



**SR 5/US 1/Federal Highway  
at SR 838/Sunrise Boulevard**

Project Development & Environment Study (PD&E)

Broward County, Florida

Financial Project Identification Number: 441955-1-22-01

Efficient Transportation Decision Making (ETDM) Number: 1499

**June 21<sup>st</sup>, 2023**

**Art Serve**

**1350 E Sunrise Boulevard  
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304**

Project Website





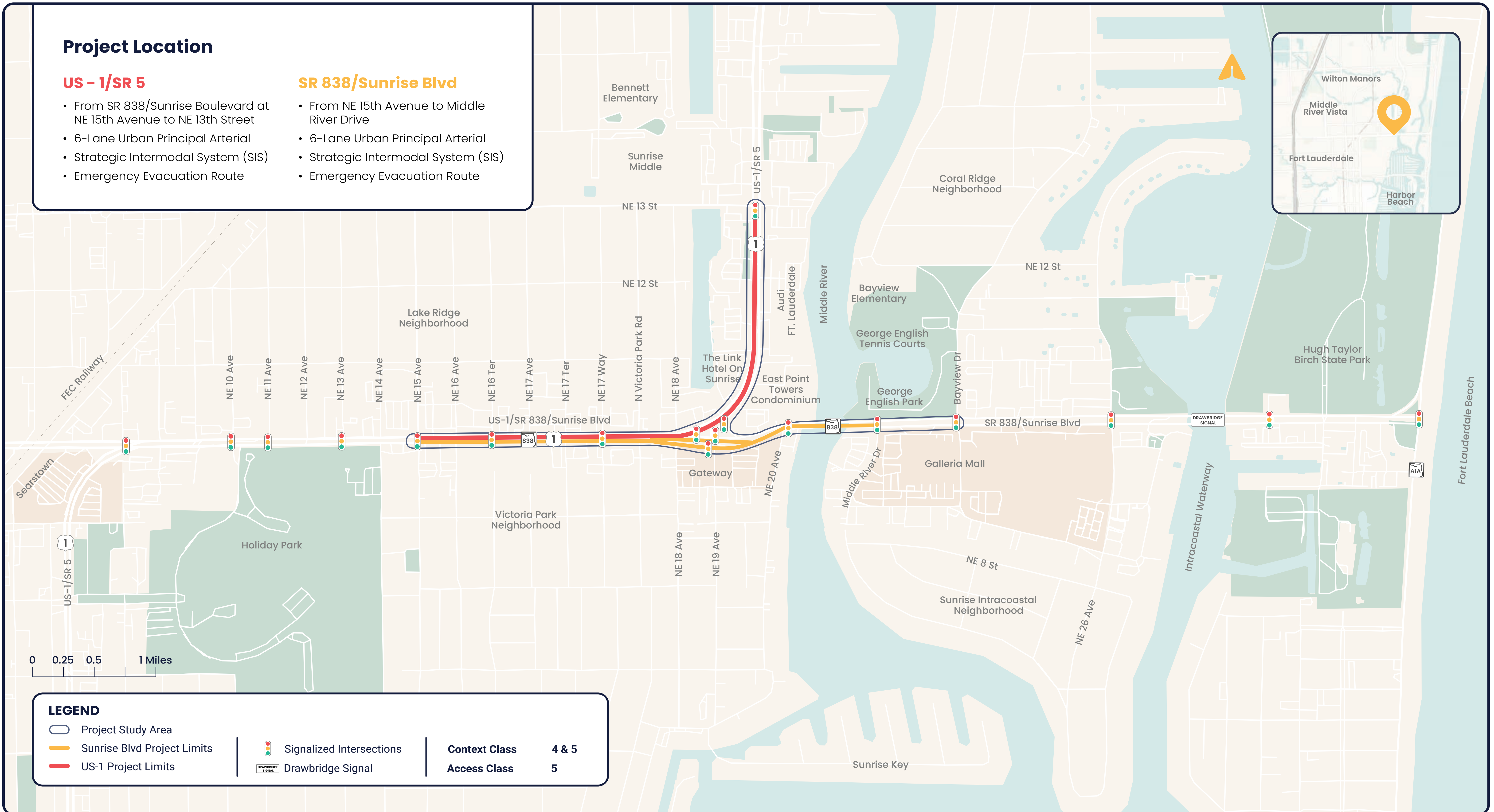
**Project Location**

**US - 1/SR 5**

- From SR 838/Sunrise Boulevard at NE 15th Avenue to NE 13th Street
- 6-Lane Urban Principal Arterial
- Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)
- Emergency Evacuation Route

**SR 838/Sunrise Blvd**

- From NE 15th Avenue to Middle River Drive
- 6-Lane Urban Principal Arterial
- Strategic Intermodal System (SIS)
- Emergency Evacuation Route







## Non Discrimination Policy

### Title VI Compliance

Public participation is solicited without regard to race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, disability, or family status.

Persons wishing to express concerns relative to FDOT compliance with Title VI may do so by contacting:

**Sharon Singh Hagyan**  
**District Four Title VI Coordinator**

3400 West Commercial Boulevard  
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**Statewide Title VI Coordinator**

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Tallahassee, FL 32399  
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(866) 374-3368, ext. 4742 (Toll Free)  
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## Federal - State Partnership

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) pursuant to 23 U.S.C. § 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated May 26, 2022, and executed by the Federal Highway Administration and FDOT.



**Transportation Development Process**

- 01** Planning
- 02** Project Development and Environment (PD&E) Study
- 03** Design
- 04** Right of Way Acquisition (if needed)
- 05** Construction
- 06** Maintenance

**We are Here!**  
**Phase 2 PD&E Study:**

- Is the formal FDOT Process to evaluate Environmental Impacts, Social Impacts, Public Input, Engineering Design and Project's cost.
- It develops a Public Involvement Plan (PIP).
- It requires to comply with the National Environmental Policy ACT.
- It coordinates with Federal, State and Local Agencies.
- It involves engineering analysis and Environmental evaluation with public participation.
- It Analyzes Alternatives, studies collective data, and prepares the preliminary engineering and environmental documentation.

**Phase 2 PD&E Study Process in more detail...**

Public Involvement	Engineering	Environment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public Involvement Plan</li> <li>Comments Database</li> <li>Mailing Lists</li> <li>Newsletters</li> <li>Agency Coordination</li> <li>Kick-off Meeting</li> <li>Alternatives Public Information Meeting</li> <li>Public Hearing</li> <li>Public Hearing Transcript</li> <li>Comments and Coordination Report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing Conditions Assessment Technical Memorandum</li> <li>Traffic Analysis Methodology Technical Memorandum</li> <li>Project Traffic Analysis Report Safety Analysis Memorandum</li> <li>ICE Stage 1 Evaluation</li> <li>Preliminary Engineering Report</li> <li>Alternatives Analysis Memorandum</li> <li>Location Hydraulics Report</li> <li>Pond Siting Report</li> <li>Concept Design Plans (15%)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Geotechnical Report</li> <li>Typical Section Package</li> <li>Bridge Analysis Report</li> <li>Roundabout Evaluation Technical Memorandum</li> <li>Design Variations and Exceptions Package</li> <li>Project ConOps</li> <li>Preliminary Systems Engineering Management Plan</li> <li>Utility Assessment Package</li> </ul>


**Purpose and Need**


**Purpose**


The primary purpose of the project is to increase intersection capacity and accommodate future multimodal travel demand and safety. This project will also increase system linkage, eliminate existing roadway deficiencies, improve multimodal interrelationships, and enhance safety for bicycles, pedestrians, and transit modes.





**Intersection Needs**


- 

**Emergency Evacuation & Response**
- 

**Modal Interrelationships**
- 

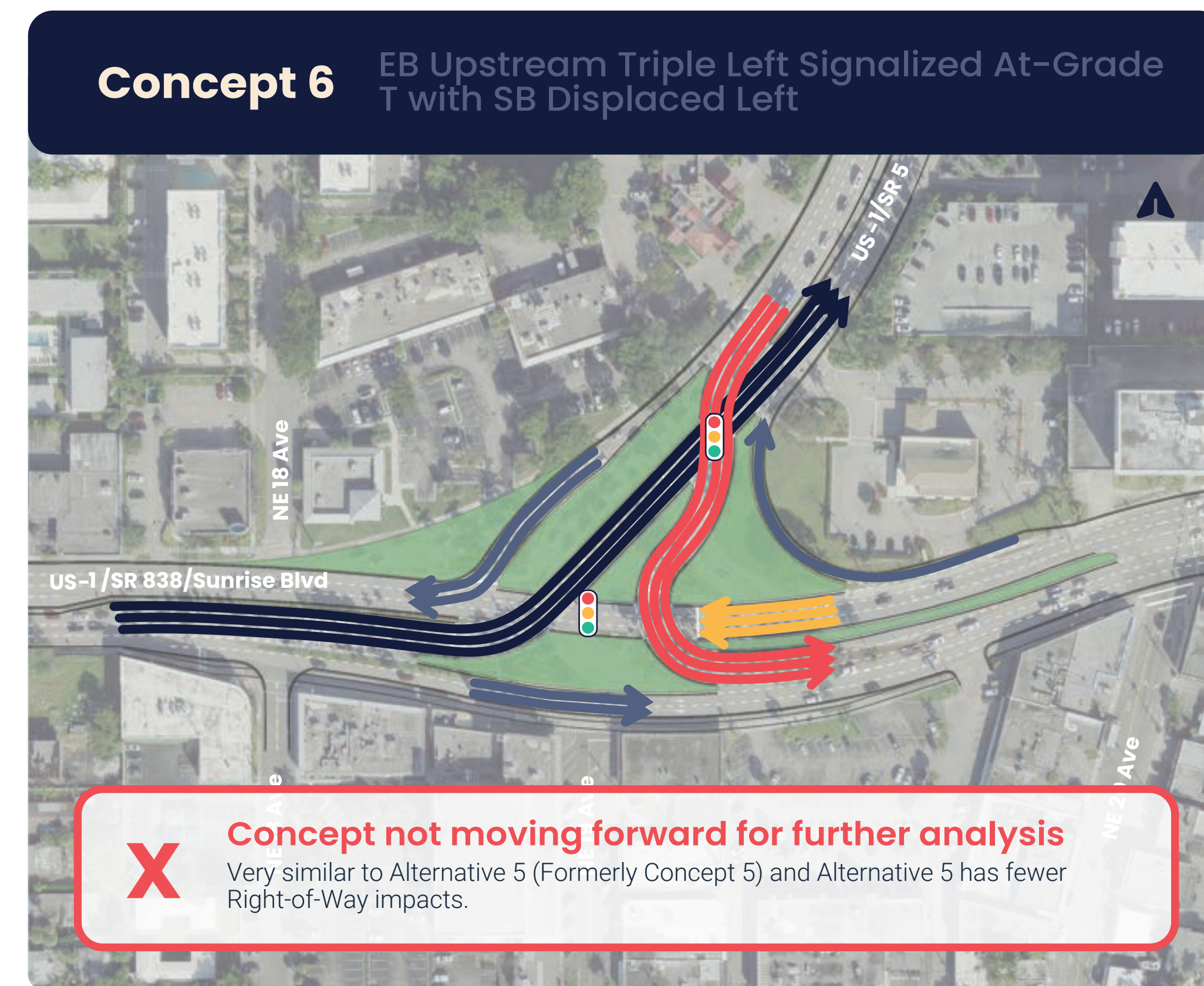
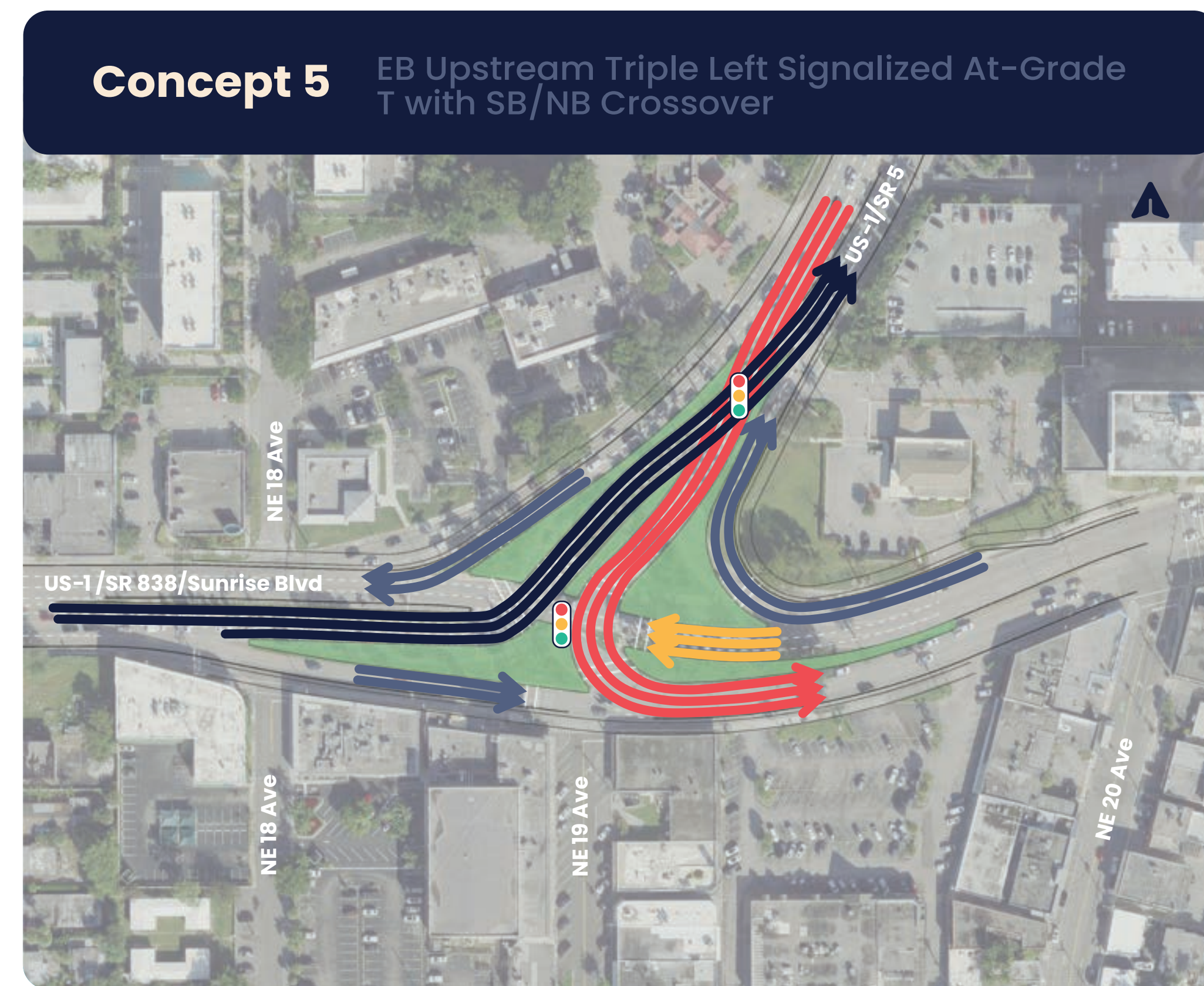
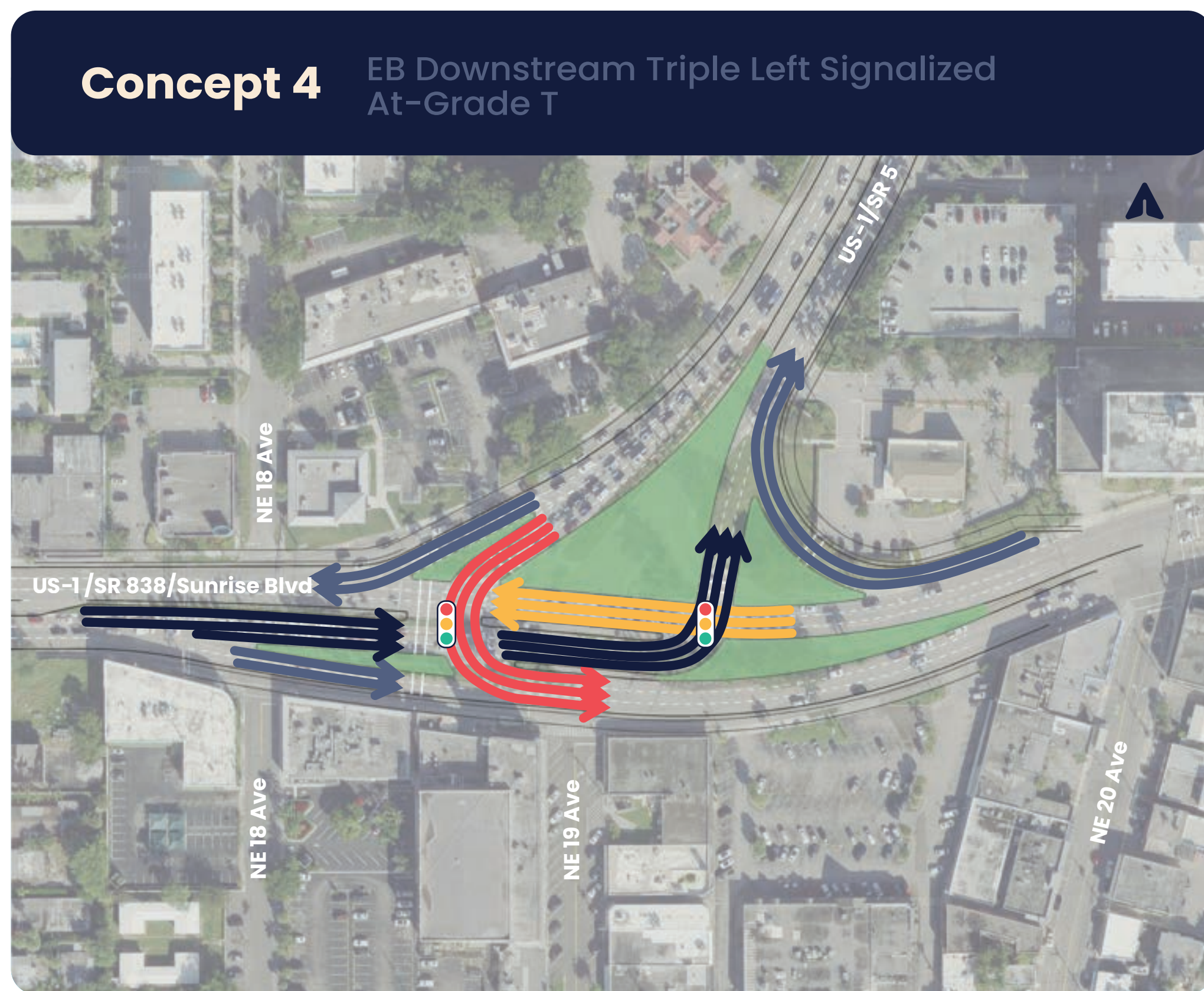
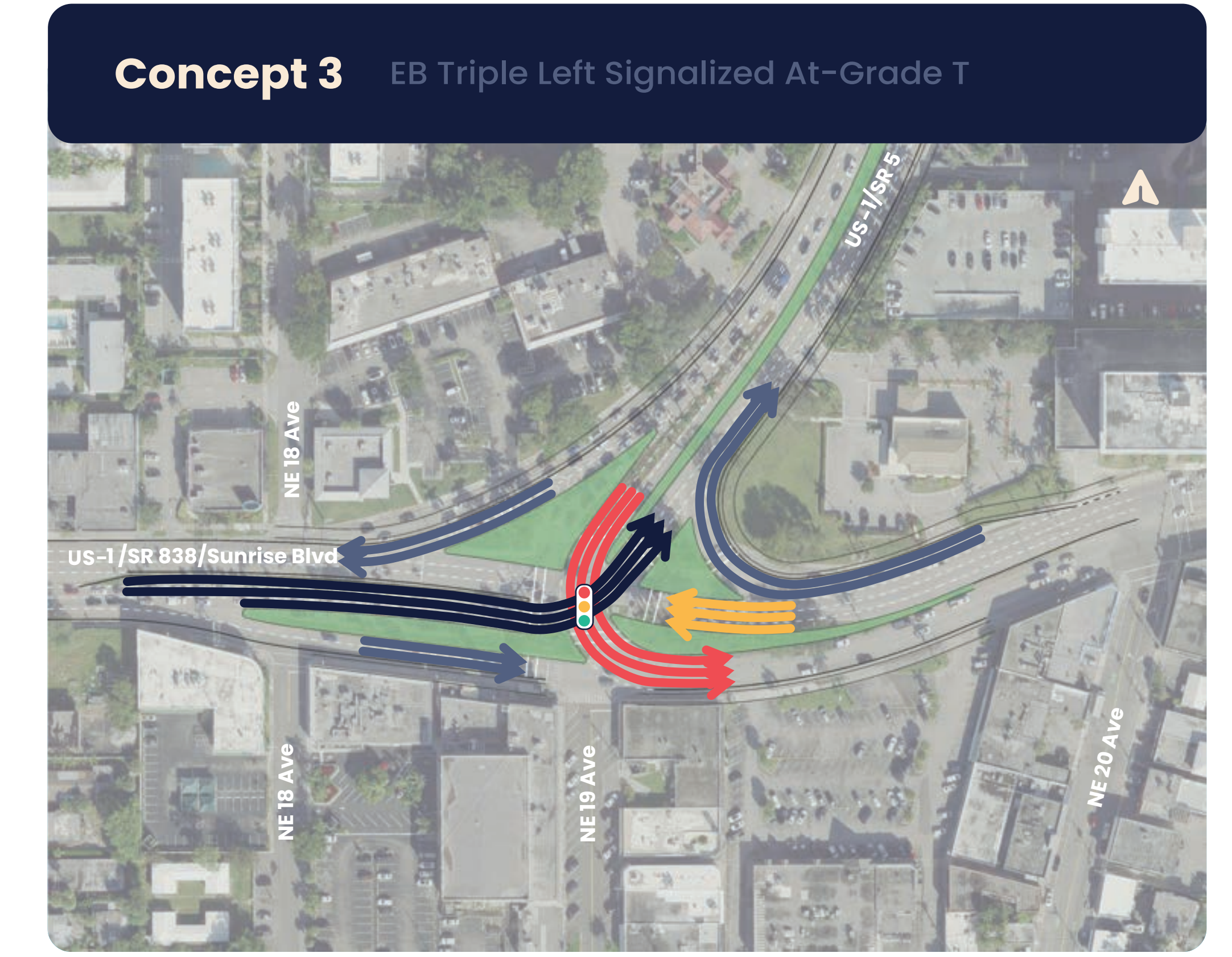
**Capacity**
- 

**Transportation Demand**
- 

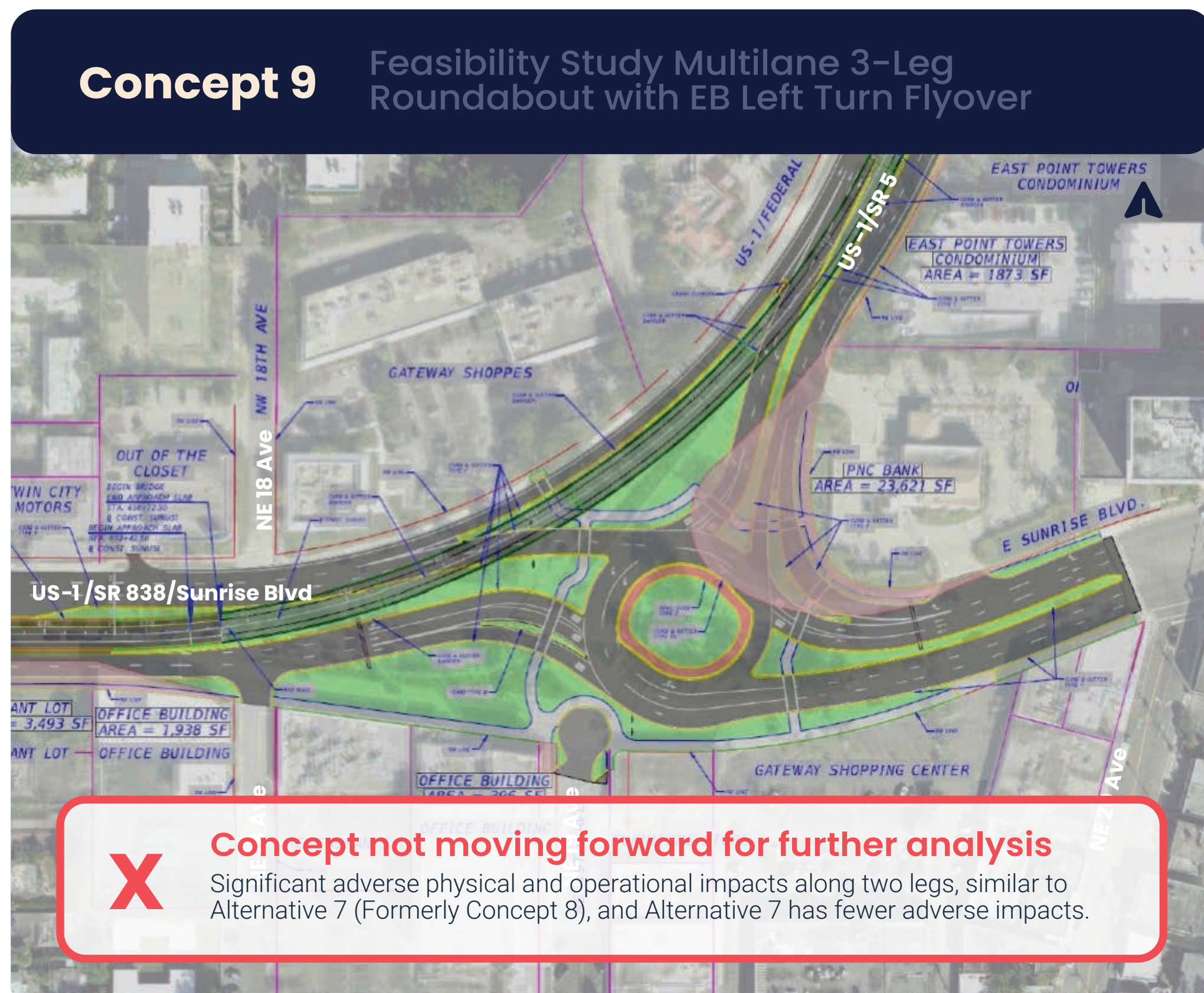
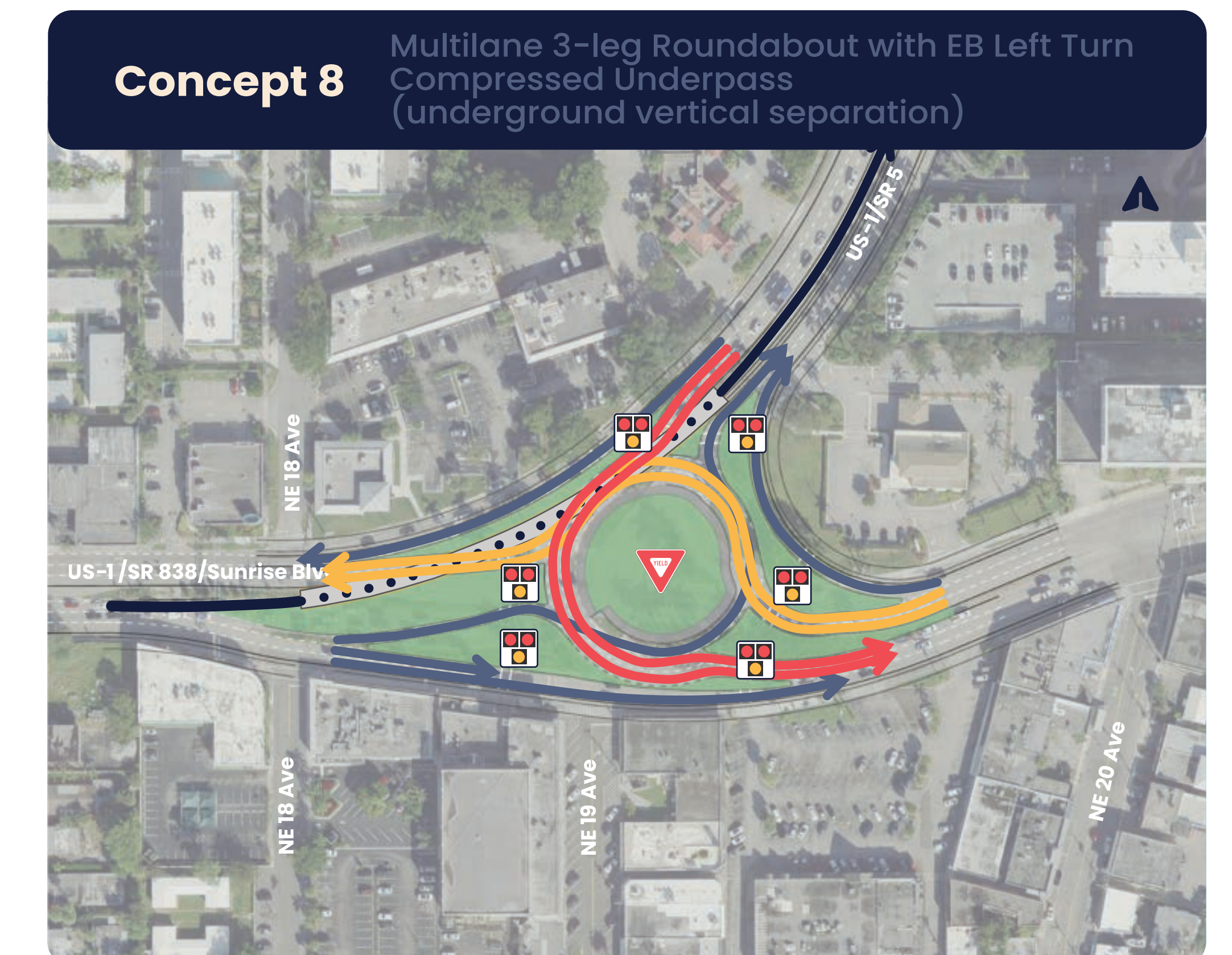
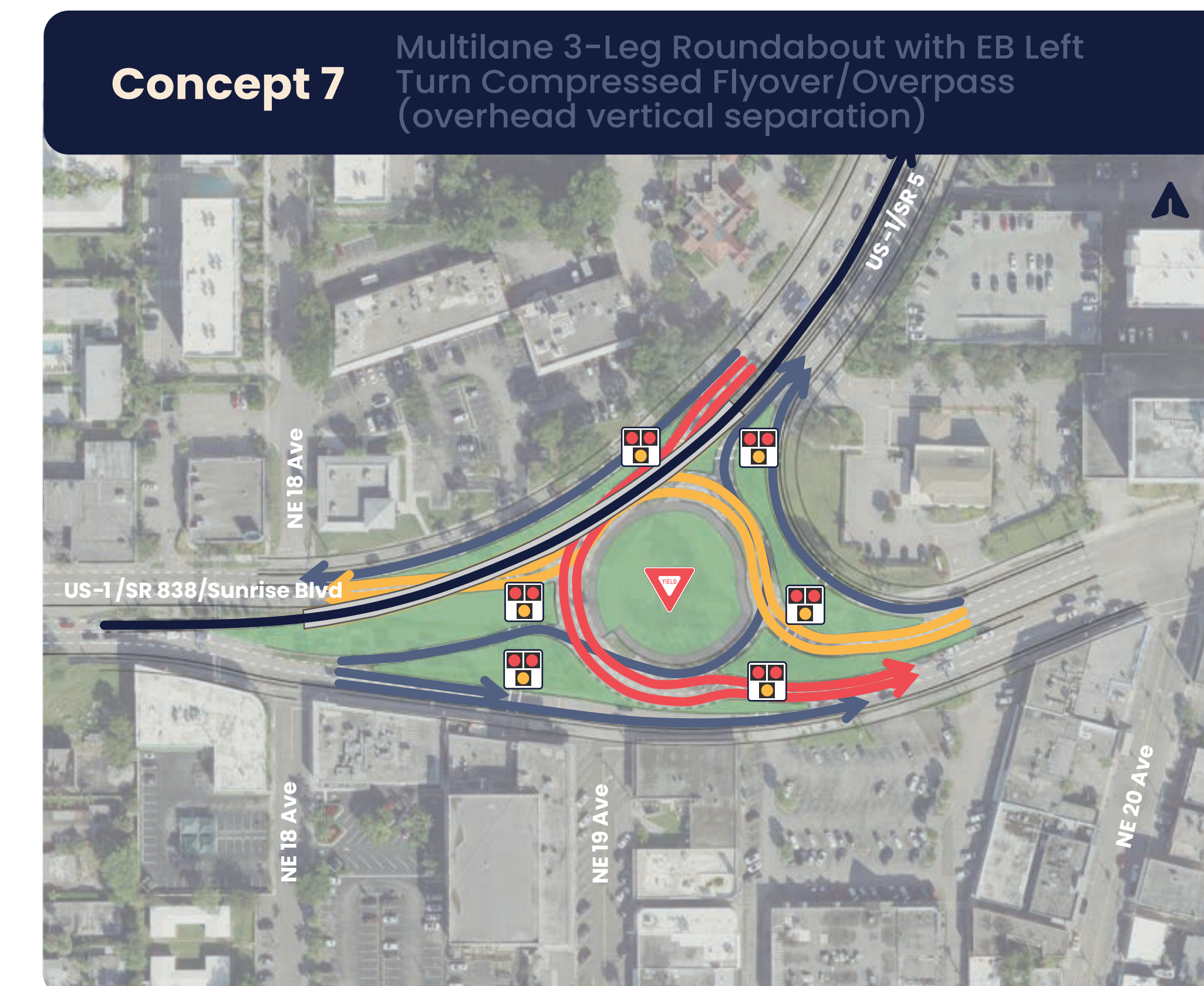
**Safety**
- 

**System Linkage**

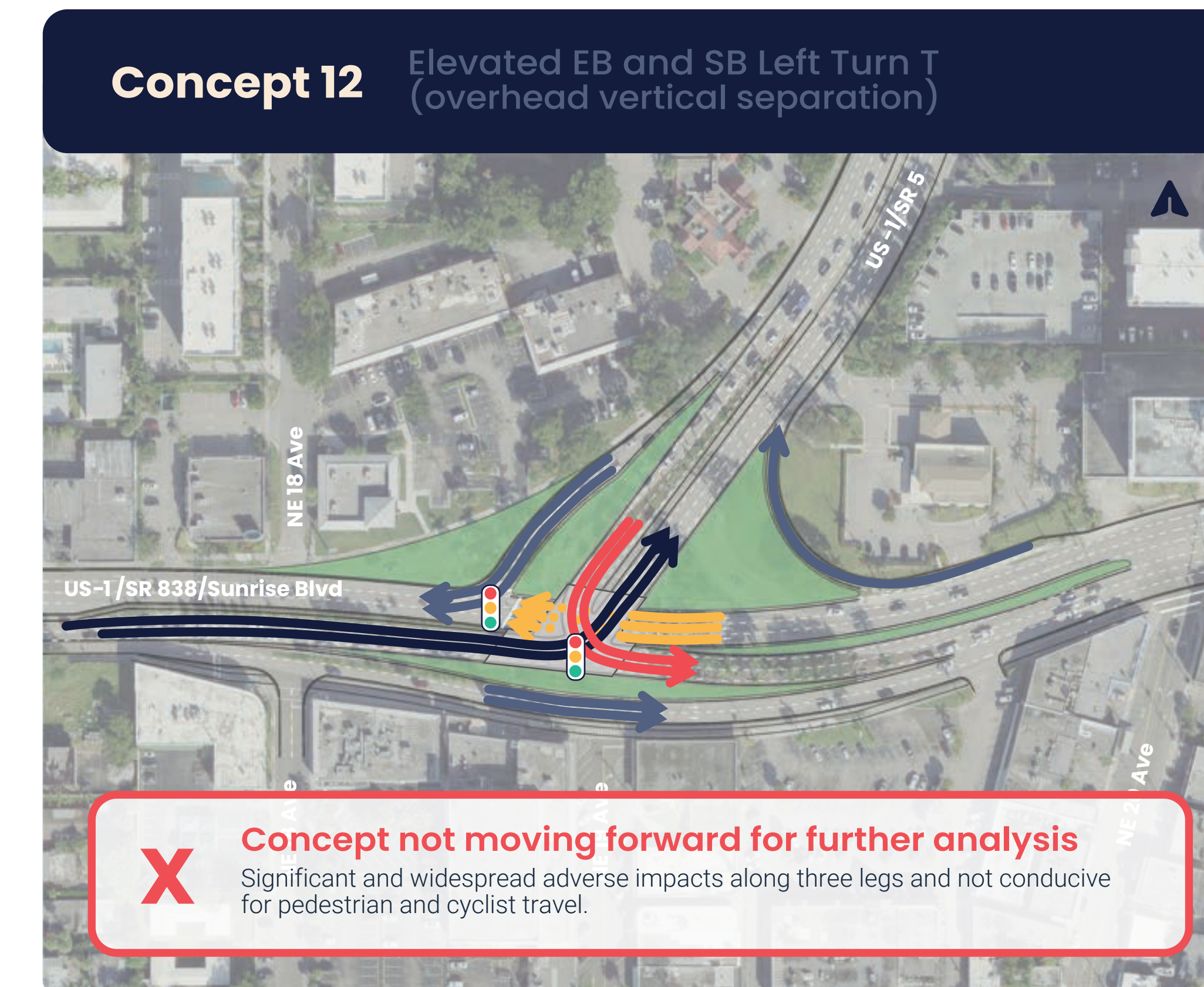
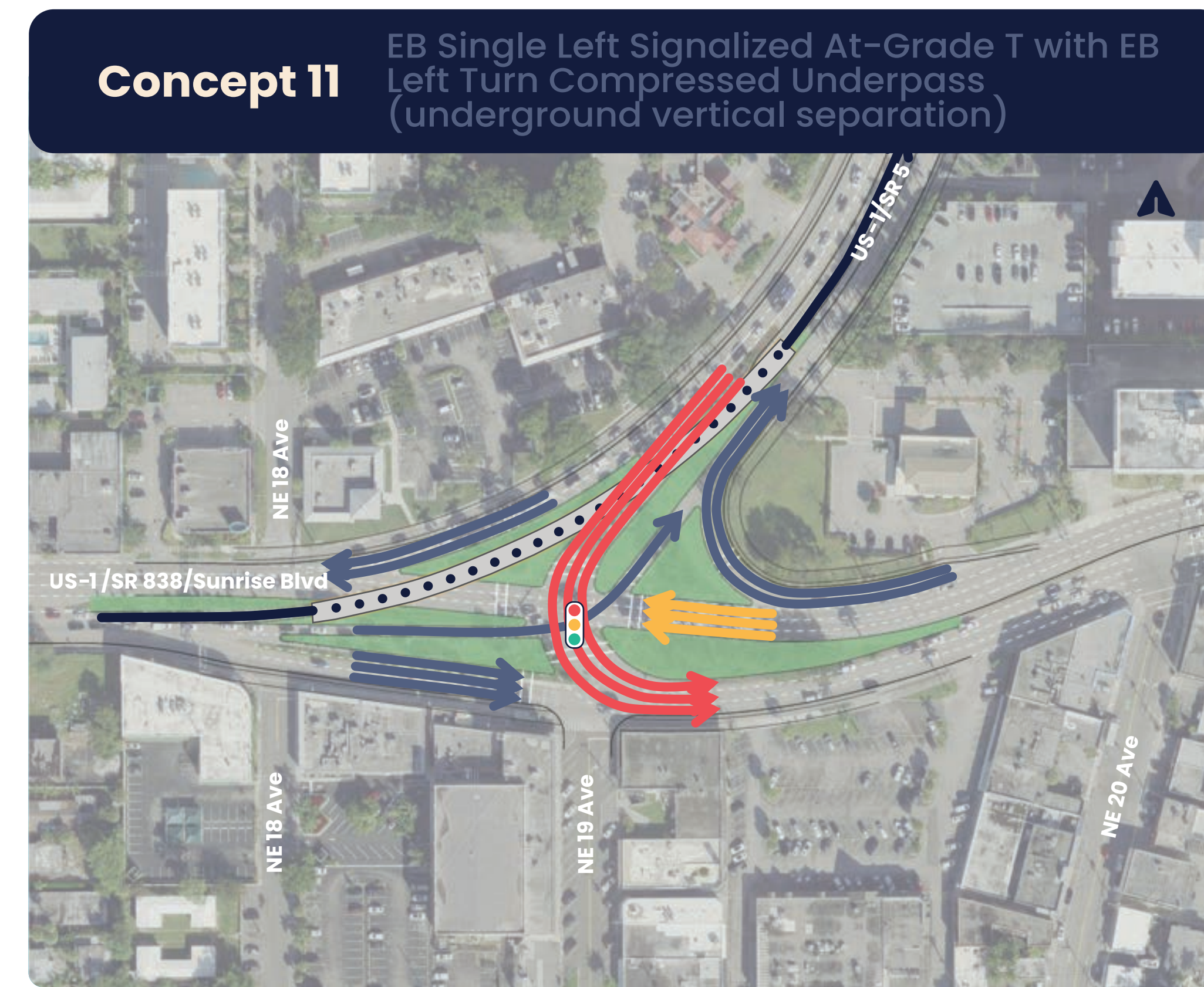
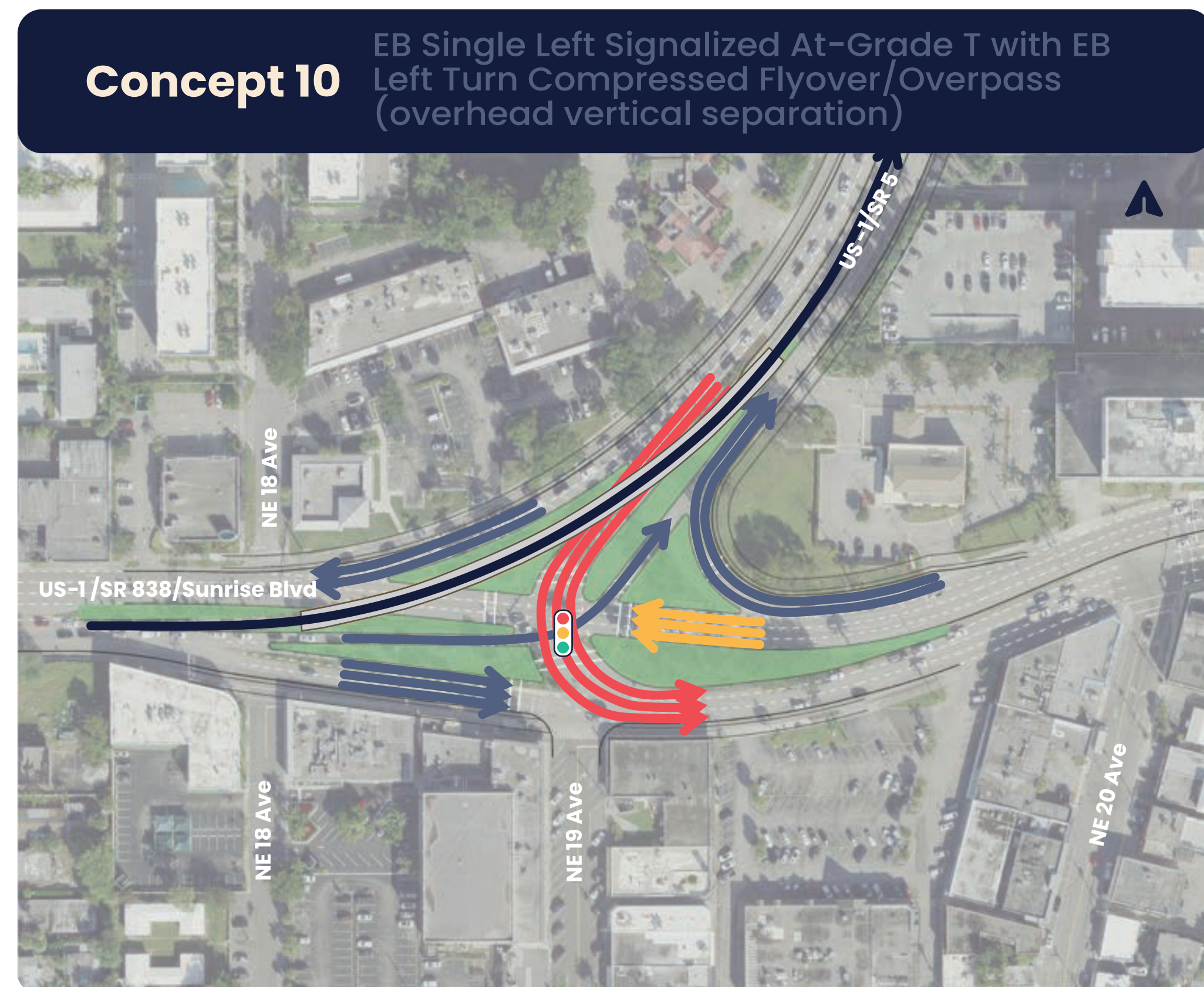




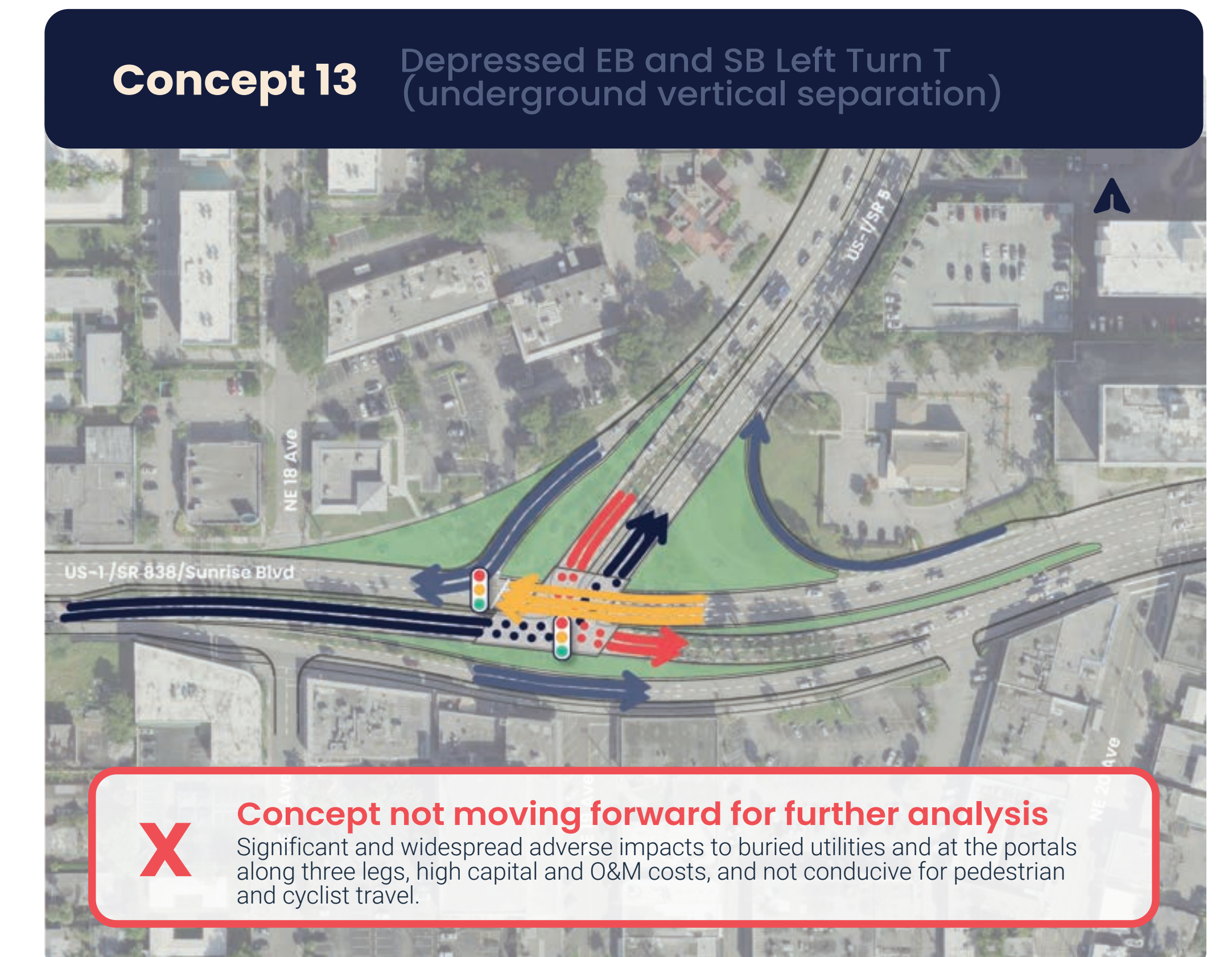
**X Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
 Very similar to Alternative 5 (Formerly Concept 5) and Alternative 5 has fewer Right-of-Way impacts.



**X Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
 Significant adverse physical and operational impacts along two legs, similar to Alternative 7 (Formerly Concept 8), and Alternative 7 has fewer adverse impacts.



**X Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
 Significant and widespread adverse impacts along three legs and not conducive for pedestrian and cyclist travel.



**X Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
 Significant and widespread adverse impacts to buried utilities and at the portals along three legs, high capital and O&M costs, and not conducive for pedestrian and cyclist travel.

**LEGEND**

- Number of Travel Lanes/Flow
- ▽ Yield Controlled Intersection
- 🚦 Signal Controlled Intersection
- 🚶 High-intensity Activated crossWalk (HAWK) pedestrian crossing beacon



## Initial Options Considered - NE 20<sup>th</sup> Avenue at SR 838/Sunrise Boulevard Intersection

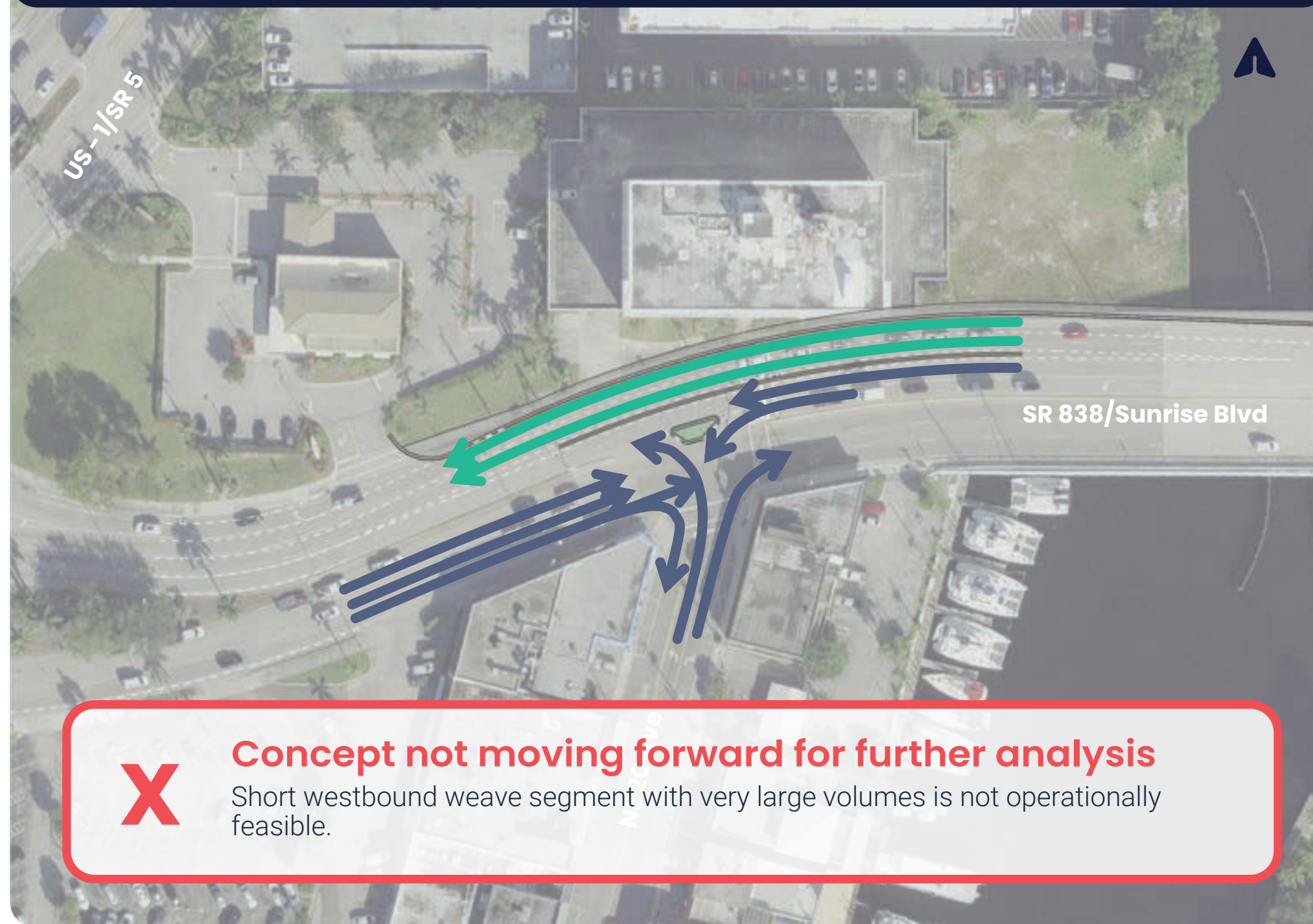
### Option 1

Existing Full Median Opening T To Remain As Is  
(Left in, Left out, Right in, Right out)



### Option 2

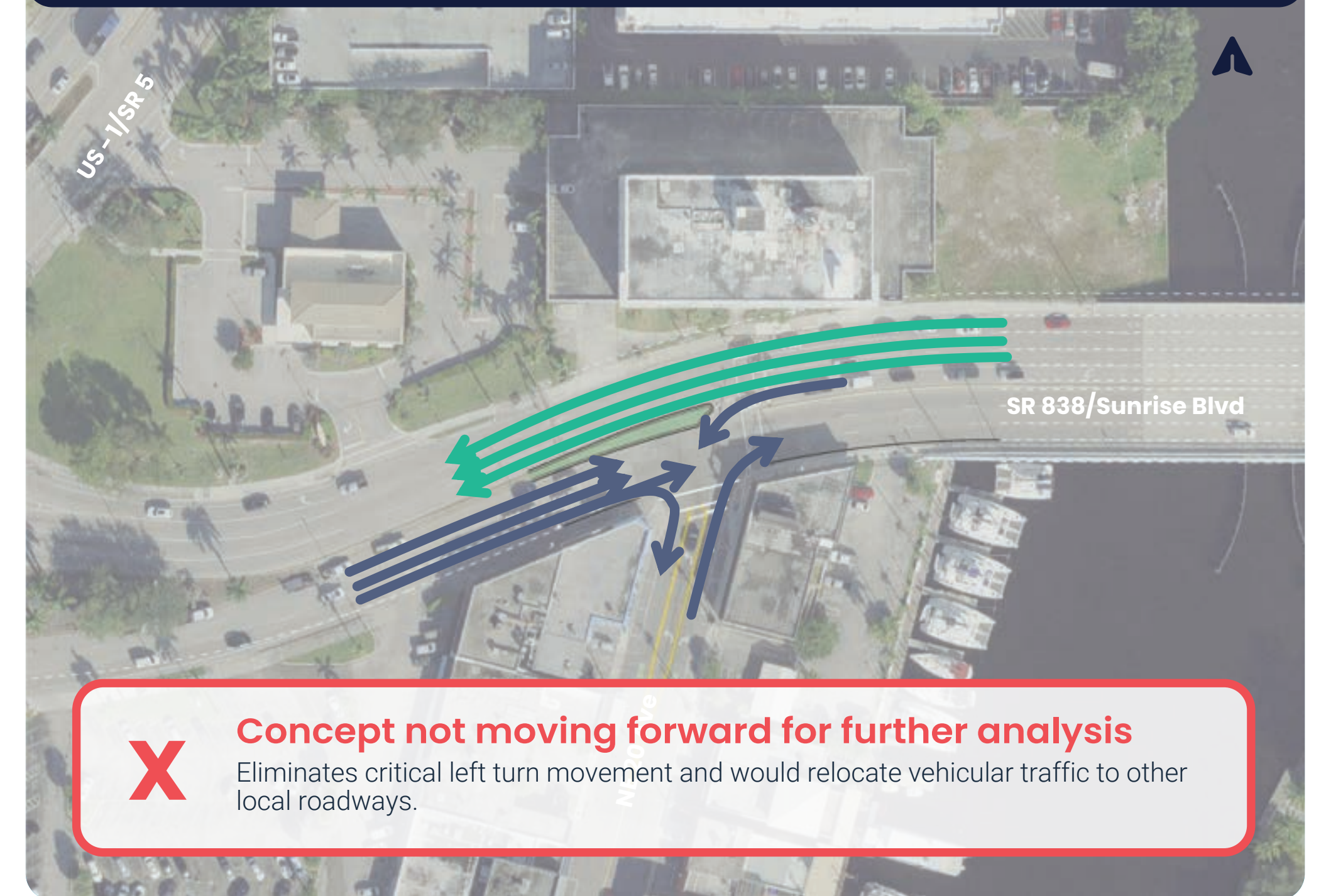
Continuous Green Free Flow Westbound  
Through T (Left in, Left out, Right in, Right out)



**X** **Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
Short westbound weave segment with very large volumes is not operationally feasible.

### Option 3

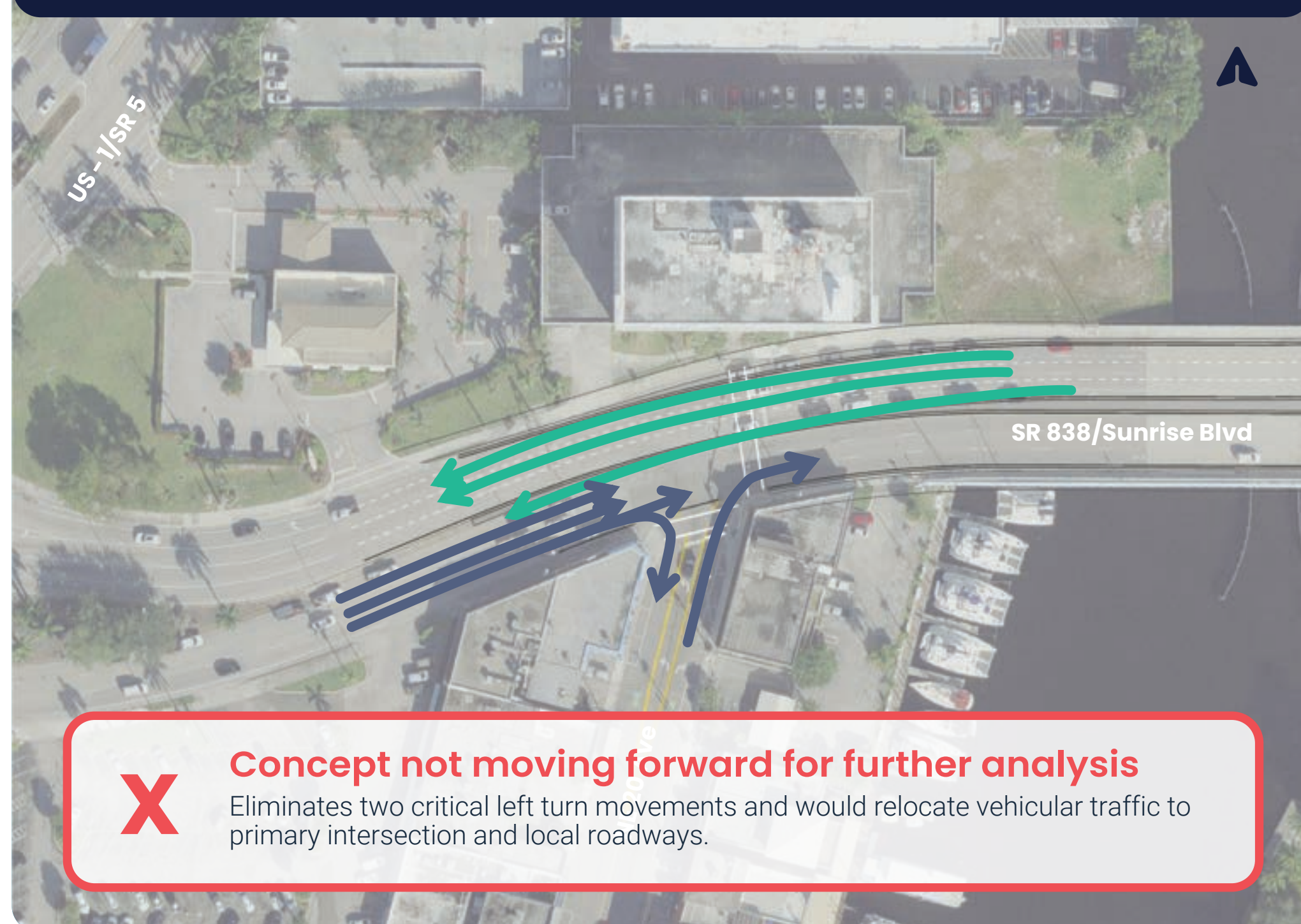
Directional Median Opening T  
(Left in, Right in, Right out)



**X** **Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
Eliminates critical left turn movement and would relocate vehicular traffic to other local roadways.

### Option 4

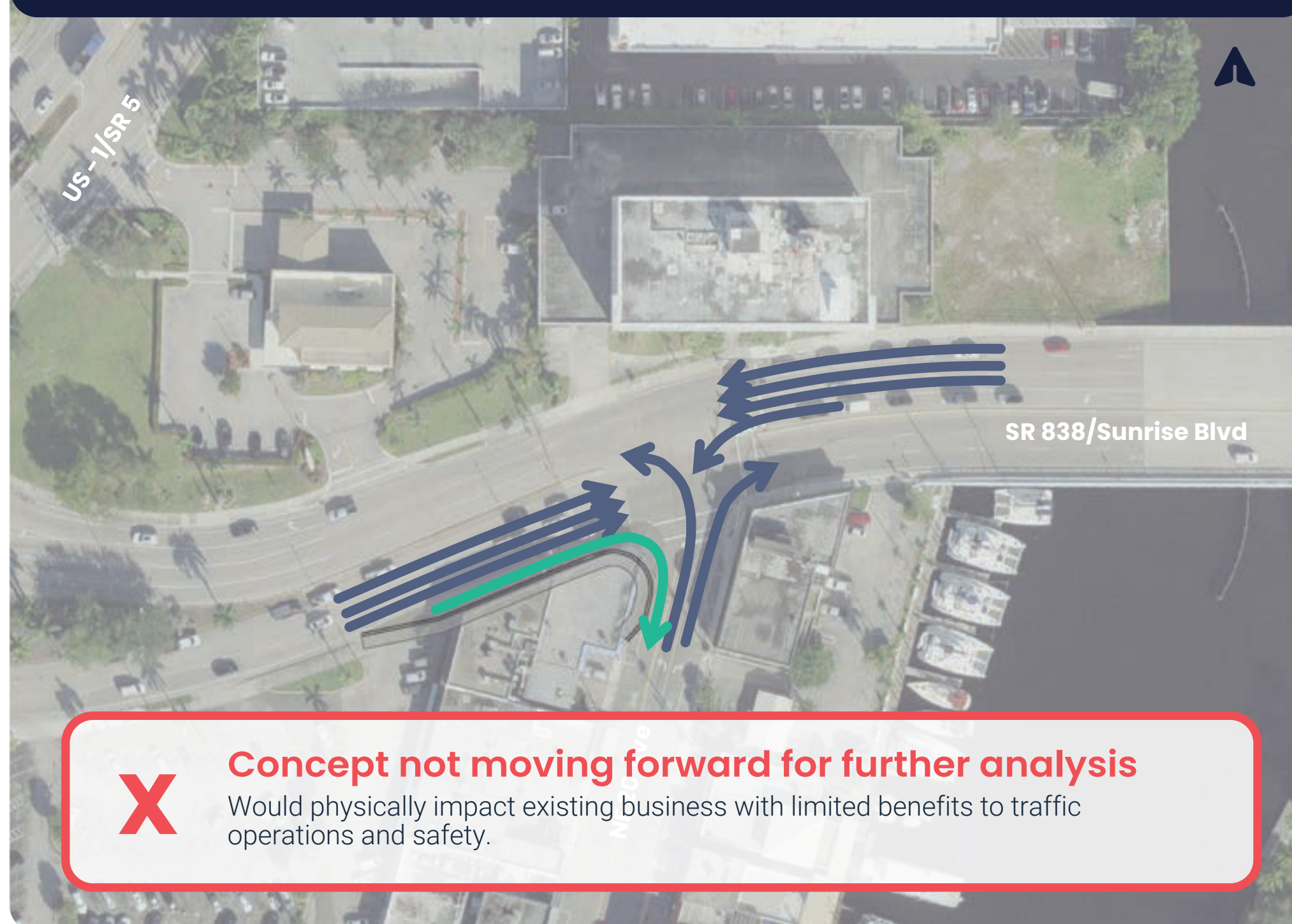
Closed Median Opening T  
(Right in, Right out)



**X** **Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
Eliminates two critical left turn movements and would relocate vehicular traffic to primary intersection and local roadways.

### Option 5

New Eastbound Auxiliary Right Turn Lane



**X** **Concept not moving forward for further analysis**  
Would physically impact existing business with limited benefits to traffic operations and safety.

#### LEGEND

- Existing Travel Lanes/Flow
- Proposed Travel Lanes/Flow



### Alternative 1. Formerly Concept 1

#### No-Build/No Action Signalized At-Grade T

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>0</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>5125</b>	<b>6' Sidewalks</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Only ongoing maintenance costs
- No impacts to adjacent property
- Minimal construction impacts to simply maintain
- TD Bank median opening remains as is

#### Disadvantages

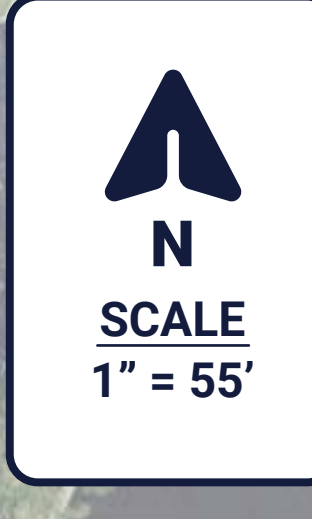
- All existing operational and safety deficiencies remain
- No expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- No improvements to bike/ped facilities
- Long and indirect pedestrian crossings remain
- No auto capacity increases

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 No-Build/No Action Signalized At-Grade T	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Access/Level of Street Changes
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Street	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	▲	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- 🚦 Signal Controlled Intersection



## Alternative 2. Formerly Concept 2

### Transportation System Management and Operations (TSM&O) Signalized At-Grade T Expansion

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>5.3 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 1260 SF (PNC Bank)</b> <b>Property 2: 1310 SF (East Point Towers)</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>5204</b>	<b>12' – 16' Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Lowest capital costs
- Very minor impacts to adjacent property
- Most existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Least impacts during construction
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Reduced pedestrian crossing distances
- TD Bank median opening remains essentially as is

#### Disadvantages

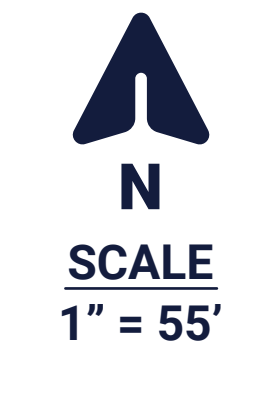
- Impacts to existing landscaped median islands
- Less than ideal auto capacity increases

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 Transportation System Management and Operations (TSM&O) Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9 Signalized At-Grade T Expansion
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	▲	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	▲	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area



### Alternative 3. Formerly Concept 3

#### Eastbound Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>6.5 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 2465 SF</b> (PNC Bank) <b>Property 2: 1310 SF</b> (East Point Towers)	<b>32.2</b>	<b>5172</b>	<b>12' – 16'</b> <b>Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Low capital costs
- Minor impacts to adjacent property
- Almost all existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Low to moderate impacts during construction
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Reduced pedestrian crossing distances
- TD Bank median opening remains essentially as is

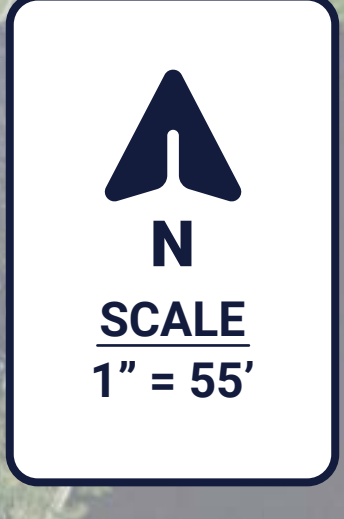
#### Disadvantages

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 At-Grade T	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 At-Grade T	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 At-Grade T	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 At-Grade T	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 At-Grade T	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 At-Grade T	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 At-Grade T	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 At-Grade T	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9 At-Grade T
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	▲	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area



### Alternative 4. Formerly Concept 4

#### Eastbound Downstream Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>6.8 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 9780 SF (PNC Bank) Property 2: 1310 SF (East Point Towers)</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>5168</b>	<b>12' – 16' Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Moderate capital costs
- Almost all existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Low to moderate impacts during construction
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Partially reduced pedestrian crossing distances
- TD Bank median opening remains essentially as is

#### Disadvantages

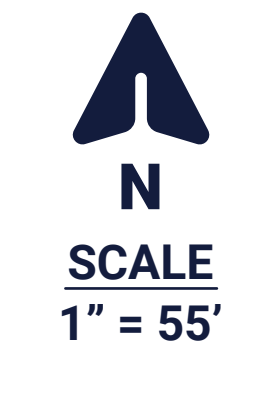
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- More complex configuration to navigate

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/ Minor Streets/ Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/ Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/ Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



#### LEGEND

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area





**Alternative 5. Formerly Concept 5**  
**Eastbound Upstream Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T with SB/NB Crossover**

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>6.9 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 7960 SF (PNC Bank)</b> <b>Property 2: 2510 SF (East Point Towers)</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>5210</b>	<b>12' – 16' Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

**Advantages**

- Low capital costs
- Almost all existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Low to moderate impacts during construction
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities

**Disadvantages**

- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- More complex configuration to navigate
- Wrong side driving not desirable
- TD Bank median opening modified

**Compared to all other alternatives**

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 No building footprints, right-of-way (SR 838)	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 Intersecting Signal, Minor Street, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 Intersecting Signal, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 Intersecting Signal, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 Triple Left Signalized, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 Triple Left Signalized, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 Triple Left Signalized, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 Triple Left Signalized, Right-of-Way (SR 838)	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9 Triple Left Signalized, Right-of-Way (SR 838)
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	▲	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area



### Alternative 6. Formerly Concept 7

#### Multilane 3-Leg Roundabout with Eastbound Left Turn Compressed Flyover/Overpass (overhead vertical separation)

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>15.7 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 8415 SF</b> (PNC Bank) <b>Property 2: 3700 SF</b> (East Point Towers)	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5179</b>	<b>12' – 16'</b> Shared-Use Paths

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Many existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Partially reduced pedestrian crossing distances

#### Disadvantages

- High capital costs
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- More complex configuration to navigate for all modes
- TD Bank median opening eliminated
- High impacts during construction
- Multilane circulation has poor safety record
- Requires signal control at pedestrian crossings
- Flyover entry and exit points create undesirable merging and weaving
- Visual and noise impacts associated with elevated flyover

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 7 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 8 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 10 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 11 SR 838/Sunrise Blvd Signalized Intersection
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Streets	■	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative



Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way

Public Rights of Way Accessibility Guidelines: CHAPTER 83: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

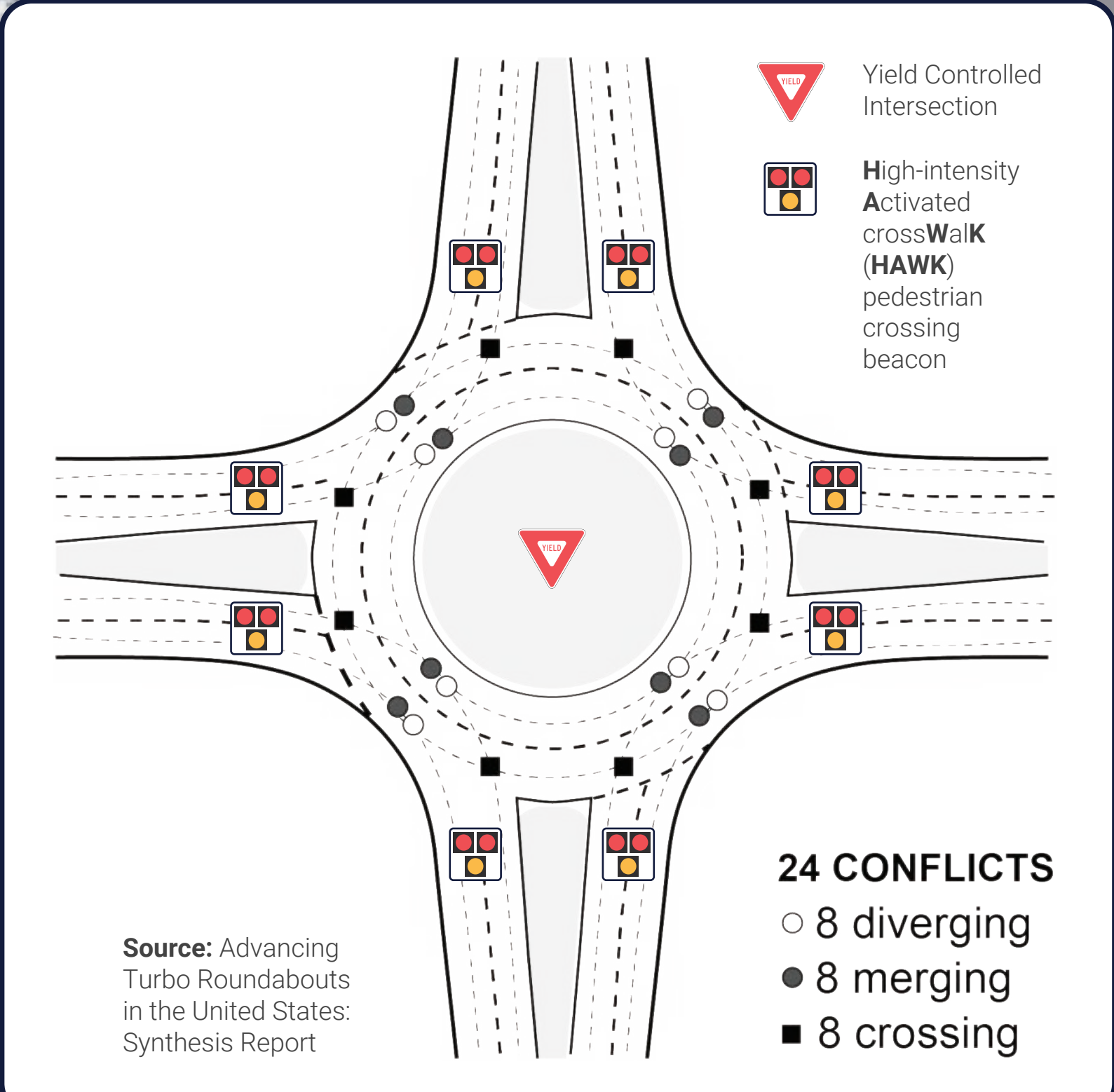
**R306.3 Roundabouts.** Where pedestrian facilities are provided at roundabouts, they shall comply with R306.3.

**Advisory R306.3.1 Roundabouts.** Pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts can be difficult for pedestrians who are blind or have low vision to identify because the crossings are located off to the side of the pedestrian circulation path around the street or highway. The continuous traffic flow at roundabouts removes many of the audible cues that pedestrians who are blind use to navigate pedestrian street crossings. Water fountains and other features that produce background noise should not be placed in the middle island of a roundabout because pedestrians who are blind use auditory cues to help detect gaps in traffic. Multi-lane pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts involve an increased risk of pedestrian exposure to accident.

**R306.3.1 Separation.** Where sidewalks are flush against the curb and pedestrian street crossing is not intended, a continuous and detectable edge treatment shall be provided along the street side of the sidewalk. Detectable warning surfaces shall not be used for edge treatment. Where chains, fencing, or railings are used for edge treatment, they shall have a bottom edge 300 mm (18 in.) maximum above the sidewalk.

**Advisory R306.3.1 Separation.** Carefully delineated pedestrian street crossing approaches with plantings or other defined edges provide effective non-visual cues for identifying pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts. European and Australian roundabouts provide a 610 mm (24 inch) width of tactile surface treatment from the centerline of the curb ramp or blended transition across the full width of the sidewalk to provide an underfoot cue for identifying pedestrian street crossings. Detectable warning surfaces should not be used to guide pedestrians who are blind or have low vision to pedestrian street crossings because detectable warning surfaces indicate the flush transition between the sidewalk and the street or highway. Schemes that remove cyclists from the street or highway by means of a ramp that angles from the curb lane to the sidewalk and then provide re-entry by means of a similar ramp beyond pedestrian street crossings can provide false cues to pedestrians who are using the edge of the sidewalk for verifying about the location of pedestrian street crossings.

**R306.3.2 Pedestrian Activated Signals.** At roundabouts with multilane pedestrian street crossings, a pedestrian activated signal complying with R209 shall be provided for each multi-lane segment of each pedestrian street crossing, including the splitter island. Signals shall clearly identify which pedestrian street crossing segment the signal serves.



Source: Advancing Turbo Roundabouts in the United States: Synthesis Report

#### LEGEND

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Yield Controlled Intersection
- High-intensity Activated crossWalk (HAWK) pedestrian crossing beacon
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area
- Proposed Overpass Bridge Structure



### Alternative 7. Formerly Concept 8

#### Multilane 3-Leg Roundabout with Eastbound Left Turn Compressed Underpass (underground vertical separation)

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>74.2 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 8415 SF (PNC Bank)</b> <b>Property 2: 3700 SF (East Point Towers)</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>5179</b>	<b>12' – 16' Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Many existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Partially reduced pedestrian crossing distances

#### Disadvantages

- Very high capital and O&M costs
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- More complex configuration to navigate for all modes
- TD Bank median opening eliminated
- Very high impacts during construction
- Multilane circulation has poor safety record
- Requires signal control at pedestrian crossings
- Depressed ramp entry and exit points create undesirable merging and weaving
- Sustainability and flood prevention is difficult to achieve

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 9
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



**Proposed Accessibility Guidelines for Pedestrian Facilities in the Public Right-of-Way**  
July 26, 2011  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

**Public Rights of Way Accessibility Guidelines: CHAPTER 303: TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS**

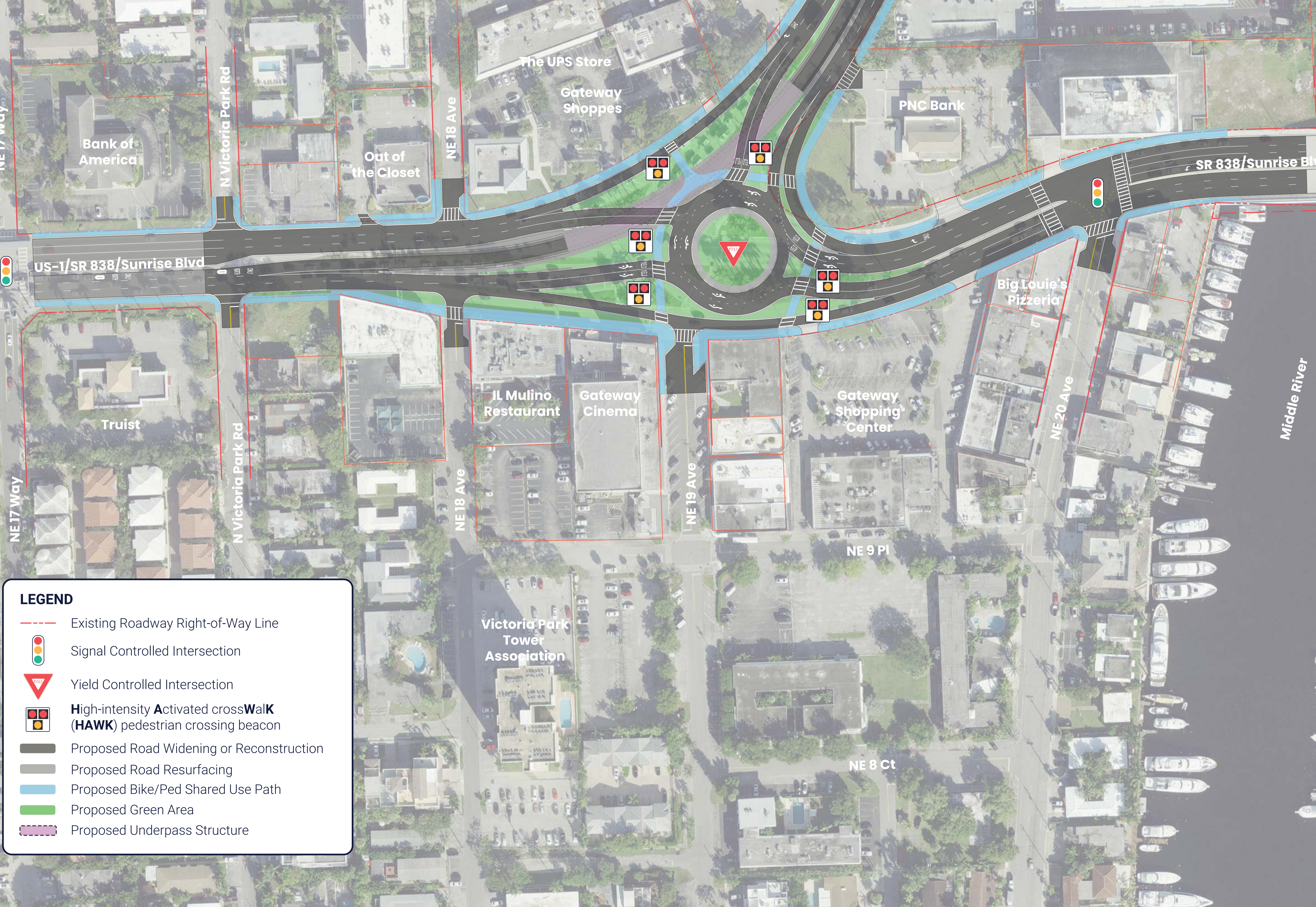
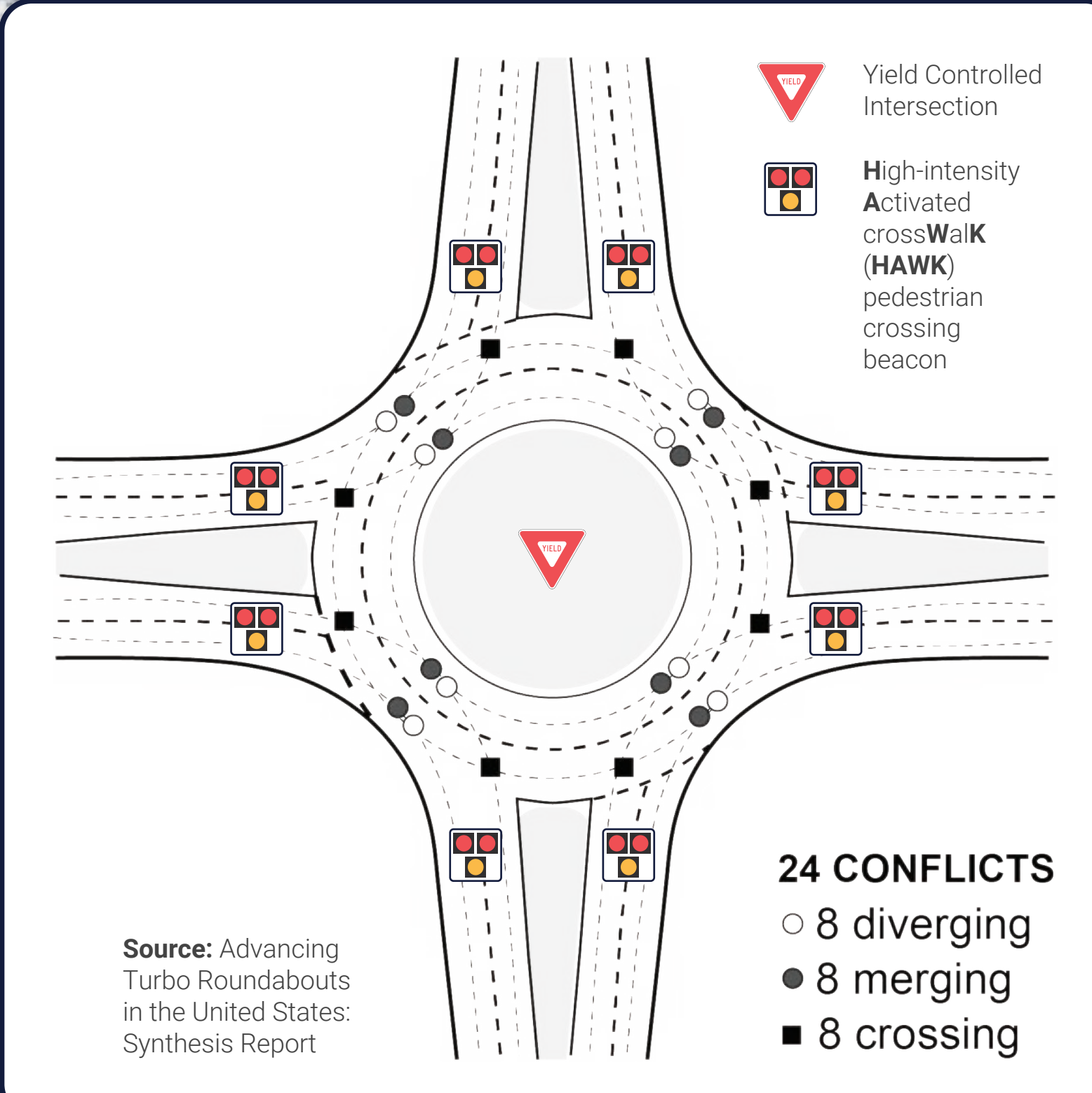
**R306.3 Roundabouts.** Where pedestrian facilities are provided at roundabouts, they shall comply with R306.3.

**Advisory R306.3 Roundabouts.** Pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts can be difficult for pedestrians who are blind or have low vision to identify because the crossings are located off to the side of the pedestrian circulation path around the street or highway. The continuous traffic flow at roundabouts removes many of the audible cues that pedestrians who are blind use to navigate pedestrian street crossings. Water fountains and other features that produce background noise should not be placed in the middle island of a roundabout because pedestrians who are blind use auditory cues to help detect gaps in traffic. Multilane pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts involve an increased risk of pedestrian exposure to accidents.

**R306.3.1 Separation.** Where sidewalks are flush against the curb and pedestrian street crossing is not intended, a continuous and detectable edge treatment shall be provided along the street side of the sidewalk. Detectable warning surfaces shall not be used for edge treatment. Where chains, fencing, or railings are used for edge treatment, they shall have a bottom edge 300 mm (12 in.) maximum above the sidewalk.

**Advisory R306.3.1 Separation.** Carefully delineated pedestrian street crossing approaches with plantings or other defined edges provide effective non-visual cues for identifying pedestrian street crossings at roundabouts. European and Australian roundabouts provide a 610 mm (24 inch) width of tactile surface treatment from the centerline of the curb ramp or beaded transition across the full width of the sidewalk to provide an underfoot cue for identifying pedestrian street crossings. Detectable warning surfaces should not be used to guide pedestrians who are blind or have low vision to pedestrian street crossings because detectable warning surfaces indicate the flush transition between the sidewalk and the street or highway. Schemes that remove cyclists from the street or highway by means of a ramp that angles from the curb lane to the sidewalk and then provide re-entry by means of a similar ramp beyond pedestrian street crossings can provide false cues to pedestrians who are using the edge of the sidewalk for wayfinding about the location of pedestrian street crossings.

**R306.3.2 Pedestrian Activated Signals.** At roundabouts with multilane pedestrian street crossings, a pedestrian activated signal complying with R209 shall be provided for each multilane segment of each pedestrian street crossing, including the splitter island. Signals shall clearly identify which pedestrian street crossing segment the signal serves.





### Alternative 8. Formerly Concept 10

#### EB Single Left Signalized At-Grade T with EB Left Turn Compressed Flyover/Overpass (overhead vertical separation)

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>13.9 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 6045 SF</b> (PNC Bank) <b>Property 2: 3065 SF</b> (East Point Towers)	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5188</b>	<b>12' – 16'</b> Shared-Use Paths

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Almost all existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Reduced pedestrian crossing distances

#### Disadvantages

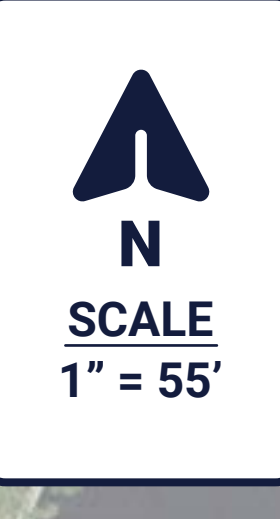
- Very high capital costs
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- TD Bank median opening eliminated
- High impacts during construction
- Flyover entry and exit points create undesirable merging and weaving
- Visual and noise impacts associated with elevated flyover

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 At-Grade Signalized Intersection	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 10 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median and Overpass	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 11 Proposed Signalized Intersection with Median and Overpass
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Street	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



#### LEGEND

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area
- Proposed Overpass Bridge Structure



### Alternative 9. Formerly Concept 11

**EB Single Left Signalized At-Grade T with EB Left Turn Compressed Underpass (underground vertical separation)**

COST*	RIGHT-OF-WAY IMPACTS	OVERALL INTERSECTION DELAY	OVERALL VEHICLE THROUGHPUT	BICYCLISTS & PEDESTRIANS
(\$)	(Properties & Area)	(Seconds)	(No. of Vehicles)	(Type of Facility)
<b>71.1 M</b>	<b>Property 1: 6045 SF (PNC Bank)</b> <b>Property 2: 3065 SF (East Point Towers)</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5188</b>	<b>12' – 16' Shared-Use Paths</b>

\* Cost does NOT include Right-of-Way Appraised Cost

#### Advantages

- Almost all existing operational and safety deficiencies improved
- Substantial expansion to high volume left and right turning lanes
- Significant expansion of shared use bike/ped facilities
- Reduced pedestrian crossing distances

#### Disadvantages

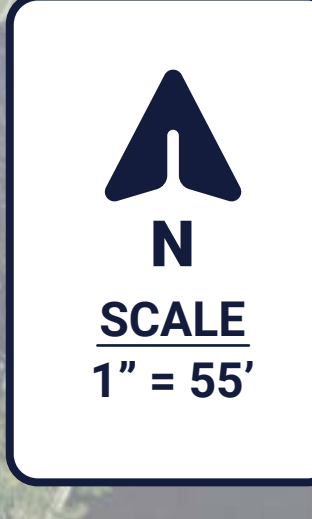
- High capital costs
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- TD Bank median opening eliminated
- Very high impacts during construction
- Moderate impacts to adjacent property
- Depressed ramp entry and exit points create undesirable merging and weaving
- Sustainability and flood prevention is difficult to achieve

#### Compared to all other alternatives

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 No building entry signalized at-grade T	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 Intersection Signal Majority east direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 Intersection Signal Majority west direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 Intersection Signal Majority east direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 Intersection Signal Majority west direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 6 Intersection Signal Majority east direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 7 Intersection Signal Majority west direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 8 Intersection Signal Majority east direction signalized at-grade T	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 11 EB Single Left Signalized At-Grade T with EB Left Turn Compressed Underpass
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●	●	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/Minor Streets/Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Constructability/Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	■	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

● Positive ▲ Neutral ■ Negative

\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.



**LEGEND**

- Existing Roadway Right-of-Way Line
- Signal Controlled Intersection
- Proposed Road Widening or Reconstruction
- Proposed Road Resurfacing
- Proposed Bike/Ped Shared Use Path
- Proposed Green Area
- Proposed Underpass Structure





## Alternatives Evaluation Matrix – US-1/SR 5 at SR 838/Sunrise Boulevard Intersection

Criteria	Alternative 1 Formerly Concept 1 <i>No-Build/No Action Signalized At-Grade T</i>	Alternative 2 Formerly Concept 2 <i>Transportation System Management and Operations (TSM&amp;O) Signalized At-Grade T Expansion</i>	Alternative 3 Formerly Concept 3 <i>Eastbound Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T</i>	Alternative 4 Formerly Concept 4 <i>Eastbound Downstream Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T</i>	Alternative 5 Formerly Concept 5 <i>Eastbound Upstream Triple Left Signalized At-Grade T with SB/NB Crossover</i>	Alternative 6 Formerly Concept 7 <i>Multilane 3-Leg Roundabout with Eastbound Left Turn Compressed Flyover/Overpass (overhead vertical separation)</i>	Alternative 7 Formerly Concept 8 <i>Multilane 3-Leg Roundabout with Eastbound Left Turn Compressed Underpass (underground vertical separation)</i>	Alternative 8 Formerly Concept 10 <i>EB Single Left Signalized At-Grade T with EB Left Turn Compressed Flyover/Overpass (overhead vertical separation)</i>	Alternative 9 Formerly Concept 11 <i>EB Single Left Signalized At-Grade T with EB Left Turn Compressed Underpass (underground vertical separation)</i>
Traffic Operations	■	●	●	▲	▲	●*	●*	▲	▲
Bike/Ped Safety and Access/Level of Stress	■	●	●	●	●	■	■	●	●
Utility Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Access/Driveway/ Minor Streets/ Vehicular Flows	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■
Constructability/ Maintenance of Traffic	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Drainage	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	▲	■
Historic/Community/ Urban Design	▲	●	●	●	●	■	▲	■	▲
Construction Cost	●	●	●	▲	▲	■	■	■	■
Right-of-Way Impacts	●	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	▲	▲

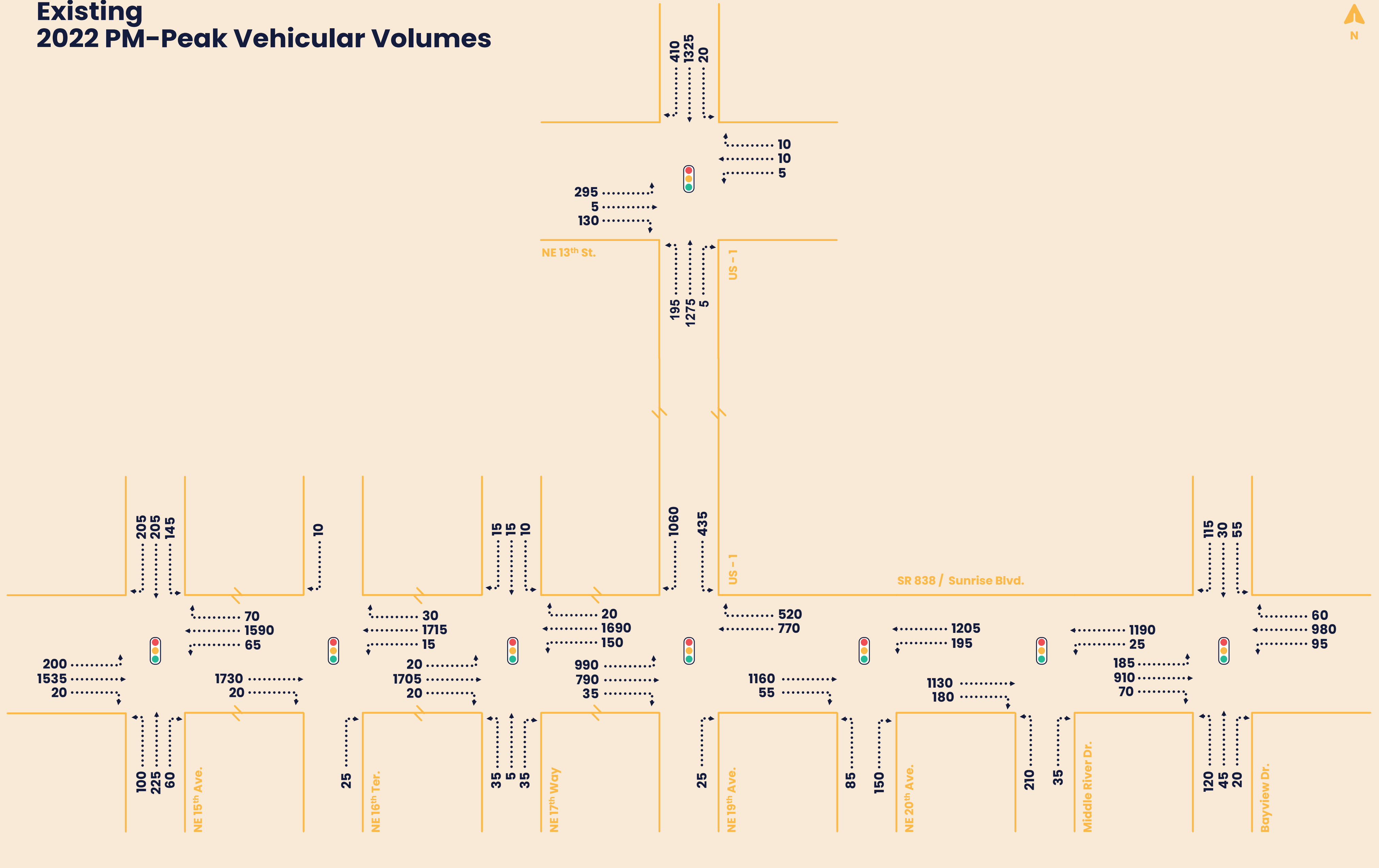
\* Alternative needs to include signalization for pedestrians and bicyclists.

● Positive
▲ Neutral
■ Negative

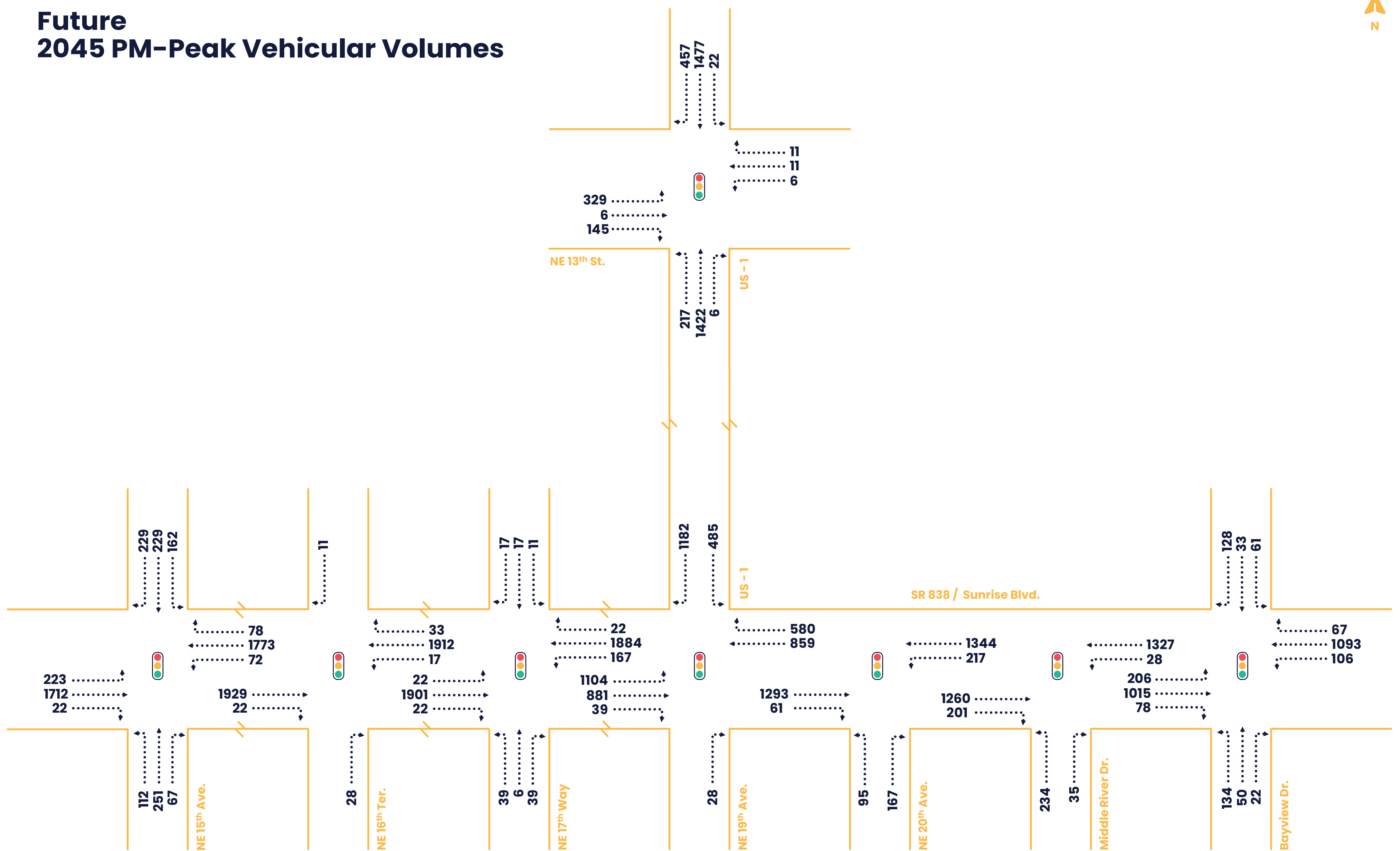




**Existing**  
**2022 PM-Peak Vehicular Volumes**



**Future**  
**2025 PM-Peak Vehicular Volumes**







2022 JUN DEC JAN 2023 JUN DEC JAN 2024 JUN DEC JAN 2025 JUN DEC JAN 2026 JUN DEC JAN 2027 JUN DEC JAN 2028 JUN

Public Involvement

PD&E Study

- FDOT Kickoff Meeting
- Engineering Data Collection
- Environmental Data Collection
- Public Kickoff Meeting
- 1<sup>st</sup> Public Workshop Meeting
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Public Workshop Meeting
- Engineering Analysis
- Environmental Analysis
- Draft Environmental Reports
- Draft Engineering Reports
- Section 4(f).
- Public Hearing
- Final Engineering Reports
- Final Environmental Reports
- Location Design Concept Acceptance



We are here!



LDCA 11.19.24

Design

Right-of-Way Acquisition *Unfunded*

Construction *Unfunded*





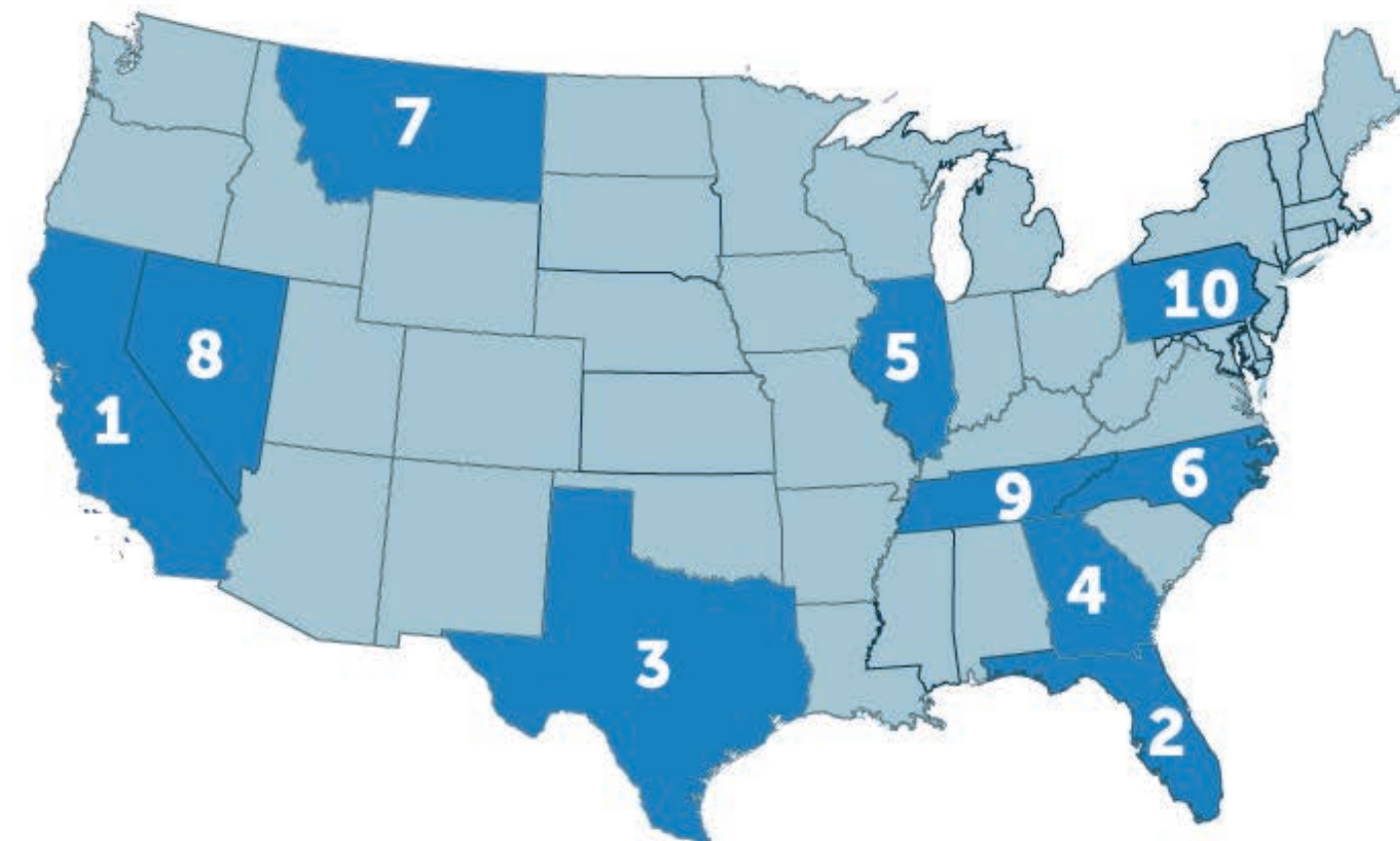


SR 5/US 1/Federal Highway at SR 838/Sunrise Boulevard  
Project Development & Environment Study (PD&E)  
FM 441955-1-22-01

**National Vehicle Theft Prevention Month**  
July 1 – 31<sup>st</sup>, 2023

**PROTECT YOUR VEHICLE FROM THEFT** WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW

States With MOST VEHICLES STOLEN IN 2019



- 1. California    3. Texas    5. Illinois    7. Montana    9. Tennessee
- 2. Florida    4. Georgia    6. North Carolina    8. Nevada    10. Pennsylvania

\*Top 10 states with THE highest numbers of vehicles reported stolen in CY 2019

In 2020, there were  
**804,400**  
**VEHICLES STOLEN**  
**NATIONWIDE**



In 2020, thieves stole more than  
**\$7 BILLION**  
in motor vehicle value



In the United States, a vehicle is stolen every  
**39 SECONDS**

PREVENT VEHICLE THEFT:

**PARK** in well-lit areas.

**HIDE** valuables.

**LOCK** cars and windows.

**DO NOT** leave keys in car  
AND

**NEVER** leave your vehicle while it's running.



Nationally, only  
**56.4%**  
of stolen vehicles are  
**RECOVERED**

For more information on vehicle theft prevention and NHTSA, check out  
[NHTSA.gov/Theft](https://www.nhtsa.gov/Theft)

