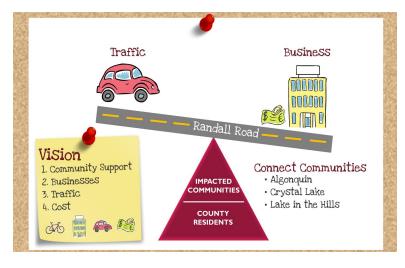
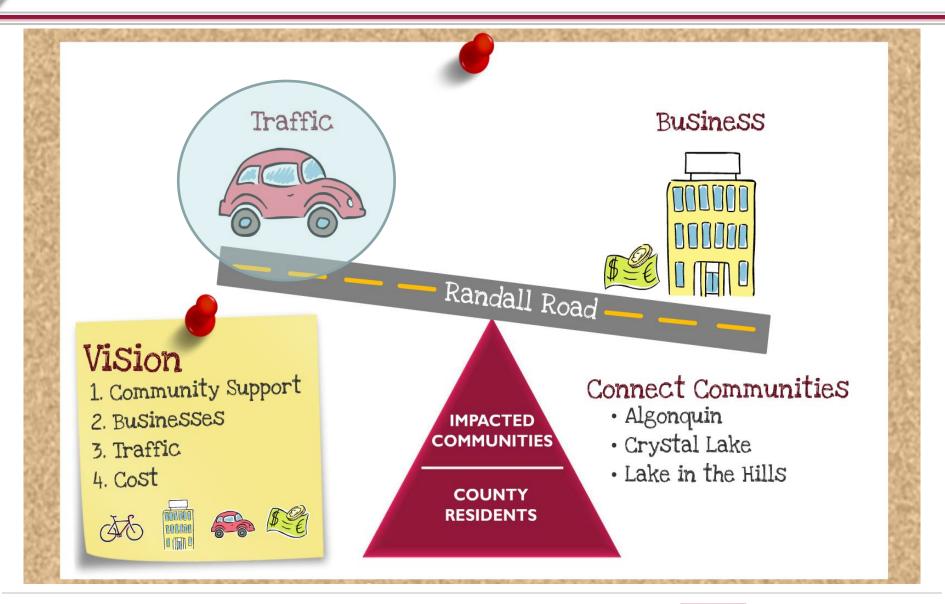
Where did we start? - Project Objectives

- Safe and efficient travel (Traffic)
 - Major arterial serving the County
 - Emergency response times
- Facilitate Commerce (Access)
 - Major retail corridor
 - Efficient traffic flow supports retail vitality
- Sound Fiscal Investment
 - Leverage County funds
 - Improvements need to provide a reasonable service life



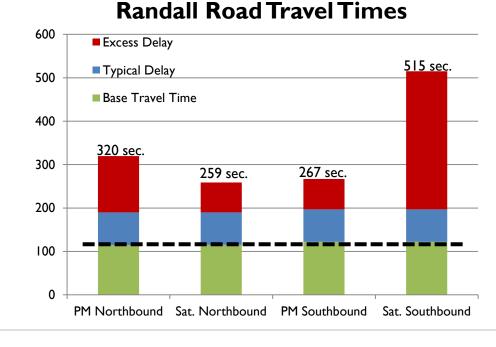


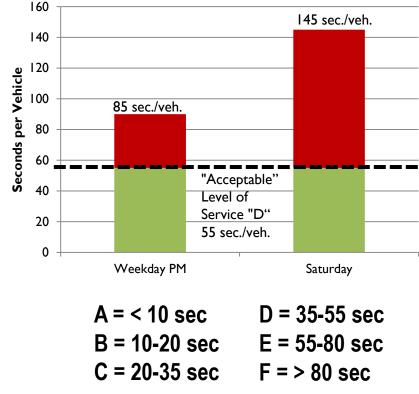




Existing Conditions – Randall & Algonquin

- Current Intersection Delay Level of Service "F"
 - Field measured over three days
- Travel Times
 - Northbound: Harnish to Acorn
 - Southbound: Miller to Bunker Hill

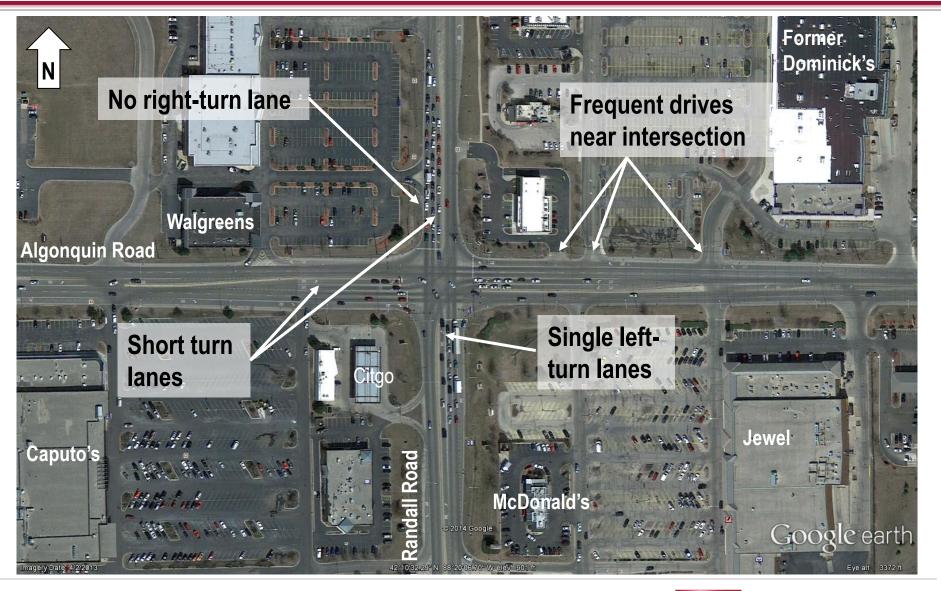




Existing Intersection Delay



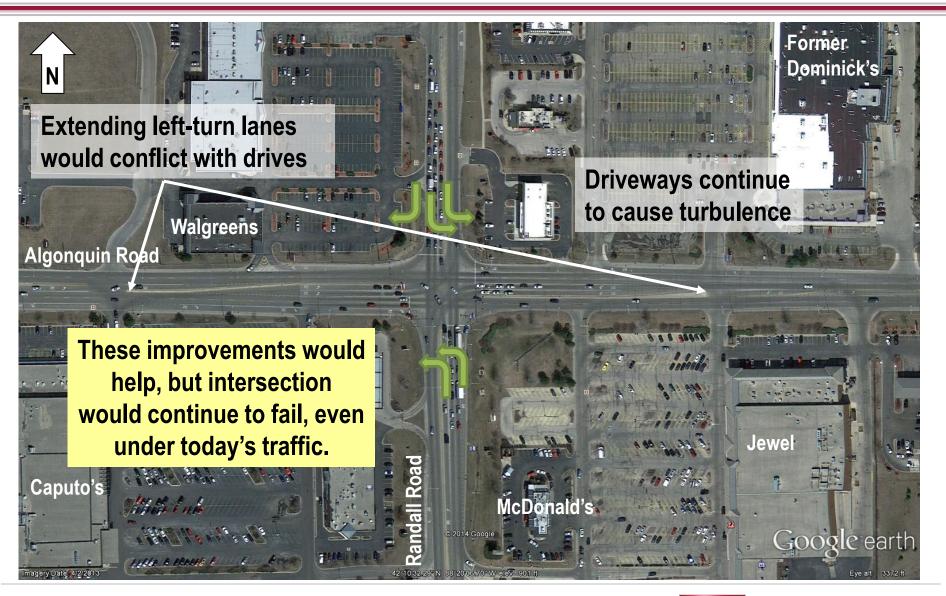
Operational Issues





B

Why not just add turn lanes?



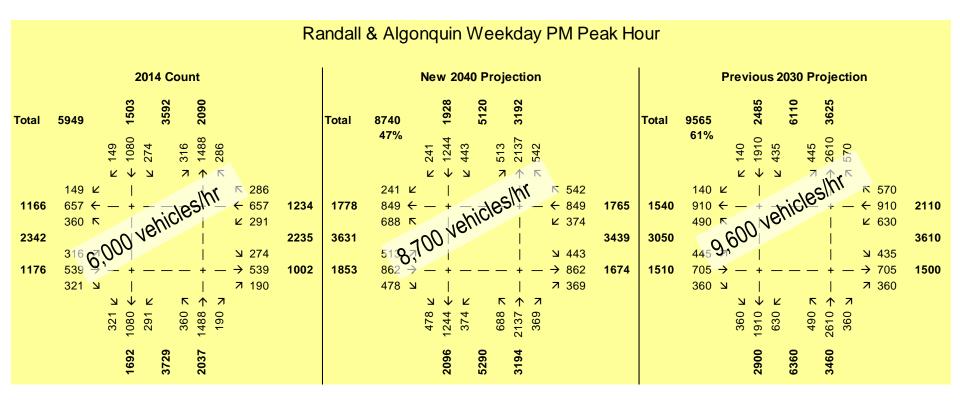


To provide acceptable level of service:
 Additional turn lanes
 Third through traffic lane in each direction
 Auxiliary lanes to manage access



Revised Weekday PM Traffic Forecast

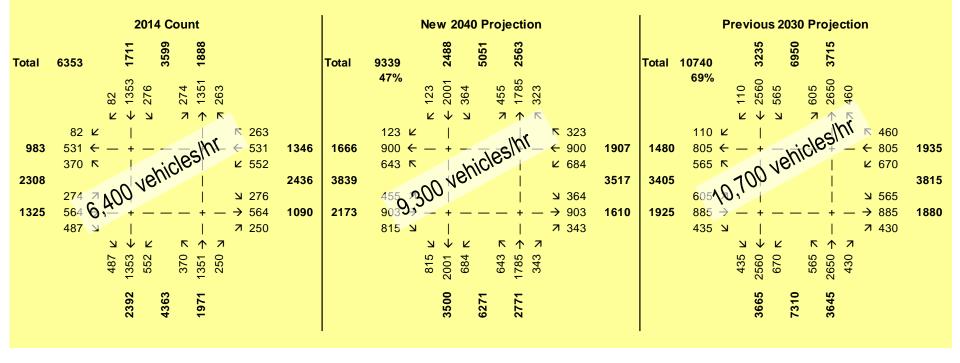
- Previous 2030 Forecast: 61% growth 2014-2030 (3.8%/year)
- New 2040 Forecast: 47% growth 2014-2040 (1.8%/year)
- Largest growth to/from west, less on other legs





Revised Saturday Traffic Forecast

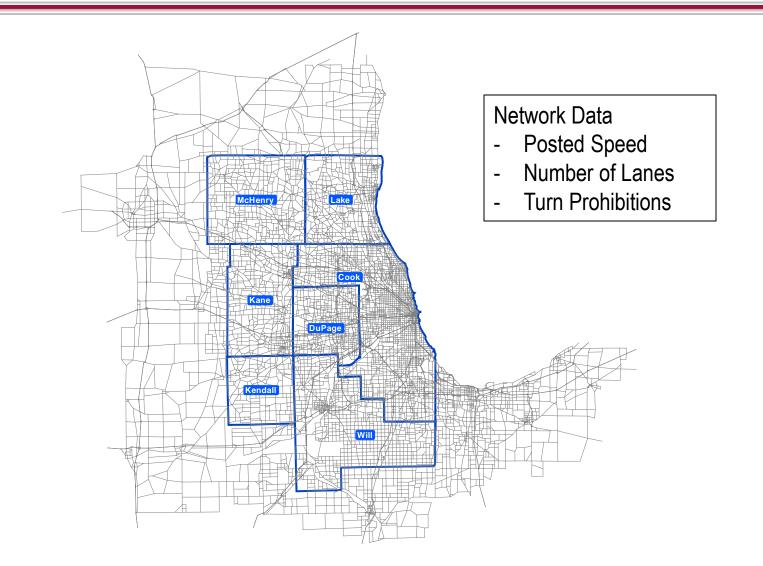
- Previous 2030 Forecast: 69% growth 2014-2030 (4.3%/year)
- New 2040 Forecast: 47% growth 2014-2040 (1.8%/year)
- Largest growth to/from west, less on other legs



Randall & Algonquin Saturday Noon Peak Hour

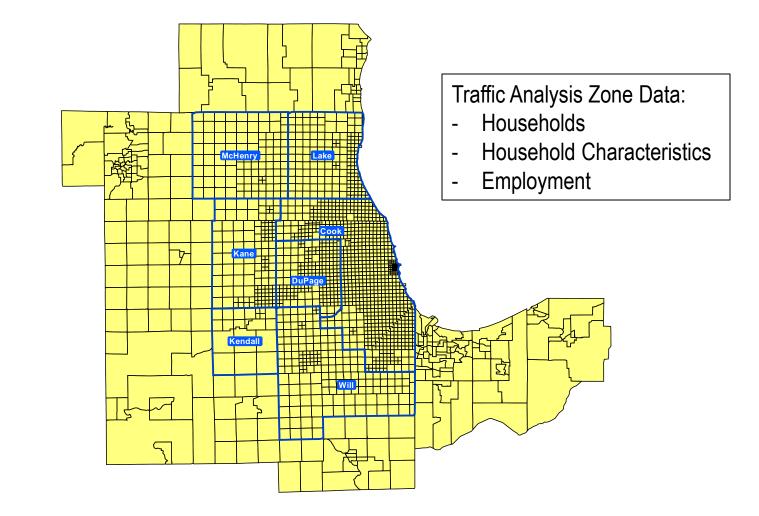


CMAP Process – Regional Network





CMAP Process – TAZ System





Year	Population	Source	30-Year Period	Annual Growth
2040	513,517	CMAP	2010 - 2040	1.7%
2010	308,760	Census	1980 - 2010	2.5%
1980	147,897	Census	1950 - 1980	3.6%
1950	50,656	Census		



CMAP Process – TDM 4-Step Process

TRAVEL DEMAND MODELING

Trip Generation

Objective: Estimate trips produced/attracted by TAZ

Trip Distribution

Objective: Estimate trip flows between every TAZ

Mode Choice

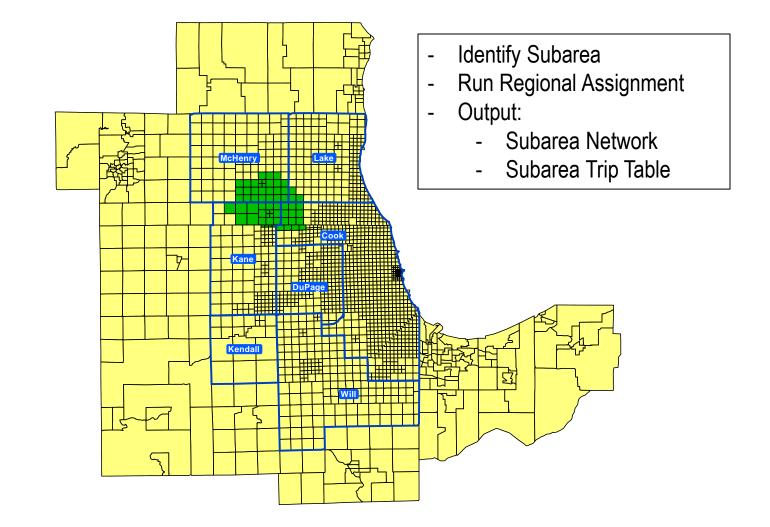
Objective: Estimate choice of available modes

Assignment

Objective: Determine paths from origin to destination



Subarea Process – Subarea Extraction



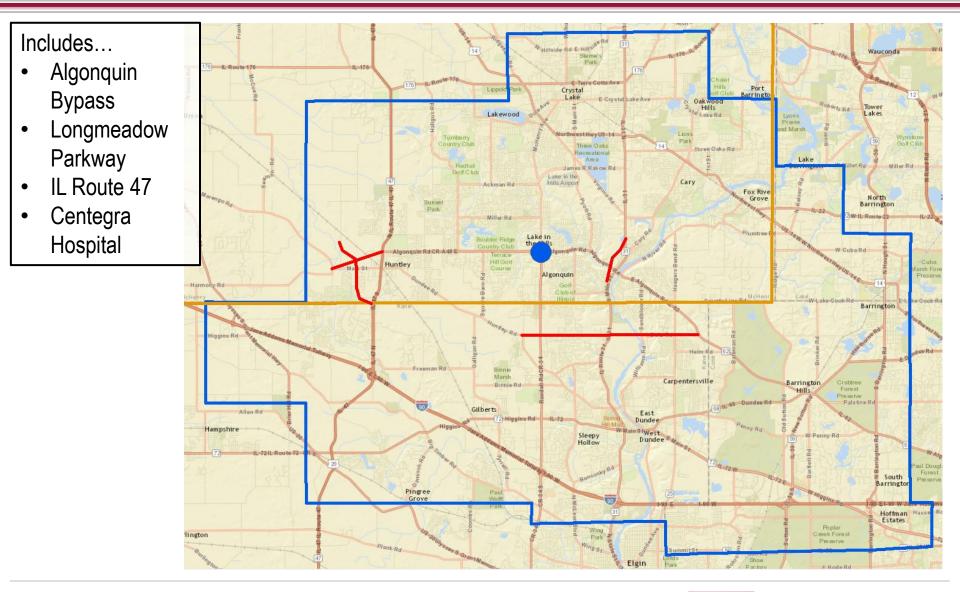


Expand Trip Table

- Verify Network Characteristics
- Enhance Trip Generation in Core Area
- Model Validation
- 2040 Final Assignment



New Improvements in 2040 Model

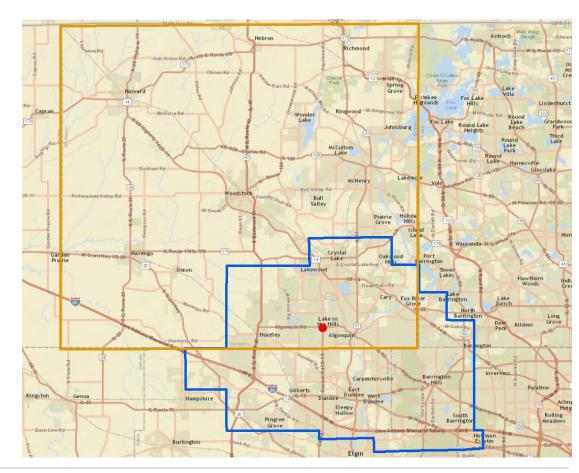




Model Sub-area

- The influence area of the intersection is in a more developed area
- Our model focused on this area
- Still accounts for growth in "pass through" traffic

Households			
McHenry Subarea			
2010	109,199	117,796	
2040	179,215	178,099	
Growth			
Total	64.1%	51.2%	
Annual	۱.7%	I.4%	





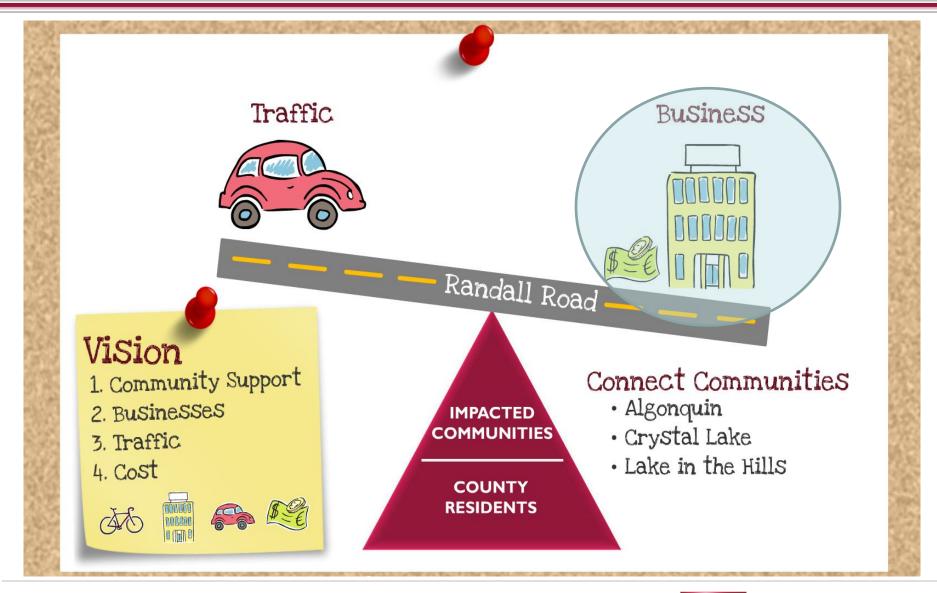
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Traffic Analysis - Comparison

ltem	Characteristic	Phase I	Phase II
I	Base Year	2007	2014
2	Plan Horizon Year	2030	2040
3	Census Base	2000	2010
4	Economic Conditions	Pre-recession	Post-recession
5	Study Area	Randall Road Corridor	McHenry County (part) Kane County (part) Lake County (part) Cook County (part)
6	Socioeconomics - Growth Households (Subarea) Employment (Subarea)	2000 – 2030 63.6 % 85.5 %	2010 - 2040 51.2 % 76.0 %
7	Socioeconomics – CAGR Households (Subarea) Employment (Subarea)	2000 - 2030 1.65 % 2.08 %	2010 - 2040 1.39 % 1.90 %
8	Approach	Standard Traffic Impact Study Data Collection Forecasted Traffic 	 Expanded Traffic Impact Study Data Collection CMAP Regional Travel Demand Model Study Area Travel Demand Model Forecasted Traffic Traffic Microsimulation Modeling
9	Time of Day	PM Peak Weekend	AM Peak Midday PM Peak Saturday
10	Network	Randall Road Corridor	Subregional Network
11	Other Projects Considered	Longmeadow Parkway I-90 / IL 47 Full Interchange West Algonquin ByPass Algonquin Road Extension Kruetzer Road Extension	Longmeadow Parkway I-90 / IL 47 Full Interchange West Algonquin ByPass Algonquin Road Extension Kruetzer Road Extension



Businesses





B

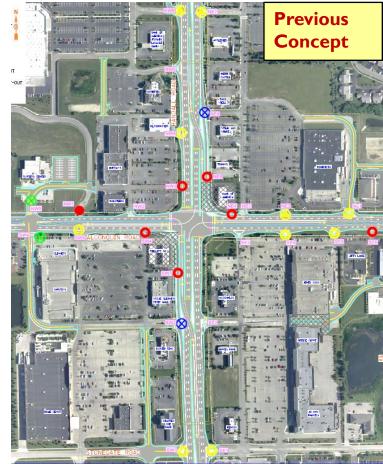
Communication and Stakeholder Outreach

- Over 100 mailings to property owners
- Over 300 flyers hand delivered to businesses
- 20 individual follow up meetings



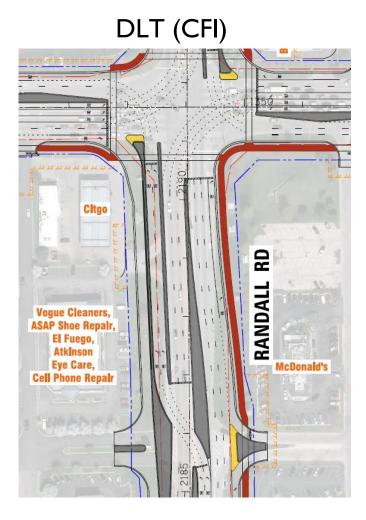


- Relieved to hear about redesign
- Fix the traffic (congestion and latent demand)
- Maintain access
- Build it right the first time
- Keep them informed
 - Working Meetings

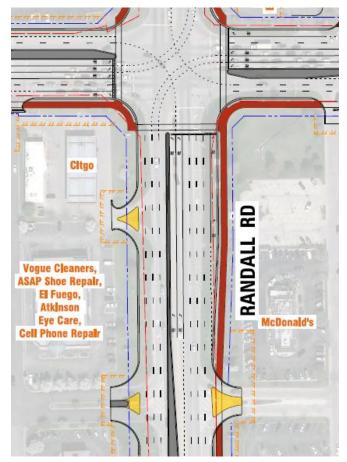




Corridor Improvement Options

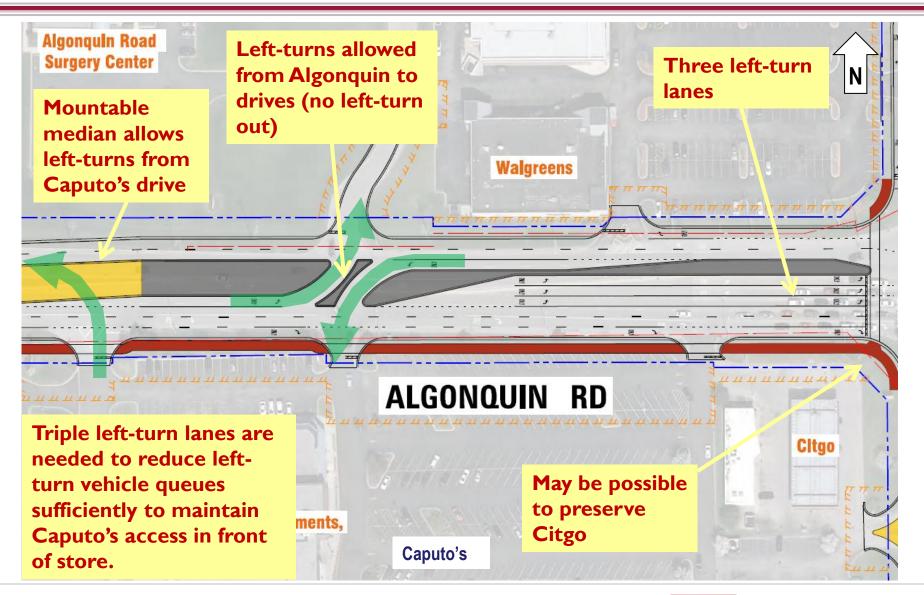


Conventional



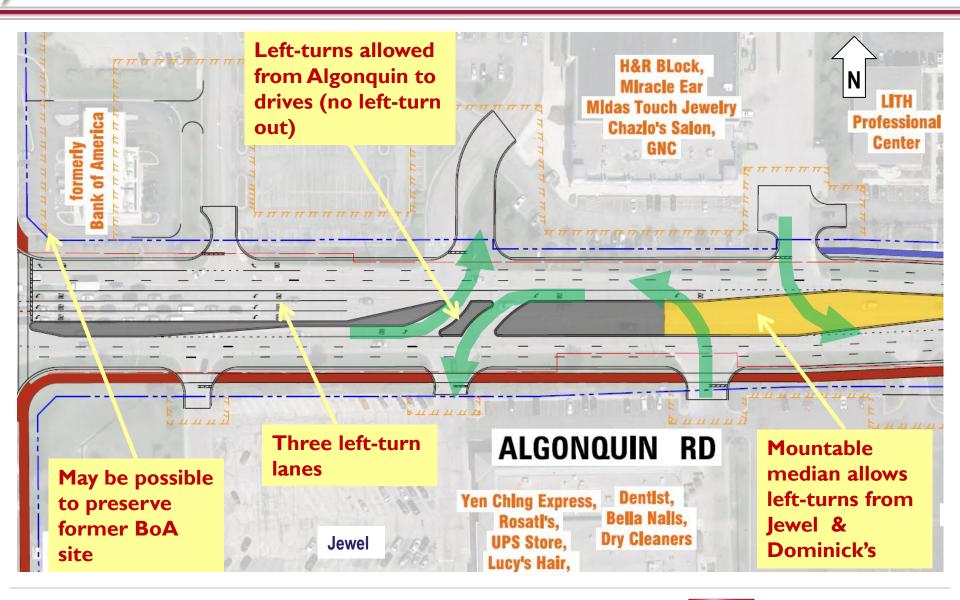


Algonquin West of Randall



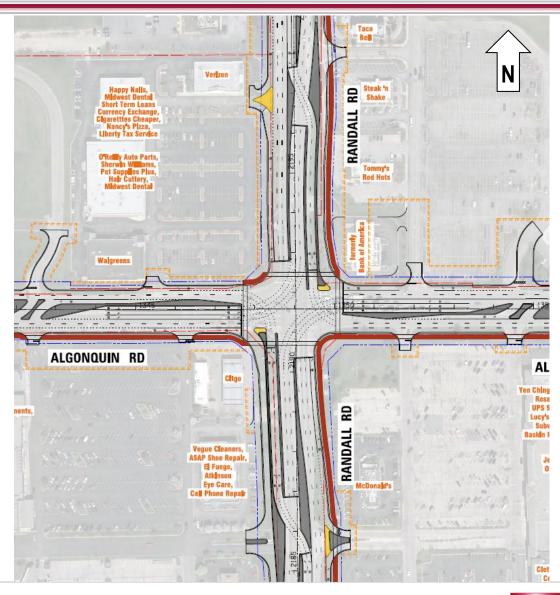


Algonquin East of Randall





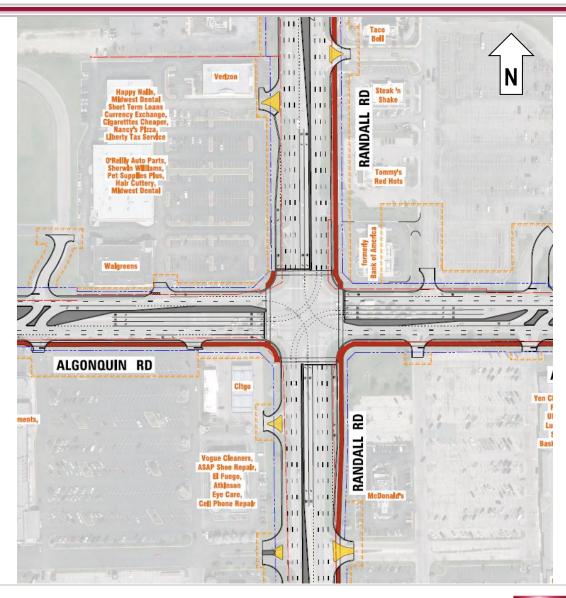
DLT Configuration along Randall Road





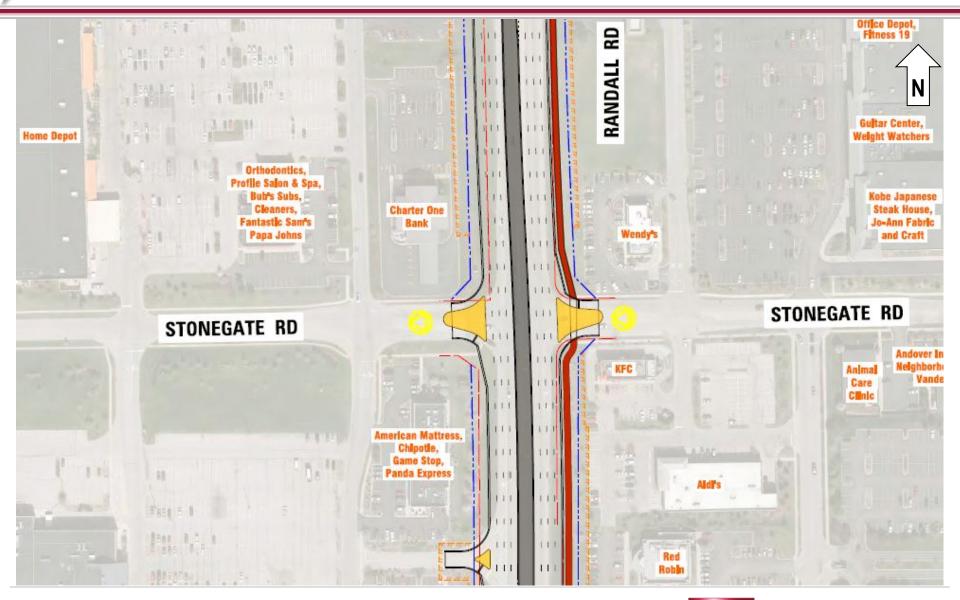


Conventional Configuration along Randall Road



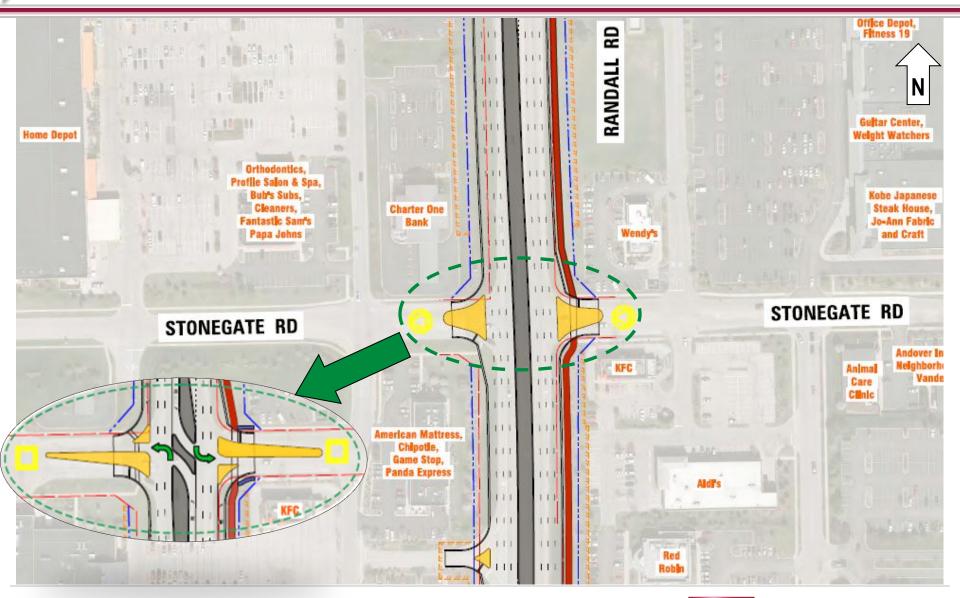






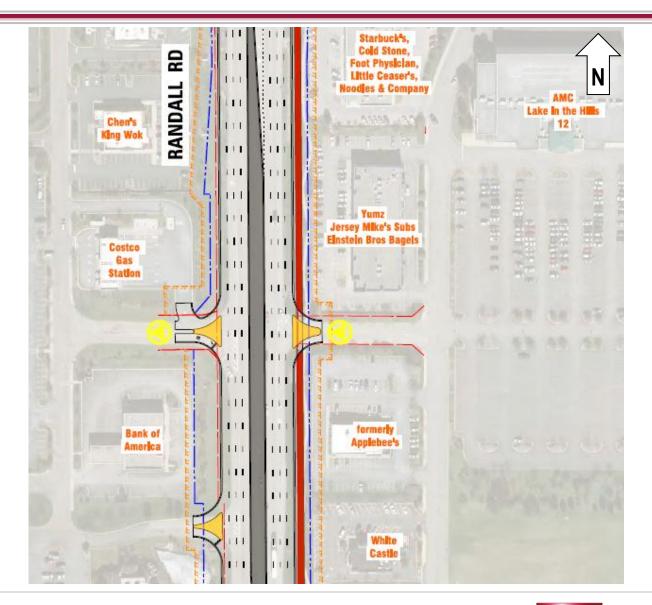






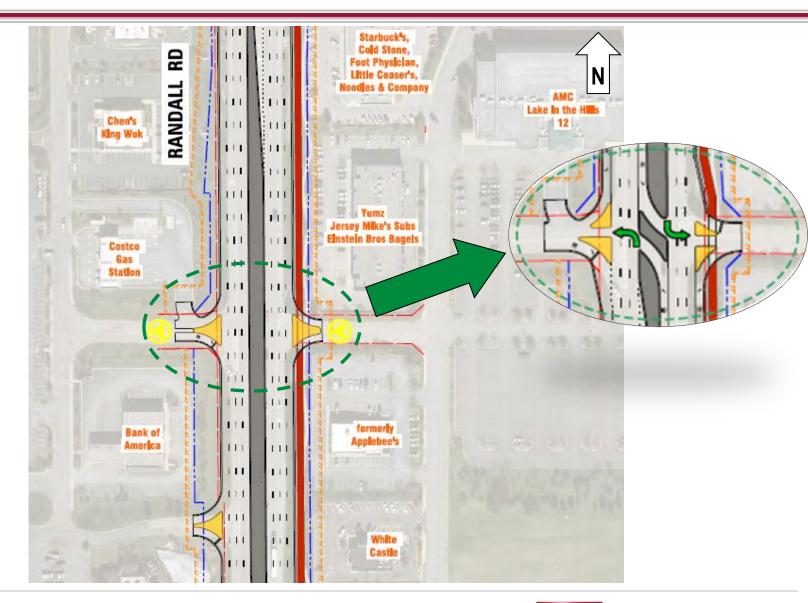






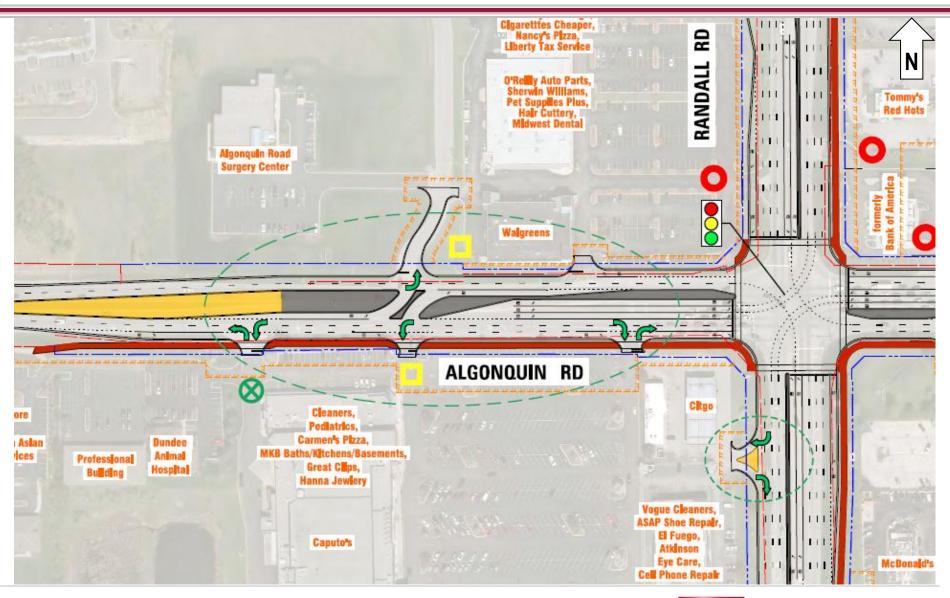








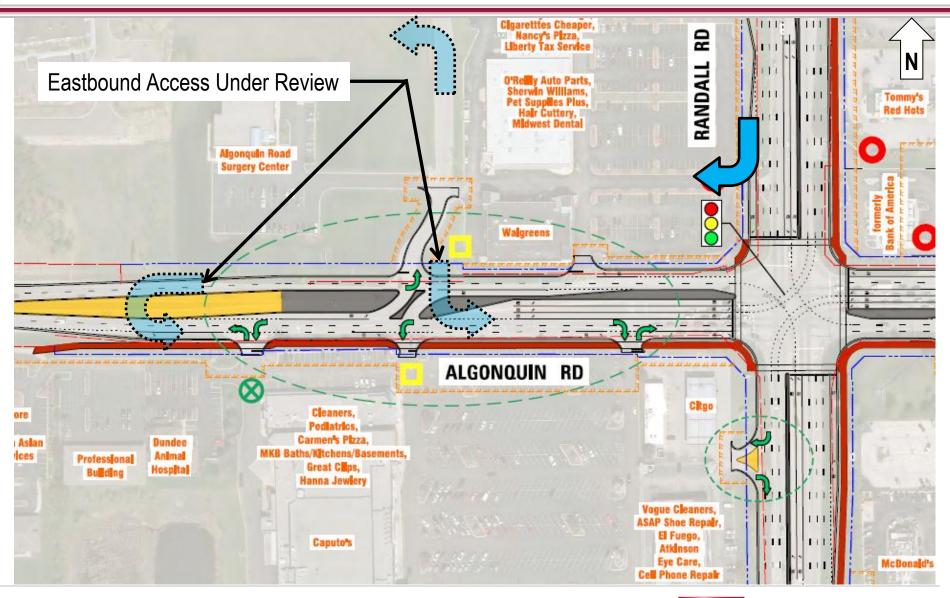
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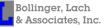




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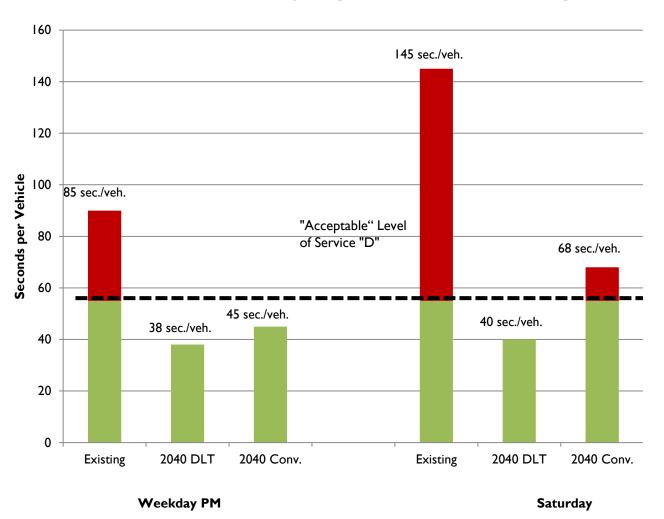






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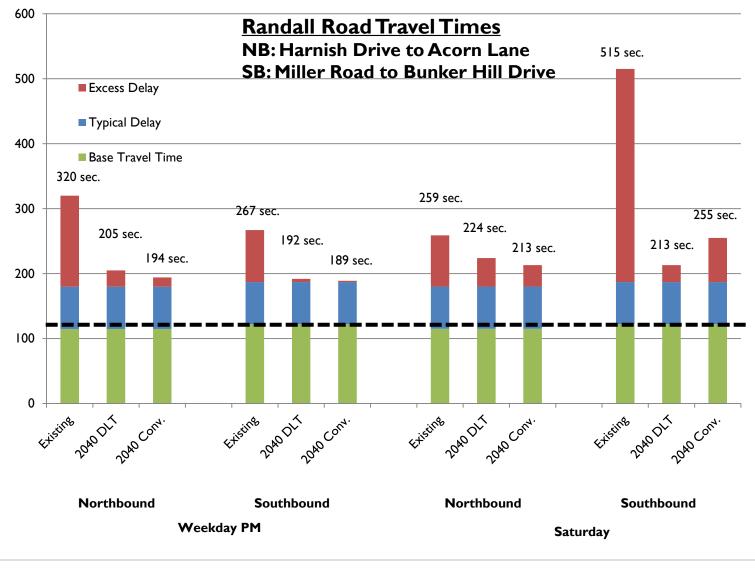
Operational Comparison – Intersection



Randall & Algonquin Intersection Delay



Operational Comparison – Travel Time





	Displaced Left Turn (DLT) with Access	Conventional 3- Lane plus Auxiliary
Full Properties Acquired (each)	TBD	0
# of Permanent ROW & Easements	86	86
Partial Permanent ROW (acres)	34.7	34.9
Temporary Easements (acres)	10.4	10.9



Design/Construction Costs

	Displaced Left Turn (DLT)	Conventional 3-Lane plus Auxiliary
<u>Cost</u>		
Construction (Non-Intersection)	\$31,806,623	\$31,878,385
Construction (Intersection)	\$16,215,165	\$16,254,281
Construction Subtotal	\$48,021,788	\$48,132,666
Lane Miles (Exist 18.9 miles)	28.3	28.3
\$ per Lane Mile (Typical \$1.7-\$2.0 M)	\$1.7	\$1.7
ROW Acquisition (Ph. I Est. w/o damage to remainder)	TBD	TBD +\$500k
ROW Negotiations	\$1,750,000	\$1,750,000
Design Engineering	\$9,099,876	\$9,099,876
Construction Engineering (10%)	\$4,802,179	\$4,813,267
Utility Adjustments (Ph. I Est.)	\$2,617,800	\$2,617,800
Total Cost (not including ROW)	\$66,291,673	\$66,413,639



	Displaced Left Turn (DLT) with Access	Conventional 3-Lane plus Auxiliary
IDOT/Federal Approvals		
Geometrics	Approved	Likely
	Approved	
CMAQ Funding	(\$10.6M)	TBD



Impacts of Intersection Improvements	Localized Impacts	Countywide and Regional Impacts
 Increased Traffic Capacity Reduced Travel Times across Network 	 Increases visibility and traffic counts for retailers Increases retail market area, consumer spending potential, store sales, and sales and property tax collections 	 Reduces transportation costs for businesses and residents Increases labor market access (employers have a access to broader, more diverse labor pool) Broadens access to markets for businesses
 Access Changes to Local Businesses Potential Property Acquisitions Enhanced Safety 	 Reduced access can decrease customer patronage and negatively impact retailers, property owners and municipal sales and property tax collections Converse is true for improved access and safety 	Unlikely to impact state and RTA sales tax collections



Next Steps



