## CAPACITY ANALYSIS

- Existing Conditions (AM/PM)
o Highway Segments
- Rte 92 - east of river
- Rte 92 - east of Spur 45
- Spur 45 - east Rte 92
o Unsignalized Intersection
- Rte 45 and Spur 45
o Signalized Intersections
- October 2014
- Metropolitan Ave. and $7^{\text {th }}$ St.
- Metropolitan Ave. and $4^{\text {th }}$ St.
- April 2015 - after gate operations change at Fort Leavenworth
- Metropolitan Ave. and $7^{\text {th }}$ St.
- Metropolitan Ave. and $4^{\text {th }}$ St.
- Projected Conditions (No-Build, Build + Tolling Scenario, Build + No Tolling Scenario)
o Highway Segments (AM/PM)
- Rte 92 - east of river
- Rte 92 - east of Spur 45
- Spur 45 - east Rte 92

HCS 2010: Two-Lane Highways Release 6.60

Phone:
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E-Mail:

Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | $11 / 6 / 2014$ |
| Analysis Time Period | AM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Route 92 |
| From/To | Bridge to Spur |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |

Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge

| Highway class C | Class 1 |  | Peak hour factor, PHF | 0.92 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Shoulder width | 8.5 | $f t$ | \% Trucks and buses | 5 | \% |
| Lane width | 13.0 | $f t$ | \% Trucks crawling | 0.0 | \% |
| Segment length | 0.4 | mi | Truck crawl speed | 0.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ |
| Terrain type | Level |  | \% Recreational vehicles | 0 | \% |
| Grade: Length | - | mi | \% No-passing zones | 25 | \% |
| Up/down | - | \% | Access point density | 0 | /mi |
| Analysis directi | ion volume, | Vd 1050 | veh/h |  |  |
| Opposing directio | ion volume, | Vo 300 | veh/h |  |  |

Average Travel Speed



Level of Service and Other Performance Measures $\qquad$

| Level of service, LOS | E |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Volume to capacity ratio, v/c | 0.67 |  |
| Peak 15-min vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15 | 114 | veh-mi |
| Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60 | 420 | veh-mi |
| Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15 | 1.9 | veh-h |
| Capacity from ATS, CdATS | 1666 | veh/h |
| Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF | 1692 | veh/h |
| Directional Capacity | 1666 | veh/h |

Passing Lane Analysis $\qquad$

| Total length of analysis segment, Lt | 0.4 | mi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing lane, Lu | - | mi |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl | - | mi |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) | 60.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) | 85.1 |  |
| Level of service, LOSd (from above) | E |  |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective
length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde - mi
Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective
length of the passing lane for average travel speed, Ld - mi
Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane
on average speed, fpl
Average travel speed including passing lane, ATSpl
Percent free flow speed including passing lane, PFFSpl 0.0 \%


[^0]Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

- veh-h

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P 2
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 1141.3
Effective width of outside lane, We 30.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 3.10
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.
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Phone:
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Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | $11 / 6 / 2014$ |
| Analysis Time Period | PM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Route 92 |
| From/To | Bridge to Spur |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |

Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge


Average Travel Speed



|  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Level of service, LoS | E |  |
| Volume to capacity ratio, v/c | 0.64 |  |
| Peak 15-min vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15 | 109 | veh-mi |
| Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60 | 400 | veh-mi |
| Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15 | 1.8 | veh-h |
| Capacity from ATS, CdATS | 1683 | veh/h |
| Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF | 1700 | $\mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Directional Capacity | 1683 | $\mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{h}$ |

Passing Lane Analysis $\qquad$

| Total length of analysis segment, Lt |  | 0.4 | mi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing lane, Lu | - | mi |  |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl | - | mi |  |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) | 62.1 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |  |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) | 86.7 |  |  |
| Level of service, LoSd (from above) | E |  |  |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$

| Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde | - | mi |
| Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective |  |  |
| length of the passing lane for average travel speed, Ld | - | mi |
| Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane |  |  |
| on average speed, fpl | - |  |
| Average travel speed including passing lane, ATSpl | - |  |
| Percent free flow speed including passing lane, PFFSpl | 0.0 | $\%$ |

Percent Time-Spent-Following with Passing Lane $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{ccc}\text { Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective length } & \\ \text { of passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Lde } & \text { - } & \text { mi } \\ \text { Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective length of } & \\ \text { the passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Ld } & \text { - } & \text { mi } \\ \text { Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane } & \\ \text { on percent time-spent-following, fpl } & \text { - } & \\ \text { Percent time-spent-following } \\ \text { including passing lane, PTSFpl } & \text { - }\end{array}$

[^1]$\qquad$
Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

- veh-h

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 1087.0
Effective width of outside lane, We 30.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 3.08
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit \(15-14\) if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.
```

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Phone:
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Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | $11 / 6 / 2014$ |
| Analysis Time Period | AM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Route 92 |
| From/To | Route 45 to Spur 45 |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |
| Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge |  |

Input Data $\qquad$

| Highway class | Class | 1 |  | Peak hour factor, PHF | 0.92 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shoulder width | 8.0 | ft | \% Trucks and buses | 5 | $\%$ |  |
| Lane width | 13.0 | ft | \% Trucks crawling | 0.0 | $\%$ |  |
| Segment length | 3.2 | mi | Truck crawl speed | 0.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ |  |
| Terrain type | Level |  | \% Recreational vehicles | 0 | $\%$ |  |
| Grade: Length | - | mi | \% No-passing zones | 46 | $\%$ |  |
|  | Up/down | - | $\%$ | Access point density | 3 | $/ \mathrm{mi}$ |

Analysis direction volume, Vd 610 veh/h
Opposing direction volume, Vo 160 veh/h

Average Travel Speed



| Level of service, LOS | D |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Volume to capacity ratio, v/c | 0.39 |  |  |
| Peak 15-min vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15 | 530 | veh-mi |  |
| Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60 | 1952 | veh-mi |  |
| Peak $15-\mathrm{min}$ total travel time, TT15 | 9.4 | veh-h |  |
| Capacity from ATS, CdATS | 1651 | veh/h |  |
| Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF | 1692 | veh/h |  |
| Directional Capacity | 1651 | veh/h |  |
| Passing Lane Analysis |  |  |  |
| Total length of analysis segment, Lt |  | 3.2 | mi |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing | lane, | - | mi |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl |  | - | mi |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) |  | 56.2 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) |  | 73.6 |  |
| Level of service, LOSd (from above) |  | D |  |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$

| Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde | - | mi |
| Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective |  |  |
| length of the passing lane for average travel speed, Ld | - | mi |
| Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane |  |  |
| on average speed, fpl |  |  |
| Average travel speed including passing lane, ATSpl | - |  |
| Percent free flow speed including passing lane, PFFSpl | 0.0 | $\%$ |

Percent Time-Spent-Following with Passing Lane $\qquad$
$\begin{array}{cc}\text { Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective length } & \\ \text { of passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Lde } & \text { - } \\ \text { Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective length of } & \text { mi } \\ \text { the passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Ld } & \text { - } \\ \text { Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane } & \text { mi } \\ \text { on percent time-spent-following, fpl } & \text { - } \\ \text { Percent time-spent-following } \\ \text { including passing lane, PTSFpl }\end{array}$

[^2]$\qquad$
Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

- veh-h

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 663.0
Effective width of outside lane, We 29.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 3.12
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.
```

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Phone:
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E-Mail:

Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | $11 / 6 / 2014$ |
| Analysis Time Period | PM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Route 92 |
| From/To | Spur 45 to Route 45 |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |
| Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge |  |

Input Data $\qquad$

| Highway class | Class | 1 |  | Peak hour factor, PHF | 0.92 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shoulder width | 8.0 | ft | \% Trucks and buses | 5 | $\%$ |  |
| Lane width | 13.0 | ft | \% Trucks crawling | 0.0 | $\%$ |  |
| Segment length | 3.2 | mi | Truck crawl speed | 0.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ |  |
| Terrain type | Level |  | \% Recreational vehicles | 0 | $\%$ |  |
| Grade: Length | - | mi | \% No-passing zones | 44 | $\%$ |  |
|  | Up/down | - | $\%$ | Access point density | 3 | $/ \mathrm{mi}$ |

Analysis direction volume, Vd 580 veh/h
Opposing direction volume, Vo 290 veh/h

Average Travel Speed



Level of Service and Other Performance Measures $\qquad$

Level of service, LOS
Volume to capacity ratio, v/c
Peak $15-\mathrm{min}$ vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15
Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15
Capacity from ATS, CdATS
Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF
Directional Capacity

D
0.37

504 veh-mi
1856 veh-mi
8.2 veh-h

1666 veh/h
$1692 \mathrm{veh} / \mathrm{h}$
1666 veh/h

Passing Lane Analysis $\qquad$

| Total length of analysis segment, Lt |  | 3.2 | mi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing lane, Lu | - | mi |  |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl | - | mi |  |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) | 61.6 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |  |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) | 75.4 |  |  |
| Level of service, LoSd (from above) | D |  |  |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective
length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde - mi
Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective
length of the passing lane for average travel speed, Ld - mi
Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane
on average speed, fpl
Average travel speed including passing lane, ATSpl
Percent free flow speed including passing lane, PFFSpl 0.0 \%
Percent Time-Spent-Following with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective length
of passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Lde - mi
Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective length of the passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Ld - mi
Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane
on percent time-spent-following, fpl
Percent time-spent-following
including passing lane, PTSFpl - \%
_____Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

- veh-h

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 630.4
Effective width of outside lane, We 29.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 3.10
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.
```

HCS 2010: Two-Lane Highways Release 6.60

Phone:
Fax:
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Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | 11/6/2014 |
| Analysis Time Period | AM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Spur 45 |
| From/To | Route 45 to Route 92 |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |
| Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge |  |

Input Data $\qquad$

| Highway class | Class | 1 |  | Peak hour factor, PHF | 0.92 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shoulder width | 6.0 | ft | \% Trucks and buses | 5 | $\%$ |  |
| Lane width | 13.0 | ft | \% Trucks crawling | 0.0 | $\%$ |  |
| Segment length | 2.2 | mi | Truck crawl speed | 0.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ |  |
| Terrain type | Level |  | \% Recreational vehicles | 0 | $\%$ |  |
| Grade: Length | - | mi | \% No-passing zones | 18 | $\%$ |  |
|  | Up/down | - | $\%$ | Access point density | 2 | $/ \mathrm{mi}$ |

Analysis direction volume, Vd 420 veh/h
Opposing direction volume, Vo 190 veh/h

Average Travel Speed



Level of Service and Other Performance Measures $\qquad$

| Level of service, LOS | C |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Volume to capacity ratio, v/c | 0.27 |  |
| Peak 15-min vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15 | 251 | veh-mi |
| Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60 | 924 | veh-mi |
| Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15 | 4.4 | veh-h |
| Capacity from ATS, CdATS | 1659 | veh/h |
| Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF | 1692 | veh/h |
| Directional Capacity | 1659 | $v e h / h$ |

Passing Lane Analysis $\qquad$

| Total length of analysis segment, Lt | 2.2 | mi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing lane, Lu | - | mi |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl | - | mi |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) | 67.4 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) | 60.3 | C |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective
length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde

Percent Time-Spent-Following with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective length
of passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Lde - mi
Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective length of the passing lane for percent time-spent-following, Ld - mi
Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane
on percent time-spent-following, fpl
Percent time-spent-following
including passing lane, PTSFpl - \%

[^3]$\qquad$

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 456.5
Effective width of outside lane, We 25.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 3.03
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a specific downgrade.
```

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Phone:
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E-Mail:

Directional Two-Lane Highway Segment Analysis $\qquad$

| Analyst | MTH |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agency/Co. | TranSystems |
| Date Performed | 11/6/2014 |
| Analysis Time Period | PM Peak Hour |
| Highway | Spur 45 |
| From/To | Route 92 to Route 45 |
| Jurisdiction | Platte County |
| Analysis Year | 2014 |
| Description Route 92 Centennial Bridge |  |

Input Data $\qquad$

| Highway class | Class | 1 |  | Peak hour factor, PHF | 0.92 |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Shoulder width | 8.0 | ft | \% Trucks and buses | 5 | $\%$ |  |
| Lane width | 13.0 | ft | \% Trucks crawling | 0.0 | $\%$ |  |
| Segment length | 2.2 | mi | Truck crawl speed | 0.0 | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{hr}$ |  |
| Terrain type | Level |  | \% Recreational vehicles | 0 | $\%$ |  |
| Grade: Length | - | mi | \% No-passing zones | 31 | $\%$ |  |
|  | Up/down | - | $\%$ | Access point density | 2 | $/ \mathrm{mi}$ |

Analysis direction volume, Vd 510 veh/h
Opposing direction volume, Vo 190 veh/h

Average Travel Speed



Level of Service and Other Performance Measures $\qquad$
Level of service, LOS
Volume to capacity ratio, v/c
Peak 15-min vehicle-miles of travel, VMT15
Peak-hour vehicle-miles of travel, VMT60
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15
Capacity from ATS, CdATS
Capacity from PTSF, CdPTSF
Directional Capacity
D
0.33

305 veh-mi
1122 veh-mi
4.9 veh-h

1659 veh/h
1692 veh/h
1659 veh/h
Passing Lane Analysis $\qquad$

| Total length of analysis segment, Lt | 2.2 | mi |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Length of two-lane highway upstream of the passing lane, Lu | - | mi |
| Length of passing lane including tapers, Lpl | - | 61.7 |
| Average travel speed, ATSd (from above) | $\mathrm{mi} / \mathrm{h}$ |  |
| Percent time-spent-following, PTSFd (from above) | 66.7 | D |

Average Travel Speed with Passing Lane $\qquad$
Downstream length of two-lane highway within effective
length of passing lane for average travel speed, Lde - mi
Length of two-lane highway downstream of effective
length of the passing lane for average travel speed, Ld - mi
Adj. factor for the effect of passing lane
on average speed, fpl
Average travel speed including passing lane, ATSpl
Percent free flow speed including passing lane, PFFSpl 0.0 \%


[^4]Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

- veh-h

```
Posted speed limit, Sp 55
Percent of segment with occupied on-highway parking 0
Pavement rating, P
Flow rate in outside lane, vOL 554.3
Effective width of outside lane, We 29.00
Effective speed factor, St 4.79
Bicycle LOS Score, BLOS 2.05
Bicycle LOS
Notes:
1. Note that the adjustment factor for level terrain is 1.00, as level terrain
is one of the base conditions. For the purpose of grade adjustment, specific
dewngrade segments are treated as level terrain.
2. If vi (vd or vo ) >= 1,700 pc/h, terminate analysis-the LOS is F.
3. For the analysis direction only and for v>200 veh/h.
4. For the analysis direction only.
5. Use alternative Exhibit 15-14 if some trucks operate at crawl speeds on a
    specific downgrade.
```









[^0]:    Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane $\qquad$

[^1]:    Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane

[^2]:    Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane

[^3]:    Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane
    Level of service including passing lane, LOSpl E
    Peak 15-min total travel time, TT15

    - veh-h

[^4]:    Level of Service and Other Performance Measures with Passing Lane $\qquad$

