

CITY OF FOUNTAIN VALLEY

SUMMERSTONE VILLAS

TRAFFIC IMPACT ANALYSIS

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Table of Contents

I. Findings	2
A. Existing Traffic Conditions	2
B. Traffic Impacts	2
C. Mitigation Measures	3
II. Congestion Management Program Methodology	4
A. County Congestion Management Program	4
B. Prescribed Methodology for A Traffic Impact Analysis	5
C. Mitigation Measures	6
III. Project Description	7
A. Location	7
B. Proposed Development	7
IV. Existing Traffic Conditions	10
A. Surrounding Street System	10
B. Existing Travel Lanes and Intersection Controls	10
C. Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes	10
D. Existing Levels of Service	10
E. Existing General Plan Circulation Element	11
F. Transit Service	11
V. Existing Plus Cumulative Traffic Conditions	19
A. Method of Projection	19
B. Existing Plus Cumulative Average Daily Traffic Volumes	19
C. Existing Plus Cumulative Levels of Service	19
VI. Project Traffic	29
A. Trip Generation	29
B. Project Access Restrictions	29
C. Trip Distribution	30
D. Trip Assignment	30
E. Modal Split	30
VII. Existing Plus Project Traffic Conditions	37
A. Method of Projection	37
B. Existing Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes	37
C. Existing Plus Project Levels of Service	37
VIII. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Traffic Conditions	42
A. Method of Projection	42
B. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes	42
C. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Levels of Service	42

IV. Recommendations 47
 A. Site Access 47
 B. Roadway Improvements 47

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Glossary of Transportation Terms

Appendix B – Traffic Count Worksheets

**Appendix C – Explanation and Calculation of Intersection Capacity Utilization and
Intersection Delay**

List of Tables

Table 1. Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service	12
Table 2. Other Development Traffic Generation	20
Table 3. Existing Plus Cumulative Intersection Delay and Level of Service	21
Table 4. Project Traffic Generation	31
Table 5. Existing Plus Project Intersection Delay and Level of Service	38
Table 6. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Intersection Delay and Level of Service	43

List of Figures

Figure 1. Project Location Map	8
Figure 2. Site Plan.....	9
Figure 3. Existing Through Travel Lanes and Intersection Controls	13
Figure 4. Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes.....	14
Figure 5. Existing Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	15
Figure 6. Existing Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	16
Figure 7. City of Fountain Valley General Plan Circulation Element	17
Figure 8. City of Fountain Valley General Plan Roadway Cross-Sections	18
Figure 9. Other Development Traffic Distribution	22
Figure 10. Other Development Average Daily Traffic Volumes	23
Figure 11. Other Development Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	24
Figure 12. Other Development Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	25
Figure 13. Existing Plus Cumulative Average Daily Traffic Volumes	26
Figure 14. Existing Plus Cumulative Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	27
Figure 15. Existing Plus Cumulative Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	28
Figure 16. Project Outbound Traffic Distribution	32
Figure 17. Project Inbound Traffic Distribution.....	33
Figure 18. Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes	34
Figure 19. Project Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	35
Figure 20. Project Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes	36

Figure 21. Existing Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes.....	39
Figure 22. Existing Plus Project Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	40
Figure 23. Existing Plus Project Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	41
Figure 24. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes	44
Figure 25. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	45
Figure 26. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes.....	46
Figure 27. Circulation Recommendations	48

City of Fountain Valley

Summerstone Villas

Traffic Impact Analysis

This report contains the traffic impact analysis for the Summerstone Villas project. The project site is located on the southeast corner of Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue in the City of Fountain Valley. The project site is proposed to be developed with 12 residential condominium dwelling units.

The traffic report contains documentation of existing traffic conditions, traffic generated by the project, distribution of the project traffic to roads outside the project, and an analysis of future traffic conditions. Each of these topics is contained in a separate section of the report. The first section is "Findings", and subsequent sections expand upon the findings. In this way, information on any particular aspect of the study can be easily located by the reader.

Although this is a technical report, every effort has been made to write the report clearly and concisely. To assist the reader with those terms unique to transportation engineering, a glossary of terms is provided within Appendix A.

I. Findings

This section summarizes the existing traffic conditions, project traffic impacts, and the proposed mitigation measures.

A. Existing Traffic Conditions

1. The project site is currently a vacant liquor store and is not generating significant traffic.
2. The study area includes the following intersections:
 - Newhope Street (NS) at:
Project Access (EW) - #1
 - Project Access (NS) at:
Edinger Avenue (EW) - #2
3. The study area intersections currently operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing traffic conditions (see Table 1).

B. Traffic Impacts

1. The project site is proposed to be developed with 12 residential condominium dwelling units. The project site will have access to Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue.
2. The proposed development is projected to generate approximately 70 daily vehicle trips, 5 vehicles per hour will occur during the morning peak hour and 6 vehicles per hour will occur during the evening peak hour.
3. The Project Access on Newhope Street is proposed to be built offset and south of Suzette River Circle and restricted to right turns in/out only. The intersections will function as two separate intersections and have been analyzed as such throughout this analysis.
4. It is projected that no more than two vehicles will be entering the project site during the peak hours. This equates to approximately one vehicle every 30 minutes. With an assumed time of one minute for a vehicle to enter the project access, open the gate, and proceed through the gate, it is anticipated that for typical operations no more than one vehicle will be stacked at the project accesses. With a storage length of approximately 27 feet at the project access off Edinger Avenue and approximately 70 feet at the project access off Newhope Street, adequate throat length is provided.
5. The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions (see Table 3).

6. The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Project traffic conditions (see Table 5).
7. The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions (see Table 6).

C. Mitigation Measures

The following measures are recommended to mitigate the impact of the project on traffic circulation:

1. Site-specific circulation and access recommendations are depicted on Figure 27.
2. Construct Newhope Street from Edinger Avenue to the south project boundary at its ultimate half-section width as a Secondary Arterial (80 foot right-of way) including landscaping and parkway improvements in conjunction with development, as necessary.
3. Construct Edinger Avenue from Newhope Street to the east project boundary at its ultimate half-section width as a Primary Arterial (100 foot right-of-way) including landscaping and parkway improvements in conjunction with development, as necessary.
4. Construct a rolled curb porkchop at the project accesses internal to the project site to ensure that the project accesses are right turns in/out only while allowing emergency vehicle access.
5. Sufficient on-site parking shall be provided to meet City of Fountain Valley parking code requirements.
6. Sight distance at the project accesses should be reviewed with respect to California Department of Transportation/City of Fountain Valley standards in conjunction with the preparation of final grading, landscaping, and street improvement plans.
7. On-site traffic signing and striping should be implemented in conjunction with detailed construction plans for the project.
8. As is the case for any roadway design, the City of Fountain Valley should periodically review traffic operations in the vicinity of the project once the project is constructed to assure that the traffic operations are satisfactory.

II. Congestion Management Program Methodology

This section discusses the County of Orange Congestion Management Program. The purpose, prescribed methodology, and definition of a significant traffic impact are discussed.

A. County Congestion Management Program

The Congestion Management Program is a result of Proposition 111 which was a statewide initiative approved by the voters in June, 1990. The proposition allowed for a nine cent per gallon State gasoline tax increase over a five year period.

Proposition 111 explicitly stated that the new gas tax revenues were to be used to fix existing traffic problems and was not to be used to promote future development. For a City to get its share of the Proposition 111 gas tax, it has to follow certain procedures specified by the State Legislature. The legislation requires that a traffic impact analysis be prepared for new development. The traffic impact analysis is prepared to monitor and fix traffic problems caused by new development.

The Legislature requires that adjacent jurisdictions use a standard methodology for conducting a traffic impact analysis. To assure that adjacent jurisdictions use a standard methodology in preparing traffic impact analyses, one common procedure is that all Cities within a County, and the County agency itself, adopt and use one standard methodology for conducting traffic impact analyses.

Although each County has developed standards for preparing traffic impact analyses, traffic impact analysis requirements do vary in detail from one County to another, but not in overall intent or concept. The general approach selected by each County for conducting traffic impact analyses has common elements.

The general approach for conducting a traffic impact analysis is that existing weekday peak hour traffic is counted and the percent of roadway capacity currently used is determined. Then the project traffic is added and the percent of roadway capacity used is again determined. If the new project adds traffic to an overcrowded facility, then the new project has to mitigate the traffic impact so that the facility operates at a level which is no worse than before the project traffic was added.

If the project size is below a certain minimum threshold level, then a project does not have to have a traffic impact analysis prepared, once it is shown or agreed that the project is below the minimum threshold. In Orange County a project needs a traffic impact analysis if it generates more than 200 daily trips. If a project is bigger than the minimum threshold size, then a traffic impact analysis is required.

B. Prescribed Methodology for A Traffic Impact Analysis

The traffic impact analysis must include all monitored intersections to which the project adds traffic above a certain minimum amount.

In Orange County, the monitored intersections are all arterial to arterial intersections.

In Orange County, the minimum traffic impact that is required before an intersection has to be analyzed is if the Intersection Capacity Utilization increases by 3 percent of the Level of Service E capacity.

If a project increases the Intersection Capacity Utilization by more than 3 percent, then that intersection has to be analyzed for deficiencies.

If the intersection has to be analyzed for deficiencies, then mitigation is required if the existing traffic plus project traffic causes the Intersection Capacity Utilization to go above 100 percent, and the project adds more than 10 percent to the Intersection Capacity Utilization.

In Orange County, mitigation is required if (1) the intersection operates at worse than an Intersection Capacity Utilization of 100 percent or more; and (2) the Intersection Capacity Utilization increases by 10 percent.

An intersection mitigation measure shall either fix the deficiency, or reduce the Intersection Capacity Utilization so that it is below the level which occurs without the project.

In Orange County, the technique used to calculate Intersection Capacity Utilization is as follows. Lane capacity is 1,700 vehicles per lane per hour of green time for through and turn lanes. A total yellow clearance time of 5 percent is added.

The technique used to assess the capacity needs of an unsignalized intersection is known as the Intersection Delay Method (see Appendix C). To calculate delay, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection.

Project traffic is generated using rates and procedures contained in the Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 8th Edition, 2008. To determine the traffic distribution for the proposed project, peak hour traffic counts of the existing directional distribution of traffic for existing areas in the vicinity of the site, and other additional information on future development and traffic impacts in the area were reviewed. The Traffic Impact Analysis has to be prepared by a licensed Traffic Engineer.

This traffic analysis has been prepared in accordance with the Traffic Impact Analysis requirements except as noted. The Traffic Impact Analysis not only examined the Congestion Management Program system of roads and intersections, but also other roads and intersections.

The project generated traffic was added to intersections, and a full intersection analysis was conducted, even when the project added traffic failed to meet the minimum thresholds that require an intersection analysis.

C. Mitigation Measures

If a project is large enough to require that a Traffic Impact Analysis be prepared, and if the project adds traffic to an intersection above a minimum threshold, and if the intersection is operating at above an acceptable level of operation, then the project must mitigate its traffic impact.

Traffic mitigation can be in many forms including adding lanes. Lanes can sometimes be obtained through restriping or elimination of parking, and sometimes require spot roadway widening.

III. Project Description

This section discusses the project's location and proposed development. Figure 1 shows the project location map and Figure 2 illustrates the site plan.

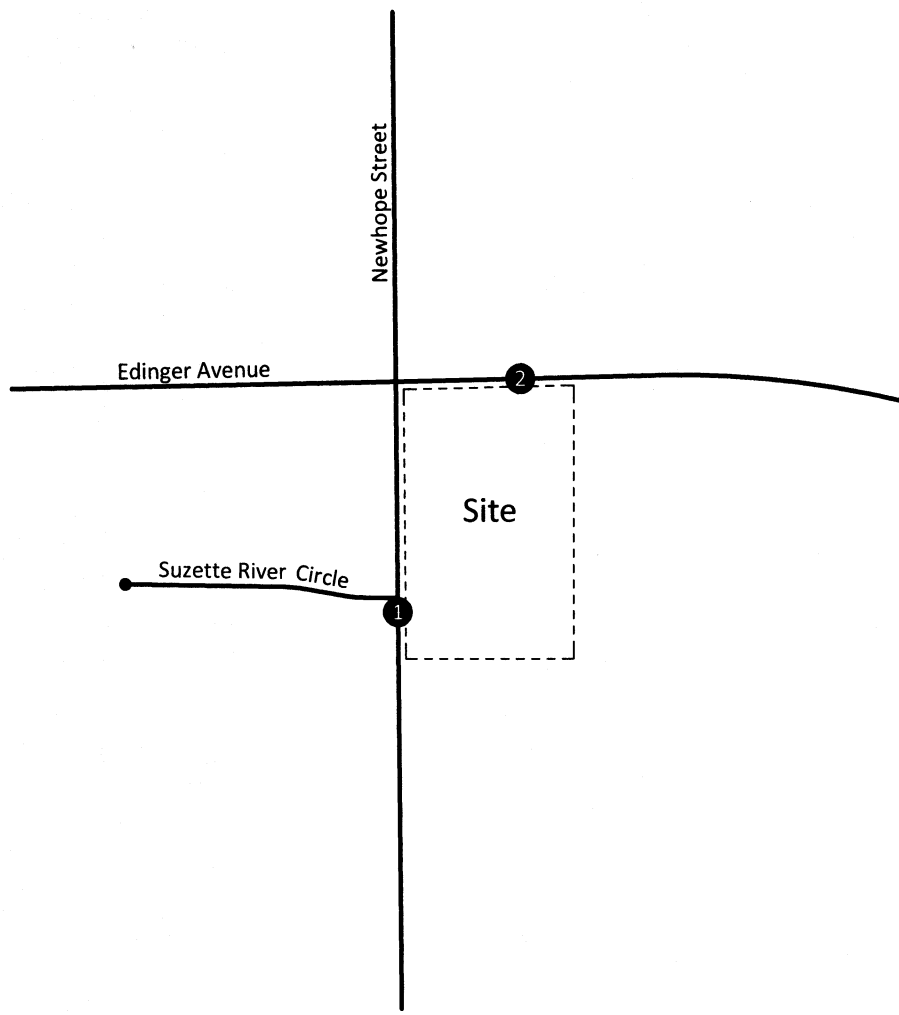
A. Location

The project site is located on the southeast corner of Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue in the City of Fountain Valley.

B. Proposed Development

The project site is proposed to be developed with 12 residential condominium dwelling units. The project site will have access to Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue.

Figure 1
Project Location Map

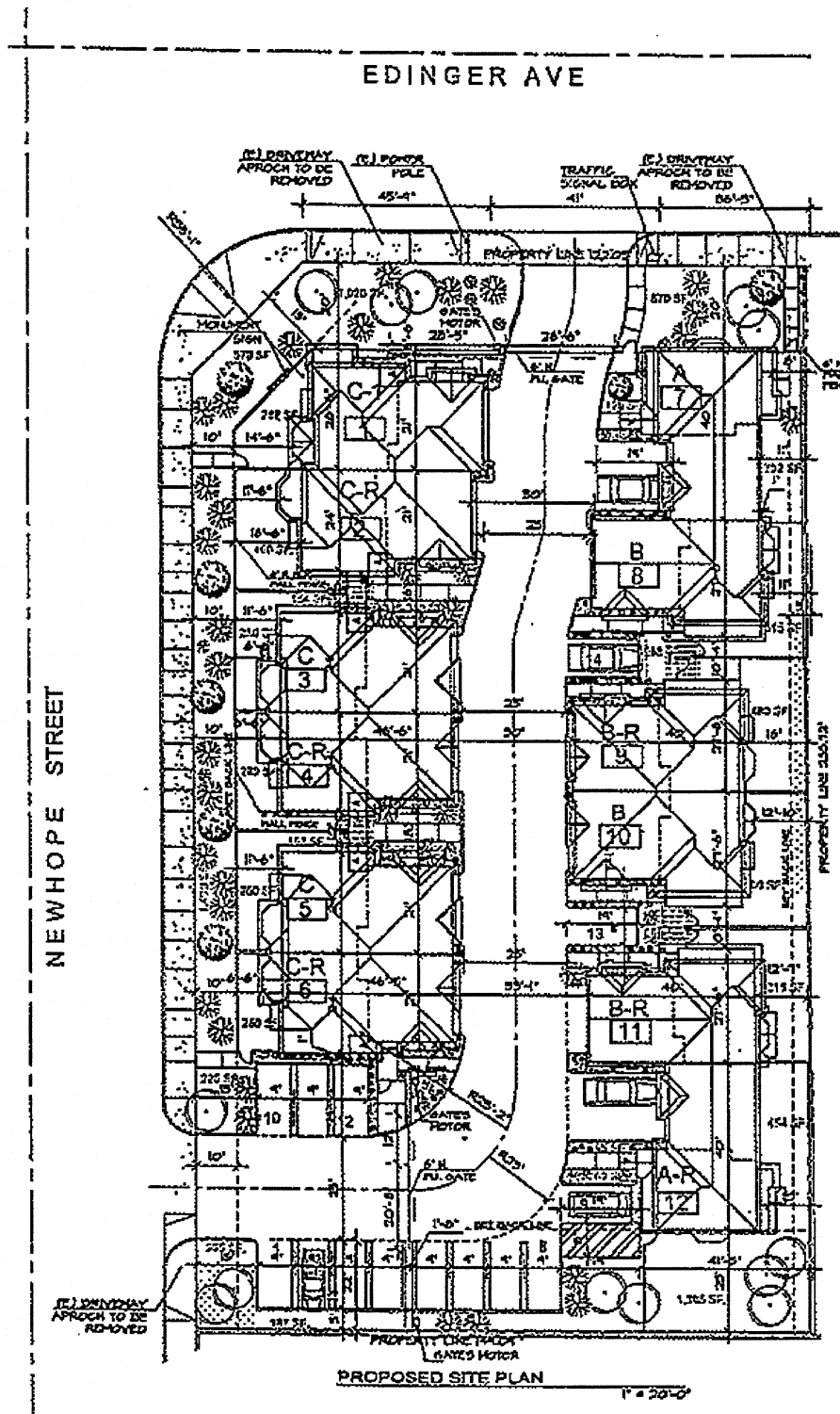


Legend

① = Study Area Intersection



Figure 2
Site Plan



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IV. Existing Traffic Conditions

The traffic conditions as they exist today are discussed below and illustrated on Figures 3 to 7.

A. Surrounding Street System

Roadways that will be utilized by the development include Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue.

Newhope Street: This north-south roadway currently is four lanes divided in the study area. Newhope Street is currently classified as a Secondary Arterial (80 foot right-of-way) on the City of Fountain Valley General Plan Circulation Element. The posted speed limit is 35 miles per hour. It currently carries approximately 20,300 vehicles per day in the study area.

Edinger Avenue: This east-west roadway currently is four lanes divided in the study area. Edinger Avenue is currently classified as a Primary Arterial (100 foot right-of-way) on the City of Fountain Valley General Plan Circulation Element. The posted speed limit is 45 miles per hour. It currently carries approximately 21,700 vehicles per day in the study area.

B. Existing Travel Lanes and Intersection Controls

Figure 3 identifies the existing roadway conditions for study area roadways. The number of through lanes for existing roadways and the existing intersection controls are identified.

C. Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Figure 4 depicts the existing average daily traffic volumes. The existing average daily traffic volumes were obtained from 24-hour manual traffic counts and factored from peak hour counts obtained by Kunzman Associates, Inc. in May 2010 (see Appendix B) using the following formula for each intersection leg:

$$\text{PM Peak Hour (Approach Volume + Exit Volumes)} \times 10 = \text{Leg Volume}$$

These existing average daily traffic volumes were compared to and determined to be greater than the traffic counts from the City of Fountain Valley, Traffic Flow Map, 2008.

D. Existing Levels of Service

The technique used to assess the operation of a signalized intersection is known as Intersection Capacity Utilization, as described in Appendix C. To calculate an Intersection Capacity Utilization value, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection. An Intersection Capacity Utilization value is usually expressed as a decimal. The decimal represents that portion of the hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity.

The technique used to assess the capacity needs of an unsignalized intersection is known as the Intersection Delay Method (see Appendix C). To calculate delay, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection.

The study area intersections analyzed in this report are unsignalized intersections. The Intersection Delay Method for unsignalized intersections was calculated using the delay methodology in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual throughout this traffic impact analysis.

The delay and Level of Service for the existing traffic conditions have been calculated and are shown in Table 1. Existing delay is based upon manual morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement counts made for Kunzman Associates, Inc. in May 2010 (see Figures 5 and 6). Traffic count worksheets are provided in Appendix B.

There are two peak hours in a weekday. The morning peak hour is between 7:00 AM and 9:00 AM, and the evening peak hour is between 4:00 PM and 6:00 PM. The actual peak hour within the two hour interval is the four consecutive 15 minute periods with the highest total volume when all movements are added together. Thus, the evening peak hour at one intersection may be 4:45 PM to 5:45 PM if those four consecutive 15 minute periods have the highest combined volume.

The study area intersections currently operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for existing traffic conditions (see Table 1). Existing Intersection Delay worksheets are provided in Appendix C.

E. Existing General Plan Circulation Element

Figure 7 shows the current City of Fountain Valley General Plan Circulation Element. Existing and future roadways are included in the Circulation Element of the General Plan and are graphically depicted on Figure 7. This figure shows the nature and extent of arterial highways that are needed to adequately serve the ultimate development depicted by the Land Use Element of the General Plan and serves to coordinate future arterials between local jurisdictions. Figure 8 illustrates the City of Fountain Valley arterial street cross-sections.

F. Transit Service

Transit service is currently provided along Edinger Avenue by the Orange County Transportation Authority Route 70.

Table 1

Existing Intersection Delay and Level of Service

Intersection	Traffic Control ³	Intersection Approach Lanes ¹												Peak Hour Delay-LOS ²				
		Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Morning	Evening			
		L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R					
Newhope Street (NS) at: Project Access (EW) - #1	UN	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1-A	0.1-A
Project Access (NS) at: Edinger Avenue (EW) - #2	UN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0.1-A	0.1-A

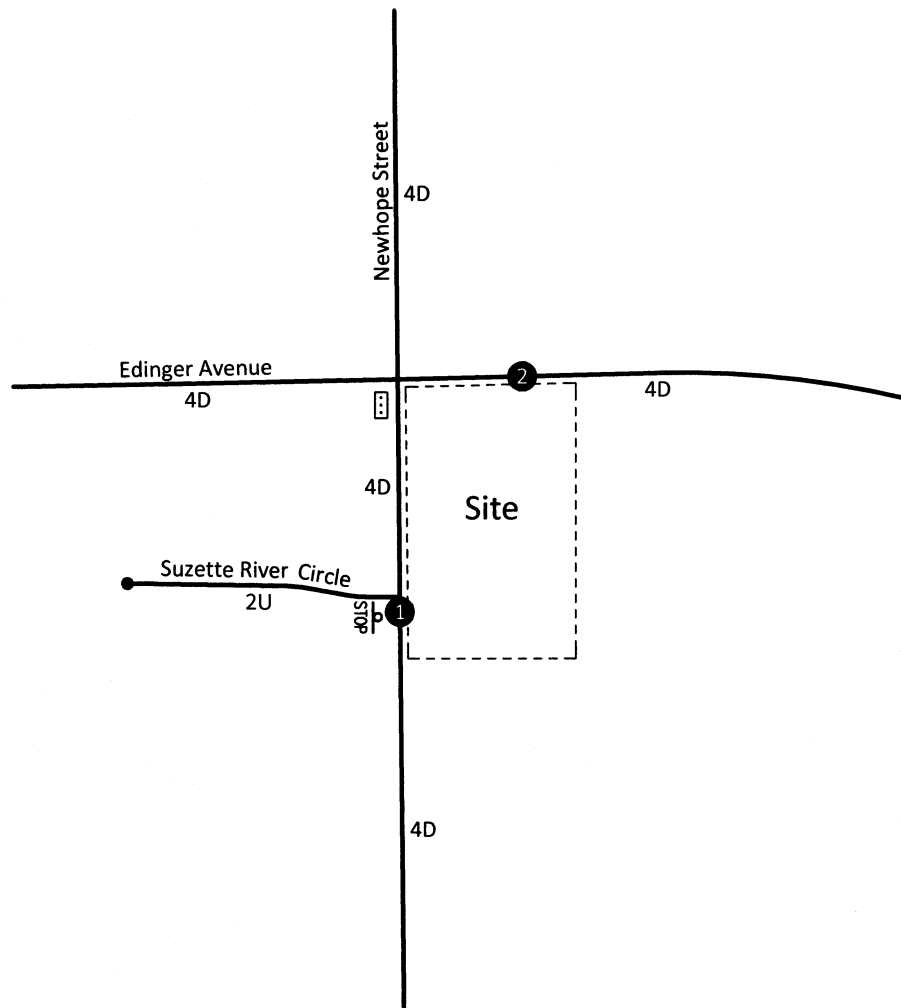
¹ When a right turn lane is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane, there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes.

L = Left; T = Through; R = Right



² Delay and level of service has been calculated using the following analysis software: Traffix, Version 7.9.0215 (2008). Per the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. Overall average intersection delay and level of service are shown for intersections with all way stop control. For intersections with cross street stop control, the delay and level of service for the worst individual movement (or movements sharing a single lane) are shown.

³ UN = Uncontrolled.

Figure 3
Existing Through Travel Lanes and Intersection Controls



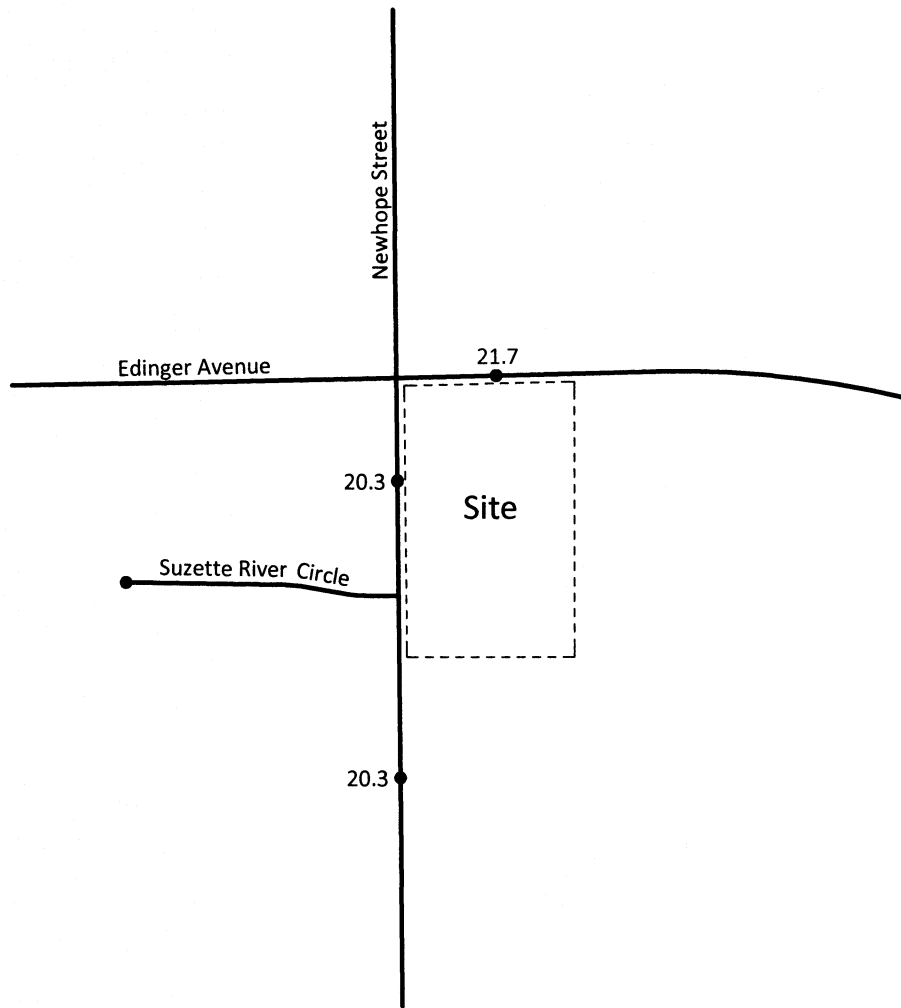
Legend

-  = Traffic Signal
-  = Stop Sign
- 4 = Through Travel Lanes
- D = Divided
- U = Undivided

1		
2		



Figure 4
Existing Average Daily Traffic Volumes

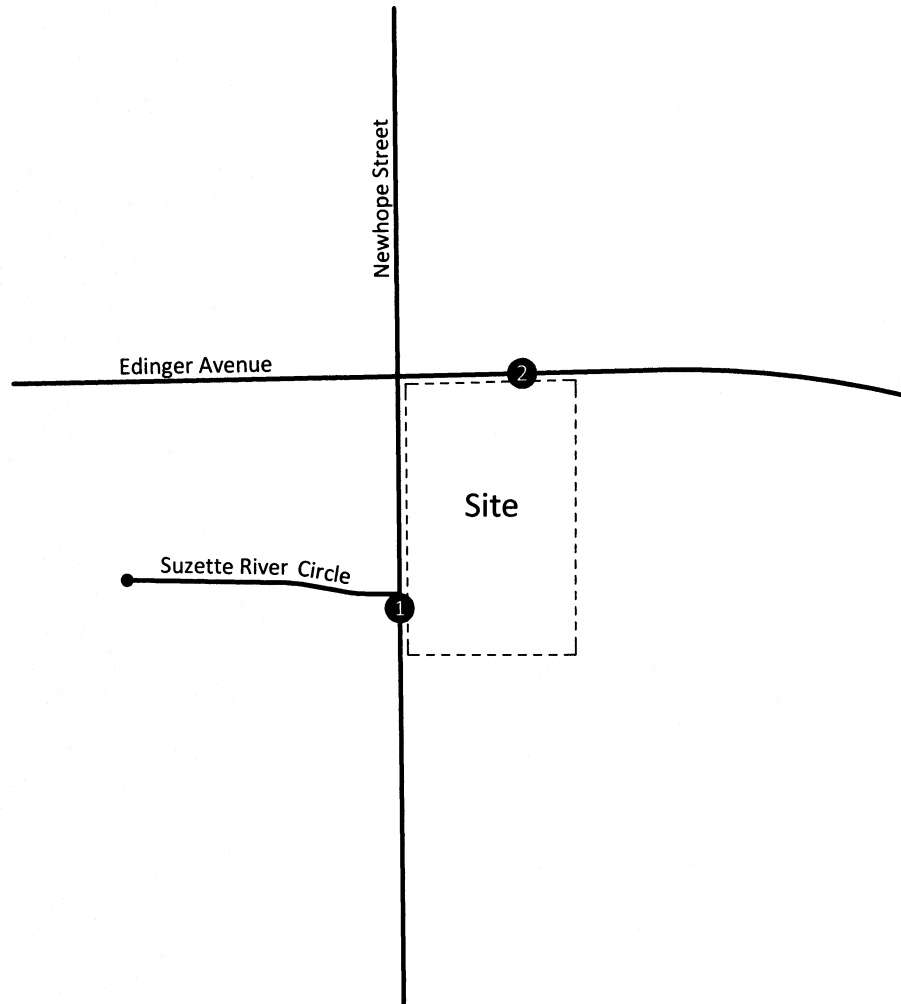


Legend

20.3 = Vehicles Per Day (1,000's)



Figure 5
Existing Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



NTS

1		1297		0	
←	0	←	1297	←	0
↓	0	↓	0	↓	0
↑	0	↑	0	↑	0
→	0	→	0	→	0
↔	0	↔	798	↔	0
↔	0	↔	798	↔	0

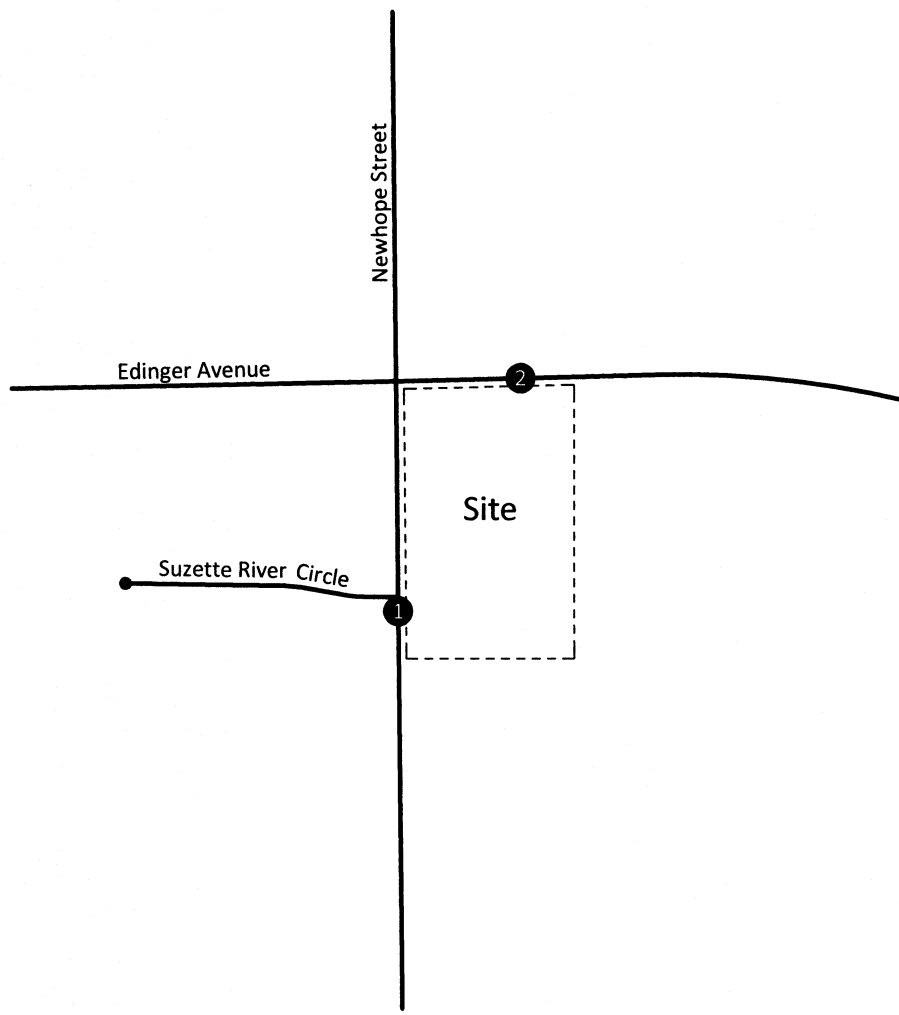
2		0		811	
←	0	←	0	←	811
↓	0	↓	0	↓	0
↑	0	↑	0	↑	0
→	0	→	0	→	0
↔	964	↔	964	↔	0
↔	0	↔	0	↔	0

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes.

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Figure 6
Existing Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



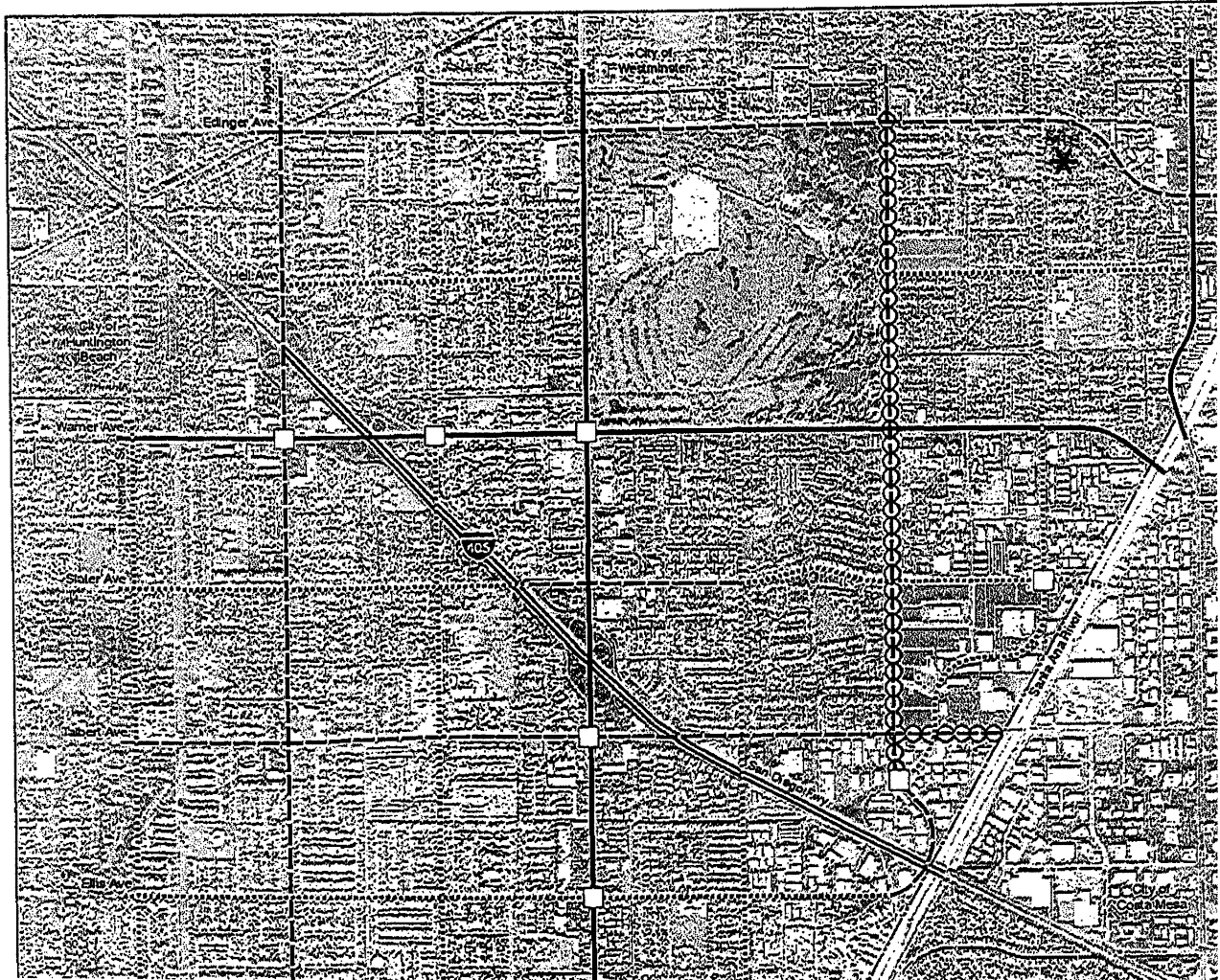
NTS

1		695	
← 0	← 685	↑ 0	0
0 →	0 →	0 →	0 →
0 ↓	0 ↓	0 ↓	0 ↓
0	1332	0	0
0	1332	0	0

2		0	
← 0	← 0	↑ 0	0
0 →	0 →	0 →	0 →
0 ↓	0 ↓	0 ↓	0 ↓
862	862	0	1076
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes. 4673/bbas

Figure 7
 City of Fountain Valley General Plan Circulation Element



Legend









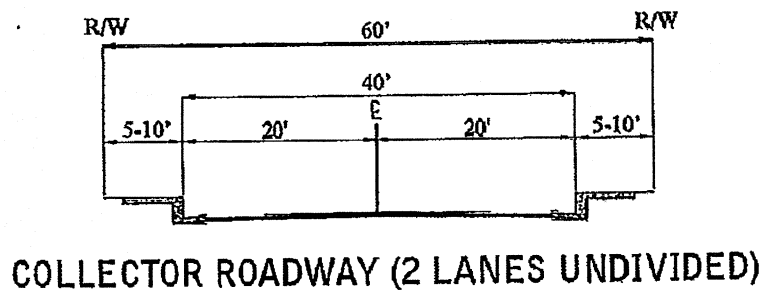
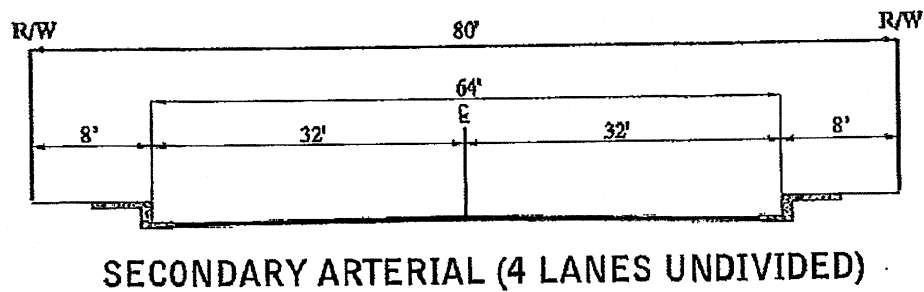
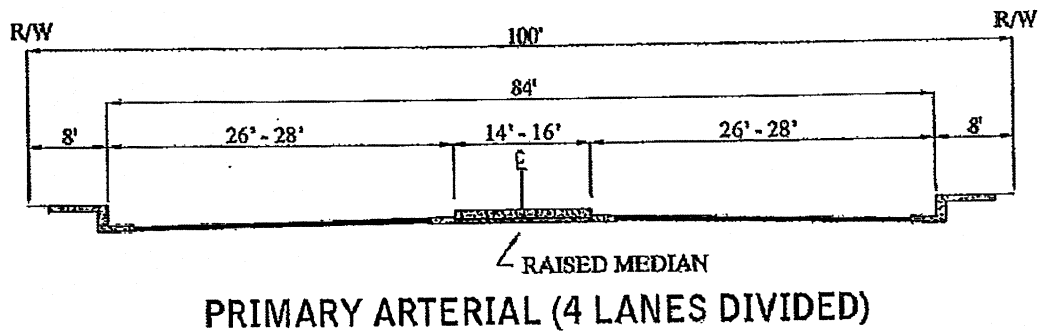
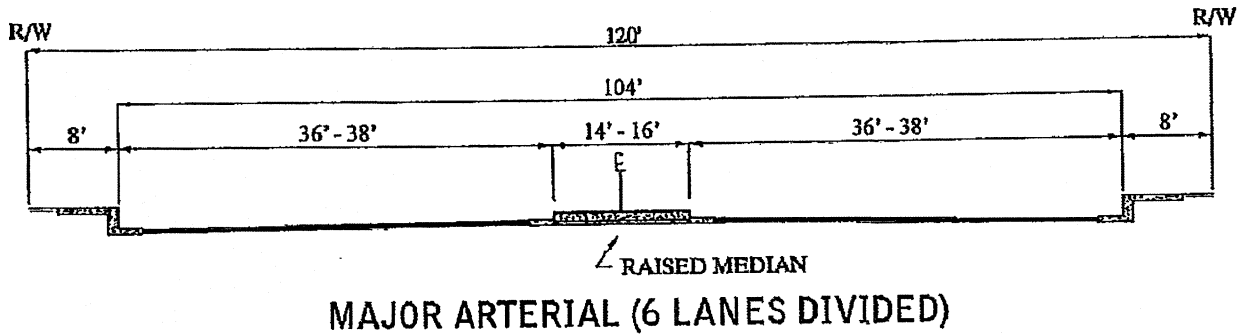
-  Freeway
-  Major Arterial
-  Augmented Primary Arterial
-  Primary Arterial
-  Secondary Arterial
-  Enhanced Intersection
-  Right-of-Way Reserve Overlay
-  City Boundary



Figure 8
City of Fountain Valley General Plan Roadway Cross-Sections



V. Existing Plus Cumulative Traffic Conditions

In this section, Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions are discussed. Figures 9 to 16 depict the Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions.

A. Method of Projection

To assess Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions, existing traffic is combined with other development. Table 2 lists the proposed land uses for the other development obtained from the City of Fountain Valley Planning Department.

Table 2 shows the daily and peak hour vehicle trips generated by the other development in the study area. Figure 9 contains the directional distribution of the other development traffic for the proposed land uses. The other development average daily traffic volumes are shown on Figure 11. Other development morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement volumes are shown on Figures 12 and 13, respectively.

B. Existing Plus Cumulative Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Existing Plus Cumulative average daily traffic volumes are as illustrated on Figure 14.

C. Existing Plus Cumulative Levels of Service

The technique used to assess the operation of a signalized intersection is known as Intersection Capacity Utilization, as described in Appendix C. To calculate an Intersection Capacity Utilization value, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection. An Intersection Capacity Utilization value is usually expressed as a decimal. The decimal represents that portion of the hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity.

The technique used to assess the capacity needs of an unsignalized intersection is known as the Intersection Delay Method (see Appendix C). To calculate delay, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection.

The study area intersections analyzed in this report are unsignalized intersections. The Intersection Delay Method for unsignalized intersections was calculated using the delay methodology in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual throughout this traffic impact analysis.

The delay and Level of Service for Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions have been calculated and are shown in Table 3. Existing Plus Cumulative morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement volumes are shown on Figures 15 and 16, respectively.

The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Cumulative traffic conditions (see Table 3). Existing Plus Cumulative Intersection Delay worksheets are provided in Appendix C.

Table 2

Other Development Traffic Generation¹

Project	Land Use	Quantity	Units ²	Peak Hour						Daily
				Morning			Evening			
				Inbound	Outbound	Total	Inbound	Outbound	Total	
Warner/Newhope Specific Plan (Los Caballeros)	Recreational/Commercial	77.624	TSF	83	83	166	160	121	281	2,330
	Light Industrial	7.000	TSF	6	1	7	1	6	7	50
	Manufacturing	0.556	TSF	1	0	1	0	1	1	10
Total				90	84	174	161	128	289	2,390

¹ Source: Amended Warner/Newhope Specific Plan MND, prepared by Chris Ketz and Associates, October, 2009.

² TSF = Thousand Square Feet.

Table 3

Existing Plus Cumulative Intersection Delay and Level of Service

Intersection	Traffic Control ³	Intersection Approach Lanes ¹												Peak Hour Delay-LOS ²					
		Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Morning	Evening				
		L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R						
Newhope Street (NS) at: Project Access (EW) - #1	UN	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1-A	0.1-A
Project Access (NS) at: Edinger Avenue (EW) - #2	UN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0.1-A	0.1-A

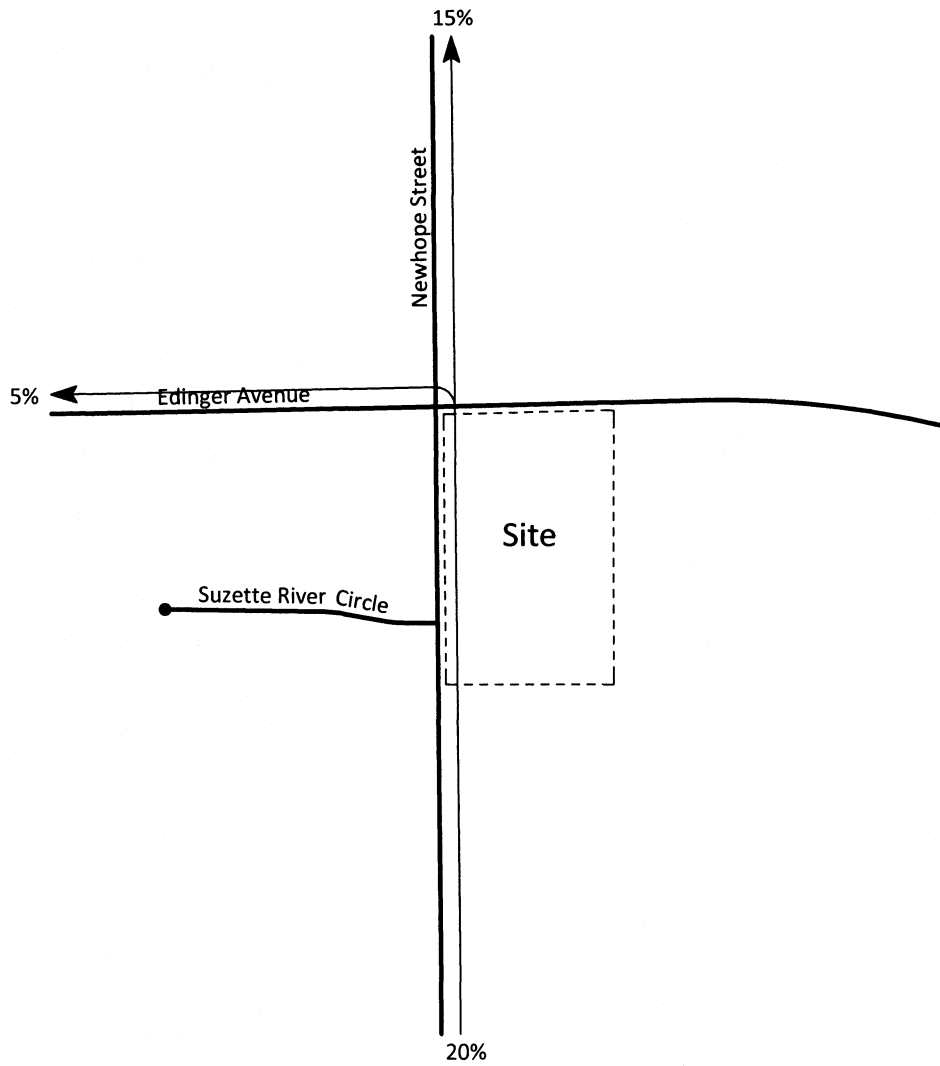
¹ When a right turn lane is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane, there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes.

L = Left; T = Through; R = Right

² Delay and level of service has been calculated using the following analysis software: Traffix, Version 7.9.0215 (2008). Per the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. Overall average intersection delay and level of service are shown for intersections with all way stop control. For intersections with cross street stop control, the delay and level of service for the worst individual movement (or movements sharing a single lane) are shown.

³ UN = Uncontrolled.

Figure 9
Other Development Traffic Distribution



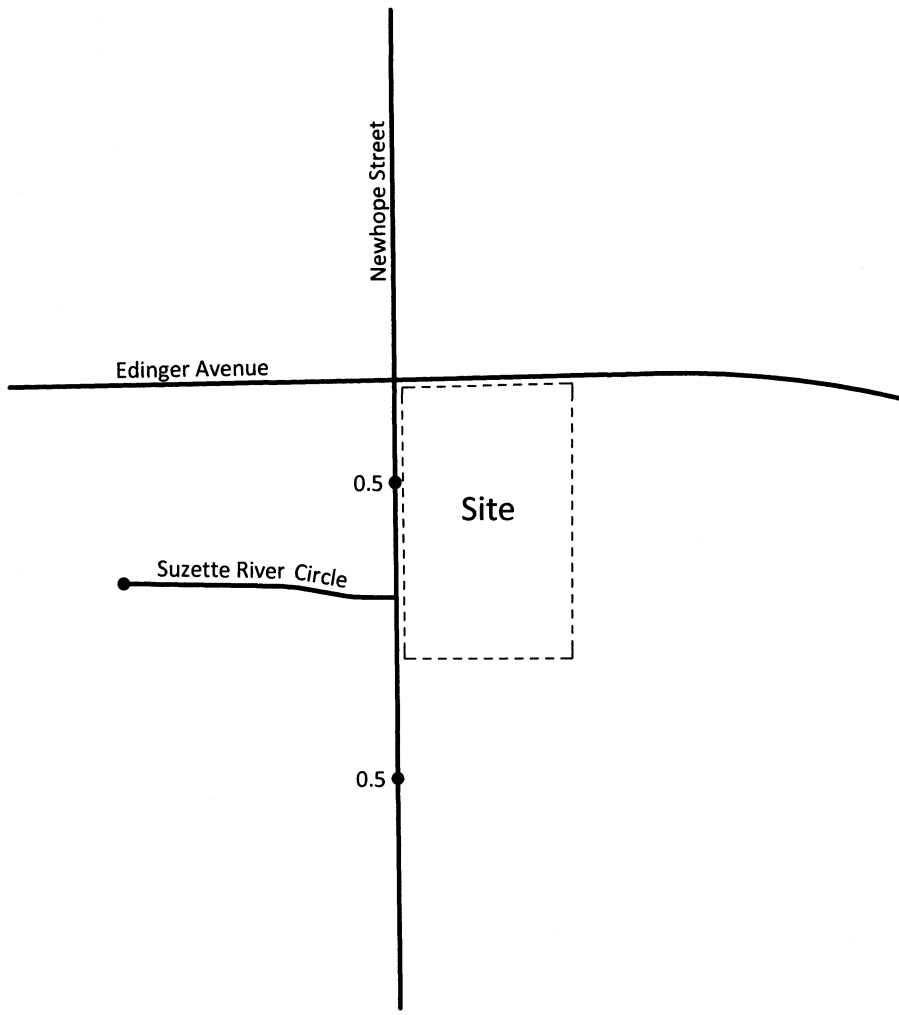
Legend

100% = Percent To/From Project

Warner/Newhope
Specific Plan (Los
Caballeros)



Figure 10
Other Development Average Daily Traffic Volumes

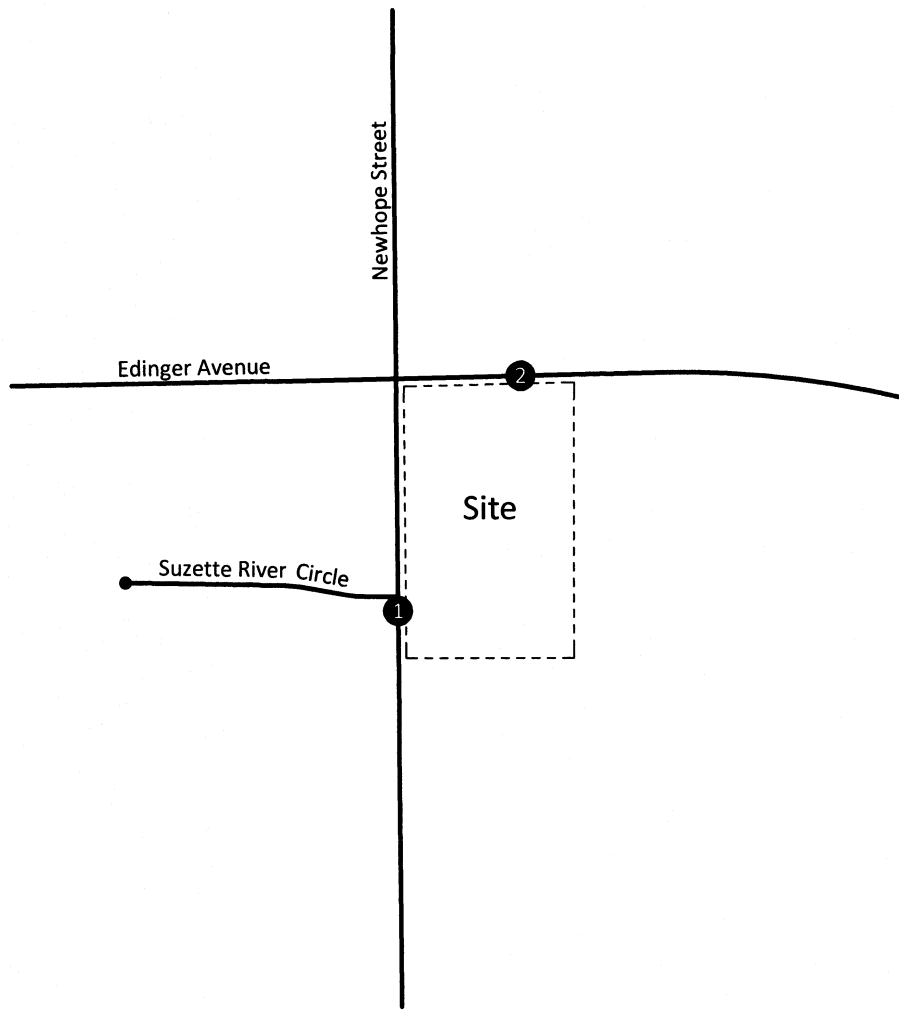


Legend

0.5 = Vehicles Per Day (1,000's)



Figure 11
Other Development
Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes

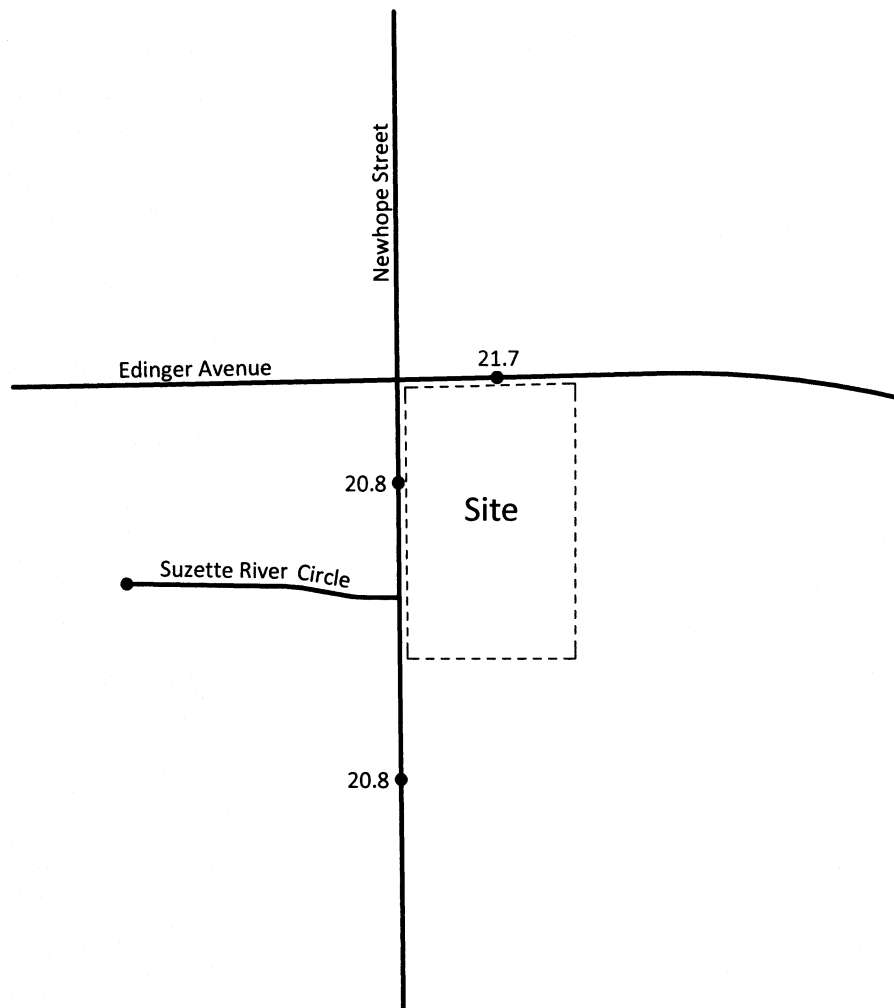


	18 ▽				
1	↓ 0	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	↓ 18	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	↓ 0	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
▷	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
0	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
			▲		17

	0 ▽				
2	↓ 0	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	↓ 0	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	↓ 0	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
▷	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
0	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
	0 →	← 0	↑ 0	→ 0	0
			▲		0

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes.

Figure 13
Existing Plus Cumulative Average Daily Traffic Volumes

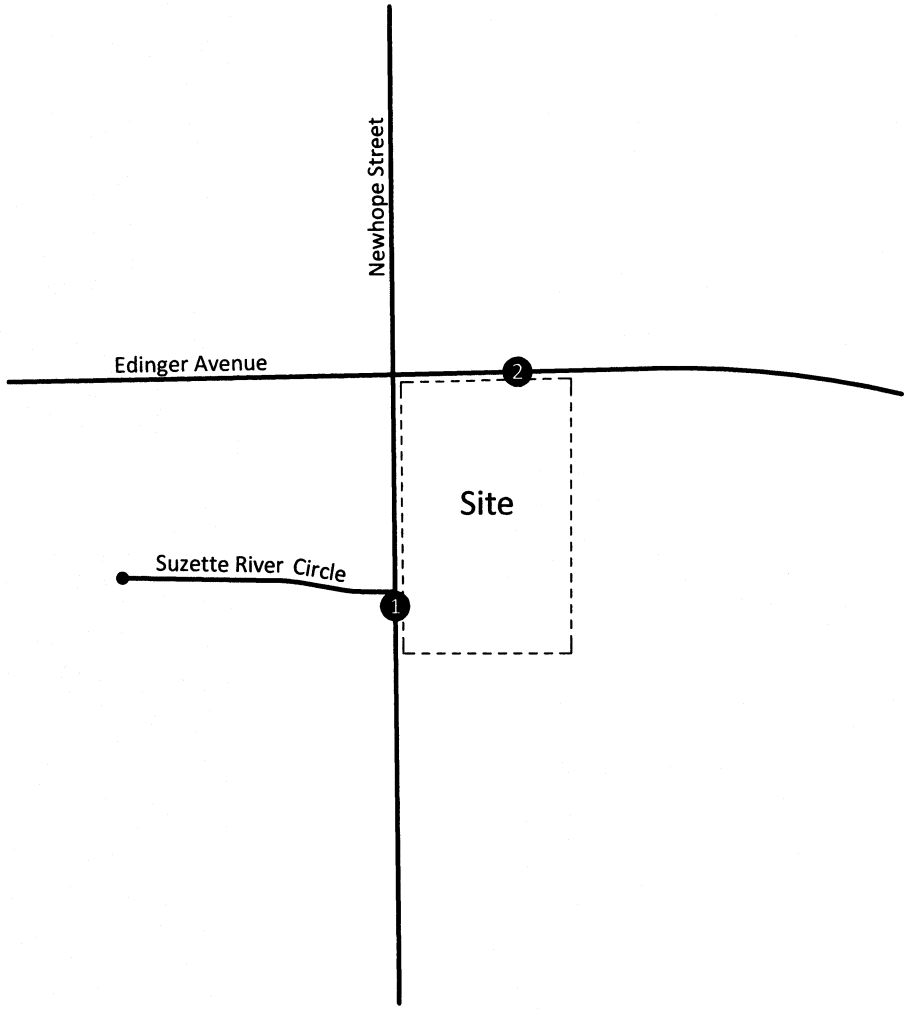


Legend

20.8 = Vehicles Per Day (1,000's)



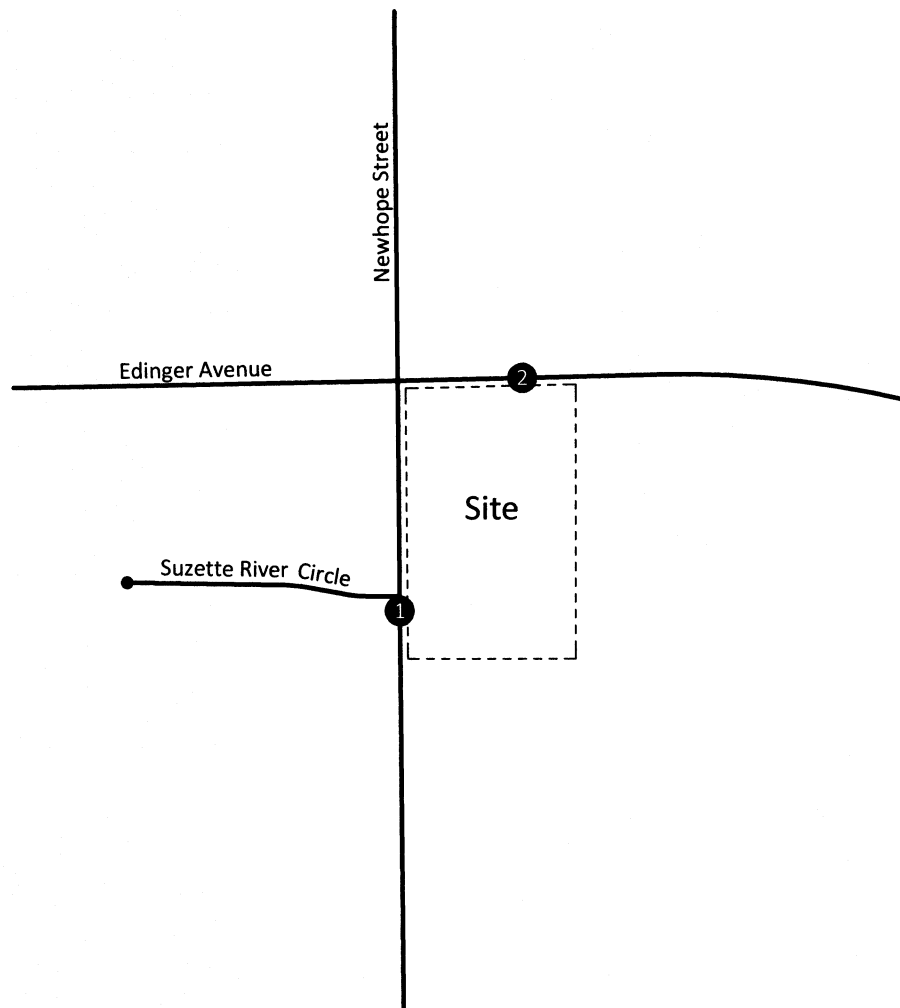
Figure 14 Existing Plus Cumulative Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



1	1315	0	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	1315	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	815	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	815
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0

2	0	0	0	0	811
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	811
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0
	↖	↔	↗	↖	↗
	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 15
Existing Plus Cumulative
Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



727		0	
1	0	2	0
←	← 727	←	← 1076
↓	↓ 0	↓	↓ 0
↑	↑ 0	↑	↑ 0
→	→ 0	→	→ 0
↔	↔ 1358	↔	↔ 0
△	△ 1358	△	△ 1076

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes. 4673/bbas

VI. Project Traffic

The project site is proposed to be developed with 12 residential condominium dwelling units. The project site will have access to Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue.

A. Trip Generation

The traffic generated by the project is determined by multiplying an appropriate trip generation rate by the quantity of land use. Trip generation rates are predicated on the assumption that energy costs, the availability of roadway capacity, the availability of vehicles to drive, and our life styles remain similar to what we know today. A major change in these variables may affect trip generation rates.

Trip generation rates were determined for daily traffic, morning peak hour inbound and outbound traffic, and evening peak hour inbound and outbound traffic for the proposed land use. By multiplying the traffic generation rates by the land use quantity, the traffic volumes are determined. Table 4 exhibits the traffic generation rates, project peak hour volumes, and project daily traffic volumes for the project site. The traffic generation rates are from the Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 8th Edition, 2008.

The proposed development is projected to generate approximately 70 daily vehicle trips, 5 vehicles per hour will occur during the morning peak hour and 6 vehicles per hour will occur during the evening peak hour.

B. Project Access Restrictions

The project access on Newhope Street was evaluated with the three following alternatives:

1. Realigning the centerline of the project access north to align with the centerline of Suzette River Circle. It was deemed not feasible for the project to do so.
2. Construct a two-way left turn median south of Suzette River Circle occupying the current northbound left turn lane. It was deemed not feasible as southbound left turns entering the project site and northbound left turns entering Suzette River Circle would create conflict while trying to occupy the same lane space (hooking left turns).
3. Construct a rolled porkchop at the project access internal to the project site. This was deemed as the best alternative as it would allow the intersection to be restricted to right turns in/out only with a physical barrier while still allowing emergency vehicle access.

A rolled curb porkchop at the project access on Edinger Avenue internal to the project site should be constructed to ensure that the project access is right turns in/out only while allowing emergency vehicle access.

It should be noted that the project access on Edinger Avenue should be designed with an area for vehicles to turn around prior to reaching the gate, or be designated for residential access only.

C. Trip Distribution

Figures 16 and 17 contain the directional distributions of the project traffic for the proposed land use.

To determine the traffic distributions for the proposed project, peak hour traffic counts of the existing directional distribution of traffic for existing areas in the vicinity of the site, and other additional information on future development and traffic impacts in the area were reviewed.

D. Trip Assignment

Based on the identified traffic generation and distributions, project average daily traffic volumes have been calculated and shown on Figure 18. Morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement volumes expected from the project are shown on Figures 19 and 20, respectively.

E. Modal Split

The traffic reducing potential of public transit has not been considered in this report. Essentially the traffic projections are conservative in that public transit might be able to reduce the traffic volumes.

Table 4

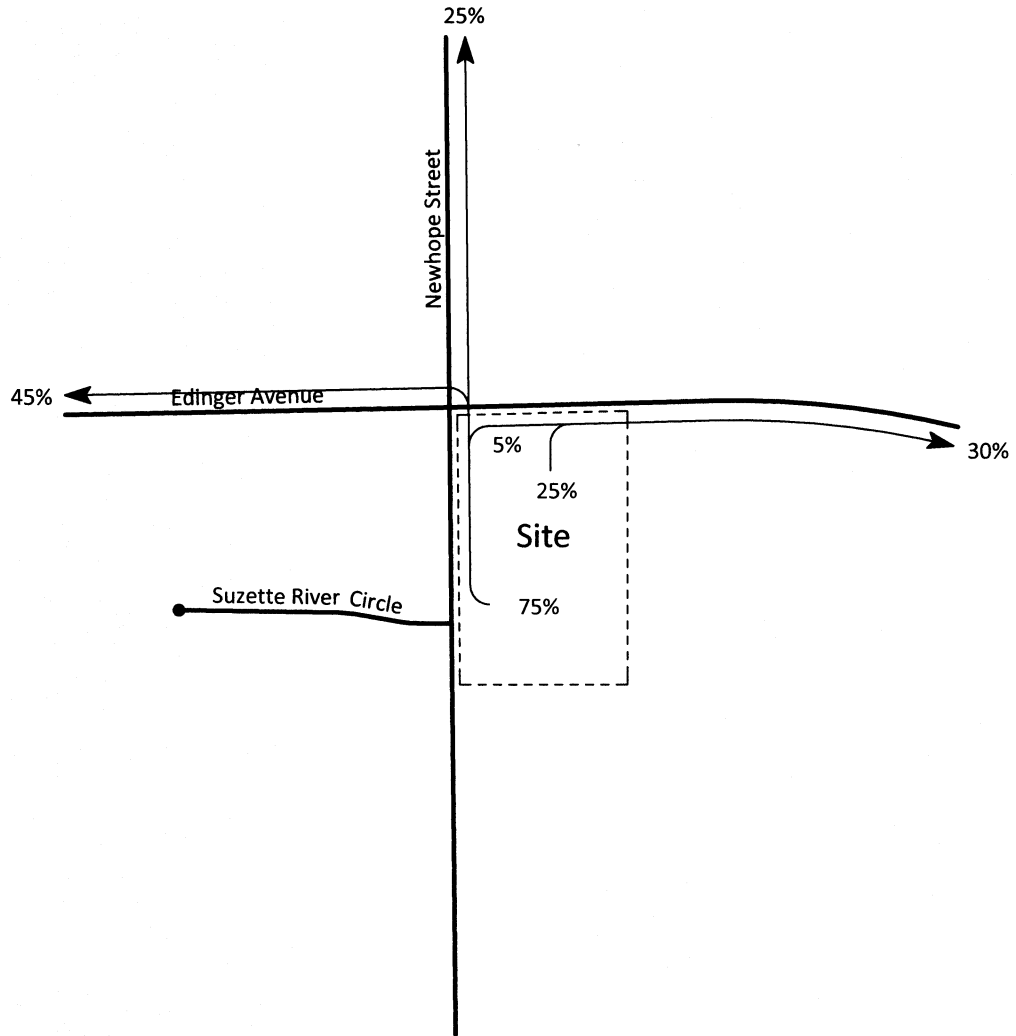
Project Traffic Generation¹

Land Use	Quantity	Units ²	Peak Hour						Daily
			Morning			Evening			
			Inbound	Outbound	Total	Inbound	Outbound	Total	
<u>Trip Generation Rates</u>									
Residential Condominiums	12	DU	0.07	0.37	0.44	0.35	0.17	0.52	5.81
<u>Trips Generated</u>									
Residential Condominiums	12	DU	1	4	5	4	2	6	70

¹ Source: Institute of Transportation Engineers, Trip Generation, 8th Edition, 2008, Land Use Category 230.

² DU = Dwelling Units

Figure 16
Project Outbound Traffic Distribution

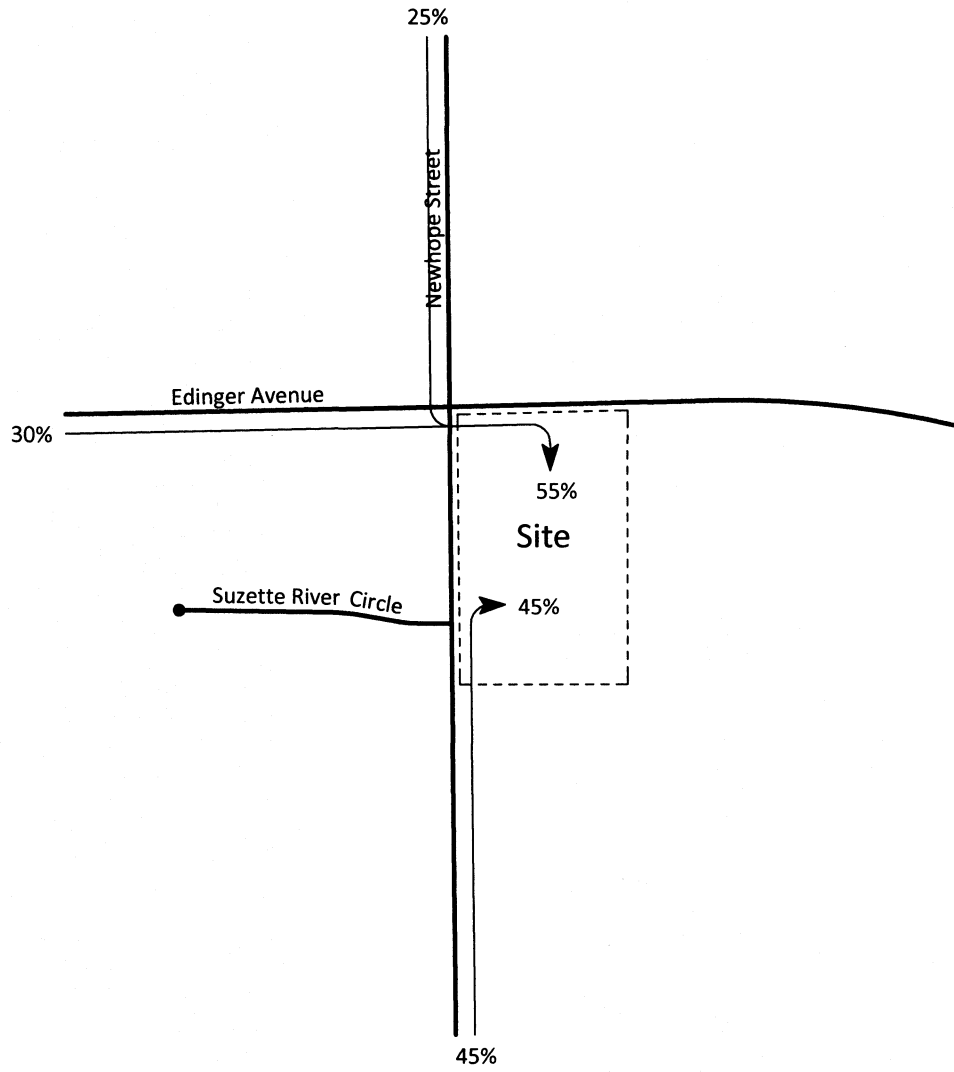


Legend

100% = Percent From Project



Figure 17
Project Inbound Traffic Distribution

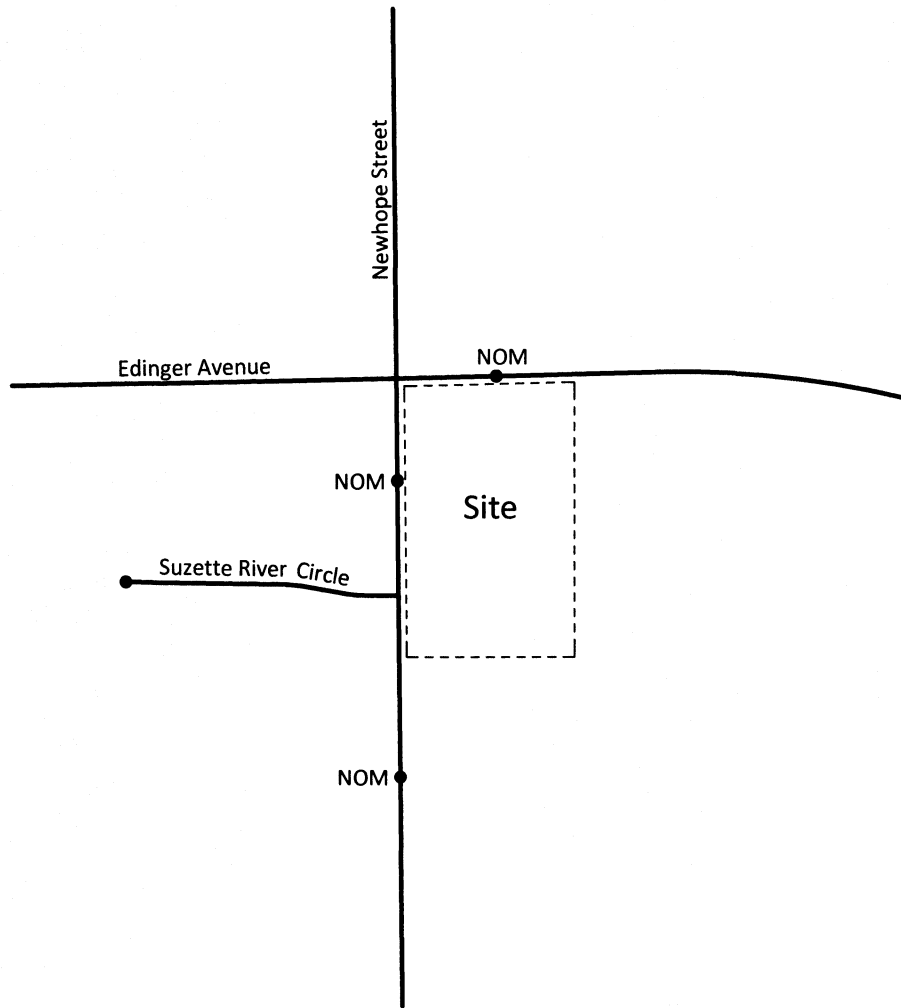


Legend

100% = Percent To Project



Figure 18
Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes



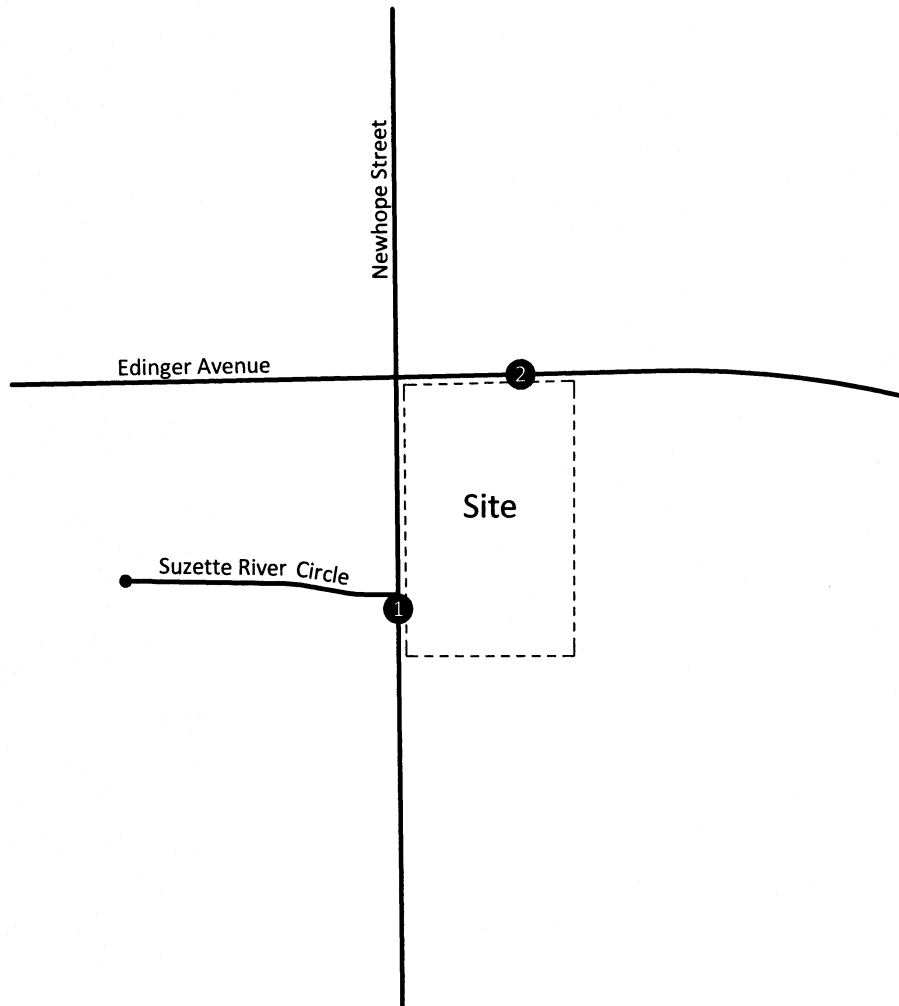
Legend

NOM = Nominal, Less Than 50
Vehicles Per Day



Figure 19

Project Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



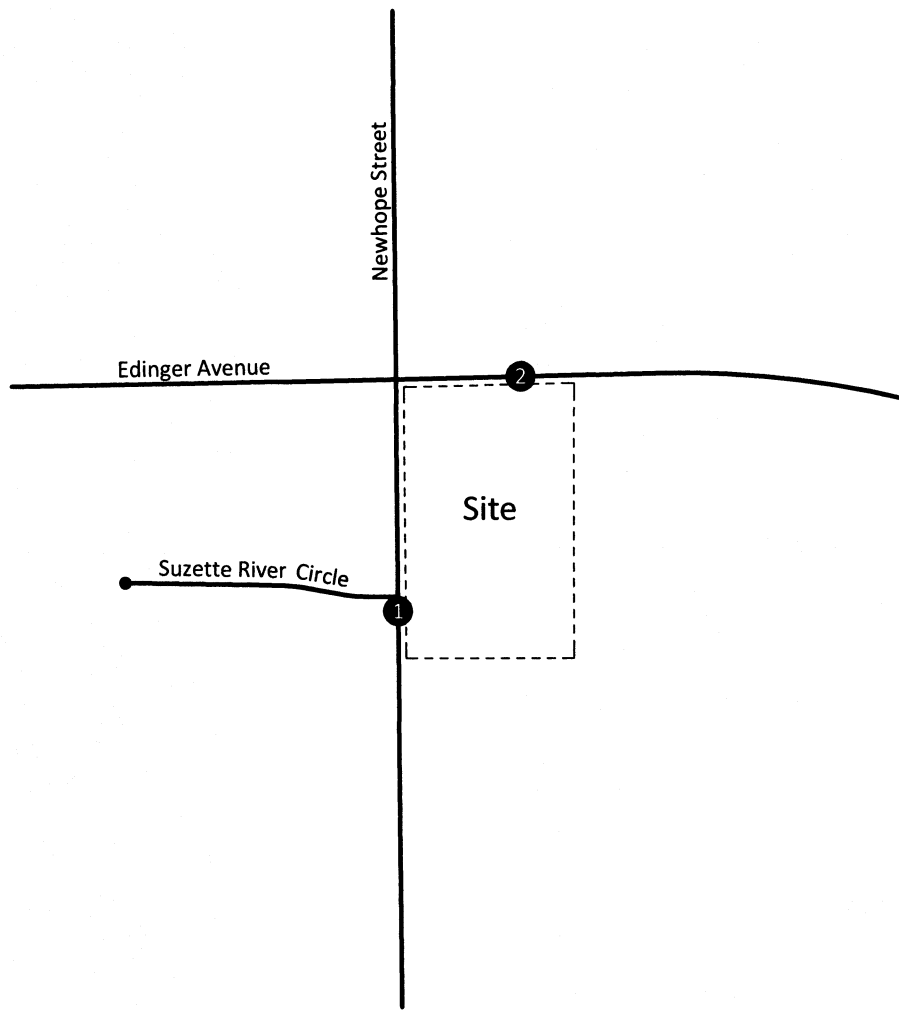
0 ▽			3	3
1	↙ 0 ↘	↙ 0 ↘	↙ 0 ↘	4
0	→ 0 → 0 →	→ 0 → 0 →	→ 0 → 0 →	0
0				0
2			0	0
2	↙ 0 ↘	↙ 0 ↘	↙ 0 ↘	4
1	→ 0 → 1 →	→ 0 → 0 →	→ 0 → 0 →	1
1				1



NTS

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes.4673/bbas

Figure 20 Project Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



	0			
1	↙ 0	↘ 0	↖ 2	↗ 2
	↕ 0	↔ 0	↕ 0	↔ 0
	↗ 0	↖ 0	↘ 2	↙ 2
0	↗ 0	↖ 0	↘ 2	↙ 2
	↕ 0	↔ 0	↕ 2	↔ 2
			2	

	0			
2	↙ 0	↘ 0	↖ 0	↗ 0
	↕ 0	↔ 0	↕ 0	↔ 0
	↗ 0	↖ 0	↘ 0	↙ 0
2	↗ 0	↖ 0	↘ 0	↙ 0
	↕ 2	↔ 1	↕ 1	↔ 1
			1	

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes.

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VII. Existing Plus Project Traffic Conditions

In this section, Existing Plus Project traffic conditions are discussed. Figures 21 to 23 depict the Existing Plus Project traffic conditions.

A. Method of Projection

To assess Existing Plus Project traffic conditions, existing traffic is combined with the project.

B. Existing Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Existing Plus Project average daily traffic volumes are illustrated on Figure 21.

C. Existing Plus Project Levels of Service

The technique used to assess the operation of a signalized intersection is known as Intersection Capacity Utilization, as described in Appendix C. To calculate an Intersection Capacity Utilization value, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection. An Intersection Capacity Utilization value is usually expressed as a decimal. The decimal represents that portion of the hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity.

The technique used to assess the capacity needs of an unsignalized intersection is known as the Intersection Delay Method (see Appendix C). To calculate delay, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection.

The study area intersections analyzed in this report are unsignalized intersections. The Intersection Delay Method for unsignalized intersections was calculated using the delay methodology in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual throughout this traffic impact analysis.

The delay and Level of Service for Existing Plus Project traffic conditions have been calculated and are shown in Table 5. Existing Plus Project morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement volumes are shown on Figures 22 and 23, respectively.

The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Project traffic conditions (see Table 5). Existing Plus Project Intersection Delay worksheets are provided in Appendix C.

Table 5

Existing Plus Project Intersection Delay and Level of Service

Intersection	Traffic Control ³	Intersection Approach Lanes ¹												Peak Hour Delay-LOS ²			
		Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Morning	Evening		
		L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Newhope Street (NS) at: Project Access (EW) - #1	<u>CSS</u>	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.2-B	14.4-B
Project Access (NS) at: Edinger Avenue (EW) - #2	<u>CSS</u>	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	12.0-B	11.5-B		

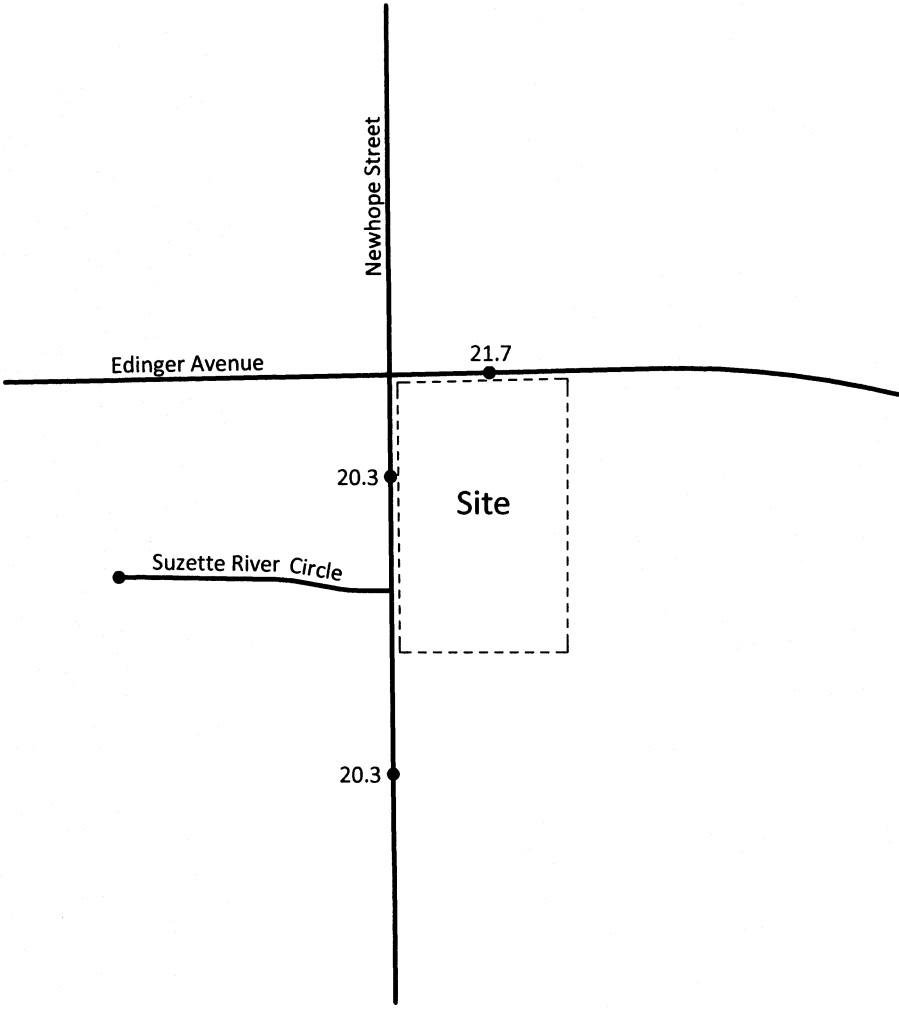
¹ When a right turn lane is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane, there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes.

L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; 1 = Improvement

² Delay and level of service has been calculated using the following analysis software: Traffix, Version 7.9.0215 (2008). Per the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. Overall average intersection delay and level of service are shown for intersections with all way stop control. For intersections with cross street stop control, the delay and level of service for the worst individual movement (or movements sharing a single lane) are shown.

³ CSS = Cross Street Stop.

Figure 21
Existing Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes



Legend

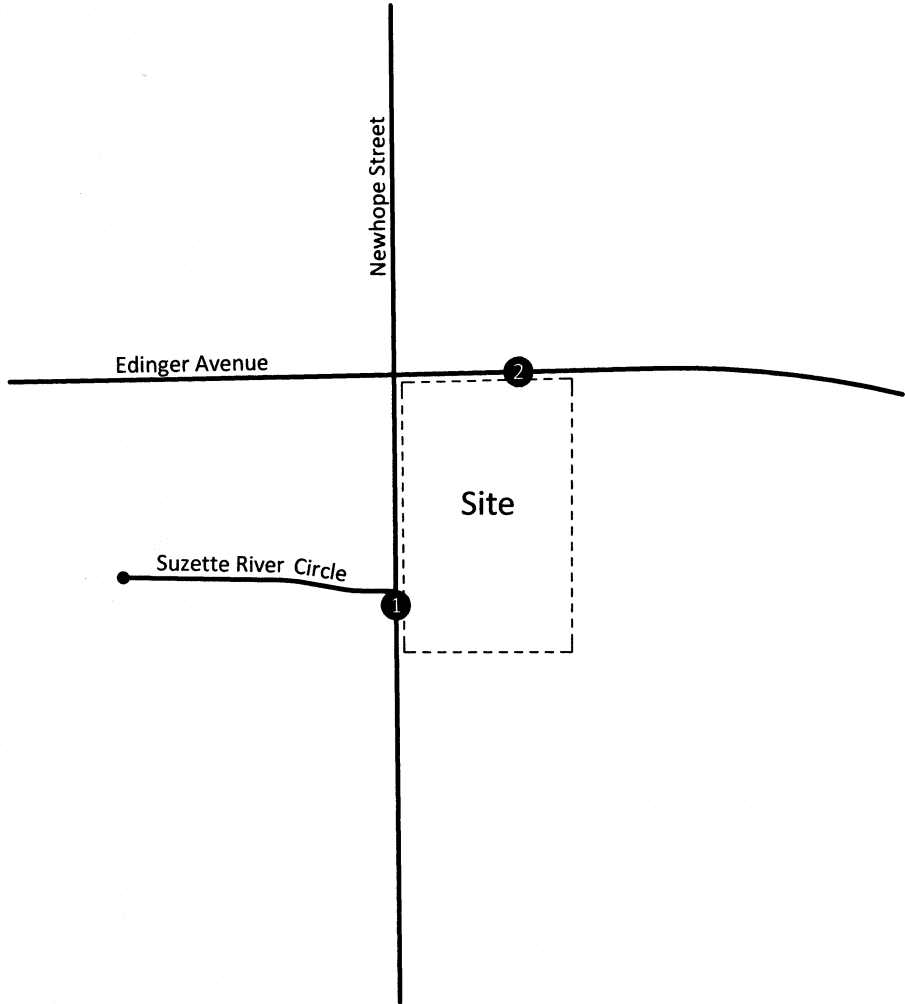
20.3 = Vehicles Per Day (1,000's)



Figure 22

Existing Plus Project

Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



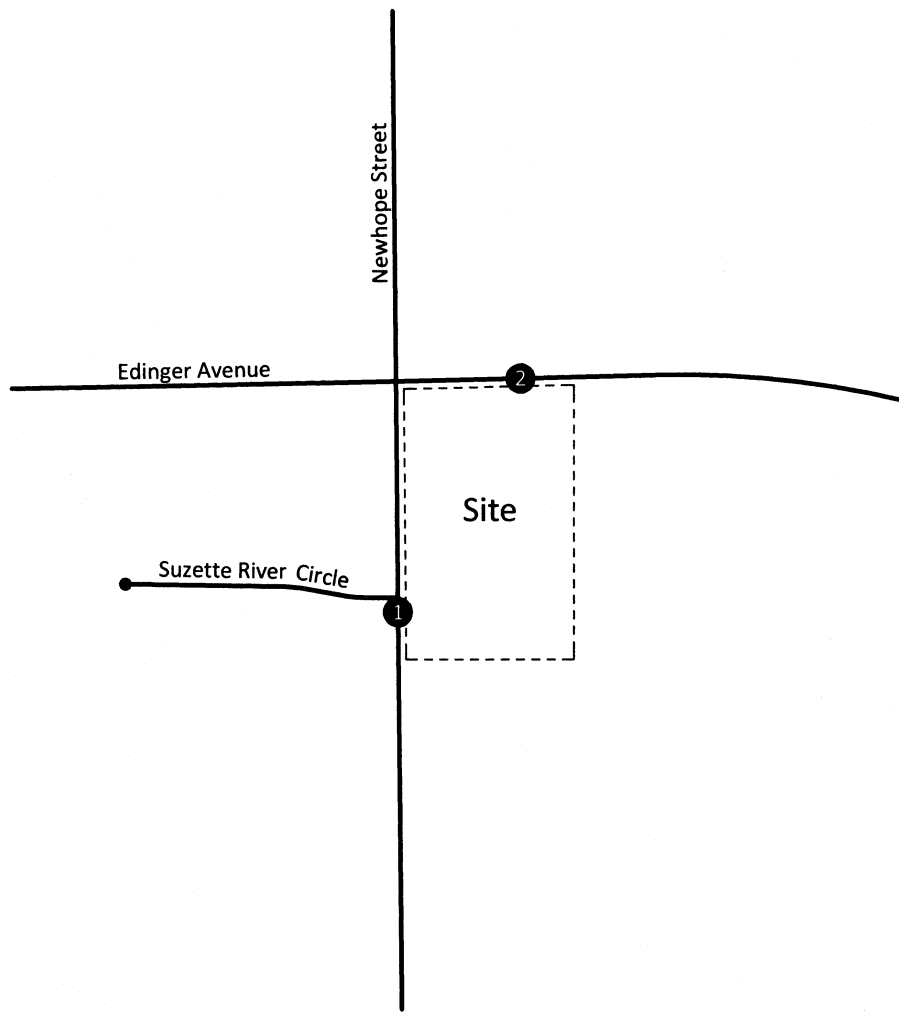
1	1297	3	
	↙	↘	
	1297	0	0
	↙	↘	
0	0	798	1
0	0	↙	↘
		799	

2	0	811	
	↙	↘	
	0	811	0
	↙	↘	
965	0	0	1
964	0	↙	↘
1	0	1	
		1	

NTS

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Figure 23
Existing Plus Project
Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



1		695	
← 0	← 685	↑ 2	↓ 2
0 →	0 →	0 →	0 →
0 ↓	1332 →	2 →	1334
▷	▷	▷	▷

2		0	
← 0	← 0	↑ 0	↓ 1076
0 →	0 →	0 →	0 →
2 ↓	862 →	0 →	1 →
▷	▷	▷	▷

NTS

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes. 4673/bbas

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VIII. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Traffic Conditions

In this section, Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions are discussed. Figures 24 to 26 depict the Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions.

A. Method of Projection

To assess Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions, existing traffic is combined with other development and the project.

B. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes

Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project average daily traffic volumes are illustrated on Figure 24.

C. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Levels of Service

The technique used to assess the operation of a signalized intersection is known as Intersection Capacity Utilization, as described in Appendix C. To calculate an Intersection Capacity Utilization value, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection. An Intersection Capacity Utilization value is usually expressed as a decimal. The decimal represents that portion of the hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity.

The technique used to assess the capacity needs of an unsignalized intersection is known as the Intersection Delay Method (see Appendix C). To calculate delay, the volume of traffic using the intersection is compared with the capacity of the intersection.

The study area intersections analyzed in this report are unsignalized intersections. The Intersection Delay Method for unsignalized intersections was calculated using the delay methodology in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual throughout this traffic impact analysis.

The delay and Level of Service for Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions have been calculated and are shown in Table 6. Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project morning and evening peak hour intersection turning movement volumes are shown on Figures 25 and 26, respectively.

The study area intersections are projected to operate at acceptable Levels of Service during the peak hours for Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project traffic conditions (see Table 6). Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Intersection Delay worksheets are provided in Appendix C.

Table 6

Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Intersection Delay and Level of Service

Intersection	Traffic Control ³	Intersection Approach Lanes ¹												Peak Hour Delay-LOS ²			
		Northbound			Southbound			Eastbound			Westbound			Morning	Evening		
		L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Newhope Street (NS) at: Project Access (EW) - #1	CSS	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11.2-B	14.6-B
Project Access (NS) at: Edinger Avenue (EW) - #2	CSS	0	0	<u>1</u>	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	12.0-B	11.5-B		

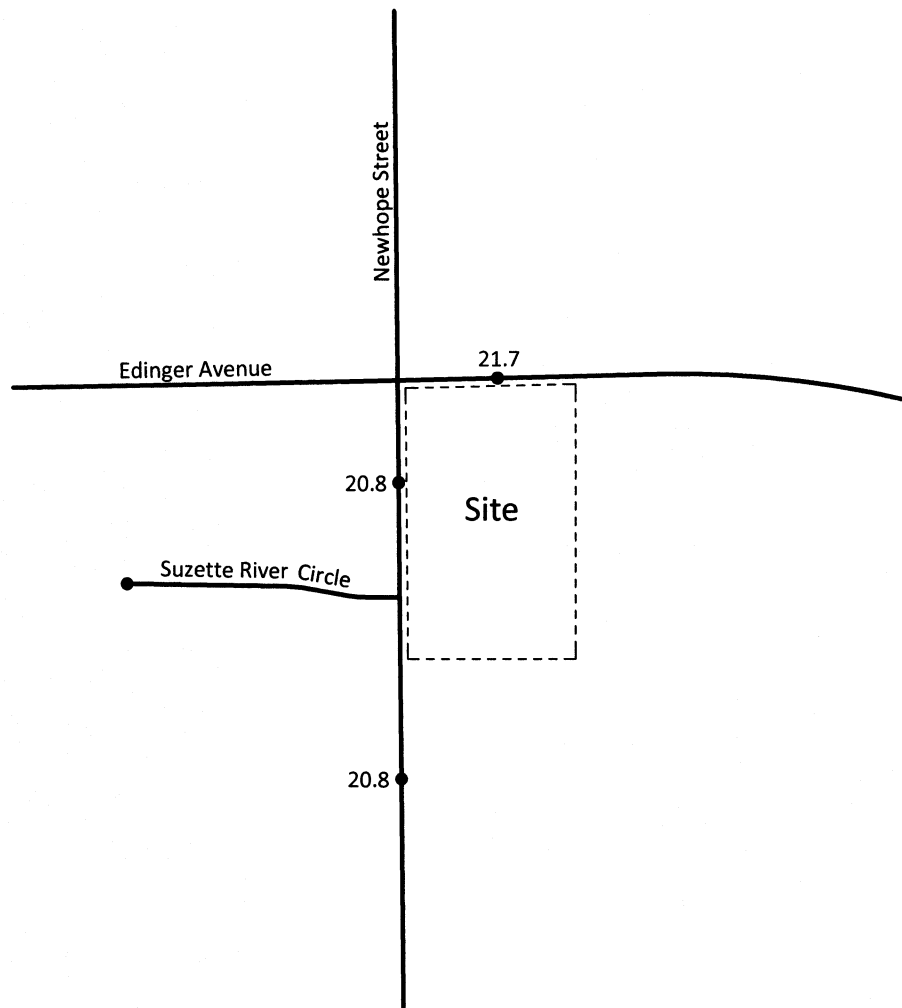
¹ When a right turn lane is designated, the lane can either be striped or unstriped. To function as a right turn lane, there must be sufficient width for right turning vehicles to travel outside the through lanes.

L = Left; T = Through; R = Right; 1 = Improvement

² Delay and level of service has been calculated using the following analysis software: Traffix, Version 7.9.0215 (2008). Per the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. Overall average intersection delay and level of service are shown for intersections with all way stop control. For intersections with cross street stop control, the delay and level of service for the worst individual movement (or movements sharing a single lane) are shown.

³ CSS = Cross Street Stop.

Figure 24
Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project Average Daily Traffic Volumes



Legend

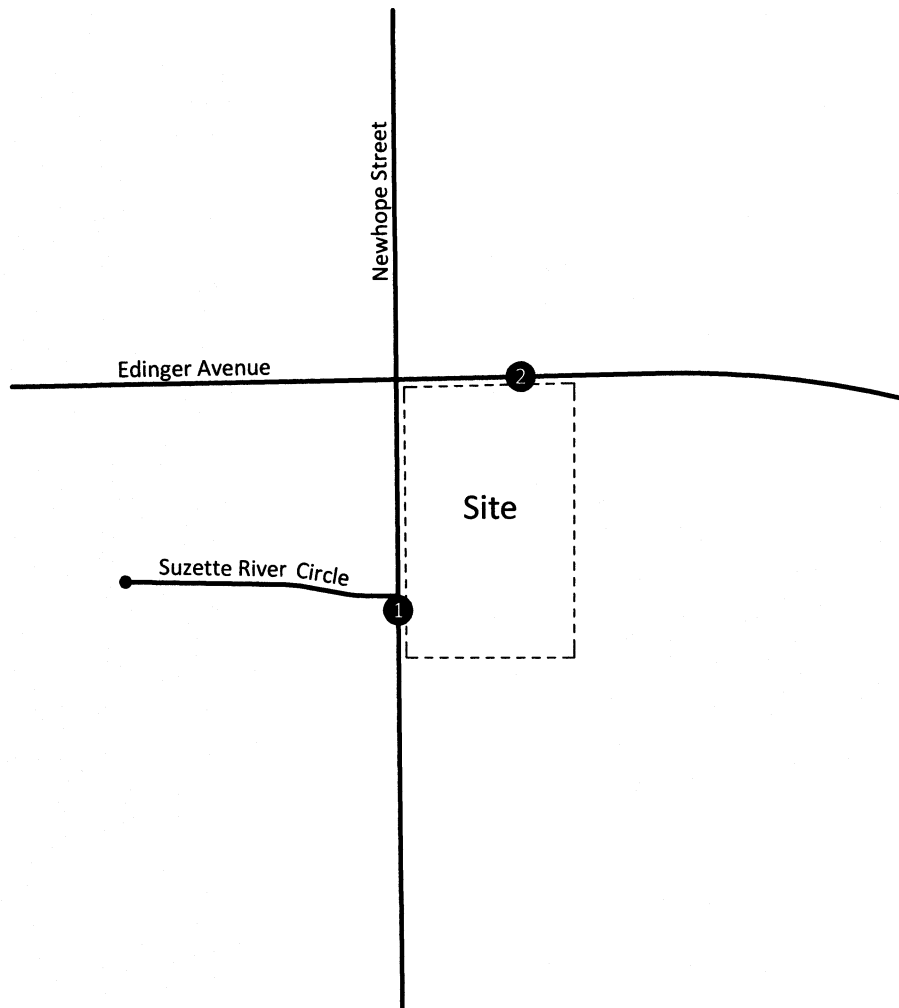
20.8 = Vehicles Per Day (1,000's)



Figure 25

Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project

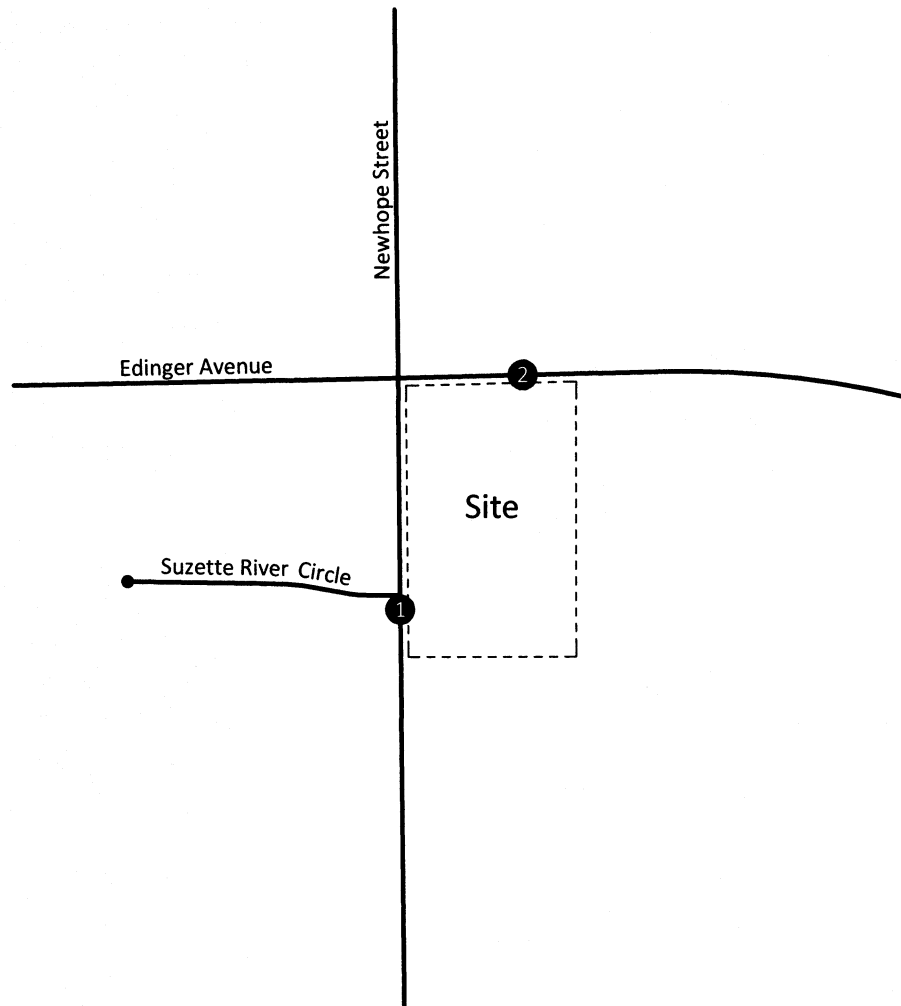
Morning Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



1	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> 1315 0 ← 0 ← 1315 0 ← 0 ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> ↑ 3 0 ← 0 ← 815 ↑ 1- ↑ </div> </div>	3	3
0	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> 0 → 0 → 0 → 0 ↓ </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> 816 1- ↑ 816 </div> </div>	816	

2	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> ↑ 0 811 ← 0 ← 965 964 → 1 ↓ 0 ↑ 0 ↑ 1- ↑ </div> </div>	811	811
965	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="text-align: right;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 </div> <div style="text-align: left;"> 0 ↑ 811 ← 0 ← 965 964 → 1 ↓ 0 ↑ 0 ↑ 1- ↑ </div> </div>	1	

Figure 26
 Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project
 Evening Peak Hour Intersection Turning Movement Volumes



727		0	
1	↔ 727	↔ 0	↔ 0
	↕ 0	↕ 0	↕ 0
	↔ 0	↔ 0	↔ 0
	↕ 1358	↕ 2	↕ 2
	↔ 1360		

0		1076	
2	↔ 0	↔ 1076	↔ 0
	↕ 0	↕ 0	↕ 0
	↔ 0	↔ 0	↔ 0
	↕ 862	↕ 1	↕ 1
	↔ 864		

KUNZMAN ASSOCIATES, INC. Intersection reference numbers are in upper left corner of turning movement boxes. 4673/bbas

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IV. Recommendations

A. Site Access

The project site will have access to Newhope Street and Edinger Avenue.

B. Roadway Improvements

Site-specific circulation and access recommendations are depicted on Figure 27.

Construct Newhope Street from Edinger Avenue to the south project boundary at its ultimate half-section width as a Secondary Arterial (80 foot right-of way) including landscaping and parkway improvements in conjunction with development, as necessary.

Construct Edinger Avenue from Newhope Street to the east project boundary at its ultimate half-section width as a Primary Arterial (100 foot right-of-way) including landscaping and parkway improvements in conjunction with development, as necessary.

Construct a rolled curb porkchop at the project accesses internal to the project site to ensure that the project accesses are right turns in/out only while allowing emergency vehicle access.

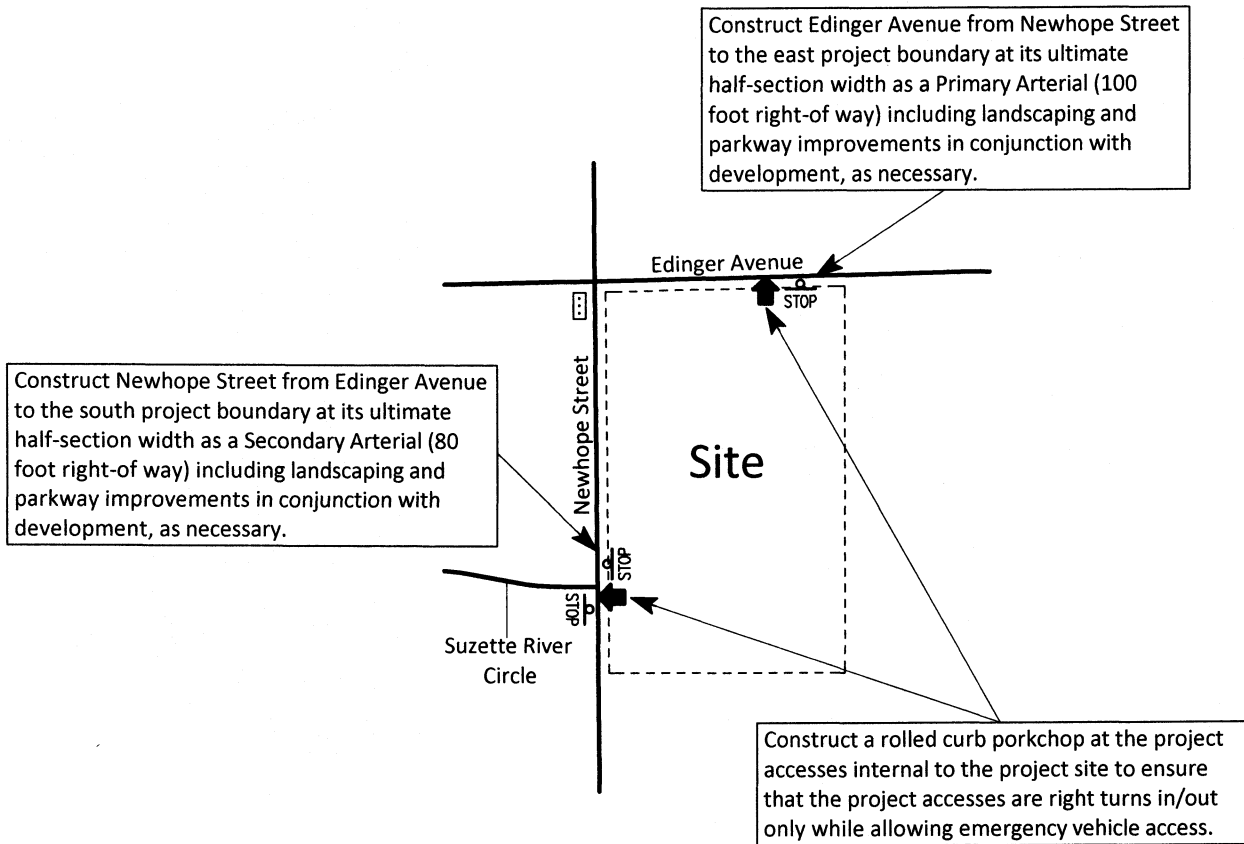
Sufficient on-site parking shall be provided to meet City of Fountain Valley parking code requirements.

Sight distance at the project accesses should be reviewed with respect to California Department of Transportation/City of Fountain Valley standards in conjunction with the preparation of final grading, landscaping, and street improvement plans.

On-site traffic signing and striping should be implemented in conjunction with detailed construction plans for the project.

As is the case for any roadway design, the City of Fountain Valley should periodically review traffic operations in the vicinity of the project once the project is constructed to assure that the traffic operations are satisfactory.

Figure 27
Circulation Recommendations






Sufficient on-site parking shall be provided to meet City of Fountain Valley parking code requirements.

Sight distance at the project accesses should be reviewed with respect to California Department of Transportation/City of Fountain Valley standards in conjunction with the preparation of final grading, landscaping, and street improvement plans.

On-site traffic signing and striping should be implemented in conjunction with detailed construction plans for the project.

As is the case for any roadway design, the City of Fountain Valley should periodically review traffic operations in the vicinity of the project once the project is constructed to assure that the traffic operations are satisfactory.

Legend

-  = Traffic Signal
-  = Stop Sign
-  = Right Turns In/Out Only Access Driveway



Appendices

Appendix A – Glossary of Transportation Terms

Appendix B – Traffic Count Worksheets

**Appendix C – Explanation and Calculation of Intersection Capacity Utilization and
Intersection Delay**

APPENDIX A

Glossary of Transportation Terms

GLOSSARY OF TRANSPORTATION TERMS

COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

AC:	Acres
ADT:	Average Daily Traffic
Caltrans:	California Department of Transportation
DU:	Dwelling Unit
ICU:	Intersection Capacity Utilization
LOS:	Level of Service
TSF:	Thousand Square Feet
V/C:	Volume/Capacity
VMT:	Vehicle Miles Traveled

TERMS

AVERAGE DAILY TRAFFIC: The total volume during a year divided by the number of days in a year. Usually only weekdays are included.

BANDWIDTH: The number of seconds of green time available for through traffic in a signal progression.

BOTTLENECK: A constriction along a travelway that limits the amount of traffic that can proceed downstream from its location.

CAPACITY: The maximum number of vehicles that can be reasonably expected to pass over a given section of a lane or a roadway in a given time period.

CHANNELIZATION: The separation or regulation of conflicting traffic movements into definite paths of travel by the use of pavement markings, raised islands, or other suitable means to facilitate the safe and orderly movements of both vehicles and pedestrians.

CLEARANCE INTERVAL: Nearly same as yellow time. If there is an all red interval after the end of a yellow, then that is also added into the clearance interval.

CORDON: An imaginary line around an area across which vehicles, persons, or other items are counted (in and out).

CYCLE LENGTH: The time period in seconds required for one complete signal cycle.

CUL-DE-SAC STREET: A local street open at one end only, and with special provisions for turning around.

DAILY CAPACITY: The daily volume of traffic that will result in a volume during the peak hour equal to the capacity of the roadway.

DELAY: The time consumed while traffic is impeded in its movement by some element over which it has no control, usually expressed in seconds per vehicle.

DEMAND RESPONSIVE SIGNAL: Same as traffic-actuated signal.

DENSITY: The number of vehicles occupying in a unit length of the through traffic lanes of a roadway at any given instant. Usually expressed in vehicles per mile.

DETECTOR: A device that responds to a physical stimulus and transmits a resulting impulse to the signal controller.

DESIGN SPEED: A speed selected for purposes of design. Features of a highway, such as curvature, superelevation, and sight distance (upon which the safe operation of vehicles is dependent) are correlated to design speed.

DIRECTIONAL SPLIT: The percent of traffic in the peak direction at any point in time.

DIVERSION: The rerouting of peak hour traffic to avoid congestion.

FORCED FLOW: Opposite of free flow.

FREE FLOW: Volumes are well below capacity. Vehicles can maneuver freely and travel is unimpeded by other traffic.

GAP: Time or distance between successive vehicles in a traffic stream, rear bumper to front bumper.

HEADWAY: Time or distance spacing between successive vehicles in a traffic stream, front bumper to front bumper.

INTERCONNECTED SIGNAL SYSTEM: A number of intersections that are connected to achieve signal progression.

LEVEL OF SERVICE: A qualitative measure of a number of factors, which include speed and travel time, traffic interruptions, freedom to maneuver, safety, driving comfort and convenience, and operating costs.

LOOP DETECTOR: A vehicle detector consisting of a loop of wire embedded in the roadway, energized by alternating current and producing an output circuit closure when passed over by a vehicle.

MINIMUM ACCEPTABLE GAP: Smallest time headway between successive vehicles in a traffic stream into which another vehicle is willing and able to cross or merge.

MULTI-MODAL: More than one mode; such as automobile, bus transit, rail rapid transit, and bicycle transportation modes.

OFFSET: The time interval in seconds between the beginning of green at one intersection and the beginning of green at an adjacent intersection.

PLATOON: A closely grouped component of traffic that is composed of several vehicles moving, or standing ready to move, with clear spaces ahead and behind.

ORIGIN-DESTINATION SURVEY: A survey to determine the point of origin and the point of destination for a given vehicle trip.

PASSENGER CAR EQUIVALENTS (PCE): One car is one Passenger Car Equivalent. A truck is equal to 2 or 3 Passenger Car Equivalents in that a truck requires longer to start, goes slower, and accelerates slower. Loaded trucks have a higher Passenger Car Equivalent than empty trucks.

PEAK HOUR: The 60 consecutive minutes with the highest number of vehicles.

PRETIMED SIGNAL: A type of traffic signal that directs traffic to stop and go on a predetermined time schedule without regard to traffic conditions. Also, fixed time signal.

PROGRESSION: A term used to describe the progressive movement of traffic through several signalized intersections.

SCREEN-LINE: An imaginary line or physical feature across which all trips are counted, normally to verify the validity of mathematical traffic models.

SIGNAL CYCLE: The time period in seconds required for one complete sequence of signal indications.

SIGNAL PHASE: The part of the signal cycle allocated to one or more traffic movements.

STARTING DELAY: The delay experienced in initiating the movement of queued traffic from a stop to an average running speed through a signalized intersection.

TRAFFIC-ACTUATED SIGNAL: A type of traffic signal that directs traffic to stop and go in accordance with the demands of traffic, as registered by the actuation of detectors.

TRIP: The movement of a person or vehicle from one location (origin) to another (destination). For example, from home to store to home is two trips, not one.

TRIP-END: One end of a trip at either the origin or destination; i.e. each trip has two trip-ends. A trip-end occurs when a person, object, or message is transferred to or from a vehicle.

TRIP GENERATION RATE: The quality of trips produced and/or attracted by a specific land use stated in terms of units such as per dwelling, per acre, and per 1,000 square feet of floor space.

TRUCK: A vehicle having dual tires on one or more axles, or having more than two axles.

UNBALANCED FLOW: Heavier traffic flow in one direction than the other. On a daily basis, most facilities have balanced flow. During the peak hours, flow is seldom balanced in an urban area.

VEHICLE MILES OF TRAVEL: A measure of the amount of usage of a section of highway, obtained by multiplying the average daily traffic by length of facility in miles.

APPENDIX B

Traffic Count Worksheets

Intersection Turning Movement

Prepared by:

National Data & Surveying Services

N-S STREET: Newhope St

DATE: 05/06/2010

LOCATION: City of Fountain Valley

E-W STREET: Suzette River Circle

DAY: THURSDAY

PROJECT# 10-5178-001

LANES:	NORTHBOUND			SOUTHBOUND			EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND			TOTAL
	NL	NT	NR	SL	ST	SR	EL	ET	ER	WL	WT	WR	
	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
7:00 AM	0	108			197	0	0		1				306
7:15 AM	0	119			266	1	1		2				389
7:30 AM	0	192			396	1	1		0				590
7:45 AM	0	280			397	0	1		1				679
8:00 AM	1	207			235	0	0		0				443
8:15 AM	0	81			223	2	1		0				307
8:30 AM	0	98			216	0	0		1				315
8:45 AM	1	92			230	0	0		2				325
TOTAL VOLUMES =	2	1177	0	0	2160	4	4	0	7	0	0	0	3354

AM Peak Hr Begins at: 715 AM

PEAK VOLUMES =	1	798	0	0	1294	2	3	0	3	0	0	0	2101
PEAK HR. FACTOR:		0.713			0.816			0.500			0.000		0.774

CONTROL: 1-Way Stop EB

Intersection Turning Movement

Prepared by:

National Data & Surveying Services

N-S STREET: Newhope St

DATE: 05/06/2010

LOCATION: City of Fountain Valley

E-W STREET: Suzette River Circle

DAY: THURSDAY

PROJECT# 10-5178-001

LANES:	NORTHBOUND			SOUTHBOUND			EASTBOUND			WESTBOUND			TOTAL
	NL	NT	NR	SL	ST	SR	EL	ET	ER	WL	WT	WR	
	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
4:00 PM	0	317			169	1	0		0				487
4:15 PM	1	244			150	1	0		0				396
4:30 PM	2	284			159	1	1		1				448
4:45 PM	1	315			169	1	1		0				487
5:00 PM	1	365			177	0	1		1				545
5:15 PM	0	352			176	0	1		0				529
5:30 PM	1	300			172	3	0		0				476
5:45 PM	0	278			200	4	2		1				485

TOTAL VOLUMES =	NL	NT	NR	SL	ST	SR	EL	ET	ER	WL	WT	WR	TOTAL
	6	2455	0	0	1372	11	6	0	3	0	0	0	3853

PM Peak Hr Begins at: 445 PM

PEAK VOLUMES =	3	1332	0	0	694	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	2037
PEAK HR. FACTOR:		0.912			0.986			0.500			0.000		0.934

CONTROL: 1-Way Stop EB

Volumes for: Thursday, May 06, 2010						City: Fountain Valley		Daily Totals				Total	
Location: Edinger Ave E/o Newhope St						Project: 10-5179-001		NB	SB	EB	WB	Total	
AM Period	NB	SB	EB	WB	PM Period	NB	SB	EB	WB				
00:00			8	18	12:00			138	144				
00:15			11	18	12:15			144	143				
00:30			12	10	12:30			120	162				
00:45			9	40	15	61	101	12:45	151	553	159	608	1161
01:00			15	11	13:00			144	142				
01:15			8	13	13:15			143	147				
01:30			8	9	13:30			125	150				
01:45			10	41	7	40	81	13:45	162	574	163	602	1176
02:00			7	7	14:00			155	145				
02:15			7	9	14:15			184	191				
02:30			13	13	14:30			201	201				
02:45			10	37	8	37	74	14:45	195	735	234	771	1506
03:00			18	9	15:00			182	196				
03:15			8	9	15:15			200	191				
03:30			7	2	15:30			193	202				
03:45			7	40	10	30	70	15:45	189	764	222	811	1575
04:00			9	11	16:00			194	251				
04:15			9	6	16:15			179	266				
04:30			20	21	16:30			181	246				
04:45			14	52	26	64	116	16:45	219	773	255	1018	1791
05:00			10	18	17:00			222	268				
05:15			39	32	17:15			213	275				
05:30			38	62	17:30			208	278				
05:45			39	126	63	175	301	17:45	205	848	262	1083	1931
06:00			41	57	18:00			194	284				
06:15			39	79	18:15			195	225				
06:30			66	137	18:30			181	194				
06:45			113	259	114	387	646	18:45	173	743	187	890	1633
07:00			151	143	19:00			137	153				
07:15			158	197	19:15			161	161				
07:30			211	257	19:30			132	162				
07:45			316	836	191	788	1624	19:45	139	569	133	609	1178
08:00			256	181	20:00			138	156				
08:15			181	182	20:15			157	122				
08:30			153	124	20:30			133	137				
08:45			147	737	126	613	1350	20:45	122	550	116	531	1081
09:00			116	117	21:00			100	109				
09:15			125	109	21:15			98	106				
09:30			106	103	21:30			104	77				
09:45			119	466	133	462	928	21:45	83	385	64	356	741
10:00			125	115	22:00			55	64				
10:15			122	122	22:15			65	52				
10:30			113	115	22:30			48	62				
10:45			144	504	130	482	986	22:45	59	227	35	213	440
11:00			123	115	23:00			41	30				
11:15			113	143	23:15			40	33				
11:30			135	128	23:30			27	20				
11:45			114	485	154	540	1025	23:45	22	130	20	103	233

Total Vol.			3623	3679	7302			6851	7595	14446
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Daily Totals :						NB	SB	EB	WB	Total
						0	0	10,474	11,274	21,748
Split %	AM			PM						
	49.6%	50.4%	33.6%			47.4%	52.6%	66.4%		
AM Peak				PM Peak						
Hr.	07:30	07:15	07:30	Hr.	16:45	17:15	16:45			
Volume	964	826	1775	Volume	862	1099	1938			
P.H.F.	0.763	0.804	0.875	P.H.F.	0.971	0.967	0.989			
7 - 9 Vol.	1573	1401	2974	4 - 6 Vol.	1621	2101	3722			
Peak Hr.	07:30	07:15	07:30	Peak Hr.	16:45	17:00	16:45			
Volume	964	826	1775	Volume	862	1083	1938			
P.H.F.	0.763	0.804	0.875	P.H.F.	0.971	0.974	0.989			

APPENDIX C

**Explanation and Calculation of
Intersection Capacity Utilization and
Intersection Delay**

EXPLANATION AND CALCULATION OF INTERSECTION CAPACITY UTILIZATION

Overview

The ability of a roadway to carry traffic is referred to as capacity. The capacity is usually greater between intersections and less at intersections because traffic flows continuously between them and only during the green phase at them. Capacity at intersections is best defined in terms of vehicles per lane per hour of green. If capacity is 1600 vehicles per lane per hour of green, and if the green phase is 50 percent of the cycle and there are three lanes, then the capacity is 1600 times 50 percent times 3 lanes, or 2400 vehicles per hour for that approach.

The technique used to compare the volume and capacity at an intersection is known as Intersection Capacity Utilization. Intersection Capacity Utilization, usually expressed as a percent, is the proportion of an hour required to provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all intersection traffic if all approaches operate at capacity. If an intersection is operating at 80 percent of capacity (i.e., an Intersection Capacity Utilization of 80 percent), then 20 percent of the signal cycle is not used. The signal could show red on all indications 20 percent of the time and the signal would just accommodate approaching traffic.

Intersection Capacity Utilization analysis consists of (a) determining the proportion of signal time needed to serve each conflicting movement of traffic, (b) summing the times for the movements, and (c) comparing the total time required to the total time available. For example, if for north-south traffic the northbound traffic is 1600 vehicles per hour, the southbound traffic is 1200 vehicles per hour, and the capacity of either direction is 3200 vehicles per hour, then the northbound traffic is critical and requires $1600/3200$ or 50 percent of the signal time. If for east-west traffic, 30 percent of the signal time is required, then it can be seen that the Intersection Capacity Utilization is 50 plus 30, or 80 percent. When left turn arrows (left turn phasing) exist, they are incorporated into the analysis. The critical movements are usually the heavy left turn movements and the opposing through movements.

The Intersection Capacity Utilization technique is an ideal tool to quantify existing as well as future intersection operation. The impact of adding a lane can be quickly determined by examining the effect the lane has on the Intersection Capacity Utilization.

Intersection Capacity Utilization Worksheets That Follow This Discussion

The Intersection Capacity Utilization worksheet table contains the following information:

1. Peak hour turning movement volumes.
2. Number of lanes that serve each movement.
3. For right turn lanes, whether the lane is a free right turn lane, whether it has a right turn arrow, and the percent of right turns on red that are assumed.
4. Capacity assumed per lane.
5. Capacity available to serve each movement (number of lanes times capacity per lane).
6. Volume to capacity ratio for each movement.
7. Whether the movement's volume to capacity ratio is critical and adds to the Intersection Capacity Utilization value.
8. The yellow time or clearance interval assumed.
9. Adjustments for right turn movements.
10. The Intersection Capacity Utilization and Level of Service.

The Intersection Capacity Utilization Worksheet also has two graphics on the same page. These two graphics show the following:

1. Peak hour turning movement volumes.
2. Number of lanes that serve each movement.
3. The approach and exit leg volumes.
4. The two-way leg volumes.
5. An estimate of daily traffic volumes that is fairly close to actual counts and is based strictly on the peak hour leg volumes multiplied by a factor.

6. Percent of daily traffic in peak hours.
7. Percent of peak hour leg volume that is inbound versus outbound.

A more detailed discussion of Intersection Capacity Utilization and Level of Service follows.

Level of Service

Level of Service is used to describe the quality of traffic flow. Levels of Service A to C operate quite well. Level of Service C is typically the standard to which rural roadways are designed.

Level of Service D is characterized by fairly restricted traffic flow. Level of Service D is the standard to which urban roadways are typically designed. Level of Service E is the maximum volume a facility can accommodate and will result in possible stoppages of momentary duration. Level of Service F occurs when a facility is overloaded and is characterized by stop-and-go traffic with stoppages of long duration.

A description of the various Levels of Service appears at the end of the ICU description, along with the relationship between Intersection Capacity Utilization and Level of Service.

Signalized and Unsignalized Intersections

Although calculating an Intersection Capacity Utilization value for an unsignalized intersection is invalid, the presumption is that a signal can be installed and the calculation shows whether the geometrics are capable of accommodating the expected volumes with a signal. A traffic signal becomes warranted before Level of Service D is reached for a signalized intersection.

Signal Timing

The Intersection Capacity Utilization calculation assumes that a signal is properly timed. It is possible to have an Intersection Capacity Utilization well below 100 percent, yet have severe traffic congestion. This would occur if one or more movements is not getting sufficient green time to satisfy its demand, and excess green time exists on other movements. This is an operational problem that should be remedied.

Lane Capacity

Capacity is often defined in terms of roadway width; however, standard lanes have approximately the same capacity whether they are 11 or 14 feet wide. Our data indicates a typical lane, whether a through lane or a left turn lane, has a capacity of approximately 1750 vehicles per hour of green time, with nearly all locations showing a capacity greater than 1600 vehicles per hour of green per lane. Right turn lanes have a slightly lower capacity; however 1600 vehicles per hour is a valid capacity assumption for right turn lanes.

This finding is published in the August, 1978 issue of Institute of Transportation Engineers Journal in the article entitled, "Another Look at Signalized Intersection Capacity" by William Kunzman. A capacity of 1600 vehicles per hour per lane with no yellow time penalty, or 1700 vehicles per hour with a 3 or 5 percent yellow time penalty is reasonable.

Yellow Time

The yellow time can either be assumed to be completely used and no penalty applied, or it can be assumed to be only partially usable. Total yellow time accounts for approximately 10 percent of a signal cycle, and a penalty of 3 to 5 percent is reasonable.

During peak hour traffic operation the yellow times are nearly completely used. If there is no left turn phasing, the left turn vehicles completely use the yellow time. Even if there is left turn phasing, the through traffic continues to enter the intersection on the yellow until just a split second before the red.

Shared Lanes

Shared lanes occur in many locations. A shared lane is often found at the end of an off ramp where the ramp forms an intersection with the cross street. Often at a diamond interchange off ramp, there are three lanes. In the case of a diamond interchange, the middle lane is sometimes shared, and the driver can turn left, go through, or turn right from that lane.

If one assumes a three lane off ramp as described above, and if one assumes that each lane has 1600 capacity, and if one assumes that there are 1000 left turns per hour, 500 right turns per hour, and 100 through vehicles per hour, then how should one assume that the three lanes operate. There are three ways that it is done.

One way is to just assume that all 1600 vehicles (1000 plus 500 plus 100) are served simultaneously by three lanes. When this is done, the capacity is 3 times 1600 or 4800, and the amount of green time needed to serve the ramp is 1600 vehicles divided by 4800 capacity or 33.3 percent. This assumption effectively assumes perfect lane distribution between the three lanes that is not realistic. It also means a left turn can be made from the right lane.

Another way is to equally split the capacity of a shared lane and in this case to assume there are 1.33 left turn lanes, 1.33 right turn lanes, and 0.33 through lanes. With this assumption, the critical movement is the left turns and the 1000 left turns are served by a capacity of 1.33 times 1600, or 2133. The volume to capacity ratio of the critical move is 1000 divided by 2133 or 46.9 percent.

The first method results in a critical move of 33.3 percent and the second method results in a critical move of 46.9 percent. Neither is very accurate, and the difference in the calculated Level of Service will be approximately 1.5 Levels of Service (one Level of Service is 10 percent).

The way Kunzman Associates, Inc. does it is to assign fractional lanes in a reasonable way. In this example, it would be assumed that there is 1.1 right turn lanes, 0.2 through lanes, and 1.7 left turn lanes. The volume to capacity ratios for each movement would be 31.3 percent for the through traffic, 28.4 percent for the right turn movement, and 36.8 percent for the left turn movement. The critical movement would be the 36.8 percent for the left turns.

Right Turn on Red

Kunzman Associates, Inc.'s software treats right turn lanes in one of five different ways. Each right turn lane is classified into one of five cases. The five cases are (1) free right turn lane, (2) right turn lane with separate right turn arrow, (3) standard right turn lane with no right turns on red allowed, (4) standard right turn lane with a certain percentage of right turns on red allowed, and (5) separate right turn arrow and a certain percentage of right turns on red allowed.

Free Right Turn Lane

If it is a free right turn lane, then it is given a capacity of one full lane with continuous or 100 percent green time. A Free right turn lane occurs when there is a separate approach lane for right turning vehicles, there is a separate departure lane for the right turning vehicles after they turn and are exiting the intersection, and the through cross street traffic does not interfere with the vehicles after they turn right.

Separate Right Turn Arrow

If there is a separate right turn arrow, then it is assumed that vehicles are given a green indication and can proceed on what is known as the left turn overlap.

The left turn overlap for a northbound right turn is the westbound left turn. When the left turn overlap has a green indication, the right turn lane is also given a green arrow indication. Thus, if there is a northbound right turn arrow, then it can be turned green for the period of time that the westbound left turns are proceeding.

If there are more right turns than can be accommodated during the northbound through green and the time that the northbound right turn arrow is on, then an adjustment is made to the Intersection Capacity Utilization to account for the green time that needs to be added to the northbound through green to accommodate the northbound right turns.

Standard Right Turn Lane, No Right Turns on Red

A standard right turn lane, with no right turn on red assumed, proceeds only when there is a green indication displayed for the adjacent through movement. If additional green time is needed above that amount of time, then in the Intersection Capacity Utilization calculation a right turn adjustment green time is added above the green time that is needed to serve the adjacent through movement.

Standard Right Turn Lane, With Right Turns on Red

A standard right turn lane with say 20 percent of the right turns allowed to turn right on a red indication is calculated the same as the standard right turn case where there is no right turn on red allowed, except that the right turn adjustment is reduced to account for the 20 percent of the right turning vehicles that can logically turn right on a red light. The right turns on red are never allowed to exceed the time the overlap left turns take plus the unused part of the green cycle that the cross street traffic moving from left to right has.

As an example of how 20 percent of the cars are allowed to turn right on a red indication, assume that the northbound right turn volume needs 40 percent of the signal cycle to be satisfied. To allow 20 percent of the northbound right turns to turn right on red, then during 8 percent of the signal cycle (40 percent of signal cycle times 20 percent that can turn right on red) right turns on red will be allowed if it is feasible.

For this example, assume that 15 percent of the signal cycle is green for the northbound through traffic, and that means that 15 percent of the signal cycle is

available to satisfy northbound right turns. After the northbound through traffic has received its green, 25 percent of the signal cycle is still needed to satisfy the northbound right turns (40 percent of the signal cycle minus the 15 percent of the signal cycle that the northbound through used).

Assume that the westbound left turns require a green time of 6 percent of the signal cycle. This 6 percent of the signal cycle is used by northbound right turns on red. After accounting for the northbound right turns that occur on the westbound overlap left turn, 19 percent of the signal cycle is still needed for the northbound right turns (25 percent of the cycle was needed after the northbound through green time was accounted for [see above paragraph], and 6 percent was served during the westbound left turn overlap). Also, at this point 6 percent of the signal cycle has been used for northbound right turns on red, and still 2 percent more of the right turns will be allowed to occur on the red if there is unused eastbound through green time.

For purpose of this example, assume that the westbound through green is critical, and that 15 percent of the signal cycle is unused by eastbound through traffic. Thus, 2 percent more of the signal cycle can be used by the northbound right turns on red since there is 15 seconds of unused green time being given to the eastbound through traffic.

At this point, 8 percent of the signal cycle was available to serve northbound right turning vehicles on red, and 15 percent of the signal cycle was available to serve right turning vehicles on the northbound through green. So 23 percent of the signal cycle has been available for northbound right turns.

Because 40 percent of the signal cycle is needed to serve northbound right turns, there is still a need for 17 percent more of the signal cycle to be available for northbound right turns. What this means is the northbound through traffic green time is increased by 17 percent of the cycle length to serve the unserved right turn volume, and a 17 percent adjustment is added to the Intersection Capacity Utilization to account for the northbound right turns that were not served on the northbound through green time or when right turns on red were assumed.

Separate Right Turn Arrow, With Right Turns on Red

A right turn lane with a separate right turn arrow, plus a certain percentage of right turns allowed on red is calculated the same way as a standard right turn lane with a certain percentage of right turns allowed on red, except the turns which occur on the right turn arrow are not counted as part of the percentage of right turns that occur on red.

Critical Lane Method

Intersection Capacity Utilization parallels another calculation procedure known as the Critical Lane Method with one exception. Critical Lane Method dimensions capacity in terms of standardized vehicles per hour per lane. A Critical Lane Method result of 800 vehicles per hour means that the intersection operates as though 800 vehicles were using a single lane continuously. If one assumes a lane capacity of 1600 vehicles per hour, then a Critical Lane Method calculation resulting in 800 vehicles per hour is the same as an Intersection Capacity Utilization calculation of 50 percent since $800/1600$ is 50 percent. It is our opinion that the Critical Lane Method is inferior to the Intersection Capacity Utilization method simply because a statement such as "The Critical Lane Method value is 800 vehicles per hour" means little to most persons, whereas a statement such as "The Intersection Capacity Utilization is 50 percent" communicates clearly. Critical Lane Method results directly correspond to Intersection Capacity Utilization results. The correspondence is as follows, assuming a lane capacity of 1600 vehicles per hour and no clearance interval.

<u>Critical Lane Method Result</u>	<u>Intersection Capacity Utilization Result</u>
800 vehicles per hour	50 percent
960 vehicles per hour	60 percent
1120 vehicles per hour	70 percent
1280 vehicles per hour	80 percent
1440 vehicles per hour	90 percent
1600 vehicles per hour	100 percent
1760 vehicles per hour	110 percent

**INTERSECTION CAPACITY UTILIZATION
LEVEL OF SERVICE DESCRIPTION¹**

Level of Service	Description	Volume to Capacity Ratio
A	Level of Service A occurs when progression is extremely favorable and vehicles arrive during the green phase. Most vehicles do not stop at all. Short cycle lengths may also contribute to low delay.	0.600 and below
B	Level of Service B generally occurs with good progression and/or short cycle lengths. More vehicles stop than for Level of Service A, causing higher levels of average delay.	0.601 to 0.700
C	Level of Service C generally results when there is fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths. Individual cycle failures may begin to appear in this level. The number of vehicles stopping is significant at this level, although many still pass through the intersection without stopping.	0.701 to 0.800
D	Level of Service D generally results in noticeable congestion. Longer delays may result from some combination of unfavorable progression, long cycle lengths, or high volume to capacity ratios. Many vehicles stop, and the proportion of vehicles not stopping declines. Individual cycle failures are noticeable.	0.801 to 0.900
E	Level of Service E is considered to be the limit of acceptable delay. These high delay values generally indicate poor progression, long cycle lengths, and high volume to capacity ratios. Individual cycle failures are frequent.	0.901 to 1.000
F	Level of Service F is considered to be unacceptable to most drivers. This condition often occurs when oversaturation, i.e., when arrival flow rates exceed the capacity of the intersection. It may also occur at high volume to capacity ratios below 1.00 with many individual cycle failures. Poor progression and long cycle lengths may also be major contributing causes to such delay levels.	1.001 and up

¹Source: Highway Capacity Manual Special Report 209, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council Washington D.C., 2000.

EXPLANATION AND CALCULATION OF INTERSECTION LEVEL OF SERVICE USING DELAY METHODOLOGY

The levels of service at the unsignalized and signalized intersections are calculated using the delay methodology in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. This methodology views an intersection as consisting of several lane groups. A lane group is a set of lanes serving a movement. If there are two northbound left turn lanes, then the lane group serving the northbound left turn movement has two lanes. Similarly, there may be three lanes in the lane group serving the northbound through movement, one lane in the lane group serving the northbound right turn movement, and so forth. It is also possible for one lane to serve two lane groups. A shared lane might result in there being 1.5 lanes in the northbound left turn lane group and 2.5 lanes in the northbound through lane group.

For each lane group, there is a capacity. That capacity is calculated by multiplying the number of lanes in the lane group times a theoretical maximum lane capacity per lane time's 12 adjustment factors.

Each of the 12 adjustment factors has a value of approximately 1.00. A value less than 1.00 is generally assigned when a less than desirable condition occurs.

The 12 adjustment factors are as follows:

1. Peak hour factor (to account for peaking within the peak hour)
2. Lane utilization factor (to account for not all lanes loading equally)
3. Lane width
4. Percent of heavy trucks
5. Approach grade
6. Parking
7. Bus stops at intersections
8. Area type (CBD or other)
9. Right turns

10. Left turns

11. Pedestrian activity

12. Signal progression

The maximum theoretical lane capacity and the 12 adjustment factors for it are all unknowns for which approximate estimates have been recommended in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual. For the most part, the recommended values are not based on statistical analysis but rather on educated estimates. However, it is possible to use the delay method and get reasonable results as will be discussed below.

Once the lane group volume is known and the lane group capacity is known, a volume to capacity ratio can be calculated for the lane group.

With a volume to capacity ratio calculated, average delay per vehicle in a lane group can be estimated. The average delay per vehicle in a lane group is calculated using a complex formula provided by the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual, which can be simplified and described as follows:

Delay per vehicle in a lane group is a function of the following:

1. Cycle length
2. Amount of red time faced by a lane group
3. Amount of yellow time for that lane group
4. The volume to capacity ratio of the lane group

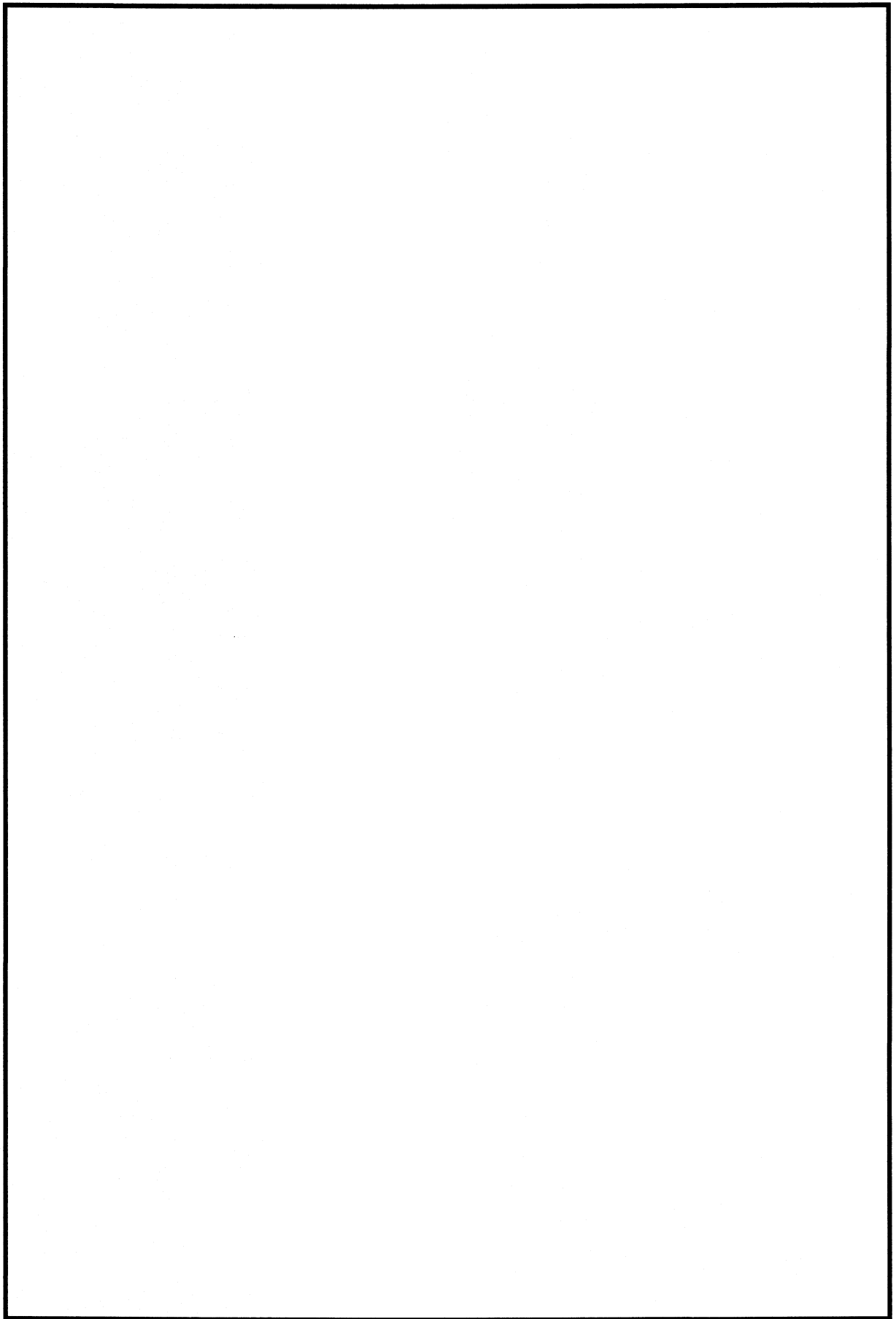
The average delay per vehicle for each lane group is calculated, and eventually an overall average delay for all vehicles entering the intersection is calculated. This average delay per vehicle is then used to judge Level of Service. The Level of Services are defined in the table that follows this discussion.

Experience has shown that when a maximum lane capacity of 1,900 vehicles per hour is used (as recommended in the 2000 Highway Capacity Manual), little or no yellow time penalty is used, and none of the 12 penalty factors are applied, calculated delay is realistic. The delay calculation for instance assumes that yellow time is totally unused. Yet experience shows that most of the yellow time is used.

An idiosyncrasy of the delay methodology is that it is possible to add traffic to an intersection and reduce the average total delay per vehicle. If the average total delay is 30 seconds per vehicle for all vehicles traveling through an intersection, and traffic is added to a movement that has an average total delay of 15 seconds per vehicle, then the overall average total delay is reduced.

The delay calculation for a lane group is based on a concept that the delay is a function of the amount of unused capacity available. As the volume approaches capacity and there is no more unused capacity available, then the delay rapidly increases. Delay is not proportional to volume, but rather increases rapidly as the unused capacity approaches zero.

Because delay is not linearly related to volumes, the delay does not reflect how close an intersection is to overloading. If an intersection is operating at Level of Service C and has an average total delay of 18 seconds per vehicle, you know very little as to what percent the traffic can increase before Level of Service E is reached.



LEVEL OF SERVICE DESCRIPTION¹

Level of Service	Description	Average Total Delay Per Vehicle (Seconds)	
		Signalized	Unsignalized
A	Level of Service A occurs when progression is extremely favorable and most vehicles arrive during the green phase. Most vehicles do not stop at all. Short cycle lengths may also contribute to low delay.	0 to 10.00	0 to 10.00
B	Level of Service B generally occurs with good progression and/or short cycle lengths. More vehicles stop than for Level of Service A, causing higher levels of average total delay.	10.01 to 20.00	10.01 to 15.00
C	Level of Service C generally results when there is fair progression and/or longer cycle lengths. Individual cycle failures may begin to appear in this level. The number of vehicles stopping is significant at this level, although many still pass through the intersection without stopping.	20.01 to 35.00	15.01 to 25.00
D	Level of Service D generally results in noticeable congestion. Longer delays may result from some combination of unfavorable progression, long cycle lengths, or high volume to capacity ratios. Many vehicles stop, and the proportion of vehicles not stopping declines. Individual cycle failures are noticeable.	35.01 to 55.00	25.01 to 35.00
E	Level of Service E is considered to be the limit of acceptable delay. These high delay values generally indicate poor progression, long cycle lengths, and high volume to capacity ratios. Individual cycle failures are frequent occurrences.	55.01 to 80.00	35.01 to 50.00
F	Level of Service F is considered to be unacceptable to most drivers. This condition often occurs with oversaturation, i.e., when arrival flow rates exceed the capacity of the intersection. It may also occur at high volume to capacity ratios below 1.00 with many individual cycle failures. Poor progression and long cycle lengths may also be major contributing causes to such delay levels.	80.01 and up	50.01 and up

¹ Source: Highway Capacity Manual, Special Report 209, Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, Washington, D.C., 2000.

Existing

Summerstone Villas
Existing
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume adjustments. Rows include Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, and Final Volume.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for gap values. Rows include Critical Gp and FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity values. Rows include Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., and Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS values. Rows include 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., Shared Queue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, and ApproachLOS.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement (L-T-R), Control (Uncontrolled/Stop Sign), Rights (Include), and Lanes (0 0 1 1 0).

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume adjustments. Rows include Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, and Final Volume.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for gap values. Rows include Critical Gp and FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity metrics. Rows include Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., and Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS metrics. Rows include 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., Shared Queue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, and ApproachLOS.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume adjustments. Rows include Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, and Final Volume.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for gap values. Rows include Critical Gp and FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity values. Rows include Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., and Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS values. Rows include 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., Shared Queue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, and ApproachLOS.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Base Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement (L-T-R), Control (Stop Sign, Uncontrolled), Rights (Include), and Lanes (0-1-0).

Volume Module: Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, Final Volume. Columns correspond to the four directions.

Critical Gap Module: Critical Gp, FollowUpTim. Values include 6.9 and 3.3, with many 'xxxxx' placeholders.

Capacity Module: Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., Volume/Cap. Values include 454, 559, and 0.00.

Level Of Service Module: 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., Shared Queue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, ApproachLOS. Includes asterisks for LOS and movement details.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Existing Plus Cumulative

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume metrics across four approaches.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for critical gap and follow-up time metrics.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity metrics such as conflict volume and potential capacity.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS metrics including control delay and shared queue.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume metrics across four directions.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for gap metrics across four directions.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity metrics across four directions.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS metrics across four directions.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound						
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled						
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include						
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1015	0	0	0	854	0
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1015	0	0	0	854	0

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	507	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	516	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	516	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	*			*			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: A[0.0]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume components like Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, etc.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns for gap metrics like Critical Gp, FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns for capacity metrics like Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns for LOS metrics like 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, etc.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Existing Plus Project

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Project
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B [11.2]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound											
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R									
Control:	Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled			Stop Sign			Stop Sign											
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include											
Lanes:	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	798	1	0	1297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	798	1	0	1297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Added Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	798	1	0	1297	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	840	1	0	1365	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	840	1	0	1365	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	421
Potent Cap.:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	587
Move Cap.:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	587
Volume/Cap:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	0.01

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	0.0
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	11.2
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	B
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx		xxxxxx		xxxxxx		xxxxxx		xxxxxx		11.2	
ApproachLOS:		*		*		*		*		*	B	

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Project
Evening Peak Hour

Level of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level of Service: B [14.4]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound								
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R						
Control:	Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled			Stop Sign			Stop Sign								
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include								
Lanes:	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	1332	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	1332	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Added Vol:	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	1332	2	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	1402	2	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	1402	2	0	0	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	702
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	385
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	385
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.01

Level of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.0
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	14.4
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	B
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			xxxxxx				xxxxxx					14.4
ApproachLOS:		*			*				*				B

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Project
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[12.0]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound						
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled						
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include						
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Added Vol:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	964	1	0	0	811	0
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1015	1	0	0	854	0
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1015	1	0	0	854	0

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	508	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	515	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	515	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	12.0	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	12.0			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	B			*			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Project
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[11.5]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound						
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled						
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include						
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	0	0	1076	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	862	0	0	1076	0
Added Vol:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	862	2	0	1076	0
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	907	2	0	1133	0
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	907	2	0	1133	0

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	455	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	558	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	558	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	11.5	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	11.5			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	B			*			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[11.2]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement, Control, Rights, and Lanes.

Volume Module: Table with 12 columns for volume and growth factors. Rows include Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, Added Vol, PasserByVol, Initial Fut, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, and FinalVolume.

Critical Gap Module: Table with 12 columns. Rows include Critical Gp and FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Table with 12 columns. Rows include Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., and Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: Table with 12 columns. Rows include 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., SharedQueue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, and ApproachLOS.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #1 Newhope Street (NS) at Project Access (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[14.6]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound								
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R						
Control:	Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled			Stop Sign			Stop Sign								
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include								
Lanes:	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	1332	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	1332	0	0	0	695	0	0	0	0	0	0
Added Vol:	0	26	2	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	1358	2	0	727	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	1429	2	0	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	1429	2	0	765	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	716
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	377
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	377
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.01

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	0.0
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	14.6
LOS by Move:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	B
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx					14.6
ApproachLOS:	*			*			*					B

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project
Morning Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report

2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[12.0]

Approach:	North Bound			South Bound			East Bound			West Bound						
Movement:	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R	L	T	R				
Control:	Stop Sign			Stop Sign			Uncontrolled			Uncontrolled						
Rights:	Include			Include			Include			Include						
Lanes:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0

Volume Module:

Base Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Growth Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Initial Bse:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	964	0	0	0	811	0
Added Vol:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
PasserByVol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Initial Fut:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	964	1	0	0	811	0
User Adj:	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
PHF Adj:	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
PHF Volume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1015	1	0	0	854	0
Reduct Vol:	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
FinalVolume:	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1015	1	0	0	854	0

Critical Gap Module:

Critical Gp:	xxxxx	xxxx	6.9	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
FollowUpTim:	xxxxx	xxxx	3.3	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Capacity Module:

Cnflct Vol:	xxxx	xxxx	508	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Potent Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	515	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Move Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	515	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Volume/Cap:	xxxx	xxxx	0.00	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx

Level Of Service Module:

2Way95thQ:	xxxx	xxxx	0.0	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Control Del:	xxxxx	xxxx	12.0	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
LOS by Move:	*	*	B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Movement:	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT	LT	LTR	RT
Shared Cap.:	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
SharedQueue:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shrd ConDel:	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx	xxxxx	xxxx	xxxxx
Shared LOS:	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ApproachDel:	12.0			xxxxxx			xxxxxx			xxxxxx		
ApproachLOS:	B			*			*			*		

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.

Summerstone Villas
Existing Plus Cumulative Plus Project
Evening Peak Hour

Level Of Service Computation Report
2000 HCM Unsignalized Method (Future Volume Alternative)

Intersection #2 Project Access (NS) at Edinger Avenue (EW)

Average Delay (sec/veh): 0.0 Worst Case Level Of Service: B[11.5]

Table with 4 columns: North Bound, South Bound, East Bound, West Bound. Rows include Movement (L-T-R), Control (Stop Sign, Uncontrolled), Rights (Include), and Lanes (0-1-0).

Volume Module: Base Vol, Growth Adj, Initial Bse, Added Vol, PasserByVol, Initial Fut, User Adj, PHF Adj, PHF Volume, Reduct Vol, FinalVolume.

Critical Gap Module: Critical Gp, FollowUpTim.

Capacity Module: Cnflct Vol, Potent Cap., Move Cap., Volume/Cap.

Level Of Service Module: 2Way95thQ, Control Del, LOS by Move, Movement, Shared Cap., SharedQueue, Shrd ConDel, Shared LOS, ApproachDel, ApproachLOS.

Note: Queue reported is the number of cars per lane.
