

The following freeway MOEs were compared for the 2045 Build Alternative and 2045 No-Build Alternative at the end of the AM and PM peak hours:

- Total vehicle miles traveled (miles)
- Average speed (mph)
- Travel delay per vehicle-mile (mins/veh-mile)
- Travel time per vehicle-mile (mins/veh-mile)

**Tables 13 and 14** summarize the Design Year (2045) peak hour and peak period MOEs for the No-Build and the Build Alternative. The results show that the MOEs are improved with Build Alternative compared to No-Build Alternative. The percentage increase in total vehicle miles traveled in Build conditions ranges between 31 percent and 54 percent during peak hours compared to No-Build conditions. The percentage increase in average speed in Build conditions ranges between 54 percent and 59 percent during peak hours compared to No-Build conditions. Simultaneously, the percentage reduction in delay per vehicle-mile ranges between 57 percent and 60 percent during peak hours compared to No-Build conditions. The percentage reduction in travel time per vehicle-mile ranges between 35 percent and 37 percent during peak hours compared to No-Build conditions.

**Table 13: Design Year (2045) Peak Hour MOE Summary**

MOEs	Peak Period	2045 No-Build	2045 Build	Percent Change
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	AM	355798	465122	31%
	PM	299522	462513	54%
Average Speed (MPH)	AM	19.8	31.5	59%
	PM	23.6	36.3	54%
Delay per Vehicle-Mile (mins/veh-mi)	AM	1.99	0.86	-57%
	PM	1.51	0.61	-60%
Travel Time per Vehicle-Mile (mins/veh-mi)	AM	3.03	1.91	-37%
	PM	2.55	1.65	-35%

**Table 14: Design Year (2045) Peak Period MOE Summary**

MOEs	Peak Period	2045 No-Build	2045 Build	Percent Change
Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)	AM	1309651	1583300	21%
	PM	1229926	1679848	37%
Average Speed (MPH)	AM	24.7	35.3	43%
	PM	27.6	38.2	38%
Delay per Vehicle-Mile (mins/veh-mi)	AM	1.39	0.65	-53%
	PM	1.14	0.53	-54%
Travel Time per Vehicle-Mile (mins/veh-mi)	AM	2.43	1.70	-30%
	PM	2.17	1.57	-28%

In addition to the overall system MOEs during the AM and PM peak hour and peak period, the latent demand at the end of the peak period simulation along the freeway facility entering the study area from I-275 northbound, I-275 southbound, Veterans Expressway southbound, SR 60 eastbound, George Bean Parkway southbound, I-4 westbound and Selmon Expressway ramp was also analyzed for evaluating the performance of the Build Alternative compared to the No-Build Alternative. **Table 15** shows the latent demand and the percentage change of the Build Alternative compared to the No-Build Alternative. The results show a decrease in latent demand for the Build Alternative compared to No-Build Alternative. The latent demand is reduced by 95 percent or higher by the Build Alternative for I-275 northbound and southbound in the PM peak hour, Veterans Expressway southbound in both AM and PM peak hours, George J. Bean Parkway southbound in the AM peak hour, and I-4 westbound in AM peak hour. The reductions in latent demand in Build conditions at major entry locations indicate an improved operation compared to No-Build Conditions.

**Table 15: Design Year (2045) Latent Demand Summary along Freeway Facility**

Location	Peak Period	2045 No-Build		2045 Build		Percent Change
		Latent Demand	Percent Latent Demand	Latent Demand	Percent Latent Demand	
I-275 Northbound	AM	14160	0%	7284	27%	-49%
	PM	15248	100%	243	1%	-98%
I-275 Southbound	AM	9118	23%	7805	20%	-14%
	PM	920	3%	41	0%	-96%
Veterans Expressway Southbound	AM	9831	29%	75	0%	-99%
	PM	12052	38%	74	0%	-99%
SR 60 Eastbound	AM	5	0%	4	0%	-20%
	PM	9	0%	6	0%	-33%
George J. Bean Parkway Southbound	AM	1350	7%	8	0%	-99%
	PM	9902	37%	3298	13%	-67%
I-4 Westbound	AM	5423	17%	132	0%	-98%
	PM	28753	71%	10709	26%	-63%
NB Selmon Expressway Ramp to WB I-4	AM	2789	33%	2080	24%	-25%
	PM	8983	69%	6688	51%	-26%