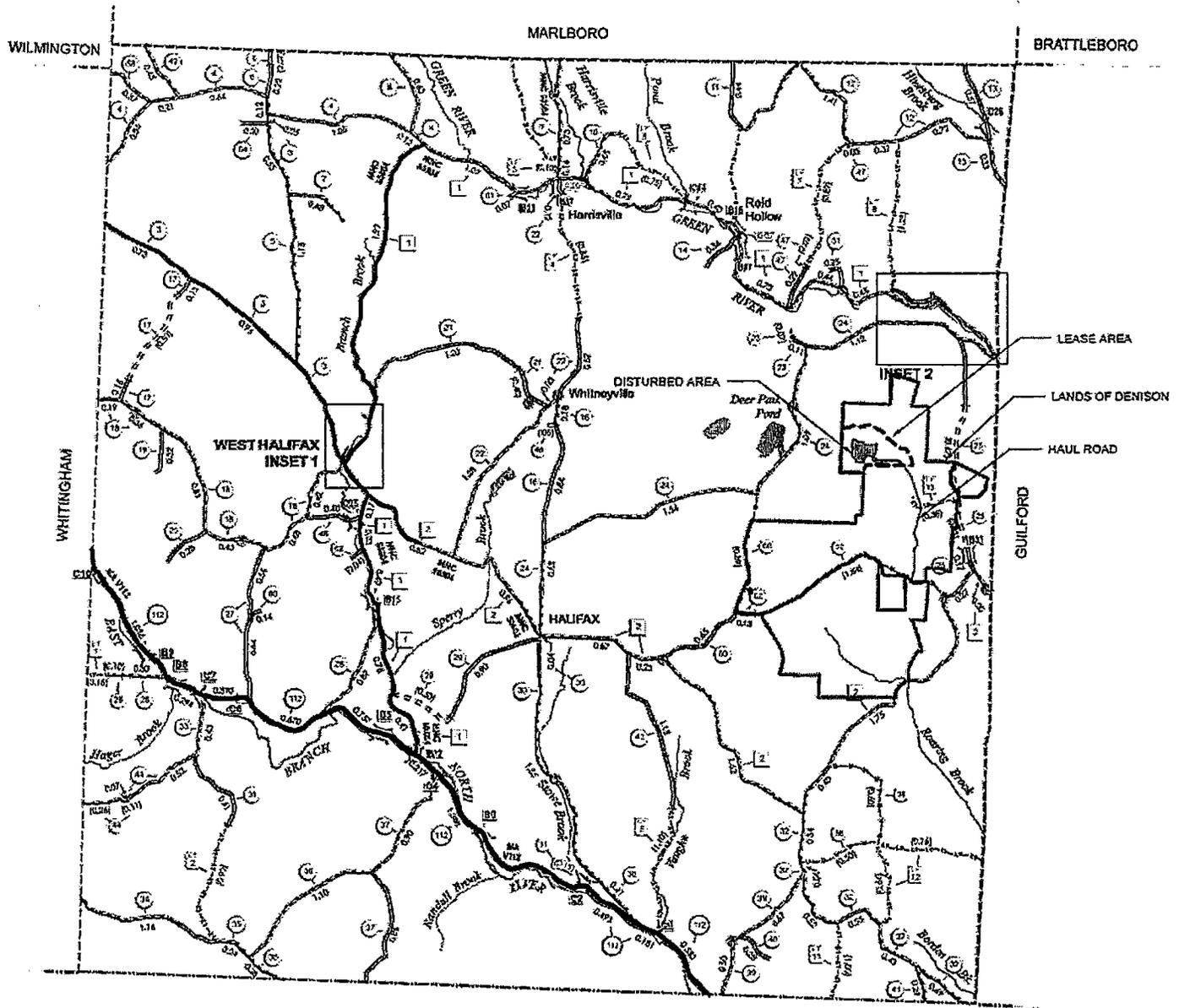


# **Traffic Issues at Proposed Jerry Pratt Ashfield Stone/Denison Quarry**

Presented 3/6/2015

Michael Oman, Principal  
Oman Analytics

*Planning for Transportation and Community*

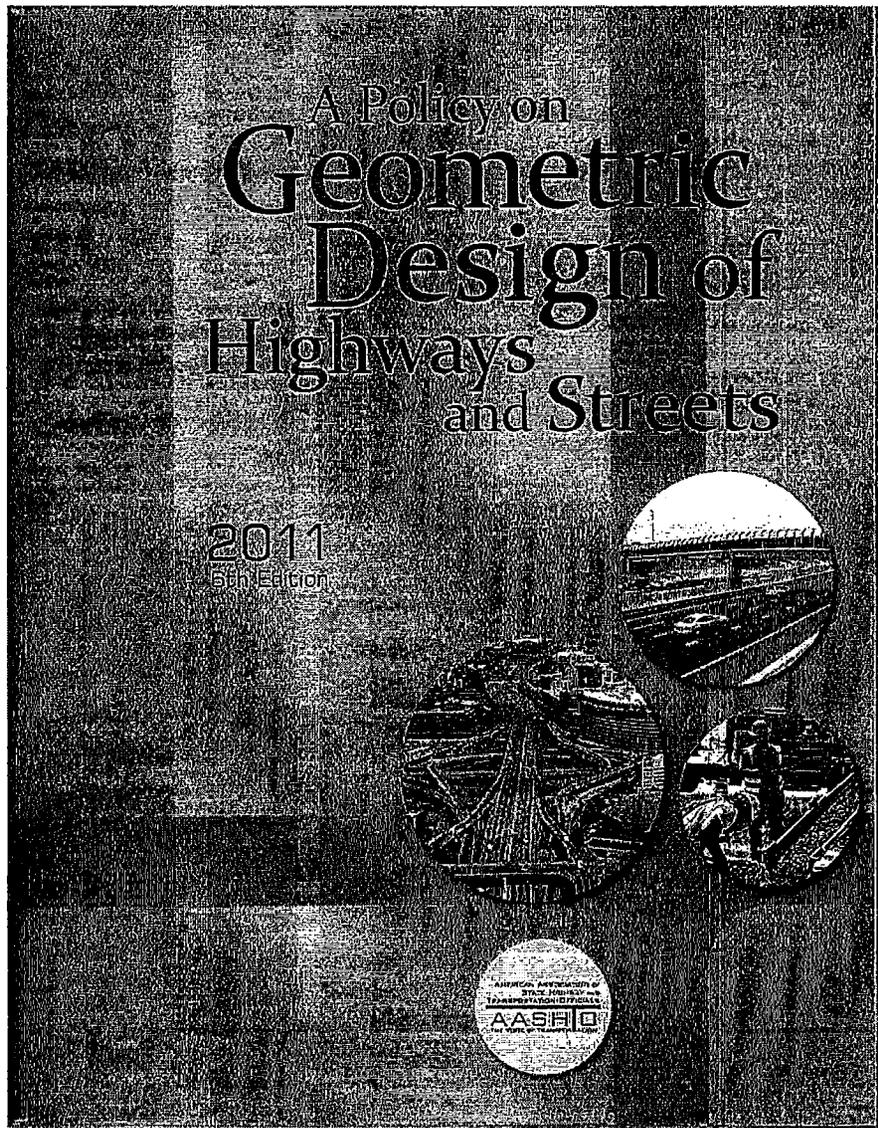


# Quarry Impacts

- Safety
- Roadway deterioration (“wear & tear”)
- Roadway maintenance, especially on access and class 4 roads

# Safety

- Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)
- Intersection Sight Distance (ISD)
- Roadway width per Vermont State Design Standards



VERMONT STATE DESIGN STANDARDS

Table of Contents

October 22, 1997

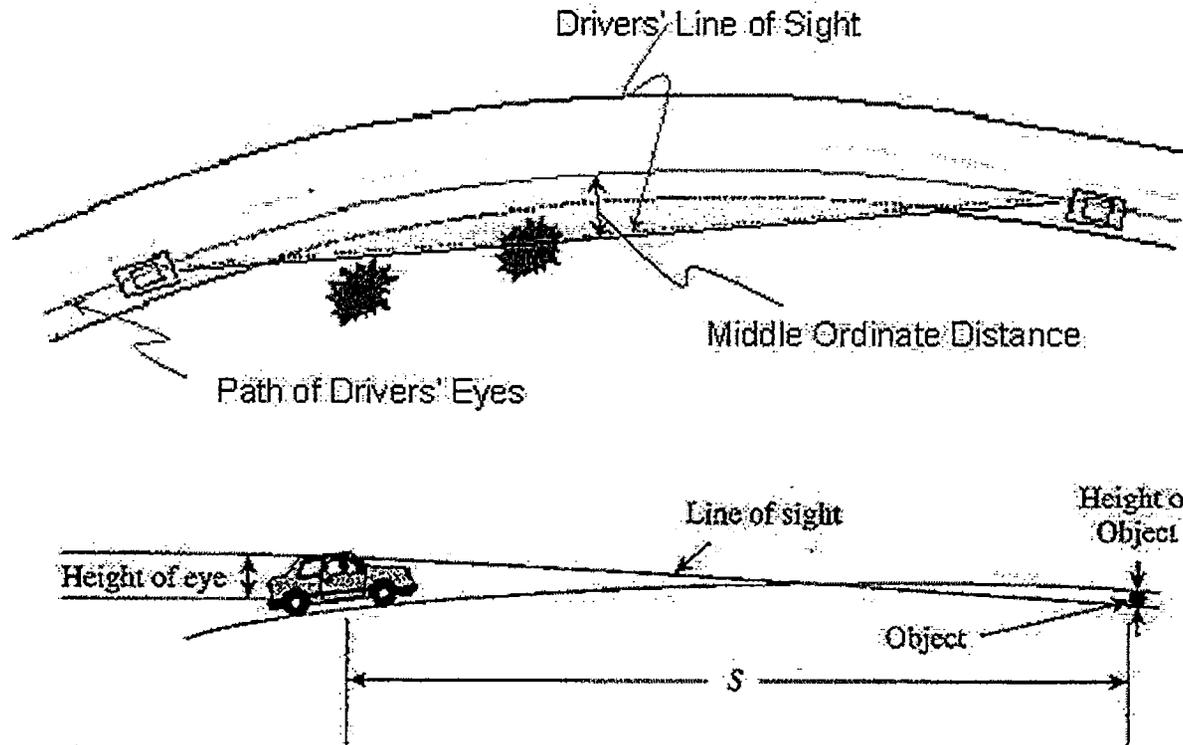
Page

<b>1.0</b>	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	The Purpose of Design Standards	1
1.2	How the Standards Were Developed	2
1.3	Roadway Classification System	2
1.4	Project Planning Standards: Linkage to the Project Development Process	3
1.5	Transportation Design in the Vermont Context	4
1.5.1	Large Towns and Cities	5
1.5.2	Small Towns and Villages	6
1.5.3	Suburban Commercial/Residential Corridors	6
1.5.4	Rural Corridors	7
1.6	General Use of the Standards	7
1.7	Use By Municipalities	8
1.8	Special Design Guidelines and Their Role in the Standards	9
1.9	Design Exceptions	9
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Local Roads and Streets</b>	<b>67</b>
6.1	Basic Geometric Standards	67
6.2	Design Speed	67
6.3	Sight Distance	67
6.3.1	Stopping Sight Distance	67
6.3.2	Corner Sight Distance	68
6.4	Lane and Shoulder Widths for Urban Local Streets	68
6.5	Lane and Shoulder Widths on Rural Local Roads	69
6.6	Bridge Widths and Structural Capacities	69
6.7	Vertical Clearance	71
6.8	Horizontal Clearance	71
6.9	Alignment	73
6.10	Grades	73
6.11	Cross-slope	74
6.12	Superelevation	74
6.13	Bicycle and Pedestrian Considerations	75
6.13.1	Shared Use of the Highway by Bicycles	75
6.13.2	Bicycles on Bridges	78
6.13.3	Designated Bicycle Routes and Lanes	78
6.13.4	Pedestrian Facilities	78
6.14	Special Design Guidelines	79
6.14.1	Common Tools	80
6.14.2	Historic/Archaeological Considerations	81
6.14.3	Natural Resources	81
6.14.4	Recreational Resources	82
6.14.5	Scenic Roads or Views Considerations	82

# Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)

- Length of visible roadway necessary to allow a driver to stop before reaching a stationary object in his/her path, i.e. distance needed to avoid collision with obstacles in the road
- Should be available at every point along a roadway (AASHTO p 3-2)

# Stopping Sight Distance

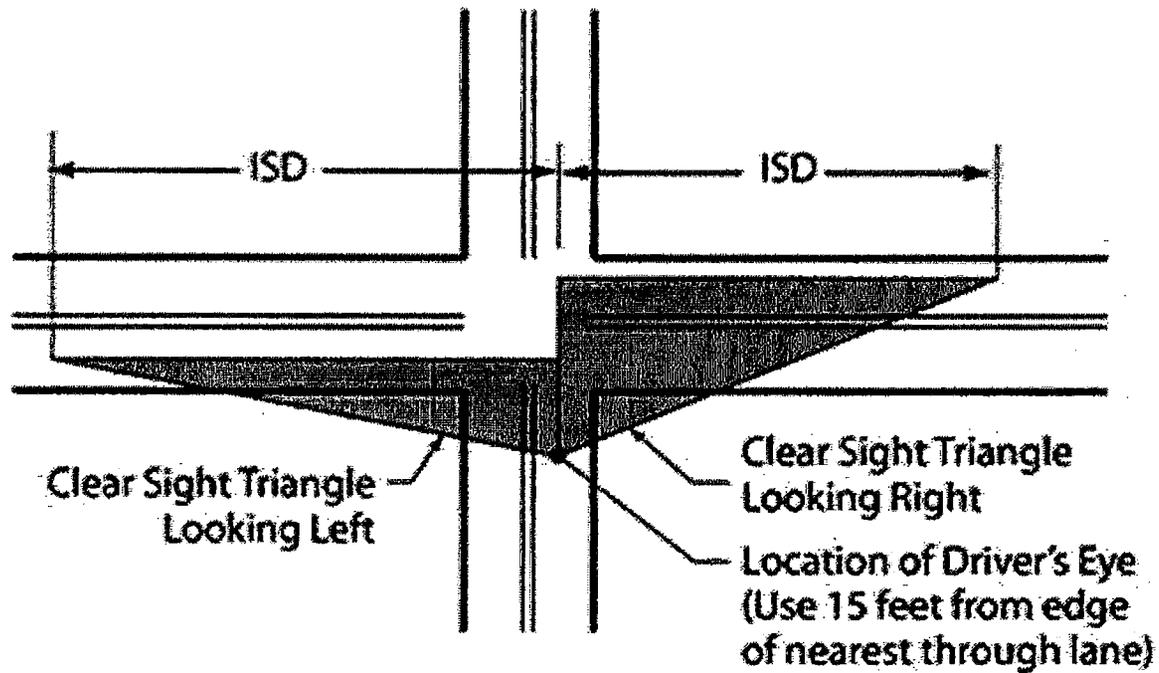


Required @ 35 mph: 250 ft

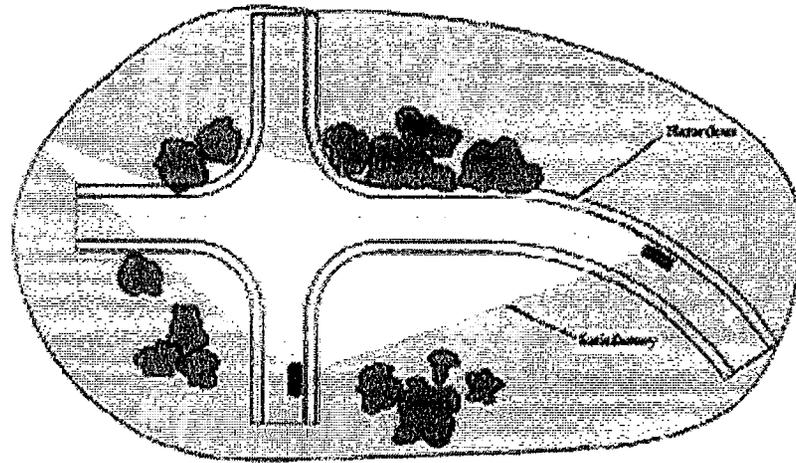
# Intersection Sight Distance

- Reduce vehicular conflicts at an intersection
- Distances sufficient for a stopped driver on a minor-road approach to depart from the intersection and enter or cross the major road. AASHTO p.9-21

# Intersection Sight Distance



# Intersection Sight Distance



# AASHTO ISD Cases

- B1: Left turn from minor road
- B2: Right turn from minor road
- B3: Crossing maneuver from minor road

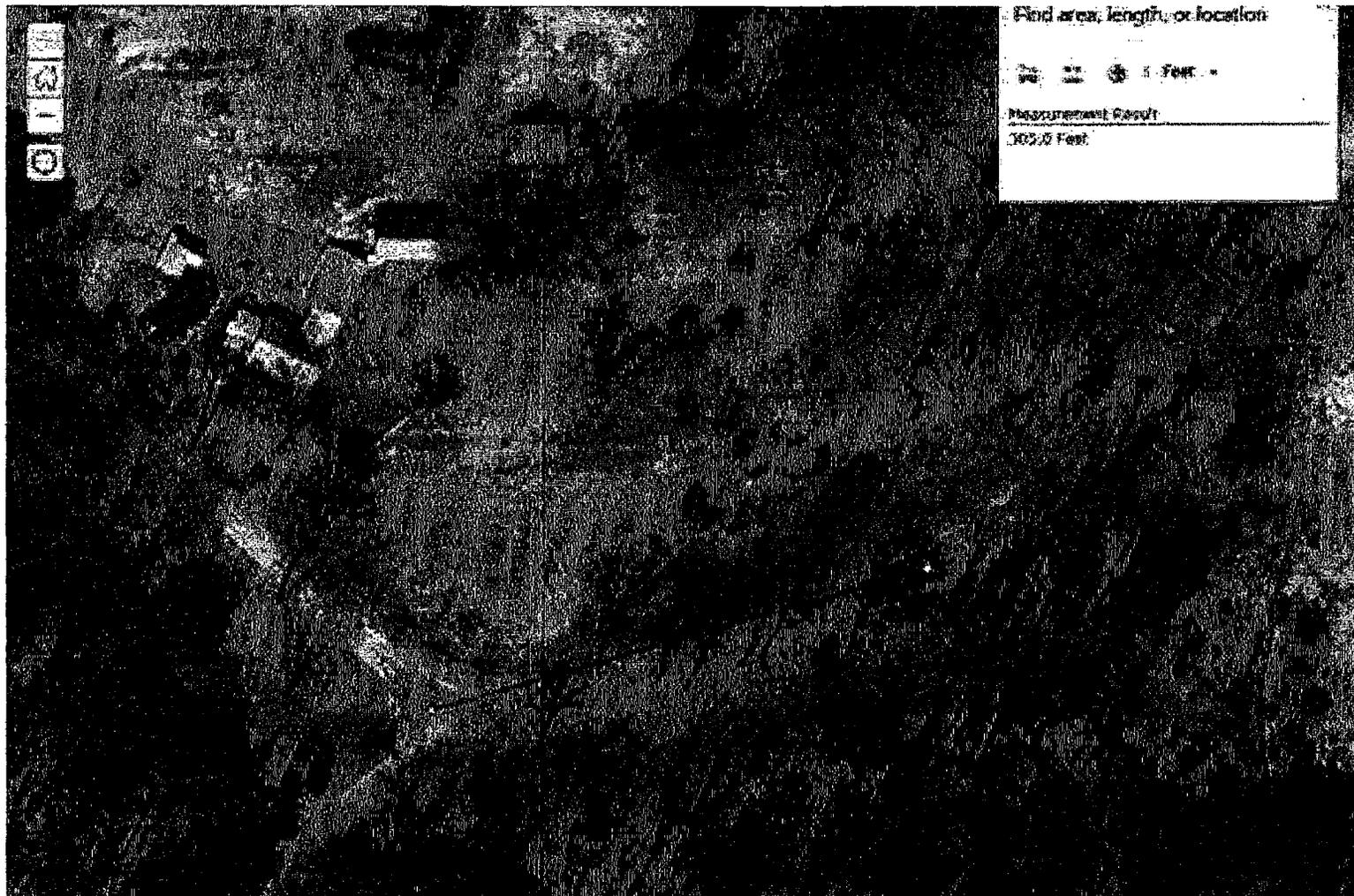
# Minimum Sight Distance

## Intersection Sight Distance

Vehicle	Vehicle	Gap (sec)	ISD @ 35 mph (ft)
Passenger Car		6.5	335
Single Unit Truck		8.5	440
Combination Truck		10.5	540

Stopping Sight Distance @ 35 mph: 250 ft

# RSG Sight Distance



# Sight Distance

Location	Available (ft)	Required (ft)
ISD Jacksonville Stage/Class 4	305	440
SSD Jacksonville Stage	110 - 140	250
SSD Stark Mountain	140 - 170	250

# Roadway Geometry

Width per VTrans State Design Standards  
Based on speed and volume categories

# Traffic Counts

## Windham Regional Commission

Page 1

Stark Mountain Rd  
 Mon July 21st - Fri July 25th, 2014  
 Green River Bridge open

139 Main St, Suite 505  
 Brattleboro, Vt 05301  
 802.257.4547  
 windhamregional.org

Site Code: Halifax  
 Station ID: Hal02-14  
 counter 50 meters N of Sanders Rd  
 tube A closest to Sanders Rd

Start Time	21-Jul-14		22-Jul-14		23-Jul-14		24-Jul-14		25-Jul-14		26-Jul-14		27-Jul-14		Week Average	
	Direction 1	Direction 2	Direction 1	Direction 2												
12:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
01:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
02:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
03:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
04:00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
05:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
06:00	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	1
07:00	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	*	*	*	*	1	2
08:00	1	4	1	6	3	1	0	2	5	0	*	*	*	*	1	4
09:00	1	1	1	0	3	4	2	5	0	2	*	*	*	*	1	2
10:00	1	1	0	2	2	4	0	1	0	2	*	*	*	*	1	2
11:00	4	2	2	1	4	3	3	3	5	3	*	*	*	*	4	2
12:00 PM	2	0	4	4	2	1	3	2	4	1	*	*	*	*	3	2
01:00	5	3	2	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	1
02:00	4	3	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	2
03:00	1	3	3	1	3	1	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	1
04:00	4	4	3	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	2
05:00	2	4	4	1	2	3	1	3	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	2
06:00	0	3	2	4	4	6	1	3	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	3
07:00	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	1
08:00	2	2	2	2	1	0	5	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	2	1
09:00	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	0
10:00	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	0
11:00	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	0	0
Total Day	33	34	33	31	28	37	28	30	11	16	0	0	0	0	27	28
AM Peak	11:00	08:00	11:00	08:00	11:00	09:00	11:00	09:00	11:00	08:00	-	-	-	-	11:00	08:00
Vol.	4	4	2	6	4	4	3	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	4	4
PM Peak	13:00	16:00	12:00	12:00	18:00	18:00	20:00	17:00	12:00	12:00	-	-	-	-	12:00	18:00
Vol.	5	4	4	4	4	6	5	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	3	3

Comb. Total	87	64	65	58	27	0	0	55
ADT	ADT 56	AADT 56						

# Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Road	ADT
Jacksonville Stage	81
Stark Mountain	56

Source: Windham Regional Commission

# Vermont State Design Standards

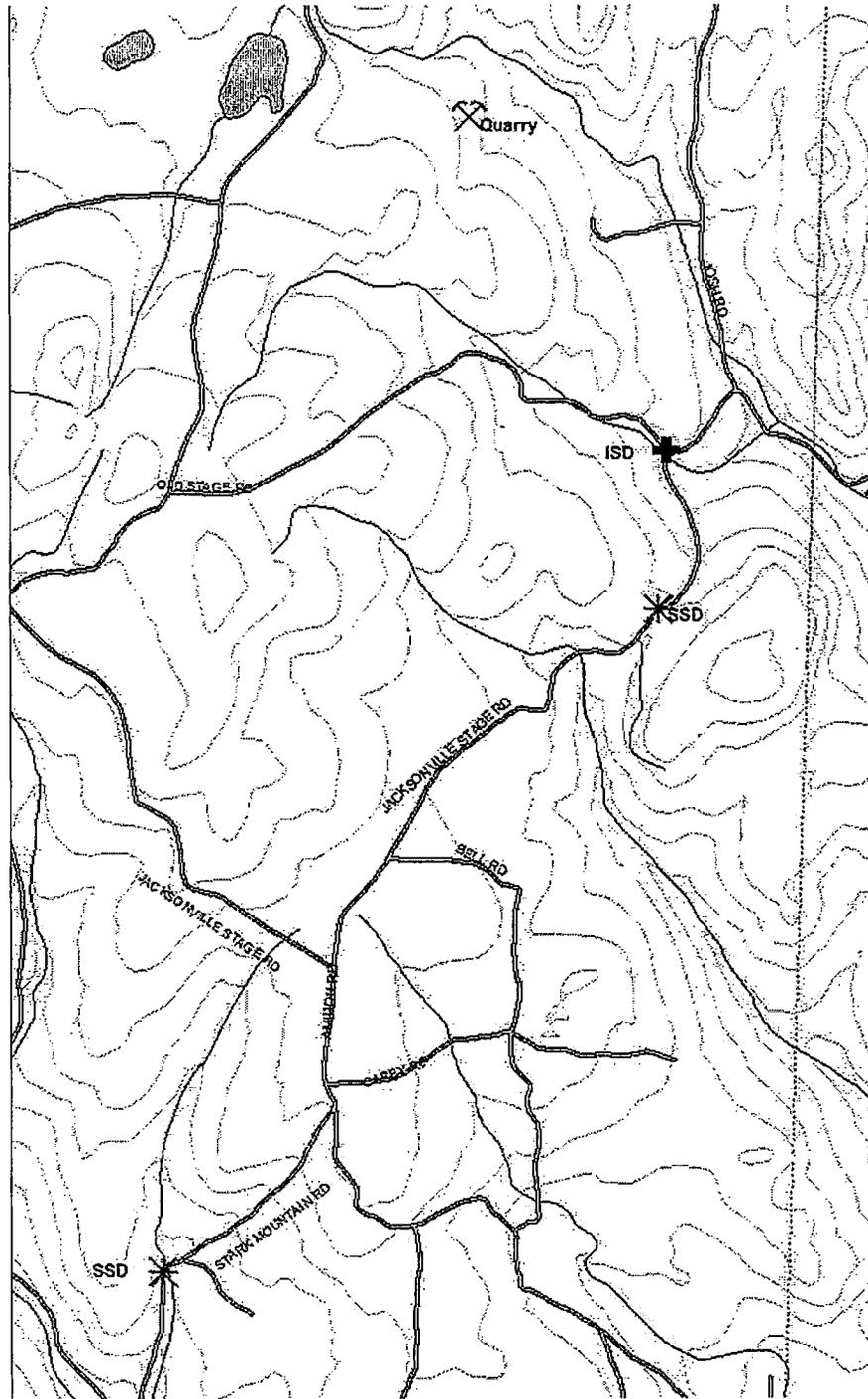
Table 6.3 Minimum Width (feet) of Lanes/Shoulders for Rural Local Roads							
Speed (mph)	ADT 0-25	ADT 25-50	ADT 50-100	ADT 100-400	ADT 400-1500	ADT 1500-2000	ADT Over 2000
25	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
30	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
35	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
40	7/0	8/0	9/2	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
45	-	-	9/2	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
50	-	-	9/2	9/2	10/2	10/3	11/3

[http://vtransengineering.vermont.gov/sites/aot\\_program\\_development/files/documents/publications/VermontStateDesignStandards.pdf](http://vtransengineering.vermont.gov/sites/aot_program_development/files/documents/publications/VermontStateDesignStandards.pdf)

# Barn at Jacksonville Stage Rd



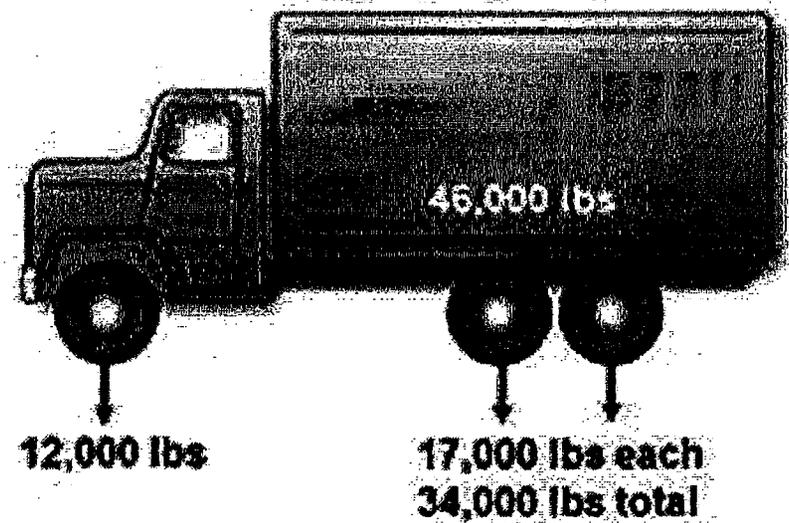




# Roadway Deterioration “Wear and Tear”

Based on equivalent single axle loading (ESAL) i.e. the number of equivalent applications of one single axle supporting an 18,000 pound load

# Truck weight distribution



# Flexible Pavement ESAL Equation

$$\frac{W_x}{W_{18}} = \left[ \frac{L_{18} + L_{2x}}{L_x + L_{2x}} \right]^{4.79} \left[ \frac{10^{G/\beta_x}}{10^{G/\beta_{18}}} \right] [L_{2x}]^{4.33}$$

Where:  $W$  = axle applications inverse of equivalency factors (where  $W_{18}$  = number of 18,000 lb (80 kN) single axle loads)

$L_x$  = axle load being evaluated (kips)

$L_{18}$  = 18 (standard axle load in kips)

$L_2$  = code for axle configuration

1 = single axle

2 = tandem axle

3 = triple axle (added in the 1986 AASHTO Guide)

x = axle load equivalency factor being evaluated

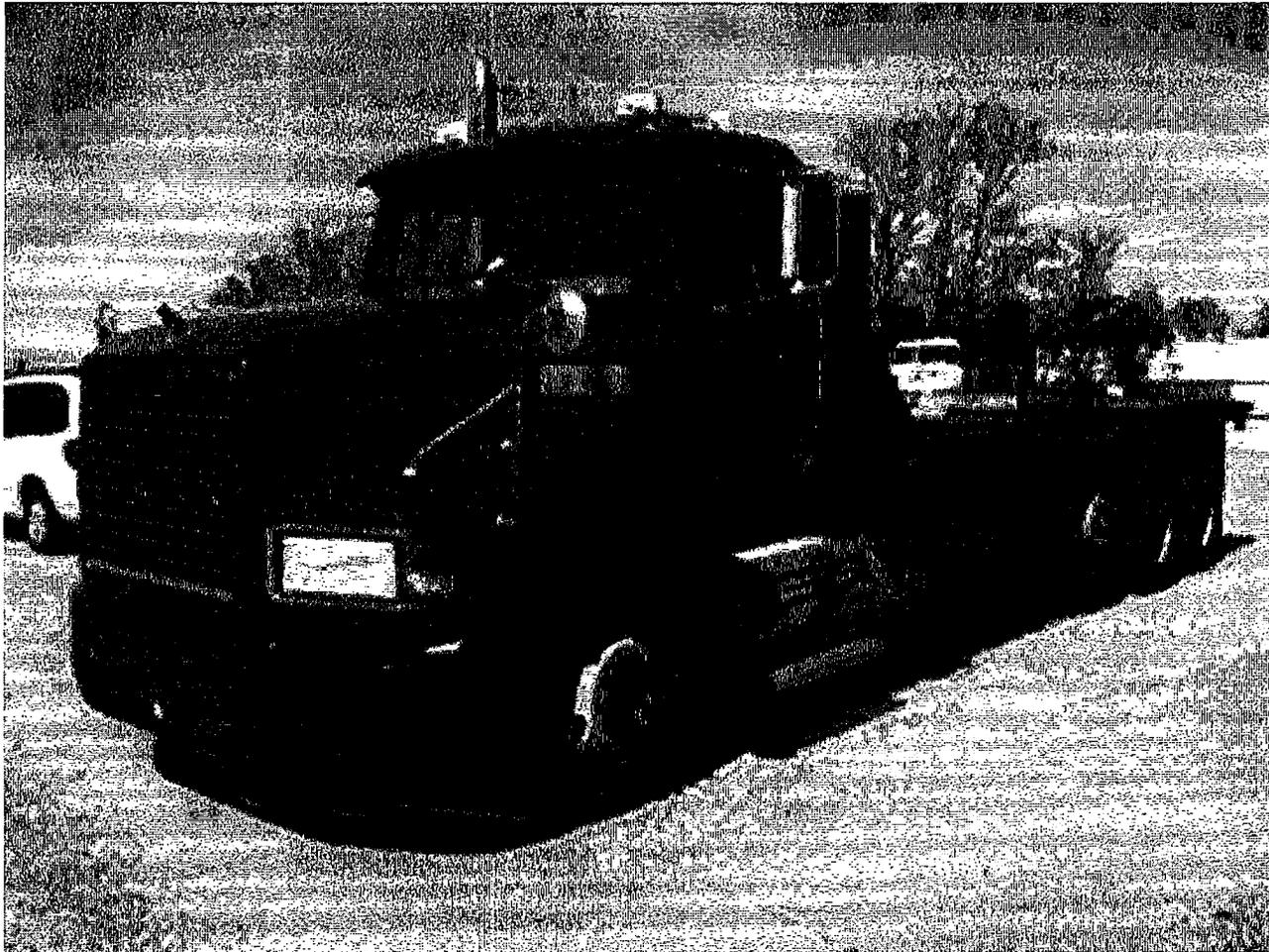
s = code for standard axle = 1 (single axle)

$G$  =  $\log \left( \frac{4.2 - p_t}{4.2 - 1.5} \right)$  a function of the ratio of loss in serviceability at time,  $t$ , to the potential loss taken at a point where  $p_t = 1.5$

$p_t$  = "terminal" serviceability index (point at which the pavement is considered to be at the end of its useful life)

$h$  =  $0.4 + \left( \frac{0.081(L_x + L_{2x})^{3.23}}{(SN+1)^{5.19} L_{2x}^{3.23}} \right)$  function which determines the relationship between serviceability and axle load applications

SN = structural number



(Likeness only)

## Equivalent Single Axle Loadings (ESAL/day)

Condition	Configuration	ESAL (#)	Cars*
Loaded (GVW = 69,000)	Tri-axle	4.44	10,204
Empty (GVW = 29,000)	Tandem	0.40	904
Total	Mixed	4.84	11,108

\* Passenger car equivalents (4,000 lb)



## Equivalent Single Axle Loadings (ESAL/day)

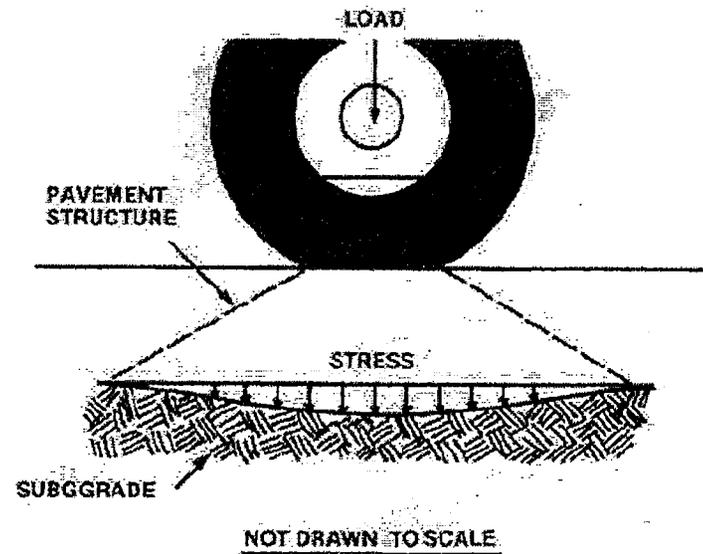
Condition	Configuration	ESAL (#)	Cars*
Loaded (GVW = 69,000)	Tandem	15.28	35,172
Empty (GVW = 29,000)	Tandem	0.40	904
Total	Tandem	15.68	36,076

\* Passenger car equivalents (4,000 lb)

# Vermont Weight Limits 23 VSA § 1392

	Maximum Weight (pounds)	
Truck Type	Statutory	Special Permit
Tandem Axle	55,000	60,000
Tri-Axle	60,000	69,000

# Culverts



# Conclusions

- Existing roadways on haul route unsafe for significant heavy vehicle traffic due to:
  - insufficient stopping sight distance at identified locations on Jacksonville Stage Rd and Stark Mountain Rd
  - insufficient intersection sight distances for the type of vehicle used for product transport at the intersection of Old Stage Rd with Jacksonville Stage Rd
  - Inadequate roadway width for the level of traffic to be carried; compounded by the inadequate sight distance and absence of lane markings
- High impact on roadways due to very heavy vehicles

# Conditions

- Improve roadways to appropriate standard including culverts, especially cover depth
- Limit haul trips to two per day
- Limit hauls to May, 1 to Nov, 15
- Maintain access roads including class 4 and access road to Town standards

# Per Applicant

- Schedule B
  - Criterion 5i: "Loaded project trucks have been limited to two per day."
  - Criterion 5k: "Town Highway 2 is a Town-maintained gravel road. The roadway is sufficient to support the addition of up to two proposed loaded trucks per day."
- Exhibit 30 MEMORANDUM CONCERNING HIGHWAY CONDITIONS
  - "The Applicant proposes to limit truck [sic] to two loaded trucks per day."
  - "The possibility of seeing multiple vehicles on the roads at the same time is made even more unlikely by the proposed limit of 2 loaded trucks per day."

# Effectiveness of Traffic Signs on Local Roads

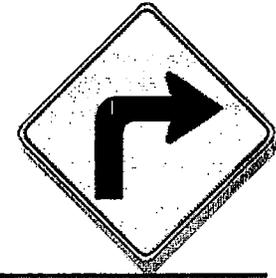
Minnesota DoT Transportation Research Synthesis, 2010

(<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/research/TRS/2010/TRS1002.pdf>)

- Traffic sign effectiveness appears to be more a matter of perception and opinion than of fact based on evidence.
- Research from FHWA, NCHRP, TRB and the ITE includes studies that show particular signs to have minimal impact on safety, and studies that point out that the effectiveness of the signs has simply not been vigorously tested.
- Studies from Kansas and Washington state found that the use of particular types of warning signs (such as deer crossing and ice warning) are minimally effective.



## WARNING SIGNS TRAFFIC POLICY



City of Edina

“Overuse of warning signs, especially for conditions which are apparent, tends to breed disrespect for signs in general, and they lose their effectiveness. *Warning signs many times have an initial positive effect but soon lose the attention of regular passers-by.*”

[https://edinamn.gov/edinfiles/files/Advisory\\_Boards/Traffic/Traffic%20Signs/TrafficSigns\\_Warning.PDF](https://edinamn.gov/edinfiles/files/Advisory_Boards/Traffic/Traffic%20Signs/TrafficSigns_Warning.PDF)