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## Project Objectives

- Provide UDOT plan sheets that cover the roadway widening, drainage, right-of-way, striping, and signage design.
- Assess existing conditions to analyze multiple widening options.
- Improve street lighting conditions to provide a safer roadway.
- Minimize impacts to public, right-of-way, and environment.

## Design Requirements

- Two additional 12 ft traffic lanes.
- Designated East and West bound turn lanes for traffic reduction on Pioneer Crossing.
- Improvements to existing storm drain system.
- Protected left hand turn on 400 N.
- UDOT & other relevant design standards to be used as applicable.
- Environmental Study Impact.
- Storm drainage system analysis, and improvements.

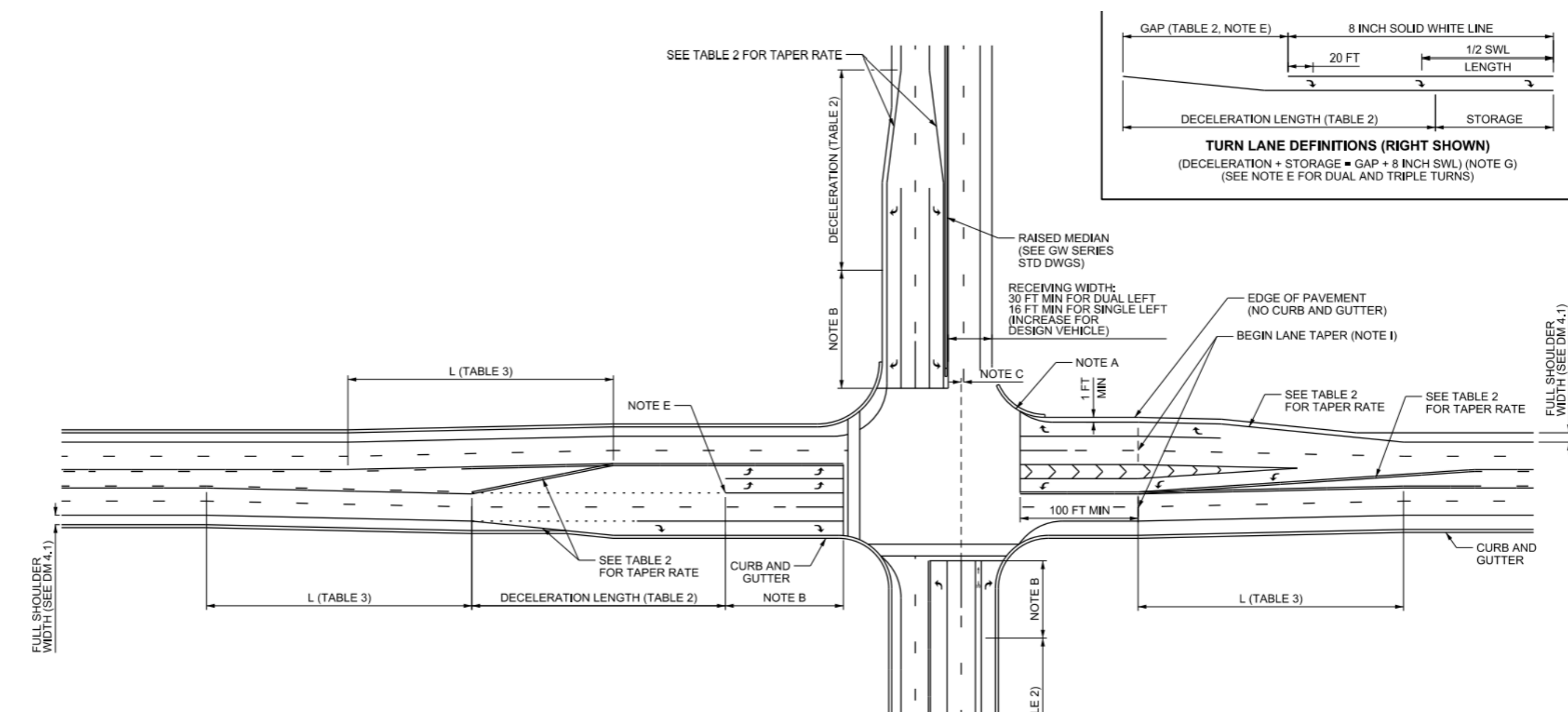


Figure 1. Example UDOT Standard Intersection Design Drawing

## Alternatives

- Two Lanes on West Side
- One Lane on Each Side
- Two Lanes on East Side
- Protected Bike Lane on 400 N using a concrete median.
- Varying lighting methods on the roadway (bulb types & post types).
- Varying Bike routes on intersections.

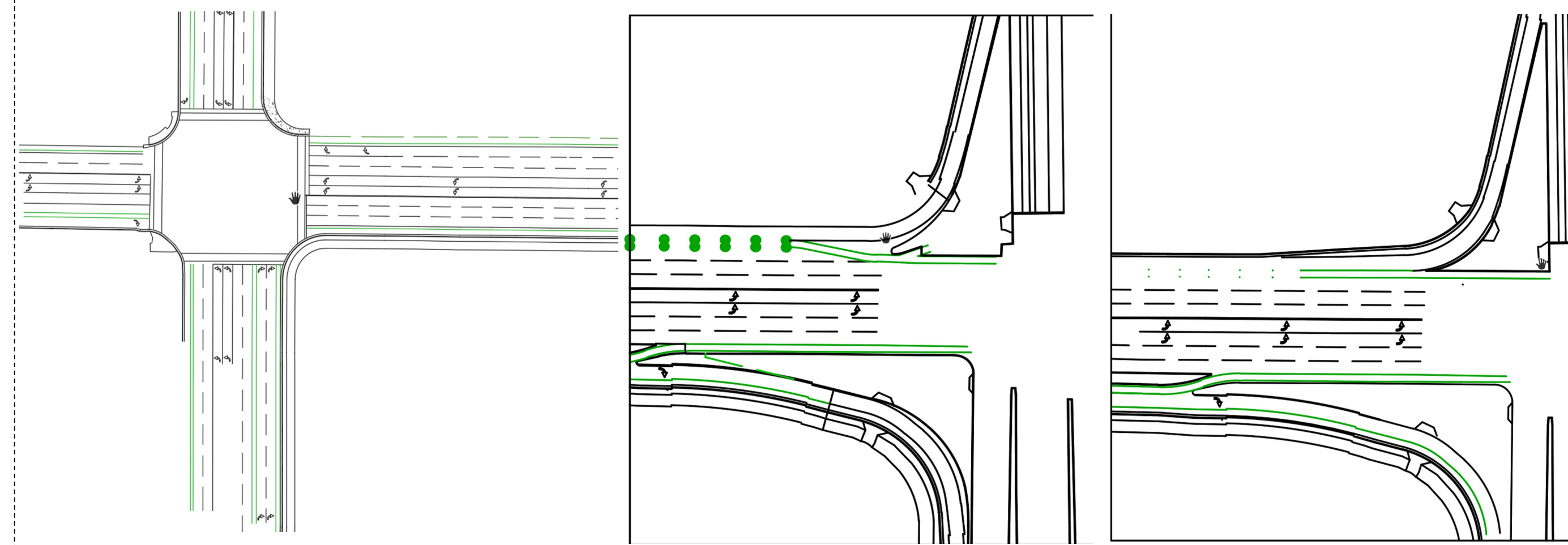


Figure 2. Example Signage Plan Sheet

## Comparisons

### Ranking Matrix

Project	Project Concept Analysis		Ranking Notes
	DESIGN 1	DESIGN 2	
Roadway Design	5	5	Both Designs Meet AASHTO, UDOT, & Saratoga Springs Design Requirements
Traffic Safety	4	5	Design 1 met current standards, Design 2 Added Extra Bike Land Protection
Maintenance	4	3	The extra bike lane curb sections make Design 2 harder to maintain
Environmental	3	4	Design 1 impacts more pervious area, and impacts farmland. Design 2 impacts less
Public Involvement	4	3	Design 2 pushes nearer to the new development increases roadway noise for residents
ROW	2	4	Design 1 uses a significantly larger amount of ROW acquisition
Cost	3	4	Design 1 costs 8% more
Overall Weighted Rating	25	28	

### Street Light Comparison

Lighting Type	Aesthetics	People	User Impacts			
			Plants, Animals, Bugs	Maintenance	Cost Benefit	Conc.
Incandescent	Warm-Yellow Light	Lowest Light Produced	Attracts the Most Bugs	\$1000/YR	Low Upfront Cost, High Maintenance Cost	High Heat Output
Flourescent	Cool White Light	Second Lowest Light Produced	Attracts Second Most Bugs	\$200 - \$400/YR	Low Upfront Cost, Lower Maintenance Cost	Long Times Before Max Brightness is Achieved, Use Mercury, Sensitive to Cold and Wind
Solar	White Light	Second Most Light Produced	Similar Attraction to LED's	Dust, Snow, and Moisture Buildup on Solar Panel	High Upfront Cost, No Maintenance Outside of Cleaning	Produce Less Heat than Incandescent
LED w/ Solar Panel	Closest to Natural Light	Most Light Produced	Attracts Least Bugs	Dust, Snow, and Moisture Buildup on Solar Panel	High Upfront Cost, No Maintenance Outside of Cleaning	Most Closely Mimics Natural Light, Omnidirectional

## Recommendations or Lessons

- Geotechnical Report is recommended for formal construction plans.
- Costs decidedly determined the final design choice.
- Ease of Maintenance should influence the design choices.

## References or Software and Resources

- APWA Manual of Standard Plans
- NRCS Web Soil Survey
- Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (AASHTO)
- UDOT Roadway Design Manual
- UDOT Standard Drawings
- Utah County Parcel Map
- REVU Bluebeam
- Bentley Open Roads Designer
- AUTOCAD Civil 3D
- Microsoft Office 365