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TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. MD M. Hossain

FROM: R. Jake Gutekunst, P.E.

JOB NUMBER: 064405305

RE: Killeen On-Call Work Order 5 Speed Zone Study – Rosewood Drive from E Central Texas Expressway to Stagecoach Road

Background

This report documents the results of a speed zone study conducted for Rosewood Drive, a roadway owned and maintained by the City of Killeen, Texas. This report contains recommendations related to speed limits on Rosewood Drive between E Central Texas Expressway and Stagecoach Road, based on engineering analysis performed per applicable provisions of the Texas Transportation Code and guidelines set forth by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT).

BASIC SPEED LAW

Transportation Code, Chapter 545, Subchapter H, "Speed Restrictions," contains the statutes governing speeds on roadways in the state of Texas. The following sections pertain to speed zoning by municipalities:

- Section 545.351, Maximum Speed Requirements
- Section 545.356, Authority of Municipality to Alter Speed Limits

The basic speed law is founded on the belief that the majority of motorists are willing to modify their driving behavior properly, as long as they are aware of the conditions around them. Speed zone regulations are based on Section 545.351, which states: "An operator may not drive at a speed greater than is reasonable or prudent under the circumstances ... then existing."

The part of the Texas Transportation Code that relates directly to Municipality authority is Section 545.356, which is provided below:

Chapter 545, Operation and Movement of Vehicles

Sec. 545.356. AUTHORITY OF MUNICIPALITY TO ALTER SPEED LIMITS. (a) The governing body of a municipality, for a highway or part of a highway in the municipality, including a highway of the state highway system, has the same authority to alter by ordinance prima facie speed limits from the results of an engineering and traffic investigation as the Texas Transportation Commission on an officially designated or marked highway of the state highway system. The governing body of a municipality may not modify the rule established by Section 545.351(a) or establish a speed limit of more than 75 miles per hour.

(b) The governing body of a municipality, for a highway or part of a highway in the municipality, including a highway of the state highway system, has the same authority to alter prima facie speed limits from the results of an engineering and traffic investigation as the commission for an officially designated or marked highway of the state highway system, when the highway or part of the highway is under repair, construction, or maintenance. A municipality may not modify the rule established by Section 545.351(a) or establish a speed limit of more than 75 miles per hour.

(b-1) Except as provided by Subsection (b-3), the governing body of a municipality, for a highway or a part of a highway in the municipality that is not an officially designated or marked highway or road of the state highway system, may declare a lower speed limit of not less than 25 miles per hour, if the governing body determines that the prima facie speed limit on the highway is unreasonable or unsafe.

(b-2) Subsection (b-1) applies only to a two-lane, undivided highway or part of a highway.

(b-3) The governing body of a municipality with a population of 2,000 or less, for a highway or a part of a highway in the municipality that is a one-lane highway used for twoway access and that is not an officially designated or marked highway or road of the state highway system, may declare a lower speed limit of not less than 10 miles per hour, if the governing body determines that the prima facie speed limit on the highway is unreasonable

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or unsafe.

(c) A prima facie speed limit that is altered by the governing body of a municipality under Subsection (b), (b-1), or (b-3) is effective when the governing body erects signs giving notice of the new limit and at all times or at other times as determined.

(d) The governing body of a municipality that declares a lower speed limit on a highway or part of a highway under Subsection (b-1) or (b-3), not later than February 1 of each year, shall publish on its Internet website and submit to the department a report that compares for each of the two previous calendar years:

(1) the number of traffic citations issued by peace officers of the municipality and the alleged speed of the vehicles, for speed limit violations on the highway or part of the highway;

(2) the number of warning citations issued by peace officers of the municipality on the highway or part of the highway; and

(3) the number of vehicular accidents that resulted in injury or death and were attributable to speed limit violations on the highway or part of the highway.

LOCAL AUTHORITY

The altering of the general statewide maximum speed limits to fit existing traffic and physical conditions of the highway constitutes the basic principle of speed zoning. Cities have the authority to establish a prima facie maximum speed limit of 75 miles per hour.

County commissioner courts and governing bodies of incorporated cities, towns, and villages may alter maximum *prima facie* speed limits on roadways under their jurisdiction in accordance with the provision of the Transportation Code, Chapter 545, Subchapter H, Sections 545.355 and 545.356 respectively.

A city that increases the *prima facie* speed limit on a city road or highway is required to conduct an engineering and traffic investigation. However, for a highway or a part of a highway in the municipality that is not an officially designated or marked highway or road of the state highway system, the municipality may declare a lower speed limit of not less than 25 miles per hour, if the governing body determines that the *prima facie* speed limit on the road or highway is unreasonable or unsafe.

PRIMA FACIE CONCEPT

In Texas, all speed limits are considered "*prima facie*" limits. *Prima facie* limits are those limits that, "on the face of it," are reasonable and prudent under normal conditions. To exceed a *prima facie* speed limit does not automatically constitute an infraction of the law, as reasonable and prudent driving behavior is, at times, possible at speeds in excess of the posted limit. However, the burden of proof of reasonable and prudent conduct under the existing conditions rests with the driver. To afford a driver this opportunity to exceed a *prima facie* speed limit recognizes the fact that any posted speed limit cannot adequately reflect the many different road conditions confronting the driver on the same highways at different times.

VALUE OF SPEED ZONING

Although comparative "before-and-after" studies indicate that speed limit signs actually have very little influence on the driver's choice of speed, speed zoning is necessary and does serve a worthwhile purpose. Realistic speed zoning will serve to protect the public and to regulate the unreasonable behavior of an individual. Having recognized that normally careful and competent actions of a reasonable person should be considered legal, the Texas Legislature has passed legislation concerning speed zoning in order to assure this protection.

If a speed zone is determined by the actions of the majority of drivers on a highway, then it is hoped that speed zoning will facilitate the orderly movement of traffic by increasing driver awareness of a reasonable and prudent speed. Properly applied speed zoning can:

- help drivers adjust their speed to the conditions
- make enforcement easier by furnishing police officers with a reasonable indication of what is excessive speed
- result in more motorists driving within the same speed range at each of the locations along the highway
- reduce the frequency and severity of crashes when accompanied by enforcement.

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING SPEED LIMITS

TxDOT recommends in its Procedures for Establishing Speed Zones manual that all authorized entities using these procedures should observe the following guidelines when selecting speed limits:

- Speed limits on all roadways should be set based on spot speed studies and the 85th percentile operating speed. Legal minimum and maximum speeds should establish the boundaries of the speed limits. If an existing roadway section's posted speed limit is to be raised, the roadway's roadside features should be examined to determine if modifications may be necessary to maintain roadside safety.
- It is appropriate for posted speed limits to be based on the 85th percentile speed, even for those sections of roadway that have an inferred design speed lower than the 85th percentile speed. Posting a roadway's speed limit based on its 85th percentile speed is considered good and typical engineering practice. This practice remains valid, even where the inferred design speed is lower than the resulting posted speed limit. In such situations, the posted speed limit would not be considered excessive or unsafe.
- Arbitrarily setting lower speed limits at point locations due to a perceived shorter than desirable stopping sight distance is neither effective nor good engineering practice.
- If a section of roadway has (or is expected to have) a posted speed in excess of the roadway's inferred design speed and a safety concern exists at the location, then appropriate warning or informational signs should be installed to warn or inform drivers of the condition. Slightly shorter than desirable stopping sight distances do not present an unsafe operating condition, because of the conservative assumptions made in establishing desirable stopping sight distances. It is important to remember that any sign is a roadside object and that it should be installed only when its need is clearly demonstrated.
- New or reconstructed roadways (and roadway sections) should be designed to accommodate operating speeds consistent with the roadway's highest anticipated posted speed limit based on the roadway's initial or ultimate function.

DESIGN AND PHYSICAL FACTORS OF THE ROADWAY

Because so many variables affect the safe operating speed of vehicles, it is not practical to consider each individually. These factors should be considered as a whole and weighed accordingly. They include:

- horizontal and vertical curves
- hidden driveways and other roadside developments
- high driveway density

- rural residential or developed areas
- lack of striped, improved shoulders.

Speed restrictions (if any) imposed by some curves can be calculated easily and checked by the use of the ball bank indicator; likewise, the restriction imposed by obstructions to sight distance can be calculated.

The effects of such factors as lane width, condition of surface, type and width of shoulders, frequency of intersections, and roadside development are not so easily measured. As a general rule, especially on tangents, these factors will be measured on the basis of prevailing speeds as determined by speed checks.

Regulatory and Advisory Speeds

When an engineering and traffic investigation shows that the statutory speed limits are no longer applicable for the existing conditions, the *prima facie* maximum speed limits should be altered accordingly with a speed zone. The types of speed zones are as follows:

- regulatory
- construction
- school
- private road.

This study does not address construction, school, or private road speed limits. During field observations on March 5, 2020, it was noted that chevron alignment signs (TMUTCD W1-8 signs) were installed on a curve in Rosewood Drive just south of Aspen Drive, but no advisory speed signs accompanied these signs. If implementation occurs of an increased speed limit as a result of this study, it is recommended that additional analysis be performed to assess the need for advisory speeds around the curve south of Aspen Drive and north of Glennwood Drive per the applicable provisions of the TMUTCD Section 2C.08 for advisory speed plaques.

REGULATORY SPEEDS

Regulatory speed zones should be applied only to those locations and sections of highways which are not dealt with adequately by the general statewide speed limits, and they should be indicators of the speed limitations imposed by physical and traffic conditions at such locations. Speed limits are determined by specific roadway and traffic conditions. Speed limits should not be lowered to the extent necessary for a driver to avoid a collision with a

pedestrian or other motorist who is entering or crossing the highway in violation of an existing traffic regulation.

Roadway safety is an important consideration in establishing speed limits. The following factors affect roadway safety and, therefore, should be considered when establishing speed limits:

- horizontal and vertical curves
- hidden driveways and other roadside developments
- high driveway density
- crash history along the location
- rural residential or developed areas
- lack of striped, improved shoulders.

Regulatory Speed Zones

A regulatory speed zone is the application, by city ordinance, of posted legal speed limits to sections of roadway where the numerical values of these special speed limits have been determined through engineering investigations of traffic and physical conditions.

Speed Zone Studies

This section includes a description of how to conduct an engineering and traffic investigation as the basis for establishing a regulatory speed zone along a roadway. This investigation is commonly called a "speed zone study."

Sound and generally accepted engineering practices are an integral part of such speed zone studies

DETERMINING THE 85TH PERCENTILE SPEED

The maximum speed limits posted as the result of a study should be based primarily on the 85th percentile speed, when adequate speed samples can be secured. The 85th percentile speed is a value that is used by many states and cities for establishing regulatory speed zones.

THEORY

Use of the 85th percentile speed concept is based on the theory that:

• the large majority of drivers:

- are reasonable and prudent
- do not want to have a crash
- desire to reach their destination in the shortest possible time
- a speed at or below which 85 percent of people drive at any given location under good weather and visibility conditions may be considered as the maximum safe speed for that location.

STATISTICAL RATIONALE

The results of numerous and extensive "before-and-after" studies substantiate the general propriety and value of the 85th percentile criterion.

Statistical techniques show that a normal probability distribution will occur when a random sample of traffic is measured. From the resulting frequency distribution curves, one finds that a certain percentage of drivers drive too fast for the existing conditions and a certain percentage of drivers travel at an unreasonably slow speed compared to the trend of traffic.

Most cumulative speed distribution curves "break" at approximately 15 percent and 85 percent of the total number of observations. Consequently, the motorists observed in the lower 15 percent are considered to be traveling unreasonably slow and those observed above the 85th percentile value are assumed to be exceeding a safe and reasonable speed. Because of the steep slope of the distribution curve below the 85th percentile value, it can readily be seen that posting a speed below the critical value would penalize a large percentage of reasonable drivers.

Experience proves these findings valid and shows that the 85th percentile speed is the one characteristic of traffic speeds that most closely conforms to a speed limit which is considered safe and reasonable.

SPEED CHECKS FOR EXISTING HIGHWAYS

Speed measurements were collected using tube counters to collect speed and volume data at three locations, as shown on the map. The speed data collected is provided in the *Appendix*. Analysis of this data provides the 85th percentile speeds and 10 mile per hour pace. Speed checks are of prime importance, because they:

- represent the consensus of drivers as to the safe speed at a given location
- provide the basic data on which the regulatory speed zone is based.

In Figure 1, the three segment count locations for Rosewood Drive between E Central Texas Expressway to Stagecoach Road are provided for the extents of the study.

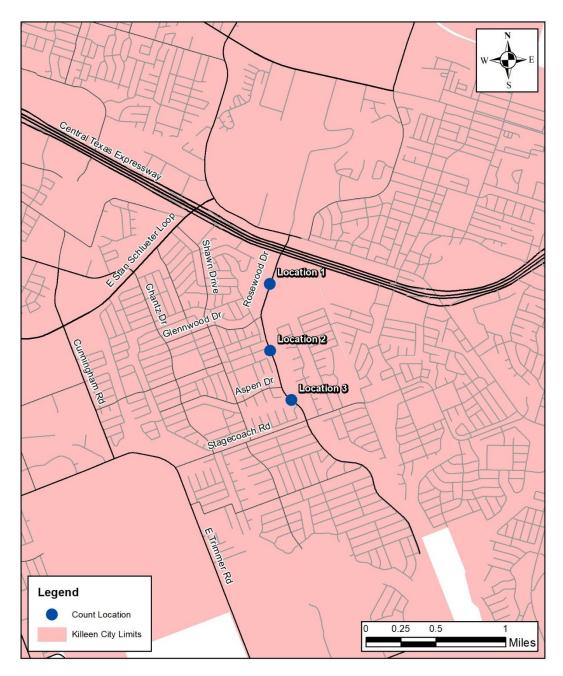


Figure 1: Rosewood Drive Count Locations

VARIATION FROM 85TH PERCENTILE

The posted speed selected is the nearest value ending in 5 or 0. The final speed limit may be lowered or raised by as much as 5 miles per hour from the 85th percentile speed determined by the study, based on the professional judgement of the supervising engineer. Only under special conditions would the zone speed vary further from the 85th percentile.

Additional Roadway Factors. The posted speed limit may be reduced below the 85th percentile speed, based on sound and generally accepted engineering judgement that includes consideration of the following factors:

- narrow roadway pavement widths (20 feet or less, for example)
- horizontal and vertical curves (possible limited sight distance)
- hidden driveways and other developments (possible limited sight distance)
- high driveway density (the higher the number of driveways, the higher the potential for encountering entering and turning vehicles)
- crash history along the location
- rural residential or developed areas (higher potential for pedestrian and bicycle traffic)
- lack of striped, improved shoulders (constricted lateral movement).

The final decision on the amount of variation from the 85th percentile speed for a specific roadway should be based on the engineering judgement of the supervising engineer.

Recommendations

In order to be consistent in weighing additional roadway factors, mile per hour (mph) reduction values to the 85th percentile speed were assigned to each condition. For alignments with curves or alignment changes along a segment, a reduction of 1 mph was assigned, and an additional 2 mph reduction was assigned in scenarios with severe and frequent alignment changes. Hidden driveways and high driveway densities were given a reduction of 1 mph. From this value, engineering judgment was exercised to determine a recommended speed in 5 mph increments. In cases where speed changes would be too frequent between segments of the same road, a uniform speed limit was assigned for safe operation of a vehicle.

The speed study results, additional factors regarding the roadway, and recommended speed limits are provided in the table below:

Roadway		05		Roadv			
	Location	85 Percentile Speed (mph)	10 mph Pace	Alignment	Hidden Driveways	High Driveway Density	Recommended Speed (mph)
Rosewood Drive	1: E Central Texas to Glennwood	47	36-45				45
Rosewood Drive	2: Glennwood to Aspen	49	36-45				45
Rosewood Drive	3: Aspen to Stagecoach	43	31-40	Х			45

The existing posted speed limit on Rosewood Drive is 35 mph along the entire length of the studied section. This report recommends changing the speed limit for the entire length of the studied section of Rosewood Drive. The recommended speed for Segment 1 of Rosewood Lane (from E Central Texas Expressway to Glennwood Drive) is 45 mph. This segment has no features which should be considered for speed reduction; it has mostly vacant land on both sides, is a mostly straight segment with a 4-lane divided roadway and low driveway density, including no driveways on the east side due to the presence of a creek. Thus, a recommended speed of 45 mph, which is within 5 mph of the 85th percentile speed, is sufficient. Segment 1, including few, gradual curves, well-developed 5-lane roadway, and few driveways, with none on the east side. As such, reduction in speed limit is not necessary on Segment 2, and a recommended speed of 45 mph, which is within 5 mph of the 85th percentile speed, is sufficient. Segment 3 (from

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Aspen Drive to Stagecoach Road) has two horizontal curves within its boundaries. It otherwise is in good condition as a speed zone, with a well-developed 5-lane roadway and no eastern driveways. A reduction of 1 mph should be applied to its 85th percentile speed to accommodate the horizontal curvature. However, by use of engineering judgement and to maintain consistent speeds on this relatively short study area, 45 mph is again the recommended speed for this segment, which is within 5 mph of the 85th percentile speed. It is recommended to add advisory speed limit signs along the curve marked with directional chevron signs south of Aspen Drive, which should be posted at 40 mph advisory speed to represent closer to the observed 85th percentile speed and noticeable drop in speeds by drivers in this section.

In addition to the recommendations related to speed limits, it is recommended that evaluation of pedestrian volumes using the crosswalk to the north of the intersection of Rosewood Drive and Glennwood Drive be evaluated for adequate gaps in traffic for the pedestrian demand at this location. If an increase in posted speed is implemented, additional measures may need to be installed to enhance pedestrian safety at this location. Potential measures for improved safety include extension of the existing median for a pedestrian refuge island, addition of Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons, a Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon, or other measures to increase the visibility of this pedestrian crossing to motorists.

Appendix

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Page A

Page 1 Site Code: Station ID: Rosewood Drive Location 1

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Page 1 Site Code: Station ID: Rosewood Drive Location 1

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18:00 19:00	U U	U U	U 1	2	28 31	280 230	536 390	280	81 30	22 8	3		0 1 1 0) () 1233) 897
20:00	0	0	0	2	22 18	163 124	271 165	143 88	36 36	7	2		0 1 0 1		0 647 437
21:00 22:00	0	0	Ö	Ó	22	78	97 85	50 49	14	5	1 U	() (267
23:00 0:00	0	0	0	0	1	37	48	17	9	ئ 1	0		2 0) () 212) 121
1:00	0	0	0	0	1	18 12	26 16	16 17	2	1	1		0 C 0 C) 65) 56
2:00 3:00	0	ō	ō	Ó	4	10	20	12	4	2	ō		ō c) (52
4:00	0	0	0	0	8 10	38 89	38 152	16 77	6 25	2 4	0 1		0 C 0 C		0 108 0 358
6:00	3 U	2	1 U	02	21 32	203 310	387 609	157 322	40 100	13 22	23		0 1 2 C		0 830 1402
7:00 8:00	U	1	U	3	31	244	405	253	83	10	2		υ υ) (1032
9:00 Total	U 16	U 14	U 13	122	4	13076	U 19981	U 10131	0 2616	U 539	U 79		υ ι 8 17		0 6 0 48535
Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	3.9%	26.9%	41.2%	20.9%	5.4%	1.1%	0.2%				
		15t	h Percentile:	37 N	ЛРН				10 MPH F	Pace Speed:	36 - 4	5 MPH	Т		
		50t	h Percentile: h Percentile:	43 M 49 M	ЛРН				Num	ber in Pace: ent in Pace:	33	057			
			h Percentile:	52 M					nber of Vehicle	s > 45 MPH	13	400			
								Pero	cent of Vehicle Mean Speed			.6% MPH			
									wearr speed	a (Average):	431	IVIT FI	_		

Direction Northbound & Southbound

Page 1 Site Code: Station ID: Rosewood Drive Location 1

Date	Speed Ranges (MPH)												T		
3/3/2020-3/6/2020 Time	1 15	16 20	21 25	26 30	31 35	36 40	41 45	46 50	51 55	56 60	61 65	66 70	71 75	76 999	Total
8:00	5	5	11	29	106	163	51	8	2) ()	0 0	0 (380
9:00 10:00	1 U	U U	0	15 9	154 125	293 311	115 140	19 14	3	()	U (ט נ ט נ	0 600 0 602
11:00	0	0	0	15	124	324 348	135	23	3 0	() ()		0 (624
12:00 13:00	0	0	1	14	164 182	342	163 128	16 10	6	2	2 ()	0 (0 0	0 701 0 685
14:00 15:00	0	1	1	17 38	215 229	332 448	137 189	13 28	0 2				0 0	D (0 716 935
16:00	0 0	0		25	261	649	277	51	2	()	ō i	D (1266
17:00 18:00	1	0 0	1	24 18	262 181	677 532	260 209	46 29	3 4	() ()	0 0	0 0) 1275) 975
19:00 20:00	0	0		17 13	170 135	298 237	136 93	16 13	1	(0 0		0 640 0 493
21:00	Ŭ	Ű	U	11	84 34	185	58	10	U 1) ()	υ	υι	348
22:00 23:00	U	U	U	0	30	68	42 21	4	Ŭ	i	j			ט נ ט נ) 155) 131
0:00 1:00	0	0		4	17	28 23	16 6	2	0	(0 (0 (0 67 0 43
2:00	0	0	0	1	8 10	9 18	7	2	1 0	() (0 (D (D (28 35
3:00 4:00	0	0	0	2	38	59	13	1	0	() ()	0 (0 (113
5:00 6:00	0	0 1	15	5 67	97 213	163 262	41 57	4	0 1) ()	0 0	0 0) 310) 620
7:00	0	2		120 15	422 218	445 475	140 192	19 29	2	(0 0	D (0 1164 934
8:00 9:00	U	U	U	16	159	275	91	1	1	i) (U I	0 0	549
10:00 11:00	U U	U U	6	12 /	138 155	285 312	96 136	11 23	1	1	2 ()	υ) 544) 642
12:00 13:00	0	0	2	9 11	158 144	337 330	140 137	18 15	3	1			0 0		0 668 0 641
14:00	0	0 0	0	22 26	173 245	336 453	143 164	24 24	25	() ()	0 0	0 (0 700 919
15:00 16:00	2	0	0	35	299	556	204	15	1	() ()	0 (0 0	1112
17:00 18:00	0	0		35 19	299 199	588 431	231 171	37 33	1	(0 0) 1194) 856
19:00	0	0		14 25	152 150	286 183	115 84	11 13	1	(0 0		579 579
20:00 21:00	0	0	1	16	80	139	46	12	0	() ()	0 (0 0	294
22:00 23:00	U U	U		10 5	42 20	82 54	32 20	10 /	U U	L. L.) (, ,	Ú I	ט נ ט נ) 1//
0:00 1:00	0	0		4	15 13	14 15	14 9	2	0	(0 () 49) 43
2:00	0	0	0	0	9 12	17 26	5	0	1	() (0 (D (D (0 32 0 48
3:00 4:00	0	0	0	1	15	44	19	5	Ó	() ()	0 (0 (84
5:00 6:00	0	0 0	0	2 10	63 138	187 351	69 169	11 32	0 5				0 0		0 333 0 706
7:00	0	0		37	261	579	309	46	6				0 0		1238
8:00 9:00	0 0	0	0	6 16	158 153	524 323	244 153	31 21	1 3	() ()	0 0	0 0	964 669
10:00 11:00	1	0		24 12	163 154	294 361	101 114	9 16	0 2) (0 0		0 593 0 659
12:00	0	0	1	10 17	176 159	355 371	158 167	31 26	1	() 1	1	0 0	0 0	0 733 0 745
13:00 14:00	3	2	7	29	157	351	190	20	2	() ()	0 (0 0	761
15:00 16:00	0	0		28 20	213 198	520 583	194 378	22 65	7	(0 0		984 1249
17:00	0	1 U		12 17	169 182	691 516	359 271	59 41	5 4				0 (U (0 1297 0 1033
18:00 19:00	1	U	2	15	177	406	138	29	3	() ()	υ	0 0) //1
20:00 21:00	0	0	2	15 11	119 94	273 159	122 74	12 12	4	() () (0 (D (D (0 546 0 354
22:00 23:00	0	0	0	7	50 37	101 65	38 40	9	1	(0 (U (0 (U U	206
0:00	0	0	0	4	22	42 21	19 19	3	1	()	0 0	0 (D () 91) 52
1:00 2:00	0	0	1	2	12	21	12	1	1	() ()	0 (0 (50
3:00 4:00	0	0 0	2	0 5	8 17	22 46	11 21	1	1 1	() ()		D () 43) 92
5:00	0	0		2 19	59 142	168 318	77 158	6 18	0				0 (U () 313) 664
6:00 7:00	U	U U	i i	47	280	570 426	2/1 213	48 40	8 U	(j i	i i	U I	υ (υ () 1226) 865
8:00 9:00	1 U	U	U	I	4	1	U	U	U	L. L.	J (U 1		0 0
Total	16 0.0%	14 0.0%		1140 2.8%	9511 23.2%	20166 49.2%	8587 21.0%	1266 3.1%	133	14				0 (
Percent	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	2.8%	23.2%	47.2%	21.0%	3.170				0.05	-0 U.U7	υ U.U7	3
		15 50	oth Percentile: Oth Percentile:	32 N 38 N	ЛРН ЛРН				10 MPI Nu	H Pace Speed Imber in Pace	31 - 4	10 MPH 3753			
		85	oth Percentile: oth Percentile:	43 N 45 N	ЛРН			NI	Pe	ercent in Pace cles > 40 MPH	: 72	2.5%			
		95	Sarrendentille:	45 N	nr 🛛	l				cies > 40 MPF cles > 40 MPF		1009 1.4%			
										eed (Average)		MPH			