November 29, 2021



Mr. Kamal Azari Azari Winery 1321 Spring Hill Road Petaluma, CA 94952

Focused Traffic Study for the Azari Tasting Room Project

Dear Mr. Azari;

As requested, W-Trans has prepared a focused transportation analysis for the proposed Azari Tasting Room project to be located at 1321 Spring Hill Road in the unincorporated part of Sonoma County. The purpose of this letter is to present the project's trip generation as well as an analysis of the transportation-related issues required under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The following analysis is consistent with standard traffic engineering techniques.

Project Description

The proposed Azari Tasting Room Project includes a total of 3,111 square feet of building space to house a 2,409 square foot tasting room, 400 square feet for food preparation, and a 302 square foot restroom. It is noted that two employees are proposed for the tasting room to accommodate up to 20 visitors a day during the operating hours of 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Ten special events per year are also proposed, including five pick-up events for winery members, four vineyard tour events, and one barrel tasting event. All the proposed events would be held at the tasting room on the second Saturday of the month from March to December with a maximum of 200 guests accommodated by three employees, which includes the two tasting room employees. The anticipated schedule for winery events is enclosed.

A total of 83 parking spaces are proposed on the project site including 30 parking spaces adjacent to the tasting room and 53 spaces in an overflow parking lot on the east of the proposed buildings. The project would be accessed via two proposed driveways on Spring Hill Road. The site plan is enclosed.

- File Number: UPE19-0072
- Address: 1321 Spring Hill Road, Petaluma, CA 94952
- APN: 020-050-026
- Project Name: Azari Tasting Room Project
- Applicant Name: Kamal Azari
- Property Owner Name: Kamal Azari

Trip Generation

Sonoma County's Winery Trip Generation form was used to determine the potential trip generation for the proposed conditions since standard trip generation rates include trips related to production as well as visitation and this project does not include that component. For employees, an average of three trips per day were assumed, including one each during the evening weekday and weekend midday peak hours.

Per County policy, assuming an average of 2.5 persons per vehicle, the tasting room operation would generate up to 20 visitors and 16 trips on peak days. For the purpose of estimating peak hour traffic on a typical day, it was assumed that 10 percent of visitor traffic would occur during the weekday p.m. peak hour and 12 percent would occur during the weekday p.m. peak hour and 12 percent would occur during the weekday p.m. peak hour and 12 percent would occur during the weekday p.m. peak hour and 12 percent would occur during the weekday p.m. peak hour and 12 percent would occur during the weekend peak hour.

The County of Sonoma's Winery Traffic Information/Trip Generation Sheet does not include guidance on inbound versus outbound trips, so it was assumed that all trips would be outbound during the weekday p.m. peak hour

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due to employees and customers leaving at closure of the winery. For the weekend midday peak hour, it was assumed that inbound and outbound trips would be evenly split.

Based on application of these assumptions, the proposed project would be expected to generate an average of 22 trips on a daily basis with four trips each during the evening and weekend midday peak hours. These results are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Trip Generation Summary												
Generator	Units	Da	Daily PM Peak Hour					Peak H	our			
		Rate	Trips	Trips	In	Out	Trips	In	Out			
Tasting Room Employees	2	3	6	2	0	2	2	1	1			
Tasting Room Visitors	20	0.8	16	2	0	2	2	1	1			
Total Trips			22	4	0	4	4	2	2			

The anticipated trip generations for 200-person events were also estimated, as shown in Table 2. Using an occupancy rate of 2.5 persons per vehicle for visitors and solo occupancy for the three staff members, a 200-person event would be expected to generate 166 trip ends at the driveway. As all events are proposed to be on weekends, no event trips would occur on weekdays. For weekend events, it was assumed that guests would arrive over an extended period of time, though for analysis purposes it was conservatively assumed that half of the total visitors would arrive or depart during the midday peak hour. Event employees would travel outside of the arrival and departure hours of the guests as they would be on-site for set-up prior to guest arrival and would remain to clean up. These trips are therefore not included in the peak hour analysis. These assumptions are summarized in Table 2.

Table 2 – Trip Generation Summary for 200-Person Events											
Trip Generator	Units	Da	aily	MD	Peak H	our					
		Rate	Trips	Trips	In	Out					
Event Employees	3	2	6	0	0	0					
Event Guests	200	0.8	160	80	40	40					
200-Person Event Total			166	80	40	40					

Because the proposed winery events are expected to generate more than County's threshold of 25 peak hour trips, based on direction from County staff a segment analysis was prepared for Spring Hill Road to assess the impacts of the proposed events on the surrounding transportation network.

Trip Distribution

The pattern used to allocate new project trips to the street network was based on knowledge of the area and surrounding region. To be conservative, 100 percent of trips were assumed to be to/from the east on Spring Hill Road as the City of Petaluma as well as access to highways are located to the east.

Alternative Modes

Given the rural location of the project site, all trips to and from the site for events are anticipated to be vehicle trips. The project would be expected to generate no new walking, bicycling, or transit trips for project patrons and employees to reach the project site.

Pedestrian Facilities

Pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, pedestrian signal phases, curb ramps, curb extensions, and various streetscape amenities such as lighting, benches, etc. There are no sidewalks along the project frontage on Spring Hill Road. However, given the rural character of the area, a limited amount of pedestrian traffic occurs and the condition wherein pedestrians are expected to walk on the grass shoulders on each side of the roadway is considered acceptable for the rural setting and low traffic volumes.

Bicycle Facilities

There are no existing bicycle lanes along the project frontage on Spring Hill Road. However, as contained in the updated project list 2019 of *Countywide Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan*, Sonoma County Transportation Authority (SCTA), a Class III bicycle route is planned on Spring Hill Road to be connected to the existing Class II bicycle lanes on Western Avenue on the east and planned Class II bicycle lanes along Valley Ford Road-Bodega Avenue on the west. As a Class III route consists of signing only, the existing physical facilities provide adequate bicycle access to the site, though the planned future signing would provide additional notification to drivers of the potential for encountering bicycle traffic.

Transit Facilities

There are no bus stops within a walkable distance of the project site; the nearest bus stop is located 2.7 miles east of the project site near the intersection of Western Avenue/Keller Street in the City of Petaluma. While there are no adequate transit facilities within the walkable distance from the project site, low demand for transit to and from the project site is anticipated given the rural nature of the project area so this condition is considered acceptable.

Vehicle Miles Traveled

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

As of the date of this analysis, Sonoma County has not yet adopted thresholds of significance related to VMT. As a result, project-related VMT impacts were assessed based on guidance published by the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) in the publication *Transportation Impacts (SB 743) CEQA Guidelines Update and Technical Advisory*, 2018. The OPR guidelines identify several criteria that may be used by jurisdictions to identify certain types of projects that are unlikely to have a significant VMT impact and can be "screened" from further analysis. One of these screening criteria pertains to "small projects," which OPR identifies as generating fewer than 110 new vehicle trips per typical weekday.

As shown in Table 1, the tasting room would be expected to generate an average of 22 trips per day on a typical weekday. Further, the proposed ten event days per year with an average of 110 daily trips translates to an average of 21 daily trips for the 52 Saturdays in a year. Altogether, the project would generate an annual average of 43 daily trips which falls well below the OPR threshold. It is noted that trips associated with events were added to provide a conservative analysis although events are planned to be held only on Saturdays and weekend traffic is not relevant to VMT analyses. As a result, it is reasonable to conclude that the project can be presumed to have a less-than-significant impact on VMT.

Promotional Event Sensitivity Analysis

Existing Conditions

Study Area and Periods

The study area for the proposed project consists of the one-mile section of Spring Hill Road fronting the proposed project access points. The Promotional Event Sensitivity Analysis (PESA) requires analysis of any intersections with all legs being a collector or higher functional classified road within one-half mile of the project site. As there are no intersections satisfying this criterion no intersection analysis was completed, though operation of Spring Hill Road was assessed.

Operating conditions during the Saturday p.m. peak period were evaluated as proposed events are planned to be held only on Saturdays. It is noted that based on a traffic count collected on June 19, 2021, the daily traffic volume is about 500 vehicles with the afternoon peak hour for westbound traffic between 12:30 p.m. and 1:00 p.m. and the eastbound peak hour between 2:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. Copies of the counts are enclosed for reference.

Study Roadway

Spring Hill Road is a two-lane local road and generally runs east-west in the rural area of Sonoma County. The roadway has a width of nearly 20 feet without any paved shoulders. While Spring Hill Road has a *prima facie* speed limit of 55 mph, there is a 30 mph speed advisory sign along the project frontage due to a horizontal curve.

Two-Lane Highway Segment Level of Service Methodology

The roadway segment Level of Service methodology found in Chapter 15, "Two-Lane Highways," of the *Highway Capacity Manual* (HCM) is the basis of the automobile LOS analysis. The methodology considers traffic volumes, terrain, roadway cross-section, the proportion of heavy vehicles, and the availability of passing zones. The LOS criteria for two-lane highways differs depending on whether the highway is considered "Class I," "Class II," or "Class III." Class III highways are those that generally carry less traffic, pass through towns and communities, and have a mix of local traffic and through traffic. For the analysis, Spring Hill Road was defined as a Class III highway.

The measure of effectiveness by which the Level of Service is determined on Class II highways is the percent time spent following (PTSF), or the proportion of time that drivers on the highway are limited in their speed by a driver in front of them. Based on the methodology, a base free-flow speed must be determined from either field data or an estimation based on knowledge of similar facilities or guidance from the HCM. For the purposes of this analysis in accordance with guidance from the HCM, the base free-flow speed of 54.3 mph for eastbound and 55.8 mph for westbound movement were estimated for the study segment.

Traffic Operation Standards

The Level of Service Standard for County roadway operations is to maintain a Level of Service C per Policy CT-4.1. Per County standards, if a roadway is already operating unacceptably at LOS D, a project is determined to have an adverse effect if the addition of project trips results in a reduction of the average travel speed by two mph or more.

Existing and Existing plus Project Conditions

The Existing Conditions scenario provides an evaluation of current operation based on existing traffic volumes during the Saturday p.m. peak periods.

Count data were collected between June 18, 2021, and June 20, 2021, on Spring Hill Road. Based on the Saturday data collected on June 19, 2021, peak hour factors (PHFs) were calculated based on the counts obtained and used in the LOS calculations.

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Under Existing Conditions, Spring Hill Road operates acceptably at LOS A for both westbound and eastbound directions. With the addition of event-related traffic, Spring Hill Road would be expected to continue operating at the same service level. A summary of the roadway segment level of service calculations is shown in Table 3, and copies of the Level of Service calculations are enclosed.

Table 3 – Peak Hour Roadway Segment Levels of Service												
Study Segment	Exi	sting PM P	eak	Existing	plus Event	PM Peak						
Direction	PTSF	Speed	LOS	PTSF	Speed	LOS						
Spring Hill Rd												
Westbound	11.8	55.8	А	19.0	55.8	А						
Eastbound	11.2	54.3	А	20.0	54.3	А						

Notes: PTSF = Percent Time Spent Following; Speed is measured in miles per hour; LOS = Level of Service

It should be noted that the analysis is based on peak hour volumes even though the events may not generate traffic during the peak hour. To address the potential effects of event trips regardless of the time of day when they might occur, this conservative approach was taken using volumes that represent the worst-case condition for adding event trips to the study segment. The finding that Spring Hill Road would continue to operate acceptably during the peak hour with event traffic added indicates that the roadway would operate acceptably regardless of the start/end times for the proposed event.

Vehicle Access

The project as proposed would have two driveways on Spring Hill Road. The parking lot is proposed with a oneway circulation scheme that would include traffic entering at the westerly driveway and right-turn-only exiting at the easterly driveway. Based on the brief speed survey taken on June 29, 2021, the westbound traffic on Spring Hill Road had an average speed of 21 mph near the curve to the east of the easterly driveway and increased to 32 mph along the project frontage near the westerly driveway. For eastbound traffic, the average speed was 30 mph along the project frontage. The speed survey results indicate that the average speeds for both directions on Spring Hill Road are consistent with the advisory speed of 30 mph, though the roadway has a *prima facie* speed limit of 55 mph.

Sight Distance

Sight distance along Spring Hill Road at the location for the project driveways was evaluated based on sight distance criteria contained in *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets* published by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). The recommended sight distances for driveway approaches are based on stopping sight distance with approach travel speed used as the basis for determining the recommended sight distance.

Based on the approach speed of approximately 30-mph measured on Spring Hill Road, the minimum stopping sight distance needed is 200 feet. Based on a review of field conditions, sight lines for the easterly driveway on Spring Hill Road extend to nearly 350 feet to the west and 250 to the east, which is adequate for the measured approach speed, though sight lines to the east are not required as left-turn from the driveway is prohibited. Additionally, adequate stopping sight distances are available for a following driver to notice and react to a preceding motorist slowing to turn right or stopped to turn left into the western driveway.

Emergency Access

The parking lot should be designed to meet Sonoma County design criteria, including the width of the drive aisle and the radii of the curves at the entry and exit. Assuming these criteria are met, emergency access would be adequate.

Left-Turn Warrant

The need for a left-turn lane on Spring Hill Road at the proposed project entry (westerly) driveway was evaluated based on criteria contained in the *Intersection Channelization Design Guide*, National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report No. 279, Transportation Research Board, 1985, as well as an update of the methodology developed by the Washington State Department of Transportation and published in the *Method For Prioritizing Intersection Improvements*, January 1997. The NCHRP report references a methodology developed by M. D. Harmelink that includes equations that can be applied to expected or actual traffic volumes to determine the need for a left-turn pocket based on safety issues.

Based on Existing Saturday p.m. peak hour volumes, including event trips, a left-turn lane is not warranted on Spring Hill Road at the proposed project driveway. It should be noted that to take a conservative approach, the analysis includes event trips added to the existing volumes as this condition would represent the worst-case scenario. Further, a left-turn lane is not warranted even if all the event trips arrive at the project site during the peak hour as Spring Hill Road has fewer than 100 trips during peak hours based on the collected traffic count. A copy of the turn lane warrant spreadsheet is enclosed.

Parking

The project was analyzed to determine if the parking supply proposed for the site is adequate to accommodate both the anticipated daily parking demand and the demand during events. The proposed project would supply 83 parking spaces around the site, including 30 spaces for the tasting room and 53 overflow parking spaces.

To accommodate the daily parking demand during typical tasting room operations, there should be at least one space provided for every employee on-site as well as about one space per 2.5 tasting room guests. Two tasting room employees and a maximum of 20 tasting room visitors translate to ten parking spaces, including two for employees and eight for tasting room visitors. Therefore, the proposed 30 permanent parking spaces near the tasting room would be more than adequate to accommodate the parking demand during a typical operation with a surplus of 20 parking spaces.

The maximum number of parking spaces needed on-site would be during a 200-person event, for which there would typically be about three staff including the two tasting room employees. Assuming one vehicle per staff and 2.5 guests per vehicle, a maximum of 83 vehicles would be needed during an event, which is equal to the total parking supply including the permanent and overflow parking. Therefore, the proposed parking supply would be adequate to accommodate the anticipated parking demand.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The proposed tasting room would be expected to generate 22 daily trips on average, including four trips each during the weekday evening peak hour and weekend midday peak hours. The proposed 200-person events would all be on Saturdays and would be expected to generate an average of 166 trip ends at the driveway, including 80 trips during the weekend midday peak hour.
- The lack of existing dedicated facilities for pedestrians in the project vicinity is consistent with the rural setting and adequate given that no pedestrian or transit trips are anticipated.

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- Bicycle facilities are absent in the project vicinity, but the existing facilities provide adequate access for bicyclists and would be enhanced with the completion of planned bike facilities outlined in the Countywide Bicycle & Pedestrian Master Plan.
- The project is anticipated to result in a less-than-significant transportation impact on VMT based on the OPR Guidelines.
- Under Existing conditions, Spring Hill Road is operating acceptably at LOS A and would be expected to continue doing so upon adding trips associated with proposed events.
- Adequate sight distances for the advisory speed are available for trips to and from the proposed project driveways.
- The parking lot should be designed to meet Sonoma County Design criteria to achieve adequate access and circulation for emergency response vehicles.
- A left-turn lane is not warranted at the proposed project driveway based on existing plus event volumes.
- The proposed vehicle parking supply is adequate to meet the anticipated parking demand during typical operations and winery events.

Thank you for giving W-Trans the opportunity to provide these services. Please call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Jade Kim Assistant Planner

Dalene J. Whitlock, PE, PTOE Senior Principal

DJW/jk/SOX717.L1

Enclosures:



res: Winery Event Schedule, Site Plan, Traffic Count, Level of Service Calculations, Turn Lane Warrant

Winery: Azari Wine Tasting Room Location: 1321 Spring Hill Rd,Petaluma, CA 94952 Condition: Proposed

Event	Number of Guests	Number of event days this size annually	Estimated Month(s) during which events will occur	Day of Week when Events will occur	Time of Day (start and end)	No. of Employees	No. of Guest Vehicles	No. of Employee Vehicles	Total Vehicles
				2nd Saturday of the					
Barrel tasting	200	1	March	Month	11:00 AM - 5:00 PM	3	80	3	83
			April, June, July, Agust,	2nd Saturday of the					
Pick-up events for members	200	5	September	Month	1:00 PM-7:00 PM	3	80	3	83
Vineyard tours, demonstration of				2nd Saturday of the					
cultivation methods	200	4	October, November, December	Month	11:00 AM - 5:00 PM	3	80	3	83



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Day: Friday **Date:** 6/18/2021 City: Petaluma
Project #: CA21_080123_001

		TOTALS			NB		SB		EB		WB						То	otal
	DAILT	TUTALS			0		0		343		309						6	52
AM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		TC	DTAL	PM Period	NB		SB	EB		WB		тс	TAL
00:00			0		0		0		12:00				5		1		6	
00:15			0		0		0		12:15				10		5		15	
00:30			0		0		0		12:30				6		8		14	
00:45			1	1	0		1	1	12:45				7	28	5	19	12	47
01:00			1		1		2		13:00				5		9		14	
01:15			0		0		0		13:15				9		11		20	
01:30			0		0		0	2	13:30				4	20	4	20	8	10
01:45			0	1	0	1	0	2	13:45				2	20	5	29	15	49
02:00			1		0				14:00				8		2		15	
02:15			0		0		0		14:15				0		3		3	
02:50			0	1	0			1	14:50				0	22	14	27	20	60
02:45			0	1	0			1	14:45				9	25	15	57	10	60
03.00			0		1		1		15.00				5		5		10	
03.13			1		0				15:30				12		10		22	
03:45			0	1	0	1		2	15:45				12	31	13	38	17	69
04:00			0	1	0	1	0	2	16:00				6	51	5	50	11	09
04:15			0		0		Ő		16:15				4		9		13	
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05:00			0		0		0		17:00				7	/	0		7	
05:15			1		1		2		17:15				9		0		9	
05:30			1		6		7		17:30				6		0		6	
05:45			1	3	2	9	3	12	17:45				11	33	7	7	18	40
06:00			0		2		2		18:00				6		4		10	
06:15			1		2		3		18:15				7		6		13	
06:30			5		1		6		18:30				4		5		9	
06:45			1	7	4	9	5	16	18:45				4	21	2	17	6	38
07:00			2		3		5		19:00				6		5		11	
07:15			6		2		8		19:15				0		8		8	
07:30			7		3		10		19:30				8		2		10	
07:45			5	20	2	10	7	30	19:45				1	15	0	15	1	30
08:00			6		4		10		20:00				1		0		1	
08:15			4		9		13		20:15				3		9		12	
08:30			8		0		8		20:30				4		6		10	
08:45			7	25	3	16	10	41	20:45				1	9	2	17	3	26
09:00			4		0		4		21:00				1		0		1	
09:15			2		4		6		21:15				3		3		6	
09:30			7	24	/	10	14	27	21:30				0	7	2	-	2	1.0
09:45			8	21	5	16	13	37	21:45				3	/	2	/	5	14
10:00			3		6		9		22:00				0		2		2	
10:15			5		5		10		22:15				1		1			
10:30			5	17	6	24	10	41	22:30				1	2	1	4	2	6
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11:30			8		3		11		23:30				0		0		0	
11:45			8	30	11	19	19	49	23:45				0		0		0	
TOTALS				127		105		232	TOTALS					216		204		420
SPLIT %				54.7%		45.3%		35.6%	SPLIT %					51.4%		48.6%		64.4%
																		_

		TAIS	-	NB	SB	EB	WB				Total
	DAILT TO	TALS		0	0	343	309				652
AM Peak Hour			11:30	11:45	11:45	PM Peak Hour			14:45	14:30	14:45
AM Pk Volume			31	25	54	PM Pk Volume			36	42	74
Pk Hr Factor			0.775	0.568	0.711	Pk Hr Factor			0.750	0.750	0.841
7 - 9 Volume	0	0	45	26	71	4 - 6 Volume	0	0	60	21	81
7 - 9 Peak Hour			08:00	07:30	08:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour			16:30	16:00	16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume			25	18	41	4 - 6 Pk Volume			33	14	41
Pk Hr Factor			0 781	0 500	0 788	Pk Hr Factor			0.825	0 389	0 788

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Day: Saturday Date: 6/19/2021 City: Petaluma
Project #: CA21_080123_001

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	DAILT	IUTALS			0		0		249		255						5	04
AM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		тс	DTAL	PM Period	NB		SB	EB		WB		тс	TAL
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00:45			0	2	2	3	2	5	12:45				11	29	8	29	19	58
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04:30			0		0		0		16:30				1		3		4	
04:45			0	1	0		0	1	16:45				4	12	2	17	6	29
05:00			1		1		2		17:00				3		2		5	
05:15			0		0		0		17:15				6		5		11	
05:30			0		3		3		17:30				1		1		2	
05:45			0	1	2	6	2	7	17:45				5	15	2	10	7	25
06:00			0		0		0		18:00				5		2		7	
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07:15			3		2		5		19:15				4		1		5	
07:30			1		1		2		19:30				4		2		6	
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08:30			2		5		7		20:30				2		2		4	
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09:30			7		4		11		21:30				1		2		3	
09:45			1	14	0	9	1	23	21:45				1	3	2	7	3	10
10:00			3		3		6		22:00				3		0		3	
10:15			4		1		5		22:15				0		0		0	
10:30			5		5		10		22:30				1		1		2	
10:45			4	16	5	14	9	30	22:45				1	5	0	1	1	6
11:00			2		7		9		23:00				0		0		0	
11:15			8		2		10		23:15				2		2		4	
11:30			12		9		21		23:30				0		0		0	
11:45			5	27	8	26	13	53	23:45				0	2	0	2	0	4
TOTALS				87		82		169	TOTALS					162		173		335
SPLIT %				51.5%		48.5%		33.5%	SPLIT %					48.4%		51.6%		66.5%

		тліс		NB	SB	EB	WB				Total
	DAILT IU	TALS		0	0	249	255				504
AM Peak Hour			11.15	11.45	11.15	PM Peak Hour			14.30	12.30	12:30
AM Pk Volume			30	29	56	PM Pk Volume			30	36	64
Pk Hr Factor			0.625	0.725	0.667	Pk Hr Factor			0.833	0.900	0.842
7 - 9 Volume	0	0	25	17	42	4 - 6 Volume	0	0	27	27	54
7 - 9 Peak Hour			07:00	07:45	07:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour			17:00	16:00	16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume			13	12	22	4 - 6 Pk Volume			15	17	29
Pk Hr Factor			0.464	0.500	0.688	Pk Hr Factor			0.625	0.708	0.725

Prepared by National Data & Surveying Services VOLUME 1321 Spring Hill Rd

Day: Sunday **Date:** 6/20/2021 City: Petaluma
Project #: CA21_080123_001

				-	NB		SB		EB		WB						T	otal
	DAILT	TUTALS			0		0		246		221						4	67
AM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		TC	DTAL	PM Period	NB		SB	EB		WB		тс	DTAL
00:00			0		1		1		12:00				7		4		11	
00:15			0		1		1		12:15				2		4		6	
00:30			0		0		0		12:30				5		4		9	
00:45			1	1	2	4	3	5	12:45				11	25	11	23	22	48
01:00			0		0		0		13:00				9		6		15	
01:15			1		0		1		13:15				11		2		13	
01:30			0		1		1		13:30				3		4		7	
01:45			0	1	0	1	0	2	13:45				4	27	6	18	10	45
02:00			0		1		1		14:00				5		10		15	
02:15			1		0		1		14:15				4		8		12	
02:30			0		0		0		14:30				7		3		10	
02:45			0	1	0	1	0	2	14:45				3	19	1	22	4	41
03:00			0		0		0		15:00				4		6		10	
03:15			0		0		0		15:15				6		8		14	
03:30			0		0		0		15:30				3		1		4	
03:45			0		0		0		15:45				5	18	3	18	8	36
04:00			0		0		0		16:00				3		5		8	
04:15			1		0		1		16:15				4		3			
04:30			0		0		0	4	16:30				4	10	2	10	6	24
04:45			0	1	0		0	1	16:45				1	12	2	12	3	24
05:00			0		0		0		17:00				4		3			
05:15			0		0		0		17:15				2		2		4	
05:30			1	1	0			1	17:30				6	10	4	1 Г	10	22
05:45			0	1	0		0	1	17:45				<u> </u>	10	2	15	12	- 33
06:00			0		0				10:00				2		2		12	
06:15			0		0				19:20				0		4		22	
06:45			1	1	0			1	18.30				5	27	14	21	6	48
07:00			1	1	1		2	1	19:00				3	27	3	21	6	40
07:15			4		1		5		19:15				7		8		15	
07:30			2		Ō		2		19:30				4		1		5	
07:45			2	9	0	2	2	11	19:45				0	14	1	13	1	27
08:00			0	5	0	_	0		20:00				3		0	10	3	
08:15			3		1		4		20:15				2		3 3		5	
08:30			5		2		7		20:30				1		2		3	
08:45			3	11	1	4	4	15	20:45				3	9	4	9	7	18
09:00			4		1		5		21:00				1		1		2	
09:15			1		2		3		21:15				0		0		0	
09:30			6		1		7		21:30				1		2		3	
09:45			3	14	6	10	9	24	21:45				0	2	2	5	2	7
10:00			1		6		7		22:00				0		1		1	
10:15			2		4		6		22:15				0		1		1	
10:30			2		1		3		22:30				1		0		1	
10:45			2	7	7	18	9	25	22:45				0	1	1	3	1	4
11:00			5		7		12		23:00				2		0		2	
11:15			8		4		12		23:15				0		0		0	
11:30			10		7		17		23:30				0		0		0	
11:45			2	25	4	22	6	47	23:45				0	2	0	450	0	2
TOTALS				72		62		134	TOTALS					174		159		333
SPLIT %				53.7%		46.3%		28.7%	SPLIT %					52.3%		47.7%		71.3%

			τλις		NB	SB	EB	WB			Total
		DAILT TO	TALS		0	0	246	221			467
ì									 		
	AM Peak Hour			11:15	10:45	10:45	PM Peak Hour		12:30	13:30	12:30
	AM Pk Volume			27	25	50	PM Pk Volume		36	28	59
	Pk Hr Factor			0.675	0.893	0.735	Pk Hr Factor		0.818	0.700	0.670
	7 - 9 Volume			20	6	26	4 - 6 Volume		30	27	57
	7 - 9 Peak Hour			08:00	08:00	08:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour		17:00	17:00	17:00
	7 - 9 Pk Volume			11	4	15	4 - 6 Pk Volume		18	15	33
	Pk Hr Factor			0.550	0.500	0.536	Pk Hr Factor		0.750	0.625	0.688

HCS7 Two-Lane Highway Report

Project Information

Fioject mol							
Analyst		Jade Kim		Date			6/24/2021
Agency		W-Trans		Analysis	Year		2021
Jurisdiction		Sonoma County		Time An	alyzed		Saturday Existing PM
Project Descriptic	n	Spring HIII Road WB		Units			U.S. Customary
		S	egm	nent 1			
Vehicle Inpu	ts						
Segment Type		Passing Constrained		Length, f	ft		5280
Lane Width, ft		10		Shoulder	r Width, ft	:	0
Speed Limit, mi/h	l	55		Access P	oint Dens	ity, pts/mi	6.0
Demand and	l Capacity						
Directional Dema	nd Flow Rate, veh/h	43		Opposin	g Demano	d Flow Rate, veh/h	-
Peak Hour Factor		0.84		Total Tru	cks, %		0.00
Segment Capacity		Demand	/Capacity	(D/C)	0.03		
Intermediate	e Results						
Segment Vertical	Class	1		Free-Flov	w Speed,	mi/h	55.8
Speed Slope Coe	fficient	3.58453		Speed Po	ower Coef	ficient	0.41674
PF Slope Coefficie	ent	-1.33081		PF Powe	r Coefficie	ent	0.74924
In Passing Lane E	ffective Length?	No		Total Seg	gment Dei	nsity, veh/mi/ln	0.1
%Improved % Fol	lowers	0.0		% Impro	ved Avg S	speed	0.0
Subsegment	: Data						
# Segment Ty	vpe	Length, ft	Rad	ius, ft		Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1 Tangent		5280	-			-	55.8
Vehicle Resu	lts						
Average Speed, n	ni/h	55.8		Percent I	Followers,	%	11.8
Segment Travel T	ime, minutes	1.08		Follower	Density, f	followers/mi/ln	0.1
Vehicle LOS		A					
Facility Resu	lts						
т	Follower	Density, followers/mi/	/In			LO	S
1		0.1				A	
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Saturday Existing WB PM.xuf

HCS7 Two-Lane Highway Report

Project Information

r toject mio						
Analyst		Jade Kim	Dat	te		6/29/2021
Agency		W-Trans	Ana	alysis Year		2021
Jurisdiction		Sonoma County	Tim	ne Analyzed		Saturday Existing PM
Project Descriptic	on	Spring HIII Road EB	Uni	its		U.S. Customary
		S	egmen	nt 1		
Vehicle Inpu	ts					
Segment Type		Passing Constrained	Len	ngth, ft		5280
Lane Width, ft		10	Sho	oulder Width, 1	ft	0
Speed Limit, mi/h		55	Acc	cess Point Den	sity, pts/mi	12.0
Demand and	l Capacity					
Directional Dema	nd Flow Rate, veh/h	38	Ор	posing Demar	nd Flow Rate, veh/h	-
Peak Hour Factor		0.78	Tot	tal Trucks, %		0.00
Segment Capacity	y, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)			0.02
Intermediate	e Results					
Segment Vertical	Class	1	Fre	e-Flow Speed,	mi/h	54.3
Speed Slope Coe	fficient	3.50323	Spe	eed Power Coe	efficient	0.41674
PF Slope Coefficie	ent	-1.34142	PF	Power Coeffici	ent	0.74509
In Passing Lane E	ffective Length?	No	Tot	tal Segment De	ensity, veh/mi/ln	0.1
%Improved % Fol	lowers	0.0	%	Improved Avg	Speed	0.0
Subsegment	Data					
# Segment Ty	vpe	Length, ft	Radius, f	ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1 Tangent		5280	-		-	54.3
Vehicle Resu	lts					
Average Speed, n	ni/h	54.3	Per	rcent Followers	5, %	11.2
Segment Travel T	ime, minutes	1.10	Fol	llower Density,	followers/mi/ln	0.1
Vehicle LOS		A				
Facility Resu	lts					
т	Follower	Density, followers/mi/	In		LO	S
1		0.1			A	
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Saturday Existing EB PM.xuf

HCS7 Two-Lane F	lighway	Report
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Project	Information						
Analyst		Jade Kim					6/24/2021
Agency		W-Trans		Analysis Year			2021
Jurisdiction		Napa County		Time Analyzed			Saturday Existing plus Event PM
Project Des	cription	Spring HIII Rod WB		Units			U.S. Customary
Segment 1							
Vehicle	Inputs						
Segment Ty	rpe	Passing Constrained		Length, ft			5280
Lane Width	, ft	10		Shoulder	r Width, f	t	0
Speed Limit	t, mi/h	55		Access Point Density, pts/mi		ity, pts/mi	6.0
Demand	l and Capacity						
Directional	Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	86		Opposin	g Deman	d Flow Rate, veh/h	-
Peak Hour F	eak Hour Factor 0.84		Total Tru	cks, %		0.00	
Segment Capacity, veh/h		1700		Demand	/Capacity	(D/C)	0.05
Interme	diate Results						
Segment Vertical Class 1		1		Free-Flow Speed, mi/h			55.8
Speed Slope Coefficient		3.58453		Speed Power Coefficient			0.41674
PF Slope Coefficient		-1.33081		PF Power Coefficient			0.74924
In Passing Lane Effective Length?		No		Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln			0.3
%Improved % Followers		0.0		% Improved Avg Speed		Speed	0.0
Subsegr	nent Data						
# Segm	ient Type	Length, ft	Rac	dius, ft		Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1 Tange	ent	5280 -				-	55.8
Vehicle	Results					-	
Average Speed, mi/h		55.8		Percent Followers, %		%	19.0
Segment Travel Time, minutes		1.08		Follower Density, followers/mi/ln			0.3
Vehicle LOS		A					
Facility I	Results						
т	Follower	Density, followers/mi/ln			LOS		
1		0.3			А		
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Saturday Existing plus Event WB PM.xuf

HCS7 Two-Lane F	lighway	Report
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Project Info	rmation						
Analyst		Jade Kim		Date			6/29/2021
Agency		W-Trans		Analysis Year			2021
Jurisdiction		Sonoma County		Time Analyzed			Saturday Existing plus Event PM
Project Description	on	Spring HIII Road EB		Units			U.S. Customary
		Se	egm	ent 1			
Vehicle Inpu	ts						
Segment Type		Passing Constrained		Length, ft			5280
Lane Width, ft		10	:	Shoulder Width, ft			0
Speed Limit, mi/ł	1	55		Access Point Density, pts/mi			12.0
Demand and	d Capacity						
Directional Dema	nd Flow Rate, veh/h	90		Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h			-
Peak Hour Factor		0.78		Total Trucks, %			0.00
Segment Capacit	Segment Capacity, veh/h 1700			Demand/Capacity (D/C)			0.05
Intermediat	e Results						
Segment Vertical Class 1		1		Free-Flow Speed, mi/h		54.3	
Speed Slope Coefficient		3.50323		Speed Power Coefficient			0.41674
PF Slope Coefficient		-1.34142		PF Power Coefficient			0.74509
In Passing Lane Effective Length?		No		Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln		nsity, veh/mi/ln	0.3
%Improved % Followers		0.0		% Improved Avg Speed			0.0
Subsegment	t Data						
# Segment Ty	уре	Length, ft	Radiu	us, ft		Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1 Tangent		5280	-			-	54.3
Vehicle Resu	llts						
Average Speed, mi/h		54.3		Percent Followers, %			20.0
Segment Travel Time, minutes		1.10		Follower Density, followers/mi/ln			0.3
Vehicle LOS		A					
Facility Resu	lts						
т	Follower	Density, followers/mi/ln			LOS		
1		0.3			A		
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Methodology based on Washington State Transportation Center Research Report Method For Prioritizing Intersection Improvements, January 1997. The right turn lane and taper analysis is based on work conducted by Cottrell in 1981.

The left turn lane analysis is based on work conducted by M.D. Harmelink in 1967, and modified by Kikuchi and Chakroborty in 1991.