Exhibit H

Traffic Impact Assessment Report Kapa'a Highlands Subdivision Kapa'a, Kaua'i, Hawai'i TMK: (4) 4-3-03:01

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December 9, 2013

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands 161 Wailua Road Kapa'a Hawaii 96746

Re: Traffic Impact Assessment Report Kapa'a Highlands Subdivision Kapa'a, Kauai, Hawaii TMK: (4) 4-3-03:01

Phillip Rowell and Associates have completed the following Traffic Impact Assessment Report (TIAR) for Kapa'a Highlands Subdivision. The report is presented in the following format:

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- A. Project Location and Description
- B. Purpose and Objective of Study
- C. Study Approach
- D. Description of Existing Streets and Intersection Controls
- E. Existing Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
- F. Public Transportation
- G. Level-of-Service Concept
- H. Existing Levels-of-Service
- J. Background Traffic Projections
- K. Project Trip Generation
- L. Background Plus Project Projections
- M. Traffic Impact Assessment
- N. Project Road System
- O. Other Traffic Related Issues
- P. Summary and Recommendations

A. Project Location and Description

- 1. The proposed project is located west of Kapa'a Town and adjacent to Kapa'a Intermediate School, generally in the southwest quadrant of the intersection of Olohena Road and Kapa'a Bypass. See Attachment A.
- 2. The project is a residential subdivision with single-family and multi-family residences and neighborhood supporting retail. The project has two phases as shown on Attachment B. The development plan is summarized as follows:

Phase 1	Phase 2
16 Single-Family Units	100 Single-Family Units
	700 Multi-Family Units
	8,000 SF Neighborhood Retail

 Access to and egress from Phase 1 will be via driveways along the south side of Olohena Road west of Kapa'a Intermediate School.

4. Access to and egress from Phase 2 will be provided via a new intersection along the north side of Kapa'a Bypass and a new intersection along the south side of Olohena Road. These two intersections will be connected by a new curvilinear roadway running through the project. For purposes of discussion in the report, this roadway is referred to as Road 'A.'

B. Purpose and Objective of Study

- 1. Quantify and describe the traffic related characteristics of the proposed project.
- 2. Identify potential deficiencies adjacent to the project that will impact traffic operations in the vicinity of the proposed project.

C. Study Approach

1. A preliminary trip generation analysis was performed to define the scope of work and study area. This analysis determined that the proposed project will generate less than 500 trips during either the morning or afternoon peak hour. Based on Institute of Transportation Engineers standards, the traffic study should be a "small development: traffic impact assessment."¹ Accordingly, the study area was defined to include the intersection of Kapa'a Bypass at Olohena Road and the intersections providing access to and egress from Phase 2 of the project (Kapaa Bypass at Road 'A' and Olohena Road at Road 'A'). Phase 1 lots are serviced by individual driveways which will have negligible traffic volumes.

State of Hawaii Department of Transportation reviewed the first draft of the report and directed that the study area be expanded to include the intersections of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street and Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass. See Attachment O.

The County of Kauai directed that the intersection of Olohena Road at Kaapuni Road and Kaehula Road be included in the study area. See Attachment P.

- A field reconnaissance was performed to identify existing roadway cross-sections, intersection lane configurations, traffic control devices, and surrounding land uses.
- Current weekday peak hour traffic volumes were obtained from manual traffic counts at the study intersections.
- 4. Existing intersection levels-of-service were determined using the methodology described in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. Existing deficiencies were identified based on the results of the level-of-service analysis and field observations.
- Peak hour traffic that the proposed project will generate was estimated using trip generation analysis procedures recommended by the Institute of Transportation Engineers. Project generated traffic was distributed and assigned to the adjacent roadway network.
- A level-of-service analysis for future traffic conditions with traffic generated by the study project was performed.

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 3

- 7. The impacts of traffic generated by the proposed project were quantified and summarized.
- A report documenting the conclusions of the analyses performed and recommendations was prepared.

D. Description of Existing Streets and Intersection Controls

Kapa'a Bypass is a two-lane, two-way roadway along the southern and eastern boundaries of the project. This section of Kapa'a Bypass is owned by the Kapa'a Highlands developer, who has entered a memorandum of understanding with State of Hawaii Department of Transportation to dedicate the roadway to the State upon approval of Kapa'a Highlands subdivision². According to State of Hawaii Department of Transportation traffic count data from 2010, Kapa'a Bypass has a weekday traffic volume of 7,400 vehicles per day.

Olohena Road is a two-lane, two-way roadway along the northern boundary of the project. Olohena Road also provides service to Kapa'a Intermediate School.

Kuhio Highway though Kapaa Town is a two-lane, two-way State highway along the east of the study area.

Existing Intersections

The intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street is a four-legged, signalized intersection located approximately 1,600 feet east of the project. The northbound and southbound approaches are Kuhio Highway and the eastbound and westbound approaches are Kukui Street. The northbound and southbound left turns are protected-permissive.

The intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass is a three-legged, unsignalized intersection approximately two miles south of Kukui Street. The northbound and southbound approaches are Kuhio Highway. The eastbound approach is the Kapaa Bypass and is the controlled approach. The northbound approach is coned during the morning peak hours to provide on left turn and one through lane. The coning also allows the eastbound to southbound left turn to operate as a free right turn. During the afternoon peak hours and off peak hours, there is one left turn lane and two through lanes. The southbound approach has one through lane and one right turn lane. The eastbound approach has one left turn lane and one right turn lane.

The intersection Kapa'a Bypass and Olohena Road is a four-legged roundabout. All approaches are one lane only. The north leg of the intersection is one-way southbound into the intersection. The remaining three legs are two-way.

The intersection of Olohena Road at Kaapuni Road and Kaehula Road is actually two intersections. Olohena Road is the eastbound and westbound approaches and Kaapuni Road is the STOP sign controlled approach at Olohena Road. Kaehula Road intersects Kaapuni Road west of Olohena Road.

The intersection configurations are summarized on Attachment C.

¹ Institute of Transportation Engineers, Transportation and Land Development, Washington, D.C., 2002, p. 3-6

² Honua Engineering, Inc., Traffic Considerations Kapa'a Highlands Project, March 28, 2012

E. Existing Peak Hour Traffic Volumes

Current weekday peak hour traffic volumes at the intersection of Kapa'a Bypass at Olohena Road were obtained from manual traffic counts. The counts at the intersection of Olohena Road at Kapaa Bypass were performed Tuesday, May 15, 2012. The counts at the intersection of Kuhio Highway were performed Thursday, August 8, 2013, and the counts at the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass were performed on Tuesday, October 29, 2013.

The traffic counts include mopeds, motorcycles, buses, trucks and other large vehicles.

During the surveys, the following was observed at the intersection of Olohena Road at Kapaa Bypass:

- 1. The number of pedestrians crossing the approaches to the intersection are minimal, even with the bus stop and transfer site at the park along the north side of Olohena Road east of the intersection.
- Long queues of 15 vehicles or more along the westbound approach of Olohena Road were noted during the morning peak hour.

The existing peak hour traffic volumes are summarized on Attachments D and E.

F. Public Transportation

The Kauai Bus operates along Olohena Road and Kapa'a Bypass. A major bus stop and transfer point is located along Olohena Road east of Kapa'a Bypass in the parking lot adjacent to the park.

G. Level-of-Service Concept

"Level-of-Service" is a term which denotes any of an infinite number of combinations of traffic operating conditions that may occur on a given lane or roadway when it is subjected to various traffic volumes. Level-of-service (LOS) is a qualitative measure of the effect of a number of factors which include space, speed, travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom to maneuver, safety, driving comfort and convenience.

There are six levels-of-service, A through F, which relate to the driving conditions from best to worst, respectively. The characteristics of traffic operations for each level-of-service are summarized in Table 1. In general, LOS A represents free-flow conditions with no congestion. LOS F, on the other hand, represents severe congestion with stop-and-go conditions. *Level-of-service D is typically considered acceptable for peak hour conditions in urban areas.*³

Corresponding to each level-of-service shown in the table is a volume/capacity ratio. This is the ratio of either existing or projected traffic volumes to the capacity of the intersection. Capacity is defined as the maximum number of vehicles that can be accommodated by the roadway during a specified period of time. The capacity of a particular roadway is dependent upon its physical

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 5

characteristics such as the number of lanes, the operational characteristics of the roadway (oneway, two-way, turn prohibitions, bus stops, etc.), the type of traffic using the roadway (trucks, buses, etc.) and turning movements.

Table 1 Level-of-Service Definitions for Signalized Intersections	Table 1	Level-of-Service	Definitions for	Signalized	Intersection
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Level of Servic	e Interpretation	Volume-to-Capacity Ratio ⁽²⁾	Stopped Delay (Seconds)
Α, Β	Uncongested operations; all vehicles clear in a single cycle.	0.000-0.700	<20.0
С	Light congestion; occasional backups on critical approaches	0.701-0.800	20.1-35.0
D	Congestion on critical approaches but intersection functional. Vehicles must wait through more than one cycle during short periods. No long standing lines formed.	0.801-0.900	35.1-55.0
E	Severe congestion with some standing lines on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if signal does not provide protected turning movements.	0.901-1.000	55.1-80.0
F	Total breakdown with stop-and-go operation	>1.001	>80.0
Notes: (1) Source: (2) This is t	Highway Capacity Manual, 2000. he ratio of the calculated critical volume to Level-of-Service E Capacity.		

Like signalized intersections, the operating conditions of intersections controlled by stop signs can be classified by a level-of-service from A to F. However, the method for determining level-of-service for unsignalized intersections is based on the use of gaps in traffic on the major street by vehicles crossing or turning through that stream. Specifically, the capacity of the controlled legs of an intersection is based on two factors: 1) the distribution of gaps in the major street traffic stream, and 2) driver judgement in selecting gaps through which to execute a desired maneuver. The criteria for level-of-service at an unsignalized intersection is therefore based on delay of each turning movement. Table 2 summarizes the definitions for level-of-service and the corresponding delay.

³ Institute of Transportation Engineers, Transportation Impact Analyses for Site Development: A Recommended Practice, 2006, page 60

Table 2 Level-of-Service Definitions for Unsignalized Intersections⁽¹⁾

Level-of-Service	Expected Delay to Minor Street Traffic	Delay (Seconds)
A	Little or no delay	<10.0
В	Short traffic delays	10.1 to 15.0
С	Average traffic delays	15.1 to 25.0
D	Long traffic delays	25.1 to 35.0
E	Very long traffic delays	35.1 to 50.0
F	See note (2) below	>50.1

When demand volume exceeds the capacity of the lane, extreme delays will be encountered with queuing which may cause severe congestion affecting other traffic movements in the intersection. This condition usually warrants improvement of the intersection.

Н. Existing Levels-of-Service

The results of the level-of-service analysis of the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street is summarized in Table 3. Since this intersection is signalized, the volume-to-capacity ratio, delay and level-of-service is shown for the overall intersection and each controlled movement. The traffic signal timing was estimated by manually timing the traffic signals during the peak hours.

Existing Levels-of-Service - Signalized Intersections (1) Table 3

		AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour	
Intersection and Movement	V/C ⁽²⁾	Delay ⁽³⁾	LOS ⁽⁴⁾	V/C	Delay	LOS
Kubia Winburga at Kubia Streat	Cycle	Length = 60 Sec	conds ⁽⁵⁾	Cycle Length = 60 Seconds		
Kunio Highway at Kunio Street	0.51	11.5	В	0.49	11.1	В
Eastbound Left & Thru	0.10	17.0	В	0.09	16.9	В
Eastbound Right	0.03	16.4	В	0.01	16.3	В
Westbound Right	0.00	16.2	В	0.01	16.2	В
Northbound Left	0.03	5.0	A	0.02	5.0	A
Northbound Thru & Right	0.68	11.5	В	0.61	10.1	в
Southbound Left & Thru	0.65	10.9	В	0.67	11.5	В
Southbound Right	0.00	4.8	A	0.00	4.8	A
NOTES: (1) See Attachments F and G for Lev	vel-of-Service Wo	orksheets.				

Volume-to-Capacity ratio

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The overall intersection operates at Level-of-Service B during both peak periods. All controlled lane groups operate at Level-of-Service A or B. This indicates good operating conditions.

The results of the level-of-service analysis of the intersection of Kapa'a Bypass and Olohena Road are summarized in Table 4. For roundabout intersections, the HCS methodology calculates volume-to-capacity ratios for the intersection approaches, which is then related to the volume-tocapacity ratio definitions for levels-of-service discussed previously. The levels-of-service calculations indicate that the eastbound approach is near capacity during the morning peak hour with a volume-to-capacity ratio of 0.92. All the remaining movements operate at Level-of-Service A or B.

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 7

Table 4	Existir Road	ig Levels-of-Service - Kap	a'a Bypass at Olohena

	AM Pe	ak Hour	PM Pe	ak Hour		
	Without	Project	Without Project			
Approach	V/C (1)	LOS ⁽²⁾	V/C	LOS		
Overall Intersection	0.92	E	0.50	Α		
Eastbound Approach	0.92	E	0.49	A		
Westbound Approach	0.18	A	0.42	A		
Northbound Approach	0.09	A	0.38	A		
Southbound Approach	0.63	В	0.62	В		
NOTES: (1) V/C. denotes volume-to-capacity ratio.						

LOS denotes Level-of-Service. See Attachments F and G for Level-of-Service Worksheets (2) (3)

The results of the level-of-service analysis of the remaining unsignalized intersections are summarized in Table 5. The HCM methodology calculates only delays for controlled lane groups only. Volume-to-capacity ratios are not calculated. The 95th percentile queue lengths as reported by Synchro are also shown.

Table 5	Existing Levels-of-Service of Unsignalized Intersections
Table 5	EXISTING Levels of Service of Onsignalized Intersections

		A	AM Peak Ho	our	PM Peak Hour		
Intersect	ion, Approach and Movement	Delay (1)	LOS (2)	95 th Queue ⁽³⁾	Delay	LOS	95 th Queue
Kuh	io Highway at Kapaa Bypass	95.3	F	NC	12.3	В	NC
	Eastbound Left	273.5	F	999	57.9	F	227
	Eastbound Right	Uncontrolled Lane Group			Uncontrolled Lane Group		
	Northbound Left	9.2	A	8	13.2	В	82
	Northbound Thru	Uncor	ntrolled Lane	e Group	Uncor	trolled Lan	e Group
	Southbound Thru	Uncor	ntrolled Lane	e Group	Uncontrolled Lane Group		
	Southbound Right	Uncontrolled Lane Group			Uncontrolled Lane Group		
Olohena I	Road at Kaapuni Road	9.8	Α	NC	3.1 A NC		
	Eastbound Left & Thru	0.9	A	2	1.7	A	2
	Westbound Thru & Right	Uncor	ntrolled Lane	e Group	Uncor	trolled Lan	e Group
	Southbound Left & Right	22.5	С	112	13.5	В	26
Kaapuni I	Road at Kaehula Road	0.7	Α	NC	0.3	Α	NC
	Westbound Left & Right	11.5	В	4	11.4	В	1
	Northbound Thru & Right	Uncontrolled Lane Group			Uncontrolled Lane Group		
	Southbound Left & Thru	0.0	A	0	0.1	A	0
NOTES: (1) (2) (3)	Delay is in seconds per vehicle. LOS denotes Level-of-Service. 95h percentile queue in feet as reported	by Synchro.					

NC = Not calculated See Attachments F and G for Level-of-Service Worksheets

The intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass operates at Level-of-Service F during the morning peak hour and Level-of-Service B during the afternoon peak hour. It is the eastbound left turn lane with a delay so long that is impacts of the overall intersection, resulting in the poor levelof-service.

The intersection of Olohena Road at Kaapuni Road and Kaehula Road is actually two intersections. Olohena Road is the eastbound and westbound approaches and Kaapuni Road is the STOP sign controlled approach at Olohena Road. Kaehula Road intersects Kaapuni Road west of Olohena Road. Therefore, the level-of-service results are shown for two intersections. The intersections of Olohena Road at Kaapuni Road and Olohena Road at Kaehula Road both operate at Level-of-Service A during both peak periods.

I. Existing Deficiencies

The eastbound approach at the intersection of Olohena Road at Kapaa Bypass is at or near capacity during the morning peak hour with a volume-to-capacity ratio of 0.92 and a Level-of-Service of E. The deficient movement is mitigated when the project is constructed as traffic will be redistributed as a result of constructing Road A through the project. This redistribution will be addressed later in this report as part of the traffic impact analysis of the project.

The eastbound to northbound left turns at the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass operate at Level-of-Service F during both peak hours. However, the morning and afternoon volumes are only 5 and 12 vehicles, respectively. Since the volumes are so low, mitigation has been deferred. It should also be noted that the proposed development project adds no traffic to these movements.

J. Background Traffic Projections

Based on data in the Kauai Long-Range Land Transportation Plan⁴, population growth in the Kawaihau District, which includes Kapa'a, will be less than one percent per year until 2020. Also, we are not aware of any approved projects in the vicinity that will impact traffic conditions along Kapa'a Bypass or Olohena Road before the design year of this project. Therefore, for this particular study, it was assumed that there will be no <u>significant</u> increase in peak hour traffic at the study intersections as a result of regional background growth or traffic generated by approved new projects in the vicinity of the project. Future 2020 background (without project) traffic volumes were estimated to be comparable to existing peak hour traffic volumes at the study intersections.

K. Project Trip Generation

Future traffic volumes generated by Kapa'a Highlands Subdivision (Phases 1 and 2) were estimated using the methodology described in the *Trip Generation Handbook*⁶ and data provided in *Trip Generation*⁶. This method uses trip generation equations or rates to estimate the number of trips that the project will generate during the peak hours of the project and along the adjacent street.

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 9

The equations used for the trip generation analysis are summarized in Table 6. The trip generation equations for the residential uses are based on the number of planned residential units. The equations for the retail portion of the project are based on the gross leasable square footage of the retail area. The equations shown estimate the number of peak hour trips during the peak hours of the generator, which may or may not coincide with the peak hour of the adjacent street. *Trip Generation* does not note the peak hours of the generators.

A portion of the trips to and from the retail area will be from the adjacent traffic stream. These trips are referred to as "pass by trips" and are deducted from the total number of trip to estimate the number of new trips generated by the project. However, these trips are added to the driveway volumes at the retail areas. The equation for estimating the percent pass by trips is also provided. This equation is based on the gross leasable square footage of the retail area. Pass by equations are provided of the PM peak hour only.

It should be noted that the percentage of pass by trip estimated from the equation provided in the *Trip Generation Handbook* is 81%. State of Hawaii Department of Transportation felt that this percentage was too high. It was agreed with State of Hawaii Department of Transportation that 34% would be used for the trip generation calculations. Refer to Attachment O.

Tuble		The Scholadon Ed	14440110					
		Single Family Units (Land Use Code 210)	Multi-Family Units (Land Use Code 230	Neighborhood Commercial (Land Use Code 820)	Pass By Trips			
Period & Direction		Equation or Percent ⁽¹⁾	Equation or Percent ⁽¹⁾	Equation or Percent ⁽¹⁾	Equation or Percent ⁽²⁾			
Weekday Total		Ln(T) = 0.92 Ln(X) + 2.71	Ln(T) = 0.85 Ln(X) + 2.55	Ln(T) = 0.65 Ln (x) + 5.83	No Equation Provided			
AM	Total	T = 0.70(X) + 12.05	Ln(T) = 0.82 Ln(X) +0.171	Ln(T) = 0.60Ln(A)+2.29	No Equation Provided			
Peak Hour	Inbound	25%	18%	61%				
	Outbound	75%	82%	39%				
PM	Total	Ln(T) = 0.89Ln(X) + 9.61	T = 0.34(X) + 38.31	Ln(T) = 0.66Ln(A)+3.40	Ln (T) = - 0.29 Ln(A)+5.00			
Peak	Inbound	63%	64%	48%	50%			
Hour	Outbound	37%	36%	52%	50%			
Notes: (1) Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 7 th Edition, Washington, D.C., 2003 (2) Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation Handbook, Washington, D.C., 2004, p. 47 (3) T.a. Toris, X.a. Number of Linit, a. Express Leasable Snumer Feed								

Table 6 Trip Generation Equations⁽¹⁾

The results of the trip generation analysis are summarized in Table 7. The conclusion of the trip generation analysis is that Phases 1 and 2 will generate a total of 394 trips during the morning peak hour and 487 trips during the afternoon peak hour. As noted earlier, the numbers of peak hour trips shown are the trips generated during the peak hour of the generator, which may or may not coincide with the peak hours of the adjacent streets.

⁴ Austin, Tsutsumi & Associates, Kauai Long-Range Land Transportation Plan, May 2004

⁵ Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation Handbook, Washington, D.C., 2004, p. 7-12

⁶ Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 7th Edition, Washington, D.C., 2003

Tabl	Table 7 Trip Generation Calculations												
		Phase 1				Pha	se 2						
		Single Family	Single Family	Multi- Family	Neighbo	orhood Con	nmercial				Tot	al Project T	rips
	16 Units 100 Units 700 Units 8,000 TLSF		Phase 2 Total Trip		(Phases 1 and 2)								
Period	& Direction	Trips	Trips	Trips	Trips	Pass By Trips ⁽¹⁾	New Trips	Trips	Pass By Trips	New Trips	Total Trips	Pass By Trips	New Trips
AM	Total	23	82	255	34	0	34	371	0	371	394	0	394
Peak	Inbound	6	21	46	21	0	21	88	0	88	94	0	94
Hour	Outbound	17	61	209	13	0	13	283	0	283	300	0	300
PM	Total	22	111	276	118	40	78	505	96	409	527	40	487
Peak	Inbound	14	71	177	57	20	37	305	48	257	319	20	299
Hour	Outbound	8	40	99	61	20	41	200	48	152	208	20	188
Notes: (1)	The percer	ntage of pass b	ov trips is 34	% of the after	noon peak h	our trips							

Project trips were distributed and assigned based on existing traffic approach and departure patterns of traffic into and out of the study area as estimated from the traffic counts. Given the location of the retail, which is the center of Phase 2, it was assumed that all the pass by trips would be diverted from the internal road system of Phase 2. The project trip assignments for Phases 1 and 2 are shown on Attachment H and I, respectively.

Background Plus Project Projections L.

Background plus project traffic projections were estimated by superimposing the peak hourly traffic generated by the proposed project on the background (without project) peak hour traffic projections. This assumes that the peak hourly trips generated by the project coincide with the peak hour of the adjacent street. This represents a worse-case condition as it assumes that the peak hours of the intersection approaches and the peak hour of the study project coincide.

As noted earlier, construction of Road 'A' will divert traffic from the eastbound to southbound right turns and northbound to westbound left turns from the intersection of Olohena Road at Kapaa Bypass. The redistribution of traffic is summarized on Attachment J.

The resulting background plus project peak hour traffic projections are shown in Attachments K and

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 11

Μ. Traffic Impact Assessment

The traffic impact of the proposed project was assessed by analyzing changes in traffic volumes at the study intersections and changes on the level-of-service.

Changes in Total Intersection Volumes

Table 8

An analysis of the project's share of 2020 background plus project intersection approach volumes at the study intersections is summarized in Table 8. The table summarizes the project's share of total 2020 peak hour approach volumes at each intersection. Also shown are the percentages of 2020 background plus project traffic that is the result of background growth and traffic generated by related projects. The negative percentages reflect the redistribution of traffic as a result of Road 'Å'.

Intersection Approach Volumes (1)									
Intersection	Period	Existing	2020 Background Plus Project	Projec	t Traffic				
Kukui Highway at	AM	1441	1453	12	0.8%				
Kukui Street	PM	1370	1385	15	1.1%				
Olohena Road at	AM	1447	1372	-75	-5.5%				
Kapaa Bypass	PM	1459	1407	-52	-3.7%				
Kuhio Highway at	AM	1990	2266	276	12.2%				
Kapaa Bypass	PM	2176	2518	342	13.6%				
lotee:									

Analysis of Project's Share of Total

Volumes shown are total intersection approach volumes or projections Percentage of total 2015 background plus project traffic. (1) (2)

Data to be provided in final draft report

The percentage of project traffic at the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street is 0.8% during the morning peak hour and 1.1% during the afternoon peak hour. The analysis indicates that the peak hour traffic volumes at the intersection of Olohena Road at Kapaa Bypass will be less than existing because of the redistribution of traffic to Road 'A.'

The analysis indicates that peak hour traffic at the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass will increase 12.2 % during the morning peak hour and 13.6% during the afternoon peak hour. These increases are higher than desirable but the intersection is over two miles from the project. Typically, the study area for a project that generates the amount of traffic that this project generates should be limited to one-half mile. or less.

Changes of Levels-of-Service

A level-of-service analysis was performed for "without project" and "with project" conditions to confirm that the intersections will operate at an acceptable level-of-service and that there are no traffic operational deficiencies.

The results of the 2020 level-of-service analysis of the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street are summarized in Table 9. The overall intersection and all controlled movements will

operate at Level-of-Service B without and with project generated traffic. There are no changes in the level-of-service of the intersections or controlled lane groups as a result of project related traffic.

Table 9 2020 Levels-of-Service - Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street (1)

			AM Pe	ak Hour					PM Pe	ak Hour		
Intersection and	W	ithout Proje	ect		With Proje	ct	W	ithout Proj	ect	,	With Project	ct
Movement	V/C ⁽²⁾	Delay ⁽³⁾	LOS ⁽⁴⁾	V/C	Delay	LOS	V/C	Delay	LOS	V/C	Delay	LOS
		Cycl	e Length =	= 60 Secor	nds ⁽⁵⁾			Cy	cle Length	= 60 Seco	onds	
Overall Intersection	0.51	11.5	В	0.51	11.6	В	0.49	11.1	В	0.50	11.1	В
Eastbound Left & Thru	0.10	17.0	В	0.11	17.1	В	0.09	16.9	В	0.10	17.0	В
Eastbound Right	0.03	16.4	В	0.04	16.5	в	0.01	16.3	в	0.02	16.3	в
Westbound Right	0.00	16.2	В	0.00	16.2	В	0.01	16.2	В	0.01	16.2	В
Northbound Left	0.03	5.0	A	0.03	5.1	A	0.02	5.0	A	0.04	5.2	A
Northbound Thru & Right	0.68	11.5	В	0.68	11.5	в	0.61	10.1	в	0.61	10.1	в
Southbound Left & Thru	0.65	10.9	В	0.65	10.9	В	0.67	11.5	В	0.67	11.5	В
Southbound Right	0.00	4.8	A	0.00	4.8	Α	0.00	4.8	A	0.00	4.8	A
NOTES:												-

See Attachment M for AM peak hour Level-of-Service Worksheets and Attachment N for PM peak hour Level-of-Service Worksheets. (1

(2) (3) (4) Volume-to-Capacity ratio Delay is in seconds per vehicle

Level-of-Service calculated using the operations method described in Highway Capacity Manual. Level-of-Service is based on delay.

Traffic signal cycle length determ ned by timing the traffic signal during peak hours

The results of the level-of-service analysis for the intersection of the Kapa'a Bypass at Olohena Road, the only existing study intersection, are summarized in Table 10. The Highway Capacity Manual methodology for analysis of roundabouts calculates only the volume-to-capacity ratio of each intersection approach. The volume-to-capacity ratio is then referenced to the level-of-service definitions for signalized intersection to determine the level-of-service of each approach.

Table 10	Future (2020)) Levels-of-Service -	 Kapa'a Bypass 	at Olohena Road

			AM Peak	Hour			PM Pe	ak Hour	
		Without	Project	With	Project	Withou	t Project	With	Project
	Approach	V/C (1)	LOS ⁽²⁾	V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS	V/C	LOS
	Overall Intersection	0.92	Е	0.83	D	0.50	А	0.64	В
	Eastbound Approach	0.92	E	0.83	D	0.49	А	0.43	А
	Westbound Approach	0.18	A	0.19	A	0.42	A	0.42	A
	Northbound Approach	0.09	A	0.05	А	0.38	A	0.30	А
	Southbound Approach	0.63	В	0.63	в	0.62	В	0.64	В
NOTES: (1) (2) (3)	V/C. denotes volume-to-capa LOS denotes Level-of-Servic See Attachment M for AM pe	acity ratio. :e. ak hour Level-c	f-Service Work	sheets and	Attachment N	for PM peak	hour Level-of	-Service Worl	ksheets.

The analysis concluded that the eastbound approach is over-capacity (Level-of-Service E) during the morning peak hour without the project but will operate at Level-of-Service D with the project. This improvement is because eastbound to southbound traffic will be diverted to Road A.

The results of the level-of-service analysis for the remaining unsignalized intersections are summarized in Table 11. Shown are the delays, levels-of-service and 95th percentile queues.

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 13

			AM Pea	ak Hour					PM Pea	ak Hour		
	Wit	hout Pro	ject	V	Vith Proje	ect	Wi	thout Pro	oject	V	vith Proje	ect
	D (1)	1 0 0 (2)	95 th		1.00	95 th		1.00	95 th		1.00	95 th
Intersection, Approach and Movement	Delay	LOS	Queue	Delay	LOS	Queue	Delay	LOS	Queue	Delay	LOS	Queue
Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass	95.3	F	NC	191.4	F	NC	12.3	В	NC	42.4	E	NC
Eastbound Left	273.5	F	999	479.7	F	1676	57.9	F	227	190.1	F	1116
Eastbound Right	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Northbound Left	9.2	Α	8	9.6	A	15	13.2	В	82	21.0	С	203
Northbound Thru	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Southbound Thru	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Southbound Right	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Olohena Road at Kaapuni Road	9.8	Α	NC	10.1	В	NC	3.1	Α	NC	3.3	Α	NC
Eastbound Left & Thru	0.9	Α	2	0.9	A	2	1.7	А	2	1.5	A	2
Westbound Thru & Right	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Southbound Left & Right	22.5	С	112	24.0	С	121	13.5	В	26	14.4	В	32
Kaapuni Road at Kaehula Road	0.7	Α	NC	0.6	Α	NC	0.3	Α	NC	0.3	Α	NC
Westbound Left & Right	11.5	В	4	11.7	В	4	11.4	В	1	11.6	В	1
Northbound Thru & Right	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled La	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group	Uncontr	olled Lar	ne Group
Southbound Left & Thru	0.0	Α	0	0.0	Α	0	0.1	А	0	0.1	А	0
NOTES												

(1) (2) Delay is in seconds per vehicle

LOS denotes Level-of-Service.

(3) (4) (5) 95th percentile queue in feet as reported by Synchro. NC = Not calculated

See Attachment M for AM peak hour Level-of-Service Worksheets and Attachment N for PM peak hour Level-of-Service Worksheets.

The intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass will operate at Level-of-Service F without and with the project during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The delay of the eastbound to northbound left turn increases even though the project adds no traffic to this movement. The delay of this movement is so long that it affects the level-of-service of the overall intersections.

The remaining unsignalized intersections will operate at Level-of-Service A without and with project traffic.

The results of the level-of-service analysis of the new STOP sign controlled intersections are summarized in Table 12. As shown, all lane groups will operate at Level-of-Service C, or better.

Table 12 2020 Levels-	of-Serv	ice - N	ew Inte	rsectio	ns	
	AM	/ Peak Ho	our	PI	M Peak H	our
Intersection and Movement	Delay 1	LOS ²	Queue ³ (Feet)	Delay	LOS	Queue (Feet)
Kapa'a Bypass at Road 'A'	6.5	Α	NC	5.3	Α	NC
Eastbound Left & Thru	6.2	А	10	5.3	А	24
Southbound Left & Right	16.5	С	93	12.0	В	33
Olohena Road at Road 'A'	3.0	Α	NC	3.7	Α	NC
Westbound Left & Thru	1.5	А	2	1.5	А	4
Northbound Left & Right	17.1	С	36	16.8	С	35
NOTES: (1) Delay is in seconds per vehicle. (2) LOS denotes Level-of-Service. (3) 95 th Percentile in feet as reporter (4) See Attachment M for AM peak I (b) Log development	_evel-of-Sen d by Synchro nour Level-o	vice is base f-Service W	ed on delay. /orksheets a	nd Attachm	ent N for Pl	VI peak

N. Project Road System

NC = Not calculated

For signalized intersections, Level-of-Service D is the minimum acceptable Level-of-Service⁷ and that this standard is applicable to the overall intersection rather than each controlled lane group. Minor movements, such as left turns, and minor side street approaches may operate at Level-of-Service E or F for short periods of time during the peak hours so that the overall intersection and major movements along the major highway will operate at Level-of-Service D, or better. All volume-to-capacity ratios must be 1.00 or less⁸.

A standard has not been established for unsignalized intersections. Therefore, we have used a standard that Level-of-Service D is an acceptable level-of-service for any major controlled lane groups, such as left turns from a major street to a minor street. Side street approaches may operate at Level-of-Service E or F for short periods of time. This is determined from the delays of the individual lane groups. If the delay of any of the side street approaches appears to be so long that it will affect the overall level-of-service of the intersection, then roadway improvements should be identified and accessed.

Using this standard, no additional roadway improvements are recommended to accommodate project related traffic.

The eastbound to northbound left turns at the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass will operate at Level-of-Service F, without and with project traffic. The proposed project adds no traffic to this movement. The proposed project adds traffic to the northbound to westbound left turn, which increases the delay to the eastbound to northbound left turn. Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 15

The level-of-service of the eastbound approach of Olohena Road to Kapa'a Bypass improves from Level-of-Service E to Level-of-Service D with project as a result of construction of Road 'A' between Kapa'a Bypass and Olowena Road, providing an alternate route and diverting traffic from the intersection. Thus, Road 'A' running through the project connecting these two intersections, redistributes traffic and reduces traffic of the overcapacity movement at this intersection during the AM peak hour.

O. Other Traffic Related Issues

1. Impacts of Closing Kapaa Bypass

Based on the traffic counts performed for this study, the Kapa'a Bypass accommodates between 600 and 700 vehicles per hour during the peak hours. A closure of the bypass would force this traffic to use Kuhio Highway. During the field reconnaissance for this project, it was noted that traffic flow along Kuhio Highway is congested, especially during the afternoons, with very slow speeds and long delays indicating low levels-of-service. It would be difficult for the intersections along Kuhio Highway in Kapa'a Town to accommodate this additional traffic at acceptable levels-of-service. The addition of traffic that now uses kapa'a Bypass to current traffic along Kuhio Highway would result in longer delays and therefore lower levels-of-service. The conclusion is that Kapa'a Bypass serves as a major mitigation to potential traffic congestion and low levels-of-service along Kuhio Highway.

2. Pedestrian and Traffic

It is reasonable that there will be a small amount of pedestrian and bicycle activity along Olohena Road in the vicinity of Kapa'a Intermediate School. Some of this pedestrian activity may be generated from Kapa'a Highlands Subdivision. Accordingly, the intersections into and out of the subdivisions should provide pedestrian crosswalks to accommodate this activity.

3. Speed Control Along Road 'A'

As noted earlier in this report, Road 'A' will provide an alternate route to Kapa'a Intermediate School since it will be a more direct route for northbound traffic. Since Road 'A' will be through a residential area, traffic calming measure should be provided to control vehicle speeds and enhance the safety of pedestrians. Measures that should be considered include four-way stops, speed humps or tables.

P. Summary and Recommendations

- Kapa'a Highlands subdivision is located west of Kapa'a Town and adjacent to Kapa'a Intermediate High School. The project is a residential subdivision with single-family and multi-family residences and neighborhood supporting retail.
- The project has two phases. Phase 1 will be 16 single-family agricultural lots. Access to and egress from these lot will via driveways along Olohena Road west of Kapa'a Intermediate School.

⁷ Institute of Transportation Engineers, Transportation Impact Analyses for Site Development: A Recommended Practice, 2006, page 60.

⁸ Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, Washington, D.C., 2000, p. 16-35.

- 3. The second phase will consists of 100 single-family units, 700 multi-family units and 8,000 square feet of neighborhood supporting retail. Access to and egress from Phase 2 will be provided via a new intersection along the north side of Kapa'a Bypass and a new intersection along the south side of Olohena Road.
- 4. The conclusion of the trip generation analysis is that Phases 1 and 2 will generate a total of 394 trips during the morning peak hour and 487 trips during the afternoon peak hour.
- 5. The level-of-service analysis of the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kukui Street determined that the overall intersection and all controlled movements will operate at Level-of-Service B without and with project generated traffic. There are no changes in the level-of-service of the intersections or controlled lane groups as a result of project related traffic.
- 6. A level-of-service analysis of the intersection of Kapa'a Bypass at Olohena Road concluded that the eastbound approach to the roundabout is currently over-capacity (Level-of-Service E) during the morning peak hour without the project but will operate at Level-of-Service D with the project. This improvement is because eastbound to southbound traffic will be diverted from the intersection to Road A.
- 7. The intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass will operate at Level-of-Service F without and with the project during the morning and afternoon peak hours. The delay of the eastbound to northbound left turn increases even though the project adds no traffic to this movement. The delay of this movement is so long that it affects the level-of-service of the overall intersections. The proposed project adds no traffic to this movement. The proposed project adds no traffic to this movement. The proposed project adds no traffic to this movement. The proposed project adds no traffic to the northbound left turn, which increases the delay to the eastbound to northbound left turn, but is not considered significant. The morning and afternoon peak hour projections for this lane group are 5 and 12 vehicles per hour, respectively. Traffic impacts due to the project are not considered significant.

Mr. Greg Allen Kapa'a Highlands January 6, 2014 Page 17

8. Based on the results of the level-of-service analysis, no roadway improvements are recommended to accommodate project related traffic. The project actually has a positive impact as a result of constructing Road 'A', which will divert traffic away from the intersection of Olohena Road and Kapaa Bypass. The eastbound to southbound movement will be over-capacity without Road 'A'.

Respectfully submitted, PHILLIP ROWELL AND ASSOCIATES

Phillip J. Rowell, P.E. Principal



List of Attachments

- A. Project Location of Kauai
- B. Subdivision Plan
- C. Existing Lane Configurations
- D. Existing AM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
- E. Existing PM Peak Hour Traffic Volumes
- F. Level-of-Service Worksheets for Existing AM Peak Hour Conditions
- G. Level-of-Service Worksheets for Existing PM Peak Hour Conditions
- H. Phase 1 Trip Assignments
- I. Phase 2 Trip Assignments
- J. Reassignment of Existing Trips
- K. 2020 Background Plus Project AM Peak Hour Traffic Projections
- L. 2020 Background Plus Project PM Peak Hour Traffic Projections
- M. Level-of-Service Worksheets for 2020 Background Plus Project AM Peak Hour Conditions
- N. Level-of-Service Worksheets for 2020 Background Plus Project PM Peak Hour Conditions
- O. Comments from State of Hawaii Department of Transportation and Responses
- P. Comments from County of Kauai Department of Public Works and Responses



Attachment A PROJECT LOCATION ON KAUAI



Attachment B Subdivision Plan (Provided By Others)





Attachment F Level-of-Service Worksheets for Existing AM Peak Hour Conditions HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		र्भ	1			1	7	4Î			ર્સ	7
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	0.85			0.86	1.00	1.00			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.95	1.00			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1783	1583			1611	1770	1854			1858	1583
Flt Permitted		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.28	1.00			0.95	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1783	1583			1611	523	1854			1774	1583
Volume (vph)	39	5	47	0	0	7	7	677	21	30	604	4
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	42	5	51	0	0	8	8	736	23	33	657	4
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	37	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	2
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	47	14	0	0	2	8	757	0	0	690	2
Turn Type	Perm		Perm		(custom	Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases		4						2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4			8	2			6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Effective Green, g (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.27	0.27			0.27	0.60	0.60			0.60	0.60
Clearance Time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		475	422			430	314	1112			1064	950
v/s Ratio Prot								c0.41				
v/s Ratio Perm		0.03	0.03			0.00	0.02				0.39	0.00
v/c Ratio		0.10	0.03			0.00	0.03	0.68			0.65	0.00
Uniform Delay, d1		16.6	16.3			16.2	4.9	8.1			7.9	4.8
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		0.4	0.1			0.0	0.1	3.4			3.1	0.0
Delay (s)		17.0	16.4			16.2	5.0	11.5			10.9	4.8
Level of Service		В	В			В	A	В			В	A
Approach Delay (s)		16.7			16.2			11.4			10.9	
Approach LOS		В			В			В			В	
Intersection Summary												
HCM Average Control D)elay		11.5	H	ICM Le	vel of S	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capacit	ty ratio		0.51									
Actuated Cycle Length ((s)		60.0	S	Sum of I	ost time	(s)		8.0			
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		66.2%	1	CU Lev	el of Se	rvice		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

11/15/2013

Queues

1: KUKUI STREET	& KUF	HO HI	GHWA	Υ					11/15/2013
	-	\mathbf{r}	•	•	t	1	Ļ	~	
Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBR	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	ર્સ	1	1	1	¢Î		ર્સ	1	
Volume (vph)	5	47	7	7	677	30	604	4	
Lane Group Flow (vph)	47	51	8	8	759	0	690	4	
Turn Type		Perm	custom	Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	4				2		6		
Permitted Phases		4	8	2		6		6	
Minimum Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	
Total Split (%)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag									
Lead-Lag Optimize?									
v/c Ratio	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.68		0.65	0.00	
Control Delay	17.3	6.6	0.0	5.1	12.0		11.5	3.5	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	17.3	6.6	0.0	5.1	12.0		11.5	3.5	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	13	0	0	1	160		141	0	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	34	21	0	5	270		241	3	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1654				6852		2720		
Turn Bay Length (ft)									
Base Capacity (vph)	475	460	591	314	1114		1064	951	
Starvation Cap Reductr	n 0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.10	0.11	0.01	0.03	0.68		0.65	0.00	
Intersection Summary									
Cvcle Length: 60									
Actuated Cycle Length:	60								
Offset: 0 (0%), Referen	ced to p	hase 2	NBTL a	and 6:SE	3TL. Sta	art of Gr	een		
Natural Cycle: 55									
Control Type: Pretimed									

Splits and Phases: 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY

¶	🔶 ø4
40 s	20 s
Φ <i>φ</i> 6	<i>€</i> ø8
40 s	20 s

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates

Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour

Queues Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized I 2: OLOHENA ROAD	nterseo 0 & KA	ction C PAA E	Capaci SYPAS	ty Ana S	lysis						11/15	5/2013
	≯	-	\mathbf{F}	4	+	•	1	1	1	1	ţ	~
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Right Turn Channelized												
Volume (veh/h)	0	409	253	35	151	0	47	0	12	77	310	153
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	0	445	275	38	164	0	51	0	13	84	337	166
Approach Volume (veh/	h)	720			202			64			587	
Crossing Volume (veh/h	1)	459			51			528			253	
High Capacity (veh/h)	,	965			1331			913			1135	
High v/c (veh/h)		0.75			0.15			0.07			0.52	
Low Capacity (veh/h)		782			1112			736			935	
Low v/c (veh/h)		0.92			0.18			0.09			0.63	
Intersection Summary												
Maximum v/c High			0.75									
Maximum v/c Low			0.92									
Interportion Consoity Lit	lilization		72 50/	1/			vico		D			

5. IKAI AA DTI A00	0.1(01	1011	01100	(1				11/10/2010
	۶	\mathbf{r}	1	1	ţ	∢		
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR		
Lane Configurations	۲	1	1	•	•	1		
Sign Control	Stop			Free	Free			
Grade	0%			0%	0%			
Volume (veh/h)	5	686	83	635	576	5		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	5	746	90	690	626	5		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)		10						
Median type	None							
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
pX, platoon unblocked								
vC, conflicting volume	1497	626	632					
vC1, stage 1 conf vol								
vC2, stage 2 conf vol								
vCu, unblocked vol	1497	626	632					
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2	4.1					
tC, 2 stage (s)								
tF (s)	3.5	3.3	2.2					
p0 queue free %	96	0	91					
cM capacity (veh/h)	122	484	951					
Direction Long #		ND 4	NID 0		00.0			
Velume Tetel	ED 754		IND Z	<u>SD I</u>	302			
Volume Loft	/51	90	690	626	5			
Volume Lett	5	90	0	0	0			
Volume Right	746	0	0	0	5			
CSH Values to Ose site	488	951	1700	1700	1700			
Volume to Capacity	1.54	0.09	0.41	0.37	0.00			
Queue Length 95th (ft)	999	8	0	0	0			
Control Delay (s)	273.5	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Lane LOS	F	A						
Approach Delay (s)	273.5	1.1		0.0				
Approach LOS	F							
Intersection Summary								
Average Delay			95.3					
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		79.5%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	D	
Apolyoia Boriod (min)			15					

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 4: OLOHENA ROAD & KAAPUNI ROAD

11/15/2013

	٦	-	+	•	6	∢	
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	
Lane Configurations		ર્સ	î,		Y		
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop		
Grade		0%	0%		0%		
Volume (veh/h)	29	275	66	77	306	15	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	32	299	72	84	333	16	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	155				476	114	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	155				476	114	
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	2.2				3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %	98				38	98	
cM capacity (veh/h)	1425				536	939	
Direction Lane #	FB 1	WB 1	SB 1				
Volume Total	330	155	349				
Volume Left	32	0	333				
Volume Right	0	84	16				
cSH	1425	1700	547				
Volume to Capacity	0.02	0.09	0.64				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	2	0	112				
Control Delay (s)	0.9	0.0	22.5				
Lane LOS	0.0 A	0.0	C				
Approach Delay (s)	0.9	0.0	22.5				
Approach LOS	0.0	0.0	C				
			5				
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			9.8				
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		52.1%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	Э
Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized I 5: KAEHULA ROAD	Interse) & KA	ction (APUN	Capaci ROAI	ty Anal D	lysis			11/15/2013
	4	•	1	1	1	Ļ		
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT		
Lane Configurations	Y		ĥ			Ł		
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free		
Grade	0%		0%			0%		
Volume (veh/h)	24	0	87	19	1	298		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	26	0	95	21	1	324		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)								
Median type	None							
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
pX, platoon unblocked								
vC, conflicting volume	431	105			115			
vC1, stage 1 conf vol								
vC2, stage 2 conf vol								
vCu, unblocked vol	431	105			115			
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1			
tC, 2 stage (s)								
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2			
p0 queue free %	96	100			100			
cM capacity (veh/h)	581	950			1474			
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1					
Volume Total	26	115	325					
Volume Left	26	0	1					
Volume Right	0	21	0					
cSH	581	1700	1474					
Volume to Capacity	0.04	0.07	0.00					
Queue Length 95th (ft)	4	0	0					
Control Delay (s)	11.5	0.0	0.0					
Lane LOS	В		А					
Approach Delay (s)	11.5	0.0	0.0					
Approach LOS	В							
Intersection Summary							 	
Average Delay			0.7					
Intersection Canacity Lt	tilization		26.5%	10		of Service	Δ	
Analysis Period (min)	anzauon		15	- N		of OctVice	~	
			15					

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 AM Peak Hour

1: KUKUI STREET	& KUH	IO HI	GHWA	Y							11/1	5/2013
	۶	-	\mathbf{i}	4	+	•	1	Ť	1	1	ŧ	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBF
Lane Configurations		ર્શ	1			1	<u> </u>	1.			ર્શ	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	0.85			0.86	1.00	0.99			1.00	0.8
Flt Protected		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.95	1.00			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1788	1583			1611	1770	1844			1858	1583
Flt Permitted		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.26	1.00			0.95	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1788	1583			1611	489	1844			1776	1583
Volume (vph)	34	6	20	0	0	15	6	585	42	33	627	2
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	37	7	22	0	0	16	7	636	46	36	682	2
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	1
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	44	6	0	0	4	7	678	0	0	718	1
Turn Type	Perm		Perm		C	ustom	Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases		4						2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4			8	2			6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Effective Green, g (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.27	0.27			0.27	0.60	0.60			0.60	0.60
Clearance Time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		477	422			430	293	1106			1066	950
v/s Ratio Prot								0.37				
v/s Ratio Perm		0.02	0.01			0.01	0.01				c0.40	0.00
v/c Ratio		0.09	0.01			0.01	0.02	0.61			0.67	0.00
Uniform Delay, d1		16.5	16.2			16.2	4.9	7.6			8.1	4.8
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		0.4	0.1			0.0	0.2	2.5			3.4	0.0
Delay (s)		16.9	16.3			16.2	5.0	10.1			11.5	4.8
Level of Service		В	В			В	А	В			В	A
Approach Delay (s)		16.7			16.2			10.1			11.4	
Approach LOS		В			В			В			В	
Intersection Summary												
HCM Average Control E)elay		11.1	H	ICM Lev	vel of S	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capaci	ty ratio		0.49									
Actuated Cycle Length	(s)		60.0	S	Sum of lo	ost time	(s)		8.0			
Intersection Capacity UI	ilization		69.9%	10	CU Leve	el of Sei	rvice		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour

Attachment G Level-of-Service Worksheets for Existing PM Peak Hour Conditions

1: KUKUI STREET	& KUF	HO HI	GHWA	Y					11/15/2013
	-	\mathbf{r}	•	•	Ť	1	ŧ	~	
Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBR	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	ર્ન	1	1	ሻ	4Î		ન	1	
Volume (vph)	6	20	15	6	585	33	627	2	
Lane Group Flow (vph)	44	22	16	7	682	0	718	2	
Turn Type		Perm	custom	Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	4				2		6		
Permitted Phases		4	8	2		6		6	
Minimum Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	
Total Split (%)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag									
Lead-Lag Optimize?									
v/c Ratio	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.61		0.67	0.00	
Control Delay	17.3	8.3	0.1	5.2	10.5		12.1	3.5	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	17.3	8.3	0.1	5.2	10.5		12.1	3.5	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	12	0	0	1	132		151	0	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	33	14	0	5	223		257	2	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1654				6852		2720		
Turn Bay Length (ft)									
Base Capacity (vph)	477	438	631	293	1111		1066	951	
Starvation Cap Reductr	ı 0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.09	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.61		0.67	0.00	
Intersection Summary									
Cycle Length: 60									
Actuated Cycle Length:	60								
Offset: 0 (0%), Reference	ced to p	hase 2	NBTL a	and 6:SE	3TL, Sta	art of Gr	een		
Natural Cycle: 55									
Control Type: Pretimed									

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 2: OLOHENA ROAD & KAPAA BYPASS 11/15/2013 ~ 1 ۶ + ₹ ŧ \rightarrow 1 Movement EBL EBT EBR WBL WBT WBR NBL NBT NBR SBL SBT SBR Right Turn Channelized Volume (veh/h) 0 253 116 79 310 143 0 155 77 209 117 0 Peak Hour Factor 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 84 Hourly flow rate (vph) 0 275 126 86 337 0 155 0 168 227 127 Approach Volume (veh/h) 401 423 324 438 Crossing Volume (veh/h) 397 155 359 578 1045 877 High Capacity (veh/h) 1014 1226 High v/c (veh/h) 0.40 0.34 0.31 0.50 Low Capacity (veh/h) 826 1017 854 704 Low v/c (veh/h) 0.49 0.42 0.38 0.62 Intersection Summary Maximum v/c High 0.50

Maximum Vic Low 0.62 Intersection Capacity Utilization 88.5% ICU Level of Service E

Splits and Phases: 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY

T ø2	→ ø4	
40 s	20 s	
Φ ⊳ ø6	ø8	
40 s	20 s	

Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 3: KAPAA BYPASS & KUHIO HIGHWAY

11/15/2013

	۶	\mathbf{F}	•	Ť	ŧ	∢	
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	5	1	۲	^	1	1	
Sign Control	Stop			Free	Free		
Grade	0%			0%	0%		
Volume (veh/h)	12	343	464	766	577	14	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	13	373	504	833	627	15	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)		10					
Median type	None						
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	2052	627	642				
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	2052	627	642				
tC, single (s)	6.8	6.9	4.1				
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	3.5	3.3	2.2				
p0 queue free %	41	13	46				
cM capacity (veh/h)	22	426	938				
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	NB 1	NB 2	NB 3	SB 1	SB 2	
Volume Total	386	504	416	416	627	15	
Volume Left	13	504	0	0	0	0	
Volume Right	373	0	0	0	0	15	
cSH	441	938	1700	1700	1700	1700	
Volume to Capacity	0.87	0.54	0.24	0.24	0.37	0.01	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	227	82	0	0	0	0	
Control Delay (s)	57.9	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Lane LOS	F	В					
Approach Delay (s)	57.9	5.0			0.0		
Approach LOS	F						
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			12.3				
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		69.4%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	
Analysis Period (min)			15				

4: OLOHENA ROAL	nterse D & KA		Capaci II ROA	ty Ana D	lysis			11/15/2013
	≯	-	+	•	1	∢		
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR		
Lane Configurations		ę	eî 🕺		Y			
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop			
Grade		0%	0%		0%			
Volume (veh/h)	20	87	169	257	110	30		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	22	95	184	279	120	33		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)								
Median type					None			
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
pX, platoon unblocked	100				10.1	000		
vC, conflicting volume	463				461	323		
vC1, stage 1 conf vol								
vC2, stage 2 cont vol	462				461	202		
	463				461	323		
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2		
tC, 2 stage (s)	2.2				25	2.2		
r (S)	2.2				3.0	05		
po queue nee %	1000				547	719		
	1090				047	710		
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	SB 1					
Volume Total	116	463	152					
Volume Left	22	0	120					
Volume Right	0	279	33					
cSH	1098	1/00	5//					
Volume to Capacity	0.02	0.27	0.26					
Queue Length 95th (π)	47	0	20					
Control Delay (s)	1.7	0.0	13.5					
Lane LOS	A	0.0	10 E					
Approach LOS	1.7	0.0	13.3 B					
			D					
Intersection Summary			2.4					
Average Delay	ilizotion		3.1	14		of Convice		
Analysis Pariod (min)	mzauor		39.∠% 1F	10	JU Leve	I OF SELVICE	P	
Analysis Period (MIN)			10					

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 5: KAEHULA ROAD & KAAPUNI ROAD							
	4	•	Ť	1	1	ţ	
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	
Lane Configurations	Y		eî			÷	
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free	
Grade	0%		0%			0%	
Volume (veh/h)	10	0	263	14	2	130	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	11	0	286	15	2	141	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							

Sign Control Stop Free Free Grade 0% 0% 0% 0% Volume (veh/h) 10 0 263 14 2 130 Peak Hour Factor 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 Hourly flow rate (vph) 11 0 286 15 2 141 Pedestrians	Lane Conngulations	T.		4			•	
Grade 0% 0% 0% Volume (veh/h) 10 0 263 14 2 130 Peak Hour Factor 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 Hounly flow rate (vph) 11 0 286 15 2 141 Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Valking Speed (ft/s) 2 14 2 Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Valking Speed (ft/s) 2 141 2 Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median storage veh) Volve 2 141 Upstream signal (ft) yX, platoon unblocked vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC1, sigle (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 UC, sigle (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 100 2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 260 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 <td>Sign Control</td> <td>Stop</td> <td></td> <td>Free</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Free</td> <td></td>	Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free	
Volume (veh/h) 10 0 263 14 2 130 Peak Hour Factor 0.92 141 Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) PX, platoon unblocked vC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC1, stage 1 conf vol <td< td=""><td>Grade</td><td>0%</td><td></td><td>0%</td><td></td><td></td><td>0%</td><td></td></td<>	Grade	0%		0%			0%	
Peak Hour Factor 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 Hourly flow rate (vph) 11 0 286 15 2 141 Pedestrians 141 Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median storage veh)	Volume (veh/h)	10	0	263	14	2	130	
Hourly flow rate (vph) 11 0 286 15 2 141 Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median type None Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) yX, platoon unblocked VC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage (s) 100 100 100 100 tft (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume total 11 301 143 Volume Right 0 15 0 2 Volume Right 15 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 0 16 16 2	Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Pedestrians Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median type None Median type and turn flare (veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platon unblocked vC, conflicting volume 439 293 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage (s) tF (s) 3.5 0 queue free % 98 100 100 cfM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Left 11 0 2 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 <tr< td=""><td>Hourly flow rate (vph)</td><td>11</td><td>0</td><td>286</td><td>15</td><td>2</td><td>141</td><td></td></tr<>	Hourly flow rate (vph)	11	0	286	15	2	141	
Lane Width (ft) Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median type None Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked vC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC4, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC4, stage 4 20 vS, stage 5 vC5, stage 5 vC	Pedestrians							
Walking Speed (ft/s) Percent Blockage Right turn flare (veh) Median type None With type None VC, stage 1 conf vol VC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol VC4, unblocked vol V2, stage 2 conf vol VC4, unblocked vol VC2, stage (s) E If (s) 3.5 90 queue free % 98 98 100 100 100 cdapacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB WB NB Volume Total 11 11 0 2 100 CSH 574 Volume Right 0 0 15 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 1 <td>Lane Width (ft)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Lane Width (ft)							
Werden type None Right turn flare (veh) Median type None Median type None Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked vC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage (s) T VC1, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 C, 2 stage (s) T	Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Right turn flare (veh) None Median type None Median type None Wedian storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked yc, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC1, stage 1 conf vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 2 conf vol vC1, stage 1 conf vol 4.1 vC2, stage 2 conf vol 93 100 100 cK2, stage (s) TF (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 pd queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Volume Total 11 30 2	Percent Blockage							
Median type None Median storage veh) Velian storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked yC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 tC, 2 stage (s) tC, 2 stage (s) tC, 2 stage (s) tF (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cd cd capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 1260 Volume Cotapacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Total 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume Right 0 0 C CSH 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 0 C control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Appro	Right turn flare (veh)							
Median storage veh) Upstream signal (ft) yK, platoon unblocked vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC1, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 2 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 2 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 2 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC1, stage 2 conf vol vcu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, stage 2 conf vol 3.5 3.3 2.2 4.1 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 0 2 Volume Total 11 0.1 0.0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 <tr< td=""><td>Median type</td><td>None</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<>	Median type	None						
Upstream signal (ft) pX, platoon unblocked vC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC3 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol 439 293 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC4, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 6.2 4.1 tC, single (s) 6.4 7.4 1260 100 6 Volume Total 11 0 0 0 6 6 6 1 6 1 6 6 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1	Median storage veh)							
pX, platon unblocked vC, conflicting volume vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vC2 vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, stage 3 conf vC2, stage 3 conf vC2, stage 3 conf vC2, stage 4 conf vC2, stage 4 conf vC2, stage 4 conf vC2, stage 5 conf vC2, sta	Upstream signal (ft)							
vC, conflicting volume 439 293 301 vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC3, stage 2 conf vol vC4, stag	pX, platoon unblocked							
vC1, stage 1 conf vol vC2, stage 2 conf vol vC2, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 tC, 2 stage (s) If (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Left 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach LOS B Intersection Summary Average Delay 0.3 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	vC, conflicting volume	439	293			301		
vC2, stage 2 conf vol vCu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 vCu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 tC, 2 stage (s)	vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol 439 293 301 tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 tC, 2 stage (s)	vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
tC, single (s) 6.4 6.2 4.1 tC, 2 stage (s) 10 100 tF (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Total 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.0 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Approach LOS B Intersection Summary 0.3 100 100 Analysis Period (min) 15 100 100	vCu, unblocked vol	439	293			301		
tC, 2 stage (s) IF (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Left 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 1 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1		
tF (s) 3.5 3.3 2.2 p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Total 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B Image: Construct Capacity 0.3 Intersection Summary 0.3 1mage: Construct Capacity 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	tC, 2 stage (s)							
p0 queue free % 98 100 100 cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Total 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2		
cM capacity (veh/h) 574 746 1260 Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Left 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization Average Delay 0.3 ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 ICU Level of Service	p0 queue free %	98	100			100		
Direction, Lane # WB 1 NB 1 SB 1 Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Left 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 1 Average Delay 0.3 1 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	cM capacity (veh/h)	574	746			1260		
Discont, Lato in Ho in total Volume Total 11 301 143 Volume Right 0 15 0 cSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 1 Average Delay 0.3 1 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	Direction Lane #	W/B 1	NR 1	SR 1				
Volume Fordation 11 301 143 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 1 Average Delay 0.3 1 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service / Analysis Period (min) 15 15 14	Volumo Total	11	201	142				
Volume Right 0 11 0 2 Volume Right 0 15 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B A Intersection Summary 0.3 1 Average Delay 0.3 1 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service Analysis Period (min) 15 15	Volume Loft	11	301	143				
Volume Right 0 13 0 CSH 574 1700 1260 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B Intersection Summary 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15 15 16 16	Volume Dight	11	15	2				
Com 574 1700 1200 Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.18 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B Intersection Summary Average Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% Intersection (min) 15 15		574	1700	1260				
Volume to Capacity 0.02 0.10 0.00 Queue Length 95th (ft) 1 0 0 Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach COS B Intersection Summary Nerage Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15 15 15	Volume to Canacity	0.02	0.18	0.00				
Control Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Lane LOS B A Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B Intersection Summary Average Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15 15 16		1	0.10	0.00				
Average Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Average Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Average Delay (s) 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Control Dolay (s)	11 /	0.0	0 1				
Approach Delay (s) 11.4 0.0 0.1 Approach LOS B Intersection Summary Average Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15		11.4 B	0.0	Δ				
Approach LOS B Intersection Summary Average Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Approach Dolay (c)	11 /	0.0	0.1				
Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Approach LOS	11.4 P	0.0	0.1				
Intersection Summary Average Delay Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Approach LOS	D						
Average Delay 0.3 Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Intersection Summary							
Intersection Capacity Utilization 24.7% ICU Level of Service A Analysis Period (min) 15	Average Delay			0.3				
Analysis Period (min) 15	Intersection Capacity U	tilization		24.7%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	А
	Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates

Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2013 PM Peak Hour

11/15/2013









NOT TO SCALE Attachment L 2020 PM BACKGROUND PLUS PROJECT

KUHIO HIGHWAY

CANE ROAD

LEHUA STREET

KAUWILA ST

5 627 33

144

36 6 24

KUKUI ST

tange Pool

KOA ST

OHIA ST

KUNO MORINAL

PM PEAK HOUR PROJECTIONS

1: KUKŬI STREET	& KUH	IO HI	GHWA	Y							12/	2/2013
	۶	-	\mathbf{r}	4	+	•	•	1	1	•	Ļ	~
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBF
Lane Configurations		ર્શ	1			1	۲	¢Î			ર્શ	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	0.85			0.86	1.00	1.00			1.00	0.8
Flt Protected		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.95	1.00			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1782	1583			1611	1770	1854			1858	1583
Flt Permitted		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.28	1.00			0.95	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1782	1583			1611	523	1854			1774	1583
Volume (vph)	42	5	53	0	0	7	9	677	21	30	604	5
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	46	5	58	0	0	8	10	736	23	33	657	5
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	43	0	0	6	0	2	0	0	0	2
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	51	15	0	0	2	10	757	0	0	690	3
Turn Type	Perm		Perm		c	ustom	Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases		4						2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4			8	2			6		e
Actuated Green, G (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Effective Green, g (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.27	0.27			0.27	0.60	0.60			0.60	0.60
Clearance Time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		475	422			430	314	1112			1064	950
v/s Ratio Prot								c0.41				
v/s Ratio Perm		0.03	0.04			0.00	0.02				0.39	0.00
v/c Ratio		0.11	0.04			0.00	0.03	0.68			0.65	0.00
Uniform Delay, d1		16.6	16.3			16.2	4.9	8.1			7.9	4.8
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		0.5	0.2			0.0	0.2	3.4			3.1	0.0
Delay (s)		17.1	16.5			16.2	5.1	11.5			10.9	4.8
Level of Service		В	В			В	А	В			В	A
Approach Delay (s)		16.7			16.2			11.4			10.9	
Approach LOS		В			В			В			В	
Intersection Summary												
HCM Average Control D	Delay		11.6	H	ICM Lev	vel of S	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capacit	ty ratio		0.51									
Actuated Cycle Length ((s)		60.0	S	Sum of lo	ost time	(s)		8.0			
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		66.2%	10	CU Leve	el of Sei	rvice		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour

Attachment M Level-of-Service Worksheets for 2020 Background Plus Project AM Peak Hour Conditions

1: KUKUI STREET	& KUF		GHWA	Y					12/2/2013
	-	¥	×.	1	Ť	7	ţ	4	
Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBR	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	4	1	1	ሻ	4Î		ન	1	
Volume (vph)	5	53	7	9	677	30	604	5	
Lane Group Flow (vph)	51	58	8	10	759	0	690	5	
Turn Type		Perm	custom	Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	4				2		6		
Permitted Phases		4	8	2		6		6	
Minimum Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	
Total Split (%)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag									
Lead-Lag Optimize?									
v/c Ratio	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.68		0.65	0.01	
Control Delay	17.4	6.4	0.0	5.3	12.0		11.5	3.2	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	17.4	6.4	0.0	5.3	12.0		11.5	3.2	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	14	0	0	1	160		141	0	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	36	23	0	6	270		241	3	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1654				6852		2720		
Turn Bay Length (ft)									
Base Capacity (vph)	475	465	591	314	1114		1064	952	
Starvation Cap Reductr	n 0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.11	0.12	0.01	0.03	0.68		0.65	0.01	
Intersection Summary Cycle Length: 60 Actuated Cycle Length: Offset: 0 (0%), Referen Natural Cycle: 55 Control Type: Pretimed	60 ced to p	hase 2:	NBTL a	and 6:SE	3TL, Sta	art of Gr	een		

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 2: OLOHENA ROAD & KAPAA BYPASS 12/2/2013 1 ۶ ŧ 1 -₹ ↘ → `¥ 1 ۴ Movement EBL EBT EBR WBL WBT WBR NBL NBT NBR SBL SBT SBR Right Turn Channelized Volume (veh/h) 0 469 128 35 161 17 0 12 77 310 163 0 Peak Hour Factor 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 84 337 Hourly flow rate (vph) 0 510 139 38 175 0 18 0 13 177 Approach Volume (veh/h) 649 213 32 598 Crossing Volume (veh/h) 459 18 593 232 965 1365 866 1155 High Capacity (veh/h) High v/c (veh/h) 0.67 0.16 0.04 0.52 Low Capacity (veh/h) 782 1143 695 953 Low v/c (veh/h) 0.83 0.19 0.05 0.63 Intersection Summary Maximum v/c High 0.67

/laximum v/c Low	0.83			
ntersection Capacity Utilization	75.6%	ICU Level of Service	D	

Splits and Phases: 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY

™ ø2	🤹 ø4
40 s	20 s
↓ σ6	ø 8 ∎
40 s	20 s

Queues Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 3: KAPAA BYPASS & KUHIO HIGHWAY

12/2/2013

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Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	5	1	5	^	1	1	
Sign Control	Stop			Free	Free		
Grade	0%			0%	0%		
Volume (veh/h)	5	896	149	635	576	5	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	5	974	162	690	626	5	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)		10					
Median type	None						
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	1640	626	632				
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	1640	626	632				
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2	4.1				
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	3.5	3.3	2.2				
p0 queue free %	94	0	83				
cM capacity (veh/h)	91	484	951				
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	NB 1	NB 2	SB 1	SB 2		
Volume Total	979	162	690	626	5		
Volume Left	5	162	0	0	0		
Volume Right	974	0	0	0	5		
cSH	487	951	1700	1700	1700		
Volume to Capacity	2.01	0.17	0.41	0.37	0.00		
Queue Length 95th (ft)	1676	15	0	0	0		
Control Delay (s)	479.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Lane LOS	F	А					
Approach Delay (s)	479.7	1.8		0.0			
Approach LOS	F						
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			191.4				
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		92.5%	10	CU Leve	of Service	
Analysis Period (min)			15				

4: OLOHENA ROAL	D & KA		Japaci II ROA	iy Ana D	iysis			12/2/2013
	≯	-	+	•	1	∢		
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR		
Lane Configurations		ર્સ	4Î		Y			
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop			
Grade		0%	0%		0%			
Volume (veh/h)	29	279	71	92	310	15		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	32	303	77	100	337	16		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (ven)					Mana			
Median type					None			
Upstroom signal (ft)								
nX platoon unblocked								
vC conflicting volume	177				493	127		
vC1_stage 1 conf vol					400	121		
vC2_stage 2 conf vol								
vCu, unblocked vol	177				493	127		
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2		
tC, 2 stage (s)								
tF (s)	2.2				3.5	3.3		
p0 queue free %	98				36	98		
cM capacity (veh/h)	1399				523	923		
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	SB 1					
Volume Total	335	177	353					
Volume Left	32	0	337					
Volume Right	0	100	16					
cSH	1399	1700	534					
Volume to Capacity	0.02	0.10	0.66					
Queue Length 95th (ft)	2	0	121					
Control Delay (s)	0.9	0.0	24.0					
Lane LOS	А		С					
Approach Delay (s)	0.9	0.0	24.0					
Approach LOS			С					
Intersection Summary					_		 	
Average Delay			10.1					
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization	n	53.7%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	А	
Analysis Period (min)			15					

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 5: KAEHULA ROAD & KAAPUNI ROAD

12/2/2013

	1	•	†	1	1	ŧ		
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT		
Lane Configurations	¥		î,			4		
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free		
Grade	0%		0%			0%		
Volume (veh/h)	24	0	102	19	1	301		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	26	0	111	21	1	327		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)								
Median type	None							
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
pX, platoon unblocked								
vC, conflicting volume	451	121			132			
vC1, stage 1 conf vol								
vC2, stage 2 conf vol								
vCu, unblocked vol	451	121			132			
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1			
tC, 2 stage (s)								
tF (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2			
p0 queue free %	95	100			100			
cM capacity (veh/h)	566	930			1454			
Direction Lone #								
Direction, Lane #			30 1					
Volume Lotal	26	132	328					
Volume Left	26	0	1					
Volume Right	0	21	0					
CSH	566	1700	1454					
Volume to Capacity	0.05	0.08	0.00					
Queue Length 95th (ft)	4	0	0					
Control Delay (s)	11.7	0.0	0.0					
Lane LOS	В		A					
Approach Delay (s)	11.7	0.0	0.0					
Approach LOS	В							
Intersection Summary								
Average Delay			0.6					
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		26.6%	10	CU Leve	el of Servic	ce	
Analysis Period (min)			15					
/								

6: KAPAA BYPASS	aterse & RO	Ction C	apaci	ty Ana	lysis		12/2/2013
	۶	→	+	•	1	∢	
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	
Lane Configurations		ę	¢Î		Y		
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop		
Grade		0%	0%		0%		
Volume (veh/h)	96	58	0	566	0	335	
Peak Hour Factor	0.87	0.87	0.90	0.90	0.80	0.80	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	110	67	0	629	0	419	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	629				602	314	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	629				602	314	
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	2.2				3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %	88				100	42	
cM capacity (veh/h)	953				409	726	
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	SB 1				
Volume Total	177	629	419				
Volume Left	110	0	0				
Volume Right	0	629	419				
cSH	953	1700	726				
Volume to Capacity	0.12	0.37	0.58				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	10	0	93				
Control Delay (s)	6.2	0.0	16.5				
Lane LOS	A		C				
Approach Delay (s)	6.2	0.0	16.5				
Approach LOS			С				
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			6.5				
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		74.2%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	D
Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 7: OLOHENA ROAD & ROAD 'A'

	→	$\mathbf{\hat{z}}$	4	+	1	1	
Movement	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBR	
Lane Configurations	1.			t,	Y		
Sign Control	Free			Free	Stop		
Grade	0%			0%	0%		
Volume (veh/h)	458	148	18	104	62	57	
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	0.95	0.91	0.91	0.80	0.80	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	482	156	20	114	78	71	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume			638		714	560	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol			638		714	560	
tC, single (s)			4.1		6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)			2.2		3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %			98		80	87	
cM capacity (veh/h)			946		390	528	
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	NB 1				
Volume Total	638	134	149				
Volume Left	0	20	78				
Volume Right	156	0	71				
cSH	1700	946	446				
Volume to Capacity	0.38	0.02	0.33				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0	2	36				
Control Delay (s)	0.0	1.5	17.1				
Lane LOS		A	С				
Approach Delay (s)	0.0	1.5	17.1				
Approach LOS			С				
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			3.0				
Intersection Capacity Uti	ilization		46.7%	10	CU Leve	el of Servio	e
Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 AM Peak Hour

12/2/2013

Attachment N Level-of-Service Worksheets for 2020 Background Plus Project PM Peak Hour Conditions

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY .

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ર્સ	1			1	<u> </u>	4Î			ર્શ	1
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	0.85			0.86	1.00	0.99			1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.95	1.00			1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1787	1583			1611	1770	1844			1858	1583
Flt Permitted		0.96	1.00			1.00	0.26	1.00			0.95	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1787	1583			1611	489	1844			1776	1583
Volume (vph)	36	6	24	0	0	15	12	585	42	33	627	5
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	39	7	26	0	0	16	13	636	46	36	682	5
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	19	0	0	12	0	4	0	0	0	2
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	46	7	0	0	4	13	678	0	0	718	3
Turn Type	Perm		Perm		(custom	Perm			Perm		Perm
Protected Phases		4						2			6	
Permitted Phases	4		4			8	2			6		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Effective Green, g (s)		16.0	16.0			16.0	36.0	36.0			36.0	36.0
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.27	0.27			0.27	0.60	0.60			0.60	0.60
Clearance Time (s)		4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		477	422			430	293	1106			1066	950
v/s Ratio Prot								0.37				
v/s Ratio Perm		0.03	0.02			0.01	0.03				c0.40	0.00
v/c Ratio		0.10	0.02			0.01	0.04	0.61			0.67	0.00
Uniform Delay, d1		16.6	16.2			16.2	4.9	7.6			8.1	4.8
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		0.4	0.1			0.0	0.3	2.5			3.4	0.0
Delay (s)		17.0	16.3			16.2	5.2	10.1			11.5	4.8
Level of Service		В	В			В	А	В			В	A
Approach Delay (s)		16.7			16.2			10.0			11.4	
Approach LOS		В			В			В			В	
Intersection Summary												
HCM Average Control D	elay		11.1	H	ICM Le	vel of S	ervice		В			
HCM Volume to Capacit	y ratio		0.50									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)		60.0	5	Sum of I	ost time	(s)		8.0			
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		69.9%	l.	CU Lev	el of Se	rvice		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

	-	\mathbf{i}	•	1	t	1	ţ	1	
Lane Group	EBT	EBR	WBR	NBL	NBT	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	થ	1	1	۲	ĥ		થ	1	
Volume (vph)	6	24	15	12	585	33	627	5	
Lane Group Flow (vph)	46	26	16	13	682	0	718	5	
Turn Type		Perm	custom	Perm		Perm		Perm	
Protected Phases	4				2		6		
Permitted Phases		4	8	2		6		6	
Minimum Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	
Total Split (s)	20.0	20.0	20.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	
Total Split (%)	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	
Yellow Time (s)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
All-Red Time (s)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Lead/Lag									
Lead-Lag Optimize?									
v/c Ratio	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.61		0.67	0.01	
Control Delay	17.3	8.0	0.1	5.5	10.5		12.1	3.2	
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	
Total Delay	17.3	8.0	0.1	5.5	10.5		12.1	3.2	
Queue Length 50th (ft)	13	0	0	2	132		151	0	
Queue Length 95th (ft)	34	15	0	7	223		257	3	
Internal Link Dist (ft)	1654				6852		2720		
Turn Bay Length (ft)									
Base Capacity (vph)	476	441	631	293	1111		1066	952	
Starvation Cap Reductr	n 0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Spillback Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Storage Cap Reductn	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	
Reduced v/c Ratio	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.61		0.67	0.01	
Intersection Summary									
Cycle Length: 60									
Actuated Cycle Length:	60								

Offset: 0 (0%), Referenced to phase 2:NBTL and 6:SBTL, Start of Green

Natural Cycle: 55

Queues

Control Type: Pretimed

Splits and Phases: 1: KUKUI STREET & KUHIO HIGHWAY

↑	💠 o4
40 s	20 s
Φ σ6	<i>∞</i> ø8
40 s	20 s

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates

Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

11/15/2013

Queues Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

2013

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
2: OLOHENA ROAD & KAPAA BYPASS

-	⊁		\mathbf{x}	1	-	•	•	+	*	\	1	1
			•	•			,				•	
Movement E	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBF
Right Turn Channelized												
Volume (veh/h)	0	291	36	79	340	0	73	0	155	77	209	147
Peak Hour Factor 0).92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Hourly flow rate (vph)	0	316	39	86	370	0	79	0	168	84	227	160
Approach Volume (veh/h)		355			455			248			471	
Crossing Volume (veh/h)		397			79			400			535	
High Capacity (veh/h)		1014			1302			1011			908	
High v/c (veh/h)		0.35			0.35			0.25			0.52	
Low Capacity (veh/h)		826			1086			823			732	
Low v/c (veh/h)		0.43			0.42			0.30			0.64	
Interpretion Cummon												
intersection Summary												
Maximum v/c High			0.52									
Maximum v/c Low			0.64									
Intersection Capacity Utilization	ation		77.3%	1	CU Lev	el of Ser	vice		D			

3: KAPAA BYPASS	& KUI	HOIH	IGHWA	λY				12/2/20
	≯	\mathbf{r}	1	Ť	ţ	4		
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR		
Lane Configurations	7	1	5	**	*	1		
Sign Control	Stop			Free	Free			
Grade	0%			0%	0%			
Volume (veh/h)	12	475	674	766	577	14		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	13	516	733	833	627	15		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)		10						
Median type	None							
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
oX. platoon unblocked								
C. conflicting volume	2509	627	642					
C1. stage 1 conf vol								
C2. stage 2 conf vol								
Cu, unblocked vol	2509	627	642					
C. single (s)	6.8	6.9	4.1					
C. 2 stage (s)								
F (s)	3.5	3.3	2.2					
00 queue free %	0	0	22					
cM capacity (veh/h)	5	426	938					
Direction Lane #	ER 1	NR 1	NR 2	NR 3	SB 1	SB 2		
Volumo Totol	ED 1	722	416	416	627	16		
	12	733	410	410	027	15		
Volume Len	516	733	0	0	0	15		
	208	038	1700	1700	1700	1700		
Volume to Canacity	200	0.78	0.24	0.24	0.37	0.01		
	1116	203	0.24	0.24	0.37	0.01		
Control Delay (s)	190 1	203	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
ane LOS	-130.1 F	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Approach Delay (s)	190 1	9.8			0.0			
Approach LOS	F	9.0			0.0			
Intersection Summary		_						
Average Delav			42.4					
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		81.0%	[0	CU Leve	el of Service	D	
Analysis Bariad (min)			15				5	

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

12/2/2013

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 4: OLOHENA ROAD & KAAPUNI ROAD

12/2/2013

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Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	
Lane Configurations		ર્શ	1.		Y		
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop		
Grade		0%	0%		0%		
Volume (veh/h)	20	102	178	266	125	30	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	22	111	193	289	136	33	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	483				492	338	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	483				492	338	
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	2.2				3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %	98				74	95	
cM capacity (veh/h)	1080				525	704	
Direction, Lane #	EB 1	WB 1	SB 1				
Volume Total	133	483	168				
Volume Left	22	0	136				
Volume Right	0	289	33				
cSH	1080	1700	552				
Volume to Capacity	0.02	0.28	0.31				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	2	0	32				
Control Delay (s)	1.5	0.0	14.4				
Lane LOS	А		В				
Approach Delay (s)	1.5	0.0	14.4				
Approach LOS			В				
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			3.3				
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		41.1%	IC	CU Leve	el of Service	Э
Analysis Period (min)			15				
/							

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 5: KAEHULA ROAD & KAAPUNI ROAD 12/2/201								
	1	×	1	1	1	Ļ		
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT		
Lane Configurations	Y		1			ર્શ		
Sign Control	Stop		Free			Free		
Grade	0%		0%			0%		
Volume (veh/h)	10	0	272	14	2	145		
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92		
Hourly flow rate (vph)	11	0	296	15	2	158		
Pedestrians								
Lane Width (ft)								
Walking Speed (ft/s)								
Percent Blockage								
Right turn flare (veh)								
Median type	None							
Median storage veh)								
Upstream signal (ft)								
pX, platoon unblocked								
vC, conflicting volume	465	303			311			
vC1, stage 1 conf vol								
vC2, stage 2 conf vol								
vCu, unblocked vol	465	303			311			
tC, single (s)	6.4	6.2			4.1			
tC, 2 stage (s)								
t⊢ (s)	3.5	3.3			2.2			
p0 queue free %	98	100			100			
cM capacity (veh/h)	555	736			1250			
Direction, Lane #	WB 1	NB 1	SB 1					
Volume Total	11	311	160					
Volume Left	11	0	2					
Volume Right	0	15	0					
cSH	555	1700	1250					
Volume to Capacity	0.02	0.18	0.00					
Queue Length 95th (ft)	1	0	0					
Control Delay (s)	11.6	0.0	0.1					
Lane LOS	В		А					
Approach Delay (s)	11.6	0.0	0.1					
Approach LOS	В							
Intersection Summarv								
Average Delay			0.3					
Intersection Capacity U	tilization		25.2%	10	CU Leve	of Service	А	
Analysis Period (min)			15		1010			

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 6: KAPAA BYPASS & ROAD 'A'

12/2/2013

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Ca	pacity Analysis
7: OLOHENA ROAD & ROAD 'A'	

12/2/2013

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Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	
Lane Configurations		ર્સ	î,		¥		
Sign Control		Free	Free		Stop		
Grade		0%	0%		0%		
Volume (veh/h)	280	408	275	0	0	212	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	304	443	299	0	0	230	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume	299				1351	299	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol	299				1351	299	
tC, single (s)	4.1				6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)	2.2				3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %	76				100	69	
cM capacity (veh/h)	1262				126	741	
Direction Lane #	FB 1	WB 1	SB 1				
Volume Total	748	299	230				
Volume Left	304	0	0				
Volume Right	0	0	230				
cSH	1262	1700	741				
Volume to Capacity	0.24	0.18	0.31				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	24	0	33				
Control Delay (s)	5.3	0.0	12.0				
Lane LOS	A	5.0	В				
Approach Delay (s)	5.3	0.0	12.0				
Approach LOS	5.0	5.0	B				
Intersection Summary			C				
Average Delay			5.3		2111-	1 - 6 0	
Intersection Capacity Ut	ilization		14.6%	10	JU Leve	el of Servic	e
Analysis Period (min)			15				

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Movement	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	NBL	NBR	
Lane Configurations	ĥ			ર્સ	Y		
Sign Control	Free			Free	Stop		
Grade	0%			0%	0%		
Volume (veh/h)	118	115	57	359	98	36	
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	
Hourly flow rate (vph)	128	125	62	390	107	39	
Pedestrians							
Lane Width (ft)							
Walking Speed (ft/s)							
Percent Blockage							
Right turn flare (veh)							
Median type					None		
Median storage veh)							
Upstream signal (ft)							
pX, platoon unblocked							
vC, conflicting volume			253		705	191	
vC1, stage 1 conf vol							
vC2, stage 2 conf vol							
vCu, unblocked vol			253		705	191	
tC, single (s)			4.1		6.4	6.2	
tC, 2 stage (s)							
tF (s)			2.2		3.5	3.3	
p0 queue free %			95		72	95	
cM capacity (veh/h)			1312		384	851	
Direction Long #			NID 1				
Direction, Lane #	ED I	VVD I	IND I				
Volume Lotal	253	452	146				
Volume Left	0	62	107				
Volume Right	125	0	39				
CSH	1700	1312	450				
Volume to Capacity	0.15	0.05	0.32				
Queue Length 95th (ft)	0	4	35				
Control Delay (s)	0.0	1.5	16.8				
Lane LOS		A	C				
Approach Delay (s)	0.0	1.5	16.8				
Approach LOS			С				
Intersection Summary							
Average Delay			3.7				
Intersection Capacity Ut	tilization		52.9%	10	CU Leve	el of Service	
Analysis Period (min)			15				

HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour HCM Unsignalized Intersection Capacity Analysis Phillip Rowell & Associates Kapaa Highlands TIAR 2020 PM Peak Hour

Attachment O Comments from State of Hawaii Department of Transportation and Responses Relative to DRAFT TIAR Submitted June 6, 2012

	Comment	Response			
1.	The study area is too limited. The limits of the study area needs to be expanded to include the Kuhio Highway/Dohena Road intersection, Kuhio Highway/Temporary Kapaa Bypass Road intersection and other intersections along Kuhio Highway to a point where the development's project generated traffic impact is less than 3%.	Per our telephone conversation, we believe that the Kuhio Highway/lobhana Road intersection referred to is the intersection of Kuhio Highway/lobhana Road intersections and the study area would be expanded to include the two intersections noted. Based on the traffic distribution patterms noted during the traffic counts and the existing street network, only a small amount of will have a destination along Kuhio Highway between Kukui Street and Kapaa Bypass.			
2.	The traffic volumes from the Kapaa County swimming pool and park on the 3.1 acre park site shall be in the trip generation and distribution calculations.	Based on trip generation data provided in Trip Generation, 8 th Edition, the park will generate less than five (5) trips per hour during either the a morning or afternoon peak hour. This amount of traffic is too little to impact the level-of-service calculations. Therefore, this project was not included in the trip generation calculations.			
3.	The average pass-by trip percentage of approximately 80% for land use 820 appears to be too high for the commercial uses. The pass-by trip percentage shall be validated.	Per our telephone conversation, it was agreed that the trip generation calculations would be revised to use a pass-by percentage of 34% rather than 80%. The report has been revised accordingly.			

Attachment P Comments from County of Kauai Department of Public Works and Responses Relative to DRAFT TIAR Submitted June 6, 2012

	Comment	Response			
1 & 2	Comments not related to TIAR.				
3.	The Traffic Impact Assessment Report (TIAR) needs to be finalized. The report states "A preliminary trip generation analysis was performed to define the scope of work and the study area." In compliance with Hawaii Administrative Rule 16–115-9 which states "all plans, specifications, maps, reports, survey descriptions, and every sheet in a set of design drawings prepared by or under the supervision of a licensed professional engineer, architect, land surveyor, or landscape architect shall be stamped with the authorized seal or stamp, when filed with public officials, and under the seal or stamp, the authentication shall state, "This work was prepared by me or under my supervision," be signed by the licensee, and shall state the expiration date of the licensee.	Performing a preliminary trip generation study to define the scope of work is always the first step in the TIAR process. I think the reviewer has interpreted this to mean that the entire TIAR's "preliminary," which is not the case. The TIAR used the trip generation analysis discussed Section K (page 6) of the report. The remainder of the paragraph talks about attaching my engineer's seal. This is provided on the signature page of the report.			
4	The TIAR needs to evaluate the development impacts and mitigation actions needed to improve the existing 3-way, skewed intersection of Olohena, Kaapuni and Kaehulua Roads. The report indicates Road 'A' will provide an alternate route to Kapaa Intermediate School since it will be a more direct route for northbound traffic. We are concerned that increased traffic volumes would increase the likelihood of accidents at the 3-way intersection. Realignment of the roadway angles of the intersection may be warranted to increase sight distances and ease turning movements at the intersection.	This intersection was added to the report. The proposed project added little traffic to the intersection and had a minimal impact on the turning movements. Therefore, the TIAR does not provide any recommendation to improve this intersection.			
5	The Kapaa Bypass Road is under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation (DOT), Highways Division. Comments relating to access and traffic improvements need to be solicited from State DOT, Highways Division.	See Attachment S.			
6 - 24	Comments not related to TIAR.				

Page 1 of 1

Page 1 of 1

Comments from State of Hawaii Department of Transportation¹ and Responses Relative to TIAR Submitted December 9, 2013

Comment	Response			
 In Section K - Project Trip Generation, there is a typographical error for PM single-family units and the AM/PM multifamily formulas should be from 7:00-9:00 and from 4:00 to 6:00 rather than peak hour of generator. 	Acknowledged.			
2. In Section M - Traffic Impact Assessment, the southern termini of the Kapaa Bypass being more than two miles away from the project does not alter the fact that the bypass is a limited access facility so traffic on the bypass has limited chance to disperse to other destinations. The trip distribution and volumes at the southern termini was no shown in any table. The increase in the amount of traffic is substantial at 12.2% AM and 13.6% PM. The results of the analysis of the Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass intersections) indicates significant increases in dealy (LOS F becoming much worse LOS F) for the East to North (left turn out of the bypass) in both AM and PM, and moderate delay increase for the North to West (left turn into the bypass) (LOS B going to C) in the PM. We do not agree with the TAR conclusion that the project contribution to these LOS conditions is not significant. A traffic signal warrant analysis for the intersection is not seried and queuing analysis of the left-turn movements are required and queuing onto Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass shall not be allowed. Transportation improvements shall be recommended to mitigate project generated impacts.	First, the project trip assignments are shown on Attachments H, I and J of the TIAR. Trip distributions are not typically included in a TIAR. The critical movement at this intersection is the eastbound to northbound left turn, which is 5 vehicles per hour during the morning peak hour and 12 vehicles per hour during the afternoon peak hour. The volumes of this movement did not change as a result of project generated traffic as the intersection, which is a free movement during the morning peak hour and STOP sign controlled during the afternoon peak hour. It was determined that a signal warrant analysis of this intersection was not appropriate since the eastbound to southbound right turn is a free movement afterferor update during the signal warrant analysis of the site street approach therefore would not be considered in the side street approach therefore would not be considered in the side street approach the minimum approach volumes to trigger the signal warrant. Lastly, since the developer has provided the Kapaa Bypass, the has already done more than his fair share to mitigate traffic in the Kapaa area. Without the Kapaa Bypass, that fair share to mitigate traffic in the Kapaa area.			
3. In Section M, the TIAR also makes reference to the project Road A serving as a alternative route from Olohena Road to the Kapaa Bypass, diverting traffic fro and thereby improving LOS at the roundabout (Olohena Road and Kapaa Bypass). However, since Road A will pass through the Project's Phase 2 residential area the TIAR recommended	The traffic calming recommendations for Road A are intended to slow traffic down, not to force traffic to another roadway. A simple look at the map indicates that Road A will be a shorter ting for traffic between Olohena Road, including traffic to and from the Kapaa Intermediate School, and the southern part of Kapaa Bypass. Since traffic will take the			

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	that various traffic calming measure, including all-way stops, be provided for pedestrian safety. Being that the foregoing objectives are in conflict with each other, the traffic diversion and LOS improvement must be verified. Otherwise, mitigation improvements at the eastbound approach of the roundabout my be required to achieve acceptable LOS.	shorter route, in terms of time and distance, it is appropriate to divert some traffic to Road A, especially during the morning peak hour when the eastbound approach of Olohena Road to the roundabout operates at a low LOS E.
4.	The northern end of the Kapaa Bypass Road intersection with Kuhio Highway shall be included in the TIAR. Although it is a single lane, one- way road from Kuhio Highway to the Olohena Roundabout, the entry intersections needs to be evaluated.	Per our discussions with the Planning Branch of SDOT, it was agreed that the study area would be expanded to include the intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kuki Street and the southern intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass. Since Kapaa Bypass at the northern intersection of Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass is one-way southbound, any project traffic added to the intersection would be free flow southbound. Since the movement is free flowing, it would no be considered in the LOS analysis.
5.	A left-turn warrant study should be conducted for the Kapaa Bypass Road intersection with Road A and a conceptual configuration of the intersection should be provided in the TIAR. Queuing onto the through lanes of the Kapaa Bypass Road shall not be allowed. Access to the Kapaa Bypass Road must be coordinated with and constructed to the satisfaction of the Highways Division, Kauai District Engineer.	First, both the FHWA and NCHRP data that are presented as "warrants" are actually "guidelines." It was decided that a separate left turn lane along Kapaa Bypass at Road A was not 'needed' since this movement was projected to operate at LOS A during both morning and afternoon peak hours and that the 95° percentile queues are less than one vehicle. Refer to Table 12, page 14.

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NEIL ABERCROMBIE GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

March 26, 2014

Mr. Phillip J. Rowell, P.E. Phillip Rowell and Associates 47-273 D Hui Iwa Street Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Rowell:

Subject: Traffic Impact Assessment Report for Kapaa Highlands Subdivision Kauai, Kapaa, TMK: (4) 4-3-003: 001

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject Traffic Impact Assessment Report (TIAR) dated December 9, 2013, which evaluates the traffic impact of the proposed Kapaa Highlands Subdivision, a two-phase development consisting of a total of approximately 116 single-family and 700 multi-family units and an 8,000 square feet (SF) neighborhood retail area. The project is located approximately at the intersection of Olohena Road and the (temporary) Kapaa Bypass Road, State Route 5600, with proposed access to both roads. Olohena Road ends on the west side of the intersection with the Kapaa Bypass Road and continues as Kukui Street on the east side of the intersection and Kukui Street which intersects with Kuhio Highway, State Route 56. The Kapaa Bypass Road continues southwest past the proposed subdivision and intersects with Kuhio Highway to the south of Kapaa, thereby bypassing a heavily used segment of Kuhio Highway.

The portion of the Kapaa Bypass that borders the proposed subdivision is still privately owned, however the land owner has agreed by Memorandum of Understanding to dedicate the land under the road upon final subdivision approval being granted.

We have the following comments:

- 1. In Section K Project Trip Generation, there is a typographical error for PM singlefamily units and the AM/PM multi-family formulas should be from 7:00-9:00 am and 4:00-6:00 pm rather than peak hour of generator.
- 2. In Section M Traffic Impact Assessment, the southern termini of the Kapaa Bypass being more than two miles away from the project does not alter the fact that the bypass is a limited access facility so traffic on the bypass has limited chance to disperse to other destinations. The trip distribution and volume at the southern termini was not shown in any table. The increase in the amount of traffic is substantial at 12.2% AM and 13.6% PM. The results of the analysis of the Kuhio Highway at Kapaa Bypass Road intersection in Table 11 (2020 Level of Service (LOS) of Unsignalized Intersections) indicates significant increases in delay (LOS F becoming much worse LOS F) for the East to North (left-turn out of the bypass) in both AM and PM, and a moderate delay

Mr. Phillip J. Rowell, P.E. March 26, 2014 Page 2

GLENN M. OKIMOTO

DIRECTOR Deputy Directors

FORD N. FUCHIGAMI RANDY GRUNE

AUDREY HIDANO

JADINE URASAKI IN REPLY REFER TO:

HWY-PS 2.6887

HWY-PS 2.6887

increase for the North to West (left-turn into the bypass) (LOS B going to C) in PM. We do not agree with the TIAR conclusion that the project contribution to these LOS F conditions is not significant. A traffic signal warrant analysis of the intersection shall be prepared. Queuing analysis of the left-turn movements are required and queuing onto Kuhio Higway and Kapaa Bypass Road shall not be allowed. Transportation improvements shall be recommended to mitigate project generated impacts.

- 3. In Section M, the TIAR also makes reference to the project Road A serving as an alternative route from Olohena Road to the Kapaa Bypass, diverting traffic from and thereby improving LOS at the roundabout (Olohena Road and Kapaa Bypass). However, since Road A will pass through the project's Phase 2 residential area the TIAR recommends that various traffic calming measures, including possible all-way stops, be provided for pedestrian safety. Being that the foregoing objectives are in conflict with each other, the traffic diversion and LOS improvement must be verified. Otherwise, mitigation improvements at the eastbound approach of the roundabout may be required to achieve acceptable LOS.
- 4. The northern end of the Kapaa Bypass Road at its intersection with Kuhio Highway shall be included in the TIAR. Although it is a single lane, one-way road from Kuhio Highway to the Olohena Roundabout, the entry intersection needs to be evaluated.
- 5. A left-turn warrant study should be conducted for the Kapaa Bypass Road intersection with Road A and a conceptual configuration of the intersection should be provided in the TIAR. Queuing onto the through lanes of the Kapaa Bypass Road shall not be allowed. Access to the Kapaa Bypass Road must be coordinated with and constructed to the satisfaction of the Highways Division, Kauai District Engineer.

If there are any questions, please contact Ken Tatsuguchi, Engineering Program Manager, Highways Planning Branch, at 587-1830. Please reference File Review Number 2014-006 in all contacts and correspondence regarding these comments.

Very truly yours,

puni ann

GLENN M. OKIMOTO, Ph.D. Director of Transportation

c: Mr. Greg Allen, Kapaa Highlands

NEIL ABERGROMBIE



STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION 869 PUNCHBOWL STREET HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

June 6, 2014

Mr. Phillip J. Rowell, P.E. Phillip Rowell and Associates 47-273 D Hui Iwa Street Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Rowell:

Subject: Traffic Consultant Response to HWY-PS 2.6887, Traffic Impact Assessment Report (December 9, 2013), Kapaa Highlands Subdivision, Kapaa, Kauai TMK: (4) 4-3-003:001

Thank you for your response, transmitted by Greg Allen on April 9, 2014, via email, to our comment letter, HWY-PS 2.6887, dated March 26, 2014, on the traffic impact of the proposed Kapaa Highlands Subdivision.

We amend our prior comments as follows:

- Comment 2 Your justification that a traffic signal warrant and queue analysis would not be appropriate is acceptable.
- Comment 3 Our concern over "traffic calming" measures along Road A through the subdivision remain, since it would potentially reduce the utility that Road A would divert significant traffic; however your justification is acceptable.
- 3. Comment4 Your explanation is acceptable.
- Comment 5 A left-turn storage lane from the Kapaa Bypass into Road A of the subdivision may be deferred for the immediate future but the subdivision is still required to provide one should traffic conditions warrant it at no cost to the Department of Transportation (DOT).

With reference to the executed Memorandum of Agreement dated May 30, 2002, the appropriate right-of-way of the Kapaa Bypass with "No Access Permitted" except at existing access (i.e. Road A) along the project frontage, shall be dedicated to the DOT as a condition of the Land Use Commission.

Mr. Phillip J. Rowell, P.E. June 6, 2014 Page 2

HWY-PS 2.7311

If you have any questions, please contact Gary Ashikawa, Systems Planning Engineer, Highways Division, Planning Branch, at 587-6336. Please reference file review number 2014-006-1 in all contacts and correspondence regarding these comments.

Very truly yours,

COPY

FORD N. FUCHIGAMI

INTERIM DIRECTOR

RANDY GRUNE

ROSS M. HIGASHI JADINE URASAKI

IN REPLY REFER TO HWY-PS 2,7311

FORD N. KUCHIGAMI

Interim Director of Transportation

c: Mr. Greg Allen, Kapaa Highlands, LLC