

VOLUME IV

DRAFT EIR APPENDIX H

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TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

**SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY COURT
BUILDING IN STOCKTON, CA
TRAFFIC STUDY ADDENDUM**

**NEAR TERM HORIZON (YEAR 2013)
REVISED TRAFFIC ANALYSIS**

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Prepared for: AOC

**Prepared by: Mark D. Crane, P.E.
California Registered Traffic Engineer (#1381)
CRANE TRANSPORTATION GROUP
2621 E. Windrim Court
Elk Grove, CA 95758
(916) 647-3406**

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I. INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared at the request of the AOC to detail the near term horizon (year 2013) off-site traffic impacts and needed mitigations to be associated with the proposed new Stockton Courthouse for the Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin in downtown Stockton. Evaluation has been conducted for the proposed site near the Weber Street/Hunter Square intersection (Hunter Square site) as well as for an alternative site at the Washington Street/Madison Street intersection (Washington Street site) – see **Figure 1**. Year 2013 analysis and findings from this Traffic Study Addendum replace those previously developed in the September 2008 San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study by PHA Transportation Consultants.

II. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND NEEDED MITIGATIONS

A. PROJECT YEAR 2013 SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS – HUNTER SQUARE COURTHOUSE SITE

IMPACT 1: 95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING

Northbound El Dorado Street Approach to Washington Street – AM Peak Hour

The proposed project would increase AM peak hour volumes by 12 percent (from 1,700 up to 1,905 vehicles) on this intersection approach, where year 2013 Base Case volumes would already have 95th percentile queues exceeding available storage.

MITIGATION 1:

There are no physical improvements nor feasible signal timing improvements available to reduce Base Case + Project 95th percentile queues on the northbound intersection approach to Base Case conditions.

This impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

B. PROJECT YEAR 2013 SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS – WASHINGTON STREET SITE

IMPACT 1A: 95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING

Northbound El Dorado Street Approach to Washington Street – AM Peak Hour

The proposed project would increase AM peak hour volumes by 6 percent (from 1,700 up to 1,796 vehicles) on this intersection approach, where year 2013 Base Case volumes would already have 95th percentile queues exceeding available storage.

MITIGATION 1A:

There are no physical improvements nor feasible signal timing improvements available to reduce Base Case + Project 95th percentile queues on the northbound intersection approach to Base Case conditions.

This impact would remain significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT 2: PEDESTRIAN (STUDENT) CROSSINGS AT UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS NEAR THE PROJECT SITE

The addition of project traffic to East Weber Street, South Madison Street, Washington Street and Market Street will increase safety concerns at unsignalized intersections for students walking to the nearby high school (Weber Institute). This is a particular concern for students crossing Weber Street due to its width.

MITIGATION 2:

Safety measures shall be installed at intersections near the project site to facilitate safe student crossings. Locations and measures will be selected by the school district and City of Stockton Public Works Department.

III. REVISED ANALYSIS – ADJUSTMENTS TO INPUT AND ASSUMPTIONS

The following input data have been adjusted for the revised year 2013 analysis.

- ***Net New Courthouse Development:*** The new courthouse will have 285,000 square feet of space and 17,000 square feet of ground level parking for judges and administrative officers. In conjunction with development of the new courthouse, a \pm 50,000-square-foot wing of the existing (adjacent) courthouse will be demolished, rather than be utilized for office space. Thus, the net change in court-related office space in downtown Stockton will be 235,000 square feet (285,000 SQ.FT. – 50,000 SQ.FT.), not the 285,000 square feet previously used for analysis purposes.
- ***New Stockton City Hall:*** Stockton is currently consolidating City Hall functions from many facilities in downtown Stockton to the Washington Mutual (Wa Mu) Building bounded by Market, Main, Sutter and California streets. Facilities currently used by the City will then, for the most part, be utilized as office space for other businesses. As a result, City employees will be occupying space formerly utilized by other workers in the Wa Mu building, while space formerly occupied by City workers will be utilized by staff associated with businesses moving into the old City offices. The net result will be no significant change in traffic in the downtown area. Therefore, this study projects no change in traffic activity in downtown Stockton due to the new City Hall, unlike the previous study which conservatively assumed an entirely new work force in downtown Stockton.

- **Assignment of New Courthouse Traffic to Local Street System:** Net new traffic due to the proposed Hunter Square courthouse has been assigned to the two major garages in the downtown area that would most likely be used by staff and jurors. Specifically, the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage south of Weber Street and accessed via both El Dorado Street and Center Street would be utilized by \pm 85 percent of the jurors and 15 percent of the staff, while the Coy Garage south of Channel Street and accessed via Hunter Street would be utilized by 15 percent of the jurors and 85 percent of the staff. In the previous study, all courthouse traffic was assigned to the block of the new courthouse. For analysis of the alternative courthouse site along Washington Street, all parking would be within surface lots just west and north of the courthouse building or along nearby streets.

IV. STUDY METHODOLOGY

A. ANALYSIS INTERSECTIONS

This study has evaluated operating conditions at 15 intersections providing access to the Hunter Square site and 12 intersections providing access to the alternative Washington Street site. Locations evaluated are as follows.

1. Hunter Square Site Intersections

1. Center Street/Park Street
2. El Dorado Street/Park Street
3. Center Street/Oak Street
4. El Dorado Street/Oak Street
5. Center Street/Fremont Street
6. El Dorado Street/Fremont Street
7. Center Street/Weber Street
8. El Dorado Street/Weber Street
9. Weber Street/California Street
10. Center Street/Washington Street – Westbound S.R.4 On-Ramp
11. El Dorado Street/Washington Street – Westbound S.R.4 Off-Ramp
12. Stanislaus Street/Washington Street – Westbound S.R.4 Off-Ramp
13. Center Street/Lafayette Street – Eastbound S.R.4 Off-Ramp
14. El Dorado Street/Lafayette Street – Eastbound S.R.4 On-Ramp
15. Stanislaus Street/Lafayette Street – Eastbound S.R.4 On-Ramp

2. Washington Street Alternative Site Intersections

1. Van Buren Street/Weber Street
2. Madison Street/Weber Street
3. Madison Street/Market Street
4. Madison Street/Washington Street
5. Lincoln Street/Washington Street
6. Madison Street/Lafayette Street
7. Center Street/Washington Street – Westbound S.R.4 On-Ramp
8. El Dorado Street/Washington Street – Westbound S.R.4 Off-Ramp

9. Center Street/Lafayette Street – Eastbound S.R.4 Off-Ramp
10. El Dorado Street/Lafayette Street – Eastbound S.R.4 On-Ramp
11. Center Street/Weber Street
12. El Dorado Street/Weber Street

B. SCENARIOS EVALUATED

Year 2013 is the projected year of project completion with full courthouse occupancy and operation. Scenarios evaluated were:

- Base Case (without Project)
- Base Case + New Courthouse

C. OPERATING CONDITIONS EVALUATED

The following conditions have been evaluated at each intersection

- Level of service and control delay
- Peak hour signal warrants at all unsignalized locations
- 95th percentile vehicle queuing on select approaches to each signalized intersection

D. INTERSECTION ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

Transportation engineers and planners commonly use a grading system called level of service (LOS) to measure and describe the operational status of the local roadway network. LOS is a description of the quality of a roadway facility's operation, ranging from LOS A (indicating free-flow traffic conditions with little or no delay) to LOS F (representing oversaturated conditions where traffic flows exceed design capacity, resulting in long queues and delays). Intersections, rather than roadway segments between intersections, are almost always the capacity controlling locations for any circulation system.

Signalized Intersections. For signalized intersections, the 2000 *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council) methodology was utilized. With this methodology, operations are defined by the level of service and average control delay per vehicle (measured in seconds) for the entire intersection. For a signalized intersection, control delay is the portion of the total delay attributed to traffic signal operation. This includes delay associated with deceleration, acceleration, stopping, and moving up in the queue. **Table 1** summarizes the relationship between delay and LOS for signalized intersections.

Unsignalized Intersections. For unsignalized (all-way stop-controlled and side-street stop-controlled) intersections, the 2000 *Highway Capacity Manual* (Transportation Research Board, National Research Council) methodology for unsignalized intersections was utilized. For side-street stop-controlled intersections, operations are defined by the level of service and average control delay per vehicle (measured in seconds), with delay typically represented for the stop sign controlled approaches or turn movements. For all-way stop-controlled intersections, operations are defined by the average control delay for the entire intersection (measured in seconds per vehicle). The delay at an unsignalized intersection incorporates delay associated with deceleration, acceleration, stopping, and moving up in the queue. The following **Table 2** summarizes the relationship between delay and LOS for unsignalized intersections.

In order to meet City of Stockton Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines, the average overall intersection delay and level of service have been reported for all unsignalized intersections evaluated.

E. SOFTWARE

The Synchro software program has been utilized for signalized intersection level of service, delay and queuing evaluation, while the TRAFFIX software program has been utilized for unsignalized intersection level of service and delay evaluation.

F. MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE OPERATION

*City of Stockton:*¹ Intersections within the downtown area – LOS E

*Caltrans:*² Any intersections serving State Route 4 freeway ramps in downtown Stockton – LOS D

G. SIGNAL TIMING

Existing commute period signal timing has been utilized for evaluation of year 2013 traffic flow along the Center Street, El Dorado Street and Stanislaus Street corridors.

H. IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

1. City of Stockton

The City of Stockton defines significant impact as follows:

- For a city intersection, a transportation impact for a project is considered significant if the addition of project traffic would cause an intersection that would function at LOS D or better without the project to function at LOS E or F with the project.
- For downtown intersections, the minimum acceptable condition is LOS E.
- For city intersections with an LOS E or F condition without the project (or LOS F condition in the downtown), a transportation impact for a project is considered significant if the addition of project traffic causes an increase of greater than 5 seconds in the average delay for the intersection.

Additionally, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) defines as significant impact when a project:

- Causes an increase in traffic that is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.

¹ City of Stockton Transportation Impact Analysis Guidelines, July 30, 2003.

² Caltrans District 10, Ms. Kathy Selsor, February 24, 2009, personal communication.

- Exceeds either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the County congestion management agency for designated roads or highways.
- Substantially increases hazards because of a design feature.
- Results in inadequate emergency access.
- Results in inadequate parking capacity.
- Conflicts with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation.

2. Caltrans

For an S.R.4 freeway ramp intersection in downtown Stockton, a transportation impact for a project is considered significant if the addition of project traffic would cause an intersection that would function at LOS D or better without the project to function at LOS E or F with the project.

For ramp intersections with an LOS E or F Base Case condition without the project, the addition of one additional peak hour vehicle due to a project is considered significant.

I. PLANNED CIRCULATION SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS BY 2013

Neither the City nor Caltrans have any improvements planned by 2013 for any of the analysis intersections.

V. YEAR 2013 BASE CASE (WITHOUT PROJECT) CONDITIONS – HUNTER SQUARE SITE (PROPOSED PROJECT)

A. VOLUMES

Year 2013 AM and PM peak hour Base Case volumes have been developed for the 15 analysis intersections based upon the following methodology.

1. Existing (year 2008) volumes have been increased at a rate of 3 percent per year (15 percent total). This is a conservatively high rate that would take into account traffic from all projects near the downtown area likely to be built and fully occupied by 2013.
2. Traffic projected from the County's under construction 250,000-square-foot Administration Building has been added to the existing volumes and the 15 percent background growth. Trip generation projections for the County building are contained in **Table 3** and reflect use of trip rates from the Institute of Transportation Engineers. Traffic assignment of County building volumes has been based upon locations of parking garages in close proximity to the building, while regional distribution has been based

upon employee distribution patterns for staff working at the adjacent courthouse. Regional distribution using this methodology is similar to findings from the City's traffic model as presented in the Draft EIR for the Proposed Stockton Waterfront Redevelopment Plan Amendment.³

Resultant 2013 weekday Base Case AM and PM commute peak hour volumes are presented in **Figures 2** and **3**, respectively.

B. INTERSECTION OPERATION

1. Level of Service

Table 4 presents year 2013 Base Case AM and PM commute peak hour levels of service and average control delay for the 15 signalized intersections evaluated in this study. As shown, all would be expected to operate acceptably during both peak traffic hours. **Figure 4** provides a schematic presentation of approach lanes and control utilized for all 15 analysis intersections. There were no changes from existing conditions.

2. 95th Percentile Vehicle Queuing

Tables 5 and **6** present year 2013 Base Case AM and PM commute peak hour 95th percentile vehicle queuing on select approaches to all 15 analyzed intersections. As shown, with one exception, no 95th percentile queue would be expected to extend to the adjacent upstream intersection. The one exception would be the northbound El Dorado Street approach to Washington Street during the AM peak hour, where queues would occasionally be expected to extend through the Lafayette Street intersection.

VI. PROJECT TRAFFIC IMPACTS – HUNTER SQUARE SITE (PROPOSED PROJECT)

A. PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

The proposed project will contain 285,000 square feet of courthouse and office space, in addition to parking on the ground floor for judges. When complete, the existing County courthouse operation will move into the new building. The existing courthouse will then be utilized for government office space, with the exception of a ± 50,000-square-foot wing which will be demolished.

Trip generation rates for the proposed courthouse have been developed based upon extensive trip generation surveys at the existing courthouse. Details of these surveys are contained in the September 2008 San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study. As shown in **Table 7**, the new courthouse would be expected to generate 590 inbound and 66 outbound trips during the AM peak hour, with 60 inbound and 334 outbound trips during the PM peak hour. On a daily basis the courthouse serves about 300 staff and 300 jurors. Therefore, during the AM peak hour the heavy inbound traffic would be split roughly 50 percent for each group of people. However,

³ January 2009 City of Stockton and Wagstaff & Associates.

during the PM peak hour most jurors would have left for the day and the vast majority of traffic would be associated with staff. After allowance for the trips being removed from the system due to the elimination of the 50,000-square-foot wing of the existing courthouse, the proposed project would result in a net increase of about 491 inbound and 54 outbound trips during the AM peak hour, with 16 inbound and 235 outbound net new trips during the PM peak hour.

B. PROJECT TRIP DISTRIBUTION

Project traffic was assigned to the subregional roadway system based upon findings from court surveys of the residential ZIP codes of a representative sample of staff and jurors. **Figure 5** presents the percent regional distribution of court-related traffic based upon the findings of these surveys. Overall, the vast majority (70 to 80 percent) of both staff and jurors would be expected to use the S.R.4 freeway and either the I-5 or S.R.99 freeways to access downtown Stockton. Once in downtown Stockton, the majority (85 percent) of jurors are projected by the court to use the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage just south of Weber Street (which can be accessed from both El Dorado Street and Center Street). The remaining 15 percent are projected to use the Coy Garage, which would be accessed via Hunter Street just north of Weber Street. In contrast, about 85 percent of staff are projected to use the Coy Garage, with the remaining 15 percent using the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage. A small percentage of both staff and jurors would also be expected to use on-street parking or other nearby garages.

Overall, during the AM peak hour about 285 of the new inbound trips would be expected to access the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage with about 205 accessing the Coy garage or other nearby garages and on-street parking. There would have been up to about 305 vehicles accessing the Coy Garage or other nearby parking, except the removal of the 50,000-square-foot wing of the existing courthouse eliminated about 100 inbound employee trips during the morning commute.

Figures 6 and 7 present the increment of net new project traffic assigned to the local roadway system during the AM and PM peak traffic hours respectively, while **Figures 8 and 9** present year 2013 Base Case + Project AM and PM peak hour volumes.

Review of **Figure 6** presenting the AM commute peak hour pattern of inbound project traffic shows that of the ± 300 project vehicles leaving the S.R.4 interchange area and traveling north into downtown on El Dorado Street, about 220 would turn left into the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage (south of Weber Street, between Center and El Dorado streets), with the remaining ± 75 to 80 vehicles continuing north through the East Weber Street intersection or turning right to East Weber Street to access the Coy Garage or other nearby on-street parking. For vehicles traveling south into downtown on North Center Street and various side streets, about 65 vehicles would continue south of East Weber Street to turn left into the Stewart-Eberhardt Garage (for a total entry of 285 vehicles into this facility). The remaining 25 or so vehicles from the north or northwest would travel east of North Center Street and cross El Dorado Street (to the north of East Weber Street) to access the Coy Garage or on-street parking. The remaining Coy Garage inbound traffic would either be exiting the westbound S.R.4 freeway at Stanislaus Street (about 80 vehicles) or using other surface streets from north, northeast or east of downtown (about 20 vehicles).

C. PROJECT TRAFFIC IMPACTS

1. Intersection Level of Service

Table 4 shows that the net change in year 2013 Base Case traffic due to the proposed project would not be expected to produce a significant level of service impact at any analyzed location. No intersection would have acceptable AM or PM peak hour 2013 Base Case level of service degrade to unacceptable operation due to the addition of project traffic. Also, there would be no locations evaluated with unacceptable Base Case level of service.

2. 95th Percentile Vehicle Queuing

Tables 5 and 6 show that the net change in 2013 Base Case traffic due to the proposed project would produce a significant queuing impact at only one location: on the northbound El Dorado Street approach to Washington Street during the AM peak hour. Base Case operation would already experience unacceptable queuing and the proposed project would increase the 95th percentile vehicle queue from 233 up to 284 feet (per lane) with only 210 feet of storage (per lane). AM peak hour traffic on this approach would be increased from 1,700 up to 1,905 vehicles, a 12 percent increase.

This would be significant impact #1.

VII. ALTERNATIVE SITE EVALUATION

A. YEAR 2013 BASE CASE (WITHOUT PROJECT) CONDITIONS – WASHINGTON STREET SITE

1. Volumes

Year 2013 Base Case volumes have been developed for 12 intersections during the AM peak hour and 6 intersections during the PM peak hour using the same methodology as previously described for intersections serving the proposed courthouse site. Six intersections along the Center Street and El Dorado Street corridors have been evaluated for both time periods, including the freeway ramp intersections with Washington and Lafayette streets. However, only AM peak hour conditions have been evaluated at 6 intersections adjacent to or near the alternative site due to minimum volume levels in this area during the PM peak hour. Volumes during the AM peak hour are higher due to the presence of traffic associated with an adjacent high school and this is the critical time period for local intersection operation. It should also be noted that there are students crossing many of the unsignalized intersections in the immediate vicinity of the alternative site, both before and after school.

Figures 10 and 11 present year 2013 Base Case AM and PM peak hour volumes.

2. Intersection Operation

a. Level of Service

Table 8 shows that all evaluated intersections would be operating at acceptable year 2013 Base Case levels of service during both the AM and PM peak traffic hours. The 6 unsignalized intersections evaluated for this study in close proximity to the courthouse site would all be operating at level of service A conditions. **Figure 12** provides a schematic presentation of approach lanes and control at the intersections evaluated for the alternative site.

b. Signal Warrant Evaluation

i. Methodology

Traffic signals are used to provide an orderly flow of traffic through an intersection. Many times they are needed to offer side street traffic an opportunity to access a major road where high volumes and/or high vehicle speeds block crossing or turn movements. They do not, however, increase the capacity of an intersection (i.e., increase the overall intersection's ability to accommodate additional vehicles) and, in fact, often slightly reduce the number of total vehicles that can pass through an intersection in a given period of time. Signals can also cause an increase in traffic accidents if installed at inappropriate locations.

There are 8 possible tests for determining whether a traffic signal should be considered for installation. These tests, called "warrants", consider criteria such as actual traffic volume, pedestrian volume, presence of school children, and accident history. The intersection volume data together with the available collision histories were compared to warrants contained in the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)*, Federal Highway Administration, 2003, California Supplement, which has been adopted by the State of California as a replacement for *Caltrans Traffic Manual*. Section 4C of the MUTCD provides guidelines, or warrants, which may indicate need for a traffic signal at an unsignalized intersection. As indicated in the MUTCD, satisfaction of one or more warrants does not necessarily require immediate installation of a traffic signal. It is merely an indication that the local jurisdiction should begin monitoring conditions at that location and that a signal may ultimately be required.

Warrant 3, the peak hour volume warrant, is often used as an initial check of signalization needs since peak hour volume data is typically available and this warrant is usually the first one to be met. Warrant 3 is based on a curve and takes only the hour with the highest volume of the day into account. Please see the **Appendix** for the warrant chart. To meet this warrant, a minimum of 100 vehicles per hour must approach the intersection on one of the side streets. It should also be noted that Warrant 3 has a second set of criteria based upon a combination of vehicle delay and volumes. This is typically referred to as the peak hour delay warrant.

ii. Findings

All 6 unsignalized intersections evaluated near the alternative site would have AM peak hour volume levels well below peak hour signal warrant #3 criteria levels.

c. 95th Percentile Vehicle Queuing

Tables 9 and 10 present year 2013 Base Case AM and PM commute peak hour 95th percentile vehicle queuing on select approaches to the six intersections evaluated along the Center Street and El Dorado Street corridors. As shown, with one exception, no 95th percentile queues would be expected to extend to the adjacent upstream intersection. The one exception would be the northbound El Dorado Street approach to Washington Street during the AM peak hour, where queues would occasionally be expected to extend through the Lafayette Street intersection.

B. PROJECT TRAFFIC IMPACTS

1. Project Trip Generation & Distribution

The net increase in trip generation to/from downtown Stockton will be the same for the Washington Street alternative site as for the proposed site in Hunter Square. However, the streets serving the alternative site will attract the full trip generation potential of the new courthouse (per **Table 5** – 590 inbound and 66 outbound trips during the AM peak hour, with 60 inbound and 334 outbound trips during the PM peak hour). The elimination of 50,000 square feet of existing courthouse space will then result in a reduction of traffic to/from the vicinity of this facility (per **Table 5** – removal of 99 inbound and 12 outbound trips during the AM peak hour, with 44 inbound and 99 outbound trips eliminated during the PM peak hour).

The alternative site courthouse will also result in about 90 new AM peak hour vehicle trips being made from the downtown area to the new courthouse. These trips will be made from the DA’s office, probation office, public defender’s office, City/County offices and private offices. Currently, these trips are made by foot in the downtown area and would continue to be made on foot with the new courthouse at Hunter’s Square.

The alternative site will also attract auto and some walking trips during the course of a normal business day between downtown and the project site. Since the number of project-related back-and-forth trips should be lower than the total project traffic demand during the peak commute periods and since background (non-project) traffic volumes would be less than during commute periods, analysis of operating conditions during the peak commute traffic hours would evaluate the worst potential operating conditions and project traffic impacts during the day.

Figures 13 and 14 present the increment of net new project traffic associated with the alternative site assigned to the local roadway system during the AM and PM peak traffic hours respectively, while **Figures 15 and 16** present year 2013 Base Case + Project AM and PM peak hour volumes.

2. Project Traffic Impacts

a. Intersection Level of Service

Table 8 shows that the net change in year 2013 Base Case traffic due to the alternative site project would not be expected to produce a significant level of service impact at any analyzed location. No intersection would have acceptable AM or PM peak hour 2013 Base Case level of service degrade to unacceptable operation due to the addition of project traffic. Also, there would be no locations evaluated with unacceptable Base Case level of service.

b. Signal Warrants

The addition of alternative site project traffic would not increase year 2013 Base Case volumes to meet peak hour signal warrant criteria levels.

c. 95th Percentile Vehicle Queuing

Tables 9 and 10 show that the net change in year 2013 Base Case traffic due to the alternative site project would produce a significant queuing impact at only one location: on the northbound El Dorado Street approach to Washington Street during the AM peak hour. Base Case operation would already experience unacceptable queuing and the proposed project would increase the 95th percentile vehicle queue from 233 up to 254 feet (per lane) with only 210 feet of storage (per lane). AM peak hour traffic on this approach would be increased from 1,700 up to 1,796 vehicles, a 6 percent increase.

This would be significant impact #1A.

d. Pedestrian (Student) Crossings at Unsignalized Intersections Near the Project Site

The addition of project traffic to East Weber Street, South Madison Street, Washington Street and Market Street will increase safety concerns at unsignalized intersections for students walking to the nearby high school (Weber Institute). This is a particular concern for students crossing Weber Street due to its width.

This is a potentially significant impact (#2).

VIII. MITIGATION MEASURES

A. PROPOSED SITE

1. Mitigation Measure 1

There are no timing or widening improvements feasible to mitigate this measure to a less than significant impact.

2. Mitigation Measure 2

Safety measures shall be installed at intersections near the project site to facilitate safe student crossings. Locations and measures will be selected by the school district and City of Stockton Public Works Department.

B. ALTERNATIVE SITE

1. Mitigation Measure 1A

There are no timing or widening improvements feasible to mitigate this measure to a less than significant impact.

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Table 1**SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION LOS CRITERIA**

Level of Service	Description	Average Control Delay (Seconds Per Vehicle)
A	Operations with very low delay occurring with favorable progression and/or short cycle lengths.	< 10.0
B	Operations with low delay occurring with good progression and/or short cycle lengths.	10.1 to 20.0
C	Operations with average delays resulting from fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths. Individual cycle failures begin to appear.	20.1 to 35.0
D	Operations with longer delays due to a combination of unfavorable progression, long cycle lengths, and/or high volume-to-capacity (V/C) ratios. Many vehicles stop and individual cycle failures are noticeable.	35.1 to 55.0
E	Operations with high delay values indicating poor progression, long cycle lengths, and high V/C ratios. Individual cycle failures are frequent occurrences. This is considered to be the limit of acceptable delay.	55.1 to 80.0
F	Operation with delays unacceptable to most drivers occurring due to oversaturation, poor progression, or very long cycle lengths.	> 80.0

Source: 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board).

Table 2**UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTION LOS CRITERIA**

Level of Service	Description	Average Control Delay (Seconds Per Vehicle)
A	Little or no delays	< 10.0
B	Short traffic delays	10.1 to 15.0
C	Average traffic delays	15.1 to 25.0
D	Long traffic delays	25.1 to 35.0
E	Very long traffic delays	35.1 to 50.0
F	Extreme traffic delays with intersection capacity exceeded (for an all-way stop), or with approach/turn movement capacity exceeded (for a side street stop controlled intersection)	> 50.0

Source: 2000 Highway Capacity Manual (Transportation Research Board).

Table 3

APPROVED DEVELOPMENT TRIP GENERATION

USE	SIZE	AM PEAK HOUR TRIPS				PM PEAK HOUR TRIPS			
		INBOUND		OUTBOUND		INBOUND		OUTBOUND	
		RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL
County Administration Building	250,000 SQ.FT.	1.97	493	.24	60	.88	220	1.97	493

*Trip Rate Sources: Trip Generation, 8th Edition, by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) 2008.
Compiled by: Crane Transportation Group*

Table 4

**INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE
YEAR 2013**

PROPOSED HUNTER SQUARE COURTHOUSE SITE

INTERSECTION	TIME PERIOD	BASE CASE		BASE CASE + PROJECT	
		DELAY ⁽¹⁾	LOS ⁽²⁾	DELAY ⁽¹⁾	LOS ⁽²⁾
1. Center/Park (Signal)	AM	11.8	B	12.0	B
	PM	20.5	C	20.5	C
2. El Dorado/Park (Signal)	AM	5.9	A	5.9	A
	PM	9.2	A	9.2	A
3. Center/Oak (Signal)	AM	8.1	A	8.1	A
	PM	5.4	A	5.4	A
4. El Dorado/Oak (Signal)	AM	4.5	A	4.5	A
	PM	5.2	A	5.2	A
5. Center/Fremont (Signal)	AM	5.2	A	5.2	A
	PM	5.1	A	5.2	A
6. El Dorado/Fremont (Signal)	AM	10.2	B	10.2	B
	PM	10.9	B	10.9	A
7. Center/Weber (Signal)	AM	11.9	B	11.9	B
	PM	20.3	C	21.1	C
8. El Dorado/Weber (Signal)	AM	12.9	B	12.9	B
	PM	11.3	B	12.3	B
9. Weber/California (Signal)	AM	13.0	B	13.1	B
	PM	11.7	B	11.7	B
10. Center/Washington (Signal)	AM	13.9	B	13.9	B
	PM	10.7	B	11.1	C
11. El Dorado/Washington – WB S.R.4 Off-Ramp (Signal)	AM	24.5	C	28.5	C
	PM	48.5	D	48.7	D
12. Stanislaus/Washington – WB S.R.4 Off-Ramp (Signal)	AM	23.6	C	24.8	C
	PM	17.7	B	18.7	B
13. Center/Lafayette – EB S.R.4 Off-Ramp (Signal)	AM	28.0	C	45.8	D
	PM	14.2	B	14.5	B
14. El Dorado/Lafayette – WB S.R.4 On-Ramp (Signal)	AM	9.4	A	10.0	B
	PM	21.8	C	21.8	C
15. Stanislaus/Lafayette – EB S.R.4 On-Ramp (Signal)	AM	47.2	D	49.4	D
	PM	45.9	D	49.4	D

⁽¹⁾ Delay = Control delay per vehicle in seconds.

⁽²⁾ LOS = Level of Service

Year 2000 Highway Capacity Manual Analysis Methodology – Synchro Software Evaluation
Source: Crane Transportation Group

Table 5

**95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING
YEAR 2013
PROPOSED HUNTER SQUARE COURTHOUSE SITE
AM PEAK HOUR**

INTERSECTION	APPROACH	STORAGE (PER LANE) IN FEET	95TH PERCENTILE QUEUING (PER LANE) IN FEET	
			BASE CASE	BASE CASE + PROJECT
Center/Park	SB Center Through	300	223	235
Center/Oak	SB Center Through	300	57	60
Center/Fremont	SB Center Through	270	34	34
Center/Weber	WB Weber Through/left	290	38	38
Center/Washington	SB Center	300	22	23
	WB Washington	300	125	125
Center/Lafayette	SB Center Left	210	189	196
	SB Center Through	210	66	66
El Dorado/Lafayette	NB El Dorado	330	96	97
	EB Lafayette Left	330	113	154
El Dorado/Washington	NB El Dorado Through	210	233	284
El Dorado/Weber	NB El Dorado Through/EB Weber Through/Left	500	188	188
		300	75	75
El Dorado/Fremont	NB El Dorado Through	280	140	140
El Dorado/Oak	NB El Dorado Through	275	38	38
El Dorado/Park	NB El Dorado Through	300	22	22

*Year 2000 Highway Capacity Manual Analysis Methodology – Synchro Software Evaluation
Source: Crane Transportation Group*

Table 6

**95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING
YEAR 2013
PROPOSED HUNTER SQUARE COURTHOUSE SITE
PM PEAK HOUR**

INTERSECTION	APPROACH	STORAGE (PER LANE) IN FEET	95TH PERCENTILE QUEUING (PER LANE) IN FEET	
			BASE CASE	BASE CASE + PROJECT
Center/Park	SB Center Through	300	253	253
Center/Oak	SB Center Through	300	29	29
Center/Fremont	SB Center Through	270	34	34
Center/Weber	WB Weber Through/left	290	102	154
Center/Washington	SB Center	300	71	87
	WB Washington	300	282	282
Center/Lafayette	SB Center left	210	167	169
	SB Center Through	210	50	53
El Dorado/Lafayette	NB El Dorado	330	128	128
	EB Lafayette	330	177	177
El Dorado/Washington	NB El Dorado Through	210	155	156
El Dorado/Weber	NB El Dorado Through/EB Weber Through/Left	500	144	150
		300	28	47
El Dorado/Fremont	NB El Dorado Through	280	80	82
El Dorado/Oak	NB El Dorado Through	275	34	34
El Dorado/Park	NB El Dorado Through	300	46	51

*Year 2000 Highway Capacity Manual Analysis Methodology – Synchro Software Evaluation
Source: Crane Transportation Group*

Table 7

PROJECT TRIP GENERATION

USE	SIZE	AM PEAK HOUR TRIPS				PM PEAK HOUR TRIPS			
		INBOUND		OUTBOUND		INBOUND		OUTBOUND	
		RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL	RATE	VOL
New Courthouse (office space)	285,000 SQ.FT.	2.07	590	.23	66	.21	60	1.17	334
Old Courthouse Wing Demolished	50,000 SQ.FT.	1.97	(-99)	.24	(-12)	.88	(-44)	1.97	(-99)
Net New Traffic Due to Project			491		54		16		235

*Trip Rate Sources: New Courthouse: Court trip rate based upon surveys at the existing County Court Building on Weber Street in Stockton (April & May 2008).
 Old Courthouse Wing: To be demolished – would have been used for government offices – Trip Generation, 8th Edition, by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) 2008.*

Compiled by: Crane Transportation Group

Table 8

**INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE
YEAR 2013**

PROPOSED WASHINGTON STREET COURTHOUSE SITE

INTERSECTION	TIME PERIOD	BASE CASE		BASE CASE + PROJECT	
		DELAY	LOS ⁽³⁾	DELAY	LOS ⁽³⁾
Van Buren/Weber (Unsignalized)	AM	1.2 ⁽¹⁾	A	3.2	A
Madison/Weber (Unsignalized)	AM	.8 ⁽¹⁾	A	.9	A
Madison/Market (Unsignalized)	AM	1.6 ⁽¹⁾	A	5.1	A
Madison/Washington (Unsignalized)	AM	2.3 ⁽¹⁾	A	3.6	A
Lincoln/Washington (Unsignalized)	AM	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	A	3.3	A
Madison/Lafayette (Unsignalized)	AM	4.2 ⁽¹⁾	A	8.0	A
Center/Washington (Signal)	AM	13.9 ⁽²⁾	B	17.0	B
	PM	10.7 ⁽²⁾	B	11.7	B
El Dorado/Washington – WB S.R.4 Off-Ramp (Signal)	AM	24.5 ⁽²⁾	C	29.8	C
	PM	48.5 ⁽²⁾	D	48.5	D
Center/Lafayette – EB S.R.4 Off-Ramp (Signal)	AM	28.0 ⁽²⁾	C	47.6	D
	PM	14.2 ⁽²⁾	B	16.5	B
El Dorado/Lafayette – WB S.R.4 On-Ramp (Signal)	AM	9.4 ⁽²⁾	A	9.5	A
	PM	21.8 ⁽²⁾	C	21.9	C
Center/Weber (Signal)	AM	11.9	B	12.1	B
	PM	20.3	C	26.6	C
El Dorado/Weber (Signal)	AM	12.9	B	12.9	B
	PM	11.3	B	11.3	B

LOS = Level of Service

- (1) Delay = Average control delay per vehicle in seconds for the entire intersection (unsignalized intersection).
- (2) Delay = Control delay per vehicle in seconds (signalized intersection).
- (3) LOS = Level of Service

Source: Crane Transportation Group

Table 9
95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING
YEAR 2013
PROPOSED WASHINGTON STREET COURTHOUSE SITE
AM PEAK HOUR

INTERSECTION	APPROACH	STORAGE (PER LANE) IN FEET	95TH PERCENTILE QUEUING (PER LANE) IN FEET	
			BASE CASE	BASE CASE + PROJECT
Center/Weber	WB Weber Through/left	290	35	39
Center/Washington	SB Center Left	300	22	24
	WB Washington	300	125	189
Center/Lafayette	SB Center Left	210	189	189
	SB Center Through	210	66	66
El Dorado/Lafayette	NB El Dorado	330	96	97
	EB Lafayette	330	113	113
El Dorado/Washington	NB El Dorado Through	210	233	254
El Dorado/Weber	NB El Dorado Through/EB	500	188	188
	Weber Through/Left	300	75	93

Year 2000 Highway Capacity Manual Analysis Methodology – Synchro Software Evaluation
Source: Crane Transportation Group

Table 10
95TH PERCENTILE VEHICLE QUEUING
YEAR 2013
PROPOSED WASHINGTON STREET COURTHOUSE SITE
PM PEAK HOUR

INTERSECTION	APPROACH	STORAGE (PER LANE) IN FEET	95TH PERCENTILE QUEUING (PER LANE) IN FEET	
			BASE CASE	BASE CASE + PROJECT
Center/Weber	WB Weber Through/left	290	102	76
Center/Washington	SB Center Left	300	71	86
	WB Washington	300	282	295
Center/Lafayette	SB Center Left	210	43	79
	SB Center Through	210	50	48
El Dorado/Lafayette	NB El Dorado	330	128	138
	EB Lafayette	330	177	182
El Dorado/Washington	NB El Dorado Through	210	155	155
El Dorado/Weber	NB El Dorado Through/EB	500	144	216
	Weber Through/Left	300	141	123

Year 2000 Highway Capacity Manual Analysis Methodology – Synchro Software Evaluation
Source: Crane Transportation Group

Not To Scale

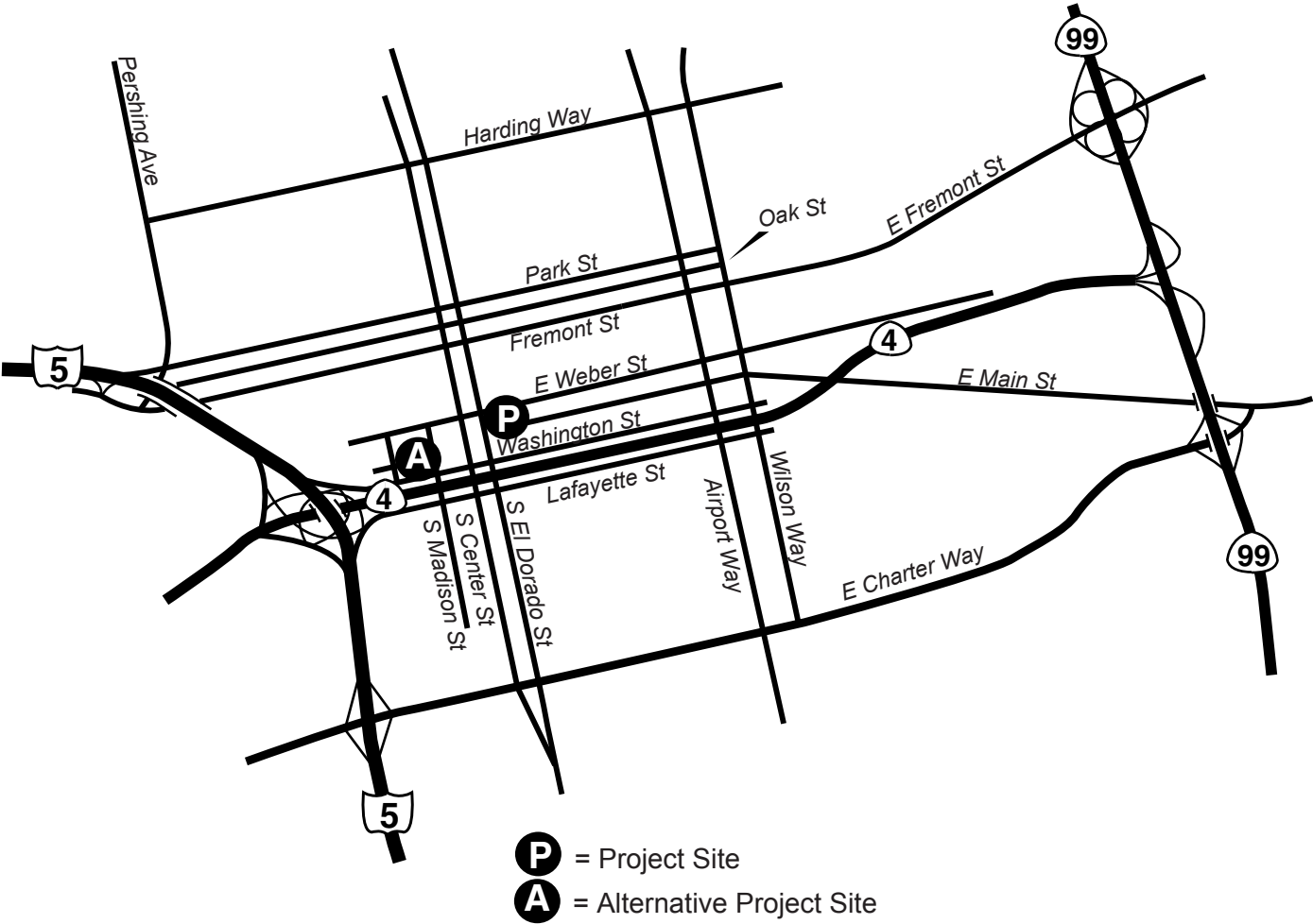
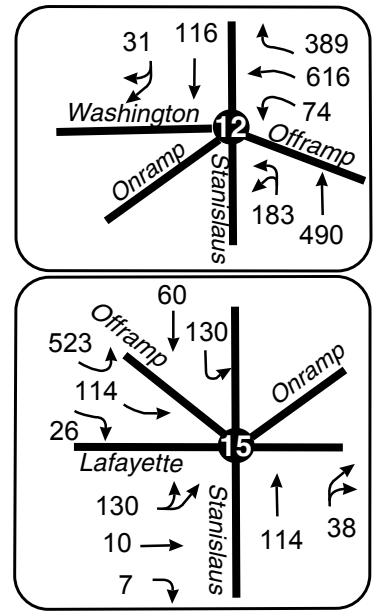
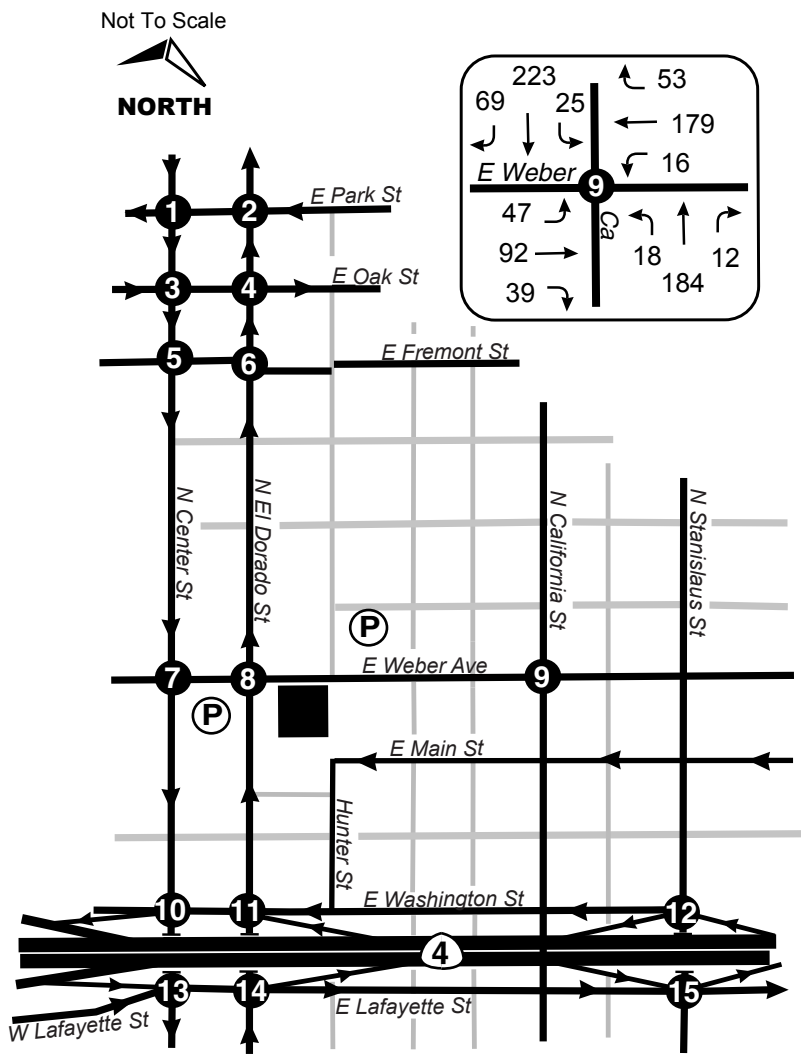
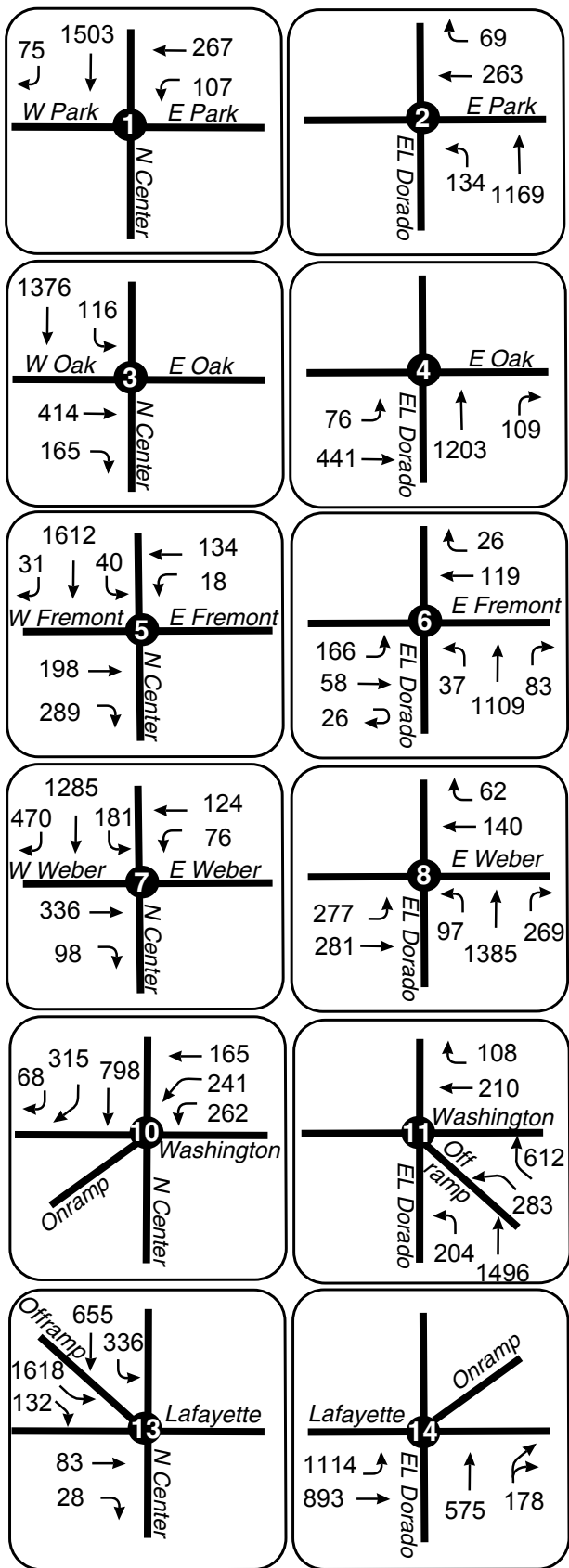
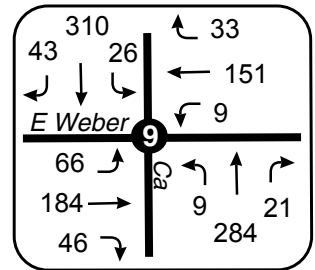
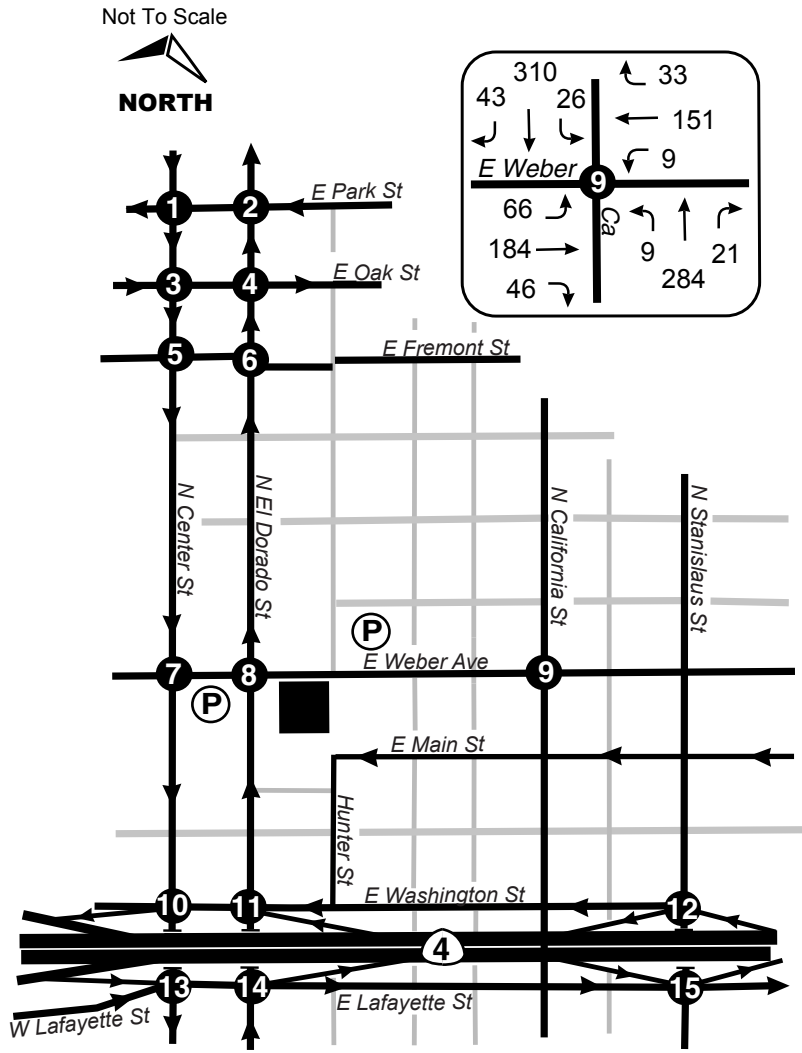
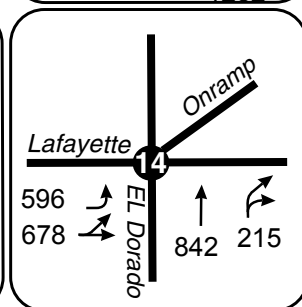
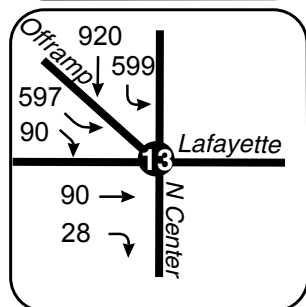
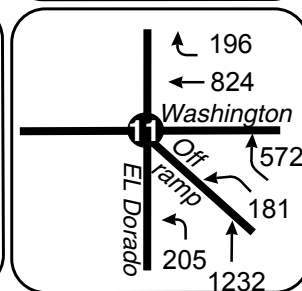
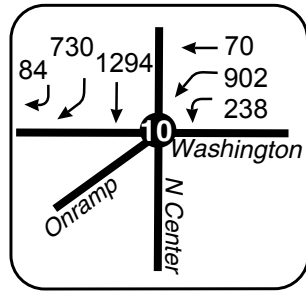
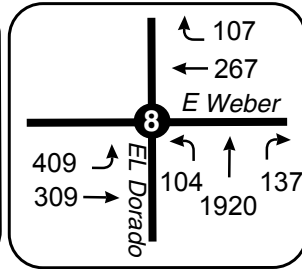
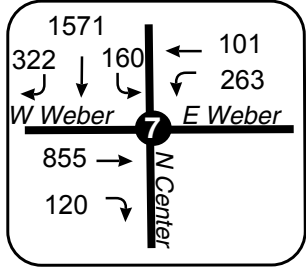
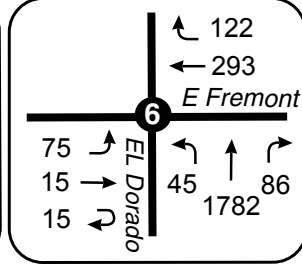
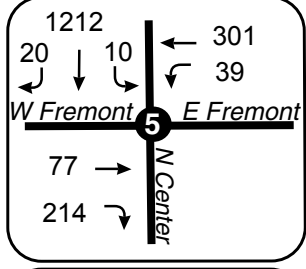
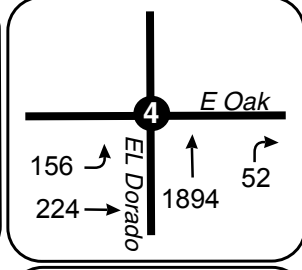
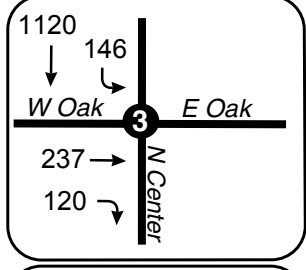
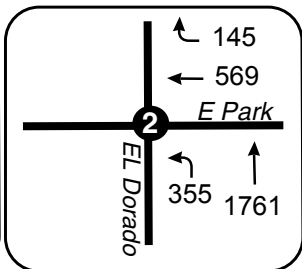
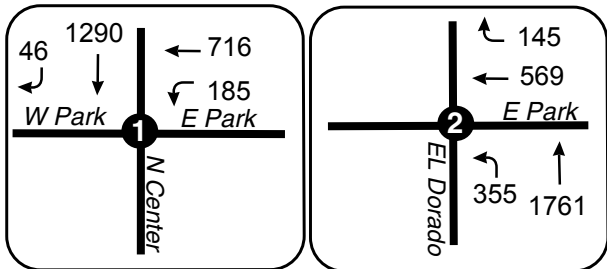


Figure 1
Area Map

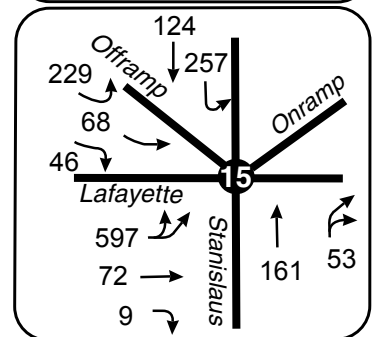
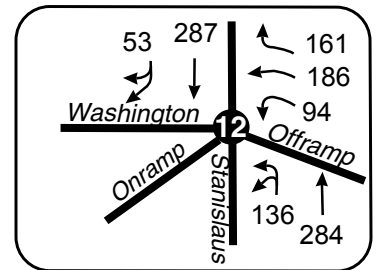


San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 2
Year 2013 Base Case
AM Peak Hour Volumes

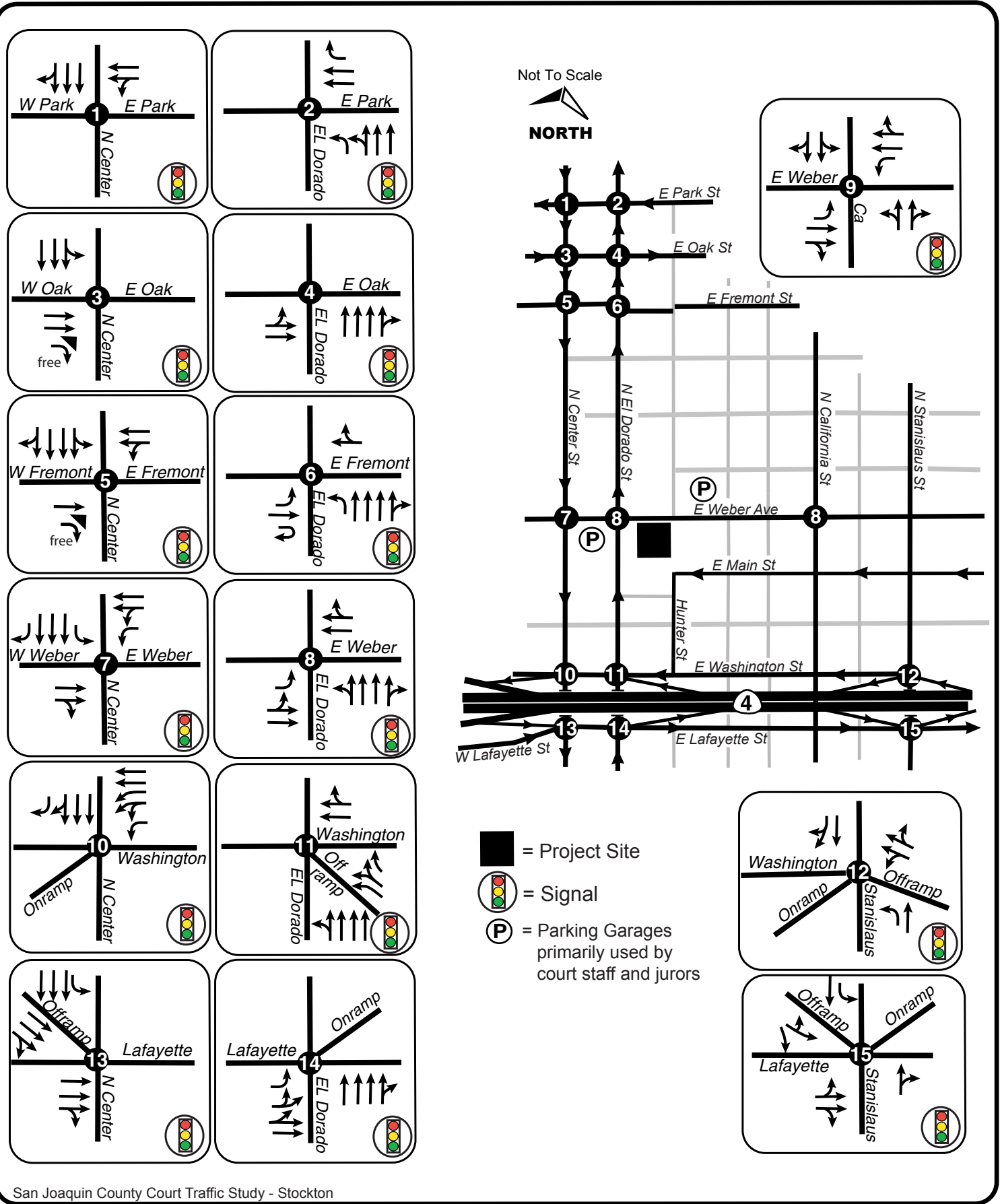


■ = Project Site
 (P) = Parking Garages primarily used by court staff and jurors



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 3
Year 2013 Base Case
PM Peak Hour Volumes



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 4

Proposed Site Year 2013

Lane Geometrics and Intersection Control



Not To Scale



NORTH

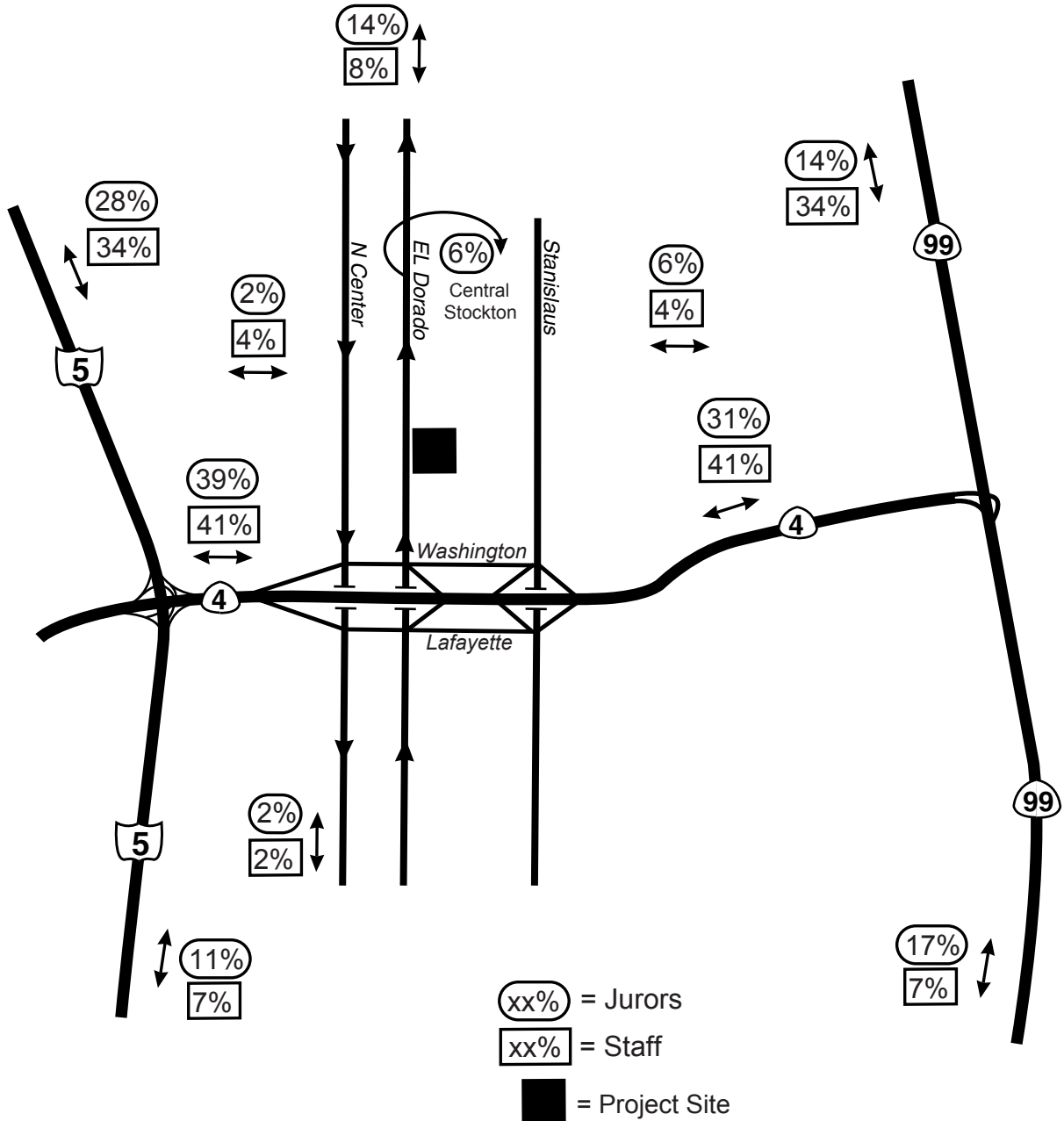
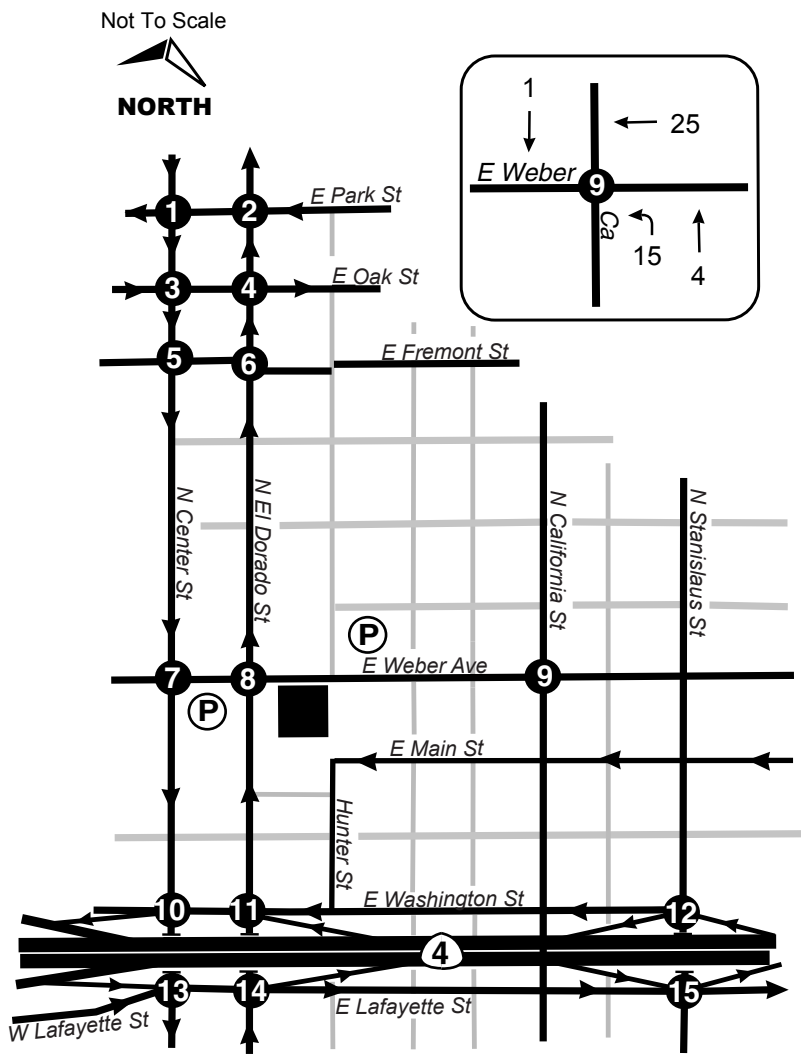
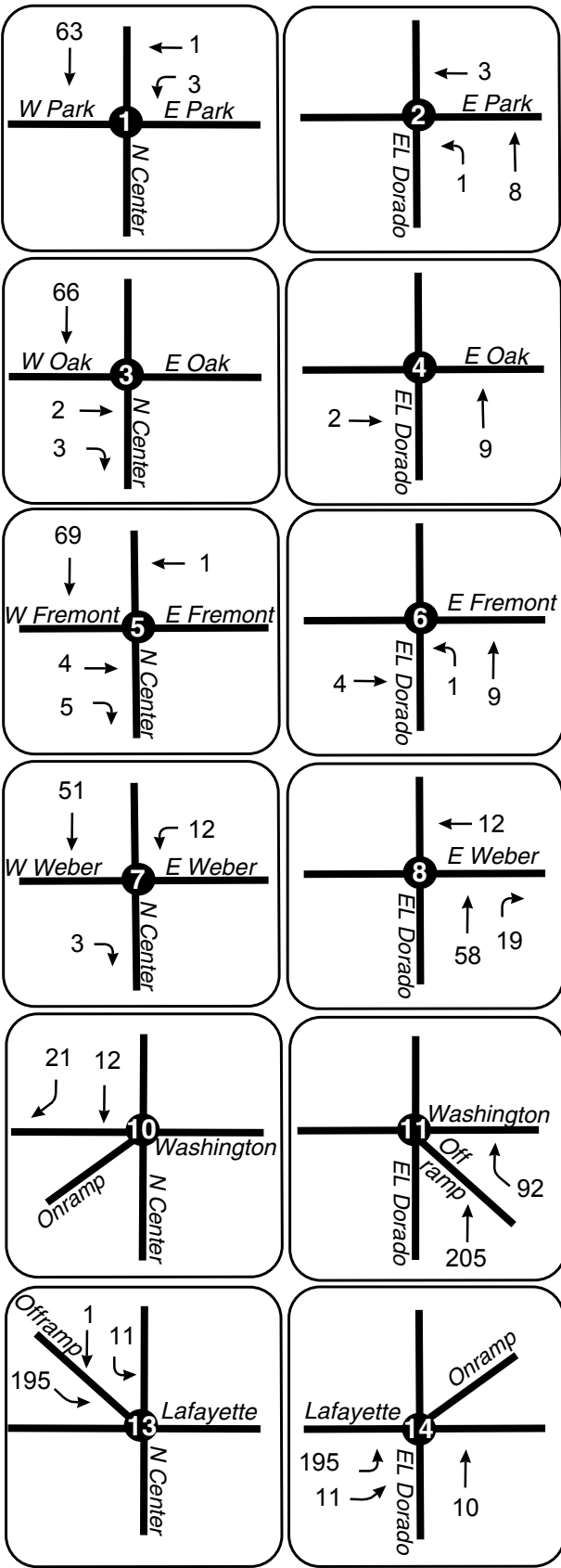
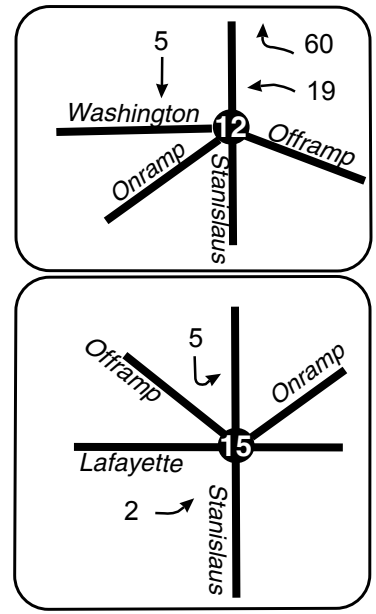


Figure 5
Staff and Juror
% Traffic Distribution

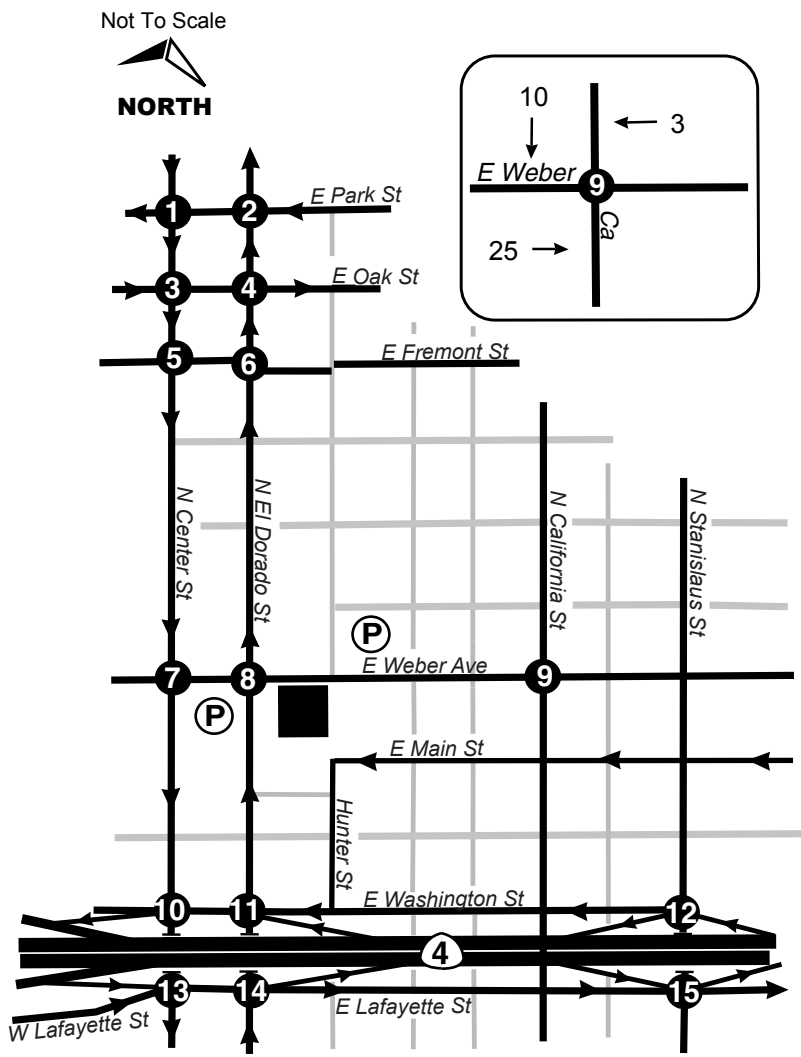
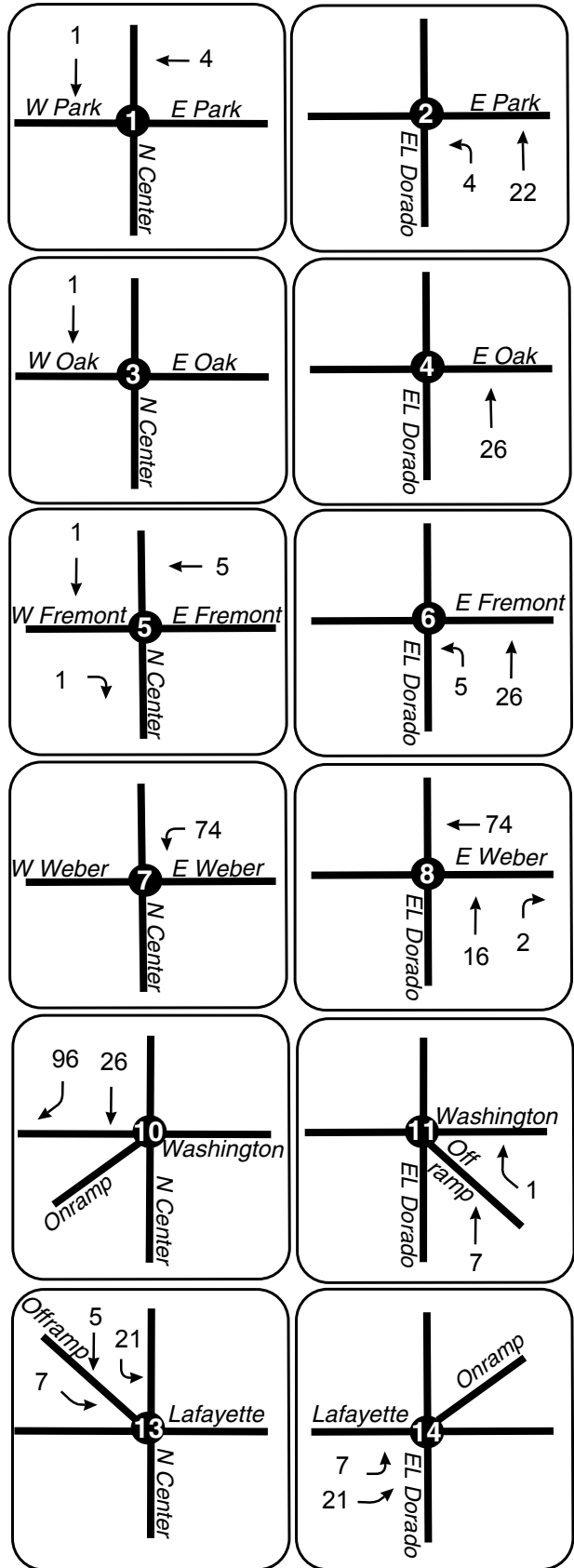


■ = Project Site
 (P) = Parking Garages primarily used by court staff and jurors



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 6
AM Peak Hour
Project Increment Volumes



= Project Site
P = Parking Garages primarily used by court staff and jurors

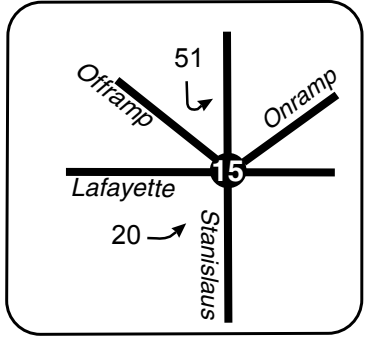
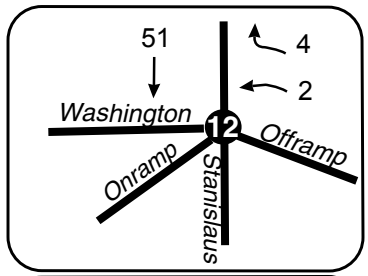
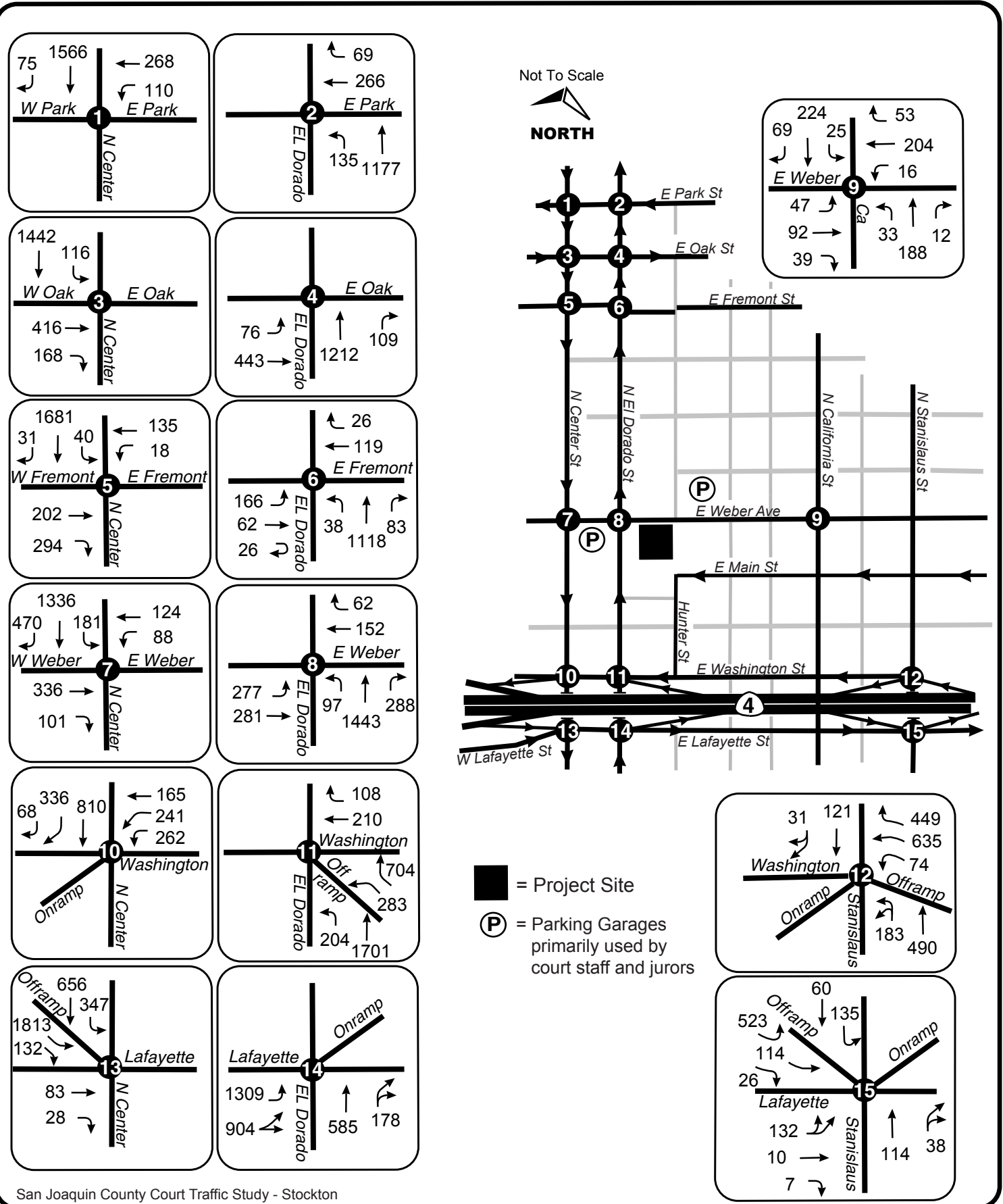
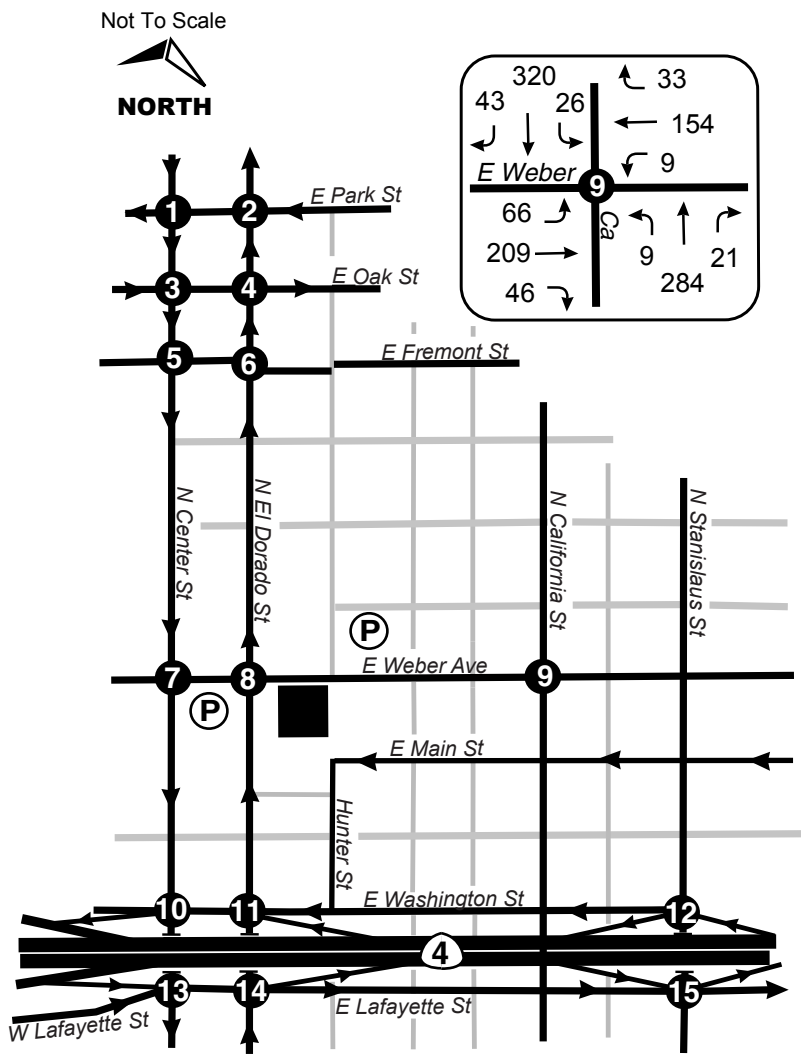
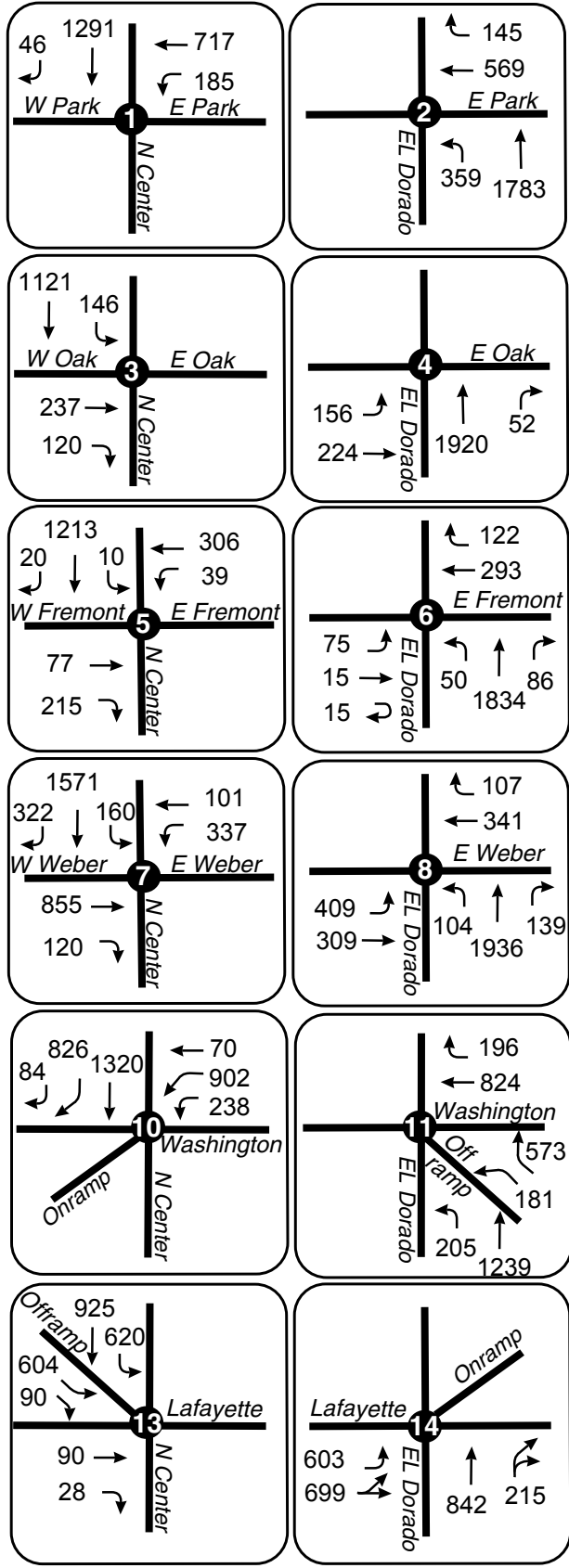


Figure 7
PM Peak Hour
Project Increment Volumes





■ = Project Site

Ⓟ = Parking Garages primarily used by court staff and jurors

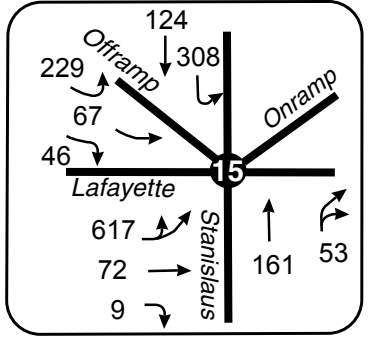
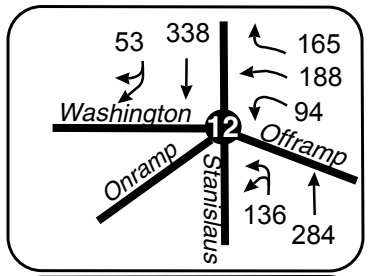


Figure 9
Year 2013 Base Case + Project
PM Peak Hour Volumes

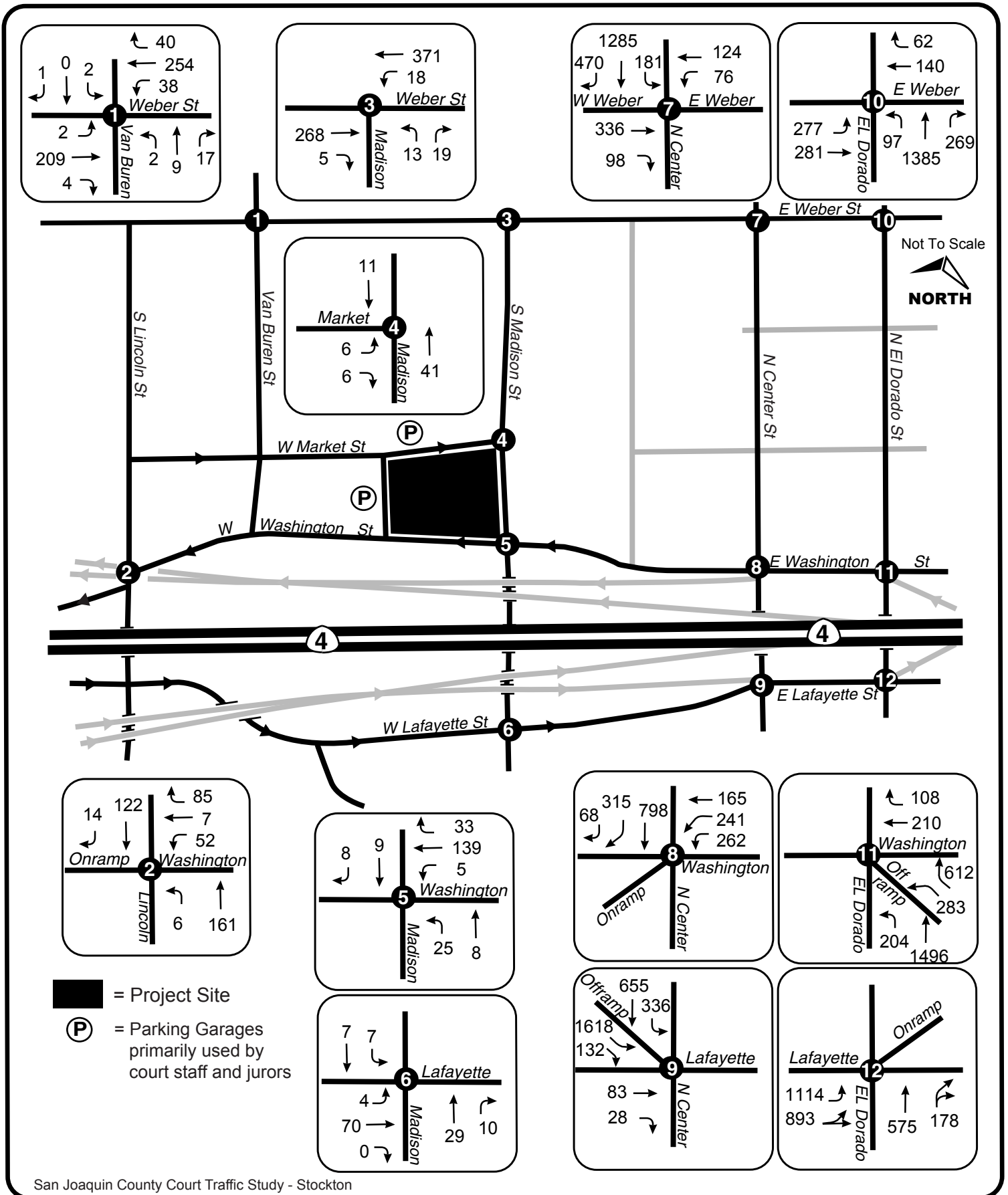


Figure 10
Alternative Site
Year 2013 Base Case
AM Peak Hour Volumes

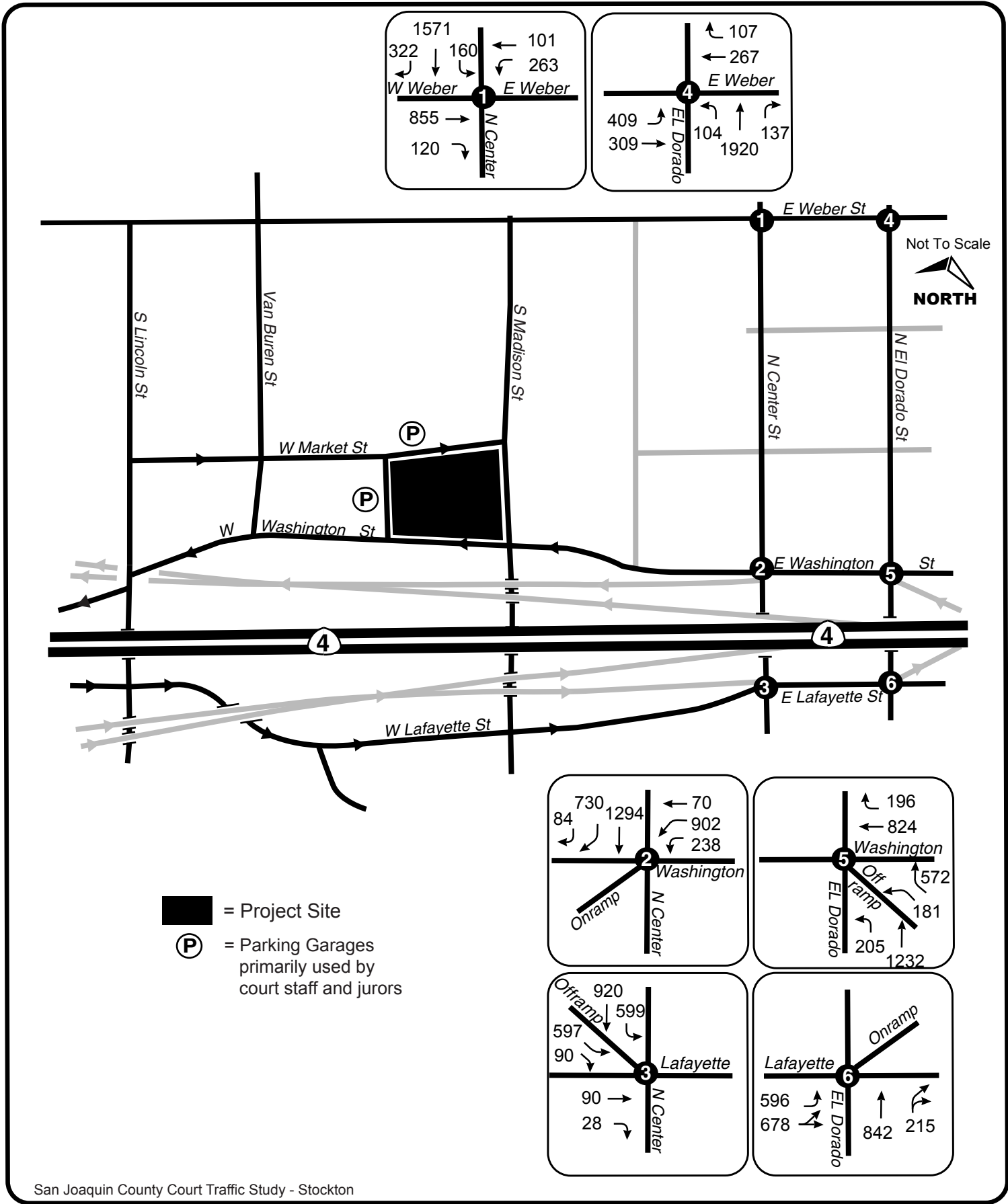
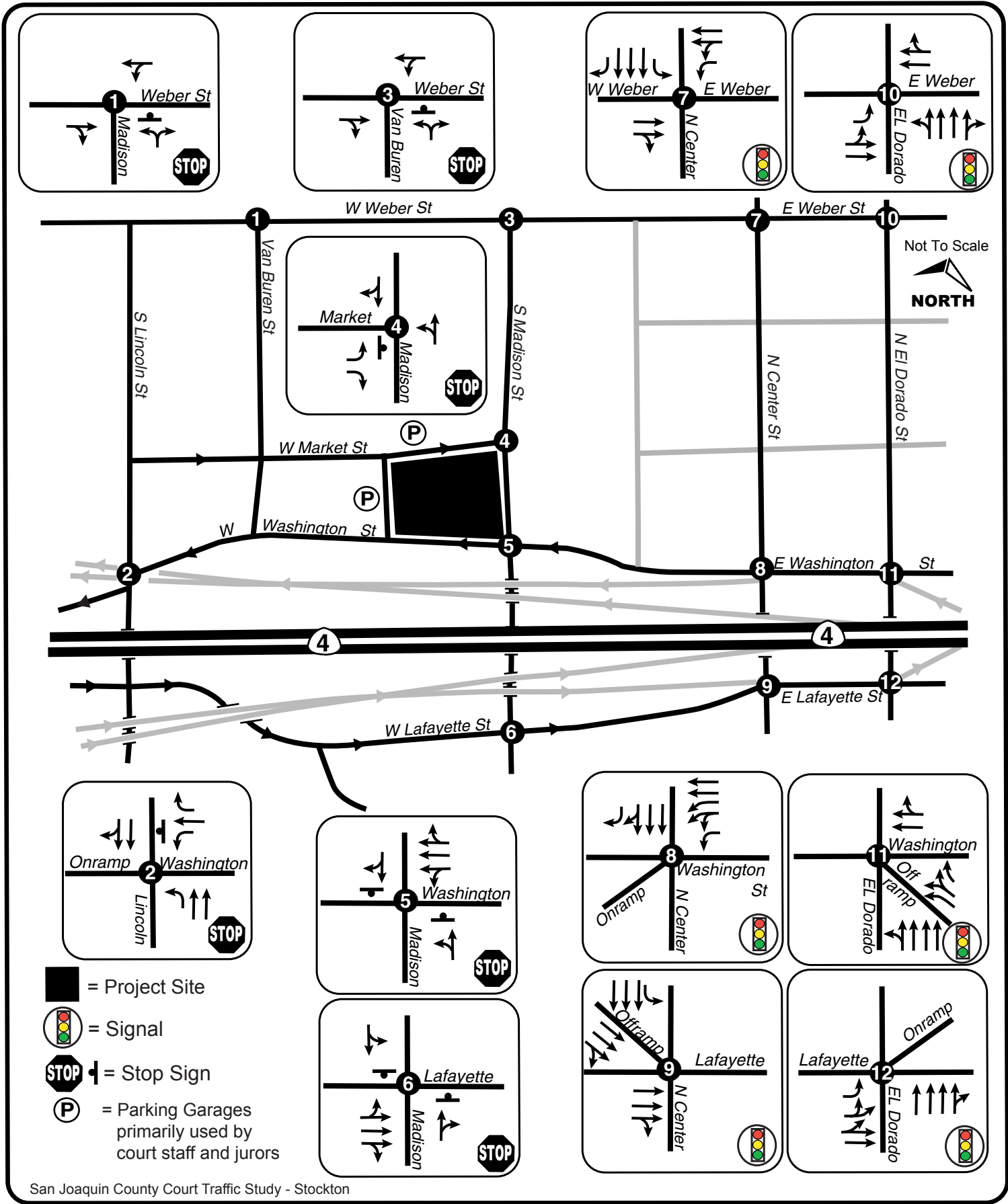


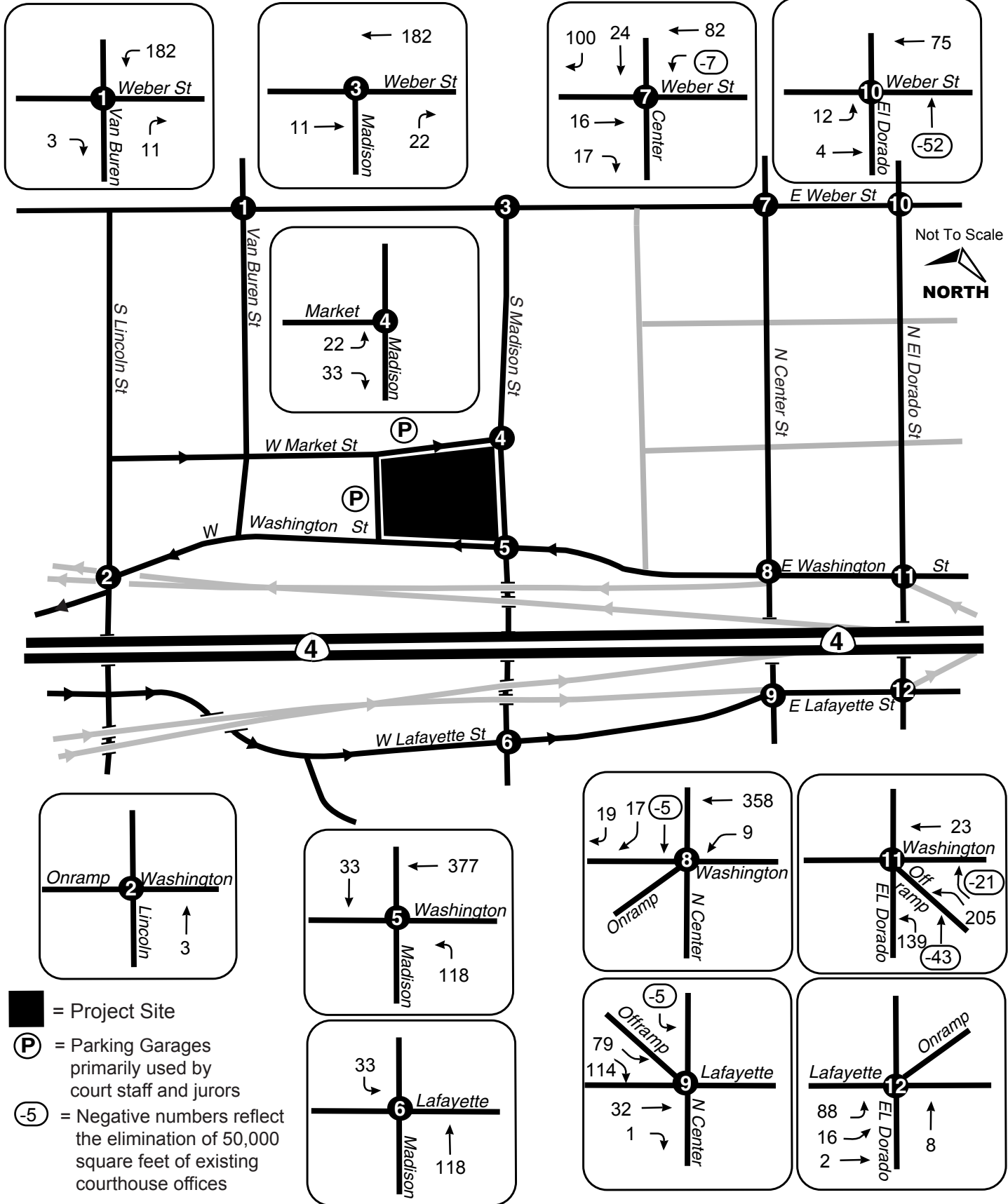
Figure 11
Alternative Site
Year 2013 Base Case
PM Peak Hour Volumes



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

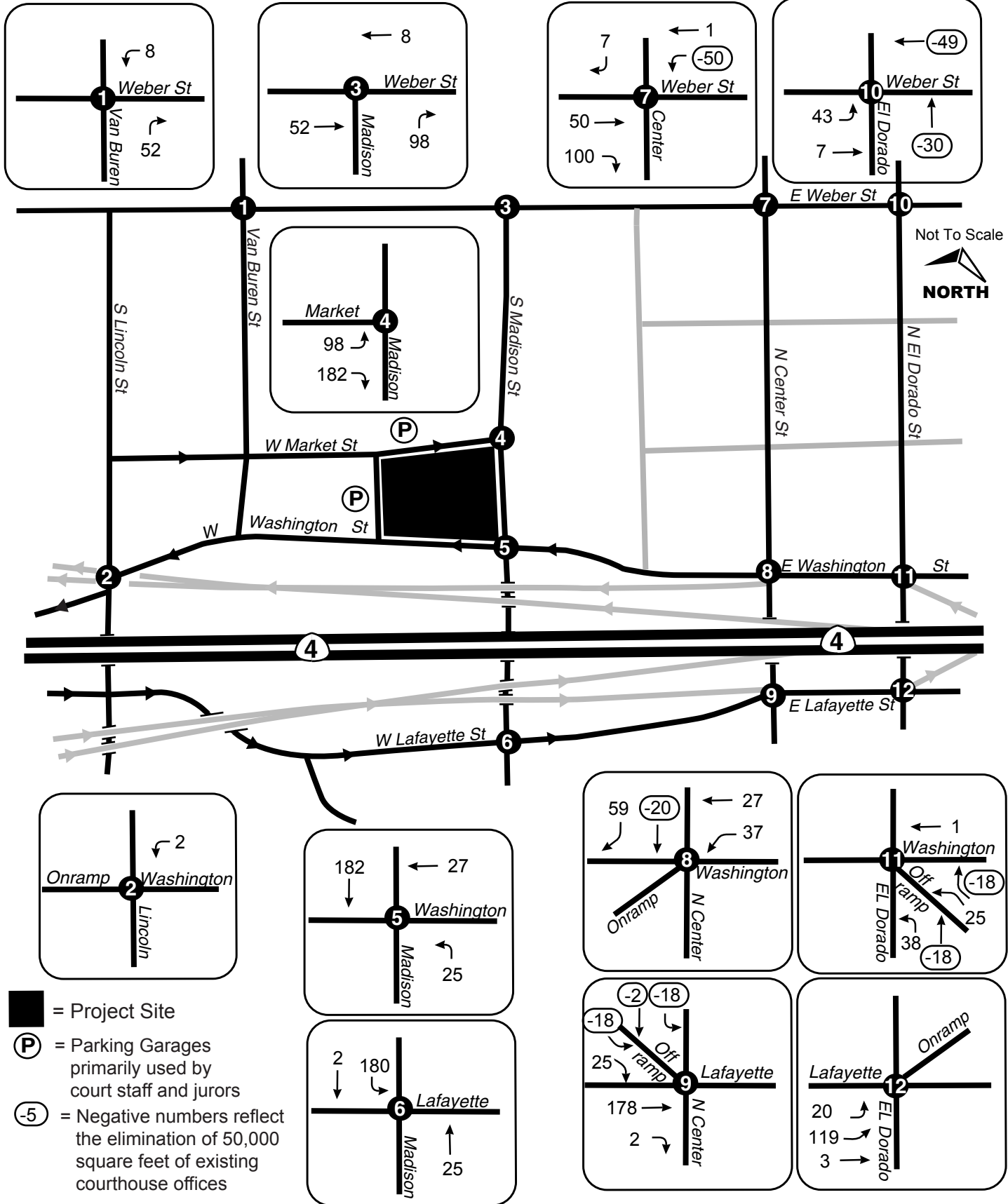
Figure 12

**Alternative Site Year 2013
Lane Geometrics and Intersection Control**



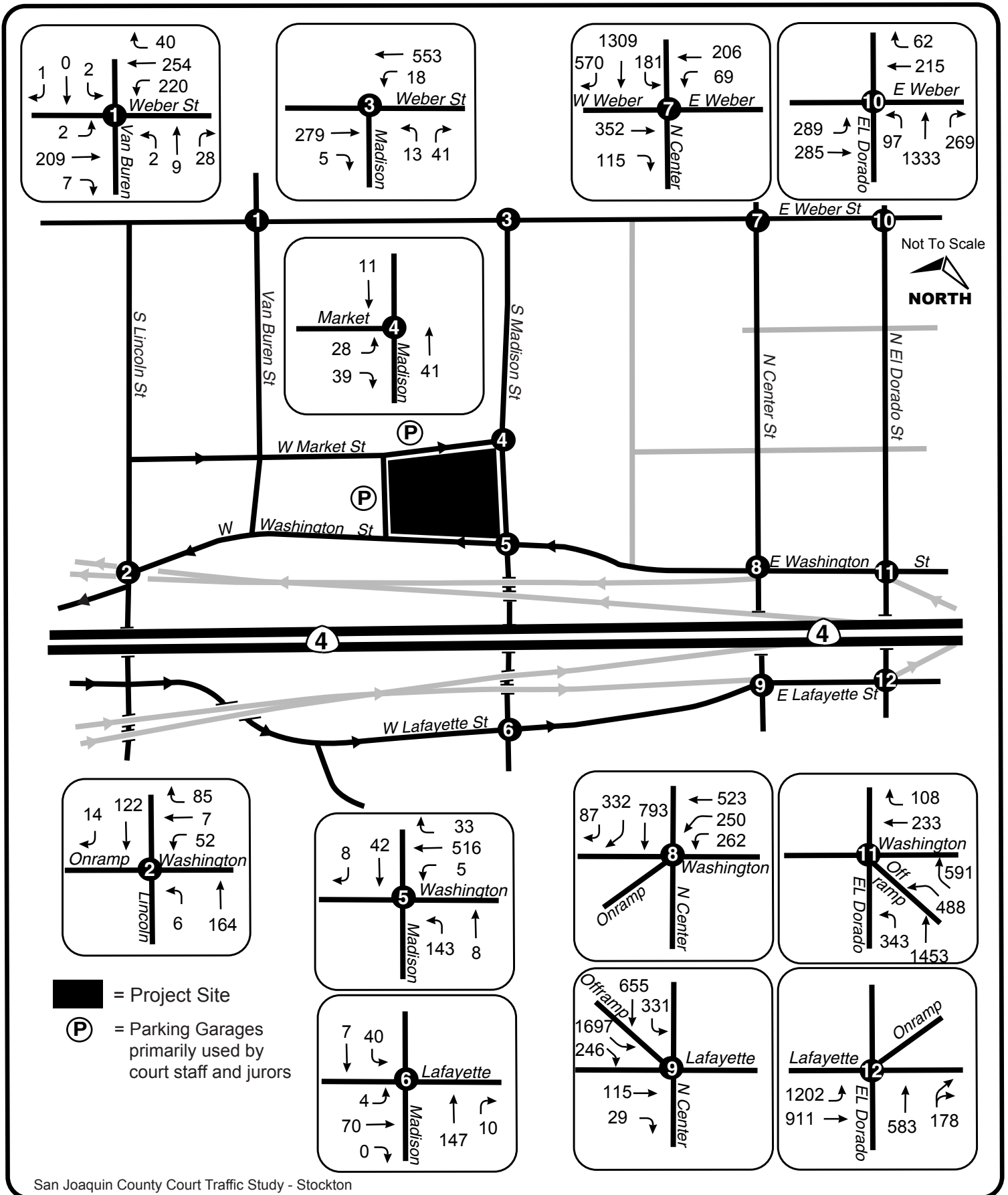
San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 13
Alternative Site
AM Peak Hour
Project Increment Volumes



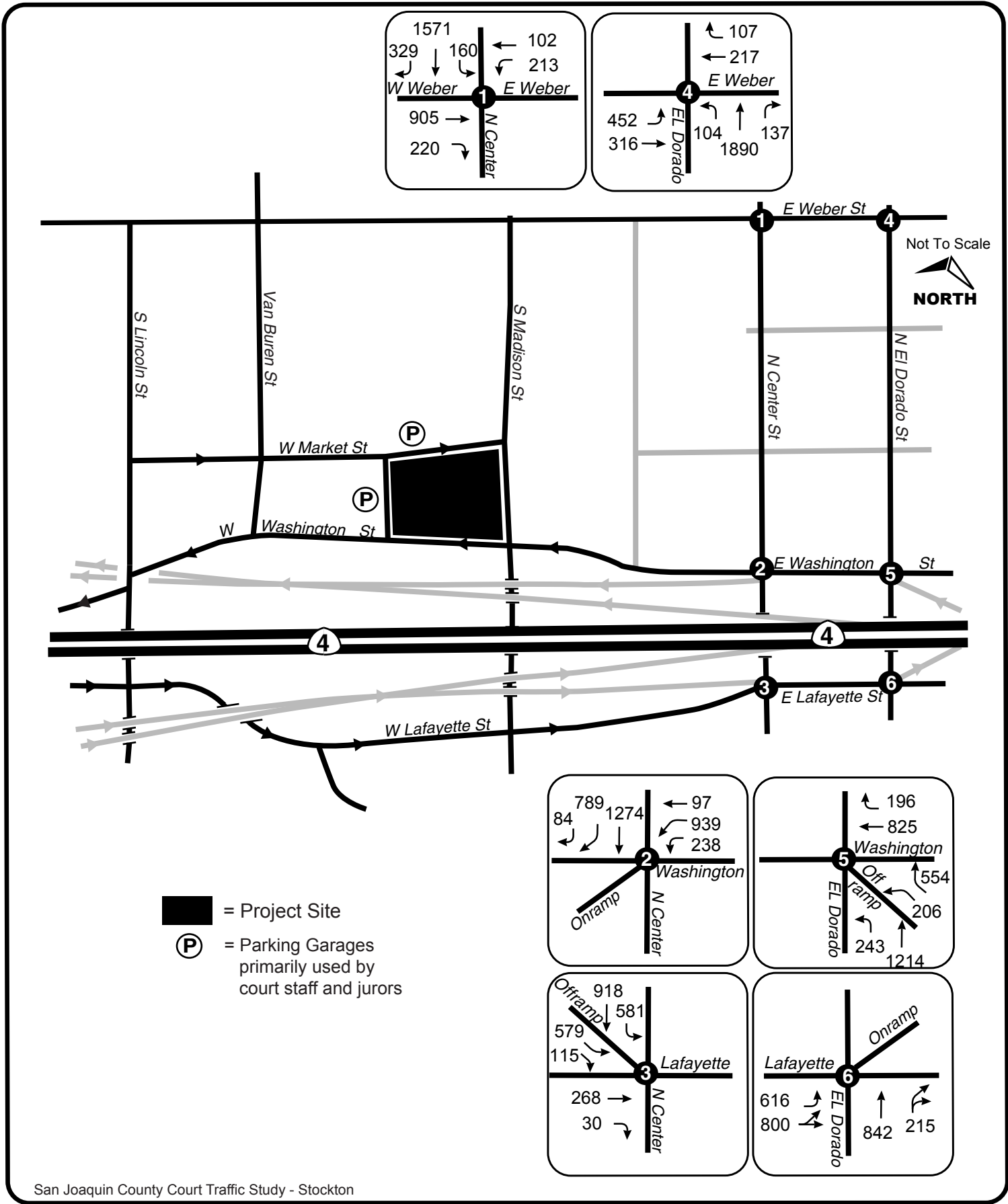
San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 14
Alternative Site
PM Peak Hour
Project Increment Volumes



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

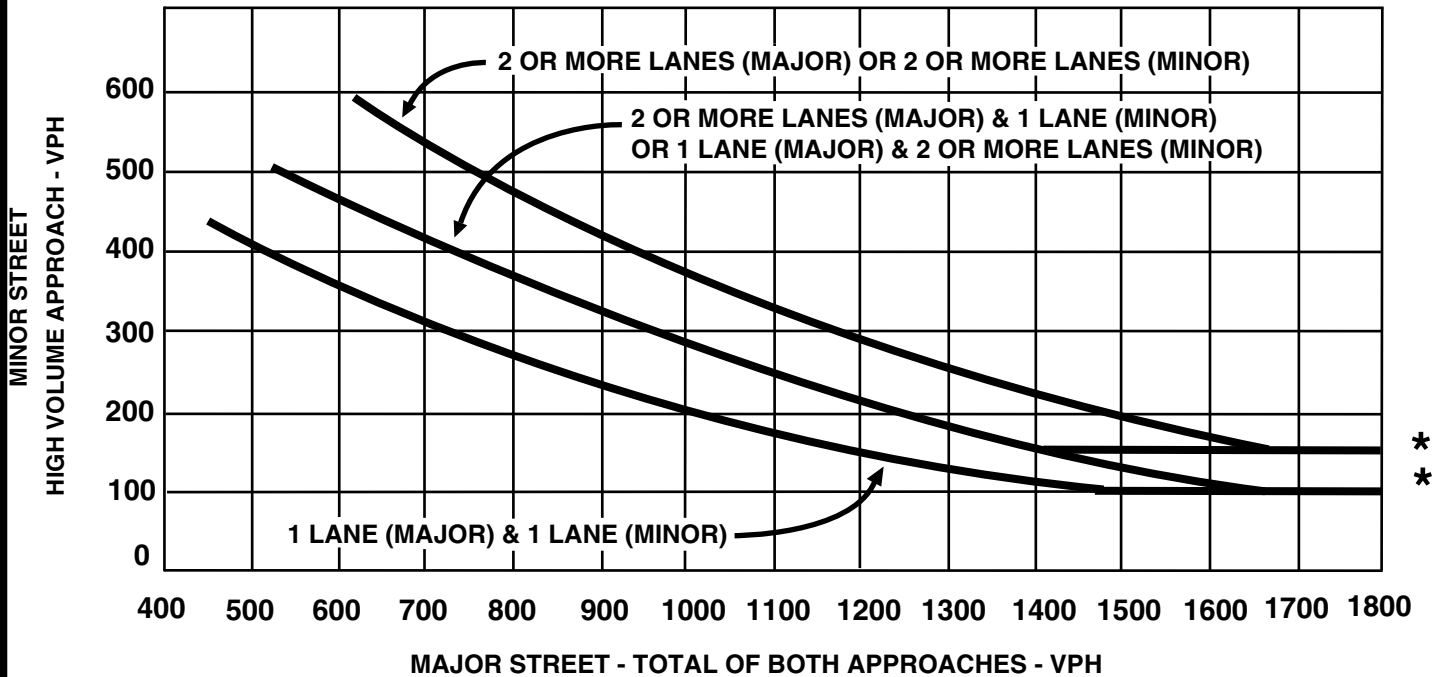
Figure 15
Alternative Site
Year 2013 Base Case + Project
AM Peak Hour Volumes



San Joaquin County Court Traffic Study - Stockton

Figure 16
Alternative Site
Year 2013 Base Case + Project
PM Peak Hour Volumes

PEAK HOUR VOLUME WARRANT #3 (Urban Area)



*** NOTE**

150 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACH WITH TWO OR MORE LANES AND 100 VPH APPLIES AS THE LOWER THRESHOLD VOLUME FOR A MINOR STREET APPROACHING WITH ONE LANE

Source: Year 2003 Manual or Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Federal Highway Administration



Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Configuration, Volume (Vp), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf), Sat Flow (Sf). Includes sub-sections for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with columns for Lane Configuration, Volume (Veh/h), Sat Flow (Veh/h/sat), and various traffic metrics. Includes sub-tables for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with columns for Lane Configuration, Volume (Veh/h), Sat Flow (Veh/h/sat), and various traffic metrics. Includes sub-tables for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

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Table with columns for Lane Configuration, Volume (Veh/h), Sat Flow (Veh/h/sat), and various traffic metrics. Includes sub-tables for HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Volume to Capacity ratio, and HCM Level of Service.

Table with columns: Lane, Volume (V), Sat. Flow (S), etc. Rows include Lane Configuration, Volume, Sat. Flow, etc.

Table with columns: HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Level of Service, HCM Volume to Capacity Ratio, etc.

Table with columns: Lane, Volume (V), Sat. Flow (S), etc. Rows include Lane Configuration, Volume, Sat. Flow, etc.

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Table with columns: Lane, Volume (V), Sat. Flow (S), etc. Rows include Lane Configuration, Volume, Sat. Flow, etc.

Table with columns: HCM Average Control Delay, HCM Level of Service, HCM Volume to Capacity Ratio, etc.

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 14: Lafayette & El Dorado

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 15: Lafayette & Stanislaus

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 17: Park & Center

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 2: Park & El Dorado

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 3: Oak & Center

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 4: Oak & El Dorado

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 5: Fremont & Center

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 5: Fremont & El Dorado

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis
 7: Weber & Center

Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Volume (veh)	1000	1200	1400	1600	1800	2000	2200	2400	2600	2800	3000
Level of Service (LOS)	A	B	C	D	E	F	F	F	F	F	F

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 8: Weber & El Dorado, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 9: Weber & California, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.82).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 10: Washington & Center, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 11: Washington & El Dorado, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 12: Washington & Stanislaus, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 13: Lafayette & Center, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 14: Lafayette & El Dorado, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 15: Lafayette & Stanislaus, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table with columns for Lane Configurations, Volume (Vp), Saturation Flow (Sf), and HCM Level of Service (LOS). Includes sub-tables for Traffic Signal Phases and HCM Average Control Delay.

Summary table for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 15: Lafayette & Center, showing HCM Level of Service (B) and HCM Volume to Capacity ratio (0.80).

Table 5 Worksheets

Please disregard worksheets for intersections 9 (Weber/Calfornia), 12 (Washington/Stanslaus) and 15 (Lafayette/Stanslaus) as they have not been incorporated into this traffic report.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Unit, and Description. Rows include Lane Group Flow (VPH), V/Ratio, Current Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (Veh), Queue Length (Veh/ft), Interval Length (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (Veh/h), Stationary Cap. Products, Signalized Cap. Products, Storage Cap. Products, and Relocated V/Ratio.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

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2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

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1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 10 columns: Lane Group Flow (veh/h), Sat Flow, Sat Delay, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (veh), Queue Length (ft), Interval Length (sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stationary Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), Release v/c Ratio.

1. With percentage volume exceeding capacity, queues may be longer. Queue shown is maximum after lost cycle.

2. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by spreadsheet.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

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Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

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Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value, Units, and Comments. Metrics include Lane Group Flow (ph), W Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (M), Queue Length (V), Internal Link (M), Turn Bay Length (V), Base Capacity (ph), Station Cap Reduction, Signal Cap Reduction, Storage Cap Reduction, and Relocated W Ratio.

Queues
12: Lafayette & Center 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	120	371	211
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.92	1.00
Control Delay	30.3	13.7	64.9
Queue Delay	9.0	0.4	5.0
Total Delay	39.3	14.1	69.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	19	37	42
Queue Length 90th (ft)	31	106	62
Maximal Link Delay (s)	551	305	522
Turn Bay Length (ft)			
Base Capacity (Vph)	341	734	1102
Stochastic Cap Product	0	15	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.94	1.00

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds
 a. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by default.
 b. Queue shown is maximum after hot cycle.
 c. 90th percentile volume saturated capacity, queue may be longer.
 d. Queue shown is maximum after hot cycle.

Queues
14: Lafayette & El Dorado 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	712	582	1127
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.92	1.00
Control Delay	12.9	16.9	14.9
Queue Delay	3.0	2.6	5.0
Total Delay	15.9	19.5	19.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	9	18	26
Queue Length 90th (ft)	15	40	37
Maximal Link Delay (s)	134	252	282
Turn Bay Length (ft)			
Base Capacity (Vph)	813	2206	2887
Stochastic Cap Product	107	139	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	1.07	0.92	0.91

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds
 a. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by default.

Queues
15: Lafayette & Stanislaus 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	112	165	147	65	106	232
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.35	1.00	0.30	0.92	1.00
Control Delay	33.4	25.0	148.9	2.1	51.7	21.9
Queue Delay	6.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	39.4	26.0	148.9	2.1	51.7	21.9
Queue Length 50th (ft)	41	65	107	10	275	70
Queue Length 90th (ft)	68	115	181	16	492	120
Maximal Link Delay (s)	268	312	341	241	346	120
Turn Bay Length (ft)						
Base Capacity (Vph)	405	477	125	771	816	832
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.30	1.10	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds
 a. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by default.
 b. Queue shown is maximum after hot cycle.
 c. 90th percentile volume saturated capacity, queue may be longer.
 d. Queue shown is maximum after hot cycle.
 e. Values for 95th percentile queue is provided by default.

Table 6 Worksheets

Please disregard worksheets for intersections 9 (Weber/California), 12 (Washington/Stanslaus) and 15 (Lafayette/Stanslaus) as they have not been incorporated into this traffic report.

Queues
1: Park & Center 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	173	152
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.92
Control Delay	22.1	14.8
Queue Delay	7.9	4.4
Total Delay	30.0	19.2
Queue Length 50th (ft)	21	30
Queue Length 90th (ft)	36	23
Maximal Link Delay (s)	201	254
Turn Bay Length (ft)		
Base Capacity (Vph)	1075	250
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.94

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds

Queues
2: Park & El Dorado 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	611	114	21	170
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.35	1.00	0.30
Control Delay	27.9	25.1	1.8	13
Queue Delay	6.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	34.7	26.1	1.8	13
Queue Length 50th (ft)	27	23	2	4
Queue Length 90th (ft)	45	11	0	0
Maximal Link Delay (s)	134	252	282	282
Turn Bay Length (ft)				
Base Capacity (Vph)	1065	402	700	845
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.30

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds

Queues
3: Oak & Center 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	226	150	1178
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.35	1.00
Control Delay	32.0	6.1	2.7
Queue Delay	6.0	0.4	0.0
Total Delay	38.0	6.5	2.7
Queue Length 50th (ft)	32	17	22
Queue Length 90th (ft)	42	6	20
Maximal Link Delay (s)	491	151	201
Turn Bay Length (ft)			
Base Capacity (Vph)	1124	1140	2285
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.34	0.30

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds

Queues
4: Oak & El Dorado 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	115	218
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.92
Control Delay	13.8	2.4
Queue Delay	3.9	0.1
Total Delay	17.7	2.5
Queue Length 50th (ft)	11	34
Queue Length 90th (ft)	19	107
Maximal Link Delay (s)	134	252
Turn Bay Length (ft)		
Base Capacity (Vph)	1100	2700
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.94

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds

Queues
5: Fremont & Center 2/12/2009

Lane Group Flow (Vph)	44	223	369	1350
W/B Ratio	0.30	0.35	1.00	0.30
Control Delay	17.3	0.2	4.4	4.2
Queue Delay	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay	17.3	0.2	4.4	4.2
Queue Length 50th (ft)	11	0	0	0
Queue Length 90th (ft)	17	0	0	0
Maximal Link Delay (s)	134	252	282	282
Turn Bay Length (ft)				
Base Capacity (Vph)	722	1444	1012	1444
Stochastic Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Subsided Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Redundant Cap Product	0	0	0	0
Redundant W/B Ratio	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.30

Minimum Signal Cycle Length = 90 seconds

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

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Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

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Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length (95th P), Queue Length (90th P), Internal L/S (95th P), Internal L/S (90th P), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Base Capacity (veh/h), Stimulation Cap. Reduction, Spillback Cap. Reduction, Storage Cap. Reduction, Redundant V/R Ratio.

Values for 95th percentile queue is marked by apostrophe symbol.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

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Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

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1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

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Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group, Vt Rate, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length, Queue Length 90th Pct, Internal Lvl Del, Turn Bay Length, Base Capacity, Saturation Cap, Spillback Cap, Storage Cap, Release Vt Rate.

1. 25% percent volume exceeds capacity, where the 95th Percent Queue is in excess of 100 ft. Queue is in excess after the signal.

2. Volume for 95th percent queue is released by upstream signal.

Queues 10: Webster & California 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

Queues 10: Washington & Center 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

Queues 11: Washington & El Dorado 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

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Queues 12: Washington & Stanislaus 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

Queues 13: Lafayette & Center 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

Queues 14: Lafayette & El Dorado 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

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Queues 15: Lafayette & Stanislaus 2/4/2009. Table with 10 columns and 15 rows of queue metrics.

Table 8 Worksheets

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis 10: Washington & Center 2/4/2009. Detailed traffic engineering analysis table.

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Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 13 Lafayette & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 14 Lafayette & El Dorado. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 15 Lafayette & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 16 Lafayette & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 17 Lafayette & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 18 Lafayette & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 19 Washington & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 20 Washington & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

Table with columns for HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis, 21 Washington & Center. Includes sections for Level of Service Computation Report, HCM Level of Service, and HCM Capacity Report.

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Level of Service Computation Report
2009 HCM Signalized Method (See Volume Alternative)

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Level of Service Computation Report
2009 HCM Signalized Method (See Volume Alternative)

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2009 HCM Signalized Method (See Volume Alternative)

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2008 Base Case - Project

Level of Service Computation Report

Intersection #3 Washington/El Dorado

Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound

Control: Signalized

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

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2012 Base Case - Project

Level of Service Computation Report

Intersection #3 Washington/El Dorado

Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound

Control: Signalized

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

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2012 Base Case - Project

Level of Service Computation Report

Intersection #3 Washington/El Dorado

Approach: North Bound South Bound East Bound West Bound

Control: Signalized

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

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HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

11: Washington & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

11: Washington & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

11: Washington & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

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HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

14: Lafayette & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

14: Lafayette & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

HCM Signalized Intersection Capacity Analysis

14: Lafayette & El Dorado

2/26/2009

Level of Service: B

Vehicle Delay (sec/veh): 1.5

Volume (veh/h): 100 100 100 100

Critical Gap Model:

Capacity Model:

Level of Service: B

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Table 9 Worksheets

Queues
8: Weber & El Dorado 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	352	573	466	2266
Wt Ratio	0.31	0.36	0.48	0.16
Control Delay (s)	13.2	7.4	25.2	11.6
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	13.2	7.4	25.2	11.6
Queue Length (veh)	17.7	7.4	25.2	11.6
Queue Length (veh)	17.7	7.4	25.2	11.6
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	397	603	646	2556
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.23	0.26	0.48	0.38

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
13: Lafayette & Center 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	70	365	272	1992
Wt Ratio	0.31	0.31	0.25	0.13
Control Delay (s)	36.5	13.2	10.7	32.4
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	36.5	13.2	10.7	32.4
Queue Length (veh)	18	44	42	340
Queue Length (veh)	18	44	42	340
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	385	774	2016	1982
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.17

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
10: Washington & Center 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	182	386	179	997
Wt Ratio	0.28	0.24	0.35	0.13
Control Delay (s)	44.9	26.3	22	24
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	44.9	26.3	22	24
Queue Length (veh)	46	102	46	214
Queue Length (veh)	46	102	46	214
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	448	1135	1016	2094
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.26	0.32	0.15	0.37

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
14: Lafayette & El Dorado 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	660	1577	620	183
Wt Ratio	0.34	0.37	0.34	0.35
Control Delay (s)	7.8	5.7	14.8	0.0
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	7.8	5.7	14.8	0.0
Queue Length (veh)	12.8	6.9	14.8	0.0
Queue Length (veh)	12.8	6.9	14.8	0.0
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	813	2561	2086	1619
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.39	0.39	0.37	0.37

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
7: Weber & Center 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	472	81	157	1017
Wt Ratio	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.36
Control Delay (s)	34.8	16.3	15.7	3.8
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	34.8	16.3	15.7	3.8
Queue Length (veh)	44	60	46	117
Queue Length (veh)	44	60	46	117
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	390	344	454	1619
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.36

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
8: Weber & El Dorado 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	130	413	378	1810
Wt Ratio	0.28	0.34	0.38	0.36
Control Delay (s)	12.3	19.2	14.9	13.9
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	12.3	19.2	14.9	13.9
Queue Length (veh)	12.3	19.2	14.9	13.9
Queue Length (veh)	12.3	19.2	14.9	13.9
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	149	577	608	2448
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.26	0.32	0.15	0.37

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
11: Washington & El Dorado 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	107	107	107	322
Wt Ratio	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28
Control Delay (s)	27.8	15.7	16.8	55.4
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	27.8	15.7	16.8	55.4
Queue Length (veh)	15.0	23.3	27.1	92.0
Queue Length (veh)	15.0	23.3	27.1	92.0
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	483	938	988	378
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.26	0.32	0.15	0.37

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Queues
13: Lafayette & Center 7/6/2009

Queue	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)	Flow (veh/h)
Lane Group Flow (veh/h)	117	380	112	2113
Wt Ratio	0.34	0.31	0.25	0.10
Control Delay (s)	53.2	13.6	10.5	32.4
Queue Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Delay (s)	53.2	13.6	10.5	32.4
Queue Length (veh)	54	139	14	934
Queue Length (veh)	54	139	14	934
Internal Link Delay (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Turn Bay Length (ft)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Base Capacity (veh/h)	380	774	2016	1982
Station Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Signal Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Storage Cap Reduction	0	0	0	0
Released v/s Ratio	0.31	0.32	0.36	0.17

a. Values for 95th percentile queue is related by upstream signal.

Table with 10 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3, Value 4. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length 500 (ft), Queue Length 100 (ft), Internal L/S (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Standstill Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), and Retained at Risk.

n. Volume for 95th percentile queue is mirrored by upstream signal.

Table with 10 columns: Metric, Value 1, Value 2, Value 3, Value 4. Rows include Lane Group Flow (ph), V/R Ratio, Control Delay, Queue Delay, Total Delay, Queue Length 500 (ft), Queue Length 100 (ft), Internal L/S (Sec), Turn Bay Length (ft), Base Capacity (veh/h), Standstill Cap (veh), Saturated Cap (veh), Storage Cap (veh), and Retained at Risk.

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n. Volume for 95th percentile queue is mirrored by upstream signal.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group Flow (ft/h), V/C Ratio, Control Delay (s), Queue Length (ft), and Queue Length (ft) for various lane groups including Left, Through, and Right lanes.

Notes: 1. Values for 15th percentile queue is provided by upstream signal. 2. 90% percentile volume capacity queue is provided by upstream signal. 3. 90% percentile volume capacity queue is provided by upstream signal. 4. Values shown in minutes after lost cycles. 5. Values shown in minutes after lost cycles. 6. Values shown in minutes after lost cycles.

Table with 4 columns: Lane Group Flow (ft/h), V/C Ratio, Control Delay (s), Queue Length (ft), and Queue Length (ft) for various lane groups including Left, Through, and Right lanes.

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