

Traffic Impact Study

for the proposed

Dandy Mini Mart NY-34B/NY-34

**Town of Lansing
Tompkins County, New York**

October 2022

Project No. 20224282.0001

Prepared For:

Town of Lansing Planning Board

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- 2. Trip Generation, 11th Edition. Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). Washington, DC. 2021.
- 3. New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) Traffic Data Viewer. 2022. Retrieved from <https://www.dot.ny.gov/tdv>.
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- 5. NCHRP Report 279, Intersection Channelization Design Guide. TRB. 1985.
- 6. A Trip Generation Study of Coffee/Donut Shops in Western New York. SRF Associates. 2010.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

OVERVIEW

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the potential traffic impacts related to the proposed Dandy Mini Mart project in the Town of Lansing, NY. Within this report, the operating characteristics of the proposed access points and impacts to the adjacent roadway network are identified and mitigating measures (if needed) are provided to minimize operational concerns.

To define traffic impact, this analysis establishes existing baseline traffic conditions, projects background traffic flow including area growth, and determines the traffic operations that would result from the proposed project.

The proposed project will be located at the southwest corner of the intersection of NY-34B/NY-34 in the Town of Lansing, Tompkins County, NY. The project site is bounded by NY-34B to the north, NY-34 to the east, residential to the south, and commercial to the west. Land uses in the vicinity of the proposed project generally include residential, service, recreation, and civic. Project scoping with the Town of Lansing and the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) resulted in the following existing study area intersections:

- NY-34B/Conlon Road (unsignalized)
- NY-34B/NY-34 (signalized)

The proposed project consists of constructing a ±6,100 square foot (SF) convenience store with drive-thru and 12 vehicle fueling positions. Access is provided via two full access driveways: one along NY-34B and one along NY-34. **Figure 5** illustrates the proposed site plan.

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to reach full build-out within approximately two years. Widely accepted methodology for preparing traffic impact studies requires that any projects in the study area that are currently approved and/or under construction must be considered in the traffic analysis. Projects that are contemplated but not yet approved are not included in a traffic analysis. Local municipality personnel were contacted to discuss any other specific projects that are currently approved or under construction that would generate additional traffic in the study area. Three projects were identified for inclusion in this study: Cayuga National Bank, 3091 N. Triphammer Commercial development, and Cayuga Vista apartments. The site trips generated by these developments were added to the study area intersections.

A review of historical NYSDOT traffic volume data on the study roadways in the vicinity of the site indicates that traffic has increased slightly between 2010 and 2019. To account for normal increases in background traffic growth, including any unforeseen developments in the study area in addition to the projects identified, and considering the projected timeframe for full build-out of the project, a growth rate of 1.0% was applied to the existing traffic volumes in the study area for the build-out period during the AM and PM peak hours.

Improvements were noted in the 2021 Lansing Town Center TIS prepared by SRF Associates (now Passero Associates) at this intersection. A new access road is conceptually proposed opposite NY-34 to provide access to the lands to the north. The noted improvements were to construct eastbound left-turn lane, eastbound right-turn lane, northbound left-turn lane, northbound thru/right-turn lane, southbound left-turn lane, southbound thru/right-turn lane, and accompanying signal modifications (e.g., phasing, timing, and pedestrian accommodations). In a future phase, a two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL) was recommended between this intersection and NY-34B/Conlon Road.

Based upon the projected impacts resulting from the Dandy Mini Mart project and based upon the unknown timeframe of the Lansing Town Center project, the noted improvements are not required at this time. However, the proposed site design should anticipate the construction of these future improvements in the way of considerations related to setbacks from future turn lanes and sidewalk connections.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This Traffic Impact Study identified and evaluated the potential traffic impacts that can be expected from the proposed Dandy Mini Mart project in the Town of Lansing, NY. The results of this study determined that the existing transportation network can adequately accommodate the projected traffic volumes and resulting minor impacts to study area intersections with the following improvements in place. The following sets forth the conclusions and recommendations based upon the results of the analyses:

Conclusions

1. The proposed development is expected to generate approximately 91 entering/92 exiting vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 76 entering/76 exiting vehicle trips during the PM peak hour. Not all these driveway volumes are new, but instead a portion of the proposed volume is reduced considering pass-by adjustments.
2. Thus, the proposed site is expected to generate approximately 45 entering/46 exiting new vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 38 entering/38 exiting new vehicle trips during the PM peak hour.
3. All study area movements operate at LOS “D” or better during both peak hours under existing, projected background, and projected full development conditions.
4. The volume warrants for left-turn lanes at the proposed access locations are not fully satisfied during either peak hour.
5. Based on an analysis of the current site plan, the drive-thru provides storage for approximately four passenger vehicles. The analyses indicate that there is sufficient stacking space on-site to accommodate the projected drive-thru demands.

Recommendations

6. Minor signal timing adjustments are recommended at the intersection of NY-34B/NY-34 during the AM peak hour under background conditions.
7. Future improvements were noted in the 2021 Lansing Town Center TIS prepared by SRF Associates (now Passero Associates) at NY-34B/NY-34 intersection. Based upon the projected impacts resulting from the Dandy Mini Mart project and based upon the unknown timeframe of the Lansing Town Center project, the noted improvements are not required at this time. However, the proposed site design should anticipate the construction of these future improvements in the way of considerations related to setbacks from future turn lanes and sidewalk connections.

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to evaluate the potential traffic impacts related to the proposed Dandy Mini Mart project in the Town of Lansing, NY. Within this report, the operating characteristics of the proposed access points and impacts to the adjacent roadway network are identified and mitigating measures (if needed) are provided to minimize operational concerns.

To define traffic impact, this analysis establishes existing baseline traffic conditions, projects background traffic flow including area growth, and determines the traffic operations that would result from the proposed project.

II. LOCATION

The proposed project will be located at the southwest corner of the intersection of NY-34B/NY-34 in the Town of Lansing, Tompkins County, NY. The project site is bounded by NY-34B to the north, NY-34 to the east, residential to the south, and commercial to the west. Land uses in the vicinity of the proposed project generally include residential, service, recreation, and civic. Project scoping with the Town of Lansing and the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) resulted in the following existing study area intersections:

- NY-34B/Conlon Road (unsignalized)
- NY-34B/NY-34 (signalized)

The site location and study area are illustrated in **Figure 1** (all figures are included at the end of this report).

III. EXISTING HIGHWAY SYSTEM

A. Vehicular Network Description

The following information outlined in **Table I** provides a description of the existing roadway network within project study area. **Figure 2** illustrates the lane geometry at each of the study intersections and the Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) volumes on the study roadways. The AADTs reflect the most recently collected data obtained from the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). Where data from the NYSDOT is not available, an extrapolation of turning movement counts performed by Passero Associates shows the estimated ADTs.

Functional classification of highways within the study area is determined by the NYSDOT and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). Definitions of the functional classifications shown in **Table I** are provided hereafter.

Rural Major Collector (Class 7)

A rural major collector provides service to the larger towns not directly served by the higher systems and link these places with nearby larger towns and cities. They also serve the most important intra-county travel corridors.

Rural Local (Class 9)

A rural local road provides access to adjacent lands with service oriented towards travel over short distances as compared to higher classification routes. These roads typically constitute the largest percentage of all roadways and includes all facilities not in one of the higher

systems. Local roadways do not typically serve as bus routes, are often designed to discourage through traffic, and have the lowest degree of mobility.

Urban Minor Arterial (Class 16)

An urban minor arterial provides service for trips of moderate length, serve geographic areas that are smaller than higher arterial roadways, and offer connectivity to higher arterial systems. These roadways distribute traffic to smaller geographic areas, provide more land access without disrupting neighborhood access, and provide urban connections for rural collectors.

TABLE I: EXISTING HIGHWAY SYSTEM

ROADWAY	CLASS ¹	AGENCY ²	SPEED LIMIT ³	TRAVEL LANES ⁴	TRAVEL PATTERN/DIRECTION	EST. AADT & SOURCE ⁵
NY-34B	7	NYSDOT	45	2	Two-way/ East-West	7,343 NYSDOT (2015)
NY-34 (South of NY-34/34B Overlap)	16	NYSDOT	45	2	Two-way/ North-South	7,160 NYSDOT (2016)
Conlon Road (CR-186)	9	County	Not Posted	2	Two-way/ North-South	400 Passero (2019)

Notes:

1. State Functional Classification of Roadway.
2. Jurisdictional Agency of Roadway.
3. Posted or Statewide Limit in Miles per Hour (mph).
4. Number of travel lanes. Excludes turning/auxiliary lanes developed at intersections.
5. Estimated AADT in Vehicles per Day (vpd). AADT Source (Year).

B. Multi-Modal Network Description

This evaluation reviewed the study area's pedestrian, bicycle, and transit network via field and aerial reconnaissance. A description of the multi-modal infrastructure is described hereafter.

Pedestrian & Bicycle Facilities

There are no sidewalks along the study area corridors, except for a new sidewalk on the frontage of Salt Point Brewing Company along NY-34.

There are no dedicated on-road bicycle facilities, although cyclists are permitted to share the road with motorists on all roadways within the study area.

Transit Facilities

Tompkins Consolidated Area Transit (TCAT) offers bus service within the study area via Routes 36, 37, and 77. Bus stops can be found at the intersection of N. Triphammer Road/Peruville Road, Lansing Municipal Offices, at the intersection of NY-34/NY-34B overlap, and the intersection of NY-34B/Conlon Road.

IV. EXISTING TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

A. Peak Intervals for Analysis

Given the functional characteristics of the study corridors, adjacent land uses, and the proposed land use for the project site (gas station with convenience store), the peak hours selected for analysis are the weekday commuter AM and PM peak periods. The combination of site traffic and adjacent through traffic produces the greatest demand during these time periods.

B. Existing Traffic Volume Data

Turning movement traffic counts were collected by SRF/Passero Associates at the study intersections described in Section II on Wednesday, November 6, 2019, and Wednesday, November 13, 2019. Traffic counts were conducted on a typical weekday while local schools were in session from 7:00-9:00 AM and 4:00-6:00 PM. The unadjusted weekday AM and PM peak hour volumes are reflected in **Figure 3A**.

The 2019 collected traffic volumes were adjusted upward by 1.5% per year (to 2022 conditions) based upon a review of historical traffic volumes obtained from the NYSDOT within the study area between 2010 and 2019. Additionally, the developments of Milton Meadows and Salt Point Brewing Company were not fully developed at the time of data collection. Therefore, the projected trip generation estimates from these two projects were included in this adjustment. **Figure 3B** illustrates the representative 2022 existing base volumes used for analysis purposes in this study.

C. Field Observations

The study intersections were observed during both peak intervals to assess current traffic operations. Signal timing and phasing information was obtained by the NYSDOT to determine peak hour phasing plans and phase durations during each interval. This information was used to support and/or calibrate capacity analysis models described in detail later in this report.

V. FUTURE AREA DEVELOPMENT AND LOCAL GROWTH

Construction of the proposed project is anticipated to reach full build-out within approximately two years. Widely accepted methodology for preparing traffic impact studies requires that any projects in the study area that are currently approved and/or under construction must be considered in the traffic analysis. Projects that are contemplated but not yet approved are not included in a traffic analysis. Local municipality personnel were contacted to discuss any other specific projects that are currently approved or under construction that would generate additional traffic in the study area. Three projects were identified for inclusion in this study: Cayuga National Bank, 3091 N. Triphammer Commercial development, and Cayuga Vista apartments. The site trips generated by these developments were added to the study area intersections.

A review of historical NYSDOT traffic volume data on the study roadways in the vicinity of the site indicates that traffic has increased slightly between 2010 and 2019. To account for normal increases in background traffic growth, including any unforeseen developments in the study area in addition to the projects identified, and considering the projected timeframe for full build-out of the project, a growth rate of 1.0% was applied to the existing traffic volumes in

the study area for the build-out period during the AM and PM peak hours. The background traffic volumes are depicted in **Figure 4**.

VI. PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

A. Project Description

The proposed project consists of constructing a ±6,100 square foot (SF) convenience store with drive-thru and 12 vehicle fueling positions. Access is provided via two full access driveways: one along NY-34B and one along NY-34. **Figure 5** illustrates the proposed site plan.

B. Site Generated Traffic and Adjustments

The volume of traffic generated by a site is dependent on the intended land use and size of the development. Trip generation is an estimate of the number of trips generated by a specific building or land use. These trips represent the volume of traffic entering and exiting the development. Trip Generation Manual (11th Edition) published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) is used as a reference for this information. The trip rate for the peak hour of the generator may or may not coincide in time or volume with the trip rate for the peak hour of adjacent street traffic. Volumes generated during the peak hour of the adjacent street traffic and proposed land use, in this case, the weekday commuter AM and PM peaks, represent a more critical volume when analyzing the capacity of the system; those intervals will provide the basis of this analysis.

Additionally, for certain types of developments, the total number of trips generated is different from the amount of new traffic added to the adjacent highway network by the generator. Service-oriented developments (such as convenience stores, gas stations, shopping centers, discount stores, restaurants, service stations, retail storefronts, and supermarkets) often locate adjacent to busy streets to attract the motorists already passing the site on the adjacent street. The “pass-by” traffic refers to the amount of existing traffic already on the roadway adjacent to the site that, as it “passes by” the site, will enter the site driveways to patronize the project site. The quantifying of “pass-by” trips has the net result of reducing the volume of new traffic that is added to the site driveways and/or adjacent roadways.

ITE data indicates that pass-by rates for gas stations and convenience store uses can vary from 60% to 65% during both the AM and PM peak hours. Given the nature of the surrounding area and considering the location of the site along NY-34B/NY-34, pass-by rates of 50% were used during the AM and PM peak hours. **Table II** shows the total site generated trips, pass-by trips, and resulting primary (new) trips that are added to the existing highway system for full development of the project. Pass-by trip calculations are included in the Appendices.

TABLE II: SITE GENERATED TRIPS AND ADJUSTMENTS

DESCRIPTION	ITE LUC ¹	SIZE	AM PEAK HOUR		PM PEAK HOUR	
			ENTER	EXIT	ENTER	EXIT
Gas Station/Convenience Store	845	12 vfp	91	92	76	76
Pass-by Trips			-46	-46	-38	-38
Total Primary (New) Trips			45	46	38	38

Note:

1. LUC = Land Use Code.
2. vfp = Vehicle Fueling Positions.

The proposed development is expected to generate approximately 91 entering/92 exiting vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 76 entering/76 exiting vehicle trips during the PM peak hour. Not all these driveway volumes are new, but instead a portion of the proposed volume is reduced considering pass-by adjustments.

Thus, the proposed site is expected to generate approximately 45 entering/46 exiting new vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 38 entering/38 exiting new vehicle trips during the PM peak hour.

C. **Site Traffic Distribution**

The cumulative effect of site-generated traffic on the transportation network is dependent on the origins and destinations of that traffic and the location of the access drives serving the site. The proposed arrival/departure distribution of traffic generated by the proposed project is considered a function of several parameters, including:

- Residential centers and employment centers using U.S. Census Data
- Proposed access locations
- Existing traffic patterns
- Existing traffic conditions and controls

Figure 6 shows the anticipated trip distribution pattern percentages for the traffic from the proposed project. **Figures 7A-7C** illustrate the primary trips, pass-by trips, and total peak hour site-generated traffic based on those percentages.

VII. FULL DEVELOPMENT VOLUMES

Proposed design hour traffic volumes are developed for the AM and PM peak hours by combining the background traffic conditions (**Figure 4**) and the new site generated traffic volumes (**Figure 7C**) to yield the traffic volumes under full development conditions. The resulting design hour volumes for the proposed project are illustrated in **Figure 8** under full build-out conditions.

VIII. CAPACITY ANALYSIS

A. **Description of Capacity Analysis**

Capacity analysis is a technique used for determining a measure of effectiveness for a section of roadway and/or intersection based on the number of vehicles during a specific time period. The measure of effectiveness used for the capacity analysis is referred to as a Level of Service (LOS). Levels of Service are calculated to provide an indication of the amount of delay that a motorist experiences while traveling along a roadway or through an intersection. Since the most amount of delay to motorists usually occurs at intersections, capacity analysis focuses on intersections, as opposed to highway segments.

Six Levels of Service are defined for analysis purposes. They are assigned letter designations, from "A" to "F", with LOS "A" representing the conditions with little to no delay, and LOS "F" conditions with very long delays. Suggested ranges of service capacity and an explanation of Levels of Service are included in the Appendices. LOS "C" or better is generally desirable, but LOS "D" for signalized locations and LOS "E" for unsignalized are generally acceptable during peak periods so long as the volume to capacity ratio (v/c) is below 1.0.

The standard procedure for capacity analysis of signalized and unsignalized intersections is outlined in the [Highway Capacity Manual](#) (HCM 2016) published by the Transportation Research Board (TRB). Traffic analysis software, Synchro 11, which is based on procedures and methodologies contained in the HCM, was used to analyze operating conditions at study area intersections. The procedure yields a Level of Service based on the HCM as an indicator of how well intersections operate.

B. Capacity Analysis Results

Existing and background operating conditions during the peak study periods are evaluated to determine a basis for comparison with the projected future conditions. The future traffic conditions generated by the proposed project were analyzed to assess the operation of the study area intersections. Capacity results for existing, background and full development conditions are listed in **Table III**. The discussion following the table summarizes capacity conditions.

TABLE III: CAPACITY ANALYSIS RESULTS

INTERSECTION	2022 EXISTING BASE CONDITIONS				2024 BACKGROUND CONDITIONS				2024 FULL BUILD CONDITIONS			
	AM		PM		AM		PM		AM		PM	
1. NY-34B/Conlon Road (U)												
EB - NY-34B	A	8.4	A	8.8	A	8.4	A	8.9	A	8.5	A	9.0
SB - Conlon Road	C	23.8	C	18.7	C	24.9	C	19.5	D	26.6	C	20.4
2. NY-34/NY-34B (S)												
EB Thru - NY-34B	D	48.6	C	25.6	D	42.4	C	26.0	D	44.3	C	26.2
EB Right - NY-34B	C	24.0	B	13.4	C	21.1	B	13.9	C	21.3	B	14.3
WB Left - NY-34/34B	B	10.8	A	7.2	B	10.6	A	7.3	B	11.9	A	7.4
WB Thru - NY-34/34B	A	6.6	A	7.6	A	6.3	A	7.8	A	6.5	A	7.8
NB Left - NY-34	C	30.2	C	28.8	C	33.3	C	29.0	C	34.1	C	29.7
NB Right - NY-34	B	10.7	B	15.8	B	12.3	B	16.0	B	12.6	B	15.6
Overall LOS	C	24.0	B	17.9	C	22.4	B	18.2	C	23.3	B	18.4
Volume-to-Capacity (v/c) Ratio	0.88	0.70			0.85	0.71			0.87	0.72		
3. NY-34B/Proposed Access (U)												
WB - NY-34B	NA	—	NA		NA	—	NA		A	9.1	A	8.5
NB - Proposed Access	—	—	—		—	—	—		C	20.0	C	20.4
4. NY-34/Proposed Access (U)												
EB - Proposed Access	NA	—	NA		NA	—	NA		C	16.1	C	20.0
NB - NY-34	—	—	—		—	—	—		A	8.9	A	8.1

Notes:

1. A (0.0) = Level of Service (Delay in seconds per vehicle)
2. EB = Eastbound, WB = Westbound, NB = Northbound, SB = Southbound
3. (S) = Signalized; (U) = Unsignalized
4. N/A = Approach does not exist and/or was not analyzed during this condition
5. Green shaded cells indicate low delays, yellow shaded cells indicate moderate delays, red shaded cells indicate long delays.
6. The v/c ratio, also referred to as degree of saturation, represents the sufficiency of an intersection to accommodate the vehicular demand. A v/c ratio less than 0.85 generally indicates that adequate capacity is available and vehicles are not expected to experience significant queues and delays. A v/c ratio between 0.85 and 0.95 generally indicates an intersection is nearing capacity. Intersections with a v/c ratio of 1.0 or greater generally indicate conditions at or above capacity.

1. NY-34B/Conlon Road

All movements generally operate at LOS "C" or better under existing and projected background conditions during both peak hours. Between background and full development conditions, the southbound approach is projected to change from LOS "C" to "D" during the AM peak hour. However, this change is borderline as the threshold occurs at 25.0 seconds of delay per vehicle for unsignalized intersections. The intersection can accommodate the projected new traffic volumes resulting from the project; thus, no capacity improvements are warranted nor recommended.

2. NY-34B/NY-34

All movements generally operate at LOS "D" or better under existing conditions during both peak hours with moderate to intermittent longer delays. In suburban contexts, LOS "D" is considered an acceptable condition. Under projected background conditions during the PM peak hour, a three second increase in the green time given to the eastbound and westbound approaches is recommended to reduce the projected eastbound delays and queues. These signal timing changes may be implemented automatically by the existing controller since the signal is fully actuated. No changes in LOS are projected between background and full development conditions resulting from the proposed project. The intersection can accommodate the projected new traffic volumes resulting from the project; thus, no capacity improvements are warranted nor recommended.

Improvements were noted in the 2021 Lansing Town Center TIS prepared by SRF Associates (now Passero Associates) at this intersection. A new access road is conceptually proposed opposite NY-34 to provide access to the lands to the north. The noted improvements were to construct eastbound left-turn lane, eastbound right-turn lane, northbound left-turn lane, northbound thru/right-turn lane, southbound left-turn lane, southbound thru/right-turn lane, and accompanying signal modifications (e.g., phasing, timing, and pedestrian accommodations). In a future phase, a two-way left-turn lane (TWLTL) was recommended between this intersection and NY-34B/Conlon Road.

Based upon the projected impacts resulting from the Dandy Mini Mart project and based upon the unknown timeframe of the Lansing Town Center project, the noted improvements are not required at this time. However, the proposed site design should anticipate the construction of these future improvements in the way of considerations related to setbacks from future turn lanes and sidewalk connections.

3. NY-34B/Proposed Access

All movements operate at LOS "C" or better under full development conditions during both peak hours studied. It is noted that eastbound queues from the traffic signal will block the proposed access at times throughout the AM peak hour. In general, service-oriented land uses exhibit travel behavior that is elastic to localized traffic conditions and other variables. Motorists will become more accustomed to traffic operations in the immediate area and site driveways. Those exiting the site will learn to use the driveway that affords the least delay in exiting the site or they will visit the site at times when prevailing traffic is not a peak operation condition.

The intersection can accommodate the projected new traffic volumes resulting from the project; thus, no capacity improvements are warranted nor recommended.

4. NY-34/Proposed Access

All movements operate at LOS "C" or better under full development conditions during both peak hours studied. The intersection can accommodate the projected new traffic volumes resulting from the project; thus, no capacity improvements are warranted nor recommended.

IX. LEFT-TURN TREATMENT WARRANT INVESTIGATION

Volume warrants for left turn treatments along NY-34B and NY-34 at the proposed access locations were investigated using [NCHRP Report 279: Intersection Channelization Design Guide \(1985\)](#) published by the Transportation Research Board (TRB). Provisions for left turn lane facilities should be established where traffic volumes are high enough and safety considerations are sufficient to warrant the additional lane. This investigation analyzes warrants during the peak hours studied.

Based upon this review, the warrants for left-turn lanes were not fully satisfied during either peak hour at either access location; therefore, no treatments are recommended.

X. DRIVE-THRU QUEUE EVALUATION

This study evaluated the drive-thru operations at the proposed drive-thru lane during the peak weekday AM peak hour to determine the anticipated queue length and adequacy of the proposed on-site stacking space using the drive-thru. The evaluation used a formula described in [A Trip Generation Study of Coffee/Donut Shops in Western New York \(2010\)](#) published by SRF Associates. The formula was developed based upon the average service rates and observed queuing to estimate queue lengths at coffee/donut shops given the projected arrival rate at the drive-thru. This formula assumes that both arrival and service rates are random. This is based on observations that vehicle arrivals are random, and that service times in the drive-thru vary based on type and number of items ordered. For example, service time for ordering a coffee is less than that of a customer who orders coffee and a breakfast sandwich or donuts.

The peak projected arrival rate at the drive-thru is based on a drive-thru and site trip generation study at the Quickee's Travel Center in Avon, NY during the AM peak hour. Since both the arrival and service times at the proposed drive-thru are randomly distributed, stochastic queuing equations were used for this analysis. It is noted that some patronage will occur by visitors already on-site for other reasons, such as fueling their vehicle.

Based on the data from the Avon, NY site, it was determined that 41% of site traffic used the drive-thru for the coffee/donut shop on that site during the AM peak. Based on that percentage it was determined that approximately 37 vehicles will use the drive-thru during the AM peak hour.

Using a service rate of approximately 35 seconds (excluding the waiting time in a storage area immediately in advance of the service positions after placing an order at the order window) during the AM peak hour, the average service rate in the drive-thru is 103 vehicles per hour. This service rate in the drive-thru is based on service by two persons. Based on service rates collected at similar single-order drive-thru facilities in the Western New York/Finger Lakes Region, there is variability in service times ranging from 25 to 35 seconds.

Table VI summarizes the results of the proposed drive-thru queue assessment.

TABLE VI: AM PEAK HOUR DRIVE-THRU QUEUING RESULTS

PARAMETER	RESULTS
Arrival Rate	37 vph
Service Rate	103 vph
95% Confidence Queue Length	2 vehicles

Notes:

1. vph = Vehicles per Hour.

The results of the drive-thru queuing analysis indicate 95th percentile queue lengths of two vehicles during the AM peak hour. Between two and five vehicles are projected as a worst-case scenario.

Based on an analysis of the current site plan, the drive-thru provides storage for approximately four passenger vehicles. The analyses indicate that there is sufficient stacking space on-site to accommodate the projected drive-thru demands.

XI. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

This Traffic Impact Study identified and evaluated the potential traffic impacts that can be expected from the proposed Dandy Mini Mart project in the Town of Lansing, NY. The results of this study determined that the existing transportation network can adequately accommodate the projected traffic volumes and resulting minor impacts to study area intersections with the following improvements in place. The following sets forth the conclusions and recommendations based upon the results of the analyses:

Conclusions

1. The proposed development is expected to generate approximately 91 entering/92 exiting vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 76 entering/76 exiting vehicle trips during the PM peak hour. Not all these driveway volumes are new, but instead a portion of the proposed volume is reduced considering pass-by adjustments.
2. Thus, the proposed site is expected to generate approximately 45 entering/46 exiting new vehicle trips during the AM peak hour and 38 entering/38 exiting new vehicle trips during the PM peak hour.
3. All study area movements operate at LOS “D” or better during both peak hours under existing, projected background, and projected full development conditions.
4. The volume warrants for left-turn lanes at the proposed access locations are not fully satisfied during either peak hour.
5. Based on an analysis of the current site plan, the drive-thru provides storage for approximately four passenger vehicles. The analyses indicate that there is sufficient stacking space on-site to accommodate the projected drive-thru demands.

Recommendations

6. Minor signal timing adjustments are recommended at the intersection of NY-34B/NY-34 during the AM peak hour under background conditions.
7. Future improvements were noted in the 2021 Lansing Town Center TIS prepared by SRF Associates (now Passero Associates) at NY-34B/NY-34 intersection. Based upon the projected impacts resulting from the Dandy Mini Mart project and based upon the unknown timeframe of the Lansing Town Center project, the noted improvements are not required at this time. However, the proposed site design should anticipate the construction of these future improvements in the way of considerations related to setbacks from future turn lanes and sidewalk connections.

XII. FIGURES

Figures 1 through 8 are included on the following pages.

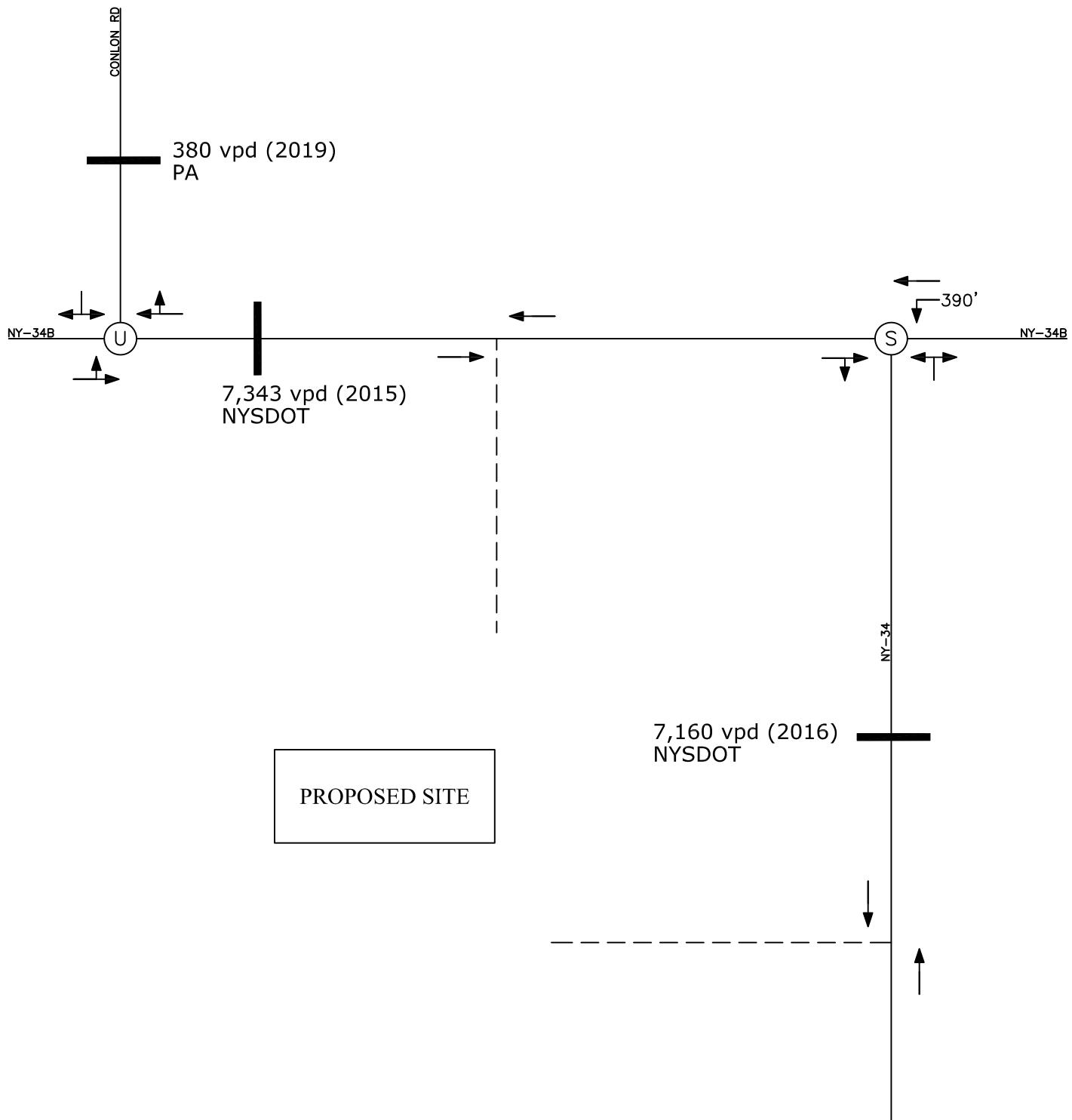
FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION AND STUDY AREA



Key	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART		Project No: 42082
	TOWN OF LANSING, TOMPKINS COUNTY, NEW YORK		
① Study Intersection			
② Proposed Intersection			
Yellow Box	Study Area		
Black Hatching	Site Location		
0	100	200	300
		FEET	



PA
ASSOCIATES

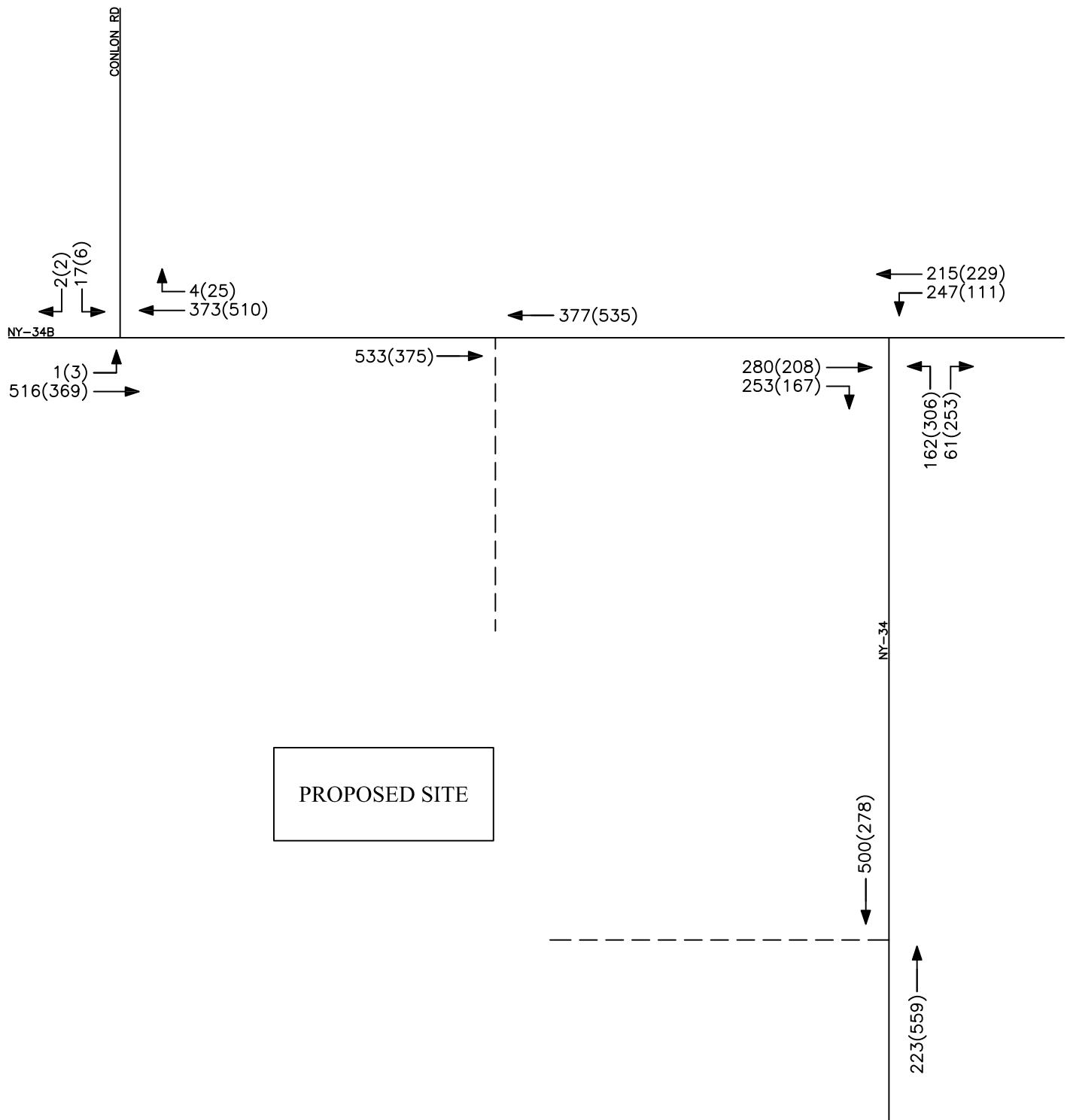


Notes:

1. All AADT volumes by those noted:
 - 1.1. NYSDOT = New York State Department of Transportation
 - 1.2. PA = Passero Associates
2. vpd = Vehicles per Day
3. Turn lane lengths shown, including taper



KEY	FIGURE 2
----- PROPOSED DWY <u>TRAFFIC CONTROL</u>	LANE GEOMETRY & AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC
U = Unsignalized	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY
S = Signalized	
	 PA <small>ASSOCIATES</small>
	PROJECT NO: 42082



NOT TO SCALE

KEY

----- PROPOSED DWY
00(00) = AM(PM)

FIGURE 3A

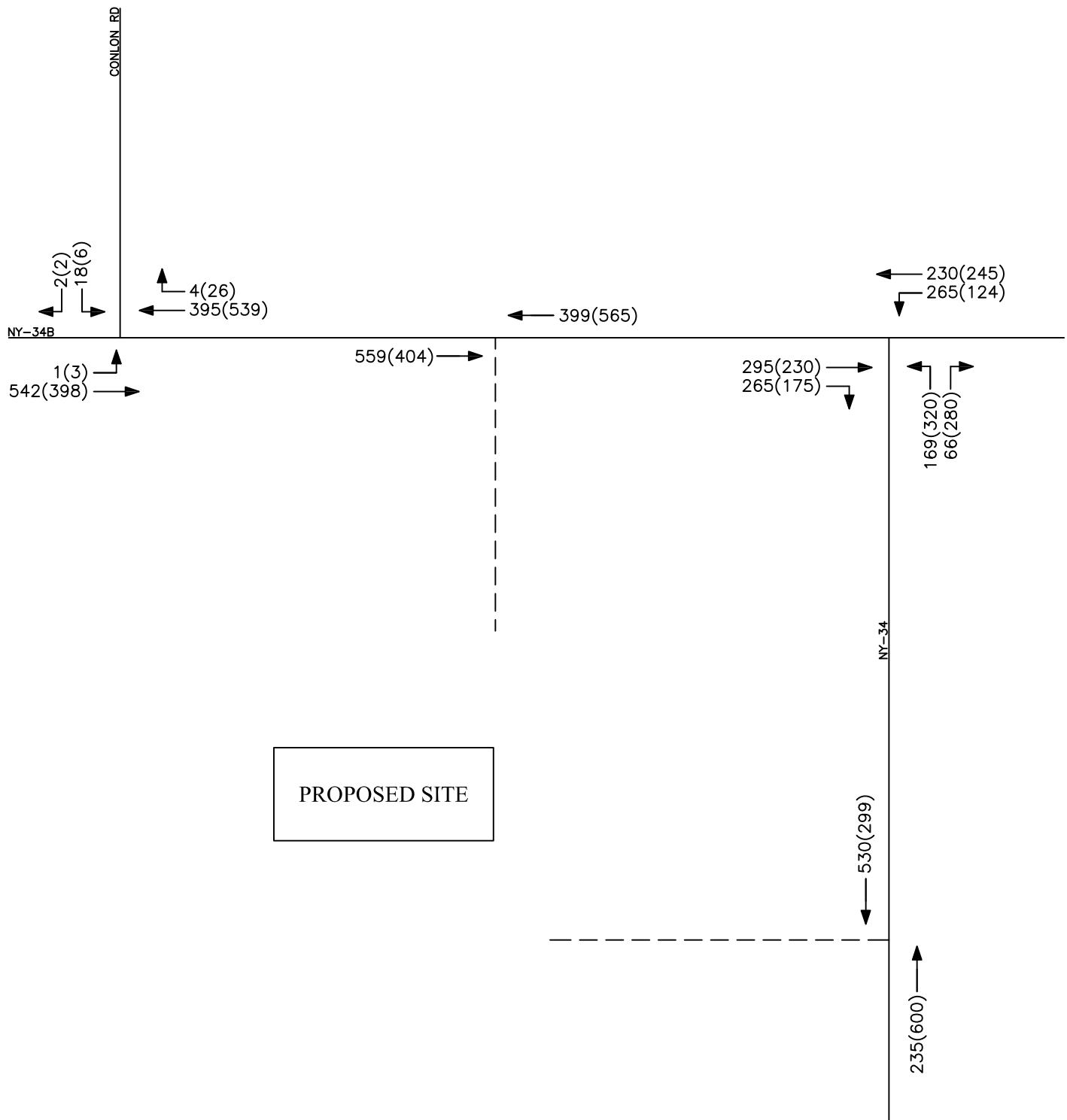
PEAK HOUR VOLUMES
COLLECTED TRAFFIC DATA

PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART
TOWN OF LANSING, NY



PA

PROJECT NO: 42082



KEY

FIGURE 3B

----- PROPOSED DWY
00(00) = AM(PM)

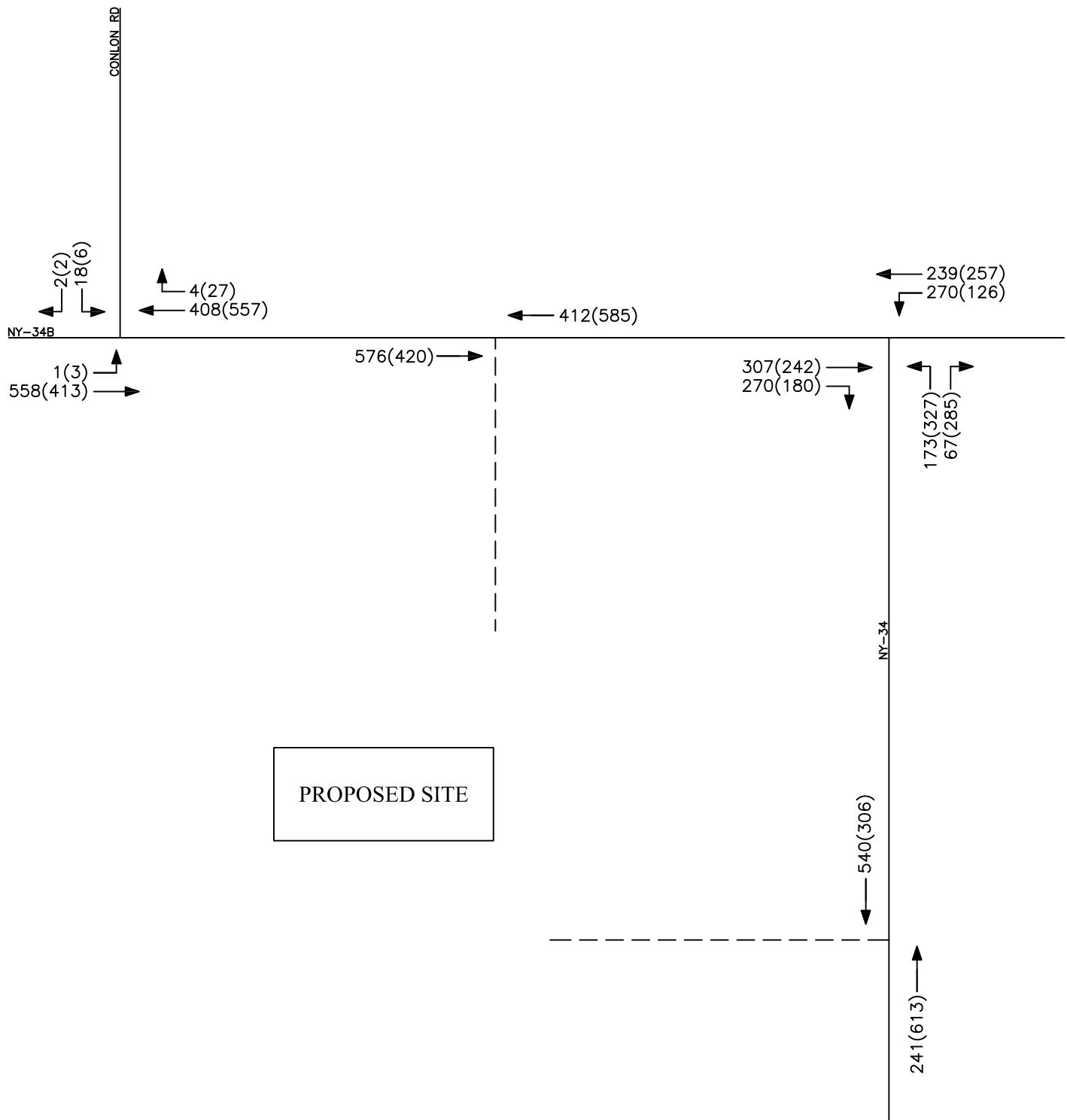
PEAK HOUR VOLUMES
2022 EXISTING BASE CONDITIONS

PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART
TOWN OF LANSING, NY



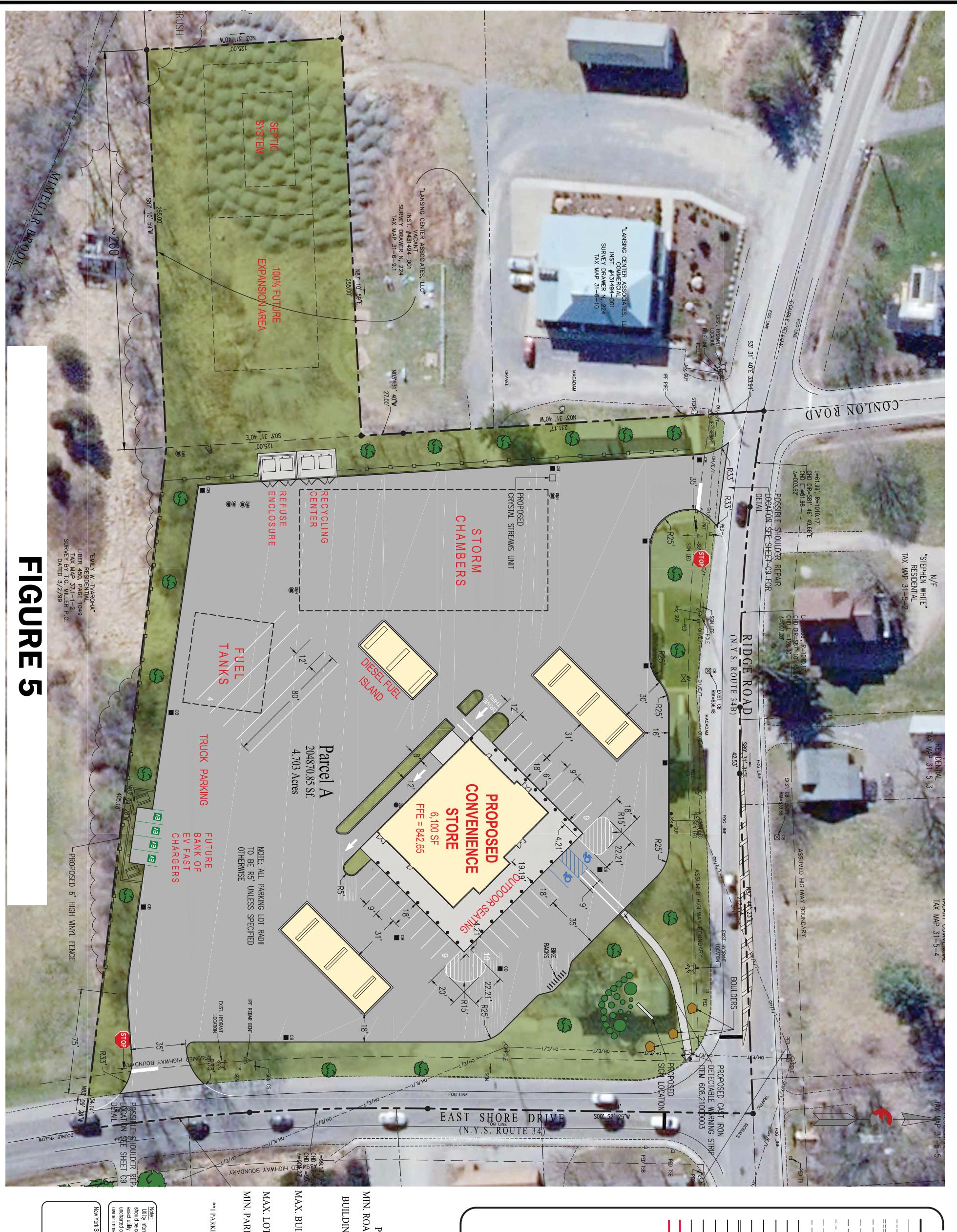
PA

PROJECT NO: 42082



KEY	FIGURE 4	
----- PROPOSED DWY 00(00) = AM(PM)	PEAK HOUR VOLUMES 2024 BACKGROUND CONDITIONS	
	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY	
		 PA <small>SRF ASSOCIATES</small>

FIGURE 5



PRELIMINARY PRINT
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Copyright © 2020 Fagan Engineers

Scale:
11x17 Prints are 12" x 30"
1" = 30'

Date: November 30, 2020

Design By: JBG, RSN

Drawn By: RSN

Checked By: JBG

Project No.: 2023.062

Drawing Name: Drawing Name: 2023.062.dwg

Comments must be contacted separately

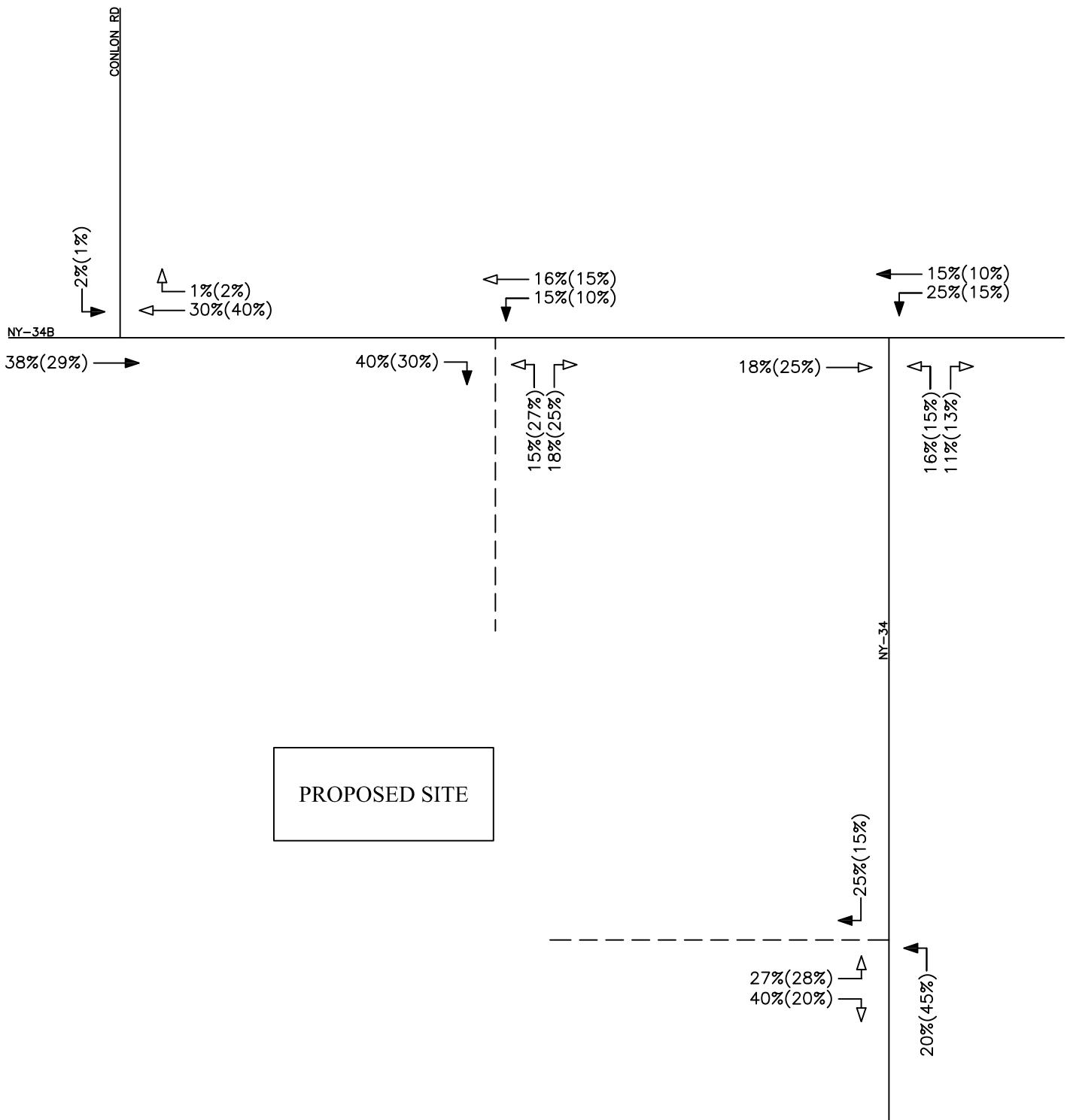
(Comments must be contacted separately)

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ENGINEERS
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**PROPOSED DANDY
MINI-MART**
LANSING (T), TOMPKINS (Co.), NEW YORK

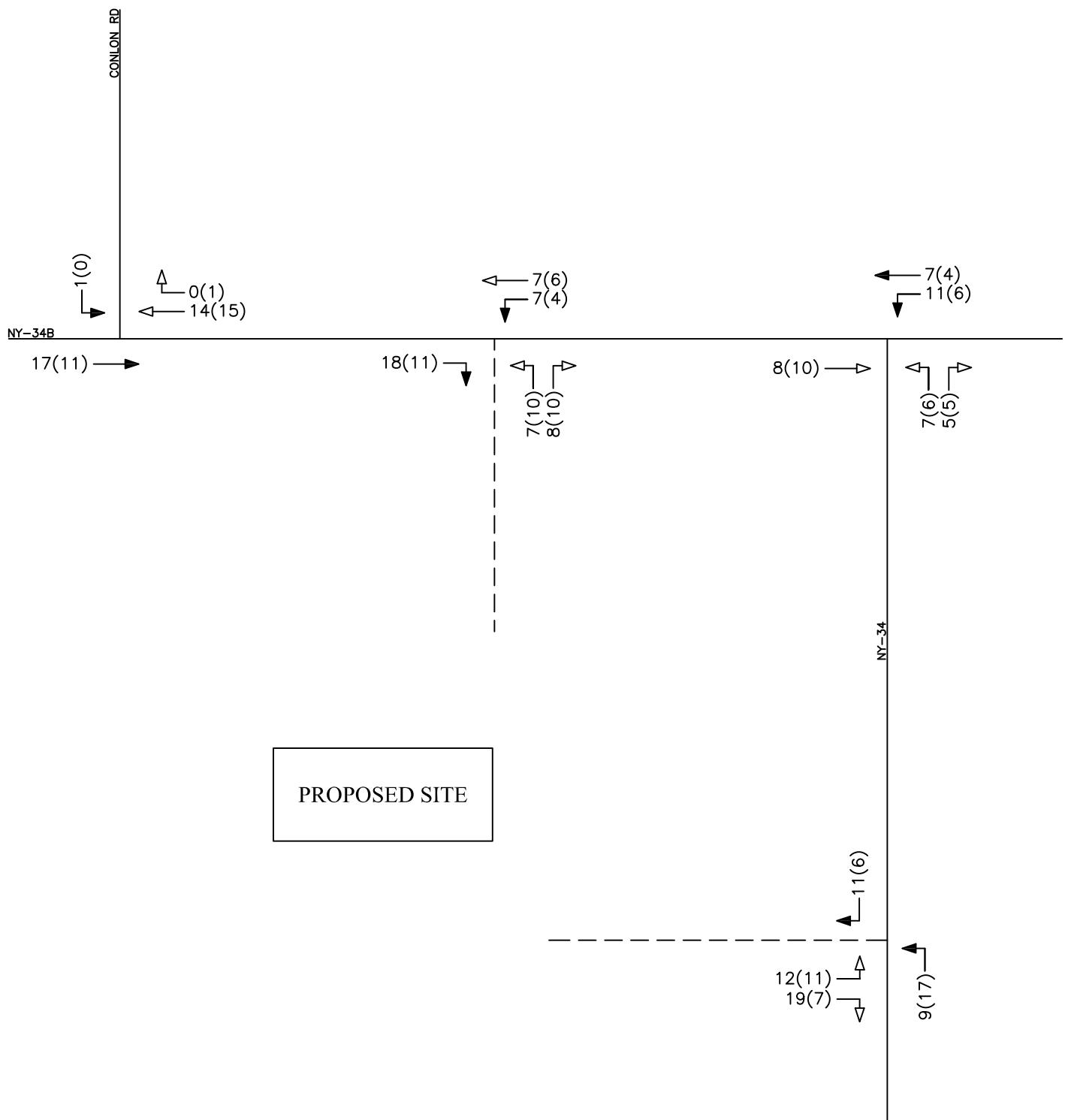
5.	06/16/22	Per NYSDOT Comments
4.	05/23/22	Revised Landscaping Plan
3.	05/03/22	Per NYSDOT Comments
2.	03/21/22	Preliminary Site Plan Submission
1.	07/29/21	Added Southern Fenceline
	Rev. Date	Revision Description



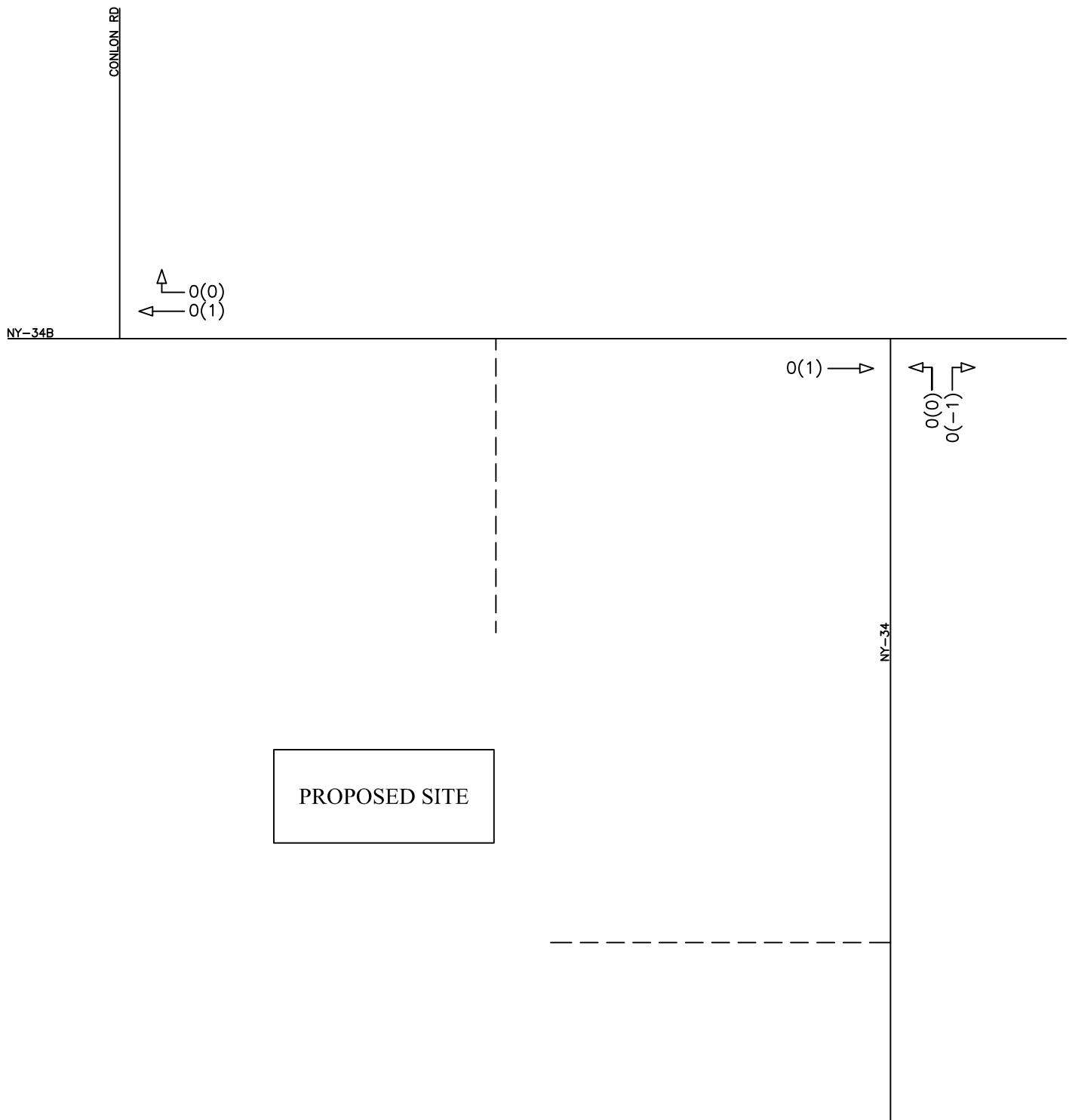
KEY	FIGURE 6	
----- PROPOSED DWY 00(00) = AM(PM) ENTERING TRIPS → EXITING TRIPS →	TRIP DISTRIBUTION	PA SRF ASSOCIATES
	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY	PROJECT NO: 42082



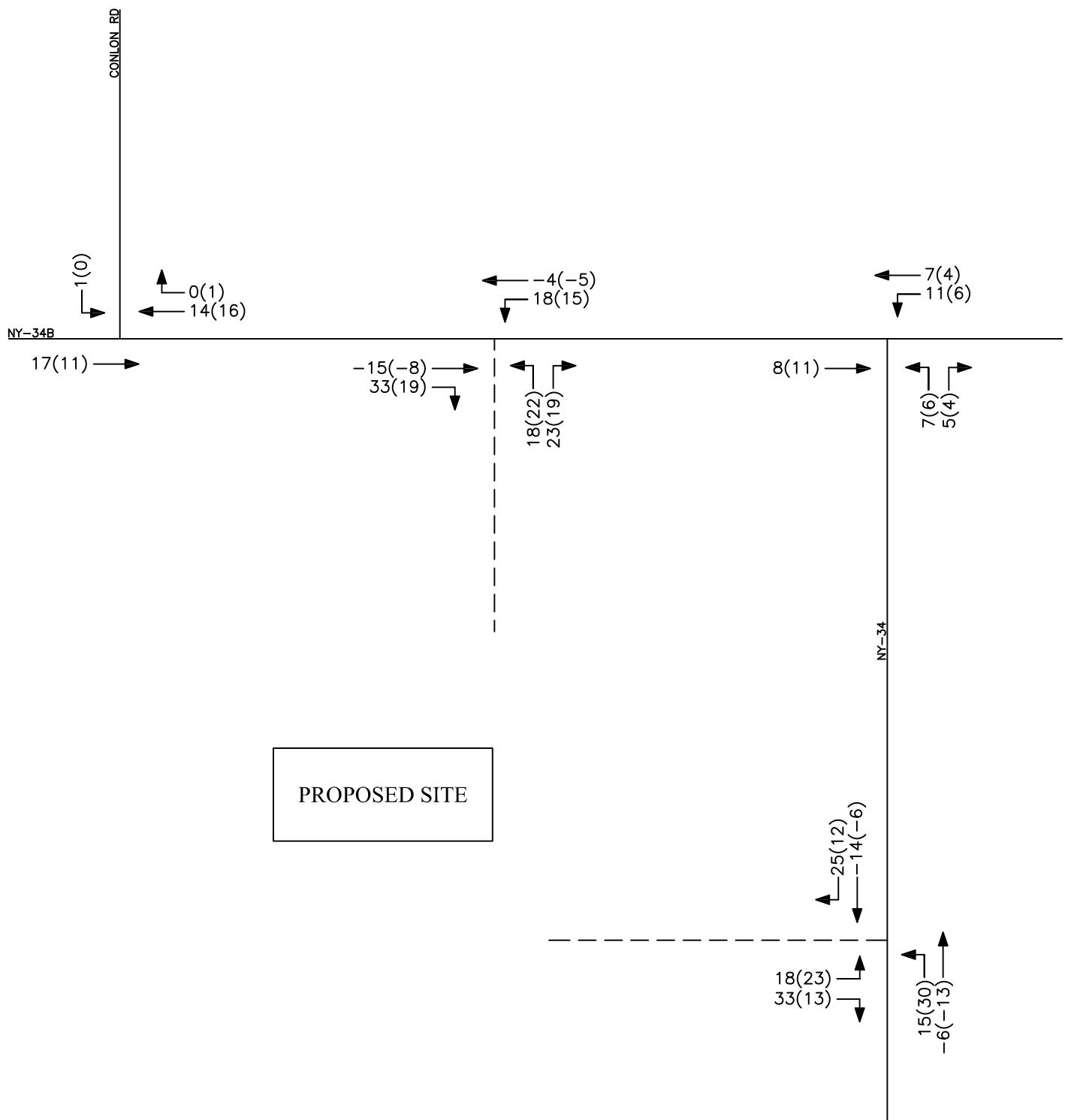
NOT TO SCALE



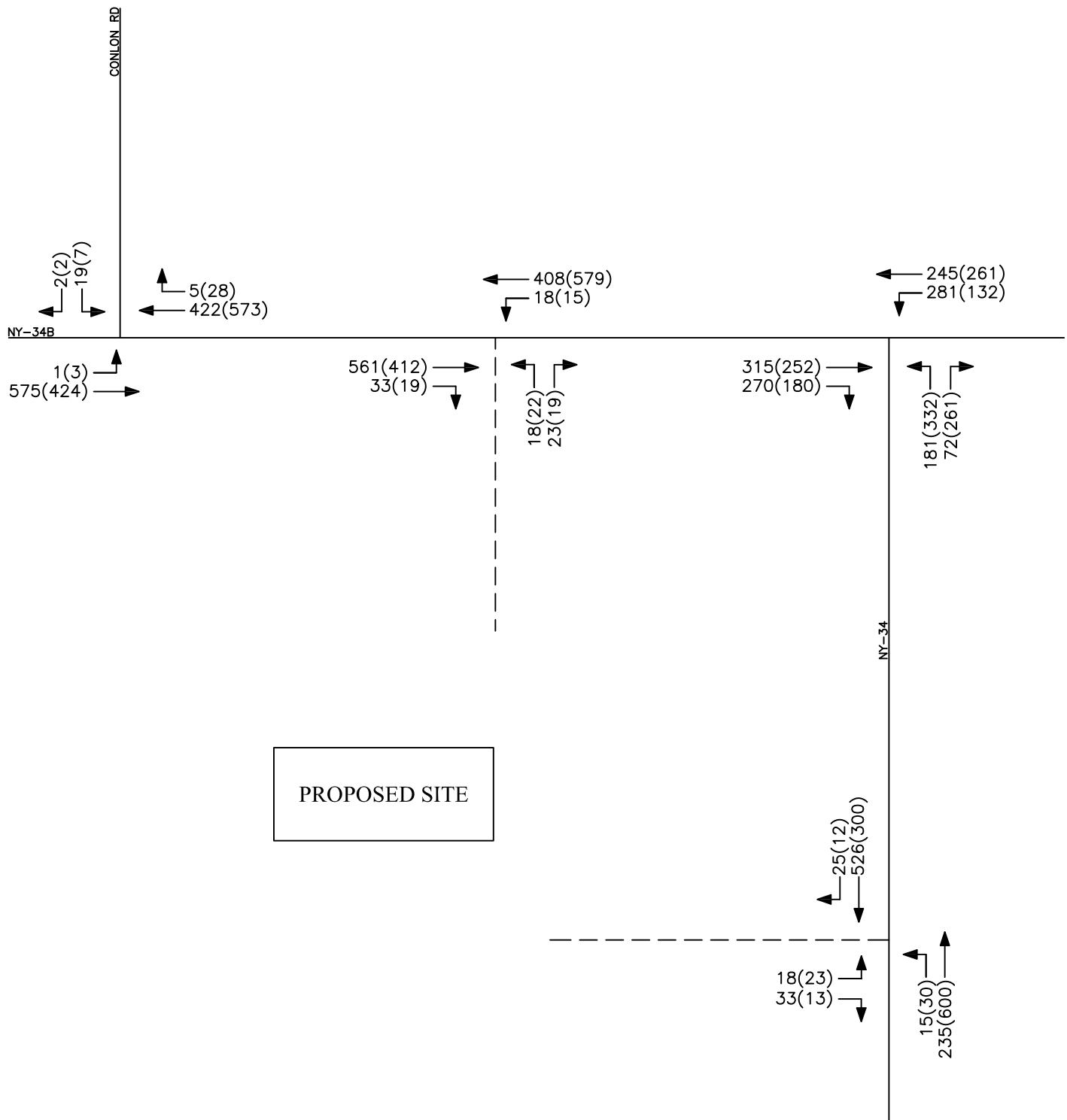
KEY	FIGURE 7A	
----- PROPOSED DWY 00(00) = AM(PM) ENTERING TRIPS → EXITING TRIPS →	SITE GENERATED TRIPS PRIMARY TRIPS	 PA SRF ASSOCIATES
	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY	PROJECT NO: 42082



KEY	FIGURE 7B	
----- PROPOSED DWY 00(00) = AM(PM) ENTERING TRIPS → EXITING TRIPS →	SITE GENERATED TRIPS PASS-BY TRIPS	 PA
	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY	PROJECT NO: 42082



KEY	FIGURE 7C	
----- PROPOSED DWY 00(00) = AM(PM)	SITE GENERATED TRIPS TOTAL	
	PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART TOWN OF LANSING, NY	PA SRF ASSOCIATES
		PROJECT NO: 42082



NOT TO SCALE

KEY

----- PROPOSED DWY
00(00) = AM(PM)

FIGURE 8

PEAK HOUR VOLUMES
FULL DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS

PROPOSED DANDY MINI MART
TOWN OF LANSING, NY



PA

PROJECT NO: 42082

APPENDICES

A1

Collected Traffic Volume Data

Proposed Dandy Mini Mart, Town of Lansing, Tompkins County, NY

Documentation of Ambient Traffic Volume Growth

Roadway	Segment starts at	Segment ends at	2010	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Annual Growth
NY-34	NY-34B	NY-34B				8,748				9,365		1.72%
NY-34	NY-34B	Tomp/Cayuga Co Line		2,547								1.46%
NY-34B	NY-34	Lansingville Road	7,106		7,343							0.66%
NY-34B	NY-34	Benson Road		5,036			4,558			5,397		1.16%
Asbury Road	NY-34	Warren Road				1,282				1,434		3.81%
North Triphammer	Waterwagon Road	NY-34B	6,931				7,765					1.91%
								AVERAGE				1.79%

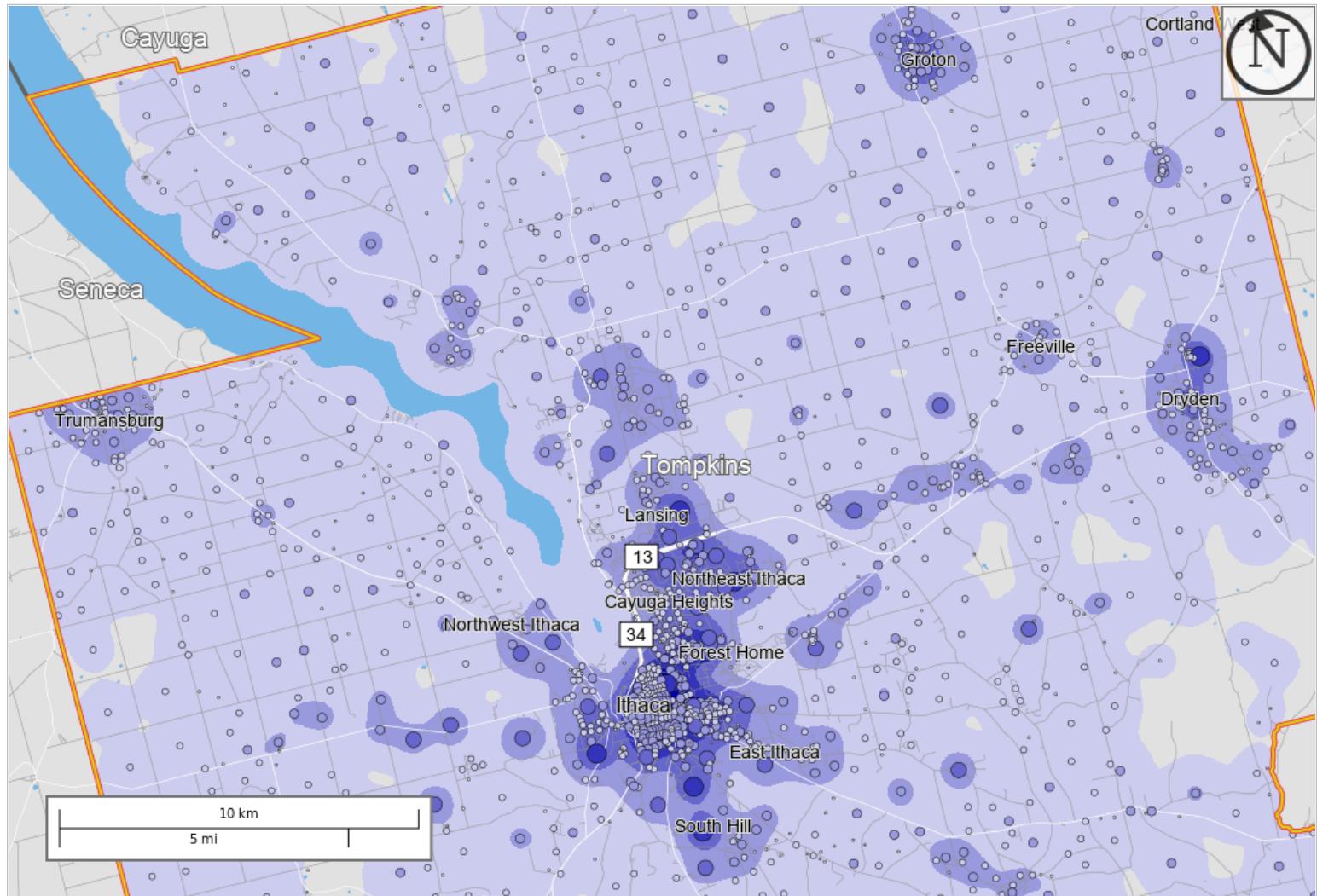
Home Area Profile Report

All Jobs for All Workers in 2017

Created by the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov> on 03/12/2020

Counts and Density of All Jobs in Home Selection Area in 2017

All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 160
- 161 - 625
- 626 - 1,400
- 1,401 - 2,486
- 2,487 - 3,882

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

- 1 - 4
- 5 - 28
- 29 - 94
- 95 - 222
- 223 - 434

Selection Areas

► Analysis Selection



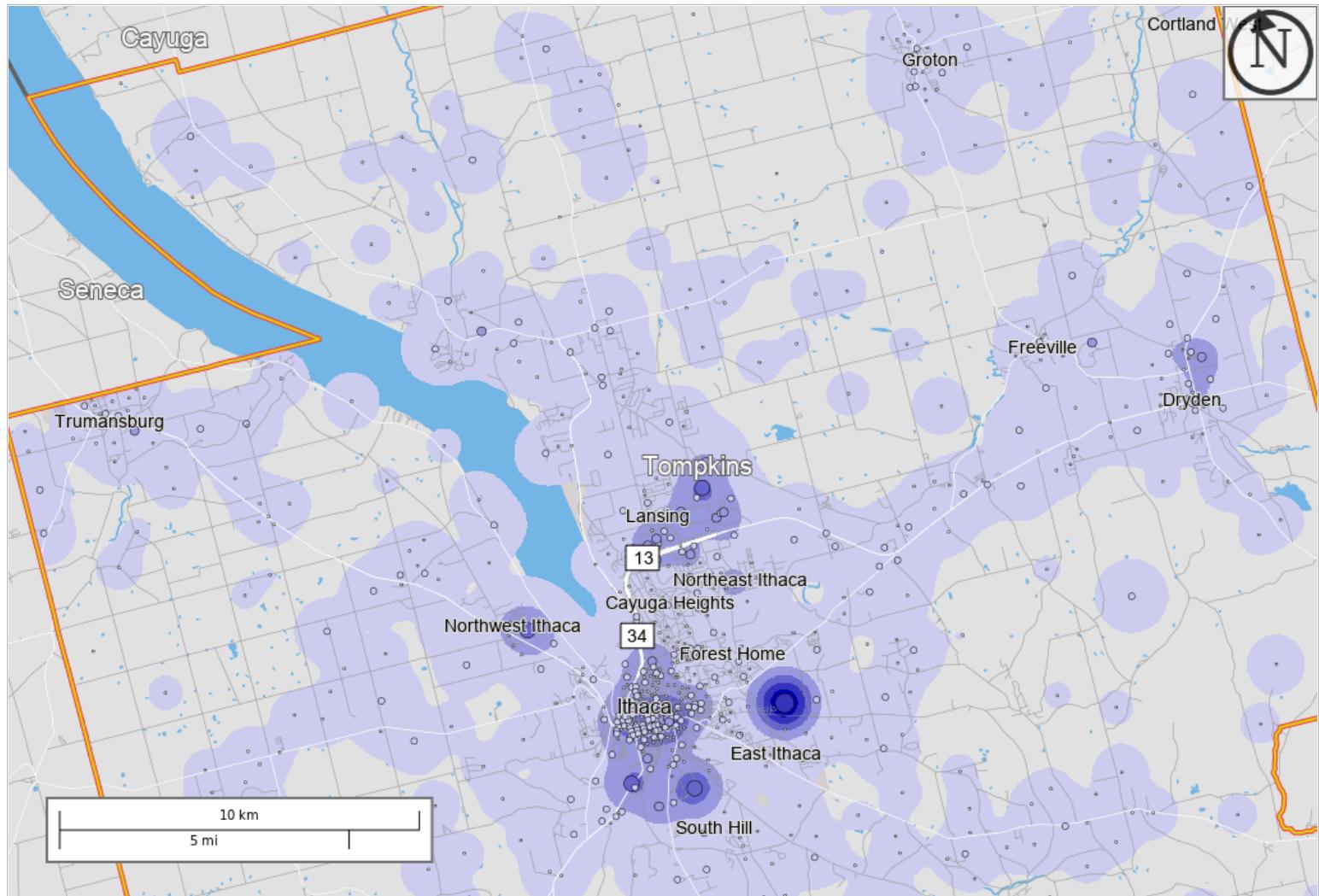
Work Area Profile Report

All Jobs for All Workers in 2017

Created by the U.S. Census Bureau's OnTheMap <https://onthemap.ces.census.gov> on 03/12/2020

Counts and Density of All Jobs in Work Selection Area in 2017

All Workers



Map Legend

Job Density [Jobs/Sq. Mile]

- 5 - 1,091
- 1,092 - 4,351
- 4,352 - 9,784
- 9,785 - 17,390
- 17,391 - 27,170

Job Count [Jobs/Census Block]

- 1 - 18
- 19 - 277
- 278 - 1,401
- 1,402 - 4,427
- 4,428 - 10,808

Selection Areas

- ▲ Analysis Selection



Convenience Store/Gas Station - None (945)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: AM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 19

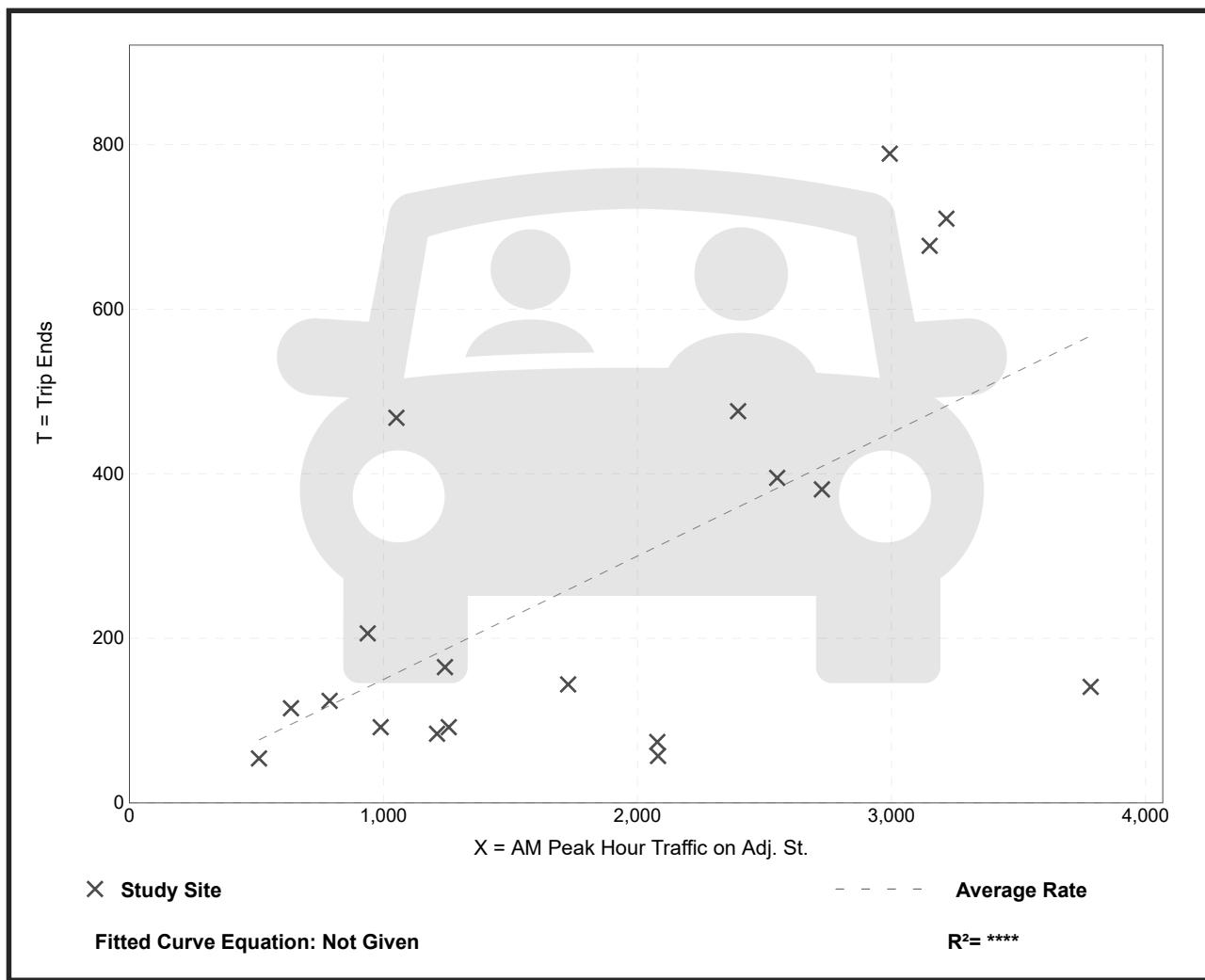
Avg. AM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.: 1859

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per AM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.15	0.03 - 0.45	0.10

Data Plot and Equation



Convenience Store/Gas Station - None (945)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: PM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,

One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 19

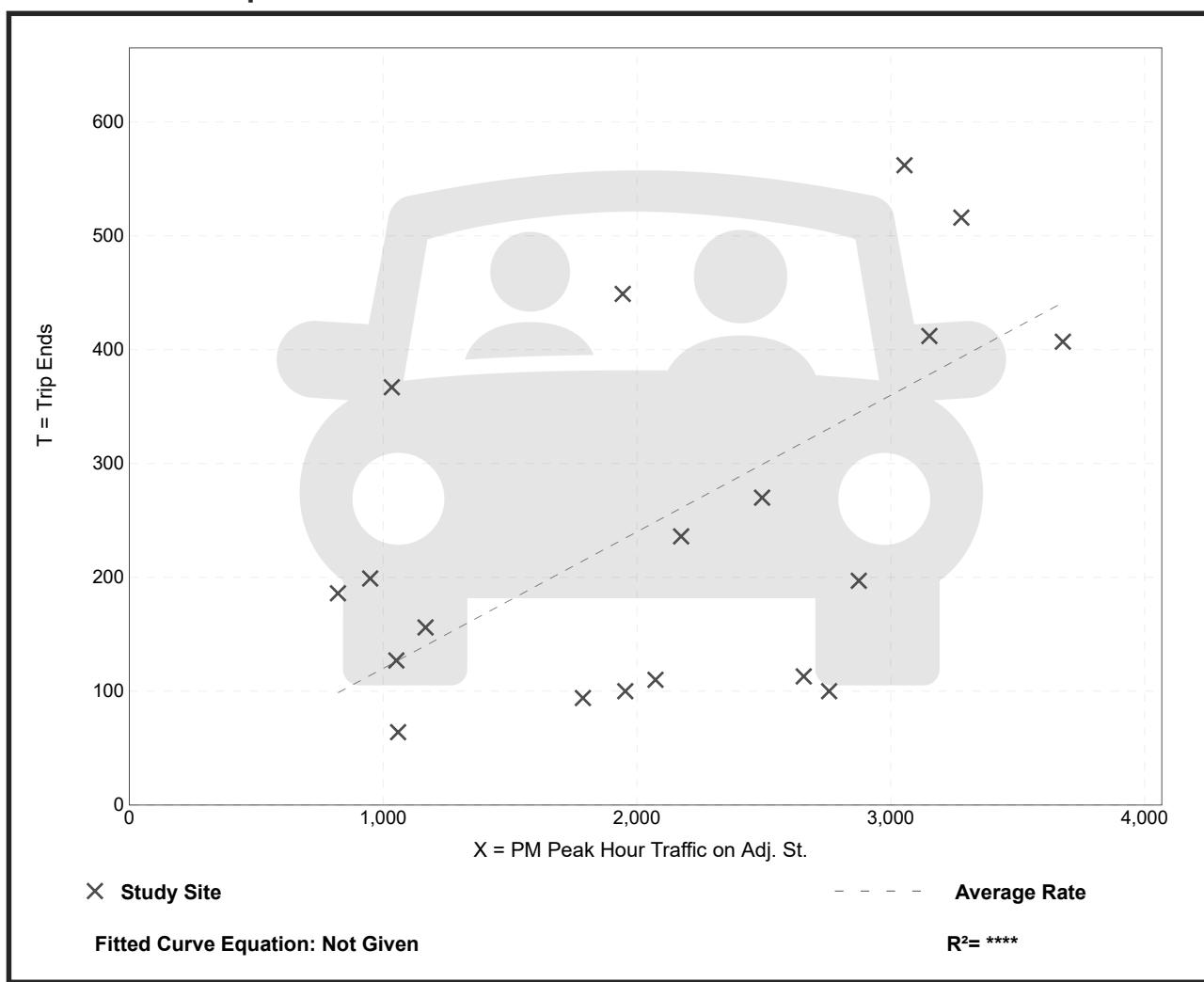
Avg. PM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.: 2103

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

Vehicle Trip Generation per PM Peak Hour Traffic on Adj. St.

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.12	0.04 - 0.35	0.07

Data Plot and Equation



Queue Theory
Dandy Mini Mart
AM Peak Hour - 35 Second Service Rate

The formula assumes both arrival and service distributions are random

Arrivate Rate (Per Hour)	37
Service Rate (Per Hour)	103

ALWAYS ARRIVAL RATE > SERVICE RATE UNDER
THIS SCENARIO

Average queue in the system =	0.6	Veh	(waiting and service)
Average Time in System =	54.7	Sec	
Average Waiting Time only =	19.7	Sec	

95% confident that there will be fewer than	2	vehicles in the queue
98% confident that there will be fewer than	3	vehicles in the queue
100% confident that there will be fewer than	5	vehicles in the queue

Guideline for determining left-turn Lane at a two-way stop-controlled intersection

TWO LANE ROADWAY

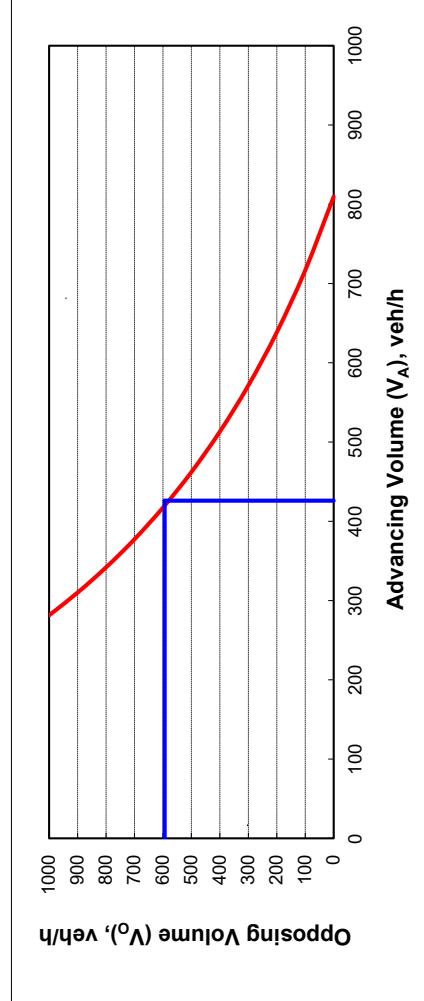
INPUT

Variable	Value
Major Approach	NY-34B @ Proposed Access
Approach	Westbound (AM Peak)
Design Speed Limit - MPH	45
Percent of left-turns in advancing volume (V_A), %:	4%
Advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	426
Opposing volume (V_O), veh/h:	594

CALIBRATION CONSTANTS

Variable	Value
Average time for making left-turn, s:	3.0
Critical headway, s:	5.0
Average time for left-turn vehicle to clear the advancing lane, s:	1.9

PLOT - LINE 1		PLOT - LINE 2	
0	594	426	0
426	594	426	594



$$\begin{aligned} \rho &= 0.0175 \\ f &= 0.79 \\ \text{Wait Time} &= 2.769 \text{ s} \\ \text{Service Rate} &= 793 \text{ veh/h} \\ \text{Arrival Rate} &= 420 \text{ veh/h} \end{aligned}$$

Variable	Value	Time_tw	Serv_rate
V_O	0	0.0	1200
	100	0.4	1121
	200	0.8	1046
	300	1.2	976
	400	1.7	910
	500	2.2	848
	600	2.8	789
	700	3.5	735
	800	4.2	683
	900	5.0	635
	1000	5.8	590

Variable	Value	Time_tw	Serv_rate
V_O	0	0	1200
	100	0.4	1121
	200	0.8	1046
	300	1.2	976
	400	1.7	910
	500	2.2	848
	600	2.8	789
	700	3.5	735
	800	4.2	683
	900	5.0	635
	1000	5.8	590

Variable	Value
Limiting advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	420
Guidance for determining the need for a major-road left-turn bay: Westbound (AM Peak) Left-turn treatment warranted at NY-34B @ Proposed Access Intersections	

Guideline for determining left-turn Lane at a two-way stop-controlled intersection

TWO LANE ROADWAY

INPUT

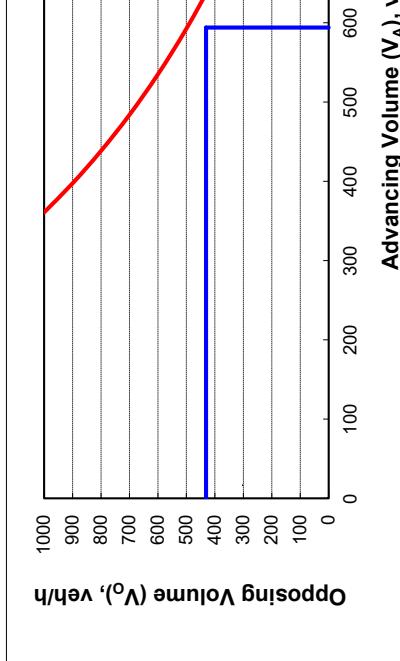
Variable	Value
Major Approach	NY-34B @ Proposed Access
Approach	Westbound (PM Peak)
Design Speed Limit - MPH	45
Percent of left-turns in advancing volume (V_A), %:	3%
Advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	594
Opposing volume (V_O), veh/h:	431

CALIBRATION CONSTANTS

Variable	Value
Average time for making left-turn, s:	3.0
Critical headway, s:	5.0
Average time for left-turn vehicle to clear the advancing lane, s:	1.9

PLOT - LINE 1

PLOT - LINE 1	PLOT - LINE 2
0 594	431 594 594 431



OUTPUT

Variable	Value
Limiting advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	637
Guidance for determining the need for a major-road left-turn bay:	Westbound (PM Peak) Left-turn treatment NOT warranted at NY-34B @ Proposed Access Intersections

Guideline for determining left-turn Lane at a two-way stop-controlled intersection

TWO LANE ROADWAY

INPUT

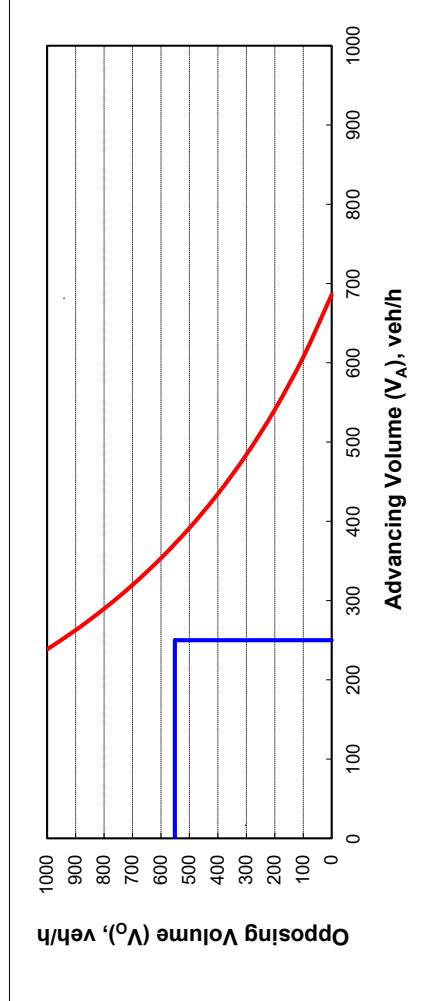
Variable	Value
Major Approach	NY-34 @ Proposed Access
Approach	Northbound (AM Peak)
Design Speed Limit - MPH	45
Percent of left-turns in advancing volume (V_A), %:	6%
Advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	250
Opposing volume (V_O), veh/h:	551

CALIBRATION CONSTANTS

Variable	Value
Average time for making left-turn, s:	3.0
Critical headway, s:	5.0
Average time for left-turn vehicle to clear the advancing lane, s:	1.9

PLOT - LINE 1		PLOT - LINE 2	
0	551	250	0
250	551	250	551

Variable	Value	Time_tw	Serv_rate
V_O	0	0.0	1200
	100	0.4	1121
	200	0.8	1046
	300	1.2	976
	400	1.7	910
	500	2.2	848
	600	2.8	789
	700	3.5	735
	800	4.2	683
	900	5.0	635
	1000	5.8	590



OUTPUT

Variable	Value
Limiting advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	372
Guidance for determining the need for a major-road left-turn bay: Northbound (AM Peak) Left-turn treatment NOT warranted at NY-34 @ Proposed Access Intersections	

Guideline for determining left-turn Lane at a two-way stop-controlled intersection

TWO LANE ROADWAY

INPUT

Variable	Value
Major Approach	NY-34 @ Proposed Access
Approach	Northbound (PM Peak)
Design Speed Limit - MPH	45
Percent of left-turns in advancing volume (V_A), %:	5%
Advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	630
Opposing volume (V_O), veh/h:	312

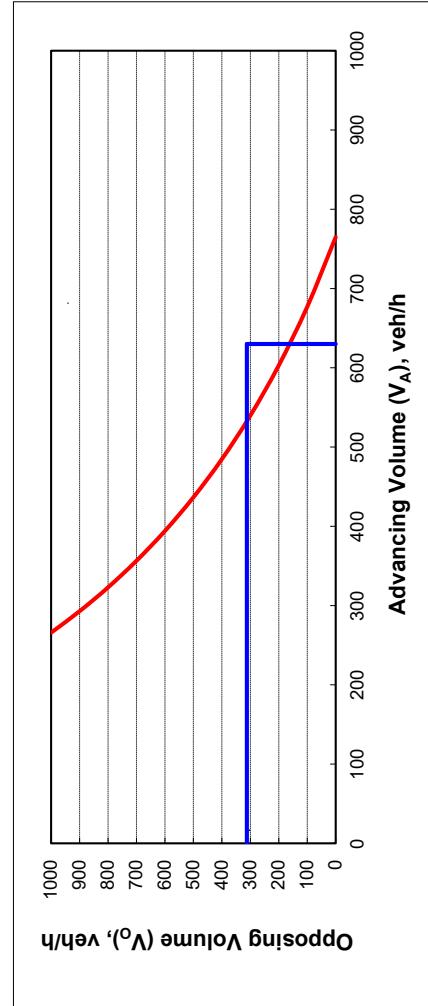
CALIBRATION CONSTANTS

Variable	Value
Average time for making left-turn, s:	3.0
Critical headway, s:	5.0
Average time for left-turn vehicle to clear the advancing lane, s:	1.9

PLOT - LINE 1 PLOT - LINE 2

Opposing Volume (V_O), veh/h	Advancing Volume (V_A), veh/h
0	312
630	630

Variable	Value	Time_tw	Serv_rate
V_O	0	0.0	1200
	100	0.4	1121
	200	0.8	1046
	300	1.2	976
	400	1.7	910
	500	2.2	848
	600	2.8	789
	700	3.5	735
	800	4.2	683
	900	5.0	635
	1000	5.8	590



OUTPUT

Variable	Value
Limiting advancing volume (V_A), veh/h:	533
Guidance for determining the need for a major-road left-turn bay: Northbound (PM Peak) Left-turn treatment warranted at NY-34 @ Proposed Access Intersections	

A2

Miscellaneous Traffic Data and Calculations

A3

Level of Service: Criteria and Definitions

Level of Service Criteria

Highway Capacity Manual 2016

SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

Level of Service is a qualitative measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, based on service measures such as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort, and convenience. Level of Service for signalized intersections is defined in terms of delay specifically, average total delay per vehicle for a 15-minute analysis period. The ranges are as follows:

Level of Service	Control Delay per vehicle (seconds)
A	< 10
B	10 – 20
C	20 – 35
D	35 – 55
E	55 – 80
F	>80

UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS

Level of Service for unsignalized intersections is also defined in terms of delay. However, the delay criteria are different from a signalized intersection. The primary reason for this is driver expectation that a signalized intersection is designed to carry higher volumes than an unsignalized intersection. The total delay threshold for any given Level of Service is less for an unsignalized intersection than for a signalized intersection. The ranges are as follows:

Level of Service	Control Delay per vehicle (seconds)
A	< 10
B	10 – 15
C	15 – 25
D	25 – 35
E	35 - 50
F	>50

A4

Level of Service Calculations: Existing Conditions

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2022 Existing AM
09/23/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	1	542	395	4	18	2
Future Volume (vph)	1	542	395	4	18	2
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.999	0.999	0.994	0.999	0.999	0.999
Fit Protected	0	1667	1697	0	1619	0
Said. Flow (prot)	0	1667	1697	0	1619	0
Fit Permitted	0	1667	1697	0	1619	0
Said. Flow (perm)	0	1667	1697	0	1619	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	45	30	30	30
Link Distance (ft)	1351	446	1287	1287	1287	1287
Travel Time (s)	20.5	6.8	29.3	29.3	29.3	29.3
Peak Hour Factor	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	14%	12%	0%	12%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	1	678	494	5	23	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	679	499	0	26	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	Right
Median Width(ft)	0	0	12	0	0	0
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16	16	16	16
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Headway Factor	15	9	15	9	15	9
Turning Speed (mph)	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
Sign Control	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Control Type: Unsignalized	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	39.3%
Analysis Period (min)	15
ICU Level of Service A	

HCM 6th TWSC
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road
2022 Existing AM
09/23/2022

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh						
0.5						
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	1	542	395	4	18	2
Traffic Vol. veh/h	1	542	395	4	18	2
Future Vol. veh/h	1	542	395	4	18	2
Conflicting Peds. #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	0	0	0
Grade, %	-	0	0	0	0	0
Peak Hour Factor	80	80	80	80	80	80
Heavy Vehicles, %	0	14	12	0	12	0
Mvmt Flow	1	678	494	5	23	3
Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Major2	Major2	Major1	Major2
Conflicting Flow All	499	0	-	0	1177	497
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hwy	4.1	-	-	-	6.52	6.2
Critical Hwy Sig 1	-	-	-	-	5.52	-
Critical Hwy Sig 2	-	-	-	-	5.52	-
Follow-up Hwy	2.2	-	-	-	3.608	3.3
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1076	-	-	-	202	577
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	-	-	-	-	485	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1075	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0	0	238	C
HCM LOS	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1075	-	-	-	216	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	-	-	0.116	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	-	-	23.8	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	-	-	C	-
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	0.4	-
Approach	EB	WB	SB	SB	SB	SB

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2022 Existing PM
09/23/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	3	398	539	26	6	2
Future Volume (vph)	3	398	539	26	6	2
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.994	0.970				
Fit Protected		0.963				
Said. Flow (prot)	0	1863	1853	0	1775	0
Fit Permitted		0.963				
Said. Flow (perm)	0	1863	1853	0	1775	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	45	30		
Link Distance (ft)	1351	446	1287			
Travel Time (s)	20.5	6.8	29.3			
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	457	620	30	7	2
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	460	650	0	9	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	0	0	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16			
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Headway Factor	1.00					
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15	9		
Sign Control	Free	Free	Stop			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
Control Type: Unsignalized
Intersection Capacity Utilization 39.9%
Analysis Period (min) 15

Approach	EB	WB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0.1	0	18.7
HCM LOS		C	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt			
Capacity (veh/h)	946	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.004	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.8	0	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	-
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0	-	0.1

A5

Level of Service Calculations: Background Conditions

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2024 Background AM
09/23/2022

HCM 6th TWSC
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2024 Background AM
09/23/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	1	558	408	4	18	2
Future Volume (vph)	1	558	408	4	18	2
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.999	0.999	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.994
Fit Protected	0	1667	1696	0	1619	0
Said. Flow (prot)	0	1667	1696	0	1619	0
Fit Permitted						
Said. Flow (perm)	0	1667	1696	0	1619	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	45	30	30	30
Link Distance (ft)	1351	446	1287			
Travel Time (s)	20.5	6.8	29.3			
Peak Hour Factor	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	14%	12%	0%	12%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	1	698	510	5	23	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	699	515	0	26	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	0	0	0	12	0	
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0	0	0	
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16	16	16	
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Headway Factor	15	9	15	9	15	
Turning Speed (mph)						
Sign Control	Free	Free	Stop			

Intersection Summary

Area Type:	Other
Control Type: Unsignalized	
Intersection Capacity Utilization	40.2%
Analysis Period (min)	15

Approach	EB	WB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	24.9
HCM LOS		C	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt			
Capacity (veh/h)	1061	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.4	0	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	-
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0	-	-

A6

Level of Service Calculations: Full Development Conditions

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2024 Full AM
09/24/2022

HCM 6th TWSC
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2024 Full AM
09/24/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	1	575	422	5	19	2
Future Volume (vph)	1	575	422	5	19	2
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.998	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995
Fit Protected	0	1667	1695	0	1618	0
Said. Flow (prot)	0	1667	1695	0	1618	0
Fit Permitted						
Said. Flow (perm)	0	1667	1695	0	1618	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	45	30		
Link Distance (ft)	1351	65	1287			
Travel Time (s)	20.5	1.0	29.3			
Peak Hour Factor	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	14%	12%	0%	12%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	1	719	528	6	24	3
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	720	534	0	27	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	0	0	0	12		
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0	0		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16	16		
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15	9		
Sign Control	Free	Free	Stop			

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
Control Type: Unsignalized
Intersection Capacity Utilization 41.1%
Analysis Period (min) 15
ICU Level of Service A

Approach	EB	WB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	266
HCM LOS	D		
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt			
Capacity (veh/h)	1044	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.001	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.5	0	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	D
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0	-	-

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
3: Proposed Access & NY-34B

2024 Full AM
09/24/2022

HCM 6th TWSC
3: Proposed Access & NY-34B

2024 Full AM
09/24/2022

Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBR
Lane Configurations	18	18	408	18	23	23
Future Volume (vph)	561	33	18	408	18	23
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	561	33	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.992		0.924			
Fit Protected		0.998	0.979			
Said. Flow (prot)	1663	0	0	1699	1685	0
Fit Permitted		0.998	0.979			
Said. Flow (perm)	1663	0	0	1699	1685	0
Link Speed (mph)	30	30	30	30	30	30
Link Distance (ft)	65	382	323	382	323	382
Travel Time (s)	1.5	8.7	7.3	8.7	7.3	8.7
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	14%	2%	2%	12%	2%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	660	39	21	480	21	27
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	699	0	0	501	48	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	-
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	-
Median Width(ft)	0		0	12		-
Link Offset(ft)	0		0	0		-
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16	16		-
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Headway Factor						
Turning Speed (mph)	60	60	60	60	60	-
Sign Control	Free		Free	Stop		-
Intersection Summary						
Area Type:	Other					
Control Type: Unsignalized						
Intersection Capacity Utilization	46.1%					
Analysis Period (min)	15					
ICU Level of Service A						

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Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: NY-34 & Proposed Access

2024 Full AM
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HCM 6th TWSC
4: NY-34 & Proposed Access

2024 Full AM
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Lane Group	EBL	EGR	NBL	NBR	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations						
Traffic Volume (vph)	18	33	15	235	25	25
Future Volume (vph)	18	33	15	235	26	25
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.912	0.994				
Fit Protected	0.963	0.997				
Said. Flow (prot)	1670	0	0	1745	1818	0
Fit Permitted	0.983	0.997				
Said. Flow (perm)	1670	0	0	1745	1818	0
Link Speed (mph)	30	30	30	30	30	30
Link Distance (ft)	390	642	406	92	92	92
Travel Time (s)	8.9	14.6	8.55	0.85	0.85	0.85
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Heavy Vehicles (%)	2%	2%	2%	9%	4%	2%
Adj. Flow (vph)	21	39	18	276	619	29
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	60	0	0	294	648	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	-
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	-
Median Width(ft)	12		0	0		-
Link Offset(ft)	0		0	0		-
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16	16		-
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-
Headway Factor						-
Turning Speed (mph)	60	60	60	60	60	-
Sign Control	Stop		Free	Free		-

Intersection Summary

Area Type: Other
Control Type: Unsignalized
Intersection Capacity Utilization 39.2%
Analysis Period (min) 15

Approach	EB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	16.1	0.5	0
HCM LOS	C		
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt			
Capacity (veh/h)	938	-	385
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.019	-	0.156
HCM Control Delay (s)	8.9	0	16.1
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	C
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0.1	-	0.5

Lanes, Volumes, Timings 1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road

2024 Full PM
09/24/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	3	424	573	28	7	2
Future Volume (vph)	3	424	573	28	7	2
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Fit	0.994	0.994	0.973	-	-	-
Fit Protected	0	1863	1853	0	1778	0
Said. Flow (prot)	0	1863	1853	0	1778	0
Fit Permitted	0	1863	1853	0	1778	0
Said. Flow (perm)	0	1863	1853	0	1778	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	30	-	-	-
Link Distance (ft)	1351	65	1287	-	-	-
Travel Time (s)	20.5	1.0	29.3	-	-	-
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.87
Heavy Vehicles (%)	0%	2%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Adj. Flow (vph)	3	487	659	32	8	2
Shared Lane Traffic (%)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	490	691	0	10	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	No
Lane Alignment	Left	Left	Right	Left	Right	Right
Median Width(ft)	0	0	12	0	0	0
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16	16	16	16
Two Way Left Turn Lane	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Headway Factor	15	9	15	9	15	9
Turning Speed (mph)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sign Control	Free	Free	Stop	-	-	-

2024 Full PM

HCM 6th TWSC
1: NS-34B/NY-34B & Conlon Road
2024 Full PM
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2024 Full PM
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Intersection Summary
Area Type: Other
Control Type: Unsignalized
Intersection Capacity Utilization 41.9%
Analysis Period (min) 15
ICU Level of Service A

Approach	EB	WB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0.1	0	20.4
HCM LOS	C	C	C
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	EBL	EBT	WBT WBR SBL SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	913	-	- 244
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.004	-	- 0.042
HCM Control Delay (s)	9	0	- 20.4
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	- C
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0	-	- 0.1

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Lanes, Volumes, Timings
3: Proposed Access & NY-34B

2024 Full PM
09/24/2022

Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBR
Lane Configurations	19	15	579	22	19	
Future Volume (vph)	412	19	579	22	19	
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	412	19	579	22	19	
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Fit	0.994	0.998				
Fit Protected	0	0.999	0.974			
Said. Flow (prot)	1852	0	0	1861	1702	0
Fit Permitted		0.999	0.974			
Said. Flow (perm)	1852	0	0	1861	1702	0
Link Speed (mph)	45	45	10			
Link Distance (ft)	65	382	323			
Travel Time (s)	1.0	5.8	22.0			
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	
Adj. Flow (vph)	485	22	18	681	26	22
Shared Lane Traffic (%)						
Lane Group Flow (vph)	507	0	0	699	48	0
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No	
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right	
Median Width(ft)	0	0	12			
Link Offset(ft)	0	0	0			
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16	16	16			
Two way Left Turn Lane						
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Turning Speed (mph)	9	15	15	9		
Sign Control	Free		Free	Stop		
Intersection Summary						
Area Type:	Other					
Control Type: Unsignalized						
Intersection Capacity Utilization	52.5%					
Analysis Period (min)	15					

HCM 6th TWSC
3: Proposed Access & NY-34B

2024 Full PM
09/24/2022

Intersection	Int Delay, s/veh	0.9
Movement		
Lane Configurations	19	15
Traffic Vol veh/h	412	19
Future Vol. veh/h	412	19
Conflicting Peds. #/hr	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- None	- None
Storage Length	-	-
Veh/in Median Storage, #	0	0
Grade, %	0	0
Peak Hour Factor	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2
Mmnt Flow	485	22
Major/Minor		
Conflicting Flow All	0	0
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-
Follow-up Hwy	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-
Stage 1	-	-
Stage 2	-	-
Approach		
EB	WB	NB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0.2
HCM LOS		C
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		
Capacity (veh/h)	282	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.171	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	20.4	-
HCM Lane LOS	C	-
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)	0.6	-
Approach		
NBuLn1	EBT	EBR
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0.2
HCM LOS		C

Lanes, Volumes, Timings
4: NY-34 & Proposed Access

2024 Full PM
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HCM 6th TWSC
4: NY-34 & Proposed Access

2024 Full PM
09/24/2022

Lane Group	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	Intersection	Int Delay/veh	1
Lane Configurations							Movement	Traffic Vol veh/h	
Future Volume (vph)	23	13	30	600	300	12		23	13
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	23	13	30	600	300	12		600	300
Lane Util Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			12
Fit	0.952		0.995						
Fit Protected	0.969		0.998						
Said. Flow (prot)	1718	0	0	1859	1853	0			
Fit Permitted	0.969		0.998						
Said. Flow (perm)	1718	0	0	1859	1853	0			
Link Speed (mph)	10		45	45					
Link Distance (ft)	390		642	406					
Travel Time (s)	26.6		9.7	6.2					
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85				
Adj. Flow (vph)	27	15	35	706	353	14			
Shared Lane Traffic (%)							Major/Minor		Major 2
Lane Group Flow (vph)	42	0	0	741	367	0			
Enter Blocked Intersection	No	No	No	No	No		Conflicting Flow All		
Lane Alignment	Left	Right	Left	Left	Right		Stage 1		
Median Width(ft)	12		0	0			Stage 2		
Link Offset(ft)	0		0	0			Critical Hwy		
Crosswalk Width(ft)	16		16	16			Critical Hwy Sig 1		
Two way Left Turn Lane							Critical Hwy Sig 2		
Headway Factor	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		Follow-up Hwy		
Turning Speed (mph)	15	9	15	9	9		Pot Cap-1 Maneuver		
Sign Control		Stop		Free	Free		Stage 1		
							Stage 2		
Intersection Summary							Platoon blocked, %		
Area Type:	Other						Mov Cap-1 Maneuver		
Control Type: Unsignalized							Capacity (veh/h)		
Intersection Capacity Utilization	63.1%						HCM Lane V/C Ratio		
Analysis Period (min)	15						HCM Control Delay (s)		
							HCM Lane LOS		
							HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)		

ICU Level of Service B
HCM 95th %ile Q(veh)

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