



## INITIAL CONCEPT PROPOSED BY LEHI

### BACKGROUND

In the fall of 2022, Lehi City brought a proposal to the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) and Mountainland Association of Governments (MAG) to consider a freeway connection between Mountain View Corridor (MVC) and I-15 near the Point of the Mountain. During those discussions, it was determined that UDOT would partner with MAG, the Wasatch Front Regional Council (WFRC), and the surrounding communities to evaluate potential options. The study effort is centered on traffic analysis, high-level environmental review, and concept level cost estimates for multiple potential solutions.

### INITIAL FINDINGS

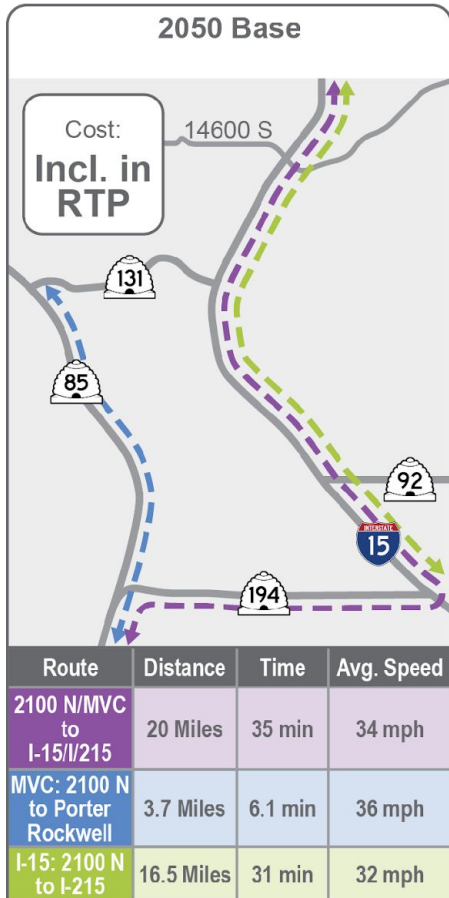
The proposed initial Lehi concept:

- Reduces traffic volumes on Porter Rockwell Blvd and 2100 North
- Increases travel times on I-15 and MVC by 5 minutes
- Reduces average speeds on I-15 by 10+ mph
- Requires a new 1,500-foot structure over the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) and Utah Transit Authority (UTA) tracks and the Jordan River
- Requires significant right-of-way (ROW) acquisitions, including challenging federal approval to cross Camp Williams property
- Further perpetuates dependence on I-15 as the backbone for vehicle movement
- Estimated Cost \$1.5 billion (2030 construction year)

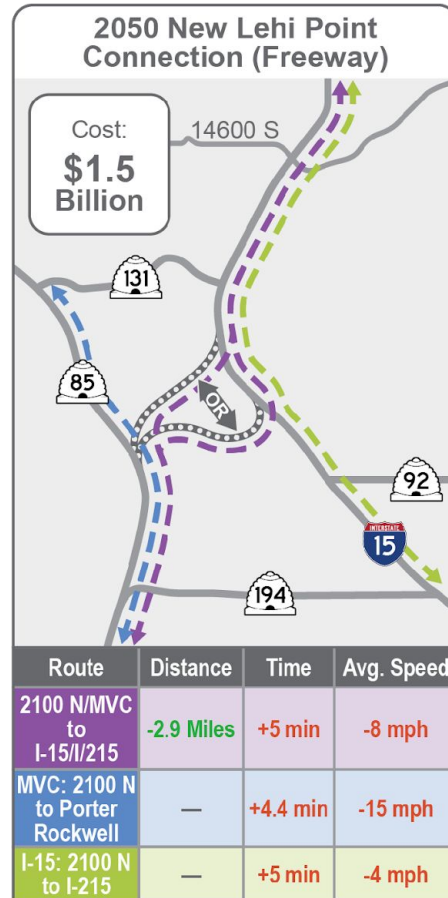
### CONCLUSION

- The Proposed Initial Lehi Concept is not feasible due to traffic impacts to I-15 and Mountain View Corridor
- Additional study was conducted to identify potential solutions
- Results identified that additional improvements beyond those included in the fiscally constrained Regional Transportation Plan (RTP) would be necessary

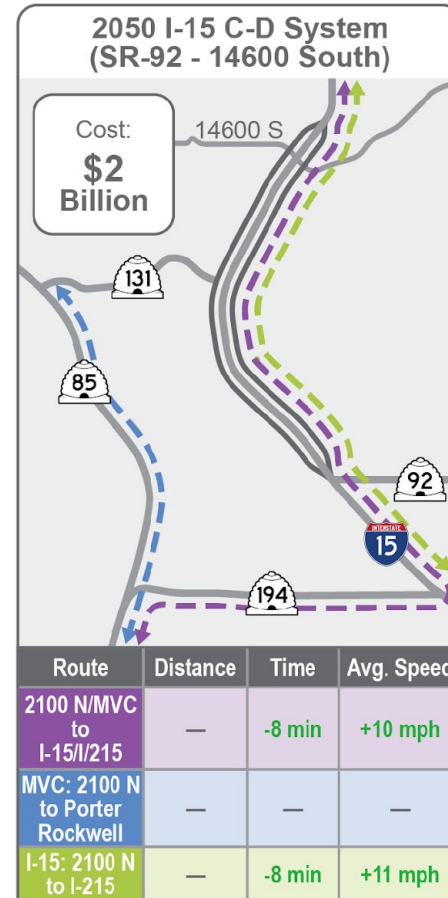
### OPTIONAL SCENARIO COMPARISONS



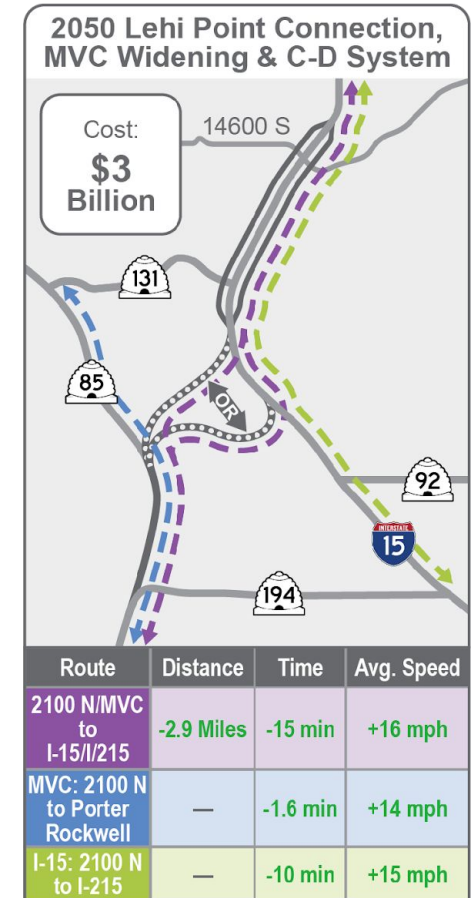
- MVC and I-15 corridors: moderate to heavy congestion expected.
- Porter Rockwell: heavy congestion expected.
- 2100 N Freeway: operates acceptably despite nearing capacity.
- Emphasizes MVC as an alternative travel corridor to I-15.



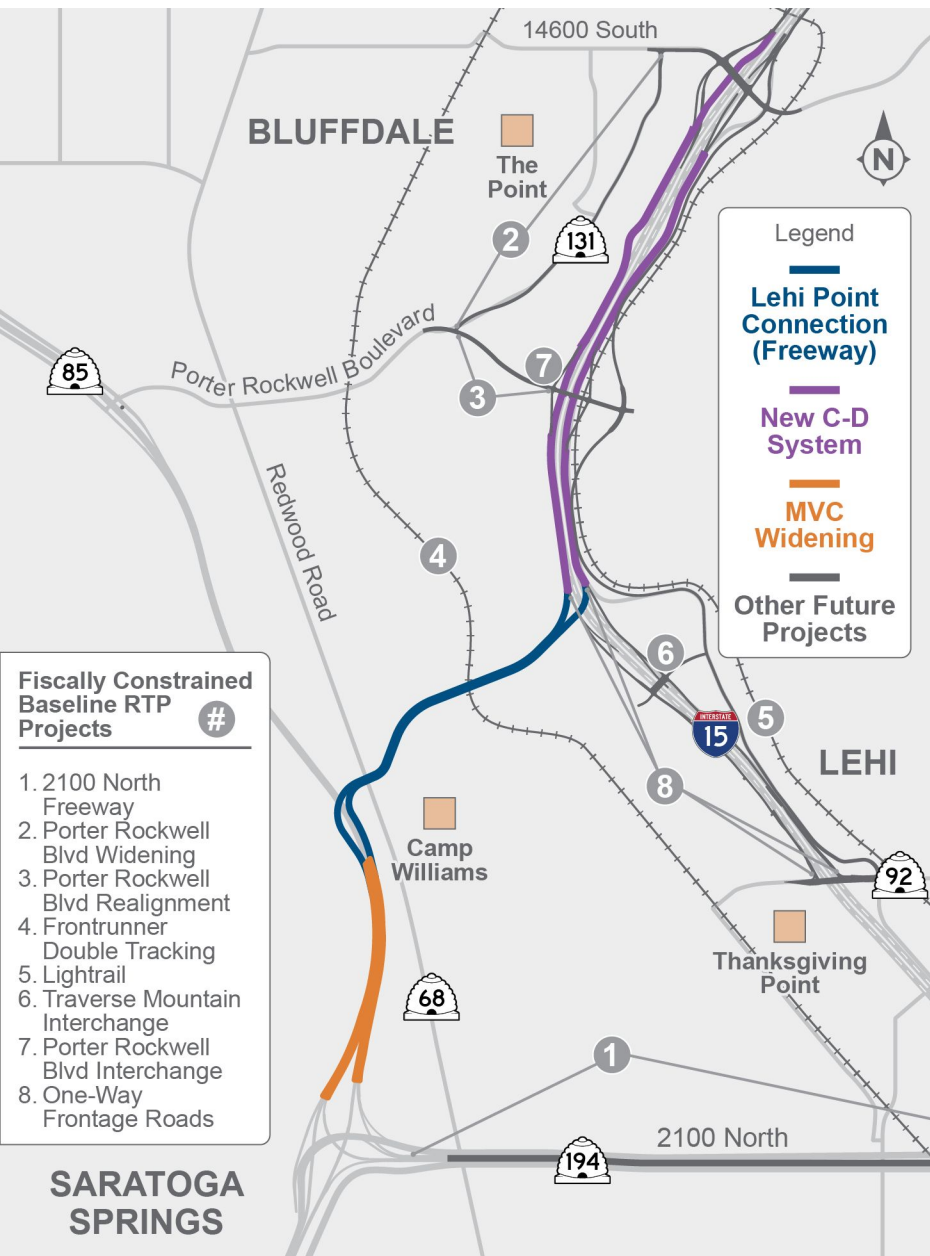
- Connector road overloads both MVC and I-15 causing congestion levels to increase compared to base scenario.
- Decreases traffic on Porter Rockwell Blvd and 2100 N Freeway.
- Further perpetuates dependence on I-15 as the backbone for vehicle movement.



- Improves I-15 operations and travel time by 8 minutes compared to base scenario.
- Does not improve MVC, Porter Rockwell or 2100 N Freeway compared to base scenario
- This C-D (Collector-Distributor) system uses auxiliary lanes separated from the freeway mainline to prevent local entering and exiting traffic from conflicting with through traffic.



- Widened MVC plus Collector-Distributor system on I-15 reduces congestion levels from heavy to moderate on both corridors.
- Overall traffic operations are improved on I-15, Porter Rockwell, 2100 N freeway, and MVC when compared to base scenario.
- Further perpetuates dependence on I-15 as the backbone for vehicle movement.



### ADDITIONAL FINDINGS FOR NEW LEHI POINT CONNECTION (FREEWAY)

The Lehi Point Connection (freeway) is only feasible with additional improvements beyond the RTP, including:

- Convert planned one-way frontage road to a three/four-lane, no access, C-D (Collector-Distributor) system on I-15 between SR-92 and 14600 South, resulting in 18-20 freeway lanes over the Point of the Mountain
- Add a lane on MVC between the potential freeway connection and 2100 North (requiring structure and roadway widening)
- Construct a new four-lane (two each way) one-mile connector freeway between I-15 and MVC.

In addition, this alternative requires:

- A new 1,500-foot structure over UPRR and UTA tracks and the Jordan River
- Local roadway network replanned and reconfigured for freeway connections
- Two new braided ramps at the I-15 connection
- 70 acres of additional right-of-way to be acquired
- A crossing of Camp Williams and NSA property, complicating the right-of-way acquisition
- \$3B cost resulting in displacement or re-programming of other projects currently included on the fiscally constrained RTP

Based on the projected growth and current travel demand model, a solution is not needed until 2050 or beyond.