192	294	107

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1092	348	294	0	0
Stage 1	348	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	744	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.52	6.23	4.19	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.52	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.52	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.608	3.327	2.281	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	227	693	1229	-	-
Stage 1	693	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	452	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	170	693	1229	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	170	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	519	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	452	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	13.2	5.2	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1229	-	862	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.224	-	0.498	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.8	0	13.2	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.9	-	2.8	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.8					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↶	↷		↶	↷
Traffic Vol, veh/h	36	216	412	285	59	40
Future Vol, veh/h	36	216	412	285	59	40
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	0	0	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	47	281	490	339	73	49

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	829	0	-	0	1035 660
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	660 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	375 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45 6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545 3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	794	-	-	-	254 465
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	508 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	688 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	794	-	-	-	236 465
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	236 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	472 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	688 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.4	0	25.6
HCM LOS			D

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	295	794	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.414	0.059	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	25.6	9.8	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	D	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.9	0.2	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.9					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	58	75	59	235	673	386
Future Vol, veh/h	58	75	59	235	673	386
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	125	0	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	88	88	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	29	14	10	7	7	2
Mvmt Flow	63	82	67	267	740	424

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1353	952	1164	0	-	0
Stage 1	952	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	401	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.69	6.34	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.69	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.761	3.426	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	145	299	572	-	-	-
Stage 1	336	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	622	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	125	299	572	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	125	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	290	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	622	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	38.3	2.4	0
HCM LOS	E		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	EBLn2	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	572	-	125	299	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.117	-	0.504	0.273	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	12.1	0	60	21.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	B	A	F	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.4	-	2.3	1.1	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.3					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	86	32	105	149	16	70
Future Vol, veh/h	86	32	105	149	16	70
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	26	10	25	13	0	37
Mvmt Flow	104	39	125	177	21	90

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	346	214	0	0	302
Stage 1	214	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	132	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.66	6.3	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.66	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.66	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.734	3.39	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	605	806	-	-	1270
Stage 1	768	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	838	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	595	806	-	-	1270
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	595	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	768	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	824	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	11.6	0	1.5
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	595	806	1270
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.174	0.048	0.016
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	12.3	9.7	7.9
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.6	0.1	0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	7	2	6	209	443	13
Future Vol, veh/h	7	2	6	209	443	13
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	30	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	14	4	20	261	503	21

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	815	514	524	0	-	0
Stage 1	514	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	301	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	350	564	1053	-	-	-
Stage 1	605	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	755	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	342	564	1053	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	342	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	592	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	755	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.1	0.6	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1053	-	375	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.019	-	0.048	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.5	0	15.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.2	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase III - PM

11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	422	480	1245	559		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	422	480	1245	559		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr t					0.954			
Flt Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3376	0		
Flt Permitted			0.044					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	82	1863	3376	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					64			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	454	516	1284	576		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	454	516	1860	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			25.0		60.0		85.0	50.0
Total Split (%)			18.5%		44.4%		63%	37%
Maximum Green (s)			20.0		55.0		80.0	45.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			130.0	135.0	55.0			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.41			
v/c Ratio			0.80	0.28	1.32			
Control Delay			41.8	0.4	180.5			

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp

2029 Build Phase III - PM
 11/14/2019

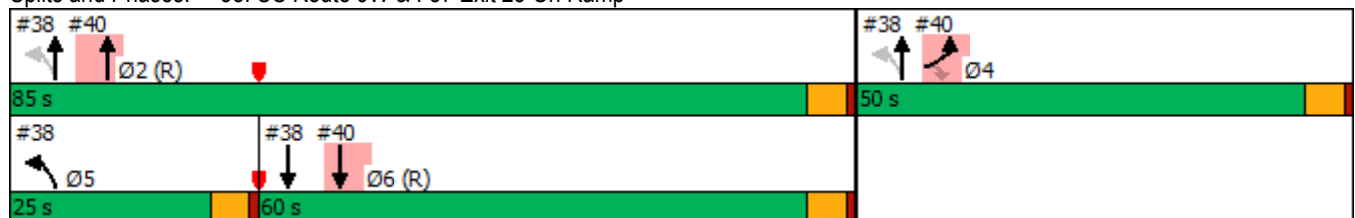


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			40.7	0.0	0.1			
Total Delay			82.5	0.4	180.5			
LOS			F	A	F			
Approach Delay				38.8	180.5			
Approach LOS				D	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			329	0	~1092			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#601	0	#1231			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			564	1863	1413			
Starvation Cap Reductn			139	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	32			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.07	0.28	1.35			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 130
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.32
 Intersection Signal Delay: 132.0
 Intersection LOS: F
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 107.1%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase III - PM
11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	196	368	0	706	1245	0	
Future Volume (vph)	196	368	0	706	1245	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		301					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	202	379	0	793	1311	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	202	379	0	793	1311	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	50.0	50.0		85.0	60.0	25.0	
Total Split (%)	37.0%	37.0%		63.0%	44.4%	19%	
Maximum Green (s)	45.0	45.0		80.0	55.0	20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	26.2	26.2		98.8	55.0		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	0.19		0.73	0.41		
v/c Ratio	0.59	0.69		0.31	0.91		
Control Delay	55.3	17.3		7.4	11.0		

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	0.8	0.0		0.0	46.6		
Total Delay	56.1	17.3		7.4	57.6		
LOS	E	B		A	E		
Approach Delay	30.8			7.4	57.6		
Approach LOS	C			A	E		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	163	59		112	81		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	222	157		185	m62		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	590	728		2591	1441		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	385		
Spillback Cap Reductn	180	0		141	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.49	0.52		0.32	1.24		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 135
 Actuated Cycle Length: 135
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 130
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.32
 Intersection Signal Delay: 37.0
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 107.1%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.4					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	232	443	60
Future Vol, veh/h	11	0	1	232	443	60
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	46	46	89	89	91	91
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	7	4	0
Mvmt Flow	24	0	1	261	487	66

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	783	520	553	0	-	0
Stage 1	520	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	263	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	365	560	1027	-	-	-
Stage 1	601	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	786	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	365	560	1027	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	365	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	600	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	786	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.6	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1027	-	365	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	0.066	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.5	0	15.6	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T		T		T	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	230	443	0
Future Vol, veh/h	3	16	36	230	443	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	88	88	75	75
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	7	4	0	0	7
Mvmt Flow	3	18	41	261	591	0

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	934	591	591	0	-	0
Stage 1	591	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	343	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.43	6.27	4.14	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.43	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.527	3.363	2.236	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	294	498	975	-	-	-
Stage 1	551	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	716	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	280	498	975	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	280	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	524	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	716	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	13.5	1.2	0
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	975	-	443	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.042	-	0.049	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.9	0	13.5	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.6					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	43	28	195	21	14	437
Future Vol, veh/h	43	28	195	21	14	437
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	85	85	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	54	35	229	25	15	475

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	747	242	0	0	254
Stage 1	242	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	505	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	-	-	4.12
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	-	-	2.218
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	383	802	-	-	1311
Stage 1	803	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	610	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	377	802	-	-	1311
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	377	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	803	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	600	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	14.3	0	0.2
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	477	1311
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.186	0.012
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	14.3	7.8
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.7	0



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	3	0	30	500	53	90	8	75	0	0	122	4
Future Volume (vph)	3	0	30	500	53	90	8	75	0	0	122	4
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor	0.91											
Frt	0.878		0.906						0.996			
Flt Protected	0.995		0.950				0.995					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1424	0	1444	1426	0	0	1645	0	0	1601	0
Flt Permitted	0.995		0.950				0.962					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1415	0	1444	1426	0	0	1591	0	0	1601	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	102		101				2					
Link Speed (mph)	25		25				25					
Link Distance (ft)	181		194				445					
Travel Time (s)	4.9		5.3				12.1					
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19	19										
Peak Hour Factor	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.78	0.78	0.78
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	25%	0%	33%	14%	15%	0%	0%	18%	25%
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	0	37	562	60	101	9	82	0	0	156	5
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	41	0	562	161	0	0	91	0	0	161	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	0		12				0					
Link Offset(ft)	0		0				0					
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16				16					
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		15	9			15	9	15	9	
Turn Type	Split	NA	Split	NA	Perm			NA	NA			
Protected Phases	6	6	2		2	4			4			
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6	2		2	4			4			
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			
Minimum Split (s)	14.0	14.0	24.0		24.0	24.0			24.0			
Total Split (s)	14.0	14.0	37.0		37.0	24.0			24.0			
Total Split (%)	18.7%	18.7%	49.3%		49.3%	32.0%			32.0%			
Maximum Green (s)	9.0	9.0	32.0		32.0	19.0			19.0			
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0			
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0			
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0			
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		C-Max	None			None			
Act Effect Green (s)	5.5		45.9		45.9	12.8			12.8			

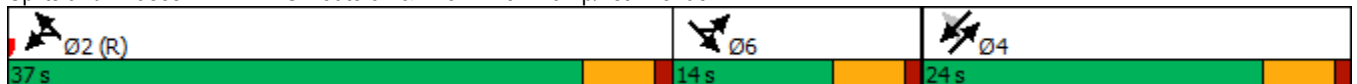


Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.07		0.61	0.61			0.17			0.17	
v/c Ratio		0.21		0.64	0.18			0.33			0.59	
Control Delay		2.4		17.0	4.7			29.2			36.1	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		2.4		17.0	4.7			29.2			36.1	
LOS		A		B	A			C			D	
Approach Delay		2.4			14.3			29.2			36.1	
Approach LOS		A			B			C			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		174	12			38			69	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		0		#389	45			71			98	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		260		883	911			403			407	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.16		0.64	0.18			0.23			0.40	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 75
 Actuated Cycle Length: 75
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 75
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.64
 Intersection Signal Delay: 18.6
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 53.3%
 ICU Level of Service A
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue





Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	100	181	2035	176	148	821
Future Volume (vph)	100	181	2035	176	148	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Fr _t		0.850		0.850		
Fl _t Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1442	3505	1482	1388	3406
Fl _t Permitted	0.950				0.054	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1442	3505	1482	79	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		208		113		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	12%	3%	9%	30%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	115	208	2188	189	174	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	115	208	2188	189	174	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	18.0	18.0	74.0	74.0	23.0	97.0
Total Split (%)	15.7%	15.7%	64.3%	64.3%	20.0%	84.3%
Maximum Green (s)	12.0	12.0	68.0	68.0	17.0	91.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None



Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	12.0	12.0	68.1	68.1	87.6	87.6
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.11	0.11	0.61	0.61	0.78	0.78
v/c Ratio	0.70	0.61	1.02	0.20	0.79	0.36
Control Delay	72.0	14.9	48.8	4.9	52.2	4.0
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	72.0	14.9	48.8	4.9	52.2	4.0
LOS	E	B	D	A	D	A
Approach Delay	35.2		45.3			11.4
Approach LOS	D		D			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	82	0	~906	22	81	88
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#164	65	#1072	55	146	102
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	164	340	2137	947	261	2779
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.70	0.61	1.02	0.20	0.67	0.35

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 115
 Actuated Cycle Length: 111.6
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.02
 Intersection Signal Delay: 34.4
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 85.0%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.












Splits and Phases: 16: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

2029 Build Phase III - AM - Mitigation

11/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	45	107	717	85	165	258
Future Volume (vph)	45	107	717	85	165	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	200		0	0	
Storage Lanes	1	1		0	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850	0.986			
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1128	967	1746	0	1421	1570
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.143	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1128	967	1746	0	214	1570
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		143	14			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1046
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.75	0.75	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.84
Heavy Vehicles (%)	60%	67%	6%	18%	27%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	143	824	98	183	307
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	143	922	0	183	307
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm	Over	NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases		1	2		1	6
Permitted Phases	8				6	6
Detector Phase	8	1	2		1	6
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	3.5	5.0		3.5	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	10.0	8.0	25.0		8.0	25.0
Total Split (s)	12.0	13.0	45.0		13.0	58.0
Total Split (%)	17.1%	18.6%	64.3%		18.6%	82.9%
Maximum Green (s)	7.5	8.5	40.0		8.5	53.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5	5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag		Lead	Lag		Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		None	C-Max

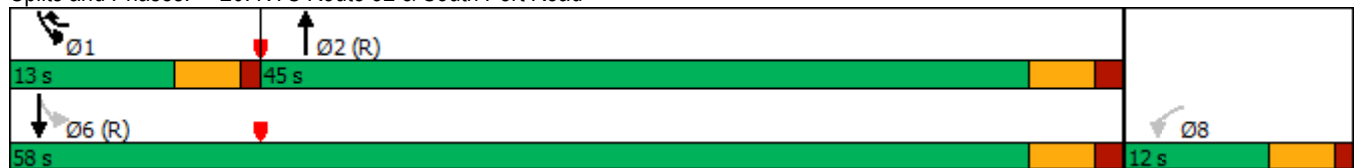


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effect Green (s)	7.1	7.7	45.6		58.3	59.8
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.10	0.11	0.65		0.83	0.85
v/c Ratio	0.53	0.61	0.81		0.59	0.23
Control Delay	47.7	18.4	19.2		13.5	2.5
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	47.7	18.4	19.2		13.5	2.5
LOS	D	B	B		B	A
Approach Delay	27.1		19.2			6.6
Approach LOS	C		B			A
Queue Length 50th (ft)	25	0	320		15	29
Queue Length 95th (ft)	49	29	#562		67	46
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			966
Turn Bay Length (ft)		200				
Base Capacity (vph)	120	243	1142		324	1341
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.50	0.59	0.81		0.56	0.23

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 70
 Offset: 13 (19%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.81
 Intersection Signal Delay: 16.4 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 67.9% ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road





Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	149	59	63	654	224	79
Future Volume (vph)	149	59	63	654	224	79
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fr _t		0.850			0.965	
Fl _t Protected	0.950			0.996		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1597	1262	0	1721	1475	0
Fl _t Permitted	0.950			0.943		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1597	1262	0	1629	1475	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		68			47	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	13%	28%	20%	9%	23%	28%
Adj. Flow (vph)	171	68	73	760	249	88
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	171	68	0	833	337	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue

2029 Build Phase III - PM - Mitigation

11/14/2019



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations												
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	0	47	940	101	60	6	90	0	0	216	9
Future Volume (vph)	2	0	47	940	101	60	6	90	0	0	216	9
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Ped Bike Factor		0.69										
Frt		0.871			0.944						0.994	
Flt Protected		0.998		0.950				0.997				
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	1083	0	1719	1754	0	0	1688	0	0	1715	0
Flt Permitted		0.998		0.950				0.975				
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	1071	0	1719	1754	0	0	1651	0	0	1715	0
Right Turn on Red			Yes			Yes			Yes			Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		80			57							2
Link Speed (mph)		25			25			25				25
Link Distance (ft)		181			194			438				445
Travel Time (s)		4.9			5.3			11.9				12.1
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	19		19									
Peak Hour Factor	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.92	0.92	0.92
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	0%	7%	5%	0%	6%	0%	13%	0%	0%	10%	13%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	0	64	1044	112	67	7	108	0	0	235	10
Shared Lane Traffic (%)												
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	67	0	1044	179	0	0	115	0	0	245	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)		0			12			0			0	
Link Offset(ft)		0			0			0			0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)		16			16			16			16	
Two way Left Turn Lane												
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15		9	15		9	15		9	15		9
Turn Type	Split	NA		Split	NA		Perm	NA			NA	
Protected Phases	6	6		2	2			4			4	
Permitted Phases							4					
Detector Phase	6	6		2	2		4	4			4	
Switch Phase												
Minimum Initial (s)	3.0	3.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	8.0	8.0		24.0	24.0		23.0	23.0			23.0	
Total Split (s)	8.0	8.0		62.0	62.0		25.0	25.0			25.0	
Total Split (%)	8.4%	8.4%		65.3%	65.3%		26.3%	26.3%			26.3%	
Maximum Green (s)	3.0	3.0		57.0	57.0		20.0	20.0			20.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0			4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0			1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)		5.0		5.0	5.0			5.0			5.0	
Lead/Lag												
Lead-Lag Optimize?												
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0			3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max		None	None			None	
Act Effect Green (s)		3.0		61.3	61.3			17.3			17.3	



Lane Group	SEL	SET	SER	NWL	NWT	NWR	NEL	NET	NER	SWL	SWT	SWR
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.03		0.65	0.65			0.18			0.18	
v/c Ratio		0.60		0.94	0.16			0.38			0.78	
Control Delay		31.8		34.8	5.7			37.2			54.1	
Queue Delay		0.0		0.0	0.0			0.0			0.0	
Total Delay		31.8		34.8	5.7			37.2			54.1	
LOS		C		C	A			D			D	
Approach Delay		31.8			30.6			37.2			54.1	
Approach LOS		C			C			D			D	
Queue Length 50th (ft)		0		566	28			60			139	
Queue Length 95th (ft)		18		#908	58			100			#221	
Internal Link Dist (ft)		101			114			358			365	
Turn Bay Length (ft)												
Base Capacity (vph)		111		1109	1152			347			362	
Starvation Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Spillback Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Storage Cap Reductn		0		0	0			0			0	
Reduced v/c Ratio		0.60		0.94	0.16			0.33			0.68	












Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 95
 Actuated Cycle Length: 95
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NWTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.94
 Intersection Signal Delay: 34.6
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 79.0%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 11: NYS Route 32 & I-787 Exit 2 Ramp/1st Avenue



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	128	168	253	41	82	930
Future Volume (vph)	128	168	253	41	82	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	200		0	0	
Storage Lanes	1	1		0	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850	0.981			
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1671	1482	1637	0	1289	1810
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.000	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1671	1482	1637	0	0	1810
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		198	16			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1049
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	8%	9%	8%	50%	40%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	151	198	351	57	87	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	151	198	408	0	87	989
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm	Over	NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases		5!	2!		5!	2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8	5	2		5	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	9.5	23.0		9.5	23.0
Total Split (s)	31.0	36.5	36.5		36.5	36.5
Total Split (%)	45.9%	54.1%	54.1%		54.1%	54.1%
Maximum Green (s)	26.0	32.0	31.5		32.0	31.5
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	4.5	5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		None	C-Max

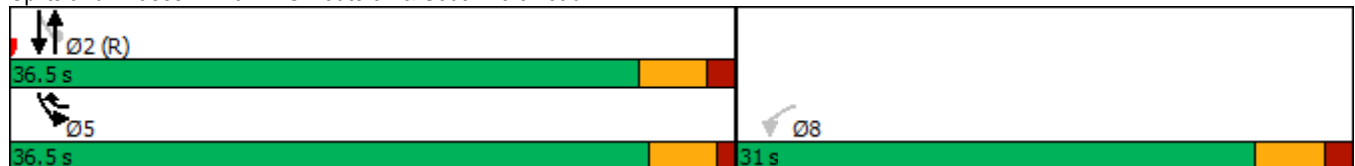


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0			7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0			11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0			0
Act Effct Green (s)	11.4	49.8	49.4		49.8	49.4
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.17	0.74	0.73		0.74	0.73
v/c Ratio	0.53	0.17	0.34		0.09	0.75
Control Delay	31.8	1.3	5.7		4.6	13.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	31.8	1.3	5.7		4.6	13.7
LOS	C	A	A		A	B
Approach Delay	14.5		5.7			12.9
Approach LOS	B		A			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	58	0	55		10	233
Queue Length 95th (ft)	94	17	88		28	#596
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			969
Turn Bay Length (ft)		200				
Base Capacity (vph)	643	1146	1203		951	1326
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.23	0.17	0.34		0.09	0.75

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 67.5
 Actuated Cycle Length: 67.5
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBSB and 6:, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.75
 Intersection Signal Delay: 11.6
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 64.4%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 ! Phase conflict between lane groups.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road





Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	58	75	59	235	673	386
Future Volume (vph)	58	75	59	235	673	386
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fr _t		0.850			0.951	
Fl _t Protected	0.950			0.990		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1399	1417	0	1748	1718	0
Fl _t Permitted	0.950			0.573		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1399	1417	0	1012	1718	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		82			76	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.91
Heavy Vehicles (%)	29%	14%	10%	7%	7%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	63	82	67	267	740	424
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	82	0	334	1164	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Walk Time (s)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0	0	0	0	0	
Act Effct Green (s)	8.4	8.4		50.5	50.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13		0.78	0.78	
v/c Ratio	0.35	0.32		0.43	0.86	
Control Delay	30.3	10.2		5.9	16.9	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	30.3	10.2		5.9	16.9	
LOS	C	B		A	B	
Approach Delay	18.9			5.9	16.9	
Approach LOS	B			A	B	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	23	0		39	256	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	53	32		98	#696	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1992			877	285	
Turn Bay Length (ft)	125					
Base Capacity (vph)	387	451		785	1351	
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.16	0.18		0.43	0.86	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 65
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.86
 Intersection Signal Delay: 14.8
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 75.0%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 21: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Lane Configurations								
Traffic Volume (vph)	0	0	422	480	1246	559		
Future Volume (vph)	0	0	422	480	1246	559		
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900		
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95		
Fr _t					0.954			
Fl _t Protected			0.950					
Satd. Flow (prot)	0	0	1770	1863	3376	0		
Fl _t Permitted			0.042					
Satd. Flow (perm)	0	0	78	1863	3376	0		
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)					77			
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30			
Link Distance (ft)	314			227	306			
Travel Time (s)	7.1			5.2	7.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.93	0.93	0.97	0.97		
Adj. Flow (vph)	0	0	454	516	1285	576		
Shared Lane Traffic (%)								
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	0	454	516	1861	0		
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right		
Median Width(ft)	0			12	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane								
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9		
Turn Type			pm+pt	NA	NA			
Protected Phases			5	2 4	6		2	4
Permitted Phases			2 4	2				
Detector Phase			5	2 4	6			
Switch Phase								
Minimum Initial (s)			5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)			10.0		23.0		23.0	23.0
Total Split (s)			31.0		68.0		99.0	31.0
Total Split (%)			23.8%		52.3%		76%	24%
Maximum Green (s)			26.0		63.0		94.0	26.0
Yellow Time (s)			4.0		4.0		4.0	4.0
All-Red Time (s)			1.0		1.0		1.0	1.0
Lost Time Adjust (s)			0.0		0.0			
Total Lost Time (s)			5.0		5.0			
Lead/Lag			Lead		Lag			
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes		Yes			
Vehicle Extension (s)			3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode			None		C-Max		C-Max	None
Act Effct Green (s)			125.0	130.0	63.0			
Actuated g/C Ratio			0.96	1.00	0.48			
v/c Ratio			0.99	0.28	1.11			
Control Delay			74.0	0.4	90.3			

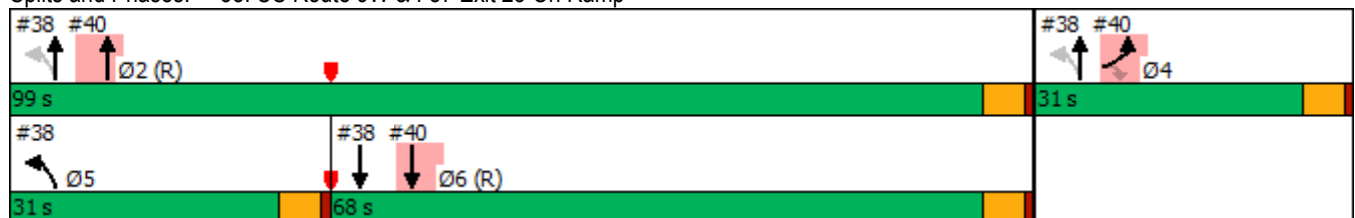


Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø2	Ø4
Queue Delay			36.3	0.0	0.0			
Total Delay			110.3	0.4	90.3			
LOS			F	A	F			
Approach Delay				51.8	90.3			
Approach LOS				D	F			
Queue Length 50th (ft)			~376	0	~926			
Queue Length 95th (ft)			#597	0	#1066			
Internal Link Dist (ft)	234			147	226			
Turn Bay Length (ft)								
Base Capacity (vph)			457	1851	1675			
Starvation Cap Reductn			97	0	0			
Spillback Cap Reductn			0	0	6			
Storage Cap Reductn			0	0	0			
Reduced v/c Ratio			1.26	0.28	1.12			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 130
 Actuated Cycle Length: 130
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 130
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.11
 Intersection Signal Delay: 77.1
 Intersection LOS: E
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 107.1%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 38: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 On Ramp



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp

2029 Build Phase III - PM - Mitigation

11/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Lane Configurations							
Traffic Volume (vph)	196	368	0	706	1246	0	
Future Volume (vph)	196	368	0	706	1246	0	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.95	0.95	1.00	
Fr _t	0.850						
Fl _t Protected	0.950						
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Fl _t Permitted	0.950						
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	1583	0	3539	3539	0	
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes	
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		338					
Link Speed (mph)	30			30	30		
Link Distance (ft)	298			384	227		
Travel Time (s)	6.8			8.7	5.2		
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.89	0.89	0.95	0.95	
Adj. Flow (vph)	202	379	0	793	1312	0	
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							
Lane Group Flow (vph)	202	379	0	793	1312	0	
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0		
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16		
Two way Left Turn Lane							
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm		NA	NA		
Protected Phases	4			2	6	5	
Permitted Phases		4					
Detector Phase	4	4		2	6		
Switch Phase							
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0	10.0	
Total Split (s)	31.0	31.0		99.0	68.0	31.0	
Total Split (%)	23.8%	23.8%		76.2%	52.3%	24%	
Maximum Green (s)	26.0	26.0		94.0	63.0	26.0	
Yellow Time (s)	4.0	4.0		4.0	4.0	4.0	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		
Lead/Lag					Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?					Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None		C-Max	C-Max	None	
Act Effct Green (s)	22.6	22.6		97.4	63.0		
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.17	0.17		0.75	0.48		
v/c Ratio	0.66	0.68		0.30	0.77		
Control Delay	60.0	14.3		5.9	6.3		



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Ø5
Queue Delay	12.0	0.0		0.0	30.2		
Total Delay	72.0	14.3		6.0	36.5		
LOS	E	B		A	D		
Approach Delay	34.3			6.0	36.5		
Approach LOS	C			A	D		
Queue Length 50th (ft)	156	29		109	68		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	239	133		137	m62		
Internal Link Dist (ft)	218			304	147		
Turn Bay Length (ft)							
Base Capacity (vph)	354	587		2650	1715		
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	471		
Spillback Cap Reductn	125	0		245	0		
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0		
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.88	0.65		0.33	1.05		

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 130
 Actuated Cycle Length: 130
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 130
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.11
 Intersection Signal Delay: 27.0
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 107.1%
 ICU Level of Service G
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 m Volume for 95th percentile queue is metered by upstream signal.

Splits and Phases: 40: US Route 9W & I-87 Exit 23 Off Ramp



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	10.2					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↖	↗	↖		↖	↗
Traffic Vol, veh/h	200	7	47	109	43	64
Future Vol, veh/h	200	7	47	109	43	64
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	65	65	84	84	62	62
Heavy Vehicles, %	42	17	36	65	0	22
Mvmt Flow	308	11	56	130	69	103












Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	362	121	0	0	186
Stage 1	121	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	241	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.82	6.37	-	-	4.1
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.82	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.82	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.878	3.453	-	-	2.2
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	565	891	-	-	1401
Stage 1	814	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	714	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	537	891	-	-	1401
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	537	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	814	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	679	-	-	-	-

Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	19.9	0	3.1
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	537	891	1401
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.573	0.012	0.05
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	20.3	9.1	7.7
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	C	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	3.6	0	0.2

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

Truck Sensitivity South - AM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	102	82	717	148	139	258
Future Volume (vph)	102	82	717	148	139	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	200		0	200	
Storage Lanes	1	1		0	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850	0.977			
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	992	1029	1628	0	1262	1570
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.083	
Satd. Flow (perm)	992	1029	1628	0	110	1570
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		91	21			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1046
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	82%	57%	6%	53%	43%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	113	91	797	164	154	287
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	113	91	961	0	154	287
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm	pm+ov	NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases		1	2		1	6
Permitted Phases	8	8			6	6
Detector Phase	8	1	2		1	6
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	3.5	5.0		3.5	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	10.0	8.0	25.0		8.0	25.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	10.0	50.0		10.0	60.0
Total Split (%)	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%		12.5%	75.0%
Maximum Green (s)	15.5	5.5	45.0		5.5	55.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5	5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag		Lead	Lag		Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		None	C-Max

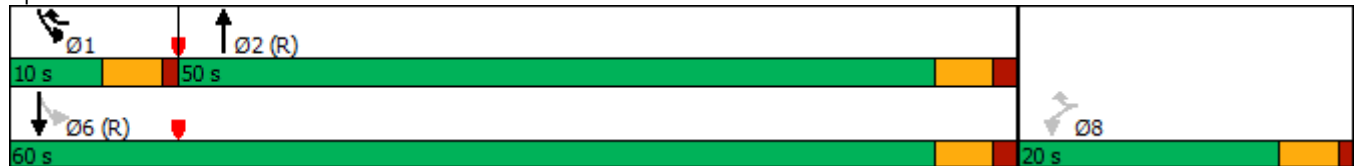


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effect Green (s)	12.9	22.9	47.6		60.5	61.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.16	0.29	0.60		0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.25	0.98		0.78	0.24
Control Delay	55.3	6.8	44.8		46.4	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	55.3	6.8	44.8		46.4	4.7
LOS	E	A	D		D	A
Approach Delay	33.7		44.8			19.2
Approach LOS	C		D			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	53	0	~522		39	44
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#117	31	#752		#159	78
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			966
Turn Bay Length (ft)		200			200	
Base Capacity (vph)	192	359	976		197	1196
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.59	0.25	0.98		0.78	0.24

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 80
 Actuated Cycle Length: 80
 Offset: 10 (13%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 80
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.98
 Intersection Signal Delay: 36.4
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 71.7%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 1: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
2: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	137	59	63	729	296	64
Future Volume (vph)	137	59	63	729	296	64
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850			0.976	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.996		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1262	0	1602	1350	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.942		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1262	0	1515	1350	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		68			29	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	28%	20%	18%	43%	11%
Adj. Flow (vph)	157	68	73	848	329	71
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	157	68	0	921	400	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Walk Time (s)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0	0	0	0	0	
Act Effect Green (s)	11.2	11.2		48.0	48.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.17	0.17		0.74	0.74	
v/c Ratio	0.53	0.25		0.82	0.40	
Control Delay	30.5	8.7		18.4	6.0	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	30.5	8.7		18.4	6.0	
LOS	C	A		B	A	
Approach Delay	23.9			18.4	6.0	
Approach LOS	C			B	A	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	57	0		233	50	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	97	26		#543	122	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1992			877	285	
Turn Bay Length (ft)	125					
Base Capacity (vph)	476	398		1118	1004	
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.33	0.17		0.82	0.40	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 65
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 80
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.82
 Intersection Signal Delay: 16.0
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 80.2%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 2: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	25					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	26	623	277	62	170	28
Future Vol, veh/h	26	623	277	62	170	28
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	84	84	81	81	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	5	44	10	12	11
Mvmt Flow	31	742	342	77	205	34

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	419	0	-	0	1185 381
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	381 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	804 -
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	-	6.52 6.31
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.52 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	-	3.608 3.399
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1135	-	-	-	~ 199 647
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	669 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	424 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1135	-	-	-	~ 190 647
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	~ 190 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	638 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	424 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3	0	149.1
HCM LOS			F

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	211	1135	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	1.131	0.027	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	149.1	8.3	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	F	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	11.3	0.1	-	-	-

Notes
 ~: Volume exceeds capacity \$: Delay exceeds 300s +: Computation Not Defined *: All major volume in platoon

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.7					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	11	14	3	578	266	5
Future Vol, veh/h	11	14	3	578	266	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	42	81	75	72	94	25
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	8	0	20	42	0
Mvmt Flow	26	17	4	803	283	20

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1104	293	303	0	-	0
Stage 1	293	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	811	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.28	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.372	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	236	732	1269	-	-	-
Stage 1	762	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	440	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	235	732	1269	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	235	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	757	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	440	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	17.9	0	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1269	-	322	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.003	-	0.135	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	7.8	0	17.9	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	0.5	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	63.7					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	140	185	355	357	89	203
Future Vol, veh/h	140	185	355	357	89	203
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	100	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	91	91	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	58	20	10	10	18	46
Mvmt Flow	156	206	390	392	99	226

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	1384	212	99	0	-	0
Stage 1	212	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	1172	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.98	6.4	4.2	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.98	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.98	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	4.022	3.48	2.29	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	~ 120	785	1445	-	-	-
Stage 1	707	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	229	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	~ 79	785	1445	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	~ 79	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	463	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	229	-	-	-	-	-












Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	249.8	4.2	0
HCM LOS	F		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	EBLn2	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1445	-	79	785	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.27	-	1.969	0.262	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	\$ 565.1	11.2	-	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	1.1	-	13.8	1	-	-

Notes
 ~: Volume exceeds capacity \$: Delay exceeds 300s +: Computation Not Defined *: All major volume in platoon

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

Truck Sensitivity West - AM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	102	82	717	148	139	258
Future Volume (vph)	102	82	717	148	139	258
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	200		0	200	
Storage Lanes	1	1		0	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850	0.977			
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	992	1029	1628	0	1262	1570
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.083	
Satd. Flow (perm)	992	1029	1628	0	110	1570
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		91	21			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1046
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	82%	57%	6%	53%	43%	21%
Adj. Flow (vph)	113	91	797	164	154	287
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	113	91	961	0	154	287
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm	pm+ov	NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases		1	2		1	6
Permitted Phases	8	8			6	6
Detector Phase	8	1	2		1	6
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	3.5	5.0		3.5	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	10.0	8.0	25.0		8.0	25.0
Total Split (s)	20.0	10.0	50.0		10.0	60.0
Total Split (%)	25.0%	12.5%	62.5%		12.5%	75.0%
Maximum Green (s)	15.5	5.5	45.0		5.5	55.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5	5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag		Lead	Lag		Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		None	C-Max



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effect Green (s)	12.9	22.9	47.6		60.5	61.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.16	0.29	0.60		0.76	0.76
v/c Ratio	0.71	0.25	0.98		0.78	0.24
Control Delay	55.3	6.8	44.8		46.4	4.7
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	55.3	6.8	44.8		46.4	4.7
LOS	E	A	D		D	A
Approach Delay	33.7		44.8			19.2
Approach LOS	C		D			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	53	0	~522		39	44
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#117	31	#752		#159	78
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			966
Turn Bay Length (ft)		200			200	
Base Capacity (vph)	192	359	976		197	1196
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.59	0.25	0.98		0.78	0.24

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 80
 Actuated Cycle Length: 80
 Offset: 10 (13%), Referenced to phase 2:NBT and 6:SBTL, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 80
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.98
 Intersection Signal Delay: 36.4
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 71.7%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
 21: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32

Truck Sensitivity West - AM
 05/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	209	59	63	654	224	136
Future Volume (vph)	209	59	63	654	224	136
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850			0.949	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.996		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1245	1262	0	1721	1285	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.935		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1245	1262	0	1616	1285	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		68			81	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.86	0.86	0.90	0.90
Heavy Vehicles (%)	45%	28%	20%	9%	23%	69%
Adj. Flow (vph)	240	68	73	760	249	151
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	240	68	0	833	400	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Walk Time (s)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0	0	0	0	0	
Act Effct Green (s)	15.9	15.9		40.1	40.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.24	0.24		0.62	0.62	
v/c Ratio	0.79	0.19		0.84	0.49	
Control Delay	42.4	6.8		21.1	8.3	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	42.4	6.8		21.1	8.3	
LOS	D	A		C	A	
Approach Delay	34.5			21.1	8.3	
Approach LOS	C			C	A	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	85	0		251	63	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#171	24		#464	127	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1992			877	285	
Turn Bay Length (ft)	125					
Base Capacity (vph)	344	398		995	822	
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.70	0.17		0.84	0.49	

Intersection Summary













Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 65
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 65
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.84
 Intersection Signal Delay: 20.5
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 80.8%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 21: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
22: Route 9W & NYS Route 32

Truck Sensitivity West - AM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	100	238	2035	176	208	821
Future Volume (vph)	100	238	2035	176	208	821
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1530	1162	3505	1482	1150	3406
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.051	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1530	1162	3505	1482	62	3406
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		260		100		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.90	0.90	0.93	0.93	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	18%	39%	3%	9%	57%	6%
Adj. Flow (vph)	111	264	2188	189	245	966
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	111	264	2188	189	245	966
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	19.0	19.0	78.0	78.0	28.0	106.0
Total Split (%)	15.2%	15.2%	62.4%	62.4%	22.4%	84.8%
Maximum Green (s)	13.0	13.0	72.0	72.0	22.0	100.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

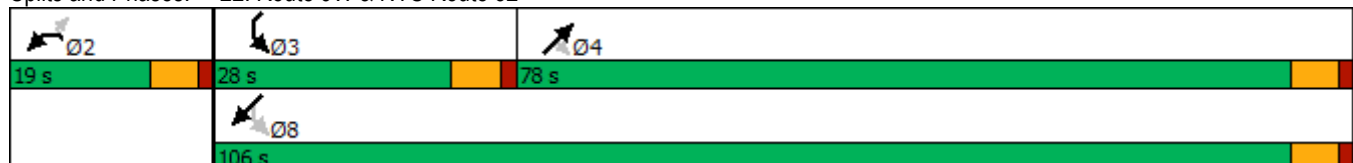


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	13.0	13.0	72.0	72.0	100.0	100.0
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.10	0.10	0.58	0.58	0.80	0.80
v/c Ratio	0.70	0.75	1.08	0.21	1.02	0.35
Control Delay	77.3	20.7	74.0	6.5	101.8	3.9
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	77.3	20.7	74.0	6.5	101.8	3.9
LOS	E	C	E	A	F	A
Approach Delay	37.4		68.6			23.7
Approach LOS	D		E			C
Queue Length 50th (ft)	88	3	~1042	31	~172	93
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#176	#116	#1178	67	#314	106
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	159	353	2018	896	241	2724
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.70	0.75	1.08	0.21	1.02	0.35

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 125
 Actuated Cycle Length: 125
 Natural Cycle: 140
 Control Type: Actuated-Uncoordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 1.08
 Intersection Signal Delay: 51.9
 Intersection LOS: D
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 88.3%
 ICU Level of Service E
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 ~ Volume exceeds capacity, queue is theoretically infinite.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 22: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3.9					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	↖	↗	↖		↖	↗
Traffic Vol, veh/h	111	32	104	169	16	68
Future Vol, veh/h	111	32	104	169	16	68
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	50	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	84	84	78	78
Heavy Vehicles, %	43	10	24	23	0	35
Mvmt Flow	134	39	124	201	21	87

Major/Minor	Minor1	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	354	225	0	0	325	0
Stage 1	225	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	129	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.83	6.3	-	-	4.1	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.83	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.83	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.887	3.39	-	-	2.2	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	569	795	-	-	1246	-
Stage 1	725	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	805	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	559	795	-	-	1246	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	559	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	725	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	791	-	-	-	-	-












Approach	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	12.7	0	1.5
HCM LOS	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBT	NBRWBLn1	WBLn2	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	-	-	559	795	1246
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	0.239	0.048	0.016
HCM Control Delay (s)	-	-	13.5	9.8	7.9
HCM Lane LOS	-	-	B	A	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	-	-	0.9	0.2	0.1

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

Truck Sensitivity South - PM

05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	156	156	252	76	67	930
Future Volume (vph)	156	156	252	76	67	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	200		0	200	
Storage Lanes	1	1		0	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850	0.969			
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1444	1583	1495	0	1456	1810
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.362	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1444	1583	1495	0	555	1810
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		184	28			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1049
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.90	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	25%	2%	8%	73%	24%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	173	184	350	106	71	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	173	184	456	0	71	989
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm	pm+ov	NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases		5	6		5	2
Permitted Phases	8	8			2	
Detector Phase	8	5	6		5	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0	9.5	23.0		9.5	23.0
Total Split (s)	23.0	11.0	36.0		11.0	47.0
Total Split (%)	32.9%	15.7%	51.4%		15.7%	67.1%
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	6.5	31.0		6.5	42.0
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.0	1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0	4.5	5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag		Lead	Lag		Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?		Yes	Yes		Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Max		None	C-Max

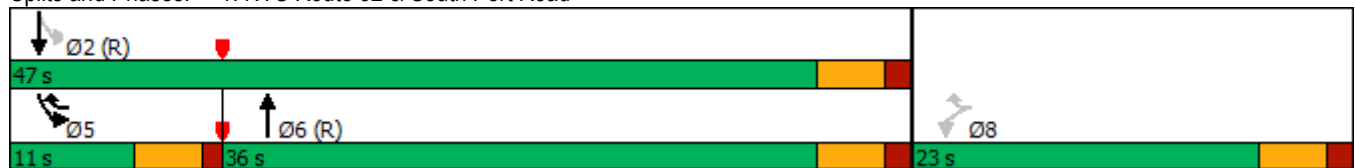


Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0			7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0			11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0			0
Act Effct Green (s)	13.3	24.7	35.8		47.2	46.7
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	0.35	0.51		0.67	0.67
v/c Ratio	0.63	0.27	0.59		0.16	0.82
Control Delay	35.9	3.4	16.3		5.7	17.8
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	35.9	3.4	16.3		5.7	17.8
LOS	D	A	B		A	B
Approach Delay	19.2		16.3			17.0
Approach LOS	B		B			B
Queue Length 50th (ft)	69	0	121		9	267
Queue Length 95th (ft)	119	28	166		26	#625
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			969
Turn Bay Length (ft)		200			200	
Base Capacity (vph)	371	683	777		460	1207
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.47	0.27	0.59		0.15	0.82

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 70
 Actuated Cycle Length: 70
 Offset: 11 (16%), Referenced to phase 2:SBTL and 6:NBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 70
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.82
 Intersection Signal Delay: 17.2
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 65.9%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 1: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
2: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	51	75	59	277	705	381
Future Volume (vph)	51	75	59	277	705	381
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850			0.953	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.991		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1504	1417	0	1570	1685	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.572		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1504	1417	0	906	1685	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		82			72	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.91
Heavy Vehicles (%)	20%	14%	10%	22%	11%	1%
Adj. Flow (vph)	55	82	67	315	775	419
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	55	82	0	382	1194	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Walk Time (s)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0	0	0	0	0	
Act Effct Green (s)	7.9	7.9		51.0	51.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.12	0.12		0.78	0.78	
v/c Ratio	0.30	0.34		0.54	0.89	
Control Delay	29.7	10.9		7.7	19.2	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	29.7	10.9		7.7	19.2	
LOS	C	B		A	B	
Approach Delay	18.4			7.7	19.2	
Approach LOS	B			A	B	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	20	0		49	277	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	48	33		131	#724	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1992			877	285	
Turn Bay Length (ft)	125					
Base Capacity (vph)	416	451		711	1338	
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.13	0.18		0.54	0.89	

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 65
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.89
 Intersection Signal Delay: 16.6
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 76.8%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 2: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	3					
Movement	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	NEL	NER
Lane Configurations		↕	↕		↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	36	258	445	285	59	40
Future Vol, veh/h	36	258	445	285	59	40
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	84	84	81	81
Heavy Vehicles, %	4	17	8	5	5	1
Mvmt Flow	47	335	530	339	73	49

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	869	0	-	0	1129 700
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	700 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	429 -
Critical Hdwy	4.14	-	-	-	6.45 6.21
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.45 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.236	-	-	-	3.545 3.309
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	767	-	-	-	223 441
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	487 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	650 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	767	-	-	-	206 441
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	206 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	450 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	650 -

Approach	NB	SB	NE
HCM Control Delay, s	1.2	0	30
HCM LOS			D

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NELn1	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	263	767	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.465	0.061	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	30	10	0	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	D	A	A	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	2.3	0.2	-	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	T			T		T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	7	2	6	251	443	13
Future Vol, veh/h	7	2	6	251	443	13
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	50	50	30	80	88	63
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	0	0	23	11	0
Mvmt Flow	14	4	20	314	503	21

Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	868	514	524	0	-	0
Stage 1	514	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	354	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.4	6.2	4.1	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.4	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	3.3	2.2	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	325	564	1053	-	-	-
Stage 1	605	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	715	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	318	564	1053	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	318	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	591	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	715	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	15.8	0.5	0
HCM LOS	C		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1053	-	352	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.019	-	0.051	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.5	0	15.8	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	10.5					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Vol, veh/h	111	283	204	142	250	124
Future Vol, veh/h	111	283	204	142	250	124
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	Yield	-	None	-	Yield
Storage Length	0	100	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	0	-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	90	90	90	90	90	90
Heavy Vehicles, %	45	3	9	8	4	32
Mvmt Flow	123	314	227	158	278	138











Major/Minor	Minor2	Major1	Major2			
Conflicting Flow All	959	347	278	0	-	0
Stage 1	347	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	612	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.85	6.23	4.19	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.85	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.85	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.905	3.327	2.281	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	239	694	1246	-	-	-
Stage 1	629	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	467	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	191	694	1246	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	191	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	503	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	467	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	NE	SW
HCM Control Delay, s	25.2	5	0
HCM LOS	D		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NEL	NET	EBLn1	EBLn2	SWT	SWR
Capacity (veh/h)	1246	-	191	694	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.182	-	0.646	0.453	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.5	0	52.9	14.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	F	B	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.7	-	3.8	2.4	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road

Truck Sensitivity West - PM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	156	156	253	76	67	930
Future Volume (vph)	156	156	253	76	67	930
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt	0.932		0.969			
Flt Protected	0.976				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1523	0	1496	0	1456	1810
Flt Permitted	0.976				0.000	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1523	0	1496	0	0	1810
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)	87		30			
Link Speed (mph)	30		30			30
Link Distance (ft)	421		375			1049
Travel Time (s)	9.6		8.5			23.8
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.72	0.72	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	25%	2%	8%	73%	24%	5%
Adj. Flow (vph)	184	184	351	106	71	989
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	368	0	457	0	71	989
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Perm		NA		pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases			2!		5!	2
Permitted Phases	8				2	
Detector Phase	8		2		5	2
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0		5.0		5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	23.0		23.0		9.5	23.0
Total Split (s)	31.0		36.5		36.5	36.5
Total Split (%)	45.9%		54.1%		54.1%	54.1%
Maximum Green (s)	26.0		31.5		32.0	31.5
Yellow Time (s)	3.5		3.5		3.5	3.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5		1.5		1.0	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	5.0		5.0		4.5	5.0
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0		3.0		3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	None		C-Max		None	C-Max
Walk Time (s)	7.0		7.0			7.0
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0		11.0			11.0
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0		0			0



Lane Group	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Act Effct Green (s)	18.3		39.2		39.7	39.2
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.27		0.58		0.59	0.58
v/c Ratio	0.77		0.52		0.08	0.94
Control Delay	27.7		12.2		8.4	35.2
Queue Delay	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
Total Delay	27.7		12.2		8.4	35.2
LOS	C		B		A	D
Approach Delay	27.7		12.2			33.4
Approach LOS	C		B			C
Queue Length 50th (ft)	106		95		11	341
Queue Length 95th (ft)	150		152		36	#713
Internal Link Dist (ft)	341		295			969
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (vph)	640		881		856	1050
Starvation Cap Reductn	0		0		0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0		0		0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0		0		0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.57		0.52		0.08	0.94

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 67.5
 Actuated Cycle Length: 67.5
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBSB and 6:, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 75
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.94
 Intersection Signal Delay: 27.1
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 75.5%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.
 ! Phase conflict between lane groups.

Splits and Phases: 20: NYS Route 32 & South Port Road



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
21: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32

Truck Sensitivity West - PM
05/14/2019



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	58	75	59	235	672	413
Future Volume (vph)	58	75	59	235	672	413
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	125	0	0			0
Storage Lanes	1	1	0			0
Taper Length (ft)	25		25			
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		0.850			0.949	
Flt Protected	0.950			0.990		
Satd. Flow (prot)	1399	1417	0	1748	1679	0
Flt Permitted	0.950			0.544		
Satd. Flow (perm)	1399	1417	0	961	1679	0
Right Turn on Red		Yes				Yes
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		82			82	
Link Speed (mph)	45			55	55	
Link Distance (ft)	2072			957	365	
Travel Time (s)	31.4			11.9	4.5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.88	0.88	0.91	0.91
Heavy Vehicles (%)	29%	14%	10%	7%	7%	8%
Adj. Flow (vph)	63	82	67	267	738	454
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	63	82	0	334	1192	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Left	Right
Median Width(ft)	12			0	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0			0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16			16	16	
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15			9
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	Perm	NA	NA	
Protected Phases	4			2	6	
Permitted Phases		4	2			
Detector Phase	4	4	2	2	6	
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Minimum Split (s)	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	
Total Split (s)	22.5	22.5	42.5	42.5	42.5	
Total Split (%)	34.6%	34.6%	65.4%	65.4%	65.4%	
Maximum Green (s)	18.0	18.0	38.0	38.0	38.0	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Lost Time (s)	4.5	4.5		4.5	4.5	
Lead/Lag						
Lead-Lag Optimize?						
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	
Recall Mode	None	None	C-Min	C-Min	C-Min	



Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Walk Time (s)	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	
Flash Dont Walk (s)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Pedestrian Calls (#/hr)	0	0	0	0	0	
Act Effct Green (s)	8.4	8.4		50.5	50.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.13	0.13		0.78	0.78	
v/c Ratio	0.35	0.32		0.45	0.90	
Control Delay	30.3	10.2		6.3	20.7	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	30.3	10.2		6.3	20.7	
LOS	C	B		A	C	
Approach Delay	18.9			6.3	20.7	
Approach LOS	B			A	C	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	23	0		40	290	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	53	32		103	#733	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1992			877	285	
Turn Bay Length (ft)	125					
Base Capacity (vph)	387	451		746	1322	
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.16	0.18		0.45	0.90	

Intersection Summary













Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 65
 Actuated Cycle Length: 65
 Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBT, Start of Green
 Natural Cycle: 90
 Control Type: Actuated-Coordinated
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.90
 Intersection Signal Delay: 17.7
 Intersection LOS: B
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 75.0%
 ICU Level of Service D
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 21: NYS Route 144 & NYS Route 32



Lanes, Volumes, Timings
22: Route 9W & NYS Route 32

Truck Sensitivity West - PM
05/14/2019

						
Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	306	184	1081	99	150	1439
Future Volume (vph)	306	184	1081	99	150	1439
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Storage Length (ft)	0	75		200	100	
Storage Lanes	1	1		1	1	
Taper Length (ft)	25				25	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	1.00	0.95	1.00	1.00	0.95
Frt		0.850		0.850		
Flt Protected	0.950				0.950	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1719	1272	3471	1509	1299	3539
Flt Permitted	0.950				0.086	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1719	1272	3471	1509	118	3539
Right Turn on Red		Yes		Yes		
Satd. Flow (RTOR)		95		96		
Link Speed (mph)	45		45			45
Link Distance (ft)	1257		583			1004
Travel Time (s)	19.0		8.8			15.2
Peak Hour Factor	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.94	0.94
Heavy Vehicles (%)	5%	27%	4%	7%	39%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	336	202	1188	109	160	1531
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	336	202	1188	109	160	1531
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Right	Left	Left
Median Width(ft)	12		12			12
Link Offset(ft)	0		0			0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16			16
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9		9	15	
Turn Type	Prot	Perm	NA	Perm	pm+pt	NA
Protected Phases	2		4		3	8
Permitted Phases		2		4	8	8
Detector Phase	2	2	4	4	3	8
Switch Phase						
Minimum Initial (s)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Minimum Split (s)	17.0	17.0	24.0	24.0	11.0	11.0
Total Split (s)	35.0	35.0	67.0	67.0	18.0	85.0
Total Split (%)	29.2%	29.2%	55.8%	55.8%	15.0%	70.8%
Maximum Green (s)	29.0	29.0	61.0	61.0	12.0	79.0
Yellow Time (s)	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
All-Red Time (s)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Lost Time Adjust (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Lost Time (s)	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Lead/Lag			Lag	Lag	Lead	
Lead-Lag Optimize?			Yes	Yes	Yes	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Recall Mode	Max	Max	None	None	None	None

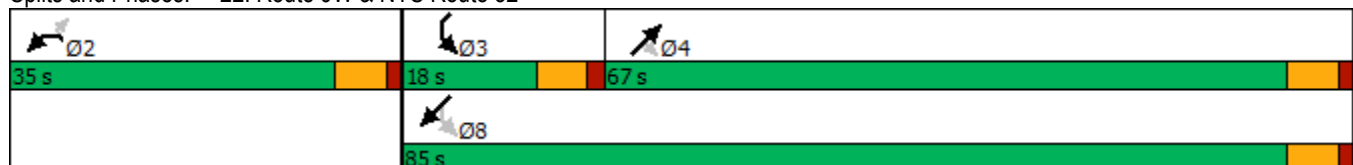


Lane Group	NWL	NWR	NET	NER	SWL	SWT
Act Effct Green (s)	29.3	29.3	42.6	42.6	59.5	59.5
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.29	0.29	0.42	0.42	0.59	0.59
v/c Ratio	0.67	0.46	0.81	0.16	0.81	0.73
Control Delay	41.9	21.4	30.4	4.9	52.7	17.1
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	41.9	21.4	30.4	4.9	52.7	17.1
LOS	D	C	C	A	D	B
Approach Delay	34.2		28.3			20.4
Approach LOS	C		C			C
Queue Length 50th (ft)	192	54	348	5	60	345
Queue Length 95th (ft)	#375	146	429	34	#182	418
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1177		503			924
Turn Bay Length (ft)		75		200	100	
Base Capacity (vph)	499	436	2120	959	211	2799
Starvation Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.67	0.46	0.56	0.11	0.76	0.55

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
 Cycle Length: 120
 Actuated Cycle Length: 101
 Natural Cycle: 60
 Control Type: Semi Act-Uncoord
 Maximum v/c Ratio: 0.81
 Intersection Signal Delay: 25.4
 Intersection LOS: C
 Intersection Capacity Utilization 70.1%
 ICU Level of Service C
 Analysis Period (min) 15
 # 95th percentile volume exceeds capacity, queue may be longer.
 Queue shown is maximum after two cycles.

Splits and Phases: 22: Route 9W & NYS Route 32



APPENDIX D

SIGNAL WARRANT ANALYSIS

- NYS Route 144/NYS Route 32 Signal Warrant Worksheet - Existing
- NYS Route 144/Glenmont Road Signal Warrant Worksheet – Existing
- NYS Route 144/NYS Route 32 Signal Warrant Worksheet – Phase III
- NYS Route 144/Glenmont Road Signal Warrant Worksheet – Phase III
- NYS Route 144/Proposed Site Driveway Signal Warrant Worksheet – Phase III

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Corning Hill Road - NYS Route 32 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	875	126	596	126	0	0
8:00-9:00	763	122	521	122	0	0
9:00-10:00	721	125	454	125	0	0
Noon-1:00	571	100	321	100	0	0
2:00-3:00	599	90	344	90	0	0
3:00-4:00	662	82	410	82	0	0
4:00-5:00	1108	85	840	85	0	0
5:00-6:00	1053	87	829	87	0	0
AM Peak	918	143	674	143	0	0
PM Peak	1205	94	953	94	0	0

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	4	3	3

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No hours meet warrant 1A

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

Yes, all 8 hours meet warrant 1B

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only three hours meet both the Warrant 1A & 1B 56% columns

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

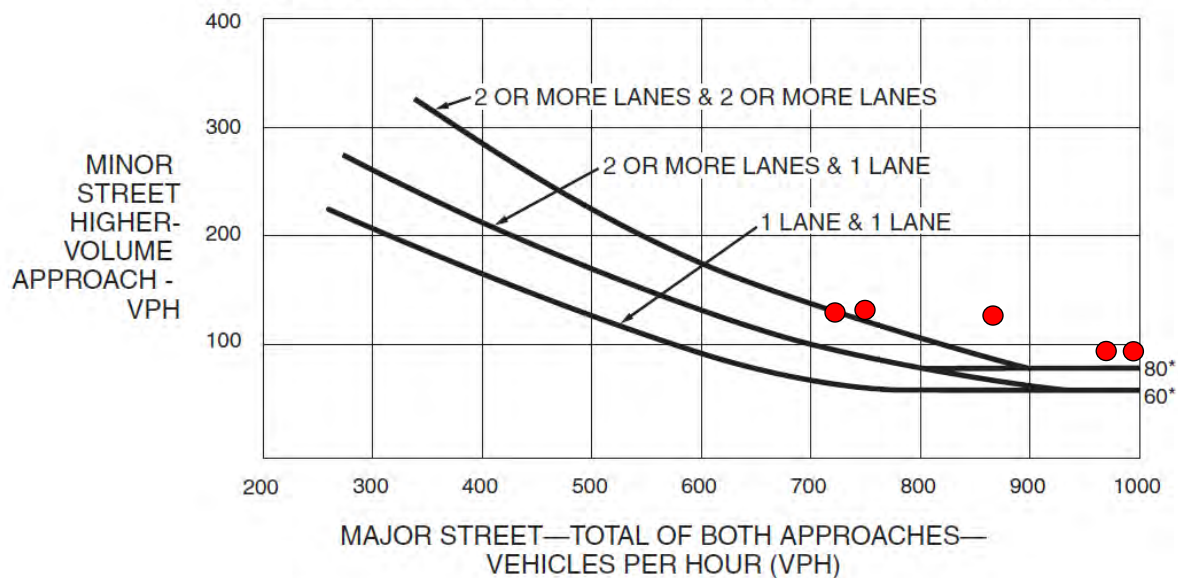
^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-1 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, at least 4 hours meet Warrant 2 based on a 2-lane approach for Route 32

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, the minor approach has 2.00 hours of delay during the morning peak hour.

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (208 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour & 133 vehicles per hour during the PM).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (1207 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 1469 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour.

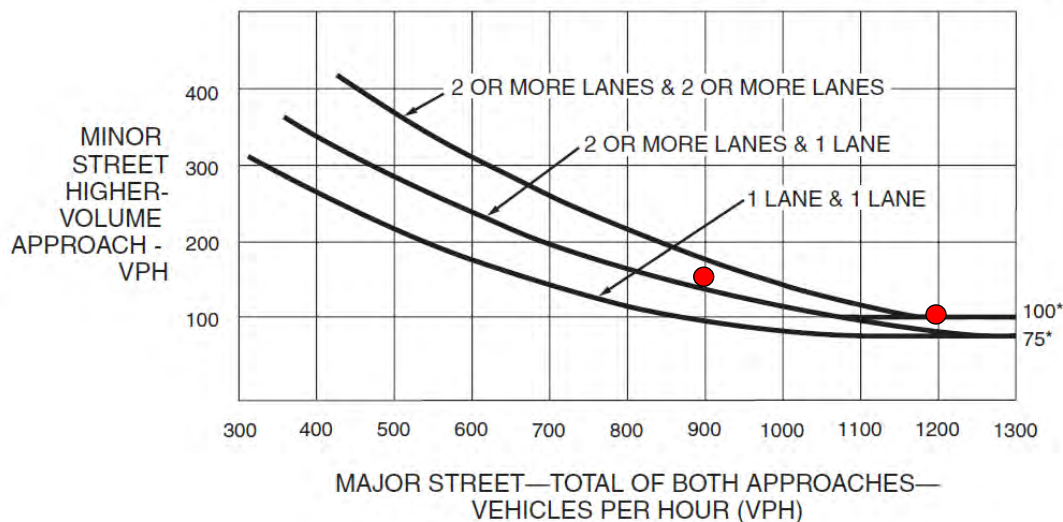
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-3 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, both peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-5; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-7.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-7. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour

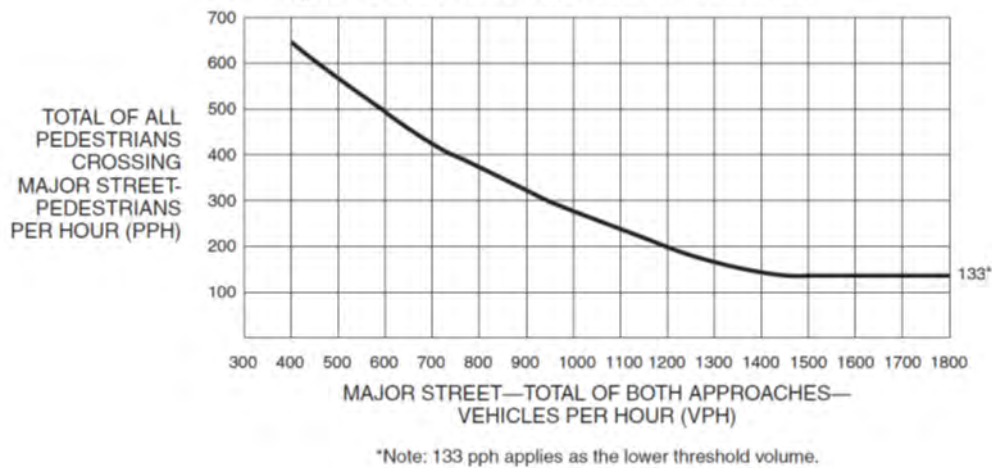
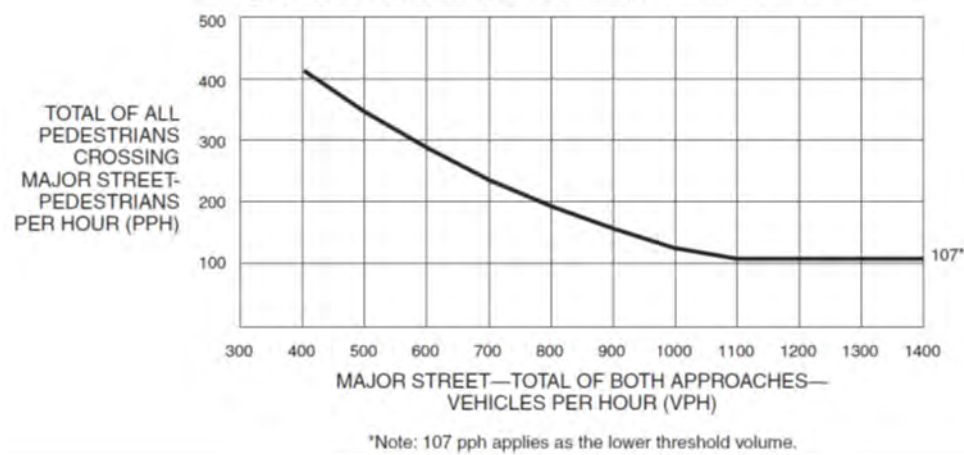


Figure 4C-5. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume



Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 4 crashed total, 3 with multiple vehicles, 2 included injuries and 1 included property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.
Yes, Condition B is met.

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 1299 vehicles during the PM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.

B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.

C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		NYS Route 144 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Glenmont Road (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		N
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	N
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	725	158	497	158	0	0
8:00-9:00	534	181	347	181	0	0
9:00-10:00*	365	78	172	78	0	0
1:00-2:00*	350	75	180	75	0	0
2:00-3:00*	381	82	202	82	0	0
3:00-4:00*	467	100	284	100	0	0
4:00-5:00	797	90	599	90	0	0
5:00-6:00	783	60	613	60	0	0
AM Peak	757	178	532	178	0	0
PM Peak	853	88	654	88	0	0

* =Volumes projected from adjacent tube count data.

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	10	0	0

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 2 hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

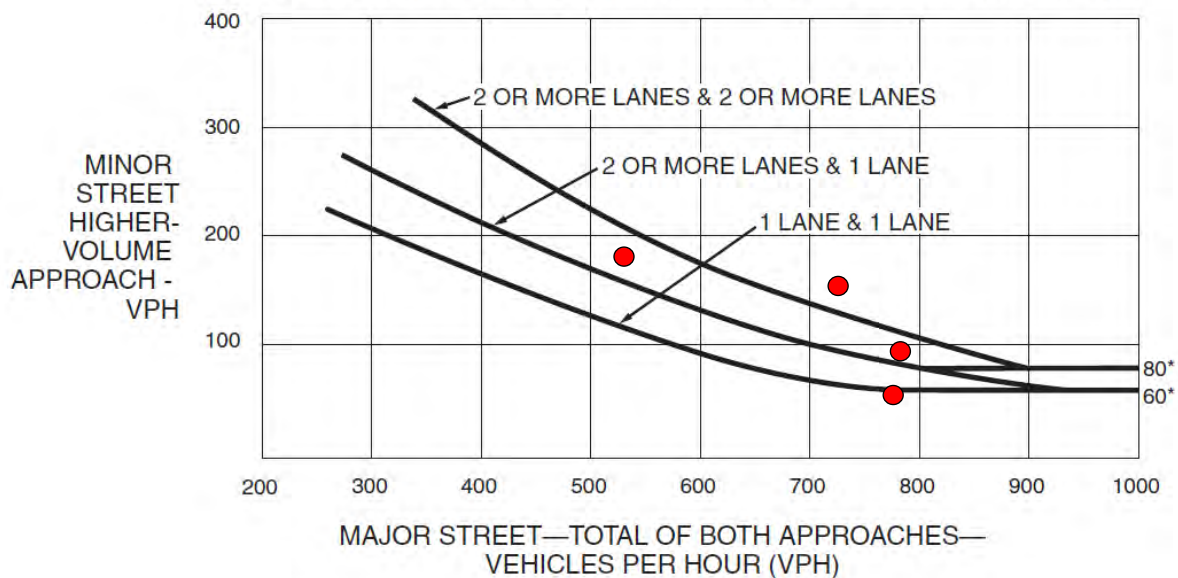
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
 (COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

No, only three hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, Glenmont Road has 1.96 hours of delay during the evening peak hour

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (178 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (935 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 941 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

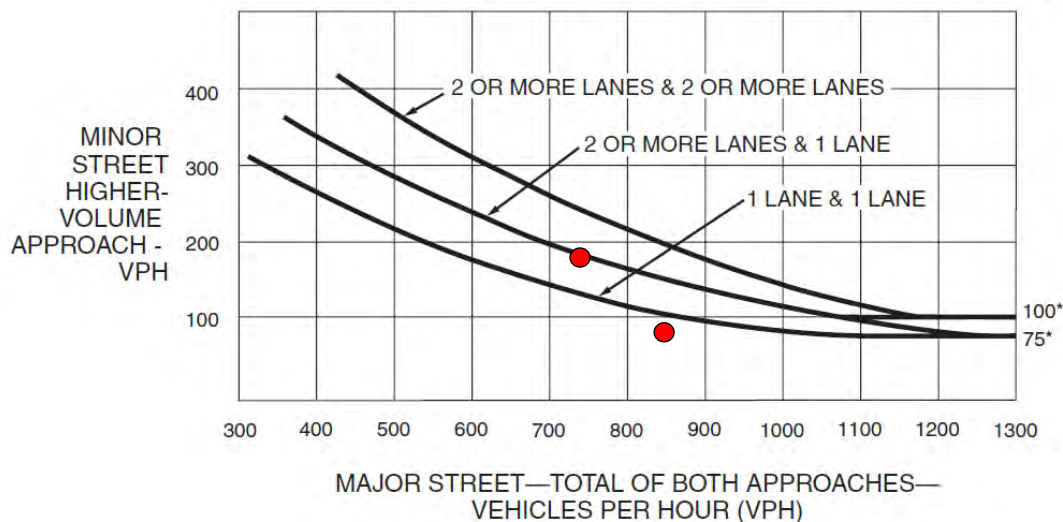
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, the AM peak hour meets warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

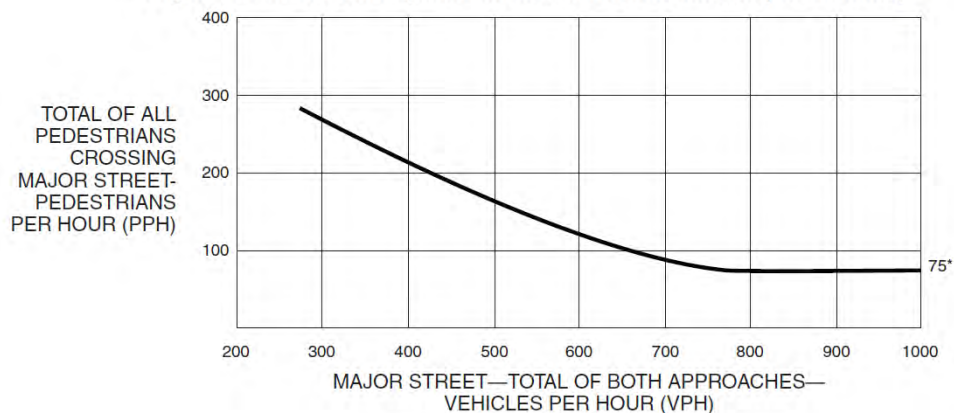
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

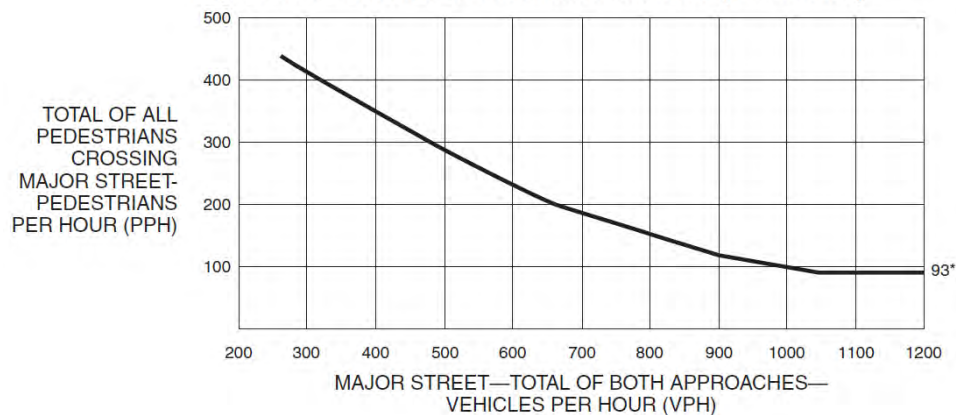
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 10 crashed total, 8 with multiple vehicles, 0 includes injuries or property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Not met

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(No, proposed entering volume is 935 vehicles during the am peak hour and 941 vehicles during the PM peak hour).**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

- A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**
- B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Corning Hill Road - NYS Route 32 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	Y
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	936	162	667	162	0	0
8:00-9:00	836	145	554	145	0	0
9:00-10:00	779	135	490	135	0	0
Noon-1:00	617	108	347	108	0	0
2:00-3:00	647	98	372	98	0	0
3:00-4:00	715	89	443	89	0	0
4:00-5:00	1199	108	910	108	0	0
5:00-6:00	1140	109	899	109	0	0
AM Peak	999	208	715	208	0	0
PM Peak	1336	133	1057	133	0	0

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	4	3	3

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 2 hours meet warrant 1A

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

Yes, all 8 hours meet warrant 1B

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only three hours meet both the Warrant 1A & 1B 56% columns

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

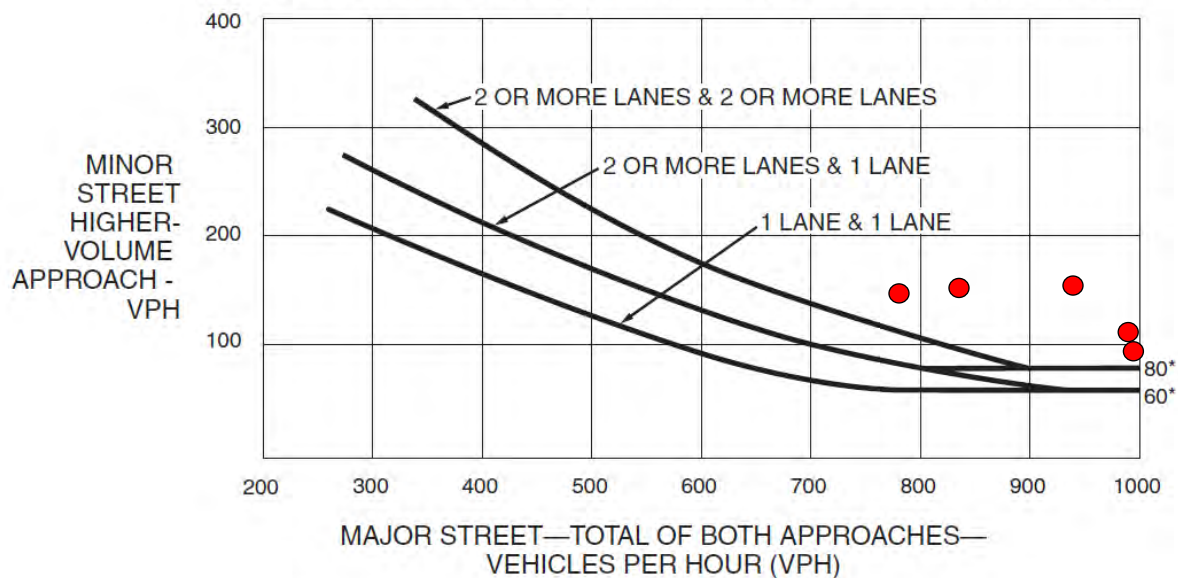
^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-1 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, at least 4 hours meet Warrant 2 based on a 2-lane approach for Route 32

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

Yes, the minor approach has 6.29 hours of delay during the morning peak hour.

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (208 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour & 133 vehicles per hour during the PM).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (1207 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 1469 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

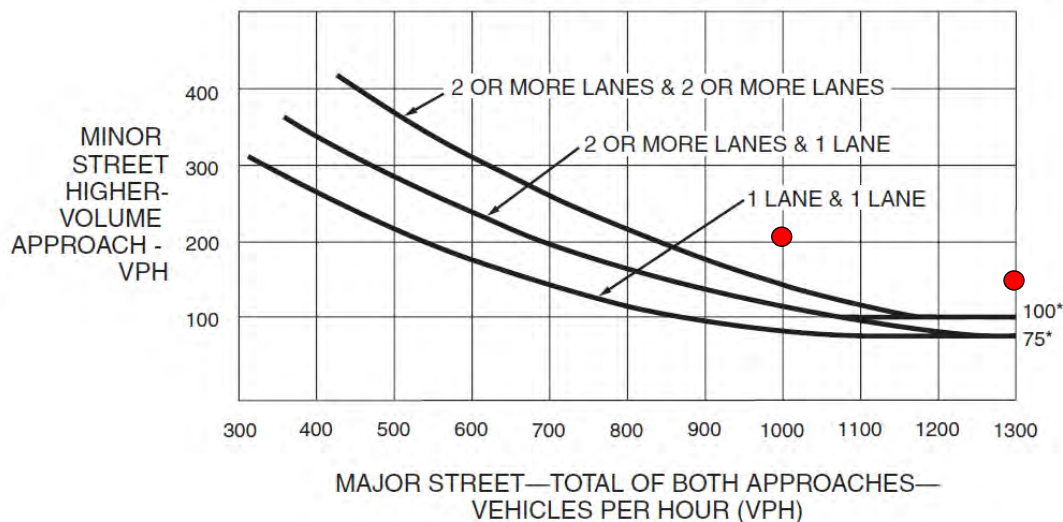
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-3 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, both peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

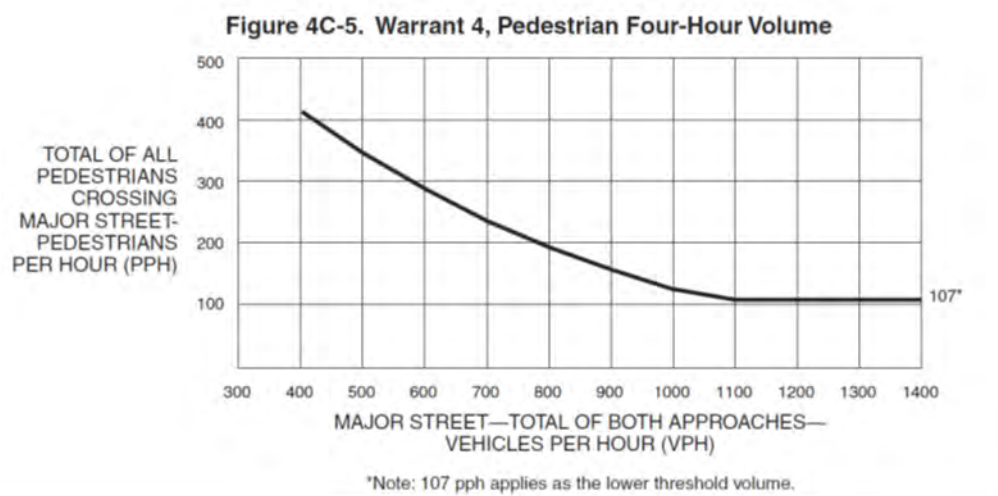
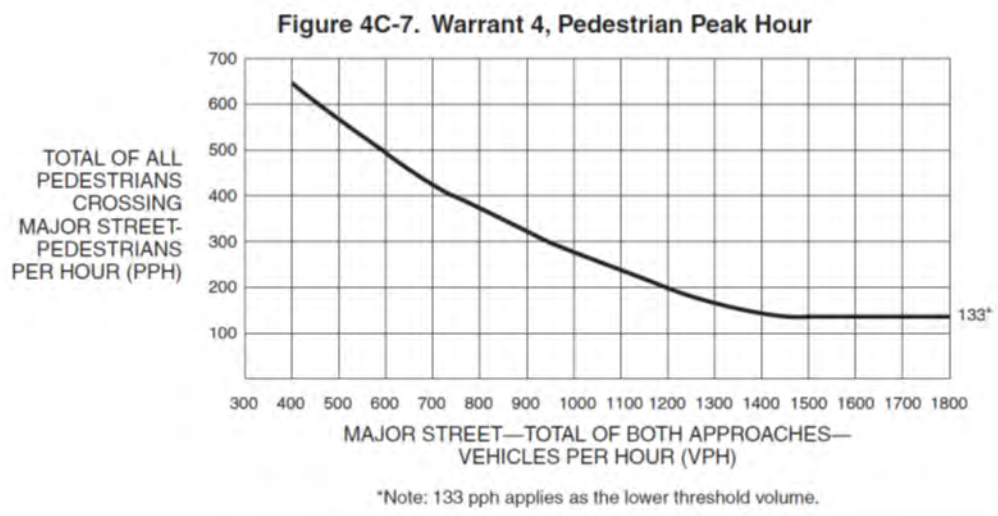
Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-5; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-7.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.



Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 4 crashed total, 3 with multiple vehicles, 2 included injuries and 1 included property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Yes, Condition B is met.

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 1299 vehicles during the PM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday).
(NOT REVIEWED)

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Glenmont Road – NYS Route 32 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	773	185	528	185	0	0
8:00-9:00	573	212	371	212	0	0
9:00-10:00*	394	84	186	84	0	0
1:00-2:00*	378	81	195	81	0	0
2:00-3:00*	412	89	218	89	0	0
3:00-4:00*	505	108	307	108	0	0
4:00-5:00	861	98	632	98	0	0
5:00-6:00	846	65	646	65	0	0
AM Peak	820	198	572	198	0	0
PM Peak	932	99	695	99	0	0

* =Volumes projected based on percentage growth associated with proposed development.

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	10	0	0

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 3 hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

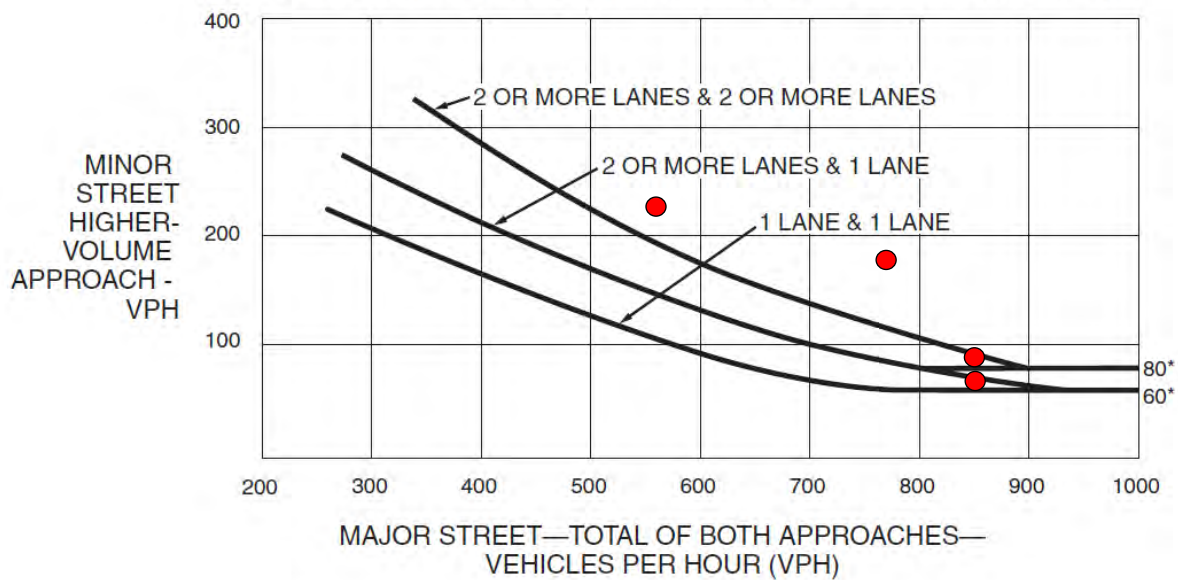
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, four hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, Glenmont Road has 1.96 hours of delay during the evening peak hour

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (178 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (935 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 941 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

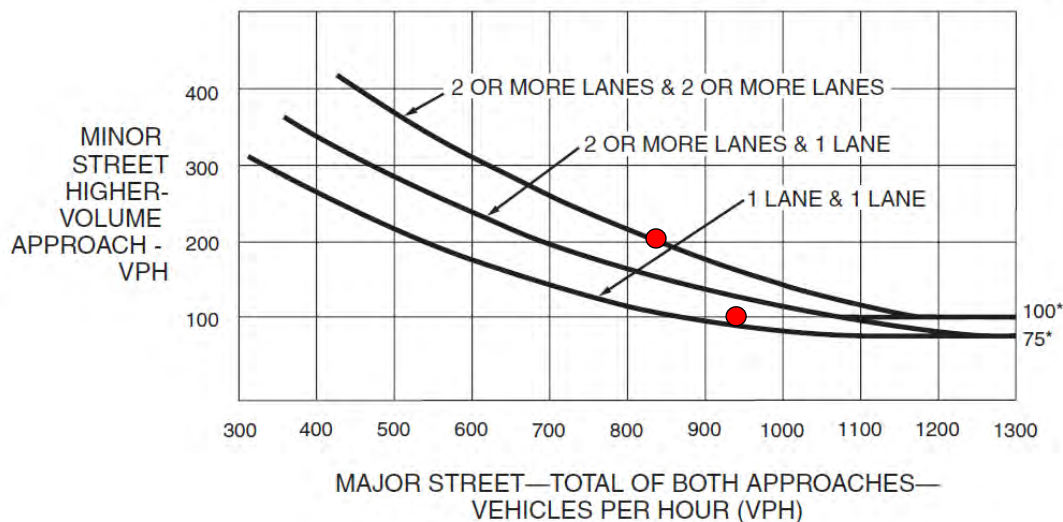
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, the AM&PM peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

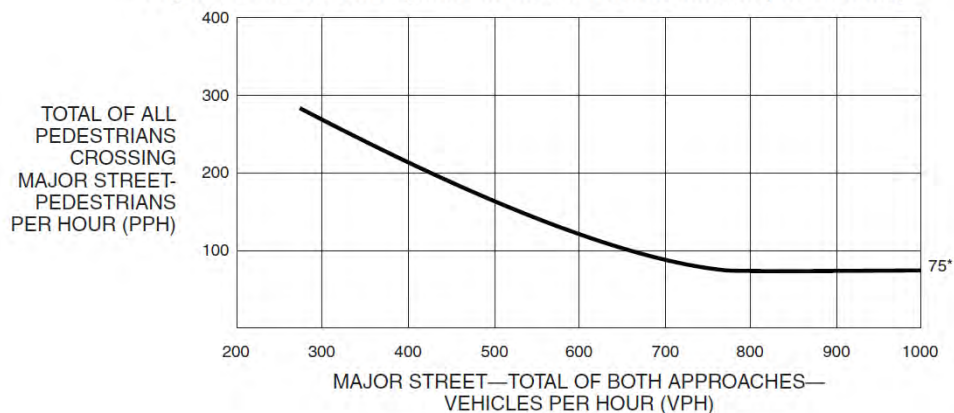
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

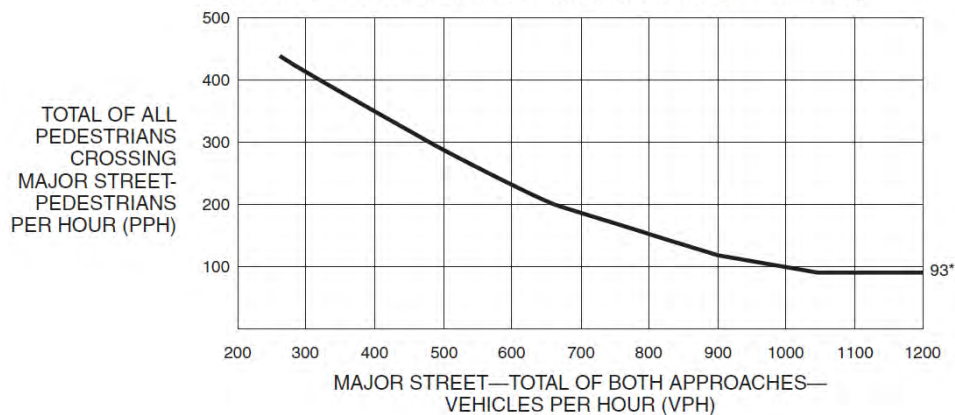
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and

No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)

- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and

No, over the last three years 10 crashed total, 8 with multiple vehicles, 0 includes injuries or property damage.

- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Not met

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(No, proposed entering volume is 935 vehicles during the am peak hour and 941 vehicles during the PM peak hour).**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

- A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**
- B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Proposed Site Driveway (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	N
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		N
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	N
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		N

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	725	35*	462	35*	0	0
8:00-9:00	534	31*	353	31*	0	0
9:00-10:00	365	21*	197	21*		
2:00-3:00	350	21*	202	21*		
3:00-4:00	381	23*	284	23*		
4:00-5:00	467	28*	395	28*		
5:00-6:00	797	71*	382	71*	0	0
6:00-7:00	783	34*	185	34*		
AM Peak	841	35*	514	35*		
PM Peak	669	71*	452	71*		

* = Projected volumes

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
NA	NA	NA	NA

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, zero hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, zero hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, zero hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume									
Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic									
Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

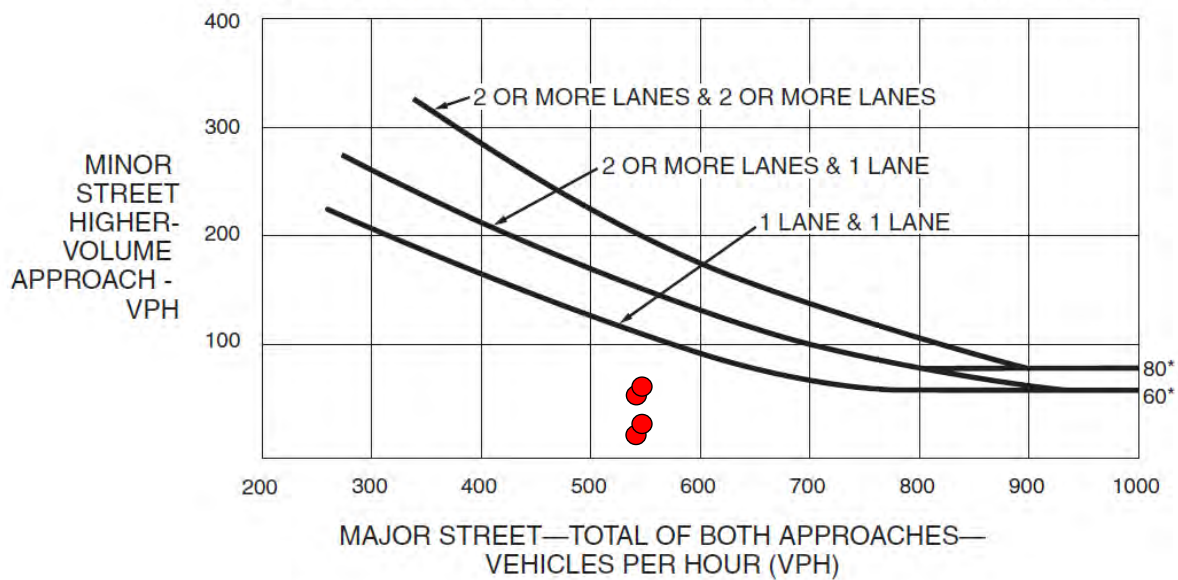
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

No hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

Warrant Not Met

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Minor-street approach does not exceed 100 vehicles per hour.

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

The total entering volume does not exceed 650 vehicles per.

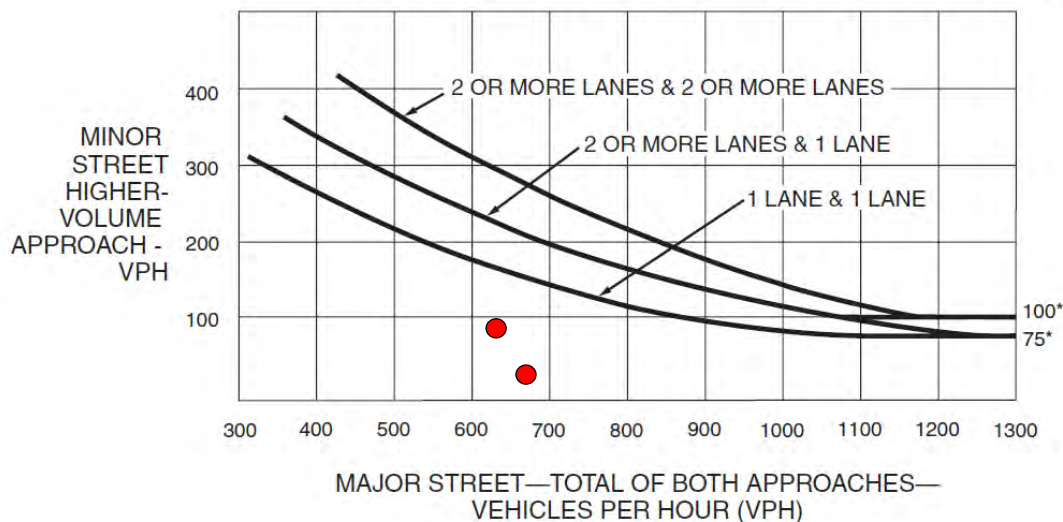
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

No hours meet Warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

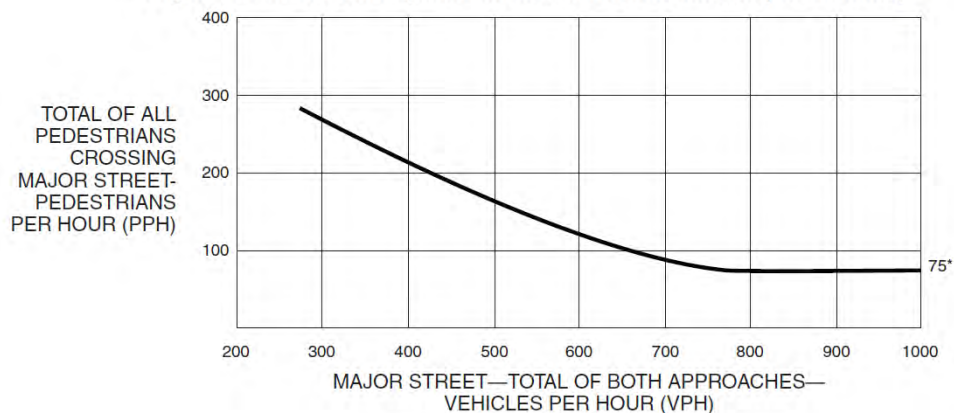
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

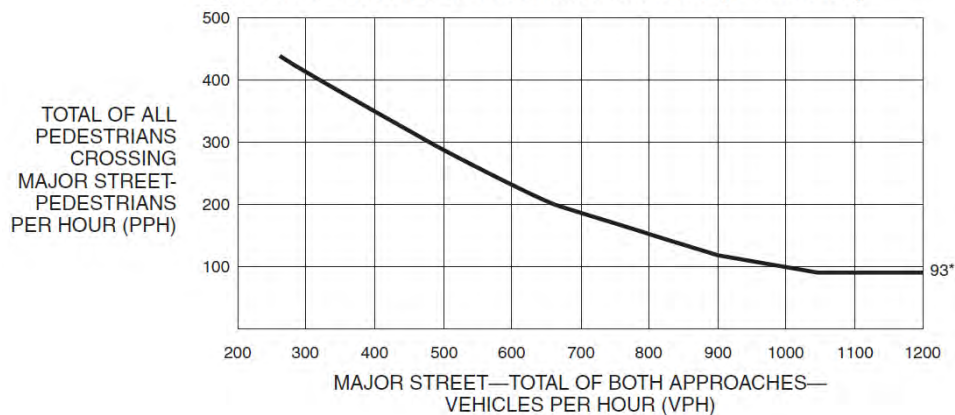
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and **(NOT REVIEWED)**
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and **(NOT REVIEWED)**
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours. **(NOT REVIEWED)**

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 721 vehicles during the AM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.

B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.

C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

APPENDIX F

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Town of Bethlehem Water District No.1
445 Delaware Avenue, Delmar, NY 12054
(Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0100191)

INTRODUCTION

To comply with State regulations, the Town of Bethlehem Department of Public Works issues an annual report describing the quality of your drinking water. The purpose of this report is to raise your understanding of drinking water and awareness of the need to protect our drinking water sources. Last year, we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We detected 27 of those contaminants, and only found 1 of those contaminants at a higher level than the State allows. As we told you at that time, our water exceeded the drinking water standard for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and we are continuing our efforts to rectify the problem by performing increased levels of distribution system flushing and constructing improvements to one of our water treatment plants that will result in a reduced amount of the TTHMs being formed in the distribution system.

This report is an overview of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to New York State standards. Our constant goal is to provide to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and to protect our water resources. If you have any questions concerning this report or concerning your drinking water please contact: Mr. George S. Kansas P.E. Commissioner of Department of Public Works, 445 Delaware Ave, Delmar NY 12054, Telephone (518) 439-4955 or e-mail GKansas@townofbethlehem.org.

WHERE DOES OUR WATER COME FROM?

In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activities. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants; inorganic contaminants; pesticides and herbicides; organic chemical contaminants; and radioactive contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State and the EPA prescribe regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The State Health Departments and the FDA's regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

The Bethlehem Water District No. 1 draws its water from both "surface water" and "ground water" sources. During 2018, our system did not experience any restriction of our water sources. These sources are:

- Surface water drawn from the Vly Creek Reservoir located in the Town of New Scotland
- Groundwater from two (2) wells located in the Town of New Scotland
- Groundwater from eleven (11) wells located along the Hudson River
- Surface water drawn from the Alcove Reservoir located in the Town of Coeymans (City of Albany water purchased by the Town of Bethlehem)

The New Salem Water Purification Plant draws its water from the Vly Creek Reservoir, which has a storage capacity of 1.25 billion gallons. The New Salem Water Purification Plant has a peak capacity for purifying 6 million gallons of water per day. The treatment process consists of chlorination for disinfection; taste and odor control with the use of activated carbon; coagulation with aluminum sulfate; filtration with rapid sand filter, and corrosion control. There is no fluoride added to the Bethlehem Water Supply. Algae growth in the Vly Creek Reservoir is controlled by adding copper sulfate to the water and by mechanically mixing the water during the summer months. Water is pumped from the purification plant to a 5,750,000-gallon steel water storage tank. From that point, water is delivered by gravity through a network of water mains, which reach all the way from North Bethlehem to Selkirk.

There are also two deep wells to supplement the capacity of the New Salem Water Plant. We are permitted by NYS Department of Environmental Conservation to withdraw 1,130,000 gallons per day, or 1.13 million gallons per day (MGD), from the two wells combined. Groundwater or well water is stored below the surface of the earth in deep, porous rocks or porous deposits of sand or gravel called "aquifers." Groundwater is purified naturally as it filters through layers of soil, clay, rock and sand. This process, known as "percolation" takes years to complete. As a result, groundwater requires less treatment than surface water.

The Clapper Road Water Purification Plant is supplied by facilities including a groundwater infiltration system and a well field that consist of 11 drilled wells which is adjacent to the Hudson River, south of Henry Hudson Park. The Water Purification Plant has the ability to treat 6 million gallon per day. The plant uses 4 Trident filter units for water purification with chlorine as the primary disinfection agent. Chemicals used include coagulation with Polyaluminum Chloride (PAC) and a non-ionic polymer and a corrosion inhibitor.

To further strengthen the water distribution system and cooperate in a more regional approach to water supply, there are two interconnections with the City of Albany's water supply. One interconnection is located in a residential area on Kenwood Avenue and the other is in an industrial area on Creble Road. The Town currently purchases water from the City of Albany to supplement our capacity. We also have an emergency interconnect with the Town of Guilderland's water system in North Bethlehem. This interconnect can provide water from Bethlehem to Guilderland or vice versa depending upon which community needs supplemental water.

The City of Albany's water source is the Alcove Reservoir that is located on the Hannacroix Creek. Albany also has the Basic Creek Reservoir that serves as a secondary source. Treatment of Albany's water includes coagulation, sedimentation, pH, alkalinity adjustment and filtration at the Albany Filtration Plant. Chlorine is added at the Albany plant as a residual disinfectant to maintain microbiological quality throughout the distribution system. Albany does not add fluoride to its water supply. To view the City of Albany Annual Water Quality Report go to the following link; <http://www.albanyny.org/Government/Departments/WaterAndWaterSupply/WaterQualityReport.aspx>

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Bethlehem Water District serves approximately 35,000 people through 11,712 service connections. In 2018, the District provided 527,488,000 gallons of water from the New Salem Plant, 160,170,000 gallons from Well #1 and Well #2, and 453,212,000 gallons of water from the Clapper Road Plant. Supplemental water purchased from Albany was 474,125,000 gallons. The total volume of water produced from all sources in 2018 was 1,614,995,000 gallons. Approximately 1,488,850,280 gallons of water were billed to customers of Water District #1. The difference (7.8%) between the volume billed and the total volume produced is water used firefighting, flushing of the water distribution system, errors in water meters and water lost to leaks.

Our water system has over 220 miles of water mains and approximately 1,670 hydrants for fire protection. It also includes several covered water storage tanks with a combined capacity of 13,200,000 gallons. Additionally, there are water storage tanks with 2,000,000 gallons and 70,000 gallons at the Clapper Road Water Treatment Plant and the New Salem Water Treatment Plant, respectively, which hold finished water before being delivered to the town's pipe network. Average daily water production for the New Salem Plant; Clapper Road Plant; Well#1; Well#2 and Albany was 4,424,644 gallons per day, or 4.42 MGD.

The charge for water in 2018 was as follows:

Water Usage Tiers	Price per CCF ¹	Equivalent Price per 1,000 Gallons
Up to 500 CF ²	\$2.21	\$2.95
501 CF to 5,000 CF	\$4.58	\$6.12
5,001 CF to 50,000 CF	\$4.79	\$6.40
50,001 CF to 500,000 CF	\$3.26	\$4.36
500,001 CF and over	\$2.81	\$3.76

1: CCF = hundred cubic feet
 2: CF = cubic feet (1 cubic foot = 7.48 gallons of water)

Water customers located outside of the Water District were billed twice the In-District rates listed above. A 10% late fee was assessed on any bill not paid by the due date.

ARE THERE CONTAMINANTS IN OUR DRINKING WATER?

In accordance with State regulations, we routinely test your drinking water for numerous contaminants. These contaminants include: total coliform, turbidity, inorganic compounds, nitrate, nitrite, metals including lead and copper, volatile organic compounds, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, synthetic organic compounds, and radioactive materials like Uranium and Radium. The tables presented below depict which compounds were detected in your drinking water. The State allows us to test for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these compounds do not change frequently, though most of our data represented here is from 2018 analysis. Complete records are on file in the Water District Office. For a listing of all the parameters that we must analyze and the frequency of testing for compliance, please see the NYS Sanitary Code.

It should be noted that all drinking water, including bottled drinking water, might be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791), the EPA website at www.epa.gov or the Albany County Health Department at (518) 447-4620.

INFORMATION ON UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 was conducted during 2018. This is a requirement of the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act amendments. This monitoring provides a basis for future regulatory action to protect the public health. The number in parentheses refers to the number of measured for a total of 30 analytes. The breakdown of analytes is as follows: semi volatile organic chemicals (3), pesticides and pesticide manufacturing byproduct (9), metals (2), alcohols (3), cyanotoxin chemical contaminants (10), brominated haloacetic acid groups (3) and indicator compounds (2). We have listed those compounds that were detected in the tables presented below. There are no associated MCL's for these compounds at this time with the exception of Manganese. If you have any questions about the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation or the results provided in the tables below, please contact the Albany County Department of Health at (518) 447-4620.

TOWN OF BETHLEHEM WATER DISTRICT No.1 NEW SALEM PURIFICATION PLANT & WELLS TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS *						
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY010019						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity ¹ (Highest turbidity sample from 5/7/18)	N	0.47	NTU	N/A	TT=5 NTU	Soil runoff
		100%			TT= % samples <0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants (Sample data from 10/18/18 for WTP in boldface; sample data from Well #1 from 4/19/16, Well #2 from 4/19/16 unless otherwise noted)						
Barium	N	25.6 36-37	ppb	2000	2000	Natural sources
Chloride WTP Range for wells	N	62.5 70-177	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Color	N	ND 5-11	units	N/A	15	Suspended and dissolved materials; naturally occurring organic compounds such as tannins
Copper (sample data 6/7/17-6/12/17) Range of copper concentration	N	0.40 ² 0.03-0.49	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits;
Lead (sample data 6/7/17-6/12/17) Range of lead concentration	N	1 ³ ND-4	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	0.9 1.6-1.9	ppb	N/A	100	Geology; Naturally occurring
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) WTP Well samples from 10/18/18	N	ND 1.83-2.55	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Odor	N	1 1-1	units	N/A	3	Natural sources
pH (WTP) range for wells	N	6.97 6.97-7.10	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ⁴ (WTP) Range for wells	N	67.3	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Sulfate		54 41-48	ppm	N/A	250	Naturally occurring
Zinc WTP	N	316 16.4-16.7	ppb	N/A	5000	Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor
Disinfection Byproducts Stage 1						
Chlorine	N	0.81 0.06-1.94-	ppm	MRDLG N/A	MRDL 4	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Disinfection Byproducts Stage 2 (4 samples collected quarterly 2/14/18, 5/8/18, 8/7/18 & 11/12/18)						
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) ⁵ Range of HAA5s all sites	N	55.1 10.7-72	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) ⁶ Wemple Rd Range of TTHMs all sites	Y	98.6 20.8-147	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Organic Carbon⁷ (monthly samples from 2018)						
Total Organic Carbon Monthly Compliance Ratio	N	1.07-1.53	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT	Organic material both natural and man made; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation,
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring 4 (Quarterly samples collected 1/9/18, 4/25/18, 7/23/18 & 10/24/18 and Well samples collected 1/9/18 & 7/23/18)						
Manganese	N	2.8-18.7	ppb	N/A	300	Naturally occurring
HAA6	N/A	1.35-19.5	ppb			
HAA9	N/A	12.0-92.5	ppb			
TOC	N/A	3.24-4.57				
FOOTNOTES-						
1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU. We also monitor the distribution system 5 times a week with 0.62 NTU being the average turbidity.						
2. The level presented represents the 90 th percentile of 30 test sites. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90 th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the copper values detected at your water system. In this case, 30 samples were collected at your water system and the 90 th percentile value was the 27 th sample with the fourth highest value (level detected 0.32 mg/l). The action level for copper was not exceeded at any of the sites tested.						
3. The level presented represents the 90 th percentile of 30 test sites. The action level for lead was not exceeded at any of the 30 sites tested.						
4. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.						
5. The average shown represents the highest LRAA at this site for the 1 st quarter of 2018. The LRAA was not exceeded at any of the four sites during any of the 4 quarters.						
6. The average is based on an LRAA. The average shown represents the highest LRAA for the 3 rd quarter of 2018. The LRAA was also exceeded at this site in the other 3 quarters of 2018.						
7. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater.						

TOWN OF BETHLEHEM WATER DISTRICT No.1 CLAPPER ROAD WTP TABLE OF DETECTED CONTAMINANTS*						
Public Water Supply Identification Number NY0130034						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbiological Contaminants						
Turbidity ¹ (Highest turbidity sample from 7/28/18)	N	1.5	NTU	N/A	TT=5 NTU	Soil runoff
		100%			TT= % samples < 0.3	
Inorganic Contaminants (Sample data from 10/31/18) unless otherwise noted)						
Barium	N	169	ppb	2000	2000	Geology; Naturally occurring
Chloride	N	69.6	ppm	N/A	250	Geology; Naturally occurring
Color	N	2				Suspended and dissolved materials; naturally occurring organic compounds such as tannins
Nickel	N	0.7	ppb	N/A	100	Geology; Naturally occurring
Odor	N	1	units	N/A	3	Natural sources
pH	N	7.26	units		6.5-8.5	
Sodium ²	N	25.9	ppm	N/A	N/A	Geology; Road Salt
Zinc	N	6.3	ppb	N/A	5000	Galvanized pipe; corrosion inhibitor
Synthetic Organic Compounds (sample from 10/18/17)						
Dalapon Resamples from 12/5/17	N	2.06 2.13	ppb	N/A	50	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Disinfection Byproducts						
Chlorine (average) based on daily testing	N	1.06	ppm	MRDLG	MRDL	Used in the treatment and disinfection of drinking water
Range of chlorine residual		0.62-2.78		N/A	4	
Total Organic Carbon³ (monthly samples from 2018)						
Total Organic Carbon Monthly Compliance Ratio	N	1.00-1.63	N/A	Compliance ratio >=1	TT	Organic material both natural and manmade; Organic pollutants, decaying vegetation,
Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation 4 (Quarterly samples collected 1/9/18, 4/25/18, 7/23/18 & 10/24/18)						
Manganese	N	ND-.939	ppb	N/A	300	Erosion of natural deposits
TOC	N/A	1.6-2.27	ppm	N/A	N/A	
Bromide	N/A	58.1-74.8	ppb	N/A	N/A	
FOOTNOTES-						
1. Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Level detected represents the highest level detected. State regulations require that entry point turbidity must always be below 1.0 NTU. The regulations also require that 95% of the turbidity samples collected have measurements below 0.3 NTU						
2. Water containing more than 20 mg/l should not be consumed by persons on severely restricted sodium diets.						
3. The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (IESWTR) requires monitoring of raw and finished water Total Organic Carbon (TOC). Depending on the raw water alkalinity value, proper water treatment should remove between 15% to 35% of the raw water TOC thus reducing the amount of disinfection byproducts produced. The removal or compliance ratio should be 1 or greater.						
* The tables presented for Bethlehem WD#1 depict only those analytes that were detected. Many of the test results were NOT DETECTABLE . The type/group (number of contaminants in each group) tested for were as follows: volatile organic compounds (53) +MTBE, synthetic organic compounds (36), asbestos, color & odor; radiological chemicals (2). The inorganic contaminants tested for and not detected were: arsenic, cadmium, chromium, mercury nitrate, silver, selenium, antimony, beryllium, sulfate thallium, iron, manganese and cyanide; microbiological contaminants -E. coli.						

Glossary of Terms Used in Data Tables

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

90th Percentile Value- The values reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile. A percentile is a value on a scale of 100 that indicates the percent of a distribution that is equal to or below it. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of the lead and copper values detected at your water system

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) - The LRAA is calculated by taking the average of the four most recent samples collected at each individual site.

N/A-not applicable

NON-DETECTED CONTAMINANTS

According to Federal and State regulations, the Town of Bethlehem routinely monitors your drinking water for various contaminants. We monitor our water supply for more than 90 potential contaminants. Contaminants that were analyzed for but were found to be below detection limits are not included in this report, however, all required testing was completed according to Local, State, and Federal laws.

WHAT DOES THIS INFORMATION MEAN?

As you can see by the tables, our system was in violation of the total trihalomethanes regulation in 2018. We exceeded the MCL for the total trihalomethanes at one of our sites during each of the 4 quarters of monitoring. Trihalomethanes are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection process, which is needed to kill harmful organisms that may be in the water. The trihalomethanes form when natural organic matter (like

decomposing leaves and algae) react with the chlorine that is added to the water. The EPA provides the following health effects information on trihalomethanes: "Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer." We are working closely with the EPA and NYS and Albany County Departments of Health to correct this violation. We are currently in construction for improvements at the Clapper Road WTP that will allow us to remove more natural organic matter from the water and relocate the point of chlorine addition to the end of the drinking water treatment process. This will result in a significant reduction in the formation of trihalomethanes in the distribution system and get us into compliance with the State and Federal regulation.

DO I NEED TO TAKE SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS?

Some people may be more vulnerable to disease causing microorganisms or pathogens in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their health care provider about their drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium, Giardia and other microbiological pathogens are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

INFORMATION ON LEAD

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Bethlehem is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

IS OUR WATER SYSTEM MEETING OTHER RULES THAT GOVERN OPERATIONS?

We are required to continually monitor your drinking water daily, monthly, quarterly or annually for different contaminants and report to Local, State, and Federal authorities. During 2018, our system was in compliance with applicable New York State drinking water operating, monitoring and reporting requirements for drinking water regulations.

WHAT IS THE SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT PROGRAM (SWAP)?

To emphasize the protection of surface and ground water sources used for public drinking water, Congress amended the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1996. The amendments require that New York State Department of Health's Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection is responsible for ensuring that source water assessments are completed for all of New York's public water systems.

A source water assessment provides information on the potential contaminant threats to public drinking water sources:

- ◆ Each source water assessment will: determine where water used for public drinking water comes from (delineate the source areas)
- ◆ Inventory potential sources of contamination that may impact public drinking water sources
- ◆ Assess the likelihood of a source water area becoming potential contaminated

SWAP summaries for each of our water sources are attached to this report.

WHY SAVE WATER AND HOW TO AVOID WASTING IT?

Although our system has an adequate amount of water to meet present and future demands, there are a number of reasons why it is important to conserve water:

- ◆ Saving water saves energy and some of the costs associated with both of these necessities of life;
- ◆ Saving water reduces the cost of energy required to pump water and the need to construct costly new wells, pumping systems and water storage facilities; and
- ◆ Saving water lessens the strain on the water system during dry spells or droughts, helping to avoid severe water use restrictions so that essential firefighting needs are met.

You can play a role in conserving water by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using, and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Conservation tips include:

- ◆ Only run the dishwasher and clothes washer when there is a full load.
- ◆ Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth and washing dishes.
- ◆ Use water saving showerheads.
- ◆ Install faucet aerators in the kitchen and the bathroom to reduce the flow from 4 to 2.5 gallons per minute.
- ◆ Water gardens and lawns for only a couple of hours after sunset or in the early morning to avoid excessive evaporation.
- ◆ Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- ◆ Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank, watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from one of these otherwise invisible toilet leaks. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- ◆ Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. If there is a period of time when no water is being used, like overnight or during the day if nobody is home, check your water meter at the beginning and end of the time period. If the meter is showing a different number at the end of the period, you have a leak.

2018 CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

We completed or continued to work on many capital projects in 2018. The design of the Clapper Road WTP was completed and put out to bid, with construction starting in January 2019. The project is scheduled to be completed by November 2020. Boiler replacement at the New Salem Water Treatment Plant was completed and put into service. A water main extension on Rt. 144 (River Road) was installed to improve water quality by eliminating two dead ends in our water distribution system. Solar Bee mixers were installed in the Vly Creek Reservoir to reduce algae growth, and tank mixers were installed in the 5.75 million gallon tank to improve water quality. Finally, a new gate system was installed on the Vly Creek Reservoir dam to better control the water levels in the reservoir.

CLOSING

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing you and your family with clean, quality drinking water this year. We ask that all of our customers help us protect our water system and resources. Please call the Department of Public Works at (518) 439-4955 if you have any questions or concerns.

Town of Bethlehem NY0100191

Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed Source Water Assessments for Bethlehem's Vly Creek Reservoir, New Salem wells and the Infiltration Gallery & well field. The assessments are summarized below. The assessments include susceptibility ratings based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the wells, the reservoir or Hudson River. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

New Salem Wells: The wells draw water from a high yield aquifer. Contaminants, if present, can move relatively quickly in high yield aquifers. The assessment has determined that the wells are susceptible to the microbes; bacteria, viruses and protozoa. Microbes can originate from improperly maintained or failing septic systems. Disinfection of the well water insures that any microbes that might reach the wells will be eliminated. The assessment has also determined that the wells are susceptible to various chemical types, such as nitrates, pesticides and petroleum products. Nitrates and pesticides can come from agricultural practices. Petroleum products can originate from leaking storage tanks. Fortunately, stored fuels are some distance from the wells.

Vly Creek Reservoir: This assessment found the amount of agricultural lands in the Vly Creek Reservoir's assessment area results in a potential for protozoa and pesticide contamination. However, there are presently no notable contamination threats.

The Hudson River and Dinmore Road well field (Clapper Road WTP raw water source): The assessment found the amount of pasture in the assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. There is also a high density of sanitary wastewater discharges upstream, which result in susceptibility to other contaminant categories. Non-sanitary wastewater discharges may also contribute to contamination.

Both of the Bethlehem water treatment plants perform multi-level treatment to insure you receive safe drinking water. Additionally, as this annual report shows your water is routinely monitored for a great number of potential contaminants.

A copy of the full Source Water Assessment, including a map of the assessment area, is available for review by contacting us at the number provided in this report.

City of Albany NY0100189

Alcove and Basic Creek Reservoirs Source Water Assessment Summary

The NYS DOH has completed a Source Water Assessment for the City of Albany's Alcove and Basic Creek Reservoirs. The assessments are summarized below. The assessments include susceptibility ratings based on the risk posed by each potential source of contamination and how likely contaminants could enter the reservoirs. The susceptibility rating is an estimate of the potential for contamination. It does not mean that the water delivered to your home is or will become unsafe to drink. See section "Are there contaminants in our drinking water?" of this report, for information concerning low levels of contaminants in your water.

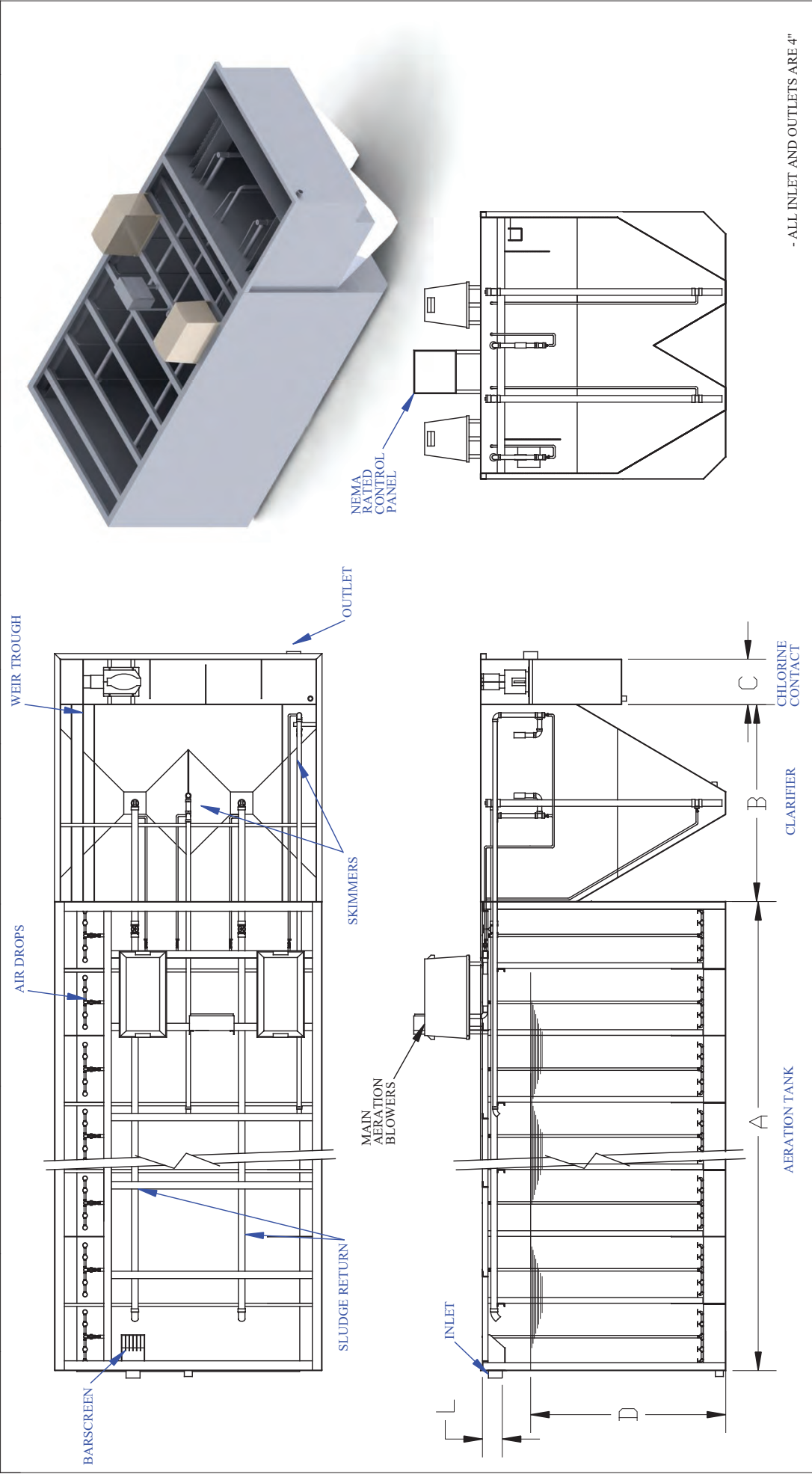
This assessment found the amount of pasture in the Alcove Reservoir assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. It should be noted that the Albany Department of Water routinely tests for disease causing protozoa. In the last several years none have been detected in the reservoir. There are no other notable contamination threats to the reservoir. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination.

This assessment found the amount of pasture in the Basic Creek Reservoir assessment area results in a potential for protozoa contamination. While there are some facilities present that are permitted to discharge, they do not represent an important threat to source water quality based on the type of discharge. There is also notable contamination susceptibility associated with landfills north of the reservoir. It should be noted that hydrologic characteristics (e.g. basin shape and flushing rates) generally make reservoirs highly sensitive to existing and new sources of phosphorus and microbial contamination. Albany's water treatment plant performs multi level treatment to insure you receive safe drinking water. Additionally, as this annual report shows your water is routinely monitored for a great number of potential contaminants.

APPENDIX G

ON-SITE SEWAGE TREATMENT PACKAGE

MODEL	GPD	AERATION VOLUME	CLARIFIER VOLUME	CCT VOLUME	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L
B-15.0	15,000	15,429	3,242	399	18'-0"	5'-9"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	7'-0"	4'-1"	2'-6"	4'-10"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-16.0	16,000	16,286	3,242	428	19'-0"	5'-9"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	7'-0"	4'-1"	2'-6"	5'-0"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-17.0	17,000	17,143	3,242	457	20'-0"	5'-9"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	7'-0"	4'-1"	2'-6"	5'-2"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-18.0	18,000	18,000	3,242	485	21'-0"	5'-9"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	7'-0"	4'-1"	2'-6"	5'-4"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-19.0	19,000	19,715	3,242	514	23'-0"	5'-9"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	7'-0"	4'-1"	2'-6"	5'-6"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-20.0	20,000	20,572	4,202	657	24'-0"	8'-10"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	4'-4"	5'-4"	2'-6"	6'-4"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-22.5	22,500	23,144	4,202	657	27'-0"	8'-10"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	4'-4"	5'-4"	2'-6"	6'-4"	12'-0"	0'-11"
B-25.0	25,000	25,715	4,202	657	30'-0"	8'-10"	2'-0"	9'-8"	11'-0"	4'-4"	5'-4"	2'-6"	6'-4"	12'-0"	0'-11"



delta
treatment systems

TITLE: STEEL PACKAGE PLANTS 15,000 GPD - 25,000 GPD

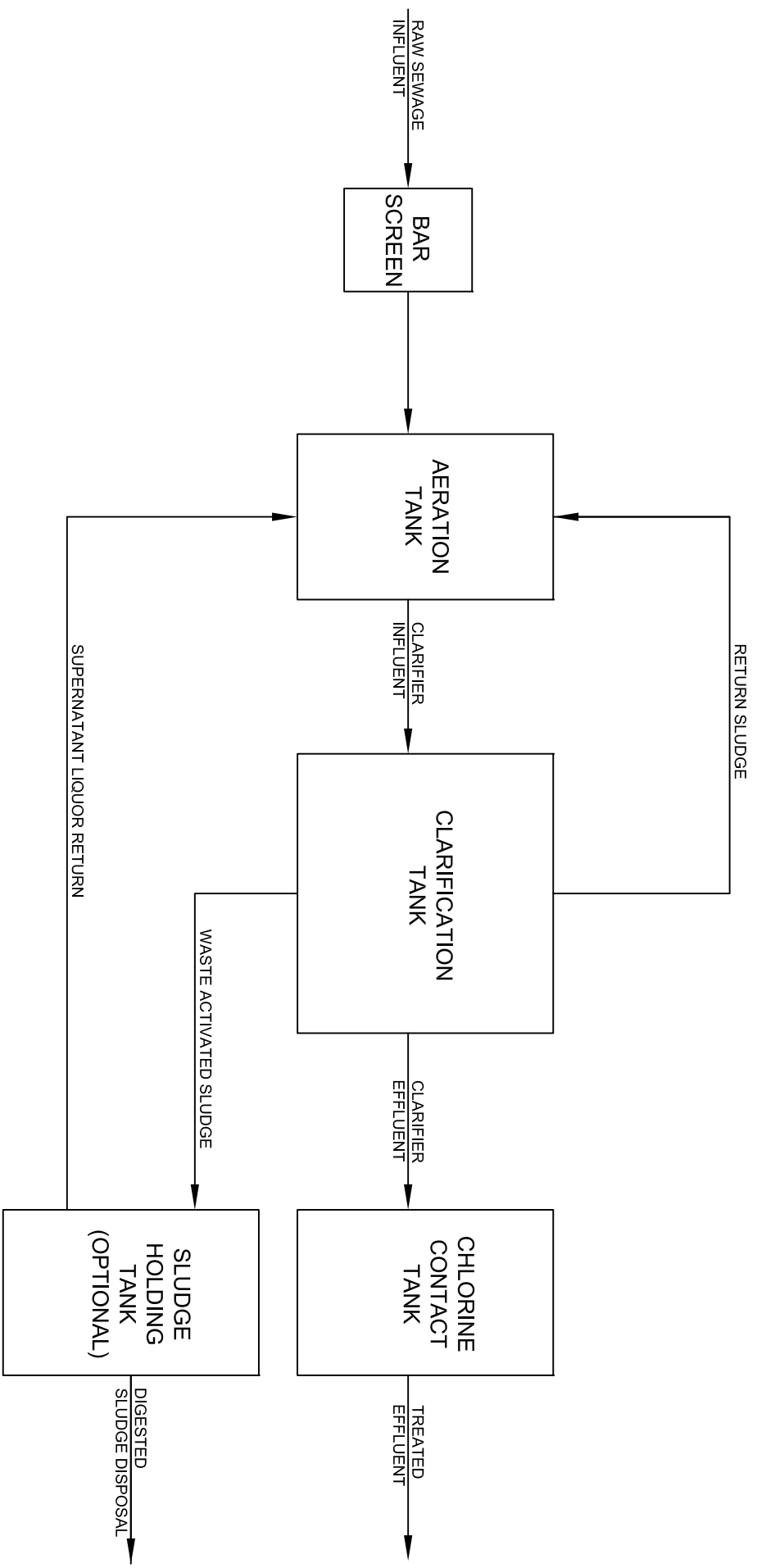
SIZE DWG. NO. A B-15.0 TO B-25.0

SCALE: NTS WEIGHT:

REVISIONS: REV A

SHEET 1 OF 1

PROPRIETARY AND CONFIDENTIAL: THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF DELTA TREATMENT. ANY REPRODUCTION IN PART OR AS A WHOLE WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION OF DELTA TREATMENT IS PROHIBITED.



**FLOW DIAGRAM
EXTENDED AERATION PROCESS**



DELTA ENVIRONMENTAL PRODUCTS
P. O. BOX 969 DENHAM SPRINGS, LA 70727

SPECIFICATIONS DELTA EXTENDED AERATION WASTE TREATMENT PLANT

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

The treatment plant described by these specifications is a Delta Process Equipment Incorporated Model B-17.0. The plant shall essentially consist of an inlet bar screen, rectangular aeration tank, air diffusion system with blower assembly, hopper type clarifier with necessary baffles and overflow weir trough, sludge return piping, surface skimmers, and chlorination tank. Additional features and accessories are as shown on the Delta Process job drawing or drawings and as hereinafter specified and described.

OPERATING CONDITIONS

The plant shall be capable of treating 17,000 gallons per day of domestic raw sewage waste with an organic loading of 28.57 pounds of BOD5. Load figures are based on a design population of _____ and per capita daily BOD5 of _____ pounds. A minimum of 2100 cubic feet of aeration capacity shall be provided for each pound of BOD5.

CONSTRUCTION

The treatment plant proper shall be constructed of ¼ inch structural grade steel plate adequately braced for either above or below ground installation. All welded steel structural members shall be joined by electric arc welding. Where required for structural strength or water tightness, such welds shall be continuous.

CORROSION PROTECTION

Corrosion protected or corrosion resistant materials shall be used throughout. All tank surfaces shall be sandblasted to a commercial finish (SSPC-SP6). Immediately after sandblasting, one coat of coal tar epoxy shall be applied. A second coat shall be applied no later than 48 hours after application of the first coat. Total film thickness of the finished coating shall be approximately 12 mils. All grating shall be hot dip galvanized after fabrication. Cathodic protection shall be provided for below grade plants.

SLUDGE HOLDING / DIGESTER TANK (Optional)

A sludge holding tank shall be provided as an integral part of the aeration tank at the inlet end. The compartment shall be of fabricated steel and conform to the design of the aeration tank structure. The compartment shall provide _____ gallons capacity based on _____ people and _____ cubic feet per person.

Air shall be supplied at the rate of 30 cfm per 1000 cubic feet of tank capacity.

The sludge holding tank shall be complete with air diffuser assembly, manually operated sludge diversion valve and decant port to the aeration tank.

Digested sludge shall be drawn by manual discharge.

INFLUENT CHAMBER

A welded steel influent chamber shall be provided as shown on the plans to receive the incoming flow. The inlet chamber shall be designed with a bar screen fabricated of one-quarter inch by one-inch flat steel bars on two-inch centers.

AERATION TANK

The aeration tank shall be sized to provide 24-hour detention of the design flow. Tank design shall be such as to provide efficient mixing and aeration, and to maintain hydraulic velocities sufficient to prevent deposition of solids.

AIR DIFFUSION

Air diffusion drop pipes of 1-inch schedule 40 galvanized pipe shall supply air to diffusers. Each drop pipe shall have a plug valve for air adjustment and a union connection to facilitate drop pipe removal. Diffusers shall be spaced a maximum of 12 inches apart so as to insure uniform air bubble distribution. Drop pipes shall be easily removable by one man without the aid of hoists or other mechanical advantage.

CLARIFIER

The clarifier shall be designed so as to provide optimum liquid-solid separation and shall be sized to provide four hours detention of full design flow. Hopper walls shall be sloped a minimum of 1.7 vertical to 1.0 horizontal with the flat bottom area of the hopper no greater than one square foot. Surface rise rate shall not exceed 400 gallons per square foot per day based on a 24-hour runoff period. The settling tank shall include inlet hydraulic baffling, scum baffles, and effluent weir trough. Adjustable multiple V-notch PVC weir plates secured with stainless steel machine screws shall be provided for final leveling at the effluent trough. The average effluent weir overflow rate shall not exceed 1,700 gallons per day per foot of weir length.

SLUDGE RETURN

A 3-inch diameter airlift sludge pump, with piping for routing the sludge to the inlet of the aeration tank, shall be provided in each clarifier hopper. A plug valve shall be provided for air adjustment to vary the pumping rate from 50 to 150% of average daily flow. The pump shall be constructed of schedule 80 PVC pipe. A removable plug shall be provided at the top of the pump to allow cleaning and maintenance.

SCUM RETURN

Two scum pumps shall be provided in the clarifier to return scum to the aeration tank. The pump inlets shall be vertically adjustable to maximize skimmer efficiency. Plug valves shall be provided for air adjustment. The pumps shall be constructed on 2-inch diameter schedule 80 PVC pipe.

CHLORINE CONTACT TANK

A chlorine tank shall be included integral to the treatment plant proper to achieve chlorination of the final effluent. The tank shall be baffled to provide proper mixing and shall be sized to provide a detention time of not less than 30 minutes at design flow.

CHLORINATION

A chlorinator shall be provided for chlorination of the plant effluent. The chlorinator shall operate on the flow-through principle. Flow through the chlorinator is regulated by a weir plate sized to provide water contact with the appropriate number of tablets in the feed tubes for constant, controlled dosage.

The chlorinated effluent then flows through the chlorine tank where it is held for the required time to permit effective disinfection before final discharge. The chlorinator shall be a Jet Model 108.

BLOWERS

Provide duplex air blower / blowers, with sufficient capacity to furnish total treatment plant air requirements. Each blower shall be capable of delivering 80 cfm at 5.0 psi discharge pressure. The blower assembly shall be mounted on a structural steel base and will be complete with inlet filter silencer and vibration isolation pipe coupling. When duplex blowers are provided, each blower shall be equipped with a check valve. Belt drive assemblies shall be furnished complete with sheaves, bushings and belts as required. A molded fiberglass enclosure shall be furnished for each blower-motor assembly to provide weather protection and noise suppression. The blower shall be a positive displacement Sutorbilt Model 3M.

BLOWER MOTOR

Each blower shall be driven by a 5.0 HP, _____ phase, _____ volt, 60-cycle 2,075 RPM, drip proof electric motor. Motor shall not be loaded beyond nameplate ratings.

ELECTRICAL

A factory assembled electrical control center shall be provided. The control center shall contain circuit breakers of the thermal magnetic type for disconnect purposes and protection of motor branch circuits. Circuit breakers shall also be provided for control and accessory circuits. Magnetic starters shall include overload protection in all phase legs and shall be of the ambient compensated type. A time clock shall be provided to vary the running time of each blower and to alternate the blowers on plants where dual blowers are supplied. All components shall be internally wired to a numbered terminal strip for convenient wiring by electrical contractor. The control center enclosure shall be of NEMA 4X construction. Manual switches shall be provided for electrical equipment mounted on the plant. All electrical conduit, wiring, and connections from the power pole or source to the manufacturer's control panel, and from the panel to job assembled equipment on the treatment plant shall be the responsibility of the contractor.

PIPING

All necessary piping and valves inside the plant shall be provided by the manufacturer. At the exterior wall of the plant, as shown on the plans, the manufacturer shall provide properly sized inlet and outlet grout boxes. The manufacturer shall not be responsible for piping or valves outside of the treatment plant. All air valve actuators inside the plant shall be readily accessible to the operator.

GRATING, LADDER, AND HANDRAIL

Galvanized bar grating of adequate strength supported by heavy structural steel braces shall be provided over the service access areas of the plant. The grating shall be constructed of rectangular steel bearing bars with cross bars every 4 inches. Sections of grating over areas requiring service access shall be limited to a size readily removable by one man. Complete grating over the entire plant shall be optional.

An access ladder shall be provided for above ground plants. Uprights shall be constructed of steel angle with rungs of $\frac{3}{4}$ " minimum diameter. The ladder shall be of welded construction with a maximum of 12" rung spacing.

A handrail shall be provided, as required, around grating walkway areas. The railing and uprights shall be constructed of steel angle joined together by electrical arc welding. The handrail shall be built in compliance with OSHA requirements and corrosion protected in a manner similar to the treatment plant proper.

START UP

After the treatment plant has been installed with all necessary electrical connections completed and influent and effluent piping in place, the manufacturer shall inspect the installation, inform the owner as to any necessary adjustments, and, instruct the plant operator on proper operation of the plant. A maintenance manual shall be provided for the operator. The manual shall include normal operation description, maintenance schedule, wiring diagram, and manufacturer's equipment manuals for major components.

WORKMANSHIP AND EXPERIENCE

All workmanship and materials shall be of the highest quality. The waste treatment plant shall be the product of an experienced manufacturer actively engaged in research and development of sewage treatment facilities.

APPENDIX H

60 FOOT BUILDING PHOTO SIMULATION



Location 1: at the end of South Port Street looking south into the site.



Location 2: at northwest property line of the project looking east into the site.



Location 3: on NYS Route 144 at the proposed southwest entrance to the project looking east into the project site.



Location 4: on Glenmont Road at the location of cleared vegetation allowing a view of the Hudson valley looking east toward the project.



Location 5: on the Hudson River looking west into the site.

APPENDIX I

EMERGENCY SERVICES CORRESPONDENCE



SELKIRK FIRE DISTRICT

BOARD OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS

P.O. Box 5, Selkirk, New York 12158

(518) 767-0010 Fax: (518) 767-0015

Charles Wickham Jr., *Chairman*

Robert Burns, Deputy Chairman

Edward Ward, Commissioner

Stephanie Krause, Secretary

Mitchell Lake, Commissioner

Timothy Stark Sr., Commissioner

Doug Ophardt, Treasurer

10-18-19

Ashley A. Erdmann, PE
McFarland-Johnson Inc.
60 Railroad Place Suite 402
Saratoga Springs, New York 12866

RE: Port of Albany Expansion Project - Beacon Island Property, Town of Bethlehem

Dear Ms. Erdmann,

During our recent discussions you indicated this project is an expansion of the current Port of Albany within the Town of Bethlehem, south of the Normans Kill Creek. Your map indicates a maximum building (worst case scenario) of 1.13 million Sq. Ft. could be built. However, a specific tenant/project has not been identified, therefore additional discussions will be required once a tenant is acknowledged and the use of the site is made available. Only then will we be able to discuss additional resources, if any.

We also discussed the following:

- The need for adequate water supply.
- Future planning to extend municipal water further into the Port facility.
- Designated Drafting site along the Hudson River.

In conclusion, The Selkirk Fire District will serve this proposed project along with our mutual- aid Departments if needed.

Thank you for asking for our input, and we look forward to work with you and The Albany Port District Commission in the future.

Respectfully,

Charles Wickham Jr.

Charles A. Wickham Jr.

Chairman-Board of Fire Commissioners

(c) 518-669-7816

cwickham@selkirkfd.org

CC: Commissioners
Chief



TELEPHONE CONVERSATION MEMO

NAME/COMPANY: Charles Wickham and Stephanie Krause from Selkirk Fire Department, Steve Boisvert and Ashley Erdmann McFarland Johnson, and Richard Hendrick of the Port of Albany

DATE: October 8, 2019

TIME: 10:00am

SUBJECT: Port of Albany Expansion Project

PROJECT NO.: 18437.00

Summary:

- MJ provided a brief overview of the Project, the emergency access driveways, and the proposed water supply. The Project Site currently has no municipal water.
 - The Project will be tying into the Town water and bringing water to the site through two (2) potential connection points
 - Commissioner Wickham asked if we could help get water to buildings north across the Normans Kill.
 - Port agreed to provide a watermain stub on site just south of the Normans Kill for future extension
 - The building will include a sprinkler system with a fire exterior loop
- Commissioner Wickham requested adequate access for a pumper truck to be able to draw water from the Hudson River. This could be accomplished as follows:
 - Project can accommodate either via a wharf or specifically created flat, solid area adjacent to river, or
 - Project can provide a dry hydrant
- Commissioner Wickham stated a 1.13 million SF building at 85 FT tall can be serviced through their existing mutual aid connections with other local firefighting departments, i.e. City of Albany
- Commissioner Wickham stated they would provide a “Will Serve” letter by the end of the week for the Port of Albany Expansion Project

APPENDIX J

UPDATED ECONOMIC & FISCAL IMPACT REPORT



Economic & Fiscal Impact Port of Albany Expansion Project



120 West Avenue, Suite 303

Saratoga Springs, NY 12866

518.899.2608

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Albany Port District Commission (APDC) recently purchased approximately 81 acres of vacant land in the Town of Bethlehem to expand industrial port operations (referred to as “Port of Albany Expansion Project” or the “Project”). The addition of 81 acres of land, known formally as Beacon Island, increased the size of the port district by 25% and will allow the port, which had been fully built out, to attract new business investment and development. While no specific tenants or projects have been identified to date, APDC has been exploring several development scenarios with project sizes ranging from 1.13 million square-feet to 160,000 square feet. An analysis was conducted by Camoin 310 to estimate the total economic impact and fiscal benefits of developing the site for future industrial operations. The following development scenarios were provided by McFarland Johnson and Camoin 310 did not analyze the market viability of these concepts.

Port Development Concepts		
Concept ID	Total Square Feet	Description
A.	1,130,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building
B.	900,800	Single Industrial Building With 2-Story Admin
C.	810,000	Four 1-Story Industrial Buildings, Each with 2-Story Admin
D.	160,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building with 2-Story Admin
D.1	508,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building with 2-Story Admin

Source: McFarland Johnson

Economic Impact

Based on the economic impact analysis and assumptions developed, the total new jobs, earnings, and sales were calculated for Albany County. Assuming the maximum build out of the property to a 1.13 million square-foot industrial facility, the Port of Albany Expansion Project has the potential to generate approximately 1,670 new jobs in Albany County, with \$102 million in new annual earnings for workers, and approximately \$295 million in new sales. The total economic impact includes “spinoff” economic activity that occurs in the County. Approximately one-out-of-three permanent jobs generated in the County as a result of annual operations will exist off-site at other businesses in Albany County.

The Project will also have a significant one-time construction impact, with the potential to generate a one-time boost of between \$48.1 million and \$113 million in sales to the local economy. The total job impact from construction of the project is estimated to range from approximately 470 up to 1,100, including construction jobs and jobs in supporting industries in the local economy during the construction phase.

Port of Albany Expansion Project Economic Impact to Albany County					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Total One-Time Economic Impact from Construction					
Jobs	1,100	770	715	468	605
Earnings	\$ 40,800,000	\$ 28,600,000	\$ 26,600,000	\$ 17,400,000	\$ 22,500,000
Sales	\$ 113,000,000	\$ 79,200,000	\$ 73,500,000	\$ 48,100,000	\$ 62,200,000
Total Annual Economic Impact From Operations					
Jobs	1,670	1,330	1,200	522	1,660
Earnings	\$102,000,000	\$80,900,000	\$72,800,000	\$48,100,000	\$153,000,000
Sales	\$295,000,000	\$235,000,000	\$211,000,000	\$145,000,000	\$459,000,000

Source: Camoin 310

Fiscal Benefits

The analysis examined the local fiscal benefits that will be generated by the Project, including new property and sales tax revenue. The total annual fiscal benefits of the Project are estimated to range from between \$4.65 million to \$14.2 million, depending on the development concept selected. The most significant portion of these benefits will be realized by Albany County through new sales tax revenues and property tax revenues (directly from the project itself and new tax revenues generated off-site as a result of the economic impact of the project).

Summary of Annual Fiscal Benefits					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
County Sales Tax Revenue	\$ 711,000	\$ 566,000	\$ 509,000	\$ 337,000	\$ 1,070,000
County Property Tax Revenue	\$ 6,540,000	\$ 5,210,000	\$ 4,690,000	\$ 3,210,000	\$ 10,200,000
Bethlehem Central School District Property Tax Revenue*	\$ 4,330,000	\$ 3,460,000	\$ 3,120,000	\$ 2,080,000	\$ 6,580,000
Town of Bethlehem and Other Local Property Tax Revenue*	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 801,000	\$ 723,000	\$ 481,000	\$ 1,520,000
Total Tax Revenues	\$ 13,000,000	\$ 10,700,000	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 4,650,000	\$ 14,200,000

Source: Camoin 310

*Includes both direct on-site impacts and off-site impacts generated from economic impact of development

Fiscal Costs (Municipal Services)

The potential increase in fiscal costs was examined, including potential cost increases for municipal service providers. Representatives of the Bethlehem Police Department, the Selkirk Fire Department, and Delmar-Bethlehem EMS were interviewed. Based on the input provided, minor new costs are expected for the Bethlehem Police Department and Delmar-Bethlehem EMS, as follows:

Summary: Annual Municipal Service Cost Impacts (Concept A)		
Service Provider	Type of Impact	Estimated Annual Cost Increase
Bethlehem Police Department	Increased overtime expenditures associated with incremental call volume	\$ 15,743
Delmar-Bethlehem EMS	Incremental net increase in staffing costs associated with incremental call volume	\$ 2,558
Total		\$ 18,302

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

School District Impact

The impacts to the Bethlehem Central School District (the "District") were studied to understand potential new revenue and new costs the District could expect as a result of the Project. As a purely industrial development, the Project will not directly generate any new school aged children who will be enrolled in the District and therefore no new costs to the district attributable to the Project are anticipated.

As a result, the District will therefore experience a net fiscal benefit from the Project due to an influx of new property tax revenue and no new costs. The initial annual estimated new property tax revenues from the Property and the economic impacts generated within the School District are expected to total between \$2.1 million and \$6.7 million, depending on the development concept. A 10-year projection of the property tax revenue generated by the Project for the District indicates the potential for between \$21.2 million and \$67.3 million in new property tax revenue for the district over 10 years.

Estimated School District Tax Revenues (Indirect Off-Site Revenue) (10-Years)					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
10-Year Total	\$ 44,300,000	\$ 35,400,000	\$ 31,900,000	\$ 21,200,000	\$ 67,300,000
10-Year Average	\$ 4,430,000	\$ 3,540,000	\$ 3,190,000	\$ 2,120,000	\$ 6,730,000

Source: Camoin 310

1. INTRODUCTION

The Albany Port District Commission (APDC) recently purchased approximately 81 acres of vacant land in the Town of Bethlehem to expand industrial port operations (The “Port of Albany Expansion Project” or the “Project”). The addition of the land, known formally as Beacon Island, increased the size of the port district by 25% and will allow the port, which had been fully built out, to attract new business and development. While no specific tenants or projects have been identified to date, APDC has been exploring what future development may occur on the property by identifying several development concepts ranging from 1.13 million square feet to 160,000 square feet.

McFarland Johnson is working with the Port to prepare a Draft Generic Environmental Impact Statement as part of the State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) process for future development of the property. McFarland Johnson commissioned Camoin 310 to complete an economic and fiscal impact study to address the local fiscal and economic impact of the project and any potential impacts to the Bethlehem Central School District.

Specifically, the following analyses are included in this report:

ECONOMIC IMPACT

- One-time economic impact from construction of new facilities
- Annual economic from new industrial business operations

FISCAL IMPACT

- New local fiscal revenues including property tax revenue and sales tax revenue
- New municipal service delivery costs to local government (emergency services and highway maintenance)

SCHOOL DISTRICT IMPACT

- Identification of new costs to the school district
- Estimated new school district property tax revenues

1.2 Development Scenarios

A total of five port development concepts were prepared by McFarland Johnson, as shown in the table below. The property is currently zoned as Heavy Industrial (HI) and it is anticipated that any new development will be consistent with the allowable industrial uses within the district. As no specific types of industrial uses have been identified (e.g., manufacturing, warehousing), this analysis assumes “general” industrial development will occur. Specific methodologies are detailed further in Section 2. No market analysis was conducted as part of this report to determine the viability of these concepts.

Concept A, consisting of a 1.13 million square foot two-story industrial use facility represents the maximum development potential of the site based on existing zoning and site capacity and is the focus of this analysis as the “preferred alternative.” The economic and fiscal impacts are also presented for the alternative concepts.

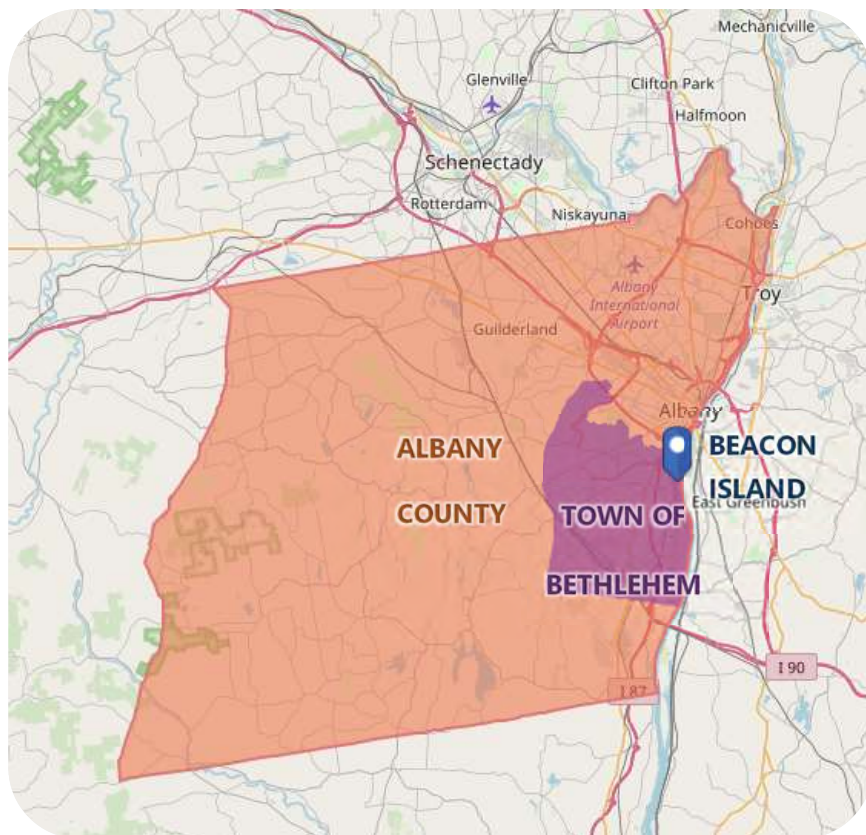
Port Development Concepts		
Concept ID	Total Square Feet	Description
A.	1,130,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building
B.	900,800	Single Industrial Building With 2-Story Admin
C.	810,000	Four 1-Story Industrial Buildings, Each with 2-Story Admin
D.	160,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building with 2-Story Admin
D.1	508,000	Single 1-Story Industrial Building with 2-Story Admin

Source: McFarland Johnson

1.3 Analysis Geographies

The economic impact analysis considers the new economic activity generated by the Project within Albany County. As such, results are reported as new jobs, wages, and sales generated countywide.

Fiscal impacts are examined at each local level where substantial effects would be expected, including Albany County, the Town of Bethlehem, and relevant local taxing jurisdictions. The following reference map shows the geographies of Albany County, the Town of Bethlehem, and the location of the subject property (Beacon Island).



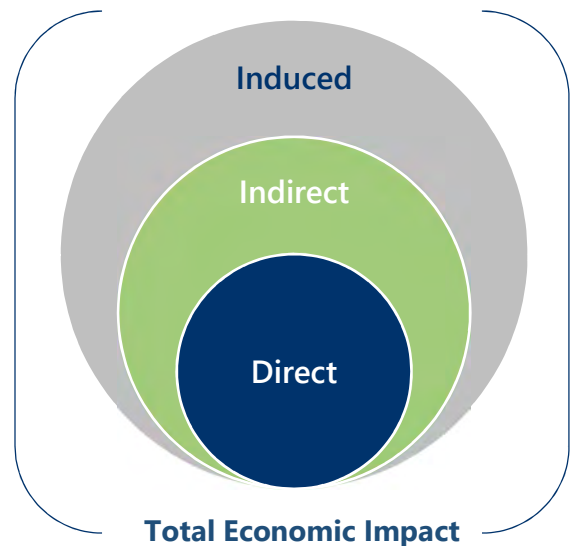
2. ECONOMIC IMPACT

Methodology

The economic impact includes not only the “direct” economic impacts, such as on-site jobs, but also the secondary economic impacts that are generated throughout the economy through the economic “ripple” effect. The three specific types of impacts considered in the analysis include:

- **Direct:** The most immediate impacts, which include the jobs at new businesses that locate on the site and the local spending on goods and services by those new businesses.
- **Indirect:** Indirect effects occur at businesses within Albany County that supply goods and services to new businesses on Beacon Island and re-spend a portion of that revenue. In other words, for every dollar spent by a new Beacon Island business at a local supplier, a portion of that dollar will again be spent on goods and services at other businesses in the county. This is considered the indirect effect.
- **Induced:** Another “ripple” effect that occurs is when workers at both directly impacted businesses and indirectly impacted businesses spend a portion of their wages at businesses within Albany County for things such as retail goods and services. The portion of the spending by new businesses on Beacon Island that is paid to workers and re-spent in the county economy is considered the induced impact.

Measuring the Total Economic “Ripple Effect”



The sum of the direct, indirect, and induced impacts equals the total economic impact of new industrial development. The EMSI Input-Output model is used to calculate the total economic impact, including the three different types of impacts.

Economic Impact of Construction

Estimated Construction Costs

Preliminary order of magnitude construction cost estimates were provided by McFarland Johnson for each of the development scenarios. The costs range from a high of \$200 million (Concept A) to a low of \$85 million (Concept D). The costs include new building construction, site work, bridge construction, rail extensions, and a wharf.

Due to the fact that no specific development proposals currently exist, it is not possible to know the proportion of construction spending on labor and materials that will be sourced from within Albany County. To estimate the impact specific to Albany County, the portion of construction services sourced from within Albany County (contractors based in the county) was estimated by determining the number of existing industrial building and

heavy civil engineering construction jobs in Albany County relative to the Capital Region as a whole. Albany County's proportion of these jobs was found to be approximately 42%. Therefore, the analysis assumes that 42% of construction spending will occur within Albany County.

The estimated construction cost for each concept is shown in the following chart along the with estimated portion of that cost that will be spent within Albany County.

Estimated Construction Costs			
Concept ID	Total Square Feet	Estimated Construction Cost	Est. Construction Spending in Albany County
A.	1,130,000	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 84,000,000
B.	900,800	\$ 140,000,000	\$ 58,800,000
C.	810,000	\$ 130,000,000	\$ 54,600,000
D.	160,000	\$ 85,000,000	\$ 35,700,000
D.1	508,000	\$ 110,000,000	\$ 46,200,000

Source: McFarland Johnson; Camoin 310

Construction Impact Analysis

The results of the analysis are shown below for each of the concepts. Note that "induced" impacts are included in the "indirect" impacts reported below.

One-Time Construction Economic Impact: Scenario A			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	932	168	1,100
Earnings	\$ 31,182,429	\$ 9,666,553	\$ 40,848,982
Sales	\$ 84,000,000	\$ 29,139,130	\$ 113,139,130

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

One-Time Construction Economic Impact: Scenario B			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	653	117	770
Earnings	\$ 21,827,700	\$ 6,766,587	\$ 28,594,287
Sales	\$ 58,800,000	\$ 20,397,391	\$ 79,197,391

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

One-Time Construction Economic Impact: Scenario C			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	606	109	715
Earnings	\$ 20,268,579	\$ 6,283,259	\$ 26,551,838
Sales	\$ 54,600,000	\$ 18,940,435	\$ 73,540,435

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

One-Time Construction Economic Impact: Scenario D			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	396	71	468
Earnings	\$ 13,252,532	\$ 4,108,285	\$ 17,360,817
Sales	\$ 35,700,000	\$ 12,384,130	\$ 48,084,130

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

One-Time Construction Economic Impact: Scenario D.1			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	513	92	605
Earnings	\$ 17,150,336	\$ 5,316,604	\$ 22,466,940
Sales	\$ 46,200,000	\$ 16,026,522	\$ 62,226,522

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Economic Impact of Operations

Estimated On-Site Jobs

The first step to understanding the total annual economic impact of each development concept is to estimate the number of on-site (direct) jobs that can be expected. The number of jobs at industrial facilities is closely correlated with the size and type of facility. Typically, industrial facilities employ one worker per 500 to 1,500 square feet with higher intensity operations such as manufacturing employing a greater number of workers per square foot compared to a use such as warehousing and distribution. The square feet per job ratio can even vary within categories. For example, a traditional warehouse may employ one worker per 1,500 square feet or greater, while on average a large-scale e-fulfillment center requires one employee per 700 to 1,000 square feet of space.¹

Development concepts A, B, and C do not assume any particular type of industrial space or business. Therefore, the analysis examined the range of industrial jobs to square feet ratios to determine an appropriate value to utilize in estimating the number of on-site jobs.

The table to the right provides several estimates for industrial square feet per worker ranging from 500 to approximately 2,100. The average of the identified values

Square Feet of Industrial Space per Worker		
Square feet per Worker	Space Type	Source
527	General Industrial	BOMA
2,000	Regional Warehouse	URS
2,000	Refrigerated Distribution	URS
500	Flex	URS
781	Warehousing/Storage	ITE
535	Manufacturing	ITE
549	General Light Industrial	ITE
549	Heavy Industrial	ITE
500	Industrial Park	ITE
535	Manufacturing	ITE
781	Warehousing/Storage	ITE
850	Warehousing/Storage	NAIOP
900	General Industrial	NAIOP
1,572	Warehousing/Storage	U.S. EIA
2,114	Warehousing/Storage	USDOE

Sources:

BOMA	Building Owners and Managers Association
URS	URS Community Planning & Urban Design Group
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
NAIOP	Commercial Real Estate Development Association
U.S. EIA	U.S. Energy Information Administration
USDOE	U.S. Department of Energy

¹ NAIOP Commercial Real Estate Development Association. "E-Commerce is Growing, and So is Demand for Warehouse Labor." 2017.

is 980, which is in line with the industry standard approach of 1,000 square feet of industrial space per worker. **Therefore, the 1,000 SF/worker ratio (“employment ratio”) is used for the analysis for Concepts A, B, and C.**

Concepts D and D.1 anticipate industrial activity related specifically to the off-shore wind generation industry. Specifically, they were designed with more job intensive activities in mind, including manufacturing and assembly activities such as the assembly of towers for wind turbines. The square feet per worker for manufacturing space is typically less than other uses such as warehousing/storage. **Therefore, based on the research shown in the table above and generally acceptable industry standards, the ratio of 500SF/worker is used in the analysis for Concepts D and D.1**

As shown in the table to the right, the employment ratio is applied to the total (gross) square footage of each of the development concepts to estimate the total number of on-site jobs. The estimated on-site jobs range from a high of 1,130 (Concept A) to a low of 320 (Concept D).

Estimated Jobs: Annual Operations			
Concept ID	Total Square Feet	Employment Ratio (SF per worker)	Estimated Permanent On-Site Jobs
A.	1,130,000	1,000	1,130
B.	900,800	1,000	901
C.	810,000	1,000	810
D.	160,000	500	320
D.1	508,000	500	1,016

Source: Camoin 310

Ongoing Operations Impact Analysis

The on-site jobs for each concept, calculated in the previous section, represent the “direct” jobs and were used as the input for the economic impact model. It is assumed that these jobs are “net new” to Albany County. In other words, without the Project, these jobs would not be created elsewhere in the County. This assumption is reasonable based on the unique nature of the port development site and lack of comparable sites in Albany County.

Several industrial sectors were selected as the modeling parameters to account for differences in the impact multipliers across different industrial sectors. This was done to ensure the results represent an average across multiple industry sectors because no specific industries or businesses have been identified for the property yet. The following industry sectors were used to provide a cross-section of industries that best align with the types of operations most likely to occupy the property in the future. Note that Concepts D and D.1 were modeled only with the industry “All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing” due to their expected manufacturing uses.

Industry Modeling Parameters		
NAICS	Industry Description	Applied to Concepts
339999	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing	A, B, C, D, D.2
423990	Other Miscellaneous Durable Goods Merchant Wholesalers	A, B, C
488310	Port and Harbor Operations	A, B, C
488320	Marine Cargo Handling	A, B, C
493110	General Warehousing and Storage	A, B, C

Source: Camoin 310

The results of the analysis are shown below for each of the concepts. Note that “induced” impacts are included in the “Indirect” impacts reported below.

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept A			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	1,130	540	1,670
Earnings	\$ 72,502,223	\$ 29,000,889	\$ 101,503,112
Sales	\$ 211,502,675	\$ 83,477,244	\$ 294,979,919

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept B			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	901	430	1,331
Earnings	\$ 57,796,462	\$ 23,118,585	\$ 80,915,047
Sales	\$ 168,603,194	\$ 66,545,400	\$ 235,148,594

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept C			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	810	387	1,197
Earnings	\$ 51,970,620	\$ 20,788,248	\$ 72,758,868
Sales	\$ 151,608,112	\$ 59,837,671	\$ 211,445,783

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept D			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	320	202	522
Earnings	\$ 36,435,634	\$ 11,659,403	\$ 48,095,037
Sales	\$ 110,759,560	\$ 33,959,135	\$ 144,718,694

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept D.1			
	Direct	Indirect	Total
Jobs	1,016	643	1,659
Earnings	\$ 115,683,139	\$ 37,018,604	\$ 152,701,743
Sales	\$ 351,661,602	\$ 107,820,252	\$ 459,481,855

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Development Concept Comparison

The following tables provides a comparison of the total annual economic impact of each concept resulting from ongoing operations on the property. Concept A has the greatest countywide economic impact with approximately 1,670 jobs generated along with \$102 million in annual earnings and a total annual economic output of \$295 million.

Annual Economic Impact to Albany County: Concept Comparison					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Jobs	1,670	1,330	1,200	236	751
Earnings	\$ 102,000,000	\$ 80,900,000	\$ 72,800,000	\$ 14,400,000	\$ 45,600,000
Sales	\$ 295,000,000	\$ 235,000,000	\$ 211,000,000	\$ 41,800,000	\$ 133,000,000

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Note: Figures rounded

Summary of Job Impact by Occupation Type

The following tables detail the number and type of jobs that are expected to be created for each development concept, for both the construction phase and ongoing operations.

Operations Job Impact: Concept A	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	521
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	251
Production Occupations	210
Sales and Related Occupations	154
Management Occupations	92
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	76
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	66
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	55
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	42
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	40
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	27
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	26
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	24
Construction and Extraction Occupations	22
Personal Care and Service Occupations	20
Other	43

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Construction Job Impact: Concept A	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Construction and Extraction Occupations	653
Management Occupations	102
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	84
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	48
Sales and Related Occupations	42
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	42
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	30
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	27
Production Occupations	22
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	15
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	13
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	13
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	9
Personal Care and Service Occupations	7
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	5
Other	15

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Operations Job Impact: Concept B	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	365
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	176
Production Occupations	147
Sales and Related Occupations	108
Management Occupations	64
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	53
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	46
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	38
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	29
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	28
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	19
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	18
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	17
Construction and Extraction Occupations	16
Personal Care and Service Occupations	14
Other	30

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Construction Job Impact: Concept B	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Construction and Extraction Occupations	457
Management Occupations	71
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	59
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	33
Sales and Related Occupations	30
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	30
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	21
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	19
Production Occupations	15
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	11
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	9
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	9
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	4
Other	11

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Port of Albany Expansion Project Economic & Fiscal Impact Analysis

Operations Job Impact: Concept C	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	339
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	163
Production Occupations	137
Sales and Related Occupations	100
Management Occupations	60
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	50
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	43
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	36
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	27
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	26
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	17
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	17
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	16
Construction and Extraction Occupations	15
Personal Care and Service Occupations	13
Other	28

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Construction Job Impact: Concept C	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Construction and Extraction Occupations	425
Management Occupations	66
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	55
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	31
Sales and Related Occupations	27
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	27
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	19
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	18
Production Occupations	14
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	10
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	8
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	8
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	6
Personal Care and Service Occupations	5
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	4
Other	10

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Operations Job Impact: Concept D	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Production Occupations	155
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	74
Sales and Related Occupations	44
Management Occupations	36
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	33
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	32
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	24
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	18
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	18
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	15
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	12
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	11
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	10
Construction and Extraction Occupations	8
Personal Care and Service Occupations	8
Healthcare Support Occupations	4
Other	19

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Construction Job Impact: Concept D	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Construction and Extraction Occupations	278
Management Occupations	43
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	36
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	20
Sales and Related Occupations	18
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	18
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	13
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	12
Production Occupations	9
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	6
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	5
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	5
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	4
Personal Care and Service Occupations	3
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	2
Other	6

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Operations Job Impact: Concept D.1	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Production Occupations	492
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	236
Sales and Related Occupations	140
Management Occupations	115
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	105
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	103
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	77
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	57
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	57
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	48
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	38
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	35
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	33
Construction and Extraction Occupations	26
Personal Care and Service Occupations	25
Healthcare Support Occupations	14
Other	60

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

Construction Job Impact: Concept D.1	
Job Type	# of Jobs
Construction and Extraction Occupations	359
Management Occupations	56
Office and Administrative Support Occupations	46
Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	26
Sales and Related Occupations	23
Business and Financial Operations Occupations	23
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	16
Architecture and Engineering Occupations	15
Production Occupations	12
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	8
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	7
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	7
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	5
Personal Care and Service Occupations	4
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	3
Other	8

Source: EMSI; Camoin 310

3. FISCAL IMPACTS

Fiscal Impact Scenarios

Two fiscal impact scenarios are analyzed in this section:

- 1) Land Remains Tax Exempt; New Buildings Fully Taxable:** APDC currently owns the property and as such, the land is currently wholly exempt from property taxes. APDC has expressed its intent to maintain ownership of the land, which will keep it exempt. However, APDC intends to make the land available for private development and any future buildings constructed on the land will be subject to property taxes. The analysis of this scenario also explores potential fiscal implications if a future tenant were to receive a property tax abatement incentive from the Town of Bethlehem Industrial Development Agency (IDA) through a Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT) agreement.
- 2) Entire Property is Tax Exempt:** At the request of the Town of Bethlehem, a second fiscal scenario was analyzed to understand the fiscal impacts of the project if the entire property, both land and buildings are tax exempt in the future.

Fiscal Impact Scenario 1:

PROPERTY TAX REVENUE ANALYSIS

The Project will add new taxable valuation to the Town of Bethlehem and Albany County, resulting in new property tax revenues for local municipalities and taxing jurisdictions. APDC currently owns the property after purchasing the two parcels in November 2018 from a private owner. As a result, the land is currently wholly exempt from property taxes. While APDC intends to retain ownership of the land, the area of future building will be leased to a private entity. Therefore, a private entity will own any buildings constructed on the property and pay property taxes on the assessed value of any new building(s).

On-Site Property Tax Revenue Generation

The property tax revenue analysis considers the potential new building assessed value for each of the five development concepts. The future assessed value of new industrial buildings is estimated using a cost approach that is based on the cost to build or replace a structure (including hard and soft costs) and is typically used by assessors to value industrial properties.

The following table shows the estimated Full Market Value (FMV) of future buildings based on their estimated construction cost (see section 2. Economic Impacts). The corresponding Assessed Value (AV) of new building(s) for each concept is also shown based on the local Town of Bethlehem equalization rate² of 95%.

² An equalization rate is New York State's measure of a municipality's level of assessment. An equalization rate of 100% means that the Town is assessing property at 100% of market value. The rate is used to account for the differences in how individual municipalities assess property.

Estimated Increase in Valuation (Building Only)		
Concept ID	Est. Increase in Full Market Value*	Est. Increase in Assessed Value**
A.	\$ 78,000,000	\$ 74,100,000
B.	\$ 66,000,000	\$ 62,700,000
C.	\$ 65,000,000	\$ 61,750,000
D.	\$ 15,000,000	\$ 14,250,000
D.1	\$ 40,000,000	\$ 38,000,000

* Based on estimated construction costs

** Based on equalization rate of 95%

Source: McFarland Johnson; Camoin 310

The following table indicates the various property taxes that future taxable buildings will be subject to and the associated annual property tax revenue estimates for each development concept. The analysis assumes that the Town of Bethlehem Water District will be expanded to encompass the property. It is expected that Albany County will provide sewer service to the development. The results of the analysis show that Concept A will generate an estimated \$2.22 million in annual property tax revenues with \$1.57 million of that revenue going to the Bethlehem Central School District. The other four concepts are estimated to generate between approximately \$427,000 and \$1.88 million in total new property tax revenues.

Estimated Net Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (On-Site)						
Property Tax Type	Tax Rate*	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Albany County	3.797886	\$ 281,423	\$ 238,127	\$ 234,519	\$ 54,120	\$ 144,320
Town of Bethlehem (General Fund)	0.87704	\$ 64,989	\$ 54,990	\$ 54,157	\$ 12,498	\$ 33,328
Highway Tax	1.710737	\$ 126,766	\$ 107,263	\$ 105,638	\$ 24,378	\$ 65,008
Ambulance/EMS	0.317667	\$ 23,539	\$ 19,918	\$ 19,616	\$ 4,527	\$ 12,071
Selkirk Fire Dept.	1.490534	\$ 110,449	\$ 93,456	\$ 92,040	\$ 21,240	\$ 56,640
Town Water District	0.526999	\$ 39,051	\$ 33,043	\$ 32,542	\$ 7,510	\$ 20,026
Bethlehem Central School District	21.25	\$ 1,574,625	\$ 1,332,375	\$ 1,312,188	\$ 302,813	\$ 807,500
Total	29.970863	\$ 2,220,841	\$ 1,879,173	\$ 1,850,701	\$ 427,085	\$ 1,138,893

*per 1,000 taxable assessed valuation (2019 rates)

Source: Town of Bethlehem; Camoin 310

Assumes Sewer Service Provided by Albany County and not Town of Bethlehem

Off-Site Property Tax Revenue Generation

In addition to the property tax revenue generated directly from new industrial development, new property tax revenue will also be generated throughout Albany County as a result of the economic impact of new business activity on the property. As economic activity increases, so do property values, and therefore, property tax revenue.

To estimate the portion of property tax revenue in the county that can be attributed to future development of the site, the ratio of total sales associated with each development to the Gross Regional Product of Albany County is used (representing the total economic activity in the county). The new sales generated by development of the Project will account for approximately 0.13% to 0.89% of the county's Gross Regional

Product. This is, in effect, the increase in the property tax base that will result from the economic activity generated by future development. This ratio is applied to total property tax levies by the county’s various taxing jurisdictions (counties, cities, villages, towns, and school districts).

The on-site property tax revenue, calculated previously, is subtracted from this total to estimate the off-site countywide property tax revenue benefits as a result of the Project. The off-site property tax revenue benefits are estimated to range from \$2.8 million to \$9.0 million to Albany County, depending on the development concept. The following table shows how these figures were calculated.

Potential Net Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
A. Total Sales Attributable to Project ¹	\$ 294,979,919	\$ 235,148,594	\$ 211,445,783	\$ 144,718,694	\$ 459,481,855
B. Gross Regional Product (Albany County) ²	\$ 33,203,710,232	\$ 33,203,710,232	\$ 33,203,710,232	\$ 33,203,710,232	\$ 33,203,710,232
C. Percent Increase in GRP from Project (A*B)	0.89%	0.71%	0.64%	0.44%	1.38%
D. Total Annual County Property Tax Levy ³	\$ 735,713,142	\$ 735,713,142	\$ 735,713,142	\$ 735,713,142	\$ 735,713,142
E. Property Tax Revenue Increase Attributable to Project (C*D)	\$ 6,536,035	\$ 5,210,319	\$ 4,685,122	\$ 3,206,613	\$ 10,180,996
F. On-Site Property Tax Revenue ⁴	\$ 2,220,841	\$ 1,879,173	\$ 1,850,701	\$ 427,085	\$ 1,138,893
G. Off-Site (Countywide) Property Tax Revenue Benefit (E-F)	\$ 4,315,194	\$ 3,331,146	\$ 2,834,421	\$ 2,779,528	\$ 9,042,103

1. Based on calculated total economic impact to Albany County
2. 2018 GRP. Source: EMSI
3. Includes all taxing jurisdictions within Albany County. Source: NYS Comptroller
4. Represents property tax payments from new on-site tenant(s)

To estimate the portion of the off-site countywide property tax revenue that is received by Town of Bethlehem taxing jurisdiction, it is necessary to consider the proportion of economic activity generated by the Project that occurs within the Town of Bethlehem.

According to the EMSI economic impact model discussed previously, approximately 90% of the economic impacts of new development will occur within the Town of Bethlehem. Therefore, 90% of the countywide (off-site) fiscal impacts are assumed to occur in the Town of Bethlehem because they are the impacts generated by new economic activity and not from the property itself.

The estimated fiscal benefit to the Town of Bethlehem Taxing Jurisdictions is approximately \$2.5 million to \$8.1 million annually (including county property tax revenue generated off-site, but within the Town).

Potential Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Off-Site (Countywide) Property Tax Revenue Benefit	\$ 4,315,194	\$ 3,331,146	\$ 2,834,421	\$ 2,779,528	\$ 9,042,103
Estimated Benefit to Town of Bethlehem Taxing Jurisdictions	\$ 3,883,674	\$ 2,998,031	\$ 2,550,979	\$ 2,501,575	\$ 8,137,893

Source: Town of Bethlehem; Camoin 310

Based on existing property tax rates, as previously discussed, the following table provides a breakdown of the estimated distribution of (off-site) property tax revenue by taxing jurisdiction in the Town of Bethlehem.

Estimated Net Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Albany County (Town of Bethlehem Portion)	\$ 492,136	\$ 379,908	\$ 323,258	\$ 316,998	\$ 1,031,228
Town of Bethlehem (General Fund)	\$ 113,648	\$ 87,732	\$ 74,650	\$ 73,204	\$ 238,140
Highway Tax	\$ 221,680	\$ 171,128	\$ 145,610	\$ 142,790	\$ 464,511
Ambulance/EMS	\$ 41,164	\$ 31,777	\$ 27,038	\$ 26,515	\$ 86,255
Selkirk Fire Dept.	\$ 193,146	\$ 149,100	\$ 126,867	\$ 124,410	\$ 404,720
Town Water District	\$ 68,289	\$ 52,717	\$ 44,856	\$ 43,987	\$ 143,094
Bethlehem Central School District	\$ 2,753,610	\$ 2,125,670	\$ 1,808,700	\$ 1,773,672	\$ 5,769,945
Total	\$ 3,883,674	\$ 2,998,031	\$ 2,550,979	\$ 2,501,575	\$ 8,137,893

Source: Camoin 310

The following chart shows the combined on- and off-site estimated fiscal revenues to Town of Bethlehem taxing jurisdictions (including property tax revenue generated for Albany County from within the Town).

Estimated Increase in Annual Town of Bethlehem Property Tax Revenue (Total - On- and Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Albany County (Town of Bethlehem Portion)	\$ 773,560	\$ 618,036	\$ 557,778	\$ 371,118	\$ 1,175,548
Town of Bethlehem (General Fund)	\$ 178,637	\$ 142,722	\$ 128,807	\$ 85,702	\$ 271,467
Highway Tax	\$ 348,446	\$ 278,391	\$ 251,248	\$ 167,168	\$ 529,519
Ambulance/EMS	\$ 64,703	\$ 51,694	\$ 46,654	\$ 31,041	\$ 98,326
Selkirk Fire Dept.	\$ 303,594	\$ 242,557	\$ 218,908	\$ 145,650	\$ 461,360
Town Water District	\$ 107,340	\$ 85,759	\$ 77,398	\$ 51,497	\$ 163,120
Bethlehem Central School District	\$ 4,328,235	\$ 3,458,045	\$ 3,120,888	\$ 2,076,484	\$ 6,577,445
Total	\$ 6,104,515	\$ 4,877,204	\$ 4,401,680	\$ 2,928,660	\$ 9,276,786

Source: Camoin 310

SALES TAX REVENUE ANALYSIS

Sales Tax Revenue – One-Time Construction Phase

The one-time construction phase earnings generated by the economic impact of constructing new industrial facilities (described in section 2. Economic Impacts) would lead to additional sales tax revenue for Albany County. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that 50% of construction phase earnings (earnings earned as a result of the construction phase) would be spent within Albany County and that 25% of those purchases would be taxable. As a result of the construction phase employment, the County would receive between \$87,000 (Concept D) and \$204,000 (Concept A) in new sales tax revenues from the one-time economic

impacts of project construction. The estimated one-time county sales tax revenue from construction for each concept is shown below.

One-Time County Sales Tax Revenue from Construction					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Total New Earnings	\$ 40,848,982	\$ 28,594,287	\$ 26,551,838	\$ 17,360,817	\$ 22,466,940
Earnings Spent in County (50%)	\$ 20,424,491	\$ 14,297,144	\$ 13,275,919	\$ 8,680,409	\$ 11,233,470
Spending Subject to Sales Tax (25%)	\$ 5,106,123	\$ 3,574,286	\$ 3,318,980	\$ 2,170,102	\$ 2,808,368
County Sales Tax Revenue (4%)	\$ 204,245	\$ 142,971	\$ 132,759	\$ 86,804	\$ 112,335

Source: Camoin 310

Sales Tax Revenue – Ongoing Industrial Operations

The additional earnings generated in Albany County as a result of the economic impact of ongoing operations of future industrial businesses on the property would lead to additional sales tax revenue for the county. It is assumed that 70% of the earnings would be spent within Albany County and that 25% of those purchases would be taxable. Under these assumptions, Albany County would receive between \$336,665 (Concept D) and \$710,522 (Concept A) in sales tax proceeds. As previously noted, the County distributes a portion of this revenue to its municipalities.

Albany County Annual Sales Tax Revenue					
	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
New Annual Earnings	\$ 101,503,112	\$ 80,915,047	\$ 72,758,868	\$ 48,095,037	\$ 152,701,743
Earnings Spent in County (70%)	\$ 71,052,178	\$ 56,640,533	\$ 50,931,208	\$ 33,666,526	\$ 106,891,220
Spending Subject to Sales Tax (25%)	\$ 17,763,045	\$ 14,160,133	\$ 12,732,802	\$ 8,416,631	\$ 26,722,805
County Sales Tax Revenue (4%)	\$ 710,522	\$ 566,405	\$ 509,312	\$ 336,665	\$ 1,068,912

Source: Camoin 310

MUNICIPAL SERVICES COSTS

The Project has the potential to result in increased municipal service costs. The costs examined in this analysis include emergency medical services (EMS), fire department, police, and Town Highway. These service types are those with the greatest potential for adverse impacts, although there may be other minor municipal costs incurred not considered in this analysis.

Emergency Medical Services (EMS)

The Delmar-Bethlehem EMS provided input as to the anticipated impacts of the Project to their capacity and expenses. Overall, the Project is not expected to significantly increase costs. EMS anticipates an incremental increase in call volumes and associated costs but does not foresee a need to hire additional personnel or purchase new equipment as a result of the Project.

The estimated increase in costs for EMS is based only the new staffing costs that won't be recovered by EMS billing. In other words, a large portion of the new costs to EMS will be recovered by insurance and patient billing and therefore do not represent "true" net costs to EMS or Albany County. While annual staffing costs are approximately \$500,000, approximately 80% of those costs are assumed to be covered by billing (based on EMS currently receiving approximately 80% of its revenue from billing).

The increase in costs associated with an incremental increase in call volume was estimated based on the incremental change in the daytime population in the Town of Bethlehem. In other words, it is assumed that the number of calls received correlates with the number of people in the Town. The staffing expenses (not

covered by billing) associated with daytime calls were estimated based on the percentage of calls that are received during daytime hours. It is assumed that the Project will result almost entirely in new daytime calls rather than overnight calls. The daytime population of the Town is expected to grow by approximately 3.9% as a result of on-site employment. Therefore, it is assumed that the EMS calls during the daytime will increase roughly proportional to this increase. When the 3.9% factor is applied to the costs attributable to daytime calls, it provides an estimate of approximately \$2,560 in new annual costs to the Delmar-Bethlehem EMS. The analysis is presented in the table below.

Annual Estimated Fiscal Impact to EMS (Concept A)	
A. Net Staffing Costs*	\$ 100,000
B. Percent of Calls During Day**	65%
C. Costs Attributable to Daytime Calls (A*B)	\$ 65,100
D. Current Town Daytime Population	28,753
E. Increase in Daytime Population from Project	1,130
F. Percent Increase (E/D)	3.9%
Incremental Annual Increase in Costs (C*F)	\$ 2,558

*Costs are those staffing costs not covered by billing

**6:00 AM to 6:00 PM

Source: Delmar-Bethlehem 2018 EMS Response Report; ESRI Business Analyst; Camoin 310

Police Services

The Town of Bethlehem Police Department was contacted to determine the potential impacts of the Project on departmental capacity and expenses. Representatives of the police department reported that:

- Overall, the Department does not anticipate that development of the property for future industrial use will directly result in the need to hire new personnel or purchase new equipment.
- However, the Project will result in more resources being allocated to address the increased need for police services due to the Project, which will restrain the Department’s existing resources. An increase in expenses associated with responding to an increased number of calls is likely, including overtime expenditures.
- The Project, along with the continued population and commercial growth in the Town of Bethlehem, will draw the Department closer to the point where it will be required to expand its capacity through new personnel and equipment.

Based on the input received from the Police Department, the increased costs associated with the increase in call volumes was estimated. For the purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that overtime costs will increase proportional to the overall growth of the Town of Bethlehem due to the project. Based on the expected increase in assessed value of the Project (Concept A), the Town’s total assessed value will increase by approximately 4.5%. When this factor is applied to the department’s current police personnel overtime expenditures of approximately \$348,000, it results in an estimated increase of \$15,743 in new annual expenses to the department due to the Project.

Annual Estimated Fiscal Impact to Police Department	
Total Town Assessed Value	\$ 4,193,752,400
Est. Project Assessed Value	\$ 190,000,000
Percent Increase	4.5%
Current Police Overtime Costs	\$ 347,493
Incremental Annual Increase	\$ 15,743

Source: Town of Bethlehem 2019 Budget; Camoin 310

Fire Department

The Selkirk Fire Department, which will serve the Project, was contacted to understand the potential impacts of the Project on the Fire Department. The anticipated impact of the Project on fire services is highly dependent on the scale and type of industrial facility located on the site. The Fire Department provided input based upon a build-out scenario of a 1.13 million square foot industrial warehouse facility (Concept A). In the event that future industrial uses differ from this scenario, the Department should be consulted for an updated understanding of impacts.

Based on Concept A, the Department does not expect to incur significant new costs. The Department, currently all-volunteer, will not need to hire paid firefighters as a result of the Project. The Department also has heavy rescue equipment and does not foresee the need to purchase additional equipment. There may be other nominal new costs for the Department associated with an incremental increase in call volumes and providing additional training for water/boat-related call responses. It should be noted that the Department has an existing aerial truck but depending on the exact height and footprint of future development a new larger truck may be necessary. As there are a number of large footprint buildings and industrial facilities, it is assumed for this analysis that the existing aerial truck will be able to serve the Project.

Highway Department³

Potential impacts on the cost of services provided by the Bethlehem Highway Department were considered in the analysis. The Project will not feature any new public roads that will require construction, maintenance, or plowing. Therefore, no significant fiscal impacts are expected for the town’s highway department.

There may be minor increased “wear and tear” on the local road network that may affect the maintenance schedule of local roads; however, the area already has a number of industrial facilities that generate truck traffic. The Draft Traffic Impact Study (TIS) that was completed was reviewed to understand the potential costs associated with increased maintenance costs. The TIS found that the Project will generate a maximum of 465 trips at peak time in the morning and 529 trips during the PM peak hour. The proposed development was estimated to increase the number of trucks on the surrounding roadway network from 8% to 27% during the peak truck timeframe (Midday). The Study states that “the increase in truck traffic is only a fraction of the existing truck traffic within the study area.” As such, the new truck traffic is not expected to significantly impact the maintenance schedule of existing roadways.

³ The Highway Department was contacted several times to provide input for this analysis but no feedback was received.

SUMMARY OF IDA PILOT SCENARIOS

The Town of Bethlehem offers real property tax abatements (PILOT) benefits to certain projects that result in an increase in the property tax assessment by the taxing jurisdiction (County, Town and School District). The PILOT (Payment In Lieu of Taxes) consists of an agreed- upon percentage of the improvements that would be otherwise due on the property if the project was completed without IDA tax abatements. The IDA offers a Standard and an Enhanced Abatement and each are awarded on a case-by-case basis.

The Standard Abatement commences at 50% of the increase in assessed valuation resulting from a project and then declines by 5% per year for a ten-year period. This abatement is designed for projects that are eligible for IDA assistance and meet a standard level of economic impact including, job creation, business development and tax generation. This program provides abatement for the Town, County and School District taxes throughout the Town.

The Enhanced Abatement is designed to enhance the regional competitive position of the Town in attracting high quality business development that meets very specific economic benefit criteria.

To be eligible for the enhanced abatement, an applicant must demonstrate the project’s ability to substantially meet the following criteria:

- Extraordinary new job creation and capital investment
- Net new business investment in the Capital Region
- Reuse or redevelopment of abandoned or underutilized real estate
- Consistency with the Town’s comprehensive plan recommendations
- Market penetration: potential for catalytic effect for subsequent projects
- Consistency with regional target industries
- Business development that promotes diversification

While no PILOT agreement is in place, the fiscal implications of both the Standard and Enhanced PILOTs were analyzed for each of the five concepts for hypothetical purposes. The following chart summarizes the property tax revenue differences under the various abatement scenarios for each concept.

Summary: 12-Year Property Tax Revenue Comparison of IDA PILOT (Abatement) Scenarios*			
Concept	No Abatement	Standard Abatement	Enhanced Abatement
Concept A	\$ 28,962,456	\$ 22,571,894	\$ 13,768,774
Concept B	\$ 24,506,694	\$ 19,099,295	\$ 11,650,501
Concept C	\$ 24,135,380	\$ 18,809,912	\$ 11,473,978
Concept D	\$ 5,569,703	\$ 4,340,749	\$ 2,647,841
Concept D.1	\$ 14,852,542	\$ 11,575,330	\$ 7,060,910

* Includes Sum of County, Town, School District Revenues

Source: Camoin 310

PILOT ANALYSIS TABLES

Concept A

Fiscal Analysis - No IDA Abatement - Concept A			
Year	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	\$364,793	\$281,423	\$1,574,625
2	\$370,264	\$285,645	\$1,598,244
3	\$375,818	\$289,929	\$1,622,218
4	\$381,456	\$294,278	\$1,646,551
5	\$387,178	\$298,692	\$1,671,250
6	\$392,985	\$303,173	\$1,696,318
7	\$398,880	\$307,720	\$1,721,763
8	\$404,863	\$312,336	\$1,747,590
9	\$410,936	\$317,021	\$1,773,803
10	\$417,100	\$321,777	\$1,800,410
11	\$423,357	\$326,603	\$1,827,417
12	\$429,707	\$331,502	\$1,854,828
Total	\$4,757,337	\$3,670,101	\$20,535,018

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Standard IDA Abatement - Concept A				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	50%	\$182,396	\$140,712	\$787,313
2	45%	\$203,645	\$157,105	\$879,034
3	40%	\$225,491	\$173,958	\$973,331
4	35%	\$247,946	\$191,281	\$1,070,258
5	30%	\$271,024	\$209,085	\$1,169,875
6	25%	\$294,739	\$227,380	\$1,272,239
7	20%	\$319,104	\$246,176	\$1,377,410
8	15%	\$344,134	\$265,486	\$1,485,451
9	10%	\$369,843	\$285,319	\$1,596,423
10	5%	\$396,245	\$305,688	\$1,710,390
11	0%	\$423,357	\$326,603	\$1,827,417
12	0%	\$429,707	\$331,502	\$1,854,828
Total		\$3,707,631	\$2,860,294	\$16,003,969

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Enhanced IDA Abatement - Concept A				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	90%	\$37,582	\$28,993	\$162,222
4	80%	\$76,291	\$58,856	\$329,310
5	70%	\$116,153	\$89,608	\$501,375
6	60%	\$157,194	\$121,269	\$678,527
7	50%	\$199,440	\$153,860	\$860,882
8	40%	\$242,918	\$187,402	\$1,048,554
9	30%	\$287,655	\$221,915	\$1,241,662
10	20%	\$333,680	\$257,421	\$1,440,328
11	10%	\$381,021	\$293,943	\$1,644,675
12	0%	\$429,707	\$331,502	\$1,854,828
Total		\$2,261,642	\$1,744,769	\$9,762,363

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Concept B

Fiscal Analysis - No IDA Abatement - Concept B			
Year	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	\$308,671	\$238,127	\$1,332,375
2	\$313,301	\$241,699	\$1,352,361
3	\$318,000	\$245,325	\$1,372,646
4	\$322,770	\$249,005	\$1,393,236
5	\$327,612	\$252,740	\$1,414,134
6	\$332,526	\$256,531	\$1,435,346
7	\$337,514	\$260,379	\$1,456,876
8	\$342,577	\$264,285	\$1,478,730
9	\$347,715	\$268,249	\$1,500,911
10	\$352,931	\$272,273	\$1,523,424
11	\$358,225	\$276,357	\$1,546,276
12	\$363,598	\$280,502	\$1,569,470
Total	\$4,025,439	\$3,105,470	\$17,375,784

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Standard IDA Abatement - Concept B				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	50%	\$154,335	\$119,064	\$666,188
2	45%	\$172,315	\$132,935	\$743,798
3	40%	\$190,800	\$147,195	\$823,588
4	35%	\$209,801	\$161,853	\$905,603
5	30%	\$229,328	\$176,918	\$989,894
6	25%	\$249,394	\$192,398	\$1,076,510
7	20%	\$270,011	\$208,303	\$1,165,501
8	15%	\$291,190	\$224,642	\$1,256,920
9	10%	\$312,944	\$241,424	\$1,350,820
10	5%	\$335,284	\$258,659	\$1,447,253
11	0%	\$358,225	\$276,357	\$1,546,276
12	0%	\$363,598	\$280,502	\$1,569,470
Total		\$3,137,227	\$2,420,249	\$13,541,820

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Enhanced IDA Abatement - Concept B				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	90%	\$31,800	\$24,532	\$137,265
4	80%	\$64,554	\$49,801	\$278,647
5	70%	\$98,284	\$75,822	\$424,240
6	60%	\$133,010	\$102,612	\$574,139
7	50%	\$168,757	\$130,189	\$728,438
8	40%	\$205,546	\$158,571	\$887,238
9	30%	\$243,401	\$187,774	\$1,050,637
10	20%	\$282,345	\$217,818	\$1,218,739
11	10%	\$322,402	\$248,721	\$1,391,648
12	0%	\$363,598	\$280,502	\$1,569,470
Total		\$1,913,697	\$1,476,343	\$8,260,461

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Concept C

Fiscal Analysis - No IDA Abatement - Concept C			
Year	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	\$303,994	\$234,519	\$1,312,188
2	\$308,554	\$238,037	\$1,331,870
3	\$313,182	\$241,608	\$1,351,848
4	\$317,880	\$245,232	\$1,372,126
5	\$322,648	\$248,910	\$1,392,708
6	\$327,488	\$252,644	\$1,413,599
7	\$332,400	\$256,434	\$1,434,803
8	\$337,386	\$260,280	\$1,456,325
9	\$342,447	\$264,184	\$1,478,169
10	\$347,583	\$268,147	\$1,500,342
11	\$352,797	\$272,169	\$1,522,847
12	\$358,089	\$276,252	\$1,545,690
Total	\$3,964,448	\$3,058,418	\$17,112,515

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Standard IDA Abatement - Concept C				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	50%	\$151,997	\$117,260	\$656,094
2	45%	\$169,705	\$130,920	\$732,529
3	40%	\$187,909	\$144,965	\$811,109
4	35%	\$206,622	\$159,401	\$891,882
5	30%	\$225,854	\$174,237	\$974,896
6	25%	\$245,616	\$189,483	\$1,060,199
7	20%	\$265,920	\$205,147	\$1,147,842
8	15%	\$286,778	\$221,238	\$1,237,876
9	10%	\$308,202	\$237,766	\$1,330,353
10	5%	\$330,204	\$254,740	\$1,425,325
11	0%	\$352,797	\$272,169	\$1,522,847
12	0%	\$358,089	\$276,252	\$1,545,690
Total		\$3,089,693	\$2,383,578	\$13,336,640

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Enhanced IDA Abatement - Concept C				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	90%	\$31,318	\$24,161	\$135,185
4	80%	\$63,576	\$49,046	\$274,425
5	70%	\$96,794	\$74,673	\$417,812
6	60%	\$130,995	\$101,058	\$565,439
7	50%	\$166,200	\$128,217	\$717,401
8	40%	\$202,432	\$156,168	\$873,795
9	30%	\$239,713	\$184,929	\$1,034,719
10	20%	\$278,067	\$214,518	\$1,200,274
11	10%	\$317,518	\$244,952	\$1,370,562
12	0%	\$358,089	\$276,252	\$1,545,690
Total		\$1,884,702	\$1,453,974	\$8,135,303

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Concept D

Fiscal Analysis - No IDA Abatement - Concept D			
Year	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	\$70,152	\$54,120	\$302,813
2	\$71,205	\$54,932	\$307,355
3	\$72,273	\$55,756	\$311,965
4	\$73,357	\$56,592	\$316,644
5	\$74,457	\$57,441	\$321,394
6	\$75,574	\$58,302	\$326,215
7	\$76,708	\$59,177	\$331,108
8	\$77,858	\$60,065	\$336,075
9	\$79,026	\$60,966	\$341,116
10	\$80,212	\$61,880	\$346,233
11	\$81,415	\$62,808	\$351,426
12	\$82,636	\$63,750	\$356,698
Total	\$914,873	\$705,789	\$3,949,042

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Standard IDA Abatement - Concept D				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	50%	\$35,076	\$27,060	\$151,406
2	45%	\$39,163	\$30,212	\$169,045
3	40%	\$43,364	\$33,453	\$187,179
4	35%	\$47,682	\$36,785	\$205,819
5	30%	\$52,120	\$40,209	\$224,976
6	25%	\$56,681	\$43,727	\$244,661
7	20%	\$61,366	\$47,342	\$264,887
8	15%	\$66,180	\$51,055	\$285,664
9	10%	\$71,124	\$54,869	\$307,004
10	5%	\$76,201	\$58,786	\$328,921
11	0%	\$81,415	\$62,808	\$351,426
12	0%	\$82,636	\$63,750	\$356,698
Total		\$713,006	\$550,057	\$3,077,686

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Enhanced IDA Abatement - Concept D				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	90%	\$7,227	\$5,576	\$31,197
4	80%	\$14,671	\$11,318	\$63,329
5	70%	\$22,337	\$17,232	\$96,418
6	60%	\$30,230	\$23,321	\$130,486
7	50%	\$38,354	\$29,589	\$165,554
8	40%	\$46,715	\$36,039	\$201,645
9	30%	\$55,318	\$42,676	\$238,781
10	20%	\$64,169	\$49,504	\$276,986
11	10%	\$73,273	\$56,527	\$316,284
12	0%	\$82,636	\$63,750	\$356,698
Total		\$434,931	\$335,533	\$1,877,378

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Concept D.1

Fiscal Analysis - No IDA Abatement - Concept D.1			
Year	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	\$187,073	\$144,320	\$807,500
2	\$189,879	\$146,484	\$819,613
3	\$192,727	\$148,682	\$831,907
4	\$195,618	\$150,912	\$844,385
5	\$198,553	\$153,176	\$857,051
6	\$201,531	\$155,473	\$869,907
7	\$204,554	\$157,805	\$882,955
8	\$207,622	\$160,172	\$896,200
9	\$210,736	\$162,575	\$909,643
10	\$213,898	\$165,014	\$923,287
11	\$217,106	\$167,489	\$937,137
12	\$220,363	\$170,001	\$951,194
Total	\$2,439,660	\$1,882,103	\$10,530,778

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Standard IDA Abatement - Concept D.1				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	50%	\$93,537	\$72,160	\$403,750
2	45%	\$104,434	\$80,566	\$450,787
3	40%	\$115,636	\$89,209	\$499,144
4	35%	\$127,152	\$98,093	\$548,850
5	30%	\$138,987	\$107,223	\$599,936
6	25%	\$151,148	\$116,605	\$652,430
7	20%	\$163,643	\$126,244	\$706,364
8	15%	\$176,479	\$136,147	\$761,770
9	10%	\$189,663	\$146,318	\$818,678
10	5%	\$203,203	\$156,763	\$877,123
11	0%	\$217,106	\$167,489	\$937,137
12	0%	\$220,363	\$170,001	\$951,194
Total		\$1,901,349	\$1,466,817	\$8,207,163

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Analysis - Enhanced IDA Abatement - Concept D.1				
Year	Abatement	Town Revenue	County Revenue	School District Revenue
1	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	100%	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	90%	\$19,273	\$14,868	\$83,191
4	80%	\$39,124	\$30,182	\$168,877
5	70%	\$59,566	\$45,953	\$257,115
6	60%	\$80,612	\$62,189	\$347,963
7	50%	\$102,277	\$78,903	\$441,478
8	40%	\$124,573	\$96,103	\$537,720
9	30%	\$147,516	\$113,803	\$636,750
10	20%	\$171,118	\$132,011	\$738,630
11	10%	\$195,395	\$150,740	\$843,423
12	0%	\$220,363	\$170,001	\$951,194
Total		\$1,159,816	\$894,753	\$5,006,340

Source: Camoin 310; Town of Bethlehem IDA;

Assumes 1.5% annual increase in property tax rates

Fiscal Scenario #2 (Exempt from Property Taxes)

As previously discussed, it is anticipated that the Port will retain ownership of the land which will remain tax exempt, but any new building construction will be privately owned and subject to local property taxes. This section examines an alternative fiscal scenario in the case of the entire property being tax-exempt. In this scenario, the property itself would not generate any property tax revenue; however, new fiscal revenues would still be generated as a result of the “off-site” economic impact of the Project.

As previously discussed, the off-site *countywide* property tax revenue is estimated to range from \$2.8 million to \$9.0 million annually, depending on the concept. This is property tax that will be generated by new economic activity occurring in the County and not generated from the site itself. To estimate the portion of the countywide property tax revenue that is received by Town of Bethlehem taxing jurisdiction, it is necessary to consider the proportion of economic activity generated by the Project that occurs within the Town of Bethlehem.

According to the EMSI economic impact model discussed previously, approximately 90% of the economic impacts of new development will occur within the Town of Bethlehem. Therefore, 90% of the countywide (off-site) fiscal impacts are assumed to occur in the Town of Bethlehem because they are the impacts generated by new economic activity and not from the property itself.

The estimated fiscal benefit to the Town of Bethlehem Taxing Jurisdictions is approximately \$2.5 million to \$8.1 million annually (including county property tax revenue generated off-site, but within the Town). This revenue would occur even if the entire project remains tax-exempt.

Potential Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Off-Site (Countywide) Property Tax Revenue Benefit	\$ 4,315,194	\$ 3,331,146	\$ 2,834,421	\$ 2,779,528	\$ 9,042,103
Estimated Benefit to Town of Bethlehem Taxing Jurisdictions	\$ 3,883,674	\$ 2,998,031	\$ 2,550,979	\$ 2,501,575	\$ 8,137,893

Source: Town of Bethlehem; Camoin 310

Based on existing property tax rates, as previously discussed, the following table provides a breakdown of the estimated distribution of (off-site) property tax revenue by taxing jurisdiction in the Town of Bethlehem.

Estimated Net Increase in Annual Property Tax Revenue (Off-Site)					
Property Tax Type	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
Albany County (Town of Bethlehem Portion)	\$ 492,136	\$ 379,908	\$ 323,258	\$ 316,998	\$ 1,031,228
Town of Bethlehem (General Fund)	\$ 113,648	\$ 87,732	\$ 74,650	\$ 73,204	\$ 238,140
Highway Tax	\$ 221,680	\$ 171,128	\$ 145,610	\$ 142,790	\$ 464,511
Ambulance/EMS	\$ 41,164	\$ 31,777	\$ 27,038	\$ 26,515	\$ 86,255
Selkirk Fire Dept.	\$ 193,146	\$ 149,100	\$ 126,867	\$ 124,410	\$ 404,720
Town Water District	\$ 68,289	\$ 52,717	\$ 44,856	\$ 43,987	\$ 143,094
Bethlehem Central School District	\$ 2,753,610	\$ 2,125,670	\$ 1,808,700	\$ 1,773,672	\$ 5,769,945
Total	\$ 3,883,674	\$ 2,998,031	\$ 2,550,979	\$ 2,501,575	\$ 8,137,893

Source: Camoin 310

DGEIS Section 3.17 Fiscal and Economic Impact

SECTION 3.17.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Sections 1, 2, and 3 of this report are presented herein to serve as Section 3.17.1

SECTION 3.17.2 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

Sections 3 of this report is presented herein to serve as Section 3.17.2.

SECTION 3.17.3 MITIGATION MEASURES

No mitigation measures are required pursuant to section 3.17 of the DGEIS.

4. SCHOOL DISTRICT IMPACTS

The subject property is located in the Bethlehem Central School District and future development of Beacon Island was analyzed to determine potential impacts to the District pursuant to DGEIS Section 3.16 School District.

School District Revenues (DGEIS Section 3.16.1 Environmental Setting)

As previously discussed, the development of the property will result in new taxable valuation that will be subject to the Bethlehem Central School District property tax. As of the 2019-2020 School Year, the property tax rate for the school district is \$21.25. Based on this rate, future industrial port development of the property will result in between approximately \$303,000 and \$1.6 million in direct annual property tax revenue for the School District. Over ten years, beginning with the first year of full taxation, the Project is estimated to generate between \$3.1 million and \$16.1 million for the School District, depending on the development concept.

Estimated School District Tax Revenues (Direct On-Site) (10-Years)						
Year	Est. Tax Rate*	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
1	21.25	\$ 1,574,625	\$ 1,332,375	\$ 1,312,188	\$ 302,813	\$ 807,500
2	21.36	\$ 1,582,515	\$ 1,339,052	\$ 1,318,763	\$ 304,330	\$ 811,546
3	21.46	\$ 1,590,445	\$ 1,345,762	\$ 1,325,371	\$ 305,855	\$ 815,613
4	21.57	\$ 1,598,415	\$ 1,352,505	\$ 1,332,013	\$ 307,388	\$ 819,700
5	21.68	\$ 1,606,425	\$ 1,359,283	\$ 1,338,687	\$ 308,928	\$ 823,808
6	21.79	\$ 1,614,475	\$ 1,366,094	\$ 1,345,396	\$ 310,476	\$ 827,936
7	21.90	\$ 1,622,565	\$ 1,372,940	\$ 1,352,137	\$ 312,032	\$ 832,085
8	22.01	\$ 1,630,696	\$ 1,379,819	\$ 1,358,913	\$ 313,595	\$ 836,254
9	22.12	\$ 1,638,867	\$ 1,386,734	\$ 1,365,722	\$ 315,167	\$ 840,445
10	22.23	\$ 1,647,079	\$ 1,393,683	\$ 1,372,566	\$ 316,746	\$ 844,656
10-Year Total		\$ 16,106,108	\$ 13,628,245	\$ 13,421,756	\$ 3,097,328	\$ 8,259,542
10-Year Average		\$ 1,610,611	\$ 1,362,824	\$ 1,342,176	\$ 309,733	\$ 825,954

*Year 1 Tax Rate based on 2019-2020 tax rate. Assumes an average tax rate increase of 0.5% based on most recent 5-year annual average.

Source: Camoin 310

The School District will also receive property tax revenue from new off-site development that occurs in the School District as a result of the Project. The following table provides an estimate of this "Indirect Off-Site" property tax revenue for the District.

Estimated School District Tax Revenues (Indirect Off-Site) (10-Years)						
Year	Est. Tax Rate*	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1
1	21.25	\$ 2,753,610	\$ 2,125,670	\$ 1,808,700	\$ 1,773,672	\$ 5,769,945
2	21.36	\$ 2,767,378	\$ 2,136,298	\$ 1,817,744	\$ 1,782,540	\$ 5,798,794
3	21.46	\$ 2,781,215	\$ 2,146,980	\$ 1,826,833	\$ 1,791,453	\$ 5,827,788
4	21.57	\$ 2,795,121	\$ 2,157,715	\$ 1,835,967	\$ 1,800,410	\$ 5,856,927
5	21.68	\$ 2,809,097	\$ 2,168,503	\$ 1,845,147	\$ 1,809,412	\$ 5,886,212
6	21.79	\$ 2,823,143	\$ 2,179,346	\$ 1,854,372	\$ 1,818,459	\$ 5,915,643
7	21.90	\$ 2,837,258	\$ 2,190,242	\$ 1,863,644	\$ 1,827,552	\$ 5,945,221
8	22.01	\$ 2,851,445	\$ 2,201,194	\$ 1,872,962	\$ 1,836,689	\$ 5,974,947
9	22.12	\$ 2,865,702	\$ 2,212,200	\$ 1,882,327	\$ 1,845,873	\$ 6,004,822
10	22.23	\$ 2,880,030	\$ 2,223,261	\$ 1,891,739	\$ 1,855,102	\$ 6,034,846
10-Year Total		\$ 28,164,000	\$ 21,741,407	\$ 18,499,435	\$ 18,141,162	\$ 59,015,147
10-Year Average		\$ 2,816,400	\$ 2,174,141	\$ 1,849,943	\$ 1,814,116	\$ 5,901,515

*Year 1 Tax Rate based on 2019-2020 tax rate. Assumes an average tax rate increase of 0.5% based on most recent 5-year annual average.

Source: Camoin 310

The following table shows the total estimated property tax revenue for the Bethlehem Central School District from both direct on-site property tax revenues and indirect off-site property tax revenues generated from new economic activity generated in the School District.

Total Estimated School District Tax Revenues (On and Off-Site Generated Revenue) (10-Years)						
Year	Concept A	Concept B	Concept C	Concept D	Concept D.1	
1	\$ 4,328,235	\$ 3,458,045	\$ 3,120,888	\$ 2,076,484	\$ 6,577,445	
2	\$ 4,349,894	\$ 3,475,350	\$ 3,136,507	\$ 2,086,870	\$ 6,610,341	
3	\$ 4,371,661	\$ 3,492,741	\$ 3,152,204	\$ 2,097,308	\$ 6,643,401	
4	\$ 4,393,537	\$ 3,510,220	\$ 3,167,979	\$ 2,107,798	\$ 6,676,627	
5	\$ 4,415,522	\$ 3,527,786	\$ 3,183,834	\$ 2,118,340	\$ 6,710,020	
6	\$ 4,437,617	\$ 3,545,440	\$ 3,199,768	\$ 2,128,935	\$ 6,743,579	
7	\$ 4,459,823	\$ 3,563,182	\$ 3,215,782	\$ 2,139,583	\$ 6,777,306	
8	\$ 4,482,140	\$ 3,581,013	\$ 3,231,875	\$ 2,150,285	\$ 6,811,202	
9	\$ 4,504,569	\$ 3,598,933	\$ 3,248,050	\$ 2,161,039	\$ 6,845,267	
10	\$ 4,527,110	\$ 3,616,943	\$ 3,264,305	\$ 2,171,848	\$ 6,879,502	
10-Year Total		\$ 44,270,108	\$ 35,369,652	\$ 31,921,191	\$ 21,238,490	\$ 67,274,689
10-Year Average		\$ 4,427,011	\$ 3,536,965	\$ 3,192,119	\$ 2,123,849	\$ 6,727,469

*Year 1 Tax Rate based on 2019-2020 tax rate. Assumes an average tax rate increase of 0.5% based on most recent 5-year annual average.

Source: Camoin 310

School District Costs (DGEIS Section 3.16.2 Potential Impacts)

Major development projects can potentially result in increased costs to local school districts associated with an increase in school aged children; however, the future development of Beacon Island will be entirely industrial in nature. The property is zoned for Heavy Industrial and the Port of Albany is pursuing industrial developers and tenants for the site. No residential development is anticipated. Therefore, the Bethlehem Central School District is not anticipated to incur any increased costs associated with increased enrollment of students as a direct result of future industrial development on the property. No potential significant adverse impacts on the School District are found.

Mitigation Measures (DGEIS Section 3.16.3)

No mitigation measures are necessary due to the finding of no potential significant adverse impacts on the School District.

APPENDIX A: WHAT IS AN ECONOMIC IMPACT ANALYSIS?

The purpose of conducting an economic impact study is to ascertain the total cumulative changes in employment, earnings and output in a given economy due to some initial “change in final demand”. To understand the meaning of “change in final demand”, consider the installation of a new widget manufacturer in Anytown, USA. The widget manufacturer sells \$1 million worth of its widgets per year exclusively to consumers in Canada. Therefore, the annual change in final demand in the United States is \$1 million because dollars are flowing in from outside the United States and are therefore “new” dollars in the economy.

This change in final demand translates into the first round of buying and selling that occurs in an economy. For example, the widget manufacturer must buy its inputs of production (electricity, steel, etc.), must lease or purchase property and pay its workers. This first round is commonly referred to as the “Direct Effects” of the change in final demand and is the basis of additional rounds of buying and selling described below.

To continue this example, the widget manufacturer’s vendors (the supplier of electricity and the supplier of steel) will enjoy additional output (i.e. sales) that will sustain their businesses and cause them to make additional purchases in the economy. The steel producer will need more pig iron and the electric company will purchase additional power from generation entities. In this second round, some of those additional purchases will be made in the US economy and some will “leak out”. What remains will cause a third round (with leakage) and a fourth (and so on) in ever-diminishing rounds of industry-to-industry purchases. Finally, the widget manufacturer has employees who will naturally spend their wages. Again, those wages spent will either be for local goods and services or will “leak” out of the economy. The purchases of local goods and services will then stimulate other local economic activity. Together, these effects are referred to as the “Indirect Effects” of the change in final demand.

Therefore, the total economic impact resulting from the new widget manufacturer is the initial \$1 million of new money (i.e. Direct Effects) flowing in the US economy, plus the Indirect Effects. The ratio of Total Effects to Direct Effects is called the “multiplier effect” and is often reported as a dollar-of-impact per dollar-of-change. Therefore, a multiplier of 2.4 means that for every dollar (\$1) of change in final demand, an additional \$1.40 of indirect economic activity occurs for a total of \$2.40.

Key information for the reader to retain is that this type of analysis requires rigorous and careful consideration of the geography selected (i.e. how the “local economy” is defined) and the implications of the geography on the computation of the change in final demand. If this analysis wanted to consider the impact of the widget manufacturer on the entire North American continent, it would have to conclude that the change in final demand is zero and therefore the economic impact is zero. This is because the \$1 million of widgets being purchased by Canadians is not causing total North American demand to increase by \$1 million. Presumably, those Canadian purchasers will have \$1 million less to spend on other items and the effects of additional widget production will be cancelled out by a commensurate reduction in the purchases of other goods and services.

Changes in final demand, and therefore Direct Effects, can occur in a number of circumstances. The above example is easiest to understand: the effect of a manufacturer producing locally but selling globally. If, however, 100% of domestic demand for a good is being met by foreign suppliers (say, DVD players being imported into the US from Korea and Japan), locating a manufacturer of DVD players in the US will cause a change in final demand because all of those dollars currently leaving the US economy will instead remain. A situation can be envisioned whereby a producer is serving both local and foreign demand, and an impact analysis would have to be careful in calculating how many “new” dollars the producer would be causing to occur domestically.

APPENDIX B: WHAT IS A FISCAL IMPACT ANALYSIS?

Fiscal impact analysis is a tool that compares, for a given project or policy change, changes in governmental costs against changes in governmental revenues. For example, a major residential development project in Town A will mean new residents that require new services and facilities such as fire and police protection, libraries, schools, parks, and others. At the same time, Town A will receive new revenues from the project in the form of property tax revenues, local sales tax revenue, and other taxes and fees. A fiscal impact analysis compares the total expected costs to the total expected revenues to determine the net fiscal impact of the proposed development on Town A.

Typical revenues and costs in a fiscal impact analysis include (but are not limited to) the following:

- ◆ Property tax
- ◆ Sales tax
- ◆ Income tax
- ◆ Other local taxes
- ◆ Water and sewer fees
- ◆ One-time construction-related fees
- ◆ Impact fees
- ◆ Miscellaneous fees
- ◆ Increased staffing costs
- ◆ Water and sewer and other infrastructure costs
- ◆ Road maintenance costs
- ◆ Public school costs
- ◆ Police and fire protection costs
- ◆ New parks and recreation facilities
- ◆ Miscellaneous costs

There are several standard methodologies that can be employed in a fiscal impact analysis. The two general approaches to fiscal impact analysis are *average* costing and *marginal* costing:

- ◆ **Average Costing:** This method establishes an existing average cost per unit of service. So for example, to understand new road maintenance costs in Town A, this methodology would calculate the average cost per road-mile in the town currently. This average cost would then be multiplied by the number of new road miles added to the Town because of the development.

Similar to the average costing approach is the “Proportional Evaluation Method” that uses the proportion of local property the development comprises (typically measured by assessed value.) For example, if the development in Town A increases the town’s total assessed value by 1%, then under this method it is assumed that the town’s costs and revenues will increase by 1%. This 1% factor is only applied to those costs and revenues likely to be affected by the Project.

- ◆ **Marginal Costing (Case Study):** The marginal approach addresses the Town’s *capacity* to deliver services. For example, If Town A does not have the equipment or manpower to maintain the new roads, then additional costs will be incurred to purchase new equipment and hire additional staff. Conversely, a school district may have excess space due to historically declining enrollments, obviating the need to build new schools for an influx of new residents.

This approach involves case studies and interviews with local officials and experts. It takes a more detailed look at the deficient (or excess) capacity to deliver services by getting more precise estimates of how different government bodies will be affected by a given development.



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APPENDIX K

PUBLIC HEARING AND PUBLIC MEETING TRANSCRIPT

Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

PUBLIC HEARING

TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

TOWN OF BETHLEHEM PLANNING BOARD

DATE: 9-3-19

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 ATTENDEES:

3 JOHN SMOLINSKY, Chairman

4 SCOTT LEWENDON, Member

5 GIANNA AIEZZA, Member

6 BRIAN GYORY, Member

7 MARK SWEENEY, Counsel

8 KATE POWERS, Recused member

9 ROBERT LESLIE, Director of planning

10 LESLIE LOMBARDO, Senior Planner

11 DEBORAH KITCHEN, Planning assistant

12 ELIZABETH STAUBACH, Economic Development Coordinator

13 JOELYN HAKES, Town designated engineer Representative

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1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Welcome,
3 everyone, to the September 3rd meeting of the
4 Bethlehem Planning Board. We have a quorum tonight.
5 I'll call the meeting to order.

6 First order of business is a couple of
7 comments on regular-agenda items, except I would ask
8 you, if your comment is on the Port project, please
9 hold that until we open the public hearing in a -- a
10 -- in a few minutes.

11 So, if anyone would like to comment on
12 the other agenda items, please come on up.

13 MR. SEGAL: Good evening.

14 I -- I -- my name's Art Segal. I've
15 been a resident of Fieldstone Drive, for eighteen
16 years and I'm a member of the Fieldstone Coalition to
17 preserve the safety and character of our street. A
18 group of my neighbors have strongly opposed the
19 creation of a cut-through street, from
20 Fieldstone to the proposed new Charlotte development.

21 We respectfully request that certain
22 materials be added to the Planning Board record,
23 which were not part of the agenda packet for this
24 evening's meeting and that they be carefully reviewed
25 and considered. I have made copies of these

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 materials for each of you, as well as a copy for the
3 Board, itself and Debby was kind enough, I think, to
4 pass those -- to pass those out.

5 So, these include -- and I'll just
6 describe them briefly.

7 On the petition dated October 2nd,
8 2015, signed by Fieldstone residents, when a cut-
9 through street was first proposed four years ago.
10 This petition describes why a third access to the
11 proposed development on Fieldstone, will endanger the
12 safety of the many small children playing on
13 Fieldstone, the residents who walk there, destroy
14 protected wetlands, created unneeded and dangerous
15 Elm Avenue (phonetic spelling) and town park shortcut
16 and cause additional speeding opportunities and
17 hazards.

18 Second, is a letter dated June 17th,
19 2015, from the county of Albany, Department of Public
20 Works, which states as follows. The town should
21 consider connections between subdivisions against
22 whether or not the through connection to Fieldstone
23 Drive, from this subdivision, will encourage cut-
24 through traffic from Murray Avenue, to County Route
25 52 Elm Avenue and Old Elm Avenue. In addition, the

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 connection to Fieldstone Drive, forces wetland
3 mitigation.

4 Third, is a letter dated June 17th,
5 2015, from the Albany County Planning Board, adopting
6 the conclusions of the Albany Planning Department of
7 Works, that I just read.

8 A letter dated June 24th, 2015, from
9 the Army Corps of Engineers, recommending that to the
10 environmentally-sound protected wetlands for any
11 project should not be disturbed.

12 Finally, a letter dated August 22nd,
13 2016, from Licensed Civil Engineer, Andrew Mahey
14 (phonetic spelling), a resident on Fieldstone Drive,
15 provided a detailed analysis of what the Fieldstone
16 cut-through and the significant wetland disturbances
17 will cause, violates basic environmental and
18 conservation principles, will create excessive and
19 dangerous cut-through traffic and is inconsistent
20 with town planning best practices and the town's own
21 comprehensive planning. This letter also points to
22 the flaws of the incomplete and inadequate traffic
23 study, which was conducted to support the cut-
24 through, four years ago.

25 I'm also providing a copy of my

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 comments for your reference and convenience.

3 We also ask that you seriously
4 consider and give due weight to the following
5 materials, which were, in fact, included in the
6 agenda packet. The letter from the Department of
7 Environmental Conservation, dated of June -- July
8 22nd, 2015, that stated, the project proposes several
9 wetland crossings for the roadways. It is
10 recommended, as part of the SEQRA for this project,
11 that alternatives be evaluated to avoid and minimize
12 wetland's crossings to the greatest extent
13 practicable.

14 Second, we'd like you to consider the
15 recent opinion of the Bethlehem Superintendent of
16 Highways, John Anastasi (phonetic spelling), opposing
17 a third roadway, on the grounds that it will require
18 additional and unnecessary time and cost, to clean
19 and maintain the roadway and associated culverts and
20 retaining walls. The convenient-space objection --
21 objections of Superintendent Anastasi's predecessor,
22 are no longer an issue, or a concern.

23 Third, we would like you to consider,
24 obviously, the letter from the Bethlehem Department
25 of Public Works, dated June 2nd, 2019, indicating a

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 Fieldstone water-utility connection, is not needed to
3 meet recommended standards.

4 And finally, the report from C.T. Yale
5 Associates (phonetic spelling), dated February 27th,
6 2019, which addresses the Fieldstone issue as
7 follows.

8 This connection would require a large
9 disturbance of federal wetlands to complete
10 approximately one acre. This large wetland's
11 disturbance, coupled with the maintenance
12 requirements transmitted to the town for this right-
13 of-way, economic impacts of construction and
14 potential hardships, have ruled this as impractical
15 alternative to the proposed layout.

16 The desire to have this cut-through
17 four years ago, was based upon a comprehensive plan
18 that is now outdated and is currently in the process
19 of being revised and refreshed, to emphasize what
20 this town is now all about. Fewer cars, fewer cut-
21 throughs, fewer neighborhood disturbances, where
22 plentiful for opportunities for enjoyable and safe
23 walking and biking, greater protection of our
24 environment, natural habitats and wildlife and
25 meaningful preservation of the character and safety

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 of our residential communities.

3 Fieldstone Drive has been in existence
4 as a dead-end street for twenty-five years. There is
5 a second generation of children, who are growing up
6 there. There is no longer a temporary-sub street
7 that was expected to be extended after a year or two,
8 to complete a development project. It has grown in
9 to a permanent and mature community.

10 There are twelve children under twelve
11 now on this narrow, twisty street, six of them who
12 moved in within the last several years, all under
13 eight years old and all living in two houses, just
14 behind a -- beyond a blind curve, that on any given
15 day, is concerning, even at fifteen miles an hour and
16 downright terrifying, when cars are parked along the
17 road, creating just barely enough room for a single
18 car to get through, creating a thirty-mile-per-hour
19 thoroughfare on the street.

20 Given these conditions and the
21 environmental impacts, it's simply not acceptable
22 under any standard. We ask, that in addition to all
23 the information now before you, that points
24 decisively in favor of approving a plan containing
25 two, more than sufficient, egress and ingress roads,

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 you seriously consider the concerns of the residents
3 of Fieldstone and the many neighbors on Murray and
4 other streets in the area who have joined us. We
5 respectfully request that you reject any insistence
6 upon a third access to the development through
7 Fieldstone.

8 Failing to do so, will -- will create
9 a real and completely preventable threat to the
10 health, safety and well-being of the residents of
11 this town and unnecessarily destroy protected natural
12 resources, open spaces, habitats, all of which we
13 already have too few of in our town.

14 Thank you very much.

15 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All right. Thank
16 you, Art.

17 Okay. Anyone else? Comments on
18 agenda items.

19 MS. INFINTINO: My name is Sarah
20 Infintino (phonetic spelling) and I live at 20
21 Fieldstone and my children are four and seven.

22 Part of the reason we moved to
23 Fieldstone, three-and-a-half years ago, was because
24 it was a quiet street without a lot of traffic.
25 Building this thoroughfare will increase the amount

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 of traffic on the street, likely going at faster
3 rates of speed.

4 Also, most -- everyone is familiar
5 with the neighbors on the street and the traffic on
6 the street is primarily people who reside on
7 Fieldstone Drive. I think this thoroughfare will
8 increase the number of unfamiliar people in our
9 neighborhood.

10 The increase in traffic flow and the
11 rates of speeding is a deterrent to our children's
12 safe -- is a detriment to our children's safety. We
13 are just one family, with small children in the
14 neighborhood. Taking a walk or riding bikes would be
15 a more perilous undertaking overall, for the
16 children.

17 Thank you.

18 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you.

19 Anyone else?

20 Seeing no one else, we'll move on to
21 minutes approval.

22 We have the minutes of Tuesday, August
23 20th and Rob, there are some changes to it, if you
24 want to discuss the slight corrections you made.

25 MR. LESLIE: Yeah.

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 We had a -- a change on the -- the
3 rate for the -- in regards to the project on just we
4 would move to strike that. I think it's on page 2, I
5 believe, if I'm right.

6 And, then, there's just some minor
7 clarifications to the item related to the -- the
8 subdivision. Again, those are some minor
9 clarifications, none of which changes the substance
10 of the --.

11 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: No. I don't
12 think --

13 MR. LESLIE: Okay.

14 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- so, unless we
15 have a request from a Board member.

16 Can I have a motion to approve the
17 minutes of August 20th
?

18 MR. GYORY: Well, John, is there a
19 possibility that we can hold till next -- and I
20 think it would be best if we just hold because it's
21 not --.

22 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Sure.

23 I don't --.

24 MR. GYORY: I don't -- I don't think
25 it'll hold anything up.

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: No. No.

3 MR. GYORY: It's --.

4 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: There's no harm,
5 no foul, I guess.

6 MR. GYORY: Thank you.

7 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All right. So,
8 our first order of business tonight, is the Port
9 Road/South Beacon Island/Albany Port district
10 expansion project.

11 First, I'll turn the floor over to
12 Kate Powers.

13 MS. POWERS: So, I've notified the
14 Board, just because of my work at the Attorney
15 General's Office and a possibility of a future
16 conflict, I have decided it's in the best interest of
17 my role there and my role as a Planning Board member
18 of the public, to recuse myself from the Port
19 project.

20 So, I will be doing that. I'll be
21 stepping right outside and returning, after
22 consideration on this matter.

23 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Okay. Thank you,
24 Kate.

25 Couple of general things to talk about

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 before we start. The Applicant has hired a
3 Transcriber. Someone to --.

4 MR. LEWENDON: Stenographer.

5 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Yeah.

6 Stenographer, but they don't do stenography.

7 Anyhow, someone to trans -- record the
8 transcript for this project.

9 We all -- have a sign-up sheet in the
10 back, for those of you who want to address this
11 project and there is a sign-up sheet right up here,
12 if you've forgotten to do that. It helps the
13 Stenographer spell names correctly and -- and
14 determine who's -- who's who, as they're speaking.

15 It's also important to introduce
16 yourself when you come up. Speak into the
17 microphone, loud and clear. It's adjustable up and
18 down. The angle adjusts. That also helps all of us
19 understand and hear what you're saying. It helps the
20 recording on the video, if you do that clearly.

21 On that note, I'd like a motion to
22 open the public hearing.

23 MR. GYORY: So moved.

24 MS. AIEZZA: Second.

25 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All in favor?

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 ALL: Aye.

3 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Aye.

4 Again, just a couple of protocol
5 mentions. I already mentioned the microphone, but
6 one speaker at a time throughout this process.
7 Please respect whoever has the floor, at the time.

8 Interruptions are really not a good
9 thing. If more than one person is talking, that
10 means there are several people that aren't listening
11 and it makes it harder for all of us to listen to
12 two, or three voices at the same time. So, let's try
13 to avoid that.

14 And I'd like a motion to waive the
15 reading of the notice and to indent the notice into
16 the record of the hearing?

17 MS. AIEZZA: So moved.

18 MR. SWEENEY: Second.

19 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All in favor?

20 BOARD: Aye.

21 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All right. I'd
22 like Rob and Mark to start out with, probably, the
23 short history of the app -- project application, what
24 we've done so far, what steps you've gone through.
25 And then, Mark and/or Rob will talk about the purpose

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 and procedure of today's public hearing.

3 MR. Sure.

4 Thanks, John.

5 Just by way of -- sort of a
6 background, the application by the Port, for the
7 expansion of eight -- about eighty-two acres into the
8 town of Bethlehem, the application was submitted and
9 reviewed by the Planning Board, for an initial
10 application, in late 2018. Then, in early January,
11 the Planning Board determined that the project may
12 have a -- a significant effect on the environment and
13 that an environmental-impact statement should be
14 prepared.

15 So, the Board then the -- the Board
16 conducted a public-scoping session process. The
17 public-scoping session was held on March 3rd, which
18 gave the opportunity to provide comment from the
19 public. And then on March 27th, the final scope,
20 with the draft of the environmental-impact statement
21 was accepted and since -- since that March report, we
22 have been -- we're working on addressing the section
23 of this draft.

24 Moving ahead to August -- August 6th,
25 the Town Planning Board formally accepted the draft -

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 - two drafts, as complete and after two meetings, the
3 Board scheduled a public hearing for tonight,
4 September 3rd. The Board has also maintained a
5 public-comment period, from October -- from August
6 7th through September 13th. So there's about -- I
7 don't know, one more week that it will be available
8 for the public to provide written comments, for those
9 members of the public who aren't able to attend
10 tonight's meeting. Written comments will be accepted
11 through September 13th.

12 So, that's where we are with regards
13 to the history of the projects and the scoping
14 session process, that we've gone through and drafts,
15 as well.

16 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Rob.

17 MR. SWEENEY: So tonight, for the
18 public hearing, basically, it's an opportunity for
19 the public and the Board members to address their
20 comments to the Board and the Applicant. The
21 Applicant will be providing a presentation tonight on
22 the project.

23 We ask that you make your comments at
24 the microphone, as we discussed. And then, we're --
25 those comments will be accepted and reviewed by the

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 Board, the staff, the town -- town-designated
3 engineer, and provided to the Applicant for
4 responses.

5 So, the responses from the Applicant
6 will come in the final generic Environmental Impact
7 Statement, that will be provided as the next real
8 step and milestone in this process. So, the comment
9 period will remain open for another ten days after
10 this public hearing and -- actually, until September
11 14th and -- so, it will remain open. So, if there is
12 a comment that you didn't make tonight and would like
13 to add with -- till September 14th, to do so in
14 writing.

15 But, the purpose of tonight is to
16 receive the comments and not have a -- a question-
17 and-answer session, so much as an opportunity for you
18 to ask your questions or make a comment that can then
19 be responded to by the Applicant. And then those
20 responses, will be reviewed by the Board and
21 determined whether they're sufficient and they'll be
22 -- if they are, that will be accepted. If not, the
23 Applicant will have some more work to do and we'll
24 take it from there.

25 But the process right now is to get

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 all of your comments, all the comments from the board
3 as part of the public record. It'll be captured by
4 the Stenographer and turned into a transcript. That
5 transcript will then be part of the final generic and
6 Environmental Impact Statement and used to -- as a
7 basis for creating the comments and responses within
8 that realm.

9 If there's any questions from the
10 board, or the staff --?

11 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Mark.

12 Now, I'd like to turn the floor over
13 to the Applicant and its consultants for a full
14 discussion of the draft, generic Environmental Impact
15 Statement.

16 And I think, one thing I'd say, Mark,
17 is after we hear -- after this presentation, we'll
18 open the floor for public comments. We'll open the
19 floor for Board comments. And, I'm -- I'm thinking
20 we would give the Applicant another opportunity, if
21 there's anything they want to add based on what
22 they've heard.

23 MR. SWEENEY: We certainly can do that
24 if you'd like.

25 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: We'll see how it

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 goes.

3 MR. SWEENEY: Right.

4 Steve?

5 MR. BOISVERT: Good evening.

6 I'm Steve Boisvert with McFarland
7 Johnson and I have here with me, professionals that
8 contributed to the preparation of the Environmental
9 Impact Statement. They are experts in their
10 respective fields. What I'd like to do is go
11 through a presentation that will introduce each of
12 the professional experts and they will prepare a
13 presentation, about their particular subject matter.

14 I also would like to let you know that
15 we have here, the C.E.O. of The Port of Albany, Rich
16 Hendrick and we also have Megan Daly, Head --
17 Director.

18 So with that, by way of background,
19 how we got here, back in 2016, the Port commissioned
20 a marketing study. The marketing study concluded,
21 saying that their current supply chain, which is
22 warehouse distribution, light manufacturing, was in
23 strong need for the fore -- foreseeable future. They
24 also concluded that, currently, the Port owns about
25 four hundred acres, from which over ninety percent is

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 currently occupied. So, in order to plan for future
3 growth, they needed to purchase additional land.

4 That study was validated in 2018,
5 early 2018, and in late 2018, the Port purchased
6 property formerly known as Beacon Island and that at
7 least eighty acres from which the project is being
8 proposed on.

9 The location of the project, is such
10 that it is bound on the East Hudson River, to the
11 North of Normans Kill, to the West was actually a
12 transmission line, owned by National Grid and just to
13 the west of that, is River Road.

14 The property outlined in magenta, also
15 has two easements accompanied to the property, from
16 which National Grid granted an access easement, along
17 the southern portion of the property tying in the
18 Route 11 look and also midway down to properties,
19 tying them to -- also River Road. They're used for
20 the utility easement.

21 Access to the property currently does
22 not exist. A new road will be extended from Port
23 Road South, with a bridge over Normans Kill and will
24 traverse through the property and then come out the
25 south easement and tie into River Road. As currently

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 shown, the area, that's vacant land right now and is
3 zoned heavy industrial.

4 So, the Environmental Impact Statement
5 and generic SEQRA Laws allow us to prepare
6 engineering scenario, in which, right now, the Port
7 does not have any proposed tenant, or project in
8 mind. Therefore, we're not proposing any specific
9 use, other than it will be an industrial use and it
10 won't have any specific project plans.

11 So, what we have done, is prepare a
12 series of concept plans, that will be a culmination
13 of the worst-case scenario, from which the
14 Environmental Impact Statement will analyze that
15 worst-case scenario. So, what I'll do now, is walk
16 you through the concept plans and various sizes and
17 shapes that comprise of the ultimate worst-case, or
18 concept that we are evaluating under the
19 Environmental Impact Statement.

20 So, the first concept is a hundred and
21 sixty thousand square foot fabrication building, that
22 will be earmarked for the offshore-wind industry.
23 And the project also includes -- all projects
24 includes access to the north over Normans Kill,
25 again, meandering over through the property and tying

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 into River Road. They also all have a -- also all
3 have a rail component, the existing rail line will be
4 extended over Normans Kill, through the property and
5 terminate just before it leaves the site. All the
6 concepts will have a wharf, that will be able to
7 address potential maritime use.

8 So, these two -- this concept and the
9 next one, specifically address the offshore-wind
10 scenario, in which a small manufacturing, or
11 fabrication building will be erected and the balance
12 of the property will be used for storage, or a
13 staging area, prior to it being shipped out to sea.

14 This is an offshore-wind manufacturing
15 plant, that could potentially, to manufacture
16 turbines, or blades, again, with a -- a large area
17 outside the building for storage, staging, before
18 being shipped out to sea.

19 The next concept is a concept with a
20 multi-tenant, multi-building scenario, currently as a
21 port currently operates, in which there's four
22 buildings here, which could potentially be subdivided
23 and sold off to an individual company, or a company
24 that would subdivide the building into multiple
25 tenants. This particular scenario does include a

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 public road -- town -- a port road south of the town
3 would be extended through the property and tie into
4 River Road, thereby creating either two to four lots,
5 which include the road. Total square footage here is
6 about eight hundred to ten thousand square feet. And
7 then, this scenario is five hundred thousand square
8 feet and the very first scenario is a hundred and
9 sixty thousand square feet.

10 So, you can see we're growing in size,
11 the project and each project is getting slightly
12 larger than as a cumulative effect. This is a nine
13 hundred thousand square foot building that could be
14 used as a warehouse, or a distribution center, where
15 potentially, even a larger manufacturing plant has
16 access to the same points to the north and the south.
17 Employee parking, truck parking, loading docks, all
18 along the eastern edge.

19 So, we took all the major components
20 of each of these concepts and took the worst-case
21 scenario and created the final concept, which
22 captures all of the hypothetical impacts, the worst
23 impacts, associated with previous concepts and that
24 is the project that was -- is evaluated at one point
25 three one million square feet, two-story building,

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 that will house industrial use, a total of eighty-
3 five feet high and has all of the components that we
4 talked about, with regard to the rail and the wharf.

5 So, this is the project that was
6 evaluated in the Environmental Impact Statement. It
7 did account for storm water and you'll hear from all
8 of our experts as to the impact that this project has
9 on the environment.

10 As Rob mentioned, we did a public-
11 scoping session, with the Planning Board and public
12 and we created a scoping document, which is an
13 outline of the Generic Environmental Impact
14 Statement, which was adopted on April 2nd. And here
15 are the table of contents of the environmental-impact
16 statement. It is over fourteen hundred pages long
17 and these are the topics -- the subjects that are
18 going to be discussed in detail at a later date.

19 Everything you see here, is the
20 technical reports that were made part of the
21 Environmental Impact Statement. So, we can see that
22 there -- we'll call it a survey prepared, a
23 geotechnical report prepared, a dredging reported,
24 endangered species, a wetland-contamination report,
25 traffic studies, sonar report, the water, natural

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2 resources, visual impact, economic and fiscal impact
3 and the alternatives I just described, all of which
4 are appendices to the D.G.I.S.

5 And with that, I'll turn it over to
6 Ashley.

7 MS. ERDMANN: My name is Ashley
8 Erdmann. I'm with McFarland Johnson. I'm a
9 Professional Engineer, with experience in civil and
10 environmental engineering.

11 The first section I helped author, is
12 the historic, cultural and archaeological resources
13 section. The project has been reviewed with the
14 Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic
15 Preservation, or SHPO, as we alternatively refer to
16 it as. Multiple studies were completed for SHPO and
17 as of March of this year, SHPO had provided a no
18 adverse effect to the project, determining that the
19 project would not affect the cultural and historical
20 resources of the area.

21 We have recently been working with
22 SHPO, regarding the view shed from Pabst City Island,
23 which is a historically-sensitive area. You can see
24 here we completed a visual simulation of the project
25 site, from Pabst City Island, looking towards our

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2 site. So specifically, this photo was taken from
3 American Oil Road and back here is our building that
4 is eighty-five feet tall, simulated into the photo.
5 You can see directly to the south is the P.S.A.G.
6 site. From this photo simulation we have determined
7 that the project does not have adverse effect for the
8 view shed.

9 All documents regarding the cultural
10 and archaeological documents, are located in Appendix
11 L and in the land use and zoning section, we
12 determined that the project is in compliance with the
13 town's comprehensive plan, as well as the Zoning
14 Code. The area, yard and bulk regulations are all
15 met, except for the building height. Currently the
16 building height has a maximum height of eighty-five -
17 - or sixty feet -- excuse me. And we're proposing
18 eighty-five feet, but the project is in compliance
19 with the surrounding facilities, of which the
20 neighboring property to the south, has buildings that
21 range from ninety to two hundred feet. So, this
22 project would still be in conformance, with its
23 neighboring properties.

24 You can see this is the town of
25 Bethlehem zoning map, showing that the whole area

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2 around the project site is zoned as I, or heavy
3 industrial and the project will remain heavy
4 industrial. The community character and
5 compatibility with the comprehensive plan, the
6 comprehensive plan is quoted as saying, development
7 with any industrial areas, provide a much needed tax
8 base for the town. So, the town is actively wanting
9 to develop this area, as well as in the local
10 waterfront-revitalization plans, they also discuss
11 this project. The project is in conformance with
12 those two documents from the town of Bethlehem, as
13 well as the project will encourage the tenants of the
14 facility, to use renewable and alternative energy
15 sources and build the building, with lead standards.

16 For the emergency services, we have
17 been in correspondence with all emergency agencies,
18 including the local police department, fire
19 department and the emergency services or paramedic's
20 departments and we will make sure -- the mitigation
21 will be that the building is built using all local
22 codes, including the Uniform Fire Protection Building
23 Codes, sprinkler and standpipes, as well as the road
24 will be developed to meet the requirements of the
25 emergency vehicles.

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2 We have analyzed all of the parks,
3 within a one-mile radius of the project, between the
4 recreation and open-space section, the SHPO section,
5 as well as the visual-assessment section and it has
6 been determined that there is no impact on the
7 recreation and open spaces, within the one-mile
8 radius of the project.

9 We have a map here, showing the town
10 of Bethlehem parks.

11 And the last section that I helped
12 compose, was the climate and air section. So, the
13 New York State Ambient Air Quality Report, as well as
14 the Albany South end Neighborhood Air Quality
15 Screening and Study Reports, were reviewed in
16 correspondence to this project. They're -- at the
17 loud -- nearest monitoring station in Loudonville,
18 there have been no non-compliance ratings, within the
19 last five years and regarding the Albany South end
20 Neighborhood Air Quality Screening and Study, there
21 have been air toxics measured at average
22 concentrations, that are similar to the averages
23 measured throughout the state of New York and they've
24 done qualitative analysis to determine that the
25 effects of human health in this area, have been

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2 ranked -- determined to be low to moderate.

3 They've also done a specific study for
4 the odors, for the Port of Albany and less than point
5 two two percent of those readings, came up as even
6 measurable by the equipment used by the D.E.C. and it
7 is unlikely that our project will increase the odors.
8 The project will also not increase the greenhouse-gas
9 emissions, but the -- the project will encourage the
10 future users to implement green practices to minimum
11 -- minimize greenhouse actions, as well as during
12 construction, there will dust suppression and a camp
13 implemented.

14 So, with that, I will introduce Tom
15 Wirickx.

16 MR. WIRICKX: Good evening.

17 I'm Tom Wirickx with McFarland
18 Johnson. I'm a Senior Environmentalist.

19 I'll start off with the studies of
20 geology on the site -- the site -- the portions of
21 the site, were historically used for coal ash --.

22 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Could you hold
23 the mic a little closer, please?

24 MR. WIRICKX: Is that better?

25 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Yeah.

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2 MR. WIRICKX: Portions of the site
3 were historically used for coal-ash disposal, as well
4 as the landfill and operations to create land in and
5 around the island. As a result, even though soil
6 conditions, dynamic compaction is proposed,
7 collectively handling and engineering of
8 institutional controls, implementation by the D.E.C.
9 to avoid potential effects to the environment and to
10 human health.

11 Typically what's done in these
12 situations, is they -- a cover is placed over the
13 site, which would be -- consist of one or two feet of
14 soil, covered with pavement, concrete, or a building
15 slab, with a demarcation layer, overlying the coal
16 ash, such that any future excavation will know that
17 there is a demarcation layer, which material below
18 that requires further investigation and evaluation by
19 the D.E.C.

20 Standard erosion and sediment
21 controls, will be implemented to mitigate potential
22 surface-water quality impacts on Normans Kill and the
23 Hudson River, during and post-construction. Due to
24 the potential presence of the state and federally-
25 listed threatened bird and migrant bats, all trees on

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2 the site, will be cut between November 1st and March
3 31st, in order to -- to avoid potential impacts to
4 Shortnose and Atlantic Sturgeon, dredging will be
5 conducted between September 1st and November 30th, so
6 also further mitigating the potential impacts to the
7 water -- the fisheries of the Normans Kill and the
8 Hudson River. According to the D.E.C., there has
9 been historic record set of greater freshwater
10 mussels in the vicinity of the project area, in the
11 Hudson River. As a result, our -- in dredging, where
12 we're creating disturbances, the freshwater-mussels
13 area will be -- based on the most-recent D.E.C.
14 vegetation survey, which was conducted in 2016, a
15 small area was picked out. You can kind of see, it's
16 the small -- small area, right about the center of
17 the site, right near the Hudson River. The project
18 as designed, the worst case scenario would not impact
19 this area.

20 In addition, a rare plant survey was
21 conducted. All rare plant species were protected,
22 within the vicinity of the project impacts.
23 McFarland Johnson conducted a wetland survey, as far
24 as -- in the spring of 2019. Eight federally-
25 regulated wetlands were identified in the project

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2 vicinity, two out -- two surface water actually, both
3 federal and state-regulated, were identified and
4 that's the Hudson River and Normans Kill.

5 Obviously, mitigation for -- for
6 impacts on the surface waters of the wetlands, will
7 involve the coordination of the D.E.C. and the Army
8 Corps of Engineers, in any mitigation that it may
9 require. Worst-case scenario, as designed, will
10 impact, approximately four-thousandths of an acre, of
11 federally-regulated wetland located along the Normans
12 Kill. At this level of impact, the project should
13 qualify for Army Corps of Engineers Agreement.

14 The majority of the project area, is
15 located on a flood-zone area. We have a map of the
16 flood zone area. The baseline elevation was
17 determined to be eighteen feet by FEMA.

18 As a result, we'll take into
19 consideration potential climate-related sea-level
20 rise, through to the year 2100, under the low
21 projection, we could add about nineteen feet. As a
22 result, in terms of FEMA guidelines, building to
23 finished elevations, will be at twenty -- twenty
24 point three feet to provide a minimum of one point
25 three feet above the low-projected sea-level rise

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2 elevation level.

3 So, just to clarify, the low
4 projection, this is the elevation that is very likely
5 to occur within that timeframe, through 2100. Again,
6 to -- some of -- other evaluations were conducted by
7 the D.E.C.

8 As previously mentioned, the project
9 will involve system water and sediment controls, to
10 comply with SPEDES, to control for standards for
11 ground water and surface water during and post-
12 construction. There shouldn't be any potential
13 ground-water impacts in the areas serviced by public
14 water-supply service. So, it should not become a
15 problem for a domestic water, to supply to residents
16 in the project area.

17 We found that -- it -- it should say
18 the county's landfills have -- currently have the
19 capacity to handle the waste from the project, this
20 includes the City of Albany Landfill -- Landfill, as
21 well as the Town of Colonie Landfill. The Town of
22 Bethlehem, has a -- a recycling policy. As a result,
23 the port will encourage all tenants to comply with
24 that recycling policy, to reduce potential landfill
25 waste, as a result of the project.

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2

3 MR. BRADFORD: Thank you, Tom.

4 My name is Turner Bradford. I'm with
5 McFarland Johnson, as well. I'm a Professional
6 Engineer. I also have a Masters in water resources.
7 So, I'll go through the drainage, the water supply,
8 the sewer and the visual assessment.

9 Well, we'll start here with the
10 drainage. So, we analyzed the project, in accordance
11 with the New York State D.E.C. stormwater manual and
12 the SPDES Permit. And there were four items that you
13 need to go through, to make sure that you're
14 mitigating. Water quality, water quantity and
15 erosion and sediment control, largely during
16 construction and then any permanent -- any permanent
17 things that need to stay in place, to ensure that
18 those mitigations stay in place over the life of the
19 project. So, I'll go through each of these in turn.

20 The first thing we do is we analyze
21 the water shed. So, this is actually the entire
22 lower Hudson River basin. We're way up on the north,
23 where that circle is. So, were are the Normans Kill
24 sub-catchment of the lower Hudson River basin. This
25 sub-catchment is monitored by the D.E.C. and is not

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2 listed in the -- in the SPDES Appendix to -- to
3 monitor phosphorous for construction. Nor is it
4 listed in the SPDES Appendix, to monitor construction
5 as -- activity and all of that, is just a fancy way
6 of saying beyond what is required in the manual,
7 there are no extra requirements placed upon the
8 project.

9 So, this is the existing site, as Tom
10 and Steve just described it. It is largely
11 undeveloped and in it drains, although rather slowly
12 because it's -- it's mostly flat, to the Hudson and
13 Normans Kill. So, in -- in this graphic, north is to
14 the right. The Hudson River's on the bottom of the
15 page, to the east of the site and then Normans Kill
16 cut thru -- that's the Norman's Kill, cutting through
17 the north of the site. This is the Hudson River
18 here. So, the P.S.&G power lines are over here. And
19 then this is the alternative, as Steve described, our
20 worst-case scenario. The building, the parking, the
21 water flow and the river here, the entrance to the
22 site, the connection back to River Road.

23 So, to address water quality, there
24 are two items that the manual requires. Water-
25 quality line and run-off production lines. The run-

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2 off production line is essentially the green
3 infrastructure to attempt to recreate the natural-
4 evapo transpiration of stormwater back into the
5 environment, through the ground and through the air.
6 This project, we designed three bio-retention basins,
7 to provide the required amount of production line,
8 per the manual. And then the remaining water-quality
9 line, is provided in two stormwater plants. So,
10 there are closed drainage systems, that would collect
11 the run off, direct them to these five practices,
12 providing the water quality and discharge into the
13 Hudson River.

14 The water quantity, in this case
15 because this project discharges directly into the
16 Hudson River and the Hudson River, at this point, is
17 titled, the stormwater manual does not require water
18 quantity to be mitigated. So, we are not proposing
19 to mitigate water quantity because it's not -- it's
20 not required for this project.

21 For the erosion and sediment control,
22 as Tom mentioned, there would be standard erosion
23 sediment mitigation. This project is within the town
24 of Bethlehem. The town of Bethlehem is in M.S. four.
25 So, any project is going to need to complete a full-

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2 SWPPP report and that will include the full erosion-
3 sediment control during construction, in accordance
4 with the manual.

5 And then finally, that'll also include
6 the permanent record of the operational and
7 maintenance plans for the stormwater features. So,
8 there'll be -- any easements, they'll be codified.
9 The -- the maintenance of those features will be
10 responsibility of the Board, or -- or whoever
11 occupies the site, however that gets worked out. But
12 all that's going to be codified with the SWPPP
13 anyway.

14 So, based upon these four items, we
15 believe that the project has no adverse impact
16 associated with this drainage and that's just a
17 summary report. You can go ahead and take that out.

18 Appendix J, was the full stormwater
19 report. It goes through all that, in -- in much-
20 greater detail.

21 The next thing we looked at, was the
22 water service for the site. Now, there are two types
23 of water service. The -- the -- the domestic demand,
24 essentially the potable water that the users of the
25 site will drink. We have a -- a sink, water

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2 fountain, bathroom and then the -- the fire
3 protection.

4 So, the town of Bethlehem actually has
5 a water line, within River Road -- on the west side
6 of River Road, here and here. This is a sixteen-inch
7 water main, this is an eight-inch water main.

8 It's actually the same water system.
9 They're on separate pressure zones. So I think the
10 conversation here will be to essentially consider
11 them separate systems.

12 We provided our site to the D.P.W. and
13 the town ran their town wide water model. And what
14 they told us, was that from the south, they can
15 provide one thousand three hundred gallons per
16 minute, of water. And from the North, a thousand
17 gallons per minute.

18 Based upon the size of building and
19 the number of anticipated employees, we're estimating
20 one thousand -- oh. No. Sorry. That's for new
21 employees. One thousand one hundred and thirty
22 employees, which comes out to an average-daily demand
23 for water, of twelve gallons per minute, with a peak
24 hour of forty seven gallons minute. So, the domestic
25 demand's not an issue, provided our connection is

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2 developed.

3 The fire flow, based on the size of
4 the building, similar buildings and fire-protection
5 systems, is estimated at two thousand three hundred
6 gallons per minute. So, that is greater than either
7 system can handle.

8 So, the project has analyzed three
9 alternatives to meet, essentially, the -- the
10 ultimate water demand, being driven by the fire
11 protection. The first one will be a single
12 connection from a sixteen-inch water main with a
13 water tank that would store enough water to handle
14 the flow and the pressure, to run a fire system.

15 The second one is a loop through the
16 site, that would connect to both the sixteen and the
17 eight-inch water mains. In this case, the domestic
18 demand would come off the sixteen-inch main and then,
19 if needed, it could pull water off of both water
20 mains.

21 And the third alternative is a
22 connection through the right of way, in to River
23 Road, that essentially does the same thing and it
24 connects the -- both systems here, into the site
25 connecting both of them. It would, again, draw

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2 domestic water off of the sixteen-inch main, could
3 draw from both systems, if needed, for a fire.

4 But based upon these three
5 alternatives, we're confident that the projects water
6 demand can be met and that it doesn't have an adverse
7 impact.

8 The next section that I helped look
9 at, is the project sewer demand main. So here, we
10 looked at three alternates for connecting to --
11 actually, not connecting to the -- to systems. We
12 looked at two -- two alternatives for connecting to
13 public systems and one alternate for on-site.

14 We look at connecting to the town
15 system, but in talking with the town and local
16 knowledge, the connection would have to go up
17 Glenmont Road and the belief, is that that's largely
18 -- and that's a tough connection to make, and that's
19 a tough connection to make.

20 In the connection, the existing town
21 system from that connection point and the treatment
22 plan, has capacity issues, specifically at a station
23 that runs a force main across -- so knowing all that,
24 we actually did not analyze that for this report.

25 We analyzed a connection to the Albany

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2 County Water Purification District. So Albany County
3 runs a sewage-treatment plant, the South Wastewater
4 Treatment Plant, which is in a -- in the existing
5 port. So, a force main would be run, at -- it's
6 somewhere, to the existing plant within the port. It
7 would be a private force main, which is the system
8 that the port has now. The existing users within the
9 port -- port, excuse me, would make private
10 connections to the plant, so there are no other users
11 on that plant. So, it would be a dedicated force
12 main for this facility, to the plant.

13 The other alternative that we
14 analyzed, was an on -- was on untreated system.
15 Now, we first looked at, sort of a conventional
16 septic system, raised type system. As Tom mentioned
17 with the historical use of the site, coal ash, the
18 ground water, we discarded that as an option.

19 But we did look at a package treatment
20 plate, which is, essentially, a manufactured small
21 treatment plant and we reached out to some
22 manufacturers and it is a very realistic option to
23 consider purchasing a small treatment plant, that can
24 handle -- that can handle the flows from this
25 facility and discharge directly into the Hudson

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2 River.

3 So, again, based upon the same users
4 that were driving water demand, essentially there's
5 the same waste-water demand. It's given in different
6 units. So, the same one thousand one hundred and
7 thirty employees, it's given gallons per day.
8 Sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty gallons per
9 day. The treatment plant in the port is permitted to
10 operate at twenty-nine million gallons per day and it
11 currently operates just over twenty-three. So,
12 there's just over five million gallons per day, that
13 we will certainly be well beyond what this project
14 will produce. And similarly, in talking to the
15 manufacturers of package treatment plants, we know
16 that there are package treatment plants that can
17 operate, you know, at or above twenty thousand
18 gallons per day, for this type of facility, with
19 tertiary treatment, that would be acceptable for
20 discharge.

21 So based upon those two scenarios,
22 we're comfortable saying that the -- the sanitary-
23 sewer aspects of this project, have no adverse impact
24 on the -- on the project.

25 So, the last section that I helped

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2 prepare is the aesthetic and visual report. These
3 are some design elements we used, in considering the
4 project.

5 And to help to minimize anything, we -
6 - we maintained a vegetative buffer, along the
7 western border of the project, which is the --
8 essentially, the only border that isn't either
9 P.S.E.G. on the south, or the existing port on the
10 north, or the Hudson.

11 The buildings' colors will be muted,
12 to try and blend in with the surrounding area. All
13 lighting will be cut off and I think as -- as Ashley
14 mentioned, the project is in keeping with the -- with
15 the surrounding visual aesthetic.

16 So actually, appendix M, in the
17 report, is a detailed visual-impact assessment. And
18 what that does, is that goes through a constrictive
19 process of analyzing the project, in conformance with
20 the Federal Highways Guidelines. Basically, what you
21 do, is you describe the existing visual character of
22 the area, you identify the view shed for the project.
23 So in this case, it's really along River Road, South
24 Port Road and the Hudson River. You identify any
25 sensitive receptors to the project and that's

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2 actually what this map is.

3 So, using the state G.I.S. Clearing
4 House, essentially any culturally-important facility
5 within a one-mile radius, so I believe that's a
6 church, I believe that's a cemetery, here and here
7 and that's Pabst Main Island there, to make sure that
8 any sensitive-visual receptors aren't impacted. We
9 went to those sites, we analyzed the view shed from
10 there and the project cannot be seen.

11 So, what we were let with, was five
12 areas that we could see the project from. So, those
13 five spots and we went to those five spots and
14 analyzed the view shed and essentially, took
15 pictures, took the G.I.S. look -- or sorry. The --
16 yeah. The -- the -- the G.I.S. coordinates of those
17 pictures, placed them into a free-rendered model, we
18 had made of the site and then superimposed the
19 pictures on there.

20 So, this is the first location, which
21 is South Port Road, looking south, into the site.
22 Obviously, you can see the project here. But based
23 upon your location, which is largely industrial and
24 this being a rarely -- seldom-used road, we felt that
25 there was really no mitigation required at this

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2 location, as we're essentially -- the only people who
3 were probably driving there, are probably driving to
4 -- to the -- to the site.

5 This was the second location which is
6 the northwest property line. Now, this is actually
7 not on River Road. You've actually come in, the --
8 the access easement, along the north of the property
9 and you crossed a railroad -- the railroad tracks are
10 behind you and you sort of see, you're underneath the
11 P.S.E.G. power lines. So, this is the -- the access
12 easement into the north edge of the site.

13 So, you can see, the existing
14 vegetation gets thin here. This is why we analyze
15 this location, while we're maintaining as much
16 vegetation as we can, based upon the P.S.E.G. power
17 lines, the railroad. We are not recommending any
18 additional mitigation, of this side.

19 This was the third location, which is
20 the southwest of the project, along River Road, where
21 the southern access to the project, will be built.
22 This is what is called a dynamic view shed. So, this
23 isn't something that -- something you'd likely stand
24 here and see. They would be traveling in a car and
25 so, you would pass quite quickly. It's a small

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2 opening, so we are not recommending any additional
3 mitigation of this side, either.

4 This was the fourth location, which is
5 up Glenmont road. As Glenmont travels up the hill,
6 you gain elevation and there is a clearing in the
7 vegetation, where you can see the project site and
8 so, that is the building there. That's the site.
9 However, it's only the top of the building that you
10 can see and so, we are not recommending anything on
11 this side either.

12 And then, lastly, the view from the
13 Hudson. So, this is middle of the Hudson, looking
14 back at the project, obviously. You see the project.

15 However, based upon the -- the
16 comments we made before, that essentially, we have
17 the Port to the north, we have P.S.E.G. to the -- to
18 the south, behind you, there are bulk oil-storage
19 facilities, it is in keeping with the -- the visual
20 aesthetic of the -- of the area and so, we're not
21 recommending any mitigation of this side either.

22 So, based upon all these and the
23 visual assessment in Appendix M, we feel that the
24 project has no negative impact on the aesthetic or
25 visual resources.

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2 Those are the topics that I went
3 through and so, I'll turn it over to Adam, who will
4 discuss traffic.

5 MR. FROSINO: Good evening.

6 My name is Adam Frosino. I'm also
7 from McFarland Johnson. I am a Project Manager for
8 McFarland Johnson, P.E. and I've got thirteen years'
9 experience of specifically doing traffic-impact
10 studies and traffic-related studies.

11 This study is similar to other
12 traffic-impact studies, but it and also had some
13 other aspects of it. So, I'll try to go relatively
14 quickly through some of the -- the cookie-cutter
15 stuff and focus a little more on some of the project-
16 related --

17 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Adam --

18 MR. FROSINO: -- items.

19 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- can you hold
20 the mic a little closer.

21 MR. FROSINO: Sorry.

22 So first, I want to start by saying
23 that we did complete a traffic-impact study, that was
24 an appendix to the D.G.E.I.S. and that was submitted
25 in draft form. It was reviewed by the town and then

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2 revised and submitted as -- in final form.

3 And also, there's been coordination
4 throughout the whole process, whether it be scoping,
5 or development of the traffic-impact study. There's
6 been coordination with the town, to town's engineer,
7 New York State D.O.T. and the public, during the
8 scoping process.

9 So, I wanted to first start off, by
10 just showing you the study area for the traffic-
11 impact study. There's ten intersections -- existing
12 intersections shown, plus one proposed. It goes all
13 the way as far south as the Exit 22 ramps to I-87 and
14 as far north as the Church and Broadway Street. The
15 -- essentially the north exit from the existing Port.

16 And at each one of these locations,
17 data was collected, count data. Not just vehicles,
18 but pedestrians and bicycles data, as well. Similar
19 timings, insert intersections, we did gap analysis
20 and we've got geometries for all the intersections,
21 as well. All that information, I'll talk about, goes
22 into a traffic-analysis model.

23 So, after we collected all that data,
24 the next step was figuring out, okay, when is this
25 project going to be completed. We went with the

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2 build date of 2029, assuming a ten-year build out.

3 With that, we used a background growth
4 rate, based on how traffic's been going out there,
5 over the last few years and we applied that. That
6 was at half percent per year.

7 And then we also incorporated, as
8 applicable, a bunch of other potential projects down
9 the road, that we received information for, from the
10 town.

11 From there, we looked at what trips
12 would be generated by outpost site. We add gross-
13 scoring network, we distributed them and then we came
14 up with a build by of 2029, as well.

15 I'll go through each one these steps,
16 relatively quickly, but that's kind of a -- a -- out
17 process, from a capacity standpoint. So, we're
18 looking at what would happen if the project was not
19 built at all, in 2029 and then comparing it to what
20 the traffic conditions would be, with the project
21 there.

22 So, for trip generation -- so this is
23 a little bit of a unique site. We did look at the
24 I.T.E., The Institute of Transportation Engineers,
25 Trip Generation Manual. That's kind of the

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2 nationwide manual used and accepted to generate
3 traffic, from a -- a virgin site that has nothing on
4 it. So, we looked at that.

5 We looked at the potential uses and
6 then we also compared that, with the volumes that are
7 currently being generated by the Port of Albany.
8 Given that this is an expansion of the Port of
9 Albany, the I.T.E. Trip Generation Manual actually
10 recommends, if you can find a similar use in close
11 proximity, that is a much-more accurate way to
12 generate traffic, in regard to how many trip you will
13 be generating.

14 So, that is what we use, but that is a
15 gut check. We did go back and compare what we
16 calculated with the industrial park Houston I.T.E.,
17 which was actually very similar in numbers. And we
18 also compared it to warehousing, which our numbers we
19 used, were actually significantly higher. And then,
20 we also looked at it -- this -- all this one -- over
21 one million square feet, was manufacturing and we
22 were looking at lower than that. So, we're kind of
23 right in the middle and that's our that's our best
24 guess, at this point. It's a -- a fairly-
25 conservative assumption, at this point.

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2 So, when all is said and done, after -
3 - we also broke this up into three phases, at the
4 request of the town, just so we could see when the --
5 will be needed at the site, especially if you look at
6 one of the alternatives that Steve will be multi-
7 tenant, it is possible that this could have one
8 tenant and then a couple years down the road,
9 there'll be a separate tenant. So, we wanted to look
10 at looked at whether that got -- that phasing made
11 sense, as well.

12 So, the end result though, is we're
13 looking at over -- roughly five-hundred cars entering
14 during the morning-peak hours and five hundred cars
15 exiting during the evening-peak hour, for the full-
16 build scenario of the one point one three million
17 square feet option.

18 Again, that's the -- well, the --
19 that's the most-conservative option, largest square
20 footage, with most employees. Most employees needed,
21 most traffic on the road generated.

22 So, we did distribute the traffic and
23 we distributed all the traffic, based on the traffic
24 distribution from the existing Port. We did that and
25 then also took into consideration the -- the new

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2 driveway to the South and how it some employees would
3 want to use that -- that driveway to continue to go
4 south. So, there is some modifications to what the
5 existing employees, how they go to and from work at
6 the Port, but it's -- it's very similar.

7 So, as I explained before, we put all
8 this information together.

9 We have the existing conditions, which
10 is this count. I know the numbers are small, but
11 I'll generalize. Everything is all in the report.
12 But we have here, existing count and that's what we
13 counted.

14 Then you have your background. That's
15 that 2029 model, that we developed. And then we
16 looked at phase one, two and three and then we look
17 at -- okay, were there impacts? If there were
18 impacts, how do we fix the roadway to mitigate those.
19 So, then we have a mitigated count.

20 So, each level of service -- I won't
21 go -- again, I won't go in to detail, but each
22 movement at the intersection, has a level of service
23 associated. An A, being great. An F, being failing,
24 or close to failing. And when you're designing
25 roads, you typically want to see a level of service

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2 C, or D, or better, during the peak hours because
3 you've got to remember, this is during the peak
4 hours. If -- you're going for A-level of service
5 during peak hours, it means you're designing an
6 express to -- just to serve that fifteen, twenty,
7 thirty-minutes of the peak hour.

8 So, we'll see the -- the letters
9 associated with -- with the build and you can compare
10 them with the background. That's what we did in our
11 report and we figured out how we -- how we can fix it
12 and mitigate, for any of the -- any of the impact
13 issues.

14 So, this was the -- the level of
15 service table, for the morning-peak hour and then the
16 next slide's the same exact thing, but it's the P.M.-
17 peak hour.

18 So, I'll go in to what the mitigation
19 was, to get to all those updated levels of service,
20 after I talk a little bit more about trucks.

21 Given the nature of the site, we
22 really dug in to the -- the truck volumes and truck
23 distribution a little further, to see what -- what
24 potential impacts the truck traffic would have.

25 So, for the heavy vehicles, with the

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2 truck generation, we did the same process that we
3 went through for the overall-traffic generation for
4 the site. We looked at the volumes of trucks, which
5 actually don't peak during a.m. and p.m. It makes
6 sense. They peak more midday. Anywhere from roughly
7 nine a.m. to one p.m., is the typical-peak for
8 trucks.

9 So, we used data that was collected
10 for the May 2018 traffic study, that was specific for
11 trucks and we utilized those volumes and determined
12 what the road was generating, from truck traffic and
13 then interpreted that and extracted that out and
14 determined how much peak-hour truck traffic we could
15 expect, from the expansion to the Port.

16 So, as a result, you'll see, we looked
17 at various segments of roadways, within the corridor.
18 Again, we looked at the segments of

19 Roadways, not specifically at each one
20 of the intersections because during these times,
21 capacity is not really the concern. At those times,
22 volumes are low because there's not a lot of commuter
23 traffic. So here, we're just looking at, what are
24 the changes in trucks, from a safety perspective,
25 from a visual perspective, from the noise.

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2 So, you could see, based out of
3 proposed expansion, along these different roadway
4 segments, we're looking at increases of anywhere from
5 no increase at all, up to about twenty-fiveish
6 percent increase in truck traffic, is what we're
7 anticipating. Again, that's during that -- the peak-
8 hour timeframe, which is between nine a -- or nine
9 a.m. to one p.m.

10 So, once we've figured out, again,
11 where these trucks -- how many trucks we can
12 anticipate, we distribute them in that. So, we did
13 use a different truck-distribution percentage. This
14 percentage that we used, in the -- I'll call it the
15 base scenario, used a similar truck distribution, to
16 what was being distributed currently, at the Port of
17 Albany.

18 So, the trucks are distributed in
19 various -- on various roadways within that -- I won't
20 go through all those percentages, but they do,
21 currently, today, branch out and use most of the
22 roadway infrastructure, to go where they have to go.

23 So, there were other studies
24 completed, regarding truck traffic in this scenario
25 and there were -- there was mitigation proposed and

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2 how to minimize that and we -- our team was on -- was
3 in line, with all those recommendations. So, we
4 listed those and we included those within our study,
5 as well.

6 But I can't take all the credit for
7 it, you know. There were -- there were other more-
8 detailed traffic studies that looked at the whole
9 southern part of the city of Albany and came up with
10 these conclusions, but some of these things were
11 signage, restricting use of compression brakes,
12 signage clarifying that -- which trucks should be
13 using and not using certain roadways.

14 The requirements for oversized loads,
15 need to have a plan approved by the D.O.T., before
16 they can be allowed on the roadway. And super load,
17 same -- same thing as the intended route and to
18 ensure that the route was safe and acceptable and be
19 approved by the town and New York State D.O.T.

20 Excuse me.

21 So, again, as part of this study, we
22 knew that trucks were of high priority, I'll say, to
23 -- to understanding their impacts. We did look, as
24 requested by the town, to say if all the trucks that
25 would come in from one -- one source, or use one road

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2 way coming in and you dump all that truck traffic
3 that we did just recently distribute earlier in the
4 report, as the Port is doing it today, but look at,
5 what if it was -- all those trucks went on one route
6 from the south, one route from the north and one
7 route from the west. So, that's what the green and
8 red and blue routes represent.

9 So, we essentially left all of the
10 employee traffic, as is, during the peak hour. But
11 the truck traffic will be redistributed and put it on
12 one of these routes, as a worst-case scenario. And
13 we went through the assessment. We also provided
14 recommendations, as to if this was the scenario, if
15 the green scenario occurred, what other improvements
16 would be needed Broadway Avenue. If the blue
17 scenario occurred, what other improvements would be
18 needed on that network. And again, if the red
19 scenario occurred, what other improvement would be
20 needed?

21 Based on this kind of sensitivity
22 analysis, assuming this worst-case scenario, we --
23 our recommendation is to use the red path shown, as
24 the path of least impact to the environment and no
25 mitigation is actually required, above and beyond

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2 what was already recommended in the -- in the study,
3 that all the trucks went that routes. So, that's our
4 recommended path for all trucks.

5 So, that route is -- if you're coming
6 north or south, on -- on 87, if you get off and go in
7 through Broadway and Church Street. And if you're
8 coming off of the I-87, you can come off at Exit 23,
9 you proceed along the I-787, with -- unrestricted
10 again and you exit off on the slip ramps, right here,
11 again and then make one turn, to get out of Church
12 Street.

13 So, that's the -- that's the route and
14 obviously, there's -- there's no signals during that
15 approach. That's the reason we're -- we recommend
16 that, as our preferred -- preferred alternative.

17 So, just to quickly summarize some of
18 the other arguments within the traffic-impact study,
19 that were completed, I won't go into too much detail.
20 We did do a gap analysis because -- for the
21 unsignalized intersections at State Route 144, in
22 Glenmont, we did a signal -- signal-warrant analysis
23 for all the unsignalized intersections within study
24 area and determined whether or not the signal should
25 be considered or not. And when I go to

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2 recommendations, you'll see that the signals are
3 considered, that should be considered at a couple of
4 the intersections.

5 We did look at a site-distance
6 analysis, at the proposed driveway, on 144. And we
7 did do a volume assessment at the ramps on 187, at
8 the ramps that go on Exit 23, that direct traffic.
9 These are two signalized intersections at U.S. 9W.

10 So, to explain that little further
11 because I know there was a lot of confusion before,
12 this is the interchange. A recommended truck route -
13 - here's the toll plaza, coming off of here, getting
14 off I-87. A recommended truck route is to proceed
15 under these signalized ramps, and go and proceed to
16 the slip ramps and then make a -- make a right turn
17 and head towards the Port of Albany.

18 So, we did look at these two
19 intersections and the volume of traffic that we were
20 proposing to enter those intersections, which was
21 employing traffic and compared them -- they are very-
22 busy intersections today and we compared them with
23 the amount of traffic that's on there today and we're
24 looking at an increase of about two point two percent
25 of traffic at that intersection -- at the in -- at

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2 this interchange, I should say, as a result of the
3 site.

4 And if you look at historic data, the
5 actual volume that enters at that intersection,
6 fluctuates roughly between five percent, to thirteen
7 percent, on a daily basis. So, if you're there on
8 Tuesday, you might get a certain volume. If you're
9 there on that very-next day, on a Wednesday, you may
10 actually get ten-percent more.

11 So, our traffic is only fluctuating at
12 that -- is only proposing two point two percent,
13 which is a fraction of what the daily fluctuation is,
14 at that intersection.

15 So, here are our conclusions, as it
16 relates to the capacity analysis and our
17 recommendations. So, I just wanted to start, that
18 all of these conclusions, are based on the worst-case
19 scenario, given one point one three million square
20 foot of two-story man -- distribution warehouse and -
21 - type facility.

22 So, as we go down here, we recommend
23 some signal-timing changes. Those are fairly simply
24 applied. But at Route 32 and South Port Road, we're
25 talking about adding some turn lanes, upgrading the

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2 signal to allow some more movements at that
3 intersection. The turn lanes would be more of a --
4 for phase 3. And so are the -- so are the signal
5 improvements. But also, a real help would be to be
6 coordinated with the other signal, which we are
7 proposing at 144 and 32, after phase two, or around
8 phase two.

9 So, after implementing all of the
10 proposed recommended - or I should say recommended
11 improvements within the roadway corridor, the traffic
12 should not have any adverse impact to the
13 environment. And as far as the truck traffic goes,
14 the truck traffic currently in the area, is Port-
15 related, to a certain degree -- a fraction we should
16 say is Port-related. And then the proposed traffic
17 added, would add a portion of more trucks on that
18 roadway network and it's only a fraction of what's
19 currently out there. As I mentioned earlier,
20 anywhere from no increase, to roughly twenty-five
21 percent increase, during that midday timeframe.

22 And based on the sensitivity analysis,
23 future truck traffic going through the -- the --
24 Church Street and through the existing Port of
25 Albany, is our recommended path to minimize any truck

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2 impacts to the roadway network.

3 So, the next kind of portion of our
4 traffic and truck impact study, was looking at the
5 maritime and currently, the Port receives roughly a
6 hundred ships or barges, per year. It's expected to
7 grow, as Steve mentioned at the start. Business is -
8 - is anticipated to grow, by the 2 -- 2029 timeframe.
9 They're anticipating about two hundred and ten ships,
10 or barges per year, or approximately four ships per
11 week.

12 Based on the proposed expansion,
13 worst-case scenario, we're looking at about twenty-
14 one more ships, or barges per year. So, we're
15 talking about roughly ten-percent increase in
16 traffic, as far as barges and ships.

17 We also took a look at what are the
18 facilities along Hudson River. So, we had the
19 various number of slips, number of activity that can
20 occur in that area. But based on this minor increase
21 in, you know, less than -- or roughly, we're talking
22 on average, one ship for every two weeks. We
23 determined that the impact was minimal to -- to
24 negligible for the maritime traffic.

25 Okay. For the rail, we did a similar

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2 -- a similar review. We looked at what traffic
3 currently is on the rail. It's actually a
4 significant amount. Most of it is passing through.

5 I won't go through all the numbers but
6 the proposed scenario, you're looking at four to five
7 more cars on the daily train. So you're not talking
8 about a new train. You're talking about just more
9 cars attached to the train that already goes to the
10 Port, on a daily basis.

11 And there was this unit-trained items.
12 We're talking about adding maybe one, or two unit
13 trains, per month, in addition to what they're doing
14 today. Again, a very minimal/negligible amount of
15 increase.

16 For the public-transportation aspect,
17 upped the transportation. The number-seven line does
18 currently have a -- provide service to the Port of
19 Albany. The Port of Albany estimates that maybe five
20 to seven percent of the employees use other means of
21 traffic, other than pedestrian, just driving
22 themselves, whether that be public transportation,
23 biking, or walking.

24 So, based on this, there's plenty of
25 capacity on -- on that number-seven line, to account

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2 for any of of the increase associated with expansion
3 to the Port.

4 On that same note, we did count
5 pedestrian and bicycle traffic in the area -- within
6 the study area and found in that area of the Port,
7 there was really no Pedestrian-Bicycle traffic out
8 there and the Port has confirmed that the amount of
9 people that bike and walk to work, are -- are -- but
10 it's not -- there's none doing it on a regular basis.

11 So, based on that, the impacts from
12 the expansion to the Port, would not have any impact
13 on the -- the pedestrian and bicycle capacities, or -
14 - or the need for any -- any enhancements.

15 So, that being said, I'm going to pass
16 it off to Dan, who's going to go through some of the
17 financial aspects.

18 MR. STEVENS: Good evening.

19 My name is Dan Stevens. I'm an
20 Economic Development Specialist. Our firm does only
21 economic development.

22 Our role in this effort has been to
23 look specifically at the economic and fiscal impacts,
24 that are expected with this project. And so, as you
25 can see here, we've looked specifically at the school

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2 district.

3 For each of the concepts, we've
4 estimated what the future assessed value of each of
5 these developments may be. We're anticipating that
6 any new buildings facilities built in this property,
7 be subject to local property taxes.

8 And so you see here a school district,
9 property-tax revenues, could range fairly widely,
10 from about three hundred and ten thousand, up to
11 about one point six million, annually, having a lot
12 to do with the size and nature of the facility
13 developed on the site.

14 It should be noted with this analysis,
15 we're assuming that there's full taxation and that is
16 there's no potential property-tax incentives, or
17 abatements model in here. This is strictly applying
18 a -- property-tax rates, to what we think the
19 assessed value of these concepts will be in the
20 future.

21 The first table, you'll see that we
22 looked at a variety of different fiscal-revenue
23 streams that we would be expected of a project of
24 this nature. County sales-tax revenue would be
25 generated. You know, new workers on a site,

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2 receiving new pay checks, are spending a portion of
3 that money in the local economy, in the town and the
4 county, generated sales-tax revenue. County
5 property-tax revenue, from the property itself and
6 the evaluation that's there, as well as from some of
7 the economic impacts about the county, will always
8 generate new property-tax revenues.

9 We just looked at the central --
10 Bethlehem Central School District, and then we see
11 the town of Bethlehem and other local property-tax
12 revenues. And again, you know, the potential-revenue
13 streams, in terms of property-tax revenues on an
14 annual basis, vary pretty widely, again, going back
15 to the nature of each concept and -- and what the
16 value of that will be expected -- will be expected to
17 be.

18 So, we're looking at, on an annual
19 basis, anywhere from about four point seven million,
20 to just over fourteen million combined property-tax
21 and sales-tax revenues.

22 By the bottom table, we look at what
23 we think will be the economic impact of each of these
24 concepts. With the economic-impact analysis, we
25 looked at jobs, earnings, and sales.

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2 The jobs include both those that would
3 be directly onsite, so those working at a new
4 facility and also, those that are generated in the
5 local economy, you know, as there's new-business
6 activity. That activity has what we usually just
7 call a ripple effect -- an economic-ripple effect,
8 that spreads throughout the economy. You might know
9 it as the multiplier effect, but it's essentially
10 that there's economic benefit beyond that directly at
11 the site, as new businesses on the property make
12 purchases, as workers make purchases in the local
13 economy. All of that starts to circulate and
14 generate add -- additional economic benefits.

15 And so, what you're seeing in the
16 chart, it is the summary of both those direct
17 impacts, the onsite impacts, the -- the secondary
18 ripple-effect impacts. And so, what we see would be
19 a job-creation figure of roughly five hundred and
20 twenty two jobs, up to over sixteen hundred new jobs.
21 And that is specific to Albany County geography as
22 our analysis area for this exercise.

23 Those would be associated with -- from
24 forty-eight million to one hundred and fifty-three
25 million, in annual earnings, associated with those

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2 jobs. And a total-sales impact of a hundred forty-
3 five million to four hundred and fifty-nine million,
4 depending on the concept. And that's each year. So,
5 we would be talking, nearly a half billion annual
6 economic impact, on an annual basis, to Albany
7 County.

8 We did also look at some of the
9 potential costs that may be experienced locally, new
10 fiscal cost, with a focus on emergency-service
11 providers. As Ashley mentioned, we've reached out to
12 all of those. They were -- representatives were
13 interviewed as part of this process, to understand
14 how costs might go up, as a result of this project.
15 So, representatives from the Bethlehem Police
16 Departments, Suffolk Fire Department, Delmar-
17 Bethlehem E.M.S.

18 The results of those conversations
19 indicate that no substantial new cost would be
20 incurred, as a result of this project. No new
21 personnel would have to be hired directly as a result
22 of this project. No new equipment. And what you see
23 up there, are very nominal, incremental revenues
24 associated with things like increases in traffic, you
25 know, marginal increases in call volumes for

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2 emergency services and that type of thing.

3 So, with that, I think I will turn it
4 back over to Steve.

5 MR. BOISVERT: Thank you.

6 Before I do a quick wrap up on the
7 threshold, I just would like to recap Adam's
8 discussion, regarding the truck traffic, to and from
9 the Port. I just want to emphasize that we are
10 recommending trucks enter and exit their Port, from
11 either Exit 23, travel through the toll booth, stay
12 on the slip ramp of 787, immediately get on 787 and
13 then there's an exit specifically from the Port.
14 Then traverse through Broadway, Church Street,
15 traverse through the existing Port Property to exit
16 or enter the site.

17 We are not proposing any truck
18 traffic, to enter or exit from the south driveway
19 that's currently proposed. Exiting the site for
20 trucks will continue on the same route, through the
21 existing Port, down Church Street, through Broadway
22 and then if they're going northbound, there's a ramp
23 immediately off of Broadway, on 787. Or if they're
24 heading southbound, you cross underneath 787 and
25 there's slip ramps to immediately get back on 787 and

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2 right directly through the toll booth.

3 I just wanted to make that clear, that
4 that's what we're proposing and we do have the
5 opportunity to enforce that, by way of leases, that
6 the Port will enter into with any particular user
7 proposed on the site.

8 So with that, the Generic
9 Environmental Impact Statement, as I mentioned, is a
10 hypothetical project, which we evaluate and the
11 result is that it establishes thresholds for the
12 various environmental components of the project, from
13 which all future projects will be tested against.
14 Then all future projects have to fall under these
15 thresholds, in order for the Planning Board to
16 approve.

17 So, the maximum building area, as we
18 mentioned, is one point one three million square
19 feet. The total area of disturbance, is sixty seven
20 acres. The maximum wetland impact, one point four
21 acres. The maximum trips, in the morning is four
22 hundred and sixty-five. Evening, five twenty-nine.

23 As Adam mentioned, we anticipate
24 twenty-one shipments, or barges per year. Rail cars,
25 four to five cars. Not actually engines, but

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2 certainly cars with the cargo in it. Surface, which
3 includes building and -- and parking, is fifty acres.

4 As Turner mentioned, the water demand,
5 water in, water out, is the same. Sixteen thousand
6 nine hundred and fifty gallons per per day.

7 And then these are the current heavy-
8 industrial town bulk regulations. Minimum lot size,
9 front and rear setbacks, etcetera. We exceed, or
10 satisfy all the those requirements, except the sixty-
11 foot building height, which we discussed before and
12 we're proposing an eighty-five foot high building.
13 Any future project will fall and meet the -- these
14 criteria.

15 With that, that concludes our
16 presentation and we -- we'd be happy to listen to any
17 public comments.

18 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Steve.

19 Thanks to your team for summarizing
20 fourteen-hundred pages of a generic environmental-
21 impact statement. That's quite a chore.

22 I'd like to open the floor to public
23 comment and I'd like to start with ask -- asking for
24 any Federal, State or Local representatives here,
25 that would like to make a comment on this project.

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2 I see none.

3 Is there anyone who would like to make
4 a comment on this project?

5 All right. Come up to the mic. Let
6 us know who you are and give us your comment.

7 MR. CARREIRA: Good evening.

8 Jim Carreira, from Somerset Drive
9 (phonetic spelling).

10 I guess my concerns are really
11 centered around two places. The -- the construction
12 phase, where we're going to be potentially disturbing
13 the ash -- the coal ash that is there, which has a
14 high content of mercury and it's a very dangerous by-
15 product of this -- this sediment. So, you know, are
16 there going to be sufficient protections, to protect
17 our water supply because we're drawing from the
18 Hudson, not too far from this location.

19 So, I bring to the Board's attention
20 that the construction phase has to be viewed
21 differently than the ongoing operation of it and I'm
22 deeply concerned, that the remediation that is being
23 recommended maybe sufficient, but I want you to go
24 into much-more depth about, what is the protection
25 that if there -- if this remediation doesn't work,

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2 or in the construction phase, there's some disaster,
3 where this is leaching into the Hudson River and this
4 is going in to our water supply, that's devastating.

5 So, what are the protections going to
6 be, to the town's water supply?

7 The second part is the ongoing
8 remediation. Are we going to be able to monitor what
9 is coming out of this because once you disturb these
10 fields, will we have the ability to maintain
11 monitoring and make sure that it, again, doesn't get
12 into our water supply?

13 Imagine the disaster that would occur,
14 if there were to be a mistake and do we have a
15 sufficient protection, with an insurance, to make
16 sure that our community's water supply is not
17 significantly tainted.

18 So, those are my concerns. Jobs,
19 wonderful. The throughway was going to handle
20 traffic. We -- we're lucky to have a port. But
21 let's make sure that we protect our natural resources
22 and don't have a devastating effect on our community.

23 Thank you.

24 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thanks, Jim.

25 And don't forget to sign the sign-out

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2 sheet. I don't think I could spell your name
3 correctly. So --.

4 MR. CARREIRA: You will soon enough.

5 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Okay. Anyone
6 else?

7 MR. BEAL: Good evening.

8 My name is Jeffery Beal. I live in
9 Glenmont and I have three separate points I'd like to
10 make.

11 In reviewing the appendices, in
12 regards to the traffic, I think it's noted and the
13 one gentleman discussed the turn lanes, at the
14 intersection of -- of -- the main intersection in to
15 the port, where right now, there's no turn lanes. I
16 think it's like 144 and South Port Road.

17 And I wonder if a traffic circle had
18 been discussed there, or had been looked at.

19 I know, you know, living in Glenmont,
20 the town is looking in installing the circle there,
21 at the -- kind of intersection of all development and
22 so, I wonder if a circle will be more appropriate at
23 that intersection, rather than a light and a turn
24 lane because that facilitates the greater flow of
25 traffic and might be a little bit easier to traverse,

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2 especially now, there's going to be more traffic.

3 Secondly, I think that this -- the new
4 proposed entrance from the south, is very tricky.
5 I'm driving that road every day, multiple times get
6 from work, and back up to Albany. It's a very-busy
7 road.

8 And when you're travelling Southbound
9 on 144, or River Road, that is already a relatively
10 blind turn. You're crossing over the railroad
11 tracks, you're going downhill. You know, the speed
12 limit is fifty-five miles an hour, so you're kind of
13 -- the road does like a zigzag, you're going downhill
14 around the Port. It's already a blind turn and now,
15 there will be a new unsignalized-type intersection
16 that's there.

17 So, I can foresee you fly down the
18 street, you're trying to get home, and someone's
19 trying to make that left turn onto the new site and
20 you're just going to fly in to the back of them. And
21 also, for people to come out, to make a right turn
22 out of the new intersection, it's going to be a
23 challenge to see the traffic that's coming around.

24 The third point I'd like to make, is
25 for the -- the -- the intersections that were studied

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2 in the traffic study, along that corridor. I think
3 at -- the most-south intersection, is that of 144 and
4 Exit 22. The next up from there is Clapper Road and
5 then it goes all the way up to Glenmont.

6 And the missed intersection there, is
7 the intersection of 144 and Wemple Road (phonetic
8 spelling), which is already a very-tricky
9 intersection. The town, on multiple occasions, has
10 commented on the uniqueness of that intersection and
11 I think in this scenario, with a, you know and
12 hundreds of additional workers that would potentially
13 be coming along 144, that the fact that you are
14 missing the traffic-impact study at the intersection
15 of Wemple and 144, is absolutely critical, be that it
16 is already coming up that road. It makes a wide
17 split and connects to Wemple, hang a -- a -- there's
18 two sections there. It's one -- there's a house
19 there at corner.

20 It's already not wide enough. And
21 every year in the town budget, that is one of the
22 items that's noted in the traffic -- or in the budget
23 section that's kind of postponed, that we don't have
24 the money to deal with this, with that intersection.

25 So now, this potential development in

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2 the town, the town has known that that's a concern
3 and this intersection was not part of the study. I
4 think it's an absolutely critical failure because it
5 is already -- living and travelling on that, it's
6 very challenging to make a left, or a right out of
7 there.

8 There is a storage location that's up
9 a hill and even when you're making -- you're
10 travelling northbound on 144, making a left onto
11 Wemple there, you know, it's a -- like drop off. You
12 can't even see it.

13 You know, that intersection, I think,
14 you know, would -- I would propose would be more
15 utilized than Clapper Road because Clapper is much
16 less developed and is a curvier-road connection over
17 to 9W, whereas Wemple is much faster. There's
18 already an existing warehouse facility on Wemple and
19 there's another one currently in construction, that
20 this Board gave a zoning variance to. So that street
21 is seeing increased development and it should -- this
22 Board should require that that intersection is also
23 part of this traffic study.

24 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you.

25 MR. BEAL: Thank you.

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2 See you next time.

3 MS. BEELER: Good evening.

4 Patti Beeler, 30 Delaware Drive.

5 Traffic continues to be a concern, on
6 a number of the issues in development matters, that
7 we often come and speak to you about. Thank you for
8 allowing us the opportunity, as always, to speak.

9 Something that I feel strongly about,
10 in addition to the points that the gentleman who
11 spoke just before me made, is the amount of traffic
12 on the 9W North merge, on to 787, where if the truck
13 drivers listen to the instructions to stay on 787, to
14 get on to the Port of Albany, that -- if you're
15 driving in that area, which I do almost every single
16 day at high-traffic times, you're driving north, you
17 get on the ramp to get on to 787. The traffic is
18 flying out from the thruway and the Port merge is
19 just to the right.

20 Every day, there are tremendous
21 numbers of close calls and it's not that I want the
22 trucks directed to go on to 9W, or the other routes,
23 but I think you've some pretty serious traffic issues
24 there. And I didn't see or hear anything mentioned,
25 on how that particular area, if the traffic study was

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2 done there. If it hasn't been, I think it needs to
3 be.

4 Thank you very much.

5 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Patti.

6 Anyone else?

7 Board members. Brian?

8 MR. GYORY: What exactly are you
9 asking?

10 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Your comments to
11 the Applicant.

12 MR. GYORY: Okay. First of all, will
13 this presentation -- this has not been seen before.
14 Will this be made public and will this be submitted
15 to Board members?

16 MR. BOISVERT: Yes.

17 It is public. It's part of the public
18 record.

19 MR. GYORY: Okay. It just hasn't --
20 has it been upload -- I don't --.

21 MR. BOISVERT: No.

22 Mr. GYORY: Okay.

23 MR. SWEENEY: We can -- we can upload
24 it.

25 MR. GYORY: Can it be uploaded?

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2 MR. SWEENEY: Yeah.

3 We have the -- the agenda and
4 everything.

5 MS. AIEZZA: Well, I think a couple of
6 the tables --.

7 MR. SWEENEY: We can upload it to the
8 agenda and --.

9 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.
10 I think the -- those tables weren't in
11 the report, right?

12 MR. GYORY: The threshold tables, like
13 these are new to us, I believe.

14 MR. SWEENEY: This --.

15 MS. AIEZZA: Right. Right.

16 MR. GYORY: See, I never really saw it

17 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Steve, could you
18 use the

19 mic, please?

20 MR. BOISVERT: I'm sorry.

21 Steve Boisvert from McFarland Johnson.

22 You're correct. These proposed
23 project thresholds, are not on the recorder, simply
24 because we haven't going to show you the entire
25 process. Something could change, which could change

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2 this. These are the current proposed thresholds.

3 The final thresholds will be appended

4 to the F.E.I.S. data report --

5 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

6 It's just --

7 MR. BOISVERT: -- minus these.

8 MS. AIEZZA: -- a helpful summary,

9 that would --

10 MR. BOISVERT: Sure.

11 MS. AIEZZA: -- help with the --

12 MR. BOISVERT: Yeah.

13 MS. AIEZZA: -- report.

14 MR. GYORY: Yeah.

15 Great. Thank you.

16 So, other kind of thoughts, going down

17 the list, I've mentioned this at every meeting,

18 previous, but we talked about great infrastructure

19 and I don't -- Turner, I don't know if it's your

20 topic of expertise here.

21 It was also mentioned, in terms of the

22 environmental impacts that you have the fly ash and

23 capping off the site, potentially. So, is -- I

24 assume these are in blind system that will have no

25 surface infiltration. Can you confirm that and step

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2 to the mic?

3 MR. BRADFORD: Yeah.

4 That is correct, sir.

5 There is no proposed infiltration. In
6 this case, the bio-retention will filter through
7 media, essentially, that is constructed. And then
8 there will be an underdrain that it will take it back
9 out. So, the goal is to separate those two things,
10 the fly ash with the -- and what we'll do, being on
11 site.

12 MR. GYORY: But will there be some
13 sort of liner -- would -- would there need to be some
14 sort of liner proposed between the two layers, or
15 would it just be the underdrain, that you're
16 separating it?

17 MR. SWEENEY: Potentially. Yeah.

18 Yes?

19 MR. BRADFORD: Yes.

20 MR. SWEENEY: Yes.

21 MR. BRADFORD: There will be a liner
22 underneath what we are doing, to keep what we're
23 doing from getting down into --

24 MR. GYORY: Right.

25 MR. BRADFORD: -- the coal ash.

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2 MR. GYORY: So, that might helpful, in
3 the next iteration of the report, just to kind of
4 identify how that would work and just mention that
5 that is what had happened.

6 MS. AIEZZA: Sure.

7 MR. GYORY: I know we talk about sewer
8 service and the capacity. I think that's very
9 helpful. That's new information, I think, since last
10 night, so thank you for bringing that up.

11 In terms of traffic, I'm a bit
12 confused, in terms of -- I think that, you know, a
13 member of the public mentioned a new intersection. I
14 think that's exactly why these public hearings are so
15 important because this obviously is something we had
16 overlooked. So, I think that that will be very
17 helpful to have additional information about that
18 intersection because the gentleman made a great
19 point, that Clapper Road is not as easy to navigate,
20 from 144 to 9W, whereas Wemple Road would be a lot
21 easier, to get from one point to the other.

22 So, I think that -- I'm not sure if --
23 I think the more important question, how do we get
24 that intersection added in to be looked at? The --
25 and that's not the purpose of this meeting this

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2 evening, so what -- what is the -- kind of the next
3 step, to make sure that it gets added?

4 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Your -- your
5 comment is now part of the public record, regarding
6 that, just as the gentleman's comment was regarding
7 that intersection and the need for it to be analyzed.

8 It's a substantive comment that
9 they'll have to review, respond to in a comment
10 response and if further study's warranted, for that -
11 - to answer that comment, that will be appended to
12 the F.G.E.I.S., as a -- as a report and then that
13 will be evaluated by the Board, when it's submitted.
14 And that it's been done appropriately.

15 MR. GYORY: Yeah.

16 Perfect. Thank you.

17 So, thank you for comment. I think
18 that would be very helpful to hear more information
19 about that.

20 You know what? In terms of the other
21 information about the truck traffic, can you at least
22 explain, sort of how -- I know you said there's
23 leasing agreements. Like how -- how will the truck
24 traffic actually go that route and how -- how will
25 that be enforced, other than just, you know, legal

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 document?

3 MR. BOISVERT: Other than a legal
4 document?

5 So, during the lease negotiations,
6 just like -- I've had a lot of past experience over
7 thirty years, building shopping centers, particularly
8 for Wal-Mart, and there are designated truck routes,
9 from which those drivers have to drive, in order to
10 get from the highway system to the stores. And if
11 there's a violation of that, by way of a common way
12 from the resident to the town, then that driver is
13 again, corrective action is taken, to make sure that
14 they take the prescribed truck route.

15 So, in the lease -- we would offer and
16 recommend that the prescribed truck route that we are
17 recommending now, get built in to the lease and those
18 companies that reside at this property, will tell
19 their truck drivers, this is the way you enter and
20 exit the property.

21 MR. GYORY: And that would be for
22 truck traffic -- and -- that would be every amount of
23 traffic, except for cars? Like in terms of --

24 MR. BOISVERT: Correct.

25 MR. GYORY: -- deliveries of

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 machinery, through deliveries of parts, deliveries of
3 food for -- if they went cafeteria, everything --

4 MR. BOISVERT: Every --

5 MR. GYORY: -- other than --

6 MR. BOISVERT: -- semi tractor-
7 trailer, is considered a -- a truck, would use those
8 routes that we are prescribing.

9 MR. GYORY: What about like the -- box
10 truck that's made a delivery --

11 MR. BOISVERT: A single --

12 MR. GYORY: -- right to the site --

13 MR. BOISVERT: -- single axle --

14 MR. GYORY: -- of the --?

15 MR. BOISVERT: -- or dual axle and
16 FedEx, or U.P.S.?

17 MR. GYORY: Correct.

18 Is that considered truck traffic?

19 MR. BOISVERT: It -- it's not.

20 It's considered as part of the -- the
21 car traffic.

22 MS. AIEZZA: So -- so if -- and I want
23 -- Brian, first of all, we're on the same topic.

24 You're asked -- asked everything on the same --

25 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Stay right on

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 that plane.

3 MS. AIEZZA: -- topic. And then
4 revisit the topic. Okay.

5 MR. GYORY: Okay. So, I can -- that's
6 interesting. I haven't heard of this before.

7 So, is that also how the current Port
8 operates, in terms of their current traffic?

9 And that may be more of a question for
10 the Court to answer.

11 MR. BOISVERT: I'm not aware of that.
12 We will research that and get back to you on that.

13 MR. GYORY: Okay. I would be curious,
14 you know, for some more information about how -- how
15 the Port currently operates, if this would be a new
16 way of dealing with trucks, or this is the -- the --
17 the current way that it's being done.

18 MR. BOISVERT: It's -- the proposed
19 way is going to be done for this expansion project,
20 on the eighty acres.

21 MR. GYORY: Right.

22 And I was looking for more
23 documentation or information, about how it's
24 currently being done and if this is the same route,
25 or different -- different than --?

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2 BY MR. BOISVERT: I'll have to get
3 back to you on that.

4 MR. GYORY: Yeah. Perfect.

5 Another point that just came up this
6 evening, in my opinion, is the -- the bike network.
7 So, there were -- it looked like some charts that --
8 kind of how no pedestrians, or bikes, were using the
9 facilities.

10 But has this project, or have your --
11 has your team looked at the south-end connector,
12 which is connecting the current trail along the
13 Hudson River, with the rail trail that goes from the
14 city of Albany, to Voorheesville?

15 I know there's a proposed connector,
16 that literally goes in the same exact route, as your
17 truck route. So, I'm just curious, if you've -- if -
18 - if that's known and if you evaluated that because
19 that is the proposed route that the city is looking
20 at, I believe, to connect those two systems.

21 MR. BOISVERT: Okay. So, we -- we can
22 further expand upon, in the F.E.I.S., regarding the
23 bike route, but we are saying that this particular
24 project will not generate any bicycle, or pedestrian
25 traffic. The folks that are going to work on the

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2 eighty acres, will not commute there, by walking, or
3 bike. They will use either their own vehicle, or
4 public transportation.

5 MR. GYORY: Right.

6 MR. BOISVERT: So --.

7 MR. GYORY: But what I'm saying, is
8 there's a proposed connector from the city of Albany
9 to the north, through this -- the truck route and
10 through the -- this -- the exit, whatever you're
11 calling it there, along 787, to along Route 32, to
12 the end of the -- along the river -- Hudson rail
13 trail.

14 So, it's not necessarily that these --
15 the people coming and going to your site, but there's
16 an existing traffic flow of bikes and pedestrians,
17 that your truck route is directly next to and I think
18 we need to kind of evaluate that.

19 MR. BOISVERT: Okay. We will do that.

20 MR. GYORY: Yeah.

21 And then the study you mentioned as
22 the -- thank you. This was really helpful to go
23 through. I really appreciate it.

24 You mentioned in here, about the fire
25 department and it should be noted, that the

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 department has an existing truck, but depending on
3 the exact height and footprint of future development,
4 a new larger truck may be necessary.

5 Do you know -- I'm not sure if you've
6 talked to them or not, but at that time, did you
7 know about the eighty-five foot building height, or -
8 - and is the fire department aware of what the
9 proposed maximum threshold of eighty-five foot
10 building height is?

11 MR. BOISVERT: So I --

12 MR. GYORY: And can they handle that?

13 STEVEN BOISVERT: -- I can answer the
14 second part.

15 Yes, they are aware of it and we are
16 currently trying to confirm that they can handle the
17 proposed project at one point point million square
18 feet--.

19 MR. GYORY: Great.

20 MR. BOISVERT: So, they -- they are
21 aware of it. They're waiting for documentation, that
22 they can service the project.

23 MR. GYORY: And that update of
24 information would -- would be in the final document?

25 MR. BOISVERT: Yes. Correct.

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2 MR. GYORY: Great.

3 All right. And than I think the other
4 question I had on traffic, was just kind of
5 reiterating something that a member of public raised,
6 about the onramp to 787 from 9W and if the majority
7 of truck traffic -- or truck route is 787, then
8 specifically looking at that onramp from 9W.
9 Obviously, it's important and how do we kind of
10 document, I guess, what the capacity of that truck
11 route is, if you had additional trucks going -- I
12 know you indicated that it would potentially be a
13 different time, but it would be interesting to kind
14 of see some more information about how -- how that
15 interaction works.

16 So, I think before, we were looking
17 just at the intersection. But that intersection, I
18 think, specifically, if that's the truck route, we
19 need further details on how all aspects of that
20 intersection will work, not just the concept of it.

21 MR. BOISVERT: And -- and the merging

22 --

23 MR. GYORY: Correct.

24 The merging --

25 MR. BOISVERT: -- with --

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2 MR. GYORY: -- from --

3 MR. BOISVERT: -- the --

4 MR. GYORY: -- 9W.

5 MR. BOISVERT: -- the traffic there?

6 MR. GYORY: Yeah.

7 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

8 MR. GYORY: To -- to get onto 787.

9 STEVE BOISVERT: Okay. We'll take a
10 look at that.

11 MR. GYORY: And I think that is all I
12 have today.

13 I know I mentioned some in an email
14 that had gone to you and there may be some follow-up,
15 after --.

16 MR. BOISVERT: Thank you.

17 MS. LOMBARDO: Okay. All right. I'll
18 start with the traffic.

19 Just from the truck -- I understand
20 you recommended a route, but I have a couple of
21 questions to ask.

22 One, is there any upgrades to the Port
23 roads recommended? I mean, that's not an easy route
24 to -- to leave through the Port, from one end to the
25 other, to get to Church Street. It doesn't seem

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 realistic of, you know, for trucks wanting to go that
3 way.

4 MR. BOISVERT: We can certainly
5 address that.

6 And if you ask -- the Port currently
7 has a fifteen, or sixteen million dollar improvement
8 project, which includes upgrading their roads --

9 MS. AIEZZA: New side roads.

10 MR. BOISVERT: -- on the existing --

11 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

12 MR. BOISVERT: -- site.

13 MS. AIEZZA: Okay. If we could
14 definitely address that because I think that makes
15 that more realistic because I think the current
16 condition doesn't really --

17 MR. BOISVERT: Yes.

18 Their -- the project --

19 MS. AIEZZA: -- that -- those --.

20 MR. BOISVERT: -- is currently in
21 design phase. Yeah.

22 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

23 MR. BOISVERT: Uh-huh.

24 MS. AIEZZA: And then you keep saying
25 recommending, that you're going to recommend that

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 route.

3 I would ask and I don't know if this
4 is -- I mean, how we don't just recommend, but we
5 ensure because otherwise, there's a huge increase for
6 -- well, it's potential twenty percent that could go
7 by and that's a neighborhood, you know, where I -- I
8 would think has already been impacted by a lot of
9 trucks and I think they're on the table, from what I
10 can tell, would be heavily-impacted, if we didn't
11 make sure that that traffic was routed to the Port.

12 So, I understand through leases, but
13 I'm wondering, from us and if it's a recommendation
14 in the lease --.

15 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: We can certainly
16 impose a condition, as part of the findings, if we
17 adopt, that will require that -- leases to be to --
18 be handled accordingly, or the --

19 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

20 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- trucks to be
21 routed accordingly. And we can also look at other
22 options --

23 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

24 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- that might be
25 available to us, as we go through the process.

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2 MS. AIEZZA: Okay. And I'd also be
3 interested in some kind of enforcement. I know we
4 rely on people to call, but some other proactive way
5 of ensuring people are following the leases, as
6 opposed to exact -- people may not know where those
7 trucks come from. There's a lot of trucks that go
8 down that road. So, people aren't going to know
9 where they're coming from, or who to call, to know
10 that lease is like that.

11 So, some other proactive way of
12 enforcing that, I'd be interested in.

13 MR. BOISVERT: Okay. We'll -- we'll
14 put some thought to that.

15 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

16 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

17 MS. AIEZZA: Let's see.

18 Also, on the rail, I was wondering if
19 there is a rail-staging area of tracks behind that as
20 well and I was wondering what this rail increase
21 would have, in impact there. I believe it's a shared
22 track. I think it's C.P. and C.S.X. I'm not sure.

23 I know the Port owns it, but I'm not
24 sure if it's the Port's staging area. But I'd like
25 those tracks specifically addressed and any impacts

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2 of those just because they are behind the housing
3 development. It's a -- they're --

4 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: So, the --?

5 MS. AIEZZA: -- they build and --

6 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Not -- the Port -

7 -

8 MS. AIEZZA: -- take down the cars.

9 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- does own the
10 yard.

11 Are you referring to, I guess the
12 western-most tracks, that are C.S.X.?

13 MS. AIEZZA: They're -- it's a
14 combined --.

15 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: It's not even a
16 --.

17 MS. AIEZZA: I thought you owned the
18 land that the tracks are on. UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER:
19 No. No.

20 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Okay. I was
21 corrected.

22 The -- I think what you're talking
23 about is western-most tracks. The Port does not own
24 those.

25 MS. AIEZZA: Okay. The tracks?

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2 Right.

3 UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: They're --.

4 MS. AIEZZA: Okay. Because my
5 understanding, if there was the -- okay. You must
6 land -- own the land right past it, if there was some
7 way to move it or expand it, then it would have to be
8 on Port property.

9 Okay. So, you would have no impact on
10 those tracks? If that can just be pointed out,
11 specifically, just because those trucks are an area
12 of concern, also, just because they're --

13 MR. BOISVERT: Sure.

14 MS. AIEZZA: -- behind the housing
15 development.

16 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

17 MS. AIEZZA: So, you could say that
18 you're increase in the amount of traffic isn't going
19 to impact those tracks --

20 MR. BOISVERT: Correct.

21 MS. AIEZZA: -- at that staging area.

22 Okay. For the -- and actually, along
23 those lines, I don't know that the D.E.C. has
24 provided comments yet, but I'm not sure if they have
25 said anything about -- I think you're outside,

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2 technically, environmental-just area, but if they've
3 actually asked about following that, or involving
4 that neighborhood in the public-outreach program.
5 Have hey commented on that, or has any --

6 MR. BOISVERT: So, they have provided
7 their comments and I actually just actually received
8 them, I think Friday, so I haven't read them --

9 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

10 MR. BOISVERT: -- thoroughly, but --
11 do you recall?

12 MS. AIEZZA: I'd be interested in
13 addressing that. I know it's maybe right outside the
14 zone, but because that's a potentially-interested
15 area and they do have a pretty-well organized
16 neighborhood group, in the City Council, to look at
17 the -- the environmental justice policy because you
18 know, I don't know that we have to follow it, but to
19 address it in someway, to -- for public notice in
20 that area and in that housing development.

21 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

22 MS. AIEZZA: All right. Then you
23 know, that table would be helpful because I think --
24 although your concept plan is a worse-case area for
25 certain things, actually a smaller building could

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2 actually be a worse case for a truck, if that became
3 a truck staging, or a warehouse facility. A smaller
4 footprint could be a worst-case scenario, potentially
5 for trucks, if you had more way of, you know, storage
6 areas, and lay-down areas and so forth.

7 So, I think it's important it has a
8 separate haul out, for the truck.

9 MR. BOISVERT: Sure.

10 MS. AIEZZA: So, I think that that's
11 covered that.

12 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

13 MS. AIEZZA: But I don't necessarily
14 think, you know, that concept could not be worst
15 case, potentially, for trucking. If it was a, you
16 know, materials import and export area, that's --
17 that --.

18 MR. BOISVERT: Okay. Well, we'll --.

19 MS. AIEZZA: But that's why I think
20 the table's important because it calls out the truck
21 assumption separately --

22 MR. BOISVERT: Correct. Okay.

23 MS. AIEZZA: -- from -- from the --
24 it's separate than a foot -- the square footage of a
25 warehouse.

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2 I just want to reiterate to at --
3 Wemple, that was a miss on our part, when we were
4 looking at the intersections. That's an important
5 intersection we looked at, 144 and Wemple and also,
6 the intersection that ran to 787 because there's no
7 yielding and that definitely there. So, that's my
8 way, too, from there.

9 And then the fly ash, are you guys
10 working with D.E.C.? Have you involved D.E.C.? Are
11 you doing -- I mean, that would have to be handled
12 under -- it's Part 375 D.E.C. Program. So, what's
13 the status of that?

14 MR. BOISVERT: So, we are working with
15 the D.E.C. and they --

16 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

17 MR. BOISVERT: -- have commented on
18 it, but the actual permitting and soil-management
19 plan, will not be implemented until there's a
20 specific -- a specific project.

21 MS. AIEZZA: So, that's a --.

22 MR. BOISVERT: There's no need for
23 that.

24 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

25 But who's going to be a responsible

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 party with the D.E.C.? The person doing the project,
3 or the Port?

4 MR. BOISVERT: So, the Port right now,
5 is anticipating that most likely, they will own the
6 land. So, they will --

7 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

8 MR. BOISVERT: -- handle that. In
9 concert with any potential tenant and tenants'
10 specific-project needs.

11 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

12 MR. BOISVERT: So, I don't know, right
13 now, who will actually be the Permittee, whether
14 it'll be either the end user -- probably, most-likely
15 the end user.

16 MS. AIEZZA: And you'll have to go
17 through the R.I. --

18 MR. BOISVERT: Sure.

19 MS. AIEZZA: -- then you'll have to do
20 the whole -- yeah. Okay.

21 MR. BOISVERT: Oh. Sure.

22 MS. AIEZZA: So, I just want to make
23 sure -- that should be spelled out because you guys
24 talk about handling it, but I think it would be
25 better, if it's in the document that's under a -- a

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2 program with the D.E.C. and it would be D.E.C.
3 oversight approval, under the 375 or -- or the
4 remedial program.

5 MR. BOISVERT: We'll expand on what
6 you said --

7 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

8 MR. BOISVERT: -- when you asked --.

9 MS. AIEZZA: Because I think that's
10 important and the -- and groundwater impacts and
11 lining, all that would be handled under that program
12 and --

13 MR. BOISVERT: Correct.

14 MS. AIEZZA: -- I think that would
15 take care of the whole fly ash.

16 MR. BOISVERT: We'll expand on that.

17 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: The reference to
18 the D.E.C. regs and -- and --

19 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

20 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- and --

21 MS. AIEZZA: That was the --.

22 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- is really
23 important --

24 MS. AIEZZA: -- 375 --

25 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- that --.

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2 MS. AIEZZA: -- was the approved
3 document of the oversight. It doesn't necessarily
4 need to be. I mean, I think they'd get a ground
5 filter, if it's with a program.

6 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

7 MS. AIEZZA: And I think that might be
8 it for this.

9 I mean, I have some other comments
10 that I'll send along, but I think these -- this kind
11 of covers the major issues, just from your
12 presentation.

13 Oh. One other question.

14 I know that the Port is technically
15 tax exempt, when they own the property and I guess
16 this is a common -- I -- and I did see that you
17 talked about that in your report.

18 How does that work? So, only the
19 impacted area would be subject to property tax from
20 the lease -- the person leasing, not the property as
21 a whole? Or how does that relationship work, since
22 the Port's exempt, like the person leasing?

23 MR. BOISVERT: We -- we can expand on
24 that, but right now, the Port is anticipating
25 entering in to ground lease with --

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2 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

3 MR. BOISVERT: -- any perspective

4 tenant. So, any vertical construction --

5 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

6 MR. BOISVERT: -- would be subject to

7 tax.

8 MS. AIEZZA: But that's it, right?

9 Just the vertical construction building? It's not
10 like a whole -- the property tax, or it would depend
11 on what's constructed at the end?

12 MR. BOISVERT: Correct.

13 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah. Okay.

14 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: The value of the
15 buildings.

16 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

17 And then is that -- so, there's other
18 options for leases, that would not have that because
19 they could -- there are properties in the Port, that
20 could, essentially, not be subject to the same kinds
21 of taxes, right? There are different type -- types
22 of those agreements?

23 MR. BOISVERT: We have to get back to
24 you on that.

25 MS. AIEZZA: Okay.

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2 MR. BOISVERT: I -- I didn't alter --

3 MS. AIEZZA: Because again --

4 MR. BOISVERT: -- this --.

5 MS. AIEZZA: -- this would be another
6 thing, as far as our approval, if we're approving it
7 based upon the assumption of a certain type of lease,
8 that that gets guaranteed because I think there's
9 different types of leases, potentially, that have tax
10 implications, when that properties are --?

11 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Yeah.

12 MS. AIEZZA: So, if this --.

13 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: I -- I think that
14 -- the -- the assumption's underlined, that the
15 analysis showing the tax revenue should be dated and
16 specified and any impacts that -- that if there's a
17 different scenario that's --

18 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

19 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- implemented,
20 that would affect that tax revenue, that should be
21 addressed.

22 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

23 Or potential different scenario.

24 MR. BOISVERT: Are you suggesting that
25 now, or when a specific project comes forward?

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2 MS. AIEZZA: I would say --.

3 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: I think we're --.

4 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

5 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: My recommendation

6 to the Board would be now --

7 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

8 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- so that --

9 MS. AIEZZA: Yeah.

10 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- the -- you can

11 evaluated the veracity of the -- the -- the --

12 MS. AIEZZA: Right.

13 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- fiscal impacts

14 -- positive fiscal impacts that are --

15 MS. AIEZZA: Uh-huh.

16 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: -- going to be

17 implemented.

18 GIANNA AIEZZA: Right.

19 Versus the most-conservative, non, you

20 know, worst-case impacts, depending on different

21 types of agreements. So, just to cover the gambit of

22 possibilities and what kind of agreements they can

23 enter in to, in the tax applications.

24 MR. BOISVERT: Okay.

25 MS. AIEZZA: Okay. Thanks.

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2 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Scott?

3 MR. LEWENDON: I may have some
4 comments, as a result of the presentation, but I'll
5 put them in writing and get it to you before
6 September 14th.

7 Great. Thank you.

8 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you, Scott.

9 I also have provided comments on a
10 dozen or so sections, earlier. I think I heard some
11 things tonight that would cause me to go back and
12 take a look at certain sections, again.

13 Comment period is open till September
14 14th. So anyone, including Board members, has an
15 opportunity to add to the comments.

16 At this point, I'm --.

17 MR. GYORY: Sorry.

18 Can I just have one other question?

19 Is the Port, the existing Port Road, a
20 city -- or a -- like a city -- a municipally-owned
21 road, or right of way, or is it the -- the -- the cut
22 route is through the -- that Port Road?

23 MR. BOISVERT: So, South Port Road is
24 a town road.

25 The remainder of the truck route

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19

2 through the Port, is actually city roads.

3 MR. GYORY: Okay.

4 MR. BOISVERT: City-owned roads.

5 MR. GYORY: So, it's normal right of

6 way?

7 I didn't know --

8 MR. BOISVERT: Correct.

9 MR. GYORY: -- if the Port was
10 physically owned by us.

11 MR. BOISVERT: It's all ---

12 MR. GYORY: Thank you.

13 MR. BOISVERT: -- public access.

14 Yeah.

15 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Okay. Can I have
16 a motion to close the public hearing.

17 MR. SWEENEY: So moved.

18 MR. LEWENDON: Second.

19 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All in Favor?

20 BOARD: Aye.

21 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Aye.

22 A couple of next steps, I'll go
23 through very quickly.

24 Common period is open till September
25 14th, as I said. The Applicant has heard -- has

1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 gotten written comments, heard the verbal comments.
3 Their job is to now evaluate those comments, make
4 adjustments, or changes to the analysis that the --
5 they've done.

6 And Planning Department and our T.D.E.
7 will review the next draft that they put together and
8 ultimately provide an F.G.I.S. to this Board for our
9 consideration, somewhere further down the line.

10 The -- the tentative schedule -- SEQRA
11 would say that the F.G.I.S. is considered forty-five
12 days after the public hearing. It's also a time
13 period that can be waived, depending on the
14 circumstance. We heard some fairly-complicated
15 comments tonight, that may take time to respond to.
16 We don't know yet. But at some point, we'll be
17 asking the Applicant what the schedule looks like,
18 considering the comments that they've heard and the
19 responses that they need to -- to make.

20 On that note, can I have a motion to
21 table the Port Expansion Project.

22 MS. AIEZZA: So moved.

23 MR. SWEENEY: Second.

24 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: All in favor?

25 BOARD: Aye.

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2 CHAIRMAN SMOLINSKY: Thank you very

3 much.

4 (The meeting adjourned.)

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1 Bethlehem NY Planning Board Public Hearing 9-3-19
2 STATE OF NEW YORK
3 I, KATHERINE WOLLEBEN, do hereby certify that the
4 foregoing was reported by me, in the cause, at the time
5 and place, as stated in the caption hereto, at Page 1
6 hereof; that the foregoing typewritten transcription
7 consisting of pages 1 through 110, is a true record of all
8 proceedings had at the hearing.

9 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto
10 subscribed my name, this the 26th day of September 2019.

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KATHERINE WOLLEBEN, Reporter

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CITY OF ALBANY

COUNTY OF ALBANY

 ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION'S PORT
 PROPOSED EXPANSION PROJECT

THE STENOGRAPHIC MINUTES of the above entitled Public Meeting by NANCY L. STRANG, a Shorthand Reporter commencing on January 6, 2020 at 5:30 p.m. at Albany Housing Authority, 200 South Pearl Street, Albany, New York

PRESENT:

- Steven M. Boisvert, PE, McFarland Johnson
- Ashley A. Erdmann, PE, McFarland Johnson
- Richard Hendrick, CEO, Port of Albany
- Aaron Mair
- Aoelene Smith
- Megan Daly, Director of Economic Development and Procurement, Port of Albany
- Jim Freeman
- Jesenia Alcantar
- Wendy Dwyer
- Tom McPheeters
- Willie White
- Eaaiyah Haggray

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1 MR. HENDRICK: Good evening, ladies and
2 gentlemen. My name is Rich Hendrick. I'm the CEO of the
3 Port of Albany.

4 Before we get started, I would like to first
5 give a thank you to Steve Longo in the Albany County
6 Housing Authority for assisting us in setting up this
7 public meeting to brief you on our future expansion
8 plans.

9 As we begin tonight with our presentation of
10 our plan for future growth, tonight is an
11 informational meeting where we are making or seeking
12 your comments on our project. You may have heard some
13 of the information that has been going around about
14 the project. It is an expansion of the Port in the
15 Town of Bethlehem on 80 acres of land along the river.

16 We want to present our plans tonight to you
17 and hear directly from you any comments that you have
18 about the project. What we hope to accomplish tonight
19 is to set aside any fears that this project is going
20 to majorly impact your health or your quality of life
21 here in the south end. We want to establish an open
22 and transparent communication with you and your
23 neighbors - our neighbors. We seek input on this
24 expansion project and you will hear tonight that this
25 is the first of two or three public meetings that will

1 follow this as we go along with the expansion.

2 The Town of Bethlehem Planning Board is in
3 the process of reviewing our generic environmental
4 impact statement. From the generic impact statement,
5 we hope to move forward with a positive project at
6 which time once we have identified the project, we
7 would come back to the neighbors and present that to
8 them. As I said, this is a generic presentation.

9 Some of you may have heard about in the past,
10 but we want to brief you again on what we are doing in
11 our presentation to the Town of Bethlehem. We have
12 made a best case environmental impact and a potential
13 worst-case so that we didn't pull any bait and switch
14 with the Town Planning Board as to what our actual
15 projects were going to be.

16 Once we have a generic approval, as I said,
17 we will be able to identify - which we do not have
18 anyone currently under contract. We are very aware of
19 how valuable your time is in attending public
20 hearings. We want you to go away with something that
21 is solid as to the outcome of the meeting. The one
22 thing that you will come away with tonight is that
23 this project is not going to negatively impact your
24 way of life and your health. We are 100% behind you
25 with that. We have a great working relationship with

1 the representatives from the city and making sure that
2 everybody is included.

3 You will find ultimately in this meeting
4 tonight the potential for well-paying jobs moving
5 forward in the future.

6 We have members of the Town of Bethlehem
7 Planning Board here tonight. We have Planning Board
8 staff and we have your new representative to the City
9 Council, Sonia Frederick here.

10 Sonia, thank you very much for attending.

11 This is, I think, our first public meeting
12 and you'll have to excuse her because she gets to go
13 to her second public meeting in about an hour as the
14 Common Council meets tonight.

15 Moving forward, we have Megan Daly who is the
16 Director of Economic Development for the Port. Megan
17 will give you a little bit of an overview and about
18 how we brought our Engineering Director from McFarland
19 Johnson; Steve Boisvert and Ashley Erdmann.

20 You will hear from Steve as to where the
21 project is and what the project means. For those of
22 you who don't want to publicly comment, we are
23 affording business cards for you so you can address a
24 question on a business card that will then be answered
25 and considered in your final environmental impact.

1 MR. MAIR: I see a stenographer here and I take
2 it you are representing in good faith.

3 There are no handouts for the community. Are
4 there handouts or documentation for this meeting? In
5 order for people to meaningfully participate, do we
6 have something beyond what we have heard?

7 MR. HENDRICK: Everything that we have
8 presented to the Town of Bethlehem Planning Board is on
9 their website. We can give you the information as to
10 where to go on that website. That will give you all of
11 the information. The two books upfront on the table here
12 with volumes of paper refer to each study that was done
13 and are available. I believe the whole thing is
14 completely on the website.

15 MR. MAIR: But for the record, for this
16 meeting, we have a stenographer here and granted it is
17 in Bethlehem.

18 But in terms of the environment, air does not
19 stay in the same place. We have an estuary that moves
20 from place to place.

21 For the record for tonight, residents here in
22 Albany north of the project do not have any documents
23 and we will have to go to website in order to be
24 informed to comment at this meeting.

25 MS. DALY: The binders have been made available

1 here as well as under physical locations and it will
2 remain here.

3 MR. MAIR: What I'm saying is that as a person
4 who has developed outreach, I am a founder of the
5 Environmental Injustice movement and one of the things I
6 work on is meeting participation. One of the problems
7 with low income communities - - this is a problem and an
8 issue with regards to information - - this is not being
9 available for communities that do not have information
10 desks. While there may be physically a document here,
11 the due diligence and outreach is also abundant in the
12 environmental injustice area. This information should be
13 readily available and made available especially in these
14 impact communities such as this. I'm just saying for the
15 record that I want to make sure the for the record it's
16 there. I am assuming that this is part of when the DEC
17 reviews this they're going to say yes, you checked the
18 box on a number of community meetings but we want to
19 make sure the community meeting here and folks here
20 understand for the record that nothing is available
21 physically for folks.

22 MS. BOISVERT: I just want to verify that the
23 notice that went out to inform everybody of this meeting
24 informed everybody that those two documents - those two
25 rePorts were here.

1 MR. MAIR: That's diminimous. I hear you.
2 That's diminimous. That's the minimum that any corporate
3 entity would have to do. You're dealing with an
4 environmental injustice community and DEC gives good
5 guidance of how to do community engagement involvement -
6 - absolutely, sending out legal notices to various
7 publications, media forum, etcetera, but that is
8 absolutely diminimous. As folks know, vigorous outreach
9 should be done to make sure folks in these impacted
10 communities have access to information. All I am saying
11 is that there is a deficiency.

12 MS. DALY: This is what I would say. I hear you
13 and I think that's important. If you wouldn't mind, as
14 we go through this and the presentation and take a look
15 at this, maybe we can revisit this as a comment -

16 MR. MAIR: I'm going to say it on the front end
17 because speak or forever hold your peace. I want to make
18 sure that the public and the record has it.

19 MS. DALY: What I was just going to say, to
20 finish, is that I would love it at the end if you would
21 say: what I wish that I had - was it this PowerPoint or
22 was it the goal to have it in other locations because we
23 would like to do that.

24 MR. MAIR: I wish that you would have read the
25 EEC'S EJ impact area -

1 MR. HENDRICK: The normal process for DEC is
2 not during the generic, but an actual project and we are
3 trying to meet the public here to just bring them up to
4 speed on a generic application that we have to the Town
5 Planning Board and that we intend, as we move forward,
6 have two or three more meetings where we will identify
7 projects and then fully engage the community on what
8 that project will be so that we can again get their
9 input.

10 MS. SMITH: I think the issue is that you
11 continue to act as if you don't understand what the
12 concern is. To say that this is just a generic piece or
13 whatever - the bottom line is people that will be
14 affected need to be in it from day one. It's not fair
15 that you bring us something after the fact and say oh,
16 we have done this, this and this and this is what we are
17 proposing. That's the issue. You can go back and forth
18 all night as to what you plan on doing, but the issue
19 wasn't done from the jump. It's just out of respect.
20 People are asking to always be conscious and cognitive
21 of the fact that - look in the room. Are they all here?
22 Are the people that live in this community, people that
23 are present in this room - how are they going to get the
24 information other than when you feel like it? I think
25 you should just keep that in mind as you go forward.

1 MR. HENDRICK: This is a brief agenda of what
2 we plan tonight. There will be an introduction by the
3 Port of Albany and many people know what the Port is and
4 as I said, we are expanding into the Town of Bethlehem
5 so that we can bring more economy to the region. We have
6 had studies done; opportunities for job development,
7 workforce development. With the footprint that we had
8 and the size of the Port - it has not changed since 1929
9 when it was developed under New York State Law.

10 We have seen an opportunity to purchase 80
11 acres of land so that we can build for the future.

12 The project presentation - as I said, Steve
13 Boisvert is from McFarlane Johnson who will brief you
14 on what the project is and is intended. From there we
15 will have public comments. As I said, if somebody
16 doesn't want to ask a question tonight, we're more
17 than happy to have the questions written down where
18 they will get addressed and brought to the attention
19 of the Town of Bethlehem Planning Board.

20 MS. DALY: So, I am Megan Daly and I am the
21 Director of Economic Development and Procurement for the
22 Port of Albany.

23 Before we get into the specifics of the
24 project, I just wanted to take the opportunity to give
25 a little bit more information about the Port of Albany

1 itself, its background and some of the activities that
2 are going on right now.

3 Just to give a little bit of context, the
4 Port of Albany is a year-round Port facility. It is
5 currently consists of 400 acres in three
6 municipalities. It dates back to the 1920's when it
7 was authorized by legislation of the State of New
8 York. That being said, it is an independent
9 organization that is governed by the Albany Port
10 District Commission that is led by a board.

11 One of the main missions of the Port of
12 Albany is actually to contribute to the economic
13 development and the economy of the capital region of
14 upstate New York and beyond. So, that is part of the
15 role that plays in what we do every day, but it also
16 is a part of the driving force of the Port project
17 that we're going to talk about and the intention that
18 is here. The intention is to provide positive economic
19 contributions by providing jobs, services and the
20 commerce that happens at the Port. That is the goal
21 here.

22 The most recent economic impact assessment
23 that was done for the Port - - it is about 400 acres.
24 It includes roughly 25 business tenants. About 25% of
25 the land area is for maritime activities, so it is

1 facing water and it has 60 to 100 trips per year with
2 cargo including molasses and paper pulp. The last
3 assessment was that among the local activities, there
4 is roughly 1,400 jobs in the district and that it
5 contributes to 45 new jobs statewide. The goal of the
6 expansion is to grow upon that. It is to create more
7 jobs and more economic opportunity.

8 MR. FREEMAN: How many of those jobs will be on
9 the south end?

10 MR. DALY: That an excellent question. Quite
11 frankly, I can't answer the specific number. We do know
12 that there are a number of jobs among different
13 businesses among the Port administration, but the exact
14 number I don't have. What I am hoping that you will ask
15 and I'm hoping that we will work on together moving
16 forward is how many new job opportunities could be
17 facing the south end of the City of Albany and Albany
18 County.

19 So, everything that's highlighted in yellow
20 is the Albany Port District Commission. The reason
21 that we indicate this is to show not only the Port
22 holdings and where the jurisdiction of the Port is,
23 but to be aware that in the district there is other
24 commerce activities that are not even highlighted. So,
25 we've highlighted them here. They are not the

1 jurisdiction of the Port. They are contributors or
2 partners or activities that happen nearby. So, we want
3 it to be aware that the context of some of these
4 things that may come up or some of the activities we
5 can answer - some of them are simply neighbors.

6 *Currently at the Port in the maritime area we have
7 been undertaking a major maritime infrastructure
8 investment plan for the last 2 to 3 years. We have
9 been investing in up to \$50 million in new maritime
10 infrastructure investments. That overall plan is
11 intended to last another two years. That has six
12 project components. It includes a brand-new warehouse
13 for big lifting activity that has been constructed and
14 is in use; the wharf reconstruction and another
15 maritime shed will be constructed starting next year
16 and then other security maritime improvements. Some of
17 these improvements are upgrading facilities that have
18 not been approved since the Port was first constructed
19 in the 20's and 30's. This is to point out just the
20 current activity that is going on and this will go on
21 top of that.

22 At the inside of the new warehouse that was
23 recently constructed there are deliveries of paper
24 pulp for big lift project activities that happens in
25 there. That's one of the projects that I mentioned.

1 This is a visual of what the new projects
2 could be (Indicating). Again, I want to stress, as
3 Rich had mentioned, this is a possibility. This is not
4 a plan but this was to get a visual to people that may
5 say what are we talking about here? We're talking
6 about the concepts that have been proposed and what it
7 could be. The zoning allows for different commercial
8 activity. The goal is to attract a brand-new industry
9 that quite frankly is new to the United States with
10 offshore rent. What that means is: the manufacturing
11 assembly component parts related to offshore wind
12 supply chains. So, you're not going to see an offshore
13 wind turbine in the water. You would see commerce
14 activity related to the supply chain that would happen
15 in the ocean off the coast of the United States. This
16 is a major economic opportunity right now that's
17 facing all of the Northeast of the United States. We
18 want to capture this for the region and for the state.

19 So again, it is a visual.

20 As part of the process that we have been
21 undertaking so far, we are required to do a number of
22 different feasibility impact assessments. Steve and
23 the team will talk about the specifics when I turn
24 that over. One of the biggest opportunities is the
25 economic impact that could be possible if a project

1 here is realized. How it was assessed was based on the
2 different concepts that you will see; from basic
3 warehouse distribution, basic commerce activity which
4 is in the range of concept C, all the way to the right
5 which is concept D and D1 which is in the offshore
6 wind activity. So, what it did was assess how much the
7 new construction could afford in terms of new jobs,
8 how much investment, how many construction jobs versus
9 permanent jobs; what is the potential for this?

10 Going back to it, that gentlemen had said
11 about the jobs - I'm hoping this is a pivoting point
12 of how can we face this in the south end, in the city,
13 in the county region. If it is in fact focused on
14 offshore wind, the job potential at its greatest is
15 over 1,600 jobs. The annual economic impact is in the
16 hundreds of millions of dollars on an annual basis.
17 You'll see below what is related to construction on
18 top of the business activity jobs that could be there.
19 These are estimates based on the potential
20 construction that could happen there. This, to me, is
21 exciting in terms of an opportunity. We would like to
22 make sure that the project, as it could be developed
23 and as it could be approved, would be positive in
24 working well with its surroundings and upstate New
25 York to help achieve these numbers. That's the goal of

1 what talking about the specifics are.

2 At this point, I'm going to turn it to Steve
3 and his team. I just wanted to reiterate and you have
4 heard from Rich - - this will be part of our
5 conversation - our contact information is here. There
6 is an avenue to comment on this here tonight. They
7 will be marked possibilities for this in the future.
8 This is a generic. After this, if we get through this
9 process and it is approved, we need to do more
10 processes. We need to come back again. So, this is
11 only the start.

12 With that, I will turn it over to Steve.

13 MR. BOISVERT: Thank you, Megan.

14 I'm Steve Boisvert with McFarlane Johnson. We
15 are the consulting engineers for this project.

16 What I would like to start with is a
17 locational idea of where the project is. You can see
18 on the graphic that it is roughly 1.7 miles north and
19 west - your community is north and west of the
20 project.

21 The property comprises approximately 80
22 acres. Primarily, 77 acres or so reside south of the
23 Normanskill. You can see traveling west to the
24 National Grid power lines.

25 As we discussed to this point, this project

1 has a generic environmental impact statement and that
2 the Port has not identified a specific tenant or
3 specific building at this time.

4 The project is being proposed instead with
5 five different concept plans relating from an offshore
6 wind potential assembly manufacturing plant up to a
7 two-story 1.1 million square-foot distribution center.
8 SEQRA allows the process to create a generic
9 environmental impact statement in conceptual terms in
10 addressing that generic project on its cumulative
11 impact on the community. So, what that means is we
12 talked about already that this is just the very first
13 step in several steps that will occur before a project
14 is deemed to begin to be in construction. After we get
15 through this generic environmental impact statement
16 process, the Port will identify a specific project and
17 building and then we'll come back in front of this
18 community and discuss the specifics of that project
19 and solicit questions and input as that project is
20 being developed and approved to the Town of Bethlehem.
21 Again, this is just the first of several meetings that
22 we intend on having in this community on this project.

23 So, I will walk through the five different
24 concepts. We will start with the smallest to the
25 largest. But the largest project being the actual

1 project that is a combination of all the small project
2 impacts created - it is called a worst-case scenario.

3 So, the smallest project is considered a
4 light assembly facility of roughly about 160,000
5 square feet that will have a 1,280 foot wharf and a
6 large area specifically for offshore wind. All the
7 concepts you will notice will have access from the
8 north with a vehicle and a rail bridge crossing the
9 Normanskill and an access to the south portion of the
10 project tying in River Road.

11 There is also the utility easement that has
12 been granted to the Port for connection to the Town of
13 Bethlehem water main. It is roughly in this area on
14 the property (Indicating). So, this is the smallest
15 concept. I will walk you through all four.

16 This is a larger one of about a 580,000
17 square feet facility that will be earmarked more for
18 offshore wind manufacturing, as well as the associated
19 parking and lay-down area.

20 The next concept veers away from offshore
21 wind and focuses on the property being developed in
22 its current way that the Port operates which is
23 several properties; several tenants in a warehouse
24 distribution community. So, this particular scenario
25 has roughly four buildings ranging in size from

1 160,000 square feet up to 240,000 square feet, roughly
2 800,000 square feet of total warehouse distribution.
3 The difference here is that there will be 3 to 4
4 different buildings on two or three separate parcels.

5 The next concept is a single tenant with
6 roughly 800,000 square feet, again, of warehouse
7 distribution. So, instead of having multitenant
8 buildings and multitenant facilities, it will be a
9 single tenant occupying the entire site.

10 What we did is we took all of the impacts
11 from almost four different concepts and took the
12 worst-case scenario and created what we are calling
13 Concept A which is the concept that contains the 1.1
14 million square feet of distribution, the wharf, the
15 associated access points for both vehicle and rail.
16 That is the concept plan that we are studying and
17 detail to determine what the environmental impacts
18 would be on the entire community.

19 This is just a summary of all the various
20 concepts. You can see that concept 2A is a two-story
21 all the way down to concept D1 which is the smallest
22 of 160,000.

23 So, this is the project that we went forward
24 with the draft environmental impact statement and the
25 subsequent supplemental generic environmental impact

1 statement that specifically addressed all the impacts
2 of this project on your community.

3 So, what we will do now is walk through all
4 of the various documents which we discussed that are
5 sitting on the table.

6 The very first document, the larger one, is a
7 full draft generic environmental impact statement that
8 addressed everything from traffic, to drainage to
9 wetlands. Then, we prepared a supplemental impact
10 statement specifically how the project impacts your
11 community. Both documents have been made available at
12 various locations, including here at the Housing
13 Authority.

14 The reports, especially the supplemental, is
15 detailed and what was evaluated is shown on the table
16 of contents on the screen. We touched upon everything
17 from the alternatives considered to traffic, drainage
18 and every environmental impact that was discussed that
19 would potentially create an issue.

20 With the Town Planning Board and their
21 consultant, they determined that the following topics
22 on the screen do not affect this community. So, I will
23 walk through them very quickly.

24 The water service for the project will be
25 provided by the Town of Bethlehem. Therefore, it will

1 not have an impact in your community.

2 Sanitary sewer will be provided on-site with
3 a private sanitary sewer treatment plant. Historical
4 or cultural resources were evaluated on the 80 acres
5 and it was determined that there is no impact.
6 Therefore, there is no impact to your community.

7 Aesthetic and visual resources were studied
8 and a very detailed visual impact analysis was
9 prepared and determined that the project cannot be
10 seen from your community and therefore there is no
11 impact.

12 Land use and zoning - the Town is currently
13 zoned as heavy industrial. The proposed use is in
14 concert with that zoning. Therefore, there is no
15 impact.

16 Community character - as I mentioned, the
17 Town zoned this as heavy industrial use and they
18 planned on industrial use on this property as part of
19 the comprehensive plan.

20 Emergency services will be provided by the
21 Town of Bethlehem personnel. Therefore, it will not
22 impact of this community's emergency services that are
23 provided by the city.

24 School district - the project is located in
25 the Town of Bethlehem school district and it has no

1 impact to recreational space.

2 With that, it was determined that the
3 potential impact to air could be an impact to air
4 quality. You are very much familiar with air quality
5 studies in this area for some time now. Their latest
6 report issued in October of last year identified 10
7 actions from which should be implemented as to how to
8 reduce the impact of air quality. Out of those 10, the
9 Port will be an active participant in implementing the
10 following annexed items that they have control over
11 for this expansion project.

12 The first action item is coordinating with
13 the voluntary rerouting of personal entities in the
14 south end. You will hear in a few minutes that we are
15 committing that no new truck traffic will enter on
16 South Pearl Street as a result of this project.

17 One of the items that is identified in bold
18 is: working with the New York State DOT to reclassify
19 the roads within the Port, to create a specific truck
20 route through the Port to again avoid having trucks
21 travel through South Pearl Street, through your
22 neighborhood.

23 With that, I will specifically go through the
24 truck routes that are being proposed as part of this
25 project. *The first route cuts through all the Port

1 roads. Trucks entering and exiting the facility travel
2 down Normanskill which is a Town road and enter Bradt
3 Street and continue down Smith Boulevard and then out
4 Church Street which ties into 787 going west or north.

5 Another truck route would allow trucks to
6 enter that want to travel south and make a left on
7 South Port Road and make a left onto River Road. They
8 will pivot by way of signage and no trucks will be
9 allowed to make a right onto South Pearl Street.

10 The proposed project may add one or two train
11 engines and four or five cars per month. However, if
12 the project develops as we hope with offshore wind,
13 both truck traffic and rail traffic will significantly
14 reduce.

15 MS. ALCANTAR: To your last point saying that
16 trucks and rail would be decreased - is that as of now
17 or what is currently happening, or is that a worst-case
18 scenario?

19 MR. BOISVERT: For the worst-case scenario in
20 our traffic impact study for that specific 1.1 million
21 square-foot project, if the project property is
22 developed for an offshore wind tenant, the numbers that
23 are in our report will be significantly lower because
24 the need for trucks is not there if the property is for
25 an offshore wind supply chain company.

1 MR. MAIR: What about air monitoring? Trucks
2 are basically a proxy for HiP 2.5 diesel particulate
3 emissions. So, while you may alter your route, the
4 emissions are still within this area and they may rise.

5 Air, as a medium - it doesn't stay on any
6 street. It goes up and it can spread and adds to the
7 air shed and it has already burned HiP 2.5. So, has
8 there been an analysis of on one of your worst-case
9 scenarios you have for tenants and they are having an
10 increased volume traffic and you may alleviate the
11 road burden and the risk of kids being hit by traffic,
12 but you still have added to the poor quality - poor
13 air quality obtained in one area etcetera. Has that
14 been modeled in your analysis? Transportation road
15 hazards and safety are one issue. The other trucks in
16 additional train traffic is idling diesel engines and
17 that a mission is going to add to the already polluted
18 air cloud that already sits over the south end during
19 peak ozone days during the summer which will make it
20 significantly worse. So, you're actually doing a lot
21 of pm 2.5 loading as well as sulfur dioxide as well as
22 aromatic hydrocarbons that will be emitted from these
23 tracks. Has that been added to your modeling, in
24 essence, of air pollution contaminants?

25 MR. BOISVERT: What we can say is the existing

1 scenario will be a future in punitive effort to reduce.
2 What we are saying here is the specific expansion
3 project will not add to impacting your quality. Having
4 trucks run out and around -

5 MR. MAIER: That's a driving problem. This is a
6 science of physics. And again thermodynamics of heat
7 during the summer with self rising particulates and
8 polyaromatic hydrocarbons are known as a contributor.
9 That's why they have the laws that regard buses and what
10 have you. So, even though the trucks are off-site, they
11 are. The point of the matter is what is the wind
12 direction for southerly winds? What does that mean? That
13 means the wins come out of the south and they blow
14 north. So, if you've got a wind pattern that's going
15 south and blowing north - peak emissions where kids are
16 off during the summer. Their playgrounds are right here.
17 So, what you have is increasing the potential for again
18 pm 2.5 that will increase, irrespective of the fact that
19 more trucks, irregardless of their route, are still
20 adding to the pm 2.5 particulates right now. So, the
21 issue you're having is cumulative and it can add to
22 impacts. Even though the traffic may be mitigated, the
23 point of the matter is you're still loading significant
24 air pollutants which is a huge issue. It's a huge issue
25 with the trains. The issue is pollution loading through

1 the air. So, that study is an impact and that's a
2 question that the community needs to have taken into
3 consideration.

4 MR. BOISVERT: That's a great question and we
5 will record your comment and address it.

6 MS. SMITH: How many jobs did you say earlier
7 you are hoping to create with this?

8 MR. BOISVERT: Roughly 1,600

9 MS. SMITH: So, if you are creating 1,600 jobs,
10 how do you only have four or five cars coming in?

11 MR. BOISVERT: Train cars - those are trains.

12 MS. SMITH: So, you may have 1,600 passenger
13 cars in regards to 1,600 extra jobs being created.

14 MR. BOISVERT: So, the job creation number was
15 generated by industry standards. It has no relation
16 whatsoever to the traffic impact study that we have
17 prepared. The traffic impact study analyzes the peak
18 hour which equates to be commuter time in the morning
19 and commuter time in the evening. It is nowhere near
20 1,600 vehicle trips.

21 MS. SMITH: I don't think I understand that. I
22 don't always understand this stuff. If 1,600 people come
23 to work -

24 MR. BOISVERT: But they're working different
25 shifts.

1 MS. SMITH: If there are 1,600 people coming to
2 work in there are 1,600 people going home during peak
3 hours -

4 MR. BOISVERT: So, 1,600 jobs would be over a
5 24-hour period. Most of these types of manufacturers
6 have three shifts. There are three 8-hour shifts. So,
7 1,600 jobs are not all coming in at once at 7 o'clock in
8 the morning. A shift that starts at 8 o'clock or there
9 may be a shift that starts at 5 o'clock.

10 MS. SMITH: So, in other words there could be
11 1,600 extra vehicles in a 24-hour period going one way
12 which in a 24-hour period could mean 32-something extra
13 cars in a 24-hour period passing. It would be 3,200
14 extra vehicles going through South Pearl Street every
15 day because it is shiftwork.

16 MR. BOISVERT: It's not 3,200. It is 1,600
17 potentially.

18 MS. SMITH: But it's in a 24-hour period.

19 MS. MAIER: She's talking bidirectional trips,
20 which makes sense. It's not that there are 1,600 jobs
21 but they come and go. So, each car is basically a trip -
22 that's times two. So the load within a 24-hour period -

23 MR. BOISVERT: Again, that's what we analyzed.
24 All of the vehicles will not all be on South Pearl
25 Street. Vehicles are distributed throughout the whole

1 network.

2 So, you can see on the screen now the 11
3 intersections that we studied. You can see how it
4 surrounds the project site which is highlighted in
5 yellow. So, what will happen is for employees - they
6 will get distributed to exit and enter the property
7 either to the south driveway that I mentioned and
8 these will take care of all of the employees that will
9 travel to the site from the south. We will also have
10 an access point here (Indicating) on Church Street to
11 enter the Port. So, any folks that work north or west
12 will travel 787 and will exit at the Port -

13 MS. FREDERICK: So, you're saying people that
14 are employed there - since they won't be coming by -

15 MR. BOISVERT: The employees will be coming in
16 throughout the roadway system.

17 I just want to clarify one thing. The traffic
18 impact study was analyzed as pursuant to New York
19 State DOT industry standards which address just the
20 peak hours. That is the morning commute from 6:00 a.m
21 to 8:00 a.m.in the morning and the evening commute
22 would be 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock. Those are the two
23 time periods the traffic impact study studied at the
24 11 intersections surrounding the property. So, the
25 employees that work on the property will travel to and

1 from the property from their homes and will be
2 distributed all throughout the roadway network and
3 various cars will travel down South Pearl Street
4 except for the folks that may live here - it will
5 travel a different way to the property (Indicating).

6 MS. DWYER: I do have a question. Is this going
7 to be on some type of bus route?

8 That leads into my second question because -
9 how are you going to be reaching out to different
10 organizations to help people get employment? I think
11 there should be a study to go through your ledgers to
12 figure out who lives where and how many people are
13 already employed from the south end in the City of
14 Albany. How is this going to be properly distributed -
15 the community that is being impacted.

16 MR. BOISVERT: It's a very good question about
17 the bus route. So, we will take that comment to heart
18 and work with CDTC and see if we can extend a bus route
19 to this property.

20 The other question with regard to advertising
21 for potential jobs on the property. As I mentioned,
22 once a project is identified with a specific company
23 that wants to build the project on this land, we will
24 be back in front of you prior to that project being
25 built and will be able to share that particular

1 company's employment initiatives.

2 MS. DWYER: So, is there some type of requisite
3 for them in order for them to obtain that job to employ
4 the people from the community?

5 So let's say there's a construction company
6 and in order for us to give you this job, you have to
7 have an X-amount of people from the community to
8 build. Afterwards, what's going to be the standard?
9 Are you then going to reach out? What type of job
10 training will you be providing? What type of
11 professional development can actually happen within
12 the community? Will you be reaching out to the
13 community colleges, the high schools and things of
14 that sort?

15 MS. DALY: I honestly love that question. I
16 love this topic. I'm hoping that we focus on this
17 because I think there are huge opportunities.

18 We have already talked with some of the
19 employment centers. We've had conversations with
20 community colleges. We have looked at other models
21 that say for example industrial development agencies
22 will use in terms of hiring for jobs that are posted
23 at a workforce investment board or job center or
24 locations in the south end that includes training and
25 other things like that. We are currently looking at

1 that. It's the right time to be looking at it too,
2 because as we do this type of studying, we are
3 starting to get to where actual business developments
4 would be in the next couple of years. So, that is a
5 goal and that is something that we would like to
6 include and help as to how to include that outreach.

7 Some of it would be Port work that would
8 either be construction or some of it may be work in
9 terms of maritime incentives that would be a part of
10 the Port. Some of it may be direct private activity
11 that would be a tenant and that would be something
12 that will be part of developing this project.

13 MS. BOISVERT: So, as I previously mentioned,
14 we are committing that no trucks will travel on South
15 Pearl Street. So, this is the recommended truck route
16 that I described earlier (Indicating). Trucks leaving
17 the site will have the ability to stay on and basically
18 travel on the existing city streets through the Port
19 property or make a left at South Port Road and make a
20 left on River Road and therefore eliminating any truck
21 traffic on South Pearl. So, we do want you to take away
22 the information on this slide, regardless of what
23 project moves forward. We are committed tonight that we
24 will eliminate any new trucks generated from this
25 project that would travel on South Pearl Street.

1 How we going to enforce that?

2 The Port has committed that all leases with
3 companies that will reside in this property to have a
4 clause in such that they will require their delivery
5 trucks to travel on the two routes that I just
6 explained. There will be a written description of the
7 route as well as a map that will be clearly shown that
8 will require the trucks to travel to and from the
9 property. In their lease there will be a provision
10 such that if there are six violations, they will be in
11 breach of contract. If a breach in contract occurs, we
12 will move forward with action.

13 We are going to add to the extensive
14 surveillance cameras that are tied to the Ports
15 security system by adding a new camera at the
16 intersection of Normanskill Street and South Pearl
17 Street. Those cameras are tied to the Port security
18 system and personnel and also the Police Department.
19 There are cameras that exist at the intersection of
20 South Pearl and South Port Road. In addition to the
21 leases, we will install extensive truck route signage
22 that you're probably very familiar with.

23 This is a blow-up of what will occur
24 (Indicating). You can see that a new camera will be
25 installed here (Indicating) that will monitor trucks

1 making this left and there is already an existing
2 camera here to make sure the trucks for this project
3 will travel south on River Road.

4 In addition, the Port has committed to comply
5 with the four strategies that CDTC outlined in their
6 2018 study of following long-term strategies to reduce
7 the amount of trucks on South Pearl Street.

8 The very first was determined by the
9 ownership of the roadways throughout the Port. That
10 has been done.

11 The next stop was to designate the roads
12 throughout the corridor as federal aid eligible and
13 the Port will work with the DEC and the city to
14 accomplish that. These roads are designated as federal
15 aid eligible which allows for the Port to apply in
16 concert with the city to improve the roads throughout
17 the Port and actually make it more attractive for
18 trucks to use that route than any other route.

19 Strategy three was to seek funding to design
20 and construct the roads throughout the Port and make
21 them more accessible and more inviting for trucks.
22 That is an ongoing process.

23 The Port very recently received a grant to
24 improve Smith Boulevard and we are constructing this
25 plan for later this year or early next year.*The last

1 strategy was once all of the roads are improved
2 throughout the truck routes, it is to solicit FHWA to
3 consider the route as a federal freight priority
4 network.

5 This is just an overview of the road
6 improvement that will occur, as I just mentioned. This
7 is Smith Boulevard. There was a little S-curve in this
8 section of Smith Boulevard and it was in the way of a
9 building. The building has since been demolished and
10 it is designed to straighten out that road and improve
11 it for truck access in that is currently in their
12 design.

13 This section of Normanskill Street is a Town
14 road in this will be extended in concert with the
15 project where a new bridge crosses over Normanskill.
16 So, two sections of the Port on-site roadway truck
17 route will be improved within the next year or year
18 and a half.

19 As Meghan mentioned, there is a huge economic
20 impact as a result of this project. This particular
21 slide just outlines the total impact for County and
22 all the taxing jurisdictions that you're going to see
23 impact to the community. The total ranges from \$13
24 million to \$14.2 million.

25 This is impact to the county (Indicating) and

1 it's anywhere from \$6.5 million to \$10.2 million.

2 Meghan touched upon jobs already. You can see
3 that the total economic impact ranges from \$295
4 million to \$459 million for the offshore wind
5 component. So, there are a lot of reasons for
6 sustainable and renewable - there's a huge economic
7 impact to attract the offshore wind company.

8 This is just a summary of all of the
9 information with regard to the project and the
10 proposed mitigation and what we're doing for the
11 climate and air that we already talked about. It just
12 recaps that other parts of the project will have no
13 impact upon your community and they are related to the
14 Town of Bethlehem.

15 With that we would like to open up for
16 questions. As has been previously mentioned, if you're
17 not comfortable asking a question in you want to write
18 it down, we do have cards in the back in a box. Please
19 ask your question and put it in the box on the way out
20 or you can email questions to the email address on the
21 screen.

22 This is part of a public review process. This
23 is not the end. You still have the opportunity to
24 submit written comments by mailing them to the address
25 on the screen or emailing them by the January 17 date.

1 This is just the first of three. We have to come back
2 before we even put a shovel into the ground, once we
3 identify a project.

4 With that, I would just ask you for the
5 stenographer to state your name before you ask a
6 question and then we will just go from there.

7 MR. MCPHEETERS: My name is Tom McPheeters;
8 M-C-P-H-E-E-T-E-R-S.

9 First of all I just want to clarify one
10 thing. This hearing is the direct results of the New
11 York State Attorney General's office objecting to the
12 Town of Bethlehem's Planning Board's approval of the
13 SEQRA process early on. The Attorney General's office
14 said that you have not considered the fact that this
15 is an Environmental Injustice community and you need
16 to go back and reconsider. That is why we are here.
17 This process is the one where decisions are made about
18 whether this project can go forward or not.

19 I'm glad that there will be more
20 opportunities to have dialogue. I think we need that.
21 This is the one that counts. So, let's be clear about
22 that.

23 Secondly, I think it's really an exciting
24 development that lot of potential jobs are potentially
25 coming to the south end. This is one of the best

1 opportunities that we've seen in a long time here.

2 I am sure that there are also people here
3 from the unions who think the new jobs will be great
4 as well. I want to say for the record that I think
5 when you can't breach a faith in the south end, if the
6 Port of Albany were to negatively impact the
7 neighborhood with the unions and either begin the
8 construction of these new buildings and more
9 importantly for the jobs without first having a strong
10 driven community in the South and which is
11 well-prepared to negotiate jobs. So, that needs to
12 come first. I think it's important to do that and get
13 that out of the way so others understand where we're
14 coming from.

15 I'm a resident of the south end. I've been
16 working with a village for five years to help discern
17 the health issues that people were complaining about.
18 I'm so glad the people here came out.

19 I'm acutely aware that this is an ongoing
20 health issue or a health crisis who live in the south
21 end. The question is going to be: is the mitigation
22 enough?

23 The major decision has been made and pursued
24 and that's to reroute the truck traffic through the
25 Port of Albany and I have some specific questions on

1 that.

2 Will the trucks go through the Port and pick
3 up 787 to the Thruway. They are about 500 feet from
4 the people who live on the hillside and Ezra Prentice.
5 It's not as if you are far away.

6 Aaron Maier, I think, laid this case out very
7 clearly. The information that I read, we are still
8 dealing with, at its peak, the additional truck
9 traffic which is something like 100 trucks per hour
10 going to those core roads. That's in addition to the
11 1,000 trucks a day they go through South Pearl and
12 they would also be going to that Port. That's going to
13 be a really busy road. Also, it's going to be a slow
14 road because there are a dozen or so railroad
15 crossings.

16 I just want to second what Mr. Maier said
17 that this is something that needs more studying. Even
18 if all of these mitigations take place and in so far
19 all we have is the promise to reduce the trucks and
20 that is a promise at this point because we don't know
21 where the money is coming from. I would like to hear
22 more about that.

23 We have a promise to put air conditioning in
24 a few of the buildings. Not all of them.

25 We have a promise for the Health Department

1 to do an outreach to help people with their ongoing
2 health issues, as well as other respiratory diseases
3 and so on. We have those promises.

4 The playground needs to be moved up the hill
5 or someplace else so kids are not playing next to that
6 road or next to the railroad tracks or next to the
7 sewage treatment plant or next to where all those
8 trucks are going to go. More trees could be planted.
9 Barriers could be considered.

10 The question is: will all of those potential
11 mitigation measures - is that enough? We don't have
12 the answer to that.

13 One thing we don't know is what the cost of
14 all of the mitigation measures are. At some point,
15 this community needs to be thinking about moving Ezra
16 Prentice somewhere safe. That is not impossible. That
17 takes a lot of political will. DEC did a study. The
18 State Health Department did a study. The city did
19 their part and the county has weighed in and said we
20 will help with the health issues and so on. We haven't
21 heard from the governor. He is my neighbor now. I
22 think that needs to be at least on the table.

23 We need to consider the real alternative that
24 would make a difference to people's lives at Ezra
25 Prentice and that is to move Ezra Prentice and there

1 are options available and the community is ready to
2 talk about it. So, I just want to leave that on the
3 table.

4 I do have a couple of quick questions. What
5 is the anticipated cost of connecting the Beacon
6 island and fixing all the roads up? Where's the
7 funding coming from for that? Where's the timeline on
8 that? What do you do about all those railroad
9 crossings? How does that work? Are some of the trucks
10 going to stop? These are all questions that I would
11 like to see inserted in the response. You don't
12 necessarily have to do it now. Thank you.

13 MR. FREEMAN: Jim Freeman again.

14 Nowhere in this have I seen staying ahead of
15 the curve and greening the Port of Albany. All these
16 buildings - will there be solar panels on these
17 buildings? Will there be alternative energy with a
18 much cleaner process? The Port is completely
19 antiquated and there are all these opportunities that
20 I am not seeing addressed at all. So, can you explain
21 that at all?

22 MR. BOISVERT: Is your question related to the
23 existing Port buildings?

24 MR. FREEMAN: That too, but mostly the new
25 construction. No place in these conceptual drawings are

1 there solar panels. Seriously, the whole place is
2 antiquated. You have an opportunity here in the Port of
3 Albany to really modernize it and make a big difference
4 including possibly electrifying the south end with
5 renewable energy. Instead of the pollution you're
6 putting out daily that kills people, you can have
7 state-of-the-art and have a model for the whole United
8 States. You have that opportunity.

9 MR. BOISVERT: That's a very good point and
10 you're absolutely correct. In our draft environmental
11 impact statement we say that we will encourage the
12 companies that want to build here to consider renewable
13 energy such as solar on the roof, or what have you.

14 We also will encourage facilities to build
15 with a LEED certification for all renewable products
16 and material used during the construction process. So,
17 your point is very well taken and you're absolutely
18 correct. When we get a specific tenant, we will have
19 more detailed discussions. Again, we will bring that
20 back in front of you to discuss the specifics of that
21 project.

22 MR. FREEMAN: Thank you.

23 MR. WHITE: Hi, my name is Willie White and I
24 just want to talk about some things that I have observed
25 over the years. In Ezra - I have family members who have

1 lived there. They are back with me today.

2 I sit here and hear some brilliant minds. I
3 think there are brilliant minds in here. We are
4 talking about how do we keep human habitation in an
5 industrial area. Those two don't go together. Have we
6 considered - - I know that you guys know all this
7 stuff but there are 200 children down at Ezra Prentice
8 who have to breathe this air every single day. So,
9 what I'm hearing - take it out of their front yard and
10 put in their backyard and everything is okay. It's not
11 okay. We have families that live down there. There is
12 a history of cancer at Ezra Prentice - of people
13 dying.

14 Dr. King talked about gradualism. There are
15 small incremental steps being made, but it never
16 happens. It's a promise. That's what it is.

17 This is a community of color. They are people
18 of color that live at Ezra Prentice. I guarantee you
19 that if there was a different community there would be
20 more of an urgency to move the people from Ezra
21 Prentice. Ultimately, you can put all the Band-Aids
22 you want on Ezra Prentice. It's not going to fix your
23 problem. It is an industrial area. It's not going to
24 fix the problem. It's not fit for human habitation. We
25 need to do better.

1 I see some smirks on some faces around here
2 who are saying oh, forget about that. You know what?
3 You don't live down there. There are people down there
4 that are sick. We have to do better. We have to stop
5 putting a Band-Aid on this problem and fix the
6 problem. Move Ezra Prentice. Thank you.

7 MS. HAGGRAY: My name is Eaaayah Haggray. As a
8 former committee member, I don't live down at Ezra
9 Prentice but I know folks who still lives there. I'm not
10 sure what Albany Housing is doing. I'm not sure what HUD
11 is doing, but they haven't done what they were supposed
12 to do. They knew this was an industrial area. It was
13 formerly an Irish area before it was transformed into a
14 community for Afro-Americans.

15 As community members, we took our time and
16 came up with solutions to this problem. Instead of
17 coming up with an alternative plan that diverts
18 traffic away from this community, we came up together
19 as a community and said all right, we are removing
20 these people regardless.

21 We've got access to new home buyers program.
22 We've got access to trades. We have access to all of
23 these things that you guys can come together with us
24 and help us remove these people from this area. They
25 don't have places to go, but they have homes that can

1 be redeveloped within this community with the home
2 buyer programs where these families can go. So,
3 instead of coming up with money to fix roads and
4 divert traffic, use that money to help these families
5 get out of there. They are not supposed to be there,
6 period. So, it's not just advocating, we are moving
7 people who live down there. The whole community has to
8 be involved because they're not supposed to be living
9 on top of that and they are living on top of the
10 landfill. Nobody knows that.

11 There used to be gas stations right where
12 those houses are. There are still gas tanks underneath
13 those complexes. The water lines for those complexes
14 are old. These are issues. Asbestos was found in the
15 buildings when they were removing that property. That
16 still exists.

17 There are more things than traffic. The
18 houses are not developed in a way where dust in the
19 air quality - they can escape it. These issues are
20 derived from a whole list of problems that is outside
21 of just air quality in traffic.

22 You have to come together with us in removing
23 these people and you don't have to do all of this
24 diverting and repaving. You can go forward with your
25 plan and leave that area as an industrial area as it

1 once was and eliminate the whole problem in solving
2 the issues of Ezra Prentice at the same time.

3 So, I'm not sure what Albany Housing is
4 doing. I'm not sure what HUD is doing. I'm not sure
5 they came up with a plan to remove these people but we
6 as members of the community - we did it ourselves and
7 we came up with this plan and as a community we are
8 cooperating with one another to remove these families,
9 regardless. We are not waiting on Albany Housing. We
10 are not waiting on the City of Albany. Were not
11 waiting on the Mayor. Were not waiting on anybody. We
12 went over and started doing it. So, if you could help
13 us with that, I think that should be more of the focus
14 so you can move forward with your plans without all of
15 that lash and all of the comments coming back about
16 expanding this project that you're going to do. I'm
17 not sure if that's the goal or the focus of the
18 project but renewable energy - that's great. We need
19 to help these families get out. They do not belong
20 there. They have to be removed.

21 MS. MAIER: Again I want to add some additional
22 comments. I think they have long known that the
23 community has been walled and put in the back of the
24 bus.

25 In short, yes, this is a result of the

1 Attorney General. It is always the pressure and power
2 of folks who are above and not an Attorney General of
3 color but these issues are being flagged because in
4 these types of meetings people are speaking up and
5 saying these things need to be looked at because they
6 have been long neglected or papered over.

7 In the case of relocating, there are
8 opportunities. We talked about this with the oil firms
9 and the bomb threats.

10 There are 23 acres that are sitting up there
11 by the Harriman Campus owned by the city. This project
12 by the Port authority can arrange a bond to buy out
13 the land at the Port and use the revenue to basically
14 purchase that land and rebuild that 20+ acres that is
15 right up on the Harriman Campus and solve a number of
16 problems. It puts the community in close access to
17 Hannaford, Price Chopper and actually better access to
18 better food and better quality. The best recreation in
19 the city is Westland Hills and some of the best
20 schools will be removed from the unequal treatment of
21 the community.

22 This is an issue of justice. We talked about
23 environmental injustice. Specifically we talked about
24 people protection under the law. As the sister said,
25 when it comes to people of color, we're the wrong

1 complexion for protection. We want equal protection
2 under the law.

3 White folks did not have to run up and do
4 what they had to do in Hoosick Falls. They rang the
5 alarm. They rang the bell. The national government all
6 the way down to the state went up there to preserve
7 their property values and make sure that they had
8 water piped at to their homes and made infiltrations.
9 They are testing the population. They didn't have to
10 have volunteers to come in. They do it ad hoc.
11 Basically when there's a white community at risk, they
12 bring all the emergency dollars and come in as
13 gangbusters.

14 When it is a community of color, it's like a
15 scene from the movie Blazing Saddles. The one black
16 man who circles the whole wagon to defend itself.

17 The long and short of it is this: This is a
18 specific project and what needs to happen is south end
19 NGO's and community organizations need to be at the
20 table. It's not only just about what the community
21 needs but even if this project is the best use for
22 this land, this is a public authority. It's supposed
23 to operate in the interest - not of the private
24 sector, but a whole community. It should be bringing
25 jobs to not one sector of the population, but give

1 opportunity to all.

2 Yes, I'm a union worker and a very big on
3 project labor agreements, but the unions in the
4 capital region have to be some of the most restrictive
5 and most racist with regard to a community of color.
6 People who are even in the trades - minority
7 contractors - - many of them are still without union
8 cards. That's a damn shame. I know people who are the
9 son of the son of their wife. They get their trade
10 card and there in the union. So, the issues are
11 privilege and access. In fact, there should be no
12 project labor agreement unless there is a dialogue
13 with the contractors so they are fast tracked and
14 added to the list for jobs. It's enough to talk about
15 jobs and opportunity when you don't provide a job and
16 opportunity, but you are providing the risk and
17 exposure.

18 All I'm saying is yes, we're going to respond
19 here. Yes, some of us will send notes to the Attorney
20 General. This process is woefully inadequate. It's
21 lacking. For the community to understand and say well,
22 the housing department - - you have to understand each
23 of these government agencies and their authorities and
24 their roll.

25 But the Housing Authority can ask for and

1 what the members appointed to that board - sit down
2 and negotiate a good faith decision for a dollar
3 amount for that land up on the Harriman Campus and do
4 the just and deserved thing. Care about the people.
5 Don't listen to those folks uptown that say well,
6 don't put the poor people in my backyard. Listen,
7 we've been dealing with Pitney for a long time. Pitney
8 was put in the black people's backyards. We got the
9 bomb trains. We've got the most risk and the most
10 exposure and right now it's about justice.

11 We talked about the diverse equity inclusion.
12 You now must include the people of the south end and
13 the actions and the treatments must be just. I ask the
14 Town of Bethlehem and I asked the Port authority to be
15 just. Reach out to those of us who you know. Reach out
16 and bring us all to the table to say how to resolve
17 this? Thank you.

18 MR. BOISVERT: Anyone else?

19 (There was no response.)

20 Thank you very much. Again, if you have
21 additional questions, please send an email or letter
22 with the contact information on the screen. Also if
23 you prefer, right your question on the index card in
24 the back and drop it in the box. Thank you and we will
25 inform you of our next meeting.

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(Whereas the above entitled matter was
concluded at 7:15 p.m.)

CERTIFICATION

I, NANCY L. STRANG, Shorthand Reporter and
 Notary Public in and for the State of New York, hereby
 CERTIFY that the record taken by me at the time and
 place noted in the heading hereof is a true and
 accurate transcript of same, to the best of my ability
 and belief.

Dated: 1.17.20 

NANCY L. STRANG

LEGAL TRANSCRIPTION

2420 TROY SCHENECTADY RD.

NISKAYUNA, NY 12309

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APPENDIX L

SUPPLEMENTAL TRAFFIC ATTACHMENTS

3.0 Traffic Assessment

Trip Generation

Trip generation determines the quantity of traffic expected to travel to and from a given site. The Institute of Transportation Engineers' (ITE) *Trip Generation*, 9th Edition, is the industry standard used for estimating trip generation for proposed land uses based on data collected at similar uses. Since the tenants for the site are currently unknown, the exact mix of passenger and heavy vehicle traffic at the site cannot be determined; however, generally peak hour trips occurring during commuter travel periods to and from light industrial sites are primarily passenger vehicle trips rather than heavy vehicle trips. Trip generation for the proposed project was estimated using land use code (LUC) 110 for General Light Industrial. Table 2 summarizes the trip generation estimate for the AM and PM peak hours which includes both passenger vehicles and heavy vehicles.

Table 2 – Trip Generation Summary

General Light Industrial	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
	Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Trips	97	13	110	10	74	84

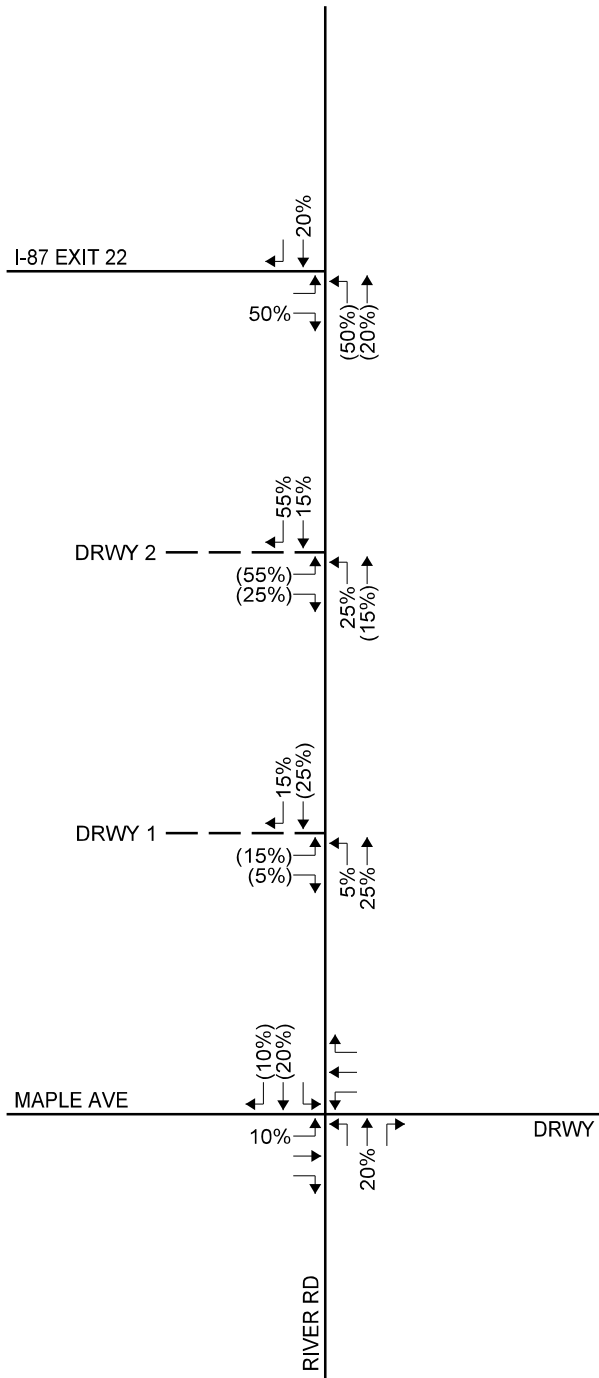
Table 2 shows that the site will generate 110 new vehicle trips during the AM peak hour (97 entering and 13 exiting) and 84 new vehicle trips during the PM peak hour (10 entering and 74 exiting). It is noted that the new trips generated by the site are less than the NYSDOT and ITE threshold of 100 site generated vehicles on any one approach for off-site intersection analysis. This guidance was developed as a tool to identify locations where the magnitude of traffic generated has the potential to impact operations at off-site intersections and screen out locations from requiring detailed analysis that do not reach the 100 vehicle threshold. However, due to the proximity of the adjacent intersections to the north and south of the site and as requested by the Town of Bethlehem, a detailed analysis of the River Road/I-87 Interchange 22 and River Road/Maple Avenue intersections were included in this study along with the detailed analysis of the site driveways.

Future Traffic Volumes

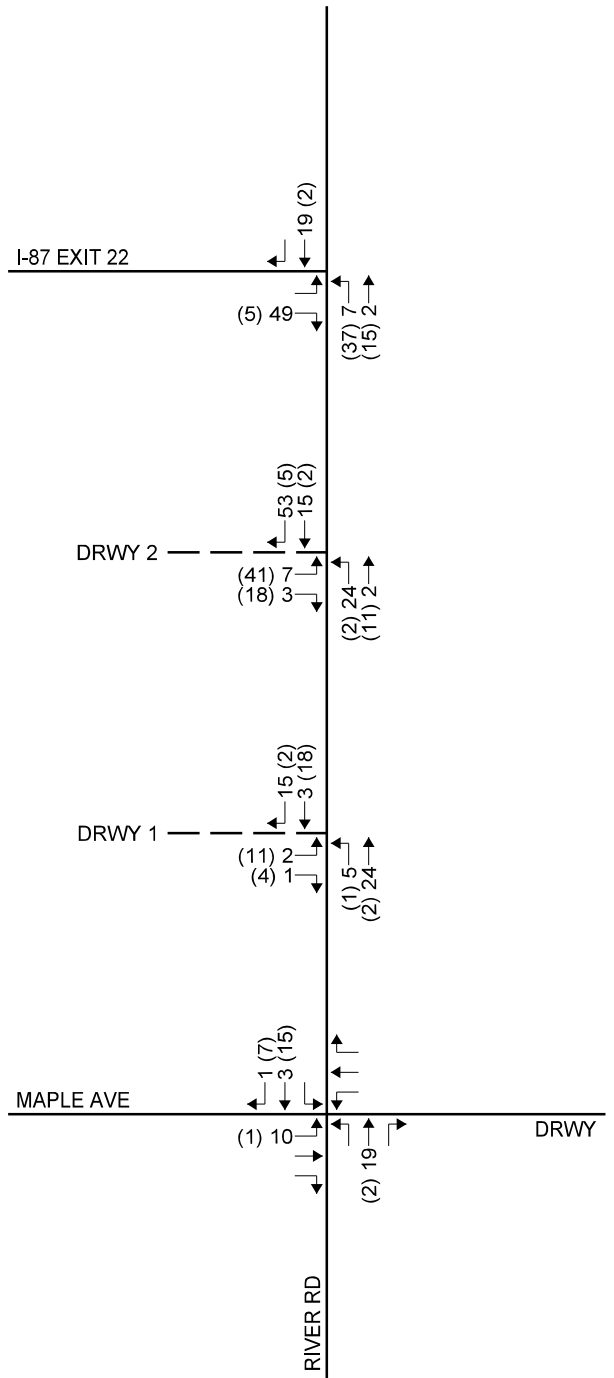
Future traffic volume projections typically include trips associated with specific "other development" projects approved in the study area and a general background growth rate. Conversations with a representative from the Town of Bethlehem indicated that there are no "other development" projects that will increase traffic volumes in the study area. A regression analysis using traffic volume data published by the NYSDOT shows that traffic volumes in the study area have increased by approximately one percent per year over the last several years; therefore, the 2016 Existing traffic volumes were increased by one percent per year to represent the 2018 No-Build traffic volumes as illustrated on Figure 1.

Trips associated with the proposed project were distributed at the study area intersections based on existing and anticipated travel patterns. It is expected that 20% of the site generated traffic will travel to and from the north, 50% will travel to and from the site via I-87 Exit 22, 20% will travel to and from the south, and the remaining 10% will travel to and from the west on Maple Avenue as shown on Figure 2. Trips were assigned to the site driveways and the two adjacent intersections to the north and south of the site (as shown on Figure 2) to develop the 2018 Build

TRIP DISTRIBUTION



TRIP ASSIGNMENT



ENTERING (EXITING)

AM PEAK HOUR (PM PEAK HOUR)

TRIP DISTRIBUTION / ASSIGNMENT

GATEWAY COMMERCE CENTER
TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK



TRIP GENERATION CALCULATIONS

Type of Land Use	ITE Code	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Existing Port of Albany (2009 Volumes)	NA	925 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.57			Generation Rate = 0.47		
			59%	41%	100%	33%	67%	100%
			310	215	525	143	293	436
Total Projected Trips			310	215	525	143	293	436

Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Industrial Park	130	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.41			Generation Rate = 0.4		
			87%	13%	100%	21%	79%	100%
			403	60	463	95	358	452
Total Projected Trips			403	60	463	95	358	452

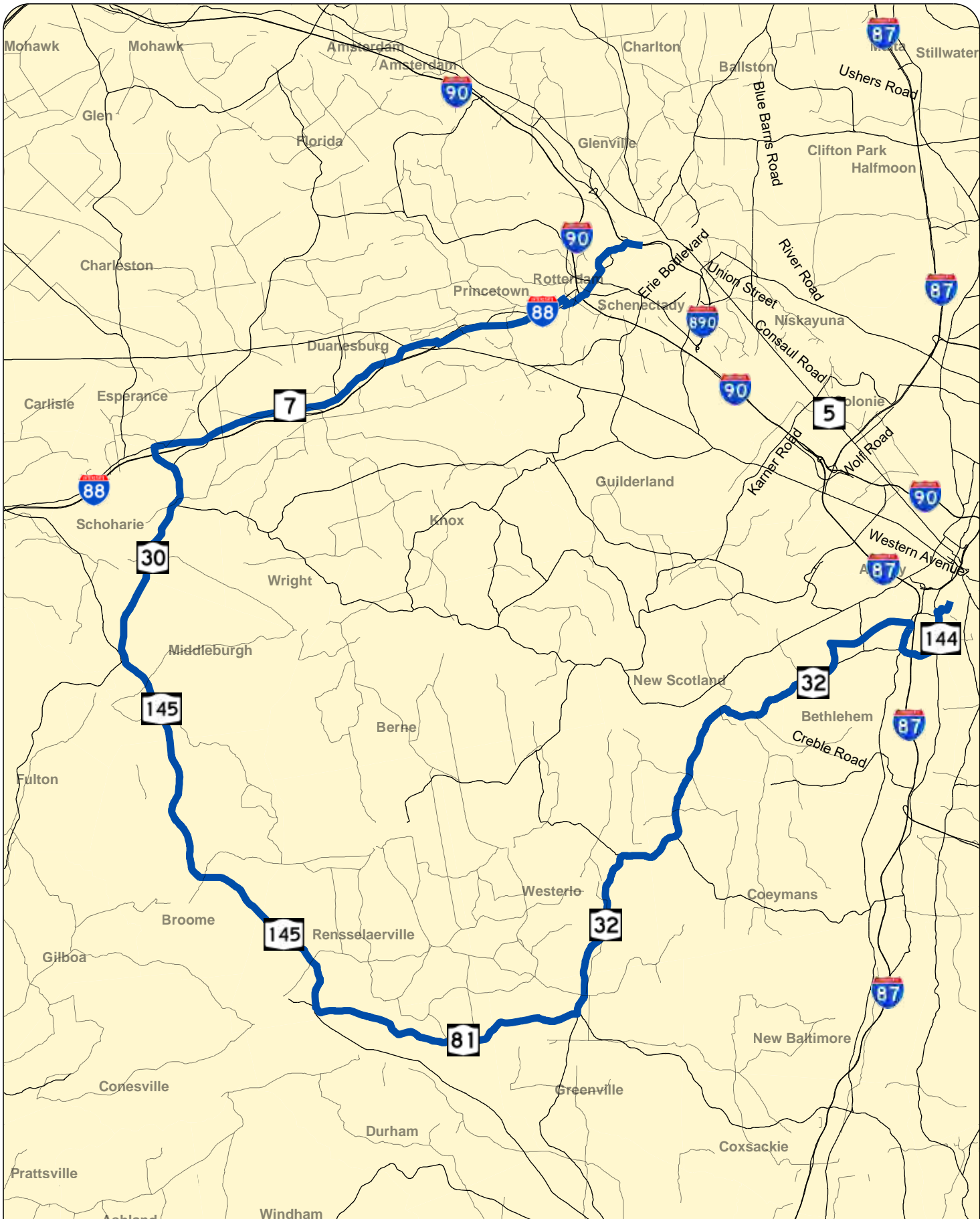
Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
Manufacturing	140	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.81			Generation Rate = 0.79		
			72%	28%	100%	43%	57%	100%
			659	256	915	384	509	893
Total Projected Trips			659	256	915	384	509	893

Type of Land Use	ITE Code*	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
General Light Industrial	110	1,130 1000 SF	Generation Rate = 0.92			Generation Rate = 0.83		
			87%	13%	100%	18%	82%	100%
			904	135	1040	169	769	938
Total Projected Trips			904	135	1040	169	769	938

* Trip generation rates is based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th Edition for Trips Generated during the existing morning and evening peak hours at the study area intersections.

Type of Land Use	ITE Code**	Unit	Weekday Morning Peak			Weekday Evening Peak		
			Enter	Exit	Total	Enter	Exit	Total
<u>Previous Study:</u>								
Gen. Heavy Industrial	120	277 1000 SF	124	17	141	23	165	188
Industrial Park	130	277 1000 SF	185	41	226	54	201	255
Warehouse	150	277 1000 SF	115	30	145	29	86	115
Total Projected Trips			424	88	512	106	452	558

** Trip generation rates is based on ITE Trip Generation Manual 8th Edition for Trips Generated during the existing morning and evening peak hours at the study area intersections.



**PROPOSED OVERSIZED
TRUCK ROUTE**

PORT TO GE TRAFFIC PLAN
DAGEN TRUCKING



PROJECT: 119-187

DATE: 09/2019

FIGURE: 1



90

Western Avenue

Albany

87

443

144

Glenmont Road

32

9W

Bethlehem

87

Creble Road

Maple Avenue

MEMORANDUM

US Route 9W/Glenmont Road/Feura Bush Road

PIN 1760.80

March 27, 2019

Table C-3 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – AM Peak Hour													
US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection			Control	AM Peak Hour									
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)			
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (17.1)	0.53	175	C (24.4)	0.64	225	C (24.7)	0.65	225	
		TR		B (16.5)	0.32	75	C (22.3)	0.47	150	C (22.6)	0.50	150	
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	C (22.7)	0.16	50	C (26.1)	0.22	50	C (26.2)	0.22	50		
		T	C (26.7)	0.49	75	C (31.6)	0.60	100	C (31.7)	0.60	100		
	US Route 9W NB	R	C (28.4)	0.57	25	C (31.7)	0.47	50	C (31.9)	0.48	50		
		L	B (13.0)	0.02	25	B (14.1)	0.03	25	B (14.1)	0.03	25		
	US Route 9W SB	TR	B (18.8)	0.83	300	C (26.1)	0.90	450	C (26.3)	0.90	450		
		L	C (24.8)	0.13	25	C (30.5)	0.10	25	C (30.7)	0.11	25		
		T	B (11.4)	0.31	100	B (11.5)	0.40	150	B (11.5)	0.40	150		
		R	A (2.7)	0.00	0	A (2.7)	0.00	0	A (2.7)	0.01	0		
Overall				B (18.1)	--	--	C (23.3)	--	--	C (23.5)	--	--	
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	C (32.5)	0.88	475	F (98.8)	1.16	1425	F (107)	1.16	1500	
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		A (7.3)	0.37	75	A (9.4)	0.49	100	A (9.5)	0.49	100	
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (11.1)	0.55	125	B (17.4)	0.70	225	B (18.4)	0.72	250	
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		B (16.2)	0.46	75	C (21.4)	0.58	100	C (21.1)	0.57	100	
	Overall				B (18.9)	--	--	D (47.3)	--	--	D (50.6)	--	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	B (16.5)	0.70	225	C (32.5)	0.89	475	C (34.8)	0.90	500	
		R		A (5.6)	0.09	25	A (6.1)	0.12	25	A (6.2)	0.12	25	
	US Route 9W SB	LT	A (5.4)	0.24	50	A (6.8)	0.34	50	A (6.8)	0.34	50		
		R	A (4.5)	0.12	25	A (4.7)	0.13	25	A (4.7)	0.13	25		
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	A (6.8)	0.33	50	A (8.1)	0.38	50	A (8.2)	0.39	50		
		TR	A (5.6)	0.19	25	A (7.2)	0.27	50	A (7.4)	0.28	50		
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	A (8.3)	0.11	25	B (10.3)	0.16	25	B (10.4)	0.16	25		
		TR	B (10.1)	0.29	50	B (12.9)	0.37	50	B (13.0)	0.37	50		
	Overall				A (9.9)	--	--	B (16.3)	--	--	B (17.1)	--	--

Table C-4 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – PM Peak Hour												
US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection			Control	PM Peak Hour								
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)		
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (12.9)	0.39	100	C (20.7)	0.56	175	C (20.7)	0.57	175
		TR		B (14.9)	0.23	75	B (19.5)	0.34	125	B (19.3)	0.35	125
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	B (18.7)	0.34	100	C (23.1)	0.42	125	C (22.7)	0.41	125	
		T	C (25.1)	0.71	150	C (33.0)	0.81	250	C (34.1)	0.82	250	
	US Route 9W NB	R	C (23.2)	0.27	50	C (26.9)	0.28	75	C (26.5)	0.27	75	
		L	C (23.3)	0.13	25	C (33.0)	0.17	25	C (33.2)	0.12	25	
	US Route 9W SB	TR	B (17.2)	0.64	200	B (18.6)	0.63	275	B (19.4)	0.65	300	
		L	C (22.2)	0.17	25	C (24.1)	0.05	25	C (25.1)	0.05	25	
		T	B (18.0)	0.70	225	C (26.5)	0.84	425	C (27.8)	0.86	425	
		R	A (5.1)	0.26	25	A (6.0)	0.24	75	A (6.3)	0.24	75	
Overall				B (16.6)	--	--	C (22.4)	--	--	C (23.0)	--	--
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	B (11.5)	0.54	125	B (15.6)	0.66	200	B (16.1)	0.66	200
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		F (65.9)	1.05	1250	F (190)	1.37	2825	F (196)	1.38	2900
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (15.4)	0.58	125	C (24.3)	0.76	225	C (25.6)	0.77	225
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		C (20.1)	0.70	175	D (51.8)	0.96	500	E (59.0)	0.99	600
	Overall				D (36.1)	--	--	F (94.0)	--	--	F (97.8)	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	A (8.8)	0.44	75	B (10.6)	0.51	100	B (10.7)	0.52	100
		R		A (4.5)	0.05	25	A (5.1)	0.08	25	A (5.2)	0.08	25
	US Route 9W SB	LT	B (11.2)	0.56	125	C (22.5)	0.80	325	C (23.1)	0.81	350	
		R	A (9.0)	0.42	75	B (10.1)	0.45	75	B (10.3)	0.45	75	
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	A (8.6)	0.33	50	B (12.0)	0.44	75	B (12.1)	0.44	75	
		TR	A (7.6)	0.20	25	B (11.5)	0.36	50	B (12.0)	0.38	50	
	Glenmont Rd WB	L	A (8.0)	0.25	25	A (9.3)	0.30	50	A (9.3)	0.30	50	
		TR	A (9.3)	0.38	50	B (13.4)	0.55	100	B (14.2)	0.57	125	
Overall				A (9.2)	--	--	B (14.0)	--	--	B (14.4)	--	--

MEMORANDUM

US Route 9W/Glenmont Road/Feura Bush Road

PIN 1760.80

March 27, 2019

Table C-5 – Build Level of Service and Delay (sec) – Saturday Peak Hour

US Route 9W/Glenmont Rd/ Feura Bush Rd Intersection		Control		Saturday Peak Hour								
				ETC (2020)			ETC+10 (2030)			ETC+20 (2040)		
				LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue	LOS (Delay)	V/C	95 th % Queue
Signalized Geometric Improvements	Feura Bush Rd EB	L	S	B (17.4)	0.57	175	C (34.3)	0.85	250	D (35.3)	0.86	250
		TR		B (16.1)	0.14	50	B (19.3)	0.39	150	B (19.5)	0.40	175
	Glenmont Rd WB	L		B (19.8)	0.28	75	C (21.1)	0.31	100	C (21.3)	0.31	100
		T		C (27.0)	0.72	150	D (38.6)	0.85	325	D (39.6)	0.86	325
	US Route 9W NB	R		C (25.1)	0.32	50	C (26.2)	0.31	75	C (26.2)	0.30	75
		L		B (19.0)	0.10	25	C (25.3)	0.15	50	C (25.1)	0.12	25
	US Route 9W SB	TR		B (18.3)	0.72	275	C (25.3)	0.79	375	C (25.9)	0.80	400
		L		C (25.4)	0.22	50	C (33.5)	0.26	50	C (34.1)	0.26	50
	T	B (15.1)	0.49	175	B (19.1)	0.58	250	B (19.1)	0.57	250		
	R	A (4.8)	0.21	50	A (6.8)	0.17	50	A (6.9)	0.17	50		
	Overall			B (17.6)	--	--	C (25.8)	--	--	C (26.4)	--	--
Single Lane	US Route 9W NB	LTR	R	C (21.4)	0.76	275	D (53.2)	0.97	600	D (53.4)	0.97	600
	US Route 9W SB	LTR		C (30.5)	0.89	600	D (43.0)	0.96	775	D (41.5)	0.95	775
	Feura Bush Rd EB	LTR		B (18.5)	0.70	200	D (43.2)	0.94	550	D (43.2)	0.94	550
	Glenmont Rd WB	LTR		C (33.1)	0.82	225	F (181)	1.32	1575	F (186)	1.33	1600
	Overall			C (26.0)	--	--	E (77.7)	--	--	E (78.6)	--	--
Hybrid	US Route 9W NB	LT	R	B (13.3)	0.61	150	C (20.2)	0.74	225	C (20.3)	0.74	225
		R		A (5.1)	0.07	25	A (6.3)	0.11	25	A (6.3)	0.11	25
	US Route 9W SB	LT		A (8.6)	0.43	75	B (13.1)	0.59	125	B (13.0)	0.58	125
		R		A (8.5)	0.41	50	A (9.6)	0.40	75	A (9.7)	0.40	75
	Feura Bush Rd EB	L		A (8.8)	0.40	75	B (11.6)	0.51	100	B (11.6)	0.51	100
		TR		A (7.3)	0.24	25	A (9.6)	0.36	50	A (9.7)	0.37	50
	Glenmont Rd WB	L		A (8.9)	0.23	25	B (10.6)	0.28	50	B (10.8)	0.29	50
TR		B (12.7)	0.48	75	C (33.1)	0.83	250	C (33.5)	0.84	250		
	Overall			B (10.0)	--	--	B (16.9)	--	--	B (17.0)	--	--

Summary of Level of Service (LOS) Findings:

Alternative 1 – Traffic Signal with Geometric Improvements:

The level of service analysis indicates that the following geometric improvements will be required to provide adequate operations at this intersection:

- Exclusive northbound and southbound left turn lanes on US Route 9W
- An exclusive left turn lane and a separate right turn lane on the westbound Glenmont Road approach.

The analysis indicates that a traffic signal will operate at an overall LOS B/C through the design year. All intersection movements will operate at LOS C or better during the AM and PM peak hours through ETC+20 conditions while all intersection movements will operate at LOS D or better during the midday Saturday peak hour through ETC+20 conditions.

Alternative 2 – Single Lane Roundabout:

The level of service analysis for the AM peak hour indicates that a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS B during ETC conditions and an overall LOS D during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the southbound US Route 9W approach operating at LOS F during ETC+10 conditions. During the PM peak hour, a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS D during ETC conditions and an overall LOS F during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the northbound US Route 9W approach operating at LOS F through ETC+20 conditions. The level of service analysis for the Saturday peak hour indicates that a single lane roundabout will operate at an overall LOS C during ETC conditions and an overall LOS E during ETC+10 and ETC+20 conditions with the westbound Glenmont Road approach operating at LOS F during ETC+10 conditions.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Corning Hill Road - NYS Route 32 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	875	126	596	126	0	0
8:00-9:00	763	122	521	122	0	0
9:00-10:00	721	125	454	125	0	0
Noon-1:00	571	100	321	100	0	0
2:00-3:00	599	90	344	90	0	0
3:00-4:00	662	82	410	82	0	0
4:00-5:00	1108	85	840	85	0	0
5:00-6:00	1053	87	829	87	0	0
AM Peak	918	143	674	143	0	0
PM Peak	1205	94	953	94	0	0

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	4	3	3

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No hours meet warrant 1A

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

Yes, all 8 hours meet warrant 1B

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only three hours meet both the Warrant 1A & 1B 56% columns

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

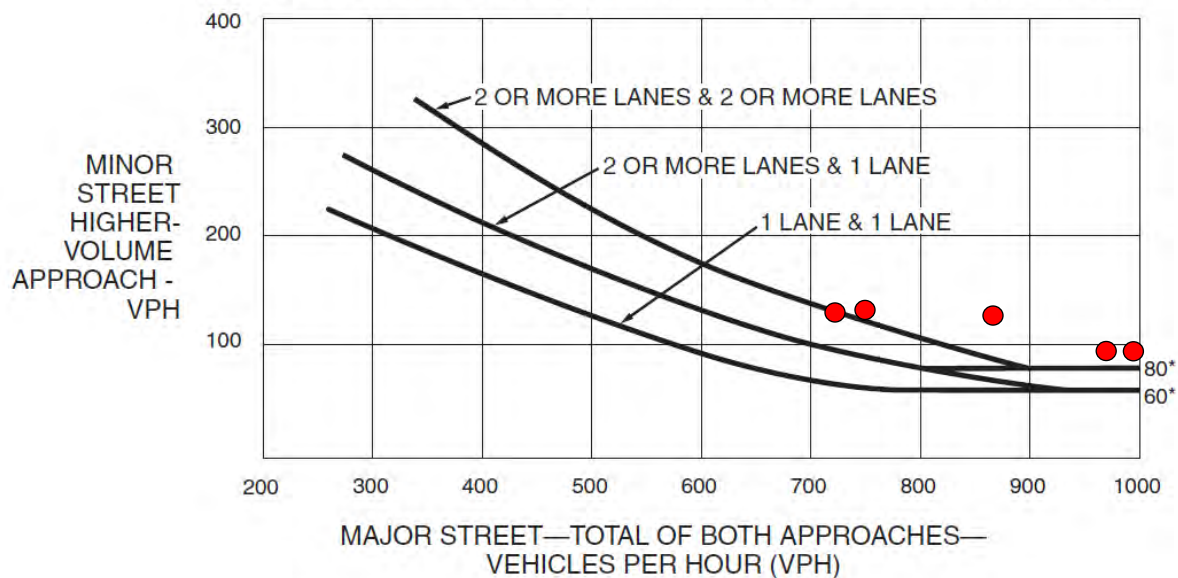
^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-1 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, at least 4 hours meet Warrant 2 based on a 2-lane approach for Route 32

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, the minor approach has 2.00 hours of delay during the morning peak hour.

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (208 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour & 133 vehicles per hour during the PM).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (1207 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 1469 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

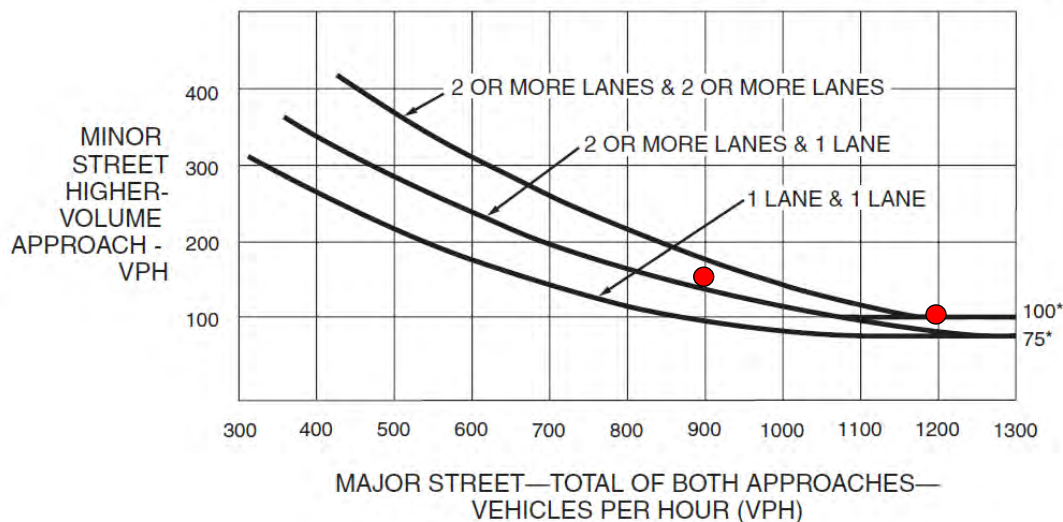
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-3 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, both peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-5; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-7.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-7. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour

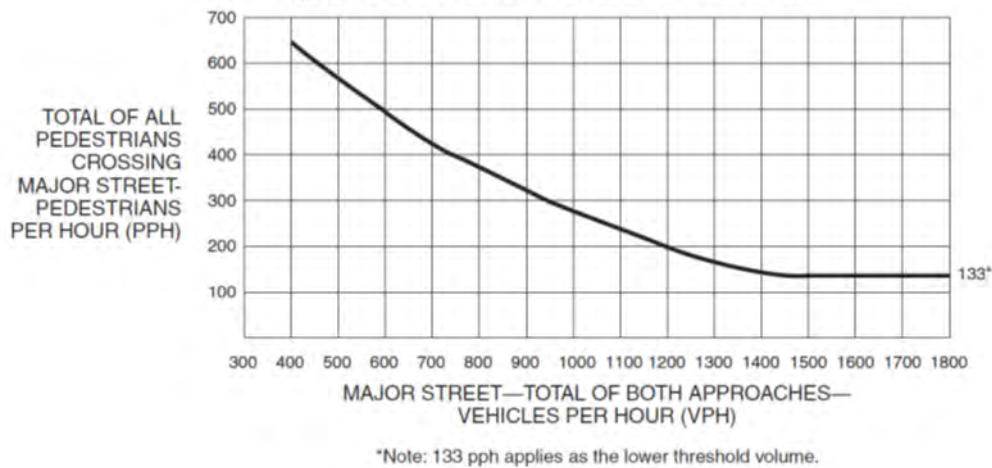
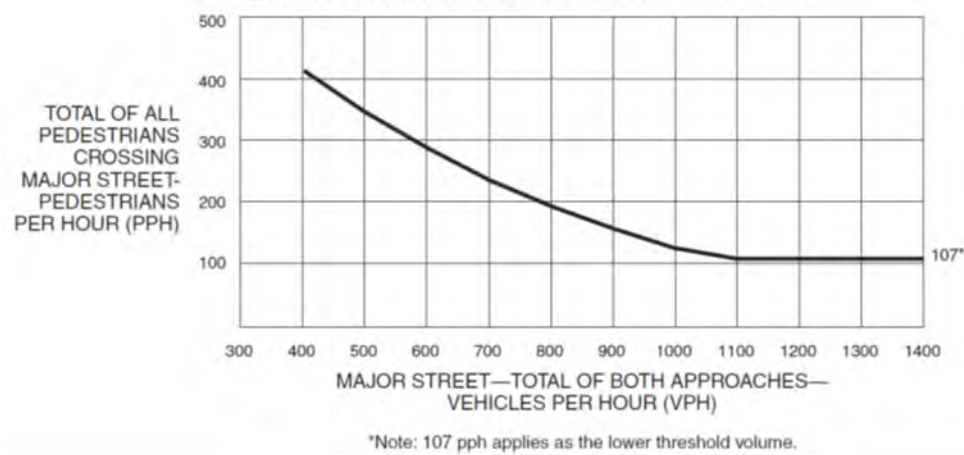


Figure 4C-5. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume



Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 4 crashed total, 3 with multiple vehicles, 2 included injuries and 1 included property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.
Yes, Condition B is met.

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 1299 vehicles during the PM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.

B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.

C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		NYS Route 144 (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Glenmont Road (Existing)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		N
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	N
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	725	158	497	158	0	0
8:00-9:00	534	181	347	181	0	0
9:00-10:00*	365	78	172	78	0	0
1:00-2:00*	350	75	180	75	0	0
2:00-3:00*	381	82	202	82	0	0
3:00-4:00*	467	100	284	100	0	0
4:00-5:00	797	90	599	90	0	0
5:00-6:00	783	60	613	60	0	0
AM Peak	757	178	532	178	0	0
PM Peak	853	88	654	88	0	0

* =Volumes projected from adjacent tube count data.

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	10	0	0

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 2 hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

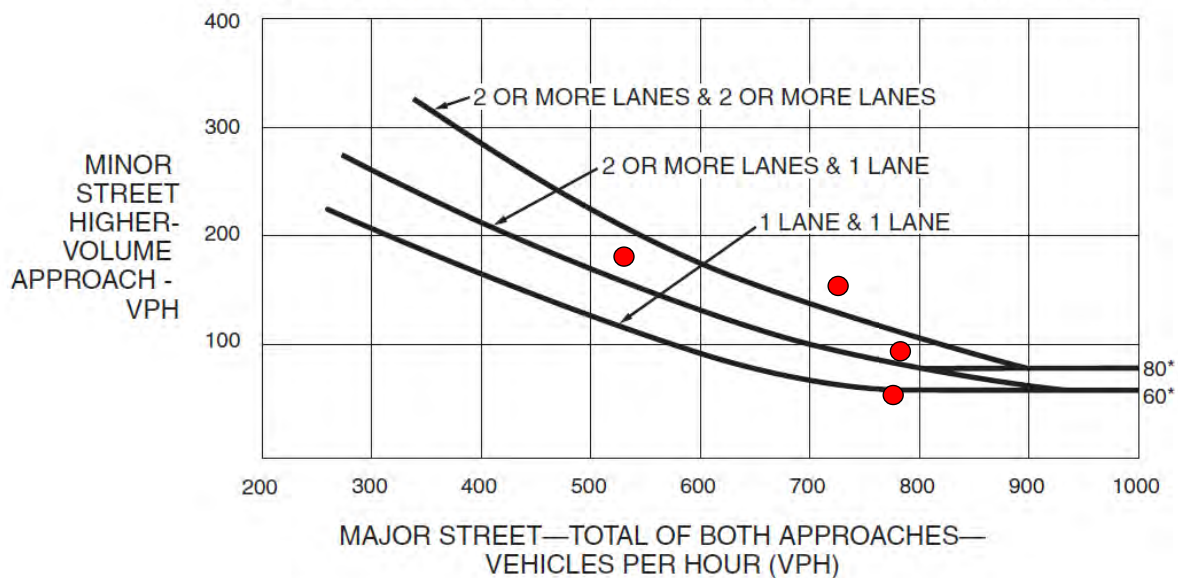
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

No, only three hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, Glenmont Road has 1.96 hours of delay during the evening peak hour

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (178 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (935 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 941 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

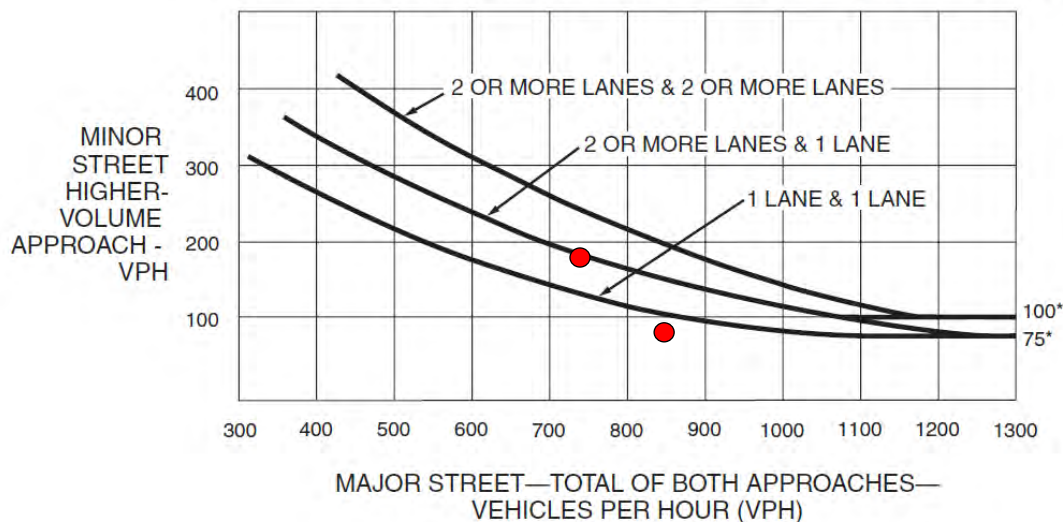
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, the AM peak hour meets warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

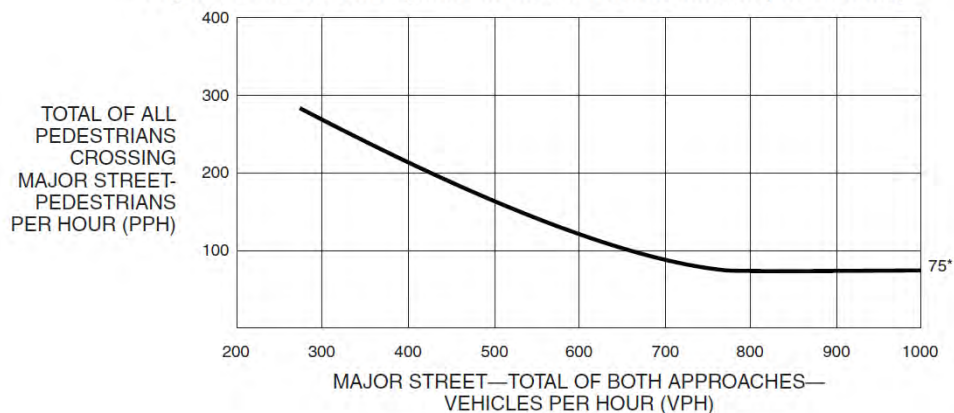
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

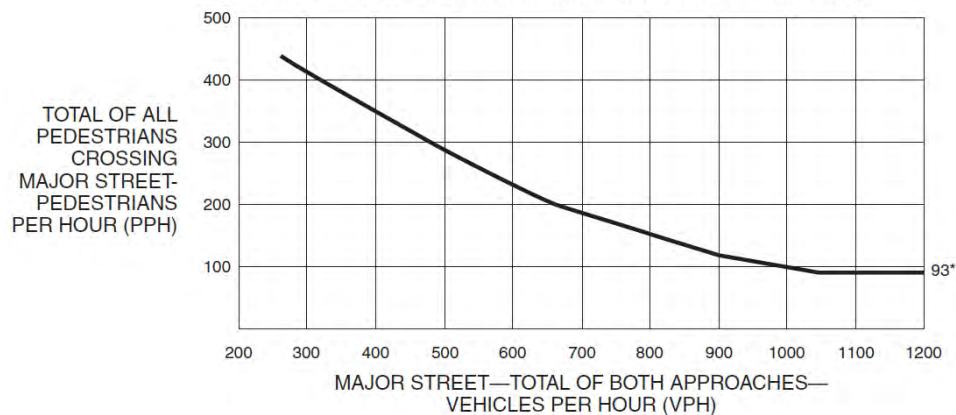
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 10 crashed total, 8 with multiple vehicles, 0 includes injuries or property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Not met

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(No, proposed entering volume is 935 vehicles during the am peak hour and 941 vehicles during the PM peak hour).**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

- A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**
- B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Corning Hill Road - NYS Route 32 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	Y
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	936	162	667	162	0	0
8:00-9:00	836	145	554	145	0	0
9:00-10:00	779	135	490	135	0	0
Noon-1:00	617	108	347	108	0	0
2:00-3:00	647	98	372	98	0	0
3:00-4:00	715	89	443	89	0	0
4:00-5:00	1199	108	910	108	0	0
5:00-6:00	1140	109	899	109	0	0
AM Peak	999	208	715	208	0	0
PM Peak	1336	133	1057	133	0	0

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	4	3	3

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 2 hours meet warrant 1A

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

Yes, all 8 hours meet warrant 1B

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only three hours meet both the Warrant 1A & 1B 56% columns

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

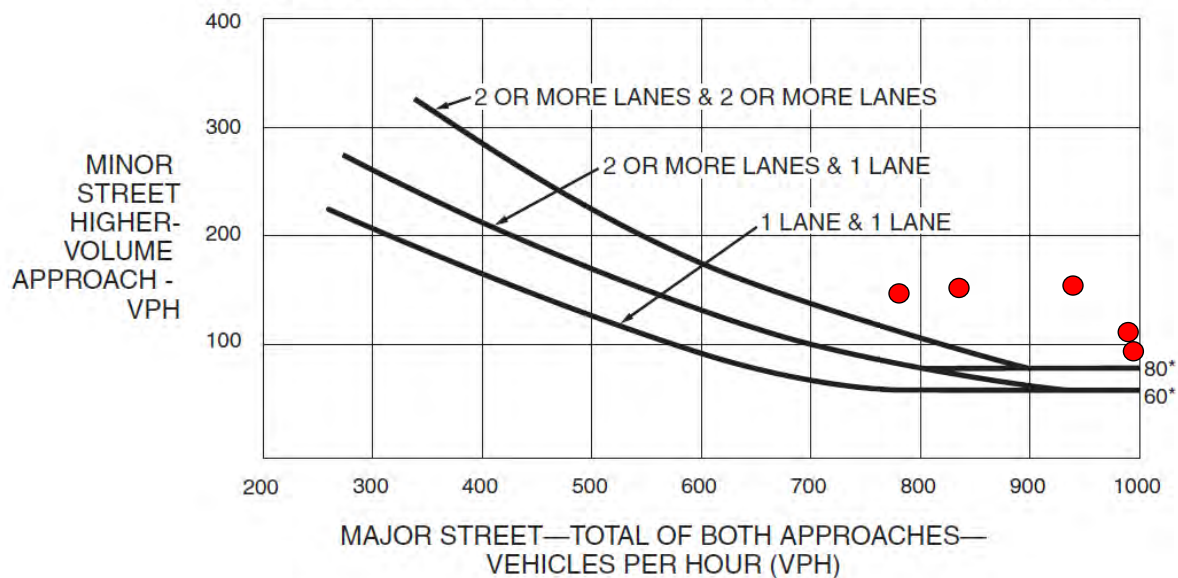
^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-1 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, at least 4 hours meet Warrant 2 based on a 2-lane approach for Route 32

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

Yes, the minor approach has 6.29 hours of delay during the morning peak hour.

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (208 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour & 133 vehicles per hour during the PM).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (1207 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 1469 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

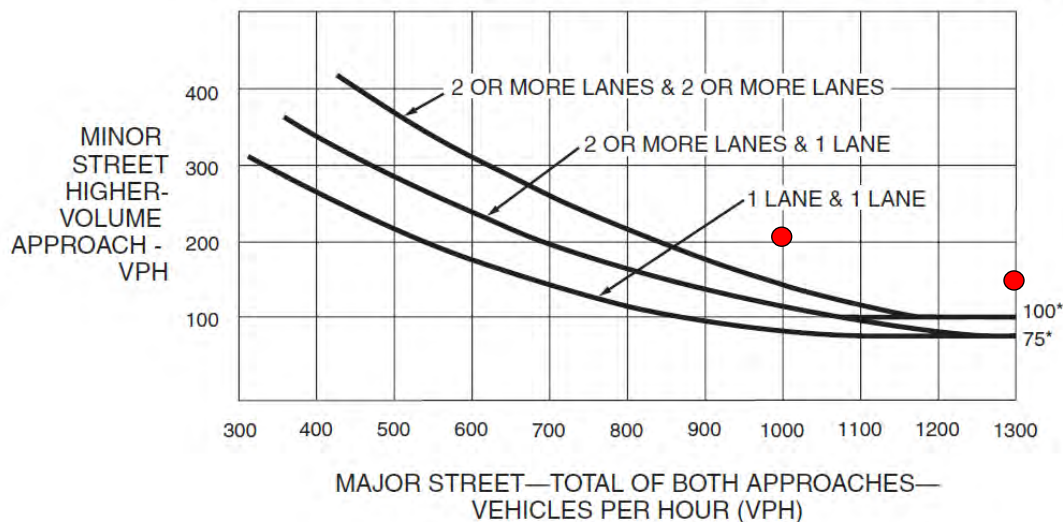
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-3 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, both peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

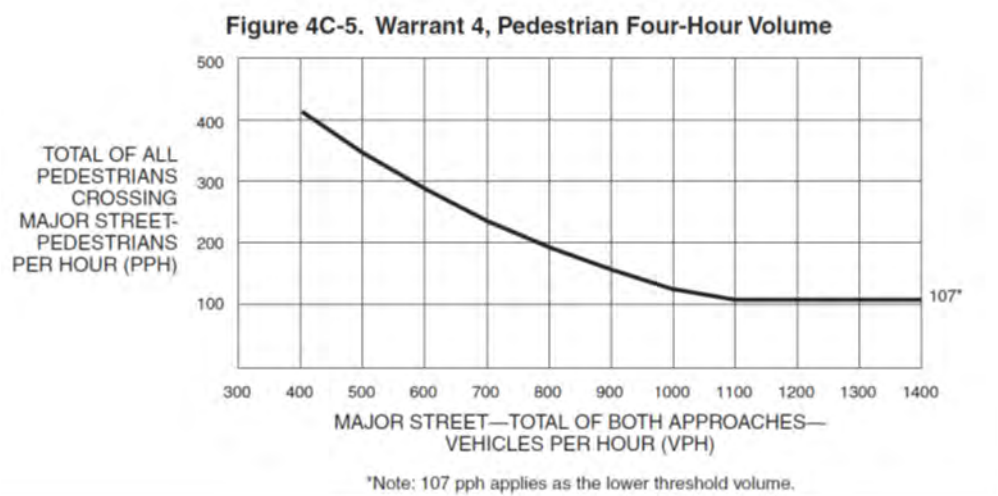
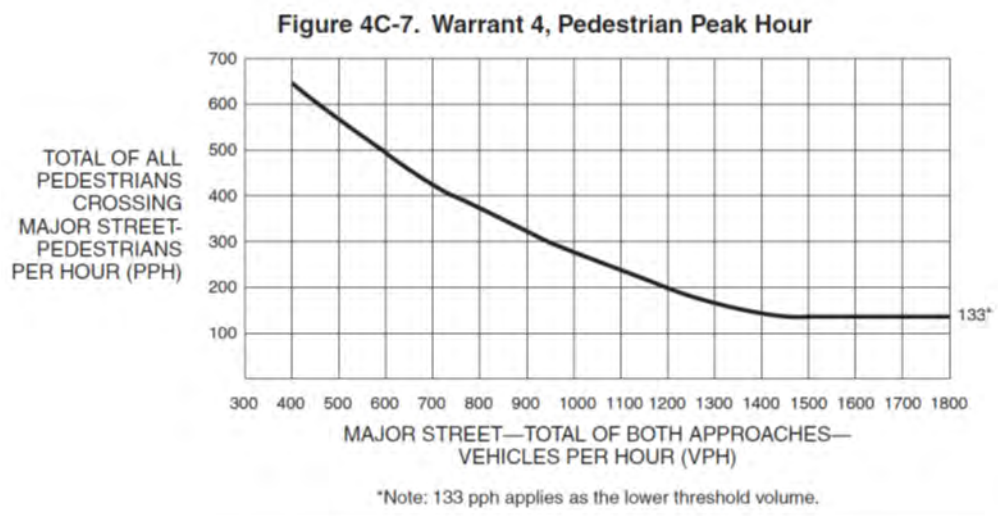
Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-5; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-7.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.



Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 4 crashed total, 3 with multiple vehicles, 2 included injuries and 1 included property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Yes, Condition B is met.

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 1299 vehicles during the PM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.

B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.

C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		River Road - NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Glenmont Road – NYS Route 32 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	Y
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		Y
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	Y
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		Y

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	773	185	528	185	0	0
8:00-9:00	573	212	371	212	0	0
9:00-10:00*	394	84	186	84	0	0
1:00-2:00*	378	81	195	81	0	0
2:00-3:00*	412	89	218	89	0	0
3:00-4:00*	505	108	307	108	0	0
4:00-5:00	861	98	632	98	0	0
5:00-6:00	846	65	646	65	0	0
AM Peak	820	198	572	198	0	0
PM Peak	932	99	695	99	0	0

* =Volumes projected based on percentage growth associated with proposed development.

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
36	10	0	0

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, only 3 hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, only 4 hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic

Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

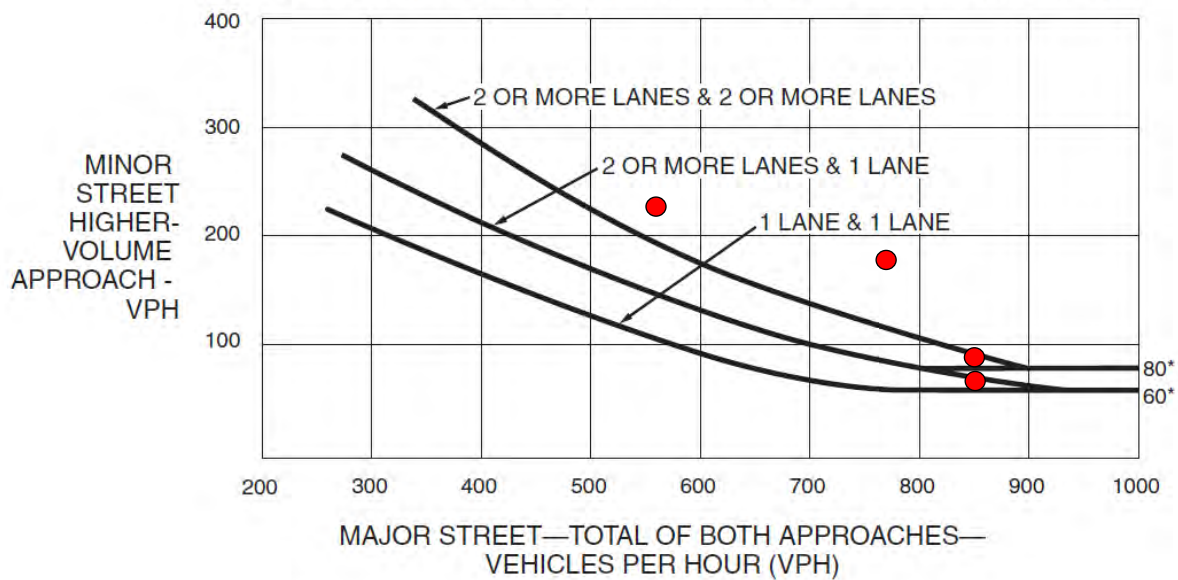
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Yes, four hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

No, Glenmont Road has 1.96 hours of delay during the evening peak hour

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Yes, the Minor-street approach does exceed 100 vehicles per hour (178 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour).

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

Yes, the total entering volume does exceed 650 vehicles per hour (935 vehicles per hour during the AM peak hour and 941 vehicles per hour during the PM peak hour).

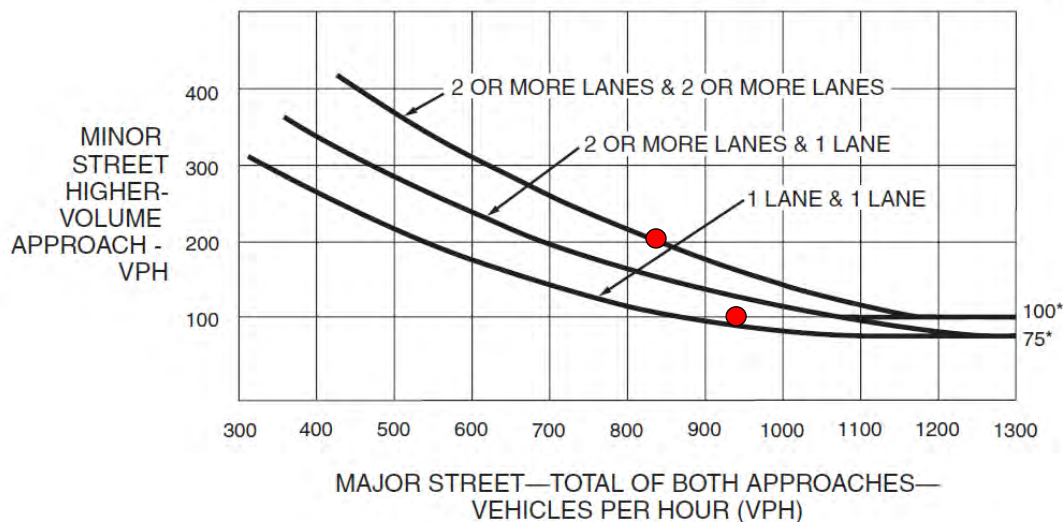
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

Yes, the AM&PM peak hours meet warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

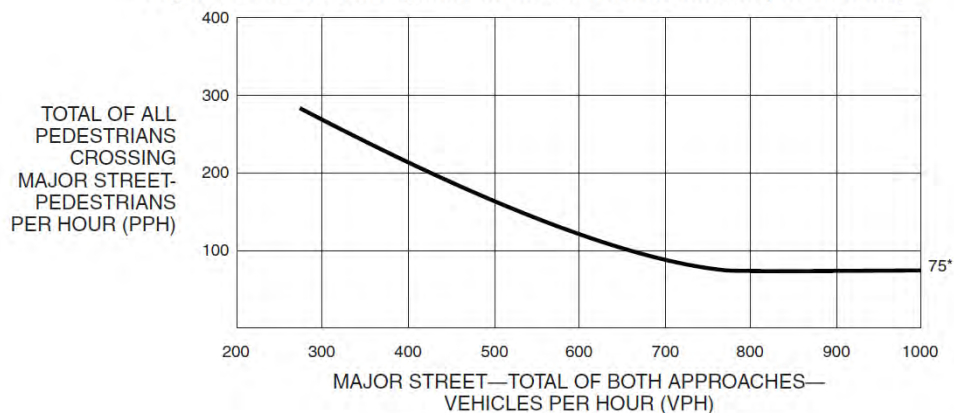
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

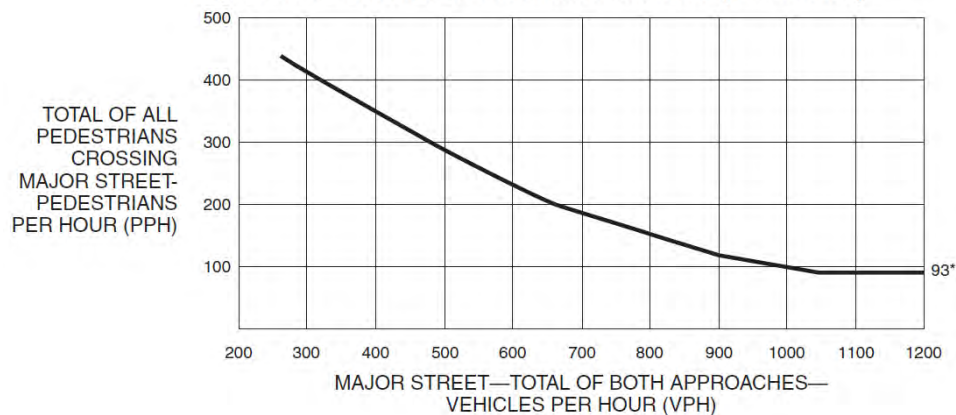
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and
No, Currently in process for this corridor according to Town Police)
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and
No, over the last three years 10 crashed total, 8 with multiple vehicles, 0 includes injuries or property damage.
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Not met

Warrant 7 not met.

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(No, proposed entering volume is 935 vehicles during the am peak hour and 941 vehicles during the PM peak hour).**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

- A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**
- B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

SIGNAL WARRANT WORKSHEET

(Based on MUTCD 2009 Edition Signal Warrant Guidelines)

Project Name		Port of Albany	
Date:	4/1/2019	Analyst:	TCH
Major Street		NYS Route 144 (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	
Minor Street		Proposed Site Driveway (Full Build)	
# of Lanes per Direction		1	

Warrants Met:

Warrant:		Met?
Warrant 1 – Eight Hour Vehicular Volume	1A	N
	1B	N
	1C	N
Warrant 2 – Four Hour Vehicular Volume		N
Warrant 3 – Peak Hour	3A	N
	3B	N
Warrant 4 – Pedestrian Volume	4A	N
	4B	N
Warrant 5 – School Crossings		N
Warrant 6 – Coordinated Signal System		N
Warrant 7 – Crash Experience		N
Warrant 8 – Roadway Network		N
Warrant 9 – Intersection Near a Grade Crossing		N
Signal Should be Considered?		N

Traffic Volume Data:

Hour	Both Approach Volumes		Higher Volume Approach		Crossing Ped. Volume	
	Major	Minor	Major	Minor	Major	Minor
7:00-8:00	725	35*	462	35*	0	0
8:00-9:00	534	31*	353	31*	0	0
9:00-10:00	365	21*	197	21*		
2:00-3:00	350	21*	202	21*		
3:00-4:00	381	23*	284	23*		
4:00-5:00	467	28*	395	28*		
5:00-6:00	797	71*	382	71*	0	0
6:00-7:00	783	34*	185	34*		
AM Peak	841	35*	514	35*		
PM Peak	669	71*	452	71*		

* = Projected volumes

Accident Data:

Time Frame (Mo.)	Total Number of Accidents	Property Damage/Injury Acc.	Acc. Correctable with a Traffic Signal
NA	NA	NA	NA

Applicable Signal Warrant Details:

Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; or

No, zero hours meet warrant 1A.

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 70 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, zero hours meet warrant 1B.

In applying each condition, the major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 8 hours.

C. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following conditions exist for each of any 8 hours of an average day:

A. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection; and

B. The vehicles per hour given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exist on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approaches, respectively, to the intersection.

No, zero hours meet warrant 1C.

These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours for each condition; however, the 8 hours satisfied in Condition A shall not be required to be the same 8 hours satisfied in Condition B. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours.

Table 4C-1. Warrant 1, Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume

Condition A—Minimum Vehicular Volume									
Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	500	400	350	280	150	120	105	84
2 or more	1	600	480	420	336	150	120	105	84
2 or more	2 or more	600	480	420	336	200	160	140	112
1	2 or more	500	400	350	280	200	160	140	112

Condition B—Interruption of Continuous Traffic									
Number of lanes for moving traffic on each approach		Vehicles per hour on major street (total of both approaches)				Vehicles per hour on higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only)			
Major Street	Minor Street	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d	100% ^a	80% ^b	70% ^c	56% ^d
1	1	750	600	525	420	75	60	53	42
2 or more	1	900	720	630	504	75	60	53	42
2 or more	2 or more	900	720	630	504	100	80	70	56
1	2 or more	750	600	525	420	100	80	70	56

^a Basic minimum hourly volume

^b Used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures

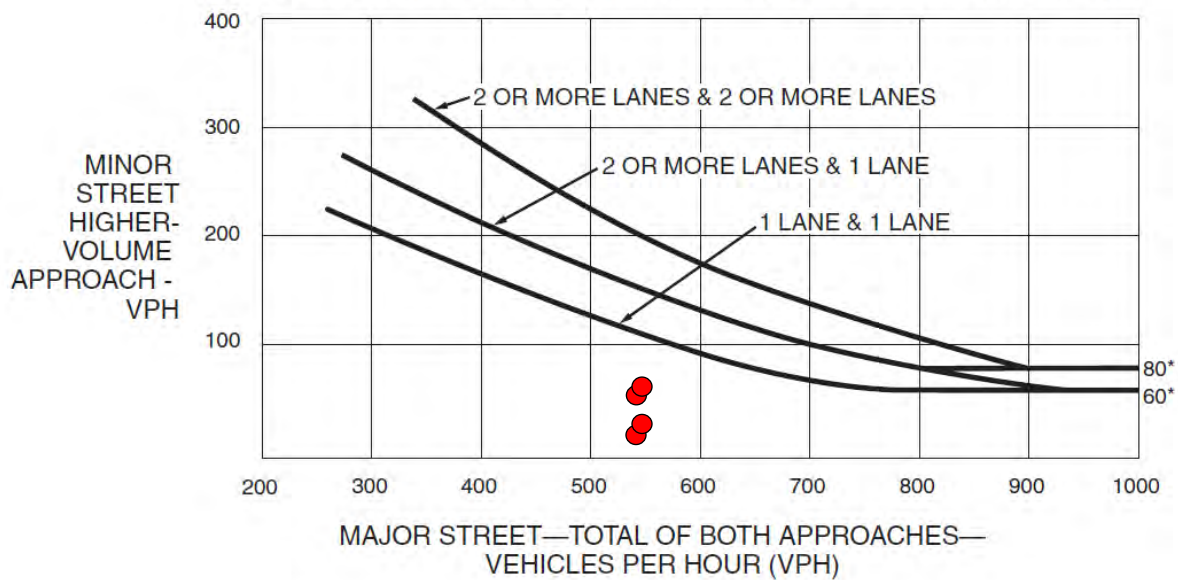
^c May be used when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

^d May be used for combination of Conditions A and B after adequate trial of other remedial measures when the major-street speed exceeds 40 mph or in an isolated community with a population of less than 10,000

Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that, for each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) all fall above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-2 for the existing combination of approach lanes. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of these 4 hours.

Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

No hours meet Warrant 2.

Warrant 3, Peak Hour

This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the criteria in either of the following two categories are met:

A. If all three of the following conditions exist for the same 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day:

1. The total stopped time delay experienced by the traffic on one minor-street approach (one direction only) controlled by a STOP sign equals or exceeds: 4 vehicle-hours for a one-lane approach or 5 vehicle-hours for a two-lane approach; and

Warrant Not Met

2. The volume on the same minor-street approach (one direction only) equals or exceeds 100 vehicles per hour for one moving lane of traffic or 150 vehicles per hour for two moving lanes; and

Minor-street approach does not exceed 100 vehicles per hour.

3. The total entering volume serviced during the hour equals or exceeds 650 vehicles per hour for Intersections with three approaches.

The total entering volume does not exceed 650 vehicles per.

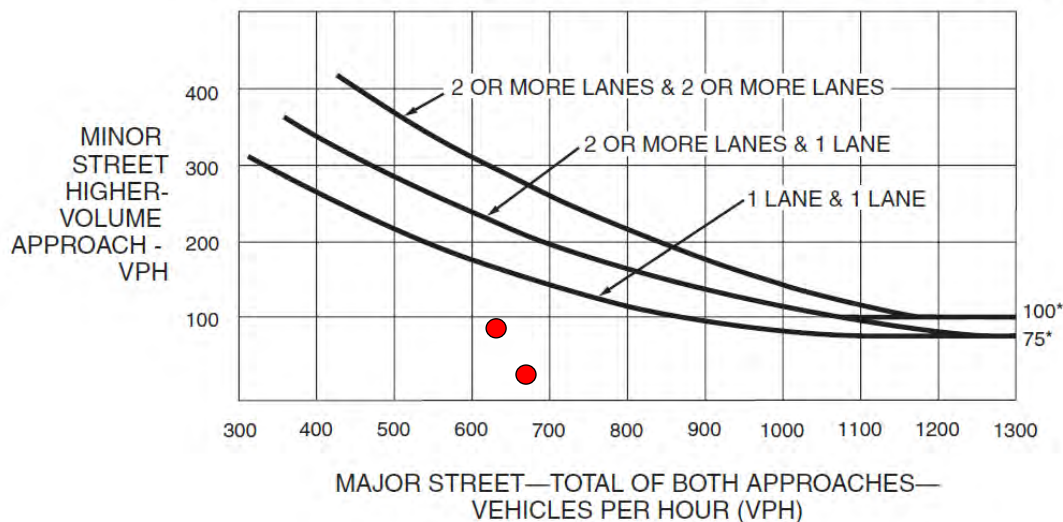
B. The plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the higher-volume minor-street approach (one direction only) for 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-4 for the existing combination of approach lanes.

No hours meet Warrant 3B.

If this warrant is the only warrant met and a traffic control signal is justified by an engineering study, the traffic control signal may be operated in the flashing mode during the hours that the volume criteria of this warrant are not met.

Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume

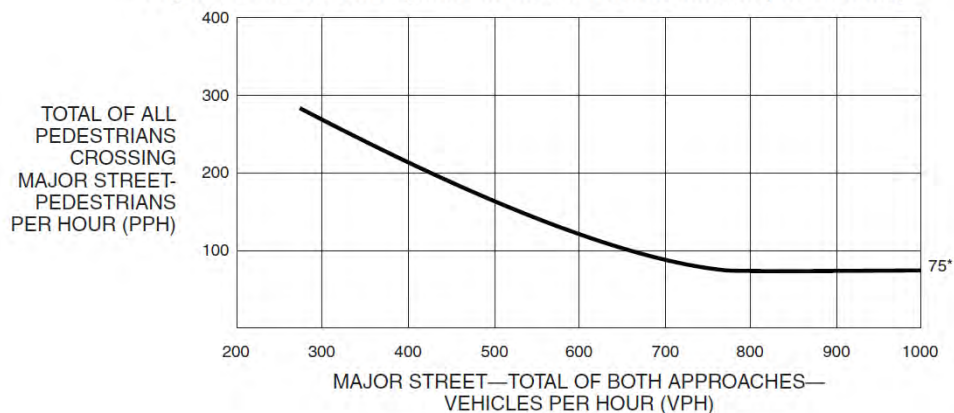
The need for a traffic control signal at an intersection or midblock crossing shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. For each of any 4 hours of an average day, the plotted points representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) all fall above the curve in Figure 4C-6; or
- B. For 1 hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding pedestrians per hour crossing the major street (total of all crossings) falls above the curve in Figure 4C-8.

The Pedestrian Volume signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

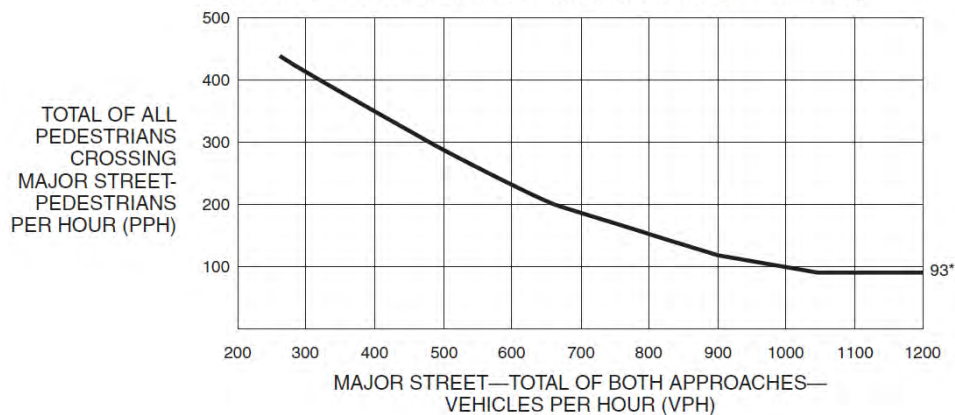
Warrant Not Met, no pedestrians were observed during the traffic counts.

Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)



*Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



*Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume.

Warrant 5, School Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of school children at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period (see Section 7A.03) and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.

Before a decision is made to install a traffic control signal, consideration shall be given to the implementation of other remedial measures, such as warning signs and flashers, school speed zones, school crossing guards, or a grade-separated crossing.

The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.

Warrant Not Met, No school in the vicinity of the intersection.

Warrant 6, Coordinated Signal System

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that one of the following criteria is met:

- A. On a one-way street or a street that has traffic predominantly in one direction, the adjacent traffic control signals are so far apart that they do not provide the necessary degree of vehicular platooning. **(Not Applicable)**
- B. On a two-way street, adjacent traffic control signals do not provide the necessary degree of platooning and the proposed and adjacent traffic control signals will collectively provide a progressive operation. **(Not Applicable)**

Warrant 7, Crash Experience

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that all of the following criteria are met:

- A. Adequate trial of alternatives with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the crash frequency; and **(NOT REVIEWED)**
- B. Five or more reported crashes, of types susceptible to correction by a traffic control signal, have occurred within a 12-month period, each crash involving personal injury or property damage apparently exceeding the applicable requirements for a reportable crash; and **(NOT REVIEWED)**
- C. For each of any 8 hours of an average day, the vehicles per hour (vph) given in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition A in Table 4C-1 (see Section 4C.02), or the vph in both of the 56 percent columns of Condition B in Table 4C-1 exists on the major-street and the higher-volume minor-street approach, respectively, to the intersection, or the volume of pedestrian traffic is not less than 70 percent of the requirements specified in the Pedestrian Volume warrant. These major-street and minor-street volumes shall be for the same 8 hours. On the minor street, the higher volume shall not be required to be on the same approach during each of the 8 hours. **(NOT REVIEWED)**

Warrant 8, Roadway Network

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that the common intersection of two or more major routes meets one or both of the following criteria:

A. The intersection has a total existing, or immediately projected, entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour during the peak hour of a typical weekday and has 5-year projected traffic volumes, based on an engineering study, that meet one or more of Warrants 1, 2, and 3 during an average weekday; or **(Proposed entering volume is 721 vehicles during the AM peak hour)**

B. The intersection has a total existing or immediately projected entering volume of at least 1,000 vehicles per hour for each of any 5 hours of a non-normal business day (Saturday or Sunday). **(NOT REVIEWED)**

A major route as used in this signal warrant shall have at least one of the following characteristics:

- A. It is part of the street or highway system that serves as the principal roadway network for through traffic flow.
- B. It includes rural or suburban highways outside, entering, or traversing a city.
- C. It appears as a major route on an official plan, such as a major street plan in an urban area traffic and transportation study.

Warrant not met based on condition A

Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered if an engineering study finds that both of the following criteria are met:

A. A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach; and **(NOT MET)**

B. During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point representing the vehicles per hour on the major street (total of both approaches) and the corresponding vehicles per hour on the minor-street approach that crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection) falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9 or 4C-10 for the existing combination of approach lanes over the track and the distance D, which is the clear storage distance as defined in Section 1A.13. **(NOT MET)**

Warrant not met no railroad crossing in close proximity to the intersection.

ACCIDENT ANALYSIS DATA -NYS ROUTE 144 (RIVER ROAD)															
Accident Date	Accident Time	First Harmful Event	Distance Type	At Intersection	Intersection	No Fatal Injuries	LightConditions	Number Injured	Location of F	Contributing Road	Property Damage	Reference Marker	Number Killed	Weather Co	Number Vehicles
2/3/2016	19:56	07		Y	READ RD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021084	0	2
2/13/2016	17:46	01		Y	SIMMONS RD	0.00	5	0	1	18	RIVER RD	N	144 11021077	0	1
2/26/2016	15:59	01		Y	NYS THRUWAY	0.00	1	0	1	04	1273 RIVER RD	N	144 11021052	0	1
2/28/2016	19:55	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021073	0	2
3/21/2016	15:13	12		N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021098	0	1
4/8/2016	20:27	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021072	0	1
4/17/2016	01:00	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	1083 RIVER RD	N		0	1
5/14/2016	21:18	01		Y	187 CONN	0.00	5	0	1	27	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021053	0	3
5/16/2016	16:01	23		Y	BEAVER DAM RD	0.00	1	0	2	26	SR 144	Y	144 11021061	0	1
5/25/2016	07:50	30	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	08	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021067	0	1
6/2/2016	17:53	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	EXIT 22 RAMP	N	144 11021052	0	1
6/5/2016	20:29	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N		0	3
6/13/2016	15:17	01		Y	187 RAMP	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER RD	N		0	1
6/16/2016	22:37	07		Y	SIMMONS RD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021077	0	1
6/30/2016	18:31	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	1	1	07	ST RT. 144	N		0	1
7/8/2016	16:20	01		Y	GIBSON RD	0.00	1	1	1	77	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021076	0	2
7/15/2016	19:04	12	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	19	RIVER RD	N	144 11021089	0	3
7/21/2016	07:13	07		Y	OLD RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	1
7/26/2016	11:27	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021081	0	1
8/28/2016	04:36	01		Y	BARENT WINNE RD	0.00	5	1	1	02	RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1
9/8/2016	15:15	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	1	0	1	05	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	2
9/27/2016	16:31	01		Y	HALTER RD	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021107	0	1
10/4/2016	13:50	01	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	77	RIVER RD	N	144 11021079	0	1
10/11/2016	21:04	23	1	N		0.00	5	0	2	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021057	0	1
10/13/2016	17:39	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	RAMP	N	144 11021052	0	2
10/25/2016	18:01	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021074	0	1
10/27/2016	15:49	23	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	66	RIVER RD	N	144 11021046	0	5
11/9/2016	07:08	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	1455 RIVER RD	N	144 11021046	0	3
11/27/2016	03:45	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	1019 RIVER RD	N		0	1
12/7/2016	22:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021064	0	6
12/7/2016	13:40	12	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	42	1273 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	2
12/20/2016	07:21	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	822 RIVER RD	N	144 11021074	0	1
12/30/2016	11:22	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	19	461 RIVER RD	N	144 11021092	0	2
1/14/2017	14:57	11		Y	CORNING HILL RD	0.00	1	0	1	27	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021114	0	1
1/26/2017	16:47	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N	144 11021106	0	1
2/11/2017	19:48	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021075	0	1
2/13/2017	18:20	12		N		0.00	5	1	1	66	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	4
2/13/2017	12:49	12	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	66	RIVER RD	Y	144 11021054	0	1
2/14/2017	00:40	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021099	0	1
2/16/2017	10:11	04	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021057	0	1
2/20/2017	14:04	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	04	SR 144	N	144 11021080	0	1
2/23/2017	21:00	07	2	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021100	0	1
3/23/2017	08:45	01		Y	187 EXIT RAMP	0.00	1	0	1	07	RIVER RD	N	144 11021053	0	1
3/30/2017	17:01	10		Y	HALTER RD	0.00	1	0	1	64	RIVER RD	N	144 11021107	0	2
4/10/2017	04:59	11	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	06	738 RIVER RD	Y		0	1
4/25/2017	09:19	01	1	N		1.00	1	1	1	27	RIVER RD	N	144 11021074	1	3
5/2/2017	15:38	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N	144 11021000	0	2
5/18/2017	16:00	01		Y	ANDERS LN	0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021102	0	1
5/27/2017	06:09	30	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	21	928 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021071	0	1
6/12/2017	17:39	01		Y	MAPLE AVE	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER RD	N		0	1
6/22/2017	12:14	17		Y	PARKER RD	0.00	1	0	2	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021062	0	1
6/29/2017	16:34	01		Y	RIVER RD	0.00	1	2	1	77	RIVER RD	N	144 11021102	0	2
6/30/2017	08:08	01		Y	SR32	0.00	1	3	1	19	SR144	N	144 11021114	0	3
7/3/2017	22:30	30	1	N		0.00	4	0	2	06	175 RIVER RD	Y	144 11021104	0	1
7/10/2017	08:26	01		Y	GIBSON RD	0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER RD	N	144 11021076	0	1
7/15/2017	18:47	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021061	0	1
7/16/2017	14:25	01	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	13	SR 144	N	144 11021054	0	1
7/18/2017	12:06	01		Y	SMULTZ ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021091	0	1
7/26/2017	12:08	01	1	N		0.00	1	2	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	1
8/9/2017	17:00	01		Y	ANDERS LANE	0.00	1	0	1	69	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	1
8/27/2017	04:58	11	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	08	1489 STATE ROUTE	Y	144 11021044	0	1
9/18/2017	16:34	01		Y	READ ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	64	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021084	0	1
9/29/2017	18:27	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	3	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	1
10/7/2017	19:24	01		Y	GLENMONT ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	1
11/6/2017	17:22	07		Y	PARSONS ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021071	0	2
11/6/2017	18:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021055	0	2
11/11/2017	18:10	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1
11/16/2017	13:27	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	1	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	2
11/17/2017	23:47	07	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	61	983 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021068	0	1
11/18/2017	06:40	15	1	N		0.00	5	1	2	10	895 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021072	0	1
11/19/2017	18:35	07	1	N		0.00	5	1	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021079	0	1
11/21/2017	16:50	01	1	N		0.00	3	0	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021057	0	2
11/27/2017	19:45	07	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	61	1480 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021044	0	1
11/29/2017	17:17	07		Y	WEMPLE ROAD	0.00	5	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	1
11/30/2017	12:51	01	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	27	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	1
12/6/2017	23:10	04	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	2
12/10/2017	01:13	15	1	N		0.00	5	0	1	66	709 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	4
12/13/2017	05:40	07		Y	OLD RIVER ROAD	0.00	4	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021103	0	1

12/15/2017	17:22	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	2	1
12/17/2017	17:30	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021057	0	1	1
12/22/2017	09:09	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	24	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021089	0	2	1
12/23/2017	07:37	31	1	N		0.002	1	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	5	1
12/24/2017	20:42	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021067	0	2	1
1/1/2018	13:52	15	2	N		0.001	0	2	11	822 SR 144	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
1/2/2018	07:29	01	1	N		0.001	1	1	66	RIVER RD	N		0	2	2
1/3/2018	09:15	01	Y		ANDERS LANE	0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	2	2
1/3/2018	21:54	07	Y		HALTER ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021107	0	1	1
1/5/2018	13:04	30	1	N		0.001	0	2	26	783 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021077	0	1	1
1/8/2018	03:56	15	2	N		0.005	0	2	05	461 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021094	0	1	1
1/11/2018	11:59	01	Y		OLD RIVER ROAD	0.001	1	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
1/13/2018	05:57	15	1	N		0.005	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021112	0	5	1
1/16/2018	17:16	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	822 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021073	0	2	1
1/19/2018	02:15	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
1/23/2018	06:15	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021048	0	3	1
2/7/2018	11:21	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	4	1
2/10/2018	15:22	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082	0	2	2
2/18/2018	08:07	12	1	N		0.001	1	1	66	SR 144	N	144 11021099	0	2	1
2/22/2018	16:08	11	1	N		0.001	0	2	66	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021069	0	4	1
3/7/2018	15:57	30	Y		SIMMONS RD	0.001	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021077	0	4	1
3/7/2018	16:33	01	Y		GLENMONT ROAD	0.001	0	1	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	4	2
3/10/2018	02:50	15	1	N		0.005	0	1	08	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021048	0	1	1
4/17/2018	15:18	01	Y		GLENMONT ROAD	0.001	4	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
4/26/2018	16:30	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021051	0	1	2
6/9/2018	08:01	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021063	0	1	1
6/9/2018	14:38	01	1	N		0.001	1	1	09	SR 144	N	144 11021069	0	2	2
6/11/2018	08:55	01	2	N		0.001	0	1	13	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021093	0	1	2
6/11/2018	10:00	01	Y		RIVER ROAD	0.001	0	1	09	1275 RIVER RD	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
6/14/2018	18:58	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021111	0	1	1
6/20/2018	07:40	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	18	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
6/20/2018	15:07	01	Y		EXIT 22 RAMP	0.001	0	1	77	RIVER ROAD/EXIT 22	N	144 11021052	0	2	2
7/3/2018	10:28	01	Y		INTERSTATE 87 NYS TH	0.001	0	1	07	SR 144	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
7/5/2018	05:18	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	593 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021086	0	1	1
8/23/2018	08:26	01	Y		BARENT WINNE RD	0.001	2	1	09	1021 RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
8/25/2018	20:16	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076	0	1	1
8/27/2018	15:00	01	Y		BARENT WINNE RD	0.001	4	1	77	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	2
9/9/2018	19:33	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021074	0	2	1
9/12/2018	11:52	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021063	0	2	2
9/14/2018	09:48	01	Y		GLENMONT RD	0.001	0	1	69	RIVER RD	N	144 11021104	0	2	2
9/18/2018	12:16	01	Y		ANDERS LANE	0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102	0	2	2
9/22/2018	20:41	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	1370 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021051	0	2	1
9/28/2018	00:12	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	1021 RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	3	1
10/5/2018	19:13	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066	0	1	1
10/9/2018	16:24	01	Y		INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.001	0	1	18	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
10/16/2018	22:08	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	1	1
10/16/2018	22:01	12	1	N		0.005	0	2	02	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021080	0	1	1
10/20/2018	03:14	23	2	N		0.005	0	2	02	380 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021097	0	2	1
10/20/2018	22:48	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	552 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021088	0	2	1
10/23/2018	13:10	01	Y		BASK RD (TR)	0.001	0	1	77	SR 144	N	144 11021088	0	2	2
10/26/2018	03:18	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021075	0	2	1
10/29/2018	06:50	07	1	N		0.002	0	1	61	SR144	N	144 11021052	0	3	1
10/29/2018	18:22	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021049	0	1	1
11/1/2018	18:32	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021085	0	1	1
11/1/2018	18:32	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021085	0	1	1
11/15/2018	19:27	14	1	N		0.005	0	2	66	1332 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021051	0	4	1
11/24/2018	13:22	07	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021098	0	2	1
11/24/2018	13:22	07	1	N		0.001	1	1	61	SR 144	N	144 11021099	0	2	1
11/26/2018	16:55	07	2	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021073	0	3	1
11/28/2018	16:52	07	Y		SMULTZ ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021091	0	1	1
11/28/2018	21:36	07	Y		BARENT WINNE ROAD	0.004	0	1	61	RIVER RD	N	144 11021066	0	1	1
11/29/2018	08:40	01	Y		LYONS ROAD	0.001	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021064	0	1	2
12/6/2018	18:30	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	1	1
12/26/2018	18:47	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021058	0	1	1
1/8/2019	17:14	07	1	N		0.005	1	1	61	963 RIVER RD.	N	144 11021068	0	3	1
1/14/2019	17:26	07	1	N		0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021068	0	2	1
1/21/2019	09:21	07	Y		DINMORE RD	0.001	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021063	0	2	1
1/31/2019	09:00	01	Y		WEMPLE ROAD	0.001	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021081	0	1	2
2/5/2019	17:39	07	Y		READ ROAD	0.005	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021084	0	1	1
2/8/2019	10:05	01	Y		CORNING HILL ROAD	0.001	1	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
2/11/2019	06:45	07	2	N		0.002	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021070	0	2	1
2/13/2019	10:19	22	1	N		0.001	1	2	66	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021046	0	2	1
2/15/2019	16:34	01	Y		EXIT 22	0.001	0	1	04	RAMP FROM EXIT 22	N	144 11021053	0	1	2
2/27/2019	16:49	34	1	N		0.001	0	1	19	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021087	0	4	1
3/9/2019	20:00	16	1	N		0.005	0	2	03	REAR PARKING LOT	Y		0	9	1
3/14/2019	07:14	04	1	N		0.001	0	1	61	1424 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021047	0	2	1
4/6/2019	13:49	01	1	N		0.001	2	1	77	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
4/6/2019	13:49	01	1	N		0.001	2	1	27	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221	0	2	2
4/23/2019	12:30	01	1	N		0.001	0	1	04	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021092	0	1	2
5/10/2019	04:15	15	1	N		0.004	0	1	64	495 RIVER RD	N	144 11021089	0	2	1

5/13/2019	15:32	15	1	N		0.00	1	1	2	10	1370 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021050	0	3	1
5/24/2019	13:28	01		Y	LYONS ROAD	0.00	1	3	1	07	1074 RIVER RD	N	144 11021064		0	2
5/31/2019	21:14	01		Y	GLENMONT RD	0.00	5	0	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021104		0	1
6/5/2019	18:17	01		Y	INTERSTATE 87 CONN	0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053		0	2
6/7/2019	16:03	23	1	N		0.00	1	0	2	13	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021087		0	1
6/9/2019	15:20	03		Y	BARENT WINNE ROAD	0.00	1	1	1	14	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021066		0	1
6/10/2019	18:25	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	1111 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021062		0	3
6/15/2019	19:05	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221		0	2
6/17/2019	15:42	23	1	N		0.00	1	1	2	19	RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021053		0	1
6/17/2019	14:52	01	2	N		0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021076		0	1
6/23/2019	21:13	18	1	N		0.00	4	0	1	04	AREA OF 495 RIVER	Y	144 11021090		0	1
6/24/2019	17:02	01		Y	NEW STATE THRUWAY	0.00	1	2	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N			0	2
7/2/2019	05:54	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	79 RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021108		0	2
7/2/2019	18:22	07	1	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021075		0	1
7/5/2019	05:47	04	1	N		0.00	2	0	1	61	1255 SR 144	N			0	1
7/14/2019	09:00	12		Y	WEMPLE RD	0.00	1	0	1	26	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021082		0	1
7/24/2019	12:55	01		Y	CORNING HILL ROAD	0.00	1	0	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	32 11041221		0	1
7/31/2019	09:40	01		Y	WHEELER RD	0.00	1	1	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021087		0	2
8/13/2019	15:01	01		Y	ANDERS LANE	0.00	1	0	1	69	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021102		0	2
9/3/2019	17:18	01		Y	RAMP I87 EXCHANGE	0.00	1	3	1	07	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021053		0	1
9/6/2019	17:32	07	2	N		0.00	1	0	1	61	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021096		0	1
9/11/2019	15:33	01	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	09	RIVER ROAD	N	144 11021092		0	1
9/15/2019	15:15	15	1	N		0.00	1	1	1	04	1119 RIVER ROAD	Y	144 11021061		0	1

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing AM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	2625	1316
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.88	0.93
Total Trucks, %	2.70	2.60
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.974	0.975
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	3063	1451
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.67	0.66

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (L _{EQ}), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	27.0
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.368
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (L _{EQ}), ft	1474.4	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	1195
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	49.9
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.610	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	52.0
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	1868	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	50.4
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	3319	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	29.9
Level of Service (LOS)	C		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing PM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (V_i), veh/h	1414	761
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.93	0.89
Total Trucks, %	1.13	2.89
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f_{HV})	0.989	0.972
Flow Rate (v_i), pc/h	1537	880
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.36	0.40

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (L_{EQ}), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D_R), pc/mi/ln	15.4
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L_{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M_s)	0.283
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (L_{EQ}), ft	760.8	Flow Outer Lanes (v_{OA}), pc/h/ln	624
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L_{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S_R), mi/h	51.0
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P_{FM})	0.594	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S_o), mi/h	54.1
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v_{12}), pc/h	913	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	51.8
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v_{R12}), pc/h	1793	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	15.6
Level of Service (LOS)	B		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing AM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	2707	1316
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.88	0.93
Total Trucks, %	5.43	2.60
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.948	0.975
Flow Rate (vi), pc/h	3245	1451
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.70	0.66

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	27.9
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.380
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (LEQ), ft	1474.4	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	1266
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	49.8
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.610	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	51.7
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	1979	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	50.3
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	3430	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	31.1
Level of Service (LOS)	C		

HCS7 Freeway Merge Report

Project Information

Analyst	TCH	Date	10-3-2019
Agency	McFarland Johnson	Analysis Year	2019
Jurisdiction		Time Period Analyzed	Existing PM
Project Description	9W/I-87 Merge with I-787 Northbound		

Geometric Data

	Freeway	Ramp
Number of Lanes (N)	3	1
Free-Flow Speed (FFS), mi/h	54.5	51.0
Segment Length (L) / Acceleration Length (LA), ft	1500	600
Terrain Type	Level	Level
Percent Grade, %	-	-
Segment Type / Ramp Side	Freeway	Right

Adjustment Factors

Driver Population	All Familiar	All Familiar
Weather Type	Non-Severe Weather	Non-Severe Weather
Incident Type	No Incident	-
Final Speed Adjustment Factor (SAF)	1.000	1.000
Final Capacity Adjustment Factor (CAF)	1.000	1.000
Demand Adjustment Factor (DAF)	1.000	1.000

Demand and Capacity

Demand Volume (Vi), veh/h	1470	761
Peak Hour Factor (PHF)	0.93	0.89
Total Trucks, %	3.95	2.89
Single-Unit Trucks (SUT), %	-	-
Tractor-Trailers (TT), %	-	-
Heavy Vehicle Adjustment Factor (f _{HV})	0.962	0.972
Flow Rate (v _i), pc/h	1643	880
Capacity (c), pc/h	6750	2200
Volume-to-Capacity Ratio (v/c)	0.37	0.40

Speed and Density

Upstream Equilibrium Distance (L _{EQ}), ft	-	Density in Ramp Influence Area (D _R), pc/mi/ln	15.9
Distance to Upstream Ramp (L _{UP}), ft	1000	Speed Index (M _s)	0.285
Downstream Equilibrium Distance (L _{EQ}), ft	760.8	Flow Outer Lanes (v _{OA}), pc/h/ln	667
Distance to Downstream Ramp (L _{DOWN}), ft	1100	On-Ramp Influence Area Speed (S _R), mi/h	50.9
Prop. Freeway Vehicles in Lane 1 and 2 (P _{FM})	0.594	Outer Lanes Freeway Speed (S _O), mi/h	53.9
Flow in Lanes 1 and 2 (v ₁₂), pc/h	976	Ramp Junction Speed (S), mi/h	51.7
Flow Entering Ramp-Infl. Area (v _{R12}), pc/h	1856	Average Density (D), pc/mi/ln	16.3
Level of Service (LOS)	B		



McFarland Johnson
 60 RAILROAD PLACE
 SUITE 402
 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK 12866
 P: 518-580-9380 F: 518-580-9383
 mjinc.com

PROJECT MILESTONE
TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CLIENT:
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION
 BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

PROJECT:
PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION

DRAWN	NSO
DESIGNED	NSO
CHECKED	TCB
SCALE	1"=100'
DATE	SEPTEMBER 2019
PROJECT	18437.00

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

DRAWING TITLE
SIGHT DISTANCE PLAN

DRAWING NUMBER
SD-01



- LEGEND**
- EXISTING SIGHT DISTANCE (ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
 - SIGHT DISTANCE AFTER PROPOSED VEGETATION REMOVAL (ORIGINAL DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
 - EXISTING SIGHT DISTANCE (ADJUSTED DRIVEWAY LOCATION)
 - SIGHT DISTANCE AFTER PROPOSED VEGETATION REMOVAL (ADJUSTED DRIVEWAY LOCATION)



SCALE



McFarland Johnson
 60 RAILROAD PLACE
 SUITE 402
 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK 12866
 P: 518-580-9380 F: 518-580-9383
 mjinc.com

PROJECT MILESTONE
TRAFFIC ANALYSIS

NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION

CLIENT:
ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION
 BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK

PROJECT:
PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION

DRAWN	TCH
DESIGNED	AJF
CHECKED	AJF
SCALE	1"=40'
DATE	JANUARY 2020
PROJECT	18437.00

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

DRAWING NUMBER
IMP-01



INSTALL NEW TRAFFIC SIGNAL EQUIPMENT TO PROVIDE A PERMISSIVE/PROTECTED SOUTHBOUND LEFT-TURN PHASE AND A WESTBOUND RIGHT-TURN OVERLAP PHASE

PROPOSED 200' LEFT-TURN LANE

PROPOSED 200' RIGHT-TURN LANE

NYS ROUTE 32 (S. PEARL ST.)

S. PORT RD.

PHASE III FULL BUILDOUT INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS @ SOUTH PORT ROAD & SOUTH PEARL STREET/ NYS ROUTE 32

LEGEND
 PROPOSED LANE



Planned Road Improvements





**CITY OF ALBANY
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR**
24 EAGLE STREET
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12207
TELEPHONE (518) 434-5100
WWW.ALBANYNY.GOV

KATHY SHEEHAN
MAYOR

March 11, 2020

Mr. John Smolinsky
Chairman, Town of Bethlehem Planning Board
Town Hall
445 Delaware Avenue
Delmar, NY 129054

Re: Port of Albany Expansion

Dear Chairman Smolinsky,

I write to you regarding the proposed Port of Albany expansion project currently before your board. I am aware of representations made during your most recent board meeting regarding residents at Ezra Prentice in Albany. The individual who made those statements is not a resident of Ezra Prentice, nor is he active in the work we continue to undertake alongside the Albany Housing Authority and the residents of Ezra Prentice.

The City and Housing Authority have worked closely with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and New York State Department of Transportation to complete an air quality study and traffic study along South Pearl Street, including adjacent to the Ezra Prentice community. During the initial phase of those studies, it was clear that localized truck traffic was increasing the level of particulates found in the air near Ezra Prentice. Based on that information, the City worked closely with local businesses to voluntarily reroute truck traffic through the Port of Albany along the interior port road – thus reducing truck traffic along South Pearl Street adjacent to the Ezra Prentice community by more than 30%.

While many activists from outside Ezra Prentice have suggested (and even demanded) we displace Ezra Prentice residents from their homes, the City and the Housing Authority continue to work closely with the residents of Ezra Prentice and their tenant's association President to determine what the residents want. To that end, a group of Ezra residents are developing a survey for their fellow residents to ensure their voices are heard. This survey is intended to be a tool for residents to express what they believe should be the next steps for the future of their community. It is initiatives like this that we believe are so important to ensuring we are obtaining residents' input and protecting their interests.

We have also worked with the Port of Albany to ensure their proposed expansion has a positive effect on the Ezra Prentice community and Albany's South End. This project will accelerate the creation of an improved interior port road that would allow the City, State Department of Transportation, and Capital District Transportation Committee to de-designate South Pearl Street as a truck route – putting the City in a position to be able to ban through truck traffic along the corridor adjacent to Ezra Prentice. This project would also create an estimated 700 to 1,600 jobs that would be available to the residents of Ezra Prentice and Albany's South End.

With the elimination of truck traffic on South Pearl Street and the creation of hundreds of jobs, the Port expansion would provide the very stimulus the South End of Albany needs to attract residents and amenities that would benefit the entire community. Because of these factors, I support the proposed expansion to the Port of Albany.

We will continue to work with the Housing Authority, State Agencies, Port, and most importantly, the residents of Ezra Prentice to ensure we are protecting our residents' interests. Please do not hesitate to reach out to me should you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,



Kathy M. Sheehan
Mayor, City of Albany

Cc. Hon. Neil Breslin, New York State Senator
Hon. Patricia Fahy, New York State Assemblymember
Hon. John McDonald, New York State Assemblymember
Hon. Daniel McCoy, Albany County Executive
Hon. Dorsey Applrys, City of Albany Chief City Auditor
Hon. Sonia Frederick, City of Albany Common Council Member
Hon. Derek Johnson, City of Albany Common Council Member
Steve Longo, Executive Director, Albany Housing Authority
Richard Hendrick, Executive Director, Port of Albany

PAVEMENT EVALUATION REPORT

FOR THE

**PORT OF ALBANY
EXISTING ROADWAYS**

**RAFT STREET AND PORT STREET /
NORMANSKILL STREET**

March 2020

PREPARED FOR:

Albany Port District Commission

PREPARED BY:



**60 RAILROAD PLACE
SUITE 402
SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY 12866
PH: (518) 580-9380
FX: (518) 580-9383**

Methodology

A pavement condition inventory was performed on the following City of Albany roads within the Port of Albany District:

Raft Street,
Port Street/Normanskill Street,
South Port Road

See Figure G-01 for the sections of roadway that are scheduled to be upgraded as part of with the Port expansion project (Port Street/Normanskill Street) or the capital improvement project funded by the Federal TIGER Grant (Smith Boulevard).

The roads were inspected in accordance with the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Comprehensive Pavement Design Manual – Evaluation of Existing Pavements; Pavement Distress Condition Survey. Following these procedures, the information collected included distress type, distress severity, and distress amount. The section of roadway to be surveyed was broken into lengths approximately 500 feet long and evaluated for distress type, distress severity, and distress amount. The resulting pavement condition was based on the following visual inspection analysis:

Excellent - No surface distress
Good – Surface distress beginning to show
Fair – Surface distress is clearly visible
Poor – Distress is frequent and severe

Based on the length of roadways, the roadway being surveyed was broken into 12 separate sections. Sections 1 through 9 are on the portion of Port Street/Normanskill Street, Sections 10 and 11 are the portion of Raft Street, and Section 12 is the length of South Port Road.

Inspection Results

Each of the 12 sections were inspected for distress type, severity and amount, as well as features such as curbs, guard rails, railroad crossings, and road width. All section stations as well as existing roadway widths are detailed on Figure G-02. See Appendix A for photographs of each section pavement and field notes.

Section	Curb	Guardrail	Railroad Crossing	Pavement Condition
1	N	N	N	Poor
2	N	N	N	Fair
3	N	N	N	Fair
4	N	N	Y	Poor-Fair
5	Y	N	N	Poor
6	N	Y	Y	Poor
7	N	Y	N	Poor
8	N	N	N	Poor

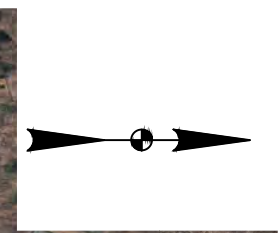
9	N	N	Y	Fair
10	N	N	Y	Poor
11	N	Y	Y	Poor
12	N	Y	Y	Fair

It was noted at the time of inspection that all railroad crossings were in fair condition and all trucks were able to complete turns within the existing travel lanes. Therefore, all turning maneuvers are adequate.



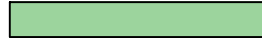
Recommendations

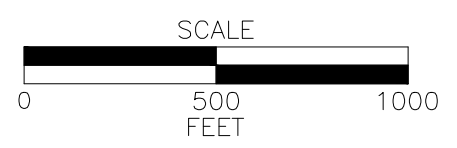
Based on the inspected sections and the current and proposed use of the roadway system, Sections 1,8,10, and 11 are the highest priority to be restored based on their condition and the frequency of existing and future truck traffic.


All new roadways should be designed to meet at a minimum the typical sections shown on attached Figure G-03. We recommend that all improved roadway sections meet the NYS DOT Design Manual criteria including proper drainage pavement thickness, 12 foot travel lanes with 2 foot shoulders, turning radii to accommodate a WB 67 truck, striping, signage, and installation of DOT standard railroad crossing gates.

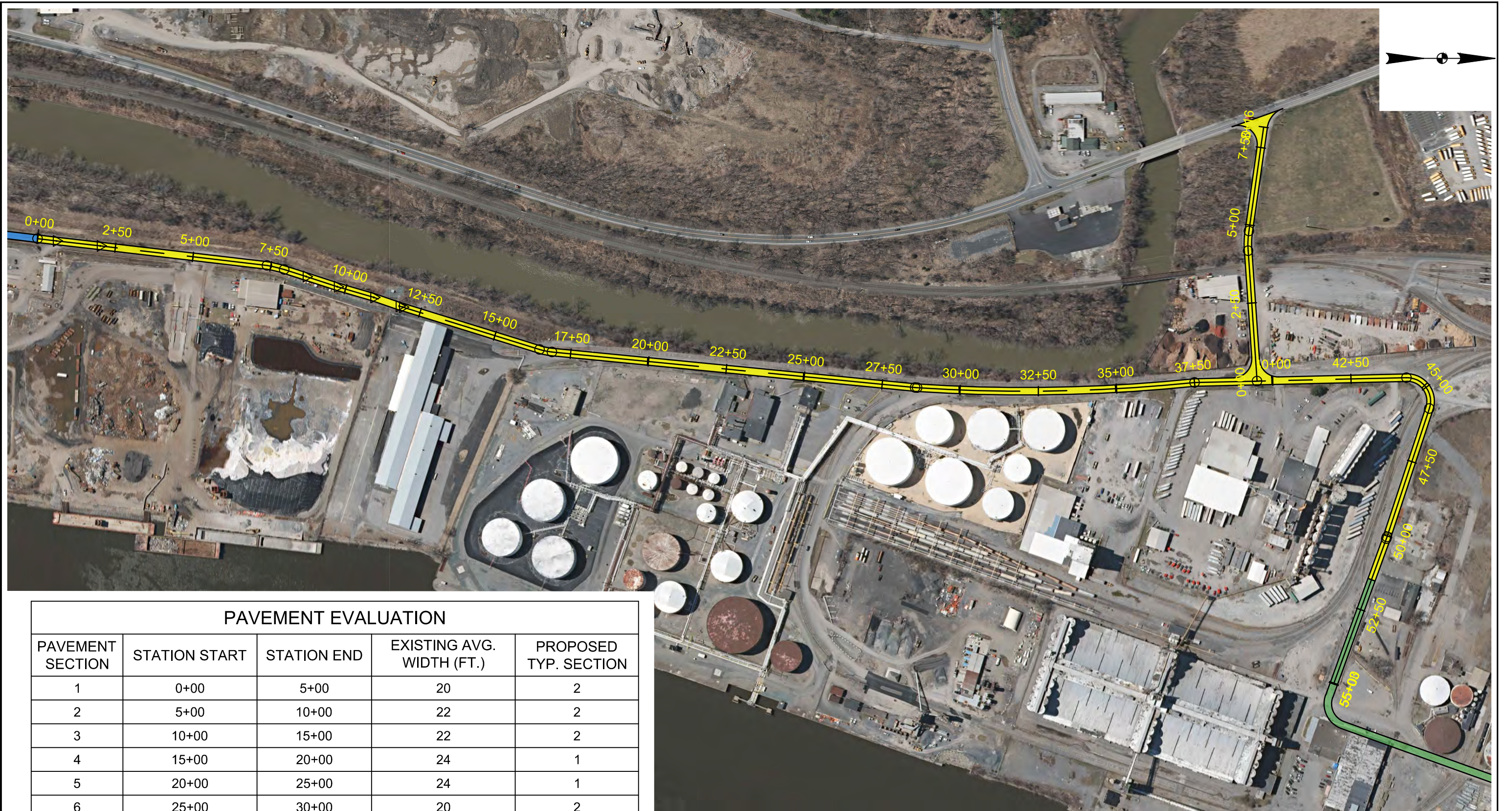


LEGEND

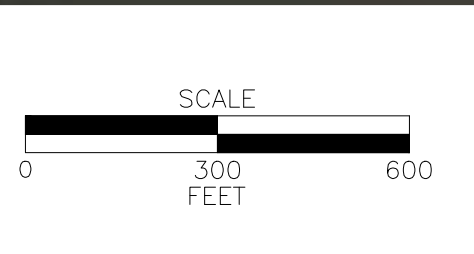
-  SECTION OF ROADWAY TO BE RECONSTRUCTED AS PART OF PORT EXPANSION PROJECT
-  SECTION OF ROADWAY RECOMMENDED TO BE RECONSTRUCTED PER CURRENT PAVEMENT CONDITION EVALUATION. SEE SHEET G-03 FOR TYPICAL SECTIONS.
-  SECTION OF ROADWAY TO BE RECONSTRUCTED W/ CONSTRUCTION BEGINNING FALL 2020 / SPRING 2021



PORT OF ALBANY BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK		
PORT DISTRICT TRUCK ROUTE CONCEPT ROADWAY		
SCALE: 1"=500'	DATE: MARCH 2020	FIGURE: G-01
 McFarland Johnson		



PAVEMENT EVALUATION				
PAVEMENT SECTION	STATION START	STATION END	EXISTING AVG. WIDTH (FT.)	PROPOSED TYP. SECTION
1	0+00	5+00	20	2
2	5+00	10+00	22	2
3	10+00	15+00	22	2
4	15+00	20+00	24	1
5	20+00	25+00	24	1
6	25+00	30+00	20	2
7	30+00	35+00	25	1
8	35+00	40+00	24	1
9	40+00	45+00	28	1
10	45+00	50+00	22	2
11	50+00	55+00	20	2
12	0+00	7+50	24	1

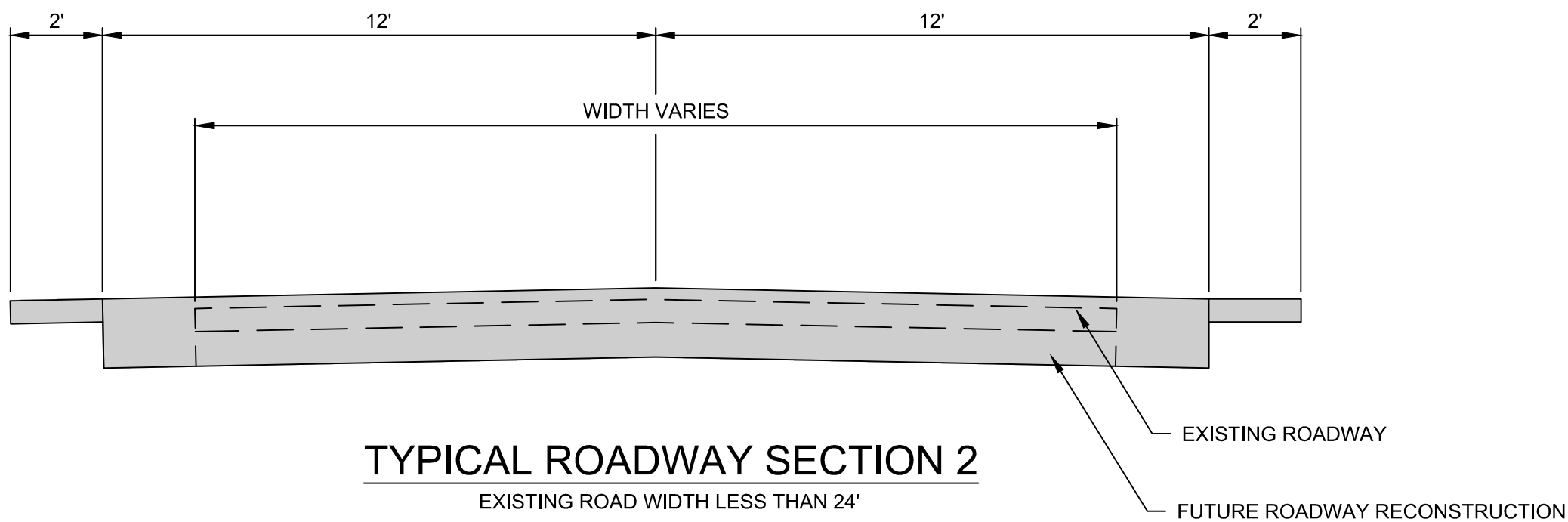
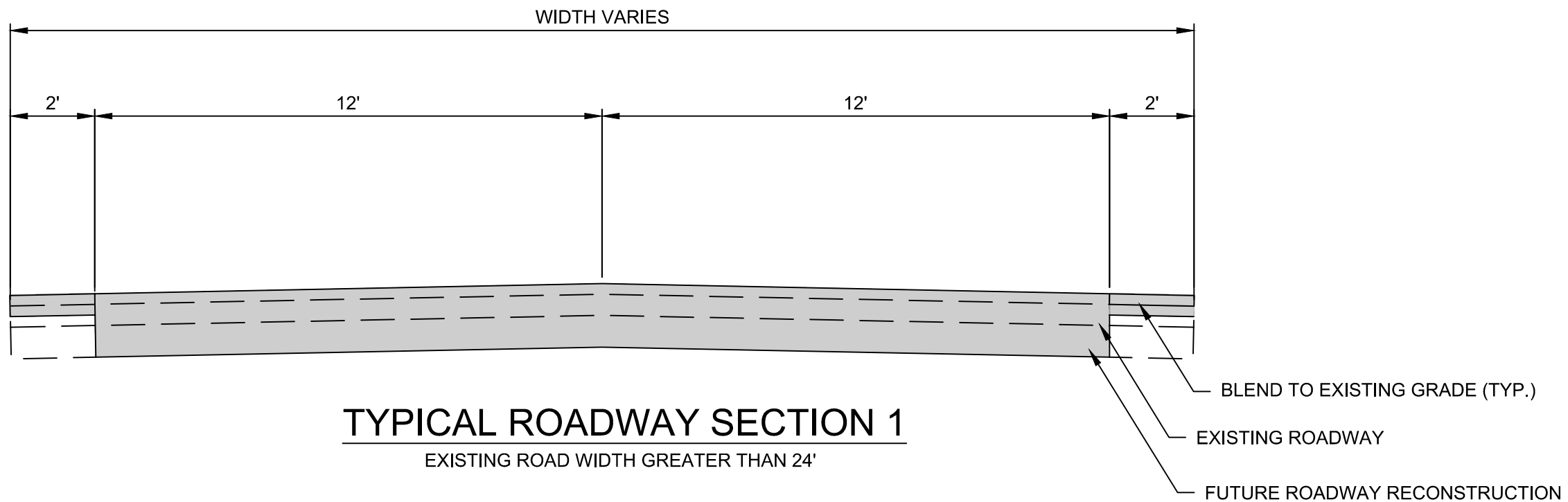


PORT OF ALBANY
BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK


**PORT DISTRICT TRUCK ROUTE
CONCEPT ROADWAY**

SCALE: 1"=300'	DATE: MARCH 2020	FIGURE: G-02
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McFarland Johnson



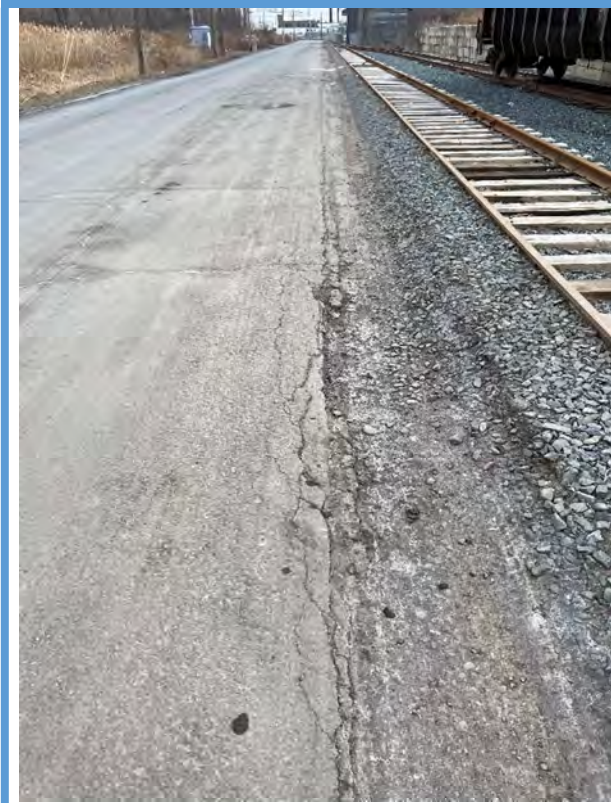
NOTE: THE ABOVE TYPICAL ROADWAY SECTIONS ARE CONCEPTUAL IN NATURE. ROADWAY SECTIONS ARE TO BE FINALIZED IN THE DESIGN PHASE OF THE ROADWAY.

PORT OF ALBANY BETHLEHEM, NEW YORK		
PORT DISTRICT TRUCK ROUTE CONCEPT ROADWAY		
SCALE: N.T.S.	DATE: MARCH 2020	FIGURE: G-03
 McFarland Johnson		

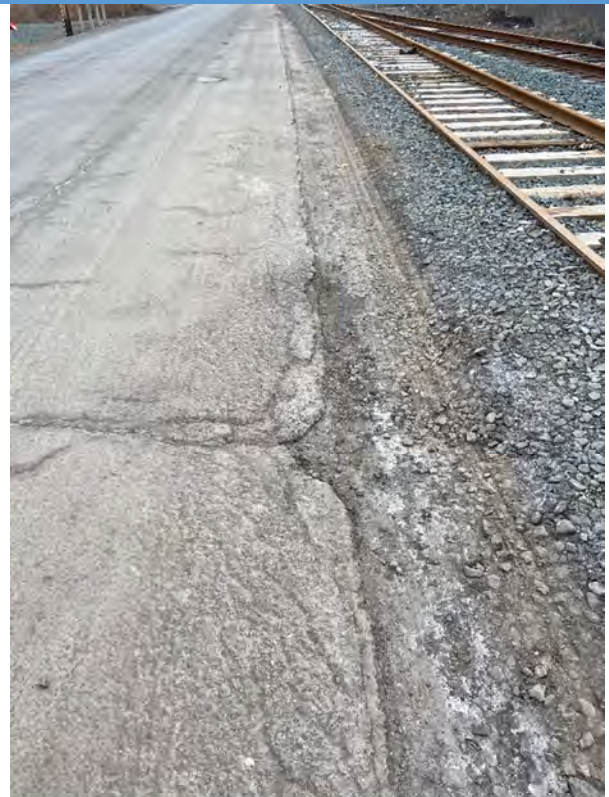
SECTION 1



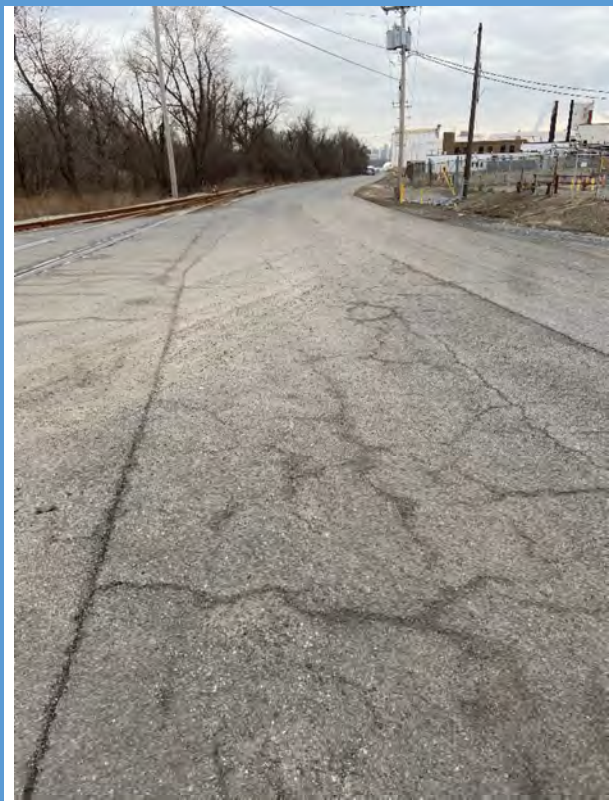
SECTION 2



SECTION 3



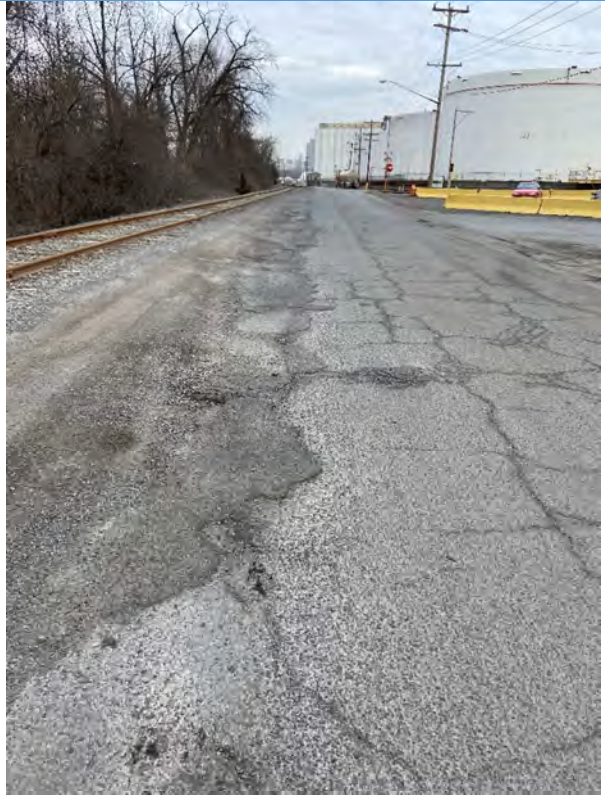
SECTION 4



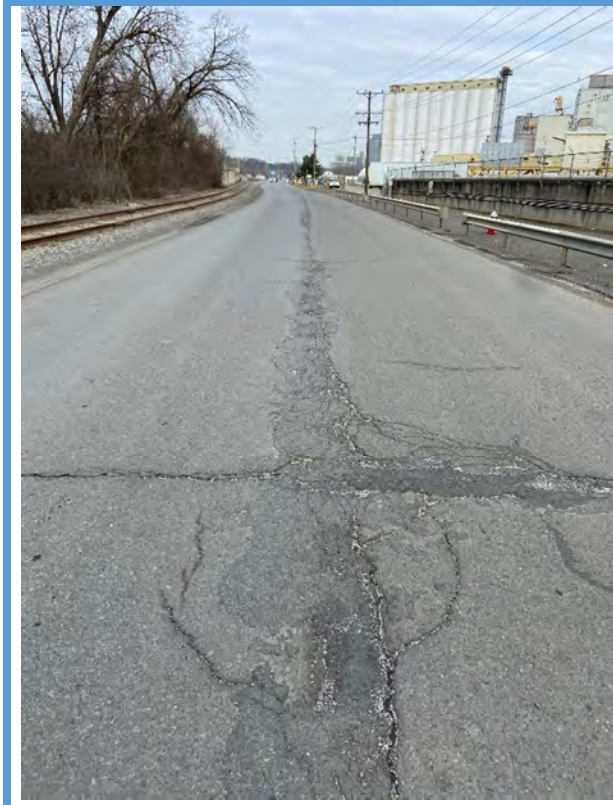
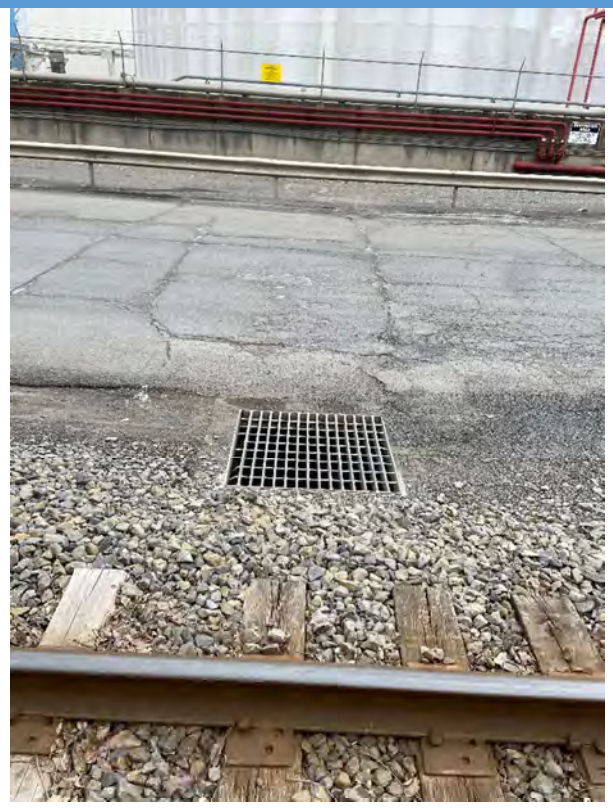
SECTION 5



SECTION 6



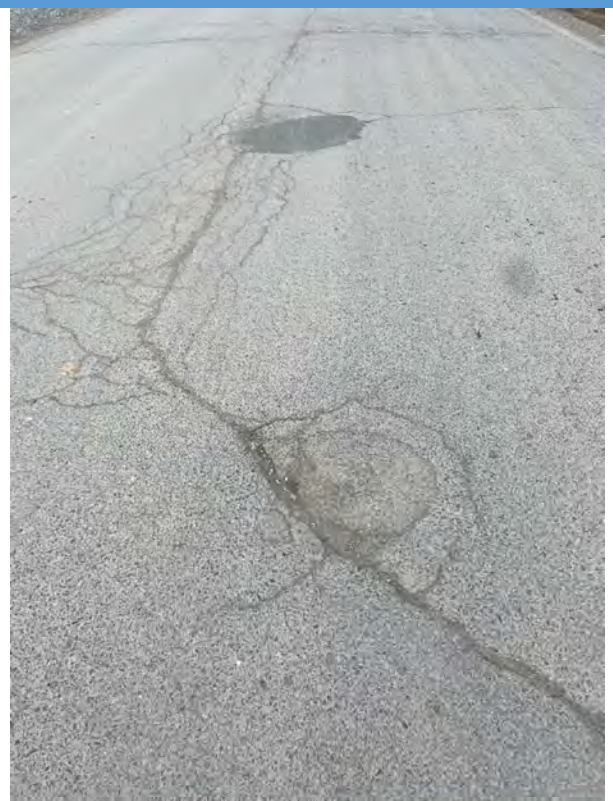
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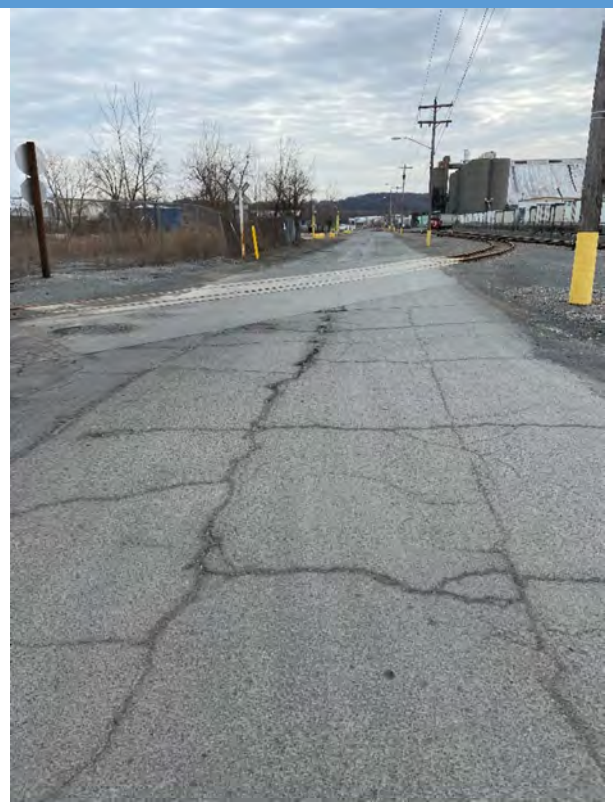
SECTION 8



SECTION 9



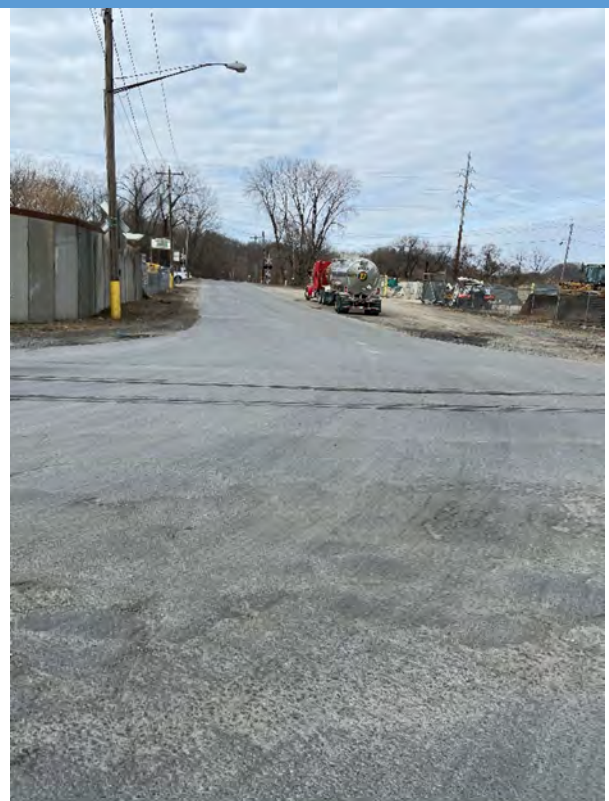
SECTION 10



SECTION 11



SECTION 12



Section

G \emptyset

①

F $21' \times 2' / 8' \times 2' / 5' \times 2' /$
 $11' \times 3' / 24' \times 3'$

P $20' \times 5' / 25' \times 8' / 12' \times 4'$

G \emptyset

②

F \emptyset

P $25' \times 8'$

G \emptyset

③

F \emptyset

P \emptyset

G \emptyset

④

F \emptyset

P \emptyset

G \emptyset

⑤

F \emptyset

P $22' \times 9'$

Section

⑥

G

F \emptyset

P 29'x4'

⑦

G \emptyset

F \emptyset

P 26'x12'

⑧

G \emptyset

F \emptyset

P 6'x2' / 8'x4'

⑨

G \emptyset

F 3'x2'

P 10'x11'

⑩

G \emptyset

F \emptyset

P 14'x3' / 10'x4'

⑪

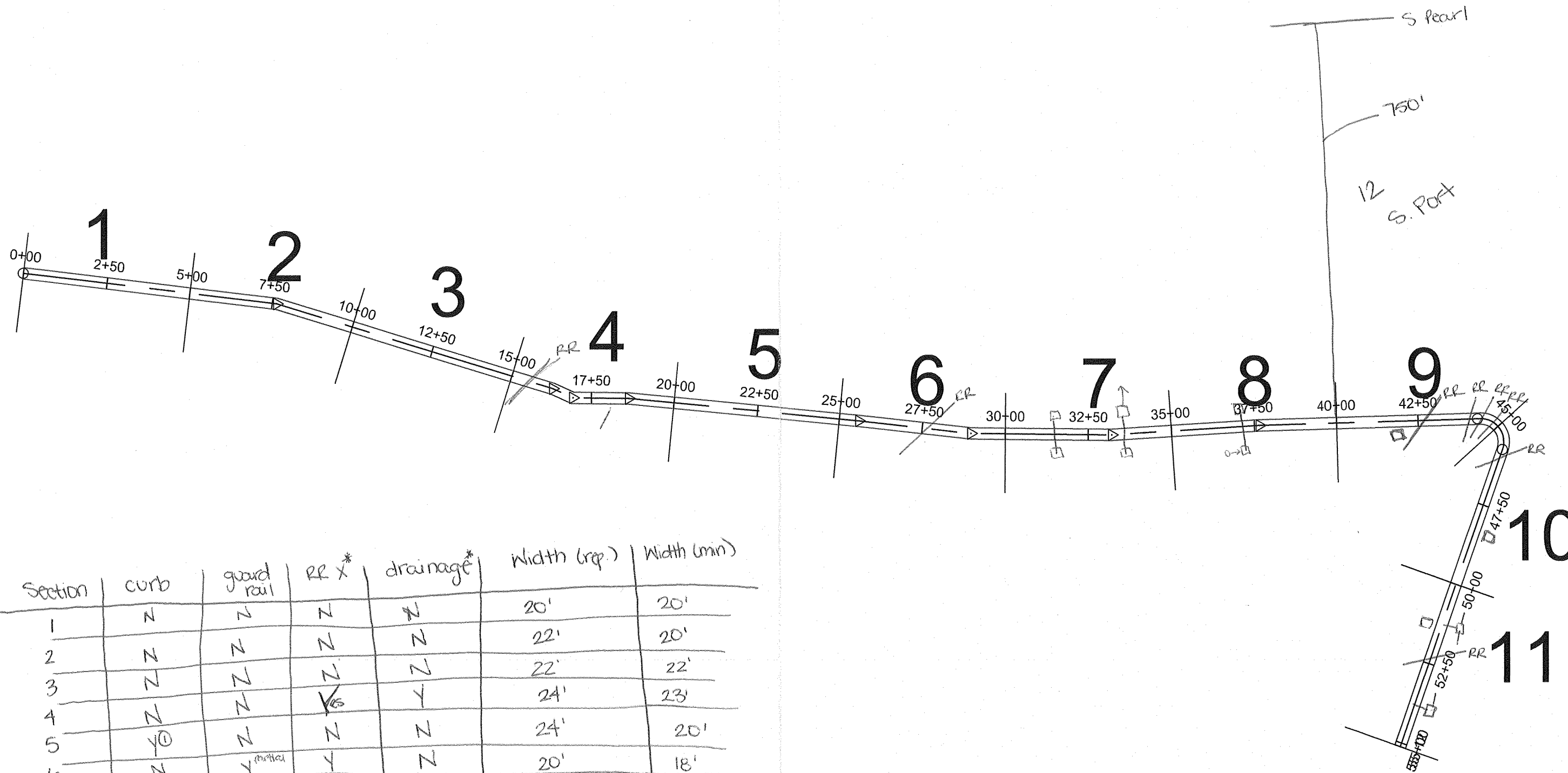
G \emptyset

F \emptyset

P 19'x8'

① Not on edge of rd. in front of business (B.Term.)

② off set




N=No
Y=Yes

Section	curb	guard rail	RR X*	drainage*	Width (req.)	Width (min)
1	N	N	N	N	20'	20'
2	N	N	N	N	22'	20'
3	N	N	N	N	22'	22'
4	N	N	Y	Y	24'	23'
5	Y [⊙]	N	N	N	24'	20'
6	N	Y ^{partial}	Y	N	20'	18'
7	N	Y	N	Y	25'	24'
8	N	N	N	Y	24'	24'
9	N	N	Y	Y	28'	28'
10	N	N	Y	Y	22'	20'
11	N	Y [⊙]	Y	Y	20'	19'
12	N	Y	Y	N	24'	23'



IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECT DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR, TO ALTER AN ITEM IN ANY WAY. IF AN ITEM BEARING THE STAMP OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL IS ALTERED, THE ALTERING ENGINEER, ARCHITECT, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, OR LAND SURVEYOR SHALL STAMP THE DOCUMENT AND INCLUDE THE NOTATION "ALTERED BY" FOLLOWED BY THEIR SIGNATURE, THE DATE OF SUCH ALTERATION, AND A SPECIFIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ALTERATION.

 McFarland Johnson 60 RAILROAD PLACE, SUITE 402 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY 12866	ALBANY PORT DISTRICT COMMISSION TOWN OF BETHLEHEM, STATE OF NEW YORK		SCALE: 1"=40' DRAWN: TCH CHECKED: SMB	1 1 of 1
	PORT OF ALBANY EXPANSION ALTERNATIVE DRIVEWAY CONFIGURATION		DESIGN: AJF PROJECT: 18437.00 DATE: APRIL 2020	