

Initial Study and Draft Mitigated Negative Declaration

JAS Properties, LLC
Environmental Review of a Food Facility
January 2022



Prepared By
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Exhibits and Appendices Follow

Project Information Summary

- 1. Project Title:** JAS Properties, LLC
Environmental Review of a Food Facility – MAP2103
- 2. Lead Agency Name and Address:** Del Norte County
Planning Commission
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531
- 3. Contact Person and Phone Number:** Jacob Sedgley
(707) 464-7254
Jacob.Sedgley@co.del-norte.ca.us
- 4. Project Location and APN:** 1020 Burtschell Street, Crescent City, CA
APN 117-102-009
- 5. Project Sponsor’s Name and Address:** Andrew Hennan
1199 North State Street
Ukiah, CA 95482
- 6. County Land Use:** General Commercial
- 7. County Zoning:** General Commercial (C-4)
- 8. Description of Project:**

Phillip Moss, on behalf of Andrew Hennan with JAS Properties, LLC, has submitted an application to develop a 1.67-acre parcel with a Taco Bell restaurant located at 1020 Burtschell Street, Crescent City. The parcel is currently undeveloped and is located on the edge of the boundary between unincorporated Del Norte County and the City of Crescent City. Based on a review of the permit database, the parcel has remained vacant since 1996. Zoning for the parcel is non-coastal General Commercial with an Emergency Shelter overlay (C-4-ES) and the General Plan Land Use designation is General Commercial. Both designations allow for the development of commercial food services.

The applicant proposes to construct a building that would be 74 feet in length, 28 feet wide, and 24 feet in height. In addition, the applicant also proposed to pave a parking lot, with a drive-through, that will have access points on both Wilson Avenue and Douglas Street. No vehicular access is proposed on Burtschell Street, along the east side of the site. In total, the project will consist of a 1,999 sq. ft. restaurant facility, 29,178 sq. ft. of hardscape including 24 parking spaces, a 216 sq. ft. trash facility, and 41,361 sq. ft. of vacant or landscaped land.

A Traffic Impact Analysis was prepared by KD Anderson & Associates, and amended at the request of Del Norte County. The latest study was published on October 13, 2021. The study addressed potential transportation related impacts including changes to existing site conditions, alternative transportation methods, trip generation for the project, trip distribution and assignment, vehicle miles traveled (VMT), and cumulative impacts forecasted to 2041. The project is expected to generate a total of 942 weekday daily trips, with 80 trips anticipated in the a.m. peak hour and 65 trips in the p.m. peak hour. Half of the traffic would be “pass-by” trips already occurring on the U.S. 101 Highway.

Under definitions established by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the 2020 Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan, the project is a “local-serving retail” that would have less than significant impacts on regional VMT. The project may result in pedestrians along adjoining streets, an impact that has been addressed through frontage and sidewalk improvements. The study examined the “existing plus project” condition, which found that the addition of project traffic would slightly increase the length of delays projected on the Wilson Avenue approach to the U.S. 101 and Wilson Avenue intersection and the resulting delays will continue to exceed the LOS D Standard. The project proponent has stated through preparation of a traffic impact analysis that all potential mitigations of such standards are infeasible and has requested that the County approve an exception pursuant to Del Norte County General Plan Policy 8.B.6.

A Photometric Analysis for the project was prepared on June 2, 2021, indicated that the maximum of 9.5 maintained foot candles resulting from on-site lighting. This level is not expected to introduce a new source of substantial light to the area and would not have a significant impact on aesthetics of the area or public safety.

9. Surrounding Land Uses and Settings:

The current 1.67-acre parcel is surrounded by a mix of residential and commercial uses. Parcels immediately to the north include both mainly residential areas with some light commercial activity. Parcels to the east include a gas station and are zoned General Commercial with an Emergency Shelter overlay (C-4-ES). Uses to the south are within Crescent City and include a mix of commercial uses including a gas station and retail stores. The parcel directly to the west is zoned General Commercial with an Emergency Shelter overlay (C-4-ES) and is currently in use as a recycling facility.

- 10. Required Approvals:** Adoption of a Negative Declaration (Del Norte County Planning Commission)
- 11. Other Approvals (Public Agencies):** California Department of Transportation, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
- 12. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun?**

Native American tribes, traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project area have been notified of the project application completion and the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1. Notification of the beginning of the AB 52 consultation period was provided December 10, 2021. No requests for consultation pursuant to PRC §21080.3.1 were received.

Environmental Factors Potentially Affected


The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" without mitigation as indicated by the checklist on the following pages. All mitigation measures are provided in the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Aesthetics	<input type="checkbox"/>	Agriculture and Forestry Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Air Quality
<input type="checkbox"/>	Biological Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	Energy
<input type="checkbox"/>	Geology/Soils	<input type="checkbox"/>	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hazards & Hazardous Materials
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hydrology / Water Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Land Use / Planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mineral Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Noise	<input type="checkbox"/>	Population / Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public Services
<input type="checkbox"/>	Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tribal Cultural Resources
<input type="checkbox"/>	Utilities / Service Systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wildfire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mandatory Findings of Significance

Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.



Jacob Sedgley
Planner

1/21/2022

Date

Environmental Checklist

1. Aesthetics

Except as provided in Public Resources Code Section 21099, would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publically accessible vantage points). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project would have no impact on a scenic vista.
- b. The project would not damage scenic resources, as there are no scenic resources on-site.
- c. The project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site.
- d. A Photometric Analysis of the site was prepared on June 2, 2021, to analyze the impact of on-site lighting. The study indicated a maximum of 9.5 maintained light candles across the site which would not introduce a substantial source of light that would affect views of the area. Additionally, surrounding uses are similar in character to the proposed use and the addition of new lighting would not affect any views in the area.

2. Agriculture and Forest Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

51104(g))?				
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. No prime farmland exists on-site.
- b. No agricultural zoning exists on-site.
- c. No Timber Production zones exist on-site or adjacent to the property.
- d. The project would not result in the loss of forestland.
- e. The project does not involve any other changes in the existing environment that could adversely affect farmland or timberlands.

3. Air Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors or dust) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project would have no foreseeable impacts on the implementation of an air quality plan.
- b. The project would have no foreseeable impacts on increasing criteria pollutants in the region.
- c. The project would not expose receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.
- d. The project would have no foreseeable impacts in increasing any emissions.

4. Biological Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?				
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-f. The 1.67-acre parcel is currently undeveloped and has remained vacant since 1996. The parcel is comprised of a combination of grass and common weeds and no habitat would be modified as a result of development. Riparian habitat does not exist within the project area and the project would not affect the migratory patterns of wildlife. Development would not be in conflict with local ordinances or habitat conservation plans.

5. Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of dedicated cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-c. No cultural resources are known to exist on-site. The County records were searched for known cultural sites in the general project vicinity, and none were identified. Notice was provided to the two tribes traditionally culturally affiliated with the project area and no comment was given with regard to cultural resources. Additionally, cultural staff from the Tolowa-Dee-ni’ Nation is a voting member of the County Environmental Review Committee which reviews projects and makes CEQA recommendations. While resources are not known

to exist on-site, the possibility of an inadvertent discovery is always possible during construction or other implementation activities associated with the project. In this case, mitigation measures included as CULT-1 assigned to the project will ensure that any resources located on-site will be properly treated as to not cause a significant impact.

Mitigation Measure CULT-1

An inadvertent discovery condition shall be added to the permit stating that in the event of archeological or cultural resources are encountered during construction, work shall be temporarily halted and a qualified archaeologist, local tribes, and the County shall be immediately contacted. Workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist, in collaboration with the local tribes has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel shall not collect any resources.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing during the earthwork phase of development subject to the Building Permit Enforcement: County Community Development Department Monitoring: N/A

6. Energy

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project would have no foreseeable impacts on increasing wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary energy use due to the relatively small size of the project. The project will use minimal amounts of fuel and energy.
- b. This project does not conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency.

7. Geology and Soils

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a-d. The project is not anticipated to cause significant impacts including the risk of loss, injury, or death related to soils impacts. The site is flat and has no potential for landslides, mass wasting, or other slope-related impacts. Seismic ground shaking and liquefaction could occur in any region of coastal California; however, the potential impacts would be considered less than significant as structural development will be engineered and constructed to current building code.
- e. No impacts related to geology and/or soils, as a result of this project, are expected to occur. The site is not located on expansive soil as defined in Table 18-1-B.
- f. No know paleontological resources or unique geologic features are known to exist on site.

8. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. In 2002, the California State Legislature declared that global climate change was a matter of increasing concern for the state’s public health and environment, and enacted a law requiring the California Air Resource Board (CARB) to control greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from motor vehicle (Health and Safety Code §32018.5 et seq.). CEQA Guidelines define GHG to include carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32) definitively established the state’s climate change policy and set GHG reduction targets (Health and Safety Code §38500 et seq.). The state has set its target at reducing greenhouse gases to 1990 levels by the year 2020.

Approval of the project, and subsequent construction of the new fast-food facility, may generate GHG emissions as a result of combustion of fossil fuels consumed by construction equipment. Use of construction materials would indirectly contribute to GHG emissions because of emissions related to their manufacturing

and production. The construction-related GHG emissions would be minor and short-term, and would not constitute a significant impact based on established thresholds.

- b. The project does not conflict with an applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

9. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard or excessive noise for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a-g. The project would not create impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials. This project would not facilitate the transport of hazardous materials, the release of hazardous materials, nor would it create additional exposure to wildland fires.

10. Hydrology and Water Quality

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) result in substantial erosion or siltation on-or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional source of polluted runoff; or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable ground water management plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. Temporary site preparation, grading, building construction, and paving activities during construction would result in the generation of potential water quality pollutants such as silt, debris, chemicals, paints, and other solvents with the potential to affect water quality. Prior to the issuance of a building permit, the applicant would be required to submit an erosion and runoff control plan to the Engineering and Surveying Division for review and acceptance if project activities result in less than one acre of ground disturbing activities. The erosion and runoff control plan shall demonstrate that during and post construction, erosion and runoff on the site will be controlled to avoid adverse impacts to adjacent properties and water resources. If project activities result in one acre or more of ground disturbing activities, it is anticipated that the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board will require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. It is the applicant’s responsibility to obtain all applicable permits.
- b. The project site will be served by public water from the City of Crescent City; no impacts to groundwater will occur.
- c. Based on existing site conditions, it is not expected that the project will result in substantial erosion on- or off-site, or increase the amount of runoff that would result in flooding on- or off-site. As previously mentioned, an erosion and runoff control plan would be required if project activities result in less than one acre of ground disturbing activities, demonstrating that during and post construction, erosion and runoff on the site will be controlled to avoid adverse impact to adjacent properties and would not result in flooding on- or off-site.
- d. The project is not in any flood hazard area and would not affect flood waters. The project site is located within the Tsunami Evacuation Zone; however, the project would contain minimal amounts of pollutants or other hazardous materials and would not constitute a significant impact.
- e. The project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan.

11. Land Use and Planning

Would the project:	Potentially Significant	Less Than Significant Impact	Less Than Significant	No Impact
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	Impact	with Mitigation Incorporated	Impact	
a) Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. This project does not divide an established community, nor does it cause a conflict with any land use plan in the County. The proposed project does conform to the General Plan, as well as other applicable ordinances and codes.

12. Mineral Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. No mineral resources are known to exist on site.

13. Noise

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a-b. The project does not have the potential to generate a significant temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project above that which currently exists on the property. Temporary noise and vibration will be generated as a result of construction activities; however, this is not considered significant and will not exceed any applicable thresholds.
- c. The project is located within the Jack McNamara Field Area of Influence; however, the project does not fall within any noise contours that would indicate the exposure of employees to excessive noise level.

14. Population and Housing

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project will not induce substantial population growth in the area.
- b. The project would not displace any number of existing people or housing.

15. Public Services

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project would not result in substantial adverse impacts associated with the need for new or altered governmental facilities and/or public services. Given the existing public services in the area and lack of growth

inducing impacts, any impact to service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives of these public services are expected to be less than significant.

16. Recreation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Would the project increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-b. The project does not involve significant growth inducing impacts that would put significant additional pressures on area parks or recreation facilities. No impact would occur.

17. Transportation

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision(b)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. As proposed, the project does not meet Del Norte County General Plan Policy 8.B.6. regarding minimum Level of Service which is LOS D for intersections with any State highway. The project proponent has stated through preparation of a traffic impact analysis that all potential mitigations of such standards are infeasible and has requested the County approve an exception pursuant to Del Norte County General Plan Policy 8.B.6.
- b. The project is expected to be consistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b). Based on the Institute of Transportation Engineer's *Trip Generation Manual, 10th Edition*, specifically rates for a "Fast Food Restaurant with Drive-Thru Window" (Code 934), 942 daily vehicle trips are estimated for the facility. OPR recommends that local-serving retail projects can be presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact. This is because local-serving retail typically reduces trip lengths by providing additional destinations that then replace trips to more distant retail locations. Based on the location of competing restaurants, the most likely effect on regional travel associated with the development of the project is to slightly reduce the

length of trips from areas north of the site, and to offer another option for trips made by residents of areas to the south. As stated in the traffic impact analysis, the regional effect on VMT is likely to be small and should generally reduce VMT by offering a closer option for some traffic.

- c. The traffic impact analysis reviewed collision history for the area around the U.S. 101 Highway / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. The intersection, and its immediate environs, experienced one reported collision over the last four years. The resulting collision frequency rate is 0.045 accidents per million entering vehicles, which is below the statewide average of 0.26 accidents per million and does not suggest an appreciable existing accident problem. There are no dangerous features in the project area and this project would not require improvements that would introduce circulation or traffic safety hazards.
- d. The project would have no impact on emergency access in the surrounding area.

18. Tribal Cultural Resources

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:				
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. No cultural resources are known to exist on-site. The County records were searched for known cultural sites in the general project vicinity, and none were identified. Notice was provided to the two tribes traditionally culturally affiliated with the project area and no comment was given with regard to cultural resources. Additionally, cultural staff from the Tolowa-Dee-ni’ Nation is a voting member of the County Environmental Review Committee which reviews projects and makes CEQA recommendations. While resources are not known to exist on-site, the possibility of an inadvertent discovery is always possible during construction or other implementation activities associated with the project. In this case, mitigation measures included as CULT-1 assigned to the project will ensure that any resources located on-site will be properly treated as to not cause a significant impact.

19. Utilities and Service Systems

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment, or stormwater drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?				
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project’s projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

a-e. The project would not have any impact on utilities and service systems. Water is available to the parcel provided by the City of Crescent City. No shortage or lack of water pressure is anticipated. The project may result in a higher solid waste generation rate; however, the project will not produce or induce waste generation rates in excess of established thresholds.

20. Wildfire

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Discussion of Impacts

- a. The project would not substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.
- b. The project is not located within the State Responsibility Area (SRA) and is relatively flat with no vegetation that would require additional mitigation for rapid wildfire movement or an excess of fuel.

- c. The project does not require the installation or maintenance of any infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk, or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment.
- d. The project does not expose people or structures to significant risks associated with flooding, landslides, post-fire instability, or drainage changes.

21. Mandatory Findings of Significance

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- a-c. The project does not have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife species to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory. Additionally, the project does not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable and does not have environmental effects which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings directly nor indirectly.

Mitigation Monitoring Plan

Cultural Resources

Mitigation Measure CULT-1

An inadvertent discovery condition shall be added to the permit stating that in the event of archeological or cultural resources are encountered during construction, work shall be temporarily halted and a qualified archaeologist, local tribes, and the County shall be immediately contacted. Workers shall avoid altering the materials and their context until a qualified professional archaeologist, in collaboration with the local tribes has evaluated the situation and provided appropriate recommendations. Project personnel shall not collect any resources.

Timing/Implementation: Ongoing during the earthwork phase of the warehouse building subject to the Building Permit

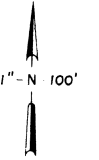
Enforcement: County Community Development Department

Monitoring: N/A

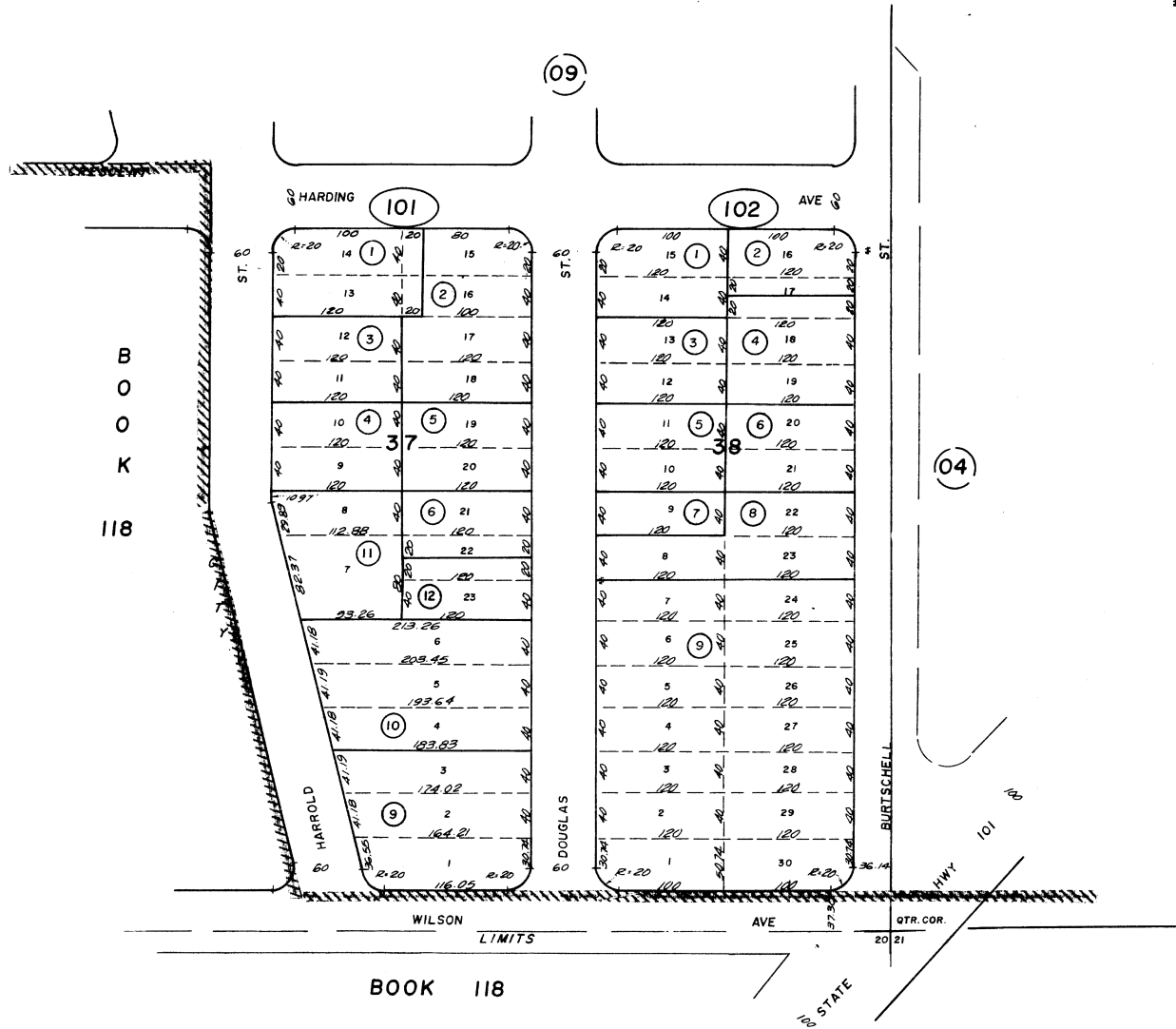
THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL MAP
FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY

ROOSEVELT SUBDIVISION
BK.2, PG.63
(POR. NE 1/4 SEC. 20, T.16N., R.1W., H.B. & M.)

117-10



1101





COUNTY OF DEL NORTE
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

981 "H" Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, California 95531
Fax (707) 465-0340

Planning (707) 464-7254	Engineering & Surveying (707) 464-7229	Roads (707) 464-7238	Building Inspection (707) 464-7253	Environmental Health (707) 465-0426
----------------------------	--	-------------------------	---------------------------------------	--

Tribal CEQA Notification for Consultation

Date: December 10, 2021

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tolowa Dee-ni' Nation Attn: Tribal Historic Preservation Officer 140 Rowdy Creek Road Smith River, CA 95567	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Elk Valley Rancheria Attn: Dale A. Miller 2322 Howland Hill Road Crescent City, CA 95531	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Karuk Tribe THPO Department of Natural Resources P.O. Box 282 Orleans, CA 95556
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Re: County Project Number:

To Whom It May Concern:

JAS Properties LLC – Andrew Hennan – Environmental Review of a Food Facility – MAP2103 – APN 117-102-009 - Zoned General Commercial – Located at 1020 Burtschell Street, Crescent City, CA

The County is contacting you pursuant to Section 21080.3(d) of the California Public Resources Code (PRC) as you have previously requested to be notified and have designated the above named person (or are the person named identified on the contact list maintained by the California Native American Heritage Commission) for notification. You are receiving this notice as your tribe may be traditionally and culturally affiliated with the area in which the subject project is located.

Attached herein please find a brief description, location, and County staff contact for this project. You are hereby advised that, pursuant to the PRC, you are provided 30-days to respond to the County in writing if you wish to request consultation for this project.

Please direct your written request for consultation to:

Del Norte County Community Development Department (Planning Division)
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531

March 3, 2021

Del Norte County Planning Department
981 H Street Suite 110
Crescent City, California 95531
Attn: Taylor Carsley

Project Information Statement
1020 Burtshell Street
Crescent City, Ca 95531

We are proposing to build a new 1,999 square foot Taco Bell restaurant with a drive thru lane in a C4 zone.

We are proposing 15 car parking lot and a 9 car drive thru stack. 13 car parking is required per municipal code.

We are proposing to build on the eastern portion of the property leaving the western portion available for future development.

The design of the building is a contemporary design with a maximum height of 24'-0". The dining area has seating for 28.

Sincerely,

Phillip Moss

Phillip Moss
Senior Architect
VMI architecture

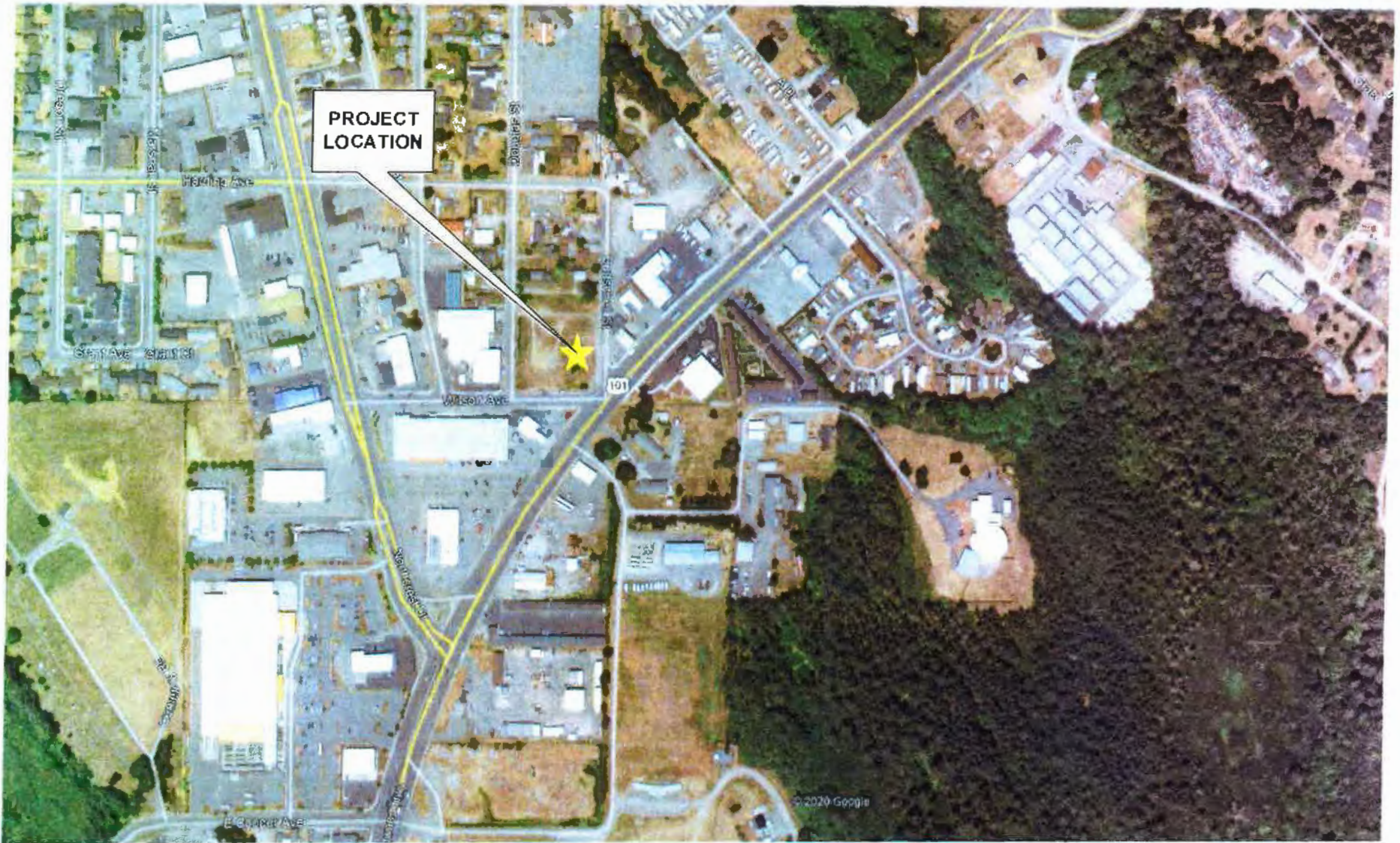


VMI architecture
Design - Planning - Interiors

RECEIVED

MAR 04 2021

PLANNING
COUNTY OF DEL NORTE



VICINITY MAP



VMi Architecture
 1000 West 10th Street, Suite 100
 Denver, Colorado 80202
 Phone: 303.733.1111
 Fax: 303.733.1112
 www.vmi-arch.com

PROJECT NUMBER
20020



VICINITY MAP

PROJECT ADDRESS: 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 100, DENVER, CO 80202

PROJECT NAME: TACO BELL RENOVEL

PROJECT NUMBER: 20020

DATE: 01/11/2011

PROJECT STATUS: PRELIMINARY

PROJECT PHASE: PRELIMINARY

PROJECT TYPE: COMMERCIAL

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TACO BELL RENOVEL

PROJECT LOCATION: 1000 WEST 10TH STREET, SUITE 100, DENVER, CO 80202

PROJECT CONTACT: JAS PROFFER

PROJECT PHONE: 303.733.1111

PROJECT FAX: 303.733.1112

PROJECT EMAIL: JAS@VMI-ARCH.COM

PROJECT WEBSITE: WWW.VMI-ARCH.COM

PROJECT DRAWING NUMBER: 20020-01

PROJECT DRAWING DATE: 01/11/2011

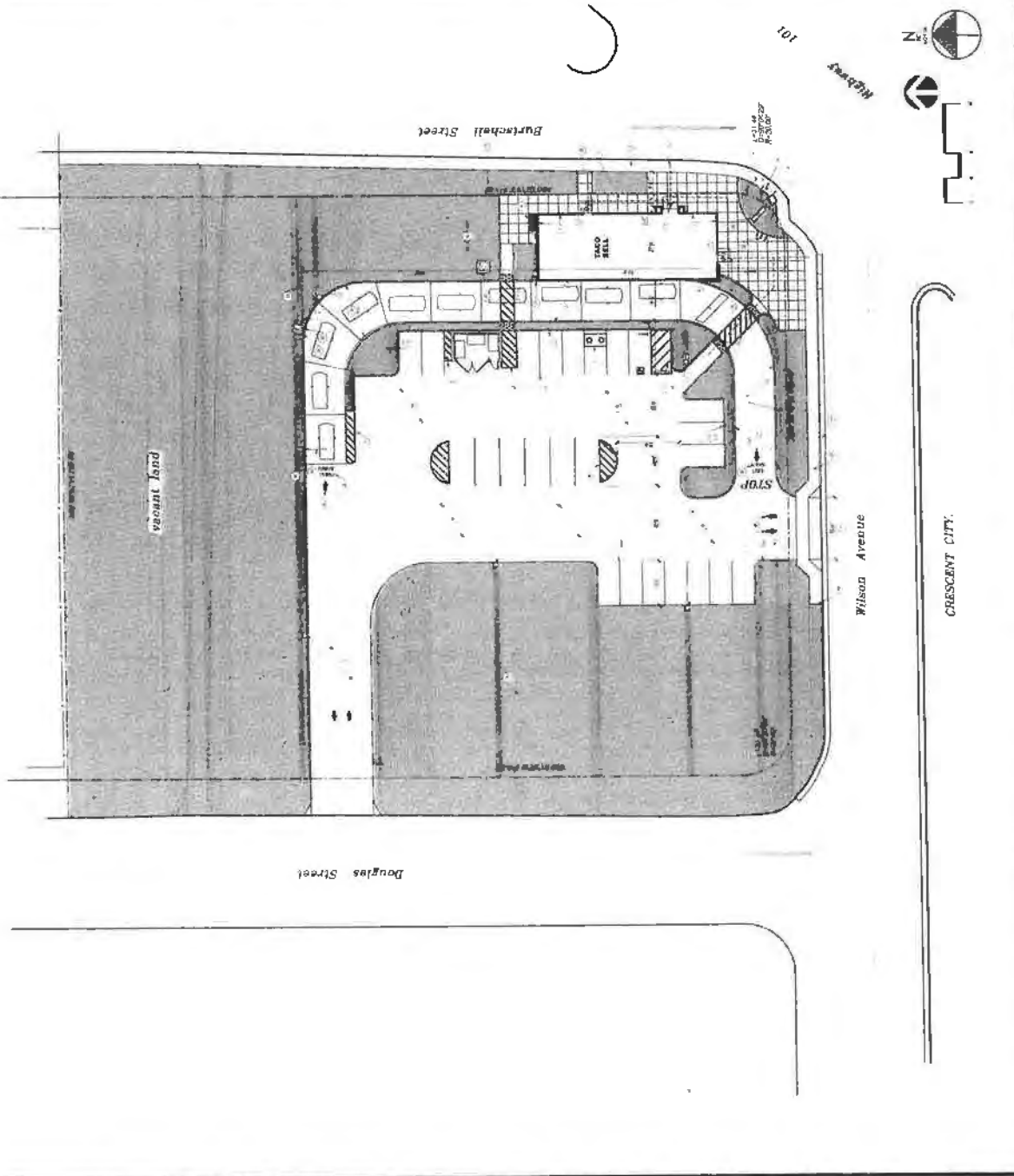
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PROJECT DRAWING SHEET: 1 OF 1

PROJECT DRAWING TITLE: SITE PLAN KEY NOTES

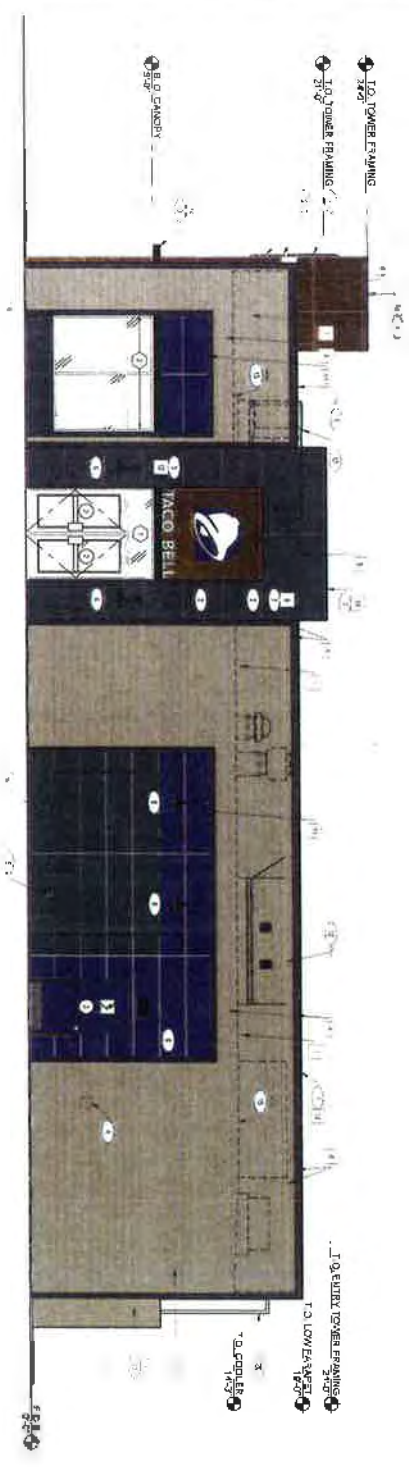
PROJECT INFORMATION

1. SEE NOTES FOR REGULATORY PLAN.
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SITE PLAN KEY NOTES

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EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION

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GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODES (IBC) AND THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODES (CBC).
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY PERMITS FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTIONS.
3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ACCESS TO ALL ADJACENT PROPERTIES AT ALL TIMES.
4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES.
5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN THE EXTERIOR OF THE BUILDING AT ALL TIMES.
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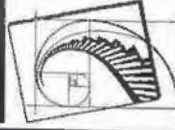
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TACO BELL
EMBAJADOR 28

PROJECT
TACO BELL REMODEL
ADDRESS: 2800 S. GARDEN
CITY: LOS ANGELES, CA 90008
PHONE: (213) 744-2800

DESIGNER
VMI ARCHITECTURE
1000 S. GARDEN
LOS ANGELES, CA 90008
PHONE: (213) 744-2800

DATE
20020



VMI Architecture
 3729 PLYMOUTH BLVD STE 400
 COSTA MESA, CA 92626
 (714) 448-1500

UNIVERSITY NUMBER
20020



RECORD DATES

REVISIONS

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DESIGNER
AS PROGRESS
 778 S. ELSTON
 ANAHEIM, CA 92801
 (714) 448-1500

PROJECT
TACO BELL RENOVATE
 1000 S. BROADWAY
 COSTA MESA, CA 92626
 (714) 448-1500



EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

DD4.1



WEST ELEVATION



NORTH ELEVATION



SOUTH ELEVATION

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November 1, 2021

Ms. Rosanna Bower, PE, Assistant County Engineer
Del Norte County
981 H Street, Suite 110
Crescent City, CA 95531

RE: TRANSPORTATION IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR WILSON AVENUE TACO BELL RESTAURANT, DEL NORTE COUNTY, CA

Dear Ms. Bower:

Our firm completed a Transportation Impact Analysis for the Taco Bell restaurant proposed on Wilson Avenue west of US 101 in the area immediately north of Crescent City in Del Norte County (10/13/2021). As we have discussed, that analysis mistakenly reported that the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection was within a segment of US 101 with a speed limit of 45 mph. The speed limit on US 101 actually changes to 35 mph about 500 feet north of the intersection, and that limit continues south through the intersection.

The letter summarizes our assessment of the effect of the corrected speed limit on our analysis results and conclusions.

Traffic Operational Analysis Results. The report identifies traffic operating conditions in terms of average delays per vehicle, Levels of Service and 95th percentile queues. Review of the analysis methods and original findings indicates that the results are not appreciably different with the correct lower limit.

Traffic Signal Warrants. The methods used to evaluate the status of peak hour traffic signal warrants at the intersection are affected by the speed limit. The Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) identifies the combination of major street (i.e., US 101) and minor street (Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street) traffic volumes that reach the level that could justify a signal. The volume thresholds are divided between those applicable to streets with a design speed less than 40 mph and those with a design speed that is 40 mph or greater. The volume thresholds for the higher speed classification are 70% lower.

Our analysis employed the high speed thresholds based on a 45 mph speed limit and concluded that while the addition of Taco Bell traffic didn't cause current traffic volumes to reach a level that satisfied peak hour traffic signal warrants, projected long term volumes could reach warrant levels. By employing the higher thresholds that are applicable to the 35 mph speed limit, projected volumes clearly do not approach the level that satisfies peak hour warrants.

*Ms. Rosanna Bower
Del Norte County
November 1, 2021
Page 2*

In summary, the error in identification of posted speed limits does not affect the overall analysis results but does make it more likely that a traffic signal would not be an applicable long term choice for the US 101/ Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection.

Thank you for your attention to this information. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely Yours,

KDAnderson & Associates, Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Anderson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Kenneth D. Anderson, P.E.
President

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS
FOR
WILSON AVENUE TACO BELL RESTAURANT
Del Norte County, California

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Revised October 13, 2021
~~August 11, 2021~~

Job No. 4030-01

Crescent City Taco Bell.rpt



**TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR
WILSON AVENUE TACO BELL RESTAURANT**
Del Norte County, California

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October 13, 2021

KDA

**TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR
WILSON AVENUE TACO BELL RESTAURANT**
Del Norte County, California

INTRODUCTION

This report documents **KD Anderson & Associates'** analysis of the traffic / transportation impacts associated with developing a Taco Bell Restaurant near US 101 in the Del Norte County Community of Crescent City. This assessment of traffic impacts has been required by Del Norte County to confirm that the project will not result in conditions in excess of adopted General Plan minimum Level of Service standards nor cause safety problems at intersections near the site on US 101. The analysis identifies both current and future background conditions at key intersections in the vicinity of the site. To assess traffic impacts, the characteristics of the proposed project have been determined, including estimated trip generation and the directional distribution / assignment of project generated traffic. The significance of project CEQA impacts has been determined with regard to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) and project effects on traffic operations under Existing Plus Project and Cumulative Plus Project conditions has been assessed in terms of operating Level of Service and peak period intersection queue lengths. The extent of off-site effects has been determined, and the adequacy of site access has been evaluated.

Project Description

The proposed project consists of a 2.0 ksf Taco Bell Restaurant with drive-thru window to be located on a one acre site on the north side of Wilson Avenue immediately west of its intersection with US 101, as noted in Figure 1. The project is in unincorporated Del Norte County outside of the limits of the City of Crescent City but within the City General Plan's Urban Boundary and Planning Area. Access to the site will be provided via a driveway on Wilson Avenue and a driveway on Douglas Street, as shown in Figure 2. The Wilson Avenue driveway is about 150 feet beyond US 101. No vehicular access is proposed on Burtschell Street along the east side of the site.

Today the project site is vacant, and this project replaces an existing Taco Bell Restaurant on US 101 (M Street) in Crescent City which will be closed.

Scope of Analysis

The impact analysis conforms to the Caltrans traffic study guidelines and Del Norte County requirements.

CEQA Impact. Under the requirements of SB 743 analysis of transportation impacts under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) has moved from analysis of traffic flow based on Level of Service (LOS) to evaluation of a project's effect on regional Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). The significance of the project's impact on VMT has been assessed under the *Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan, 2020*, which was created for the Del Norte Local

Transportation Commission within the framework outlined in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR)) document *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (2018)*.

Existing Setting. Current operating Levels of Service and approach queue lengths have been quantified for the adjoining US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. New weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hour turning movement counts were made in the summer of 2021 as requested by Del Norte County. Average approach delays, Levels of Service and 95th percentile queue lengths were identified for the adjusted condition using SimTraffic microsimulation, and MUTCD peak hour traffic signal warrants were also assessed. The existing setting was also described with regards to pedestrian, bicycle and transit facilities.

Project Transportation Impacts. The extent to which the development of the project, by itself, causes transportation impacts to the area was determined. The number of automobile trips that may be generated by the Taco Bell Restaurant was estimated through application of published trip generation rates available from the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE Trip Generation Manual 10th Edition). Appropriate "pass-by" trip rate assumptions were developed from the ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition, and the directional distribution of primary project trips was determined based on the location of residences and competing restaurants within the project's probable market area based on input from Del Norte County staff.

The significance of the project's impacts on regional VMT was determined based on Screening criteria presented in the *Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan* and OPR guidance.

The project's impact to alternative transportation modes was discussed.

Project Traffic Operational Effects. Traffic operating conditions were re-calculated under "Existing Plus Project Alone" conditions. Peak Hour Levels of Service were identified, the extent to which project development results in conditions in excess of adopted minimum Level of Service standards was determined, and the extent to which the project affects queuing was evaluated. The adequacy of site access was evaluated with regard to potential conflicts between entering/exiting vehicles and traffic queued on the Wilson Avenue approach to the US 101 intersection, driveway throat depth, etc. Impacts to alternative transportation modes were also evaluated.

Cumulative Conditions. Long Term Year 2041 conditions were assessed based on Caltrans' local area growth rate. Resulting future twenty year "No Project" and "Plus Project" traffic volumes were created. Long Term intersection Levels of Service and 95th percentile queue lengths, as applicable, were calculated and the significance of the project's cumulative effect was determined based on adopted significance criteria.



VICINITY MAP

EXISTING SETTING

This report section describes the facilities that are available today serving vehicular, pedestrian and bicycle traffic and transit users in Crescent City, as well as policies that guide consideration of traffic impacts.

Study Area Circulation System – Roads and Intersections

The text which follows provides information regarding the streets included in the study area.

US 101 (Redwood Highway). US 101 runs through California from its southern origin on Interstate 5 in Los Angeles County to the Oregon Board in Del Norte County. The facility type of US 101 varies along its length from a controlled access freeway to an urban city street. In the immediate area of the project the route is designated an arterial street and is a four-lane conventional highway with continuous Two-Way Left-Turn (TWLT) lane. About 2,200 feet south of the project site the highway transitions to a couplet of one-way streets, and US 101 becomes a four-lane controlled access freeway about ¼ mile to the north of the project site. Paved shoulders exist on both sides of the highway, and sidewalk is available on the west side of the highway immediately north and south of the site. The posted speed limit is 45 mph. The most recent traffic volume data available for the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) indicates that in 2019 US 101 carried an *Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)* volume of 15,300 vehicles per day (vpd) along the project frontage north of Northcrest Drive, with 19,700 vpd in the peak month. The peak hour volume was reported to be 1,900 vehicles per hour. Trucks comprise about 7% of the daily traffic in this area.

Northcrest Drive. Northcrest Drive is an arterial street that provides access to the broad area west of the state highway. Northcrest Drive originates at an intersection on US 101 about 900 feet south of the project site. The street extends northerly before eventually turning to the northeast and running parallel and about a mile west of to US 101. In the area of the project Northcrest Drive is a four-lane street with TWLT lane with a posted speed limit of 35 mph.

Wilson Avenue. Wilson Avenue is a two-lane east-west local street that extends for about 800 feet between Northcrest Drive and US 101. The city of Crescent City limit follows the centerline of Wilson Avenue. The curb-to-curb width is 40 feet, and on-street parking is permitted. Sidewalk exists on the north side of Wilson Avenue in the area west of the project frontage. A Chevron gasoline station has a continuous driveway on Wilson Avenue starting roughly 60 feet beyond US 101. A prima facie 25 mph commercial area speed limit applies.

Burtschell Street. Burtschell Street is a two-lane local street than extends from an intersection on US 101 near its connection to Wilson Avenue for about 600 feet to Harding Avenue. Harding Avenue then continues westerly to Northcrest Drive. Burtschell Street provides access to several light industrial uses and to the Texaco gas station on the northeast corner of the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. Burtschell Avenue has a pavement width of roughly 22 to 26 feet but lacks paved shoulders or sidewalks. The Texaco gas station access is a broad driveway area that begins about 25 feet from US 101 and continues for another 70 feet. A 25 prima facie speed limit applies.

Douglas Street. Douglas Street is a two-lane local street that links Wilson Avenue and Harding Avenue in the area immediately west of the project site, has a pavement width of roughly 30 to 32 feet but lacks sidewalks. A 25 prima facie speed limit applies.

Study Area Intersections

The quality of traffic flow is often governed by the operation of key intersections.

The **US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection** features two connections to US 101 in very close proximity. US 101 follows a northeast-southwest alignment. Wilson Avenue approaches the highway from the west and Burtschell Street from the north, and the street centerlines intersect within US 101. The resulting northwest corner of the intersection has a return radius of roughly 40 feet. The intersection is controlled by stop signs on the side street approaches. No crosswalks are marked at the intersection. Accessible ramps are available on the far northeast and southwest corners of the intersection. Overhead utilities run along the west side of US 101 and a pole exists on the northwest corner adjoining the project site.

The **Wilson Avenue / Douglas Street intersection** is a “Tee” controlled by a stop sign on the Douglas Street approach. A private driveway creates the fourth leg of the intersection. Each approach has a single travel lane, and no crosswalks are marked at the intersection. A “No Parking” zone is marked for about 80 feet along the north side of Wilson Avenue east of the intersection.

The **US 101 / Northcrest Drive intersection** is a “Tee” intersection controlled by traffic signal. While the operation of this intersection was not analyzed, the signal does have the effect of metering northbound traffic somewhat. The intersection includes auxiliary left turn and right turn lanes, and the signal operates with protected northbound left turns onto Northcrest Drive and a southbound right turn overlap phase. Crosswalks are marked across the Northcrest Drive and northern US 101 legs, and accessible ramps and pedestrian indications/pushbuttons are provided.

Standards of Significance: Levels of Service - Methodology

To assess the quality of existing traffic conditions, Levels of Service were calculated at the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. "Level of Service" is a qualitative measure of traffic operating conditions whereby a letter grade "A" through "F", corresponding to progressively worsening traffic operating conditions, is assigned to an intersection or roadway segment. Table 1 presents the characteristics associated with each LOS grade. As shown in Table 1, LOS "A", "B" and "C" are considered acceptable to most motorists, while LOS "D" is marginally acceptable. LOS "E" and "F" are associated with severe congestion and delay and are unacceptable to most motorists.

Minimum Standards. Local agencies and Caltrans adopt minimum Level of Service standards for their facilities.

Del Norte County General Plan and City of Crescent City General Plan. The Del Norte County General Plan and City of Crescent City General Plan identify minimum acceptable Levels of Service as LOS C except for intersection on State highways where the standard is LOS D. County policy 8.B.6 also notes:

The County may allow exceptions to these level of service standards where it finds that the improvements or other measures required to achieve the LOS standards are unacceptable based on established criteria. In allowing any exception to the standards, the County may consider the following factors:

- a. The number of hours per day that the intersection or roadway segment would operate at conditions worse than the standard;
- b. The ability of the required improvement to significantly reduce peak hour delay and improve traffic operations;
- c. The right-of-way needs and the physical impacts on surrounding properties;
- d. The visual aesthetics of the required improvement and its impact on community identity and character;
- e. Environmental impacts including air quality and noise impacts;
- f. Construction and right-of-way acquisition costs;
- g. The impacts on general safety;
- h. The impacts of the required construction phasing and traffic maintenance;
- i. The impacts on quality of life as perceived by residents; and
- j. Consideration of other environmental, social, or economic factors on which the County may base findings to allow an exceedance of the standards.

Exceptions to the standards will only be allowed after all feasible measures and options are explored, including alternative forms of transportation.

Methods. Levels of Service were calculated using the respective methods presented in the Highway Capacity Manual, 6th Edition (HCM 6 Ed). Levels of Service were calculated using SYNCHRO 10.0 software and SimTraffic micro simulation was employed to estimate 95th percentile queues. For intersections controlled by side street stop signs, the reported Level of Service reflects the “worst case” movement, which is typically those motorists waiting to enter the major street.

TABLE 1 LEVEL OF SERVICE DEFINITIONS			
Level of Service	Signalized Intersection	Unsignalized Intersection	Roadway (Daily)
"A"	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single-signal cycle. Ave Delay < 10 seconds per vehicle	Little or no delay. Ave Delay ≤ 10 sec/veh	Completely free flow.
"B"	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single cycle. Delay > 10 sec/veh and < 20 sec/veh	Short traffic delays. Delay > 10 sec/veh and < 15 sec/veh	Free flow, presence of other vehicles noticeable.
"C"	Light congestion, occasional backups on critical approaches. Delay > 20 sec/veh and < 35 sec/veh	Average traffic delays. Delay > 15 sec/veh and ≤ 25 sec/veh	Ability to maneuver and select operating speed affected.
"D"	Significant congestions of critical approaches but intersection functional. Cars required to wait through more than one cycle during short peaks. No long queues formed. Delay > 35 sec/veh and < 55 sec/veh	Long traffic delays. Delay > 25 sec/veh and ≤ 35 sec/veh	Unstable flow, speeds and ability to maneuver restricted.
"E"	Severe congestion with some long standing queues on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if traffic signal does not provide for protected turning movements. Traffic queue may block nearby intersection(s) upstream of critical approach(es). Delay > 55 sec and ≤ 80 sec/veh	Very long traffic delays, failure, extreme congestion. Delay > 35 sec/veh and ≤ 50 sec/veh	At or near capacity, flow quite unstable.
"F"	Total breakdown, stop-and-go operation. Delay > 80 sec/veh	Intersection often blocked by external causes. Delay > 50 sec/veh	Forced flow, breakdown.

Sources: Highway Capacity Manual, 6th Edition, and Transportation Research Board (TRB) Special Report 209.

Traffic Signal Warrants. The extent to which a traffic signal may be justified is determined based on many factors. From the standpoint of traffic impact analysis, signal warrant criteria contained in the *California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD)* are employed in order to assess the relative impact of the additional traffic accompanying a development proposal. For this analysis, Warrant 3 (Peak Hour Traffic) has been employed, and based on the speed limit on US 101 (45 mph), “rural” criteria have been employed.

Vehicle Queues. The extent to which traffic operations at intersections result in vehicle queues that exceed available storage or otherwise cause turning conflicts has been assessed. Statistically, the 95th percentile queue has been evaluated. This represents the queue length that would only be exceeded 5% of the time during the peak period. The 95th percentile queues are a byproduct of simulation.

Existing Traffic Volumes

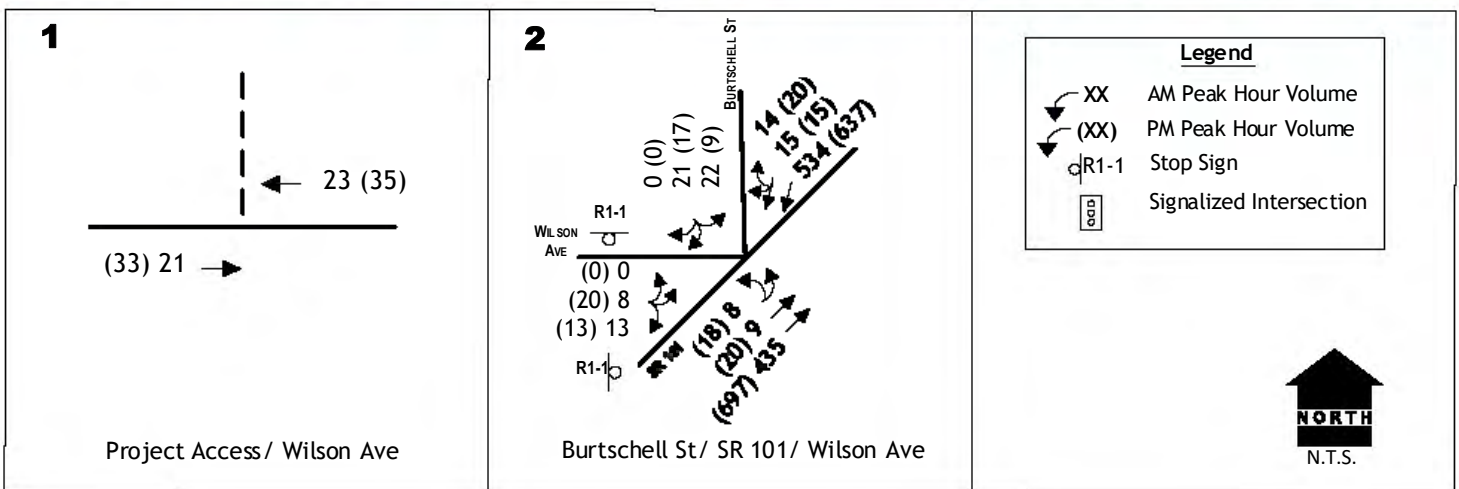
Traffic Volume Counts. New weekday a.m. and p.m. peak hour traffic volume counts were collected at the US 101 / Burtschell Street / Wilson Avenue intersection during the peak summer travel season on July 20, 2021. While project trip generation may be slightly greater during the noon lunch hour than during the evening commute, because background traffic is greatest from 4:00 to 6:00 pm, the commute period represents the “worst case” condition for analysis. Data was collected for the two-hour periods from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. and the set of four consecutive 15 minute periods containing the greatest number of entering vehicles was identified as the “peak hour”. These volumes are Figure 3.

Throughout California it is has been recognized that over the last seventeen months travel limitations, school closures and employment restrictions enacted in response to the COVID-19 virus have had a varying effect on the volume of traffic on streets and highways. Current CEQA guidance from Caltrans indicates the “non-COVID” conditions should be developed and used as the basis for evaluation.

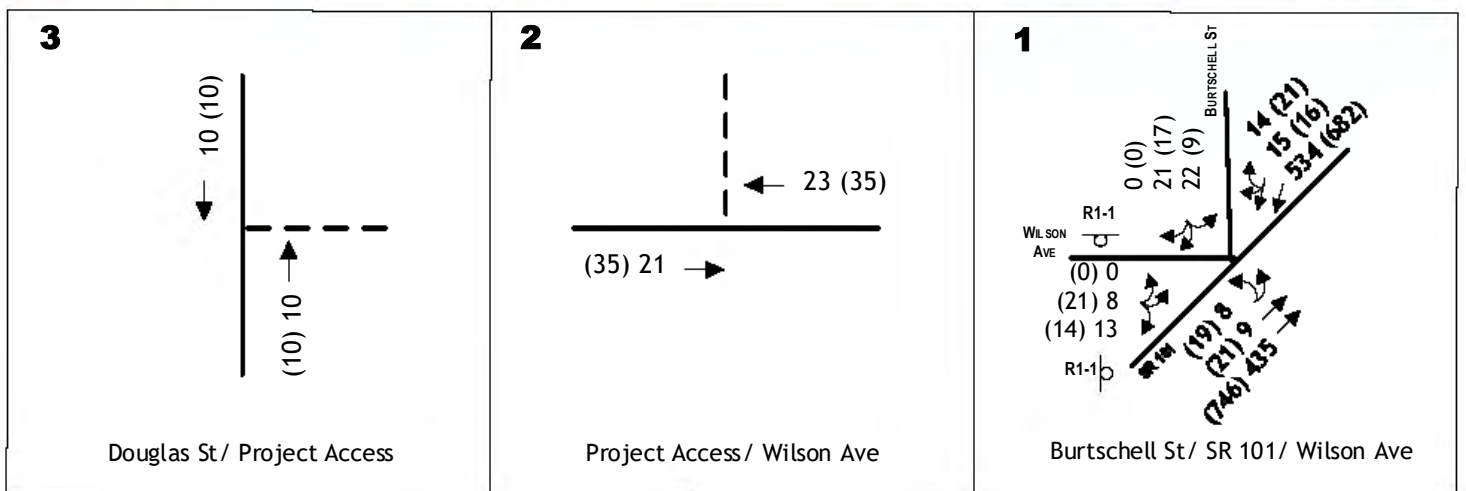
Because the exact effects of COVID-19 on regional travel are uncertain, an applicable method was used to adjust July 2021 counts to “normal” peak month conditions. A cellphone-based “Big Data” service (i.e., StreetLight Corporation) was employed. StreetLight aggregates continually recorded cell phone-based data (pings) and uses algorithms to equate that data to automobiles based on available traffic volume data. In this case, weekday peak hour cellphone data was collected at the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection for July conditions for the Year 2019 (i.e., non-COVID).

As shown in Table 2, this data indicates that 2021 data remains less than the expected 2019 value in the p.m. peak hour but not in the a.m. peak hour. StreetLight data indicates that 2019 p.m. peak hour volume levels were 7% higher than those in 2021. For this analysis it was assumed that the observed a.m. peak hour traffic counts can be used and that the p.m. volumes can be increased by 7% to reflect Non-COVID conditions. Resulting adjusted traffic volumes are presented in Figure 4.

TABLE 2 WEEKDAY PEAK TWO-HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES AT US 101 / WILSON AVENUE / BURTSHELL STREET INTERSECTION (ENTERING VEHICLES)			
7/20/2021 count	StreetLight Average July 2019	Ratio (2019-2021)	Adjustment Factor
AM Two-Hour Period (7:00 to 9:00 a.m.)			
1,830	1,580	0.86	1.00
PM Two-Hour Period (4:00 to 6:00 p.m.)			
2,769	2,958	1.07	1.07



**OBSERVED 2021 TRAFFIC VOLUMES
AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS**



ADJUSTED 2021 TRAFFIC VOLUMES
 AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS

Level of Service / 95th Percentile Queues. Table 3 identifies operating Levels of Service for those movements yielding the right of way at the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. As indicated, the Wilson Avenue approach and the Burtschell Street approach are projected to operate at LOS C in the a.m. peak hour. These conditions satisfy the minimum LOS D standard. In the p.m. peak hour the approaches operate at LOS F and LOS D, respectively. LOS F exceeds the minimum LOS D standard.

The projected 95th percentile queue lengths in the northbound left turn lane on US 101 and on the Wilson Avenue approach have also been identified as a byproduct of simulation. As shown, the queues on eastbound Wilson Avenue on southbound Burtschell Street and in the US 101 left turn lane do not vary appreciably between the two peak hours.

TABLE 3 YEAR 2021 TRAFFIC OPERATIONS							
Approach	Movement	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
		Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)
Northbound US 101	Left	10	A	40	11	B	50
Eastbound Wilson Ave	Left and right	21	C	50	70	F	90
Southbound Burtschell St	Left and right	20	C	40	29	D	35

Traffic Signal Warrants. The current status of peak hour traffic signal warrants was evaluated based on the volume of traffic on US 101 and on the Wilson Avenue or the Burtschell Street approach. The adjusted “non-COVID” volumes fall below the level that satisfies peak hour warrants when only one minor street approach volume is included in the assessment. This is the normal MUTCD assumption for intersections with two side street approaches. In this case, because the two approaches are on the same side of the street, it might be appropriate to include the sum of both volumes in the warrant calculation. However, if both are included, then the adjusted peak hour volumes would still not satisfy the peak hour warrant.

Collision History

State-Wide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWTRS) collision history was reviewed for the area around the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. The collision history is included in the appendix. As noted in Table 4, the intersection and its immediate environs experienced one reported collision over the last four years. That collision involved a turning motorist who failed to yield the right of way to an approaching vehicle. The resulting collision frequency rate is 0.045 accidents per million entering vehicles (ACC/MV), which is below the statewide average of 0.26 ACC.MV.

TABLE 4 US 101 / WILSON AVENUE / BURTSHELL STREET COLLISION HISTORY					
Collision Severity	Annual Collisions				
	2017	2018	2019	2020	Average
Total	0	1	0	0	<1
Injury	0	1	0	0	<1
Fatal	0	0	0	0	0
Accidents per Million Entering Vehicles					0.045

Alternative Transportation Modes

Pedestrian Facilities. There are no sidewalks along the project frontage nor along the broader limits of the overall site parcel, however there are sidewalks in many locations on the streets surrounding the project. Sidewalk is present at these locations:

- US 101 from Northcrest Drive to Wilson Avenue and from Burtschell Street to a point 1,000 feet north
- North side of Wilson Avenue from Northcrest Drive to Douglas Street and on the south side from Northcrest Drive to US 101

Crosswalks are striped at the US 101 / Northcrest Drive intersection as noted earlier, and an ADA compliant crossing with Hybrid Pedestrian Beacon (HAWK) is located about 600 feet north of Wilson Avenue.

Bicycle Facilities. The *Del Norte Active Transportation Plan, (2017)* outlines the location and nature of existing bicycle facilities in the community. Bicycle facilities are categorized within these classifications:

- Class I Bikeway: trails or paths that are separated from automobile traffic,
- Class II Bikeway: bicycle lanes that are on street but delineated by striping, and
- Class III Bikeway: bicycle routes where bicycles and automobiles share the road.
- Class IV facilities: protected bicycle lanes or cycle tracks combine elements of Class I and Class II facilities.

US 101 is a planned Class III facility. Class II Bike lanes are planned on Harding Avenue.

Transit Facilities. Redwood Coast Transit (RCT) <http://redwoodcoasttransit.org/> provides transit service to the Del Norte County area. Two routes pass the project site. Route 1 (Parkway / El Dorado) passes the site on US 101 as part of a counterclockwise loop on one hour headways from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. with stops at the CVS pharmacy and RCTA bus yard. Route 2 (A/Inyo / Washington) follows a similar path in the opposite direction with a stop at US 101 / Wilson Avenue.

PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

The relative impacts of developing the Taco Bell restaurant and the adequacy of site access is dependent on the physical characteristics of the adjoining street system, as well as the amount of traffic generated by the proposed project. The amount of additional traffic on a particular section of the street network is dependent upon two factors:

- I. Trip Generation, the number of new trips generated by the project, and
- II. Trip Distribution and Assignment, the specific routes that the new traffic takes.

Trip Generation

Trip Generation Rates. This analysis considered trip generation rates derived from several sources. The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) publication “*Trip Generation, 10th Edition*” provides information on the characteristics of various retail uses. The use most similar to the project is “Fast Food Restaurant with Drive-Thru Window” (Code 934). Table 5 identifies the average trip generation rates reported by ITE.

Land Use / Source	Unit	Daily	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Fast Food Restaurant W/ Drive-Thru Window	ksf	470.95	51%	49%	40.19	52%	48%	32.67
Taco Bell	2.0	942	41	39	80	34	31	65
Pass-by Trips ¹		471	20	19	39	16	16	32
Net Primary Trips		471	21	20	41	18	15	33

Source: ITE Trip Generation, 10th Edition
¹ based on ITE Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition. AM peak hour 49% PM peak hour 50%

Trip Generation Forecasts. Table 5 also displays the trip generation forecasts for the project. As indicated, the project would generate 942 daily, 80 a.m. peak hour trips and 65 p.m. peak hour trips at its driveways. A portion of the traffic drawn to the project would be drawn from the stream of traffic already passing the site. The ITE *Trip Generation Handbook, 3rd Edition* notes that 49% to 50% of the weekday peak hour trips generated by fast food restaurants are typically “pass-by”, and this rate has been used for all study time periods.

As noted in Table 5, the project is expected to generate 471 daily “primary” trips with 41 primary trips in the a.m. peak hour and 33 during the p.m. peak hour.

Vehicle Trip Distribution

The distribution of project traffic was determined based on consideration of the demographic distribution of business and residences in the north Crescent City area and the locations of competing fast food restaurants in this area of Del Norte County. As indicated in Table 6, it is likely that the project will capture traffic already arriving on US 101 from the north, but the share of its primary trips in that direction is expected to be small. Primary trips could be diverted from Northcrest Drive corridor, and these trips would use Harding Avenue or Wilson Avenue to reach the site. Table 6 summarizes the assumed distribution of primary trips.

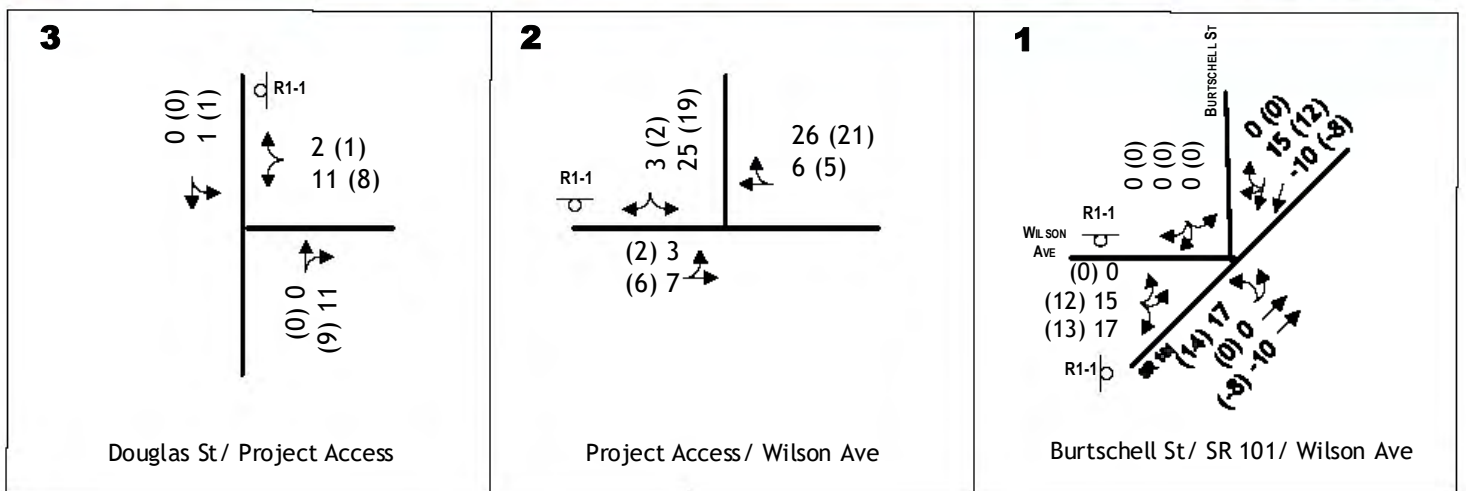
Direction	Route	Percentage of New Trips	Percentage of Pass-By Trips
North	US 101	25%	
West	Northcrest Drive	40%	
South	US 101	35%	
Total		100%	
		Northbound US 101	50%
		Southbound US 101	50%

Pass-by trips will be drawn from traffic already passing the site as part of another trip. In this case, all pass-by trips have been assumed to come from US 101 equally from traffic in northbound and southbound directions.

Trip Assignment

Using the trip generation and distribution assumptions described above, the trips generated by the proposed project were assigned to the study area street system. In this case consideration was given to the layout of the site and the location of the project's drive-thru exit and entrances. Typically, the majority of customers visiting highway oriented fast food restaurants use the drive-thru aisle rather than electing to park and dine inside. The drive-thru entrance is at the northern end of the site and the exit is near the Wilson Avenue driveway.

Figure 5 presents peak hour "project only" volumes accompanying the Taco Bell restaurant. Based on the layout of the site and these assumptions we anticipate that the Wilson Avenue driveway will receive nearly 70% of the project traffic.



**PROJECT ONLY TRAFFIC VOLUMES
AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS**

PROJECT TRANSPORTATION IMPACTS / EFFECTS

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT)

Starting in July 2020 SB 743 required agencies to move from a Level of Service based impact analysis under CEQA to analysis based on regional Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). Current direction regarding methods to identify VMT and comply with state requirements is provided by the California Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) December 2018 publication, *Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA* and the *Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan (2020)*.

OPR provides this direction for retail projects:

***Retail Projects.** Generally, lead agencies should analyze the effects of a retail project by assessing the change in total VMT because retail projects typically re-route travel from other retail destinations. A retail project might lead to increases or decreases in VMT, depending on previously existing retail travel patterns.*

However, OPR also identifies Screening thresholds for various types of development projects:

Many agencies use “screening thresholds” to quickly identify when a project should be expected to cause a less-than-significant impact without conducting a detailed study. (See e.g., CEQA Guidelines, §§ 15063(c)(3)(C), 15128, and Appendix G.) As explained below, this technical advisory suggests that lead agencies may screen out VMT impacts using project size, maps, transit availability, and provision of affordable housing.

The *Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan* offers this guidance regarding retail projects.

Local-Serving Retail and Similar Uses.

Local-serving retail is defined in the Del Norte region as any retail development, regardless of size, that is expected to serve customers within the region. These types of developments would reduce trip lengths (and therefore VMT) by offering additional retail choices allowing customers to make shorter trips than they would make to more distant retail developments. This would apply to retail developments intended to serve customers in the immediate area (such as a convenience store located in a rural portion of the region). It would also apply to retail developments that would serve customers in the entire Del Norte region, reducing the need for travel to travel to more distant retail developments in adjacent counties.

Evidence – The OPR Technical Advisory provides that “because new retail development typically redistributes shopping trips rather than creating new trips, estimating the total change in VMT (i.e., the difference in total VMT in the area affected with and without the project) is the best way to analyze a retail project’s transportation impacts.” Local

serving retail generally shortens trips as longer trips from regional retail are redistributed to new local retail.

VMT Conclusions

The project is a fast food restaurant located along US 101 near the Crescent City urban area, which in addition to motorists already on US 101 is expected to provide a majority of its customer base. Competing restaurants are located south on US 101, including an existing Taco Bell that will be closed.

Based on the location of competing restaurants, the most likely effect on regional travel associated with the development of the project is to slightly reduce the length of trips from areas north the site, and to offer another option for trips made by residents of areas to the south. As the proposed project is relatively close to other restaurants, the regional effect on VMT is likely to be small, but VMT generally will be reduced by offering a closer option for some traffic.

Existing Plus Project Traffic Operations

Figure 6 superimposes project trips onto the 2021 background traffic volumes to create the “Existing Plus Project” condition. Subsequent tables compare the “Existing” and “Existing Plus Project” Levels of Service.

Project Traffic Effect at Intersections. As shown in Table 7, the project would add traffic to the Wilson Avenue approach, but because many right turns are added and these vehicles experience little delay, the overall average delay on this approach is projected to decrease slightly. Alternatively, although the project adds no traffic to the Burtschell Street approach, adding traffic to other movements increases the average delay on that approach, and LOS F would remain. LOS F exceeds the minimum LOS D standard.

Alternative measures to improve the Level of Service at the intersection could include:

- *Closing the Burtschell Street approach to focus side street traffic on one approach.* While this alternative would deliver LOS C conditions with the project, implementation would affect access to other businesses that use Burtschell Street. For that reason this alternative may not be feasible.
- *Eliminate left turns from Wilson Avenue or Burtschell Street onto US 101.* This alternative would improve the Level of Service by forcing all traffic approaching US 101 to turn right but would affect existing businesses that access US 101 via the intersection. For that reason this alternative may not be feasible.
- *Create separate left turn and right turn lanes on the Wilson Avenue approach.* The concept would reduce delay on the Wilson Avenue approach, and the overall average delay would satisfy the LOS D minimum. However, the existing eastbound travel lane is only 18 feet wide, and it would be necessary to acquire right of way from the existing gas station to

provide the room needed to create two travel lanes while also accommodating the turning requirements of trucks. For that reason this alternative may not be feasible.

- *Install a roundabout intersection.* The intersection could be reconstructed to provide a roundabout. A roundabout would deliver Level of Service satisfying the minimum LOS D standard. However right of way would need to be acquired from all corners of the intersection, and access to existing properties would be affected. The cost of a roundabout in this location would typically range from \$2.0 to \$2.5 million. For these reasons this alternative does not appear feasible.
- *Reconfigure Taco Bell Access.* Changing the access to Taco Bell to other locations was considered. However, access to Burtschell Street is not feasible due to the acute angle of the approach. Relocating the Wilson Avenue driveway farther from US 101 does not affect the volume of project traffic added to the intersection and would not improve the Level of Service. For these reasons this alternative does not appear feasible.
- *Install a traffic signal at the US 101 / Wilson Way / Burtschell Street intersection.* A traffic signal could be installed to facilitate access to and from US 101. The unconventional layout of the intersection would require that the Burtschell Street and Wilson Avenue approaches operate with separate phases. A traffic signal would yield Level of Service satisfying the minimum LOS D standard. However, the acute angles on both approaches would make it impossible for large trucks to make right turns from southbound US 101 onto Burtschell Street or make right turns from Wilson Avenue onto southbound US 101 without encroaching well into the opposing travel lanes. Thus, without right of way acquisition from existing businesses it does not appear possible to signalize the existing intersection while also accommodating large trucks. Reconstructing the two acute angle corners to provide minimum 50 foot curb radii would likely be needed. While such improvements might be made as part of a long-term improvements project, for these reasons this alternative does not appear immediately feasible.

Project Effects based on Peak Period Queue Lengths. As noted in Table 7, the project will add traffic on the approaches to the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection, and during peak periods the length of 95th percentile queues increase slightly. The resulting queues can be still accommodated on each approach, and the eastbound queue on Wilson Avenue does not extend to the new project driveway which is about 150 feet from the intersection.

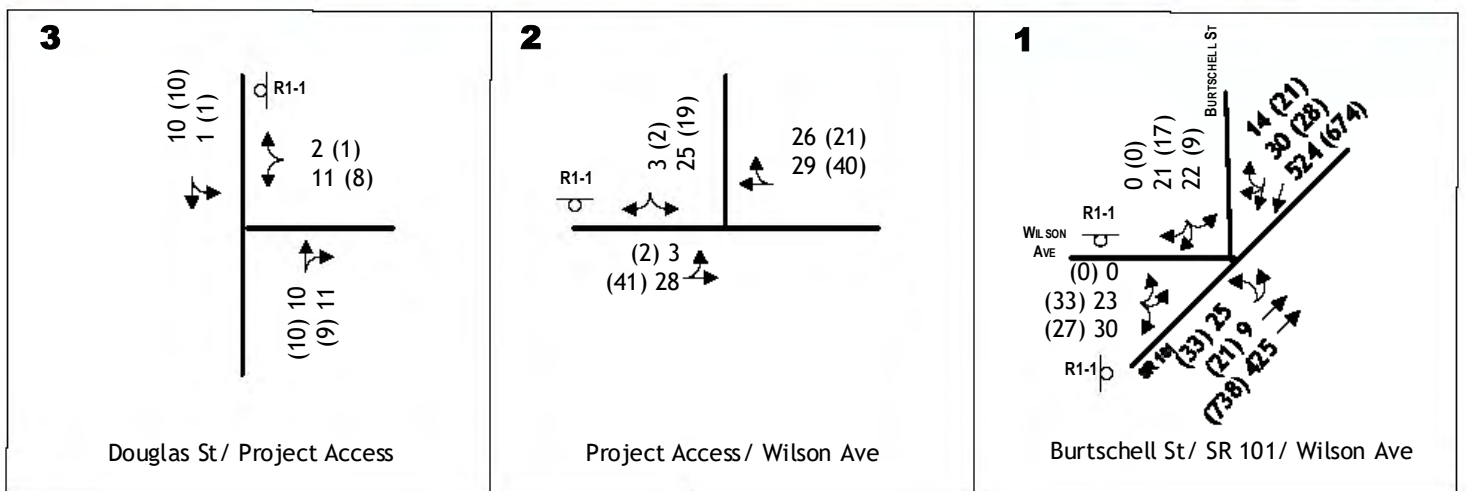
Traffic Signal Warrants. The volume of traffic occurring at each intersection with development of the project was again compared to the CA MUTCD peak hour signal warrant thresholds. As noted in Table 8, the volume of traffic on the individual Wilson Avenue and Burtschell Street approaches does not reach the minimum level required to satisfy the peak hour warrant (i.e., 100 vph) on a four-lane highway. The sum of both approach volumes does not reach the level needed to satisfy traffic signal warrants on a four-lane road.

Conclusions Regarding Project Traffic Operational Effects. The project would contribute traffic to an intersection where traffic operating conditions already do not satisfy the minimum

LOS D standard. Under the General Plan Del Norte County may allow exceptions to the Level of Service standards where it finds that the improvements or other measures required to achieve the LOS standards are unacceptable based on established criteria. In allowing any exception to the standards, the County may consider the following factors, and the applicability of these criteria in this situation has been noted.

- k. The number of hours per day that the intersection or roadway segment would operate at conditions worse than the standard; ***LOS D is not exceeded in the a.m. peak hour. The Taco Bell Restaurant would generate traffic all day, but its peak activity is limited to the noon and dinner hours.***
- l. The ability of the required improvement to significantly reduce peak hour delay and improve traffic operations; ***The length of average side street delays during peak hours only exceeds the minimum LOS D threshold by a few seconds. While a roundabout or traffic signal would reduce delays for side street traffic additional delay would be added for through traffic on US 101, as some of these motorists would now have to stop.***
- m. The right-of-way needs and the physical impacts on surrounding properties; ***Constructing intersection improvements to enhance capacity, such as turn lanes, traffic signals or a roundabout would require right of way from existing businesses near the intersection to accommodate truck turning requirements and could affect the access and internal traffic flow at those businesses.***
- n. The visual aesthetics of the required improvement and its impact on community identity and character; ***Not evaluated***
- o. Environmental impacts including air quality and noise impacts; ***Unwarranted traffic signals, as would be the case in this application, can increase stopped delay and idling on mainline US 101 and contribute to air quality emissions. Without improvements the limited number of vehicles delayed on side street approaches is unlikely to contribute appreciably to regional emissions.***
- p. Construction and right-of-way acquisition costs; ***Appreciable right of way acquisition would be needed from existing businesses to accommodate trucks under all alternatives.***
- q. The impacts on general safety; ***Recent collision history does not suggest an appreciable existing accident problem.***
- r. The impacts of the required construction phasing and traffic maintenance; ***Traffic signals have ongoing maintenance and operational costs.***
- s. The impacts on quality of life as perceived by residents; and ***Not evaluated***
- t. Consideration of other environmental, social, or economic factors on which the County may base findings to allow an exceedance of the standards. ***Not evaluated***

Del Norte County may accept a LOS in excess of LOS D based on these criteria.



**EXISTING PLUS PROJECT TRAFFIC VOLUMES
AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS**

**TABLE 7
EXISTING PLUS PROJECT TRAFFIC OPERATIONS
AT US 101 / WILSON AVENUE / BURTSHELL STREET INTERSECTION**

Approach	AM Peak Hour						PM Peak Hour					
	No Project			With Project			No Project			With Project		
	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)
Eastbound Wilson Avenue	21	C	50	21	C	70	70	F	90	86	F	110
Southbound Burtschell Street	20	C	35	19	C	35	29	D	35	37	E	45
Northbound US 101 left turn	10	B	40	9	B	45	11	B	50	12	B	60
Highlighted values exceed LOS D												

TABLE 8 EXISTING PLUS PROJECT US 101 / WILSON AVENUE / BURTSHELL STREET PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC SIGNAL WARRANTS								
Condition	Adjusted 2021 AM Peak Hour				Adjusted 2021 PM Peak Hour			
	Volume (vph)			Warrant Met? ¹	Volume (vph)			Warrant Met? ¹
	Major	Minor			Major	Minor		
		SB only	EB only			SB only	EB only	
No Project	1,015	43	21	No	1,505	26	35	No
Plus Project	1,027	43	53	No	1,515	26	60	No

¹ based on Warrant 3 Peak Hour volume warrant under rural conditions (i.e., > 40 mph) with one minor approach leg.

Project Impacts to Alternative Transportation Modes

Development of the proposed Taco Bell Restaurant may incrementally contribute to the demand for facilities to serve pedestrians, cyclists and transit riders in this area of Del Norte County, but this demand is expected to be relatively minor.

Pedestrian Impacts. It is possible some employees or customers of this project will elect to walk to and from the site. However, while sidewalk exists on the many of the streets adjoining the site some deficiencies would be exacerbated by the project.

To address the absence of sidewalks, new sidewalk should be included in the project frontage improvements required by Del Norte County. With these frontage improvements a 130 foot gap would continue to exist in the sidewalks along the north side of Wilson Avenue between the project driveway and Douglas Street. Today the unpaved area behind the back of curb is used by pedestrians. While concrete sidewalk is not necessarily required, at a minimum an all-weather surface in this area would be desirable.

Bicycle Impacts. The use of bicycles may be an option for employees or customers to the site, and the project includes bike racks near the entrance. The project does not interfere with the future implementation of any bicycle facilities included in adopted plans, and the number of bicyclists who might be attracted to the site would not create the need for new dedicated facilities. The project will provide three bicycle racks.

Transit Impacts. Project employees or customers will be able to use RCT service as it already passes the project site and stops near the project. The project’s incremental impact is not significant, and mitigation is not required.

Site Design

The key issues associated with the adequacy of site access are directly related to peak period queue on Wilson Avenue, the alignment of the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection and to a lesser degree the presence of gas station access across Wilson Avenue.

Effect of Wilson Avenue Queues. As noted earlier, the project driveway is located roughly 150 feet beyond US 101, and the storage area between the intersection limit and the driveway could accommodate five vehicles waiting to turn onto the state highway without interfering with driveway access. As was indicated in Table 7 and is discussed later in this report in Table 9, the longest peak hour 95th percentile queue on eastbound Wilson Avenue approach is projected to extend for 85 feet, which suggests that the driveway would not be blocked.

Throat Depth. The driveway throat depth is the space available on site for exiting vehicles to wait without interfering with the path of inbound traffic. The site plan places the drive-thru exit close to Wilson Avenue and moves the crosswalk about five feet away from Wilson Avenue. As a result, a motorist leaving the drive-thru exit and stopping behind the sidewalk could block the path of arriving traffic. As the 95th percentile queue in the driveway is 40 feet, ideally the drive-thru exit should be moved further away from the sidewalk to allow room for a vehicle to reach a position that was perpendicular to Wilson Avenue and allow room for entering vehicles. This area should also be marked KEEP CLEAR. At the Douglas Street driveway the throat depth is 150 feet, there is room for 6 waiting vehicles and no changes are needed.

Sight Distance. The adequacy of sight distance at each driveway was reviewed from the standpoint of the minimum requirements of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual (HDM). HDM Table 201.1 notes that for a 25 mph design speed a minimum of 150 feet of sight distance is needed. Review of the Wilson Way driveway and the Douglas Street driveway reveals that the view looking left from either driveway would satisfy the HCM requirements if a vehicle is approaching the street at a perpendicular angle. In case of the Wilson Avenue driveway, motorists using the drive-thru exit will need to have a clear view of westbound traffic on Wilson Avenue, and any landscaping provided in this area will need to be maintained to remain below the driver's line of site.

Drive-thru Aisle. The drive-thru aisle is entered at the north end of the site and wraps around the east side of the parking lot along the west side of the building. The plan accommodates 10 vehicles at about 20 feet per vehicle in the 170 feet from delivery window to the aisle entrance. If more vehicles are in queue then another nine vehicles could be accommodated in the parking lot before reaching the drive-thru exit north of Wilson Avenue. As a comparison, the existing Taco Bell on 4th Street has a 110 foot aisle that accommodates 5 vehicles at this spacing.

Probable Queue Length. Standard single channel queue theory can be applied if the average service rate at the site is known. For example, if processing a drive-thru customer takes 90 seconds on average, then if 30 customers were serviced in an hour there is a 95% probability that waiting queue would be 9 vehicles or less. In this case, 30 customers would represent roughly 75% of the 41 inbound trips estimated for the project during the a.m. peak hour. This ratio conforms to the share of customers using the drive-thru that is expected by the project proponent.

The service rate for fast food restaurants varies by the nature of the product. Some restaurants offering a made-to-order customized product (i.e., In & Out) have service rates that exceed three minutes and create very long queues. Alternatively, other restaurants such as Taco Bell follow a service model that achieves a 90 second average rate by offering a more limited menu and reduced preparation time.

In this case, there is a high probability (95%) that the queue at the Taco Bell will remain within the limits of the drive-thru aisle.

Queuing at Existing Taco Bell. The adequacy of the drive-thru aisle storage is dependent on the number of vehicles using the drive-thru and the average time required to receive and process each order. To provide perspective the operation of the current Taco Bell was reviewed as requested by Del Norte County on July 15, 2021. On that day the restaurant was limited to “dine out” service only and all customers used the drive-thru. The drive-thru was monitored from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 during the peak lunch period. The number of vehicles served was tallied and the number of vehicles in queue was determined every minute. A total of 67 vehicles were served over the two-hour period. The longest observed queue was 7 vehicles. The average time in queue was calculated by summing the vehicle-minutes in queue over the two hour period and dividing the total by the total number of vehicles served. On average each of the 67 vehicles spent 6.8 minutes in queue, which is an extraordinarily long time for a restaurant with limited menu.

It should be noted that the proposed Taco Bell will offer both sit-down and drive-thru service, which would reduce the volume of traffic in the drive-thru aisle as compared to the existing facility. The project proponents anticipate that with new equipment and facility layout the new Taco Bell will perform with greatly reduced headways.

Chevron Driveways. The project’s Wilson Avenue access lies within the area of a broad (70 foot) driveway providing access to the Chevron Texaco station. Concurrent turns may occasionally occur. While it would normally be desirable for the two driveways to align, because the Chevron station driveway is very broad there is no practical way to accomplish this design.

CUMULATIVE TRAFFIC CONDITIONS

The effects of the Taco Bell Restaurant project have also been considered within the context of future traffic conditions in this area of Del Norte County. Long term traffic conditions have been forecast and evaluated based on growth assumptions provide by Caltrans District 1.

Year 2041 Long Term Background Cumulative Conditions

Approach to Developing Traffic Volume Forecasts. Future traffic volumes were created based on long term future traffic volumes growth rates provided by Caltrans. *Caltrans 2014 Growth Factors (2014)* have been employed. These 20-year growth factors were developed from California Air Resources Board traffic growth projections and historic traffic growth data. A growth factor of 1.10 has been employed, which is equivalent to roughly 0.5% annual growth over 20 years.

This growth rate exceeds rates that might be developed from other sources. In comparison the 2020 Del Norte County Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/STS) Table 2.18 suggests that the daily traffic on US 101 in the area of Northcrest Drive will not increase or may be lower in 2041 than in 2021.

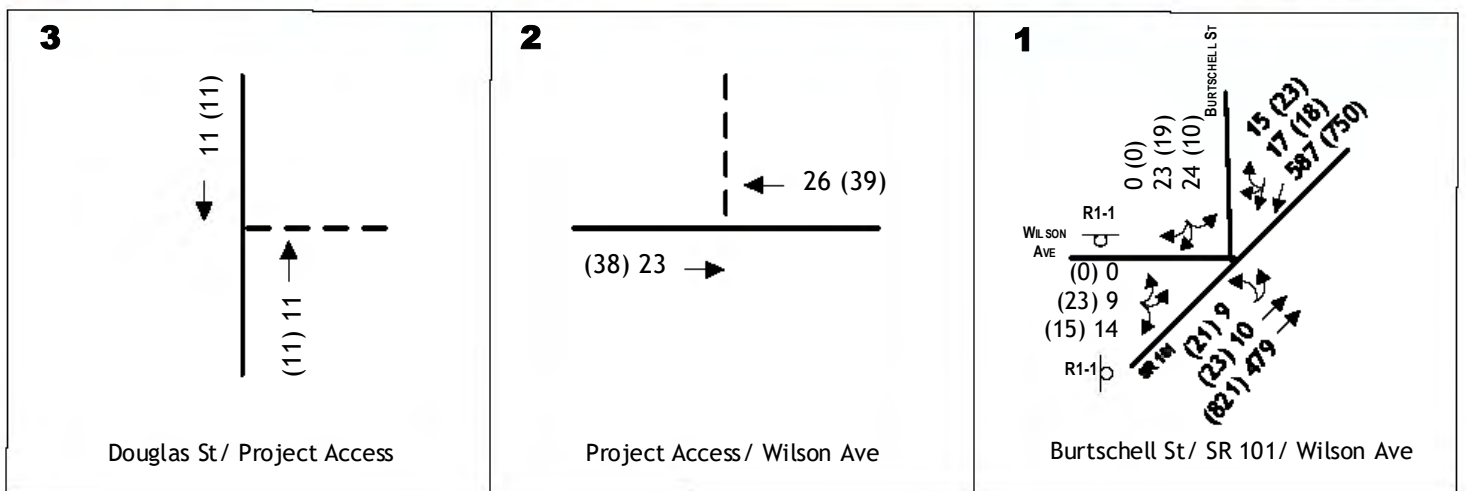
The extent to which other projects should be considered in future forecasts in addition to the growth rate was considered. City of Crescent City and Del Norte County staff were contacted, and no approved projects in this area were identified.

Traffic Volume Forecasts. Figure 7 identifies “No Project” background Year 2041 traffic volumes created by applying the identified growth rate to observed traffic volumes. Figure 8 identifies Year 2041 volumes with the Taco Bell project that were created by superimposing project traffic onto the No Project background condition.

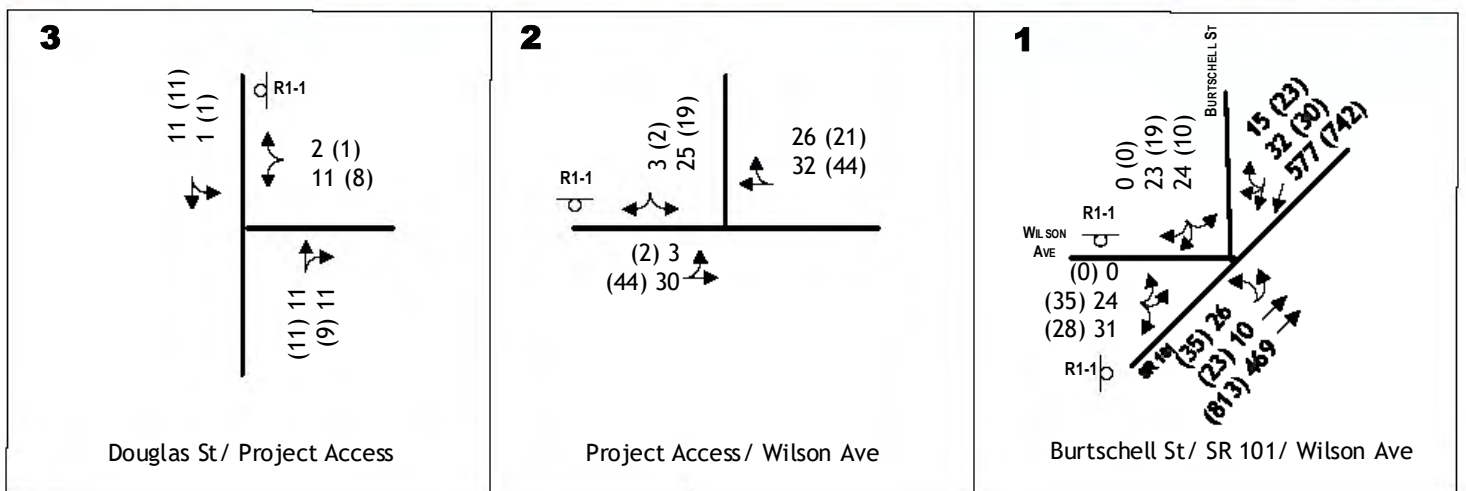
No Project Traffic Operation Conditions. Future conditions without the project were reviewed as noted in the text which follows.

Levels of Service. Peak hour intersection Levels of Service were recalculated for the future background condition assuming no changes to current intersection geometrics. As shown in Table 9, without the project the US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection operates acceptably during the a.m. but the side streets reach LOS E and F during the p.m. peak hour.

Peak Queues. As noted in Table 9, background traffic growth will result in somewhat longer queues at the intersection. The p.m. peak hour queues on the eastbound Wilson Avenue approach reaches 110 feet in the p.m. peak hour.



CUMULATIVE TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS



CUMULATIVE PLUS PROJECT TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND LANE CONFIGURATIONS

**TABLE 9
LONG TERM CUMULATIVE PLUS PROJECT TRAFFIC OPERATIONS**

Approach	AM Peak Hour						PM Peak Hour					
	Cumulative			Cumulative Plus Project			Cumulative			Cumulative Plus Project		
	Average Delay (Sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	95 th % Queue (feet)
Eastbound Wilson Ave	22	C	50	29	D	70	110	F	110	112	F	160
Southbound Burtshell Street	21	C	45	29	D	50	50	F	50	42	E	45
Northbound US 101 left turn	8	A	35	10	B	55	15	C	60	15	C	65
Southbound Wilson Ave Dwy	-	-		8	A	50		-		199	F	130

Traffic Signal Warrants. Table 10 notes Year 2041 background traffic volumes and identifies the status of resulting peak hour traffic signal warrants. As indicated, the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection is not projected to carry traffic volumes that satisfy peak hour traffic signal warrants.

TABLE 10 YEAR 2041 US 101 / WILSON AVENUE / BURTSHELL STREET PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC SIGNAL WARRANTS								
Condition	2041 Weekday AM Peak Hour				2041 Weekday PM Peak Hour			
	Volume (vph)			Warrant Met? ¹	Volume (vph)			Warrant Met? ¹
	Major	Minor			Major	Minor		
		SB only	EB only	SB only		EB only		
No Project	1,117	47	23	No	1,656	33	38	No
Plus Project	1,129	47	55	Yes	1,666	33	63	No

¹based on Warrant 3 Peak Hour volume warrant under rural conditions (i.e., > 40 mph)

Plus Taco Bell Restaurant Project Conditions. Year 2041 conditions with the addition of the Taco Bell Restaurant were evaluated, and the significance of the project’s effect was determined.

Level of Service. As noted in Table 9, the addition of project trips increases the length of delays slightly, but LOS C or better conditions would remain on the Wilson Avenue approach.

Peak Queues. As noted in Table 9, the addition of project trips will lengthen the 95th percentile queues occurring on Wilson Avenue p.m. peak hour, but the result is predicted to reach the project driveway. Under these conditions it is likely that some project customers will elect to use the Douglas Street access to reach Wilson Avenue and the US 101 intersection rather than wait at the driveway. This route is also available should Caltrans and Del Norte County elect to install improvements at the US 101 / Wilson Way / Burtschell Street intersection in the future that limit site access.

Traffic Signal Warrants. Table 10 notes Year 2041 Plus Project traffic volumes and identifies the status of resulting peak hour traffic signal warrants. As indicated, the sum of both approaches at the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection is projected to reach the minimum 100 vph threshold in the a.m. peak hour (102 vph) and carry volumes just below the threshold in the p.m. peak hour (96 vph).

Merely satisfying peak hour traffic signal warrants is not necessarily an indication that a traffic signal is the preferred management strategy. All applicable warrants would need to be considered, and Caltrans policy requires completion of an *Intersection Control Evaluation (ICE)* report to consider all options. Under Caltrans policy a roundabout is the default control alternative.

Fair Share Percentage. If it was appropriate for the project to contribute its fair share to the cost of future improvements to the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection, then calculation of an appropriate “fair share” is necessary. Table 11 outlines that calculation using the methods commonly employed by Caltrans.

TABLE 11 FAIR SHARE CALCULATION FOR US 101 / WILSON AVE INTERSECTION BASED ON PM PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC				
a	b	c	c-a	b/(c-a)
Existing	Project Only	Future plus Project	Net growth	Fair Share
1,566	38	1,758	192	20%

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This report documents **KD Anderson & Associates'** analysis of the traffic impacts associated with developing a Taco Bell Restaurant on US 101 immediately north of Crescent City. The analysis addresses both current and future background conditions at the key US 101 / Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection. To assess traffic impacts, the characteristics of the proposed project have been determined, including estimated trip generation and the directional distribution / assignment of project generated traffic. That traffic was added to current and future background traffic levels, and project impacts have been evaluated using the methods and significance criteria adopted by Del Norte County, City of Crescent City and Caltrans.

Project Description. The proposed project is a 2,000 sf fast food restaurant to be located on a site on the west side of Burtschell Street just north of its intersection with US 101. The project will replace an existing Taco Bell located on US 101 in Crescent City. The project will include a drive-thru lane accommodating ten waiting vehicles and 23 parking spaces. Access to the site will be provided via a new driveway on Wilson Avenue and a new driveway on Douglas Street. Frontage improvements, including sidewalks, will be installed.

Trip Generation. The project is expected to generate a total of 942 weekday daily trips (i.e., inbound and ½ outbound). 80 trips are anticipated in the a.m. peak hour and 65 trips are projected in the p.m. peak hour. Half of that traffic would be “pass-by” trips already occurring on US 101.

Existing Conditions. The traffic study evaluated traffic operating conditions at the US 101/ Wilson Avenue / Burtschell Street intersection based on current summer weekday traffic volumes that had been adjusted account for the effects of COVID-19 travel restrictions. The resulting Levels of Service on the Wilson Avenue approach exceeds the Del Norte County General Plan and the City of Crescent City General Plan minimum Level of Service D standard during the p.m. peak hour. Peak hour traffic signal warrants are not met at the intersection. Current accident frequency at the intersection does not exceed the statewide average for similar locations.

Project Transportation Impacts under CEQA. Under the definitions established by the Governor’s Office of Planning and Research (OPR) and the *Del Norte Region SB 743 Implementation Plan* the project is a “locally serving retail” use that would have a less than significant impact on regional VMT. The project may result in pedestrians along adjoining streets, and to address this impact frontage improvements will be made and the gap in sidewalk on the north side of Wilson Avenue between the site and Douglas Street will need to be addressed. the project’s impacts on bicycle travel and transit are not significant.

Existing Plus Project Traffic Conditions. Development of the project alone will slightly lengthen delays and “plus project” Level of Service on the Wilson Avenue approach at the US 101 / Wilson Avenue intersection will continue to exceed the minimum LOS D standard. The length of peak period queues on Wilson Avenue will not extend back from US 101 to the project’s driveway. Traffic signal warrants are not satisfied. Alternatives for improving the Level of Service were identified, including auxiliary lanes, left turn prohibitions and alternative traffic controls (i.e., traffic signal or roundabout). None appear immediately feasible due to right of way acquisition required to accommodate truck turning and to impacts to the access to existing

businesses. Justification exists to allow Del Norte County to accept LOS in excess of LOS D under General Plan policy.

Long Term (2041) Cumulative Traffic Impacts. Caltrans suggests that current background traffic volumes could increase by 10% over the next 20 years. Under future background conditions the length of delays on Wilson Avenue will increase, the Wilson Avenue and Burtschell Street approaches will still exceed the LOS D standard without the Taco Bell Restaurant project. The addition of project traffic will lengthen delays and LOS F conditions will remain. The issues with alternative improvements will remain.

Site Access. The Wilson Avenue driveway is located 150 feet from US 101, and the distance between the driveway and intersection could accommodate six vehicles waiting to turn on the state highway without interfering with driveway access. Under existing plus project conditions the peak period queues on eastbound Wilson Avenue do not reach the driveway. Under Year 2041 conditions the combination of background traffic and Taco Bell trips creates a queue in the p.m. peak hour that reaches the driveway. Under long term conditions some Taco Bell customers will likely elect to use the longer route to US 101 via the Douglas Street access rather than wait at the driveway.

Throat Depth. The site plan places the drive-thru exit close to Wilson Avenue and moves the crosswalk about five feet away from Wilson Avenue. As a result, a motorist leaving the drive-thru exit and stopping behind the sidewalk could block the path of arriving traffic. As the 95th percentile queue in the driveway is 40 feet under existing plus project conditions, ideally the drive-thru exit should be moved further away from the sidewalk to allow room for a vehicle to reach a position that was perpendicular to Wilson Avenue and allow room for entering vehicles. This area should also be marked KEEP CLEAR.

Sight Distance. The adequacy of sight distance at each driveway was reviewed from the standpoint of the minimum requirements of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual (HDM). HDM Table 201.1 notes that for a 25 mph design speed a minimum of 150 feet of sight distance is needed. Review of the Wilson Way driveway and the Douglas Street driveway reveals that the view looking left from either driveway would satisfy the HCM requirements if a vehicle is approaching the street at a perpendicular angle. In case of the Wilson Avenue driveway, motorists using the drive-thru exit will need to have a clear view of westbound traffic on Wilson Avenue, and any landscaping provided in this area will need to be maintained to remain below the driver's line of site.

Drive-thru Aisle. The drive-thru aisle is entered at the north end of the site and wraps around the east side of the parking lot along the west side of the building. The plan accommodates 10 vehicles at about 20 feet per vehicle in the 170 feet from delivery window to the aisle entrance. If more vehicles are in queue then another nine vehicles could be accommodated in the parking lot before reaching the drive-thru exit north of Wilson Avenue. As a comparison, the existing Taco Bell on 4th Street has a 110 foot aisle that accommodates 5 vehicles at this spacing.

Standard single channel queue theory can be applied if the average service rate at the site is known. For example, if processing a drive-thru customer takes 90 seconds on average, then if 30 customers were serviced in an hour there is a 95% probability that waiting queue would be 9 vehicles or less. In this case, 30 customers would represent roughly 75% of the 41 inbound trips estimated for the project during the a.m. peak hour. This ratio conforms to the share of customers using the drive-thru that is expected by the project proponent.

The service rate for fast food restaurants varies by the nature of the product. Some restaurants offering a made-to-order customized product (i.e., In & Out) have service rates that exceed three minutes and create very long queues. Alternatively, other restaurants such as Taco Bell follow a service model that achieves a 90 second average rate by offering a more limited menu and reduced preparation time.

In this case, there is a high probability (95%) that the queue at the Taco Bell will remain within the limits of the drive-thru aisle.

The adequacy of the drive-thru aisle storage is dependent on the number of vehicles using the drive-thru and the average time required to receive and process each order. To provide perspective the operation of the current Taco Bell was reviewed as requested by Del Norte County on July 15, 2021. Dine-in service was not offered at that Taco Bell. The longest observed queue was 7 vehicles, but the average time in queue for this poor performing restaurant was calculated 6.8 minutes in queue, which is an extraordinarily long time for a restaurant with limited menu. The project proponents anticipate that with new equipment and facility layout the new Taco Bell will perform with greatly reduced headways.

Chevron Driveways. The project's Wilson Avenue access lies within the area of a broad (70 foot) driveway proving access to the Chevron Texaco station. Concurrent turns may occasionally occur. While it would normally be desirable for the two driveways to align, because the Chevron station driveway is very broad there is no practical way to accomplish this design.

APPENDIX

(Traffic Counts, LOS Calculations)

	101 North	101 N to Wilson	101 N to Burtshell	101 South	101 S to Wilson	101 S to Burtshell	Wilson to 101S	Wilson to 101N	Burtshell to 101S	Burtshell to 101N	Total	Add 4
7:00-7:15 am	61	0	6	69	1	2	2	4	3	2	150	
7:15-7:30 am	73	0	3	72	3	0	2	2	3	2	160	
7:30-7:45 am	110	1	2	105	1	1	4	1	2	7	234	
7:45-8:00 am	91	3	2	131	5	4	2	1	3	2	244	788
8:00-8:15 am	125	4	2	160	6	3	2	2	3	7	314	952
8:15-8:30 am	109	0	3	138	3	6	5	4	3	6	277	1069
8:30-8:45 am	99	1	3	100	8	6	0	1	3	6	227	1062
8:45 - 9:00 am	94	5	7	97	6	4	2	1	3	5	224	1042
Total	435	8	9	534	15	14	13	8	11	22	1830	
4:00-4:15 pm	147	4	9	160	1	4	1	1	7	4	337	
4:15-4:30 pm	153	2	2	166	3	7	3	4	4	2	343	
4:30-4:45 pm	188	3	6	137	1	4	4	5	4	0	351	
4:45-5:00 pm	154	2	5	170	5	5	1	6	1	4	348	1379
5:00-5:15 pm	202	11	7	164	6	4	5	5	7	2	407	1449
5:15-5:30 pm	148	3	9	139	3	4	7	5	2	5	322	1428
5:30-5:45 pm	168	4	10	157	8	6	5	2	1	4	357	1434
5:45 - 6:00 pm	110	2	7	166	6	5	6	1	5	2	304	1390
Total	697	18	20	637	0 19	20	13	20	16	8	2109	

2 144 142 14 18 872 33 20 19 18 23 31 1832
 1270 20 54 1242 33 39 32 29 31 25

Crescent City
Taco Bell Drive Thru Que

July 15 2021
Drive thru only
(no dine in)

11:30 AM	start	12:11 PM	5	12:51 PM	6
11:31 AM	4	12:12 PM	5	12:52 PM	6
11:32 AM	3	12:13 PM	4	12:53 PM	6
11:33 AM	4	12:14 PM	3	12:54 PM	5
11:34 AM	4	12:15 PM	3	12:55 PM	4
11:35 AM	3	12:16 PM	2	12:56 PM	5
11:36 AM	3	12:17 PM	3	12:57 PM	5
11:37 AM	3	12:18 PM	3	12:58 PM	5
11:38 AM	4	12:19 PM	2	12:59 PM	5
11:39 AM	3	12:20 PM	3	1:00 PM	4
11:40 AM	2	12:21 PM	3	1:01 PM	2
11:41 AM	3	12:22 PM	2	1:02 PM	2
11:42 AM	4	12:23 PM	0	1:03 PM	2
11:43 AM	3	12:24 PM	1	1:04 PM	4
11:44 AM	3	12:25 PM	2	1:05 PM	7
11:45 AM	3	12:26 PM	1	1:06 PM	5
11:46 AM	3	12:27 PM	0	1:07 PM	4
11:47 AM	3	12:28 PM	0	1:08 PM	5
11:48 AM	4	12:29 PM	2	1:09 PM	7
11:49 AM	4	12:30 PM	2	1:10 PM	6
11:50 AM	3	12:31 PM	2	1:11 PM	6
11:51 AM	3	12:32 PM	1	1:12 PM	7
11:52 AM	3	12:33 PM	2	1:13 PM	6
11:53 AM	4	12:34 PM	3	1:14 PM	6
11:54 AM	5	12:35 PM	2	1:15 PM	6
11:55 AM	4	12:36 PM	3	1:16 PM	5
11:56 AM	2	12:37 PM	4	1:17 PM	4
11:57 AM	2	12:38 PM	4	1:18 PM	5
11:58 AM	2	12:39 PM	5	1:19 PM	4
11:59 AM	3	12:40 PM	5	1:20 PM	5
12:00 PM	4	12:41 PM	4	1:21 PM	5
12:01 PM	5	12:42 PM	5	1:22 PM	6
12:02 PM	4	12:43 PM	5	1:23 PM	5
12:03 PM	3	12:44 PM	4	1:24 PM	5
12:04 PM	4	12:45 PM	5	1:25 PM	5
12:05 PM	3	12:46 PM	5	1:26 PM	4
12:06 PM	3	12:47 PM	5	1:27 PM	4
12:07 PM	4	12:48 PM	6	1:28 PM	5
12:08 PM	3	12:49 PM	6	1:29 PM	4
12:09 PM	3	12:50 PM	6	1:30 PM	4
12:10 PM	4				
			128		194
	134				

6:50

= 6.8
m/veh

E 458 VEH/HR
67 u

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Del/Veh (s)	17.0	20.1	1.0	0.7	1.9

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	3.9	0.2	1.8

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	238.1

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	57	48	2
Average Queue (ft)	12	15	11	0
95th Queue (ft)	32	40	38	2
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	9			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	27
Average Queue (ft)	2
95th Queue (ft)	15
Link Distance (ft)	102
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 2

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total Del/Veh (s)	36.8	3.8	23.6	16.2	7.1	12.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.9

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBT	WBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	3.9	0.2	1.8

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	238.1

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	57	48	2
Average Queue (ft)	12	15	11	0
95th Queue (ft)	32	40	38	2
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	9			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	27
Average Queue (ft)	2
95th Queue (ft)	15
Link Distance (ft)	102
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 2

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations		1	1		1	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	21	23	0	0	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	21	23	0	0	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	89	89	89	89	89	89
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	24	26	0	0	0

Major/Minor	Major1	Major2	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	26	0	-	0	50 26
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	26 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	24 -
Critical Hdwy	4.12	-	-	-	6.42 6.22
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.42 -
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.42 -
Follow-up Hdwy	2.218	-	-	-	3.518 3.318
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1588	-	-	-	959 1050
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	997 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	999 -
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1588	-	-	-	959 1050
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	959 -
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	997 -
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	999 -

Approach	EB	WB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS			A

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)	1588	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	-	-	0
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	-	-	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	36.5	29.0	1.7	0.9	2.6

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	11.8	0.0	5.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	34.3	0.4	17.3

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	291.9

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	26	46	60	3
Average Queue (ft)	19	12	21	0
95th Queue (ft)	36	32	51	2
Link Distance (ft)	26	73		1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	35	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	12	0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	WB
Directions Served	LT	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	67	7
Average Queue (ft)	14	0
95th Queue (ft)	52	6
Link Distance (ft)		26
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 12

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	57.5	2.2	4.9	43.1	24.0	8.5	13.5	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	2.6

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBT	WBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	11.8	0.0	5.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	34.3	0.4	17.3

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	291.9

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	26	46	60	3
Average Queue (ft)	19	12	21	0
95th Queue (ft)	36	32	51	2
Link Distance (ft)	26	73		1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	35	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	12	0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	WB
Directions Served	LT	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	67	7
Average Queue (ft)	14	0
95th Queue (ft)	52	6
Link Distance (ft)		26
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 12

Intersection

Int Delay, s/veh 0

Movement EBL EBT WBT WBR SBL SBR

Lane Configurations		1	1		1	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	35	35	0	0	0
Future Vol, veh/h	0	35	35	0	0	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	0	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	87	87	87	87	87	87
Heavy Vehicles, %	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mvmt Flow	0	40	40	0	0	0

Major/Minor Major1 Major2 Minor2

Conflicting Flow All	40	0	-	0	80	40
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	40	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	40	-
Critical Hdwy	4.12	-	-	-	6.42	6.22
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	5.42	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	5.42	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.218	-	-	-	3.518	3.318
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1570	-	-	-	922	1031
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	982	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	982	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1570	-	-	-	922	1031
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	922	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	982	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	982	-

Approach EB WB SB

HCM Control Delay, s	0	0	0
HCM LOS			A

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt EBL EBT WBT WBR SBLn1

Capacity (veh/h)	1570	-	-	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	0	-	-	-	0
HCM Lane LOS	A	-	-	-	A
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	-	-

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	14.6	18.9	1.3	0.8	2.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	SB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	5.9	0.3	18.7	6.2

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	329.9

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	46	45	50	3	20
Average Queue (ft)	22	13	16	0	1
95th Queue (ft)	39	32	44	0	10
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382	1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	21				
Queuing Penalty (veh)	11				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100		
Storage Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	44	70
Average Queue (ft)	6	21
95th Queue (ft)	28	58
Link Distance (ft)	102	293
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 11

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	28.7	3.7	22.7	15.4	8.2	10.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	2.7	6.1	0.3	0.3	19.8	2.9	6.2

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	329.9

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	46	45	50	3	20
Average Queue (ft)	22	13	16	0	1
95th Queue (ft)	39	32	44	0	10
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382	1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	21				
Queuing Penalty (veh)	11				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100		
Storage Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	44	70
Average Queue (ft)	6	21
95th Queue (ft)	28	58
Link Distance (ft)	102	293
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 11

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	35.1	36.5	1.9	1.0	3.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	SB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	8.7	0.0	0.1	2.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	51.3	0.4	154.8	44.5

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	637.6

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	40	59	72	18
Average Queue (ft)	25	14	28	1
95th Queue (ft)	37	42	59	9
Link Distance (ft)	26	73		1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	57	1		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	34	0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			1	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	71	108
Average Queue (ft)	29	35
95th Queue (ft)	72	96
Link Distance (ft)		300
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 35

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	57.2	1.3	4.1	44.3	32.8	10.3	14.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	3.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	14.7	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.9
Total Del/Veh (s)	18.9	50.8	0.4	0.3	155.0	152.4	44.5

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	637.6

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	40	59	72	18
Average Queue (ft)	25	14	28	1
95th Queue (ft)	37	42	59	9
Link Distance (ft)	26	73		1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	57	1		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	34	0		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			1	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	71	108
Average Queue (ft)	29	35
95th Queue (ft)	72	96
Link Distance (ft)		300
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 35

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	16.3	21.2	1.0	0.8	2.0

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	5.4	0.2	2.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	203.0

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	64	38	3
Average Queue (ft)	13	16	11	0
95th Queue (ft)	32	43	36	3
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	9			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	30
Average Queue (ft)	3
95th Queue (ft)	17
Link Distance (ft)	102
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 2

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	36.6	5.1	25.7	16.5	7.2	8.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	2.0

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBT	WBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	5.4	0.2	2.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	203.0

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	64	38	3
Average Queue (ft)	13	16	11	0
95th Queue (ft)	32	43	36	3
Link Distance (ft)	24	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	9			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	30
Average Queue (ft)	3
95th Queue (ft)	17
Link Distance (ft)	102
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 2

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	44.6	49.9	1.8	1.0	3.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	46.7	0.0	23.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	65.6	0.4	33.0

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)			1.3
Total Del/Veh (s)			417.4

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	B11	NE	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	T	<L	T	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	31	63	7	68	22	7	4
Average Queue (ft)	22	16	0	22	1	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	37	51	6	57	20	0	4
Link Distance (ft)	26	73	88		1626	1391	1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	51	2					
Queuing Penalty (veh)	20	0					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				100			
Storage Blk Time (%)				1			
Queuing Penalty (veh)				3			

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	75
Average Queue (ft)	27
95th Queue (ft)	73
Link Distance (ft)	
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 23

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	75.2	1.6	4.1	70.4	36.6	10.6	18.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	3.3

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBT	WBT	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	46.7	0.0	23.4
Total Del/Veh (s)	64.0	0.4	33.0

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	417.4

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	B11	NE	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	T	<L	T	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	31	63	7	68	22	7	4
Average Queue (ft)	22	16	0	22	1	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	37	51	6	57	20	0	4
Link Distance (ft)	26	73	88		1626	1391	1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	51	2					
Queuing Penalty (veh)	20	0					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				100			
Storage Blk Time (%)				1			
Queuing Penalty (veh)				3			

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	75
Average Queue (ft)	27
95th Queue (ft)	73
Link Distance (ft)	
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 23

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	27.2	28.8	1.5	0.8	3.2

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	SB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.4	0.3	8.0	2.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	428.7

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	77	77	65	10
Average Queue (ft)	32	18	20	0
95th Queue (ft)	64	49	52	3
Link Distance (ft)	36	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	12			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	7			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	10	49
Average Queue (ft)	0	19
95th Queue (ft)	7	47
Link Distance (ft)	92	294
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 7

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	43.1	13.6	34.8	22.5	8.5	13.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	3.2

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	8.6	2.9	2.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	0.2
Total Del/Veh (s)	428.7

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	77	77	65	10
Average Queue (ft)	32	18	20	0
95th Queue (ft)	64	49	52	3
Link Distance (ft)	36	257		1382
Upstream Blk Time (%)	12			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	7			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0	

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	LT	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	10	49
Average Queue (ft)	0	19
95th Queue (ft)	7	47
Link Distance (ft)	92	294
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 7

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by approach

Approach	EB	SB	NE	SW	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	13.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	100.1	41.3	2.1	1.1	6.1

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by approach

Approach	EB	WB	SB	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	9.7	0.0	0.1	3.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	12.6	0.6	199.0	39.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	675.0

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	110	65	71	3	6
Average Queue (ft)	63	16	30	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	117	44	62	3	4
Link Distance (ft)	37	73		1391	1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	55	1			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	35	0			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100		
Storage Blk Time (%)			0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0		

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	LT	TR	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	66	23	143
Average Queue (ft)	10	1	44
95th Queue (ft)	44	11	129
Link Distance (ft)		37	300
Upstream Blk Time (%)	0	0	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	0	0
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 35

1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	SBL	SBR	NEL2	NEL	NET	SWT	SWR	SWR2	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	9.1	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7
Total Del/Veh (s)	124.3	70.5	73.1	58.2	33.3	11.3	17.8	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	6.1

2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS Performance by movement

Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR	All
Denied Del/Veh (s)	5.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	3.3
Total Del/Veh (s)	1.4	13.1	0.6	0.6	207.3	107.8	39.4

Total Zone Performance

Denied Del/Veh (s)	1.0
Total Del/Veh (s)	675.0

Intersection: 1: SR 101 & WILSON AVE & BURTSHELL ST

Movement	EB	SB	NE	SW	SW
Directions Served	<LR	ULR	<L	T	TR>
Maximum Queue (ft)	110	65	71	3	6
Average Queue (ft)	63	16	30	0	0
95th Queue (ft)	117	44	62	3	4
Link Distance (ft)	37	73		1391	1391
Upstream Blk Time (%)	55	1			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	35	0			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			100		
Storage Blk Time (%)			0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0		

Intersection: 2: WILSON AVE & SOUTH PROJECT ACCESS

Movement	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	LT	TR	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	66	23	143
Average Queue (ft)	10	1	44
95th Queue (ft)	44	11	129
Link Distance (ft)		37	300
Upstream Blk Time (%)	0	0	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	0	0
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 35

CASE_ID	ACCIDENT_COLLISION	COLLISION_PRIMARY_RD	SECONDARY_RD	DISTANCE	DIRECTION	INTERSECT	WEATHER	WEATHER_PCF_CODE	PCF_VIOL_PCF_VIOLA	PCF_VIOLA_HIT_AND_I	TYPE_OF_M/VIW	PED_ACTIC	ROAD_SUF	ROAD_COI	ROAD_COI_LIGHTING	CONTROL_CHP	ROAE	PEDESTRIA	BICYCLE_A	MOTORCY	TRUCK_AC	NOT_PRIV	ALCOHOL	STWD_VEF	CHP_VEHT	COUNT_SE	COUNT_VI	COUNT_CC	COUNT_PE	COUNT_BI	COUNT_M	COUNT_M	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	RAMP				
90899979	2019	20190102	2500 US-199	COLLIER TUNNEL	800 N	N	A	-	8	22107	M	E	I	A	C	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90900213	2019	20190104	425 US-199	FOREST ROUTE 18N08	10560 N	N	A	-	1	23152 F	N	E	I	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90900525	2019	20190104	1530 US-101	WILSON CREEK ROAD	6336 S	N	A	-	7	21658 A	N	B	C	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90901875	2019	20190105	1114 US-199	FRENCH HILL RD	7392 S	N	C	-	1	23152 F	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90901898	2019	20190106	2025 US-199	PATRICK CREEK	8712 N	N	C	-	3	22350	N	A	C	A	B	H	-	B	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90902092	2019	20190107	1645 US-199	GASQUET FLAT RD	2070 S	N	B	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	B	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90902773	2019	20190109	620 US-199 N/B	SISKIYOU FORK ROAD	392 N	N	B	C	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90903090	2019	20190106	2000 US-101	WILSON CREEK RD	17107 N	N	B	-	8	22107	N	B	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90903198	2019	20190106	2154 US-101	MILL CREEK CAMPGROUND ENTRANCE	23760 S	N	C	-	3	22350	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90903464	2019	20190108	206 SR-169	TEWER VALLEY RD	16 W	N	C	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90903716	2019	20190111	825 US-199	MADRONA CAMPRGROUND	5808 N	N	B	-	3	22350	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-		
90903900	2019	20190111	250 ELK VALLEY ROAD	MADISON AVENUE	100 S	N	A	-	18	21802 A	N	H	H	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
90904176	2019	20190106	2500 US-199	COLLIER REST AREA	3 N	N	B	-	8	22107	M	E	I	A	B	H	-	C	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90905138	2019	20190109	2115 US-199	HARDSCRABBLE CREEK	281 N	N	B	C	-	5	21460 A	N	B	C	A	B	H	-	C	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90905894	2019	20190108	2130 US-101	NORTH INDIAN ROAD	0	Y	C	-	9	21802 A	N	D	C	A	B	H	-	C	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90907246	2019	20190117	1345 US-101	MILL CREEK CAMPGROUND RD	18480 S	N	B	F	-	3	22350	N	C	C	A	B	H	-	C	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90908844	2019	20190116	2000 US-101	WILSON CREEK RD	5 N	N	B	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90909970	2019	20190121	1105 US-199 S/B	BOTANICAL TRAILHEAD	0	Y	A	-	9	21804 A	N	D	C	A	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90914176	2019	20190120	1945 ELK VALLEY ROAD	CHURCH TREE RD	1086 S	N	C	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90914608	2019	20190123	1203 PARKWAY DR	GRACE LN	2 S	N	B	-	3	22350	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90916137	2019	20190125	530 UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 101	REDWOOD DR	1056 N	N	A	-	0	20002 A	M	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90916145	2019	20190128	1000 NORTHCREST DR	WASHINGTON BLVD	0	Y	B	-	17	21200	N	D	G	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90916147	2019	20190128	2314 WASHINGTON BLVD	BURTSHELL ST	0	Y	B	-	18	21200	N	E	H	A	A	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90919123	2019	20190129	1435 US-101	ROWDY CREEK RD	9 S	N	B	-	3	22350	N	C	C	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90920139	2019	20190202	425 UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 101	REDWOOD DR	1162 N	N	C	-	3	22107	N	F	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90920479	2019	20190202	245 US-199	BAR O RANCH	1320 S	N	C	-	3	22350	M	C	C	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90920500	2019	20190205	1310 UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 101	MINOT CREEK RD	12461 S	N	B	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90921042	2019	20190202	15 US-101	HAMILTON RD	1150 S	N	B	C	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90921106	2019	20190206	1845 ELK VALLEY RD	CLYDE ST	183 N	N	B	-	9	21804 A	N	B	C	A	A	H	-	C	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90923227	2019	20190205	2500 US-199	FRENCH HILL RD	1056 N	N	C	-	8	22107	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	D	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90923526	2019	20190207	747 RAILROAD AVE	BLACKWELL LN	1056 N	N	A	-	9	21801 A	N	D	C	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90925516	2019	20190211	1540 STARFISH WAY	ANCHOR WAY	400 N	N	B	-	9	21801 A	N	A	C	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90926418	2019	20190211	1710 KERN STREET	REDDY AVENUE	165 N	N	B	C	-	21	22106	N	H	E	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90927555	2019	20190214	1445 HUMBOLDT ROAD	SANDMINE ROAD	58 N	N	C	G	-	3	22350	N	E	I	A	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90928347	2019	20190209	2248 US-199	PARKWAY DR	5280 N	N	B	D	-	18	21802 A	N	B	C	A	C	B	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
90928977	2019	20190214	751 HARROLD ST	HARDING AVE	0	Y	C	-	9	21802 A	N	D	C	A	B	H	-	A	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90931229	2019	20190216	645 HUNTER CREEK RD	UNITED STATES HIGHWAY 101	5808 E	N	A	B	-	18	21802 A	N	E	J	A	B	H	-	B	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90931803	2019	20190218	1655 US-101	WILSON CREEK RD	18322 N	N	A	-	7	21658 A	N	B	C	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90932293	2019	20190221	1200 US-101	ANCHOR WAY	1056 S	N	A	-	3	22350	M	C	C	A	A	H	-	A	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
90932355	2019	20190215	1740 LAUFIE AVE	EL DORADO ST	0	Y	C	-	1	23152 A	N	D	C	A	B	H	-	D	A	D	0	0</																	

