



# Traffic Impact Data for Bridge Haven Extended Care Facility

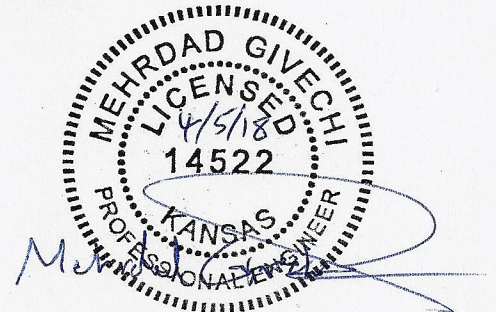
1701 Research Park Drive  
Lawrence, Kansas

Prepared  
for  
Paul Werner Architects

Prepared  
By



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According to City Ordinance #7650, collection of Traffic Impact Data (TID) is required for all non-residential new developments or redevelopments and all residential developments of eleven (11) or more lots or dwelling units. The following information is compiled to fulfill the requirements of this ordinance for the proposed “*Bridge Haven Extended Care Facility*” development located at 1701 Research Park Drive in Lawrence, Kansas (See Location Map in the Appendix).

1. The existing Bridge Haven facility consists of two 1-story buildings with 22 bedrooms and maximum occupancy of 32 patients. Under the proposed redevelopment plan, another 1-story building (Building C) will be added on the south side of Building B as shown on the Site Plan (See the Appendix for details). The new building will have 12 bedrooms with maximum occupancy of 16 patients. With the new addition, the facility will have 34 bedrooms with maximum occupancy of 48 patients.

Currently, there is a parking lot on the north side of Building B with a capacity of 15 stalls (14 regular and 1 accessible). Field observations between 7:00 and 9:00 a.m. and 4:00 – 6:00 p.m. indicate that, typically, 5 to 8 vehicles are parked on the west side of Research Park Drive as a result of spill over from this parking lot. Under the proposed redevelopment plan a new parking lot with an entrance off Research Park Drive will be constructed. The parking lot will provide 27 additional parking stalls on the south side of the new Building C for a total of 42 stalls for the entire site (3 accessible and 39 regular). Furthermore, 6 parking spaces will be provided for bicycles.

2. The existing and proposed zoning for this site is Industrial Business Park (IBP). According to the Horizon 2020 (Map 3-2), the designated land use for this site is “Office Research and/or Industrial/Warehouse/Distribution”.
3. The street network surrounding the site consists of:
  - Research Park Drive, running north/south along east side of the site, designated as “Collector” on the *City’s T2040 Thoroughfare Map*.

- Bob Billings Parkway, running east/west approximately 1,425 ft. north of the site, designated as “Principal Arterial” on the City’s T2040 Thoroughfare Map.
  - W. 18<sup>th</sup> Street, running east/west approximately 645 ft. south of the site, designated as “Collector” east of Research Park Drive, and as a “Local” Street west of Research Park Drive on the City’s T2040 Thoroughfare Map.
4. Currently, access to the site is provided at one point off of Research Park Drive on the north side of Building B. With the addition of Building C, a second access on Research Park Drive will be provided on the south side of Building C approximately 306 ft. (CL – CL) from the existing driveway.
5. In the vicinity of the project site:
- Bob Billings Parkway is a 4-lane divided roadway with a center two-way left-turn lane west of West of Wakarusa Drive except for the section between Research Park Drive and Foxfire Drive where there is a raised median. Posted speed limit is 40 mph.
  - Research Park Drive and W. 18<sup>th</sup> Street are both 2-lane roadways with no posted speed limits (Note: Statutory speed limit is 30 mph.)
  - The intersection of Research Park Drive and Bob Billings Parkway is controlled by stop signs on Research Park Drive with dedicated left-turn lane on east/west approaches, and no dedicated turn lanes on Research Park Drive.
  - The intersection of Research Park Drive and W. 18<sup>th</sup> Street is an uncontrolled intersection with a traffic calming circle.
6. Field investigations indicate that the departure sight triangles at both driveway locations to the site are obstructed by on-street parked vehicles on the west side of Research Park Drive. However, it is anticipated the additional parking lot connected by walkways to the existing buildings in the development, will provide adequate on-site parking spaces for the entire development. Field investigations also indicate

that once on-street parking is eliminated, there is no sight distance restriction from the roadway geometric stand point.

7. The trip generation of a proposed land development project is typically estimated using trip generation rates suggested by the latest edition of the *Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation Manual* (Currently, the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition). For the purpose of this analysis, the *ITE Land Use Codes 620 (Nursing Home)* and *254 (Assisted Living)* with “occupied number of beds” as the independent variable are selected. Both “weighted average rate” and “regression equation” methods are evaluated for each land use code, and the one with statistical significance meeting the requirements of the ITE guidelines is selected for analysis. The results, as shown in the Appendix, indicate that the proposed Bridge Haven redevelopment (at full occupancy with 48 beds in all three buildings) will likely generate the following number of trips:

- On average, 10 trip-ends during the morning peak-hour of the adjacent street network; and
- On average, somewhere between 5 – 14 trip-ends during the afternoon peak-hour of the adjacent street network.

In summary, the proposed “*Bridge Haven Extended Care Facility*” redevelopment will generate less than the 100 vph threshold during the critical peak-hour of a typical weekday.

# APPENDIX



Figure 1 - Location Map



# Nursing Home (620)

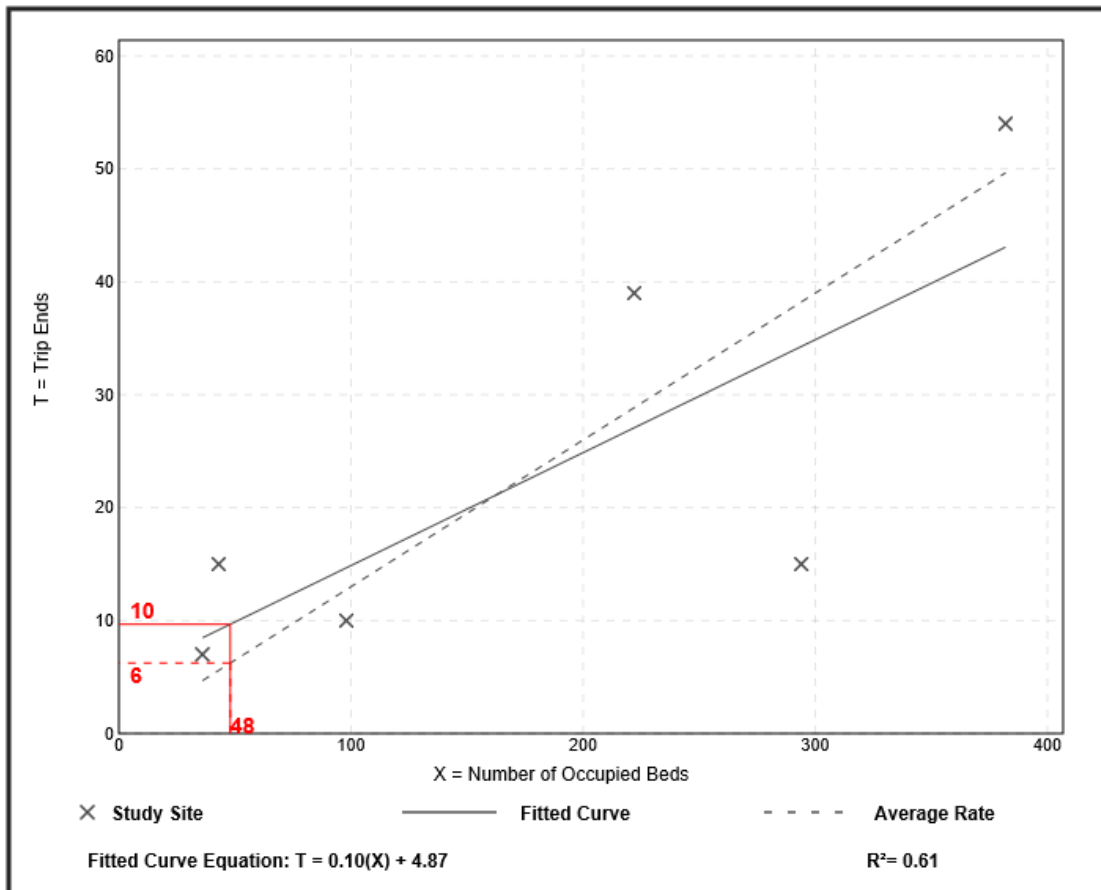
**Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Occupied Beds**  
**On a: Weekday,**  
**Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,**  
**One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.**

**Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban**  
 Number of Studies: 6  
 Avg. Num. of Occupied Beds: 179  
 Directional Distribution: 72% entering, 28% exiting

## Vehicle Trip Generation per Occupied Bed

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 0.13         | 0.05 - 0.35    | 0.07               |

## Data Plot and Equation



# Nursing Home (620)

**Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Occupied Beds**  
**On a: Weekday,**  
**Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,**  
**One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.**

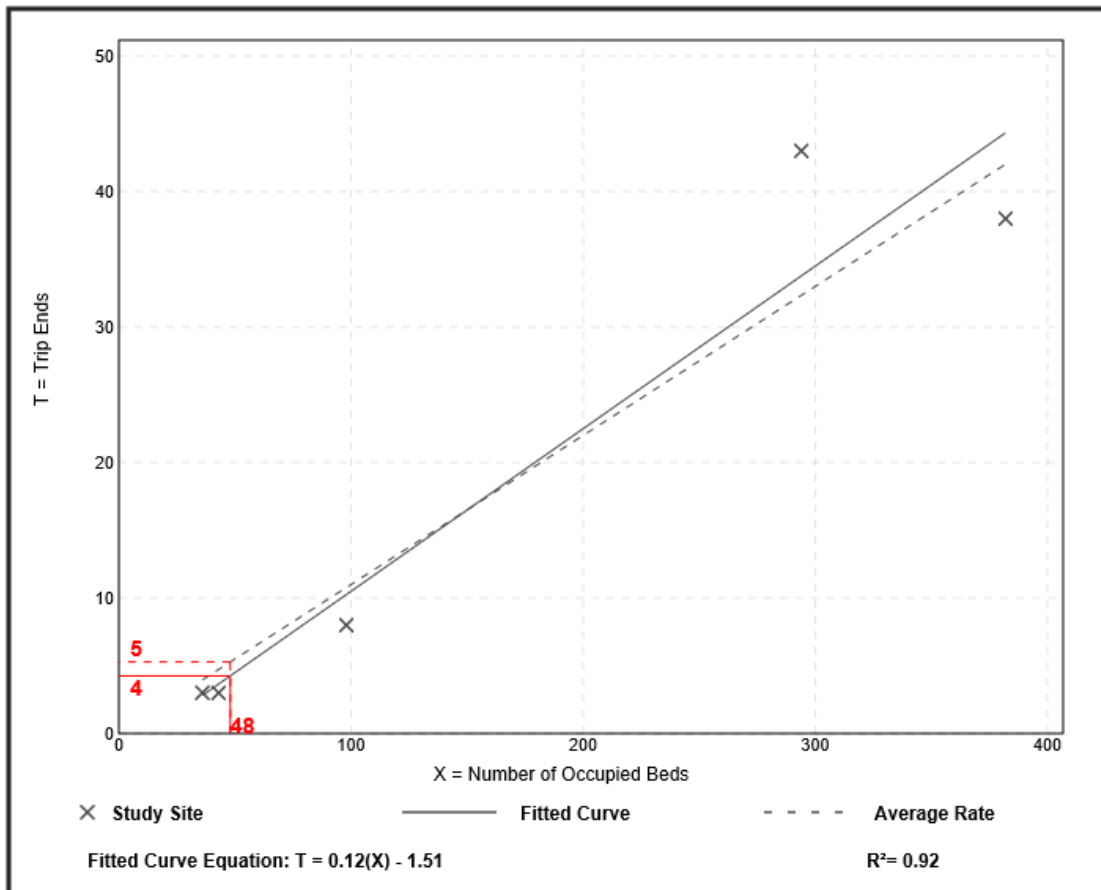
**Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban**  
 Number of Studies: 5  
 Avg. Num. of Occupied Beds: 171  
 Directional Distribution: Not Available

## Vehicle Trip Generation per Occupied Bed

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 0.11         | 0.07 - 0.15    | 0.03               |

## Data Plot and Equation

*Caution – Small Sample Size*



# Assisted Living (254)

**Vehicle Trip Ends vs: Occupied Beds**  
**On a: Weekday,**  
**Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic,**  
**One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.**

**Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban**  
 Number of Studies: 2  
 Avg. Num. of Occupied Beds: 69  
 Directional Distribution: 68% entering, 32% exiting

## Vehicle Trip Generation per Occupied Bed

| Average Rate | Range of Rates | Standard Deviation |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|
| 0.18         | 0.17 - 0.20    | *                  |

## Data Plot and Equation

*Caution – Small Sample Size*

