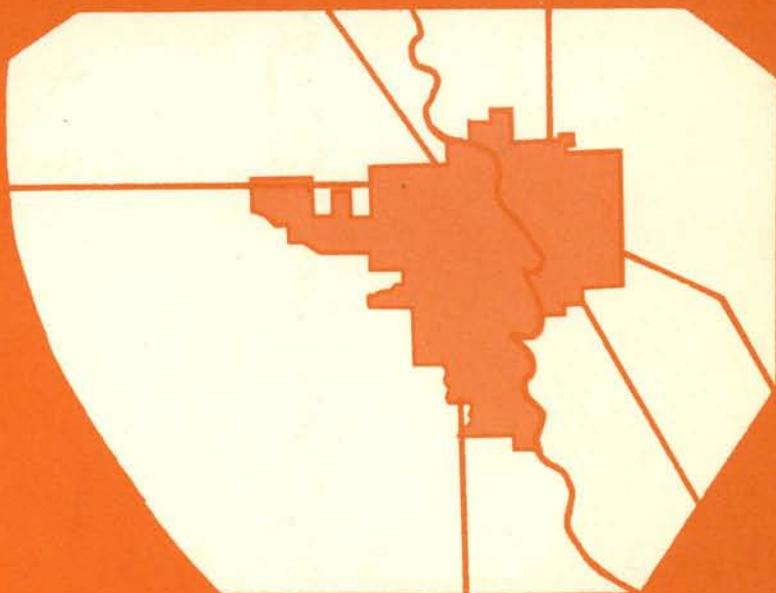


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Jy M. Carlson
April, 1969

GRAND FORKS - EAST GRAND FORKS

Urban Area
Transportation
Study



FINAL REPORT

Minnesota Department of Highways
North Dakota Highway Department

in cooperation with

the

U.S. DEPARTMENT of TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU of PUBLIC ROADS

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GRAND FORKS - EAST GRAND FORKS
URBAN AREA TRANSPORTATION STUDY
FINAL REPORT

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Page 61 (Figure 12) - University Avenue from Washington Street to 3rd Street shown as "New Construction" should be shown as "Reconstruct".

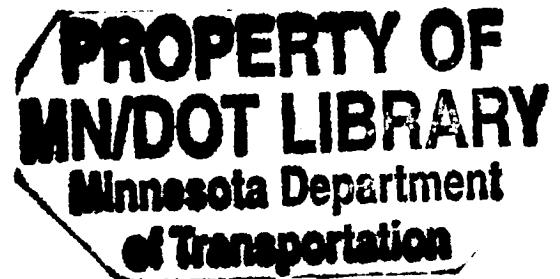
Pages 87 and 88 - The top line of the heading, if not corrected, should be corrected to read "Improvement Priorities and Costs".

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GRAND FORKS-EAST GRAND FORKS URBAN AREA TRANSPORTATION STUDY

Final Report

Published - April 1969



prepared by ..

**MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
NORTH DAKOTA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT**

in cooperation with

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS**

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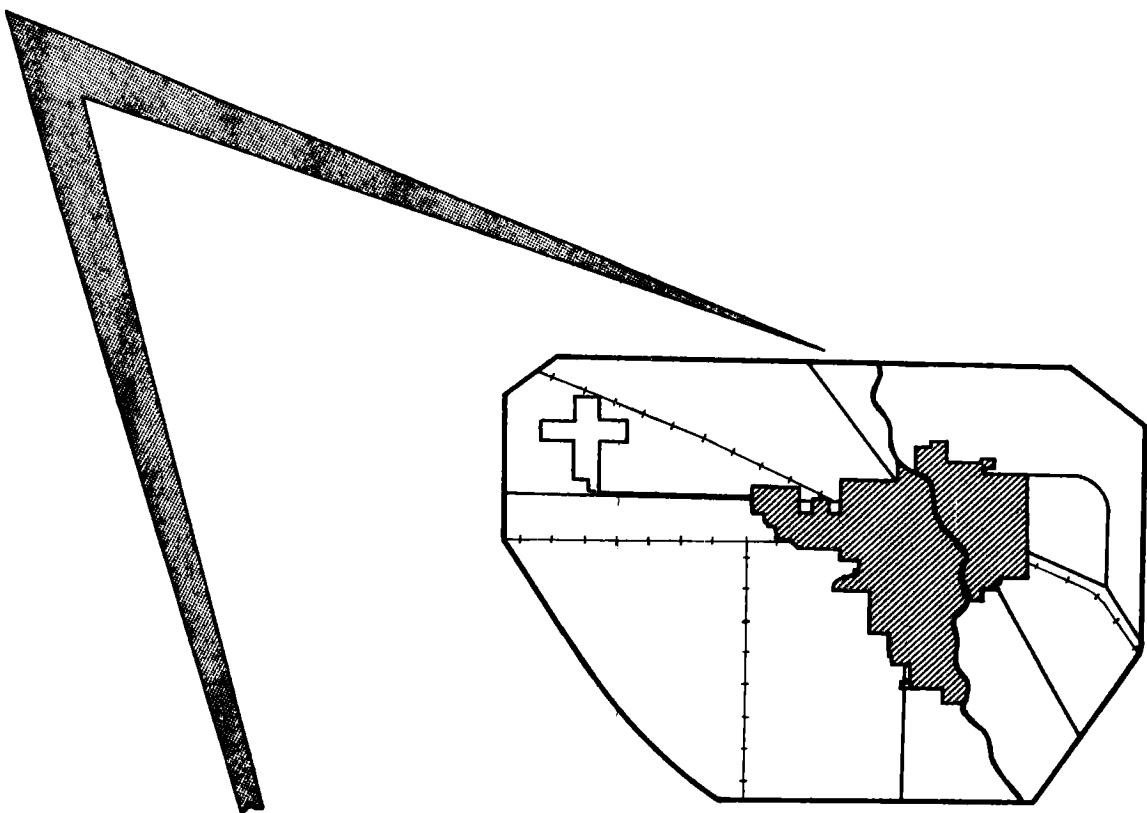
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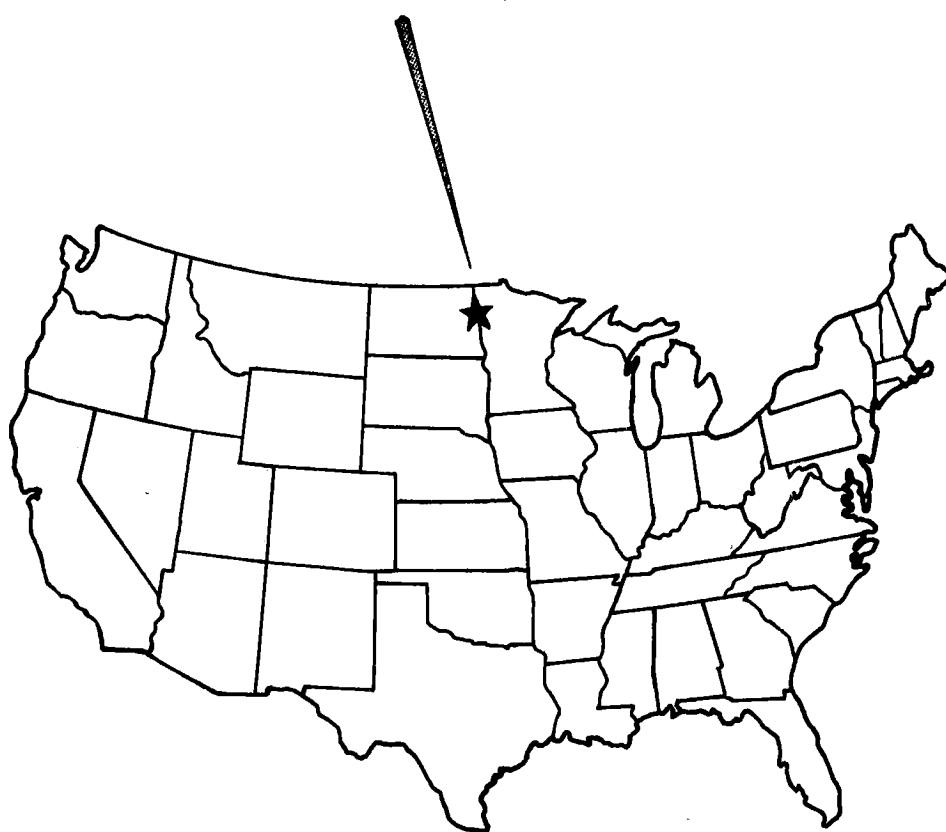
FOREWORD

Planning future traffic facilities for safer and more expedient vehicle travel has been recognized as a necessary element in urban area development. With the national population and vehicle registration continually increasing at a rapid rate the perplexing traffic problems on our urban streets and roadways will inevitably become more acute.

Instigated by Federal legislation, urban transportation planning such as the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study is among the first of several to be conducted on all the major cities throughout the State. It is hoped that through these studies, and the resulting recommendations, major traffic congestion such as exists in the high-density areas along the East and West coast of our country today can be averted in future years.



**GRAND FORKS
EAST GRAND FORKS
STUDY AREA**





GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA



EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA

Summary

Enactment by Congress of the 1962 Federal-Aid Highway Act and the "TOPICS" program (initiated in 1967) provide both change and expansion of Federal-aid to urban transportation. Change was brought about by the 1962 Highway Act which provides that all traffic improvement projects involving Federal participation in urban areas of 50,000 population or larger, must now be part of a continuous comprehensive transportation planning program. Expansion of Federal-aid to urban transportation is provided by the "TOPICS" program. Through this program Federal funds can be expended for certain traffic improvements along a specifically designated street network.

Although the combined population of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks totaled less than 50,000 a comprehensive transportation study was initiated in 1965 to provide the initial phase of a continuous planning program. Local traffic conditions indicated that immediate establishment of such a program was advantageous and necessary to solve the growing traffic problems of the area. The transportation study will also serve a dual purpose of meeting fundamental requirements for traffic improvements within the "TOPICS" program.

In the development of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks transportation plan, the present travel patterns and characteristics were ascertained through a series of origin-destination surveys and a number of basic inventory studies. These characteristics which included volume of traffic, pattern of traffic flow, time and mode of travel, purpose of trips, etc. were projected to the year 1990 using parameters of anticipated population growth, economic growth, and land area development of the study area. Once the future traffic characteristics were established a future transportation network plan was developed by modifying and expanding the existing network sufficiently to accommodate the 1990 travel demands,

STUDY AREA DEVELOPMENT

The daily vehicle travel generated in an urban area is largely dependent on the nature and extent of the area's development. The socio-economic factors expected to have the greatest influence in shaping the local traffic characteristics throughout the planning period are presented below:

- ★ The 1965 population of the study area was 48,373. By 1990 the population is expected to increase to approximately 75,000. These figures include the populations of both cities and the surrounding area within the cordon line.
- ★ Employment of area residents is expected to increase from 16,869 in 1965 to approximately 27,000 by 1990.
- ★ Passenger car registration in the area totaled 17,519 in 1965 and is projected to 30,640 by 1990.

- ★ Occupied dwelling units numbered 15, 030 in 1965 and are expected to total 23, 340 by 1990.
- ★ The future land area development plan for the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks urban area is shown in figure 2, page 5. This plan was established through future projection of recent development trends in the various categories of land use. The incorporation of unforeseen developments into the transportation plan during the annual review and periodic updating of all aspects affecting the transportation plan may alter the land area development plan considerably.

COMPARISON OF 1965 AND 1990 TRAVEL CHARACTERISTICS

Processing and expansion of the travel data acquired through the origin-destination surveys and other traffic related inventories yielded the following results:

- ★ During an average weekday in 1965 over 132, 121 vehicular trips were made in the study area. By 1990 the daily vehicular trips are expected to number approximately 233, 504, an increase of 77 percent.
- ★ Internal trips (trips having both origin and destination within the study area) will continue to comprise the largest portion of all travel in future years. Internal trips are projected to increase from 109, 882 in 1965 to 197, 050 by 1990.
- ★ Internal-external trips (trips crossing the cordon line only once per trip) will not increase as much proportionately as other types of trips. Internal-external trips are expected to number 30, 593 by 1990 as compared to 20, 331 in 1965.
- ★ Through trips (trips passing through the study area) are expected to increase almost 200 percent from 1, 960 trips in 1965 to 5, 861 by 1990. This high percentage of increase will be brought about by the completion of Interstate 29 which will draw more tourists and other traffic along this highway.
- ★ During the planning period between 1965 and 1990 the number of trips per household is expected to increase from 8.8 to 10 and the trips per capita will increase from 2.7 to 3.1, reflecting increased mobility and a higher standard of living.

THE TRANSPORTATION PLAN

The recommended future street network (as shown in figure 10, page 51) was developed by modifying and expanding the existing major street network. The new plan is expected to correct most of the existing traffic problems and accommodate the increasing traffic loads throughout the planning period.

The main features of the areawide transportation plan are the two overhead structures recommended for Grand Forks and the replacement bridge in East Grand Forks. These proposals along with all other recommended street improvements are shown in figure 12, page 61.

The DeMers Avenue Overpass: This structure, proposed for Grand Forks would link 6th Avenue South with DeMers Avenue by spanning the Great Northern railroad tracks and thereby providing a new continuous and direct route between Interstate 29 and the Central Business District of both cities. Passing through the central part of Grand Forks, this route would expand the local facilities for east-west travel through the area which is presently limited primarily to Gateway Drive (US Hwy. 2).

Columbia Road Overpass: This overhead structure, also proposed for Grand Forks would allow continuation of Columbia Road south over the Great Northern railroad tracks and through the southwest part of the city. The resulting route would provide convenient and uninterrupted access between the northwest and southwest parts of Grand Forks. Considerable future urban development anticipated in this part of the city and increased traffic generated by the growth of the nearby University indicate that development of additional north-south travel facilities in this area is necessary.

Red Lake River Bridge: Replacement of this structure in East Grand Forks is recommended on the basis of its age and inadequate overall design. The existing structure is not expected to handle the anticipated future traffic volumes efficiently.

Other major traffic improvements designed to eliminate major bottlenecks and improve traffic flow include the following:

1. Street Improvements - A variety of streets are recommended for reconstruction, resurfacing, or new construction as shown in figure 12, page 61.
2. Intersection Improvements - A number of intersections are recommended for miscellaneous improvements such as realignment, approach widening, establishment of left and right turning lanes, etc. as shown in figure 13, page 69.
3. Traffic Signals - Recommended improvements of several signalized intersections include: replacement of substandard and obsolete signal equipment, removal of unnecessary signals, (resulting from rerouting of major traffic) establishment of newly signalized intersections, and the synchronization of several consecutive signalized intersections. (See figure 14, page 75.)

Additional recommendations in the field of traffic control such as programs for more effective signing, pavement marking, and parking control are presented in the section entitled "Miscellaneous Recommendations". (See page 81.)

COST OF IMPROVEMENTS

The estimated cost of the recommended traffic improvements over the 20-year planning period is \$12,800,000. Improvements in Grand Forks are estimated at \$8,600,000 and in East Grand Forks they will cost \$4,200,000. These estimates do not include the cost of drainage facilities and additional right-of-way which must be purchased when additional street width cannot be constructed within the limits of the original designated street right-of-way. Due to the difficulty in obtaining accurate estimates for these items at this stage of planning, no attempt was made to determine their cost. Distribution of the improvement costs will be made among all the participating governmental organizations, with the Federal Government participating through the Federal Highway Act, the "TOPICS" program and through the urban renewal program.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

The recommended traffic improvements should be carried out in five-year programs to allow ample planning and budgeting prior to their implementation. Through this procedure certain projects would be implemented each year and an annual review of the entire program would allow a changing series of projects to be identified five years in advance.

The first and second 5-year improvement programs and approximate costs along with the improvements tentatively scheduled for the remaining study period are presented in the appendix (pages 87 to 96).

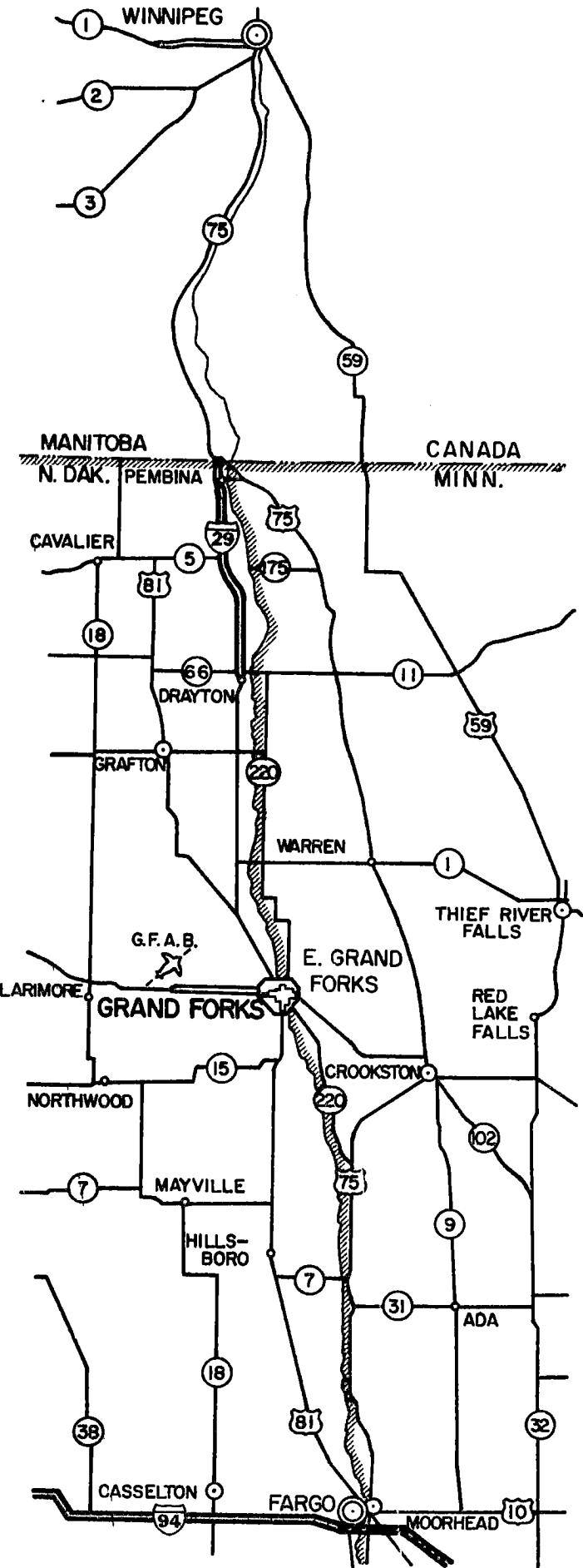
Introduction

The urbanization of America has created many social and economic adversities in our cities. Among the most prevalent of these is automobile traffic. Because the automobile has become an integral part of our society the resulting traffic with its inherent problems affects many phases of the day to day life of each individual.

The increased number of vehicles and vehicle traffic on our city streets today can be attributed to several factors: accelerated urban population growth coupled with heavy influx of rural population, the change of status of the automobile from a luxury to a necessity, and the affluence of our society resulting in more vehicles per capita and increased use of these vehicles.

Urban traffic problems of todays magnitude are the result of a backlog of needed street improvements accumulated over the past decade as many communities were unable to improve and expand their thoroughfare systems rapidly enough to keep pace with the tremendous traffic growth.

Until recent years construction of roadways by State and Federal governments was oriented mostly toward rural areas. It was felt that urban traffic was a matter for the municipal authorities, however, most cities were ill equipped



(technically and financially) to handle the complex traffic problems that were developing.

Recognizing the increased importance and necessity of sound transportation to urban life, the Federal government sought new legislation to assist municipalities in solving their traffic problems.

The most recent steps taken by Congress to expand aid to urban transportation was the enactment of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1962. This was later followed by the 'TOPICS' program ^{1/} of 1967. Under these programs certain federal funds are made available through the various State Highway Departments for the analysis and correction of urban traffic problems and to provide for continued future traffic planning.

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study initiated in 1965 is in response to the 1962 Federal Highway Act. Although the Act does not require an urban transportation study in areas of less than 50,000 population, the combined population of the two cities is expected to reach that figure by about 1970.

A series of five memorandum reports preceded this final report. The series covered the subjects of: (1) Living Patterns and Attitudes, (2) 1965 Land Use, (3) 1965 Traffic Characteristics, (4) Population and Economic Characteristics, and (5) Goals and Standards. These reports were created to provide working material for all the participating agencies while the final transportation plan was being formulated. The memorandum reports present in detail the data acquired from all traffic surveys and other social - economic studies and inventories conducted in the study area. Reference to these reports will be made throughout this presentation.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The goal of all traffic studies is the alleviation of existing traffic problems and the development of a planned arterial street system which will safely and efficiently serve the current and future traffic demands of an area. Only by evaluating the present system, establishing an improvement and development program to correct current deficiencies, and expanding the system to meet future traffic needs, can a community expect to keep pace with traffic growth.

The major elements of the transportation study are an analysis and projection of travel data, an analysis of present and future street needs,

^{1/} "Traffic Operations Program to Increase Capacity and Safety", Bureau of Public Roads Instructional Memorandum 21-7-67, issued February 13, 1967.

and the preparation of a street system for future traffic, which, when implemented with a planned program of systematic improvements, will adequately serve the present and future transportation needs of the cities.

The Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Transportation Study is a cooperative effort entered into and financed jointly by the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks, the North Dakota State Highway Department, the Minnesota Department of Highways, Grand Forks County, Polk County, and the United States Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. This transportation study together with the Comprehensive Plan prepared by Nason, Wehrman, Knight & Chapman, Inc. for the city of Grand Forks and the Comprehensive Guide Plan, East Grand Forks Minnesota prepared by Community Planning and Design Associates Inc. will provide a long-range plan of coordinated physical development for the two cities.

THE STUDY AREA

The survey study area (encompassing approximately 85 square miles) includes the cities of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks and the surrounding unincorporated areas in both North Dakota and Minnesota, as shown in figure 1. This area is located in the heart of the fertile Red River Valley. Separated by the Red River which also serves as a State boundary line, Grand Forks lies on the west bank in North Dakota and East Grand Forks on the east bank in Minnesota. The river interrupts the general homogeneity of the urban area and limits vehicle access between the adjacent cities to the existing three bridges.

Grand Forks-East Grand Forks form the trade center for a large part of the Red River Valley. Established early in the settlement of the Valley, the cities served as a shipping center for the Valley's abundant agricultural products. The early means of shipping these products by oxcart and riverboat, along and on the Red River, have today been replaced by modern railroad and highway transportation.

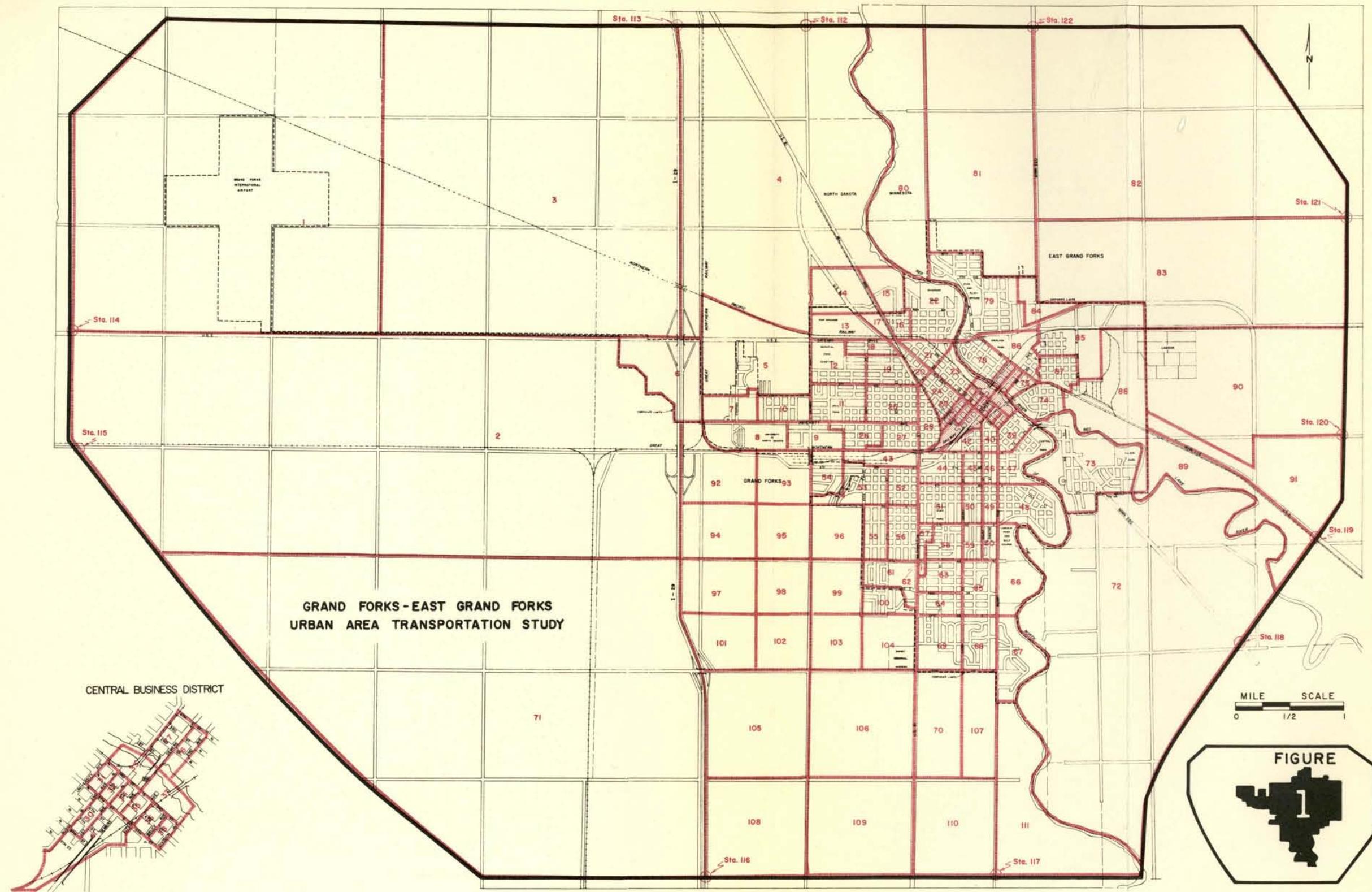
Major highways transversing the study area include US Highway 2, the main east-west travel route, US Highway 81, the main north-south travel route, and Minnesota Highway 220. These highway facilities enable service by interstate bus and truck freight lines adept to the needs of the area. Interstate Highway 29, presently under construction, will pass along the west edge of Grand Forks and will replace US Highway 81. This freeway will provide modern, and more efficient auto travel south to Fargo and points beyond and north to the Canadian Border in the direction of Winnipeg, Canada.

As was the case with most cities in the upper midwest, the railroads contributed significantly to the early development of the study area. Grand Forks-East Grand Forks is presently served by two major railroads; the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific. Both railroads provide adequate interstate and intrastate freight and passenger service for the study area.

In addition, the Great Northern operates a "roundhouse" in Grand Forks for the maintenance and repair of railroad equipment.

Complementing the highway and rail transportation facilities in the study area are two major airlines: Northwest Orient Airlines and North Central Airlines. To accommodate the present and future growth and advancement of airline service, the city of Grand Forks has recently completed a new International Airport located seven miles west of the downtown area. This new location was selected for the correlation of the future expansion of the study area and expansion of air travel facilities.

TRAFFIC ZONES



Existing Characteristics

All phases of future city developments are influenced by the social and economic conditions of the area. In planning a future transportation system these conditions must be known and analyzed to better understand the potential of future development. The social and economic aspects of the study area most pertinent to this transportation study include: population, economic and employment factors, and land area use. Data relative to these subjects was acquired through the eleven different surveys and inventories conducted as part of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Transportation Study.

POPULATION

An important element in traffic planning is future population growth. The 1965 population of the study area stood at 48,373, of which 38,821 resided in Grand Forks, (the second largest city in the State), 7,881 resided in East Grand Forks, and 1,671 resided in the rural area around the cities included in the study area.

The cities' combined population is expected to reach 56,000 by 1975 and 73,500 by 1990. This growth is illustrated in graph 1. The projection compares satisfactorily to other recent population projections. For example, graph 1, predicts 61,000 people by the year 1980. The Grand Forks Master Plan prepared by Nason, Law, Wehrum and Knight Inc., May, 1961 predicts a population of 62,000 by the same year and the Population Study, East Grand Forks, Minnesota published by the Community Planning and Design Associates, April, 1963 predicts a figure of 62,700 by 1980. Although there is a difference of up to 1,000 population, the projections may be considered in close agreement by virtue of their speculative nature.

The principal forecast year for this study is 1990. The extreme length of the projection period increases the amount of uncertainty and chance for error, however, this length is essential for plans involving long-range transportation facilities. The continued review and future updating of the data in this study will greatly reduce any uncertainty relative to the population projection and other expectations presented herein.

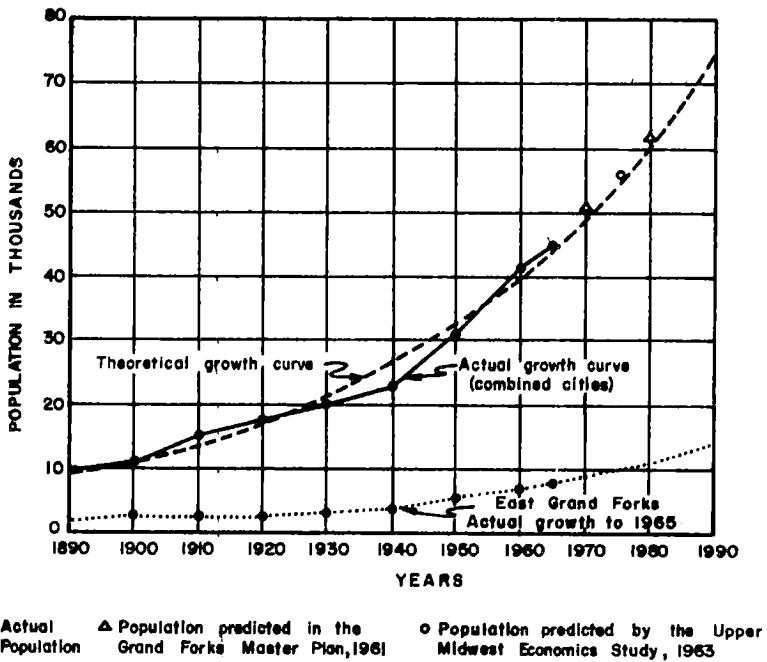
The population growth in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks will depend, to a great extent, on good employment opportunities. Many young people are introduced to the community by the University of North Dakota and the Grand Forks Air Force Base. These, together with the young people, native to the area, will be ready to take advantage of the economic opportunities the communities have to offer. If a healthy economic atmosphere is maintained the youth will stay and prosper as residents of the area, however, the youth form a very mobile element of the population and will not restrict themselves to only the local job market.

Also contributing to the anticipated population growth are the excellent educational opportunities offered by the University which constitute a great drawing power for people with college age children and young adults who wish to continue their education beyond high school. Future enrollment at the University is expected to continue to rise annually with a leveling off anticipated at about 1980. However, if the University is re-established as the University of the Northern Plains, the enrollment will continue to rise steadily through the 1980's. Continued enrollment increases and campus expansion will be the principal source of future population growth for the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks area.

ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT

The economic influence of the two cities encompasses approximately 18,800 square miles, of which 10,450 square miles or 55.4 percent is presently under cultivation. The fertile soil of the Red River Valley is particularly noted for its production of root crops such as sugar beets and potatoes. The Valley ranks third throughout the nation in the production

GRAPH I
GRAND FORKS - EAST GRAND FORKS
POPULATION TREND



of potatoes. Other crops raised in the Valley include wheat, oats, barley, and flax. These crops yield more than 200 million dollars in annual income to the farmers of the area.

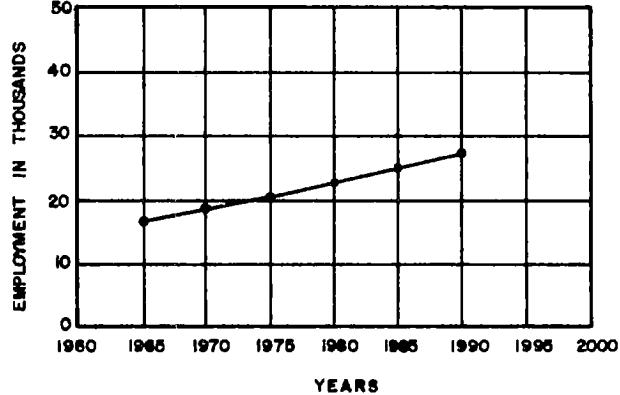
Retail trade is the cities number one industry and means of income. This is followed by the operation of governmental institutions such as the University of North Dakota, the Air Force Base, the State Mill and Elevator, and local governmental agencies. Manufacturing, mainly of food products, is also an important factor in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks economy.

The population increase of a community is closely related to its economic development. Most of the previous mentioned population growth will be a direct result of additional employment provided by the expansion of the local economy. The study area's employment level is expected to rise from 1965 figure of 16, 869 to 20, 200 employed by 1975 and 27, 000 employed by 1990. The anticipated employment increase over the next two decades is illustrated in graph 2. The above employment figures indicate that approximately 35 percent of the areas population is presently employed. This is a relatively high percentage in view of the large number of non-employed students residing in the area.

The high ratio of employment to total population can be attributed mainly to the variety of governmental agencies and institutions located in the area particularly in Grand Forks, the county seat. The University of North Dakota, for example, employes approximately 1, 700 persons and is the largest single employer in the study area. Since its establishment in 1886, it has been one of the leading factors contributing to the economic development of the area, and will continue to be in future years. Other governmental organizations such as the North Dakota State Mill and Elevator, the State Highway Department, County and local governments, etc. employ a total of approximately 2, 060 persons. Governmental employment of all sorts in East Grand Forks totals approximately 241.

Within the economic influence area of Grand Forks-East Grand Forks lies the Grand Forks Air Force Base. Located 15 miles west of the cities, the base houses bombers of the Strategic Air Command (SAC), interceptor fighter aircraft, and serves as the nerve center for a complex of 150

GRAPH 2
GRAND FORKS - EAST GRAND FORKS
EMPLOYMENT TREND



Minuteman II missiles. The 17,000 military personnel and dependents stationed at this base form the second largest SAC base in North America, and the sixth largest community in North Dakota.

In addition to the military personnel the air base and other military projects near Grand Forks employ approximately 830 civilians from the study area. The monthly Federal payroll for these two groups has a significant impact on the economy of the two cities. Due to the difficulty of predicting the future of the Air Base, it is assumed that it will remain a practically static source of employment and trade during the forecast period.

Also contributing to the local economy is light manufacturing, which consists primarily of converting agricultural produce into finished products. These industries include the production of sugar, flour, potato chips, and other similar products. Future manufacturing growth is expected to be moderate and will probably take the form of increased production with little increase in manufacturing employment. The growth will, however, lead to increased income per worker and will stimulate other sectors of the economy. Further information on the subjects of population and economics of the Grand Forks area can be found in the memorandum report Population and Economic Characteristics.

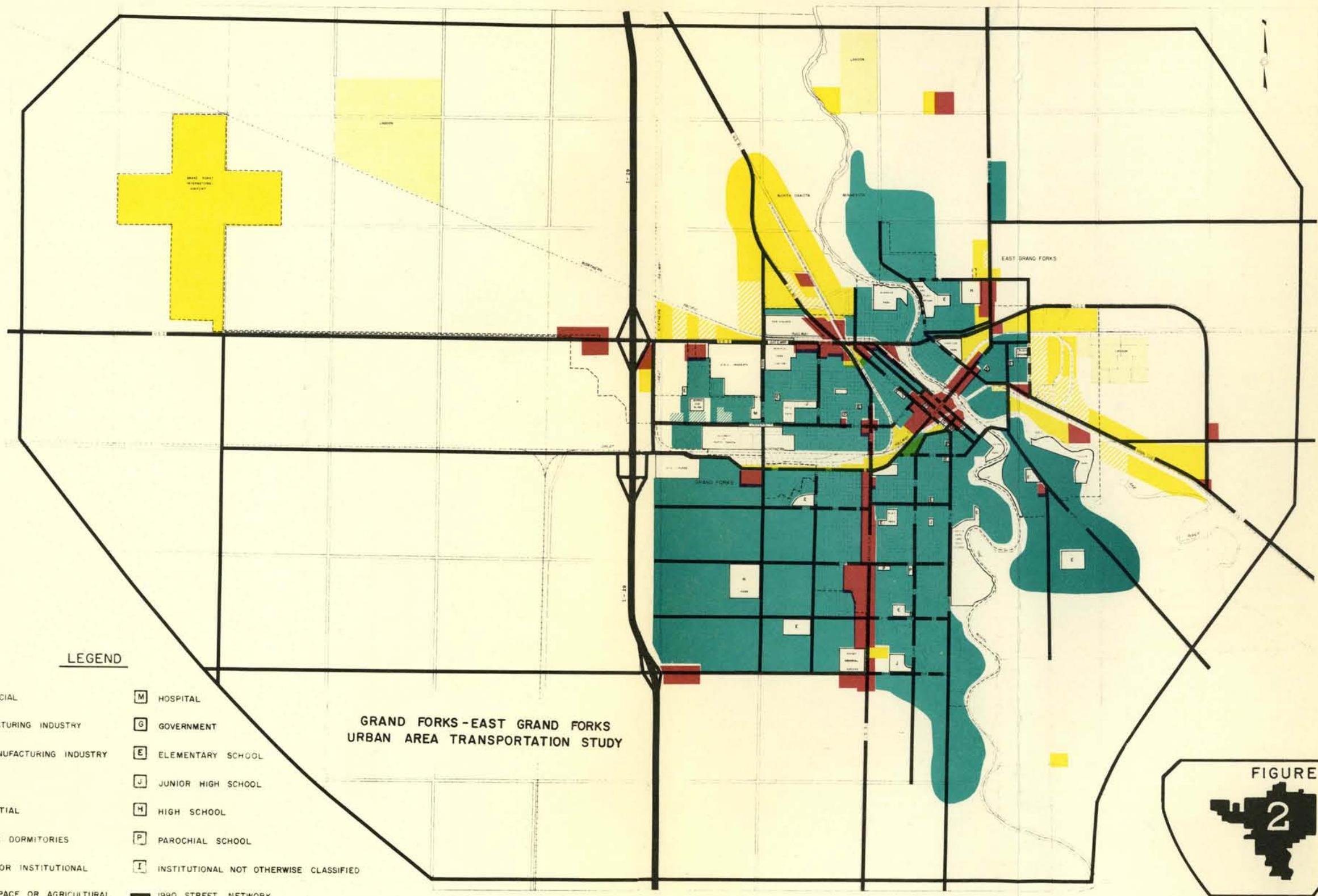
LAND USE

The type and volume of traffic on any urban roadway is dependent to a great extent on the purpose for which the surrounding land area is used. By correlating the present and future anticipated land use of the study area with the present and future needs and desires of the motoring public, a more effective transportation system can be planned. Pursuant to this end, a land use inventory of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks area was conducted in 1965. The land use was classified into five categories. They are residential, commercial, industrial, public and institutional, and open space or agricultural land use. These five categories are discussed extensively in the memorandum report, 1965 Land Use which also features a generalized land use map of the study area. Below is a short discussion of the present and future land use of each category. A 1990 Area Development Plan accompanies this section (see figure 2).

RESIDENTIAL LAND USE

In Grand Forks the residential areas occupy approximately 37 percent of the developed land area within the study limits. These areas are comprised of single-family dwellings, multi-family dwellings, and trailer houses. The single-family dwellings are predominant throughout the city, however, multi-family dwellings are also quite prevalent especially in the

AREA DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1990



older residential areas. Areas zoned for multi-family dwellings include nearly continuous strips from one to two blocks wide on each side of the South Washington Street commercial district. These strips are at present occupied by many multi-family dwellings several of them large apartment houses.

Smaller multi-family residential districts are found near the University campus, along the east side of Memorial Park Cemetery, and east of Mill Road adjacent to the industrial area of northern Grand Forks. Trailer homes are accommodated at three locations -- near South Washington Street, north of the city fairgrounds and on University land north of the campus.

In East Grand Forks residential areas occupy approximately 32 percent of the developed land area. Single-family dwellings are also predominant throughout the residential areas of this city. There are, however, scattered multi-family dwellings especially near the central business district.

FUTURE RESIDENTIAL EXPANSION - Expansion of residential land use in Grand Forks is expected to occur in the south and southwest parts of the city as shown in figure 2. The southwest area between Interstate 29 and Washington Street south to 32nd Avenue will be the site of extensive residential development. The southeast area along Belmont Road will also undergo residential development but to a lesser extent as this area is zoned for high middle and upper income single-family dwellings. In East Grand Forks, residential development is expected to expand primarily north and south along the Red River; however, the greatest growth is expected to occur in the south.

COMMERCIAL LAND USE

Commercial areas in this text will consist of land areas utilized for both retail trade and personal services. The principal commercial areas in Grand Forks are the central business district and the strip along South Washington Street. The former may be considered a general commerce district and the latter a shopping center and highway service district.

A large retail trade area is also located in the northern part of the city in the vicinity of Gateway Drive and Washington Street. The area contains restaurants, liquor establishments, a supermarket and various other stores, but by far the greater part of this area is occupied by new and used car lots, implement and machinery lots, and other establishments that are not entirely devoted to retail trade. The commercial area from the central business district north along 3rd Street in Grand Forks is made up mostly of used car lots.

In East Grand Forks, the central business district is the only major shopping center. However, there are several stores and a bank located along DeMers Avenue east of the senior high school; this area has potential for development into a regional shopping center. There is also a supermarket in the residential area south of the Red Lake River and a few cafes and service stations along Minnesota Highway 202 (Business Loop 2) east of the city.

FUTURE COMMERCIAL EXPANSION - Commercial activity in downtown Grand Forks is expected to grow in the foreseeable future, but the land area comprising the central business district (CBD) will increase very little. Additional commercial area will be realized mostly by construction of multistory structures in the present CBD. Also, the commercial activity in the CBD will lean more and more toward the various public and private services as retail trade (with its more frequent trips) is drawn to the outlying shopping centers, where accessibility and parking spaces are readily available.

The commercial area at South Washington Street is expected to experience the largest growth-mainly in retail trade. Expansion there is expected to continue in the southerly direction. It is stressed, however, that this development should be controlled to avoid an undesirable extended strip development.

Other commercial areas expected to develop in Grand Forks are: a variety of retail outlets near 32nd Avenue South and the I-29 Interchange, a neighborhood store complex in the area of 6th Avenue Southwest and a roadside service-retail complex (motels, restaurants, service stations, etc.) located on US 2 in the vicinity of the I-29 Interchange.

Other areas having potential for commercial development in Grand Forks are in the vicinity of the 32nd Avenue Interchange, U.S. Highway 2 (Gateway Drive) Interchange, and in the area of 6th Avenue Southwest and Columbia Road. Retail trade is expected to be the main activity in these areas stimulated by the anticipated future development of the surrounding residential areas. The area around U.S. Highway 2 Interchange, however, will continue to develop along the lines of the existing roadside services such as motels, restaurants, service stations, etc.

The only significant commercial growth anticipated in East Grand Forks will include expansion of the CBD along DeMers Avenue and the Commercial area located farther north on Minnesota Highway 220. Roadside service and retail establishments are also expected to develop in the southeast area of the city along Minnesota Highways 202 and 220.

INDUSTRIAL LAND USE

Industrial land use can be divided into two forms - manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry. The first of these occupies a relatively small area because it included only the plants or grounds actually utilized in manufacturing. The second includes the storage grounds, waste disposal areas and property utilized for wholesale trade purposes. Most of the 2,499 acres devoted to non-manufacturing industry in the study area is occupied by the Grand Forks International Airport and three waste lagoons (one industrial and two municipal lagoons).

There is a considerable variety of both manufacturing and non-manufacturing industry in the study area, but most of the establishments are relatively small. The most important industry is the processing and handling of agricultural products. Plants for this purpose include two flour mills and three potato processing plants in Grand Forks, and a sugar refinery and two potato chip plants in East Grand Forks. Storage and handling of potatoes by other firms also take up large parts of the non-manufacturing industrial areas of both cities.

FUTURE INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION - Future industrial growth, based on data utilized for this report, is expected to be moderate and probably similar in nature to the existing industries. This growth is dependent largely on success of the two cities in attracting outside interests. Existing and new industries will become increasingly mechanized, therefore, reflecting little growth in terms of industrial employment.

Industrial development in Grand Forks is likely to occur north of Gateway Drive along Mill Road and along US 81 where much of the existing industry is located. The city has also zoned a large area west of I-29 between US 2 and the Great Northern Railroad tracks for industrial purposes in efforts to establish industry (particularly research oriented) which may utilize the resources of the nearby University of North Dakota.

Another area with potential for future industrial development is located west of Columbia Road and north of Gateway Drive. Plans for diversion by the State Water Commission of the English Coulee, which presently flows through the area will render the area suitable for this type of development.

Future industrial growth in East Grand Forks is expected to be similar to that of Grand Forks. Industrial expansion is likely to continue developing east of the city adjacent to the existing potato and sugarbeet processing complexes.

PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL LAND USE

Land areas occupied by schools, churches, hospitals, and all public and semi-public open land such as parks and golf courses represent the category of "Public and Institutional" land use. The total area in this category is divided into space occupied by institutions (educational, religious, or cultural) and space that may be referred to as public or semi-public open land (parks, cemeteries, etc.). Institutions such as schools and hospitals are of foremost importance here, as they are the major generators of traffic in this category.

There are 16 schools located throughout Grand Forks. They include eight public elementary schools, three parochial elementary schools, three public junior high schools, and two senior high schools - one public and one parochial.^{1/} The public high school (Central High) is located near the central business district in the vicinity of 1st Avenue and 4th Street north. The parochial high school (St. James High) occupies a square block area between 16th and 17th Street, one block north of University Avenue. The junior high and elementary schools are located throughout the various residential areas of the city.

In addition to the schools mentioned above, Grand Forks has two hospitals, Deaconess Hospital - located in the downtown area and St. Michael's Hospital - located just north of the University Campus.

East Grand Forks has seven schools located throughout the city. There are three public elementary schools; one located south of the Red Lake River, another in the east central part of the city, and a third is located in the northwest part of the city. There is also a parochial school (combination elementary and high school) located near the central business district.

The East Grand Forks public junior high is located also near the central business district (at 2nd Avenue and 6th Street South), and the public senior high school occupies a 20 acre tract extending to the north urban limits between 8th Street and DeMers Avenue. There are no hospitals located in East Grand Forks.

Public and semi-public open lands used for parks, golf courses, and other recreational activities in the study area generate significant seasonal traffic volumes. City parks occupy a combined area of 257 acres in Grand Forks and 78 acres in East Grand Forks and are located primarily in the lowlands along the Red River. These recreational facilities feature swimming pools, golf courses, and picnic grounds.

^{1/} Since the time of this inventory the Grand Forks school district has constructed another high school (Red River High) in the vicinity of Columbia Road and 17th Avenue South.

FUTURE PUBLIC AND INSTITUTIONAL LAND DEVELOPMENT -
Locations of all existing facilities and anticipated sites for the location of future facilities discussed in this land use category are shown in figure 2. An extensive study on the potential of public and institutional land development in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks area can be found in the Comprehensive Plan prepared by Nason, Wehrman, Knight and Chapman, Inc. for Grand Forks and the Comprehensive Guide Plan, East Grand Forks Minnesota prepared by Community and Design Associates, Inc.

OPEN SPACE OR AGRICULTURAL LAND USE

Vacant land and land used primarily for agriculture is referred to as "open space". In cases where industrial or commercial establishments are small or scattered, their sites may not be differentiated from "open space". This was the case with several establishments located north of Grand Forks near US 81 and near Mill Road. The situation also occurs in the case of new residential sub-divisions in rural areas which have not reached the population density expected of a residential area.

Obviously, this category of land use has the least affect on the transportation plan. Additional land area for future expansion of the other land use categories will be acquired primarily from this source.

ORIGIN - DESTINATION SURVEY

Effective future traffic planning necessitates extensive knowledge of the present traffic characteristics. This knowledge is acquired through a variety of traffic related surveys which reveal the number,, type, origin, destination, etc., of vehicle movements, in addition to the social and economic aspects of the study area just presented. The most widely used method of obtaining this information is by means of the Origin-Destination Survey. The North Dakota State Highway Department and the Minnesota Department of Highways jointly conducted a comprehensive Origin-Destination Survey of the Grand Forks area in the summer and fall of 1965. A sampling procedure was used for the collection of data, which was statistically expanded to represent the traffic movements during a typical 24-hour period.

The Origin-Destination Survey was divided into two phases: External Cordon Survey and Internal Survey. The External Cordon Survey consisted of traffic surveys conducted at several stations located on the perimeter of the study area. The Internal Survey represents a composite of several traffic surveys conducted inside the study area. To facilitate the cataloging, analysis, and projection of the data acquired by the Origin-Destination Survey, the study area was delimited by a cordon line. Eleven external

survey stations were located on this line, and the area inside the cordon line was divided into 91 traffic assignment zones. To facilitate distribution of future trips a number of the larger zones were later divided which increased the number of zones to 111. The cordon line, external stations, and traffic assignment zones are shown on the Traffic Zone map, figure 1.

EXTERNAL SURVEY

The External Survey provided information on the movement of vehicles that enter, leave, or pass through the study area. This was accomplished by locating interview stations on most of the highways and county roads, where they crossed the cordon line.

A total of 11 such interview stations were established on roads which carried approximately 95 percent of the traffic into the study area. The remaining 5 percent of the traffic crossing the cordon line was distributed along roads whose low daily traffic volumes were impractical to survey.

During the External Survey, which was conducted for 14 hours at each of the eleven stations, a total of 12,634 motorists were interviewed. These interviews secured information relative to the origin, destination, purpose of trip, vehicle type, number of passengers, etc. Statistical expansion of the above figure indicated that approximately 22,291 trips (external trips) cross the cordon line in an average 24-hour period. This represents 17 percent of all vehicle trips in the study area.

INTERNAL SURVEY

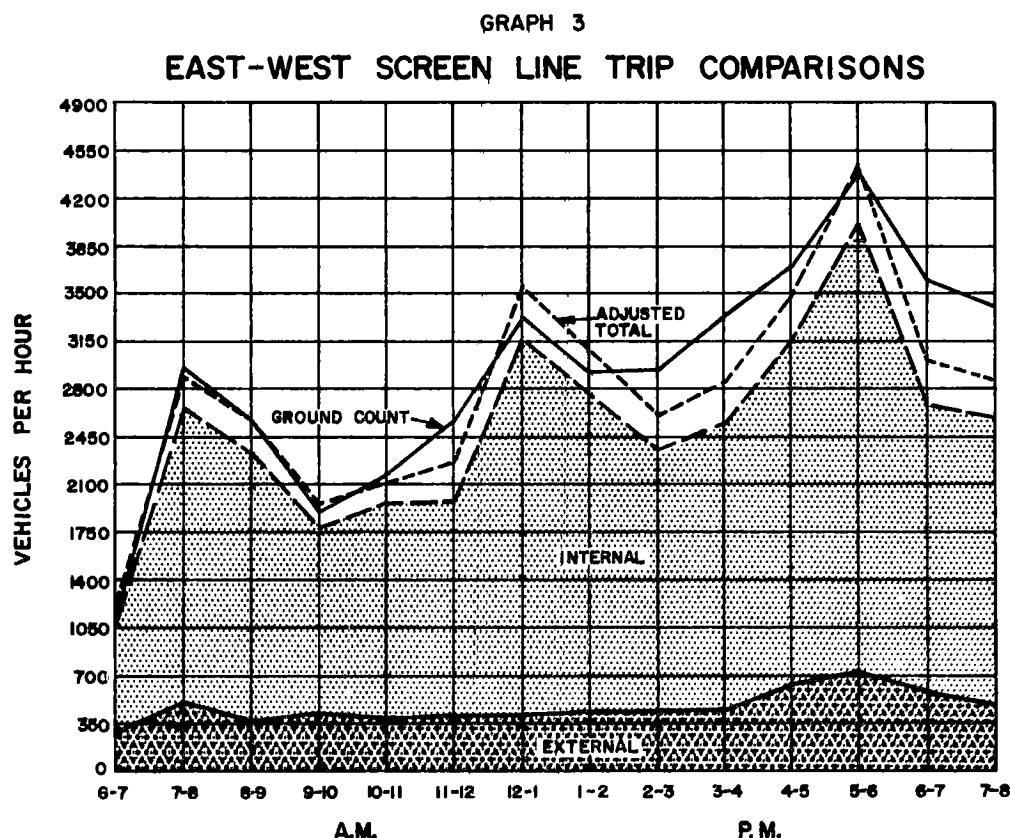
A total of eleven surveys and inventories designed to reveal the present traffic patterns and their associated social, economic, and land use patterns, were conducted inside the cordon area. Five of these surveys form the basic Internal Survey. These five are listed below with short explanatory notes.

1. Home Interview Survey - A sample of study area residents were interviewed in their homes to obtain information of all trips made by members of the household during the preceding day and also the social and economic characteristics of the household.
2. Traffic Volume Counts - Manual and portable machine counters were used to determine average summer day traffic on all streets and highways throughout the study area.
3. Truck Survey - Truck drivers and owners were interviewed to obtain information of truck trips during the preceding day.

4. Taxi Survey - This survey was conducted in the same manner as the truck survey.
5. Travel Time Study - A "test vehicle" method was employed to obtain travel time and delays along the main urban routes during peak and off-peak rush hours.

The acquired travel data from both the External and Internal surveys included: traffic volume measurements, measures of trip production (per person, per dwelling unit, etc.) prevailing modes of travel, trip purpose, travel speeds, and desired lines of travel.

These travel data were coded and subjected to extensive machine editing and contingency checking by electronic data processing equipment. To further check the accuracy and completeness of these data, a "Screenline Check" and "External Cordon Check" were conducted. The screenline check consists of a comparison of hourly traffic volume crossing a hypothetical line bisecting the study area, with the theoretical traffic volumes calculated from the origin-destination data. The external cordon check is a comparison of hourly traffic volumes obtained from the external cordon survey with those of the internal survey.



As shown in graph 3, the screenline check indicated that the theoretical hourly volumes did not correspond with the hourly ground count (machine counts). To correct this discrepancy the internal theoretical volumes were factored-up in efforts to align the two surveys. The adjusted hourly volumes shown as "Adjusted Total" were found to be within 5 percent of the ground counts, which is within the acceptable limits for a check of this nature.

The volume adjustments made in the screenline check also reduced the discrepancy in the external cordon check to an acceptable level. From the adjusted travel data, the following summary of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks traffic characteristics was established.

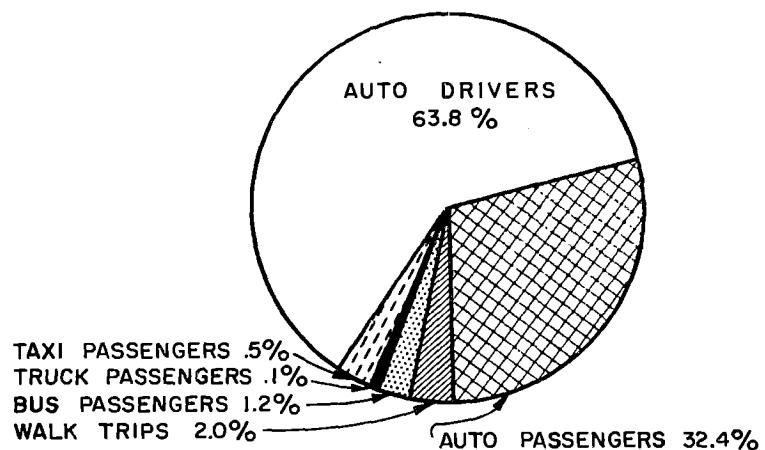
Grand Forks and East Grand Forks are the focus of 132,121 vehicle trips per day. More than 98 percent of these trips have their origin and/or destination within the study area. Typically they are trips from the drivers home to places of work, business, shopping, or social activities. Twenty-five percent of all trips by residents of the study area can be classified as work trips, 40% as shopping or business trips, and 25% as social recreational trips. Of all these trips, 75% begin or end at the home.

Much of the traffic thus generated is funneled into a few arterial streets, specifically Washington Street, Gateway Drive and DeMers Avenue. The average summer weekday traffic volumes on Washington Street in the vicinity of the Great Northern underpass numbered 23,000 vehicles per day. On Gateway Drive near its intersection with Washington Street the traffic volume is as high as 19,400 vehicles per day. High volumes in East Grand Forks are found on DeMers Avenue and on US Highway 2. These streets have 21,700 and 10,400 vehicles per day respectively on segments near the river crossings. Other streets where volumes on some segments reach about 11,000 vehicles per day are University Avenue, the Walnut-Chestnut one-way pairs, Third Street North, and Fourth Street North in Grand Forks, and Fourth Street South in East Grand Forks. Figure 3 shows the average 24-hour traffic volumes of the major streets throughout the study area.

Eighty-five percent of the daily traffic occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. The peak hour is 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. when 8% of the daily traffic occurs.

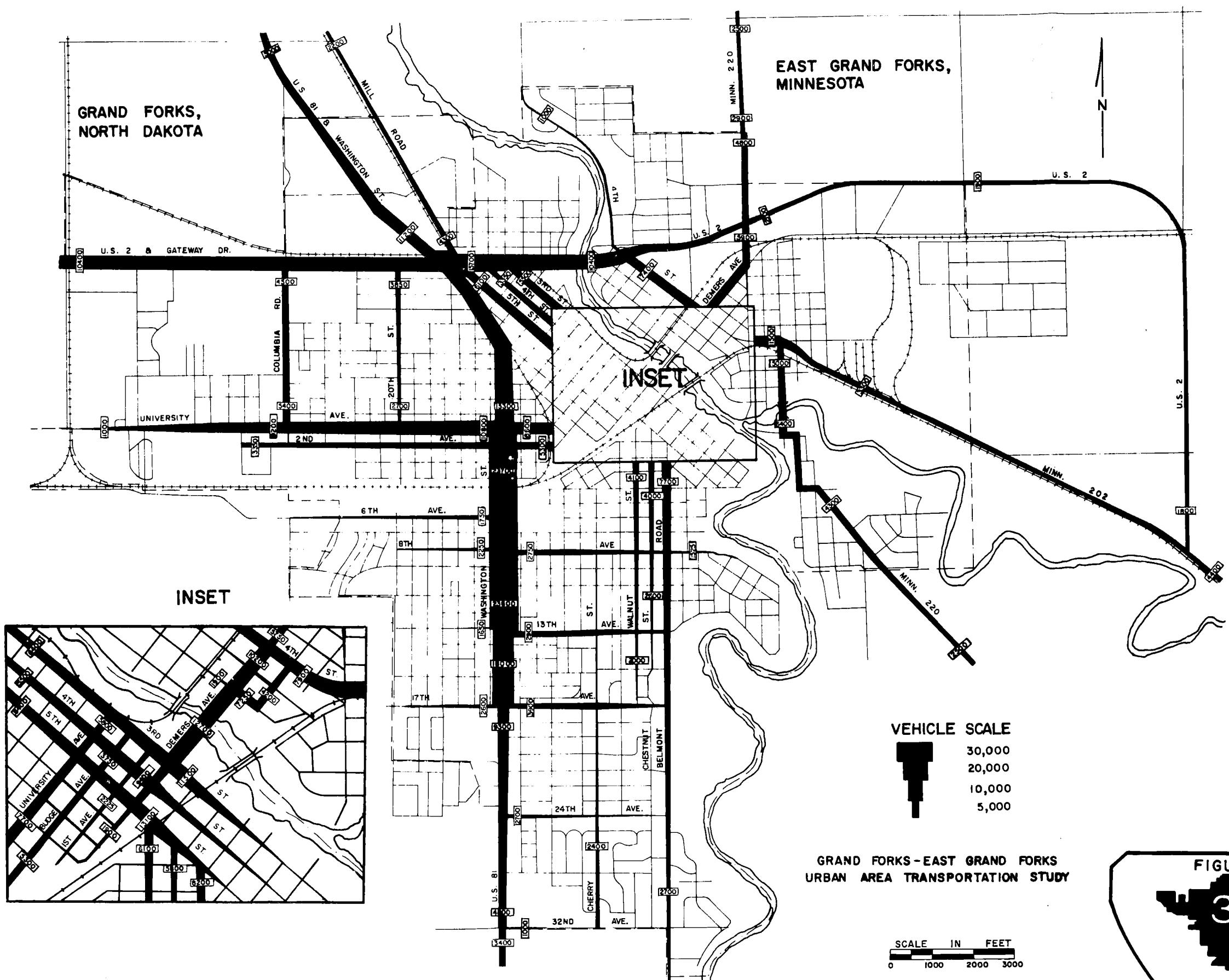
The classification of trips by mode of travel (graph 4) shows that all but 3.8% of person trips by study area residents were made by automobile and, further, that auto driver trips outnumbered auto passenger trips by nearly two to one. Buses, school and transit together, accounted for only 1.2% of the person trips.

GRAPH 4
MODES OF TRAVEL (1965)
Internal Survey



TRAFFIC VOLUMES

1965



Walk trips are shown as 2% of all person trips, but due to the survey method these are not comparable to other trip data. Only certain types of walk trips, such as walk to work trips, were of interest in the study. Therefore, walk trips were recorded only if they were the first trip of the day.

Travel speeds, which were tested during both peak and off-peak hours, are less than 15 miles per hour on streets in the central business district and on other short segments of the main traffic arteries. Major bottlenecks occur in the vicinity of the DeMers Avenue and Fifth Street intersection and just north of the Great Northern underpass on Washington Street in Grand Forks. Travel speeds on main routes in other parts of the two cities generally averaged 20 miles per hour or over. Travel speeds will be discussed at length in a subsequent section of this report.

The accumulation of vehicles (parked or moving) in the central business districts reached 2,643 in Grand Forks and 207 in East Grand Forks during busy hours of the day. (At 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. in Grand Forks and at 2:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. in East Grand Forks.)

As a generator of traffic, the Grand Forks central business district is still predominant; approximately 17,800 vehicle trips per day originate in that district. The South Washington Street shopping center district ranks second with 10,000 vehicle trips per day, and the University district ranks third with approximately 4,600 vehicle trips per day. The East Grand Forks central business district also generates a significant volume of 2,400 trips per day.

Additional information and further explanation on the External Survey, Internal Survey, Sampling Procedure, Screenline Check, and External Cordon Check plus related graphs and charts (traffic volume map, speed map, desire line maps, etc.) are presented in the memorandum report 1965 Traffic Characteristics.

TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

Other surveys and inventories conducted as part of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Transportation Study covered the subjects of street function and classification, street widths, travel speeds, traffic signals, accidents, and parking. These topics will be discussed in the following pages.

EXISTING STREET NETWORK

In the analysis of the existing Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Street Network, the streets were grouped into three major classifications: arterial streets,^{1/} collector streets, and local streets. The classification of individual streets was based on their particular function in the street network.

^{1/} In the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Memorandum Report No. 5 Goals and Standards arterial streets were referred to as major streets.

ARTERIAL STREETS - The arterial system is a network of through streets serving the major traffic movements. This system not only serves to interconnect the various sections of the city, but also interconnects the city with the highway system. Service to abutting property and access to these properties are secondary functions and may be provided only where and when traffic requirements permit. Arterial streets are considered the "work horses" of a transportation system and should receive priority in maintenance.

Arterial streets of the Grand Forks area include parts or all of the streets listed below.

Grand Forks

Gateway Drive (US 2)
DeMers Avenue
Columbia Road
Washington Street (US 81)
Belmont Road
5th Street North
University Avenue
2nd Avenue North

East Grand Forks

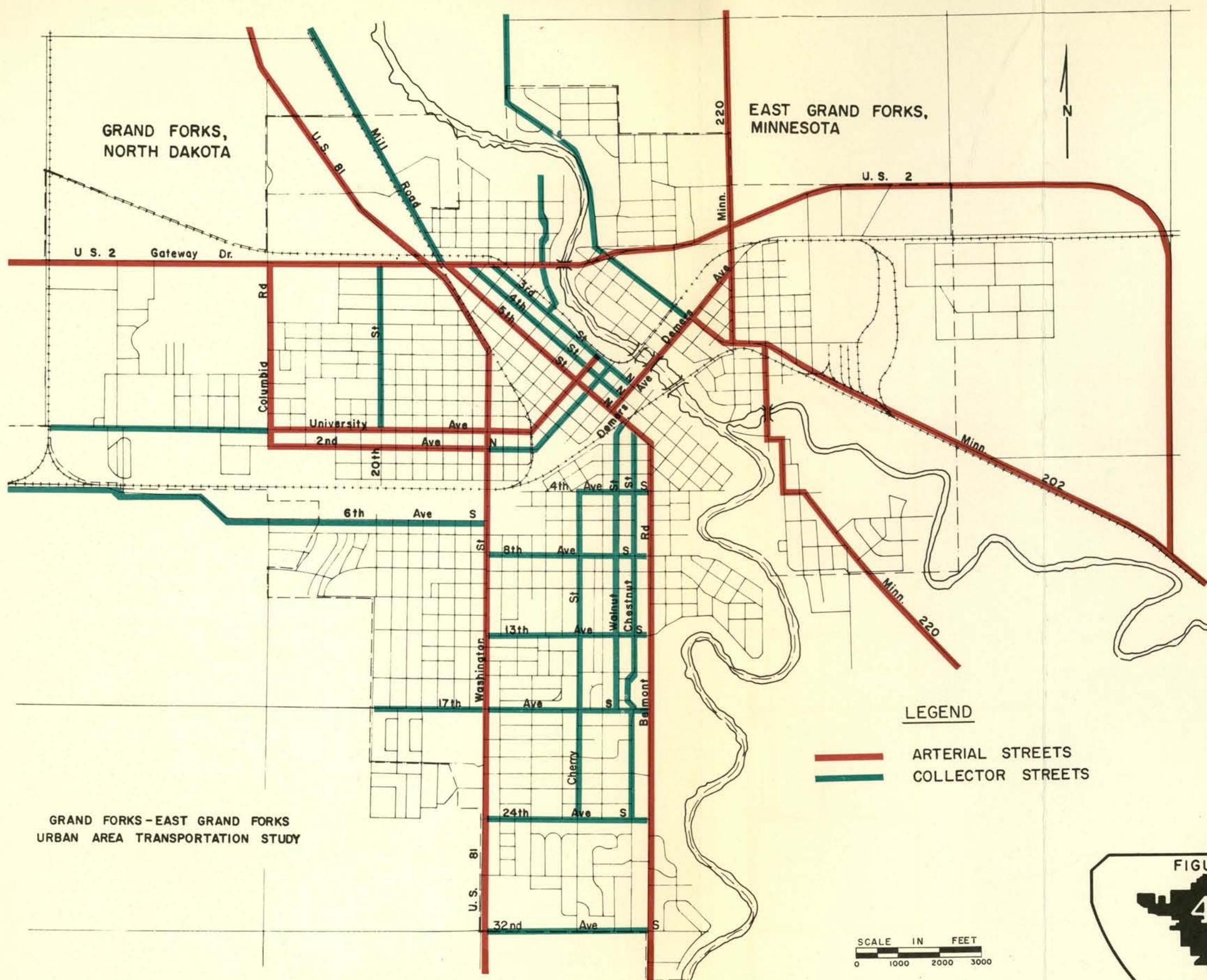
Gateway Drive (US 2)
DeMers Avenue
Minnesota Highway 202 (Bus. Loop 2)
Minnesota Highway 220
4th Avenue South

In the establishment of arterial streets the following criteria should be considered:

1. Arterials should be spaced approximately one mile apart to attract optimum traffic volumes and encourage through traffic movements. (This spacing may be reduced in small urban areas.)
2. Parking and commercial access should be controlled.
3. Large traffic generating activities should have access to arterials only by means of approved exits and entrances.
4. Developments bordering arterials should be regulated to preserve the characteristics necessary for efficient traffic operation.
5. Interconnection should be made with the State and County Systems to provide good access to and from rural areas.

MAJOR STREET NETWORK

1965



COLLECTOR STREETS - The principal function of a collector street as its name implies, is to gather traffic from the local streets and carry it to the arterial streets. It also performs the equally important function of providing access to adjacent property.

The major difference between collector and arterial streets is the volume of traffic and length of individual trips they accommodate. Collector streets should not handle long through trips and are not of necessity, continuous for any great distance.

In some instances, due to the existing state of development of the metropolitan area, the outer end of an arterial street may be functioning as a collector street if it handles traffic to, rather than through, the area it penetrates. In this context, the west end of University Avenue serves as both collector and arterial, but for this study, the segment is considered to be a collector street.

Traffic control devices may need to be installed to protect or facilitate traffic on the collector street, and to give these roadways priority over adjoining local streets. These controls normally would not be as elaborate as those on arterial streets, and, in many cases, may be absent.

Collector streets in Grand Forks include all or parts of the following streets:

Grand Forks

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Mill Road | 10. 8th Avenue South |
| 2. Lewis Boulevard | 11. 13th Avenue South |
| 3. 3rd Street | 12. 17th Avenue South |
| 4. 4th Street | 13. 24th Avenue South |
| 5. 2nd Avenue North | 14. 32nd Avenue South |
| 6. 20th Street | 15. Cherry Street |
| 7. University Avenue | 16. Walnut Street |
| 8. 6th Avenue South | 17. Chestnut Street |
| 9. 4th Avenue South | |

In East Grand Forks 4th Street is the only street presently functioning as a collector.

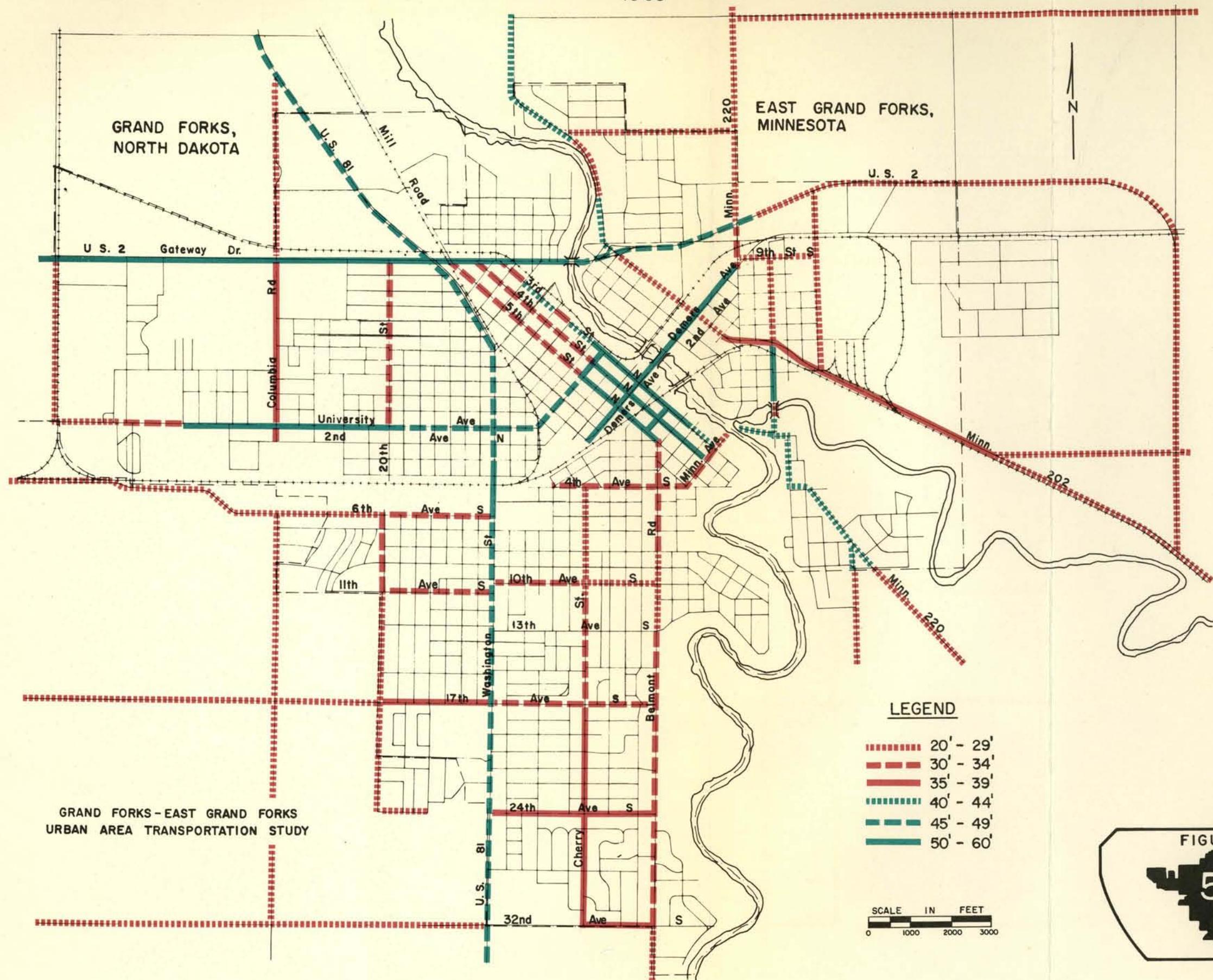
LOCAL STREETS - The primary function of local streets is to provide access to abutting property. They also provide for circulation within a local area. These streets make up a large proportion of the total street mileage, but carry only a small percentage of the vehicle-miles of travel. In the Central Business District, however, local streets may carry heavy traffic due to the function of the adjacent land area.

Local streets may be further subdivided into local business streets, local industrial streets, and local residential streets, with the business streets generally carrying the most traffic and the industrial streets carrying the least traffic.

The existing Grand Forks and East Grand Forks Street Systems and the classification of the individual streets are illustrated in figure 4.

STREET WIDTHS

1965



STREET WIDTHS

Street widths were among the data obtained for the analysis of the local network. They serve as a major parameter in the calculation of street and intersection approach capacities, and in the evaluation of existing street geometrics with respect to modern design standards. A map depicting the 1965 street width of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Major Network is presented in figure 5.

The evaluation of the local network revealed several areas where street widths are inadequate. This condition impairs with traffic-carrying capacity of the streets. Obvious deficiencies in width exist on the older section of Washington Street between 1st and 8th Avenues North, most of 5th Street, all of Belmont Road, Cherry Street, and 4th Street. In East Grand Forks they include most of 4th Street, all of 7th Street South, and 9th Avenue South. These and other streets in need of a variety of improvements will be discussed in detail in the street improvement program.

The National Committee on Urban Transportation recommends, as minimum design standards, that arterial streets provide four 11-foot traffic lanes and collector streets provide at least two 10-foot traffic lanes. Guidelines for future construction and upgrading of the existing street system can be found in the memorandum report entitled Goals and Standards.

TRAVEL TIME

One of the objectives of a transportation plan is to increase freedom of movement, in order that a maximum number of people may satisfy their individual needs for travel and the interchange of goods. The ease and efficiency with which the motoring public may accomplish this is dependent on the travel speed and total time required to reach the desired destinations.

Travel time studies of individual routes are a simple means of identifying congested streets and thus lead more rapidly to needed improvements. Travel time figures also play an important roll in determining deficiencies in signal timing, and establishing traffic enforcement assignments.

Because of its value as a working tool, a travel time investigation of the study area was conducted in 1965. The travel time between check points was obtained by means of a test vehicle which "floated" with traffic along the major street network. Each street was traveled several times and the average travel time was computed. The travel times were determined by actual time elapse, including delays - not from speedometer readings. The average speeds of travel, used in making the travel time map, figure 6,

were taken as two-thirds of the average off-peak hour travel speeds plus one-third of the average peak hour speeds. This "weighted" average gives a fair representation of the "average" speeds of travel on the street system.

As demonstrated on the travel time map, all parts of Grand Forks are within approximately ten minutes of the central business district. The map also shows that it requires approximately three minutes to travel through the Grand Forks Central Business District from the DeMers Avenue Bridge.

In East Grand Forks all parts of the city are within approximately four minutes travel time of the Central Business District. Also, between one and two minutes are required to travel through the Central Business District from the DeMers Avenue Bridge.

Minimum desirable overall speeds for the various street classifications, as outlined in the procedure manual Standards for Street Facilities and Service, prepared by the National Committee on Urban Transportation, are summarized below.

DESIRABLE OVERALL SPEEDS

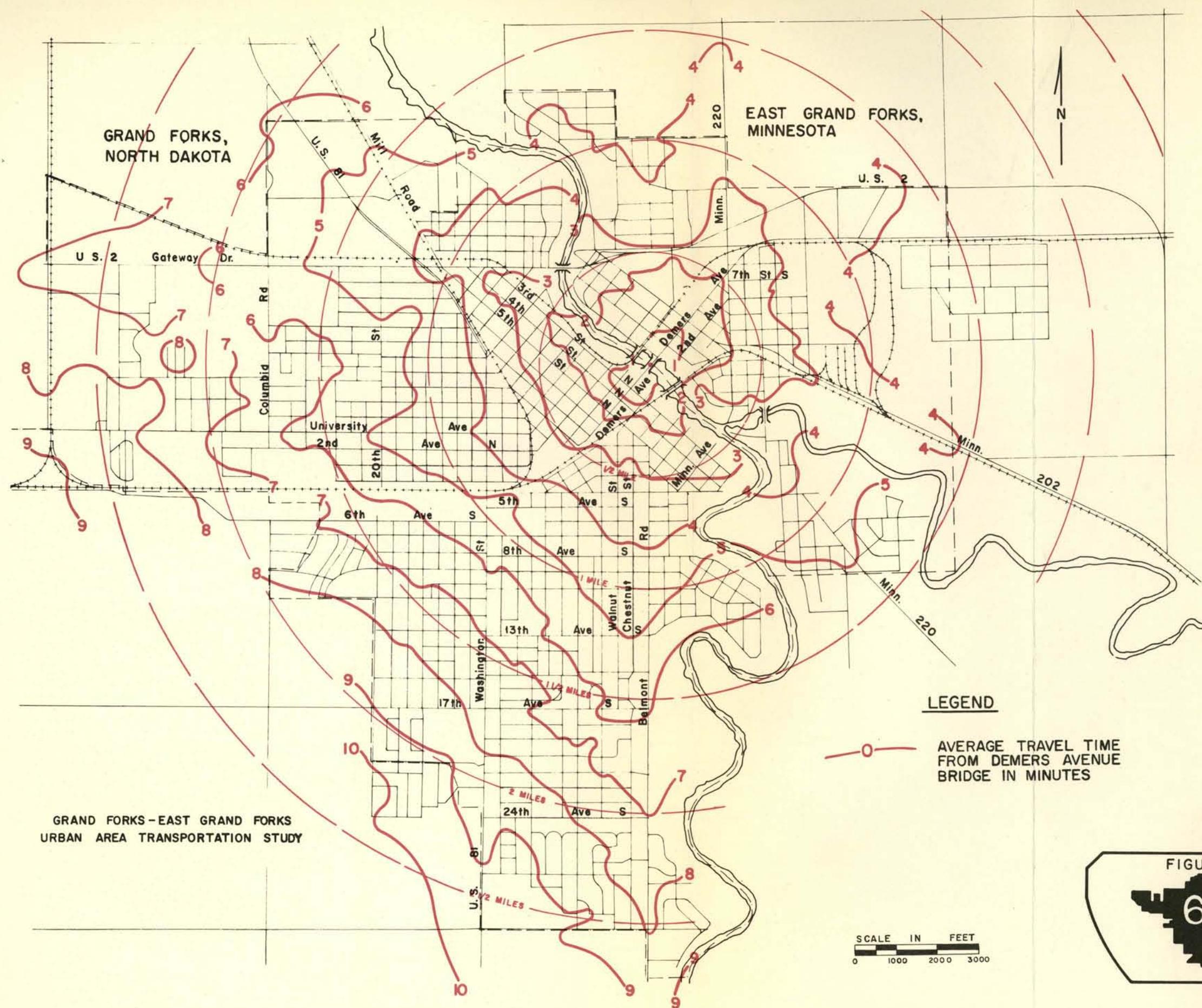
Type of Street	Overall Speeds	
	Peak Hour	Off-Peak Hour
Expressway	35	35-50
Arterial	25	25-35
Collector	20	20-25
Local	10	10-20

Several streets in the cities failed to meet the minimum desirable overall speed standards for their classification. For example, traffic on portions of Washington Street, DeMers Avenue, Third, Fourth and Fifth Streets North was able to maintain speeds of from only five to ten miles per hour at certain times. The travel speeds on these streets must be increased (by means of traffic improvements) in order to increase the efficiency of the existing transportation system.

In some instances the travel speeds were found to be higher than the posted speed limits. Speeds on the south end of Washington Street are an example of this condition. In general, the average speeds tend to increase gradually as the distance from the Central Business District increases, with most of the delays occurring in the Central Business Districts. Among the principal causes of delay are: conflicting land usage, parking friction, vehicle-pedestrian conflicts, and inefficient traffic signal timing. Inadequate street markings were also considered to cause delays, by contributing to

TRAVEL TIME

1965



inefficient lane usage. The travel speeds of all major streets and highways ascertained from this study are shown on the Average Speed Map in the memorandum report entitled 1965 Traffic Characteristics.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

To many individuals, traffic accidents are mere statistics. It should be realized that they represent a real loss to the general public in terms of increased insurance rates, loss of man-hour production, inconvenience, etc., not to mention the physical and mental anguish resulting from injuries and death. Although it is impossible to evaluate the loss of human life or limbs in terms of dollars, let it suffice to say that they at least equal if not exceed the monetary loss in property damage. It is the moral obligation of the entire community, not only the public officials, to work towards reducing the number and severity of traffic accidents.

There is no simple solution to traffic accidents, because there is usually no single cause for them. Accidents result from human failure, both mental and physical; from mechanical failure of vehicles; from physical inadequacies of streets and intersections; from inadequate signing and signalization; from adverse weather conditions; etc. Accidents are usually found to be caused by a combination of these faults. The relative importance of any one of these factors varies depending upon the presence of one or several of the other factors at the time of the accident.

Traffic accidents can give important clues to street system deficiencies. Accidents must be carefully analyzed to prevent their occurrence or reduce their frequency. The local traffic accident records for the years 1965, 1966, and 1967 were reviewed and summarized to present a clear picture of the accident characteristics in the two cities.

Auto accidents in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks during the three years in question occurred indiscriminately throughout the cities, with a heavy concentration in the downtown areas. Intersection type accidents were of the majority and occurred most frequently at heavy volume intersections. (As was expected.) The monthly number of accidents, injuries, and deaths during the three year period are tabulated on the following page.

ACCIDENT DATA
GRAND FORKS POLICE DEPARTMENT
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA

	1965			1966			1967		
	Accidents	Injuries	Deaths	Accidents	Injuries	Deaths	Accidents	Injuries	Deaths
January	233	1	-	334	28	-	324	21	1
February	192	7	-	251	29	-	260	14	-
March	238	19	-	368	37	-	225	13	-
April	175	26	2	190	35	-	210	16	-
May	187	33	-	171	29	1	187	26	-
June	166	33	-	168	21	-	199	41	-
July	190	32	-	144	22	-	133	21	-
August	156	24	-	177	15	-	141	17	-
September	223	30	-	184	30	-	186	22	-
October	191	41	-	216	31	1	219	21	-
November	261	22	-	241	26	-	232	30	-
December	293	28	-	296	28	-	308	18	-
Total	2,505	296	2	2,740	331	2	2,624	260	1

ACCIDENT DATA
EAST GRAND FORKS POLICE DEPARTMENT
EAST GRAND FORKS, MINNESOTA

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Accidents</u>	<u>Personal Injuries</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1965	225	10	3
1966	228	17	2
1967	220	15	0

The above accident data indicated that Grand Forks experienced one accident every 3.50 hours in 1965; one every 3.20 hours in 1966; and one every 3.34 hours in 1967. East Grand Forks averaged less than one accident per day during the same three year period. It is interesting to note that during this period both cities had the same number of traffic fatalities (two).

Intersections found to have noticeably high accident frequencies are as follows:

GRAND FORKS

1. Gateway Drive and Washington Street
2. Washington Street and University Avenue
3. Washington Street and 2nd Avenue North
4. Washington Street and 17th Avenue South
5. Washington Street and 6th Avenue South
6. DeMers Avenue and 3rd Street North
7. Gateway Drive and 5th Street North

EAST GRAND FORKS

1. DeMers Avenue and 2nd Street South
2. DeMers Avenue and 3rd Street South

The traffic operation of these intersections and others was analyzed in efforts to determine specific causes of accidents. Intersection improvements found necessary to reduce accidents and accommodate present and future traffic volumes such as; improving sight distances, establishing left and right-turn lanes, standardizing and coordinating traffic control devices, etc. are presented in a subsequent section entitled Intersection Improvements

To demonstrate the high cost of auto accidents, the financial losses in property damage incurred in Grand Forks during the first four months of 1968 are tabulated below:

**ESTIMATED PROPERTY LOSS
GRAND FORKS, NORTH DAKOTA**

<u>Month</u>	<u>Automobile Damage</u>	<u>Other Property Loss</u>
January 68	\$ 80,169	\$ 5,686
February 68	44,902	6,425
March 68	52,084	4,989
April 68	32,364	3,830
Total	\$ 209,519	\$ 20,930

These losses are somewhat higher than can be expected during other months of the year as the adverse weather conditions of winter increase the accident frequency considerably. During summer months, however, the accidents are generally more severe due to increased traffic speed.

In conclusion, if the number of accidents can be reduced (even by a small percentage) through street improvements, the financial savings alone over several years would greatly outweigh the initial street improvement costs.

PARKING

One of the foremost traffic problems of Grand Forks and East Grand Forks is that of providing adequate and convenient parking in the Central Business Districts. The parking problem is most urgent and must be solved if the Central Business Districts are to remain the cities center for social and economic activities.

The 1966 parking survey revealed that the Central Business District of Grand Forks had approximately 3,200 parking spaces, and that the East Grand Forks Central Business District had about 500 available parking spaces. These spaces were provided in the following manner:

GRAND FORKS CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PARKING SPACE

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Parking Spaces</u>
Curb Side Parking (free parking)	908
Outside Off Street Parking	1,920
Parking Ramps and Garages	136
Alley Parking	199

EAST GRAND FORKS CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT PARKING SPACE

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Number of Parking Spaces</u>
Curb Side Parking (free, one hour parking)	155
Outside Off Street Parking	204
Private Alley Parking	18

Locations of all curbside and off street parking spaces in the Central Business Districts of both cities are shown in figure 7.

Using the parking space factor from Parking in the City Center by Wilbur Smith and Associates, May, 1965, the present parking requirements for both Central Business Districts are estimated at 3,400 spaces. Compared to the existing capacity of 3,700 spaces, a surplus of approximately 300 spaces appears to exist. However, this surplus exists in the "fringe" area of the Central Business Districts and is of little value to the hard pressed "core" area. If the all day parkers could be encouraged to make

use of the more remote facilities, thereby leaving the spaces in the "core" area for short-term parkers, the parking problem would be greatly improved at least for the time being.

The main disadvantage of the existing parking facilities is their remote locations from the "core" areas of the Central Business Districts. Most motorists wish to park their vehicles within approximately 400 feet of their destination. Shoppers generally want to park within this distance of the first store they wish to patronize. This characteristic is reflected by the poor usage record of the present parking facilities which are located mostly in the fringe areas of the Central Business Districts.

The parking inventory showed that the parking lot located under the DeMers Avenue Bridge, having a 100 space capacity, had a maximum usage of 42 percent. The parking lot at the end of Second Avenue, near the river, had a similar low usage. The city lot on the corner of Division Avenue and Third Street South also had a low usage.

The city parking lot behind the old Y.M.C.A. building had a 76 percent peak usage while the city lot across from Central High School between Fifth and Sixth Streets North had a peak usage of 57 percent. The city lot between North Fourth and Fifth Streets, near the Great Northern Railroad Tracks, had the greatest usage of all the city lots. The parking lot located North of DeMers Avenue, just across the bridge, in East Grand Forks, is the largest lot in this Central Business District. It also had a poor usage record.

The maximum number of vehicles parking in the Grand Forks Park E-Z during the study period was 80, or 63 percent of capacity. In this particular case the parking facility is conveniently located, however, its time consuming parking operation is not advantageous to short-term parkers.

Parking lots should be located within acceptable walking distance of major activity centers if they are to function effectively. The pleasantness of pedestrian access lanes has a considerable effect on the distance people will walk from parking facilities. The more remote lots, especially those near the river, would likely be more attractive to motorists if convenient pedestrian access lanes were provided.

The value of adequate, convenient parking facilities in commercial districts has been recognized for some time. They are an important factor in the success of many business enterprises. It has been estimated that a single parking space may generate several thousand dollars per year in trade.

The conversion of obsolete land-use to parking space in the Central Business Districts of the cities encourages and promotes the development of adjacent land. Also, the integration of parking facilities with other land uses permits the sharing of land costs as well as building a market for the facilities.

The future, 1990, needs of the Central Business Districts are estimated at 5,800 spaces. This indicates that a considerable number of new parking spaces must be provided. These "new" spaces are in addition to making the present parking facilities more attractive to motorists.

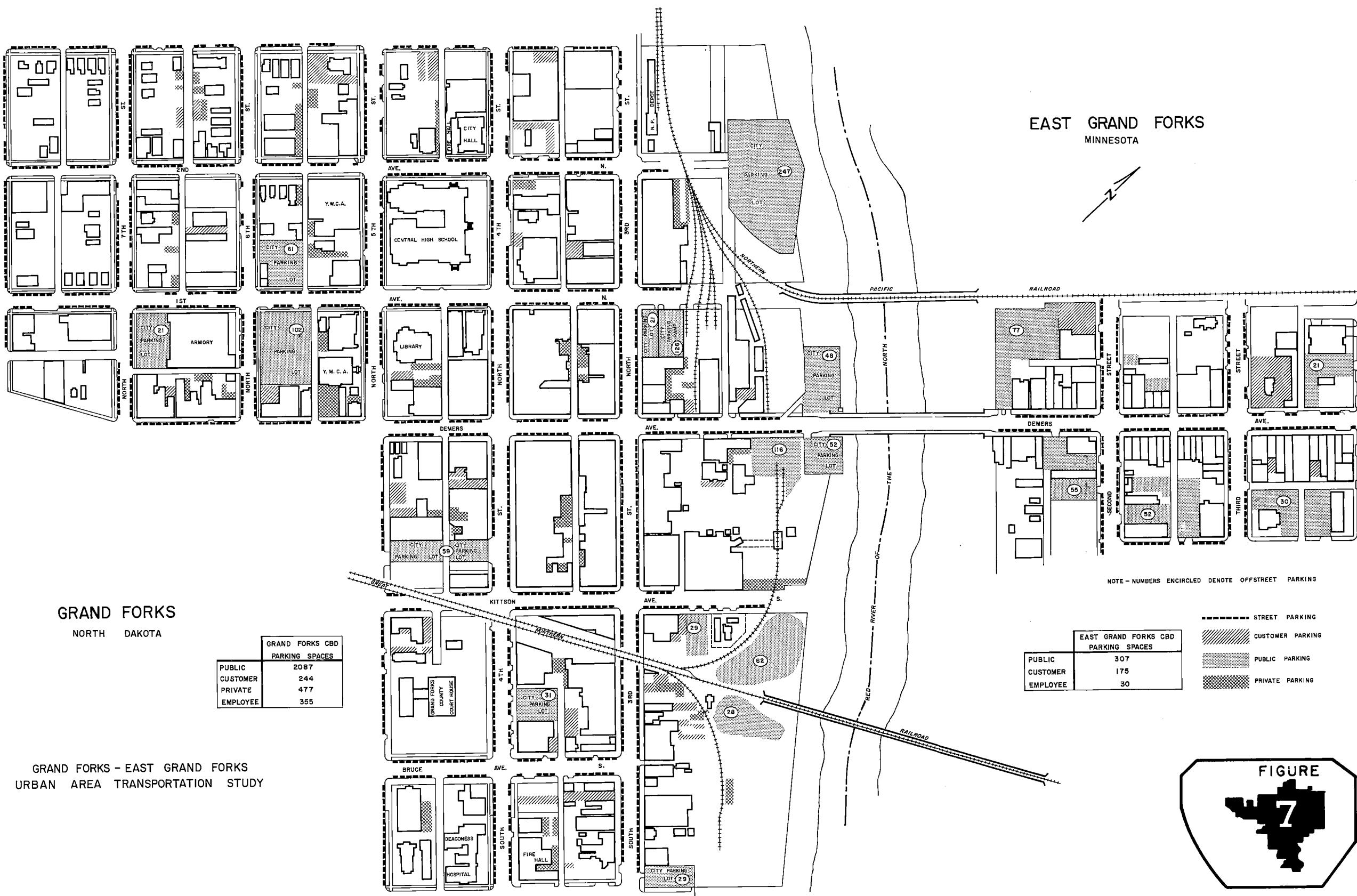
Generally, as the Central Business District traffic increases, it will be necessary to continue to reduce the amount of curb side parking. It is, therefore, evident that new parking space must be in the form of off-street parking. The following parking requirements should be considered as minimum guidelines for the various land use functions of the Central Business Districts.

LAND USE	REQUIRED NUMBER OF OFF-STREET PARKING SPACES
Retail and Personnel Service Establishments	1 space per 150 square feet of gross floor area.
Business or Professional Offices, Research Laboratories, Semi-Public Uses	1 space per 200 square feet of gross floor area.
Restaurants and Bars, and Fraternal Organizations, and Private Clubs	1 space per 100 square feet of gross floor area.
Hotels, Motels, Apartment Buildings	1 space per rental unit.
Meeting Rooms	1 space per 50 square feet of gross floor area.
Convention Center, Theater	1 space per four seats at maximum capacity.

The expediency and extent to which the cities solve the downtown parking shortage will have a significant affect on the rate of future development of the Central Business Districts. Private enterprise should also be encouraged to make investments in this field to aid the cities in solving the parking problem.

CBD PARKING

1965



Future Transportation Plan

The trend for increased college enrollment and continued military activities within the study area are expected to promote a pleasing economic atmosphere conducive to industrial and retail development and overall growth of the two cities throughout the next two decades. The continuing influx of people from rural areas to urban centers will also contribute favorably to this growth. As the cities expand to the 1990 population forecast of about 73,500, many dramatic changes will take place, most pertinent of which will be a sizable increase in number of motor vehicles and an even larger increase in vehicle trips. Figure 2 shows the expected urban expansion and land development plan of the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks area over the next 20 years.

Based on population and other social-economic projections, it is anticipated that by 1990 there will be 233,504 vehicle trips daily in the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks study area. This figure, which includes 197,050 internal trips (trips inside the cordon area), 30,593 internal-external trips, and 5,861 through trips, indicates that future traffic will almost double over the 132,121 daily vehicle trips of 1965.

In view of these figures, there is little doubt that if the cities are to forestall serious traffic congestion in future years, a continuous comprehensive street planning and improvement program is necessary.

TRAVEL DESIRES - 1990

Desire line maps were developed as a visual aid to illustrate the future travel patterns of the motoring public. These are included in the report as figures 8 and 9. Data for the construction of the desire line maps were obtained by predicting zonal trip productions and attractions through the use of trip generation equations and a mathematical trip distribution model (gravity model).

Trip generations were developed to predict existing as well as future trip productions and attractions by zone. The socio-economic data and the known trip generations for the base year were subjected to a multiple regression analysis to develop the trip generation equations. The 1990 traffic volumes were obtained by applying the predicted future social and economic conditions to the trip generation equations.

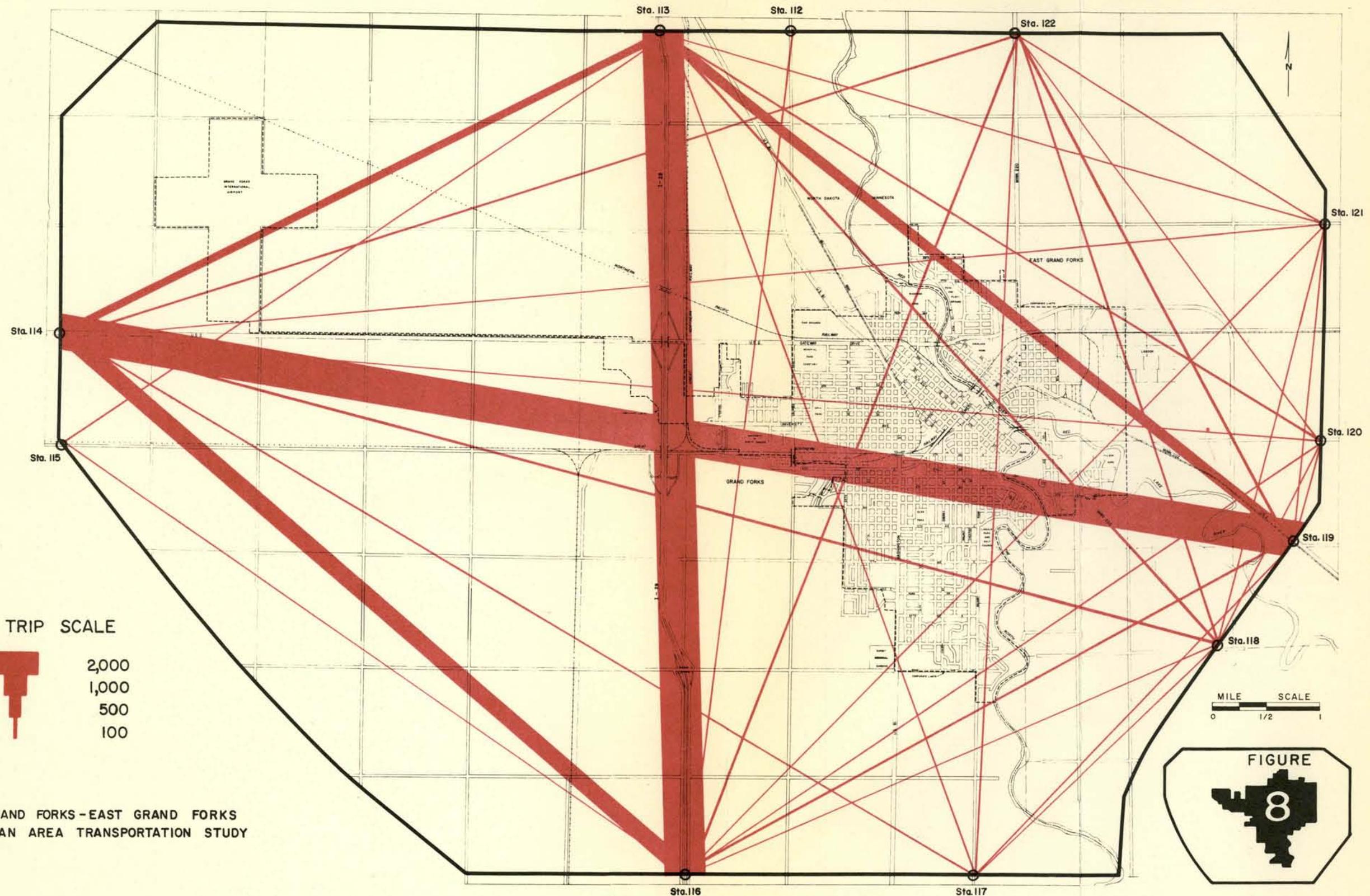
To determine the distribution of these trips, the origin-destination data were used to construct a trip distribution model (gravity model) which duplicated the present trip distribution in the study area. The future zonal trip productions and attractions, which were obtained from the trip generation equations, were then applied to the trip distribution model.

The desire line maps (External Station to External Station and All Trips to and from the Central Business Districts) do not account for all trips of the area but were selected for demonstration as they are most easily understood by the layman. These maps, depicting the major 1990 desired travel movements, were used to help locate and establish arterial and collector streets necessary to adequately accommodate the future traffic characteristics. The width of the desire lines are proportional to the average daily traffic volumes desiring to travel between the traffic zones or external stations established for this study. It should be understood that desire lines do not necessarily show the exact route of travel, but rather the intent of travel.

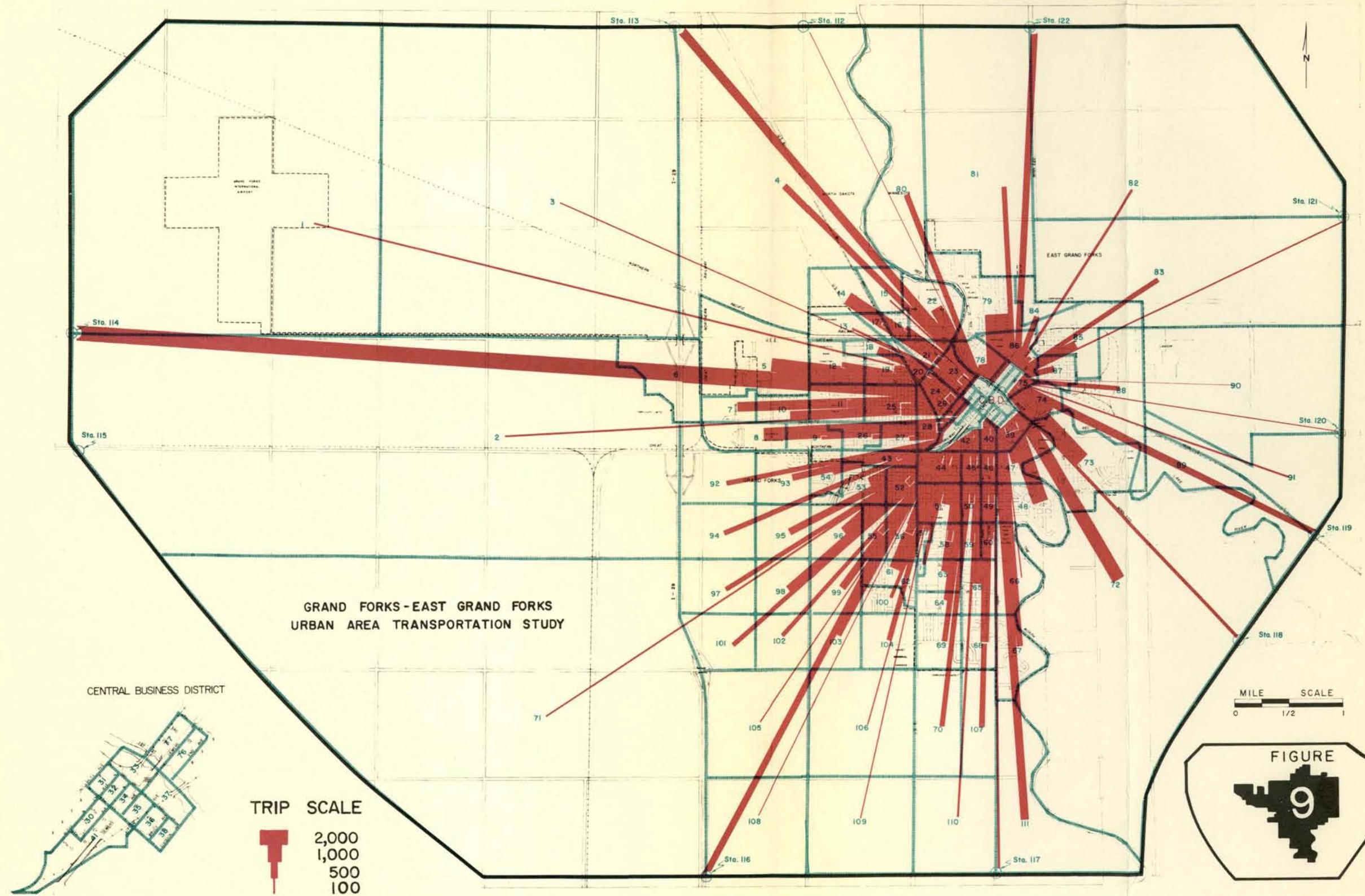
EXTERNAL STATION TO EXTERNAL STATION

The future through traffic desire line map of the Grand Forks area (figure 8) shows the expected increase in through traffic when compared to the present External to External Station map shown in the memorandum report 1965 Traffic Characteristics. This comparison also shows that the traffic increase will be distributed proportionately among all the bands of travel crossing the study area with little change in the general traffic pattern of 1965. As anticipated, the future completion of Interstate 29 will cause the only principal shift in through traffic movement through the area. All north-south through traffic will be drawn off US 81 and carried by Interstate 29, with the exception of those motorists making stops in the study area for needed services, or overnight lodging. The Interstate Highway will also experience the largest volume growth of all through routes in the area, reflecting increased tourist and visitor travel.

DESIRE LINES OF TRAVEL
EXTERNAL STATION-EXTERNAL STATION
1990



DESIRE LINES OF TRAVEL
ALL TRIPS TO AND FROM THE CBD
1990



ALL TRIPS TO AND FROM THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICTS

When comparing the future Central Business Districts desire line map (figure 9) with the current desire line map also shown in the memorandum report 1965 Traffic Characteristics, a significant increase in traffic movement can be seen between the Central Business Districts and the southwest part of Grand Forks and also the southeast part of East Grand Forks. This coincides with the heavy residential and commercial developments anticipated in these areas in the future land development plan.

STREET SYSTEM AND TRAFFIC VOLUMES- 1990

Once the future traffic volumes and their distribution throughout the study area were established, they were placed on the existing 1965 arterial street network by the use of an electronic computer. This step revealed points of extreme overloading and demonstrated the overall inadequacy of the existing arterial network under future traffic requirements. A new arterial street network plan was therefore established on the basis of future land development, available finances, and other considerations, and again loaded with the future traffic characteristics. This procedure was repeated several times, each time with minor modifications to the network plan until an acceptable level of service throughout the revised arterial network plan was attained. The final arterial street network plan shown in figure 10 is expected to adequately handle future traffic requirements through 1990 and will need only periodic adjustments for unforeseen developments.

FUTURE STREET NETWORK

The new major street network was developed by modifying the existing system. These modifications consisted of re-assigning street functions (reducing some streets to locals and upgrading others to an arterial or collector level), extending existing streets through areas expected to develop, establishing new through streets wherever necessary to form an integrated major street grid throughout the Grand Forks area, and re-routing major streets to attain smoother traffic flow.

The recommended network has a total length of approximately 99.2 miles of which 73.4 miles are on the North Dakota side of the Red River, and 25.8 miles are on the Minnesota side. This represents an increase of 43% over the existing major network. In Grand Forks, the new network consists of about 7.9 miles of interstate highway, 31.1 miles of arterial streets and 34.4 miles of collector streets. In East Grand Forks, the new network consists of 15.7 miles of arterials and 10.1 miles of collector streets. Although

local streets are part of the network their mileage was not determined as only the major streets comprising the basic transportation network carry enough traffic to be significant in traffic planning.

Among the most significant changes presented in the future network are:

GRAND FORKS

1. Extension and establishment of Columbia Road as a high grade arterial street.
2. Establishment of 6th Avenue South as an arterial from Interstate 29 to the Central Business District.
3. Removal from the major system the one-way streets, Chestnut and Walnut, and upgrading Cherry Street and Belmont Road as their replacements.
4. Extension of 5th Street North beyond Gateway Drive, and extension of Cherry Street North to the Central Business District.
5. Addition of 10th and 11th Avenues South to the major system to replace 8th and 13th Avenues South and addition of Minnesota Avenue to the major system.
6. Extension of 20th Street to the South, and extension of South 17th, 24th and 32nd Avenues to the west.
7. The incorporation of approximately 7.9 miles of the preplanned Interstate Highway into the future system.

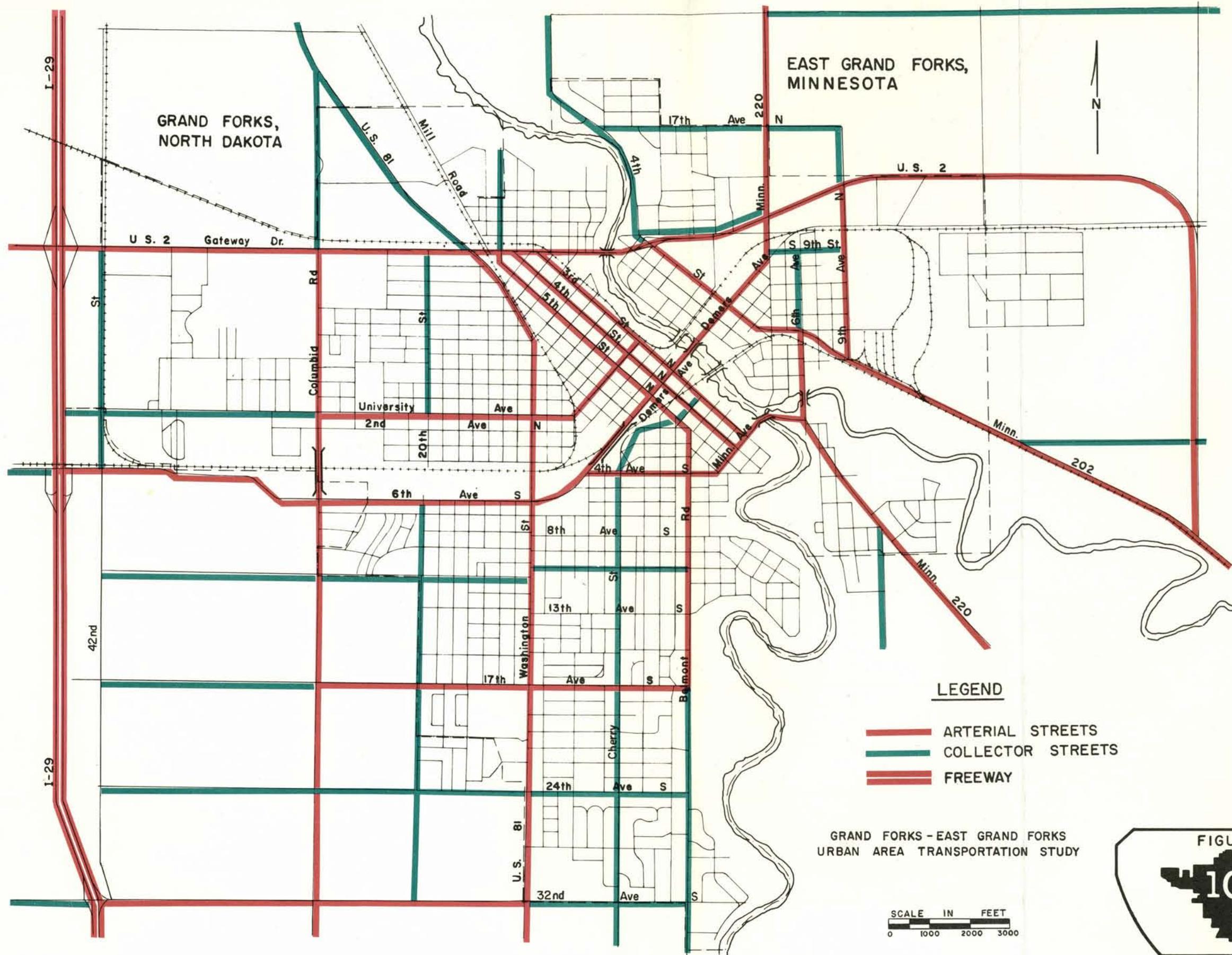
EAST GRAND FORKS

1. Removal from the major network of 4th Avenue South from 9th Street South to 4th Street South.
2. Additions to the major network are: 9th Avenue South from Minnesota 202 (Business Loop 2) to 17th Avenue North; 9th Street South from 9th Avenue South to DeMers Avenue; 6th Avenue South from 9th Street South to 4th Street South; 17th Avenue North, 5th Street from the Point Bridge to 6th Avenue Southeast, and Reinhart Drive.

Other miscellaneous alterations made in the establishment of the future transportation network of both cities can be seen in figure 10.

MAJOR STREET NETWORK

1990



The key element in establishing the future transportation network is the development of major north-south and east-west travel routes. These routes are of paramount importance and represent the backbone of the transportation plan. Future traffic volumes and city development suggest the establishment of another north-south high grade arterial street through the western part of Grand Forks. This street would augment north-south traffic flow within the city, which is presently concentrated primarily on Washington Street. It was determined that Columbia Road could provide this service, but, only if a grade separation were constructed at its intersection with the Great Northern Railroad tracks to insure uninterrupted traffic flow. (See page 67.)

Similarly, 6th Avenue South was determined to provide the additionally needed east-west through street to facilitate travel between I-29 and the Central Business District. Presently most east-west travel in the city is carried by Gateway Drive (US Hwy. 2). However, here again because of the Great Northern Railroad tracks a structure is needed to link 6th Avenue South with DeMers Avenue and the downtown area. (See page 65.)

In East Grand Forks establishment of additional major north-south and east-west travel routes through the city will not be necessary as improvement of the existing routes will increase their capacity adequately to handle future traffic volumes.

In the formulation of the recommended network, consideration was given to include a segment of 8th Avenue North from Washington Street to Gateway Drive in the network. However, the anticipated traffic volumes on this section do not justify its inclusion at this time. The proposal should be given further consideration in future years when the transportation plan is updated.

A proposal to add 8th Street to the major transportation network as a link between Gateway Drive and DeMers Avenue was abandoned in favor of retaining the existing 5th Street arterial. Although traffic on 8th Street would bypass the adjacent residential area, its junction with DeMers Avenue in the vicinity of the proposed DeMers Avenue overpass, would create an adverse traffic situation there. The possibility of upgrading 8th Street to an arterial level should also be considered in future years.

Consideration was also given to construction of a "River Road (a proposed street between and following the Red River and the Central Business District of Grand Forks). This proposal was found to be unfeasible at the moment due to (1) access to such a road would be limited to one side of the river, (2) to pass below the existing bridge structures the road elevation would be of necessity near or even below the flood level of the area, (3) excessive access roadway grades would be necessary to link any part of 3rd Street with such a road, and (4) roadway stability would be endangered by land slides due to the close proximity of the river.

Upon completion of I-29 (in late 1969 or early 1970) US Highway 81 (Washington Street) through Grand Forks will be designated as the Interstate Business Loop and thereby retained on the State highway system. A feasible route for the business loop would be to commence at the Thompson interchange and terminate at the north US 81 interchange until Columbia Road is upgraded, then, the business loop could terminate at the Gateway Drive (US 2) Interchange.

FUTURE TRAFFIC VOLUMES

The 1990 expected daily traffic of approximately 233,500 trips was assigned to the various streets of the future network by the aid of an electronic computer. These volume assignments were made principally on the basis of travel time of the different streets, thereby routing traffic along the most expedient route between origin and destination. Distribution of the 1990 traffic volumes on the future transportation network is shown in figure 11.

In Grand Forks, traffic volumes on most streets show the expected increase with the exception of a few streets affected noticeably by the network alterations. Washington Street, for example, shows only a moderate increase of about 4,500 vehicles at its busiest section. This is due to the extension of Columbia Road South over the Great Northern Railroad tracks and improvement of Belmont Road and also construction of Interstate 29, which will all share in the future north-south traffic movements of the area.

Volume increases of up to 17,000 daily trips on Gateway Drive (US 2) indicates that this street will remain the major east-west travel route. However, the location of the I-29 Interchange will also divert significant amounts of east-west traffic along 6th Avenue and along 32nd Avenue South between the Interstate and the Central Business District.

A reduction of traffic is indicated on University Avenue east of the UND Campus. This is a result of convenient access provided to the South part of Grand Forks by means of Columbia Road and 6th Avenue South.

The traffic volume crossing the DeMers Avenue Bridge is shown to decrease significantly due to more traffic diverted along Minnesota Avenue and over the Point Bridge. Also most traffic flowing between Interstate 29 and East Grand Forks is expected to follow along Gateway Drive and cross over the Kennedy Bridge. The possibility of constructing another bridge over the Red River in the vicinity of 32nd Avenue South may likely receive more serious consideration in future years. Such a bridge would affect the anticipated traffic volumes on the existing bridges noticeably.

In East Grand Forks, the expected traffic increase is reflected by the larger traffic volumes shown throughout the street system. DeMers Avenue is the exception with a future volume less than at the present. This is due to a reduction of traffic crossing the DeMers Avenue Bridge for reasons discussed in the preceding paragraph.

Traffic volumes throughout the Central Business Districts are expected to be somewhat higher than shown in figure 11. This is brought about by the distribution of high-density traffic between the smaller traffic zones of the downtown areas. The distribution of interzonal traffic between small adjacent zones may not necessarily follow along the paths of the computer network, in which case they are not included in the network traffic volumes presented in figure 11. Other traffic contributing to volumes being higher than shown in

TRAFFIC VOLUMES

1990

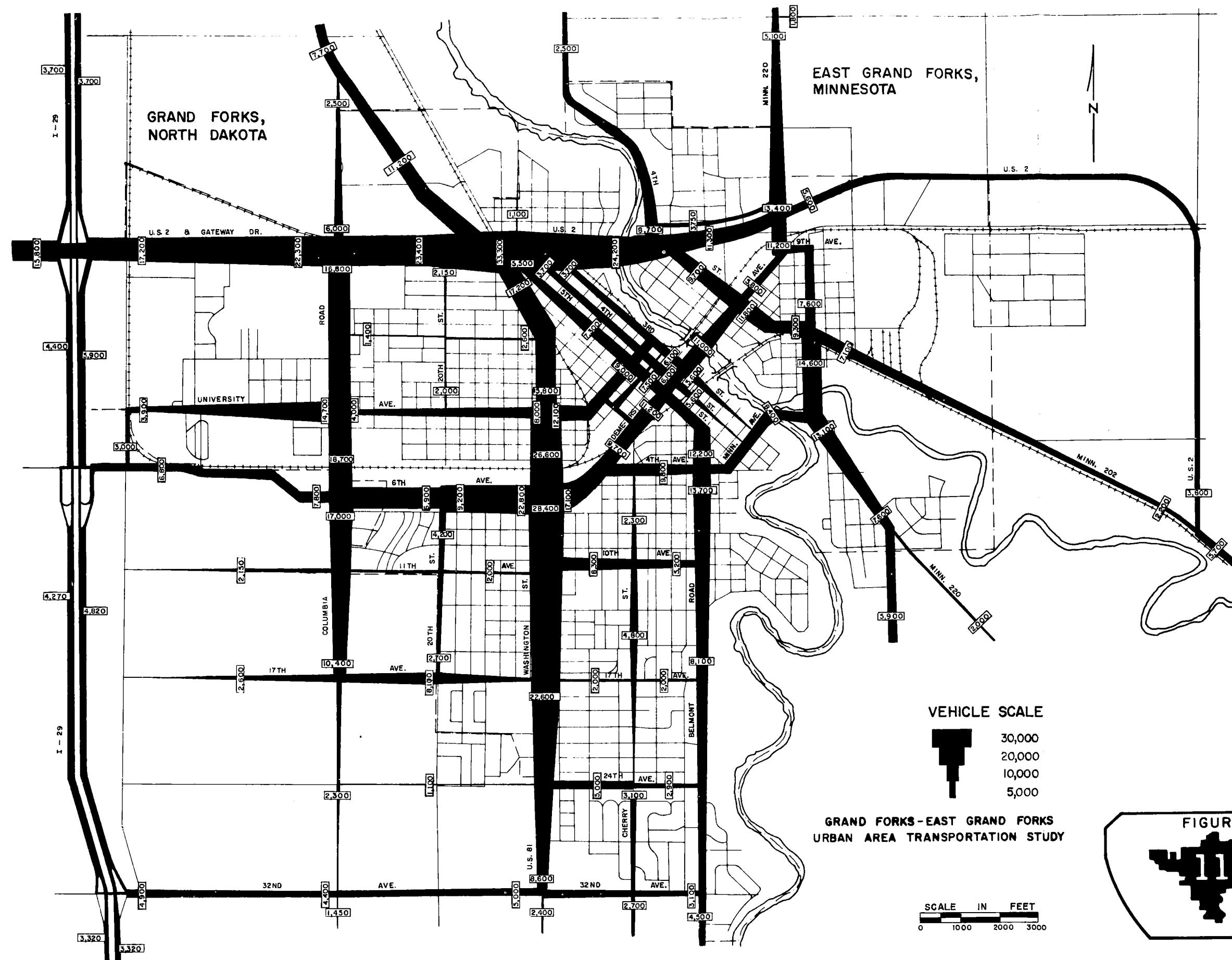


figure 11 is that of motorists repeatedly circling city blocks in search of parking space. This traffic is not reported in the internal interview survey and consequently not simulated by the computer.

IMPROVEMENT PLAN

To establish and implement the recommended future transportation plan, the existing street network must undergo a series of alterations and improvements. These will include; street improvements (widening and resurfacing), construction of new roadways, construction of new structures, intersection improvements, signal installations, and other miscellaneous alterations. The overall improvement plan is shown in figure 12.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

The following improvements are the result of an extensive engineering analysis which encompassed the volume to capacity criteria and modern design standards. Through these features a series of street improvements was established and incorporated with a long-range transportation plan.

A total of approximately 47.7 miles of street construction and improvement is necessary over the next 20 years. This includes about 39.0 miles of street widening and/or resurfacing and about 8.7 miles of new roadway construction. About 38.5 miles of street improvements are necessary in the Grand Forks network and 9.2 miles in the East Grand Forks network. All streets to be upgraded under the improvement plan are tabulated on the following pages.

The construction of 32nd Avenue South from Washington Street west to I-29 should be accomplished in a stage development. Initially, the street should be built as a collector and later upgraded to an arterial level. This procedure would pace the development of the area but most important, discourage continuation of the undesirable elongated commercial strip development, such as exists along south Washington Street and along west Gateway Drive.

In East Grand Forks, the possibility of rerouting a segment of Minnesota Highway 220 along 9th Street South and 6th Avenue South should be taken into consideration in the upgrading of these two streets. To function as an urban highway route they will necessitate a greater width and load carrying capacity. The rerouting of Minnesota Highway 220 may also delay the necessity of improving 4th Street from DeMers Avenue to 6th Avenue South which is part of the existing route. All other streets of the East Grand Forks network programmed for improvement will be upgraded during the development of the respective areas.

STREETS TO BE IMPROVED

GRAND FORKS

Street	From	To	Type of Improvement
Washington St.	1st Av. N.	8th Av. N.	Widen to 62 feet and resurface
University Av.	3rd St. N.	42nd St. N.	Reconstruct from 3rd St. to Wash., resurface from Wash. to Princeton, and widen to 44 feet from Princeton to 42nd St.
Columbia Road	US 81	32nd Av. S.	Widen all sections to 48 feet and resurface
6th Av. S.	Washington St.	I-29	Reconstruct to standards for 4-lane traffic
5th St. N.	Belmont Road	Alpha Av.	Resurface from Belmont to University, widen to 48 feet from University to Gateway, Reconstruct (44 feet wide) from Gateway to Alpha
4th St. N.	University Av.	Gateway Dr.	Resurface
3rd St. N.	Minnesota Av.	Gateway Dr.	Resurface from Minnesota Av. to University, widen to 44 feet and resurface from University to Gateway Dr.
Minnesota Av.	4th Av. S.	Point Bridge	Widen to 44 feet and resurface
4th Av. S.	DeMers Av.	Minnesota Av.	Widen to 44 feet and resurface
DeMers Av.	Washington St.	8th St. N.	Location of new overpass and approaches
1st Av. S.	Cottonwood St.	Bruce Av.	Construct new roadway 44 feet wide
Belmont Rd.	5th St. N.	1 mile south of 32nd Av. S.	Widen all sections to 44 feet and resurface

STREETS TO BE IMPROVED
(continued)

GRAND FORKS

Street	From	To	Type of Improvement
Cherry St.	4th Av. S.	1 mile south of 32nd Av. S.	Widen to 44 feet from 4th Av. S. to 32nd Av. S. Construct roadway, 44 feet wide, from 32nd Av. south 1 mile
11th Av. S.	Washington St.	42nd St.	Widen to 44 feet from Washington to 20th St. and construct roadway 44 feet wide from 20th St. to 42nd St.
17th Av. S.	Belmont Rd.	42nd St.	Widen to 48 feet from Belmont to 20th St. and construct 44 foot roadway from 20th St. to 42nd St.
20th St.	24th Av. S.	32nd Av. S.	Construct roadway 44 feet wide
24th Av. S.	Belmont Rd.	42nd St.	Widen to 44 feet from Belmont to Washington, Construct roadway 44 feet wide from Washington to 42nd St.
32nd Av. S.	Cherry St.	I-29	Widen to 44 feet and resurface all sections of roadway
42nd St.	University Av.	6th Av. S.	Construct 44 foot roadway
County Road 4 (west extension of 6th Av. S.)	I-29	County Road 5	Construct roadway as per standard rural section for two lane traffic
County Road 5	US 2	3 miles south	Construct roadway as per standard rural section for two lane traffic

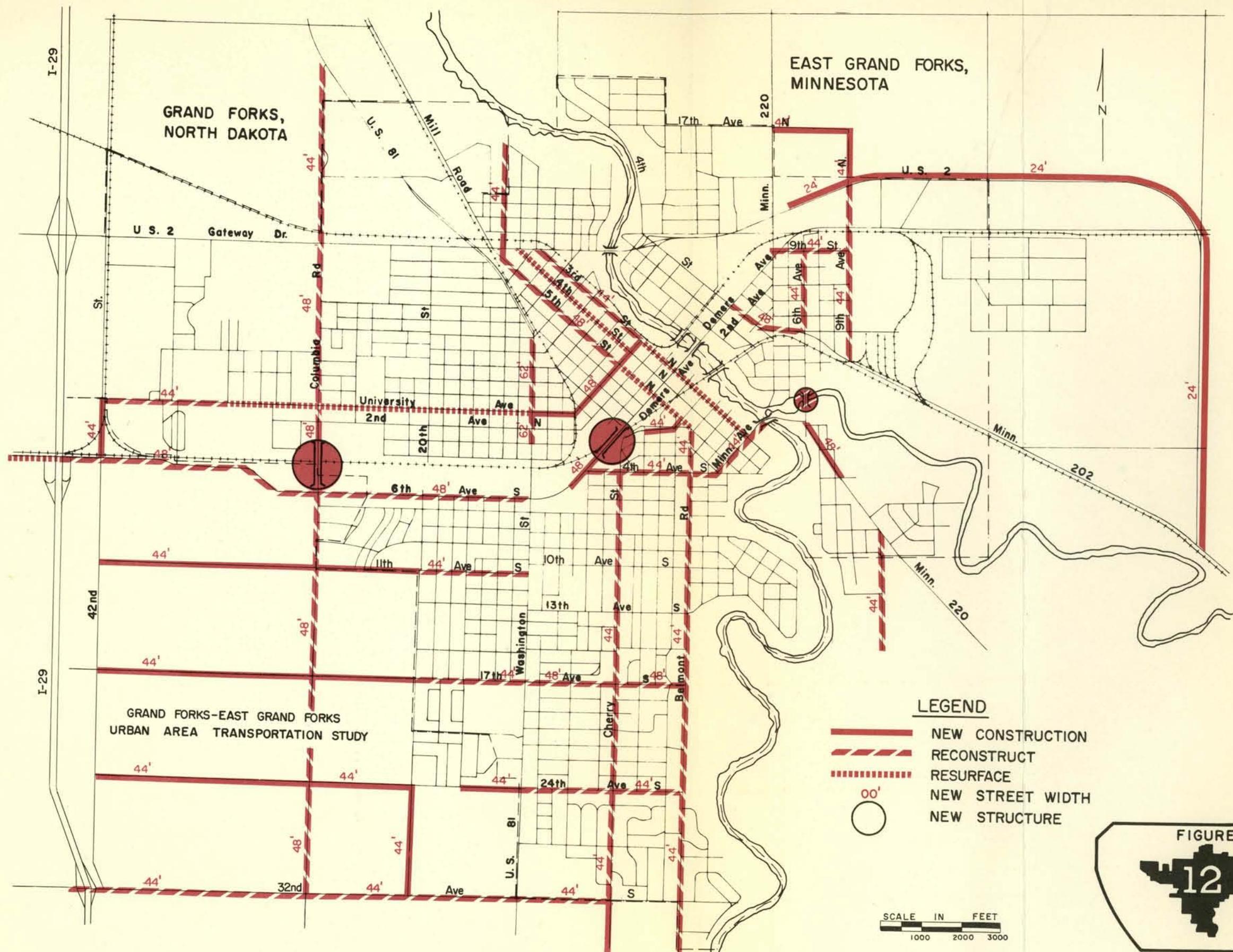
STREETS TO BE IMPROVED

EAST GRAND FORKS

Street	From	To	Type of Improvement
9th Av.	Minnesota Hwy 202	17th Av. N.	Reconstruction* from Minn. 202 to US 2, new construction from US 2 to 17th Av. N.
17th Av. N.	9th Av. N.	Minnesota Hwy 220	Reconstruction*
9th St. S.	4th Av. S.	9th Av. S.	Reconstruction*
6th Av. S.	4th St. S.	9th St. S.	Reconstruction*
Reinhart Drive	Minnesota Hwy 220	1½ miles south	Reconstruction and resurfacing*
US 2	DeMers Av.	east thru study area	Reconstruction to standards for 4 lane rural traffic
6th Av. S.E. (Minn. 220)	US 2 (Bus.)	7th St. S.E.	Relocation*
4th St.	DeMers Av.	6th Av. S.	Reconstruction*

* Street widths of all roadways to be improved should comply with modern standards and commensurate with their particular function in the street network.

STREET IMPROVEMENT PLAN



MAJOR STRUCTURES

Major structures of the transportation plan are:

GRAND FORKS

1. DEMERS AVENUE OVERPASS (New Structure). This recommended structure will connect 6th Avenue South with DeMers Avenue by spanning over the Great Northern Railroad tracks and thereby provide a new convenient and expedient route between I-29 and the downtown area via 6th Avenue South as shown on page 65.
2. COLUMBIA ROAD OVERPASS (New Structure). This recommended structure will allow continuation of Columbia Road South over the Great Northern Railroad tracks and through the southwest part of Grand Forks. The resulting **continuous** route will provide convenient access between the northwest and southwest parts of Grand Forks and will serve as a supplemental north-south travel route to Washington Street. (See page 67.)

EAST GRAND FORKS

1. RED LAKE RIVER BRIDGE (Replacement Structure). Replacement of this bridge is recommended on the basis of its age and inadequate overall design. The existing structure is not expected to handle the anticipated future traffic volumes efficiently. The location of the replacement bridge is pending the possible realignment or relocation of Minnesota Highway 220.

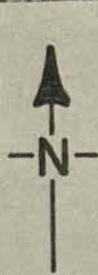
INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

Intersections in need of improvements such as: approach widening and realignment, establishment of separate left and right turning lanes, etc. will be presented in this section. In many instances, additional approach width for the establishment of turning lanes can be obtained by either eliminating curb side parking or widening the approaches, depending on the individual intersection characteristics. The majority of intersection improvements should be done in conjunction with the street widening and resurfacing projects as little additional cost is incurred if the above mentioned intersection improvement features are incorporated in the development of detailed street improvement plans. All intersections in need of assorted improvements are listed below and their locations shown in figure 13.

INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS GRAND FORKS

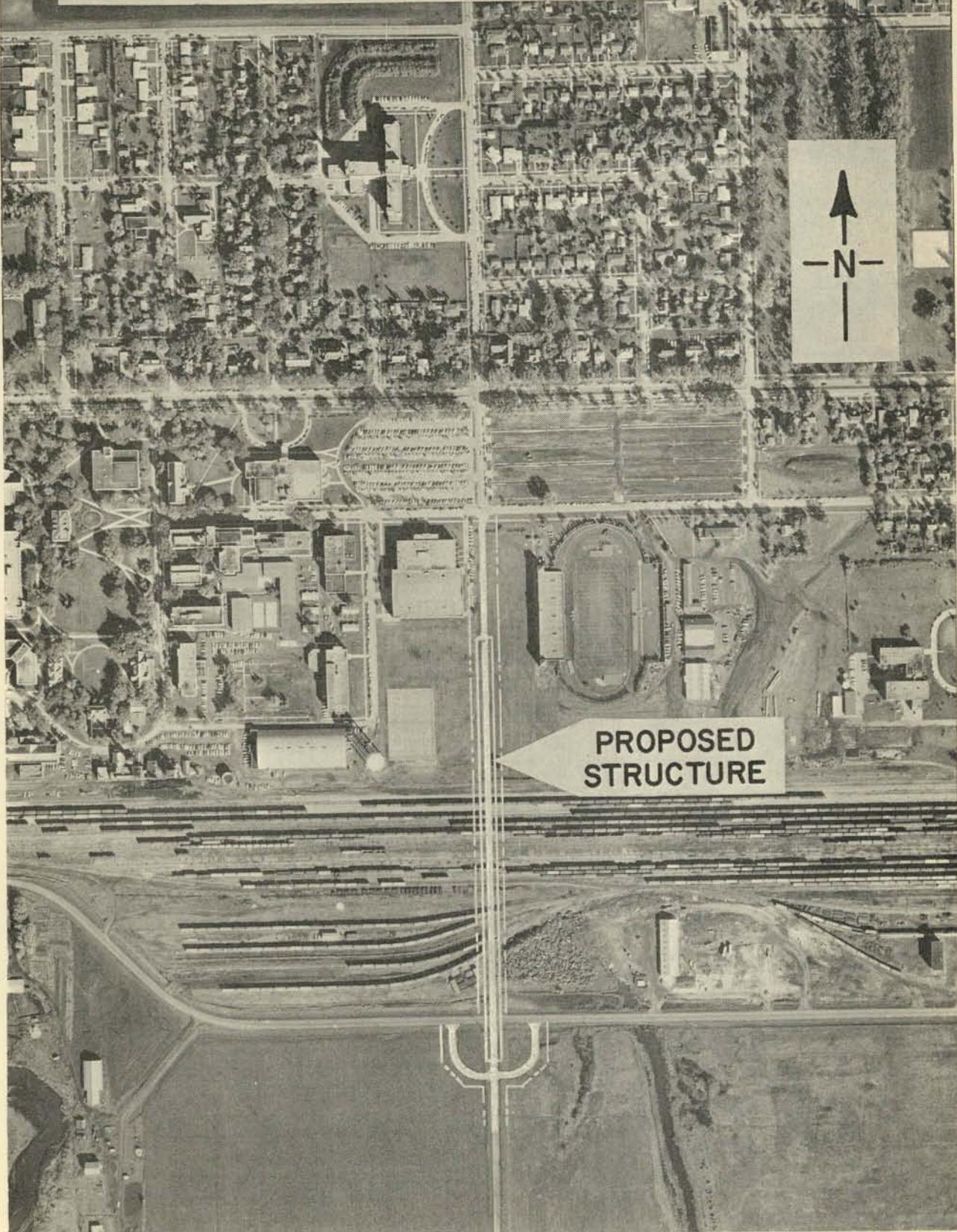
1. Intersection of Gateway and Washington Street - Establish left-turn lanes at north and south approaches.
2. Intersection of Gateway and 5th Street - Realign the south approach and construct a north approach.
3. Intersection of Gateway and 20th Street - Establish a right-turn lane at the south approach.
4. Intersection of Gateway and Columbia Road - Establish left and right-turn lanes at north and south approaches.
5. Intersection of Washington and University Avenue - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all approaches.
6. Intersection of Washington and 6th Avenue South - Establish left-turn lanes at the east and west approaches.
7. Intersection of Washington and 32nd Avenue South - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all approaches.
8. Intersection of Columbia and University Drive - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all approaches.
9. Intersection of Columbia and 2nd Avenue North - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all except east approach.
10. Intersection of 20th Street and 6th Avenue South - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all except north approach.
11. Intersection of Belmont and 4th Avenue South - Establish left and right-turn lanes at the north and south approaches.

DEMERS AVENUE OVERPASS

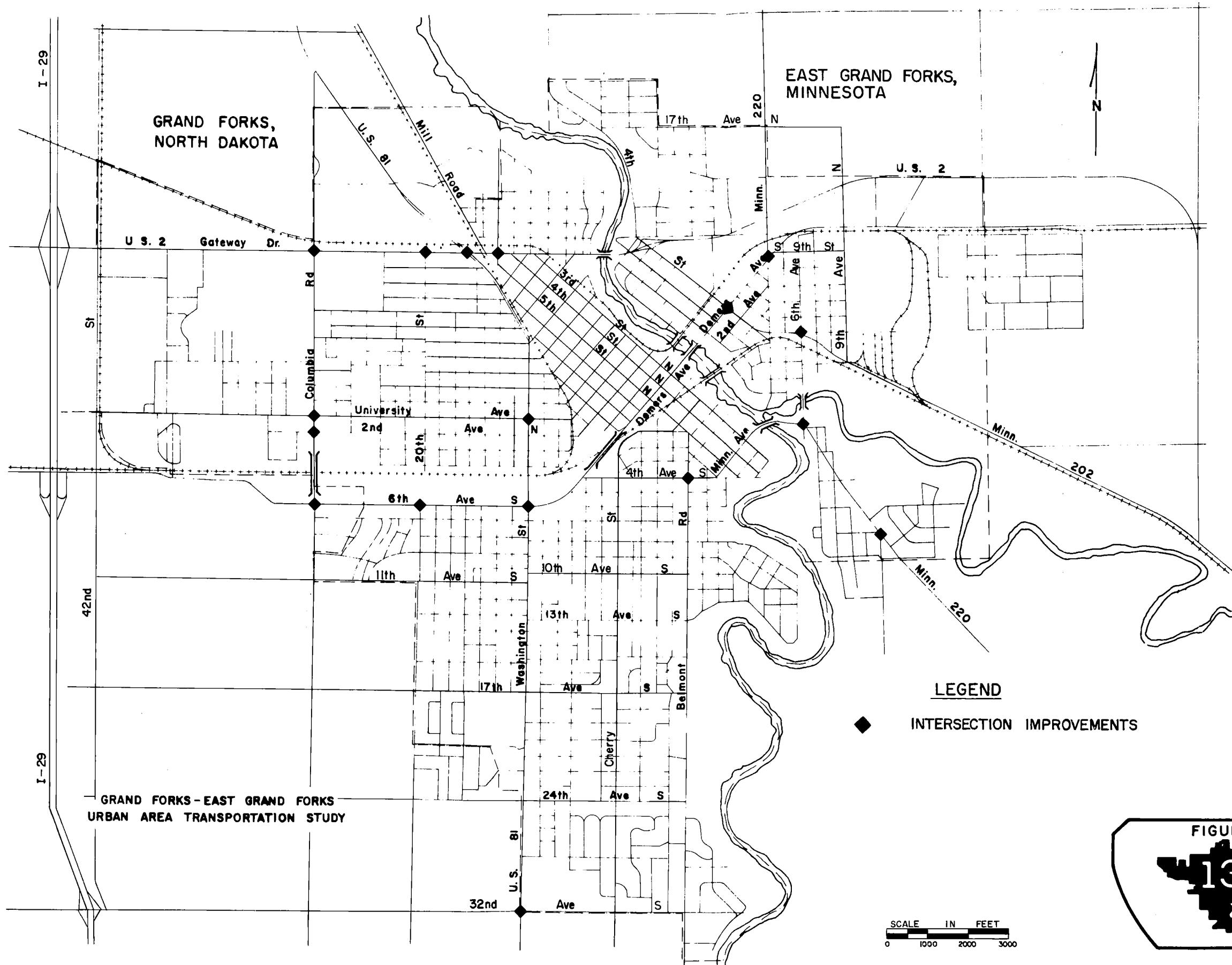


PROPOSED
STRUCTURE

COLUMBIA ROAD OVERPASS



INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS



INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS

EAST GRAND FORKS

1. Intersection of DeMers and 4th Street - Install left-turn lanes on all approaches.
2. Intersection of 6th Avenue South and Minnesota Highways 202 and 220 - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all approaches.
3. Intersection of 5th Street Southeast and Minnesota Highway 220 - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all except south approach.
4. Intersection of Minnesota Highway 220 and Reinhart Drive - Establish left and right-turn lanes at all except west approach.
5. Intersection of 4th Avenue South, 9th Street South and DeMers Avenue - Reconstruct intersection with necessary turning lanes to provide efficient traffic flow particularly between DeMers Avenue and 9th Street South.

Analysis of the intersection of Gateway Drive and Washington Street revealed that despite the establishment of left-turn lanes traffic operation of "level E" (unstable flow) may occur there during future peak hour flow. However, the peak flow conditions contributing to this level of operation will not extend over any appreciable length of time. It is also likely that traffic making left turns at this intersection (the major cause of congestion) may travel along alternate and possibly more convenient routes developed by the transportation plan.

Improvement of the intersection of 6th Avenue Southeast and 5th Street Southeast (in East Grand Forks) is pending the relocation and reconstruction of Minnesota Highway 220 (6th Avenue Southeast) from Minnesota Highway 2 to 7th Street Southeast. It is difficult to determine at this time whether the intersection will require reconstruction prior to the rebuilding of Minnesota Highway 220. This can be more easily determined at the preliminary design stage.

In addition to the aforementioned improvements, several intersections may need miscellaneous improvements to their geometric configurations. Sight obstructions should also be corrected wherever necessary. It is stressed that during the intersection improvements phase, provisions should be made to facilitate future installation of traffic signals at all intersections where such installations are contemplated. In many instances, signal installations and intersection improvements can be accomplished simultaneously.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Although the installation and upgrading of traffic signals can be categorized as part of the general intersection improvements, they are presented as a separate entity to help emphasize the importance of their function in a transportation system.

Traffic signals provide for more positive control of vehicular and pedestrian traffic. They can, when properly used, increase the capacity of an intersection, increase the ease and safety of pedestrian movements, and reduce the frequency and severity of certain types of accidents. However, traffic signals alone are not always the solution to traffic congested intersections; that is, the installation of traffic signals does not necessarily improve the traffic operation of all intersections, as in some instances they may operate to the distinct disadvantage of traffic flow. Traffic signals should, therefore, be installed only at intersections where legitimate warrants for their use have been satisfied through an engineering study. Standard warrants for the installation of traffic signals can be found in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Signals at individual intersections serve a direct function of distributing traffic through the intersection in the most efficient manner. However, the full function of signals is realized only when they are also employed in conjunction with other signalized intersections to allow progressive traffic flow along a route having several consecutive signalized intersections.

The key to maximum efficiency of a signalized system is the synchronization or "timing" of the signals. Traffic volume, turning movements, signal spacing, street width, presence of parking in relation to the intersection, and pedestrian movements must all be taken into consideration when coordinating a system.

The interconnection and coordination of traffic signals is necessary to provide for progressive movement of traffic at the desired speed levels, and to provide for "platooning" (vehicles moving in groups) thereby creating gaps in the traffic stream to allow ample access from cross streets and abutting property. For these reasons, both cities are encouraged to interconnect and synchronize their signalized intersections, whenever possible.

Traffic actuated signals should be considered at intersections on major arterials where signals are widely spaced, or where traffic flow varies widely. When signals are essentially isolated full or semi-actuation is preferred. Actuated signals can also be interconnected to provide progression during normal flow resulting in maximum efficiency during peak periods and minimum delay during off peak hours.

The locations of existing traffic signals in Grand Forks and East Grand Forks are shown on the traffic signals map, figure 14. Grand Forks has 22 signalized intersections and East Grand Forks has four. Analysis of these signals and their function in the recommended network indicated that 14

signal locations in Grand Forks (most in the Central Business District) are in need of replacement, and four others will become unnecessary - due to a change in the traffic pattern. In East Grand Forks, the three signals along DeMers Avenue were found to be substandard. Replacement of obsolete signals in both cities is necessary due to their out-dated overall design, particularly the internal mechanism which does not lend itself to interconnection with other signals for synchronization. In Grand Forks, the signals of only two intersections are presently synchronized with one another. They are located at Washington Street and Gateway Drive and at Mill Road and Gateway Drive. East Grand Forks has no synchronized intersections, however, the recently installed signals at the intersection of US Highway 2 and Minnesota Highway 220 are fully traffic actuated. In addition to the above mentioned signal light deficiencies both cities will need new signals at various intersections where future traffic volumes will warrant and necessitate their installation. Traffic signals to be installed, replaced, removed, or to remain during the planning period are tabulated on the following page.

Rerouting of major traffic, realignment of streets and intersections, and installation of traffic signals at new locations, as proposed by the recommended transportation plan, will render unnecessary the existing signals at four locations in Grand Forks. These signals are therefore recommended for removal and should be phased out with the development of the new street network in the following manner:

The signals at Washington Street and 13th Avenue South should be removed upon establishment of 10th and 11th Avenues South as a continuous east-west collector street and upon installation of the recommended signals at the intersection of these streets with Washington Street. Likewise, the signals at 2nd Avenue North and Washington Street should be removed after the DeMers Avenue crossover structure becomes operational.

The midblock pedestrian crosswalk signals on Gateway Drive between 3rd and 4th Street North should be removed upon installation of the recommended traffic signals at the nearby intersection of 3rd Street and Gateway Drive.

Realignment of North 5th Street at its intersection with Gateway Drive, and the installation of new signals there, will eliminate the need for the existing signals at Mill Road and Gateway Drive. Removal of these signals will increase the distance between two heavily used intersections (Gateway and Washington and at Gateway and 5th Street North), thereby allowing smoother traffic flow along Gateway Drive.

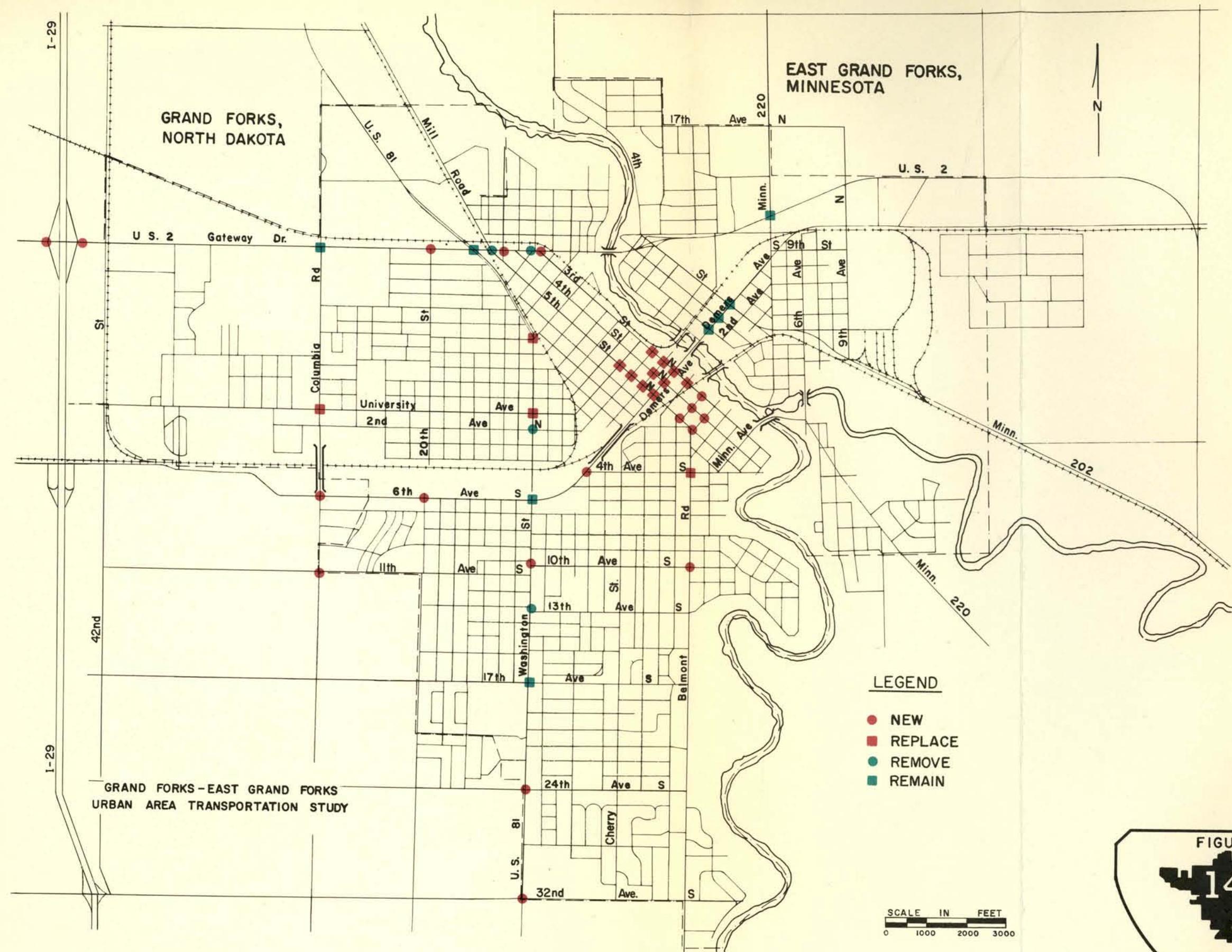
Detailed plans and final decisions relative to the make, type, installation, and operation of all traffic signal improvements will be determined by the responsible agencies prior to the time of improvement. Along with the necessary traffic signal improvements periodic field checks and signal phase adjustments should be conducted throughout the planning period to determine the adequacy of operation and to provide for the continuous increase in traffic volume at the various signalized intersections.

TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

GRAND FORKS

New	Replace	Remove	Remain	
Gateway Dr. & 3rd St. N.	4th Ave. S. & DeMers Ave.	Washington St. & 8th Ave. N.	1st Ave. N. & 4th St. N. (present location)	Gateway Dr. & 5th St. N. Columbia Road
Gateway Dr. & 5th St. N. (new location)	6th Ave. S. & 20th St.	Washington St. & University Ave.	1st Ave. N. & 3rd St. N.	Gateway Dr. & Washington St.
Gateway Dr. & 20th St.	6th Ave. S. & Columbia Road	Columbia Road & University Ave.	DeMers Ave. & 5th St. N.	Washington St. & 6th Ave. S.
Gateway Dr. & I-29 ramps	Belmont Road & 10th Ave. S.	University Ave. & 5th St. N.	DeMers Ave. & 4th St. N.	Washington St. & 17th Ave. S.
Bruce Ave. & 5th St. S.	Washington St. & 10th Ave. S., 11th Ave. S.	2nd Ave. N. & 5th St. N.	DeMers Ave. & 3rd St. N.	
Bruce Ave. & 4th St. S.	Columbia Road & 11th Ave. S.	2nd Ave. N. & 3rd St. N.	Kittson Ave. & 3rd St. N.	
Bruce Ave. & 3rd St. S.	Washington St. & 24th Ave. S.	1st Ave. N. & 5th St. N.		
Division Ave. & 5th St. S.	Washington St. & 32nd Ave. S.			
Division Ave. & 4th St. S.				

SIGNAL LIGHTS



CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SCHEDULE

A general priority schedule and cost estimate has been prepared to provide guidelines for implementing the long-range improvements. The estimated costs presented with the scheduled improvements are based on the present cost and represent only preliminary planning.

The street improvement cost estimates cover roadway construction only and do not include costs of additional right-of-way and drainage facilities. Because of the difficulty in obtaining accurate estimates for these items at this stage of planning, no attempt has been made to determine their costs. However, it should be realized that urban right-of-way and drainage costs will be significant in the overall cost of the projects and in many cases will be much higher than the roadway construction.

Continuous rising labor and material costs (part of the national inflationary trend) and other contingencies can alter these estimates significantly. It is believed, however, that the estimated costs are sufficiently liberal to reflect the scope of future expenditures for budgeting purposes.

FINANCING

The estimated cost of implementing the 20-year transportation plan will be in the neighborhood of \$12,800,000. The required improvements in the Grand Forks area will amount to \$8,600,000 whereas the East Grand Forks area will necessitate \$4,200,000 worth of improvements. Distribution of these costs will be made among all the participating governmental agencies.

Improvement costs on all Federal primary and secondary designated routes running through the study area will be shared on the basis of 50% Federal and 50% among State, County, and City depending on jurisdiction and type of improvement. Minor improvements such as intersection turning lane construction, traffic signal replacement, street lighting improvement, pavement striping, etc. on certain other city streets may qualify for Federal aid under the "TOPICS" program. Improvements of these types will be financed in a similar manner as Federal and State routes in urban areas, with the exception that the State Government has the option of not participating financially in projects concerning local streets. All major reconstruction and new construction of local streets (projects beyond the scope of "TOPICS") will be financed solely by the respective cities if within the corporate limits. Projects of this nature outside the corporate limits are financed by the counties or may qualify for participating State and Federal funds. The cities may also receive Federal Urban Renewal funds to improve certain city streets in blighted Central Business District areas.

FIVE-YEAR IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

It is recommended that the improvements be carried out in five-year programs to allow ample planning and budgeting prior to their implementation. By this procedure, certain projects would be implemented each year and annual updating of the program would allow a changing series of projects to be identified five years in advance. Other advantages of the five-year plan is that it provides opportunities for alterations in priorities resulting from unexpected developments and conveys planned reality through project accomplishments for continued public support.

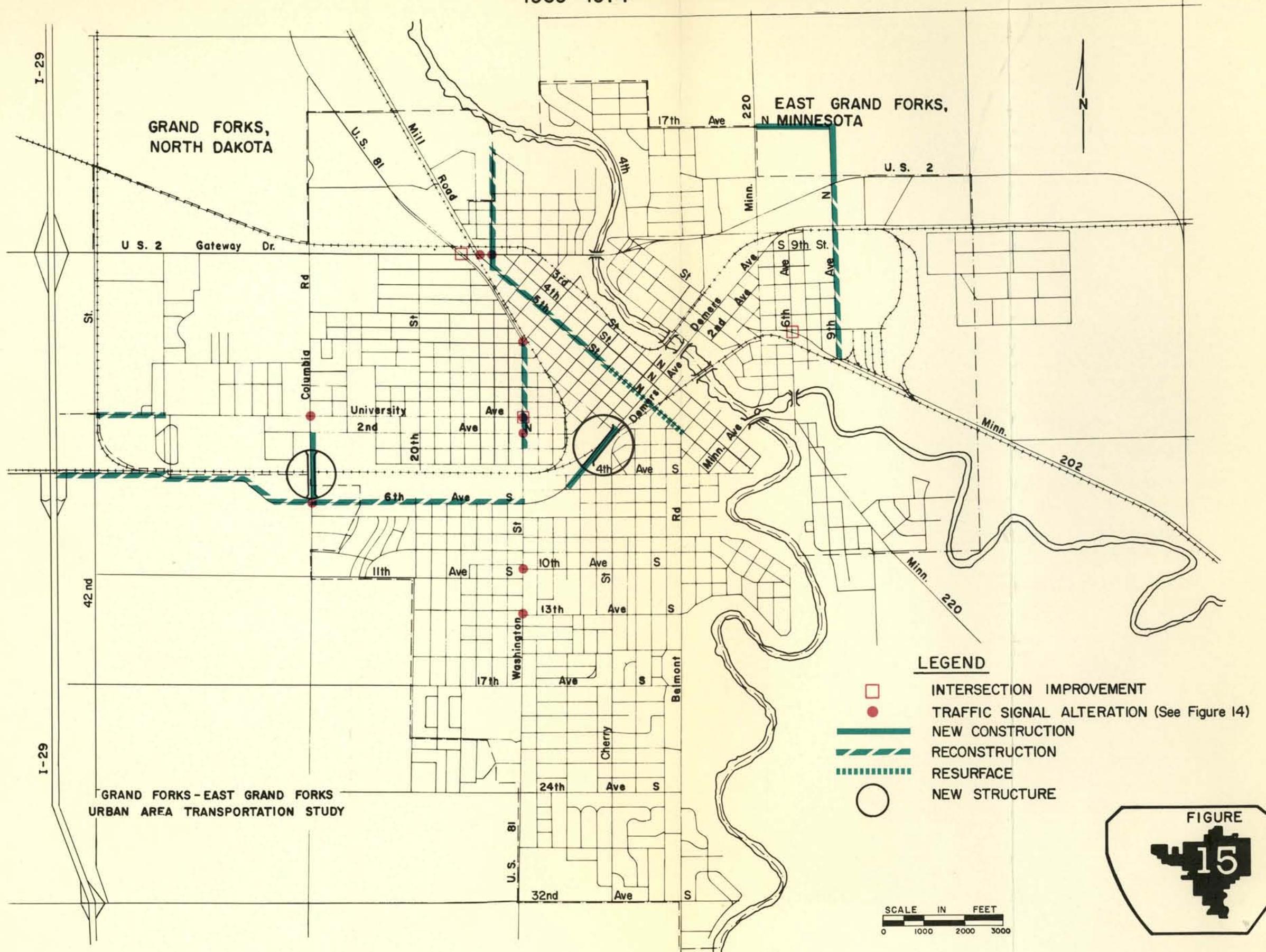
The first and second 5-year improvement programs along with the improvement scheduled tentatively for the remaining study period have been established for the Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Metropolitan Area and are shown in the appendix (pages 87 to 96). The initial 5-year improvement program, depicted in figure 15, will span over nearly six years (1969-1974 inclusive) due to the time lapse between the completion of this study and implementation of the recommendations. The accompanying time-table for the scheduled projects in the initial program may be altered with the availability of funds. The second five-year program is a tentative schedule included merely to show priorities beyond the initial improvement program. The improvements scheduled during the remaining period are also listed according to their priorities as viewed from the present, however, the priorities and even entire projects beyond the initial five-year program are subject to change with future developments.

Priorities of the recommended projects were assigned with the following considerations:

1. Improvements should provide maximum service for present traffic demands.
2. Individual projects should complement the present system and be usable sections upon completion.
3. Improvements should pace the anticipated future city developments, particularly areas generating high traffic volumes.

INITIAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

1969-1974



MISCELLANEOUS RECOMMENDATIONS

In this report it was attempted to establish the major solutions needed to provide an effective transportation plan for the urban area in question. Aside from increasing the physical capacity of the street system (which has been the principal objective to this point) much can be done in the field of traffic control to reduce congestion and delay, at comparatively little cost.

Streets operating at or near practical capacity can sometimes have their traffic-carrying capacity greatly increased by selected methods of improved traffic control. Among the most widely employed devices for this purpose are: signing, pavement marking, and parking control.

SIGNING

Traffic signs are used for the safety, expediency, and control of traffic. Signs are placed for the benefit of the motorists to point out existing speed limits, through streets, danger areas, etc. Care must be taken in their placement as it is recognized that motorists must give these signs a quick glance to ascertain their content and then must proceed with adequate knowledge of approaching conditions. Signing should be conservative but adequate. Superfluous signing can be more of a hindrance to the driver than an aid. Confusion may result from too many signs stating well-known or universally recognized rules of the road as they distract the driver's attention from those he needs to read for proper execution of his desired movement.

To insure uniformity and to avoid confusion, certain basic rules of signing have been established and can be found in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways.

During February, 1967, the North Dakota State Legislature passed the "Uniform Signing Law". This law requires that all nonstandard traffic control devices in the State of North Dakota be replaced or brought up to standard levels by December 31, 1968. To assist county and municipal governments in upgrading their traffic signs, a condensed manual on uniform signing entitled "Guide For Signing City Streets and Roads" has been prepared by the State Highway Department and sent to all local governmental units throughout the State.

In compliance with this law, Grand Forks conducted a signing inventory and is presently upgrading all deficient signs and other traffic control devices. East Grand Forks (although not under North Dakota jurisdiction) conducted a similar inventory and is also presently upgrading its traffic control devices.

Noncompliance on the part of local governments in North Dakota could result in difficulties in enforcing traffic ordinances and could make local

governments liable in lawsuits stemming from traffic accidents. Changing attitudes toward government immunities make it necessary to consider such possibilities.

It is expected, however, that the long run advantages of safety, convenience and economy will constitute the greatest incentives for bringing traffic control devices up to the uniform standards. The basic premises proposed in the code are that:

Uniformity of traffic control devices simplifies the task of users because it aids in instant recognition and understanding. It aids police courts and road users by giving everyone the same interpretation. It also aids public highway and traffic officials through economy in manufacture, installation, maintenance, and administration.

PAVEMENT MARKING

Pavement markings have become a widely used supplement to the other regulating devices such as traffic signs and signals. They serve to add emphasis and clarity to the message without diverting the driver's attention from the roadway. In addition to this function, pavement markings can often convey a message that could not be conveyed practically by any other means, e.g., lane lines, parking stalls, some stop lines, and pedestrian crosswalks.

Marking of pavement, however, also has limitations in that it may be obscured by snow or difficult to see when wet. It is also not very durable and requires frequent application under heavy traffic conditions. Despite these limitations, street markings are the simplest and most expedient regulating devices and generally yield highest response per dollar invested.

Extensive pavement marking throughout the city street network is encouraged and highly recommended. A complete review of the city's pavement marking system should be conducted with a goal of providing an effective and continuous marking program.

Like other traffic control devices, pavement markings on all public roadways must conform to the standards set forth by the Uniform Traffic Controls Manual.

PARKING CONTROL

Curb side parking along major streets should be closely controlled to reduce traffic friction and maintain optimum traffic flow. Parked vehicles along busy streets hinder the free flow of traffic since the flow is frequently interrupted by vehicles attempting to park or enter the traffic stream.

Curb side parking also reduces the usable roadway width by up to ten feet, which is considerably more than the actual width of a parked vehicle. It has been observed that motorists have a tendency to shy from parked vehicles near their path and crowd the centerline. This condition creates a general uneasiness among drivers which is reflected by reduced efficiency in traffic flow. Parking near intersections should also be controlled to provide adequate sight distances and room for turning movements.

Restriction of parking is the most frequent corrective traffic control method employed to improve the traffic carrying capacity of urban roadways, and may be used in some instances as an alternate solution to street widening.

CONTINUOUS PLANNING PROGRAM

The analysis and recommendations outlined in this comprehensive transportation study have been developed through the use of tested and accepted procedures based on extensive research in land-use characteristics, growth trends, anticipated development, and travel requirements of the study area. The results of this study are designed to meet future needs as defined by the detailed studies of expected growth.

It should be realized that the accuracy of future growth forecasts, changes in travel habits, and changes in travel distribution will have an influence on the reliability of the estimates of future transportation needs. Therefore, an essential portion of the completed transportation study will be a continuous review and analysis of the data supporting the plan as well as periodic reviews of the plan itself. To obtain maximum results, it is necessary to coordinate the transportation planning process with other planning objectives and goals of the urban community.

To maintain an effective continuing program, data should be kept current on:

1. Land Use
2. Street Inventory
3. Traffic Volumes
4. Parking in the Central Business District
5. Accident Records
6. Actions by governing bodies with respect to zoning, subdivision regulations, and traffic regulation; liaison should be maintained with the railroads and airport authority, and with the Federal agencies involved with those modes of travel.

It is the responsibility of the city to utilize this data in the continuous updating of the transportation program.

Experience has shown that an effective method of control over the transportation program may be obtained by the formulation of a Metropolitan Council. This council may consist of two voting members from each of the following major political divisions:

1. Grand Forks
2. East Grand Forks
3. Polk County
4. Grand Forks County

The general responsibility of this council would be to see that all information is analyzed and that appropriate action is taken to insure the continuing adequacy of the transportation program for all parties concerned.

In addition to a Metropolitan Council, it is recommended that an advisory committee of non-voting members be formed. This Technical Committee should be comprised of the following personnel:

1. Council Coordinator
2. City Planning Directors
3. City Urban Renewal Directors
4. City Traffic Engineers
5. City Engineers
6. North Dakota State Highway Department Engineer
7. Minnesota Department of Highways Engineer
8. Bureau of Public Roads Engineer
9. U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Representative

It would be the general responsibility of this committee to review information and to make pertinent recommendations to the Metropolitan Council.

In summary, realizing that a successful transportation plan can not be put into effect without a continuous implementation program, the city must establish a workable system for reviewing and administering necessary changes to maintain its transportation plan in a current state. The Metropolitan Council and Technical Committee should, therefore, develop an "operations plan" to be used as a procedural guide for annual reviewing and updating of the transportation plan. The operations plan will outline the scope of the planning program, the participants, responsibilities and procedures for the operation, financing, maintaining and keeping current this transportation plan. Only through the implementation of an adequate operations program can the comprehensive transportation plan approach fulfillment in continuing planning.

Appendix

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
INITIAL PERIOD (1969-1974)
GRAND FORKS AREA

Year	Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
1969	University Ave.		42nd St.	Stanford Rd.	Reconstruct to a width of 44 ft.	\$ 38,000
1970		Gateway & Washington			Establish left-turn lanes at north and south approaches	17,000
1970	DeMers Avenue		5th Ave. S.	8th St. N.	Overpass and approaches 4-lane 48 feet wide	1,900,000
1970 to 72	6th Ave. S.		I-29	Washington	Reconstruct and Resurface	502,000
1970 to 72	Washington St.		1st Ave. N.	8th Ave. N.	Widen to 62 feet	70,000*
1970 to 72		Washington & 8th Ave. N.			Replace traffic signals	10,500
1970 to 72		Washington & University Ave.			Replace traffic signals	12,000
1970 to 72		Washington & 10th Ave. S.			Install traffic signals	9,500
1970 to 72		Washington & 13th Ave. S.			Remove existing traffic signals	2,000
1973	5th St. N.		Gateway Dr.	Alpha Ave.	Construct roadway from Gateway to Seward, reconstruct roadway from Seward to Alpha (all 44 foot width)	45,000

* R/W costs will be considerably higher than construction costs on this section.

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS (CONTINUED)
INITIAL PERIOD (1969-1974)
GRAND FORKS AREA

Year	Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
1973	5th St. N.		Gateway Dr.	University Ave.	Widen to 48 feet and reconstruct approach	\$ 122,000
1973		Gateway Dr. & 5th St. N.			Relocate traffic signals to new intersection	10,500
1973	5th St. N.		University Ave.	Belmont Rd.	Resurface	15,000
1973		5th St. N. & University Ave.			Replace traffic signals	12,000
1973		5th St. N. & 2nd Ave. N.			Replace traffic signals	10,500
1973		5th St. N. & 1st Ave. N.			Replace traffic signals	10,500
1973		5th St. N. & DeMers Ave.			Replace traffic signals	10,500
1974	Columbia Rd.		2nd Ave. N.	6th Ave. S.	Overpass and approaches 4-lane 48 feet wide	2,500,000
1974		Columbia Rd. & 6th Ave. S.			Install traffic signals	12,000
1974		Columbia Rd. & University Ave.			Replace traffic signals	12,000
1974		Washington & 2nd Ave. N.			Remove existing traffic signals	2,000
1974	County Rd. 5	4	U.S. Hwy. 2	3 miles south	Hard surface Total cost for 1st period - Cost per year for 1st period -	<u>132,000</u> \$ 5,455,000 \$ 909,167

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
 INITIAL PERIOD (1969-1974)
 EAST GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
9th Ave. S.		Minnesota Hwy. 202	U.S. Hwy. 2	Reconstruct (44 ft. width)	\$ 127,000
9th Ave. S.		U.S. Hwy. 2	17th Ave. N.	New Construction (44 ft. width)	42,000
17th Ave. N.		9th Ave. N.	Minn. 220	New Construction (44 ft. width)	58,000
	6th Ave. S. (Minn. 220) & Minnesota Hwy. 202			General Intersection Improvements to include separate turning lanes	75,000
Total cost for 1st period -					\$ 302,000
Cost per year for 1st period -					\$ 50,333

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
SECOND PERIOD (1975-1979)
GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvements	Estimated Costs
Belmont Rd.	5th St. S.	24th Ave. S.		Widen to 44 feet and resurface	\$ 222,000
	5th St. & Bruce Ave.			Install traffic signals	11,000
	5th St. & Division Ave.			Install traffic signals	11,000
	Belmont Rd. 10th St. S.			Install traffic signals	9,500
06	Belmont Rd.	24th Ave. S.	32nd Ave. S.	Widen to 44 feet and resurface	88,000
	4th Ave. S.	DeMers Ave. (6th Ave. S. ext.)	Minnesota Ave.	Widen to 44 feet and resurface	80,000
	Belmont Rd. & 4th Ave. S.			Replace existing traffic signals	11,000
	DeMers Ave. & 4th Ave. S.			Install traffic signals	11,000
	Minnesota Ave.	4th Ave. S.	Point Bridge	Widen to 44 feet and resurface	43,000
	Columbia Rd.	U.S. Route 81	Gateway Dr.	Reconstruct and resurface- straighten curve-widen to 44 feet - channelize Columbia's approach to Gateway	110,000
	Columbia Rd.	Gateway Dr.	University Ave.	Channelize Columbia's approach to Gateway and University - widen Columbia Rd. to 48 feet	60,000

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS (CONTINUED)
SECOND PERIOD (1975-1979)
GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
Columbia Rd.	University Ave.		2nd Ave. N.	Channelize Columbia's approach to University - widen to 48 feet	\$ 9,000
Columbia Rd.	6th Ave. S.		32nd Ave. S.	Reconstruct and surface	182,000
32nd Ave. S.	I-29		Washington	Reconstruct to 44 feet wide and hard surface	197,000
32nd Ave. S.	Washington		Cherry St.	Widen to 44 feet and hard surface	62,000
	Washington St. & 24th Ave. S.			Install traffic signals	9,500
	Washington St. & 32nd Ave. S.			Install traffic signals	11,000
	Gateway Dr. & 20th St.			Install traffic signals and general intersection improvements to include a right-turn lane at the south approach	14,500
1st Ave. S.*	Cottonwood St.		Bruce Ave.	Construct 44 feet wide	23,000
Cherry Street*	4th Ave. S.		32nd Ave. S.	Widen to 44 feet and resurface	206,000
County Rd. 4 Extension of 6th Ave. S.	I-29		County Rd. 5	Hard surface	<u>176,000</u>
				Cost of 2nd period program -	\$ 1,546,500
				Cost per year for 2nd period -	\$ 309,300

* The section connecting 1st Ave. S. and Cherry St. is not shown here but will be improved under proposed Urban Renewal plans in the near future.

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
SECOND PERIOD (1975-1979)
EAST GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
9th St. S.		4th Ave. S.	9th Ave. S.	Reconstruct to 44 foot width	\$ 65,000
6th Ave. S.		4th St. S.	9th St. S.	Reconstruct to 44 foot width	72,000
Reinhart Dr.	Reinhart Dr. & Minn. Hwy. 220	Minn. Hwy. 220	Approximately 1 mile south	Reconstruct to 44 feet and surface, general intersection improvements to include left and right-turn lanes	256,000
U.S. Hwy. 2		DeMers Ave.	East thru study area	Reconstruct to standards of 4-lane roadway	400,000
				Cost of 2nd period program -	\$ 793,000
				Cost per year for 2nd period -	\$ 158,600

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
REMAINING PERIOD (1980-1990)
GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
42nd St.	Columbia Rd. & 11th Ave. S.	University Ave.	6th Ave. S.	Install traffic signals Construct and hard surface	\$ 9,500 29,000
Cherry St.		32nd Ave. S.	1 mile south	Construct to 44 foot width and hard surface	113,000
Belmont Rd.		32nd Ave. S.	1 mile south	Widen to 44 foot and resurface	187,000
4th St. N.		Gateway Dr.	University Ave.	Resurface	14,000
	4th St. & 1st Ave. N.			Replace existing traffic signals	11,000
	4th St. & DeMers Ave.			Replace existing traffic signals	9,500
	4th St. & Bruce Ave.			Install traffic signals	9,500
	4th St. & Division Ave.			Install traffic signals	9,500
3rd St. N.		Gateway Dr.	University Ave.	Widen to 44 feet	97,000
	3rd St. & Gateway Dr.			Remove midblock signal and install new signals at intersection	13,000
3rd St. N.		University Ave.	Minn. Ave.	Resurface	15,000
	3rd St. & 2nd Ave. N.			Replace existing traffic signals	9,500

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS (CONTINUED)
 REMAINING PERIOD (1980-1990)
 GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
	3rd St. & 1st Ave. N.			Replace existing traffic signals	\$ 9,500
	3rd St. & DeMers Ave.			Replace existing traffic signals	11,000
	3rd St. & Kittson Ave.			Replace existing traffic signals	9,500
	3rd St. & Bruce Ave.			Install traffic signals	11,000
6 4	20th St.	24th Ave. S.	32nd Ave. S.	Construct to 44 foot width and surface	50,000
	University Ave.	Stanford Rd.	Princeton	Widen to 44 foot width and surface	28,000
	University Ave.	Princeton	Washington	Resurface	28,000
	University Ave.	Washington	3rd St. N.	Reconstruct	75,000
	24th Ave. S.	42nd St.	S. 20th St.	Construct to 44 foot width and surface	170,000
	24th Ave. S.	S. 17th St.	Washington	Construct to 44 foot width and surface	28,000
	24th Ave. S.	Washington	Belmont Rd.	Widen to 44 foot width and re-surface	43,000
	17th Ave. S.	42nd St.	20th St.	Construct 44 foot roadway	171,000

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS (CONTINUED)
 REMAINING PERIOD (1980-1990)
 GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
17th Ave. S.		S. 20th St.	Washington	Widen to 48 foot width (4-lane)	\$ 36,000
17th Ave. S.		Washington	Belmont	Widen to 48 foot width (4-lane)	97,000
11th Ave. S.		42nd St.	20th St.	Construct to 44 foot width	198,000
11th Ave. S.		20th St.	Washington	Widen to 44 foot width	65,000
	U.S. Hwy. 2 & Interstate Hwy 29			Install traffic signals at two locations	22,000
6th Ave. S. & 20th St.				Install traffic signals	<u>9,500</u>
				Total cost of remaining period -	\$ 1,588,000
				Cost per year -	\$ 317,600

IMPROVEMENT PRIORITIES AND COSTS
REMAINING PERIOD (1980-1990)
EAST GRAND FORKS AREA

Street	Intersection	From	To	Type of Improvement	Estimated Costs
6th Ave. S.E. (Minn. 220)		U.S. Hwy. 2 (Bus.)	7th St. S.E.	Relocation and construction	\$ 1,750,000
Red Lake River St. (Minn. Hwy. 220)				New bridge structure	1,300,000
4th Ave. S.	DeMers Ave.		9th St. S.	General intersection improvements to include realignment of approaches	*
4th St. S.	DeMers Ave.		6th Ave. S.	Reconstruct roadway to 44 or 48 feet if Minn. Hwy. 220 is not re- routed	*

* Costs for these projects were not determined as the extent of improvements required at these locations is contingent on the re-routing of Minnesota Highway 220.

TRIP GENERATION FORMULAS
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

HOME BASE WORK PRODUCTION TRIP ENDS (All Traffic Zones)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 0.26 \times \text{Pop.} + 7.50 \times \text{Res. Land Use}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.9720
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.9449
Mean	=	331.36
Relative Error	=	34.0
Relative Constant	=	0.0

HOME BASE OTHER PRODUCTION TRIP ENDS (All Traffic Zones)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 2.56 \times \text{Cars} + 4.50 \times \text{Res. Land Use}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.9809
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.9622
Mean	=	669.61
Relative Error	=	27.9
Relative Constant	=	0.0

HOME BASE WORK ATTRACTION TRIP ENDS
(Traffic Zones Predominant in Retail and Services)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 11.62 + 8.09 \times \text{Net Land Use} + \\ 1.54 \times (\text{Other Emp.})^{1.0} + 3.05 \times (\text{Total Emp.})^{1.8}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.9415
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.8865
Mean	=	552.17
Relative Error	=	15.5
Relative Constant	=	2.1

HOME BASE OTHER ATTRACTION TRIP ENDS
(Traffic Zones Predominant in Retail and Services)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 526.99 + 25.26 \times \text{Other Land Use} + 1.33 \times (\text{Retail Emp.})^{1.2}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.7325
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.5365
Mean	=	1357.84
Relative Error	=	44.5
Relative Constant	=	38.8

TRIP GENERATION FORMULAS
(CONTINUED)

NON HOME BASE TRIP ENDS
(Traffic Zones Predominant in Retail and Services)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 750.39 + 24.49 \times \text{Net Land Use} + 1.92 \times (\text{Retail Emp.})^{1.1}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.8399
Coefficient Determination (R^2)	=	0.7055
Mean	=	1473.11
Relative Error	=	22.1
Relative Constant	=	50.9

HOME BASE OTHER ATTRACTION TRIP ENDS
(Assorted Traffic Zones not Predominant in Retail or Services)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = -35.59 + 10.86 \times (\text{Retail Emp.})^8 + 3.10 \times (\text{Total Emp.})^8 + 4.10 \times (\text{Dwelling Units})^8$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.7719
Coefficient Determination (R^2)	=	0.5959
Mean	=	549.54
Relative Error	=	48.7
Relative Constant	=	6.5

HOME BASE WORK ATTRACTION TRIP ENDS
(Traffic Zones Predominantly Residential)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 22.06 + 3.84 \times (\text{Retail Emp.})^8 + 2.49 \times (\text{Total Emp.})^8$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.8617
Coefficient Determination (R^2)	=	0.7426
Mean	=	178.29
Relative Error	=	50.8
Relative Constant	=	12.4

TRIP GENERATION FORMULAS
(CONTINUED)

NON HOME BASE TRIP ENDS
(Traffic Zones Predominantly Residential)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 162.11 + 19.87 \times (\text{Retail Emp.})^{.8} + 2.72 \times (\text{Total Emp.})^{.8} + 3.55 \\ \times (\text{Dwelling Units}).8$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.6975
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.4865
Mean	=	802.19
Relative Error	=	44.4
Relative Constant	=	20.2

HOME BASE WORK ATTRACTION TRIP ENDS

(Assorted Traffic Zones not Predominant in Retail, Services, and Residential Land Use)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 258.84 + 0.84 \times (\text{Government Emp.})^{1.2} + 0.34 \times (\text{Other Emp.})^{1.2}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.8723
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.7609
Mean	=	454.03
Relative Error	=	35.5
Relative Constant	=	57.0

NON HOME BASE TRIP ENDS

(Assorted Traffic Zones not Predominant in Retail, Services, and Residential Land Use)

$$\text{Trip Ends} = 183.72 + 7.18 \times (\text{Total Emp.})^{.8} + 4.07 \times (\text{Population})^{.8}$$

Correlation Coefficient (R)	=	0.9204
Coefficient Determination (R) ²	=	0.8471
Mean	=	883.07
Relative Error	=	22.6
Relative Constant	=	20.8

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
FOR THE TRIP GENERATION FORMULAS
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

Dwelling Unit Independent Variables

1. Dwelling Units - The number of occupied living quarters within a traffic zone.
2. Population (Pop.) - The number of people living within a traffic zone.
3. Cars - The number of cars owned by the residents within a traffic zone.

Land Use Independent Variables

1. Residential Land Use. (Res. Land Use) - The number of acres of land used for residential purposes within a traffic zone.
2. Net Land Use - The number of acres used for residential, retail, service, nonmanufacturing industry, manufacturing industry, educational, religious and cultural purposes within a traffic zone.
3. Other Land Use - The number of acres used as public open and other open land within a traffic zone.

Employment Independent Variables

1. Retail Employment (Retail Emp.) - The number of people employed within a traffic zone in retail establishments.
2. Government Employment (Government Emp.) - The number of people employed by Federal, State and local government within a traffic zone. Teachers are considered in this group also.
3. Other Employment (Other Emp.) - The number of people employed within a traffic zone that were not included in the above two employment catagorys except service employment.
4. Total Employment (Total Emp.) - The total number of people employed within a traffic zone.

SMALL AREAS FORECAST INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

Assignment Zones	Dwelling Units	Cars Owned	Population	Residential Land Use	Net Land Use <u>1/</u>	Other Land Use <u>2/</u>	Total Land Use	Retail Employment	Government Employment	Services Employment	Other Employment	Total Employment
1	7	13	26	6	942	4,622	5,564	0	30	0	50	80
2	75	75	300	23	24	6,803	6,827	0	0	0	2	2
3	27	13	80	10	30	5,154	5,184	10	0	0	10	20
4	110	110	400	30	330	2,550	2,880	180	0	49	1,000	1,229
5	628	755	1,582	50	193	272	465	75	200	90	500	865
6	0	0	0	0	30	222	252	0	0	50	10	60
7	855	752	2,239	29	38	43	81	0	100	0	60	160
8	1,426	738	3,105	41	92	33	125	0	2,805	0	0	2,805
9	104	62	218	2	62	12	74	0	200	0	50	250
10	710	790	1,917	32	54	23	77	12	20	500	0	532
11	513	782	1,642	54	67	52	119	0	100	55	0	155
12	304	455	1,093	38	40	73	113	0	0	15	15	30
13	0	0	0	0	67	24	91	160	0	20	50	230
14	158	217	412	14	103	35	138	150	650	30	320	1,150
15	0	0	0	0	89	12	101	0	0	0	400	400
16	86	101	283	12	19	14	33	100	0	25	75	200
17	0	0	0	0	12	13	25	100	0	5	15	120
18	103	114	227	6	30	10	40	220	0	30	200	450
19	310	434	1,086	41	48	23	71	100	0	25	50	175
20	82	119	261	7	12	17	29	50	0	30	120	200
21	150	194	524	11	26	18	44	75	50	30	60	215
22	370	575	1,035	67	69	100	169	20	10	0	50	80
23	218	265	609	20	26	32	58	30	0	25	200	255
24	326	337	1,045	28	35	21	56	60	50	140	150	400
25	488	680	1,563	57	66	40	106	75	50	100	25	250
26	244	262	628	30	37	22	59	0	0	5	25	30
27	205	244	634	23	34	27	61	50	0	20	80	150
28	313	380	907	28	34	28	62	50	0	10	150	210
29	129	97	204	5	10	7	17	50	150	20	50	270
30	27	45	82	2	6	4	10	50	5	100	200	355
31	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	180	325	90	100	695
32	25	9	50	0	4	3	7	64	115	75	268	522

SMALL AREAS FORECAST INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
(CONTINUED)

Assignment Zones	Dwelling Units	Cars Owned	Population	Residential Land Use	Net Land Use <u>1/</u>	Other Land Use <u>2/</u>	Total Land Use	Retail Employment	Government Employment	Services Employment	Other Employment	Total Employment
33	88	53	170	0	9	7	16	160	36	198	170	564
34	55	16	55	0	4	3	7	600	42	199	303	1,144
35	60	11	60	0	5	3	8	508	0	335	290	1,133
36	25	0	25	0	5	4	9	225	320	70	25	640
37	30	15	39	0	10	9	19	350	20	175	288	833
38	0	0	0	0	4	3	7	58	0	764	183	1,005
39	240	203	528	16	30	21	51	24	197	19	57	297
40	156	127	407	10	15	9	24	12	0	64	56	132
41	0	0	0	0	12	29	41	85	22	113	550	770
42	260	325	650	17	18	21	39	13	0	5	90	108
43	0	0	0	0	18	67	85	18	0	0	500	518
44	238	272	760	26	40	45	85	100	0	5	57	162
45	260	245	832	22	23	13	36	15	0	11	6	32
46	191	204	613	16	18	8	26	0	42	3	4	49
47	235	249	423	34	34	49	83	0	0	0	10	10
48	535	957	1,818	75	77	86	163	0	60	210	21	291
49	191	319	670	22	22	10	32	0	0	9	0	9
50	202	255	626	26	28	15	43	3	102	6	9	120
51	422	581	1,394	48	55	45	100	58	59	45	14	176
52	255	347	867	28	35	29	64	71	0	12	44	127
53	341	451	1,262	63	90	37	127	6	49	6	0	61
54	156	220	626	40	40	11	51	0	0	0	5	5
55	239	335	1,004	45	47	20	67	4	0	12	9	25
56	318	433	953	42	56	35	91	125	32	7	74	238
57	98	130	195	7	14	10	24	197	0	52	9	258
58	260	441	1,020	46	49	22	71	0	9	3	4	16
59	163	271	488	28	28	11	39	0	0	37	10	47
60	104	196	333	21	21	8	29	0	0	0	6	6
61	172	229	619	29	76	21	97	625	0	56	18	699
62	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	180	0	6	0	186
63	338	493	1,183	40	52	23	75	37	0	127	60	224
64	189	303	698	22	41	17	58	17	54	19	7	97

SMALL AREAS FORECAST INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
(CONTINUED)

Assignment Zones	Dwelling Units	Cars Owned	Population	Residential Land Use	Net Land Use <u>1/</u>	Other Land Use <u>2/</u>	Total Land Use	Retail Employment	Government Employment	Services Employment	Other Employment	Total Employment
												103
65	334	556	1,167	75	75	28	103	4	0	0	54	58
66	0	0	0	0	6	122	128	0	50	95	0	145
67	153	285	627	69	69	81	150	0	0	0	47	47
68	309	569	1,082	79	79	25	104	0	0	8	25	33
69	294	353	882	51	90	51	141	52	60	9	154	275
70	160	320	560	55	61	214	275	20	20	0	5	45
71	50	50	194	16	17	6,598	6,615	15	0	0	0	15
72	417	689	1,843	167	226	3,757	3,983	48	29	23	49	149
73	692	989	2,472	156	172	168	340	62	22	63	24	171
74	250	280	757	23	31	44	75	44	32	8	16	100
75	50	37	142	5	12	11	23	56	107	38	18	219
76	0	0	0	0	7	8	15	127	44	48	113	332
77	0	0	0	0	5	7	12	149	7	51	15	222
78	475	656	1,392	44	45	47	92	10	0	5	16	31
79	1,164	1,770	3,846	171	184	117	301	0	27	11	74	112
80	230	347	903	67	515	459	974	0	0	0	4	4
81	194	312	718	52	70	1,477	1,547	12	0	0	35	47
82	50	108	215	27	30	3,460	3,490	14	0	0	0	14
83	199	327	751	31	53	1,676	1,729	16	0	5	15	36
84	0	0	0	0	41	40	81	108	42	121	84	355
85	126	186	466	19	173	94	267	29	0	49	459	537
86	156	121	338	7	30	55	85	94	32	28	199	353
87	198	334	701	24	34	31	65	69	53	9	94	225
88	49	79	182	12	221	154	375	52	24	0	227	303
89	15	32	64	13	82	432	514	20	0	0	65	85
90	4	9	17	4	100	1,048	1,148	0	0	0	0	0
91	10	22	43	11	121	643	764	51	0	11	43	105
92	176	248	706	45	60	234	294	15	0	10	10	35
93	317	447	1,270	80	97	65	162	25	0	20	10	55
94	256	360	1,026	65	65	187	252	5	0	0	5	10
95	357	503	1,430	90	90	78	168	0	0	0	5	5
96	403	567	1,614	102	102	54	156	5	0	0	5	10
97	217	306	870	55	55	197	252	0	0	0	5	5

SMALL AREAS FORECAST INDEPENDENT VARIABLES
(CONTINUED)

Assignment Zones	Dwelling Units	Cars Owned	Population	Residential Land Use	Net Land Use <u>1/</u>	Other Land Use <u>2/</u>	Total Land Use	Retail Employment	Government Employment	Services Employment	Other Employment	Total Employment
98	308	433	1,234	78	109	59	168	0	100	0	0	100
99	377	532	1,510	95	95	57	152	5	0	0	5	10
100	148	208	592	38	46	17	63	10	0	0	5	15
101	200	282	802	51	56	168	224	10	0	10	0	20
102	197	279	790	76	76	92	168	5	50	0	0	55
103	205	289	822	26	52	105	157	5	0	0	5	10
104	196	276	786	50	58	112	170	15	0	10	0	25
105	4	8	14	2	7	608	615	15	0	5	10	30
106	4	8	14	2	11	629	640	10	15	5	10	40
107	210	420	735	75	75	130	205	5	0	0	10	15
108	3	6	11	1	1	574	575	0	0	0	0	0
109	4	8	14	2	2	636	638	0	0	0	0	0
110	60	120	210	21	21	458	479	0	0	0	5	5
111	305	610	1,068	104	104	636	740	0	0	0	10	10
Total	23,340	30,640	75,350	3,625	7,343	46,949	54,292	6,534	6,618	4,749	9,099	27,000

1/ Net land use includes all developed land use areas (Residential, retail, services, non-manufacturing industries, manufacturing industries, education, religious and cultural land activities).

2/ Other land use includes all open space that does not produce any trips (Streets, alleys, railroad right-of-way, public open land and other open land).

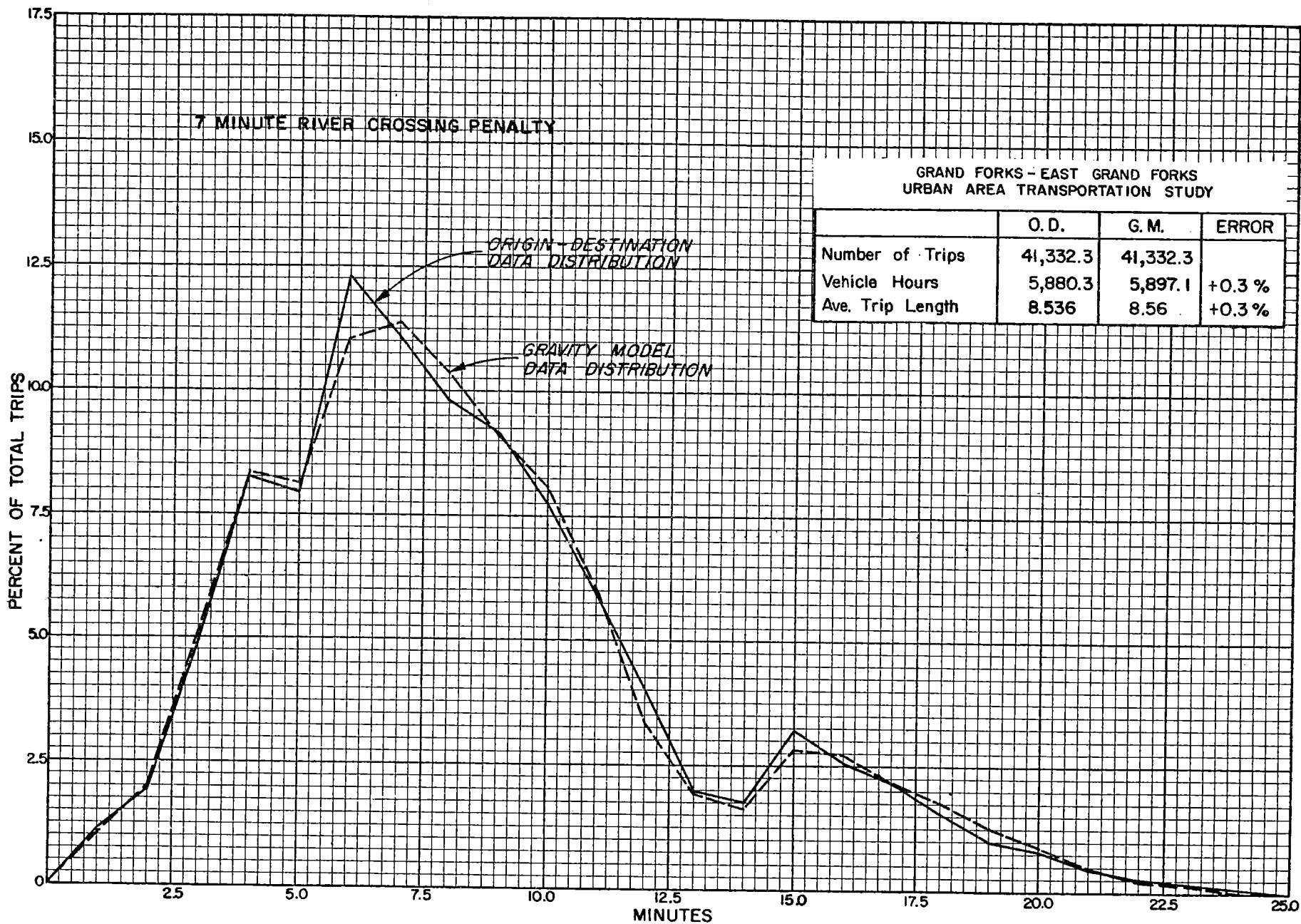
TRAVELTIME FACTOR BY TRIP PURPOSE BY MINUTES
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

Traveltime (Minutes)	Trip Purpose		
	Home Base Work	Home Base Other	Non-Home Base With Trucks
1	13.10	30.78	15.00
2	8.69	16.30	8.28
3	7.00	10.90	5.15
4	5.75	7.60	3.61
5	4.80	5.65	2.75
6	4.07	4.40	2.20
7	3.53	3.58	1.82
8	3.10	3.00	1.54
9	2.78	2.55	1.33
10	2.50	2.20	1.18
11	2.30	1.93	1.05
12	2.10	1.70	0.94
13	1.95	1.53	0.84
14	1.81	1.38	0.76
15	1.68	1.26	0.68
16	1.55	1.15	0.62
17	1.43	1.06	0.57
18	1.32	0.98	0.52
19	1.22	0.89	0.48
20	1.12	0.81	0.44
21	1.03	0.74	0.40
22	0.95	0.68	0.37
23	0.86	0.62	0.34
24	0.78	0.56	0.32
25	0.70	0.52	0.30
26	0.63	0.48	0.28
27	0.56	0.44	0.26
28	0.50	0.40	0.24
29	0.46	0.37	0.22
30	0.42	0.35	0.21

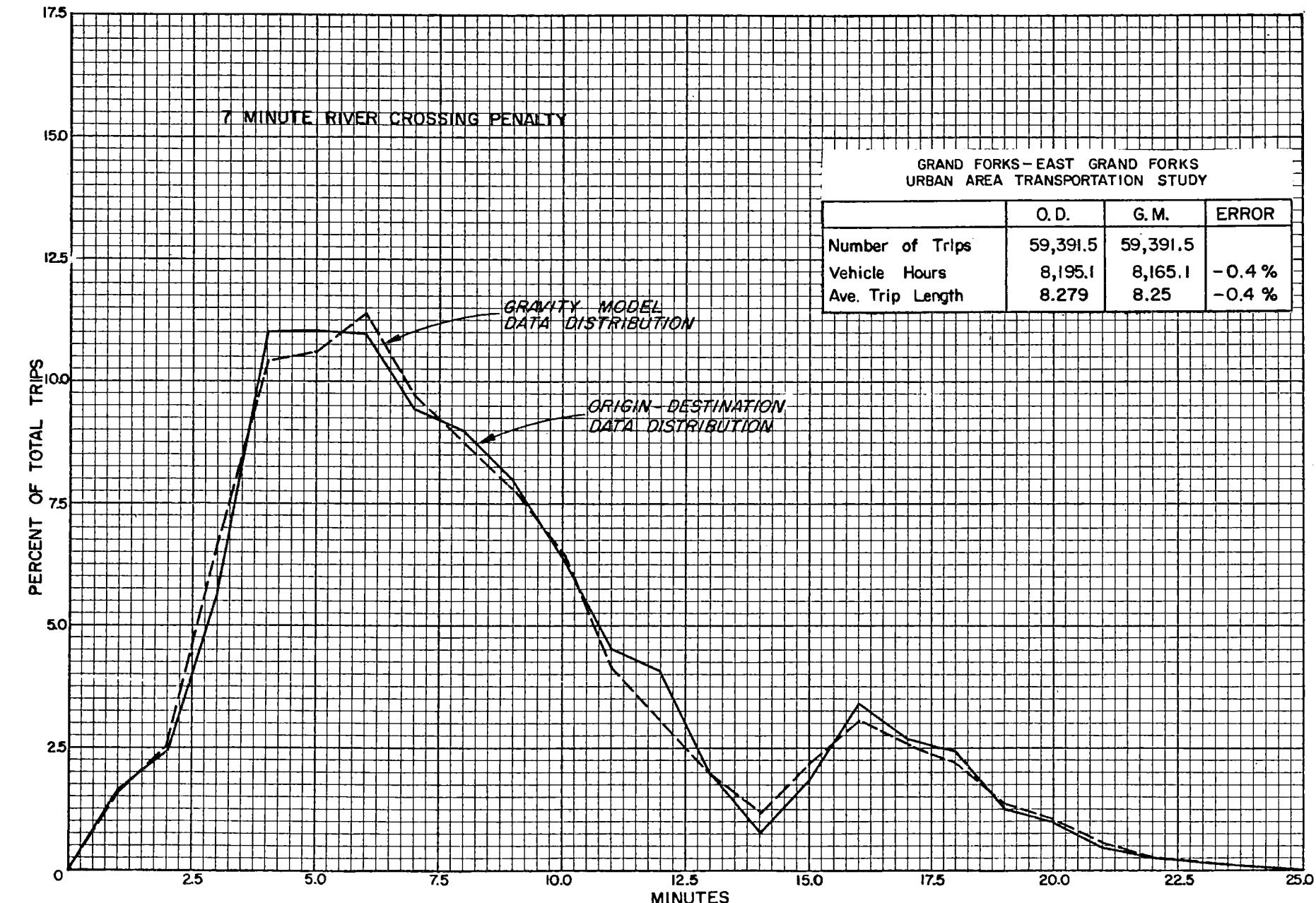
K Factors Used In The
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Gravity Model

<u>Zones From</u>	<u>Zones To</u>	<u>K Factor</u>
92-102	92-102	0.01

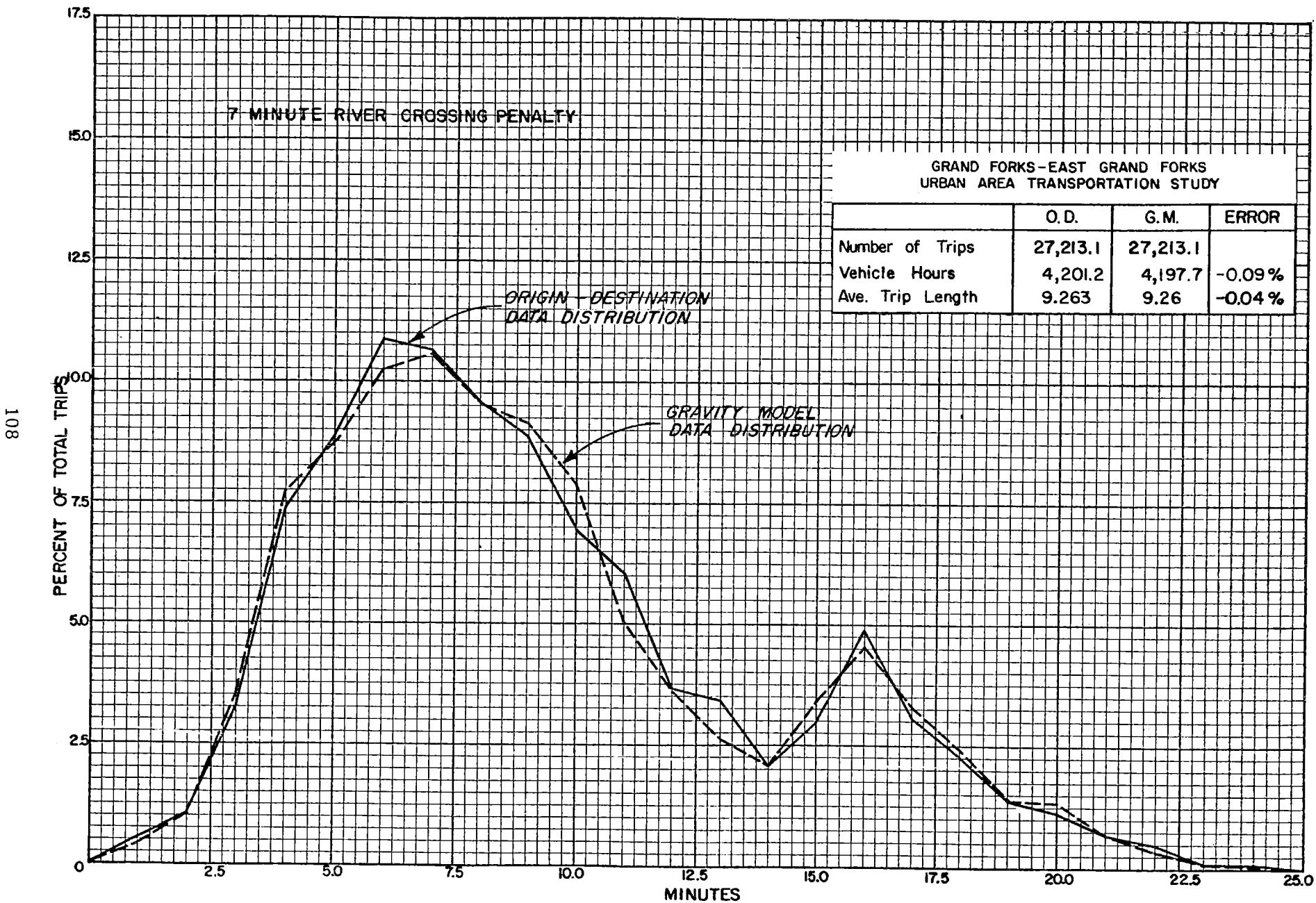
TRIP LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
NON-HOME BASED



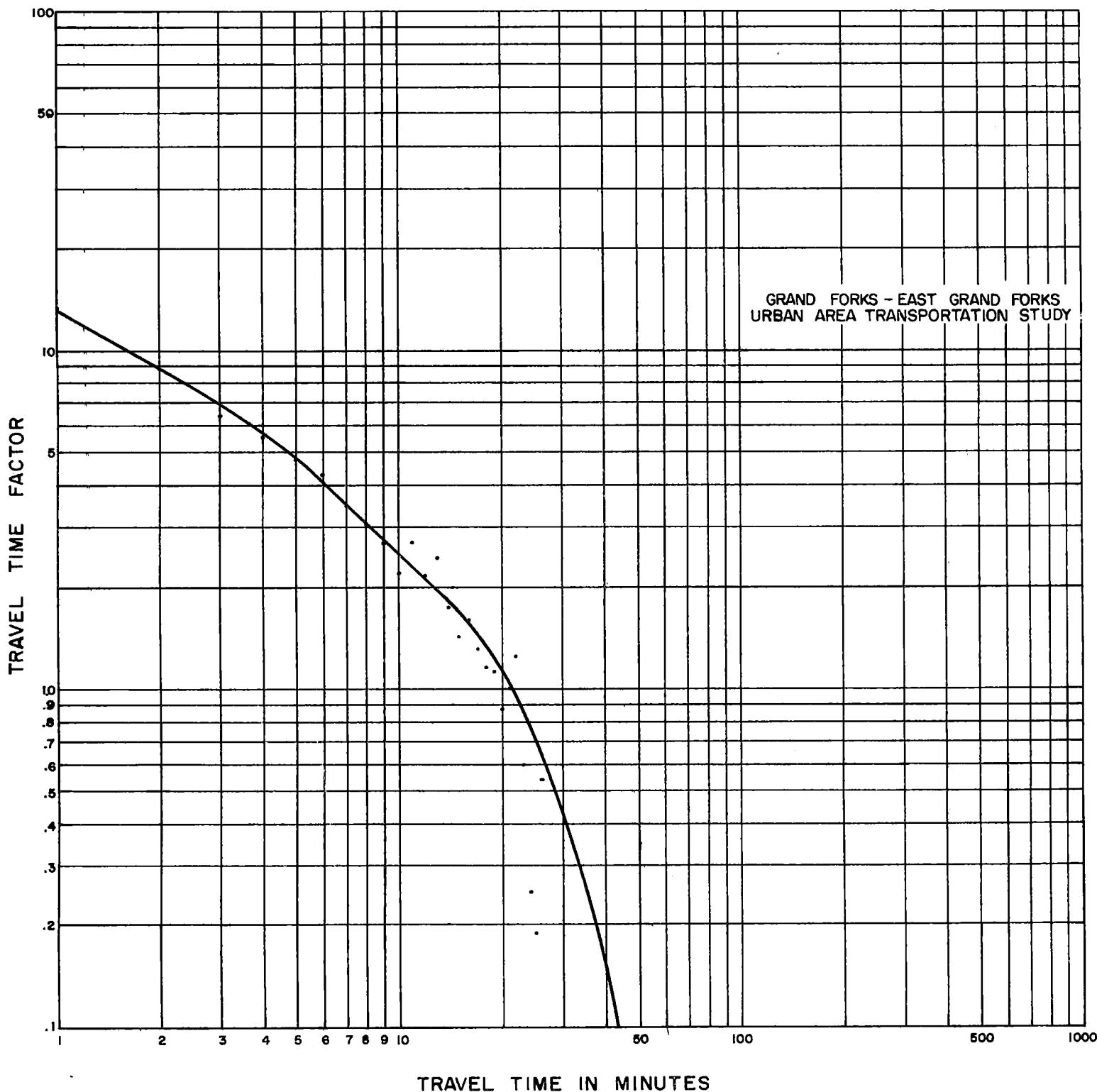
TRIP LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
HOME BASED OTHER



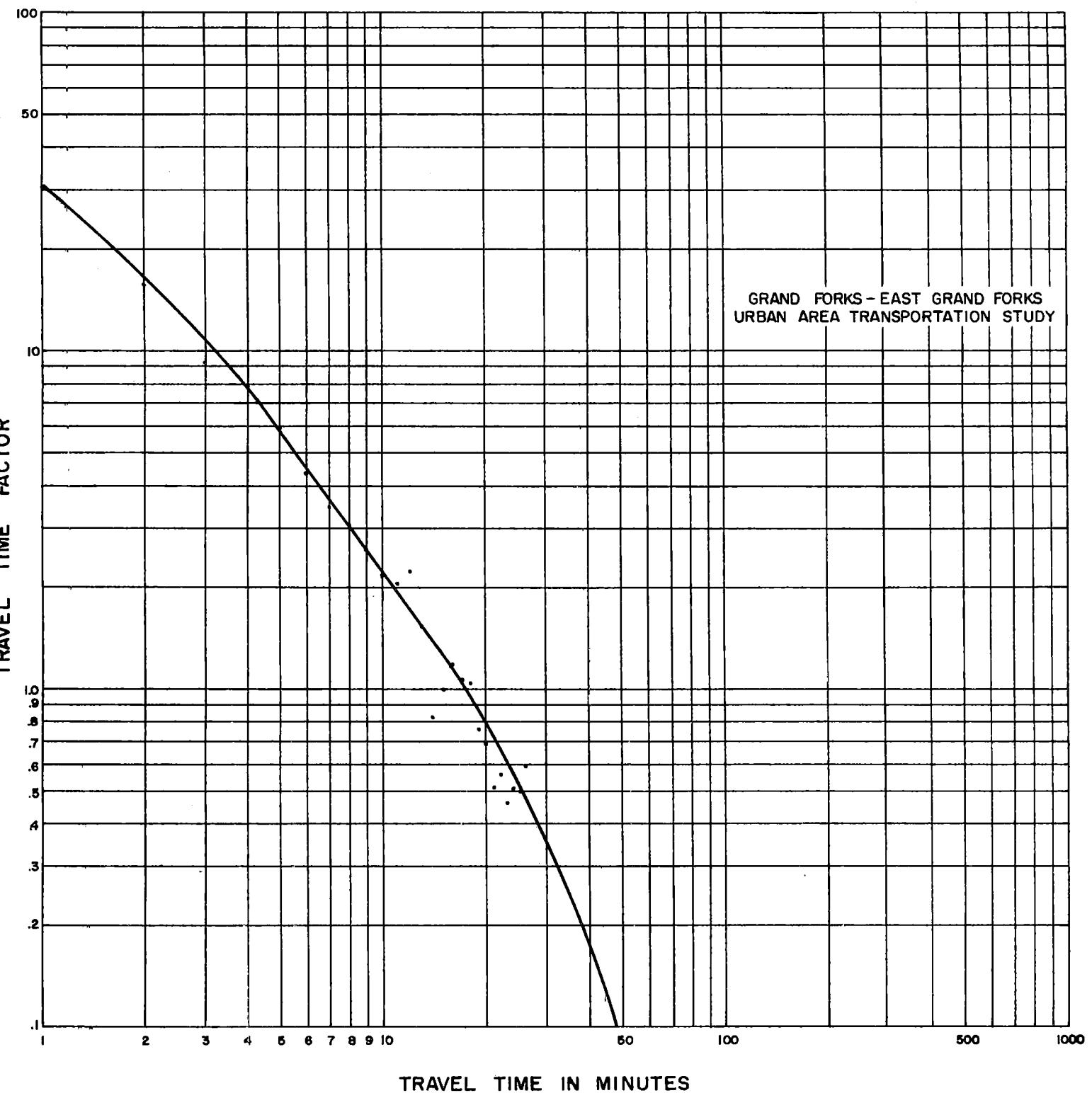
TRIP LENGTH FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION
HOME BASED WORK



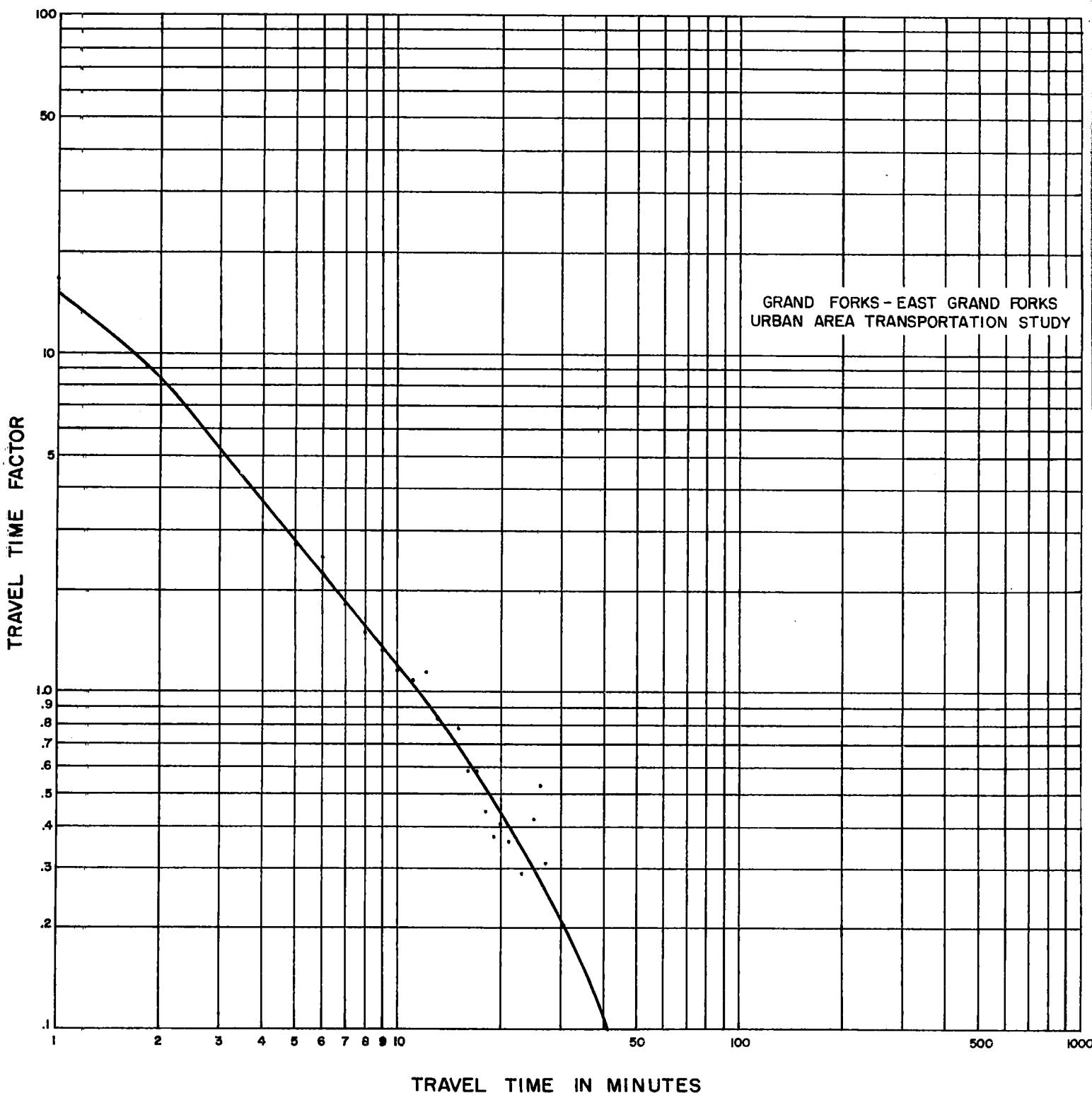
FINAL "F" FACTOR CURVE
Home Based Work Trips



FINAL "F" FACTOR CURVE
Home Based Other Trips



FINAL "F" FACTOR CURVE
Non - Home Based Trips



TERMINAL TIME AND INTRAZONAL TIME BY ZONES
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

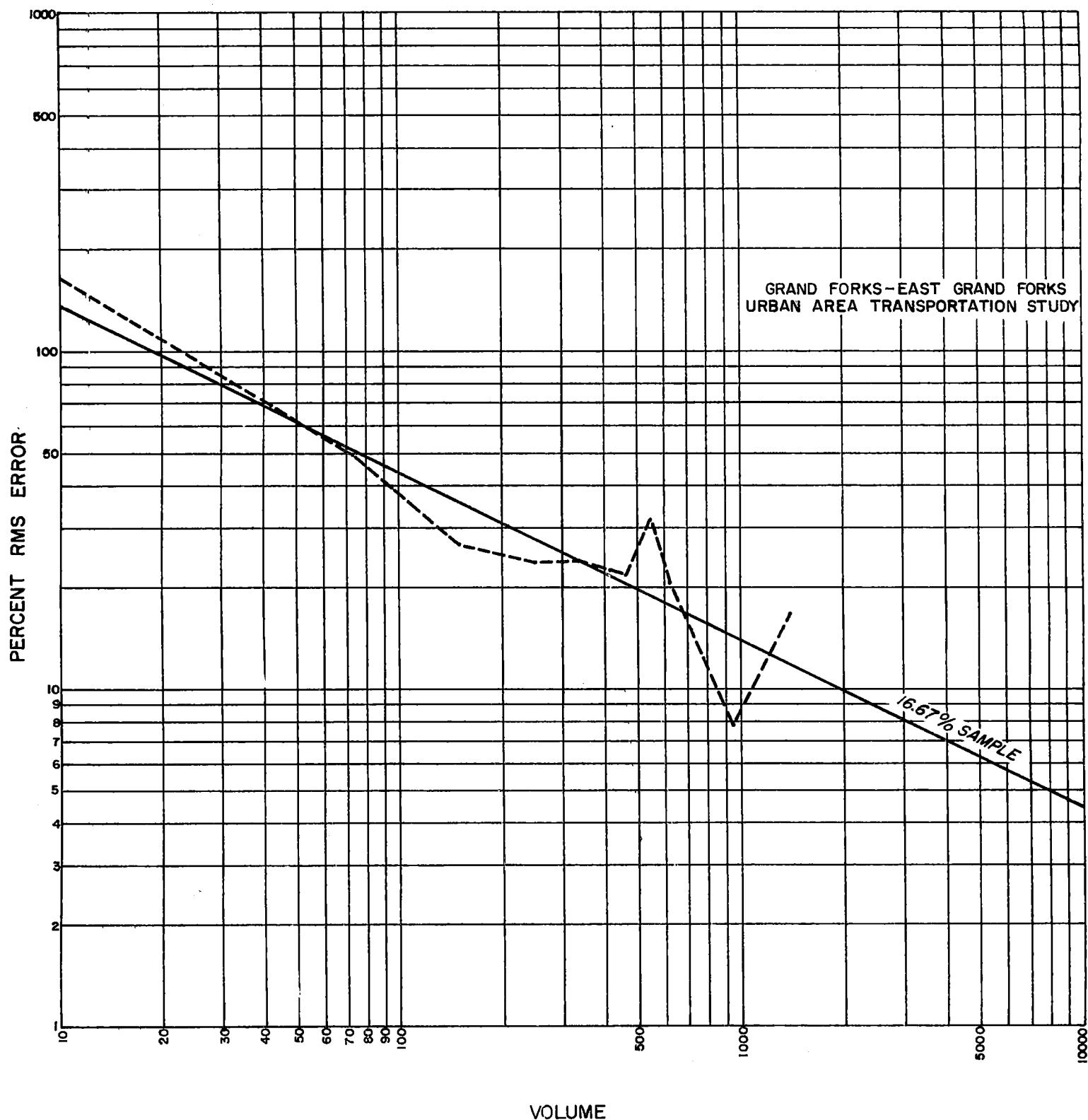
Zones*	Terminal Time (Minutes)	Intrazone Time (Minutes)	Zones*	Terminal Time (Minutes)	Intrazone Time (Minutes)	Zones*	Terminal Time (Minutes)	Intrazone Time (Minutes)
1	1	3	35	3	0	69	1	1
2	1	5	36	3	0	70	1	2
3	1	4	37	3	1	71	1	4
4	1	3	38	3	1	72	1	4
5	0	1	39	3	2	73	0	1
6	1	1	40	1	1	74	1	1
7	1	1	41	3	1	75	1	1
8	1	1	42	1	1	76	3	1
9	1	0	43	1	1	77	3	0
10	1	0	44	1	0	78	1	2
11	1	1	45	1	0	79	1	2
12	0	1	46	1	1	80	1	1
13	1	0	47	1	1	81	0	1
14	1	1	48	1	0	82	1	3
15	1	0	49	1	0	83	1	2
16	0	1	50	1	1	84	1	0
17	2	1	51	1	1	85	1	1
18	2	1	52	1	2	86	1	2
19	0	1	53	1	1	87	1	1
20	1	0	54	1	4	88	1	1
21	2	1	55	1	1	89	1	1
22	0	1	56	1	0	90	1	2
23	1	1	57	2	0	91	0	1
24	1	1	58	1	1	92	0	60
25	1	1	59	1	2	93	0	60
26	1	0	60	1	0	94	0	60
27	0	1	61	1	1	95	0	60
28	2	0	62	2	0	96	0	60
29	1	0	63	0	1	97	0	60
30	3	0	64	1	1	98	0	60
31	3	0	65	1	1	99	0	60
32	3	0	66	1	0	100	0	60
33	3	0	67	1	1	101	0	60
34	3	0	68	1	1	102	0	60

* After the gravity model was calibrated, the 102 traffic zones were expanded to 122.

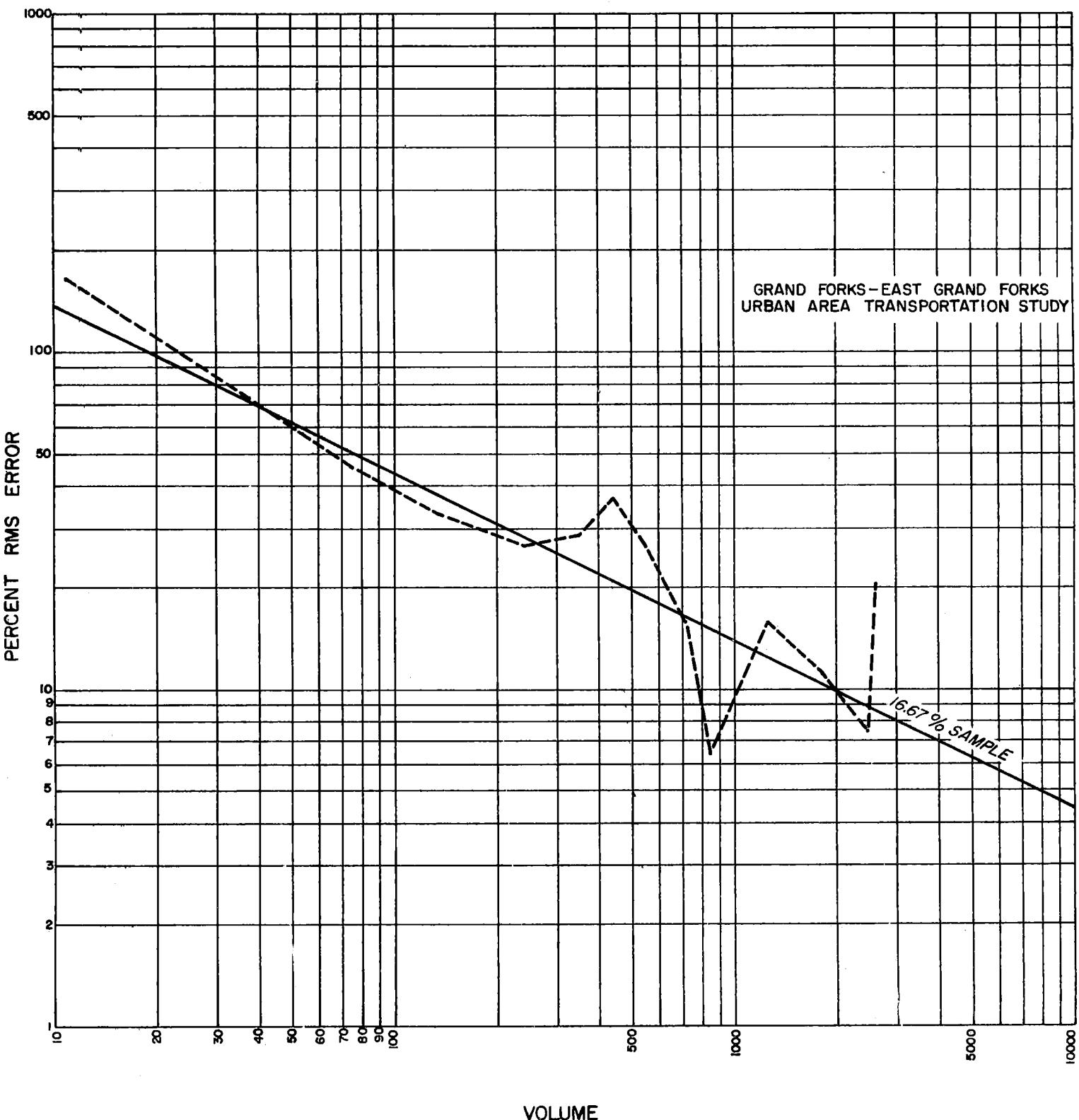
ZONE EQUIVALENCY TABLE
Grand Forks-East Grand Forks Urban Area Transportation Study

1965 Traffic Zones	1990 Traffic Zones	1965 Traffic Zones	1990 Traffic Zones	1965 Traffic Zones	1990 Traffic Zones
1	1	35	35	69	69
2	2	36	36	70	70,105-111
3	3	37	37	71	71
4	4	38	38	72	72
5	5	39	39	73	73
6	6	40	40	74	74
7	7	41	41	75	75
8	8	42	42	76	76
9	9	43	43	77	77
10	10	44	44	78	78
11	11	45	45	79	79
12	12	46	46	80	80
13	13	47	47	81	81
14	14	48	48	82	82
15	15	49	49	83	83
16	16	50	50	84	84
17	17	51	51	85	85
18	18	52	52	86	86
19	19	53	53	87	87
20	20	54	54,92-104	88	88
21	21	55	55	89	89
22	22	56	56	90	90
23	23	57	57	91	91
24	24	58	58	92	112
25	25	59	59	93	113
26	26	60	60	94	114
27	27	61	61	95	115
28	28	62	62	96	116
29	29	63	63	97	117
30	30	64	64	98	118
31	31	65	65	99	119
32	32	66	66	100	120
33	33	67	67	101	121
34	34	68	68	102	122

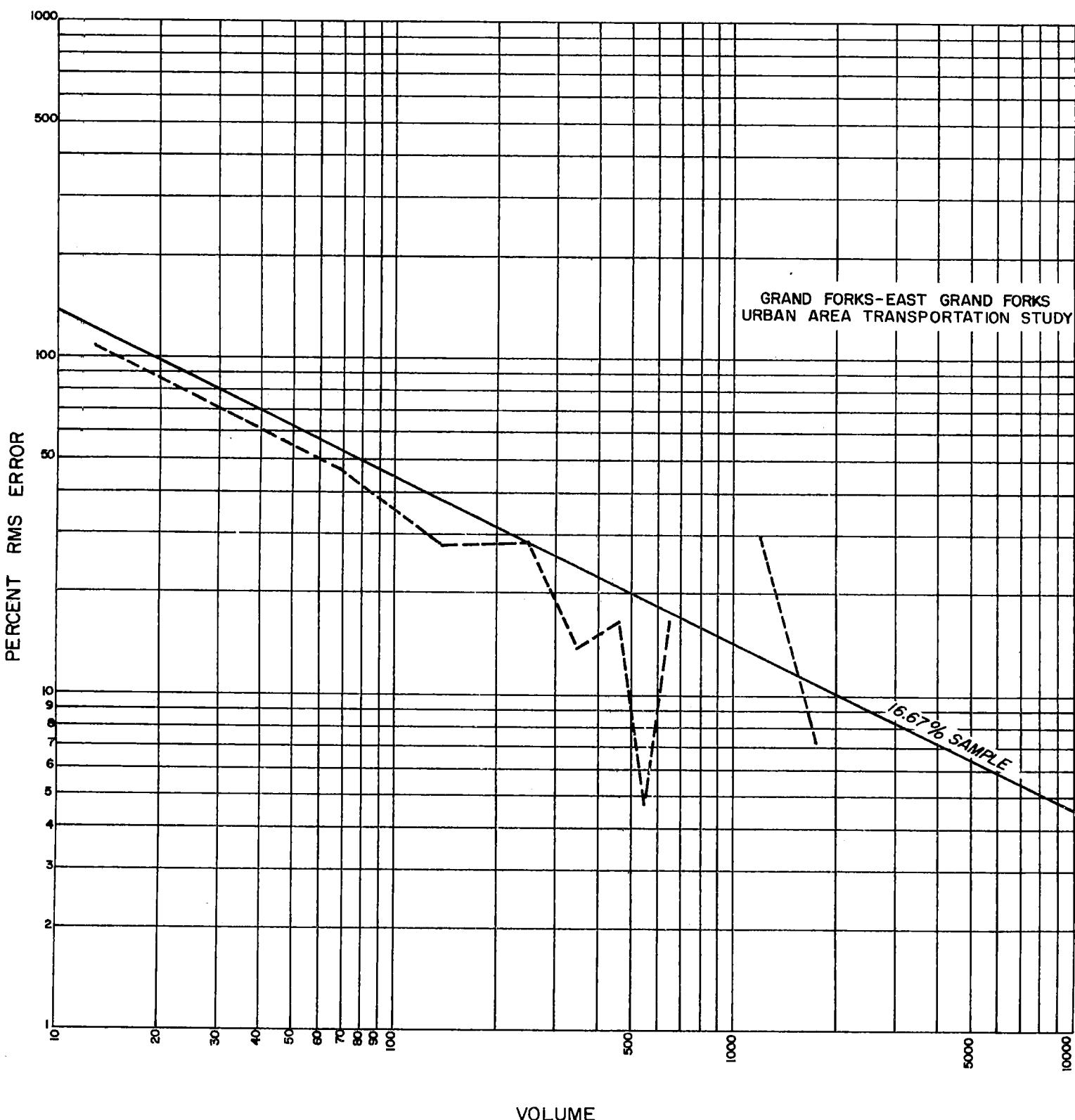
TRIP DISTRIBUTION BIAS CHECK
BETWEEN O.D. DATA AND G.M. DATA
Home Based Work Trips



TRIP DISTRIBUTION BIAS CHECK
BETWEEN O.D. DATA AND G.M. DATA
Home Based Other Trips



TRIP DISTRIBUTION BIAS CHECK
BETWEEN O.D. DATA AND G.M. DATA
Non-Home Based Trips



NETWORK ASSIGNMENT BIAS CHECK
BETWEEN O.D. DATA AND G.M. DATA
Total Trips

