

Feasibility Study  
**I-70/CHAMONIX ROAD**  
November, 1996

Prepared for

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# CONTENTS

## SECTION

## DESCRIPTION

**FEASIBILITY STUDY**  
I-70/Chamonix Road

The main text of the study.

**APPENDIX A**  
Proposed Interchange Layouts

Drawings of the interchange.

**APPENDIX B**  
Modern Roundabout or  
Nonconforming Traffic Circle?

A one-page comparison of the two types  
of circular intersection.

**APPENDIX C**  
West Vail Accident History

Diagrams of collisions at West Vail.

**APPENDIX D**  
Understanding Rodel

An explanation of the computer  
application used to design Vail's  
roundabouts.

**APPENDIX E**  
Roundabout Levels of Service

Computations of levels of service,  
together with Rodel printouts.

# Feasibility Study

## I-70/CHAMONIX ROAD

### SUMMARY

Congestion at the interchange of Interstate Highway 70 and Chamonix Road will be nearly eliminated when a pair of modern roundabouts on both sides of the freeway are built next year. The Town will not need to widen the undercrossing.

The interchange will operate at Level of Service A with present base flows. It will have ample capacity to operate at Levels of Service B and C even if present flows increase by more than fifty percent. Crash frequency and severity are expected to decrease following construction of the project.

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### ROUNDBABOUTS AT WEST VAIL

The Town of Vail built North America's first modern roundabout interchange at Main Vail (I-70/Vail Road) in 1995, thus nearly eliminating traffic congestion at what had been the Vail Valley's most heavily impacted interchange. Following a series of meetings with residents over the summer of 1996, the Town decided to convert West Vail (I-70/Chamonix Road) into a modern roundabout interchange. Construction <sup>is expected to</sup> be completed in 1997. The design and analysis contained in this report were made available to the Town prior to completion of this report, and the Town's decision to proceed with the project was based partly on this information.

West Vail is now the most heavily impacted interchange in the Vail Valley. With flows approaching capacity much of the time, the interchange is subject to unacceptable delay when special events cause surges in traffic demand. At the closely spaced ramp and frontage road intersections, which are regulated by STOP signs, drivers are sometimes confused as to who should stop and who has the right of way.

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

At West Vail two 150-foot-diameter 6-leg roundabouts will be built (see Appendix A). All entries to both roundabouts will have two lanes, with two exceptions: on both roundabouts the southbound Chamonix Road entries will have only one lane.

The circulatory roadways will be 30 feet wide through both roundabouts, with one exception. In front of the 34-foot-wide westbound South Frontage Road entry to the south roundabout, the circulatory roadway will be 34 feet wide. Both roundabouts are designed to accommodate a 65-foot-long tractor and semitrailer.

Visibility limits to vegetation and signs are given in the drawing of Appendix A titled, "Clear View Areas." Within the central islands the outer 30.5-foot-wide margins will be kept clear of tall objects to provide adequate forward visibility, but a central area 29 feet in diameter may be used for landscaping or public art of any desired height.

Splitter islands will be notched to allow pedestrian refuges. Following modern guidelines, crosswalks will not be marked. Walkways will be designed where necessary as part of the landscape plan to align with the pedestrian refuges in the splitter islands. A six-foot-wide walk will follow the west side of Chamonix Road. Along the east side of Chamonix Road a 10-foot-wide bike road will be provided for cyclists and pedestrians. Behind the row of bridge columns the bike road will widen to 12 feet. It will link a 10-foot-wide bike road to be built along the north side of North Frontage Road with a pair of bike lanes striped along the south side of South Frontage Road. Where the bike lanes of South Frontage Road follow alongside the south roundabout, they will be separated from the roundabout by a six-inch curb. Bicyclists and pedestrians will cross the south leg of Chamonix Road south of the splitter island.

Since there is barely room now for both the ramps and the frontage road between the freeway and Gore Creek, space for a new 150-foot-diameter roundabout must be developed by building large structures. Space for the ramps

to cut into the side slopes of the freeway will be provided by use of retaining walls. A wider bridge will permit the south side of the roundabout to span Gore Creek.

**TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE**

The performance of the roundabouts was estimated using the computer application RODEL. (See Appendix D for an explanation of RODEL.) RODEL estimates average delay in minutes per vehicle. By use of a spreadsheet, RODEL estimates were converted to average delay in seconds per vehicle and to the corresponding levels of service (see Appendix E). The *Highway Capacity Manual* relates levels of service to average delay for the whole intersection according to the following table .

**LEVEL OF SERVICE FROM AVERAGE STOPPED DELAY AT INTERSECTION**  
 Taken from Table 9-1 of the *Highway Capacity Manual*

STOPPED DELAY (SEC/VEH)	LEVEL OF SERVICE
d<=5	A
5<d<=15	B
15<d<=25	C
25<d<=40	D
40<d<=60	E
60<d	F

*HCM Roundabouts?*

Both roundabouts will operate at Level of Service A with present traffic. The roundabouts were designed to allow a traffic increase of at least fifty percent because it is thought that some longevity will be necessary to justify the substantial investment required for this project. The improved capacity will

accommodate traffic surges of an unknown amount, perhaps fifty percent or more, which presently occur at various times each year.

The design objective of allowing a fifty percent increase in existing flows will be exceeded. The following percent increases in existing traffic will be possible without exceeding average stopped delay of 30 seconds per vehicle on any leg (a measure of practical capacity), estimated at the 85th percentile.

<b>ROUNDBABOUT</b>	<b>A.M.</b>	<b>P.M.</b>
West Vail North	146%	56%
West Vail South	67%	56%

With the percent increases in traffic given above, both roundabouts will operate at Level of Service B in the morning peak hour and at Level of Service C in the evening peak hour. Levels of service are presented in the table below.

<u>TRAFFIC DEMAND</u>	<u>AVERAGE DELAY</u> (Seconds Per Vehicle)				<u>LEVEL OF SERVICE</u>			
	<u>North R.</u>		<u>South R.</u>		<u>North R.</u>		<u>South R.</u>	
	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>	<u>A.M.</u>	<u>P.M.</u>
100% of Base Flows*	2.5	3.9	3.4	3.8	A	A	A	A
Increased Base Flows**	11.5	23.4	7.6	16.4	B	C	B	C

\* "Base Flows" in this report refers to design flows developed by the Town of Vail in the summer of 1995.

\*\* "Increased Base Flows" refers to 100% of base flows plus the percent increases of the first table given above.

**SAFETY**

Roger D. Gilpin, of the Colorado Department of Transportation, prepared a report of all crashes at both the Main Vail and West Vail interchanges with Interstate Highway 70 over the three-year period of 1991-93. Appendix C contains the portion of his report that pertains to West Vail.

Fifty-six crashes were reported at the west Vail interchange over the three-year period. Of these crashes, 40 were intersectional. The remaining 16 crashes would not be affected by the modern roundabouts proposed to replace the existing ramp and frontage road intersections.

At the two Chamonix Road intersections which will be replaced by the north roundabout 17 crashes were reported in the study period. At the two intersections which will be replaced by the south roundabout 23 crashes were reported during the study period.

Seventy percent of the 40 intersectional crashes (28 crashes) were rear-end crashes, many of them involving vehicles sliding on ice into stopped vehicles. The roundabouts will not do anything to prevent icy conditions, but they will greatly reduce the number of vehicles stopped in queue. The potential for crashes between vehicles which are stopped and vehicles behind them which can not stop will be reduced as the roundabouts reduce queuing.

During the study period there was one pedestrian crash. There were no motorcycle crashes and no bicycle crashes. Only three of the 40 crashes involved injuries. Thirty-seven were property-damage-only crashes.

It is estimated that the safety performance of modern roundabout improvements to West Vail will be similar to the safety performance of Main Vail's modern roundabouts. During the first twelve months of modern roundabout service, from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1996, total crashes at Main Vail decreased by 19 percent compared to the average number of crashes per year over the three previous 12-month periods. The percentage reduction, 19 percent, is exactly equal to the percentage reduction forecast in the August 1994 feasibility study for that interchange. Injurious crashes have fallen by 75 percent, to only one in the

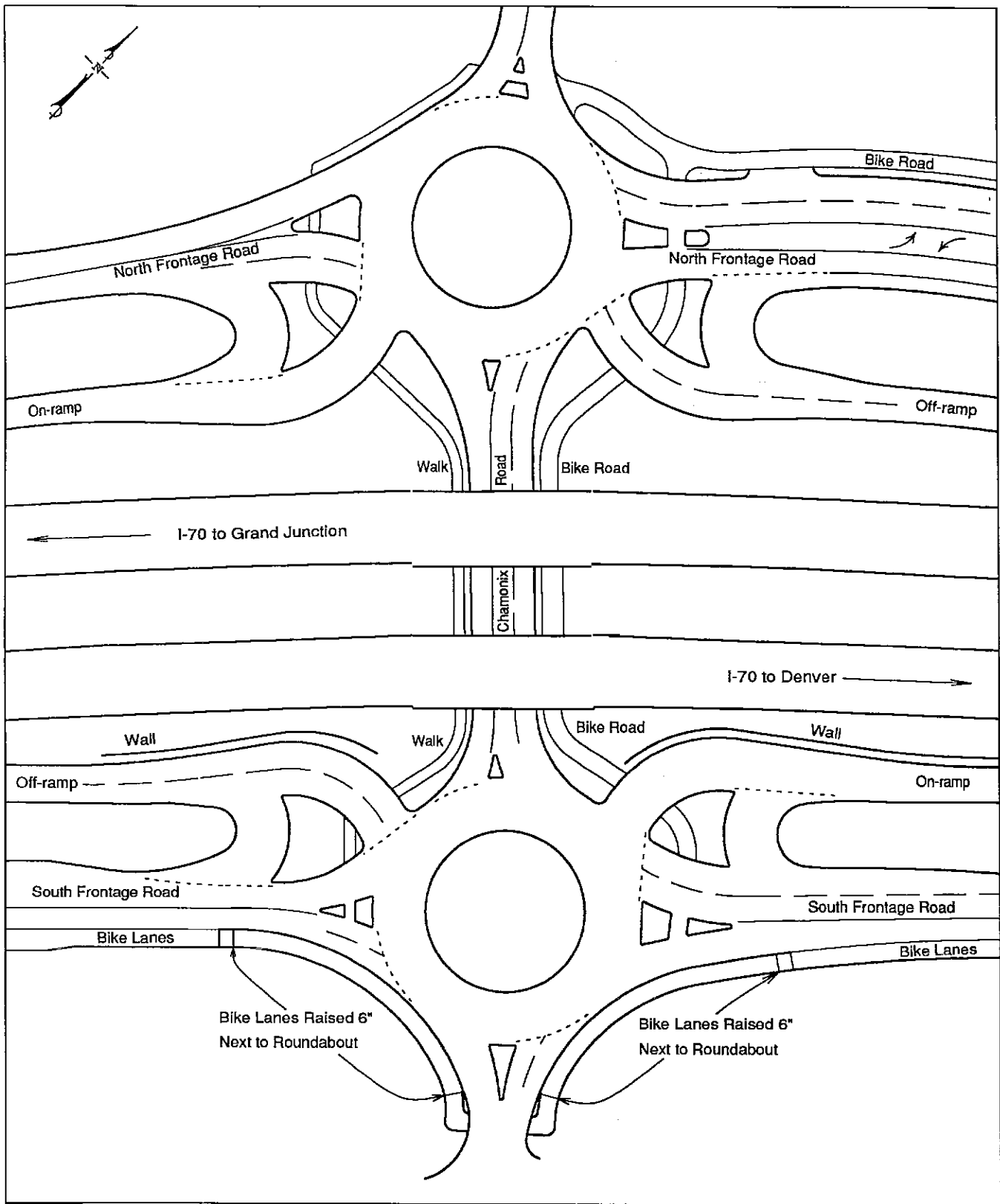
12 months since construction of the roundabouts from an average of four injurious crashes per year in the previous three years.

**CONCLUSION**

The modern roundabout interchange to be built at West Vail next year will, more than any possible alternative, impart high capacity, low delay, and safety to the cramped, six-leg stop-sign-regulated intersections on both sides of the freeway. The roundabouts will bring order and beauty to Vail's west entrance. The interchange will become a source of pride over future years to the people of Vail and to all who contribute to the project.



**APPENDIX A**  
**Proposed Interchange Layouts**



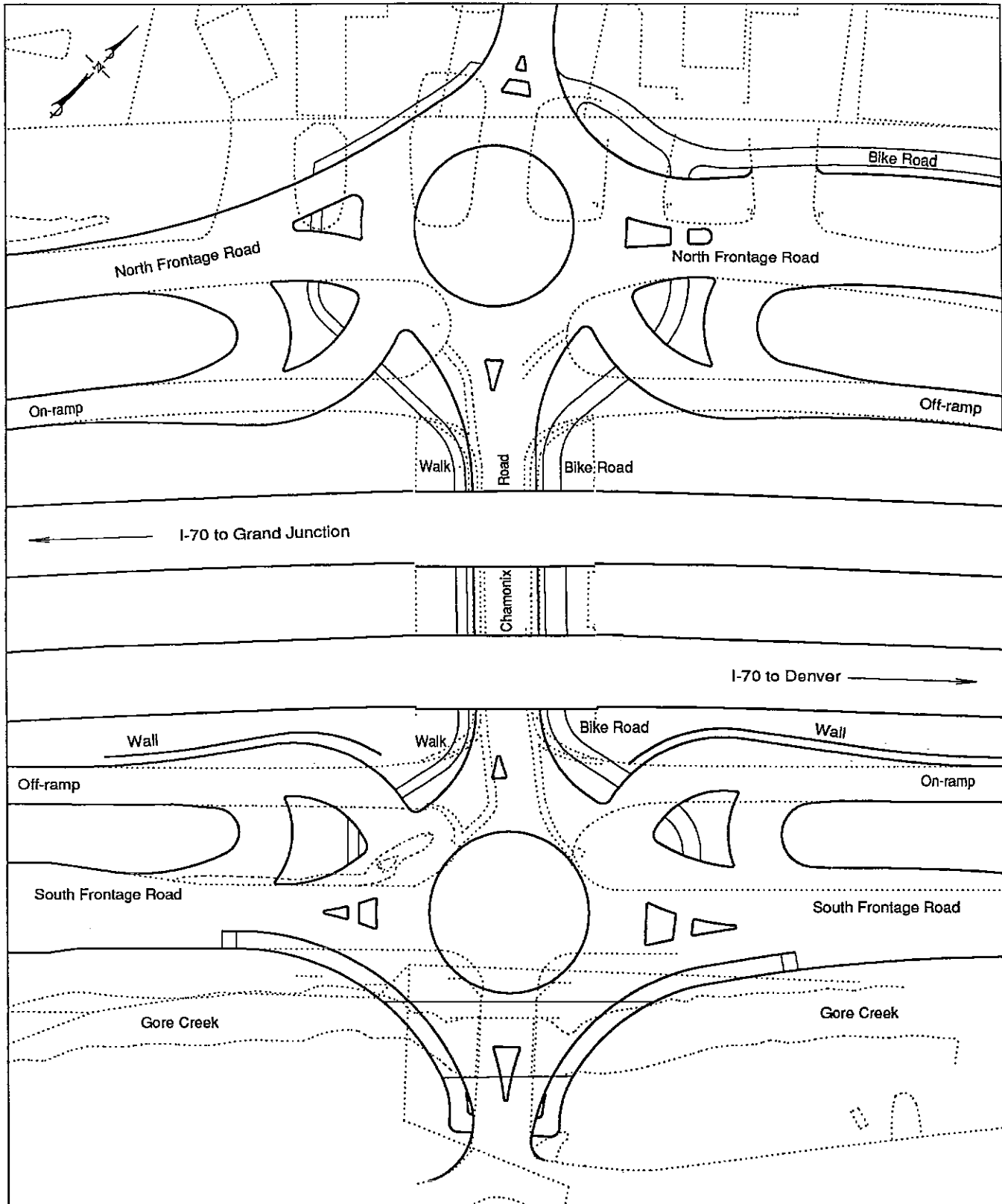
**Ourston & Doctors**

MODERN ROUNDABOUT INTERCHANGES  
 5290 Overpass Road #212 Santa Barbara, CA 93111

*I-70/Chamonix Road*  
*Vail, Colorado*

November 11, 1996

Scale: 1"=80'



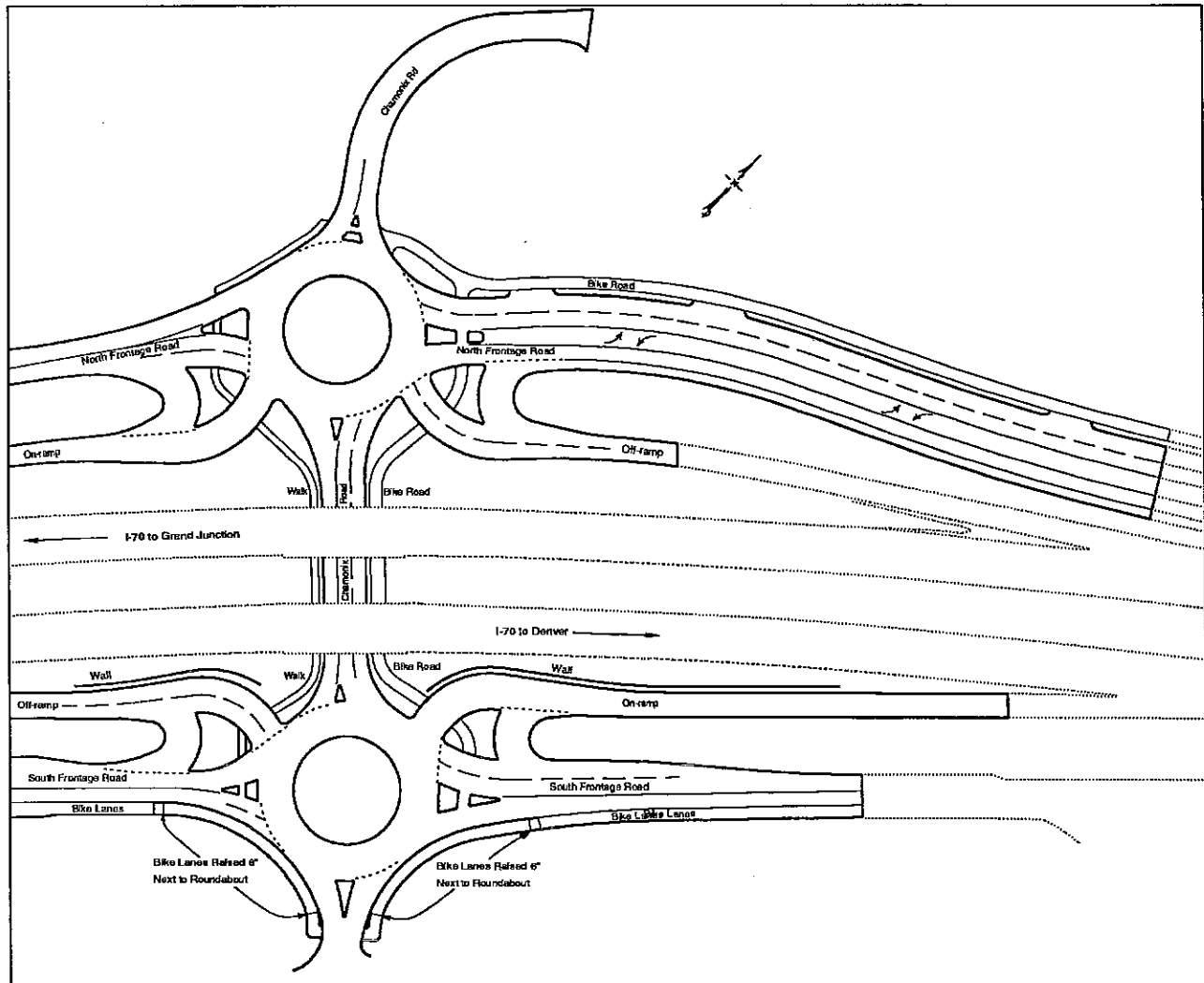
**Ourston & Doctors**

MODERN ROUNDABOUT INTERCHANGES  
 5290 Overpass Road #212 Santa Barbara, CA 93111

***I-70/Chamonix Road***  
***Vail, Colorado***

November 5, 1996

Scale: 1"=80'



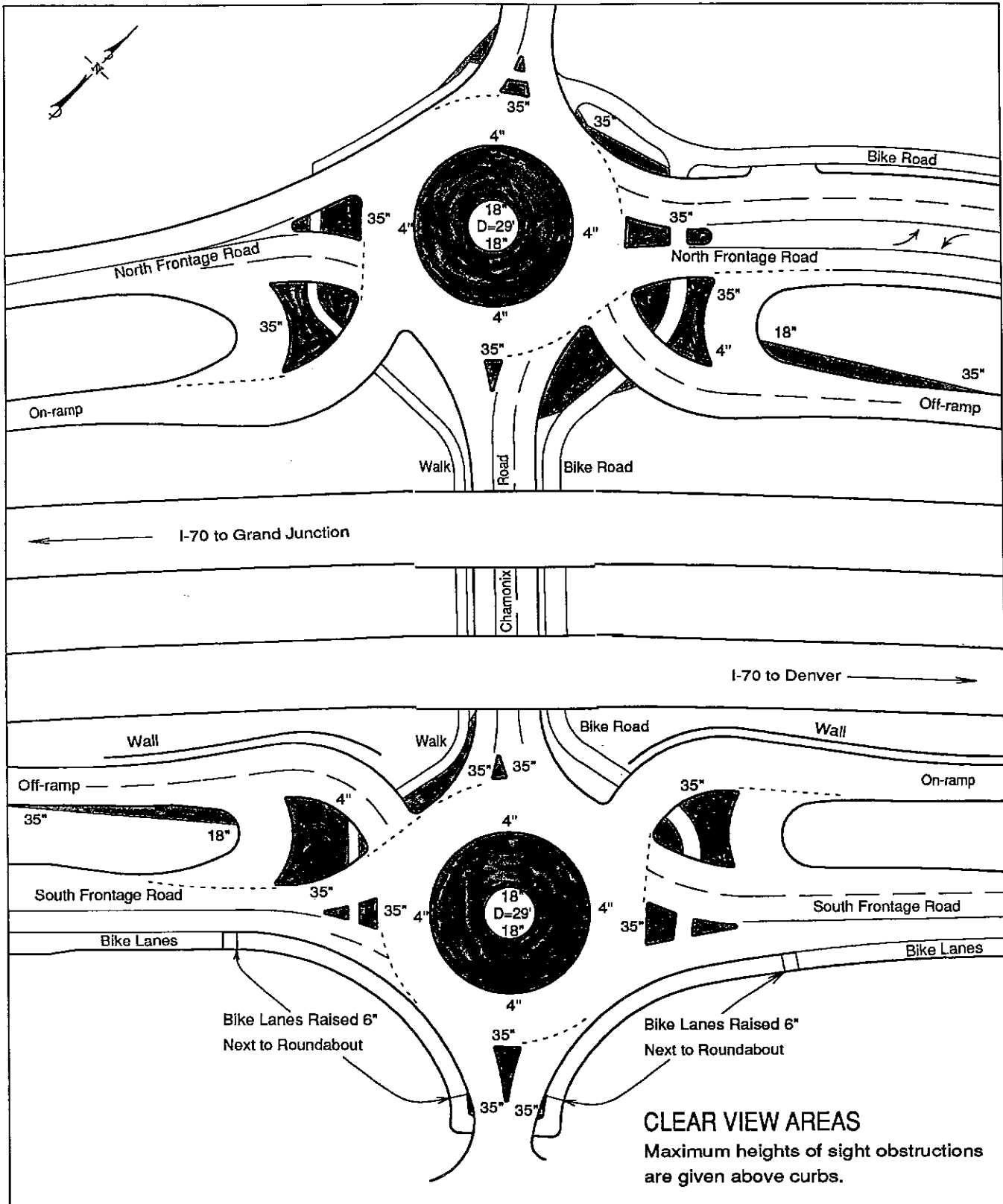
**Ourston & Doctors**

MODERN ROUNDABOUT INTERCHANGES  
 5290 Overpass Road #212 Santa Barbara, CA 93111

*I-70/Chamonix Road*  
*Vail, Colorado*

November 5, 1996

Scale: 1"=150'



**Ourston & Doctors**

MODERN ROUNDABOUT INTERCHANGES  
5290 Overpass Road #212 Santa Barbara, CA 93111

*I-70/Chamonix Road*  
*Vail, Colorado*

November 5, 1996

Scale: 1"=80'

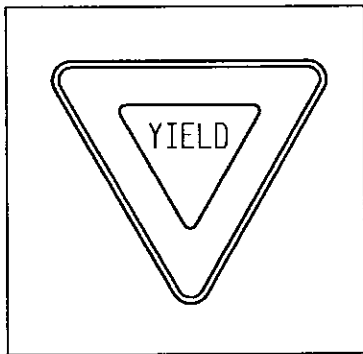
**APPENDIX B**  
**Modern Roundabout or**  
**Nonconforming Traffic Circle?**

## MODERN ROUNDABOUT OR NONCONFORMING TRAFFIC CIRCLE?

Unlike nonconforming traffic circles, modern roundabouts conform to modern roundabout guidelines. Among other important new features, modern roundabouts have yield at entry, deflection, and (often) flare, as illustrated below.

### MODERN ROUNDABOUT

### NONCONFORMING TRAFFIC CIRCLE



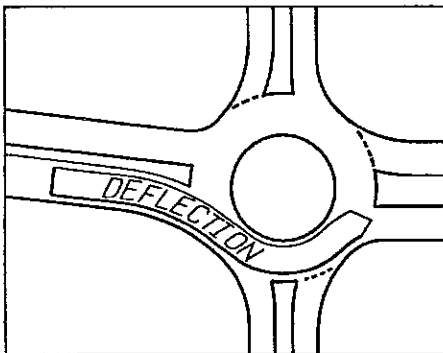
**YIELD AT ENTRY**

*Entering traffic yields to circulating traffic.*

- Circulating traffic always keeps moving.
- Works well with very heavy traffic.
- No weaving distance necessary. Roundabouts are compact.

*Entering traffic cuts off circulating traffic.*

- Circulating traffic comes to a dead stop when the circle fills with entering traffic.
- Breaks down with heavy traffic.
- Long weaving distances for merging entries cause circles to be large.



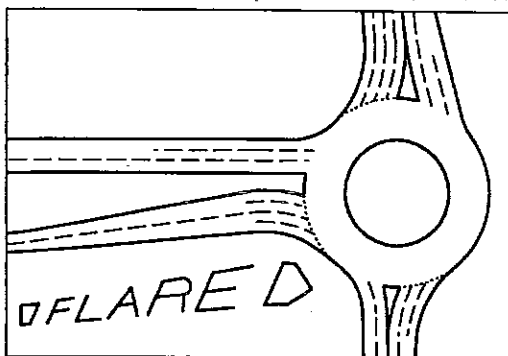
**DEFLECTION**

*Entering traffic aims at the center of the central island and is deflected slowly around it.*

- Slows traffic on fast roads, reducing accidents.
- Deflection promotes the yielding process.

*Entering traffic aims to the right of the central island and proceeds straight ahead at speed.*

- Causes serious accidents if used on fast roads.
- Fast entries defeat the yielding process.



**FLARE**

*Upstream roadway often flares at entry, adding lanes.*

- Provides high capacity in a compact space.
- Permits two-lane roads between roundabouts, saving pavement, land, and bridge area.

*Lanes are not added at entry.*









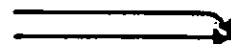
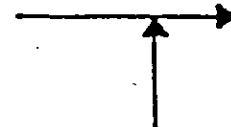


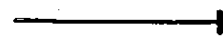
- Provides low capacity even if circle is large.
- For high capacity, requires multilane roads between circles, wasting pavement, land, and bridge area.

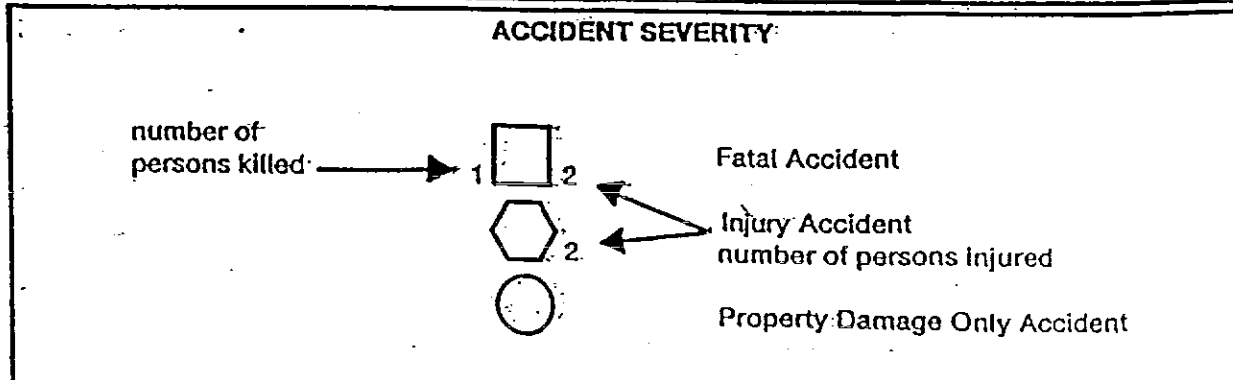
**APPENDIX C**  
**West Vail Accident History**



STAFF TRAFFIC AND SAFETY PROJECTS BRANCH

**TYPICAL COLLISION DIAGRAM LEGEND  
FOR MOTOR VEHICLE TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

ACCIDENT LOCATION		
 On-roadway	 Off-roadway (right)	 Off-roadway (left)
<b>ACCIDENT TYPES:</b>	<b>SYMBOL:</b>	
HO - Head-on	HO	
RE - Rear-end	RE	
SS - Sideswipe-same direction	SS	
SO - Sideswipe-opposite direction	SO	
AT - Approach turn	AT	
OT - Overtaking turn	OT	
BS - Broadside	BS	
T - Train	T or AN	
AN - Animal	(type indicated)	Any of the above as appropriate
PC - Parked car	PC, P or B	
P - Pedestrian	FO or O	
B - Bicycle, Motorized bicycle	(type indicated)	
FO - Fixed object	OTR	
O - Other object	ONG	
OTR - Overtaking	(type indicated)	
ONG - Other non-collision		



COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**SUMMARY OF MOTOR VEHICLE  
 TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS**

File # 880.870.02  
 Date June 30, 1994  
 Sheet 1 of 4

Description: SH 70 (I 70) at the West Vail (Chamowitz Rd.)  
Interchange

Milepoint: 173.32 to:

Period: January 1, 1991 to: January 1, 1994

**I. NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED**

One-car accidents	<u>9</u>
Two-car accidents	<u>39</u>
Three or more cars	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>56</u>

**V. LOCATION**

On-roadway accidents	<u>48</u>
Off-roadway accidents	<u>8</u>
Total	<u>56</u>

**II. SEVERITY**

Fatal accidents	<u>0</u>
Injury accidents	<u>6</u>
Property damage only	<u>50</u>
Total	<u>56</u>

**VI. TYPES OF ACCIDENTS**

<b>Non-collision accidents</b>	
Overturning	<u>1</u>
Other non-collision	<u>2</u>

Persons killed	<u>0</u>
Persons injured	<u>12</u>

<b>Collision accidents</b>	
Pedestrian	<u>1</u>
Broadside	<u>8</u>
Head-on	<u>34</u>
Rear-end	<u>3</u>
Sideswipe S.D.	<u>3</u>
Sideswipe O.D.	<u>   </u>
Approach turn	<u>   </u>
Overtaking turn	<u>   </u>
Parked car	<u>1</u>
Train	<u>   </u>
Bicycle	<u>   </u>
Motorized Bicycle	<u>   </u>
Domestic animal	<u>   </u>
Wild animal	<u>   </u>
Fixed object	<u>6</u>
Other object	<u>   </u>

**III. LIGHT**

Daylight	<u>39</u>
Dark, roadway not lighted	<u>   </u>
Dark, roadway lighted	<u>17</u>

**IV. ADVERSE CONDITIONS**

<b>Weather</b>	
Raining	<u>1</u>
Snowing	<u>26</u>
<b>Road</b>	
Wet	<u>2</u>
Snowy	<u>6</u>
Icy	<u>34</u>

Total 56

COMMENTS:

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**TRAFFIC ACCIDENT LOCATIONS**

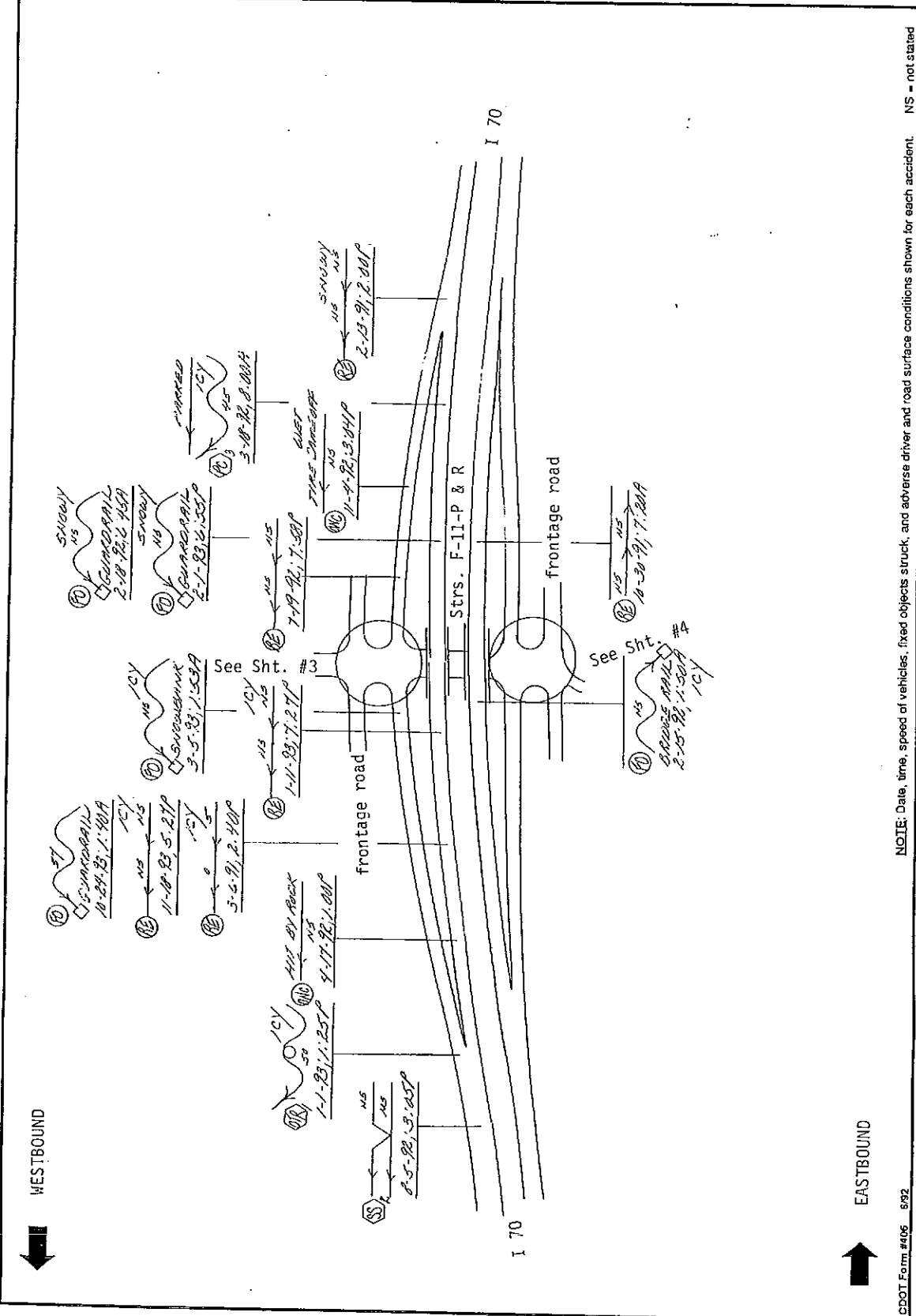
File NO. 880.070.02

Date June 30, 1994

S.H. NO. 70 District III Period January 1, 1991 to January 1, 1994 Sheet 2 of 4

Description SH 70 (I 70) at the West Vail (Chamonix Rd.) Interchange

Milepoint 173.32 to



NOTE: Date, time, speed of vehicles, fixed objects struck, and adverse driver and road surface conditions shown for each accident. NS = not stated

WESTBOUND

EASTBOUND

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**TRAFFIC ACCIDENT LOCATIONS**

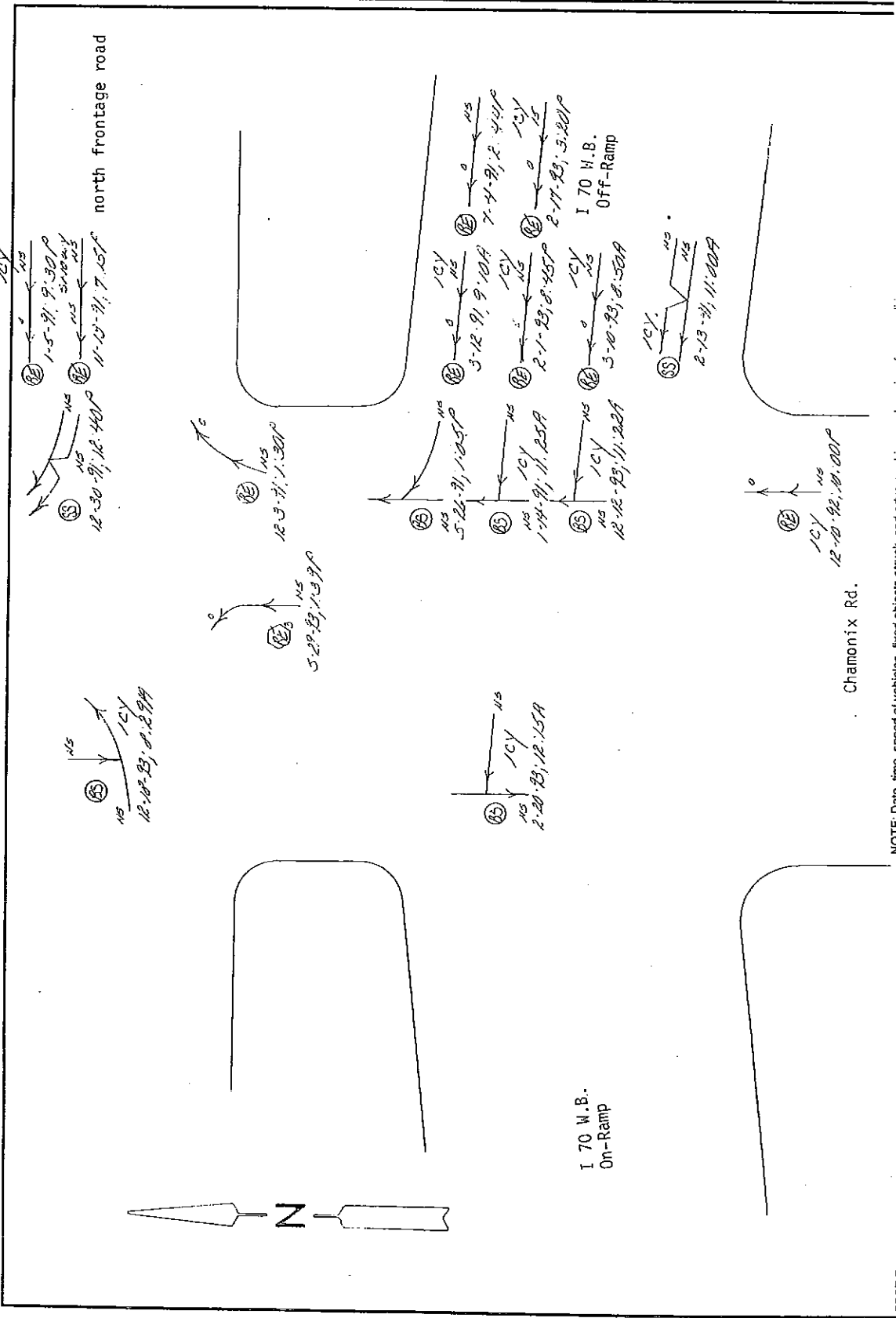
File NO. 880.070.02

Date June 30, 1994

S.H. NO. 70 District III Period January 1, 1991 to January 1, 1994 Sheet 3 of 4

Description SH 70 (I 70) Westbound Ramps and north frontage road at the Intersections with  
 Chamonix Rd. in Vail

Milepoint 173.32 to



NOTE: Date time exact of location found above shown. ...

COLORADO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
**TRAFFIC ACCIDENT LOCATIONS**

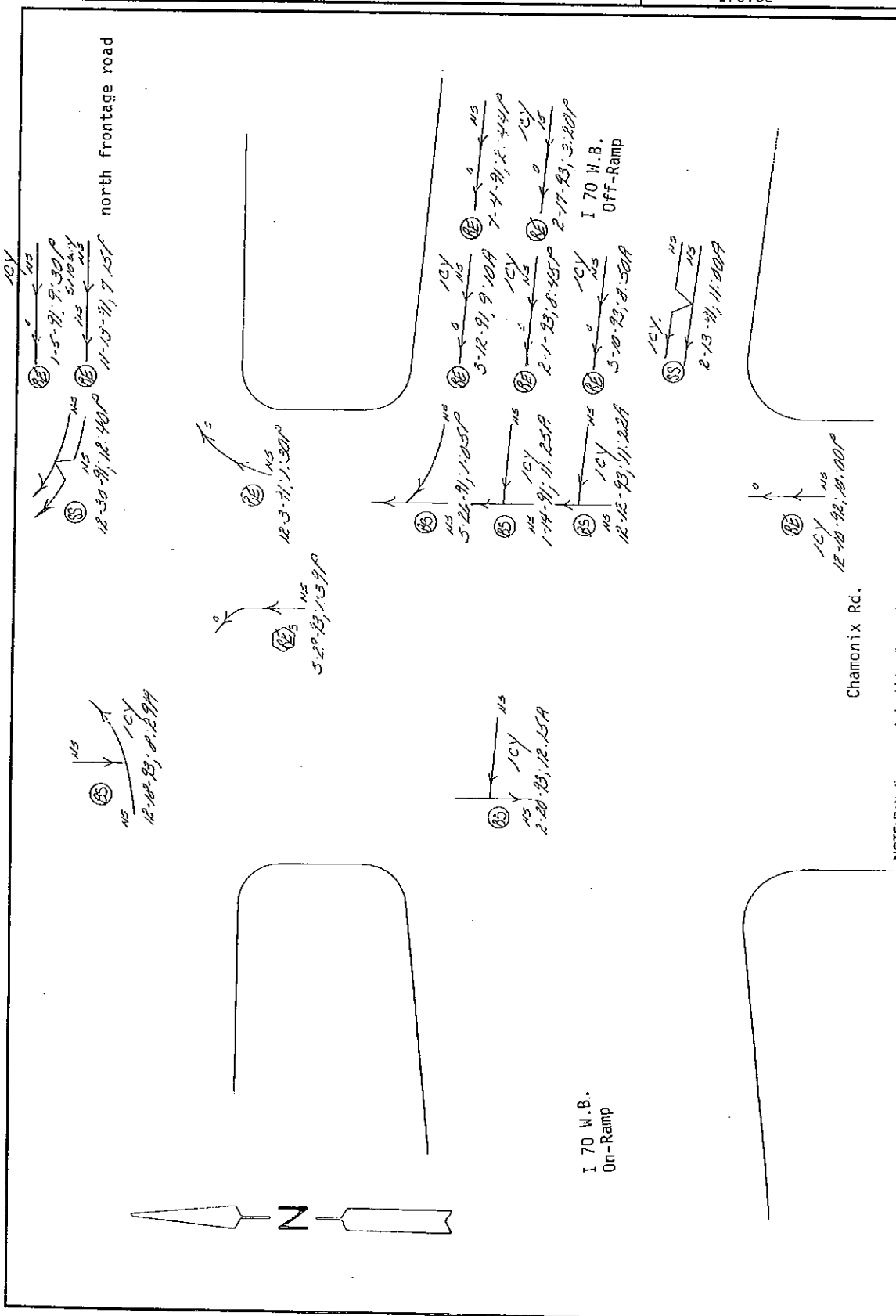
File NO. 880.070.02

Date June 30, 1994

S.H. NO. 70 District III Period January 1, 1991 to January 1, 1994 Sheet 3 of 4

Description SH 70 (I 70) Westbound Ramps and north frontage road at the Intersections with  
 Chamonix Rd. in Vail

Milepoint 173.32 to



NOTE: Data time entered at individual Road accident station.

DOT Form 5000

APPENDIX D  
Understanding Rodel

# UNDERSTANDING RODEL

by Leif Ourston, P.E.  
Leif Ourston & Associates  
Santa Barbara, California

August 25, 1994

## ABSTRACT

This report explains Rodel, a computer application that predicts the traffic performance of modern roundabouts. Rodel estimates delay, queue length, and capacity as functions of roundabout geometry and flows. It was used to design Vail's proposed modern roundabout interchanges.

## PHILOSOPHY BEHIND RODEL

Rodel was developed by Barry Crown of the Staffordshire County Council in England. It applies research by the United Kingdom's Transport Research Laboratory, which licenses its use. Rodel is faster and easier to use than a widely used program by the British Transport Research Laboratory, ARCADY. Insofar as the two programs overlap, their output is identical.

Rodel works like a spreadsheet in which the designer answers what-if questions by changing one of the input parameters and running the program again. Because Rodel is fast and easy to use, the designer is likely to continue altering his design until a nearly optimal design is achieved.

Rodel permits the designer to select the confidence level of his estimates of traffic performance. A confidence level of 50 percent is implicit in other traffic performance programs, like ARCADY or TRANSYT. Rodel's author recommends using a confidence level of 85 to 95 percent. This allows for inaccuracies in both the input design flows and the output capacity estimate. Often a small increase in roundabout entry width or flare length will greatly increase the probability that the roundabout will perform well at a high confidence level.

The Long Beach roundabout in California was designed using ARCADY before Rodel became available. ARCADY's delay predictions are equal to those of Rodel when Rodel is set to the 50-percent confidence level. Delay predictions at the Long Beach roundabout (the busiest modern American roundabout) compare with actual observed delays as follows:

	AVERAGE STOPPED DELAY (SECONDS PER VEHICLE)	
	<u>PREDICTED</u>	<u>OBSERVED</u>
A.M. Peak Hour	2.2	2.7
P.M. Peak Hour	2.4	3.4

The difference between estimated and observed delay was 0.5 second per vehicle in the morning peak hour and 1.0 second per vehicle in the afternoon peak hour. Because of the close correlation, it is believed that Rodel's estimates of delay may be close to the actual delay that will be observed at modern roundabouts in Vail.

## RESEARCH STUDIES

Capacity estimates of Rodel are based on research reported in Kimber, R.M., *The Traffic Capacity of Roundabouts, TRRL Laboratory Report 942, 1980*. Regression equations were developed from data taken at 86 roundabouts on public roads and 35 geometric variations on the TRRL study track. The capacity of each entry to a roundabout ( $Q_e$ ) was found to be a function of one flow variable, circulating flow, and six geometric parameters. The definitions of symbols are given below.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>SYMBOL</u>
Capacity = maximum entering flow, pcu/h	$Q_e$
Circulating flow, pcu/h	$Q_c$
Entry width, m	$e$
Approach half-width, m	$v$
Length of flare, m	$l'$
Inscribed circle diameter, m	$D$
Entry angle, degrees	$\phi$
Entry radius, m	$r$



Capacity is estimated using the following six regression equations.

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>EQUATION</u>
Sharpness of flare	$S = 1.6(e-v)/l'$
Entry width parameter	$x_2 = v+(e-v)/(1+2S)$
Function of D	$t_D = 1+0.5/(1+\exp((D-60)/10))$
Adjustment factor, cap. curve	$k = 1-0.00347(\phi -30)-0.978((1/r)-0.5)$
Slope of capacity curve	$f_c = 0.210t_D(1+0.2x_2)$
Y-intercept, pcu/min	$F = 303x_2$

The best predictive equations of capacity were:

$$Q_e = k(F - f_c Q_c) \quad \text{when } f_c Q_c \leq F, \text{ and}$$

$$Q_e = 0 \quad \text{when } f_c Q_c > F.$$

Queues and delays are estimated by use of time-dependent queuing theory. This is reported in Kimber, R.M. and Erica M. Hollis, *Traffic Queues and Delays at Road Junctions, TRRL Laboratory Report 909*, 1979. Queue lengths are estimated in a series of small consecutive time intervals. Traffic demand and capacity are assumed to vary from interval to interval.

## INTERPRETING RODEL'S PRINTOUTS

Rodel prints out traffic performance given on a main screen, which has the following twelve fields.

### 1. TITLE

In the title section of the main screen are the date, written the British way, day:month:year, the name of the roundabout, and the number of the computer run. This last number corresponds to the number given in subsequent statistics screens.

## 2. GEOMETRY

The user inputs seven geometric parameters. Distances are in meters.

E	Entry width.
L'	Length of flare between V and E.
V	Upstream roadway width before flaring begins.
RAD	Curb return radius.
PHI	Angle between entering traffic and circulating traffic.
DIA	Inscribed circle diameter of the roundabout.
GRAD SEP	Grade separated, 0 or 1? The user inputs a one in this field if the roundabout is very large, as at huge two-bridge British grade separated roundabouts that run over or under the freeway at some interchanges.

## 3. TIME

The user inputs the following seven parameters which set the periods over which traffic performance estimates are made. Times are in minutes.

TIME PERIOD	The total period to be modeled.
TIME SLICE	Equal pieces of the time period during which capacity and demand flow remain constant. Capacity and flow may change from slice to slice but not within each slice.
RESULTS PERIOD	The period over which results are computed. If the time period is 90 minutes and the results period is from minute 15 to minute 75, then results for the middle 60 minutes are given.
TIME COST	The value of driver's time in British pence per minute.
FLOW PERIOD	The period over which the user inputs turning flows in field 5, explained below. If a 15 and 75 are given, the user inputs flows for the middle 60 minutes.
FLOW TYPE	Flows of field 5 may be entered in passenger car units (pcu's) or vehicles. A truck equals one vehicle or two pcu's.
FLOW PEAK	The peak hour being analyzed: a.m., off peak, or p.m.

## 4. LEG NAME

The user inputs an abbreviation of the name of each leg of the roundabout. The leg names are in the order of the direction that traffic flows around the roundabout.

## 5. PCU FACTOR

This is the number of vehicles having more than four wheels divided by the total number of vehicles.

## 6. TURNING FLOWS

For each leg, the user enters the number of vehicles exiting at the first exit, the second exit, and so on up to the final flow, which is the number of U-turns exiting at the entry leg.

## 7. FLOW FACTOR (FLOF)

The input flows are multiplied by this factor. With this factor the user can perform a sensitivity analysis to see what would happen if flows were to increase.

## 8. CONFIDENCE LEVEL (CL)

Queues and delays are predicted at the input confidence level. If 85 is entered, we are 85 percent confident that the queues and delays will not be greater than predicted.

## 9. FLOW RATIOS

To allow for peaking of traffic within the peak period, the turning flows are shaped into a flow profile. If the time period is 90 minutes and flow times are set at minute numbers 15 and 75, then Rodel shapes the flow profile into three rectangular steps: a beginning 15 minute step, a middle 60 minute step, and a final 15 minute step, the flow being constant within each step. If the user inputs flow ratios of 0.75, 1.125, and 0.75, then Rodel models the flow profile so that flows of the first and third step are 0.75 times the average input flows, and flows of the middle step are 1.125 times the average input flows.

## 10. FLOW TIMES

The user inputs the flow times that are used with the flow ratios to produce the flow profile from the turning flows.

## 11. TRAFFIC PERFORMANCE

Rodel outputs the traffic performance of each leg in this field, as follows.

FLOW	Entry flow, vehicles per results period.
CAPACITY	Capacity, vehicles per results period.
AVE DELAY	Average delay, minutes per vehicle over results period.
MAX DELAY	Maximum delay, minutes per vehicle over results period.
AVE QUEUE	Average vehicles in queue over results period.
MAX QUEUE	Maximum vehicles in queue over results period.

## 12. TOTAL DELAYS AND COSTS

Rodel outputs the total vehicle delay in hours over the results period. It gives the cost of this delay in British pounds sterling.

**APPENDIX E**  
**Roundabout Levels of Service**

# ROUNABOUT LEVELS OF SERVICE

11-21-95

Leif Ourston & Associates

WEST VAIL NORTH  
A.M. PEAK HOUR

## 100% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	124	96	0	680	122	424	1,446
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.06	0.05	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	3.6	3.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	2.4	
DELAY	sec/hr	446	288	0	1,632	293	1,018	3,677
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								2.5
LEVEL OF SERVICE								A

## 246% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	305	236	0	1,673	299	1,044	3,557
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.49	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.13	0.20	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	29.4	9.0		9.0	7.8	12.0	
DELAY	sec/hr	8,967	2,124		15,057	2,332	12,528	41,008
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								11.5
LEVEL OF SERVICE								B

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 11. WEST VAIL NORTH.          81 *
*
*****
*
* E (m) 5.18 8.53 8.53 8.56 8.53 8.53 * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L' (m) 29.79 28.53 0.00 7.36 35.07 33.70 * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 4.57 3.96 5.79 7.32 5.79 4.27 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 24.38 24.38 30.48 18.90 24.38 * TIME COST p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d) 9.5 40.5 0.0 17.0 40.5 20.0 * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0 0 0 0 * FLOW PEAK am/op/pm AM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02* 4 39 46 0 22 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD EB*1.02* 0 38 0 37 11 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP WB*1.02* 0 0 0 0 0 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 0 406 30 6 167 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP WB*1.02* 0 30 29 0 50 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD WB*1.02* 18 22 91 249 0 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * *
*
* FLOW veh 124 96 0 680 122 424 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY veh 1057 1331 1375 2207 1519 1758 *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.06 0.05 0.00 0.04 0.04 0.04 * 1 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.08 0.06 0.00 0.05 0.05 0.06 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 0 0 0 0 0 0 * 5 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE veh 0 0 0 1 0 0 *
*
*****

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 11. WEST VAIL NORTH.          80 *
*
*****
*
* E (m) 5.18 8.53 8.53 8.56 8.53 8.53 * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L (m) 29.79 28.53 0.00 7.36 35.07 33.70 * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 4.57 3.96 5.79 7.32 5.79 4.27 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 24.38 24.38 30.48 18.90 24.38 * TIME COST p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d) 9.5 40.5 0.0 17.0 40.5 20.0 * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0 0 0 0 * FLOW PEAK am/op/pm AM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02* 4 39 46 0 22 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD EB*1.02* 0 38 0 37 11 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP WB*1.02* 0 0 0 0 0 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 0 406 30 6 167 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP WB*1.02* 0 30 29 0 50 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD WB*1.02* 18 22 91 249 0 0 *2.46*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * *
*
* FLOW veh 305 236 0 1673 299 1044 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY veh 491 675 914 2124 801 1406 *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.49 0.15 0.00 0.15 0.13 0.20 * 11 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.96 0.23 0.00 0.26 0.21 0.34 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 3 1 0 4 1 4 * 53 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE veh 5 1 0 7 1 5 *
*
*****

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# ROUNDBOUT LEVELS OF SERVICE

11-21-95

Leif Ourston & Associates

WEST VAIL NORTH  
P.M. PEAK HOUR

## 100% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNDBABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	164	95	0	1,259	52	796	2,366
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.09	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.05	0.07	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	5.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.0	4.2	
DELAY	sec/hr	886	342	0	4,532	156	3,343	9,259
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								3.9
LEVEL OF SERVICE								A

## 156% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNDBABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	256	148	0	1,964	82	1,242	3,692
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.45	0.13	0.00	0.47	0.11	0.30	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	27.0	7.8	0.0	28.2	6.6	18.0	
DELAY	sec/hr	6,912	1,154	0	55,385	541	22,356	86,348
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								23.4
LEVEL OF SERVICE								C



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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 11. WEST VAIL NORTH.          83 *
*
*****
*
* E (m)  5.18  8.53  8.53  8.56  8.53  8.53  * TIME PERIOD  min  90 *
* L' (m) 29.79 28.53 0.00  7.36 35.07 33.70 * TIME SLICE   min  15 *
* V (m)  4.57  3.96  5.79  7.32  5.79  4.27 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 24.38 24.38 30.48 18.90 24.38 * TIME COST   p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d)  9.5 40.5  0.0 17.0 40.5 20.0 * FLOW PERIOD  min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 * FLOW TYPE   pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP  0  0  0  0  0  0 * FLOW PEAK  am/op/pm PM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
*CHAMONI SB*1.02*  2  62  52  0 31  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD EB*1.02*  0  45  0  28 12  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP WB*1.02*  0  0  0  0  0  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02*  0 762  72  36 257 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP WB*1.02*  0  13  6  2  26  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD WB*1.02* 22  15 357 319  0  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*
*
*****
*
* FLOW      veh    164    95    0 1259    52    796 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY  veh    802   1032  1333 2206   1143  1683 *
* AVE DELAY mins   0.09  0.06  0.00 0.06  0.05  0.07 *      3 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins   0.13  0.09  0.00 0.09  0.07  0.09 *
* AVE QUEUE  veh     0     0     0    1     0    1 *      12_pounds *
* MAX QUEUE  veh     0     0     0    2     0    1 *
*
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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 11. WEST VAIL NORTH.          82 *
*
*****
*
* E (m)  5.18  8.53  8.53  8.56  8.53  8.53  * TIME PERIOD  min  90 *
* L' (m) 29.79 28.53  0.00  7.36 35.07 33.70 * TIME SLICE   min  15 *
* V (m)  4.57  3.96  5.79  7.32  5.79  4.27 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 24.38 24.38 30.48 18.90 24.38 * TIME COST    p/min  7.79 *
* PHI (d)  9.5 40.5  0.0 17.0 40.5 20.0 * FLOW PERIOD  min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 * FLOW TYPE    pcu/veh  VEH *
* GRAD SEP  0  0  0  0  0  0 * FLOW PEAK    am/op/pm  PM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02*  2  62  52  0  31  0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD EB*1.02*  0  45  0  28 12  0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*DN RAMP WB*1.02*  0  0  0  0  0  0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02*  0 762  72  36 257 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP WB*1.02*  0  13  6  2  26  0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*N FR RD WB*1.02* 22  15 357 319  0  0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
*****
*
* FLOW      veh    256   148     0  1964    82  1242 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY  veh    443   614  1133  2174    658  1506 *
* AVE DELAY mins  0.45  0.13  0.00  0.47  0.11  0.30 *      24 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins  0.88  0.21  0.00  1.02  0.16  0.58 *
* AVE QUEUE  veh     2     0     0    16     0     6 *      113 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE  veh     4     0     0    32     0    11 *
*
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# ROUNDBOUT LEVELS OF SERVICE

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WEST VAIL SOUTH  
A.M. PEAK HOUR

## 100% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNDBOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	428	648	171	46	342	0	1,635
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.04	0.00	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	4.2	3.0	4.2	5.4	2.4	0.0	
DELAY	sec/hr	1,798	1,944	718	248	821	0	5,529
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								3.4
LEVEL OF SERVICE								A

## 167% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNDBOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	714	1,082	285	76	571	0	2,728
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.11	0.11	0.29	0.50	0.05	0.00	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	6.6	6.6	17.4	30.0	3.0		
DELAY	sec/hr	4,712	7,141	4,959	2,280	1,713		20,806
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								7.6
LEVEL OF SERVICE								B

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 12. WEST VAIL SOUTH.          87 *
*
*****
*
* E (m)  5.55  9.14  7.08  4.88  9.75  9.14  * TIME PERIOD  min   90 *
* L' (m)  5.00 33.58 14.05  0.00 87.10 30.48 * TIME SLICE   min   15 *
* V (m)  3.66  6.40  3.66  4.88  4.27  6.10 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 13.72 42.37 10.18 30.48 13.72 * TIME COST    p/min  7.79 *
* PHI (d) 13.5  36.5  13.0  5.5  40.5  0.0  * FLOW PERIOD  min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 48.16 45.72 * FLOW TYPE    pcu/veh  VEH *
* GRAD SEP  0    0    0    0    0    0    * FLOW PEAK    am/op/pm  AM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
*
*CHAMONI SB*1.02*  0  31  4  236  112  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP EB*1.02*  0  7  335  0  238  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD EB*1.02*  0  74  10  69  0  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 24  4  13  0  0  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD WB*1.02*  0 289  0  16  1  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP EB*1.02*  0  0  0  0  0  0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*
*****
*
* FLOW      veh    428    648    171    46    342    0 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY  veh    1242    1846    966    689    1925    1857 *
* AVE DELAY mins  0.07    0.05    0.07    0.09    0.04    0.00 *          2 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins  0.09    0.07    0.10    0.13    0.05    0.00 *
* AVE QUEUE  veh     1     1     0     0     0     0 *          7 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE  veh     1     1     0     0     0     0 *
*
*****

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 12. WEST VAIL SOUTH.          86 *
*
*****
*
* E (m) 5.55 9.14 7.08 4.88 9.75 9.14 * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L' (m) 5.00 33.58 14.05 0.00 87.10 30.48 * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 3.66 6.40 3.66 4.88 4.27 6.10 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 13.72 42.37 10.18 30.48 13.72 * TIME COST p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d) 13.5 36.5 13.0 5.5 40.5 0.0 * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 48.16 45.72 * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0 0 0 0 * FLOW PEAK am/op/pm AM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02* 0 31 4 236 112 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP EB*1.02* 0 7 335 0 238 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD EB*1.02* 0 74 10 69 0 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 24 4 13 0 0 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD WB*1.02* 0 289 0 16 1 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP EB*1.02* 0 0 0 0 0 0 *1.67*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * *
*****
*
* FLOW veh 714 1082 285 76 571 0 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY veh 1235 1645 549 260 1693 1504 *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.11 0.11 0.29 0.50 0.05 0.00 * 6 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.16 0.18 0.52 0.95 0.07 0.00 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 1 2 1 1 1 0 * 28 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE veh 2 3 2 1 1 0 *
*
*****

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# ROUNABOUT LEVELS OF SERVICE

11-21-95

Leif Ourston & Associates

WEST VAIL SOUTH  
P.M. PEAK HOUR

## 100% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	494	573	130	56	868	0	2,121
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.08	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.00	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	4.8	3.0	4.2	5.4	3.6	0.0	
DELAY	sec/hr	2,371	1,719	546	302	3,125	0	8,063
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								3.8
LEVEL OF SERVICE								A

## 156% OF BASE FLOWS

		LEG 1	LEG 2	LEG 3	LEG 4	LEG 5	LEG 6	WHOLE ROUNABOUT
<u>INPUT FROM RODEL OR ARCADY</u>								
FLOW	veh/hr	770	894	202	87	1,354	0	3,307
AVE DELAY	min/veh	0.14	0.09	0.15	0.22	0.49	0.00	
<u>OUTPUT</u>								
AVE DELAY	sec/veh	8.4	5.4	9.0	13.2	29.4		
DELAY	sec/hr	6,468	4,828	1,818	1,148	39,808		54,070
AVE DELAY, sec/veh								16.4
LEVEL OF SERVICE								C

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 12. WEST VAIL SOUTH.          89 *
*
*****
*
* E (m) 5.55 9.14 7.08 4.88 9.75 9.14 * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L' (m) 5.00 33.58 14.05 0.00 87.10 30.48 * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 3.66 6.40 3.66 4.88 4.27 6.10 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 13.72 42.37 10.18 30.48 13.72 * TIME COST p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d) 13.5 36.5 13.0 5.5 40.5 0.0 * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 48.16 45.72 * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0 0 0 0 * FLOW PEAK am/op/pm PM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02* 0 44 8 248 142 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP EB*1.02* 0 11 193 4 305 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD EB*1.02* 2 27 4 83 0 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 17 5 28 0 0 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD WB*1.02* 0 711 0 48 18 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP EB*1.02* 0 0 0 0 0 0 *1.00*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * *
*
* FLOW veh 494 573 130 56 868 0 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY veh 1213 1765 969 729 1828 1379 *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.08 0.05 0.07 0.09 0.06 0.00 * 2 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.11 0.07 0.10 0.12 0.09 0.00 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 1 0 0 0 1 0 * 11 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE veh 1 1 0 0 1 0 *
*
*****

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*****
*
* 21:11:95          150' N & S 12. WEST VAIL SOUTH.          88 *
*
*****
*
* E (m) 5.55 9.14 7.08 4.88 9.75 9.14 * TIME PERIOD min 90 *
* L' (m) 5.00 33.58 14.05 0.00 87.10 30.48 * TIME SLICE min 15 *
* V (m) 3.66 6.40 3.66 4.88 4.27 6.10 * RESULTS PERIOD min 15 75 *
* RAD (m) 19.81 13.72 42.37 10.18 30.48 13.72 * TIME COST p/min 7.79 *
* PHI (d) 13.5 36.5 13.0 5.5 40.5 0.0 * FLOW PERIOD min 15 75 *
* DIA (m) 45.72 45.72 45.72 45.72 48.16 45.72 * FLOW TYPE pcu/veh VEH *
* GRAD SEP 0 0 0 0 0 0 * FLOW PEAK an/op/pm PM *
*
*****
* LEG NAME *PCU *FLOWS (1st exit 2nd etc...U)*FLOF*CL* FLOW RATIO *FLOW TIME*
* * * * * * * * * * * *
*CHAMONI SB*1.02* 0 44 8 248 142 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*OFFRAMP EB*1.02* 0 11 193 4 305 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD EB*1.02* 2 27 4 83 0 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*CHAMONI NB*1.02* 17 5 28 0 0 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*S FR RD WB*1.02* 0 711 0 48 18 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
*ON RAMP EB*1.02* 0 0 0 0 0 0 *1.56*85*0.75 1.125 0.75*15 45 75 *
* * * * * * * * * * * *
*****
*
* FLOW veh 770 894 202 87 1354 0 * TOTAL DELAYS *
* CAPACITY veh 1192 1551 622 394 1580 818 *
* AVE DELAY mins 0.14 0.09 0.15 0.22 0.49 0.00 * 15 hrs *
* MAX DELAY mins 0.21 0.14 0.24 0.35 1.04 0.00 *
* AVE QUEUE veh 2 1 1 0 11 0 * 70 pounds *
* MAX QUEUE veh 2 2 1 0 22 0 *
*
*****

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