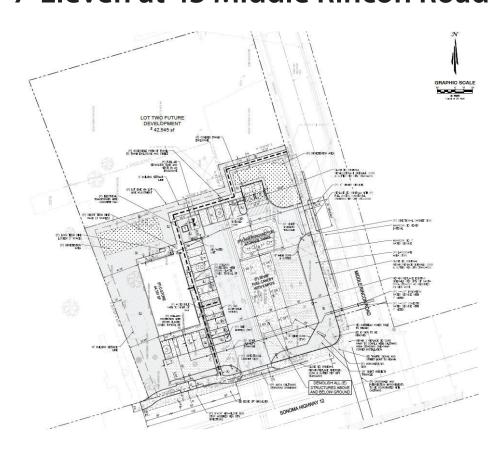


Final Traffic Impact Study for the 7-Eleven at 43 Middle Rincon Road



Prepared for the City of Santa Rosa

Submitted by **W-Trans**

April 6, 2021





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Executive Summary

The project as proposed would result in the demolition of an existing convenience market and construction of a 4,191 square foot convenience market with 12 fueling positions. The site would be accessible via two existing driveways, one off Middle Rincon Road with full ingress and egress, and the other off Highway 12 with access limited to right turns in/out only. Additionally, the proposed project includes the relocation of a SCT bus stop to increase transit accessibility and efficiency along Highway 12 within the vicinity of the project site.

Under Existing and Existing plus Approved Projects conditions, both study intersections operate or are expected to operate at an acceptable Level of Service (LOS) of D or better during both the a.m. and p.m. peak hours.

The project is expected to generate an average of 749 new daily trips, including 60 a.m. peak hour trips and 41 p.m. peak hour trips. Deductions were taken to account for trips generated by the existing convenience market and expected pass-by trips. After adding trips from the proposed project to Existing and Existing plus Projects volumes, the study intersections are anticipated to continue operating at the same Levels of Service of LOS D or better.

The project is expected to have a less-than-significant impact on VMT as it is considered local-serving retail.

Sight distances along Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road are adequate from each driveway.

To improve pedestrian facilities and connectivity to transit, a crosswalk should be installed at the west leg of the intersection of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road, and the sidewalk gap on the south side of Highway 12 west of the intersection should be closed.

The proposed project would provide 20 on-site parking spaces, which is one more than required under the City of Santa Rosa City Code.



Introduction

This report presents an analysis of the potential traffic impacts that would be associated with development of a proposed 7-Eleven at 43 Middle Rincon Road in the City of Santa Rosa. The traffic study was completed in accordance with the criteria established by the City of Santa Rosa and is consistent with standard traffic engineering techniques.

Prelude

The purpose of a traffic impact study is to provide City staff and policy makers with data they can use to make an informed decision regarding the potential traffic impacts and adverse effects of a proposed project, and any associated improvements that would be required to mitigate these impacts to a level of insignificance as defined by the City's General Plan or other policies and address adverse effects. Vehicular traffic is typically evaluated by determining the number of new trips that the proposed use would be expected to generate, distributing these trips to the surrounding street system based on existing travel patterns or anticipated travel patterns specific to the proposed project, then analyzing if the new traffic would be expected to have an adverse effect on operation of critical intersections or roadway segments. Impacts relative to access for pedestrians, bicyclists, and to transit are also addressed.

Project Profile

The proposed project includes demolition of an existing convenience market and construction of a 4,191 square foot convenience market with 12 fueling positions. The site would be accessible via two existing driveways, one off Middle Rincon Road with full ingress and egress and the other off Highway 12 with access limited to right turns in/out only. The project site is located at 43 Middle Rincon Road, as shown in Figure 1.





Traffic Impact Study for the 7-Eleven at 43 Middle Rincon Road **Figure 1 – Study Area and Existing Lane Configurations**

Transportation Setting

Operational Analysis

Study Area and Periods

It is noted that the project driveways were not considered as study intersections. The California Vehicle Code defines an intersection as "the area embraced within the prolongation of the lateral curb lines, or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines of the roadways, of two highways which join one another at approximately right angles or the area within which vehicles traveling upon different highways joining at any other angle may come in conflict." This definition specifies that intersections are created where two "highways," or public streets, intersect. As driveways are not public streets, where they connect with a public road is not an intersection, so it would be unreasonable to evaluate it as such. The driveway connection should, however, be evaluated for operational issues such as adequacy of sight distance, need for turn lanes, and delay may be relevant in some cases, though it would not be associated with a Level of Service.

Operating conditions during the a.m. and p.m. peak periods were evaluated to capture the highest potential impacts for the proposed project as well as the highest volumes on the local transportation network. The morning peak hour occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. and reflects conditions during the home to work or school commute, while the p.m. peak hour occurs between 4:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. and typically reflects the highest level of congestion during the homeward bound commute.

Study Intersections

Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Road is a signalized tee intersection including a driveway located at the south leg. Protected left-turn phasing is present on Sonoma Highway. Marked crosswalks are provided on the north and east legs.

Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Calistoga Road is a signalized, four-legged intersection, with protected leftturn phasing on Sonoma Highway and split phasing on Calistoga Road. The southbound approach includes a right-turn overlap phase. Marked crosswalks are provided on the north, south, and east legs.

The locations of the study intersections and the existing lane configurations and controls are shown in Figure 1.

Collision History

The collision history for the study area was reviewed to determine any trends or patterns that may indicate a safety issue. Collision rates were calculated based on records available from the California Highway Patrol as published in their Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) reports. The most current five-year period available is September 1, 2014 through August 31, 2019.

As presented in Table 1, the calculated collision rates for the study intersections were compared to average collision rates for similar facilities statewide, as indicated in 2016 Collision Data on California State Highways, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). For the five-year period reviewed, collision rates for the two study intersections were below the statewide average. The collision rate calculations are provided in Appendix A.



Tal	Table 1 – Collision Rates for the Study Intersections											
Stu	ıdy Intersection	Number of Collisions (2014-2019)	Calculated Collision Rate (c/mve)	Statewide Average Collision Rate (c/mve)								
1.	Hwy 12/Middle Rincon Rd	20	0.34	0.43								
2.	Hwy 12/Calistoga Rd	16	0.27	0.43								

Note: c/mve = collisions per million vehicles entering

Alternative Modes

Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signal phases, curb ramps, curb extensions, and various streetscape amenities such as lighting, benches, etc. In general, a network of sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signals, and curb ramps provide access for pedestrians in the vicinity of the proposed project site; however, sidewalk gaps and barriers can be found along both Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road connecting to the project site. Existing gaps and obstacles along the connecting roadways impact convenient and continuous access for pedestrians and present safety concerns in those locations where appropriate pedestrian infrastructure would address potential conflict points.

Bicycle Facilities

The Highway Design Manual, Caltrans, 2017, classifies bikeways into four categories:

- Class I Multi-Use Path a completely separated right-of-way for the exclusive use of bicycles and pedestrians
 with cross flows of motorized traffic minimized.
- Class II Bike Lane a striped and signed lane for one-way bike travel on a street or highway.
- **Class III Bike Route** signing only for shared use with motor vehicles within the same travel lane on a street or highway.
- **Class IV Bikeway** also known as a separated bikeway, a Class IV Bikeway is for the exclusive use of bicycles and includes a separation between the bikeway and the motor vehicle traffic lane. The separation may include, but is not limited to, grade separation, flexible posts, inflexible physical barriers, or on-street parking.

In the project area, Class II bike lanes exist on Calistoga Road between Badger Road and Highway 12. Bicyclists ride in the roadway and/or on sidewalks along all other streets within the project study area. Table 2 summarizes the existing and planned bicycle facilities in the project vicinity. According to the *City of Santa Rosa Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Update 2018*, bicycle lanes are proposed along Highway 12 between Farmers Lane and Los Alamos Road. Bicycle lanes are also planned along Middle Rincon Road between Montecito Boulevard and Highway 12.



Table 2 – Bicycle Facility Summary											
Status Facility	Class	Length (miles)	Begin Point	End Point							
Existing											
Calistoga Rd	II	1.38	Badger Rd	Hwy 12							
Planned											
Hwy 12	П	0.94	Farmers Ln	Los Alamos Rd							
Middle Rincon Rd	П	1.00	Montecito Blvd	Hwy 12							

Source: City of Santa Rosa Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan Update 2018, City of Santa Rosa,

Transit Facilities

Both Sonoma County Transit and Santa Rosa CityBus have routes that stop on Highway 12 within one-guarter mile walking distance from the project site.

Sonoma County Transit (SCT) provides regional bus service throughout Sonoma County and within the City of Santa Rosa. SCT Route 30 provides fixed service between the Kaiser Hospital on Bicentennial Avenue and the Sonoma Plaza, with stops along Highway 12 and at the Santa Rosa Transit Mall. Weekday service operates Monday through Friday with approximately one- to two-hour headways between 5:50 a.m. and 9:25 p.m. Weekend service operates Saturday and Sunday with approximately three-hour headways between 7:25 a.m. and 8:12 p.m.

Route 34 provides commute service between the Santa Rosa Transit Mall and the Sonoma Plaza, with stops along Highway 12. Route 34 operates Monday through Friday between 6:45 a.m. and 7:53 a.m. during the morning, and then between 3:50 p.m. and 5:00 p.m. during the evening peak hour.

Santa Rosa CityBus provides fixed route bus service within the City of Santa Rosa. Route 4/4B provides loop bus service between the Santa Rosa Transit Mall and the St. Francis Shops on Highway 12. Weekday service operates with 30-minute headways between 6:00 a.m. and 8:20 p.m. Weekend service operates with one-hour headways, between 6:00 a.m. and 7:50 p.m. on Saturdays and 10:00 a.m. and 4:50 p.m. on Sundays.

Two bicycles can be carried on most SCT and CityBus buses. Bike rack space is a first come first served basis. Additional bicycles are allowed on SCT buses at the discretion of the driver.

Dial-a-ride, also known as paratransit, or door-to-door service, is available for those who are unable to independently use the transit system due to a physical or mental disability. SCT is designed to serve the needs of individuals with disabilities within the Santa Rosa area and the surrounding areas within the County of Sonoma and includes areas within three-quarters of a mile from an active SCT fixed-route service. CityBus serves areas within a three-quarters of a mile from an active CityBus route.



Capacity Analysis

Intersection Level of Service Methodologies

Level of Service (LOS) is used to rank traffic operation on various types of facilities based on traffic volumes and roadway capacity using a series of letter designations ranging from A to F. Generally, Level of Service A represents free flow conditions and Level of Service F represents forced flow or breakdown conditions. A unit of measure that indicates a level of delay generally accompanies the LOS designation.

The study intersections were analyzed using the signalized methodology published in the *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM), Transportation Research Board, 2000 and 2010. This source contains methodologies for various types of intersection control, all of which are related to a measurement of delay in average number of seconds per vehicle.

The signalized methodology is based on factors including traffic volumes, green time for each movement, phasing, whether the signals are coordinated or not, truck traffic, and pedestrian activity. Average stopped delay per vehicle in seconds is used as the basis for evaluation in this LOS methodology. For purposes of this study, delays were calculated using signal timing obtained from Caltrans and the City of Santa Rosa.

The ranges of delay associated with the various levels of service are indicated in Table 3.

Table 3	3 – Signalized Intersection Level of Service Criteria
LOS A	Delay of 0 to 10 seconds. Most vehicles arrive during the green phase, so do not stop at all.
LOS B	Delay of 10 to 20 seconds. More vehicles stop than with LOS A, but many drivers still do not have to stop.
LOSC	Delay of 20 to 35 seconds. The number of vehicles stopping is significant, although many still pass through without stopping.
LOS D	Delay of 35 to 55 seconds. The influence of congestion is noticeable, and most vehicles have to stop.
LOS E	Delay of 55 to 80 seconds. Most, if not all, vehicles must stop and drivers consider the delay excessive.
LOS F	Delay of more than 80 seconds. Vehicles may wait through more than one cycle to clear the intersection.

Reference: *Highway Capacity Manual*, Transportation Research Board, 2000 and 2010

Traffic Operation Standards

City of Santa Rosa

Section 5.8 Transportation Goals & Policy of the City of Santa Rosa General Plan states:

- T-D-1 Maintain a Level of Service (LOS) D or better along all major corridors. Exceptions to meeting the standard include:
 - Within downtown;
 - Where attainment would result in significant degradation;
 - Where topography or impacts makes the improvement impossible; or
 - Where attainment would ensure loss of an area's unique character.

The LOS is to be calculated using the average traffic demand over the highest 60-minute period.



Traffic Engineering Division will require a level of service evaluation of arterial and collector corridors if deemed necessary.

T-D-2 Monitor level of service at intersections to assure that improvements or alterations to improve corridor level of service do not cause severe impacts at any single intersection.

> General interpretation of Policy T-D-2. The impact to an intersection is considered adverse if the project related and/or future trips result in:

- 1. The level of service (LOS) at an intersection degrading from LOS D or better to LOS E or F, OR
- 2. An increase in average vehicle delay of greater than 5 seconds at a signalized intersection where the current LOS is either LOS E or F.
- 3. Queuing impacts based on a comparative analysis between the design queue length and the available queue storage capacity. Impacts include, but are not limited to, spillback queue at project access locations (both ingress and egress), turn lanes at intersections, lane drops, spill back that impacts upstream intersections or interchange ramps.
- 4. Exceptions may be granted under the following conditions:
 - a. Within downtown,
 - b. Where attainment would result in significant degradation,
 - c. Where topography or impacts makes the improvement impossible; or
 - d. Where attainment would ensure loss of an area's unique character.
- T-C-3 Implement traffic calming techniques on streets subject to high speed and/or cut-through traffic, in order to improve neighborhood livability, Techniques Include:
 - Narrow Streets
 - On-street parking
 - Choker or diverters
 - Decorative crosswalks
 - Planted islands

General interpretation of Policy T-C-3. An impact is considered adverse if the project has the potential to alter community character by significantly increasing cut-through traffic, unexpected vehicle maneuvers or commercial vehicle trips in a residential area.

- T-H-3 Require new development to provide transit improvements, where a rough proportionality to demand from the project is established. Transit improvements may include:
 - Direct and paved pedestrian access to transit stops
 - Bus turnouts and shelters
 - Lane width to accommodate buses.

General interpretation of Policy T-H-3. An impact is considered adverse if the project has the potential to disrupt existing transit operations or establishes transit facilities and equipment such that it creates a sight distance deficiency or vehicle conflict point.

T-J Provide attractive and safe streets for pedestrian and bicyclists.

> General interpretation of Policy T-J. An impact is considered adverse if the project generates 20 pedestrians in any single hour at an unsignalized intersection, mid-block crossing or where no crossing has been established.



An impact is further considered significant if the project interrupts existing or proposed pedestrian, bicycle and transit facilities, path or travel, direct access resulting in excessive rerouting or creates a vehicle conflict condition which affects the safety of other roadway users.

Caltrans

Caltrans does not have a standard of significance relative to operation as this is no longer a CEQA issue. As indicated in the *Vehicle Miles Traveled-Focused Transportation Impact Study Guide*, May 20, 2020, the Department is transitioning away from requesting LOS or other vehicle operations analyses of land use projects and will instead focus on Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT).

Existing Conditions

The Existing Conditions scenario provides an evaluation of current operation based on existing traffic volumes during the a.m. and p.m. peak periods. This condition does not include project-generated traffic volumes. It should be noted that traffic counts collected September 22, 2020 were factored to reflect traffic conditions without the presence of the 2020 Coronavirus Pandemic. Volume data was collected when local schools were in session, but it is noted that the majority of students were participating in socially distanced learning environments and were not attending classes on local campuses.

Intersection Levels of Service

Under existing conditions, both study intersections are operating acceptably. A summary of the intersection Level of Service calculations is contained in Table 4, and copies of the Level of Service calculations are provided in Appendix B. The existing traffic volumes are shown in Figure 2.

Table 4 – Existing Peak Hour Intersection Levels of Service											
Study Intersection	AM I	Peak	PM Peak								
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS							
1. Hwy 12/Middle Rincon Rd	19.0	В	23.9	С							
2. Hwy 12/Calistoga Rd	34.3	С	38.8	D							

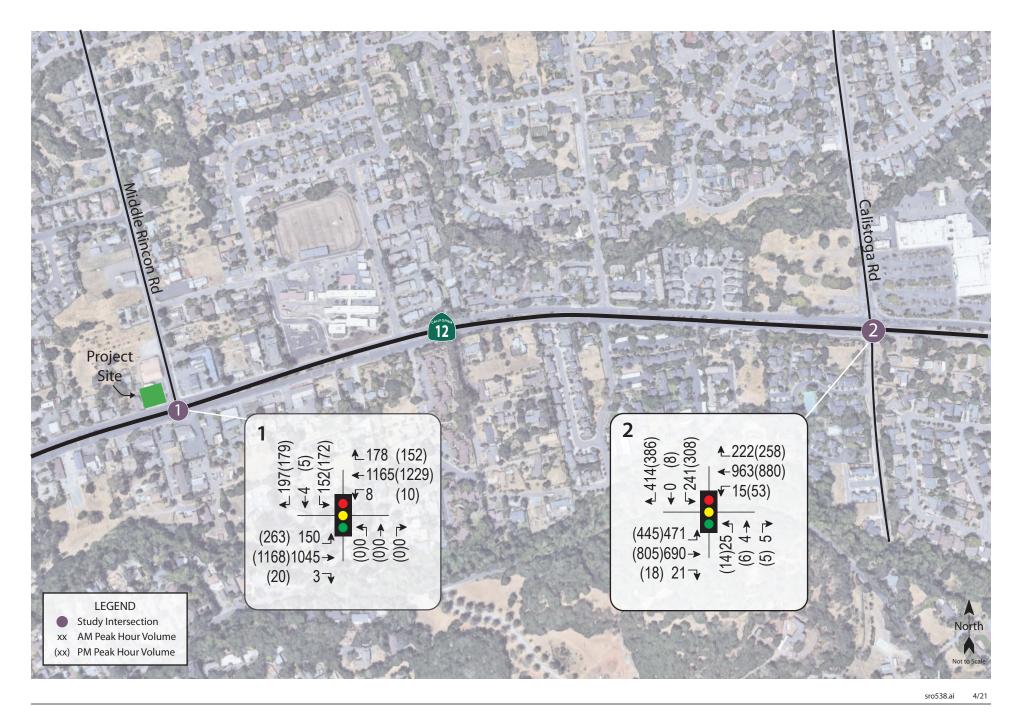
Notes: Delay is measured in average seconds per vehicle; LOS = Level of Service

Baseline Conditions

Baseline (Existing plus Approved or Pending) operating conditions were determined with traffic from approved and pending projects in and near the study area added to the Existing volumes. As directed by staff, the following projects contained in the Citywide Summary of Pending Development Report were included for Baseline Conditions. The same trip generation and trip distribution assumptions used in the traffic studies for the projects were used in this analysis. Standard rates as published in *Trip Generation Manual*, 10th Edition, 2017, were applied in all traffic studies.

Elnoka Continuing Care Retirement Community is a Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) project that includes 74 detached cottages, 528 apartment units, a 62-unit assisted living facility, and 12 onsite multifamily affordable housing units for identified as employee housings. The project would also provide onsite amenities for the exclusive use of residents including dining rooms, a café, salon, banking services, business center, fitness center, swimming pool, sports courts, and walking paths. The project site is located on Sonoma Highway immediately northwest of the existing Oakmont retirement community.





Middle Rincon Subdivision is an approved subdivision to be located at 117 Middle Rincon Road. The proposed project includes the construction of six single family residential units.

Recess Self-Storage Mixed-Use Development includes the construction of a 2.68-acre parcel to include two multi-family housing structures and a 124,000-square foot, four-story self-storage facility to be located at 4224 Sonoma Highway.

MidPen Housing Development Project would result in construction of 99 multi-family units and would provide 128 vehicle parking spaces. The site consists of a vacant parcel, which previously contained the Prickett's Nursery Center.

Storage Pro II Project would result in the construction of a mixed development consisting of 30 apartments and approximately 149,000 square feet of mini-storage space at 4322-4374 Sonoma Highway. The apartments will be comprised of 12 one-bedroom, 12 two-bedroom, and six three-bedroom units.

Starbucks would occupy 2,200 square feet of the existing 3,759 square foot building and convert the use to a coffee shop 4620 Highway 12. The existing drive-through service window for the bank would be converted to a drive-through window for Starbucks.

Upon adding trips from the approved and pending projects to Existing volumes, the study intersections are expected to operate acceptably. Operating conditions are summarized in Table 5 and Baseline volumes are shown in Figure 3.

Tal	Table 5 – Baseline Peak Hour Intersection Levels of Service										
Stu	ıdy Intersection	AM F	Peak	PM F	Peak						
		Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS						
1.	Hwy 12/Middle Rincon Rd	19.1	В	24.7	С						
2.	Hwy 12/Calistoga Rd	36.8	D	46.8	D						

Notes: Delay is measured in average seconds per vehicle; LOS = Level of Service

Project Description

The proposed project includes demolition of an existing convenience market (approximately 2,400 square feet in size) and construction of a 4,191 square foot convenience market with 6 pumps with two fueling positions each. The site would be accessible via two existing driveways, one off Middle Rincon Road with full ingress and egress, and the other off Highway 12 with access limited to right turns in/out only. The proposed project site plan is shown in Figure 4.

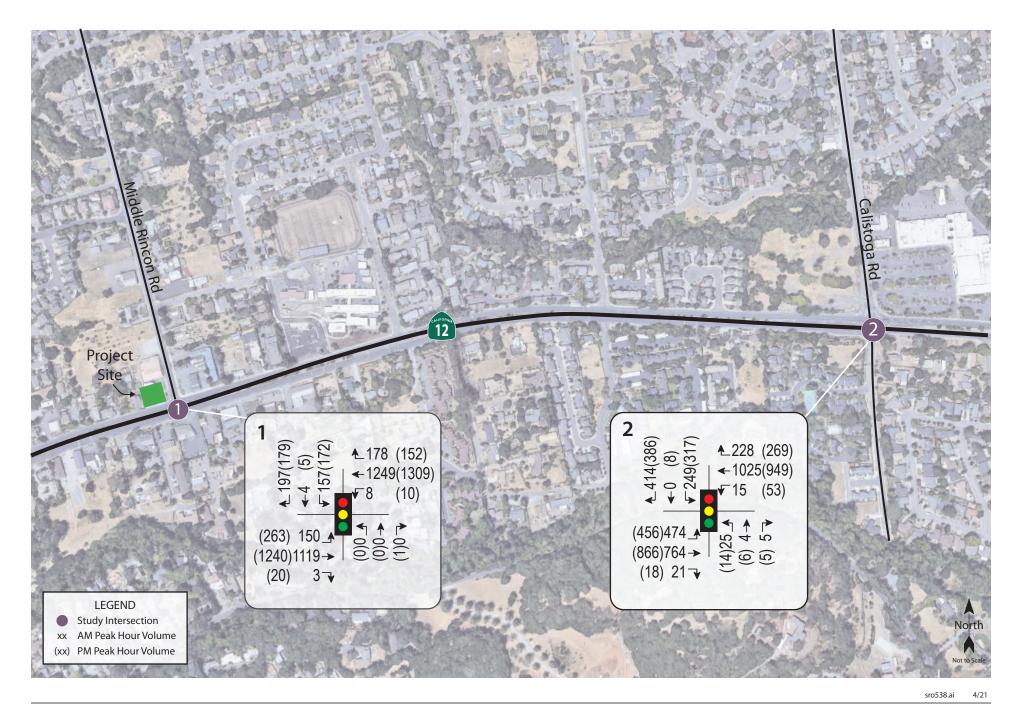
Trip Generation

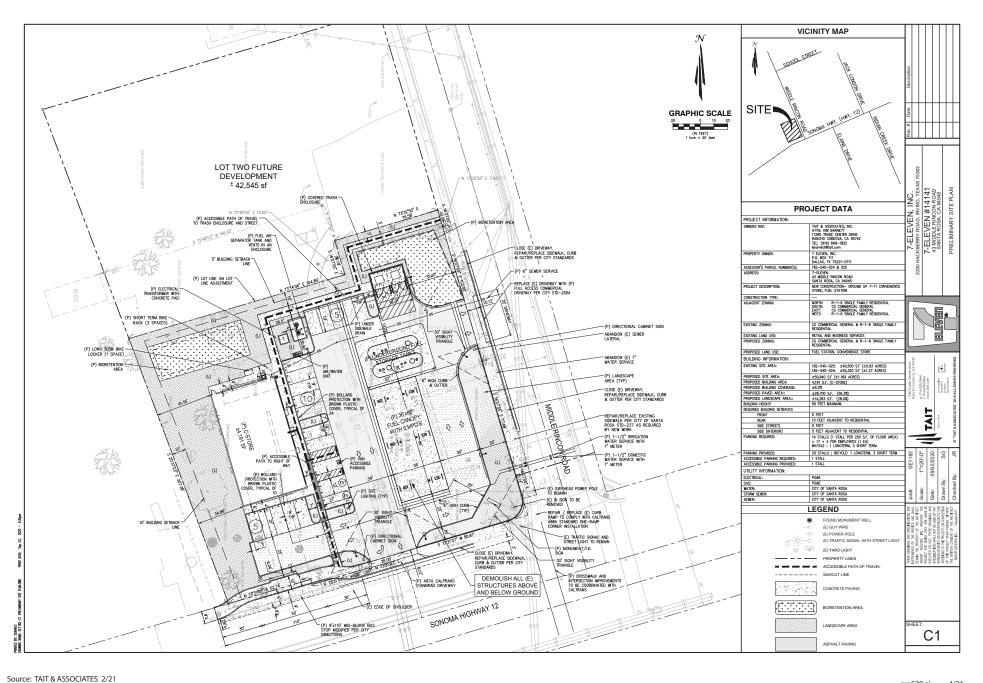
The anticipated trip generation for the proposed project was estimated using standard rates published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) in *Trip Generation Manual*, 10th Edition, 2017 for "Super Convenience Market/Gas Station" (ITE LU 960). Because the site is currently occupied by a 7-Eleven convenience market without fuel pumps, the trip generation of the existing market was considered. "Convenience Market" rates (ITE LU 851) were applied to the existing 7-Eleven.

Pass-by Trips

Some portion of traffic associated with gas stations is drawn from existing traffic on nearby streets. These vehicle trips are not considered "new," but are instead comprised of drivers who are already driving on the adjacent street







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system and choose to make an interim stop and are referred to as "pass-by." For the proposed project, pass-by trips would in essence be "captured" from traffic on Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road.

The percentage of these pass-by trips was developed based on information provided in the *Trip Generation Manual*. This reference includes pass-by data collected at numerous locations for many land uses, such as the convenience market and convenience market with a gas station uses applied in this traffic analysis. It is noted that pass-by rates for the proposed project were based on the land use "Gas/Service Station with Convenience Market" (ITE LU 945) since it is a similar land use and there were not specific pass-by rates for ITE Land Use 960. Rates for both the a.m. and p.m. peak periods are available for a convenience market with a gas station, but there is only a p.m. peak hour rate for a convenience market. Looking at the surveyed data used to develop the ITE trip generation for a convenience market, since the trip generation rate for the a.m. peak hour is higher than the p.m. peak rate by 6.7 percent on average, the p.m. peak hour pass-by rate of 51 percent was multiplied by 1.067 and the resulting 54 percent rate was assumed for the a.m. peak hour. These rates were applied as a deduction to the overall trips generated by the project.

Total Project Trip Generation

The expected trip generation potential for the proposed project is indicated in Table 6, with deductions taken for trips made to and from the existing convenience market at the site, which will be replaced by the project, as well as for pass-by trips. The proposed project is expected to generate an average of 3,510 trips per day at the driveways, including 348 trips during the a.m. peak hour and 290 during the p.m. peak hour. After deductions for pass-by trips and the prior use are taken into account, the project would be expected to generate 749 more primary trips on a daily basis than the existing market, including 60 more trips during the morning peak hour and 41 more trips in the evening peak hour. Project traffic volumes are shown in Figure 5.

Table 6 – Trip Generation Summary											
Land Use	Units	Dai	ily		AM Pea	k Hour		PM Peak Hour			
		Rate	Trips	Rate	Trips	ln	Out	Rate	Trips	ln	Out
Existing											
Convenience Market	-2.4 ksf	762.28	1,829	62.54	150	75	75	49.11	118	60	58
Pass-by		-45%	-823	-54%	-81	-40	-41	-51%	-60	-31	-29
Existing Sub-Total			-1,006		-69	-35	-34		-58	-29	-29
Proposed											
Super Convenience Market/Gas Station	4.2 ksf	837.58	3,510	83.14	348	174	174	69.28	290	145	145
Pass-by Reduction		-50%	-1,755	-63%	-219	-109	-110	-66%	-191	-96	-95
Proposed Sub-Total			1,755		129	65	64		99	49	50
Net New Total			749		60	30	30		41	20	21

Note: ksf = 1,000 square feet

Vehicle Miles Traveled

Senate Bill (SB) 743 established a change in the metric to be applied to determining traffic impacts associated with development projects. Rather than the delay-based criteria associated with a Level of Service analysis, the change in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) as a result of a project is now the basis for determining California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) impacts with respect to transportation and traffic. The City of Santa Rosa has





established parameters for VMT analyses in the Vehicles Miles Traveled Guidelines Final Draft, June 2020. The City's parameters are generally consistent with guidance provided in the publication *Transportation Impacts (SB 743)* CEQA Guidelines Update and Technical Advisory, California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), 2018.

Both the City and OPR Technical Advisory guidelines indicate that retail development should be assessed using a "total VMT" metric, and that retail projects resulting in an increase to the region's total VMT may reflect a significant impact. The City and OPR also specify local-serving retail criteria that allow projects below a certain size to be "screened" from quantitative VMT analysis and presumed to result in a less than significant VMT impact. This presumption is based on substantial evidence and research demonstrating that adding local-serving retail uses typically improves destination accessibility to customers, often reducing trip distances (i.e., the, "miles" in vehicle miles traveled) since customers need to travel shorter distances than they previously did. The total demand for retail in a region, or in this case fuel and convenience retail, also tends to hold steady; adding new local-serving retail typically shifts trips away from another provider rather than adding entirely new trips to the region. The City of Santa Rosa has established that local-serving commercial uses under 10,000 square feet in size qualify for this screening criteria.

Because the proposed project is less than 10,000 square feet and would be expected to shift where people purchase gas and convenience retail needs rather than increase the amount of gas or convenience goods being sold in the region, it is reasonable to presume that total regional VMT would not increase as a result of the project. The presence of the ten other 7-Elevens and numerous other gas stations and convenience stores in the city also supports the conclusion that the project would indeed function as local-serving retail, with most customers likely traveling from nearby areas of Santa Rosa or making an interim stop along trips they were already making, with little potential to draw longer trips from the wider region. It is therefore reasonable to conclude that the project would have a less-than-significant VMT impact.

Finding – The project is anticipated to result in a less-than-significant impact on vehicle miles traveled.

Intersection Operation

Existing plus Project Conditions

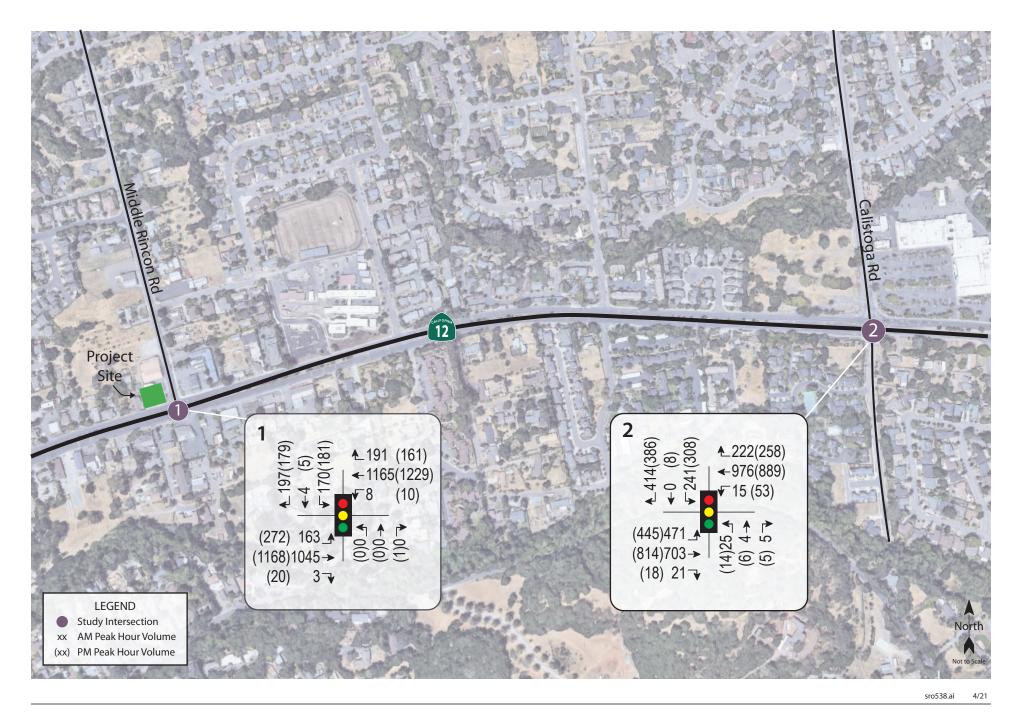
Upon the addition of project-related traffic to the Existing volumes, the study intersections are expected to operate acceptably. These results are summarized in Table 7 and shown in Figure 6.

Table 7 – Existing and Existing plus Project Peak Hour Intersection Levels of Service											
Study Intersection	E	xisting (Conditions	5	Existing plus Project						
	AM F	Peak	PM F	eak	AM F	Peak	PM Peak				
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS			
1. Hwy 12/Middle Rincon Rd	19.0	В	23.9	C	20.2	C	24.8	C			
2. Hwy 12/Calistoga Rd	34.3	C	38.8	D	34.6	C	39.3	D			

Delay is measured in average seconds per vehicle; LOS = Level of Service

Finding – The study intersections are expected to continue operating acceptably at the same Levels of Service upon the addition of project-generated traffic to existing volumes.





Baseline plus Project Conditions

Upon the addition of project-generated traffic to the anticipated Baseline volumes, the study intersections are expected to operate acceptably. The Baseline plus Project operating conditions are summarized in Table 8 and shown in Figure 7.

Table 8 – Baseline and Baseline plus Project Peak Hour Intersection Levels of Service											
Study Intersection	В	aseline (Condition	s	Baseline plus Project						
	AM F	AM Peak		PM Peak		eak	PM Peak				
	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS	Delay	LOS			
1. Hwy 12/Middle Rincon Rd	19.1	В	24.7	C	20.4	C	25.7	С			
2. Hwy 12/Calistoga Rd	36.8	D	46.8	D	37.2	D	47.7	D			

Notes: Delay is measured in average seconds per vehicle; LOS = Level of Service

Finding – The study intersections will continue operating acceptably with project traffic added to Baseline volumes, at the same Levels of Service as without it.

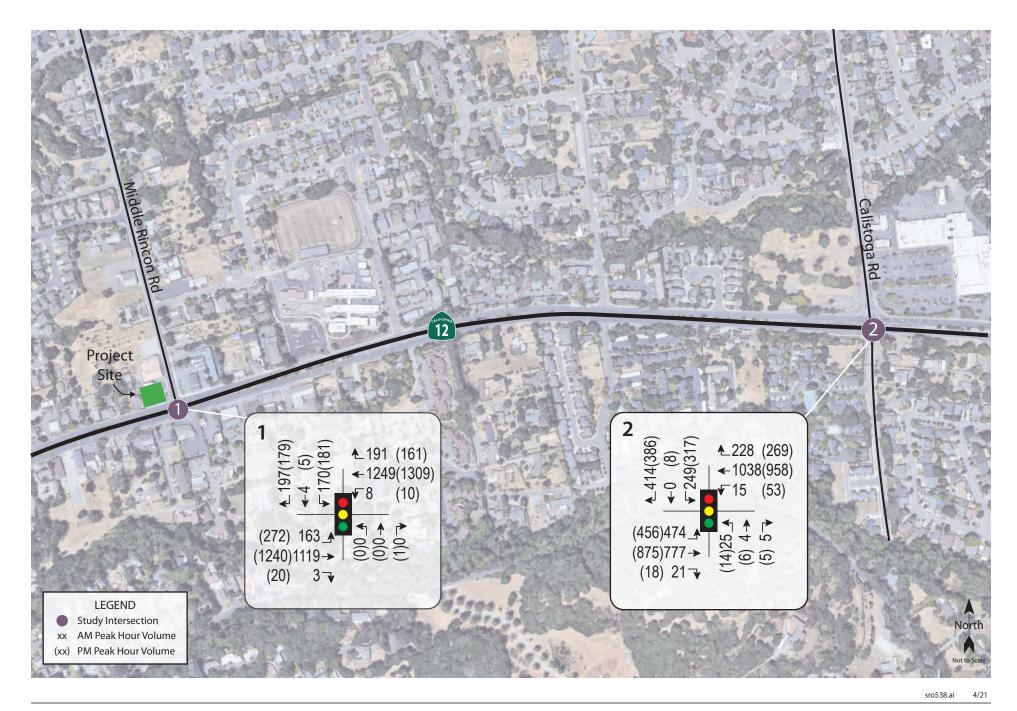
Queuing

While quantitative analyses are typically performed to evaluate queuing impacts, qualitative assumptions were instead applied due to the effects the 2020 global pandemic better as known as the Coronavirus (COVID-19) has had on travel patterns. Given that motorists have not traveled at "normal" levels for the majority of the 2020 calendar year, conducting turning movement counts at the project driveways to establish a baseline proved to be impractical for the purposes of this study. As such, historic travel data at adjacent intersections (Montecito Boulevard/Middle Rincon Road – collected in 2016, and Calistoga Road/Highway 12 – collected in 2017) were used to estimate the queue on the southbound Middle Rincon Road approach to Highway 12. Based on this review it is anticipated that the existing storage capacity of four car lengths (the distance along Middle Rincon Road between the driveway apron and Highway 12) would be exceeded and the queue likely block the driveway on Middle Rincon Road during peak periods.

Consideration was given to the potential operational effects of such a blockage. The primary concern would be that a southbound queue blocking the driveway would cause inbound drivers coming from Highway 12 to stop and wait to enter, thereby creating a queue on northbound Middle Rincon Road as through traffic would be unable to pass by. If the queue were to exceed four vehicles, this would result in a safety concern due to traffic backing up into the highway. However, the signal phasing is such that the eastbound left turns onto Middle Rincon Road would follow the green for the southbound approach, so the queue would be cleared out immediately before drivers turning left entered northbound Middle Rincon Road. In other words, the queue would not be at its maximum, but rather at a very limited length when inbound traffic would be coming from the west. Drivers wishing to enter from the east could either go through the green light and then turn into the site from Highway 12 or, if they turned right on red, the southbound approach would have a green light and the queue would be clearing or cleared, allowing access to the driveway.

Finding – Existing vehicle queues sometimes block the project driveway on Middle Rincon Road without or with the addition of project-generated traffic. However, because of the signal phasing, the southbound queue at the intersection of Middle Rincon Road/Highway 12 would be expected to clear out prior to eastbound left-turning vehicles entering northbound Middle Rincon Road, allowing drivers to access the project site without delay while there is no southbound queue, thereby also allowing through traffic to proceed with minimal delay.





Alternative Modes

Pedestrian Facilities

Given the proximity of residential neighborhoods and schools within one-quarter mile surrounding the site, it is reasonable to assume that some project patrons and employees will want to walk, bicycle, and/or use transit to reach the project site.

Project Site – Sidewalks exist along the project frontages on Middle Rincon Road and Highway 12. Based on the site plan, existing sidewalks along both project frontages are to be repaired as part of the project.

As a part of a set of comments provided by the California Department of Transportation, District 4, staff noted that only one curb ramp currently exists at the north west corner of the intersection of SR12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Rd. Additionally, it was noted that no crosswalk exists across the west leg of the intersection. Caltrans staff has requested that a crosswalk be installed across the west leg of the intersection to enhance pedestrian safety and connectivity along with a curb ramp at the southwest corner.

Finding – Planned sidewalk repairs at the project frontages on Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road, along with existing facilities, are adequate for anticipated demand. Further, it is noted that the installation of a crosswalk as requested by Caltrans and City staff has the potential to reduce access at the driveway on the south side of the intersection of Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Rd.

Recommendation – A crosswalk should be installed at the west leg of the intersection of Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Road to enhance pedestrian safety and connectivity within the project vicinity.

Bicycle Facilities

Planned bicycle lanes along Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road, together with shared use of minor streets provide adequate access for bicyclists. While bicycle facilities are planned along Highway 12 adjacent to the project frontage, it is assumed that the project applicant will contribute development fees to enhance the existing alternative mode facilities within the vicinity of the project.

Finding - Bicycle facilities serving the project are adequate.

Transit

Existing transit routes are acceptable to accommodate project-generated transit trips. Existing bus stops are within an acceptable walking distance of the site; however, a sidewalk gap exists along the south side of Highway 12 west of the intersection with Middle Rincon Road. The sidewalk gap is approximately 115 feet between the intersection of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road and SCT bus stop #7724500 and consists of a gravel path adjacent to developed properties. As this gap in sidewalk facilities is not along or even adjacent to the proposed project site it is assumed the onus to improve transit access at that location is the responsibility of others.

Additionally, the project applicant is proposing to relocate SCT bus stop #7736100 from a near-side stop east of Middle Rincon Road, to a far-side stop approximately 150 feet west of the intersection at Middle Rincon Road. The relocated bus stop would include a 60-foot turn-out adjacent to the project driveway which provides access to Highway 12. The relocation of the bus stop, along with the addition of the bus turn-out, will improve the safety and efficiency of transit service along Highway 12. Further, the construction of a new crosswalk across Highway 12 will allow for increased pedestrian access to and from the relocated bus stop.

Finding – Existing and proposed transit facilities serving the project site are adequate; however, there is a gap in sidewalk facilities on the south side of Highway 12 west of the intersection with Middle Rincon Road.

Recommendation - The sidewalk gap on the south side of Highway 12 west of the intersection with Middle Rincon Road should be closed by others to enhance connectivity to transit facilities.



Access and Circulation

Site Access

Access to the project site is provided by two driveways, one on Middle Rincon Road and the other on Highway 12; both of which will be relocated, as shown in the site plan. The driveway on Middle Rincon is a full access driveway and the driveway on Highway 12 is restricted to right-turns in and out. The driveways are both approximately 35 feet wide. Driveways of this width would be expected to provide ample space to allow an emergency vehicle to enter and exit the project site safely.

Vehicular Circulation

The proposed project site is located at the northwest corner of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road. Highway 12 generally runs in an east-west direction in the City of Santa Rosa. East of Farmers Lane and within City Limits it is classified as an arterial street. Along the project frontage, the road has two 12-foot travel lanes in each direction, with a raised median dividing the two directions of travel. The segment fronting the project site has a posted speed limit of 45 mph. Middle Rincon Road runs in a north-south direction and is classified as an arterial in the City of Santa Rosa. Along the project frontage, the road has one 12-foot travel lane in each direction, with a posted speed limit of 35 mph.

Sight Distance

Sight distances along Highway 12 and Middle Rincon Road at the existing driveways were evaluated based on sight distance criteria contained in the *Highway Design Manual*, 6th *Edition* published by Caltrans. The recommended sight distances along both streets at the private project driveways are based on stopping sight distance.

Based on a design speed of 45 mph on Highway 12, the minimum stopping sight distance needed is 360 feet. Since vehicles at this driveway can only turn right in or out, sight distance of vehicles traveling westbound were observed. Field observations indicate that sight lines extend more than 360 feet along Highway 12, which is adequate to meet the required sight distance. Further, while there are existing signs and power lines on the northwest corner of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road, sight lines to vehicles turning right off Middle Rincon Road are also adequate.

Based on the design speed of 35 mph on Middle Rincon Road, the minimum stopping sight distance needed is 250 feet. Sight lines extended approximately 330 feet to the north of the driveway. While the intersection of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road is approximately 100 feet to the south of the driveway, existing sight lines of vehicles turning onto Middle Rincon Road are adequate, especially given the lower speeds of these turning movements.

To maintain adequate sight lines, it is recommended that any signage or landscaping planned near either driveway be outside of the driver's vision triangle. Additionally, any project signage or landscaping at the northeast corner of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road should not inhibit existing visibility of the intersection from the driveways.

Finding – Sight distance is adequate at both existing driveways based on the posted speed limits.

Recommendation – The applicant should design any project signage or landscaping to remain outside of the driver's vision triangle to maintain adequate sight lines.



Parking

Vehicle Parking

The project was analyzed to determine whether the proposed parking supply would satisfy local standards. The project site as proposed would provide a total of 20 parking spaces for the 4,191 square foot convenience market.

Jurisdiction parking supply requirements are based on the City of Santa Rosa City Code, Chapter 20-36.040; Number of Parking Spaces Required. The municipal code requires retail developments to provide parking at a rate of one space per 250 square feet of gross leasable area. Under the City's code, 17 spaces would be required for the 4,191 squire foot convenience market. Two additional parking spaces are needed for employees, resulting in a total of required supply of 19 spaces.

The proposed parking supply exceeds the number of parking spaces required with a surplus of one space. The proposed parking supply and City of Santa Rosa requirements are shown in Table 9.

Table 9 – Parking Analysis Summary												
Land Use	Units	Supply	City Requirements									
		(spaces)	Rate	Spaces Required								
Retail/Gas Station												
	4,193 square feet		1 space per 250 square feet	17								
	2 Employees	20	1 space per service bay; 1 space per employee	2								
Total		20		19								

Finding – The proposed parking supply exceeds the spaces required under the City's code by one space.

Bicycle Parking

The project site plan identifies the provision of bicycle parking reflecting one long-term space and three shortterm spaces for a total of four bicycle parking spaces.

The City of Santa Rosa's City Code stipulates the City's bicycle parking requirements for new developments. According to the City of Santa Rosa City Code, bicycle parking is required for retail developments at a ratio of one space per 5,000 square feet. Additionally, Zoning Code Section 20-36.090, requires a minimum of two short-term and one long-term space for all new non-residential development. At 4,193 square feet the proposed project would require three spaces; the proposed supply of four spaces exceeds this minimum requirement by one space.

Finding – Bicycle storage is included within the proposed plan and exceeds the required number of spaces by one space. As such, the proposed number of bicycle parking is expected to be adequate.



Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

- The study intersections operate acceptably overall during both peak hours under existing conditions and would be expected to continue doing so with traffic from nearby approved and proposed projects added.
- After deductions are applied for the existing convenience market, which will be demolished for the construction of the proposed project, and with appropriate pass-by rates applied to both uses, the project would generate 749 more primary daily trips than the existing use, including 60 trips during the a.m. peak hour, and 41 p.m. peak hour primary trips.
- The project would have a less-than-significant impact on VMT.
- Queuing on southbound Middle Rincon Road is expected to sometimes block access into the project site during peak periods, though the maximum queue would occur during the part of the signal cycle when only westbound drivers could arrive at the site, and those trips could be served directly from Highway 12.
- With planned improvements to existing sidewalks along the project's frontages, pedestrian facilities serving the site would be adequate. Existing and planned bicycle facilities, as well as existing transit facilities, serving the site are adequate for the anticipated demand.
- The project applicant is proposing to relocate the SCT bus stop on Highway 12 near Middle Rincon Road from a near-side stop to a far-side bus stop west of the intersection.
- The installation of a crosswalk on the west leg of the intersection of Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Road would further enhance pedestrian safety and connectivity within the project vicinity.
- Existing sight lines at both the driveways are adequate.
- The proposed parking supply for both vehicles and bicycles meets the requirements of the City's City Code.

Recommendations

- It is recommended that any planned landscaping or signage at the driveways or the northeast corner of Highway 12/Middle Rincon Road be placed outside the driver's sight lines to maintain existing visibility.
- A crosswalk should be installed on the west leg of the intersection of Highway 12 (Sonoma Highway)/Middle Rincon Road to enhance pedestrian safety and connectivity within the project vicinity.
- The gap in sidewalk facilities on the south side of Highway 12 west of the intersection with Middle Rincon Road should be closed by others to enhance connectivity to transit facilities.
- The existing bus stop east of the project site on Highway 12 should be moved to west of Middle Rincon Road and a pull-out constructed along the project's frontage, as proposed.



Study Participants and References

Study Participants

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Associate PlannerAndre HuffAssistant EngineerKimberly TellezGraphicsCameron Wong

Editing/Formatting Alex Scrobonia, Hannah Yung-Boxdell

Quality Control Dalene J. Whitlock, PE, PTOE

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SRO538





Appendix A

Collision Rate Calculations





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Intersection Collision Rate Worksheet

TIS for the 7-Eleven Project at 43 Middle Rincon Road

Intersection # 1: SR 12 & Middle Rincon Road Date of Count: Saturday, January 0, 1900

Number of Collisions: 20 Number of Injuries: 11 Number of Fatalities: 1 Average Daily Traffic (ADT): 27300

Start Date: September 1, 2014 End Date: August 31, 2019

Number of Years: 5

Intersection Type: Four-Legged Control Type: Signals Area: Suburban

Collision Rate = Number of Collision Rate = ADT x Days per Year x Number of Years Number of Collisions x 1 Million

Collision Rate = $\frac{20 \quad x}{27,300 \quad x} \quad 365$ 1,000,000

 Study Intersection Extension Rate
 Collision Rate
 Fatality Rate
 Injury Rate

 0.40
 c/mve
 5.0%
 55.0%

 0.43
 c/mve
 0.4%
 36.1%
 Statewide Average*

ADT = average daily total vehicles entering intersection c/mve = collisions per million vehicles entering intersection * 2016 Collision Data on California State Highways, Caltrans

Intersection # 2: SR 12 & Calistoga Road Date of Count: Thursday, April 27, 2017

Number of Collisions: 17 Number of Injuries: 7 Number of Fatalities: 2 Average Daily Traffic (ADT): 26000

Start Date: September 1, 2014 End Date: August 31, 2019

Number of Years: 5

Intersection Type: Four-Legged Control Type: Signals

Area: Suburban

Collision Rate = Number of Collision Rate = ADT x Days per Year x Number of Years Number of Collisions x 1 Million

Collision Rate = $\frac{17}{26,000} \times \frac{1,0}{365}$

 Study Intersection Statewide Average*
 Collision Rate | Fatality Rate | Injury Rate |
 Injury Rate |

 0.36 c/mve | 11.8% | 41.2% |
 41.2% |

 0.43 c/mve | 0.4% |
 36.1% |

NotesADT = average daily total vehicles entering intersection

c/mve = collisions per million vehicles entering intersection

* 2016 Collision Data on California State Highways, Caltrans



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Appendix B

Intersection Level of Service Calculations



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11/09/2020

Page 1

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	↑ ↑		7	↑ ↑						414	
Traffic Volume (vph)	150	1045	3	8	1165	178	0	0	0	157	4	197
Future Volume (vph)	150	1045	3	8	1165	178	0	0	0	157	4	197
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95						0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98						0.92	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3538		1770	3469						3177	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3538		1770	3469						3177	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Adj. Flow (vph)	158	1100	3	8	1226	187	0	0	0	165	4	207
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	167	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	158	1103	0	8	1406	0	0	0	0	0	209	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	17.6	67.3		3.3	53.0						12.8	
Effective Green, g (s)	17.6	67.3		3.3	53.0						12.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.18	0.68		0.03	0.54						0.13	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	2.0	4.5		2.0	4.5						2.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	314	2405		59	1857						410	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.09	0.31		0.00	c0.41							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.07	
v/c Ratio	0.50	0.46		0.14	0.76						0.51	
Uniform Delay, d1	36.8	7.4		46.5	18.0						40.2	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00						1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.5	0.2		0.4	2.0						0.4	
Delay (s)	37.2	7.6		46.8	20.0						40.5	
Level of Service	D	Α		D	С						D	
Approach Delay (s)		11.3			20.2			0.0			40.5	
Approach LOS		В			С			Α			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			19.0	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		В			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	city ratio		0.71									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	· ·		99.0	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		70.2%	IC	CU Level	of Service			С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

W-Trans

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 AM Existing Synchro 11 Report

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Management	-	EDT	•	•	WDT	WDD	NDI	-	/	ODI	ODT	000
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	100	^	7	7	† }	000	0.5	4	-	044	4	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	471 471	690 690	21 21	15 15	963 963	222 222	25 25	4	5 5	241 241	0	414 414
Future Volume (veh/h)	4/1		12	15	903	16	25 3	8	5 18	7	4	14
Number		2								0		
Initial Q (Qb), veh	1.00	0	0.98	1.00	0	0	1.00	0	1.00		0	1.00
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00	4.00		1.00	4.00	0.99	1.00	4.00		1.00	4.00	
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1816	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	486	711	14	15	993	130	26	4	3	248	0	263
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	559	1811	816	54	1204	158	105	16	12	291	0	517
Arrive On Green	0.16	0.53	0.53	0.03	0.39	0.39	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.00	0.17
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1548	1774	3063	401	1390	214	160	1757	0	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	486	711	14	15	559	564	33	0	0	248	0	263
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1548	1774	1725	1739	1764	0	0	1757	0	1568
Q Serve(g_s), s	14.2	12.6	0.4	0.8	29.8	29.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	13.8
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	14.2	12.6	0.4	0.8	29.8	29.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.0	13.8
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.23	0.79		0.09	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	559	1811	816	54	678	684	133	0	0	291	0	517
V/C Ratio(X)	0.87	0.39	0.02	0.28	0.82	0.82	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.51
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	642	1959	882	156	810	816	618	0	0	341	0	562
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	41.7	14.5	11.6	48.6	27.9	27.9	44.7	0.0	0.0	41.5	0.0	27.7
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	11.1	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.6	6.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.5	0.0	0.8
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	7.5	6.0	0.2	0.5	15.4	15.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.1
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	52.8	14.7	11.6	51.3	34.5	34.5	45.6	0.0	0.0	58.0	0.0	28.4
LnGrp LOS	D	В	В	D	С	С	D			E		<u>C</u>
Approach Vol, veh/h		1211			1138			33			511	
Approach Delay, s/veh		30.0			34.7			45.6			42.8	
Approach LOS		С			С			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	7.8	59.8		22.1	21.5	46.1		12.8				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 9	58.4		19.9	* 19	48.1		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (q c+l1), s	2.8	14.6		16.1	16.2	31.8		3.8				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	7.6		0.9	0.6	8.4		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			34.3									
HCM 2010 LOS			C									
Notes												

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 AM Existing W-Trans

HCM 2010 Signalized Intersection Summary 2: Calistoga Road & Sonoma Hwy (SR 12)

Synchro 11 Report Page 4

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	Ť	† î>		7	† 1>						413	
Traffic Volume (vph)	263	1168	20	10	1229	152	0	0	1	172	5	179
Future Volume (vph)	263	1168	20	10	1229	152	0	0	1	172	5	179
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8			4.0			5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95			1.00			0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98			0.85			0.92	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3530		1770	3481			0			3195	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3530		1770	3481			0			3195	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	283	1256	22	11	1322	163	0	0	1	185	5	192
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	134	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	283	1278	0	11	1480	0	0	0	0	0	248	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	23.0	79.8		3.4	60.2			0.0			15.3	
Effective Green, g (s)	23.0	79.8		3.4	60.2			0.0			15.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.20	0.70		0.03	0.53			0.00			0.13	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0						3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	356	2468		52	1836			0			428	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.16	0.36		0.01	c0.43							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.08	
v/c Ratio	0.79	0.52		0.21	0.81			0.00			0.58	
Uniform Delay, d1	43.3	8.1		54.0	22.2			57.0			46.4	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00			1.00			1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	11.6	0.2		2.0	2.7			0.0			1.9	
Delay (s)	54.9	8.3		56.1	24.8			57.0			48.3	
Level of Service	D	Α		Е	С			Е			D	
Approach Delay (s)		16.7			25.1			57.0			48.3	
Approach LOS		В			С			Е			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			23.9	Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	city ratio		0.81									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			114.1	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		Err%	IC	CU Level	of Service			Н			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	1,1	44	7	7	† 1>			43-			ની	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	445	805	18	53	880	258	14	6	5	308	8	386
Future Volume (veh/h)	445	805	18	53	880	258	14	6	5	308	8	386
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1817	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	459	830	16	55	907	141	14	6	3	318	8	273
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	557	1424	641	131	969	151	76	32	16	373	9	597
Arrive On Green	0.16	0.41	0.41	0.07	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.22
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1547	1774	2989	465	1075	461	230	1716	43	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	459	830	16	55	524	524	23	0	0	326	0	273
Grp Sat Flow(s).veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1547	1774	1727	1727	1766	0	0	1759	0	1568
Q Serve(q s), s	12.0	17.2	0.6	2.7	27.1	27.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.0
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	12.0	17.2	0.6	2.7	27.1	27.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.0
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.27	0.61		0.13	0.98	***	1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	557	1424	641	131	560	560	124	0	0	382	0	597
V/C Ratio(X)	0.82	0.58	0.02	0.42	0.94	0.94	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.46
Avail Cap(c a), veh/h	824	1573	708	198	565	566	688	0	0	475	0	680
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	37.3	20.9	16.0	40.8	30.2	30.2	40.4	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	21.4
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	4.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	23.3	23.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	0.5
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	6.0	8.2	0.2	1.4	16.6	16.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	5.3
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	41.6	21.5	16.0	43.0	53.5	53.5	41.1	0.0	0.0	46.4	0.0	21.9
LnGrp LOS	D	С	В	D	D	D	D			D		С
Approach Vol. veh/h		1305			1103			23			599	
Approach Delay, s/veh		28.5			53.0			41.1			35.3	
Approach LOS		C			D			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	11.5	44.0		25.1	19.8	35.7		11.6				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 10	42.2		24.9	* 22	30.2		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s	4.7	19.2		18.4	14.0	29.2		3.1				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	7.8		1.6	1.1	0.8		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			38.8									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									
Notes												

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 PM Existing W-Trans

HCM 2010 Signalized Intersection Summary 2: Calistoga Road & Sonoma Hwy (SR 12)

01/04/202

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	↑ ↑		7	† î>						र्सी के	
Traffic Volume (vph)	150	1119	3	8	1249	178	0	0	0	157	4	197
Future Volume (vph)	150	1119	3	8	1249	178	0	0	0	157	4	197
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95						0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98						0.92	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3538		1770	3473						3177	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3538		1770	3473						3177	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Adj. Flow (vph)	158	1178	3	8	1315	187	0	0	0	165	4	207
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	169	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	158	1181	0	8	1496	0	0	0	0	0	207	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	17.3	74.9		3.1	60.7						13.0	
Effective Green, g (s)	17.3	74.9		3.1	60.7						13.0	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.16	0.70		0.03	0.57						0.12	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	2.0	4.5		2.0	4.5						2.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	287	2485		51	1977						387	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.09	0.33		0.00	c0.43							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.07	
v/c Ratio	0.55	0.48		0.16	0.76						0.54	
Uniform Delay, d1	41.1	7.1		50.5	17.4						44.0	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00						1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	1.3	0.2		0.5	1.9						0.7	
Delay (s)	42.4	7.3		51.0	19.3						44.7	
Level of Service	D	Α		D	В						D	
Approach Delay (s)		11.5			19.5			0.0			44.7	
Approach LOS		В			В			Α			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			19.1	Н	ICM 2000	Level of	Service		В			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	acity ratio		0.72									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.6	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		72.5%	IC	CU Level	of Service			С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
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c Critical Lane Group

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻሻ	^	7	*	∱ î>			4			4	1
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	474	764	21	15	1025	228	25	4	5	249	0	414
Future Volume (veh/h)	474	764	21	15	1025	228	25	4	5	249	0	414
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adi Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1816	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	489	788	14	15	1057	136	26	4	3	257	0	263
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	556	1840	829	54	1236	159	103	16	12	294	0	518
Arrive On Green	0.16	0.54	0.54	0.03	0.40	0.40	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.00	0.17
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1548	1774	3070	395	1390	214	160	1757	0	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	489	788	14	15	593	600	33	0	0	257	0	263
Grp Sat Flow(s).veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1548	1774	1725	1740	1764	0	0	1757	0	1568
Q Serve(q s), s	15.0	14.8	0.5	0.9	33.6	33.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	14.5
Cycle Q Clear(q c), s	15.0	14.8	0.5	0.9	33.6	33.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	14.5
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.23	0.79		0.09	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	556	1840	829	54	694	700	130	0	0	294	0	518
V/C Ratio(X)	0.88	0.43	0.02	0.28	0.85	0.86	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.51
Avail Cap(c a), veh/h	613	1872	843	149	774	780	591	0	0	326	0	547
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	43.8	15.0	11.7	50.9	29.2	29.2	46.9	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	28.9
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	13.0	0.2	0.0	2.8	9.1	9.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	20.7	0.0	0.8
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	8.1	7.1	0.2	0.5	17.7	17.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	6.4
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	56.9	15.2	11.7	53.6	38.2	38.3	47.9	0.0	0.0	64.2	0.0	29.6
LnGrp LOS	Е	В	В	D	D	D	D			Е		С
Approach Vol, veh/h		1291			1208			33			520	
Approach Delay, s/veh		31.0			38.5			47.9			46.7	
Approach LOS		С			D			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	7.9	63.2		23.1	22.2	49.0		13.0				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 9	58.4		19.9	* 19	48.1		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+l1), s	2.9	16.8		17.3	17.0	35.7		3.9				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	8.7		0.7	0.5	7.5		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			36.8									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									
Notes												

Synchro 11 Report

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01/04/2021

Page 1

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: Sonoma	Hwy (SR 1	2) & Middle Rincon	Road

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	† 1>		7	† 1>						413	
Traffic Volume (vph)	263	1240	20	10	1309	152	0	0	1	172	5	179
Future Volume (vph)	263	1240	20	10	1309	152	0	0	1	172	5	179
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8			4.0			5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95			1.00			0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98			0.85			0.92	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3531		1770	3484			0			3195	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3531		1770	3484			0			3195	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	283	1333	22	11	1408	163	0	0	1	185	5	192
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	134	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	283	1355	0	11	1566	0	0	0	0	0	248	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	23.0	79.9		3.4	60.3			0.0			15.3	
Effective Green, g (s)	23.0	79.9		3.4	60.3			0.0			15.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.20	0.70		0.03	0.53			0.00			0.13	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0						3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	356	2470		52	1839			0			428	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.16	0.38		0.01	c0.45							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.08	
v/c Ratio	0.79	0.55		0.21	0.85			0.00			0.58	
Uniform Delay, d1	43.4	8.4		54.1	23.1			57.1			46.4	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00			1.00			1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	11.6	0.3		2.0	4.0			0.0			1.9	
Delay (s)	55.0	8.6		56.1	27.1			57.1			48.3	
Level of Service	D	Α		Е	С			Е			D	
Approach Delay (s)		16.6			27.3			57.1			48.3	
Approach LOS		В			С			Е			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			24.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	acity ratio		0.84									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			114.2	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		Err%	IC	CU Level	of Service			Н			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
o Critical Lana Croup												

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W-Trans

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	12	^	7	ሻ	۸î۶			4			ની	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	456	866	18	53	949	269	14	6	5	317	8	386
Future Volume (veh/h)	456	866	18	53	949	269	14	6	5	317	8	386
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1817	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	470	893	16	55	978	152	14	6	3	327	8	273
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	566	1428	643	130	963	150	75	32	16	379	9	607
Arrive On Green	0.17	0.42	0.42	0.07	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.22
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1547	1774	2989	464	1075	461	230	1717	42	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	470	893	16	55	564	566	23	0	0	335	0	273
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1547	1774	1726	1727	1766	0	0	1759	0	1568
Q Serve(g_s), s	12.5	19.2	0.6	2.8	30.2	30.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	12.1
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	12.5	19.2	0.6	2.8	30.2	30.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	12.1
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.27	0.61		0.13	0.98		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	566	1428	643	130	556	556	124	0	0	389	0	607
V/C Ratio(X)	0.83	0.63	0.02	0.42	1.02	1.02	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.45
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	811	1548	697	195	556	556	676	0	0	467	0	677
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	37.8	21.7	16.2	41.6	31.8	31.8	41.1	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	21.3
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	5.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	42.0	42.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.5
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	6.3	9.2	0.2	1.4	20.7	20.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	5.3
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	42.8	22.5	16.2	43.8	73.8	74.1	41.8	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	21.8
LnGrp LOS	D	С	В	D	F	F	D			D		C
Approach Vol, veh/h		1379			1185			23			608	
Approach Delay, s/veh		29.4			72.5			41.8			36.5	
Approach LOS		С			Е			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	11.6	44.7		25.8	20.3	36.0		11.7				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 10	42.2		24.9	* 22	30.2		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s	4.8	21.2		19.2	14.5	32.2		3.2				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	8.1		1.5	1.1	0.0		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			46.8									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									
Notes												

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 PM Baseline Synchro 11 Report

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 PM Baseline W-Trans

Synchro 11 Report Page 4

471

5

0

1.00

1.00 1.00

1845

486

2

0.97

558 1818

0.16

3408

486

703

0

1810

725

0.97

0.53

3438

725

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 AM Existing Plus Project

EBR

21

0.98

1.00

1863

0.97

819

0.53

1548

14

14

WBR

222

16

0.99

1.00

1900

0.97

157

0.40 0.08

396 1390

571

130

0

0

25

0

1.00

1.00

1900

0.97

104

33

26

4

0

1.00

1863

0.97

16

0.08

214

0

5 241

0

1.00

1900

0.17

1.00

1.00

1900

0.97 0.97

12 290

0.08

160 1757

0 248

3 248

976

0

1.00

0.97

15 976

1.00

1.00

1863 1816

0.97

54 1213

0.03 0.40

1774 3069

15 565

15 1006

Movement

Lane Configurations
Traffic Volume (veh/h)

Future Volume (veh/h)

Initial Q (Qb), veh

Parking Bus, Adj

Adj No. of Lanes

Peak Hour Factor

Arrive On Green

Sat Flow, veh/h

Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)

Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln

Adj Flow Rate, veh/h

Percent Heavy Veh, % Cap, veh/h

Grp Volume(v), veh/h

0 414

1.00 1.00

1845

0.97 0.97

0 263

0 516

0 1568

0 263

0.00 0.17

1.00

1: Sonoma Hwy (SR 12) & Middle Rincon Road

	•	-	\rightarrow	•	←	*	\blacktriangleleft	†	1	-	ļ	1
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	*	ħβ		ሻ	† 1>						413-	
Traffic Volume (vph)	163	1045	3	8	1165	191	0	0	0	170	4	197
Future Volume (vph)	163	1045	3	8	1165	191	0	0	0	170	4	197
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95						0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98						0.92	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3538		1770	3464						3184	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00						0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3538		1770	3464						3184	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
Adj. Flow (vph)	172	1100	3	8	1226	201	0	0	0	179	4	207
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	152	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	172	1103	0	8	1420	0	0	0	0	0	238	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	18.6	70.4		3.4	55.2						13.8	
Effective Green, g (s)	18.6	70.4		3.4	55.2						13.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.18	0.68		0.03	0.53						0.13	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	2.0	4.5		2.0	4.5						2.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	319	2413		58	1852						425	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.10	0.31		0.00	c0.41							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.07	
v/c Ratio	0.54	0.46		0.14	0.77						0.56	
Uniform Delay, d1	38.4	7.6		48.5	18.9						41.9	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00						1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.9	0.2		0.4	2.2						0.9	
Delay (s)	39.3	7.8		48.9	21.1						42.8	
Level of Service	D	Α		D	С						D	
Approach Delay (s)		12.1			21.3			0.0			42.8	
Approach LOS		В			С			Α			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			20.2	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	acity ratio		0.72									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			103.2	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		71.7%	IC	CU Level	of Service			С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
o Critical Lana Croup												

c Critical Lane Group

W-Trans

orp volume(v), venim	700	120	17	10	303	011	00	U	U	270	U	200
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1548	1774	1725	1740	1764	0	0	1757	0	1568
Q Serve(g_s), s	14.3	13.0	0.4	0.9	30.4	30.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	14.0
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	14.3	13.0	0.4	0.9	30.4	30.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	14.2	0.0	14.0
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.23	0.79		0.09	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	558	1818	819	54	682	688	132	0	0	290	0	516
V/C Ratio(X)	0.87	0.40	0.02	0.28	0.83	0.83	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.51
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	638	1946	876	155	804	811	614	0	0	339	0	559
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	42.1	14.5	11.6	48.9	28.1	28.1	45.0	0.0	0.0	41.9	0.0	27.9
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	11.4	0.2	0.0	2.7	6.9	6.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	0.0	0.8
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	7.6	6.2	0.2	0.5	15.8	15.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	8.2	0.0	6.1
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	53.4	14.7	11.6	51.6	35.0	35.0	46.0	0.0	0.0	58.7	0.0	28.7
LnGrp LOS	D	В	В	D	С	С	D			Е		C
Approach Vol, veh/h		1225			1151			33			511	
Approach Delay, s/veh		30.0			35.2			46.0			43.3	
Approach LOS		С			D			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	7.8	60.4		22.1	21.6	46.6		12.8				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 9	58.4		19.9	* 19	48.1		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+l1), s	2.9	15.0		16.2	16.3	32.5		3.8				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	7.8		0.9	0.6	8.3		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			34.6									
HCM 2010 LOS			С									
Notes												

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 AM Existing Plus Project W-Trans

Synchro 11 Report Page 1

01/04/2021

Synchro 11 Report Page 4

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	1,4	^	7	ሻ	∱ î≽			4			ની	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	445	814	18	53	889	258	14	6	5	308	8	386
Future Volume (veh/h)	445	814	18	53	889	258	14	6	5	308	8	386
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1817	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	459	839	16	55	916	141	14	6	3	318	8	273
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	557	1426	642	131	973	150	76	32	16	373	9	597
Arrive On Green	0.16	0.41	0.41	0.07	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.22
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1547	1774	2994	461	1075	461	230	1716	43	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	459	839	16	55	528	529	23	0	0	326	0	273
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1547	1774	1726	1728	1766	0	0	1759	0	1568
Q Serve(g_s), s	12.0	17.5	0.6	2.7	27.5	27.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.1
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	12.0	17.5	0.6	2.7	27.5	27.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	16.4	0.0	12.1
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.27	0.61		0.13	0.98		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	557	1426	642	131	561	561	124	0	0	382	0	597
V/C Ratio(X)	0.82	0.59	0.02	0.42	0.94	0.94	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.85	0.00	0.46
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	823	1570	707	198	564	565	686	0	0	474	0	679
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	37.4	20.9	16.0	40.9	30.3	30.3	40.5	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	21.4
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	4.4	0.6	0.0	2.1	24.4	24.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	11.8	0.0	0.5
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	6.0	8.4	0.2	1.4	16.9	16.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	5.3
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	41.7	21.6	16.0	43.0	54.8	54.8	41.2	0.0	0.0	46.5	0.0	22.0
LnGrp LOS	D	С	В	D	D	D	D			D		С
Approach Vol, veh/h		1314			1112			23			599	
Approach Delay, s/veh		28.5			54.2			41.2			35.4	
Approach LOS		С			D			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	11.5	44.1		25.2	19.8	35.8		11.6				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 10	42.2		24.9	* 22	30.2		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s	4.7	19.5		18.4	14.0	29.5		3.1				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	7.8		1.6	1.1	0.5		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			39.3									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 PM Existing Plus Project

HCM 2010 Signalized Intersection Summary

2: Calistoga Road & Sonoma Hwy (SR 12)

Synchro 11 Report Page 1

W-Trans

c Critical Lane Group

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	1,1	^	7	7	† }			44			ની	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	474	777	21	15	1038	228	25	4	5	249	Ö	414
Future Volume (veh/h)	474	777	21	15	1038	228	25	4	5	249	0	414
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1816	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	489	801	14	15	1070	136	26	4	3	257	0	263
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	555	1846	831	54	1243	158	102	16	12	294	0	518
Arrive On Green	0.16	0.54	0.54	0.03	0.40	0.40	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.17	0.00	0.17
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1548	1774	3075	390	1390	214	160	1757	0	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	489	801	14	15	600	606	33	0	0	257	0	263
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1548	1774	1725	1741	1764	0	0	1757	0	1568
Q Serve(g_s), s	15.1	15.2	0.5	0.9	34.2	34.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	14.6
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	15.1	15.2	0.5	0.9	34.2	34.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	14.6
Prop In Lane	1.00		1.00	1.00		0.22	0.79		0.09	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	555	1846	831	54	697	704	130	0	0	294	0	518
V/C Ratio(X)	0.88	0.43	0.02	0.28	0.86	0.86	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.87	0.00	0.51
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	610	1862	839	148	769	776	587	0	0	324	0	545
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	44.1	15.1	11.7	51.1	29.3	29.4	47.1	0.0	0.0	43.8	0.0	29.1
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	13.3	0.2	0.0	2.8	9.5	9.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.8
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	8.2	7.2	0.2	0.5	18.2	18.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	6.4
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	57.4	15.3	11.7	53.9	38.9	39.0	48.2	0.0	0.0	64.8	0.0	29.9
LnGrp LOS	E	В	В	D	D	D	D			E		<u>C</u>
Approach Vol, veh/h		1304			1221			33			520	
Approach Delay, s/veh		31.1			39.1			48.2			47.1	
Approach LOS		С			D			D			D	
Timer	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8				
Assigned Phs	1	2		4	5	6		8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	8.0	63.7		23.1	22.3	49.4		13.1				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 9	58.4		19.9	* 19	48.1		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+l1), s	2.9	17.2		17.4	17.1	36.3		3.9				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s	0.0	8.8		0.6	0.4	7.2		0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			37.2									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									
Notos												

Scenario 1 TIS for the 7-Eleven Project 5:00 pm 07/07/2017 AM Baseline Plus Project W-Trans

15

Analysis Period (min) c Critical Lane Group

Synchro 11 Report

Page 1

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	*	ħβ		ሻ	† 1>						413	
Traffic Volume (vph)	272	1240	20	10	1309	161	0	0	1	181	5	179
Future Volume (vph)	272	1240	20	10	1309	161	0	0	1	181	5	179
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8			4.0			5.1	
Lane Util. Factor	1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95			1.00			0.95	
Frt	1.00	1.00		1.00	0.98			0.85			0.93	
Flt Protected	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (prot)	1770	3531		1770	3481			0			3200	
Flt Permitted	0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00			1.00			0.98	
Satd. Flow (perm)	1770	3531		1770	3481			0			3200	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	292	1333	22	11	1408	173	0	0	1	195	5	192
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	127	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	292	1355	0	11	1576	0	0	0	0	0	265	0
Turn Type	Prot	NA		Prot	NA					Perm	NA	
Protected Phases	5	2		1	6						4	
Permitted Phases										4		
Actuated Green, G (s)	23.0	79.8		3.4	60.2			0.0			15.9	
Effective Green, q (s)	23.0	79.8		3.4	60.2			0.0			15.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.20	0.70		0.03	0.52			0.00			0.14	
Clearance Time (s)	4.7	5.8		4.7	5.8						5.1	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0						3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	354	2456		52	1826			0			443	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.17	0.38		0.01	c0.45							
v/s Ratio Perm											0.08	
v/c Ratio	0.82	0.55		0.21	0.86			0.00			0.60	
Uniform Delay, d1	43.9	8.6		54.3	23.7			57.4			46.4	
Progression Factor	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00			1.00			1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	14.4	0.3		2.0	4.5			0.0			2.2	
Delay (s)	58.3	8.9		56.4	28.2			57.4			48.6	
Level of Service	Е	Α		Е	С			Е			D	
Approach Delay (s)		17.7			28.4			57.4			48.6	
Approach LOS		В			С			Е			D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			25.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	acity ratio		0.85									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	,		114.7	S	um of lost	time (s)			20.3			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ation		Err%		CU Level				Н			
Analysis Pariod (min)			15									

Analysis Period (min) c Critical Lane Group

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	77	^	7	Y T	↑ ↑	WOIN	NUL	4	NUIX	ODL	<u>₩</u>	7
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	456	875	18	53	958	269	14	6	5	317	8	386
Future Volume (veh/h)	456	875	18	53	958	269	14	6	5	317	8	386
Number	5	2	12	1	6	16	3	8	18	7	4	14
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		0.98	1.00		0.99	1.00		0.99	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1845	1810	1863	1863	1817	1900	1900	1863	1900	1900	1845	1845
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	470	902	16	55	988	152	14	6	3	327	8	273
Adj No. of Lanes	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Peak Hour Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	5	2	2	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	3
Cap, veh/h	566	1428	643	130	964	148	75	32	16	379	9	607
Arrive On Green	0.17	0.42	0.42	0.07	0.32	0.32	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.22	0.22	0.22
Sat Flow, veh/h	3408	3438	1547	1774	2994	460	1075	461	230	1717	42	1568
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	470	902	16	55	569	571	23	0	0	335	0	273
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1704	1719	1547	1774	1726	1728	1766	0	0	1759	0	1568
Q Serve(q s), s	12.5	19.5	0.6	2.8	30.2	30.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	12.1
Cycle Q Clear(q c), s	12.5	19.5	0.6	2.8	30.2	30.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	17.2	0.0	12.1
Prop In Lane	1.00	10.0	1.00	1.00	30.2	0.27	0.61	0.0	0.13	0.98	0.0	1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	566	1428	643	130	556	557	124	0	0.13	389	0	607
V/C Ratio(X)	0.83	0.63	0.02	0.42	1.02	1.03	0.19	0.00	0.00	0.86	0.00	0.45
Avail Cap(c a), veh/h	811	1548	697	195	556	557	676	0.00	0.00	467	0.00	677
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	37.8	21.7	16.2	41.6	31.8	31.8	41.1	0.0	0.0	35.1	0.0	21.3
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	5.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	44.3	44.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	13.3	0.0	0.5
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	6.3	9.5	0.2	1.4	21.1	21.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	5.3
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	42.8	22.6	16.2	43.8	76.1	76.5	41.8	0.0	0.0	48.4	0.0	21.8
LnGrp LOS	D	C	В	D	7 U.1	7 0.0 F	D	0.0	0.0	D	0.0	C
Approach Vol. veh/h		1388			1195			23			608	
Approach Delay, s/veh		29.4			74.8			41.8			36.5	
Approach LOS		C C			74.0 E			T1.0			D.5	
	1	2	3	1		6	7	8				
Timer	1	2	3	4	5 5	6	- 1	8				
Assigned Phs												
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s	11.6	44.7		25.8	20.3	36.0		11.7				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s	* 4.7	5.8		5.1	* 4.7	5.8		5.1				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s	* 10	42.2		24.9	* 22	30.2		35.9				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s Green Ext Time (p_c), s	4.8 0.0	21.5 8.1		19.2 1.5	14.5 1.1	32.2 0.0		3.2 0.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2010 Ctrl Delay			47.7									
HCM 2010 LOS			D									
Notos												

W-Trans

HCM 2010 Signalized Intersection Summary 2: Calistoga Road & Sonoma Hwy (SR 12)

Appendix C

VMT Screen Map





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