



# OHIO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CENTRAL OFFICE, P.O. Box 899, COLUMBUS, OHIO 43216-0899

October 1, 2001

Mr. David W. Becker, P.E.  
TranSystems Corporation  
6161 Riverside Drive Suite C  
Dublin, OH 43017

RE: SCI-823-0.00 Certified Traffic

Dear Mr. Becker:

In reply to your letter dated August 16, 2001, Technical Services certifies the sheet labeled "2025 Design Year A.D.T. Volumes" for use in the subject project.

If you have any questions, please contact me at (614) 644-8195.

Respectfully,

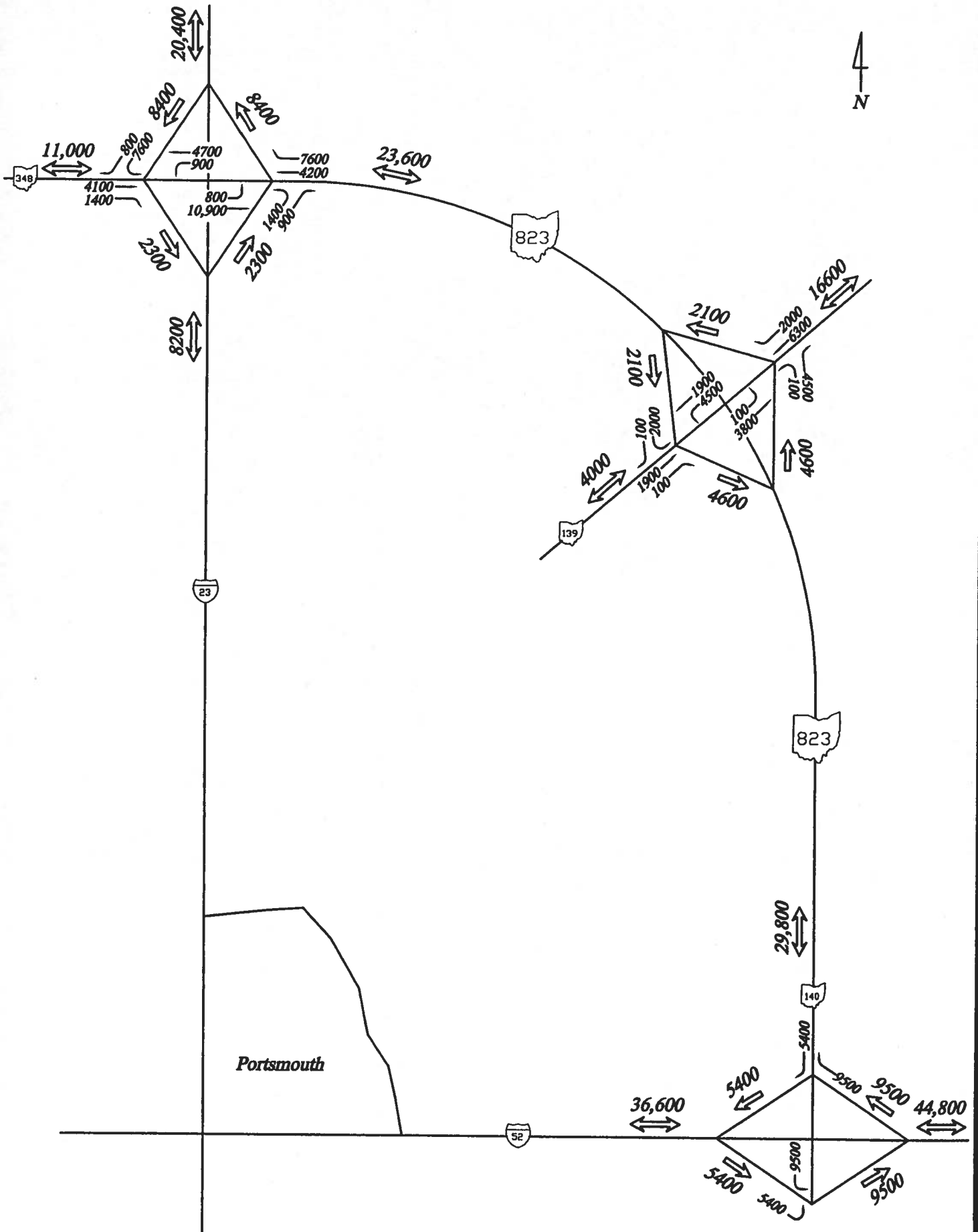
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Burgett".

Robert A. Burgett  
Project Analyses Administrator  
Office of Technical Services

RAB:rb

c: J. McQuirt, OTS-File

# 2025 Design Year A.D.T. Volumes



Scioto County

Traffic Survey Reports are available for years: 1994 1999 2002

	1994	1999	2002
10.89 C-18 (WHITE GRAVEL RD.)	4.60	1330	80 1411
15.49 SR 776	.60	1390	80 1470
16.09 EQUALS STA. 0.00 IN PIKE CO.	.00		
SR-348			
00.00 ADAMS CO. LINE	5.11	340	50 390
05.11 CO. RD. 40 (ROCKY FORK RD.)	.90	1140	50 1190
U 06.01 S.W. CORP. OTWAY	.22	1140	50 1190
06.23 SR 73 ENTER MAIN ST.	.15	SEE PREFERRED ROUTE	
U 06.38 SR 73 ENTER WALNUT ST.	.32	1180	110 1290
06.70 N.E. CORP. OTWAY	5.44	1180	110 1290
12.14 C-34 (SEDAN CRABTREE RD.)	5.28	4510	130 4640
17.42 SR 104	1.27	8960	520 9480
18.69 ROUTE ENDS AT US 23	.00		

August 16, 2001

Mr. Bob Burgett, P.E.  
Ohio Department of Transportation  
Office of Technical Services  
1980 West Broad Street  
Columbus, Ohio 43223

2001 AUG 20 AM 11:10

RECEIVED

Ref: SCI-823-0.00 Request for Certified Traffic

Dear Bob:

TranSystems Corporation is requesting O.D.O.T. certified traffic for the above referenced project. We have enclosed a figure summarizing our assimilation of 2025 traffic volumes for the proposed route and interchanges. Our computations are base on the results of the Feasibility Study Report for the Portsmouth Transportation Study prepared by Gannett Flemming. We have included several figures and excerpts from this study that detail the traffic model and its results that was developed for the area. As per our meeting on Tuesday August 14, we have included an additional 12,200 trips per day to account for the nearly 6,000 new jobs that are expected as a result of the bypass. Twenty percent of these trips were assumed to be local in nature and use existing local routes. The remaining eighty percent were distributed accordingly based on a review of population and employment data included in the study by Gannett Fleming.

Please let us know if you have any questions or need any further assistance.

Very truly yours,

TranSystems Corporation



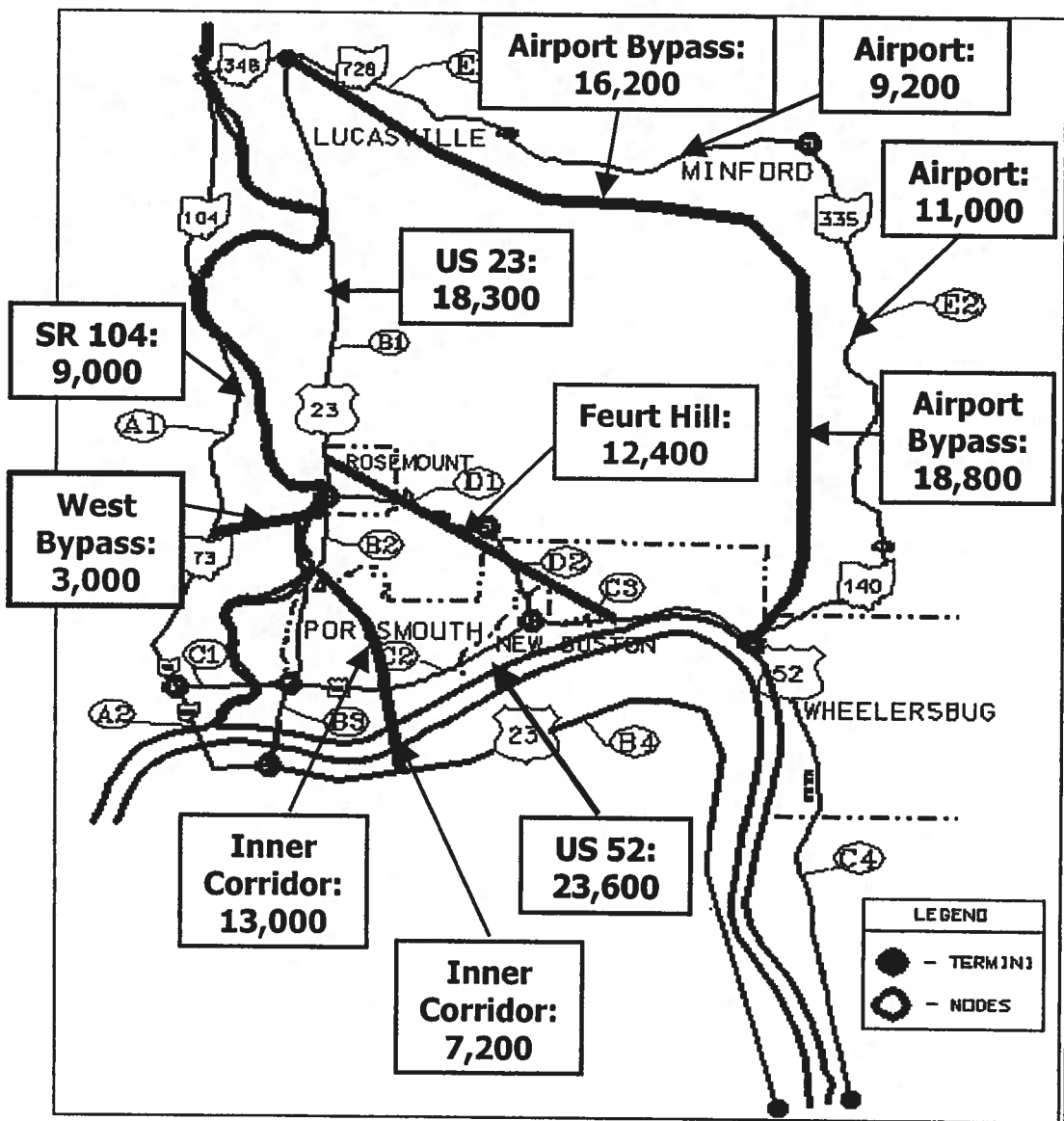
David W. Becker, P.E.  
Traffic Manager

### PART III: TRAFFIC & MOBILITY ANALYSIS

#### *TRAFFIC USAGE OF PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES*

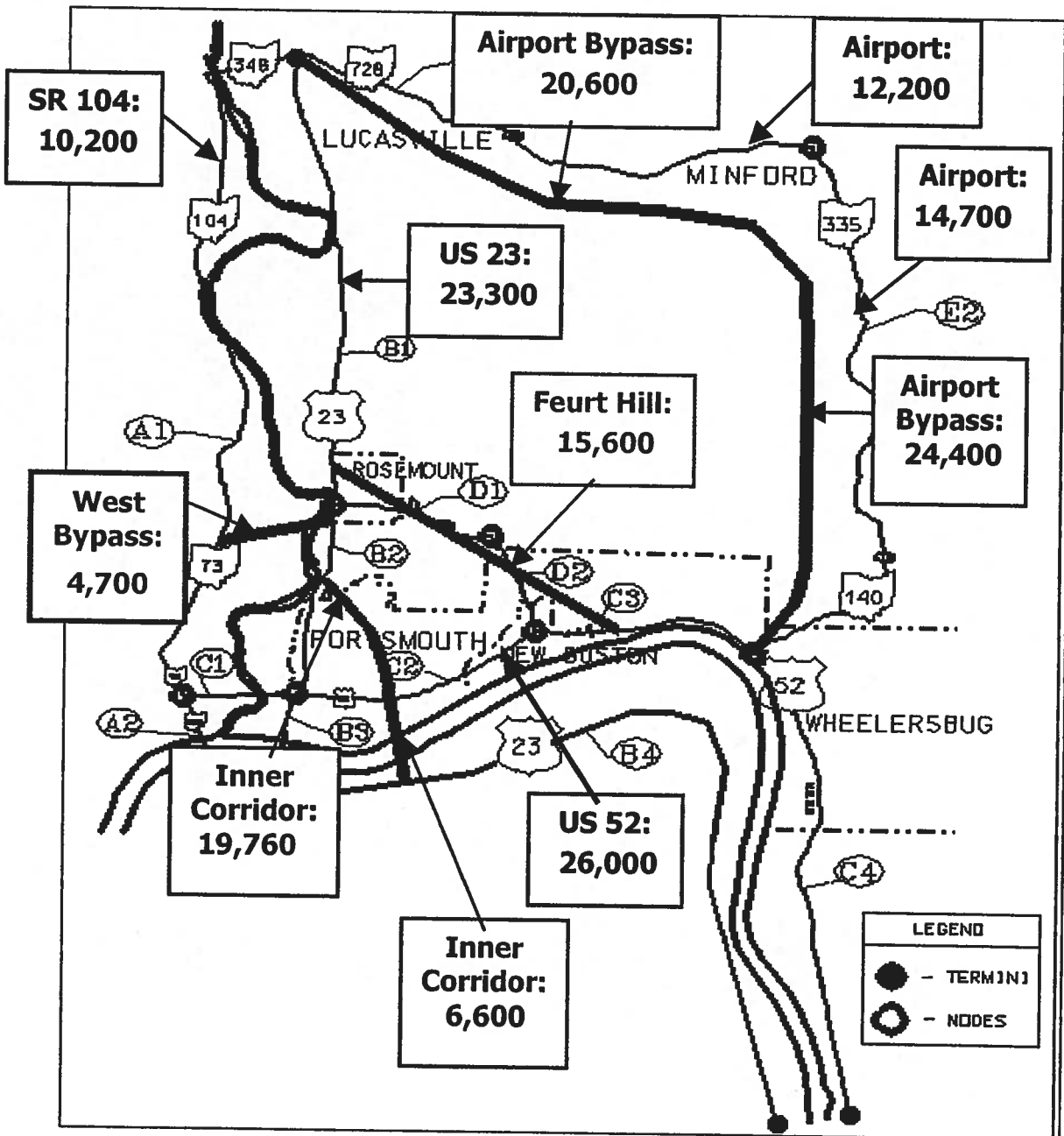
A detailed traffic model was used to predict the traffic volumes on each of the proposed alternatives. The methodology and outputs are included in the Appendix B. The results for 2000 and 2025 are shown in Figures III-1 and III-2.

**Figure III-1: Traffic Assignments for Year 2000**



Source: Gannett Fleming, Traffic Model Results, 2000

Figure III-2: Traffic Assignments for Year 2025



Source: Gannett Fleming, Traffic Model Results, 2000

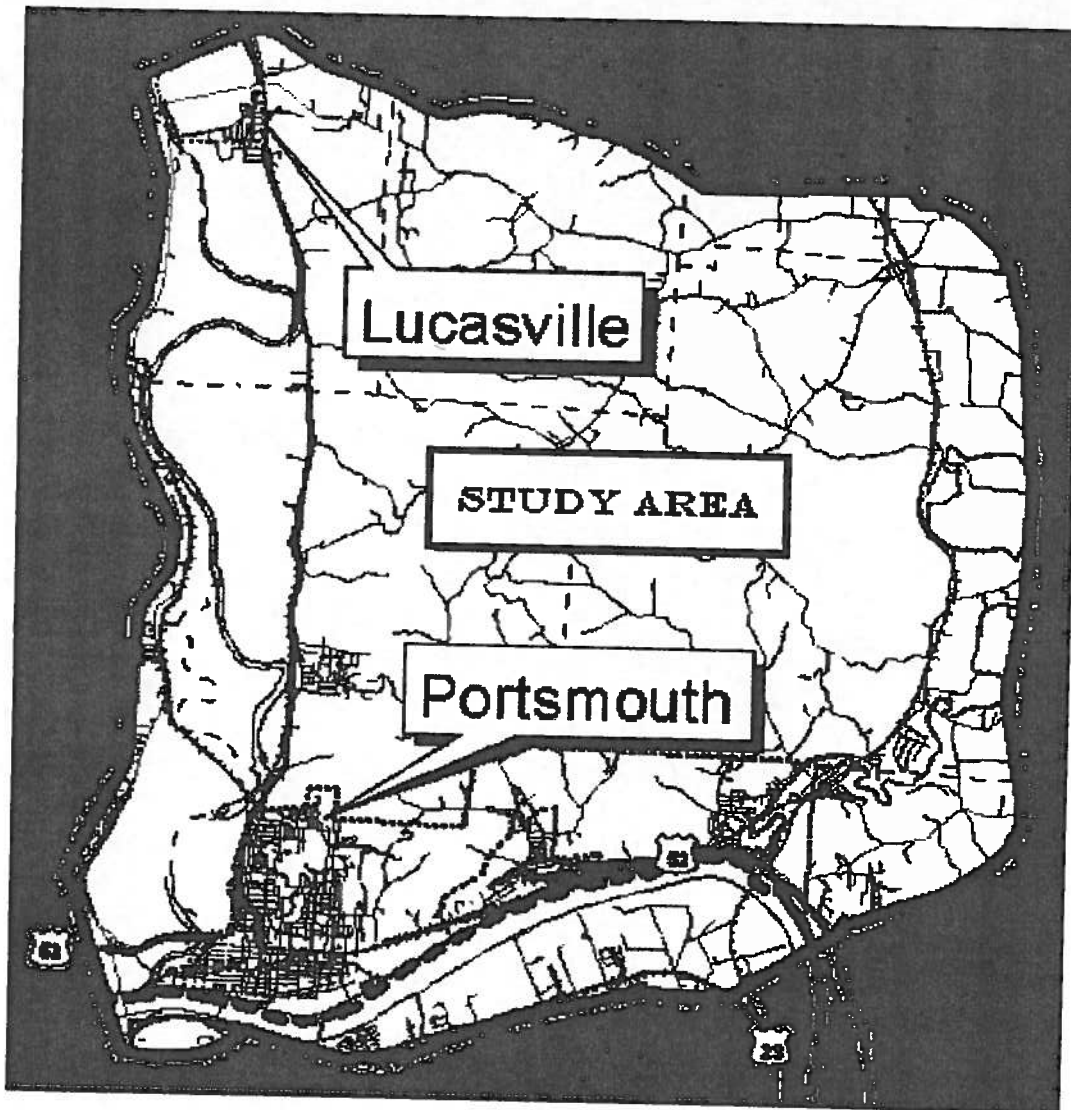
These results indicate that the Airport Bypass would carry a larger volume of traffic in 2025 than other alternatives under consideration, with the exception of the US 23/US 52 Upgrade. The West Bypass would draw very little traffic.

## TRAFFIC MODELING AND ANALYSIS

### *The Study Area Perimeter*

The study area boundary was set to allow a wide-range of alternatives. The study area boundary is shown in Figure 1. The cordon line for the traffic study normally would be the same line. In this study the small portion of the study boundary that traveled through Kentucky was not used. This is because the state of Kentucky would not allow the origin-destination survey. The Ohio River was instead used as the south cordon line. Methods used for traffic inside Kentucky are discussed elsewhere in this report.

Figure 1



### ***Obtaining Data About Existing Traffic***

To support the purpose and need determination and the calculations of the feasibility study, an accurate determination of the volumes and patterns of existing traffic was needed. Several methods were employed. The first was the implementation of an origin-destination traffic survey around the perimeter of the study area. The second was a program of 24-hour mechanized tube counts both around the perimeter of the study area and at key points on major routes within the study area. The third entailed peak hour turning movement counts at the major intersections within the study area. This document will refer to both current year and design year traffic. The design year is 2025. ODOT staff specified a 1.00% growth factor for external-external trips and 0.50% for all other trips.

### ***The Origin-Destination Survey***

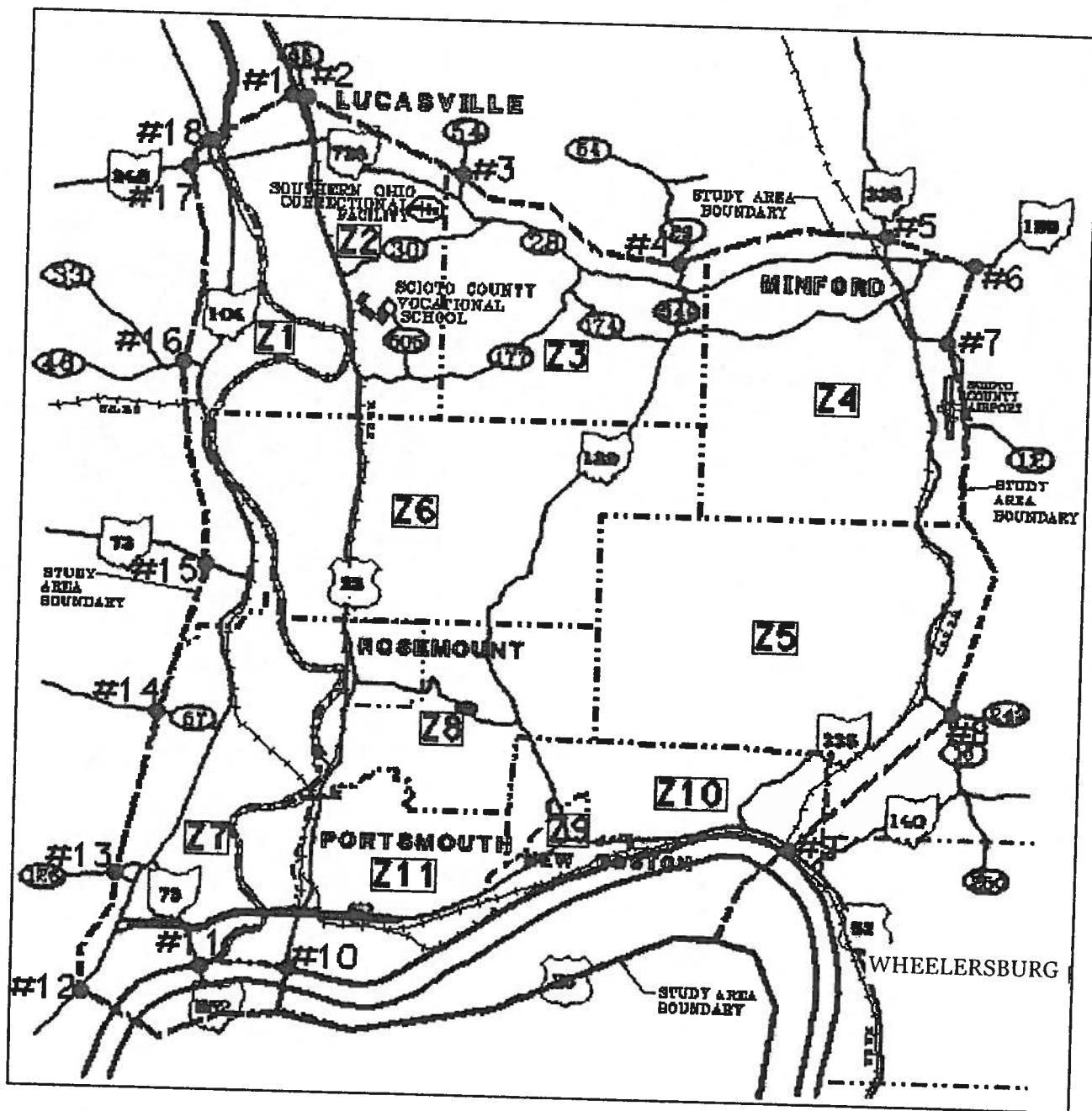
The purpose of the origin-destination survey was to determine traffic patterns into and across the study area. To accomplish this task a list of sites to be surveyed was developed. The first draft of this list included all State, County and US numbered roads that crossed the cordon line. They are numbered from 1 through 18. Site 19 is the Greenup Dam crossing of the Ohio River. Even though it is outside the study area, it was thought to be an important element to Portsmouth travel patterns. Site 20 is on Rosemont Road and is not a boundary site. However, it is a key component of existing Portsmouth area traffic patterns. Figure 2 shows the locations of sites 1 through 20.

After the 20 sites were determined, low volume sites (those with less than 1,000 ADT) were eliminated from the study. Sites 3, 4 and 13 were eliminated using this criterion.

The inside of the study area was divided into 12 origination zones. Political boundaries and geographical features such as major rivers were favored as boundaries in the formation of these zones. The perimeter survey sites and the internal zones were reviewed and approved by ODOT's Office of Technical Services.



Figure 2



The origin-destination surveys took place over a 4-week period in July 1999. A crew comprised of three people and a professional engineer crew leader conducted the survey program. Site setup and safety measures were the same as those used by ODOT in their 1997 statewide origin-destination survey. The crew attempted 100% intercept of motorists on low volume roads. On the highest volume roads, the motorist interception rate was approximately 15%. Surveys were conducted from 6:00 am to 7:00 pm to include both the morning and afternoon peak hours. Forty-eight (48) hour mechanical tube counts were also scheduled so that the 48-hour period included the 13-hour traffic survey.

The traveling motorists were asked a series of questions that were customized for this particular study. These questions are:

1. Where did the trip originate?

All trips originated in one of the 12 zones or one of the other 17 external sites. If a low volume cordon line crossing was indicated, the motorist was assigned to the nearest of the survey points. To facilitate coding of the origination, the motorists were asked to identify on a map attached to a clipboard which of the 12 zones they originated in. If they were passing through the Portsmouth area (an external-to-external trip), they were shown the cordon line on a map and the one or more choices of route they may have had to determine the entry station. The actual external origination was also recorded for checking and other possible planning purposes.

For purposes of coding, the mid-point destination of a round trip was considered the origination of the trip if the survey occurred on the return leg. If the trip had one or more stops in line, the origination is considered the first point of the itinerary. Because these particular rules are somewhat confusing to the motorists in a highway roadside environment the actual origin and destination names were asked and office adjustments were made when necessary.

2. Where does the trip end?

All trips officially end at the survey site. This question was asked for other transportation planning purposes and the data editing mentioned above.

3. Was this a truck or car?

This information was used for transportation planning purposes.

4. For external-to-external trips only: What route was taken through the study area?

Before the survey started, the earliest activities of the overall study identified that through traffic information was to be identified for the U.S. 23 corridor. The purpose and need statement contains a discussion of this issue. For traffic survey purposes, this required a survey question about the route chosen between survey sites 1, 2 and 18 on the north cordon line and survey sites 8, 9, 10 and 11 on the south cordon line. Prior to the survey, area reconnaissance and interviews with the County Engineer showed six (6) likely routings between those external sites. These routes were labeled: US 23, US 23/52, US 23/Perkins Bridge, Rosemount Road, Airport and SR 104. These paths were highlighted on the clipboard map to assist the motorists. Opportunity was also given to identify other routings. The six routings are shown in Figure 3.

5. For external-external trips only: Was a stop made at a local business?

This information was collected for a later economic analysis.

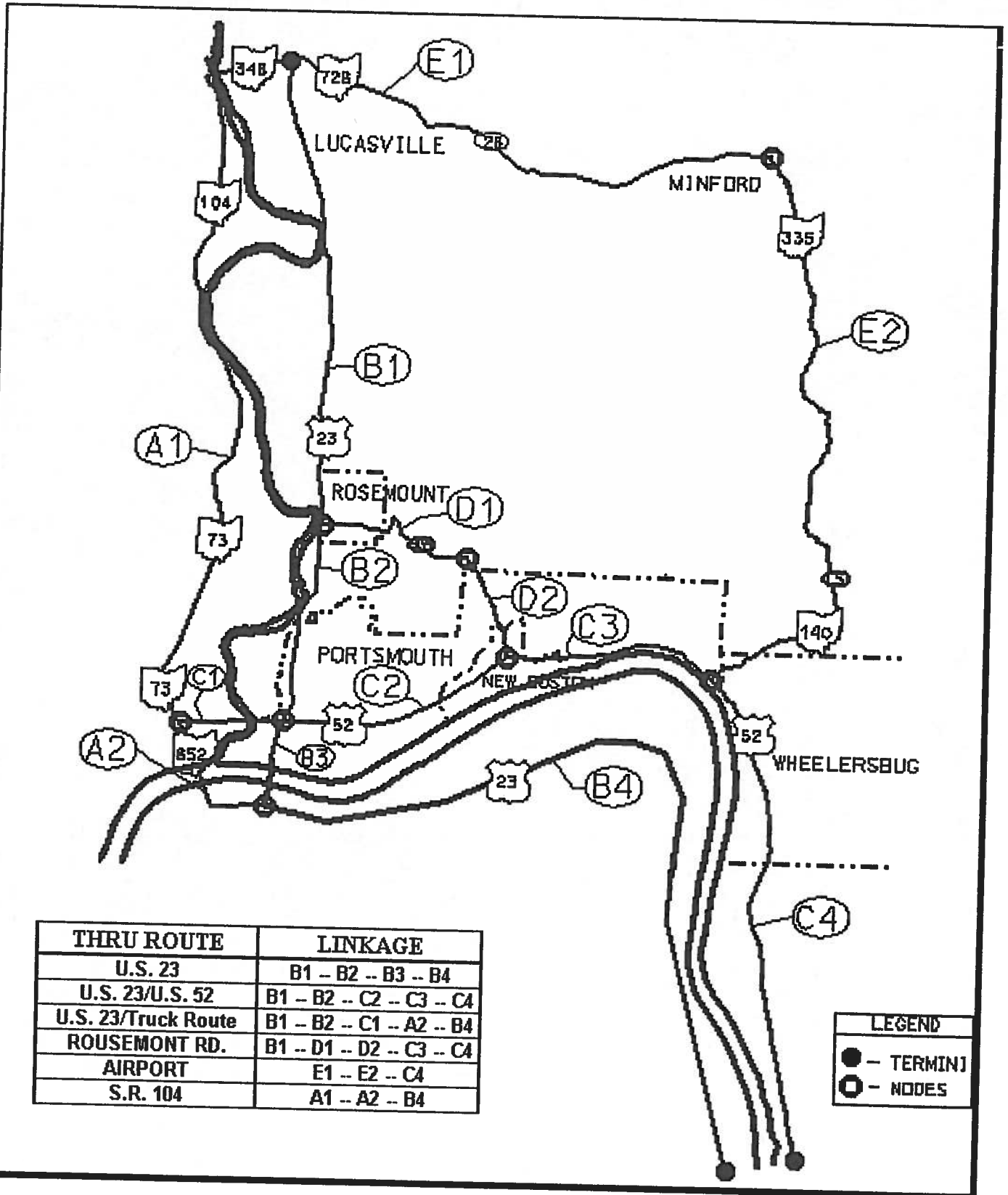
### ***Mechanical Traffic Counts***

While the traffic surveys were being conducted, 48-hour traffic counts were being taken at the same sites. The intent of a 48-hour duration was to even out single day aberrations and obtain a 24-hour average. Under this study, counts were taken at Sites 1 through 20 with the exceptions of Sites 3, 4, 13, and 19. The other mechanical tube counts were performed by ODOT's crews under a routine program, which happened to be underway in Scioto County at the same time.

### ***Peak Hour Turning Movement Counts***

ODOT maintains turning movement counts of all major and many of the minor intersections within the study area. Current counts were needed in order to identify capacity problems both in the current year and in to 2025 design year. Turning movement counts are also used for a number of activities that will be discussed in the traffic analysis section of this report.

Figure 3



### *Analysis of Origin-Destination Data*

The field data from the survey crews were recorded on paper forms. These forms were returned to this office where the data were keyed into a database. The organization of the database is based on the 16 sites at which surveys were taken. After data entry and correcting, the data were sorted into site pairs. For example, the data pairs at Site 1 would be Site 2 to Site 1 through Site 18 to Site 1. The internal trips to external trips are sorted in a similar manner: Zone 1 to Site 1, through Zone 12 to Site 1. The results of this sorting are reported in a matrix (See Table 4). The results in Figure 4 needed to be edited in several ways. The first editing procedure involved the expansion of the 13 hours of survey data to 24 hours. If hours were missing in the day due to rain, fog, accidents, or other issues, the data were also expanded to these times. Even after these standard editing procedures were applied, further editing was required to take into account motorists' bias towards reporting information in certain ways that can yield incorrect data.

One benefit of conducting a survey in the manner outlined previously is that every external-to-external trip is surveyed twice. For example, at Site 18 trips from Site 11 are recorded; at Site 11 trips from Site 18 were recorded. (On the other hand, internal to external trips are only reported once.) Theoretically, the pairs in the Figure 4 matrix should agree. However, the pairs can often times disagree substantially. These disagreements result from the inherent difficulties present in a roadside interview environment. This includes known bias by motorists to report their trips in the simplest manner possible. A few examples are offered: At Site 2, a low volume site, a 100% sample is obtained and fairly accurate results are expected. On the other side of the survey at Site 10, the same motorist may not attempt to convey or identify a Site 2 origin and instead, give a more generic answer such as "US 23", which would be coded as Site 1. Other difficulties found specific to Portsmouth were in the reporting of the two bridges over the Ohio River. Some motorists reported a trip entering at the Carl Perkins Bridge as US 23. This may have occurred because of the lack of route labeling over the bridge (It is Ohio SR 852) and because over 99 percent of the trip actually was on US 23. Similar problems also occurred at Site 8, CR 15, which was difficult for the motorists to distinguish from a routing through Site 9, US 52.

To edit those pairs of data, each pair was individually considered by a senior engineer with substantial project experience and a thorough understanding of the Portsmouth area traffic patterns. For any given pair, the reviewer decided if the data for one direction was more reliable than the data for the opposite direction. Based on his findings, the reviewer could

either declare one direction data as most reliable or select a number between the two sets of data. If no reason for a preference was identified, an average of the two pairs was used. The results of this edit are reported in Table 5.

**Table 4: O/D Results Prior to Corrections**

Origin Zone	Destination Zone																		Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
0					55	15		4		9	5	14			7	2		5	
1		36			72	156	76	185	3,238	1,135	866	378		63	75	45	602	115	
2					3	3	25	21		17	4	5		17	4	80		49	
5	14	7				143	78	738	63	3	14	19			6	5	3	26	
6	76	23			157		22	37	62	6		19	4	4	18	16	12	452	
7		13			115	11		8	13								2	163	
8	100	52			694	102	49					33	2	2	15	32	61	1,141	
9	2,572	94			338	141	62	7		349	224	755	76	264	21	262	165	5,330	
10	1,776	75			48	34	7		319			113	38	289	36	5	142	2,881	
11	303	10			14	3			53			565	93	316	17	40	616	2,029	
12	106	23			14	3	10		600	64	395		56	73	55	15	65	1,478	
13													11					11	
14		3					3				14	33						11	
15	220	10						5	255	34	700	138	66		20	12	5	90	
16	6	23						3	36	3	53	29	2	6	7	8	83	1,526	
17	235	165			26	51	12	30	93	7	74	9	6	6	8	8	16	185	
18	14	45			3	8	14	15	56	28	612	133	56	47	81	403	439	1,154	
19	16	3			6							15						1,518	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,446</b>	<b>583</b>			<b>1,542</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>4,787</b>	<b>1,656</b>	<b>2,961</b>	<b>2,257</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1,170</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>1,474</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>26,536</b>	
Z1	135	52			20	3	5	29	53	17	175	96	94	153	271	392	739	2,233	
Z2	1,933	1,000			260	372	210	360	1,032	272	304	282	92	112	260	1,141	669	8,297	
Z3	48	55			151	68		71	172	3	12	14	6	8	11	29	28	676	
Z4	542	156			2,044	1,080	452	1,269	277	153	52	100	32	56	53	195	124	6,586	
Z5	13	3			96	74	5	650	31	43	52	13	16	35	5	40	9	1,084	
Z6	87	19			54	45	7	32	25	55	3	27		4	11	34	9	412	
Z7	541	125			35	29	5	15	824	148	1,126	1,394	573	466	186	36	354	5,855	
Z8	162	49			57	27	10	4	578	114	42	116	10	6	12	161	56	1,405	
Z9	210	46			197	123	10	33	3,582	343	252	280	59	112	22	74	63	5,406	
Z10	142	59			150	46	15	28	197	106	8	163	7	30	11	5	14	982	
Z11	4,965	556			1,080	501	230	81	11,722	7,687	1,352	5,017	973	1,845	671	1,027	1,289	38,995	
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,778</b>	<b>2,120</b>			<b>4,145</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>8,942</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,354</b>	<b>71,932</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,224</b>	<b>2,703</b>			<b>5,687</b>	<b>3,037</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>3,826</b>	<b>23,280</b>	<b>10,598</b>	<b>6,339</b>	<b>9,758</b>	<b>2,354</b>	<b>3,997</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>4,607</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>98,468</b>	

**Table 5: Edited O/D Results – Weighted and Expanded**

Origin Zone As Reported by Motorists	Destination Zone: These are the external sites where motorists were interviewed																		Grand Total
	1	2	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	17	18				
0																			
1		36	72	156	76	185	2,899	1,136	943	106	63	75	45	235	14				
2	36		7	23	19	52	94	64	20	23	17	49	11	80	45		6,043		
5	72	7		157	97	814	218	48	14	14		6	5	26	3		540		
6	156	23	157		22	102	141	24	13	19	2	9		51	8		1,481		
7	76	19	97	22		49	62	5	2	10				2	14		727		
8	185	52	814	102	49		7			12	1	5		30	15		358		
9	2,899	94	218	141	62	7		349	223	755	0	255	16	252	152		1,272		
10	1,136	64	48	24	5	0	349			133	0	34	3	7	28		5,423		
11	943	20	14	13	2	0	223			480	93	700	19	40	612		1,831		
	106	23	14	19	10	12	755	133	480		44	73	29	9	133		3,158		
13																	1,840		
14	63	17		2	0	1				44		66	2	6	56		350		
15	75	49	6	9	5	5	255	34	700	73	66		6	6	64		1,348		
16	45	11	5	0		0	16	3	19	29	2	6		4	81		222		
17	235	80	26	51	2	30	252	7	40	9	6	6	4		419		1,167		
18	14	45	3	8	14	15	152	28	612	133	56	64	81	419			1,647		
19																	27,407		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>1,482</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>1,273</b>	<b>5,423</b>	<b>1,832</b>	<b>3,158</b>	<b>1,840</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,644</b>				
Z1	135	52	20	3	5	29	53	17	175	96	94	153	271	392	739		2,233		
Z2	1,933	1,000	260	372	210	360	1,032	272	304	282	92	112	260	1,141	669		8,297		
Z3	48	55	151	68		71	172	3	12	14	6	8	11	29	28		676		
Z4	542	156	2,044	1,080	452	1,269	277	153	52	100	32	56	53	195	124		6,586		
Z5	13	3	96	74	5	650	31	43	52	13	16	35	5	40	9		1,084		
Z6	87	19	54	45	7	32	25	55	3	27		4	11	34	9		412		
Z7	541	125	35	29	5	15	824	148	1,126	1,394	573	466	186	36	354		5,855		
Z8	162	49	57	27	10	4	578	114	42	116	10	6	12	161	56		1,405		
Z9	210	46	197	123	10	33	3,582	343	252	280	59	112	22	74	63		5,406		
Z10	142	59	150	46	15	28	197	106	8	163	7	30	11	5	14		982		
Z11	4,965	556	1,080	501	230	81	11,722	7,687	1,352	5,017	973	1,845	671	1,027	1,289		38,995		
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,778</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>4,145</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>2,571</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>8,942</b>	<b>3,378</b>	<b>7,501</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>2,827</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>3,354</b>		<b>71,932</b>		
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>14,820</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>5,626</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>23,916</b>	<b>10,774</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>9,341</b>	<b>2,214</b>	<b>4,175</b>	<b>1,733</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>4,998</b>		<b>99,339</b>		



### ***Analysis of Distribution of "Through US 23 Traffic" over Six Existing Routes***

Upon completion of the data tables in Figure 5, it became desirable to identify how the "US 23 trips" were distributed over the six available routes. This question was directly asked of the motorists and their answers were tallied in the traffic database. These results were used as reported. The resolution of confusion between the two bridge sites and Zones 8 and 9 also helped to produce better results in the distribution exercise. One survey at Site 20 on Rosemont Road was taken to confirm route distribution assignments. The Site 20 results showed a traffic diversion of up to 20 percent between the day of the survey and the previous day. The survey accomplished the primary objective of confirming substantial through traffic movements over Rosemount Hill. The results indicate that there are 10 to 20 percent more trips of this nature compared to those reported by the motorists. These results are in acceptable range of accuracy. Therefore, the motorists' reported routings were used unchanged.

For the purpose and need analysis, it was decided to include Zone 2 (The Lucasville area) as an external destination. This was because any external or internal trip to Zone 2 would use almost any conceivable alternative in the same manner as an external-external or internal-external trip. Approximately 1/3 of the trips from Zones 8, 9, 10 and 11 to sites were also identified for this document as "US 23 Trips".

Tables 6, 7, 8 and 9 illustrate the results of the O/D survey regarding through trips and alternative routings. These figures were prepared in such a manner that the development of the data can be followed in a sequence.

**Table 6: Through Traffic on US 23 through Portsmouth, Ohio, by O/D Pair**

O-D Pair	One way 24 hour Total	Two way 24 hour Total	Adjustment Factor	1999 Traffic Total	US 23 Near Lucasville	
					to US 52, Wheelersburg and Beyond	to US 23, South Shore and Beyond
1-8	185	370	1	370	370	
1-9	2899	5798	1	5798	5798	
1-10	1136	2272	1	2272		2272
1-11	943	1886	1	1886		1886
Subtotal				10326		
18-8	15	30	1	30	30	
18-9	152	304	1	304	304	
18-10	28	56	1	56		56
18-11	612	1224	1	1224		1224
Subtotal				1614		
2-8	52	104	1	104	104	
2-9	94	188	1	188	188	
2-10	64	128	1	128		128
2-11	20	40	1	40		40
Subtotal				460		
5-8	814	1628	0.33	537	537	
5-9	218	436	0.33	144	144	
5-10	48	96	0.33	32		32
5-11	14	28	0.33	9		9
Subtotal				722		
Z2-8	360	720	1	720	720	
Z2-9	1032	2064	1	2064	2064	
Z2-10	272	544	1	544		544
Z2-11	304	608	1	608		608
Subtotal				3936		
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>17058</b>	<b>10259</b>	<b>6799</b>

Source: 1999 Traffic Surveys

Note: Through traffic includes as a minimum a Lucasville/Wheelersburg trip or a Lucasville/South Shore trip.

SR 104 trips are also included.

Zone 2 is considered external to the Study Area.

**Table 7: Through Traffic Distribution over Six Routes**

O-D Pair	One way 24 hour Total	Two way 24 hour Total	Adjustment Factor	1999 Traffic Total	U.S. 23	US 23/ US 52	U.S. 23/ Perkins Bridge	Rosemont Road	Airport	SR 104
1-8	185	370	1	370					370	
1-9	2899	5798	1	5798		4349		1450		
1-10	1136	2272	1	2272	2272					
1-11	943	1886	1	1886			954			931
Subtotal				10326						
18-8	15	30	1	30					30	
18-9	152	304	1	304		225		79		
18-10	28	56	1	56	56					
18-11	612	1224	1	1224						1224
Subtotal				1614						
2-8	52	104	1	104						104
2-9	94	188	1	188		68		120		
2-10	64	128	1	128	128					
2-11	20	40	1	40			15			25
Subtotal				460						
5-8	814	1628	0.33	537						537
5-9	218	436	0.33	144						144
5-10	48	96	0.33	32						32
5-11	14	28	0.33	9						9
Subtotal				722						
Z2-8	360	720	1	720					720	
Z2-9	1032	2064	1	2064		704		1360		
Z2-10	272	544	1	544	544					
Z2-11	304	608	1	608			300			308
Subtotal				3936						
<b>Grand Total</b>				17058	3000	5346	1269	3009	1120	3314

Note: Zone 2 is considered external to study area.

**Table 8: Through Traffic on US 23 by Through Route**

Link	U.S. 23	US 23/ US 52	U.S. 23/ Perkins Bridge	Rosemount Road	Airport	S.R. 104	Total US 23 Traffic By Link
A-1						3314	3314
A-2			1269			3314	4583
B-1	3000	5346	1269	3009			12624
B-2	3000	5346	1269				9615
B-3	3000						3000
B-4	3000		1269			3314	7583
C-1			1269				1269
C-2		5346					5346
C-3		5346		3009			8355
C-4		5346		3009	1120		9475
D-1				3009			3009
D-2				3009			3009
E-1					1120		1120
E-2					1120		1120

**Table 9: Through Trips on Alternative Routes**

Study Name of Route	Type of Facility	Link	Route	Through Trips Current ADT	Through Trips Design Year ADT
Airport	County Road	E1	CR 28	1120	1450
Rosemount	County Road	D1	CR 337	3009	3900
SR 104	Secondary State Highway	A1	SR 104	3314	4290
SR 335	Secondary State Highway	E2	SR	1120	1450
Airport	County Road	E2	CR 15	1120	1450

***Non-peak Travel Time Measurement***

The feasibility study required a timing study of major routes of interest in the study area. For the purpose and need study, a special speed/delay study was made on the six through route paths during non-peak hours to determine network mobility problems. The results of this study are presented in Table 10. This study was important in that it explained why there are substantial diversions of through traffic from the officially signed state highways to substandard local roads.

The Scioto County Engineer's office performed this study using equipment developed for the 911 emergency telephone number implementation. The drivers were instructed to drive with traffic up to the posted speed limits.

**Table 10: Non-Peak Travel Times for Passenger Cars through Portsmouth**

Routing	Mileage (Greenup Dam to Lucasville)	Travel Time (Minutes:Seconds)
US 23	23.60	33:20
SR 104	26.27	32:55
US 23/US 52	24.62	34:37
Rosemount	22.17	28:14
Airport	25.78	33:13

Note: US 23/Perkins Bridge Route was not measured.

***Developing the Traffic Model***

The traffic data generated for the purpose and need document emphasized the through "US 23" traffic movement. External-to-external and external-to-internal trips were identified. To accomplish assignments of new alternatives, the remaining internal-to-internal trips also needed to be identified

Travel demand forecasts for the Portsmouth area were developed using the origin-destination survey data, a general roadway inventory, and speed studies. The trip table constructed from the survey data (Table 5) was used to identify trips that currently pass through or are destined for the study area. These data were then put into the TRANPLAN travel demand forecasting software package using the Florida Standard Urban Transportation Model Structure (FSUTMS) interface in order to develop baseline estimates of traffic at the entry and exit points to the study area.

Based on local maps of the study area and the origin-destination survey zone structure, the project team digitized a TRANPLAN network that described the current roadway system in the area. Roadway facility types, signal spacing and number of lanes were all put in to the network using the FSUTMS Facility Type, Area Type, and Number of Lanes. Travel times through the network were compared with field observations to insure that the model was using reasonable input speeds.

After performing a preliminary assignment of through/to trips from the external cordon line survey points, estimates of local background traffic were calculated by comparing expected trips on each roadway with observed traffic counts. To account for the impact of local traffic in the network, estimates of residential and commercial land uses were put in to the FSUTMS trip generation model to generate and distribute local trips. Through an iterative process of adjusting land use and comparing resulting volumes with observed traffic, these trips were calibrated to match observed traffic counts for the base year. Finally, total traffic was assigned to the network to provide a system-wide estimate of delay and route choice.

For future year alternative testing, background and through/to trips were factored for the study area based on predetermined growth rates. The model was then used to assign traffic to the network based on separate local and external trip tables that could be combined to yield a single estimate of VMT and delay. Because the TRANPLAN model is sensitive to the impacts of congestion and alternate paths, it then could forecast the impact of new or widened facilities on the rest of the roadway system in the Portsmouth study area.

The first product of the model is a scale line diagram with the known traffic volume printed side by side with the model-generated numbers. The model is adjusted to closely match the existing known traffic volumes. In addition to the total volumes, this same drawing is prepared for the subcategories of external-external, external-internal, internal-internal, and totals. Both current year and 2025 design year runs are made. The total run of 8 drawings is attached. The "8" refers to Alternative Concept No. 8, which is the "no build" alternative. All subsequent model runs are compared to these "no build" alternatives.

### ***Traffic Modeling of Alternatives***

There are 7 build alternatives that were compared to the current and design year "no build" traffic. The 7 build alternatives considered are as follows:

1. Feurt Hill (Freeway)
2. Inner Corridor (Freeway)
3. Airport (Freeway)
4. West Bypass (Freeway)
5. Airport Arterial
6. SR 104 Arterial
7. US 23/52 (Traffic and Safety Improvements)

Descriptions and mapping of the 7 build alternatives are included in the feasibility report.

The traffic model was run for each of the 7 build alternatives. Each alternative was run for both the current year traffic and design year traffic. Individual runs were made for the external-external, external-internal, internal-internal and total movements. This results in 8 runs for each alternative. All 64 runs are attached where "1" through "8" refer to the alternatives.

Each of the 64 model runs has a report associated with it. The cost/benefit analysis in the Feasibility Report uses two key data items generated in those reports. The first item is the 24-hour vehicle hours driven. This number is the summation of all of the vehicle hours driven within the study area. The same information is generated for vehicle miles traveled. This number represents the total vehicle miles traveled by all vehicles within the study area in a 24-hour period.

The difference in vehicle hours or miles traveled between any alternative and the no build alternative is the time-saved or mileage-saved benefit for that alternative in a 24-hour period. The results of these calculations are presented in Table 11.

**Table 11: VHT and VMT 24-Hour Totals for Entire Network**

Alternative	Name	VHT with Alternative	Change from No Build	VMT with Alternative	Change from No Build
<b>Model Results for 2000</b>					
Alt 1	Feurt Hill	28032	-1192	1099436	-29033
Alt 2	Inner Corridor	29259	35	1147449	18980
Alt 3	Airport	28214	-1010	1117918	-10551
Alt 4	West Bypass	28975	-249	1131924	3455
Alt 5	Airport Arterial	28703	-521	1134190	5721
Alt 6	SR 104 Arterial	28775	-449	1135047	6578
Alt 7	Traffic and Safety	28938	-286	1128638	169
Alt 8	No Build	29224	0	1128469	0
<b>Model Results for 2025</b>					
Alt 1	Feurt Hill	34491	-3223	1378578	-35699
Alt 2	Inner Corridor	36211	-1503	1438536	24259
Alt 3	Airport	35378	-2336	1416542	2265
Alt 4	West Bypass	37628	-86	1422671	8394
Alt 5	Airport Arterial	37042	-672	1426807	12530
Alt 6	SR 104 Arterial	35378	-2336	1416542	2265
Alt 7	Traffic and Safety	37319	-395	1416693	2416
Alt 8	No Build	37714	0	1414277	0

Another product of the model is a table of the time required to travel through the study area via each of the alternatives.

<b>Alternative</b>	<b>Through Travel Time</b>
Feurt Hill Bypass	26:30
Inner Bypass	28:00
Airport Bypass	23:00
West Bypass	31:30
Airport Arterial	32:30
SR 104 Arterial	32:00
US 23/US 52 Upgrade	37:36

### ***Critique of Model***

The model was able to duplicate existing traffic data as measured by 24-hour mechanical counts within acceptable tolerances. Unusual results were sometimes noticed in the design year due to the two growth factors producing non-linear growth results on many links. This produces unexpected, (but not incorrect) diversions and assignments in some alternatives. The traffic diversion to each alternative for the most part seemed reasonable and logical. One exception was the West Bypass where the model had a difficult time recognizing that the alternative had any benefit at all over the existing routing. This resulted because of the difficulty in programming the typical motorist's aversion to traveling a narrow, congested sub-link such as US 23 on the north side of Portsmouth when travel times are nearly equal.



ADT by Alternative

Design Year: 2025

Existing Year

Sections	Existing Year				Design Year: 2025											
	No Build	Feurt Hill	Inner Corridor	Airport	West Bypass	No Build	Feurt Hill	Inner Corridor	Airport	West Bypass						
A1	9,398	7,838	9,117	7,802	9,230	9,044	10,780	9,144	10,359	9,820	10,490	9,799	11,573	10,739	12,570	10,896
A2	7,200	5,400	7,200	5,400	8,200	7,000	8,200	7,200	8,597	6,975	8,427	7,000	11,200	8,600	9,309	9,300
B1	15,621	16,299	18,208	9,561	17,080	13,761	15,717	16,796	21,657	22,903	25,002	12,009	20,851	17,013	19,665	21,532
B2	16,614	15,713	16,880	15,087	15,003	15,713	15,407	17,482	16,914	17,852	21,035	20,082	19,082	20,282	18,470	19,277
B3	7,379	8,800	3,689	7,800	9,100	9,100	9,100	6,200	9,445	9,077	13,238	11,600	8,445	8,945	8,345	11,200
B4	15,800	14,200	26,557	13,400	17,300	16,100	17,300	13,500	18,042	16,052	27,939	18,400	22,900	20,700	17,654	20,600
C1	15,500	15,500	14,600	15,600	14,600	15,300	14,600	15,700	18,683	19,250	18,791	19,400	17,700	18,700	18,914	18,900
C2	21,400	21,000	20,124	22,400	20,400	21,100	20,700	23,600	27,438	27,715	30,461	24,800	24,500	24,700	28,557	26,000
C3	23,951	20,764	13,258	16,538	22,256	20,622	22,304	26,269	32,133	28,977	24,401	20,884	27,782	24,053	32,556	30,791
C4	27,600	29,200	16,600	30,200	26,100	27,300	26,100	30,000	37,661	39,651	27,436	37,200	32,800	34,900	38,049	35,200
D1	9,413	2,400	2,400	2,600	8,813	6,264	7,664	8,664	12,520	2,145	2,067	3,700	10,407	6,721	10,937	10,421
D2	14,600	8,600	8,400	8,200	14,100	11,400	14,200	14,600	20,029	9,901	9,657	8,700	15,700	13,000	19,287	15,718
E1	5,634	3,774	3,080	1,235	5,589	7,980	5,359	5,740	6,992	4,696	4,962	1,717	6,930	11,828	7,091	7,289
E2	4,961	4,506	4,547	899	5,536	9,827	4,961	4,865	6,756	4,994	5,187	1,025	6,856	14,117	6,512	6,681
Alt 1	---	10,281	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	14,707	---	---	---	---	---	---
Alt 2	---	---	10,164	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13,325	---	---	---	---	---
Alt 3	---	---	---	15,905	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	19,528	---	---	---	---
Alt 4	---	---	---	---	3,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,700	---	---	---

(The ADTs were calculated from the Traffic Model data)

Table I-3 shows the current level of service for each of the fourteen links. It also shows the US 23 through traffic and total through traffic on each link. Table I-3 shows the same data expanded for the 2025 design year. The design year projections use a 0.50% growth factor for internal-internal and external-internal trips. A 1.0% growth factor is used for external-external trips. The results from Table I-3 are also mapped on Figure I-4. The mainline capacity analysis shows that traffic is distributed over the six through routes, resulting in no substantial congestion on any one of the links. For design year 2025, only two links experience worse than LOS C. Links A-1 and D-2 operate at LOS D, with no links operating at LOS E or F. It should be noted that this mainline analysis does not consider the influence of intersections.

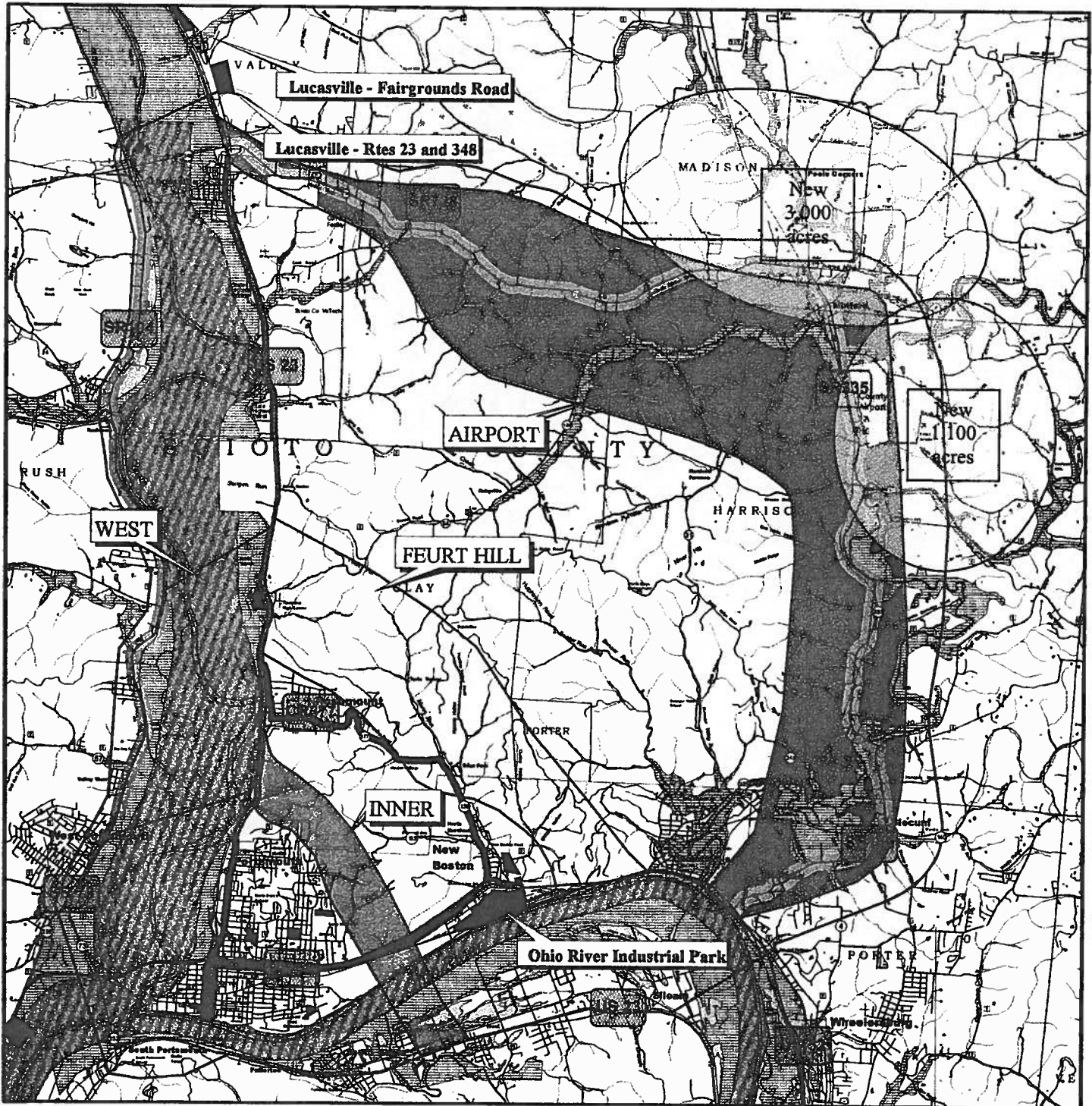
When the intersections are examined, it yields a different result. The signalized intersections are listed in Table I-4. The levels of service for both the current year and the 2025 design year are indicated for each intersection. The intersection capacity analysis shows that one intersection, SR 104 at SR 73, is at Level of Service F with existing traffic volumes. This intersection is not signalized and has poor geometrics. An additional nine intersections, all signalized, will be at Level of Service D, E or F by 2025. The locations of these 10 intersections are shown on Figure I-4. These results show that the maximum efficiency of the six route network will be exceeded.

**Table I-3: Traffic Volume and Mainline Level of Service**

Link	1999 Link ADT	Total US 23 E-E Traffic Volumes	All Other E-E Traffic Volumes	Total E-E Traffic Volumes	2025 Link ADT	2025 Total US 23 E-E Traffic	1999 Link LOS	2025 Link LOS
A-1	10,200	3,314	2101	5,325	12,500	4,290	C	D
A-2	6,600	4,583	2,780	7,363	8,500	5,940	A	B
B-1	14,100	12,624	0	12,624	18,100	16,350	A	A
B-2	27,300	9,615	5,833	15,448	33,500	12,450	B	C
B-3	11,400	3,000	1,820	4,820	13,800	3,890	C	C
B-4	13,500	7,583	4,601	12,184	17,300	9,820	A	A
C-1	16,900	1,269	770	2,039	19,600	1,640	B	B
C-2	32,000	5,346	3,243	8,589	37,800	6,920	B	C
C-3	24,700	8,355	5,069	13,424	30,200	10,820	B	B
C-4	14,300	9,475	5,748	15,223	18,500	12,270	A	A
D-1	8,000	3,009	1,826	4,835	9,900	3,900	B	C
D-2	15,000	3,009	1,826	4,835	17,900	3,900	C	D
E-1	5,600	1,120	679	1,799	6,700	1,450	B	B
E-2	4,000	1,120	679	1,799	4,900	1,450	B	B

Source: Gannett Fleming, 1999

**Figure X-8: Northern Map of Economic Development Areas, Existing and New**



Source: Scioto County Economic Development Office, 2000

**Recommendations**

The Portsmouth Transportation Study examined the needs of the Portsmouth area without any bias as to what specific need or needs must be addressed by any proposed solution. This approach allowed the local community and ODOT to examine the data and determine what needs should be addressed by a transportation investment within the area.

Based upon the initial results during the comparison of all eight alternatives, the Airport Bypass substantially outperformed the Feurt Hill Bypass in meeting each identified need. The Feurt Hill Bypass was found to perform better than the Airport Bypass only on measures unrelated to the project need – the total project cost and those measures that are influenced by the total project cost, benefit/cost ratio and net benefit. Based upon refined calculations that better examine their differences, the Airport Bypass performs better in these areas as well. Table X-4 shows the updates of the previous findings. The revised numbers are italicized in blue. The better alternative in each category is shaded.

**Table X-4: Alternative Comparisons—Revised Findings**

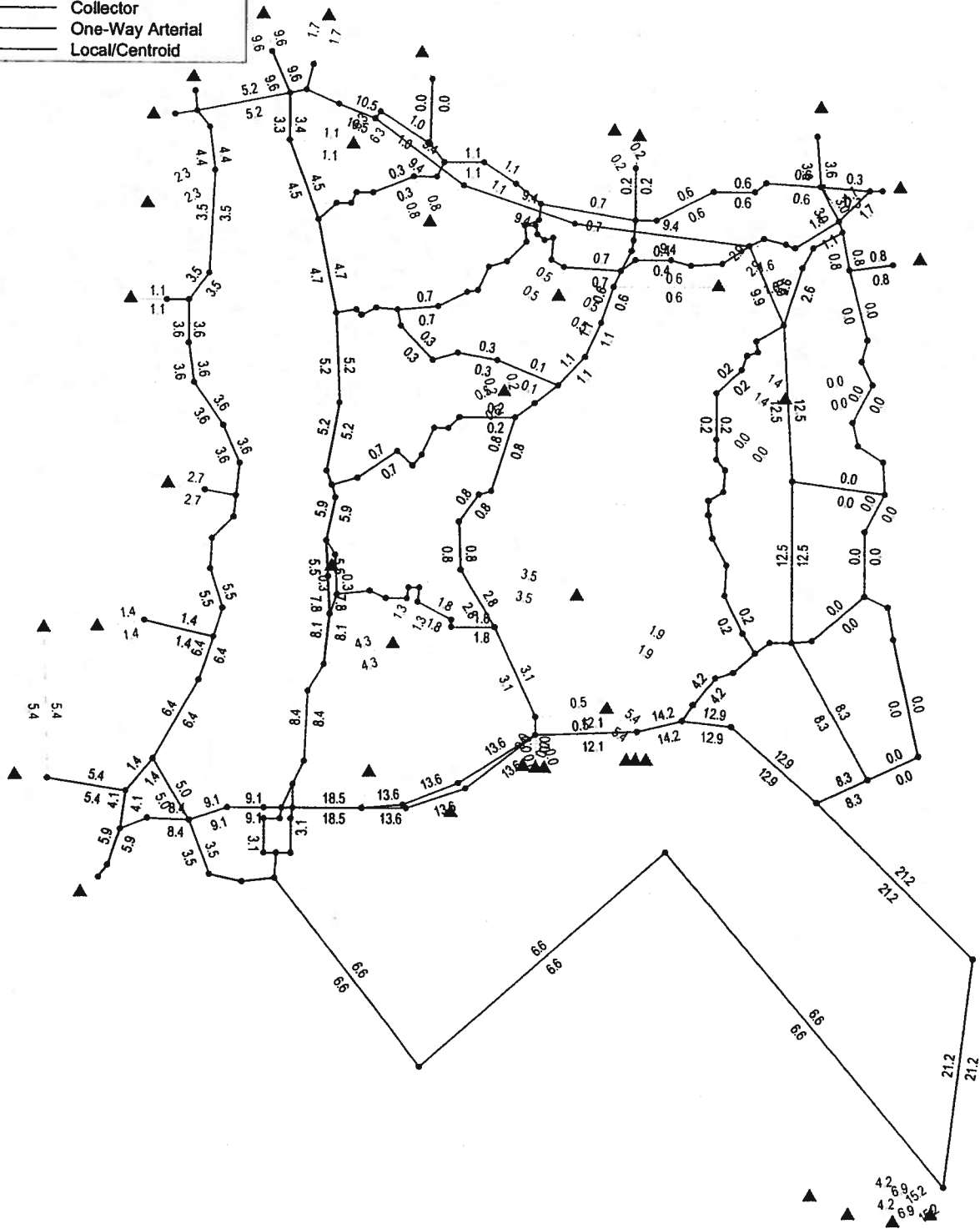
		<b>Feurt Hill Bypass</b>	<b>Airport Bypass</b>
<b>Project Cost (2005 dollars)</b>		<i>\$217,000,000</i>	<i>\$157,000,000</i>
<b>Travel Time Savings (minutes)</b>		12.22	<i>5.72</i>
<b>Traffic on Bypass (2025)</b>		16,700	<i>25 00</i>
<b>Accident Savings (millions)</b>		<i>\$23.6</i>	<i>\$36.6</i>
<b>Financial</b>	Benefit/Cost	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.9</i>
	25-year Total Benefits (millions)	<i>\$161</i>	<i>\$189</i>
	Net Benefits (millions)	<i>\$20</i>	<i>\$92</i>
<b>Development Potential</b>	Acreage	916	<i>2,016</i>
	Jobs	1,948	<i>5,798</i>
	Payroll (millions)	\$60	<i>\$156</i>

Gannett Fleming, 2001

### Alt 3- Total Traffic Volume (1000s)

s:\PROJECTS\ww\ohio\network\ALT3rev\HRLDX.Y.A25 , Tue 09 May 2000  
**REVISED**

- Freeway/Expressway
- Divided Arterial
- Undivided Arterial
- Collector
- One-Way Arterial
- Local/Centroid



PER 10/16/02 conversation  
w/ Aaron Guillot of Transcom

Use US23 value Nov SR 348  
for truck 13.46 → 1490

~~to price~~ x.6 = .08

debit 10/155

