CITY OF FRESNO

NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

EA No. P20-00635/P20-00636 for

Plan Amendment/Rezone Application Nos. P20-00635 & Conditional Use Permit Application No. P20-00636

PROJECT SPONSOR:

BDM Builders, LLC.

PROJECT LOCATION:

4645 East Jensen Avenue

Northeast corner of East Jensen Avenue and South Maple Avenue, Fresno, CA 93704; ±12.18 acres

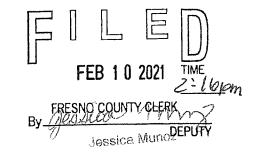
Site Latitude: 36°42'27.6" N Site Longitude: 119°44'38.6"W

Mount Diablo Base & Meridian, Township 14S, Range

20E Section 13

(APN: 480-030-60)

Filed with:



FRESNO COUNTY CLERK 2220 Tulare Street, Fresno, CA 93721

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Plan Amendment Application No. P20-00635 to proposes to amend the 2035 Fresno General Plan to change the planned land use designations for the subject property from the Residential Urban Neighborhood (±3.53 acres), Commercial Community (±2.15 acres), and Light Industrial (±5.90 acres) to the Residential High Density (±3.4 acres), Commercial Community (±6.5 acres) and Light Industrial (±2.2 acres).

Rezone Application No. P20-00635 proposing to amend the Official Zoning Map of the City of Fresno to reclassify the subject property from the RM-2/UGM (Residential Multi-Family, Urban Neighborhood/Urban Growth Management)(±3.53 acres), CC/UGM (Community Commercial/Urban Growth Management)(±2.15 acres) and IL (Light Industrial/Urban Growth Management)(±5.90 acres) to the RM-3/UGM (Residential Multi-Family, High Density/Urban Growth Management)(±3.4 acres), CC/UGM (Community Commercial/Urban Growth Management)(±6.5 acres) and IL/UGM (Light Industrial/Urban Growth Management)(±2.2 acres) zone districts in accordance with the Plan Amendment Application No. P20-00635.

Conditional Use Permit Application No. P20-00636 a request to construct a $\pm 170,000$ square-foot, 4-story, multi-family residential building with a $\pm 4,000$ square-foot day care center; a $\pm 4,000$ square-foot convenience store with an eight-dispenser/16-station fuel canopy; and $\pm 73,091$ square-feet of retail/office buildings.

The City of Fresno has conducted an initial study of the above-described project and it has been determined to be a subsequent project that is not fully within the scope of the Master Environmental Impact Report SCH No. 2012111015 (MEIR) prepared for the Fresno General Plan. Therefore, the Planning and Development Department proposes to adopt a Mitigated Negative Declaration for this project.

With the project specific mitigation imposed, there is no substantial evidence in the record that this project may have additional significant, direct, indirect or cumulative effects on the environment that are significant and that were not identified and analyzed in the MEIR. After conducting a review of the adequacy of the MEIR pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21157.6(b)(1), the Planning and Development Department, as lead agency, finds that no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified and that no new information, which was not known and could not have been known at the time that the MEIR was certified as complete has become available. The project is not located on a site which is included on any of the lists enumerated under Section 65962.5 of the Government Code including, but not limited to, lists of hazardous waste facilities, land designated as hazardous waste property, hazardous waste disposal sites and others, and the information in the Hazardous Waste and Substances Statement required under subdivision (f) of that Section.

Additional information on the proposed project, including the MEIR proposed environmental finding of a mitigated negative declaration and the initial study may be obtained from the Planning and Development Department, Fresno City Hall, 2600 Fresno Street, 3rd Floor Fresno, Room 3043, California 93721-3604. Please contact Jose Valenzuela at (559) 621-8070 for more information.

ANY INTERESTED PERSON may comment on the proposed environmental finding. Comments must be in writing and must state (1) the commentor's name and address; (2) the commentor's interest in, or relationship to, the project; (3) the environmental determination being commented upon; and (4) the specific reason(s) why the proposed environmental determination should or should not be made. Any comments may be submitted at any time between the publication date of this notice and close of business on **March 2, 2021**. Please direct comments to Jose Valenzuela, Planner, City of Fresno Planning and Development Department, City Hall, 2600 Fresno Street, Room 3043, Fresno, California, 93721-3604; or by email to <u>Jose.Valenzuela@fresno.gov</u>; or comments can be sent by facsimile to (559) 498-1026.

INITIAL STUDY PREPARED BY:
QK, Inc.
City of Fresno

Raiph Kachadourian, Supervising Planner
CITY OF FRESNO PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

VICINITY MAP



Subject Property

APPENDIX G/INITIAL STUDY FOR A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

Environmental Checklist Form for: Environmental Assessment No. P20-00635/P20-00636

1. **Project title:**

BDM Builders Mixed Use Development project (P20-00636/ P20-00635)

2. Lead agency name and address:

City of Fresno Planning and Development Department 2600 Fresno Street Fresno, CA 93721

3. Contact person and phone number:

Jose Valenzuela, Planner

City of Fresno
Planning and Development Department
2600 Fresno Street, Room 3065
(559) 621-8060

4. **Project location:**

4645 East Jensen Avenue

Northeast corner of East Jensen Avenue and South Maple Avenue, Fresno, CA

93704; ±12.18 acres

Site Latitude: 36°42'27.6" N Site Longitude: 119°44'38.6"W

Mount Diablo Base & Meridian, Township 14S, Range 20E Section 13

(APN: 480-030-60)

5. **Project sponsor's name and address:**

Applicant: Nick Yovino California Land Consulting 1879 South Homsy Avenue

Fresno, CA 93727

Owner: BDM Builders, LLC, a California limited liability company

99 South Almaden Blvd., San Jose, Ca 95113

6. General & Community Plan Land Use Designation:

Existing: Light Industrial (±5.9 acres), Community Commercial (±2.2 acres), and Residential – Urban Neighborhood (±3.5 acres.) (City of Fresno General Plan) Proposed: Light Industrial (±2.2 acres), Community Commercial (±6.5 acres) and Residential – High Density (±3.4acres) (City of Fresno General Plan)

7. **Zoning:**

Existing: IL (*Light Industrial*) (±5.9 acres), CC (*Community Commercial*) (±2.2 acres), and RM-2 (*Urban Neighborhood*) (±3.5 acres)

Proposed: IL (Light Industrial) (±2.2 acres) CC (Community Commercial) (±6.5 acres), and RM-3 (High Density Residential) (±3.4 acres)

8. **Description of Project:**

This project (the "Project") is a proposed integrated mixed-use development consisting of community commercial, light industrial, and multifamily residential uses. It is located on 12.18 vacant acres on the northeast corner of S. Maple and E. Jensen Avenues. The Project Site is planned and zoned for a mixture of community commercial, light industrial, and multifamily residential uses under the City's current General Plan and Roosevelt Community Plan.

P20-00636 (Conditional Use Permit) and P20-00635 (Plan Amendment – Rezone), was filed by Nick Yovino of California Land Consulting, on behalf of Hamel Investment Properties LLC. The property was subsequently acquired by BDM Builders, LLC., a California limited liability company.

This Project is a proposed integrated mixed-use development consisting of community commercial, light industrial, and multifamily residential uses. It is located on approximately 12.18 vacant acres on the northeast corner of S. Maple and E. Jensen Avenues. The site is planned and zoned (see Figure A) for a mixture of community commercial, light industrial, and multifamily residential uses under the City's current General Plan and Roosevelt Community Plan.

The Project Site also consists of a plan amendment, rezone, development permit (site plan), conditional use permit and parcel map to rearrange the current planned land use and zoning as shown on Figure A.1 and Figure A.2. The Project would be developed as an integrated mixed-use project as depicted on the site plan and tentative parcel map.

The conditional use permit would allow two drive-through windows as proposed on Parcels B and D. Proposed by parcel:

- Parcel A (1.49 AC) 4,000 square foot gasoline service station with 1,400 square foot of retail space (5,400 square feet total) and 3,400 square foot carwash. The gasoline station would have 8 pumps and the car wash would be a drive through facility.
- Parcel B (0.68 AC) 2,866 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive through window.
- Parcel C (1.33 AC) Single building with 7,500 square feet of retail space.
- Parcel D (0.97 AC) 5,225 square foot high-turnover restaurant and 1,600 square foot coffee shop.
- Parcel E (0.94 AC) 11,700 square foot medical building.

- Parcel F (0.87 AC) 9,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel G (0.78 AC) 10,400 square foot bank/office building.
- Parcel H (1.23 AC) 12,000 square foot retail building (portion).
- Parcel I (0.36 AC) 3,000 square foot office building (portion).
- Parcel J (0.39 AC) 5,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel K (0.28 AC) 4,000 square foot day care.
- Parcel L (2.86 AC) 170,000 square foot multi-family building with 151 units.

Parcels A and B are to be planned and zoned for approximately 2.2 acres of Light Industrial uses.

Parcels C through J are to be planned and zoned for approximately 6.5 acres of Community Commercial uses.

Parcel L, K, and a portion of Parcel H would be planned and zoned for approximately 3.4 acres of High Density/RM-3 uses.

Regarding the overall development, the following should be noted:

- The site will be developed with integrated architecture, circulation, parking and landscaping.
- The Project is a reconfiguration of already planned and zoned property to better implement existing mixed use and increased density goals policies of the City's General Plan.
- The conditional use permit will cover both drive through windows.
- The operational statement for the daycare will be filed separately by the facility proponent.
- A traffic study has been completed pursuant to City requirements. The study concluded that subject to the street and traffic requirements of the City shown on the site plan, the Project Site and surrounding area will have adequate circulation.
- Required air quality, cultural, and biological studies have been completed to assist the City in the preparation of the environmental finding.
 - o The Project will be phased in the following manner:
 - Phase 1 Parcels A and B (Light Industrial)
 - Phase 2 Parcels C and D (Community Commercial)
 - Phase 3 Parcels F, G, H, I and J (Community Commercial/High Density Residential)
 - o Phase 4 Parcels K and L (High Density Residential)
 - Phase 5 Parcel E (Community Commercial)
- Two access points are proposed along Jensen Avenue (super arterial) and three points along Maple Avenue (arterial). Each street would have one left turn access.

- There will be no alcohol sales proposed as part of this Project.
- Required public informational neighborhood meeting was held November 20, 2019. The meeting notice and minutes are provided.

9. Surrounding land uses and setting:

	Planned Land Use	Existing Zoning	Existing Land Use
North	Residential – Medium Low	RS-4 (City) (Residential Single-	Single Family
	Density Residential	Family, Medium Low Density)	Residential
East	Residential – Medium	RS-4 (City) (Residential Single-	Single Family
	Low Density Residential	Family, Medium Low Density)	Residential
South	Light Industrial	M3 (Fresno County) (Heavy Industrial)	Light Industrial
West	Residential – Medium	RS-5 (City) (Residential Single-	Single Family
	Density Residential and	Family, Medium Density), CG (City)	Residential and a Gas
	Commercial General	(Community General)	Station

- 10. Other public agencies whose approval is required (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement): Planning and Development Department, Building & Safety Services Division; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Utilities; County of Fresno, Department of Community Health; County of Fresno, Department of Public Works and Planning; City of Fresno Fire Department; Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District; and San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District.
- 11. Have California Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site requested consultation pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 21080.3.1? If so, has consultation begun? The State requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines. Pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the proposed project. Such significant cultural resources are either sites. features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe which is either on or eligible for inclusion in the California Historic Register or local historic register, or, the lead agency, at its discretion, and support by substantial evidence, choose to treat the resources as a Tribal Cultural Resources (PRC Section 21074(a)(1-2)). According to the most recent census data, California is home to 109 currently recognized Indian tribes. Tribes in California currently have nearly 100 separate reservations or Rancherias. Fresno

County has a number of Rancherias such as Table Mountain Rancheria, Millerton Rancheria, Big Sandy Rancheria, Cold Springs Rancheria, and Squaw Valley Rancheria. These Rancherias are not located within the city limits.

Note: Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See PRC Section 21083.3.2.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

Pursuant to Senate Bill 18 (SB 18), Native American tribes traditionally and culturally affiliated with the Project Site were invited to consult regarding the Project based on a list of contacts provided by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The City of Fresno mailed notices of the proposed Project to each of these tribes on July 1, 2020, which included the required 90-day time period for tribes to request consultation. This list includes tribes that requested notification pursuant to Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52) which requires a 30-day time period for tribes to request consultation. The consultation period ended on September 29, 2020 for the SB 18 requirement and on July 31, 2020 for the AB 52 requirement. To date, no tribal group has responded to the City's notices for this Project.

Please note: As detailed by Executive Order N-54-20, signed April 22, 2020, deadlines for filing, noticing, and posting of CEQA documents with county clerk offices have been suspended for 60 days. Additionally, the Executive Order suspends for 60 days certain tribal consultation timeframes required by AB 52.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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

DETERMINATION: (To be completed by the Lead Agency)

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

	I find that the proposed project COULD NOT have a significant effect on the environment, and a NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
X	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION will be prepared.
	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR) is required.
	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An EIR is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the

environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or NEGATIVE DECLARATION, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Jose Valenzuela, Planner Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- 1. A brief explanation is required for all answers except "No Impact" answers that are adequately supported by the information sources a lead agency cites in the parentheses following each question. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact simply does not apply to projects like the one involved (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on project-specific factors as well as general standards (e.g., the project would not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).
- 2. All answers must take account of the whole action involved, including off-site as well as on-site, cumulative as well as project-level, indirect as well as direct, and construction as well as operational impacts.
- 3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, then the checklist answers must indicate whether the impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate if there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries when the determination is made, an EIR is required.
- 4. "Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated" applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level (mitigation measures from "Earlier Analyses," as described in (5) below may be cross-referenced).
- Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration (CEQA Guidelines, Section 15063[c][3][D]). In this case, a

brief discussion should identify the following:

- a) Earlier Analysis Used. Identify and state where they are available for review.
- b) Impacts Adequately Addressed. Identify which effects from the above checklist were within the scope of, and adequately analyzed in, an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and state whether such effects were addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis.
- c) Mitigation Measures. For effects that are "Less than Significant with Mitigation Measures Incorporated," describe the mitigation measures which were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and the extent to which they address site-specific conditions for the project.
- 6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate into the checklist references information sources for potential impacts (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should, where appropriate, include a reference to the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.
- 7. Supporting Information Sources: A source list should be attached, and other sources used or individuals contacted should be cited in the discussion.
- 8. This is only a suggested form, and lead agencies are free to use different formats; however, lead agencies should normally address the questions from this checklist that are relevant to a project's environmental effects in whatever format is selected.
- 9. The explanation of each issue should identify:
 - a) the significance criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate each question; and
 - b) the mitigation measure identified, if any, to reduce the impact to less than significance.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
I. AESTHETICS – Except as provide	ded in PRC Se	ection 21099, wo	ould the proje	ct:
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?			Х	
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?				Х
c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?			X	
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?		X		

DISCUSSION

a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?

The site is located within an area that has several different existing land uses. Within the vicinity of the Project Site, on the northside of E. Jensen Avenue, the primary land use is single-family residential, a mobile home park and commercial uses, including a gas station. The properties on the south side of E. Jensen Avenue is not within the City of Fresno city limits, however, it consists of industrial uses. Parcels directly adjacent to the Project Site have been developed, while the Project Site is primarily vacant with an

abandoned storm drain basin located at the northwest of the Project Site. The area adjacent to the north and east is a single-family subdivision. Properties to the south are all industrial uses located within in Fresno County. Properties to the west consist of a single-family subdivision, commercial uses including a gas station, and a mobile home park. The existing topography of the Project Site is nearly flat, with elevations ranging from approximately 296 to 297 feet above mean sea level (asml).

A scenic vista is a viewpoint that provides a distant view of highly valued natural or manmade landscape features for the benefit of the general public. Typical scenic vistas are locations where views of rivers, hillsides, and open space areas can be obtained as well as locations where valued urban landscape features can be viewed in the distance.

The Fresno General Plan MEIR provides and recognizes that the City has not identified or designated scenic vistas within its General Plan. Although no scenic vista has been designated, it is acknowledged that scenic vistas within the Planning Area could provide distant views of natural landscape features such as the San Joaquin River along the northern boundary of the Planning Area and the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. The River bluffs provide distant views of the San Joaquin River as well as areas north of the River. However, the majority of these views are from private properties. There are limited views of the San Joaquin River from Weber Avenue, Milburn Avenue, McCampbell Drive, Valentine Avenue, Palm Avenue, State Route 41, Friant Road, and Woodward Park. There are various locations throughout the eastern portion of the Planning Area that provide views of the Sierra Nevada foothills that are located northeast and east of the Planning Area. These distant views of the Sierra Nevada foothills are impeded many days during the year by the poor air quality in the Fresno region. Distant views of man-made landscape features include the Downtown Fresno buildings that provide a unique skyline. Given the site's distance from the San Joaquin River (i.e., approximately 10 miles northwest of the site), the proposed Project will not interfere with public views of the San Joaquin River environs. Furthermore, as there are no designated public or scenic vistas on or adjacent to the Project Site, there is no potential for adverse effect on a scenic vista. As such, impacts to scenic vistas would be less than significant.

Furthermore, the Fresno General Plan MEIR recognizes and acknowledges that poor air quality reduces existing views within the City of Fresno sphere of influence as a whole, and therefore finds that a *less than significant impact* will result to views of highly valued features such as the Sierra Nevada foothills from future development on and in the vicinity of the Project Site.

In regard to the above described aesthetic impact evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such aesthetic impact evaluation.

In conclusion, the Project will result in less than significant impacts concerning the above described aesthetics impact analysis criteria.

b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?

Scenic resources include landscapes and features that are visually or aesthetically pleasing. They contribute positively to a distinct community or region. These resources produce a visual benefit upon communities. The scenic resources within the Planning Area include landscaped open spaces, such as parks and golf courses. Additional scenic resources within the Planning Area include areas along the San Joaquin River due to the topographic variation in the relatively flat San Joaquin Valley. The River bluffs provide a unique geological feature in the San Joaquin Valley. Historic structures in Downtown Fresno buildings also represent scenic resources because they provide a unique skyline. Although superseded by the Fresno General Plan (§15-104-B-4.b. of the FMC), the Roosevelt Community Plan has not established scenic vistas or vista points within its plan area. The purpose of the vista points was to provide limited bluff access to non-area residents and to offer panoramic views of the river bluffs and river bottom. Therefore, the Project would have *no impact* associated with substantial damage to scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock out-croppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impact concerning the above described aesthetics impact analysis criteria.

c) In non-urbanized areas, substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings? (Public views are those that are experienced from publicly accessible vantage point). If the project is in an urbanized area, would the project conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality?

The Project will not damage nor will it degrade the visual character or quality of the Project Site and its surroundings, given that the Project Site is primarily vacant, in an area that is primarily developed with residential and industrial uses. Furthermore, the development of the Project will adhere to design and architectural standards codified within the City of Fresno Municipal Code (FMC) As such, impacts to the visual character or quality of the site would be *less than significant* due to the development improving the existing character of the site and the surrounding properties being of a similar use.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described aesthetics impact analysis criteria.

d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?

Future development of the site will create a new source of substantial light or glare within the area. The Project Site is within an area where development has already occurred with residential uses, which already affect day and nighttime views in the Project Site to a certain degree. The Project would be subject to the applicable mitigation measures pertaining to light and glare included in the Master Environmental Impact Report (MEIR) SCH No. 2012111015 (AES-1, 2, and 3). Furthermore, through the entitlement process, staff will ensure that lights are located in areas that will minimize light sources to the neighboring properties in accordance with the mitigation measures of the MEIR. With implementation of the applicable mitigation measures pertaining to light and glare included in MEIR, this impact would be *less than significant with mitigation incorporated*.

In regard to the above described aesthetic impact evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such aesthetic impact evaluation.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described air quality impact analysis criteria.

Mitigation Measures identified in the MEIR

AES-1: Lighting systems for street and parking areas shall include shields to direct light to the roadway surfaces and parking areas. Vertical shields on the light fixtures shall also be used to direct light away from adjacent light sensitive land uses such as residences.

AES-2: Lighting systems for public facilities such as active play areas shall provide adequate illumination for the activity; however, low intensity light fixtures and shields shall be used to minimize spillover light onto adjacent properties.

AES-3: Lighting systems for non-residential uses, not including public facilities, shall provide shields on the light fixtures and orient the lighting system away from adjacent properties. Low intensity light fixtures shall also be used if excessive spillover light onto adjacent properties will occur.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact			
II. AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES – In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997) prepared by the California Dept. of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. In determining whether impacts to forest resources, including timberland, are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to information compiled by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection regarding the state's inventory of forest land, including the Forest and Range							
Assessment project and the Fore measurement methodology provide Resources Board. Would the projeta) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of	ed in Forest F						
Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to nonagricultural use?				Х			
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				х			
c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				Х			
d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				Х			

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				Х

DISCUSSION

a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?

Based upon the State of California Department of Conservation California Important Farmland Finder, the Project Site and all surrounding parcels are designated as "Urban and Built Up." As such, the Project will not result in conversion of Important Farmland.

As mentioned previously, the Project Site is primarily vacant with the exception of a storm drain basin in the northwest portion of the parcel and is not currently utilized for agricultural purposes.

The Fresno General Plan MEIR analyzed "project-specific" impacts associated with future development within the Planning Area (Sphere of Influence) as well as the cumulative impacts factored from future development in areas outside of the Planning Area. The MEIR identifies locations within the Planning Area that have been designated as Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, and Farmland of Statewide Importance through the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) of the California Department of Conservation. The analysis of impacts contained within the MEIR acknowledges that Fresno General Plan implementation anticipates all of the FMMP-designated farmland within the Planning Area being converted to uses other than agriculture. Furthermore, the MEIR acknowledges that the anticipated conversion is a significant impact on agricultural resources.

To reduce potential project-specific and cumulative impacts on agricultural uses, the General Plan incorporates objectives and policies, which include but are not limited to the following:

G-5 Objective: While recognizing that the County of Fresno retains the primary responsibility for agricultural land use policies and the protection and advancement of farming operations, the City of Fresno will support efforts to preserve agricultural land

outside of the area planned for urbanization and outside of the City's public service delivery capacity by being responsible in its land use plans, public service delivery plans, and development policies.

G-5-b. Policy: Plan for the location and intensity of urban development in a manner that efficiently utilizes land area located within the planned urban boundary, including the North and Southeast Growth Areas, while promoting compatibility with agricultural uses located outside of the planned urban area.

G-5-f. Policy: Oppose lot splits and development proposals in unincorporated areas within and outside the City General Plan boundary when these proposals would do any of the following:

- Make it difficult or infeasible to implement the general plan; or,
- Contribute to the premature conversion of agricultural, open space, or grazing lands; or constitute a detriment to the management of resources and/or facilities important to the metropolitan area (such as air quality, water quantity and quality, traffic circulation, and riparian habitat).

RC-9-c. Policy: In coordination with regional partners or independently, establish a Farmland Preservation Program. When Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance is converted to urban uses outside City limits, this program would require that the developer of such a project mitigate the loss of such farmland consistent with the requirements of CEQA. The Farmland Preservation Program shall provide several mitigation options that may include, but are not limited to the following: Restrictive Covenants or Deeds, In Lieu Fees, Mitigation Banks, Fee Title Acquisition, Conservation Easements, Land Use Regulation, or any other mitigation method that is in compliance with the requirements of CEQA. The Farmland Preservation Program may be modeled after some or all of the programs described by the California Council of Land Trusts.

However, the MEIR recognizes that despite implementation of the objectives and policies of the Fresno General Plan, project and cumulative impacts on agricultural resources will remain significant; and, that no feasible measures in addition to the objectives and policies of the Fresno General Plan are available.

In 2014, through passage of Council Resolution No. 2014-225, the City of Fresno adopted Findings of Fact related to Significant and Unavoidable Effects as well as Statements of Overriding Considerations in order to certify the MEIR for purposes of adoption of the Fresno General Plan. Section 15093 of the California Environmental Quality Act requires the lead agency to balance the benefits of a proposed project against its unavoidable environmental risks in determining whether to approve the project.

The adopted Statements of Overriding Considerations for the MEIR addressed Findings of Significant Unavoidable Impacts within the categories/areas of Agricultural Resources; citing specific economic, legal, social, technological, or other considerations, including provision of employment opportunities for highly trained workers as project goals, each and all of which were deemed and considered by the Fresno City Council to be benefits, which outweighed the unavoidable adverse environmental effects attributed to

development occurring within the City of Fresno Sphere of Influence (SOI), consistent with the land uses, densities, and intensities set forth in the Fresno General Plan.

The Project Site is and continues to be further encompassed with an urban development. The Project Site is a logical expansion for purposes of orderly development. Furthermore, the Department of Conservation's Farmland Monitoring and Mitigation Program refers to this site as Urban and Built-Up land. Given these circumstances, the proposed Project is consistent with the goals, objective and policies of the Fresno General Plan as referenced herein above; and, will *not result* in the premature conversion of agricultural lands or constitute a detriment to the management of agricultural resources and/or facilities important to the metropolitan area and the proposed Project will have no impact.

In regard to the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?

The Project Site is not subject to a Williamson Act agricultural land conservation contract. Therefore, the proposed Project on the subject site will not affect existing agriculturally zoned or Williamson Act contract parcels. Therefore, the proposed Project will *not have an impact* on Williamson Act contracts or forestland.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria.

c) Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?

The Project Site is not considered forest land timberland. Therefore, the proposed Project will *not conflict* with any forest land or Timberland Production or result in any loss of forest land.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria.

d) Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Project Site is not considered forest land and is located within the urban bounds of the City of Fresno and is surrounded by development. Therefore, the proposed Project will *not result* in the loss of any forest land or result in the conversion of forest land to nonforest uses.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria.

e) Involve other changes in the existing environment, which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?

The Project Site is not within proximity of agricultural uses or farmland. The implementation of the Project would not result in other changes in the existing environment that would impact agricultural land outside of the Project Site or Planning Area. Therefore, the Project would result in *no impact* on farmland or forest land involving other changes in the existing environment.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described agriculture and forestry resources impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact			
III. AIR QUALITY – Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:							
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan (e.g., by having potential emissions of regulated criterion pollutants which exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control Districts (SJVAPCD) adopted thresholds for these pollutants)?		X					
b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?			X				
c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?		Х					
d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			Х				

Setting

An Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment (Appendix A) has been prepared for the purpose of identifying potential project-specific or site-specific air quality impacts that may result from the proposed mixed use project, as detailed in the Project description, located on the northeast corner of S. Maple Avenue and E. Jensen Avenue in the City of

Fresno. The approximate Project Site is 12.18 acres. The Project proposes an integrated mixed-use development of a 12.18-acre site that will be subdivided into 12 parcels via a Parcel Map. The parcel proposed for subdividing is (APNs: 480-030-60).

The subdivided property development proposal will include the following uses.

- Parcel A (1.49 AC) 4,000 square foot gasoline service station with 1,400 square foot of retail space (5,400 square feet total) and 3,400 square foot carwash. The gasoline station would have 8 pumps and the car wash would be a drive through facility.
- Parcel B (0.68 AC) 2,866 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive through window.
- Parcel C (1.33 AC) Single building with 7,500 square feet of retail space.
- Parcel D (0.97 AC) 5,225 square foot high-turnover restaurant and 1,600 square foot coffee shop.
- Parcel E (0.94 AC) 11,700 square foot medical building.
- Parcel F (0.87 AC) 9,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel G (0.78 AC) 10,400 square foot bank/office building.
- Parcel H (1.23 AC) 12,000 square foot retail building (portion).
- Parcel I (0.36 AC) 3,000 square foot office building (portion).
- Parcel J (0.39 AC) 5,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel K (0.28 AC) 4,000 square foot day care.
- Parcel L (2.86 AC) 170,000 square foot multi-family building with 150 units.

The Project proposes to amend the General Plan land use designations of the Project Site to Light Industrial (±2.2 acres), Community Commercial (±6.5 acres), and Residential - High Density (±3.4 acres) and corresponding Rezone in order to maintain consistency with the amended General Plan land use designations. In addition to the reconfiguration of zones to match the proposed General Plan Amendment. It should be noted that the Rezone will also change the existing RM-2 zone to the RM-3 zone in order to maintain consistency with the prescribed General Plan Amendment and densities of the Project. Approval of the General Plan Amendment and Rezone would ensure that the zoning designation is consistent with the General Plan designations for the Project Site.

The City of Fresno is located in one of the most polluted air basins in the country according to the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The surrounding topography includes foothills and mountains to the east and west. These mountain ranges direct air circulation and dispersion patterns. Temperature inversions can trap air within the Valley, thereby preventing the vertical dispersal of air pollutants. In addition to topographic conditions, the local climate can also contribute to air quality problems. Climate in Fresno is classified as Mediterranean, with moist cool winters and dry warm summers. Air quality within the Project area is addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to

improve air quality through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs.

Short-Term (Construction) Emissions

Short-term impacts are mainly related to the construction phase of a Project and are recognized to be short in duration. Construction air quality impacts are generally attributable to dust generated by equipment and vehicles. Table 3-1 shows the estimated construction emissions that would be generated from the Project. Results of the analysis show that emissions generated from the construction phase of the Project will not exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) emission thresholds.

Table 3-1
Project Construction Emissions (tons/year)

Summary Report	СО	NO _x	ROG	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2 _e
Project Site Construction Emissions Per Year	4.09	4.69	2.43	0.01	0.64	0.36	759.20
SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the project Exceed Standard	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emission Model

Long-Term Emissions

Long-Term emissions from the Project are generated by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project Site and area sources such as water heaters and lawn maintenance equipment.

Localized Mobile Source Emissions – Ozone/Particulate Matter

Operational emissions associated with the Project are shown in Table 3-2. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

Table 3-2
Project Operational Emissions (tons/year)

Summary Report	СО	NO _x	ROG	SO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2 _e
Project Operational Emission Per Year	15.62	24.64	3.14	0.08	3.46	1.00	8711.84

SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the Project Exceed Standard?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emission Model

2. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

An evaluation of nearby land uses shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors.

3. Odors

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. Fiore Di Pasta is a Food Processing Facility located to the east, within 1 mile of the proposed Project. Food Processing Facilities is a food service establishment that is a commercial operation that processes food for human consumption and may produce odors. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located ±185 feet directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project.

4. Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA)

Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types are also found in California. Construction of the Project may cause asbestos to become airborne due to the construction activities that will occur on site. The Project would be required to submit a Dust Control Plan under the SJVAPCD's Rule 8021. Compliance with Rule 8021 would limit fugitive dust emissions from construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities associated with the Project.

DISCUSSION

a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The primary way of determining consistency with the air quality plan's (AQP's) assumptions is determining consistency with the applicable General Plan to ensure that the Project's population density and land use are consistent with the growth assumptions used in the AQPs for the air basin.

As required by California law, city and county General Plans contain a Land Use Element that details the types and quantities of land uses that the city or county estimates will be needed for future growth, and that designate locations for land uses to regulate growth. Fresno COG uses the growth projections and land use information in adopted general plans to estimate future average daily trips and then VMT, which are then provided to SJVAPCD to estimate future emissions in the AQPs. Existing and future pollutant emissions computed in the AQP are based on land uses from area general plans. AQPs detail the control measures and emission reductions required for reaching attainment of the air standards.

The applicable General Plan for the Project is the City of Fresno's General Plan, which was adopted December 18, 2014. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify approximately 5.9 acres of Light Industrial, 2.2 acres of Community Commercial and 3.5 acres of Residential Urban Neighborhood to approximately 2.2 acres of Light Industrial, 6.5 acres of Community Commercial and 3.4 acres of Residential -High Density, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project Site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. As depicted in the Project description, the Project offers a variety of compatible uses. Of the uses proposed on the Project Site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (Appendix D) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project Site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue. As mentioned in the in Table 3-2, NOx is exceeding the establish threshold on the SJVAPCD, however, with the mitigation measures described in Impact Assessment c), the Project will result in with a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

In conclusion, with adoption of the AIR-1 mitigation measure described below, the Project will result in less than significant impacts concerning the above described air quality impact analysis criteria.

b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Fresno County is nonattainment for Ozone (1 hour and 8 hour) and PM10 (State standards) and PM2.5. The SJVAPCD has prepared the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan to achieve Federal and State standards for improved air quality in the SJVAB regarding ozone and PM. Inconsistency with any of the plans would be considered a cumulatively adverse air quality impact. As discussed in Section 4.1.1, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plans. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct

implementation of the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan.

Results of the CALINE analysis (Appendix A) show that the intersections of Maple Avenue and North Avenue are not expected to generate CO concentrations that would exceed the Federal or State 1-hour and 8-hour standards. The Project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the Project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. Moreover, the Project will not result in project-specific or site-specific significant adverse impacts from the net increase of any criteria pollutant within the Project study area.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described air quality impact analysis criteria.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Sensitive receptors refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Land uses that have the greatest potential to attract these types of sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities. From a health risk perspective, the proposed Project is a Type B project in that it may potentially place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing sources.

The first step in evaluating the potential for impacts to sensitive receptors for TAC's from the Project is to perform a screening level analysis. For Type B projects, one type of screening tool is found in the CARB Handbook: Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective. This handbook includes recommended buffer distances associated with various types of common sources. The screening level analysis for the Project shows that TACs are not a concern based upon the recommendations provided in the CARB handbook. An evaluation of nearby land uses considering CARB's Pollution Mapping Tool shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources or common sources shown in CARB handbook. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

Short-Term Impacts

The annual emissions from the construction phase of the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants as shown in Appendix A. Therefore, construction emissions associated with the Project are considered less than significant.

Long-Term Impacts

Long-Term emissions from the Project are generated primarily by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project Site and area sources such as lawn maintenance equipment.

Emissions from long-term operations generally represent a Project's most substantial air quality impact. Appendix A summarizes the Project's operational impacts by pollutant. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

In conclusion, with adoption of the AIR-1 and AIR-2 mitigation measures described below, the Project will result in less than significant impacts concerning the above described air quality impact analysis criteria.

d) Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The SJVAPCD requires that an analysis of potential odor impacts be conducted for the following two situations:

- Generators projects that would potentially generate odorous emissions proposed to be located near existing sensitive receptors or other land uses where people may congregate, and
- Receivers residential or other sensitive receptor projects or other projects built for the intent of attracting people located near existing odor sources.

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. The types of facilities that are known to produce odors are shown in Appendix A, along with a reasonable distance from the source within which, the degree of odors could possibly be significant. Fiore Di Pasta is located to the east, within one mile of the proposed Project. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described air quality impact analysis criteria.

Additional Mitigation Measures (Project Specific)

<u>AIR-1</u>: Comply with SJVAPCD's Indirect Source Review Rule (Rule 9510) Operation of the proposed project shall comply with SJVAPCD's ISR rule (Rule 9510). Measures that may be implemented to reduce NOx operational emission may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Utilize green building materials (materials which are resource efficient, recycled, and sustainable) available locally if possible.
- Provide shade tree planting in parking lots to reduce evaporative emissions from parked vehicles. Design should provide 50% tree coverage within 10 years of construction using low ROG emitting, low maintenance native drought-resistant trees.
- Plant drought tolerant native shade trees along southern exposures of buildings to reduce energy used to cool buildings in summer.
- Utilize high-efficiency gas or solar water heaters, beyond that required by current building codes.
- Install low water consumption landscape. Use native plants that do not require
 watering after they are well established or minimal watering during the summer
 months and are low ROG emitting.
- Install parking spaces for alternatively fueled vehicles, beyond that required by current building codes.
- Use low-VOC content paints during construction and long-term facility maintenance. To the extent possible construction materials that are prefinished or that do not require the application of architectural coatings should be used.
- Install energy-saving systems in rooms that reduce energy usage associated with HVAC systems and appliances when rooms are not occupied, except where such systems would pose a safety or health concern.
- Provide a pedestrian access network that internally links all uses and connects all
 existing or planned external streets and pedestrian facilities contiguous with the
 project site.
- Provide on-site bicycle parking beyond those required by current building standards and related facilities to support long-term use (lockers, or a locked room with standard racks and access limited to bicyclists only).
- Implement traffic calming improvements as appropriate (e.g., marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, curb extensions, speed tables, raised crosswalks, median islands, minicircles, tight corner radii, etc.)

AIR-2: Implement a Voluntary Emissions Reduction Agreement (VERA) with the SJVAPCD to Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG, NOX, and PM10 A VERA shall be entered into with the SJVAPCD to reduce operational emissions NOx to less than 10 tons/year. Operational emissions of NOx shall be reduced in excess of the reductions required per compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Refer to Mitigation Measure AQ-1). Emission reductions may be achieved by use of newer, low-emission equipment, implementation of on-site or off-site mitigation, and/or the funding of offsite mitigation, through participation in the SJVAPCD's offsite mitigation program. The VERA shall be reviewed and approved by the SJVAPCD prior to issuance of construction/grading permits by the City of Fresno. Documentation confirming compliance with the VERA shall be submitted to the City of Fresno Planning Department prior to issuance of final discretionary approval. Development and implementation of the VERA shall be fully funded by the Project. With approval by SJVAPCD, the VERA may also be used to

demonstrate compliance with emission reductions required by SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (9510).

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES -	Would the pro	oject:		
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?			Х	
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?				X

DISCUSSION

The analysis presented in this section is based on a reconnaissance level survey conducted by qualified biologists on February 10, 2020, as well as a review of available databases and other information. A copy of the Reconnaissance Survey Form is included in the document as Appendix B.

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

A reconnaissance level survey and database review were completed by QK biologists to characterize the existing conditions on-site and determine the potential for special- status species and other sensitive biological resources to occur on-site and be impacted by the Project. Wildlife observations included eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), and domestic cat (*Felis catus*).

With many suitable nesting or perching, trees and utility poles in and around the subject site, migratory birds may forage and/or nest on-site. A small inactive passerine bird nest was located in a tree near in the northeast corner of the subject site, approximately 260 feet east of the drainage basin and a large stick nest was located in a Eucalyptus tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.) approximately 140 feet west of South Sierra Vista Avenue on the eastern site boundary. The nest appeared inactive though a nearby adult American crow exhibited territorial behavior that could indicate current or future nesting site fidelity.

The Swainson's hawk requires a supply of small mammals, such as young ground squirrels, as prey for nestlings and elevated perches for hunting. Therefore, it favors open and semi-open country over smaller vacant lands in urban settings. On-site vegetation could provide cover for prey and there are large trees to provide suitable nesting on-site. Swainson's hawks require a large amount of foraging habitat and the subject site is slightly larger than 12 acres in size. In addition, subject site is located in the vicinity of residential and commercial development, because of these factors, this species is not likely to inhabit the subject site.

Avoidance and minimization measures such as a pre-construction clearance survey focusing on special status species, nesting birds and raptors when implemented, will reduce Project impacts to biological resources to a less than significant level.

The use of ruderal/non-native grassland habitat by native terrestrial vertebrates including birds and small mammals is considered common in urbanized and developed areas. This is an attractant to both foraging raptors, such as hawks and owls, and mammalian predators. Various bat species may also roost in branches or under the bark of medium to large trees, similar to the trees on the subject site, or forage over portions of the subject site for flying insects.

The federally endangered and California-threatened San Joaquin kit fox once occurred throughout much of the San Joaquin Valley, but this species favored areas of alkali sink scrub and alkali grassland throughout the San Joaquin Valley and Tulare Basin, as well as areas further west. The low foothills of the Sierra Nevada at the eastern edge of the San Joaquin Valley are considered at the edge of their natural range. It is not uncommon to find San Joaquin kit fox in developed and cultivated areas. No San Joaquin kit fox burrows or sign were observed during the survey though the site contains low quality foraging habitat for this species.

A California Species of Special Concern, the western burrowing owl is a small, terrestrial owl that inhabits relatively flat dry open prairies and grasslands where tree and shrub canopies provide minimal cover. Since the western burrowing owl typically does not excavate their own burrows, they are found in close association with California ground squirrels, using the abandoned burrows of these squirrels for shelter, roosting, and nesting. Burrowing owls are colonially nesting raptors, and colony size is indicative of habitat quality. It is not uncommon to find burrowing owls in developed and cultivated areas. The site does contain low quality foraging habitat for this species, however due to the limited number of existing suitable burrows, the subject site consists of low-quality nesting habitat.

The subject site has been highly disturbed by mowing and plowing maintenance activities, anthropogenic activities, and is dominated by non-native grasses and other ruderal vegetation. The subject site is classified as annual grassland defined by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, as open grassland comprised of introduced annual grasses such as brome (*Bromus* sp.) and wild oat species (*Avena* sp.) along with common forbs such as redstem filaree (*Erodium*

cicutarium), turkey mullein (*Croton setigerus*), popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys* sp.) and clover species (*Trifolium* sp.).

No sensitive natural communities are present. Three special-status species, the San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*), western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) were determined to have potential to occur on-site. Direct impacts could include loss of foraging habitat and injury or mortality of individual special-status species, and or young during the breeding season. Nesting birds protected by the California Fish and Game Code and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as well as roosting bat maternity colonies protected by the California Environmental Quality Act, also have the potential to occur on-site. Avoidance and minimization measures are prescribed including pre-activity surveys, raptor and nesting bird surveys, species focused surveys, and western burrowing owl exclusion plan development and implementation.

Recommended avoidance and minimization measures that, when implemented, will reduce Project impacts to biological resources to a *less than significant* level. Furthermore, compliance with the biological mitigation measures such as a preconstruction biological survey prior to ground disturbance to determine if the Project Site supports any special-status species as required in the MEIR for the Fresno General Plan would also reduce impacts to biological species. If a special-status species is determined to occupy any portion of a site, mitigation measures would be incorporated into the construction phase of a Project to avoid direct or incidental take of a listed species to the greatest extent feasible. These mitigation measures are included in the attached Project Specific Mitigation Monitoring Checklist dated March 2020 and listed at the end of the section.

In regard to the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation measures incorporated and the adoption of mitigation measures BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, BIO-7, BIO-8, BIO-9, BIO-10, and BIO-11 described below, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

As described in Appendix C, natural communities of special concern are those that are of limited distribution, distinguished by significant biological diversity, home to special status plant and animal species, of importance in maintaining water quality or sustaining flows, etc. Examples of natural communities of special concern in the San Joaquin Valley could include open, ruderal/non-native grassland habitat, which is infrequently disturbed, vernal

pools and various types of riparian forest. No natural communities of special concern were identified on the subject site.

As stated in Appendix C, riparian habitats or any other sensitive natural communities identified by the California Department of Fish and Game or the US Fish and Wildlife Service are not located on the Project Site. There will be *no impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described biological resource impact analysis criteria.

c) Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

The US Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory indicated that a freshwater pond (PUBFx) was potentially present in the northwest corner of the site. An 0.11-acre Drainage Basin was present in this corner of the subject site. Additionally, a 0.006-acre mesic area was present near the southeastern corner of the subject site. The basin, which appears to be maintained, was dry during the survey and contained the desiccated remains of hydrophytic and upland vegetation species including cattails (*Typha domingensis*) and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). The mesic area was also dry at the time of the survey and cattails were also present, covering 100% percent of the feature. The mesic area is adjacent to paved surfaces and private residences, as well as any utility infrastructure buried near the paved roadway. Although both areas contained hydrophytic vegetation, the mesic area did not exhibit characteristics of a wetland and the basin is artificial and managed as a groundwater recharge area. Development of either of these areas would not require State or federal permits.

Additionally, no state or federally protected wetlands are located on the subject site. Therefore, there would be *no impacts* to sensitive wetland communities.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described biological resource impact analysis criteria.

d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Wildlife movement corridors are areas where wildlife species regularly and predictably move during foraging, or during dispersal or migration. Movement corridors in California are typically associated with valleys, rivers, and creeks supporting riparian vegetation, and ridgelines. Such geographic and topographic features are absent from the subject site. Additionally, due to the presence of developed lands and urban uses surrounding the Project Site, there is limited potential for Project related activities to have an impact on the movement of wildlife species or established wildlife corridors.

According to Appendix C, the Project is not located within an identified wildlife movement corridor and there are no features on-site that would lend themselves specifically to

wildlife movement. The site is surrounded by residential and commercial developments that are not conducive to wildlife movement. The impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

The City of Fresno Ordinance Section 15-2308 permits the removal of trees, including trees with 12-inch diameter trunks, in conjunction with a development application. The Open Space Element of the General Plan directs the City to ensure landmark trees are preserved and the Scenic Highways Element requires City road improvement projects on scenic roads to preserve mature trees. In addition, the Project will comply with the policies of the Municipal Code, such as FMC Section 13-305 – Tree Preservation. This particular policy utilizes techniques, methods, and procedures are required to preserve, whenever feasible, all trees in the city including, but not limited, to trees which are affecting surface improvements or underground facilities or which are diseased, or located where construction is being considered or will occur. Required compliance with the ordinances will ensure that the impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

The site is located within an area covered by the PG&E San Joaquin Valley Operation and Maintenance Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP). That HCP only applies to maintenance and operations of PG&E facilities and does not apply to this Project. The subject site nor the immediate vicinity occur in any other habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans pertaining to natural resources within the region. There will be *no impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria.

Mitigation Measures identified in MEIR

BIO-1 of the MEIR SCH No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan requires the construction of a proposed project to avoid, where possible, vegetation communities that provide suitable habitat for a special-status species known to occur within the Planning Area. If construction within potentially suitable habitat must occur, the presence/absence of any special-status plant or wildlife species must be determined prior to construction, to determine if the habitat supports

any special-status species. If special-status species are determined to occupy any portion of a subject site, avoidance and minimization measures shall be incorporated into the construction phase of a project to avoid direct or incidental take of a listed species to the greatest extent feasible.

BIO-2 of MEIR SCH No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan requires that any direct or incidental take of any state or federally listed species should be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If the construction of a proposed project will result in the direct or incidental take of a listed species, consultation with the resources agencies and/or additional permitting may be required. Agency consultation through the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) 2081 and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Section 7 or Section 10 permitting processes must take place prior to any action that may result in the direct or incidental take of a listed species. Specific mitigation measures for direct or incidental impacts to a listed species will be determined through agency consultation.

BIO-3¹ of MEIR SCH No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan requires projects within the Planning Area to avoid, if possible, construction within the general nesting season of February 1 through August 15 for avian species protected under Fish and Game Code 3500 and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), if it is determined that suitable nesting habitat occurs on a subject site. If construction cannot avoid the nesting season, a pre-construction clearance survey must be conducted to determine if any nesting birds or nesting activity is observed on or within 500-feet of a subject site. If an active nest is observed during the survey, a biological monitor must be on-site to ensure that no proposed project activities would impact the active nest. Depending on the bird species, a buffer ranging in size from 250 feet to 4 miles, will be established around the active nest until the nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Project activities may continue in the vicinity of the nest only at the discretion of the biological monitor.

Additional Mitigation Measures (Project Specific)

BIO-4: Pre-activity Surveys for Special-Status Species. Prior to ground disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a biological clearance survey no more than 30 calendar days prior to the onset of construction. The clearance survey shall include walking transects to identify presence of San Joaquin kit fox, American badger, Swainson's hawk, western burrowing owl, nesting birds and other special-status species or signs of, and sensitive natural communities. The pre-activity survey shall be walked by no greater than 30-foot transects for 100 percent coverage of the Project Site and the 250-foot buffer, where feasible. If no evidence of special-status species is

¹ For the purpose of keeping the mitigation measures in proper chronology, this mitigation measure corresponds to BIO-4 in the MEIR Mitigation Checklist.

detected, no further action is required but measure MM BIO-6 shall be implemented.

BIO-5: Avoidance of San Joaquin Kit Fox and American Badger Dens. If dens/burrows that could support the San Joaquin kit fox or American badger are discovered during the pre-activity surveys conducted under MM BIO-4, the avoidance buffers outlined below shall be established. No work would occur within these buffers unless the biologist approves and monitors the activity.

- Potential Den 50 feet
- Atypical Den 50 feet (includes pipes and other man-made structures)
- Known Den 100 Feet
- Natal/Pupping Den 500 feet

BIO-6: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for San Joaquin Kit Fox. The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during all phases of the Project to reduce the potential for impact from the Project. They are modified from the *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (USFWS 2011).*

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers. All foodrelated trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project Site.
- 2. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds shall not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project Site.
- 3. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project Site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in anyway. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted.
- 4. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction

pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.

- 5. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the project site to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens.
- 6. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides on the Project Site shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.
- 7. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS.
- 8. The Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of USFWS and CDFW shall be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a San Joaquin kit fox during project-related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species, at the addresses and telephone numbers below. The CDFW contact can be reached at (559) 243-4014 and R4CESA@wildlifeca.gov.
- 9. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below.
- 10. Any project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered

Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone: (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.

BIO-7: Pre-activity Surveys for Nesting Birds. If construction is planned outside the nesting period for raptors (other than the burrowing owl) and migratory birds (February 1 to August 31), no mitigation shall be required. If construction is planned during the nesting season for migratory birds and raptors, a pre-activity survey to identify active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 250-foot buffer for migratory birds and a 500-foot buffer for raptors. If nesting birds are identified during the survey, active raptor nests shall be avoided by 500 feet and all other migratory bird nests shall be avoided by 250 feet. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified on-site monitor determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affecting the breeding behaviors of the resident birds. Because nesting birds can establish new nests or produce a second or even third clutch at any time during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated every 30 days as construction activities are occurring throughout the nesting season.

No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid Project construction areas. Once the migratory birds or raptors have completed nesting and young have fledged, disturbance buffers will no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can cease.

BIO-8: Pre-activity Surveys for Swainson's Hawk Nests. If all Project activities are completed outside of the Swainson's hawk nesting season (February 15 through August 31), this mitigation measure shall need not be applied. If no Swainson's hawk nests are found, no further action is required.

If construction is planned during the nesting season, a preconstruction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 0.5-mile buffer around the site for active Swainson's hawk nests. If potential Swainson's hawk nests or nesting substrates occur within 0.5 mile of the Project Site, then those nests or substrates must be monitored for Swainson's hawk nesting activity on a routine and repeating basis throughout the breeding season, or until Swainson's hawks or other raptor species are verified to be using them. Monitoring shall be conducted according to the protocol outlined in the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). The protocol recommends that ten visits be made to each nest or nesting site: one during January 1-March 20 to identify potential nest sites, three during March 20-April 5, three during April 5-April 20, and three during June 10-July 30. To meet the minimum level of protection for the

species, surveys shall be completed for at least the two survey periods immediately prior to project-related ground disturbance activities. During the nesting period, active Swainson's hawk nests shall be avoided by 0.5 mile unless this avoidance buffer is reduced through consultation with the CDFW and/or USFWS. If an active Swainson's hawk nest is located within 500 feet of the Project or within the Project Site, the Project proponent shall contact CDFW for guidance.

BIO-9: Swainson's Hawk Nest Avoidance. If an active Swainson's hawk nest is discovered at any time within 0.5-mile of active construction, a qualified biologist will complete an assessment of the potential for current construction activities to impact the nest. The assessment will consider the type of construction activities, the location of construction relative to the nest, the visibility of construction activities from the nest location, and other existing disturbances in the area that are not related to construction activities of this Project. Based on this assessment, the biologist will determine if construction activities can proceed and the level of nest monitoring required. Construction activities shall not occur within 500 feet of an active nest but depending upon conditions at the site this distance may be reduced. Full-time monitoring to evaluate the effects of construction activities on nesting Swainson's hawks may be required. The qualified biologist shall have the authority to stop work if it is determined that Project construction is disturbing the nest. These buffers may need to increase depending on the sensitivity of the nest location, the sensitivity of the nesting Swainson's hawk to disturbances, and at the discretion of the qualified biologist.

BIO-10: Pre-activity Surveys for Western Burrowing Owl Burrows. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-activity survey on the Project Site and within 500 feet of its perimeter, where feasible, to identify the presence of the western burrowing owl. The survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of construction activities. If any western burrowing owl burrows are observed during the pre-activity survey, avoidance measures shall be consistent with those included in the CDFW staff report on western burrowing owl mitigation (CDFG 2012). If occupied western burrowing owl burrows are observed outside of the breeding season (September 1 through January 31) and within 250 feet of proposed construction activities, a passive relocation effort may be instituted in accordance with the guidelines established by the California Western Burrowing Owl Consortium (1993) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2012). During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a 500-foot (minimum) buffer zone shall be maintained unless a qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

If western burrowing owl are found to occupy the Project Site and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited, and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods (surveillance). Replacement or occupied burrows shall consist of artificial burrows at a ratio of one burrow collapsed to one artificial burrow constructed (1:1). Ongoing surveillance of the Project Site during construction activities shall occur at a rate sufficient to detect western burrowing owl, if they return.

In addition, impacts to occupied western burrowing owl burrows shall be avoided in accordance with the following table unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFW verifies through non-invasive methods that either: 1) the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.

Location	Time of Year	Level	of Disturb	ance
Location	Location Time of Year		Med	High
Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200 m	500 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m
Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m

BIO-11: Worker Environmental Awareness Training. Prior to ground disturbance activities, or within one week of being deployed at the Project Site for newly hired workers, all construction workers at the Project Site shall attend a Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program, developed and presented by a qualified biologist.

The Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information on the life history of wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the Endangered Species Act, measures the Project operator is implementing to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the Act. Identification and information regarding special-status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the Project Site shall also be provided to construction personnel. The program shall include:

 An acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been completed. A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, as well as a
list of the names of all personnel who attended the training and copies
of the signed acknowledgement forms shall be maintain on site for the
duration of construction activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
V. CULTURAL RESOURCES – W	ould the proje	ct:		
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?		Х		
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		Х		
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?		Х		

DISCUSSION

a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

A cultural resources technical memorandum (Appendix C) was prepared for the Project Site by QK in February 2020. The following discussion is based on the memorandum. A cultural resources records search (RS #20-071) was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University- Bakersfield. The records search covered an area within one half mile of the Project Site and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Registry of Historic Resources (CRHR), California Historical Landmarks, California State Historic Resources Inventory, and a review of cultural resource reports on file. The records search indicated that the Project Site has never been surveyed for Cultural Resources. Two cultural studies have been conducted within a half-mile radius of the Project Site. As a result of those studies, one cultural resource has been recorded, the historic Central Canal, which is approximately 1,500 feet west of the Project Site. The Project would not impact this historic resource as all work will be conducted within the boundaries of the Project Site. It is not known if any other resources exist on the property.

A Sacred Lands File request was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission. A response dated February 18, 2020 indicates negative results.

No other cultural surveys or resources have been recorded within a half mile of the Project. No cultural resources are known within the Project Site. No Native American

sacred sites or cultural landscapes had been identified within or immediately adjacent to the study area.

There are no structures which exist within the Project Site that are listed in the National or Local Register of Historic Places. The Project is not within a designated historic district. There are no known archaeological resources that exist within the Project Site. The potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources is minimal. Additionally, portions of the construction will take place within existing road rights-of-way and previously disturbed lands. However, during excavation activities, there is always the potential to discover historical resources. Ground disturbing activities such as grading and trenching have the potential to damage or destroy unidentified cultural resources with the Project Site. In order to reduce any potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources mitigation measures will be incorporated. For instance, if the event historical resources are found, construction will halt, and a qualified historical resources specialist will be contacted and will make recommendations to the City. Therefore, implementation of the Fresno General Plan MEIR Mitigation Measures will result in a *less than significant impact*.

In regard to the above described cultural resources impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described cultural resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?

There are no known archaeological resources that exist within the Project Site. There is no evidence that cultural resources of any type (including historical, archaeological, or unique geologic features) exist on the Project Site. Nevertheless, there is some possibility that a buried site may exist in the area and be obscured by vegetation, fill, or other historic activities, leaving no surface evidence. Implementation of the Fresno General Plan MEIR Mitigation Measures will result in a *less than significant impact*.

In regard to the above described cultural resources impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described cultural resources impact analysis criteria.

c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Previously undiscovered human remains could be disturbed during Project construction. Based on the results of cultural records search findings and the lack of historical or archaeological resources previously identified within a 0.5-mile radius of the proposed Project, the potential to encounter subsurface resources is minimal. Although cultural resources aren't anticipated onsite, like most Projects in the state, the possibility exists that these resources could be found during construction; therefore, mitigation would be required to reduce this impact to a *less than significant* level. Therefore, due to the ground disturbing activities that will occur as a result of the Project, the measures within the MEIR SCH No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan, Mitigation Monitoring Checklist to address archaeological resources and human remains will be employed to guarantee that should archaeological and/or animal fossil material be encountered during Project excavations, then work shall stop immediately; and, that qualified professionals in the respective field are contacted and consulted in order to ensure that the activities of the proposed Project will not involve physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of historic, and archaeological resources.

In regard to the above described cultural resources impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described biological resources impact analysis criteria.

Mitigation Measures identified in MEIR

CUL-1: If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified historical resources specialist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified historical resources specialist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-germ preservation to allow future scientific study.

CUL-2: Subsequent to a preliminary City review of the Project grading plans, if there is evidence that a Project will include excavation or construction activities within previously undisturbed soils, a field survey and literature search for prehistoric archaeological resources shall be conducted. The following procedures shall be followed.

If prehistoric resources are not found during either the field survey or literature search, excavation and/or construction activities can commence. In the event that buried prehistoric archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

If the resources are determined to be unique prehistoric archaeological resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any prehistoric archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City approved institution or person who is capable of pro viding long term preservation to allow future scientific study.

If prehistoric resources are found during the field survey or literature review, the resources shall be inventoried using appropriate State record forms and submit the forms to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. The resources shall be evaluated for significance. If the resources are found to be significant, measures shall be identified by the qualified archaeologist. Similar to above, appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

In addition, appropriate mitigation for excavation and construction activities in the vicinity of the resources found during the field survey or literature review shall include an archaeological monitor. The monitoring period shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist. If additional prehistoric archaeological resources are found during excavation and/or construction activities, the procedure identified above for the discovery of unknown resources shall be followed.

CUL-3²: In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(a). If the remains are determined to be of Native

² For the purpose of keeping the mitigation measures in proper chronology, this mitigation measure corresponds to CUL-4 in the MEIR Mitigation Checklist.

American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who shall then serve as the consultant on how to proceed with the remains.

Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(b), upon the discovery of Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VI. ENERGY – Would the project:				
a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			Х	

DISCUSSION

a) Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?

Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines provides significance thresholds for the evaluation of a number of environmental impacts, but does not provide specific thresholds for the evaluation of impacts related to energy resources. Appendix F of the State CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of the potentially significant energy implications of a proposed Project. While Appendix F does not provide specific thresholds for energy use, it recommends consideration of the potential energy impact of proposed projects, with particular emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy (Public Resources Code Section 21100, subdivision [b][3]).

The proposed Project includes the subdivision of the subject parcel into 11 parcels via a Tentative Parcel Map and a mixed-use development on the approximate 12.18-acre Project Site. The Project includes a range of apartment types and unit sizes, commercial uses and office uses. The Project would include open space areas as proposed a part of the multi-family building in accordance with City standards. The Project also includes on-site parking, landscaping, and infrastructure improvements.

The amount of energy used at the Project Site would directly correlate to the size of the proposed buildings, the energy consumption of associated appliances and technology, and outdoor lighting. Other major sources of proposed Project energy consumption

include fuel used by vehicle trips generated during Project construction and operation, and fuel used by off-road construction vehicles during construction.

The following discussion provides calculated levels of energy use expected for the proposed Project, based on commonly used modelling software (i.e. CalEEMod and the California Air Resource Board's EMFAC2014). It should be noted that many of the assumptions provided by CalEEMod are conservative relative to the proposed Project. Therefore, this discussion provides a conservative estimate of proposed Project emissions.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Electricity and natural gas used by the proposed Project would be used primarily to power on-site buildings. Total annual electricity (kWh) and natural gas (kBTU) usage associated with the operation of the proposed Project are shown in Table 6.1, below (as provided by CalEEMod).

Table 6-1
Project Operational Natural Gas and Electricity Usage

Emissions	Natural Gas (kBTU/year)	Electricity (kWh/year)
Project Total	5,137,039	1,513,908

Source: CALEEMOD Emission Model

According to Appendix A: Calculation Details for CalEEMod, CalEEMod uses the California Commercial End Use Survey (CEUS) database to develop energy intensity value for non-residential buildings. The energy use from residential land uses is calculated based on the Residential Appliance Saturation Survey (RASS). Similar to CEUS, this is a comprehensive energy use assessment that includes the end use for various climate zones in California. As shown in Table 6-1, the Project would use approximately 5,137,039 kBTU of natural gas per year and approximately 1,513,908 kWh of electricity per year.

On-Road Vehicles (Operation)

The proposed Project would generate vehicle trips during its operational phase. The Apartments Low Rise, Bank, Convenience Market With Gas Pumps, Day-Care Center, Fast Food Restaurant with Drive-Thru, General Office Building, Medical Office Building, and Regional Shopping Center are CalEEMod land uses and subtypes were used for the proposed Project. (See Appendix A for the CalEEMod assumptions and detailed energy calculations). The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual land uses description/code which corresponds to land uses and subtypes of CalEEMod. The Traffic Impact Assessment (TIA) and supplemental correction (Appendix D) prepared for the Project utilizes the Project's land use descriptions and ITE trip generation rates to determine how many vehicle trips would result from operation of the proposed Project. Using this ITE code and corresponding trip generation rate used in the TIA, the Project would generate approximately 10,406 daily vehicles trips. In order to calculate operational

on-road vehicle energy usage and emissions, default trip lengths generated by CalEEMod were used, which are based on the Project location and urbanization level parameters selected within CalEEMod (i.e. "SJVAPCD" Project location and "Urban" setting, respectively).

Based on default factors provided by CalEEMod, the average daily trip will be approximately 6.8 miles. Using fleet mix data provide by CalEEMod, and Year 2020 gasoline and diesel MPG (miles per gallon) factors for individual vehicle classes as provided by Emissions Factors model (EMFAC2014) by the Air Resource Board, the derived weighted MPG factors for operational on-road vehicles of approximately 26.5 MPG for gasoline and 7.8 MPG for diesel vehicles. With this information, the conservative calculated estimate for the unmitigated proposed Project would generate vehicle trips that would use a total of approximately 180 gallons of gasoline or 53 gallons of diesel fuel per day, on average, or 65,700 annual gallons of gasoline and 19,345 annual gallons of diesel fuel per year. Furthermore, the fuel usage projections assume 100% of the Project's trips are either gasoline fuel or diesel fuel.

On-Road Vehicles (Construction)

According the SJVAPCD Air Impact Assessment, the proposed Project would only generate on-site (off-road) construction trips and VMT and would not contribute to onroad vehicle trips during Project construction (from construction workers and vendors).

Off-Road Vehicles (Construction)

Off-road construction vehicles would use diesel fuel during the construction phase of the proposed Project. A non-exhaustive list of off-road constructive vehicles expected to be used during the construction phase of the proposed Project includes: cranes, forklifts, generator sets, tractors, excavators, and dozers. Based on the total amount of CO₂ emissions expected to be generated by the proposed Project (as provided by the CalEEMod output), and a CO₂ to diesel fuel conversion factor (provided by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency), the proposed Project would use a total of approximately 85,428.12 gallons of diesel fuel for off-road construction vehicles (during the construction phase of the proposed Project).

Other

Proposed Project landscape maintenance activities would generally require the use fossil fuel (i.e. gasoline) energy. For example, lawn mowers require the use of fuel for power. As an approximation, it is estimated that landscape care maintenance would require approximately two individuals one full day (8 hours) per week, or 832 hours per year. Assuming an average of approximately 0.5 gallons of gasoline used per person-hour, the proposed Project would require the use of approximately 416 gallons of gasoline per year to power landscape maintenance equipment. The energy used to power landscape maintenance equipment would not differ substantially from the energy required for landscape maintenance for similar project.

The proposed Project would use energy resources for the operation of Project buildings (electricity and natural gas), for on-road vehicle trips (e.g. gasoline and diesel fuel)

generated by the proposed Project, and from off-road construction activities associated with the proposed Project (e.g. diesel fuel). Each of these activities would require the use of energy resources. The proposed Project would be responsible for conserving energy, to the extent feasible, and relies heavily on reducing per capita energy consumption to achieve this goal, including through State-wide and local measures, such as City of Fresno General Plan objectives, policies, and Municipal Code standards. Proposed reduction policies or standards include but not limited to:

Fresno General Plan:

- RC-8-b, reduce per capita residential electricity use to 1,800 kWh per year and non-residential electricity use to 2,700 kWh per year per capita by developing and implementing incentives, design and operation standards, promoting alternative energy sources, and cost-effective savings.
- RC-8-c, Consider providing an incentive program for new buildings that exceed California Energy Code requirements by 15 percent.
- RC-8-e, Promote compliance with State law mandating disclosure of a building's energy data and rating of the previous year to prospective buyers and lessees of the entire building or lenders financing the entire building.

Fresno Municipal Code:

- Section 11-731, All new HVAC and new lighting systems shall comply with the current energy conservation requirements contained in Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations (California Energy Code). An existing building with a dwelling unit or joint living and work quarter need not comply with the building envelope requirements of the California Energy Code, if the building envelope is not altered in anyway due to compliance with other code requirements.
- Section 11-108, The California Energy Code, 2019 Edition as promulgated by the California Building Standards Commission is hereby adopted by the City of Fresno and incorporated into the Code and shall be referred to as the Fresno Energy Code. One copy of the California Energy Code is on file and available for use by the public in the Planning and Development Department, Building and Safety Services Division.
- Section 11-101, The California Building Code (CBC) was last amended in 2019 and incorporates the adoption of the 2018 Edition of the of the International Building Code as amended with necessary California amendments and the 2018 International Building Code of the International Code Council, with the exception of Appendix B. to the CBC, along with the City's amendments to the CBC provided in Section 11-102, are referred to as the Fresno Building Code.
- In additional, energy-saving regulations, including the latest State Title 24 building energy efficiency standards ("part 6"), would be applicable to the

proposed Project further reducing any energy related impact that the Project may produce.

As a result, the proposed Project would not result in any significant adverse impacts related to Project energy requirements, energy use inefficiencies, and/or the energy intensiveness of materials by amount and fuel type for each stage of the Project including construction, operations, maintenance, and/or removal. PG&E, the electricity and natural gas provider to the site, maintains sufficient capacity to serve the proposed Project. The proposed Project would comply with all existing energy standards, and would not result in significant adverse impacts on energy resources. For these reasons, the proposed Project would not be expected to cause an inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary use of energy resources nor cause a significant impact on any of the threshold as described by Appendix F of the *CEQA Guidelines*. The impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described energy resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?

As mentioned previously, the Project will utilize energy resources during the construction and operation of the Project. Energy consumption may include but is not limited to: electric and natural gas consumption during Project operation, pedestrian vehicle trips, construction vehicle trips, and various construction activities.

Applicable state and local plans for renewable energy and energy efficiency apply to the proposed Project, such as the Building Energy Efficiency Standards – Title 24, California Green Building Code, the City of Fresno General Plan, and the City of Fresno Development Code. The applicable energy related State codes have been incorporated as the City's development standards and are implemented on a site by site basis. In addition, each project proposed within the City will be reviewed prior to construction in order to confirm compliance with these applicable energy policies. Therefore, upon the issuance of building permits, the Project will be considered compliant with the City General Plan policies in addition to Title 24 and California Green Building Code Standards which are consistent with applicable state plans for over energy reduction.

Furthermore, according to the State of California Energy Action Plan II, the majority of annual energy savings is due to utility efficiency programs such as the Statewide Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS), followed by building standards. PG&E is responsible for the mix of energy resources used to provide electricity for its customers, and it is in the process of implementing the State-wide Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) to increase the proportion of renewable energy (e.g. solar and wind) within its energy portfolio. PG&E is expected to achieve at least a 33% mix of renewable energy resources by 2020, and 50% by 2030.

Since, the Project Site is primarily vacant and will not utilize any existing structures currently on site, the future development will consist of new structures and will be required

to implement all applicable development standards pursuant to the City of Fresno, Building Energy Efficiency Standards - Title 24, and California Green Building Code. In conclusion, energy impacts would be considered *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described energy resources impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VII. GEOLOGY AND SOILS – Wo	uld the project	<u>:</u>		
a) Directly or Indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:			Х	
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.			X	
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?			Х	
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?			Х	
iv) Landslides?			X	
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?			Х	
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?			Х	
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?				X
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?		Х		

DISCUSSION

- a) Directly or indirectly cause potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

Fresno has no known active earthquake faults and is not in any Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones. The immediate Fresno area has extremely low seismic activity levels, although shaking may be felt from earthquakes whose epicenters lie to the east, west, and south. Known major faults are over 50 miles distant and include the San Andreas Fault, Coalinga area blind thrust fault(s), and the Long Valley, Owens Valley, and White Wolf/Tehachapi fault systems. The most serious threat to Fresno from a major earthquake in the Eastern Sierra would be flooding that could be caused by damage to dams on the upper reaches of the San Joaquin River.

Fresno is classified by the State as being in a moderate seismic risk zone, Category "C" or "D," depending on the soils underlying the specific location being categorized and that location's proximity to the nearest known fault lines. All new structures are required to conform to current seismic protection standards in the California Building Code. Seismic

upgrade/retrofit requirements are imposed on older structures by the City's Planning and Development Department as may be applicable to building modification and rehabilitation projects. With the implementation of the California Building Code and the development review process from the City, the impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

According to the Fresno County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan, the project site is located in an area of relatively low seismic activity. The proposed project does not include any activities or components which could feasibly cause strong seismic ground shaking, either directly or indirectly. There will be a *less than significant impact*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No specific countywide assessment of liquefaction has been performed; however, the Fresno County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan identifies the risk of liquefaction within the county as low because the soil types are unsuitable for liquefaction. The area's low potential for seismic activity would further reduce the likelihood of liquefaction occurrence. Because the project site is within an area of low seismic activity, and the soils associated with the project site not suitable for liquefaction, impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

iv. Landslides?

Landslides include rockfalls, deep slope failure, and shallow slope failure. Factors such as the geological conditions, drainage, slope, vegetation, and others directly affect the potential for landslides. One of the most common causes of landslides is construction activity that is associated with road building (i.e. cut and fill). The project site is relatively flat with an approximate average asml of 296 feet; therefore, the potential for a landslide in the project site is essentially non-existent. *No adverse environmental effects* related to topography, soils or geology are expected as a result of this project.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?

Minimal soil will be removed from the project site during construction. Although these construction activities will result in a loss of topsoil, any soil erosion impacts would be temporary and subject to best management practices required by SWPPP. These best

management practices are developed to prevent significant impacts related to erosion from construction. Because impacts related to erosion would be temporary and limited to construction and required best management practices would prevent significant impacts related to erosion, the impact will remain *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?

There are no geologic hazards or unstable soil conditions known to exist on the site. The existing topography is relatively flat with no apparent unique or significant landforms such as vernal pools. Development of the property requires compliance with grading and drainage standards of the City of Fresno. A civil engineer or soils engineer registered in this state shall complete a Soils Investigation and Evaluation Report, during the preparation of the improvement plans. The investigation will address the detail of the configuration, location, type of loading of the proposed structures, and drainage plan. The report shall provide detailed recommendation for foundations, drainage, and other items. The preparation of the Soils Investigation and Evaluation Report is an existing standard and will be completed as a part of the project. Impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994, as updated), creating substantial direct or indirect risks to life or property?

Expansive soils contain large amounts of clay, which absorb water and cause the soil to increase in volume. Conversely, the soils associated with the proposed project site are granular, well-draining and somewhat excessively drained, and therefore have a limited ability to absorb water or exhibit expansive behavior. The soils associated with the project are not suitable for expansion, therefore, implementation of the project will pose no direct or indirect risk to life or property caused by expansive soils and the impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of wastewater?

The proposed project would not include the use of septic tanks or any other alternative

wastewater disposal systems. The dwelling units will be required to tie into the existing sewer services. Therefore, there would be *no impact*.

In conclusion, the project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

As noted previously, there are no known paleontological resources that exist within the project site. Nevertheless, previously unknown paleontological resources could be disturbed during project construction. Therefore, due to the ground disturbing activities that will occur as a result of the project, the measures within the MEIR SCH No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan, Mitigation Monitoring Checklist to address archaeological resources, paleontological resources, and human remains will be employed to guarantee that should archaeological and/or animal fossil material be encountered during project excavations, then work shall stop immediately; and, that qualified professionals in the respective field are contacted and consulted in order to ensure that the activities of the proposed project will not involve physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of historic, archaeological, or paleontological resources.

In regard to the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

Mitigation Measures identified in MEIR

GEO-1³: Subsequent to a preliminary City review of the project grading plans, if there is evidence that a project will include excavation or construction activities within previously undisturbed soils, a field survey and literature search for unique paleontological/geological resources shall be conducted. The following procedures shall be followed:

If unique paleontological/geological resources are not found during either the field survey or literature search, excavation and/or construction activities can commence. In the event that unique paleontological/geological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified paleontologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified paleontologist shall make recommendations to the City on the

³ Mitigation Measure GEO-1, was taken from the Fresno General Plan MEIR and originally called CUL-3 within the MEIR Mitigation Measure Monitoring Checklist. This changed was made because Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines was revised and Paleontological Resources are now included under the Geology and Soils section.

measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to, excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds. If the resources are determined to be significant, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any paleontological/geological resources recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

If unique paleontological/geological resources are found during the field survey or literature review, the resources shall be inventoried and evaluated for significance. If the resources are found to be significant, mitigation measures shall be identified by the qualified paleontologist. Similar to above, appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. In addition, appropriate mitigation for excavation and construction activities in the vicinity of the resources found during the field survey or literature review shall include a paleontological monitor. The monitoring period shall be determined by the qualified paleontologist. If additional paleontological/geological resources are found during excavation and/or construction activities, the procedure identified above for the discovery of unknown resources shall be followed.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
VIII. GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSI	ONS – Would	the project:		
a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?				Х

Setting

CARB, in consultation with Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs), has provided each affected region with reduction targets for Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. For the Fresno COG region, CARB set targets at five percent per capita decrease in 2020 and a ten percent per capita decrease in 2035 from a base year of 2005. Fresno COG's 2018 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) projects that the Fresno County region would achieve the prescribed emissions targets. In 2009, the SJVAPCD adopted the following guidance documents applicable to projects within the San Joaquin Valley:

- Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New projects under CEQA (SJVAPCD 2009), and
- District Policy: Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for Stationary Source projects Under CEQA when Serving as the Lead Agency (SJVAPCD 2009).

This guidance and policy are the reference documents referenced in the SJVAPCD's Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts adopted in March 2015 (SJVAPCD 2015). Consistent with the District Guidance and District Policy above, SJVAPCD (2015) acknowledges the current absence of numerical thresholds, and recommends a tiered approach to establish the significance of the GHG impacts on the environment:

- If a project complies with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation
- program which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, then the project would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions:
- If a project does not comply with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or mitigation program, then it would be required to implement Best Performance Standards (BPS); and
- If a project is not implementing BPS, then it should demonstrate that its GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by at least 29 percent compared to Business as Usual (BAU).

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- Transportation Facilities Strategies
- Transportation Demand Strategies
- Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings
- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- Municipal Strategies

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the Project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify approximately 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential Urban Neighborhood to approximately 2.2 acres of Light Industrial, 6.5 acres of Community Commercial and 3.4 acres of Residential – High Density, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project Site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. As depicted in the Project description, the Project offers a variety of compatible uses. Of the uses proposed on the Project Site, only two uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the

northeast of the Project Site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

In December 2008, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Governing Board adopted the staff proposal for an interim GHG significance threshold for projects where the SCAQMD is lead agency. The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction but does not have an established GHG emission threshold for CO2e, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table 8-1 shows the yearly GHG emissions generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Table 8-1
Project Operational GHG Emissions

Summary Report	CO ₂ e
Project Operational Emissions Per Year	8,737.14 MT/yr
Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model	

DISCUSSION

a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the Project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify approximately 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential Urban Neighborhood to approximately 2.2 acres of Light Industrial, 6.5 acres of Community Commercial and 3.4 acres of Residential – High Density, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project Site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. As depicted in the Project description, the Project offers a variety of compatible uses. Of the uses proposed on the Project Site, only two uses (gas station

and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project Site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table 8-1 shows the yearly GHG emissions generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described greenhouse gases impact analysis criteria.

b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- Transportation Facilities Strategies
- Transportation Demand Strategies
- Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings

- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- Municipal Strategies

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the Project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project Site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one Gas Station/Carwash, one bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project Site. Furthermore, the Project has proposed to subdivide the parcels into 12 individual parcels that contain specific development proposals.

- Parcel A (1.49 AC) 4,000 square foot gasoline service station with 1,400 square foot of retail space (5,400 square feet total) and 3,400 square foot carwash. The gasoline station would have 8 pumps and the car wash would be a drive through facility.
- Parcel B (0.68 AC) 2,866 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive through window.
- Parcel C (1.33 AC) Single building with 7,500 square feet of retail space.
- Parcel D (0.97 AC) 5,225 square foot high-turnover restaurant and 1,600 square foot coffee shop.
- Parcel E (0.94 AC) 11,700 square foot medical building.
- Parcel F (0.87 AC) 9,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel G (0.78 AC) 10,400 square foot bank/office building.
- Parcel H (1.23 AC) 12,000 square foot retail building (portion).
- Parcel I (0.36 AC) 3,000 square foot office building (portion).
- Parcel J (0.39 AC) 5,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel K (0.28 AC) 4,000 square foot day care.
- Parcel L (2.86 AC) 170,000 square foot multi-family building with 150 units.

Parcels A and B are to be planned and zoned Light Industrial uses. Parcels C through J are to be planned and zoned for Community Commercial uses. Parcel L, K, and a portion of H would be planned and zoned for High Density/RM-3 uses.

Of the uses proposed on the Project Site, only two uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the TIA prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project Site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The Project further the achievement of City of Fresno's greenhouse gas reduction goals. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described greenhouse gases impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
IX. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS	MATERIAL -	- Would the pro	ject:	
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?			X	
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?			X	
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?			Х	
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?			X	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project site?		•		X
f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			Х	
g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires?				Х

DISCUSSION

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

The proposed industrial, commercial, and residential land uses do not routinely transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials, or present a reasonably foreseeable release of hazardous materials, with the exception of common hazardous materials such as household cleaners, paint, etc. Although the commercial land uses within the City of Fresno allows medical office buildings, there is a potential of hazardous materials being transported for use or disposal. The California Code of Regulation defines hazardous materials as a substance that, because of physical or chemical properties, quantity, concentration, or other characteristics, may either (1) cause an increase in mortality or an increased in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness, or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. Hazardous materials have been and are commonly used in commercial, agricultural, and industrial applications, and to a limited extent residential area. Hazardous wastes are defined in the same manner. Hazardous wastes are hazardous materials that no longer have a practical use, such as

substances that have been discarded, discharged, spilled, contaminated, or are being stored prior to proper disposal. Hazardous materials are classified according to four properties: toxic, ignitable, corrosive, and reactive.

If development occurs in the manner proposed in the site plan, the proposed medical office use has the highest potential to transport, use, or dispose of hazardous materials. As proposed, the approximate 11,450 square foot medical office building located on the eastern portion of the Project Site. Although, the proposed use of the medical office building may have a greater chance of dealing with hazardous materials, implementation of the City of Fresno's General Plan policies will reduce any perceived impacts. Policies include but not limited to:

Policy NS-4-a: Require safe processing and storage of hazardous materials, consistent with the California Building Code and the Uniform Fire Code, as adopted by the City.

Policy NS-4-e: Require that the production, use, storage, disposal, and transport of hazardous materials conform to the standards and procedures established by the County Division of Environmental Health. Require compliance with the County's Hazardous Waste Generator Program, including the submittal and implementation of a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, when applicable.

Policy NS-4-f: Require facilities that handle hazardous materials or hazardous wastes to be designed, constructed, and operated in accordance with applicable hazardous materials and waste management laws and regulations.

With the inclusion of the policies detailed in the General Plan, applicable development standards, and compliance with the California Building Code, the operational phase of the proposed Project does not pose a significant hazard to the public or the environment. In addition, according to GeoTracker there are no open hazardous sites located within 1,000 feet of the Project Site. South of E. Jensen Avenue is an industrial area that has a few permitted/evaluated uses, according to the Department of Toxic Substances Control EnviroStor database. The nearest site is approximately 500 feet from the Project Site. The impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hazards and hazardous materials impact analysis criteria.

b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?

As proposed the Project, during operation, has the potential to be transferring hazardous materials. It is unlikely, however, in the event that an accident happens during the construction or operation, the Project will incorporate the goals and objectives identified in the Fresno County Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan. Therefore, the proposed Project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment, as mentioned previously in subsection a) above, the Project would be compliant with General Plan policies and applicable development standards in order to reduce any perceived impacts.

In the event an unforeseeable upset or accident were to occur, the Fresno County Department of Environmental Health and Safety will be contacted and Best Management Practices from the Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan will be utilized. Therefore, the impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hazards and hazardous materials impact analysis criteria.

c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?

There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the Project Site. However, there are two schools within one mile of the Project Site. Calwa Elementary School and Aynesworth Elementary School. Since the schools are located outside of the one-quarter mile radii of the Project Site and if any hazardous materials are used, transported, or disposed of, then the applicable General Plan policies shall apply. Furthermore, the Project does not propose any uses that may cause the emission of hazardous emissions. Therefore, there is no possibility for the Project to emit hazardous emissions of any kind within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school. The impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hazards and hazardous materials impact analysis criteria.

d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?

There are no known existing hazardous material conditions on the property and the property is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and the Department of Toxic Substances Control. The Project itself will not generate or use hazardous materials in a manner outside health department requirements.

As shown in historical aerial photographs available on Google Earth, the Project Site has been vacant since at least 1998. It is not anticipated that there are no known underground storage tanks or pipelines located on the Project Site that contain hazardous materials, however, any underground storage tanks or pipelines will be removed in accordance with removal standards of Fresno County Department of Public Health. The disturbance of such items during construction activities is unlikely. Therefore, because the Project is not located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 there is a *less than significant impact* as a significant hazard to the public or environment.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hazards and hazardous materials impact analysis criteria.

e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project site?

The Project Site is not located in an FAA-designated Runway Protection Zone, Inner Safety Zone, Sideline Safety Zone, and Traffic Pattern Zone according to review of the Fresno Yosemite International (FYI) Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP). Furthermore, the Project is not within the Airport Influence Area (AIA) for the FYI designated by the Fresno Council of Government ALUCP. The AIA is the approximated two-mile buffer area in which current and projected future airport-related noise, safety, airspace protection, or overnight factors/layers may significantly affect land use. The AIA also establishes the Airport Land Use Commissions' jurisdictional authority and boundary. In addition, the proposed Project is not located within a direct flight path designated by the FYI Airport, therefore would not expose people residing or working in the Project Site to a significant amount of ambient noise. Based upon the goals of the proposed Project, no potential interference with an adopted emergency response or evacuation plan has been identified. There will be *no impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described hazards and hazardous substances impact analysis criteria.

f) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The City's design and environmental review procedures shall ensure compliance with emergency response and evacuation plans. In addition, the site plan will be reviewed by the Fire Department per standard City procedure to ensure consistency with emergency response and evacuation needs. Currently, the Project incorporates three access points along E. Jensen Avenue and three access points along S. Maple Avenue, which will be utilized for purposes of emergency vehicle access. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a *less than significant impact* on emergency evacuation.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hazards and hazardous materials impact analysis criteria.

g) Expose people or structures, either directly or indirectly, to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires?

The land surrounding the Project Site is primarily developed with urban and suburban uses and is not considered to be wildlands. Additionally, Cal Fire finds that the Project Site has low frequency, limited extent, limited magnitude, and low significance, regarding wildfire threats. The proposed Project would not expose people or structures to significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires and there is *no impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described hazards and hazardous substances impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
X. HYDROLOGY AND WATER Q	UALITY – Wo	uld the project:		
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?			X	
b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?			X	
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:				
i) Result in a substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site;			X	
ii) Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site:			Х	

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
iii) create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff; or			Х	
iv) impede or redirect flood flows?			Х	
d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?			Х	
e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?			Х	

DISCUSSION

a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements or otherwise substantially degrade surface or ground water quality?

Adverse groundwater conditions of limited supply and compromised quality have been well documented by planning, environmental impact report and technical studies over the past 20 years including the Master Environmental Impact Report No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan, the MEIR 10130 for the 2025 Fresno General Plan, Final EIR No.10100, Final EIR No.10117 and Final EIR No. SCH 95022029 (Fresno Metropolitan Water Resource Management Plan), et al. These conditions include water quality degradation due to contamination from 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), ethylenedibromide trichloroethylene 1,2,3-trichloropropane (EDB), (TCE), (TCP), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (DCE), nitrate, and from naturally occurring arsenic, iron, manganese, and radon concentrations; low water well yields in some parts of the City; limited aquifer storage capacity from over-utilization; limited recharge activities; and, intensive urban or semi-urban development occurring upgradient from the Fresno Metropolitan Area.

Implementation of the proposed Project would not violate any water quality or waste discharge requirements. Construction activities including grading could temporarily

increase soil erosion rates during and shortly after Project construction. Construction-related erosion could result in the loss of soil and could adversely affect water quality in nearby surface waters. The Regional Water Quality Control Board will require a Project specific Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) to be prepared for each project that disturbs an area one acre or larger. The SWPPP is required to include project specific best management measures that are designed to control drainage and erosion. Furthermore, the proposed Project has been designed to control storm water runoff and erosion, both during and after construction. Project specific drainage improvements would reduce the potential for the proposed Project to violate water quality standards during construction to a *less than significant impact*.

In regard to the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

b) Substantially decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that the project may impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin?

On January 17, 2014, the Governor of California, proclaimed a State of Emergency in the State of California due to severe drought conditions. On April 25, 2014 and April 1, 2015, the Governor signed Executive Orders directing the State Water Resources Control Board ("State Water Board") to adopt emergency regulations to ensure urban water suppliers implement drought response plans to limit outdoor irrigation and other wasteful water practices. California Water Code Section 1058.5 grants the State Water Board the authority to adopt emergency regulations during a period when the Governor has issued a proclamation of emergency based upon drought conditions or in response to drought conditions that exist, or are threatened, in a critically dry year immediately preceded by two or more consecutive below normal, dry, or critically dry years.

On July 15, 2014, the State Water Board adopted an emergency regulation for urban water conservation requiring each urban water supplier to implement the stage of its water shortage contingency plan that imposes restrictions on outdoor irrigation, which resulted in the City of Fresno implementing Stage 2 of its Water Shortage Contingency Plan.

On May 5, 2015, the State Water Board adopted additional emergency regulations for urban water conservation, requiring the City of Fresno to reduce its water usage by 28% compared to 2013 and impose additional prohibitions on water use beginning June 1, 2015, through February 28, 2016. In 2015, the City of Fresno implemented additional water conservation measures resulting in 23% reduction in the City's water usage in 2015 and 2016.

On August 29, 2016, the Governor signed into law SB 814, which required the City of Fresno to define "excessive use" regarding water usage, and to establish a method to identify and discourage excessive water use.

California received record precipitation in the winter of 2017, resulting in mountain snowpack at 164% of the season average and on April 7, 2017, the Governor declared an end to California's drought emergency for all but Fresno, Kings, Tulare, and Tuolumne Counties in the state of California by Executive Order B-40-17. Executive Order B-40-17 directed the State Water Board to make permanent prohibitions on certain practices which do not conserve water.

On April 26, 2017, the State Water Board rescinded mandatory water conservation standards statewide, but left in effect prohibitions on certain water uses and required certain water conservation activities at all times in the City of Fresno comports with the Governor's Executive Order. In October, 2017, the City of Fresno amended the FMC to update specific prohibitions against wasteful water use practices to comport with state regulations, established a new definition for excessive water use, updated outdoor watering restrictions based on drought stage declarations, and changed the enforcement fine schedule for violations of prohibited water use practices. The City of Fresno adopted further water conservation revisions to the FMC in April, 2019, defining Excessive Water Use for customers in single-family residences or multi-unit housing in which each unit is individually metered or sub-metered, as using potable water in excess of the maximum gallons per hour, depending on the City's current Water Shortage Contingency Plan stage, during days or hours when outdoor irrigation is prohibited, more than one day during the monthly billing period, as recorded by the City. The maximum gallons per hour are: Stage 1 - 400 gallons per hour recommended. Stage 2 - 400 gallons per hour. Stage 3 - 350 gallons per hour. Stage 4 - 300 gallons per hour.

Fresno is one of the largest cities in the United States that still maintains a significant reliance on groundwater as part of its public water supply portfolio. Surface water treatment and distribution has been implemented in the northeastern part of the City since 2004 and in the southeastern part of the City in 2018, but the City is still subject to an EPA Sole Source Aquifer designation. While the aquifer underlying Fresno typically exceeds a depth of 300-feet and is capacious enough to provide adequate quantities of safe drinking water to the metropolitan area well into the twenty-first century, groundwater degradation, increasingly stringent water quality regulations, and an historic trend of high consumptive use of water on a per capita basis (currently 205 gallons per day per capita), have resulted in a general decline in aquifer levels, increased cost to provide potable water, and localized water supply limitations.

The City's groundwater aquifer has been documented by the State Department of Water Resources (Bulletin 118 - Interim Update 2016) to be critically over-drafted and has been designated a high-priority basin for corrective action through the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA).

Adverse groundwater conditions of limited supply and compromised quality have been well documented by planning, environmental impact report and technical studies over the

past 20 years including the Master Environmental Impact Report No. 2012111015 for the Fresno General Plan, the MEIR 10130 for the 2025 Fresno General Plan, Final EIR No.10100, Final EIR No.10117 and Final EIR No. SCH 95022029 (Fresno Metropolitan Water Resource Management Plan), et al. These conditions include water quality degradation due to contamination from 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP), ethylene-dibromide (EDB), trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2,3-trichloropropane (TCP), tetrachloroethylene (PCE), 1,1-dichloroethane (DCE), nitrate, and from naturally occurring arsenic, iron, manganese, and radon concentrations; low water well yields in some parts of the City; limited aquifer storage capacity from over-utilization; limited recharge activities; and, intensive urban or semi-urban development occurring upgradient from the Fresno Metropolitan Area.

The City of Fresno is actively addressing these issues through citywide metering and updating water use targets and the water shortage contingency plan in the City's Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The Fresno Metropolitan Water Resource Management Plan, which has been adopted and the accompanying Final EIR (SCH #95022029) certified. The purpose of these management plans is to provide safe, adequate, and dependable water supplies in order to adequately meet existing and the future needs of the metropolitan area in an economical manner; protect groundwater quality from further degradation and overdraft; and, provide a plan of reasonably implementable measures and facilities. City water wells, pump stations, recharge facilities, water treatment and distribution systems have been expanded incrementally to mitigate increased water demands and respond to groundwater quality challenges.

In response to the need for a comprehensive long-range water supply and distribution strategy, the Fresno General Plan recognizes regional water resource planning efforts, such as, the Kings Basin's Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, the Fresno-Area Regional Groundwater Management Plan, and City of Fresno Metropolitan Water Resource Management Plan and cites the findings of the City of Fresno 2010 UWMP. The purpose of these management plans is to provide safe, adequate, and dependable water supplies on order to adequately meet existing and future needs of the Kings Basin regions and the Fresno-Clovis metropolitan area in an economical manner; protect groundwater quality from further degradation and overdraft; and, provide a plan of reasonably implementable measures and facilities.

The 2010 Urban Water Management Plan, Figure 4-3 (incorporated by reference) illustrates the City of Fresno's goals to achieve a 'water balance' between supply and demand while decreasing reliance upon and use of groundwater. To achieve these goals the City is implementing a host of strategies, including:

- Intentional groundwater recharge through reclamation at the City's groundwater recharge facility at Leaky Acres (located northwest of Fresno-Yosemite international Airport), refurbish existing streams and canals to increase percolation, and recharge at Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District's (FMFCD) storm water basins;
- Increase use of existing surface water entitlements from the Kings River, United States Bureau of Reclamation and Fresno Irrigation

- District for treatment at the Northeast Surface Water Treatment Facility (NESWTF) and construct a new Southeast Surface Water Treatment Facility (SESWTF); and
- Recycle wastewater at the Fresno-Clovis Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (RWRF) for treatment and re-use for irrigation, and to percolation ponds for groundwater recharge. Further actions include the General Plan, Policy RC-6-d to prepare, adopt and implement a City of Fresno Recycled Water Master Plan.

The City has indicated that groundwater wells, pump stations, recharge facilities, water treatment and distribution systems shall be expanded incrementally to mitigate increased water demands. One of the primary objectives of Fresno's future water supply plans detailed in Fresno's Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan, 2010 & 2015 UWMPs is to balance groundwater operations through a host of strategies. Through careful planning, Fresno has designed a comprehensive plan to accomplish this objective by increasing utilization of surface water supplies through expansion of surface water treatment facilities, intentional recharge, and conservation, thereby reducing groundwater pumping. The City continually monitors impacts of land use changes and development project proposals on water supply facilities by assigning fixed demand allocations to each parcel by land use as currently zoned or proposed to be pre-zoned.

Until 2004, groundwater was the sole source of water for the City. In June 2004, the 30 Million Gallon Per Day (MGD) Northeast Surface Water Treatment Facility ("NESWTF") began providing Fresno with water treated to drinking water standards and in May 2018, the 54 MGD Southeast Surface Water Treatment Facility ("SESWTF") became operational. In order to meet demands anticipated by the growth implicit in the 2025 Fresno General Plan further construction of surface water treatments facilities and recycled water facilities will be required. Surface water is used to replace lost groundwater through Fresno's intentional recharge program at the City-owned Leaky Acres, Nielsen Recharge Facility, and smaller facilities in Southeast Fresno. Fresno holds contracts to surface water supplies from Millerton Lake and contractual rights to surface water from Pine Flat Reservoir. In 2010, Fresno renewed its contract with the United States Bureau of Reclamation, which entitles the City to 60,000 acre-feet per year of Class 1 water into the extended future. This water supply has further increased the reliability of Fresno's water supply.

Also, during the period 2005 to 2014, Fresno updated its Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan designed to ensure the Fresno metro area has a reliable water supply through 2025. The plan implements a conjunctive use program, combining groundwater, treated surface water, intentional recharge and an enhanced water conservation program.

The use of groundwater will continue to be an important part of the City's supply but will not be relied upon as heavily as has historically been the case. The 2015 UWMP shows that groundwater pumped by the City has decreased from approximately 148,006 AF/year in 2008 to approximately 83,360 AF/year in 2015. With the 54-MGD SESWTF (expandable to 80-MGD) coming online in 2018 it is anticipated further groundwater

pumping reductions will be realized. The projected total estimated groundwater yield for the 2040 is approximately 148,900 AF/year, inclusive of intentional recharge (Table 6-3, 2015 UWMP). In order to meet future demand projections, the City is planning to rely on expanding their delivery and treatment of surface water supplies and groundwater recharge activities.

The City has been adding to and upgrading its water supplies through capital improvements, including adding pipelines to distribute treated surface water as previously discussed. Additionally, in 2009, the treatment capacity of the Fresno/Clovis Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility was improved. The City has recently been providing tertiary treatment at some of its wastewater treatment plants to supply tertiary treated recycled water for landscape irrigation to new growth areas and the North Fresno Wastewater Reclamation Facilities Satellite Plant was developed to serve the Copper River development and golf course in the northern part of Fresno.

In addition, the General Plan policies require the City to maintain a comprehensive conservation program to help reduce per capita water usage, and includes conservation programs such as landscaping standards for drought tolerance, irrigation control devices, leak detection and retrofits, water audits, public education and implementing US Bureau of Reclamation Best Management Practices for water conservation to maintain surface water entitlements.

The City also has implemented an extensive water conservation program which is detailed in Fresno's current UWMP and additional conservation is anticipated as more of the City's residential customers become metered. The City implemented a residential water meter program; installing and metering water service for all single-family residential customers in the City by 2013. In terms of water conservation efforts, the recent completion of the residential meter installation project realized the single largest reduction of water use. Prior to initializing the meter installation project water use in the City was at a high of 168,122 AF/year in 2008 (Table 4-1, 2015 UWMP). At completion of the meter installation project water use dropped to 135,595 AF/year. Although implementation of this project occurred during the economic downturn, water use has remained at or below this value, except in 2013 when there was a noticeable jump in use. The implementation of the metering project yielded a water savings of approximately 30,000 AF/year.

In order for the City to develop an SGMA compliance plan for this proposed development Project, a Water Demand Analysis has been calculated which yielded the following:

In accordance with Fresno Municipal Code (FMC) Section 6-501, the estimated peak hour water demands for the proposed Project shall be based on 1.51 Gallons per Minute (GPM) for multifamily residential units. In addition, the Fire Protection Water Demand shall be added to the overall Project water demand at 1,500 gpm. The sum of the Peak Hour and Fire Protection Water Demands shall establish the total instantaneous water supply flow required for the Project, inclusive of fire protection. Furthermore, the commercial and industrial land uses have been previously analyzed in the MEIR and the scope of the development is not substantially changing.

The City's General Plan designates the Project Site as Light Industrial, Community Commercial and Residential Urban Neighborhood and is being proposed to be changed from Residential Urban Neighborhood to Residential High Density. Urban Neighborhood and High Density residential is intended for multi-family dwellings but still allows for a mix of housing types including single-family houses. This land use plans for a compact community that includes community facilities and walkable access to parkland and commercial services; it also supports efficient, frequent transit service. A portion of multifamily residential districts fall into this designation. This land use primarily pertains to high density residential developments. The maximum FAR development standard does not apply to the proposed land use. The analysis included in the City's General Plan MEIR assumed that the site would be developed with Light Industrial, Community Commercial, and Residential Urban Neighborhood, not High Density Residential as proposed. However, approval of the rezone and general plan amendment would ensure that the zoning designation is consistent with the land use designation for the Project Site. Because the recently adopted 2015 UWMP analyzed the Fresno General Plan land use capacity, the water demand resulting from the proposed Project (i.e.,84.5 acre-feet per year) would be less than anticipated in the UWMP's Lower Income Household Projected Water Demands (Table 4-7). The Project would not significantly increase development beyond the level assumed for the site in the City's General Plan MEIR.

Due to the citywide improvements identified in the City's 2010 and 2015 UWMPs, the City's Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan, and the City's comprehensive conservation programs, which depicts that the City will have adequate water supply until approximately 2025, the proposed Project would not substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).

Project construction would add additional impervious surfaces to the Project Site; however, various areas of the Project Site would remain largely pervious, which would allow infiltration to underlying groundwater. For example, the Project would include open space areas throughout the Project Site in accordance with City standards. Additionally, the Project includes ample landscaping areas that would remain pervious. The areas would continue to contribute to groundwater recharge following construction of the Project. Furthermore, the Project is not anticipated to significantly affect groundwater quality because sufficient stormwater infrastructure would be constructed as part of Project to detain and filter stormwater runoff and prevent long-term water quality degradation. Therefore, Project construction and operation would not substantially deplete or interfere with groundwater supply or quality.

In summary, the City of Fresno General Plan policies and initiatives aimed toward ensuring that the City has a reliable, long-range source of water through the implementation of measures to promote water conservation through standards, incentives and capital investments.

In regard to the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

- c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or through the addition of impervious surfaces, in a manner which would:
 - i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

The Project Site is mostly flat and the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area. The Project Site does not have a stream or river and is not near another body of water. The Project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site.

As mentioned previously, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be implemented during Project construction. SWPPPs include mandated erosion control measures, which are developed to prevent significant impacts related to erosion caused by runoff during construction. The impact is *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

The Project would not result in substantial surface runoff or contribute to flooding on- or off-site. While there is the potential for runoff to occur during Project construction, implementation of required SWPPP BMPs will reduce any impacts related to stormwater runoff, including flooding, to less than significant. The Project will have a *less than significant impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

The storm drainage plan will be supported by engineering calculations to ensure that the

Project does not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

The proposed storm drainage plan includes an engineered network of storm drain lines and landscaped bioswales. The potential development that may occur on site as a result of this Project includes dwelling units developed will have wash basins, showers, low flow toilets, hose connections, a clothes washer, and a dishwasher, the commercial/office structures will have similar appliances/wash stations included also. The proposed Project would result in the construction of residential housing, commercial, and light industrial/offices that would generate an estimated 339 people, according to the 2019 Department of Finance population estimates.

Private development participates in the City's ability to meet water supply goals and initiatives through payment of fees established by the city for construction of recharge facilities, the construction of recharge facilities directly by the Project, or participation in augmentation/enhancement/enlargement of the recharge capability of Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District storm water ponding basins. While the proposed Project may be served by conventional groundwater pumping and distribution systems, full development of the Fresno General Plan boundaries may necessitate utilization of treated surface water due to inadequate groundwater aquifer recharge capabilities. The Department of Public Utilities works with Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District to utilize suitable FMFCD ponding (drainage) basins for the groundwater recharge program and works with Fresno Irrigation District to ensure that the City's allotment of surface water is beneficially used for intentional groundwater recharge.

The Project will be required to comply with all requirements of the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District. The developer will be required to provide improvements which will convey surface drainage to Master Plan inlets and which will provide a path for major storm conveyance. When development permits are issued, the subject site will be required to pay drainage fees pursuant to the Drainage Fee Ordinance. Based on correspondence from the Flood Control District provided on July 6, 2020, it has confirmed that the Flood Control District system can accommodate the Project. The Master Plan system has been designed such that during a two-year event flow will not exceed the height of the 6-inch curb. Should wedge curb (4.5 inch height) be used, the same criteria shall apply whereby flow remains below the top of curb.

If surface water runoff or event flows exceed volumes for which the Master Plan drainage system is designed to accommodate and the existing Master Plan storm drainage facilities do not have capacity to serve the proposed land use to avoid flooding, then the developer will be required to mitigate the impacts of the increased runoff from the proposed use to a rate that would be expected if developed in accordance with the Master Plan. The developer may either make improvements to the existing pipeline system to provide additional capacity or may use some type of permanent peak reducing facility in order to eliminate adverse impacts on the existing system. Should the developer choose to construct a permanent peak-reducing facility, such a system would be required to

reduce runoff accordingly. Implementation of the mitigation measures may be deferred until time of development.

The project's compliance with the regulatory requirements of Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District will assure that the impact of the Project on existing or planned stormwater drainage systems is less than significant. Because compliance with such regulatory requirements are an element of the Project, such requirements are not imposed as CEQA mitigation measures.

The Project will result in less than significant impacts to water quality due to potentially polluted runoff generated during construction activities. Construction would include excavation, grading, and other earthwork that may occur across most of the 12.18 acre Project Site. During storm events, exposed construction areas across the Project Site may cause runoff to carry pollutants, such as chemicals, oils, sediment, and debris. In addition, minor soil erosion may be a result of future grading activities. However, implementation of a SWPPP will be required for the Project. A SWPPP identifies all potential sources of pollution that could affect stormwater discharges from the Project Site and identifies BMPs related to stormwater runoff. There may be chemicals or surfactants used during Project maintenance or operations, so discharge could impact water quality standards. However, the impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

The proposed Project would not direct excess surface waters, impede or redirect any potential flood flows. The impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

d) In flood hazard, tsunami, or seiche zones, risk release of pollutants due to project inundation?

Occupancy of this site will generate wastewater containing human waste, which is required to be conveyed and treated by the Fresno-Clovis Regional Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility. There will not be any onsite wastewater treatment system. The proposed Project will be required to install sewer mains and branches, and to pay connection and sewer facility fees to provide for reimbursement of preceding investments in sewer trunks to connect this site to a publicly owned treatment works.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), a portion of the subject site is located in the 200-year floodplain, therefore, it does not necessitate appropriate floodplain management action.

The Project is located inland and not near an ocean or large body of water, therefore, would not be affected by a tsunami. Since the Project is located in an area that is not

susceptible to inundation, the Project would not risk release of pollutants due to Project inundation. As such, the impact will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

e) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management plan?

Implementation of the Fresno General Plan policies, the Kings Basin Integrated Regional Water Management Plan, City of Fresno Urban Water Management Plan, Fresno-Area Regional Groundwater Management Plan, and City of Fresno Metropolitan Water Resource Management Plan and the applicable policies of the City's MEIR, will address the issues of providing an adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supply for the Project's urban domestic and public safety consumptive purposes. City of Fresno, Water Division has reviewed the Project for compliance with water quality and groundwater management. Further, the City's General Plan policies and initiatives to ensure the City promotes water conservation. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with the implementation of a water quality control plan or sustainable groundwater management.

In regard to the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described hydrology and water quality impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XI. LAND USE AND PLANNING -	· Would the pr	oject:		
a) Physically divide an established community?			Х	
b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	

DISCUSSION

a) Physically divide an established community?

The Project Site is located within the southern portion of the City of Fresno and is within proximity to residential, commercial, and industrial uses. The City's existing General Plan designates the approximate 12.18 acres Project Site as Light Industrial (±5.90 acres), Community Commercial (±2.15 acres), and Residential – High Density (±3.50 acres). The existing zoning designations are consistent with the General Plan land use designations. They include Light Industrial (IL), Community Commercial (CC), and Residential Multi-Family, Urban Neighborhood (RM-2). The Project proposes to amend the General Plan land use designations of the Project Site to Light Industrial (±2.2 acres), Community Commercial (±6.5 acres), and Residential - High Density (±3.4 acres) and corresponding Rezone in order to maintain consistency with the amended General Plan land use designations. In addition to the reconfiguration of zones to match the proposed General Plan Amendment. It should be noted that the Rezone will also change the existing RM-2 zone to the RM-3 zone in order to maintain consistency with the prescribed General Plan Amendment and densities of the Project. Approval of the General Plan Amendment and Rezone would ensure that the zoning designation is consistent with the General Plan designations for the Project Site. Upon approval of the requested entitlements, the proposed Project would not conflict with any land use plan, policy or regulation.

The Residential – High Density land use designation allows for densities between 30 to 45 units per acre, which will require the development multi-family projects. The Community Commercial land use designation is intended for commercial development that primarily serves local needs such as convenience shopping and small offices and

allows a Maximum Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of 1.0. Light Industrial accommodates a diverse range of light industrial uses, including limited manufacturing and processing, research, and development fabrication, utility equipment and service yards, wholesaling, warehousing, and distribution activities. Light Industrial allows for a FAR of 1.5. The land uses intended for the Project Site provide for a compact community that includes community facilities, walkable access to parkland, commercial services and residential housing; it also supports efficient, frequent transit service. The Residential – High Density designation is assigned for targeted areas with complementary land uses adjacently located. In addition, to the previous planning entitlements, the Project will also be subject to subsequent Development Permit Applications for each of the proposed developments has they occur in order to maintain certainty that the Project will abide by the development standards pursuant to the Fresno Municipal Code.

Furthermore, the Project has proposed to subdivide the parcels into 12 individual parcels that contain specific uses.

- Parcel A (1.49 AC) 4,000 square foot gasoline service station with 1,400 square foot of retail space (5,400 square feet total) and 3,400 square foot carwash. The gasoline station would have 8 pumps and the car wash would be a drive through facility.
- Parcel B (0.68 AC) 2,866 square foot fast food restaurant with a drive through window.
- Parcel C (1.33 AC) Single building with 7,500 square feet of retail space.
- Parcel D (0.97 AC) 5,225 square foot high-turnover restaurant and 1,600 square foot coffee shop.
- Parcel E (0.94 AC) 11,700 square foot medical building.
- Parcel F (0.87 AC) 9,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel G (0.78 AC) 10,400 square foot bank/office building.
- Parcel H (1.23 AC) 12,000 square foot retail building (portion).
- Parcel I (0.36 AC) 3,000 square foot office building (portion).
- Parcel J (0.39 AC) 5,000 square foot retail building.
- Parcel K (0.28 AC) 4,000 square foot day care.
- Parcel L (2.86 AC) 170,000 square foot multi-family building with 150 units.

Parcels A and B are to be planned and zoned Light Industrial uses. Parcels C through J are to be planned and zoned for Community Commercial uses. Parcel L, K, and a portion of H will would be planned and zoned for High Density/RM-3 uses.

As proposed, the Project will be consistent with the following Fresno General Plan goals:

Fresno General Plan Goals, Objectives and Policies

 Promote and protect unique neighborhoods and mixed use areas throughout Fresno that respect and support various ethnic, cultural, and historic enclaves; provide a range of housing options, including furthering affordable housing opportunities; and convey a unique character and lifestyle attractive to Fresnans. Support unique areas character and lifestyle attractive to Fresnans. Support unique areas through more specific planning processes that directly engage community members in creative and innovative design efforts.

- Facilitate the development of vertical and horizontal mixed-uses to blend residential, commercial, and public land uses on one or adjacent sites. Ensure land use compatibility between mixed-use districts in Activity Centers and the surrounding residential neighborhoods.
- Provide for a diversity of districts, neighborhoods, housing types (including affordable housing), residential densities, job opportunities, recreation, open space, and educational venues that appeal to a broad range of people throughout the city.
- Make full use of existing infrastructure, and investment in improvements to increase competitiveness and promote economic growth.
- Promote orderly land use development in pace with public facilities and services needed to serve development.
- Develop Complete Neighborhoods and districts with an efficient and diverse mix of residential densities, building types, and affordability which are designed to be healthy, attractive, and centered by schools, parks, and public and commercial services to provide a sense of place and that provide as many services as possible within walking distance.

These goals contribute to the establishment of a comprehensive city-wide land use planning strategy to meet economic development objectives, achieve efficient and equitable use of resources and infrastructure, and create an attractive living environment in accordance with Objective LU-1 of the Fresno General Plan.

Objective LU-2 and 5 are intended to establish a plan for infill development that provides a diverse housing stock that will support balanced urban growth, and make efficient use of resources and public facilities to meet the needs of current and future residents. The Project includes a range of apartment types, unit sizes, restaurants, retail, a financial institution, and offices. The General Plan includes Policy LU-5-a, which promotes low density residential uses only where there are established neighborhoods. Existing low density residential uses surround the proposed Project Site. Likewise, Policy LU-5-g allows new development in or adjacent to established neighborhoods that is compatible in scale and character with the surrounding area by promoting a transition in scale and architectural character between new buildings and established neighborhoods, as well as integrating pedestrian circulation and vehicular routes. The proposed Project Site is adjacent to an existing residential subdivision to the north and east, approximately 390 feet east of a mobile home park, 80 feet east of various commercial uses, and 100 feet north of light industrials uses within Fresno County. The Project remains largely consistent with the General Plan, with the caveat of the residential alteration from Urban

Neighborhood to Residential – High Density. This change in zoning will increase the amount of potential dwelling units by 44. The Project is consistent with the nearby land uses and does not substantially increase the intensity of the site, which has been previously analyzed under MEIR SCH No. 2012111015.

This Project supports the above-mentioned goals and policies in that the density of the proposed development conforms to the requested land use designation (Residential – High Density) and the maximum allowed FAR of the Community Commercial and Light Industrial parcels are also consistent with the Fresno General Plan. The proposed mixed-use Project is consistent with the developed surrounding residential land uses to the north and east, the light industrial land uses to the south, and the commercial land uses to the west and would not physically divide an established community.

In regard to the above described land use and planning impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described land use and planning impact analysis criteria.

b) Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?

The proposed Project is located in an area that is planned for light industrial, commercial, and multi-family residential development by the City. The construction of this Project will not conflict with any conservation plans because it is not located within any conservation plan areas. It is determined that the proposed Project is consistent with respective general plan objectives and policies and will not significantly conflict with applicable land use plans, policies or regulations of the City of Fresno. Furthermore, the proposed Project, including the design and improvement of the Project Site, is found; (1) To be consistent with the goals, objectives and policies of the applicable City of Fresno General Plan; (2) To be suitable for the type and density of development; (3) To be safe from potential cause or introduction of serious public health problems; and, (4) To not conflict with any public interests in the Project Site or adjacent lands. The authorization request for the proposed plan amendments regarding General Plan Amendment and Rezoning is expected to be approved. The proposed Project will have a *less than significant impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described land use and planning impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XII. MINERAL RESOURCES – Wo	ould the projec	et:		
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?				х
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan?			Х	

DISCUSSION

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

The Project Site is not located in an area designated for mineral resource preservation or recovery, therefore, the Project will not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state and provide *no impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described mineral resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?

The Project Site is not delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan as a locally-important mineral resource recovery site; therefore, it will not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described mineral resources impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIII. NOISE – Would the project re	sult in:			
a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?			X	
b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?			х	
c) For a project located within the vicinity of a private airstrip or an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project site to excessive noise levels?			X	

DISCUSSION

a) Generation of a substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?

Generally, the three primary sources of substantial noise that affect the City of Fresno and its residents are transportation-related and consist of major streets and regional highways; airport operations at the Fresno Yosemite International, the Fresno-Chandler Downtown, and the Sierra Sky Park Airports; and railroad operations along the BNSF Railway and the Union Pacific Railroad lines.

In developed areas of the community, noise conflicts often occur when a noise sensitive land use is located adjacent or in proximity to a noise generator. Noise in these situations frequently stems from on-site operations, use of outdoor equipment, uses where large numbers of persons assemble, and vehicular traffic. Some land uses, such as residential dwellings, hospitals, office buildings and schools, are considered noise sensitive receptors and involve land uses associated with indoor and/or outdoor activities that may be subject to stress and/or significant interference from noise.

Stationary noise sources can also influence the population, and unlike mobile, transportation-related noise sources, these sources generally have a more permanent and consistent impact on people. These stationary noise sources involve a wide spectrum of uses and activities, including various industrial uses, commercial operations, agricultural production, school playgrounds, high school football games, HVAC units, generators, lawn maintenance equipment and swimming pool pumps.

As proposed with the Project, the medical offices are located within the southeast portion and the multi-family residential is located in the northwest portion of the Project Site.

Potential noise sources at the Project Site would occur primarily from roadway noise on the Project Site roadways. The commercial uses proposed as a part of this Project, will not generate a significant amount of noise, due to the type of uses proposed and the hours of operation will comply with City of Fresno standards. The City of Fresno Noise Element of the Fresno General Plan establishes a land use compatibility criterion of 65 dB DNL for exterior noise levels in outdoor areas of noise-sensitive land uses as the normally acceptable range. The intent of the exterior noise level requirement is to provide an acceptable noise environment for outdoor activities and recreation. Out of the components of the proposed Project. Furthermore, the Noise Element also requires that interior noise levels attributable to indoor noise sources not exceed 45 dB DNL for residential uses. The intent of the interior noise level standard is to provide an acceptable noise environment for indoor communication and sleep.

Existing sensitive receptors are single family homes adjacent to the Project Site to the north and east. During the construction phase of the Project, noise generating activities will be present, however, it will be temporary in nature and any machinery used as a part of the construction of the Project will be muffled. In addition, all adjacent single family homes are within the vicinity of roadway (local, super arterial, and collector). E. Jensen Avenue is designated as a Super Arterial and S. Maple Avenue is designated as a Collector. Thus, inherently exposing those properties to an elevated level of ambient noise. The Project will be required to provide screening measures when the a Project is located near differing land use, in order to shield the adjacent land uses, such as providing a 6-foot-high screen wall as detailed in Chapter 15, Article 20, Section 15-2008 – Screening between differing land uses of the Fresno Municipal Code (FMC).

For stationary noise sources, the noise element establishes noise compatibility criteria in terms of the exterior hourly equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) and maximum sound level (L_{max}). The standards are more restrictive during the nighttime hours, defined as 10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. The standards may be adjusted upward (less restrictive) if the existing

ambient noise level without the source of interest already exceeds these standards. The Noise Element standards for stationary noise sources are: (1) 50 dBA L_{eq} for the daytime and 45 dBA L_{eq} for the nighttime hourly equivalent sound levels; and, (2) 70 dBA L_{max} for the daytime and 65 dBA L_{max} for the nighttime maximum sound levels.

Noise created by any proposed stationary noise sources or existing stationary noise sources which undergo modification that may increase noise levels shall be mitigated so as not to exceed the noise level standards of Table 5.11-8 of the MEIR at noise sensitive land uses. If the existing ambient noise levels equal or exceed these levels, mitigation is required to limit noise to the ambient noise level plus 5 dB.

The current Project Site is vacant, with an abandoned drainage basin in the northwest portion of the site. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the proposed Project will result in an increase in temporary and/or periodic ambient noise levels on the Project Site above existing levels. However, these noise levels will not exceed those generated by adjacent existing or planned land uses, when implementing screening measures required pursuant to the City of Fresno's development standards.

The City of Fresno Noise Element of the General Plan sets noise compatibility standards for transportation noise sources in terms of the Day-Night Average Level (Ldn). Implementing Policy NS-1-a of the noise element establishes a land use compatibility criterion as 65 dB Ldn for exterior noise exposure within outdoor activity areas of residential and other noise-sensitive uses. Outdoor activity areas generally include backyards of single-family residences, individual patios or decks of multi-family developments and common outdoor recreation areas of multi-family developments. The intent of the exterior noise level requirement is to provide an acceptable noise environment for outdoor activities and recreation.

Additionally, implementing Policy NS-1-h of the noise element requires that interior noise levels attributable to exterior transportation noise sources not exceed 45 dB Ldn. The intent of the interior noise level standard is to provide an acceptable noise environment for indoor communication and sleep.

Short-term Noise and Vibration Impacts

The construction of a Project involves both short-term, construction related noise, and long-term noise potentially generated by increases in area traffic, nearby stationary sources, or other transportation sources. The FMC allows for construction noise in excess of standards if it complies with the section below (Chapter 10, Article 1, Section 10-109 – Exemptions). It states that the provisions of Article 1 – Noise Regulations of the FMC shall not apply to:

Construction, repair or remodeling work accomplished pursuant to a building, electrical, plumbing, mechanical, or other construction permit issued by the city or other governmental agency, or to site preparation and grading, provided such work takes place between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on any day except Sunday.

Thus, construction activity would be exempt from City of Fresno noise regulations, as long as such activity is conducted pursuant to an applicable construction permit and occurs between 7:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m., excluding Sunday. Therefore, short-term construction impacts associated with the exposure of persons to or the generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the general plan or noise ordinance or applicable standards of other agencies would be less than significant.

Long Term Noise Impacts

The proposed Project is a mixed use development including residential uses, commercial, and light industrial. The immediate vicinity (adjacent to the Project Site) consists of existing residential uses. Additionally, all surrounding properties are within the vicinity of local, collector and super arterial streets which increase the ambient noise of the Project Site and its surroundings. Nearly directly across S. Maple Avenue from the Project Site there are several commercial uses, specifically a gas station with ancillary businesses. Gas stations typically receive high volumes of traffic. Another gas station with a service store (Handi Stop Mini Mart) is 0.3 miles west of the gas station location, however, the gas station near the Project Site, offers more pump stations, has a larger store, a carwash, and two other commercial businesses. The Handi Stop Mini Mart and the gas station directly adjacent to the Project site are two examples of gas stations that are near the Project site and adjacent to residential uses. It is important to emphasize that the larger of the two examples (the adjacent gas station) is a larger facility compared to the Handi Stop Mini Mart. Given the fact that gas stations have a high-turnover rate, and the more pumps available, the more patrons will be visiting, therefore, that would set a higher level of ambient noise within that particular area. Consequently, that is the reason why the light industrial (gas station) use was located at the southwestern corner of the Project site. This will allow the proposed Project's gas station to operate in an area already accustom to a particular ambient noise level and be located in the furthest possible area of the Project site from the existing single-family homes.

As mentioned in the City of Fresno's General Plan MEIR, Noise Section, as the City moves to achieve its ultimate goal of "buildout", locating new uses within the Planning Area, along with construction, would result in increased traffic volumes, thus incrementally increasing noise levels in some area. As previously mentioned, Jensen and Maple Avenues front the Project to the west and south. They are considered a Super Arterial and Collector, respectively. The City's General Plan did not estimate the existing noise levels of this particular intersection. However, the Project proposes to locate a multi-family apartment complex (Sensitive Noise receptors, designated by the General Plan) in the northern portion of the property, adjacent to existing single family dwellings, in order to reduce any perceived noise impacts generated from the intersection. This means that the proposed multi-family structure is approximately 444 feet north of the intersection and therefore, any cumulative impacts measured would be at a less than significant level. Furthermore, the structures proposed near the intersection will act like as a buffer and attenuate noise produced by the intersection of E. Jensen Avenue and S. Maple Avenue. Additionally, as required by the Title 24 California Building Code, construction standards will be incorporated, further reducing any impacts from outside noise sources.

Exterior Noise Exposure

Traffic noise exposure levels associated with vehicular traffic is not expected to exceed the City's exterior noise level standard at any of the closest proposed sensitive receptors along S. Maple Avenue and E. Jensen Avenue. According to the Fresno General Plan, major travel corridors have an estimated ambient noise level and range within the Planning Area.

The distance between the closest residential building and medical offices to the each of the corresponding roads, proposed as part of the Project are within the approximate 65 db to 60 db range of E. Jensen Avenue as illustrated in Figure NS-3 Future Noise Contours (Vehicle) of the Fresno General Plan. Furthermore, S. Maple Avenue does not designate noise levels for the section of road that abuts the Project Site. However, Maple Avenue is considered a four lane collector road and in a norther section of Maple Avenue, the Project Site would be outside of the 65 db to 60 db range. Therefore, the sensitive uses proposed as a part of the Project are within the acceptable exterior noise level range identified in the Fresno General Plan MEIR.

Interior Noise Exposure

The City of Fresno interior noise level standard is 45 dB Ldn. During development of the Project, construction methods complying with current building code requirements will reduce exterior noise levels, to an acceptable level, if windows and doors are closed. This will be sufficient for compliance with the City's 45 dB Ldn interior standard at all proposed lots. A requirement that it be possible for windows and doors to remain closed for sound insulation means that air conditioning or mechanical ventilation will be required.

Conclusion

Although the Project will create additional activity in the area, the Project will be required to comply with all noise policies and development standards identified within the Fresno General Plan and MEIR as well as the noise ordinance of the Fresno Municipal Code. Through compliance with the policies and development standards, the interior and exterior noise levels would comply with the City's noise standards and impacts will be *less than significant*. Furthermore, the Project may produce an elevated ambient noise level during construction, however, those impacts are temporary, and no operational noise will be generated that exceeds the adopted noise levels identified for neighboring land uses.

In regard to the above described noise impact evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described noise impact analysis criteria.

b) Generation of excessive groundborne vibration or groundborne noise levels?

The primary vibration-generating activities associated with the proposed Project would happen during construction when activities such as grading, utilities placement, and road construction occur. Sensitive receptors which could be impacted by construction related vibrations, especially vibratory compactors/rollers, are located approximately 25 to 50 feet or further from the Project Site. At this distance, construction vibrations are not predicted to exceed acceptable levels. Additionally, construction activities would be temporary in nature and would likely occur during normal daytime working hours. Therefore, short-term construction impacts associated with the exposure of persons to or the generation of construction would be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described noise impact analysis criteria.

c) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project site to excessive noise levels?

Both Fresno Chandler Executive Airport and the Fresno Yosemite International Airport are more than 4 miles away from the Project Site. The Fresno Chandler Executive Airport is 4.2 miles northwest and the Fresno Yosemite International Airport is 4.5 miles north of the Project Site as the crow flies. Furthermore, the proposed Project is outside noise level contours identified in both airport's Land Use Plans. The proposed Project would, therefore, not expose people residing or working in the Project Site to excessive noise levels associated with such airport facilities.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described noise impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XIV. POPULATION AND HOUSIN	G – Would the	e project:		
a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?			X	
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?				Х

DISCUSSION

a) Induce substantial unplanned population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?

According to the 2019 US Department of Finance population estimates, the population in Fresno is 536,683 people, and the average persons per household is 3.20. If the current 3.53 acres of RM-2 zoned area of the Project Site were to be fully built out in accordance with the current land use minimum and maximum of 16 dwelling units per acre and 30 units per acre; then the maximum allowable dwelling units would be 106 dwelling units. Therefore, the potential population derived from the Project Site, if the current conditions remained, would be 339 people. The 2017 Fresno Housing Element estimated the minimum capacity for the existing 3.53 acres of Residential Urban Neighborhood at 57 dwelling units. With the proposed Tentative Parcel Map and Conditional Use Permit, the only use that is proposed that will induce population growth is the proposed 150-unit multifamily housing building. The Project proposes to increase the estimated minimum dwelling units of the site by 93 dwelling units. This improves the City's housing supply by exceeding the minimum dwelling unit estimation. The proposed Project would result in the construction of the residential housing, among the other uses, and that would generate an estimated 480 people. The difference between the two outcomes is approximately 141 people. This is less than an estimated 0.001 percent growth in Fresno. An estimated 0.001 percent growth in Fresno is not considered substantial growth in

Fresno or the region and it is consistent with the assumed growth in the General Plan. The 480 people may come from Fresno or surrounding communities. The proposed Project would not include upsizing of offsite infrastructure or roadways. The Project will be reviewed by the Department of Public Works and installation of new infrastructure would be specific to the uses proposed as a part of the Development Permit Application. Implementation of the proposed Project would not induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly or indirectly. This is a *less than significant impact*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described population and housing impact analysis criteria.

b) Displace substantial numbers of existing people or housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?

The surrounding parcels are primarily developed with single-family residential homes. light industrial uses, and commercial uses. As mentioned in the Land Use and Planning Section, the City's General Plan designates the approximate 12.18 acres Project Site as Light Industrial (±5.90 acres), Community Commercial (±2.15 acres), and Residential -Urban Neighborhood (±3.53 acres). The Project Site proposes to amend the General Plan land use designations of the Project Site to Light Industrial (±2.2 acres), Community Commercial (±6.5 acres), and Residential High Density (±3.4 acres). The existing zoning designations are consistent with the General Plan land use designations. They include Community Commercial (CC), Light Industrial (IL), and Residential Multi-Family, Urban Neighborhood (RM-2). In addition to the reconfiguration of zones to match the proposed General Plan Amendment. The Rezone will also change the existing RM-2 zone to the RM-3 zone in order to maintain consistency with the prescribed General Plan Amendment and densities of the Project. With the inclusion and reconfiguration of the Residential High-Density, this will allow for an approximate 151 dwelling units. The analysis included in the City's General Plan MEIR assumed that a portion of the site would be developed with Residential - Urban Neighborhood. The new proposed residential use is Residential High-Density. Approval of the Rezone and General Plan Amendment would ensure that the zoning designation is consistent with the land use designation for the Project Site.

The proposed Project will not displace any existing housing. The Project will not result in displacement of any persons as there are no residential units on the Project Site. As such, no impact associated with displacement of housing or people would occur.

In conclusion, the Project will result in no impacts concerning the above described population and housing impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XV. PUBLIC SERVICES - Would	the project:			
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
Fire protection?			Х	
Police protection?			X	
Schools?			X	
Parks?			X	
Other public facilities?			X	

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:

i. Fire protection?

The Project Site is located approximately 1.47 miles as the crow flies (or 1.90 road miles) northwest from Fire Station 8 and approximately 600 feet Fresno County Fire Station

87.The City of Fresno Fire Department operates its facilities under the guidance set by the National Fire Protection Association in NFPA 1710, the Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operation to the Public by Career Fire Departments. NFPA 1710 sets standards for turnout time, travel time, and total response time for fire and emergency medical incidents, as well as other standards for operation and fire service. The Fire Department has established the objectives set forth in NFPA 1710 as department objectives to ensure the public health, safety, and welfare. Demand for fire service generated by the Project is within planned services levels of the Fire Department and the applicant will pay any required impact fees at the time building permits are obtained.

According to the Fresno General Plan MEIR, development impact fees are currently collected for the provision of capital facilities for fire facilities that will provide for future facilities as the City's population increases. Recognizing that there would be an increased demand for fire and emergency medical response, the General Plan Update includes several policies to support the activities of the Fresno Fire Department. The policies and objectives from the General Plan will ensure that the proposed Project does not significantly affect fire protection.

Additional fire service requirements for development of the proposed Project will include installation of public fire hydrants and the provision of adequate fire flows per Public Works Standards. Review for compliance with fire and life safety requirements for proposed residences are reviewed by both the Fire Department and the Building and Safety Services Section of the Planning and Development Department when a submittal for building plan review is made as required by the California Building Code.

In regard to the above described public services impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described public services impact analysis criteria.

ii. Police protection?

City police protection services are also available to serve the proposed Project with no new facilities required for police protection. The nearest Police Station is approximately 1.3 miles as the crow flies (1.75 road miles). The Project will be subject to the payment of development impact fees as it related to police protection services.

In regard to the above described public services impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described public services impact analysis criteria.

iii. Schools?

The proposed uses, in particular the residential, result in generation of students, which would impact the District's student classroom capacity. New development proposed is subject to development fee rates in effect at the time of payment and are currently \$3.79 per square foot for residential development. Fees will be calculated pursuant to rates effective at the time of payment and new development on the property will be subject to the development fee prior to issuance of a building permit. Presumably, the Project will be served by the Calwa Elementary School and Aynesworth Elementary School due to the proximity between them and the Project Site. Any increase to the student population will be offset by the funds collected via the School Impact fees. Fees will be paid during the building permit process. The proposed Project does not result in the construction of new school facilities. Impacts will be *less than significant*.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described public services impact analysis criteria.

iv. Parks?

The proposed Project does include uses that would increase the use of park and recreation facilities in the area. The nearest park (Calwa Recreation and Park District Park) is approximately 2,150 feet as the crow flies northwest (or 2,700 feet by road) of the Project. The multifamily portion of the Project would include communal open space areas throughout the parcel in accordance with City standards. The communal open space area could function as a recreational amenity for the proposed residences. The City of Fresno maintains a park goal to provide five acres of city park space per 1,000 residents. To meet this park goal, the Project would require up to approximately 2.4 acres of park uses for the 480 residents. Because the Project does not meet this goal directly, the applicant would be required to pay the required park impact fees prior to building permit issuance. Furthermore, according to the Fresno Development Code section 15-1004.D, there are specific requirements that detail the parameters of private and communal open space requirements for properties within the Residential High Density zone district. These development policies will be a requirement as a condition of approval for the overall Project and the Project will be required to comply with these policies in order to secure building permits.

Demand for parks generated by the Project is within planned services levels of the City of Fresno Parks and Community Services Department and the applicant will pay any required impact fees at the time building permits are obtained.

In regard to the above described public services impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described public services impact analysis criteria.

v. Other public facilities?

Development of the property requires compliance with grading and drainage standards of the City of Fresno. The Department of Public Utilities (DPU) has determined that adequate sanitary sewer and water capacity are available to serve the Project Site subject to implementation of the Fresno General Plan policies and the construction and installation of public facilities and infrastructure in accordance with DPU standards, specifications and policies. As mentioned in the Hydrology section, water infrastructure and service are provided by the City of Fresno. During project review, the Project will be required to propose water infrastructure connections to the nearest water main maintained by the City of Fresno. In addition, water mains will be extended within the Project Site to provide service to each parcel created; and, subject to payment of applicable water charges.

For sanitary sewer service, these infrastructure improvements and facilities include typical requirements for construction and extension of sanitary sewer mains and branches within the interior of the Project Site. The proposed Project will also be required to provide payment of sewer connection charges.

Implementation of the Fresno General Plan policies along with the implementation of the Water Resources Management Plan, would ensure drainage impacts are less than significant. Installation of these services with meters to the proposed buildings and payment of applicable Water Capacity Charges will provide an adequate, reliable, and sustainable water supply for the Project's urban domestic and public safety consumptive purposes.

According to the FEMA FIRM, only a small portion of the subject site is located outside the 200-year floodplain zone and within the area of minimal flood hazard. All conditions/development standards applied to the Project will reduce the probability of the subject site becoming effected by a storm event. The Project Site is mostly flat and the Project would not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area. The Project Site does not have a stream or river. The Project would not result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site. The storm drainage plan will be supported by engineering calculations to ensure that the Project does not create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

In regard to the above described public services impact analysis criteria, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described public services impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVI. RECREATION - Would the pr	oject:			
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?			X	
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?			X	

DISCUSSION

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

Although the proposed Project does include uses that would increase the use of park and recreation facilities in the area, the proposed Project will not result in the physical deterioration of existing parks or recreational facilities. As noted previously, the Project would include open space areas for use by the residents throughout the Project Site in accordance with City standards. The open space area could function as a recreational amenity for the proposed residences, therefore, diminishing the reliance on outside recreation facilities. Impacts will be less than significant.

In accordance with Figure MT-2: Paths and Trails of the Fresno General Plan, a Class 1 Bicycle and Pedestrian trail will be required to be dedicated and improved on the north side of East Jensen Avenue along the frontage of the proposed project. The proposed bicycle and pedestrian trail will serve the nearby neighborhood and provide for an expanded non-motorized network. The proposed project will have a less than significant impact on the deterioration of the proposed recreational amenity.

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In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described recreation resources impact analysis criteria.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

Demand for parks generated by the Project would be minimal and is within planned services levels of the City of Fresno Parks and Community Services Department. The applicant will pay any required impact fees at the time building permits are obtained or receive credits for construction as may be memorialized within a development agreement. Impacts will be less than significant.

As previously mentioned this initial study, a Class 1 Bicycle and Pedestrian trail will be required to be dedicated and improved on the north side of East Jensen Avenue along the frontage of the proposed project. The required trail will not have an adverse physical effect on the environment due to its design and location are consistent with Public Works standards and the Fresno General Plan.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described recreation resources impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRANSPORTATION - Would	d the project:			
a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?		×		
b) Conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines § 15064.3, subdivision (b)?			x	
c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?			Х	
d) Result in inadequate emergency access?			Х	

Setting:

A Traffic Impact Analysis (Appendix D) was completed by JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. (JLB) for the Project Site dated February 3, 2020. The existing peak hour turning movement volume counts and segment volume counts were conducted at the study intersections and segments in October-November 2019 and January 2020, while schools in the vicinity of the proposed Project were in sessions. The intersections include in the study are:

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
- Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue
- Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue (right-in, right out)
- Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue (left-in, right-in and right-out)
- Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue (right-in, right-out)
- Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue
- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
- State Route 99 at Jensen Avenue Interchange

Chestnut Avenue is an existing north-south four-lane divided arterial in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site. In this area, Chestnut Avenue exists as a four-lane divided arterial between Ashlan Avenue and the State Route 180 interchange, a six-lane divided arterial between the State Route 180 interchange and Belmont Avenue, a four-lane divided arterial between Belmont Avenue and Central Avenue, a two-lane undivided arterial south of Central Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Chestnut Avenue as four-lane divided arterial between Ashlan Avenue and North Avenue.

Florence Avenue is an existing east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site. In this area, Florence Avenue exists as a two-lane undivided local roadway east of Cedar Avenue through Chestnut Avenue. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Florence Avenue as local roadway between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue.

Maple Avenue is an existing north-south four-lane undivided collector adjacent to the proposed Project Site. In this area, Maple Avenue exists as a two-lane collector divided by a two-way left-turn lane between Dakota Avenue and Shields Avenue, a four-lane undivided collector between Shields Avenue and Normal Avenue, a two-lane collector divided by a two-way left-turn lane between Normal Avenue and Olive Avenue, a four-lane undivided collector between Olive Avenue and Edgar Avenue, and a three-lane undivided collector between Edgar Avenue and North Avenue. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Maple Avenue as a four-lane collector between Dakota Avenue and North Avenue.

Grove Avenue is an existing east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site. In this area, Grove Avenue exists as a two-lane undivided local roadway between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Grove Avenue as a local roadway between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue.

Jensen Avenue is an existing east-west four-lane divided super arterial adjacent to the proposed Project Site. In this area, Jensen Avenue is a two-lane undivided arterial between Marks Avenue and Fig Avenue and a four-lane divided arterial east of Fig Avenue throughout the City of Fresno SOI. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Jensen Avenue as a four-lane divided arterial between Marks Avenue and the State Route 99 interchange, a four-lane divided super arterial between the State Route 99 interchange and Orange Avenue, and a six-lane divided super arterial between Orange Avenue and Highland Avenue.

Annadale Avenue is an east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site. In this area, Annadale Avenue exists a two-lane undivided local roadway between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates Maple Avenue as a two-lane local roadway between

Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue.

North Avenue is an east-west two-lane undivided arterial in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site. In this area, North Avenue is a two-lane undivided arterial between Marks Avenue and the State Route 41 interchange, a four-lane arterial divided by a two-way left-turn lane between the State Route 41 interchange and Orange Avenue, a two-lane undivided arterial between Orange Avenue and Minnewawa Avenue, and a two-lane undivided local roadway between Minnewawa Avenue and Temperance Avenue. The City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element designates North Avenue as a two-lane arterial between Marks Avenue and Fig Avenue, a four-lane arterial between Fig Avenue and Clovis Avenue, and a two-lane arterial between Clovis Avenue and Temperance Avenue.

Project Access:

Based on the latest Project Site plan, access to and from the Project Site will be from five proposed access points located along Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue. Three proposed access points are located along the east side of Maple Avenue approximately 180, 400 and 575 feet north of Jensen Avenue. All access points along Maple Avenue are proposed as full access. The remaining two proposed access points are located along the north side of Jensen Avenue approximately 200 feet and 590 feet east of Maple Avenue. Driveways along Jensen Avenue will be right-in and right-out only with the exception of the driveway furthest from the intersection which will also allow left-turn in. Pursuant to the City of Fresno policy, super arterials, such as Jensen Avenue, allow for limited access points as approved by the City Traffic Engineer. The Project proposes to implement two access points from Jensen Avenue, including one three-quarter access point and one right-in, right-out access point.

During the preparation of this analysis, JLB staff worked with the site plan design team to provide recommendations to the placement of the project driveways. Early versions of the project site plan had the proposed driveway (left-in, right-in, right-out) along Jensen Avenue closer to Maple Avenue. However, based on the SimTraffic Queuing Reports prepared for the traffic impact analysis, JLB recommended that driveway be moved further east to the placement presented in the latest Project Site plan. Since the changes to the Project Site plan have been incorporated, JLB is in support of the location of the proposed driveways and types of access. According to Section 15-2018.b, the Project will be required to provide adequate visibility of a driveway crossing a street lot line. The City shall evaluate the Project's landscaping and improvement plans in compliance with Section 15-0218.b for all driveway entrances to the Project site to ensure corner sight distance maintain appropriate visibility.

Internally within the Project Site, it is recommended that a STOP sign for northbound traffic be installed as part of the Project at the northern terminus of the driveway aisle that serves Project Driveway 2. This should help improve traffic safety across this internal intersection while also reducing speeds.

Transit Services

Fresno Area Express (FAX) is the transit operator in the City of Fresno. At present, there is one (1) FAX transit route that operates adjacent to the proposed Project Site. FAX Route 41, which runs on Maple Avenue, operates at 30-minute intervals on weekdays and weekends. Its nearest stop to the Project Site is located along the west side of Maple Avenue approximately 150 feet north of Jensen Avenue. This route provides a direct connection to Manchester Transit Center, Duncan Polytechnic High School, Cedar Clinton Library, McLane High School, California Christian College, University of the Pacific, and Mosqueda Community Center. Retention of the existing and expansion of future transit routes is dependent on transit ridership demand and available funding.

Bikeways:

Currently, Class II Bike Lanes exist in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site along Chestnut Avenue and Maple Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that Class II Bike Lanes be implemented on: 1) Florence Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue, 2) Chestnut Avenue north of North Avenue, 3) Maple Avenue north of North Avenue, 4) Jensen Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI, 4) Annadale Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue, and 5) North Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI. Furthermore, the City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that Class I Bike Paths be implemented along: 1) the north side of Jensen Avenue between Golden State Boulevard and Highland Avenue and 2) the west side of Chestnut Avenue between Jensen Avenue and North Avenue. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project implement a Class II Bike Lane along its frontage to Maple Avenue and a Class I Bike Path along its frontage to Jensen Avenue. In accordance with Figure MT-2: Paths and Trails of the Fresno General Plan, a Class I Bicycle and Pedestrian trail will be required to be dedicated and improved on the north side of Jensen Avenue along the frontage of the proposed Project.

Walkways:

Currently, walkways exist in the vicinity of the proposed Project Site along Florence Avenue, Chestnut Avenue, Maple Avenue and Grove Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that walkways be implemented on: 1) Florence Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue, 2) Chestnut Avenue north of North Avenue, 3) Maple Avenue north of North Avenue, 4) Grove Avenue between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue, 5) Jensen Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI, 6) Annadale Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue, and 7) North Avenue west of Willow Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan identifies the area bound by Maple Avenue, Church Avenue, Sierra Vista Avenue and Grove Avenue as an underserved neighborhood and an area with large numbers of missing sidewalks. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project implement walkways per City of Fresno standards that are ADA compliant along its frontages to Maple Avenue and Jensen

Avenue.

DISCUSSION

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

The City's General Plan includes the objective, at MT-8, of providing transit options that serve existing and future concentrations of residences, employment, recreation and civic uses and are feasible, efficient safe, and minimize environmental impacts.

This objective incorporates several implementing policies, among them the relevant policy is MT-8-c, New Development Facilitating transit, which provides that the City is to continue to review development proposals in transportation corridors to ensure they are designed to facilitate transit, and to coordinate all projects that have residential or employment densities suitable for transit services so they are located along existing or planned transit corridors or that otherwise have the potential for transit orientation to FAX and to consider FAX's comments in decision making.

As noted above, there is a FAX transit route that operates adjacent to the proposed Project Site. FAX Route 41, which runs on Maple Avenue, operates at 30-minute intervals on weekdays and weekends. Its nearest stop to the Project Site is located along the west side of Maple Avenue approximately 150 feet north of Jensen Avenue. Based on these circumstance the Project would not conflict with relevant policies addressing transit systems.

The City's General Plan includes the objective, at MT-4, of establishing and maintaining a continuous, safe, and easily accessible bikeway system throughout the metropolitan area to reduce vehicle use, improve air quality and the quality of life, and provide public health benefits. The General Plans Figure MT-2 also illustrates conceptual alignments of existing and proposed path and trails, which includes a Class I Bicycle/Pedestrian Paths along Jensen Avenue in these environs. However, Figure MT-1 notes that the actual details of the proposed bike network is located in the Active Transportation Plan.

As noted above, the City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that a Class I Bike Path be implement along the north side of Jensen Avenue between Golden State Boulevard and Highland Avenue. The Project's design already includes a Class I Bike Path along its Jensen Avenue Frontage.

The City's General Plan includes the objective, at MT-5, of establishing a well-integrated network of pedestrian facilities to accommodate safe, convenient, practical and inviting travel by walking, including for those with physical mobility and vision impairments.

This objective incorporates several implementing policies, among them the relevant policy

is MT-5-b, Sidewalk Requirements, which provides that the City is to assure access for pedestrians and people with disabilities in new residential developments per adopted city policies, consistent with the California Building Code and the Americans Disabilities Act. The Project's site plan incorporates sidewalks that are ADA compliant along its frontages to Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue. Based on this circumstance the Project would not conflict with relevant policies addressing pedestrian circulation.

Regarding consistency with circulation elements concerning roadways, Maple Avenue is an existing north-south four-lane undivided collector adjacent to the proposed Project Site. Jensen Avenue is an existing east-west four-lane divided super arterial adjacent to the proposed Project Site. The design of the access to the Project from these adjacent roadways is consistent with applicable policies. Regarding the Project's transportation related impacts for roadways adopted in the General Plan, those matters, and the relevant analysis standards and implementation of assurances regarding compliance with such standards, are detailed below.

In conclusion, with mitigation measure TRANSPO-1, incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described circulation standards impact analysis criteria.

Additional Mitigation Measures (Project Specific)

TRANSPO-1: Require installation of a Class II Bike Path along the Project's Maple Frontage.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Vehicle Miles Traveled:

Senate Bill (SB 743) requires that relevant CEQA analysis of transportation impacts be conducted using a metric known as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of Levels of Service (LOS). VMT measures how much actual auto travel (additional miles driven) a proposed project would create on California roads. If the project adds excessive car travel onto our roads, the project may cause a significant transportation impact. On June 25, 2020, the City adopted CEQA Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled Thresholds, dated June 18, 2020, and effective on July 1, 2020.

The State CEQA Guidelines were amended to implement SB 743, by adding Section 15064.3. Among its provisions, Section 15064.3 confirms that, except with respect to transportation projects, a project's effect on automobile delay shall not constitute a significant environmental impact. Therefore, LOS measures of impacts on traffic facilities is no longer a relevant CEQA criteria for transportation impacts.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3(b)(4) states that "[a] lead agency has discretion to

evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled, and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate used to estimate vehicle miles traveled and any revision to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section."

On June 25, 2020, the City of Fresno adopted CEQA Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled Thresholds pursuant to Senate Bill 743 to be effective of July 1, 2020. The thresholds described therein are referred to herein as the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds. The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds document was prepared and adopted consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.3 and 15064.7. The December 2018 Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory) published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), was utilized as a reference and guidance document in the preparation of the Fresno VMT Thresholds.

The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds adopted a screening standard and criteria that can be used to screen out qualified projects that meet the adopted criteria from needing to prepare a detailed VMT analysis.

However, the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds Section 3.1 regarding Development Projects states that if a project constitutes a General Plan Amendment or a Rezone, none of the screening criteria may apply, and that the City must evaluate such projects on a case-by-case basis. Here the Project includes both a General Plan Amendment and a Rezone and does not meet the screening criteria. As such, a quantitative VMT analysis is required.

For projects that are not screened out, a quantitative analysis of VMT impacts must be prepared and compared against the adopted VMT thresholds of significance. The Fresno VMT Thresholds document includes thresholds of significance for development projects, transportation projects, and land use plans. These thresholds of significance were developed using the County of Fresno as the applicable region, and the required reduction of VMT (as adopted in the Fresno VMT Thresholds) corresponds to Fresno County's contribution to the statewide GHG emission reduction target. In order to reach the statewide GHG reduction target of 15%, Fresno County must reduce its GHG emissions by 13%. The method of reducing GHG by 13% is to reduce VMT by 13% as well.

The City's adopted thresholds for development projects correspond to the regional thresholds set by the Fresno Council of Governments (COG). As such, the adopted threshold of significance for residential and non-residential (except retail) development projects is a 13% reduction, which means that projects that generate VMT in excess of a

13% reduction from the existing regional VMT per capita or per employee would have a significant environmental impact. For retail projects, the adopted threshold is any net increase in VMT per employee compared to existing VMT per employee.

Quantitative assessments of the VMT generated by a development project are determined using the COG Activity Based Model (ABM), which is a tour-based model.

The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds state that for mixed use projects the VMT can be estimated based on each component of the project, independently, after taking credit for internal trip capture. It also confirms that mixed use projects must use the Fresno COG's Activity Based Model. The VMT per capita (for the residential component) and the total VMT (for the retail component) is then compared against the relevant threshold.

JLB requested from Fresno COG to run its ABM model to determine the Project's VMT for these land uses. Based on the Fresno COG VMT output the residential, non-retail commercial, and retail commercial are projected to yield less than significant impacts to VMT. Based on the ABM model output, the Project's VMT for the residential component was calculated to be 10.31 VMT per capita which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 14.01 VMT per capita. Similarly, the Fresno COG VMT output for the non-retail commercial component was calculated to be 21.06 VMT per employee which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 22.27 VMT per employee. On the other hand, the VMT threshold for retail commercial is no net increase in regional VMT by the Project when compared to the No Project. At present the Fresno County No Project Regional VMT is an average of 23,544,527, while the Fresno County with Project Regional VMT is 23,406,520. Therefore, the retail commercial component of the Project results in a Fresno County Regional VMT which is less than the Fresno County No Project Regional VMT. As a result, the residential, non-retail commercial, and retail commercial components will not have a significant impact to VMT.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning consistency with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b).

c) Substantially increase hazards due to a geometric design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?

The design of the proposed development has been evaluated and determined to be consistent with respect to compliance with City of Fresno standards, specification and policies. The site plan appears to provide adequate circulation and access to each of the proposed structures/parcels. There should not be an issue with queuing at an access point. There is a Fast Food drive through proposed on the Project Site, however, it was oriented as to not induce an access issue to do queue of cars. The Project would not increase hazards due to a geometric design feature or incompatible use. This is a less than significant impact.

In conclusion, the Project will result in result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described transportation impact analysis criteria.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

The Project is not located near an airport; therefore, it will not change air traffic levels. The proposed internal streets will not create hazards or conflict with emergency access. The Project includes five points of vehicular access along to the site, two along Jensen Avenue and three along Maple Avenue. Rights-of-way improvements will allow for pedestrian access to the site via Jensen Avenue and Maple Avenue. These five accesses would be available in case of an emergency. Therefore, the Project would result in a *less than significant impact* associated with emergency access.

In conclusion, the Project will result in result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described transportation impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XVII. TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOL	JRCES – Wol	uld the project:		
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in PRC section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:		X		
i) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in PRC section 5020.1(k), or,		X		
ii) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of PRC section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.		X		

DISCUSSION

a) Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

- Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or
- ii. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

The State requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to PRC Section 21080.3.1, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the proposed Project. Such significant cultural resources are either sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe which is either on or eligible for inclusion in the California Historic Register or local historic register, or, the lead agency, at its discretion, and support by substantial evidence, choose to treat the resources as a Tribal Cultural Resources (PRC Section 21074(a)(1-2)).

Additional information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC Section 21082.3(c) contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

Pursuant to AB 52, the Table Mountain Rancheria of California and Dumna Wo Wah Tribal Government were invited to consult under AB 52. The City of Fresno mailed notices of the proposed Project to each of these tribes on July 1, 2020 which included the required 30-day time period for tribes to request consultation, which ended on July 31, 2020. To date, no tribal group has responded to the City's notices for this Project.

Please note: As detailed by Executive Order N-54-20, signed April 22,2020, deadlines for filing, noticing, and posting of CEQA documents with county clerk offices have been suspended for 60 days. Additionally, the Executive Order suspends for 60 days certain tribal consultation timeframes required by AB 52.

The site is currently vacant with the exception a storm drain basin located in the northern portion of the Project. If any artifacts are inadvertently discovered during ground-disturbing activities, existing federal, State, and local laws and regulations as well as the mitigation measures of the Fresno General Plan MEIR will require construction activities

to cease until such artifacts are properly examined and determined not to be of significance by a qualified cultural resources professional.

In regard to the above described Tribal cultural impact evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, with MEIR Cultural Resource Mitigation measures CUL-1 through CUL-3 mitigation incorporated, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described geologic and soils impact analysis criteria.

Mitigation Measures identified in MEIR

CUL-1: If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified historical resources specialist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified historical resources specialist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-germ preservation to allow future scientific study.

CUL-2: Subsequent to a preliminary City review of the Project grading plans, if there is evidence that a Project will include excavation or construction activities within previously undisturbed soils, a field survey and literature search for prehistoric archaeological resources shall be conducted. The following procedures shall be followed.

If prehistoric resources are not found during either the field survey or literature search, excavation and/or construction activities can commence. In the event that buried prehistoric archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.

If the resources are determined to be unique prehistoric archaeological resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any prehistoric archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City approved institution or person who is capable of pro viding long term preservation to allow future scientific study.

If prehistoric resources are found during the field survey or literature review, the resources shall be inventoried using appropriate State record forms and submit the forms to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. The resources shall be evaluated for significance. If the resources are found to be significant, measures shall be identified by the qualified archaeologist. Similar to above, appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

In addition, appropriate mitigation for excavation and construction activities in the vicinity of the resources found during the field survey or literature review shall include an archaeological monitor. The monitoring period shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist. If additional prehistoric archaeological resources are found during excavation and/or construction activities, the procedure identified above for the discovery of unknown resources shall be followed.

CUL-3: In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(a). If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who shall then serve as the consultant on how to proceed with the remains.

Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(b), upon the discovery of Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact			
XIX. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS – Would the project:							
a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effect?			X				
b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?			Х				
c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?			X				
d) Generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?			X				
e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?			Х				

DISCUSSION

a) Require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded water, wastewater treatment or storm water drainage, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities, the construction or relocation of which could cause significant environmental effects?

The proposed Project will require construction of new infrastructure to connect to the existing utility infrastructure. This will include water, wastewater, and storm water drainage connections. Additionally, the Project will include connections for electric power, natural gas, and telecommunications facilities. The review of proposed connections and the existing capacity will be under the review of the corresponding department within the City of Fresno and project-specific requirements will be administered. The installation of this infrastructure will not require any major upsizing or other offsite construction activities that would cause a significant impact due to the fact that the City's General Plan has allocated the resources in order to serve the Project Site. The General Plan Amendment intends to only reconfigure the existing land uses. The new infrastructure would be connected to existing infrastructure that is adjacent to the Project Site.

Impacts to storm drainage facilities have been previously discussed under the Hydrology and Water Quality section included within this analysis herein above. While the proposed Project will result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of such facilities will not cause significant environmental effects.

The proposed Project would be subject to the payment of any applicable connection charges and/or fees and extension of services in a manner which is compliant with the Department of Public Utilities standards, specifications, and policies.

Sanitary sewer, once developed will be incorporated into the City of Fresno, water delivery and sewer collection/treatment services are also subject to payment of applicable connection charges and/or fees; compliance with the Department of Public Utilities standards, specifications, and policies; the rules and regulations of the California Public Utilities Commission and California Health Services; and, implementation of the City-wide program for the completion of incremental expansions to facilities for planned water supply, treatment, and storage.

In regard to the above described utilities and service system evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described utilities and service system impact analysis criteria.

b) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry and multiple dry years?

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, Water Division reviewed the proposed Project. As discussed under the Hydrology and Water Quality section of this Initial Study, the City has determined that adequate water supply exists to serve the proposed Project. During, the permit review process, the Project will be required to show the proposed water infrastructure connections to the nearest City owned water main. In addition, water mains will be extended within the proposed lot to provide service to each parcel created; and, subject to payment of applicable water fees. The applicant will be required to comply with all requirements of the City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities to reduce the Project's water impacts *less than significant*.

In regard to the above described utilities and service system evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described utilities and service system impact analysis criteria.

c) Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider, which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?

The City of Fresno acts as the Regional Sewer Agency and is responsible for operating the Fresno/Clovis Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility (RWRF) and the North Fresno Wastewater Treatment Facility (NFWTF). The Regional Facility provides wastewater treatment for a service area that includes most of the Cities of Fresno and Clovis, and some unincorporated areas of Fresno County. According to the City's General Plan MEIR, the Regional Facility received and treated approximately 72,302 acre-feet (AF) of wastewater during 2011, representing an annual average daily flow of approximately 64.5 million gallons per day (MGD). The quantity of wastewater received and treated by the Regional Facility has been declining since 2006, when it peaked at a total of approximately 80,801 AF, representing an annual average daily flow of approximately 72.1 MGD. The permitted wastewater treatment capacity of the Regional Facility is currently 80.0 MGD as an annual monthly average flow, and 88.0 MGD as a maximum monthly average flow. The City is currently evaluating upgrades and modifications to the existing Regional Facility that may result in a capacity rating increase of 15.0 MGD. The City of Clovis owns 9.3 MGD of wastewater treatment capacity at the Regional Facility, and the City of Fresno owns the remaining capacity.

The NFWTF was constructed in late 2006 to provide wastewater treatment service for residential and commercial development in the surrounding area of north Fresno. The permitted capacity of the NFWRF is 0.71 MGD, as an average monthly flow, and 1.07 MGD, as a maximum daily flow. The City's master plan for the NFWRF calls for ultimate expansion to an average monthly flow capacity of 1.07 MGD upon full development of the NFWRF service area.

The General Plan MEIR concludes that impacts associated with wastewater treatment facilities and capacity resulting from buildout of the General Plan, including the proposed Project Site, would be *less than significant* with implementation of Mitigation Measures USS-1 (which requires development and implementation of a wastewater master plan update) and USS-2 (which requires evaluation of the wastewater system and construction of expansions at the Regional Facility and NFWRF).

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities has reviewed the Project and determined that sanitary sewer facilities are available to provide service to the site, subject to the required conditions of approval. The conditions of approval include payment of the applicable sanitary sewer fees, which would eventually be used to provide funding for the improvements at the RWRF and NFWTF in order to expand capacity (as required by Mitigation Measure USS-2 of the MEIR). The proposed Project will not result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider that it has inadequate capacity to serve the Project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments. Furthermore, that the Project is proposing a reduction of the light industrial land use, which is on average more intensive of a land use in comparison to the other land uses on the Project Site, when regarding the consumption of services. This will result in an overall reduction in services required for the site, that has been previously incorporated in the analysis of the City's General Plan MEIR. As such, the Project would generate less wastewater than was anticipated for the site by the MEIR.

In regard to the above described utilities and service system evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described utilities and service system impact analysis criteria.

- d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?
- e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

The City of Fresno Department of Public Utilities, Solid Waste Division has reviewed the Project for compliance with any federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. According to the City's General Plan MEIR, garbage disposed of in the City of Fresno is taken to Cedar Avenue Recycling and Transfer Station. Once trash has been off-loaded at the transfer station, it is sorted and non-recyclable solid waste is loaded onto large trucks and taken to the American Avenue Landfill located approximately six miles southwest of Kerman. American Avenue Landfill is owned and operated by Fresno County and began operations in 1992 for both public and commercial solid waste haulers. The American Avenue Landfill is a sanitary landfill, meaning that it is a disposal site for non-hazardous solid waste spread in layers,

compacted to the smallest practical volume, and covered by material applied at the end of each operating day.

The American Avenue Landfill (i.e. American Avenue Disposal Site 10-AA-0009) has a maximum permitted capacity of 32,700,000 cubic yards and a remaining capacity of 29,358,535 cubic yards, with an estimated closure date of August 31, 2031. The maximum permitted throughput is 2,200 tons per day. Other landfills within the County of Fresno include the Clovis Landfill with a maximum remaining permitted capacity of 7,740,000 cubic yards, a maximum permitted throughput of 2,000 tons per day, and an estimated closure date of 2047. There is also the Coalinga Landfill with a maximum remaining capacity of 1,930,062 cubic yards, a maximum permitted throughput of 200 tons per day, and an estimated closure date of 2029.

The following chart within the City's General Plan MEIR, illustrates the estimated solid waste generation by specific land uses, thusly, estimating the capacity at plan buildout.

Table 5.15-3
Estimated Waste Generation

Land use	Existing Develop ment units or msf	Buildout Develop ment under General Plan and Develop ment Code Update or msf	Incremental Increase units or msf	Solid Waste Generation Rate		Estimated Buildout Solid Waste Generated under General Plan and Development Code Update	Estimated Incremental Increase in Solid Waste Generated
Single Family Residential	118,897 units	179,523 units	60,626 units	10 lbs per/unit/d ay	1,188,970 lbs/day (595 tons/day)	1,795,230 lbs/day (898 tons/day)	606,260 lbs/day (303 tons/day)
Multiple- family Residential	67,943 units	152,481 units	84,538 units	7lbs/unit/ day	475,601 lbs/day. (238 tons/day)	1,067,367 lbs/day (534 tons/day)	591,766 lbs/day (296 tons/day)
Commercia I/Office/Pu blic Facility	66.4 msf	129.7 msf	63.6 msf	6 lbs/1,000 sq ft	398,400 lbs/day (199 tons/day)	778,200 lbs/day (389 tons/day)	379,800 lbs/day (190 tons/day)
Mixed Use	0.1 msf	20.9 msf	20.8 msf	6 lbs/1,000 sq ft	600 lbs/day (1 ton/day)	125,400 lbs/day (63 tons/day)	124,800 lbs/day (62 tons/day)
Industrial	72.8 msf	113.3 msf	40.5 msf	6 lbs/1,000 sq ft	436,800 lbs/day (218 tons/day)	679,800 lbs/day (340 tons/day)	243,000 lbs/day (122 tons/day)
Total				·	1,251 tons per day	2,224 tons per day	973 tons per day

Source: City of Fresno General Plan MEIR Utilities Service System Section

The following table depicts the proposed uses of the project site and the estimated solid waste that will be generated.

Table 19-3
Project Estimated Solid Waste Generation

Proposed Uses	Square footage/Dwelling Units	Estimated Solid Waste Generation
Day Care	4,000 sqft	24 lbs per day
Four Story Multi-Family Building	150 dwelling units	1,050 lbs per day
Office Space	5,000 sqft	30 lbs per day
Service Station	4,000 sqft	24 lbs per day
Car Wash	N/A	N/A
Fast Food	5,000 sqft	30 lbs per day
Retail(C)	12,000 sqft	72 lbs per day
Retail (C1)	3,000 sqft	18 lbs per day
Retail (D2)	4,000 sqft	24 lbs per day
Bank (D1)	6,000 sqft	36 lbs per day
Retail (E)	8,470 sqft	51 lbs per day
Retail (I)	5,500 sqft	33 lbs per day
Coffee Shop	2,000 sqft	12 lbs per day
Medical Office Building	11,450 sqft	69 lbs per day
Total		1,473 lbs per day or 0.73 tons per day

Using the solid waste generation rates included in the City's General Plan MEIR, the proposed Project will generate 1,473 pounds of waste per day (or 269 tons per year). The Project Site will be serviced by the solid waste division, and the solid waste generated by the Project would be sent to the American Avenue Landfill. As noted above, the estimated closure date of the American Avenue Landfill is 2031. Additional capacity also exists at the Clovis Landfill and Coalinga Landfill. The 330 tons per year would not result in exceedance of the local capacity infrastructure. Therefore, the Project will comply with any statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

In regard to the above described utilities and service system evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described utilities and service system impact analysis criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
XX. WILDFIRE – If located in or revery high fire hazard severity zone			or lands clas	sified as
a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?			Х	
b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?			X	
c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?			X	
d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?			Х	

Setting

There are no State Responsibility Areas (SRAs) within the vicinity of the Project Site. The Project Site is not categorized as a "Very High" Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) by CalFire. Although this CEQA topic only applies to areas within an SRA or Very High FHSZ, out of an abundance of caution, these checklist questions are analyzed below.

DISCUSSION

a) Substantially impair an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?

The Project Site will connect to an existing network of City streets. The proposed circulation improvements include six vehicle access points; all of which would be available during an emergency. The Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

b) Due to slope, prevailing winds, and other factors, exacerbate wildfire risks, and thereby expose project occupants to pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire?

The risk of wildfire is related to a variety of parameters, including fuel loading (vegetation), fire weather (winds, temperatures, humidity levels and fuel moisture contents) and topography (degree of slope). Steep slopes contribute to fire hazard by intensifying the effects of wind and making fire suppression difficult. Fuels such as grass are highly flammable because they have a high surface area to mass ratio and require less heat to reach the ignition point. The Project Site is located in an area that is predominately urban, which is not considered at a significant risk of wildlife.

c) Require the installation or maintenance of associated infrastructure (such as roads, fuel breaks, emergency water sources, power lines or other utilities) that may exacerbate fire risk or that may result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment?

The Project includes development of infrastructure (water, sewer, and storm drainage) required to support the proposed industrial, commercial, and industrial uses. The Project Site is surrounded by existing urban development. Also, dry utilities are already located on the Project Site situated on power poles, the utilities bisect the property West to East. As a part of the development requirements, these utilities will be expected to be undergrounded. The Project would not require the installation or maintenance of infrastructure that may exacerbate fire risk.

d) Expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides, as a result of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes?

The proposed Project would require the installation of storm drainage infrastructure to ensure that storm waters properly drain from the Project Site and does not result in downstream flooding or major drainage changes. A storm drainage plan would be

designed and engineered to ensure proper construction of storm drainage infrastructure to control runoff and prevent flooding, erosion, and sedimentation.

Runoff from the Project Site is vacant; therefore, no grading has occurred. As a part of the development review process, a grading plan will be reviewed in order to determine the best scenario for site drainage. Presumably, the site will drain from the northeast onto facilities located in the S. Maple Avenue and E. Jensen Avenue rights-of-way. Any further storm drain requirements will be processed by the Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District and constructed per the District's standards. Additionally, the majority of the Project Site is located within FEMA Zone X (.02 percent annual chance flood hazard) and the remainder FEMA Zone X (area of minimal flood hazard), indicating that the site is located not within a 100-year flood hazard zone. Further, because the site is essentially flat and located in an existing urbanized area of the City, downstream landslides would not occur.

Landslides include rockfalls, deep slope failure, and shallow slope failure. Factors such as the geological conditions, drainage, slope, vegetation, and others directly affect the potential for landslides. One of the most common causes of landslides is construction activity that is associated with road building (i.e. cut and fill). The Project Site is relatively flat; therefore, the potential for a landslide in the Project Site is essentially non-existent.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described wildfire risk impact analysis criteria.

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

DISCUSSION

a) Does the project have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause

a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?

The proposed Project is considered to be proposed at a size and scope which is neither a direct or indirect detriment to the quality of the environment through reductions in habitat, populations, or examples of local history (through either individual or cumulative impacts).

The proposed Project does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment or reduce the habitat of wildlife species and will not threaten plant communities or endanger any floral or faunal species. Furthermore, the Project has no potential to eliminate important examples of major periods in history.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described Mandatory Findings of Significance impact analysis criteria.

Impacts that the Project may cause have been analyzed and deemed *less than significant* with the inclusion of mitigation measures.

- b) Does the project have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past project s, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.)
- c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?

The Project is consistent with applicable environmental policies and mitigation measures are required in several impact areas to reduce any potential significant impacts to less than significant. Additionally, due to the planned buildout of the area and existing and future land constraints, the General Plan anticipates that future development will increase the density within adjacent areas. Development is planned to occur in the immediate area projected by the City's General Plan and analyzed in the General Plan EIR. For the reasons stated here and in the Initial Study, it has been determined that this Project does not have cumulatively considerable impacts.

In summary, given the mitigation measures required of the proposed Project and the analysis detailed in the preceding Initial Study, the proposed Project:

- Does not have environmental impacts which will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly nor indirectly.
- Does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish/wildlife or native plant species (or cause their population to drop below self-sustaining levels), does not threaten to eliminate a native plant or animal community, and does not

- threaten or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal.
- Does not eliminate important examples of elements of California history or prehistory.
- Does not have impacts which would be cumulatively considerable even though individually limited.

In regard to the above described Mandatory Findings of Significance evaluation standards, no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which the MEIR was certified. Further, there is no new information that was not known and could not have been known at the time the MEIR was certified, relevant to such circumstances.

In conclusion, the Project will result in a less than significant impact concerning the above described Mandatory Findings of Significance impact analysis criteria.

Appendix A Air Quality and Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment

BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development

Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment May 2020

Prepared by:

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BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment

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Executive Summary

This Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment has been prepared for the purpose of identifying potential project-specific or site-specific air quality impacts that may result from the proposed BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. The Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. The Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3).

The City of Fresno is located in one of the most polluted air basins in the country – the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The surrounding topography includes foothills and mountains to the east and west. These mountain ranges direct air circulation and dispersion patterns. Temperature inversions can trap air within the Valley, thereby preventing the vertical dispersal of air pollutants. In addition to topographic conditions, the local climate can also contribute to air quality problems. Climate in Fresno is classified as Mediterranean, with moist cool winters and dry warm summers.

Air quality within the Project area is addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to improve air quality through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs.

IMPACTS

Short-Term (Construction) Emissions

Short-term impacts are mainly related to the construction phase of a project and are recognized to be short in duration. Construction air quality impacts are generally attributable to dust generated by equipment and vehicles. Table E-1 shows the estimated construction emissions that would be generated from the Project. Results of the analysis show that emissions generated from the construction phase of the Project will not exceed the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) emission thresholds.



Table E-1 **Project Construction Emissions (tons/year)**

Summary Report	со	NOx	ROG	SOx	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2e
Project Site Construction Emissions Per Year	4.09	4.69	2.43	0.01	0.64	0.36	759.20
SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the Project Exceed Standard?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model

Long-Term Emissions

Long-Term emissions from the project are generated by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project site and area sources such as water heaters and lawn maintenance equipment.

1. Localized Mobile Source Emissions – Ozone/Particulate Matter

Operational emissions associated with the Project are shown in Table E-2. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

Table E-2 **Project Operational Emissions (tons/year)**

Summary Report	со	NO _X	ROG	SO _X	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2e
Project Operational Emissions Per Year	15.62	24.64	3.14	0.08	3.46	1.00	8711.84
SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the Project Exceed Standard?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model

2. Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

An evaluation of nearby land uses shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors.

3. Odors

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity



to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. The types of facilities that are known to produce odors are shown in Table 5 above along with a reasonable distance from the source within which, the degree of odors could possibly be significant. Table 5 includes Food Processing Facilities, which is a type of food service establishment that is a commercial operation that processes food for human consumption. Fiore Di Pasta is located to the east, within 1 mile of the proposed Project. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project.

4. Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA)

Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types are also found in California. Construction of the Project may cause asbestos to become airborne due to the construction activities that will occur on site. The Project would be required to submit a Dust Control Plan under the SJVAPCD's Rule 8021. Compliance with Rule 8021 would limit fugitive dust emissions from construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities associated with the Project.

5. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

CARB, in consultation with MPOs, has provided each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. For the Fresno COG region, CARB set targets at five (5) percent per capita decrease in 2020 and a ten (10) percent per capita decrease in 2035 from a base year of 2005. Fresno COG's 2018 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) projects that the Fresno County region would achieve the prescribed emissions targets.

In 2009, the SJVAPCD adopted the following guidance documents applicable to projects within the San Joaquin Valley:

- Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA (SJVAPCD 2009), and
- District Policy: Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for Stationary Source Projects Under CEQA When Serving as the Lead Agency (SJVAPCD 2009).

This guidance and policy are the reference documents referenced in the SJVAPCD's Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts adopted in March 2015 (SJVAPCD 2015). Consistent with the District Guidance and District Policy above, SJVAPCD (2015) acknowledges the current



absence of numerical thresholds, and recommends a tiered approach to establish the significance of the GHG impacts on the environment:

- i. If a project complies with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, then the project would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions;
- ii. If a project does not comply with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or mitigation program, then it would be required to implement Best Performance Standards (BPS); and
- iii. If a project is not implementing BPS, then it should demonstrate that its GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by at least 29 percent compared to Business as Usual (BAU).

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- **Transportation Facilities Strategies**
- **Transportation Demand Strategies**
- **Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings**
- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- **Municipal Strategies**

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3), it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000



square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

In December 2008, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Governing Board adopted the staff proposal for an interim GHG significance threshold for projects where the SCAQMD is lead agency. The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table E-3 shows the yearly GHG emissions generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Table E-3 **Project Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions**

Summary Report	CO₂e		
Project Operational Emissions Per Year	8,737.14 MT/yr		

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model



CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the effects of the Project were evaluated to determine if they will result in Project-Specific significant adverse impacts on the environment. The criteria used to determine the significance of an impact with respect to air quality and greenhouse gas emissions are summarized below.

1. Air Quality

The criteria used to determine the significance of an air quality impact are based on the following thresholds of significance, which come from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Accordingly, air quality impacts resulting from the Project are considered significant if the Project would:

Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?

The primary way of determining consistency with the air quality plan's (AQP's) assumptions is determining consistency with the applicable General Plan to ensure that the Project's population density and land use are consistent with the growth assumptions used in the AQPs for the air basin.

As required by California law, city and county General Plans contain a Land Use Element that details the types and quantities of land uses that the city or county estimates will be needed for future growth, and that designate locations for land uses to regulate growth. Fresno COG uses the growth projections and land use information in adopted general plans to estimate future average daily trips and then VMT, which are then provided to SJVAPCD to estimate future emissions in the AQPs. Existing and future pollutant emissions computed in the AQP are based on land uses from area general plans. AQPs detail the control measures and emission reductions required for reaching attainment of the air standards.

The applicable General Plan for the Project is the City of Fresno's General Plan, which was adopted December 18, 2014. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3), it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 squarefoot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office



building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue. As a result, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plans. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

 Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?

Fresno County is nonattainment for Ozone (1 hour and 8 hour) and PM10 (State standards) and PM2.5. The SJVAPCD has prepared the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan to achieve Federal and State standards for improved air quality in the SJVAB regarding ozone and PM. Inconsistency with any of the plans would be considered a cumulatively adverse air quality impact. As discussed in Section 4.1.1, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plans. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan.

Results of the CALINE analysis (Section 3.3.2) show that the intersections of Maple Avenue and North Avenue are not expected to generate CO concentrations that would exceed the Federal or State 1-hour and 8-hour standards. The Project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. Moreover, the Project will not result in Project-specific or site-specific significant adverse impacts from the net increase of any criteria pollutant within the Project study area. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are needed.

Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Sensitive receptors refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Land uses that have the greatest potential to attract these types of sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities. From a health risk perspective, the proposed Project is a Type B project in that it may potentially place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing sources.

The first step in evaluating the potential for impacts to sensitive receptors for TACs from the Project is to perform a screening level analysis. For Type B Projects, one type of screening tool is



found in the CARB Handbook: Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective. This handbook includes recommended buffer distances associated with various types of common sources. The screening level analysis for the Project shows that TACs are not a concern based upon the recommended buffer distances. An evaluation of nearby land uses considering CARB's Pollution Mapping Tool shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

Short-Term Impacts

The annual emissions from the construction phase of the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants. Therefore, construction emissions associated with the Project are considered less than significant.

Long-Term Impacts

Long-Term emissions from the Project are generated primarily by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project site and area sources such as lawn maintenance equipment. Emissions from long-term operations generally represent a project's most substantial air quality impact. Table E-2 summarizes the Project's operational impacts by pollutant. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

Mitigation Measure AQ-1: Comply with SJVAPCD's Indirect Source Review Rule (Rule 9510) Operation of the proposed project shall comply with SJVAPCD's ISR rule (Rule 9510). Measures that may be implemented to reduce NOx operational emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Utilize green building materials (materials which are resource efficient, recycled, and sustainable) available locally if possible.
- Provide shade tree planting in parking lots to reduce evaporative emissions from parked vehicles. Design should provide 50% tree coverage within 10 years of construction using low ROG emitting, low maintenance native drought-resistant trees.
- Plant drought tolerant native shade trees along southern exposures of buildings to reduce energy used to cool buildings in summer.
- Utilize high-efficiency gas or solar water heaters, beyond that required by current building codes.
- Install low water consumption landscape. Use native plants that do not require watering after they are well established or minimal watering during the summer months and are low ROG



emitting.

- Install parking spaces for alternatively fueled vehicles, beyond that required by current building codes.
- Use low-VOC content paints during construction and long-term facility maintenance. To the extent possible construction materials that are prefinished or that do not require the application of architectural coatings should be used.
- Install energy-saving systems in rooms that reduce energy usage associated with HVAC systems and appliances when rooms are not occupied, except where such systems would pose a safety or health concern.
- Provide a pedestrian access network that internally links all uses and connects all existing or planned external streets and pedestrian facilities contiguous with the project site.
- Provide on-site bicycle parking beyond those required by current building standards and related facilities to support long-term use (lockers, or a locked room with standard racks and access limited to bicyclists only).
- Implement traffic calming improvements as appropriate (e.g., marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, curb extensions, speed tables, raised crosswalks, median islands, minicircles, tight corner radii, etc.)

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Implement a Voluntary Emissions Reduction Agreement (VERA) with the SJVAPCD to Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG, NOX, and PM10

A VERA shall be entered into with the SJVAPCD to reduce operational emissions NOx to less than 10 tons/year. Operational emissions of NOx shall be reduced in excess of the reductions required per compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Refer to Mitigation Measure AQ-1). Emission reductions may be achieved by use of newer, low-emission equipment, implementation of on-site or off-site mitigation, and/or the funding of offsite mitigation, through participation in the SJVAPCD's offsite mitigation program. The VERA shall be reviewed and approved by the SJVAPCD prior to issuance of construction/grading permits by the City of Fresno. Documentation confirming compliance with the VERA shall be submitted to the City of Fresno Planning Department prior to issuance of final discretionary approval. Development and implementation of the VERA shall be fully funded by the Project. With approval by SJVAPCD, the VERA may also be used to demonstrate compliance with emission reductions required by SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Rule 9510).

Level of Significance after Mitigation

With implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2, Project operational emissions of NOx would be reduced below the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds. With mitigation, this impact would be considered less than significant.

 Result in other emissions such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of



the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. Odorous emissions can be generated by Food Processing Facilities, which is a type of food service establishment that is a commercial operation that processes food for human consumption. Fiore Di Pasta is located to the east, within 1 mile of the proposed Project. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

2. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The criteria used to determine the significance of a greenhouse gas impact are based on the following thresholds of significance, which come from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Accordingly, greenhouse gas impacts resulting from the Project are considered significant if the Project would:

✓ Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change



since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table E-3 shows the yearly GHG emissions generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

 Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- Transportation Facilities Strategies
- **Transportation Demand Strategies**
- Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings
- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- **Municipal Strategies**

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project



site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The Project further the achievement of City of Fresno's greenhouse gas reduction goals. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant.



1.0 Introduction

1.1 Description of the Region/Project

This Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment has been prepared for the purpose of identifying potential project-specific or site-specific air quality impacts that may result from the proposed BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. The Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. The Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3).

The Project lies within the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley, in the City of Fresno. Figures 1 and 2 show the location of the Project along with major roadways and highways. Site access will be provided at three (3) driveways along Maple Avenue and three (3) driveways along Jensen Avenue.

The City of Fresno is located in one of the most polluted air basins in the country – the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB). The surrounding topography includes foothills and mountains to the east and west. These mountain ranges direct air circulation and dispersion patterns. Temperature inversions can trap air within the Valley, thereby preventing the vertical dispersal of air pollutants. In addition to topographic conditions, the local climate can also contribute to air quality problems. Climate in Fresno is classified as Mediterranean, with moist cool winters and dry warm summers.

1.2 Regulatory

Air quality within the Project area is addressed through the efforts of various federal, state, regional, and local government agencies. These agencies work jointly, as well as individually, to improve air quality through legislation, regulations, planning, policy-making, education, and a variety of programs. The agencies primarily responsible for improving the air quality within the City of Fresno are discussed below along with their individual responsibilities.



1.2.1 Federal Agencies

✓ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The Federal Clean Air Bill first adopted in 1967 and periodically amended since then, established federal ambient air quality standards. A 1987 amendment to the Bill set a deadline for the attainment of these standards. That deadline has since passed. The other Clean Air Act (CAA) Bill Amendments, passed in 1990, share responsibility with the State in reducing emissions from mobile sources. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is responsible for enforcing the 1990 amendments.

The CAA and the national ambient air quality standards identify levels of air quality for six "criteria" pollutants, which are considered the maximum levels of ambient air pollutants considered safe, with an adequate margin of safety, to protect public health and welfare. The six criteria pollutants include ozone, carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, and lead.

CAA Section 176(c) (42 U.S.C. 7506(c)) and EPA transportation conformity regulations (40 CFR 93 Subpart A) require that each new RTP and Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) be demonstrated to conform to the State Implementation Plan (SIP) before the RTP and TIP are approved by the Metropolitan planning organization (MPO) or accepted by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). The conformity analysis is a federal requirement designed to demonstrate compliance with the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). However, because the State Implementation Plan (SIP) for particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter (PM10), particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM2.5), and Ozone address attainment of both the State and federal standards, for these pollutants, demonstrating conformity to the federal standards is also an indication of progress toward attainment of the State standards. Compliance with the State air quality standards is provided on the pages following this federal conformity discussion.

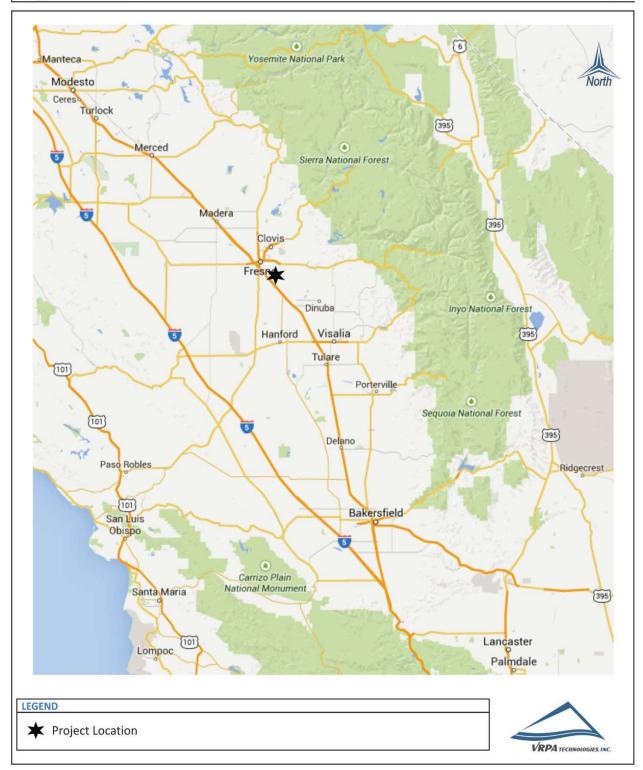
The EPA approved San Joaquin Valley reclassification of the ozone (8-hour) designation to extreme nonattainment in the Federal Register on May 5, 2010, even though the San Joaquin Valley was initially classified as serious nonattainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. In accordance with the CAA, EPA uses the design value at the time of standard promulgation to assign nonattainment areas to one of several classes that reflect the severity of the nonattainment problem; classifications range from marginal nonattainment to extreme nonattainment. In the Federal Register on October 26, 2015, the EPA revised the primary and secondary standard to 0.070 parts per million (ppm) to provide increased public health protection against health effects associated with long- and short-term exposures. The previous ozone standard was set in 2010 at 0.075 ppm.

The City of Fresno is located in a nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone standard, 1997, 2006 and 2012 PM2.5 standards, and has a maintenance plan for PM10 standard.



BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development Regional Location

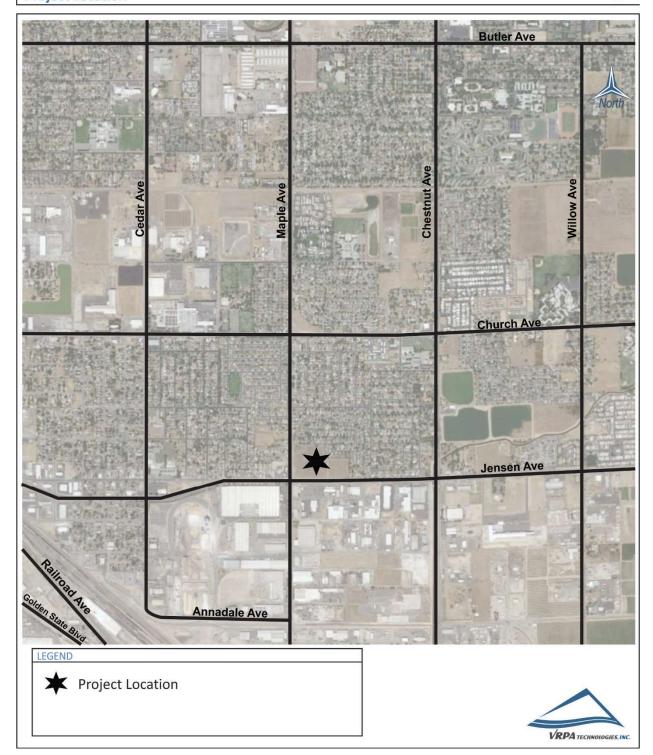
Figure 1





BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development Project Location

Figure 2





1.2.2 Federal Regulations

✓ State Implementation Plan (SIP)/ Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs)

To ensure compliance with the NAAQS, EPA requires states to adopt SIP aimed at improving air quality in areas of nonattainment or a Maintenance Plan aimed at maintaining air quality in areas that have attained a given standard. New and previously submitted plans, programs, district rules, state regulations, and federal controls are included in the SIPs. Amendments made in 1990 to the federal CAA established deadlines for attainment based on an area's current air pollution levels. States must enact additional regulatory programs for nonattainment's areas in order to adhere with the CAA Section 172. In California, the SIPs must adhere to both the NAAQS and the California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS).

To ensure that State and federal air quality regulations are being met, Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs) are required. AQMPs present scientific information and use analytical tools to identify a pathway towards attainment of NAAQS and CAAQS. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) develops the AQMPs for the region where the Fresno Council of Governments (Fresno COG) operates. The regional air districts begin the SIP process by submitting their AQMPs to the California Air Resources Board (CARB). CARB is responsible for revising the SIP and submitting it to EPA for approval. EPA then acts on the SIP in the Federal Register. The items included in the California SIP are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 52, Subpart 7, Section 52.220.

✓ Transportation Control Measures

One particular aspect of the SIP development process is the assessment of available transportation control measures (TCMs) as a part of making progress towards clean air goals. TCMs are defined in Section 108(f)(1) of the CAA and are strategies designed to reduce vehicle miles traveled, vehicle idling, and associated air pollution. These goals are generally achieved by developing attractive and convenient alternatives to single-occupant vehicle use. Examples of TCMs include ridesharing programs, transportation infrastructure improvements such as adding bicycle and carpool lanes, and expansion of public transit.

Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct)

The Energy Policy Act of 1992 (EPAct) was passed to reduce the country's dependence on foreign petroleum and improve air quality. EPAct includes several parts intended to build an inventory of alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) in large, centrally fueled fleets in metropolitan areas. EPAct requires certain federal, state, and local government and private fleets to purchase a percentage of light duty AFVs capable of running on alternative fuels each year. In addition, financial incentives are included in EPAct. Federal tax deductions will be allowed for businesses and individuals to cover the incremental cost of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs). States are also required by the act to consider a variety of incentive programs to help



promote AFVs.

1.2.3 State Agencies

✓ California Air Resources Board (CARB)

CARB is the agency responsible for coordination and oversight of State and local air pollution control programs in California and for implementing its own air quality legislation called the California Clean Air Act (CCAA), adopted in 1988. CARB was created in 1967 from the merging of the California Motor Vehicle Pollution Control Board and the Bureau of Air Sanitation and its Laboratory.

CARB has primary responsibility in California to develop and implement air pollution control plans designed to achieve and maintain the NAAQS established by the EPA. Whereas CARB has primary responsibility and produces a major part of the SIP for pollution sources that are statewide in scope, it relies on the local air districts to provide additional strategies for sources under their jurisdiction. CARB combines its data with all local district data and submits the completed SIP to the EPA. The SIP consists of the emissions standards for vehicular sources and consumer products set by CARB, and attainment plans adopted by the Air Pollution Control Districts (APCDs) and Air Quality Management District's (AQMDs) and approved by CARB.

States may establish their own standards, provided the State standards are at least as stringent as the NAAQS. California has established California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) pursuant to California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) [§39606(b)] and its predecessor statutes.

The CH&SC [§39608] requires CARB to "identify" and "classify" each air basin in the State on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Subsequently, CARB designated areas in California as nonattainment based on violations of the CAAQSs. Designations and classifications specific to the SJVAB can be found in the next section of this document. Areas in the State were also classified based on severity of air pollution problems. For each nonattainment class, the CCAA specifies air quality management strategies that must be adopted. For all nonattainment categories, attainment plans are required to demonstrate a five-percent-per-year reduction in nonattainment air pollutants or their precursors, averaged every consecutive three-year period, unless an approved alternative measure of progress is developed. In addition, air districts in violation of CAAQS are required to prepare an Air Quality Attainment Plan (AQAP) that lays out a program to attain and maintain the CCAA mandates.

CARB, in consultation with MPOs, has provided each affected region with reduction targets for Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. For the Fresno Council of Governments (Fresno COG) region, CARB set



targets at five (5) percent per capita decrease in 2020 and a ten (10) percent per capita decrease in 2035 from a base year of 2005. Fresno COG's 2018 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) projects that the Fresno County region would achieve the prescribed emissions targets. CARB Executive Order G-19-092 (October 2019) accepts FCOG's determination that the SCS adopted by the FCOG Board of Directors on July 26, 2018, would achieve the 2020 and 2035 GHG emissions reduction targets established by CARB when implemented.

Other CARB duties include monitoring air quality. CARB has established and maintains, in conjunction with local APCDs and AQMDs, a network of sampling stations (called the State and Local Air Monitoring [SLAMS] network), which monitor the present pollutant levels in the ambient air.

Fresno County is in the CARB-designated, SJVAB. A map of the SJVAB is provided in Figure 3. In addition to Fresno County, the SJVAB includes Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties. Federal and State standards for criteria pollutants are provided in Table 1.

1.2.4 State Regulations

✓ CARB Mobile-Source Regulation

The State of California is responsible for controlling emissions from the operation of motor vehicles in the State. Rather than mandating the use of specific technology or the reliance on a specific fuel, CARB's motor vehicle standards specify the allowable grams of pollutant per mile driven. In other words, the regulations focus on the reductions needed rather than on the manner in which they are achieved.

✓ California Clean Air Act

The CCAA was first signed into law in 1988. The CCAA provides a comprehensive framework for air quality planning and regulation, and spells out, in statute, the state's air quality goals, planning and regulatory strategies, and performance. The CCAA establishes more stringent ambient air quality standards than those included in the Federal CAA. CARB is the agency responsible for administering the CCAA. CARB established ambient air quality standards pursuant to the CH&SC [§39606(b)], which are similar to the federal standards. The SJVAPCD is one of 35 AQMDs that have prepared air quality management plans to accomplish a five percent (5%) annual reduction in emissions documenting progress toward the State ambient air quality standards.

✓ Tanner Air Toxics Act

California regulates Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs) primarily through the Tanner Air Toxics Act (AB 1807) and the Air Toxics Hot Spots Information and Assessment Act of 1987 (AB 2588).



The Tanner Act sets forth a formal procedure for CARB to designate substances as TACs. This includes research, public participation, and scientific peer review before CARB can designate a substance as a TAC. To date, CARB has identified more than 21 TACs and has adopted EPA's list of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) as TACs. Once a TAC is identified, CARB then adopts an Airborne Toxics Control Measure (ATCM) for sources that emit that particular TAC. If there is a safe threshold for a substance at which there is no toxic effect, the control measure must reduce exposure below that threshold. If there is no safe threshold, the measure must incorporate Best Available Control Technology (BACT) to minimize emissions.

AB 2588 requires that existing facilities that emit toxic substances above a specified level prepare a toxic-emission inventory, prepare a risk assessment if emissions are significant, notify the public of significant risk levels, and prepare and implement risk reduction measures. CARB has adopted diesel exhaust control measures and more stringent emission standards for various on-road mobile sources of emissions, including transit buses and offroad diesel equipment (e.g., tractors, generators).

These rules and standards provide for:

- More stringent emission standards for some new urban bus engines, beginning with 2002 model year engines.
- Zero-emission bus demonstration and purchase requirements applicable to transit agencies
- Reporting requirements under which transit agencies must demonstrate compliance with the urban transit bus fleet rule.

✓ AB 1493 (Pavley)

AB 1493 (Pavley) enacted on July 22, 2002, required CARB to develop and adopt regulations that reduce greenhouse gases emitted by passenger vehicles and light duty trucks. Regulations adopted by CARB would apply to 2009 and later model year vehicles. CARB estimated that the regulation would reduce climate change emissions from light duty passenger vehicles by an estimated 18 percent in 2020 and by 27 percent in 2030 [Association of Environmental Professionals (AEP) 2007)]. In 2005, the CARB requested a waiver from U.S. EPA to enforce the regulation, as required under the CAA. Despite the fact that no waiver had ever been denied over a 40-year period, the then Administrator of the EPA sent Governor Schwarzenegger a letter in December 2007, indicating he had denied the waiver. On March 6, 2008, the waiver denial was formally issued in the Federal Register. Governor Schwarzenegger and several other states immediately filed suit against the federal government to reverse that decision. On January 21, 2009, CARB requested that EPA reconsider denial of the waiver. EPA scheduled a re-hearing on March 5, 2009. On June 30, 2009, EPA granted a waiver of CAA preemption to California for its greenhouse gas emission standards for motor vehicles beginning with the 2009 model year.



BDM Builders Mixed-Use DevelopmentSan Joaquin Valley Air Basin

Figure 3

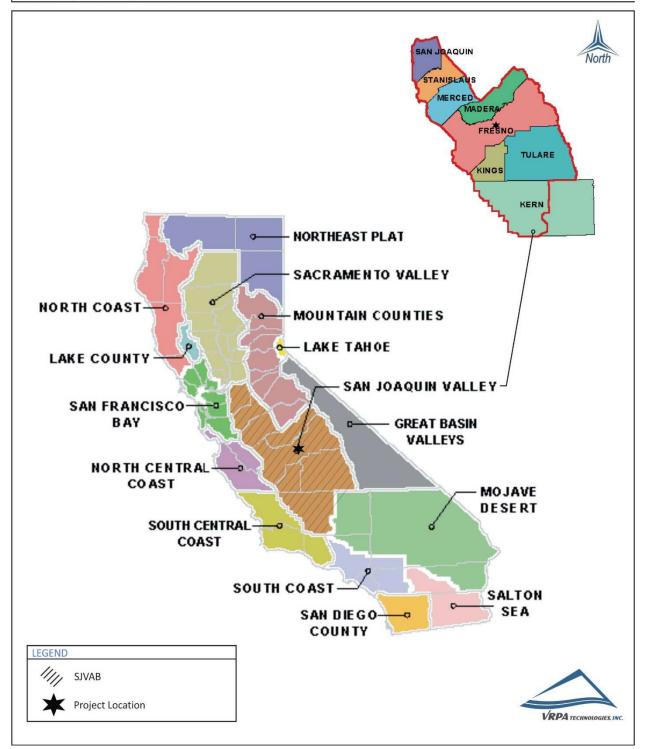




Table 1Ambient Air Quality Standards

Ambient Air Quality Standards California Standards National Standards 2							
Pollutant	Averaging Time	California Sta		National Standards ²			
		Concentration ³	Method ⁴	Primary ^{3,5}	Secondary ^{3,6}	Method ⁷	
Ozone (O₃) ⁸	1 Hour	0.09 ppm (180 μg/m³)	Ultraviolet		Same as	Ultraviolet d Photometry	
	8 Hour	0.070 ppm (137 μg/m³)	Photometry	0.070 ppm (137 μg/m³)	Primary Standard		
Respirable Particulate Matter	24 Hour	50 μg/m³	Gravimetric or	150 μg/m³	Same as	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric	
(PM10) ⁹	Annual Arithmetic Mean	20 μg/m³	Beta Attenuation	-	Primary Standard	Analysis	
Fine Particulate	24 Hour	-	-	35 μg/m³	Same as Primary Standard	Inertial Separation and Gravimetric Analysis	
Matter (PM2.5) 9	Annual Arithmetic Mean	12 μg/m³	Gravimetric or Beta Attenuation	12.0 μg/m³	15 μg/m³		
	1 Hour	20 ppm (23 mg/m ³)	Non-Dispersive	35 ppm (40 mg/m ³)	-	Non-Dispersive Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	8 Hour	9.0 ppm (10 mg/m ³)	Infrared Photometry (NDIR)	9 ppm (10 mg/m³)			
	8 Hour (Lake Tahoe)	6 ppm (7 mg/m ³)	(NDIK)				
Nitrogen Dioxide	1 Hour	0.18 ppm (339 μg/m³)	Gas Phase	100 ppb (188 μg/m³)		Gas Phase Chemiluminescence	
(NO ₂) ¹⁰	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.030 ppm (57 μg/m³)	Chemiluminescence	0.053 ppm (100 μg/m³)	Same as Primary Standard		
	1 Hour	0.25 ppm (655 μg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence	75 ppb (196 μg/m³)		Ultraviolet Fluorescence; Spectrophotometry (Pararosaniline Method)	
Sulfur Dioxide	3 Hour	-			0.5 ppm (1300 μg/m³)		
(SO ₂) 11	24 Hour	0.04 ppm (105 μg/m³)		0.14 ppm (for cetain areas) ¹¹			
	Annual Arithmetic Mean	-		0.030 ppm (for cetain areas) ¹¹	-	ivie (110u)	
	30 Day Average	1.5 μg/m³				Heat Are I	
Lead ^{12,13}	Calendar Quarter	-	Atomic Absorption	1.5 μg/m³ (for certain areas) ¹¹	Same as	High Volume Sampler and Atomic Absorption	
	Rolling 3-Month Average			0.15 μg/m³	Primary Standard		
Visibility Reducing Particles ¹⁴	8 Hour	See footnote 14	Beta Attenuation and Transmittance through Filter Tape	No National Standards			
Sulfates	24 Hour	25 μg/m³	Ion Chromatography				
Hydrogen Sulfide	1 Hour	0.03 ppm (42 µg/m³)	Ultraviolet Fluorescence				
Vinyl Chloride ¹²	24 Hour	0.01 ppm (26 µg/m³)	Gas Chromatography				

See footnotes on next page \dots



BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development

Air Quality & Greenhouse Gas Impact Assessment

Footnotes:

- 1. California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide (except 8-hour Lake Tahoe), sulfur dioxide (1 and 24 hour), nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5, and visibility reducing particles), are values that are not to be exceeded. All others are not to be equaled or exceeded. California ambient air quality standards are listed in the Table of Standards in Section 70200 of Title 17 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 2. National standards (other than ozone, particulate matter, and those based on annual arithmetic mean) are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the fourth highest 8-hour concentration measured at each site in a year, averaged over three years, is equal to or less than the standard. For PM10, the 24 hour standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a 24-hour average concentration above 150 µg/m3 is equal to or less than one. For PM2.5, the 24 hour standard is attained when 98 percent of the daily concentrations, averaged over three years, are equal to or less than the standard. Contact the U.S. EPA for further clarification and current national policies.
- 3. Concentration expressed first in units in which it was promulgated. Equivalent units given in parentheses are based upon a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr. Most measurements of air quality are to be corrected to a reference temperature of 25°C and a reference pressure of 760 torr; ppm in this table refers to ppm by volume, or micromoles of pollutant per mole of gas.
- 4. Any equivalent measurement method which can be shown to the satisfaction of the ARB to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.
- 5. National Primary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary, with an adequate margin of safety to protect the public health.
- 6. National Secondary Standards: The levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.
- 7. Reference method as described by the U.S. EPA. An "equivalent method" of measurement may be used but must have a "consistent relationship to the reference method" and must be approved by the U.S. EPA.
- 8. On October 1, 2015, the national 8-hour ozone primary and secondary standards were lowered from 0.075 to 0.070 ppm.
- 9. On December 14, 2012, the national annual PM2.5 primary standard was lowered from 15 μg/m3 to 12.0 μg/m3. The existing national 24-hour PM2.5 standards (primary and secondary) were retained at 35 μg/m3, as was the annual secondary standard of 15 μg/m3. The existing 24-hour PM10 standards (primary and secondary) of 150 μg/m3 also were retained. The form of the annual primary and secondary standards is the annual mean, averaged over 3 years.
- 10. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 98th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 100 ppb. Note that the national 1-hour standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the national 1-hour standard to the California standards the units can be converted from ppb to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 100 ppb is identical to 0.100 ppm.
- 11. On June 2, 2010, a new 1-hour SO2 standard was established and the existing 24-hour and annual primary standards were revoked. To attain the 1-hour national standard, the 3-year average of the annual 99th percentile of the 1-hour daily maximum concentrations at each site must not exceed 75 ppb. The 1971 SO2 national standards (24-hour and annual) remain in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2010 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1971 standards, the 1971 standards remain in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2010 standards are approved.

Note that the 1-hour national standard is in units of parts per billion (ppb). California standards are in units of parts per million (ppm). To directly compare the 1-hour national standard to the California standard the units can be converted to ppm. In this case, the national standard of 75 ppb is identical to 0.075 ppm.

- 12. The ARB has identified lead and vinyl chloride as 'toxic air contaminants' with no threshold level of exposure for adverse health effects determined. These actions allow for the implementation of control measures at levels below the ambient concentrations specified for these pollutants.
- 13. The national standard for lead was revised on October 15, 2008 to a rolling 3-month average. The 1978 lead standard (1.5 µg/m3 as a quarterly average) remains in effect until one year after an area is designated for the 2008 standard, except that in areas designated nonattainment for the 1978 standard, the 1978 standard remains in effect until implementation plans to attain or maintain the 2008 standard are approved.
- 14. In 1989, the ARB converted both the general statewide 10-mile visibility standard and the Lake Tahoe 30-mile visibility standard to instrumental equivalents, which are "extinction of 0.23 per kilometer" and "extinction of 0.07 per kilometer" for the statewide and Lake Tahoe Air Basin standards, respectively.



✓ Assembly Bill 32 (California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006)

California passed the California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 (AB 32; California Health and Safety Code Division 25.5, Sections 38500 - 38599). AB 32 establishes regulatory, reporting, and market mechanisms to achieve quantifiable reductions in GHG emissions and establishes a cap on statewide GHG emissions. AB 32 required that statewide GHG emissions be reduced to 1990 levels by 2020. December 31, 2020 is the deadline for achieving the 2020 GHG emissions cap. To effectively implement the cap, AB 32 directs CARB to develop and implement regulations to reduce statewide GHG emissions from stationary sources. AB 32 specifies that regulations adopted in response to AB 1493 should be used to address GHG emissions from vehicles. However, AB 32 also includes language stating that if the AB 1493 regulations cannot be implemented, then CARB should develop new regulations to control vehicle GHG emissions under the authorization of AB 32.

AB 32 requires CARB to adopt a quantified cap on GHG emissions representing 1990 emissions levels and disclose how it arrived at the cap; institute a schedule to meet the emissions cap; and develop tracking, reporting, and enforcement mechanisms to ensure that the state reduces GHG emissions enough to meet the cap. AB 32 also includes guidance on instituting emissions reductions in an economically efficient manner, along with conditions to ensure that businesses and consumers are not unfairly affected by the reductions. Using these criteria to reduce statewide GHG emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 would represent an approximate 25 to 30 percent reduction in current emissions levels. However, CARB has discretionary authority to seek greater reductions in more significant and growing GHG sectors, such as transportation, as compared to other sectors that are not anticipated to significantly increase emissions.

CARB's 2017 Climate Change Scoping Plan builds on the efforts and plans encompassed in the initial Scoping Plan adopted in December of 2008. The current plan has identified new policies and actions to accomplish the State's 2030 GHG limit.

✓ Senate Bill 375

SB 375, signed in September 2008 (Chapter 728, Statutes of 2008), aligns regional transportation planning efforts, regional GHG reduction targets, and land use and housing allocation. SB 375 requires Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) to adopt a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or Alternative Planning Strategy (APS) that will prescribe land use allocation in that MPO's regional transportation plan. CARB, in consultation with MPOs, has provided each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. For the Fresno COG region, CARB set targets at five (5) percent per capita decrease in 2020 and a ten (10) percent per capita decrease in 2035 from a base year of 2005. CARB Executive Order G-19-092 (October 2019) accepts FCOG's determination that the SCS adopted by the FCOG Board of Directors on July 26, 2018, would achieve the 2020 and 2035 GHG emissions reduction targets established by CARB when implemented.



This law also extends the minimum time period for the regional housing needs allocation cycle from five years to eight years for local governments located within an MPO that meets certain requirements. City or county land use policies (including general plans) are not required to be consistent with the regional transportation plan (and associated SCS or APS). However, new provisions of CEQA incentivize (through streamlining and other provisions) qualified projects that are consistent with an approved SCS or APS, categorized as "transit priority projects."

✓ Executive Order B-30-15

Executive Order B-30-15, which was signed by Governor Brown in 2016, establishes a California greenhouse gas reduction target of 40 percent below 1990 levels by 2030 to ensure California meets its target of reducing greenhouse gas emissions to 80 percent below 1990 levels by 2050. Executive Order B-30-15 requires MPO's to implement measures that will achieve reductions of greenhouse gas emissions to meet the 2030 and 2050 greenhouse gas emissions reductions targets.

✓ California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006: emissions limit, or SB 32

SB 32 is a California Senate bill expanding upon AB 32 to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The lead author is Senator Fran Pavley and the principal co-author is Assembly member Eduardo Garcia. SB 32 was signed into law on September 8, 2016, by Governor Brown. SB 32 sets into law the mandated reduction target in GHG emissions as written into Executive Order B-30-15. SB 32 requires that there be a reduction in GHG emissions to 40% below the 1990 levels by 2030. Greenhouse gas emissions include carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, sulfur hexafluoride, hydrofluorocarbons, and perfluorocarbons. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) is responsible for ensuring that California meets this goal. The provisions of SB 32 were added to Section 38566 of the Health and Safety Code subsequent to the bill's approval. The bill went into effect January 1, 2017. SB 32 builds onto Assembly Bill (AB) 32 written by Senator Fran Pavley and Assembly Speaker Fabian Nunez passed into law on September 27, 2006. AB 32 required California to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and SB 32 continues that timeline to reach the targets set in Executive Order B-30-15. SB 32 provides another intermediate target between the 2020 and 2050 targets set in Executive Order S-3-05.

1.2.5 Regional Agencies

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

The SJVAPCD is the agency responsible for monitoring and regulating air pollutant emissions from stationary, area, and indirect sources within Fresno County and throughout the SJVAB. The District also has responsibility for monitoring air quality and setting and enforcing limits for source emissions. CARB is the agency with the legal responsibility for regulating mobile



source emissions. The District is precluded from such activities under State law.

The District was formed in mid-1991 and prepared and adopted the <u>San Joaquin Valley Air Quality Attainment Plan</u> (AQAP), dated January 30, 1992, in response to the requirements of the State CCAA. The CCAA requires each non-attainment district to reduce pertinent air contaminants by at least five percent (5%) per year until new, more stringent, 1988 State air quality standards are met.

Activities of the SJVAPCD include the preparation of plans for the attainment of ambient air quality standards, adoption and enforcement of rules and regulations concerning sources of air pollution, issuance of permits for stationary sources of air pollution, inspection of stationary sources of air pollution and response to citizen complaints, monitoring of ambient air quality and meteorological conditions, and implementation of programs and regulations required by the FCAA and CCAA.

The SJVAPCD has prepared the following State Implementation Plans to address ozone, PM-10 and PM2.5 that currently apply to Fresno non-attainment area:

- The 2016 Ozone Plan (2008 standard) was adopted by SJVAPCD on June 16, 2016 and subsequently adopted by ARB on July 21, 2016.
- The 2013 1-Hour Ozone Plan (revoked 1997 standard) was adopted by the SJVAPCD on September 19, 2013. EPA withdrew its approval of the plan due to litigation. The District plans to submit a "redesignation substitute" to EPA to maintain its attainment status for this revoked ozone standard.
- The 2007 PM-10 Maintenance Plan (as revised in 2015) was approved by EPA on July 8, 2016 (effective September 30, 2016).
- The 2012 PM2.5 Plan (as revised in 2015) was approved by EPA on August 16, 2016 (effective September 30, 2016).

The SJVAPCD Plans identified above represent SJVAPCD's plan to achieve both state and federal air quality standards. The regulations and incentives contained in these documents must be legally enforceable and permanent. These plans break emissions reductions and compliance into different emissions source categories.

The SJVAPCD also prepared the *Guide for Assessing and Mitigation Air Quality Impacts* (GAMAQI), dated March 19, 2015. The GAMAQI is an advisory document that provides Lead Agencies, consultants, and project applicants with analysis guidance and uniform procedures for addressing air quality impacts in environmental documents. Local jurisdictions are not required to utilize the methodology outlined therein. This document describes the criteria that SJVAPCD uses when reviewing and commenting on the adequacy of environmental



documents. It recommends thresholds for determining whether or not projects would have significant adverse environmental impacts, identifies methodologies for predicting project emissions and impacts, and identifies measures that can be used to avoid or reduce air quality impacts.

1.2.6 Regional Regulations

The SJVAPCD has adopted numerous rules and regulations to implement its air quality plans. Following, are significant rules that will apply to the Project.

Regulation VIII – Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions

Regulation VIII is comprised of District Rules 8011 through 8081, which are designed to reduce PM₁₀ emissions (predominantly dust/dirt) generated by human activity, including construction and demolition activities, road construction, bulk materials storage, paved and unpaved roads, carryout and track out, landfill operations, etc. The proposed Project will be required to comply with this regulation. Regulation VIII control measures are provided below:

- All disturbed areas, including storage piles, which are not being actively utilized for construction purposes, shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water, chemical stabilizer/suppressant, covered with a tarp or other suitable cover or vegetative ground cover.
- 2. All on-site unpaved roads and off-site unpaved access roads shall be effectively stabilized of dust emissions using water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
- 3. All land clearing, grubbing, scraping, excavation, land leveling, grading, cut & fill, and demolition activities shall be effectively controlled of fugitive dust emissions utilizing application of water or by presoaking.
- 4. When materials are transported off-site, all material shall be covered, or effectively wetted to limit visible dust emissions, and at least six inches of freeboard space from the top of the container shall be maintained.
- 5. All operations shall limit or expeditiously remove the accumulation of mud or dirt from adjacent public streets at the end of each workday. The use of dry rotary brushes is expressly prohibited except where preceded or accompanied by sufficient wetting to limit the visible dust emissions. Use of blower devices is expressly forbidden.
- 6. Following the addition of materials to, or the removal of materials from, the surface of outdoor storage piles, said piles shall be effectively stabilized of fugitive dust emissions utilizing sufficient water or chemical stabilizer/suppressant.
- 7. Within urban areas, track out shall be immediately removed when it extends 50 or more feet from the site and at the end of each workday.



Rule 8021 – Construction, Demolition, Excavation, and Other Earthmoving Activities

District Rule 8021 requires owners or operators of construction projects to submit a Dust Control Plan to the District if at any time the project involves non-residential developments of five or more acres of disturbed surface area or moving, depositing, or relocating of more than 2,500 cubic yards per day of bulk materials on at least three days of the project. The proposed Project will meet these criteria and will be required to submit a Dust Control Plan to the District in order to comply with this rule.

✓ Rule 4641 – Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations

If asphalt paving will be used, then paving operations of the proposed Project will be subject to Rule 4641. This rule applies to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalt, slow cure asphalt and emulsified asphalt for paving and maintenance operations.

✓ Rule 9510 – Indirect Source Review (ISR)

The purpose of this rule is to fulfill the District's emission reduction commitments in the PM10 and Ozone Attainment Plans, achieve emission reductions from construction activities, and to provide a mechanism for reducing emissions from the construction of and use of development projects through off-site measures. The rule is expected to reduce nitrogen oxides and particulates throughout the San Joaquin Valley by more than 10 tons per day. Rule 9510 requires medical office development projects larger than 20,000 square feet to reduce smog-forming and particulate emissions generated by their projects. The proposed Project includes the development of approximately 145,000 square feet of medical office space and will be required to comply with this rule.

1.2.7 Local Plans

✓ City of Fresno General Plan

California State Law requires every city and county to adopt a comprehensive General Plan to guide its future development. The General Plan essentially serves as a "constitution for development"— the document that serves as the foundation for all land use decisions. The City of Fresno's General Plan (Adopted December 18, 2014) identifies numerous policies geared towards the improvement of air quality in the City of Fresno. They include policy number LU-2-a, which promotes development of vacant, underdeveloped, and redevelopable land uses within the City Limits where urban services are available considering the establishment and implementation of supportive regulations and programs. The proposed Project will be developed on a vacant parcel within city limits.



✓ City of Fresno Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan

The City of Fresno Greenhouse Gas Reduction Plan (GHG Plan), adopted December 2014, was created to guide the development and enhancement of actions designed to reduce the City of Fresno's GHG emissions. The GHG Plan is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno, consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in the CARB regulations identified above. The GHG Plan identifies how reduction strategies will be implemented over time.

The City of Fresno recently circulated the *Fresno General Plan Public Review Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (State Clearinghouse Number: 2019050005)*, dated March 2020, which includes an update to the GHG Plan referenced above. The GHG Plan Update evaluates the GHG reduction targets included in the GHG Plan adopted in December 2014 and proposes new targets consistent with State policies.



2.0 Environmental Setting

This section describes existing air quality within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin and in Fresno County, including the identification of air pollutant standards, meteorological and topological conditions affecting air quality, and current air quality conditions. Air quality is described in relation to ambient air quality standards for criteria pollutants such as, ozone, carbon monoxide, and particulate matter. Air quality can be directly affected by the type and density of land use change and population growth in urban and rural areas.

2.1 Geographical Location

The SJVAB is comprised of eight counties: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare. Encompassing 24,840 square miles, the San Joaquin Valley is the second largest air basin in California. Cumulatively, counties within the Air Basin represent approximately 16 percent of the State's geographic area. The Air Basin is bordered by the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the east (8,000 to 14,492 feet in elevation), the Coastal Range on the west (4,500 feet in elevation), and the Tehachapi Mountains on the south (9,000 feet elevation). The San Joaquin Valley is open to the north extending to the Sacramento Valley Air Basin.

2.2 Topographic Conditions

Fresno County is located within the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin [as determined by the California Air Resources Board (CARB)]. Air basins are geographic areas sharing a common "air shed." A description of the Air Basin in the County, as designated by CARB, is provided in the paragraph below. Air pollution is directly related to the region's topographic features, which impact air movement within the Basin.

Wind patterns within the SJVAB result from marine air that generally flows into the Basin from the San Joaquin River Delta. The Coastal Range hinders wind access into the Valley from the west, the Tehachapi's prevent southerly passage of airflow, and the high Sierra Nevada Mountain Range provides a significant barrier to the east. These topographic features result in weak airflow that becomes restricted vertically by high barometric pressure over the Valley. As a result, the SJVAB is highly susceptible to pollutant accumulation over time. Most of the surrounding mountains are above the normal height of summer inversion layers (1,500-3,000 feet).

2.3 Climatic Conditions

Fresno County is located in one of the most polluted air basins in the country. Temperature inversions can trap air within the Valley, thereby preventing the vertical dispersal of air pollutants. In addition to topographic conditions, the local climate can also contribute to air quality problems. Climate in Fresno County is classified as Mediterranean, with moist cool winters and dry warm summers.



Ozone, classified as a "regional" pollutant, often afflicts areas downwind of the original source of precursor emissions. Ozone can be easily transported by winds from a source area. Peak ozone levels tend to be higher in the southern portion of the Valley, as the prevailing summer winds sweep precursors downwind of northern source areas before concentrations peak. The separate designations reflect the fact that ozone precursor transport depends on daily meteorological conditions.

Other primary pollutants, carbon monoxide (CO), for example, may form high concentrations when wind speed is low. During the winter, Fresno County experiences cold temperatures and calm conditions that increase the likelihood of a climate conducive to high CO concentrations.

Precipitation and fog tend to reduce or limit some pollutant concentrations. Ozone needs sunlight for its formation, and clouds and fog block the required radiation. CO is slightly watersoluble, so precipitation and fog tends to "reduce" CO concentrations in the atmosphere. PM10 is somewhat "washed" from the atmosphere with precipitation. Precipitation in the San Joaquin Valley is strongly influenced by the position of the semi-permanent subtropical high-pressure belt located off the Pacific coast. In the winter, this high- pressure system moves southward, allowing Pacific storms to move through the San Joaquin Valley. These storms bring in moist, maritime air that produces considerable precipitation on the western, upslope side of the Coast Ranges. Significant precipitation also occurs on the western side of the Sierra Nevada. On the valley floor, however, there is some down slope flow from the Coast Ranges and the resultant evaporation of moisture from associated warming results in a minimum of precipitation. Nevertheless, the majority of the precipitation falling in the San Joaquin Valley is produced by those storms during the winter. Precipitation during the summer months is in the form of convective rain showers and is rare. It is usually associated with an influx of moisture into the San Joaquin Valley through the San Francisco area during an anomalous flow pattern in the lower layers of the atmosphere. Although the hourly rates of precipitation from these storms may be high, their rarity keeps monthly totals low.

Precipitation on the San Joaquin Valley floor and in the Sierra Nevada decreases from north to south. Stockton in the north receives about 20 inches of precipitation per year, Fresno in the center, receives about 10 inches per year, and Bakersfield at the southern end of the valley receives less than 6 inches per year. This is primarily because the Pacific storm track often passes through the northern part of the state while the southern part of the state remains protected by the Pacific High. Precipitation in the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) is confined primarily to the winter months with some also occurring in late summer and fall. Average annual rainfall for the entire San Joaquin Valley is approximately 5 to 16 inches. Snowstorms, hailstorms, and ice storms occur infrequently in the San Joaquin Valley and severe occurrences of any of these are very rare.

The winds and unstable air conditions experienced during the passage of storms result in periods of low pollutant concentrations and excellent visibility. Between winter storms, high pressure and light winds allow cold moist air to pool on the San Joaquin Valley floor. This creates strong



low-level temperature inversions and very stable air conditions. This situation leads to the San Joaquin Valley's famous Tule Fogs. The formation of natural fog is caused by local cooling of the atmosphere until it is saturated (dew point temperature). This type of fog, known as radiation fog is more likely to occur inland. Cooling may also be accomplished by heat radiation losses or by horizontal movement of a mass of air over a colder surface. This second type of fog, known as advection fog, generally occurs along the coast.

Conditions favorable to fog formation are also conditions favorable to high concentrations of CO and PM10. Ozone levels are low during these periods because of the lack of sunlight to drive the photochemical reaction. Maximum CO concentrations tend to occur on clear, cold nights when a strong surface inversion is present and large numbers of fireplaces are in use. A secondary peak in CO concentrations occurs during morning commute hours when a large number of motorists are on the road and the surface inversion has not yet broken.

The water droplets in fog, however, can act as a sink for CO and nitrogen oxides (NOx), lowering pollutant concentrations. At the same time, fog could help in the formation of secondary particulates such as ammonium sulfate. These secondary particulates are believed to be a significant contributor of winter season violations of the PM10 and PM2.5 standards.

2.4 Anthropogenic (Man-made) Sources

In addition to climatic conditions (wind, lack of rain, etc.), air pollution can be caused by anthropogenic or man-made sources. Air pollution in the SJVAB can be directly attributed to human activities, which cause air pollutant emissions. Human causes of air pollution in the Valley consist of population growth, urbanization (gas-fired appliances, residential wood heaters, etc.), mobile sources (i.e., cars, trucks, airplanes, trains, etc.), oil production, agriculture, and other socioeconomic activities. The most significant factors, which are accelerating the decline of air quality in the SJVAB, are the Valley's rapid population growth and its associated increases in traffic, urbanization, and industrial activity.

Carbon monoxide emissions overwhelmingly come from mobile sources in the San Joaquin Valley; on-road vehicles contributed 34 percent, while other mobile vehicles, such as trains, planes, and off-road vehicles, contribute another 20 percent in 2012 according to emission projections from the CARB. Motor vehicles account for significant portions of regional gaseous and particulate emissions. Local large employers such as industrial plants can also generate substantial regional gaseous and particulate emissions. In addition, construction and agricultural activities can generate significant temporary gaseous and particulate emissions (dust, ash, smoke, etc.).

Ozone is the result of a photochemical reaction between Oxides of nitrogen (NOx) and Reactive Organic Gases (ROG). Mobile sources contribute 84 percent of all NOx emitted from anthropogenic sources based on data provided in Appendix B of the Air District's 2016 Ozone



Plan. In addition, mobile sources contribute 26 percent of all the ROG emitted from sources within the San Joaquin Valley.

The principal factors that affect air quality in and around Fresno County are:

- 1. The sink effect, climatic subsidence and temperature inversions and low wind speeds
- 2. Automobile and truck travel
- 3. Increases in mobile and stationary pollutants generated by local urban growth

Automobiles, trucks, buses and other vehicles using hydrocarbon (HC) fuels release exhaust products into the air. Each vehicle by itself does not release large quantities; however, when considered as a group, the cumulative effect is significant.

Other sources may not seem to fit into any one of the major categories or they may seem to fit in a number of them. These could include agricultural uses, dirt roads, animal shelters; animal feed lots, chemical plants and industrial waste disposal, which may be a source of dust, odors, or other pollutants. For Fresno County, this category includes several agriculturally related activities, such as plowing, harvesting, dusting with herbicides and pesticides and other related activities. Finally, industrial contaminants and their potential to produce various effects depend on the size and type of industry, pollution controls, local topography, and meteorological conditions. Major sources of industrial emissions in Fresno County consist of agricultural production and processing operations, wine production, and marketing operations.

The primary contributors of PM10 emissions in the San Joaquin Valley are farming activities (22%) and road dust, both paved and unpaved (35%) in 2020 according to emission projections from the CARB. Fugitive windblown dust from "open" fields contributed 14 percent of the PM10.

The four major sources of air pollutant emissions in the SJVAB include industrial plants, motor vehicles, construction activities, and agricultural activities. Industrial plants account for significant portions of regional gaseous and particulate emissions. Motor vehicles, including those from large employers, generate substantial regional gaseous and particulate emissions. Finally, construction and agricultural activities can generate significant temporary gaseous and particulate emissions (dust, ash, smoke, etc.). In addition to these primary sources of air pollution, urban areas upwind from Fresno County, including areas north and west of the San Joaquin Valley, can cause or generate emissions that are transported into Fresno County. All four of the major pollutant sources affect ambient air quality throughout the Air Basin.

2.4.1 Motor Vehicles

Automobiles, trucks, buses and other vehicles using hydrocarbon fuels release exhaust products into the air. Each vehicle by itself does not release large quantities; however, when considered as a group, the cumulative effect is significant.



2.4.2 Agricultural and Other Miscellaneous Activities

Other sources may not seem to fit into any one of the major categories or they may seem to fit in a number of them. These could include agricultural uses, dirt roads, animal shelters, animal feed lots, chemical plants and industrial waste disposal, which may be a source of dust, odors, or other pollutants. For Fresno County, this category includes several agriculturally related activities, such as plowing, harvesting, dusting with herbicides and pesticides and other related activities.

2.4.3 Industrial Plants

Industrial contaminants and their potential to produce various effects depend on the size and type of industry, pollution controls, local topography, and meteorological conditions. Major sources of industrial emissions in Fresno County consist of agricultural production and processing operations, wine production, and marketing operations.

2.5 San Joaquin Valley Air Basin Monitoring

SJVAPCD and the CARB maintain numerous air quality monitoring sites throughout each County in the Air Basin to measure ozone, PM2.5, and PM10. It is important to note that the federal ozone 1-hour standard was revoked by the EPA and is no longer applicable for federal standards. The closest monitoring station to the Project is located at Clovis' Villa Avenue Monitoring Station. The stations monitor particulates, ozone, and nitrogen dioxide. Monitoring data for the most recent three years on record is summarized in Table 2.

Table 3 identifies Fresno County's attainment status. As indicated, the SJVAB is nonattainment for Ozone (1 hour and 8 hour) and PM. In accordance with the FCAA, EPA uses the design value at the time of standard promulgation to assign nonattainment areas to one of several classes that reflect the severity of the nonattainment problem; classifications range from marginal nonattainment to extreme nonattainment. The FCAA contains provisions for changing the classifications using factors such as clean air progress rates and requests from states to move areas to a higher classification.

On April 16, 2004 EPA issued a final rule classifying the SJVAB as extreme nonattainment for Ozone, effective May 17, 2004 (69 FR 20550). The (federal) 1-hour ozone standard was revoked on June 6, 2005. However, many of the requirements in the 1-hour attainment plan (SIP) continue to apply to the SJVAB. The current ozone plan is the (federal) 8-hour ozone plan adopted in 2007. The SJVAB was reclassified from a "serious" nonattainment area for the 8-hour ozone standard to "extreme" effective June 4, 2010.



Table 2
Maximum Pollutant Levels at Clovis'
N Villa Avenue Monitoring Station

	Time	2016	2017	2018	Stan	dards
Pollutant	Averaging	Maximums	Maximums	Maximums	National	State
Ozone (O ₃)	1 hour	0.113 ppm	0.138 ppm	0.121 ppm	-	0.09 ppm
Ozone (O ₃)	8 hour	0.095 ppm	0.100 ppm	0.094 ppm	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	1 hour	49.8 ppb	58.8 ppb	64.5 ppb	100 ppb	0.18 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Annual Average	*	10.0 ppb	9.0 ppb	0.053 ppm	0.030 ppm
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	24 hour	76.2 μg/m³	103.2 μg/m ³	114.6 μg/m ³	150 μg/m³	50 μg/m³
Particulates (PM ₁₀)	Federal Annual Arithmetic Mean	32.7 μg/m³	*	39.6 μg/m³	-	20 μg/m³
Particulates (PM _{2.5})	24 hour	50.4 μg/m ³	69.5 μg/m³	82.3 μg/m ³	35 μg/m³	-
Particulates (PM _{2.5})	Federal Annual Arithmetic Mean	11.6 μg/m³	13.6 μg/m³	15.6 μg/m³	12 μg/m³	12 μg/m³

Source: California Air Resources Board (ADAM) Air Pollution Summaries



 $[\]ensuremath{^*}$ Means there was insufficient data available to determine the value.

Ta	able 3	
Fresno County	Attainment	Status

Treatie County retainment attacks				
	Designation/Classification			
Pollutant	Federal Standards	State Standards		
Ozone - 1 Hour	Revoked in 2005	Nonattainment/Severe		
Ozone - 8 Hour	Nonattainment/Extreme ^a	No State Standard		
PM10	Attainment	Nonattainment		
PM2.5	Nonattainment	Nonattainment		
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment		
Nitrogen Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment		
Sulfur Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment		
Lead (Particulate)	Unclassified/Attainment	Attainment		
Hydrogen Sulfide	No Federal Standard	Unclassified		
Sulfates	No Federal Standard	Attainment		
Visibility Reducing Particles	No Federal Standard	Unclassified		

Source: ARB Website, 2019

a. Though the Valley was initially classified as serious nonattainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard, EPA approved Valley reclassification to extreme nonattainment in the Federal Register on May 5, 2010 (effective June 4, 2010).

Notes:

National Designation Categories

Non-Attainment Area: Any area that does not meet (or that contributes to ambient air quality in a nearby area that does not meet) the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant.

Unclassified/Attainment Area: Any area that cannot be classified on the basis of available information as meeting or not meeting the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant or meets the national primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for the pollutant.

State Designation Categories

Unclassified: A pollutant is designated unclassified if the data are incomplete and do not support a designation of attainment or non-attainment.

Attainment: A pollutant is designated attainment if the State standard for that pollutant was not violated at any site in the area during a three-year period.

Non-attainment: A pollutant is designated non-attainment if there was at least one violation of a State standard for that pollutant in the area.

Non-Attainment/Transitional: A subcategory of the non-attainment designation. An area is designated non-attainment/transitional to signify that the area is close to attaining the standard for the pollutant.



2.6 Air Quality Standards

The FCAA, first adopted in 1963, and periodically amended since then, established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). A set of 1977 amendments determined a deadline for the attainment of these standards. That deadline has since passed. Other CAA amendments, passed in 1990, share responsibility with the State in reducing emissions from mobile sources.

In 1988, the State of California passed the CCAA (State 1988 Statutes, Chapter 568), which set forth a program for achieving more stringent California Ambient Air Quality Standards. The CARB implements State ambient air quality standards, as required in the CCAA, and cooperates with the federal government in implementing pertinent sections of the FCAA Amendments (FCAAA). Further, CARB regulates vehicular emissions throughout the State. The SJVAPCD regulates stationary sources, as well as some mobile sources. Attainment of the more stringent State PM10 Air Quality Standards is not currently required.

The EPA uses six "criteria pollutants" as indicators of air quality and has established for each of them a maximum concentration above which adverse effects on human health may occur. These threshold concentrations are called the NAAQS.

The SJVAPCD operates regional air quality monitoring networks that provide information on average concentrations of pollutants for which State or federal agencies have established ambient air quality standards. Descriptions of nine pollutants of importance in Fresno County follow.

2.6.1 *Ozone* (1-hour and 8-hour)

The most severe air quality problem in the Air Basin is the high level of ozone. Ozone occurs in two layers of the atmosphere. The layer surrounding the earth's surface is the troposphere. Here, ground level, or "bad" ozone, is an air pollutant that damages human health, vegetation, and many common materials. It is a key ingredient of urban smog. The troposphere extends to a level about 10 miles up, where it meets the second layer, the stratosphere. The stratospheric, or "good" ozone layer, extends upward from about 10 to 30 miles and protects life on earth from the sun's harmful ultraviolet rays.

"Bad" ozone is what is known as a photochemical pollutant. It needs reactive organic gases (ROG), NOx, and sunlight. ROG and NOx are emitted from various sources throughout Tulare County. In order to reduce ozone concentrations, it is necessary to control the emissions of these ozone precursors.

Significant ozone formation generally requires an adequate amount of precursors in the atmosphere and several hours in a stable atmosphere with strong sunlight. High ozone concentrations can form over large regions when emissions from motor vehicles and stationary sources are carried hundreds of miles from their origins.



Ozone is a regional air pollutant. It is generated over a large area and is transported and spread by wind. Ozone, the primary constituent of smog, is the most complex, difficult to control, and pervasive of the criteria pollutants. Unlike other pollutants, ozone is not emitted directly into the air by specific sources. Ozone is created by sunlight acting on other air pollutants (called precursors), specifically NOx and ROG. Sources of precursor gases to the photochemical reaction that form ozone number in the thousands. Common sources include consumer products, gasoline vapors, chemical solvents, and combustion products of various fuels. Originating from gas stations, motor vehicles, large industrial facilities, and small businesses such as bakeries and dry cleaners, the ozone-forming chemical reactions often take place in another location, catalyzed by sunlight and heat. High ozone concentrations can form over large regions when emissions from motor vehicles and stationary sources are carried hundreds of miles from their origins. Approximately 50 million people lived in counties with air quality levels above the EPA's health-based national air quality standard in 1994. The highest levels of ozone were recorded in Los Angeles, closely followed by the San Joaquin Valley. High levels also persist in other heavily populated areas, including the Texas Gulf Coast and much of the Northeast.

While the ozone in the upper atmosphere absorbs harmful ultraviolet light, ground-level ozone is damaging to the tissues of plants, animals, and humans, as well as to a wide variety of inanimate materials such as plastics, metals, fabrics, rubber, and paints. Societal costs from ozone damage include increased medical costs, the loss of human and animal life, accelerated replacement of industrial equipment, and reduced crop yields.

✓ Health Effects

While ozone in the upper atmosphere protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet radiation, high concentrations of ground-level ozone can adversely affect the human respiratory system. Many respiratory ailments, as well as cardiovascular disease, are aggravated by exposure to high ozone levels. Ozone also damages natural ecosystems, such as: forests and foothill communities; agricultural crops; and some man-made materials, such as rubber, paint, and plastic. High levels of ozone may negatively affect immune systems, making people more susceptible to respiratory illnesses, including bronchitis and pneumonia. Ozone accelerates aging and exacerbates pre-existing asthma and bronchitis and, in cases with high concentrations, can lead to the development of asthma in active children. Active people, both children and adults, appear to be more at risk from ozone exposure than those with a low level of activity. Additionally, the elderly and those with respiratory disease are also considered sensitive populations for ozone.

People who work or play outdoors are at a greater risk for harmful health effects from ozone. Children and adolescents are also at greater risk because they are more likely than adults to spend time engaged in vigorous activities. Research indicates that children under 12 years of age spend nearly twice as much time outdoors daily than adults. Teenagers spend at least twice as much time as adults in active sports and outdoor activities. In addition, children



inhale more air per pound of body weight than adults, and they breathe more rapidly than adults. Children are less likely than adults to notice their own symptoms and avoid harmful exposures.

Ozone is a powerful oxidant—it can be compared to household bleach, which can kill living cells (such as germs or human skin cells) upon contact. Ozone can damage the respiratory tract, causing inflammation and irritation, and it can induce symptoms such as coughing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, and worsening of asthmatic symptoms. Ozone in sufficient doses increases the permeability of lung cells, rendering them more susceptible to toxins and microorganisms. Exposure to levels of ozone above the current ambient air quality standard leads to lung inflammation and lung tissue damage and a reduction in the amount of air inhaled into the lungs.

The CARB found ozone standards in Fresno County nonattainment of Federal and State standards.

2.6.2 Suspended PM (PM10 and PM2.5)

Particulate matter pollution consists of very small liquid and solid particles that remain suspended in the air for long periods. Some particles are large or concentrated enough to be seen as soot or smoke. Others are so small they can be detected only with an electron microscope. Particulate matter is a mixture of materials that can include smoke, soot, dust, salt, acids, and metals. Particulate matter is emitted from stationary and mobile sources, including diesel trucks and other motor vehicles; power plants; industrial processes; wood-burning stoves and fireplaces; wildfires; dust from roads, construction, landfills, and agriculture; and fugitive windblown dust. PM10 refers to particles less than or equal to 10 microns in aerodynamic diameter. PM2.5 refers to particles less than or equal to 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter and are a subset of PM10. Particulates of concern are those that are 10 microns or less in diameter. These are small enough to be inhaled, pass through the respiratory system and lodge in the lungs, possibly leading to adverse health effects.

In the western United States, there are sources of PM10 in both urban and rural areas. Because particles originate from a variety of sources, their chemical and physical compositions vary widely. The composition of PM10 and PM2.5 can also vary greatly with time, location, the sources of the material and meteorological conditions. Dust, sand, salt spray, metallic and mineral particles, pollen, smoke, mist, and acid fumes are the main components of PM10 and PM2.5. In addition to those listed previously, secondary particles can also be formed as precipitates from chemical and photochemical reactions of gaseous sulfur dioxide (SO2) and NOx in the atmosphere to create sulfates (SO4) and nitrates (NO3). Secondary particles are of greatest concern during the winter months where low inversion layers tend to trap the precursors of secondary particulates.

The District's 2008 PM2.5 Plan built upon the aggressive emission reduction strategy adopted in



the 2007 Ozone Plan and strives to bring the valley into attainment status for the 1997 NAAQS for PM2.5. The District's 2012 PM2.5 Plan provides multiple control strategies to reduce emissions of PM2.5 and other pollutants that form PM2.5. The plan's comprehensive control strategy includes regulatory actions, incentive programs, technology advancement, policy and legislative positions, public outreach, participation and communication, and additional strategies.

✓ Health Effects

PM10 and PM2.5 particles are small enough—about one-seventh the thickness of a human hair, or smaller—to be inhaled and lodged in the deepest parts of the lung where they evade the respiratory system's natural defenses. Health problems begin as the body reacts to these foreign particles. Acute and chronic health effects associated with high particulate levels include the aggravation of chronic respiratory diseases, heart and lung disease, and coughing, bronchitis, and respiratory illnesses in children. Recent mortality studies have shown a statistically significant direct association between mortality and daily concentrations of particulate matter in the air. Non-health-related effects include reduced visibility and soiling of buildings. PM10 can increase the number and severity of asthma attacks, cause or aggravate bronchitis and other lung diseases, and reduce the body's ability to fight infections. PM10 and PM2.5 can aggravate respiratory disease and cause lung damage, cancer, and premature death.

Although particulate matter can cause health problems for everyone, certain people are especially vulnerable to adverse health effects of PM10. These "sensitive populations" include children, the elderly, exercising adults, and those suffering from chronic lung disease such as asthma or bronchitis. Of greatest concern are recent studies that link PM10 exposure to the premature death of people who already have heart and lung disease, especially the elderly. Acidic PM10 can also damage manmade materials and is a major cause of reduced visibility in many parts of the United States.

The CARB found PM10 standards in Fresno County in attainment of Federal standards and nonattainment for State standards. The CARB found PM2.5 standards in Fresno County nonattainment of Federal and State standards.

2.6.3 Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide (CO) is emitted by mobile and stationary sources as a result of incomplete combustion of hydrocarbons or other carbon-based fuels. CO is an odorless, colorless, poisonous gas that is highly reactive. CO is a byproduct of motor vehicle exhaust, contributes more than two thirds of all CO emissions nationwide. In cities, automobile exhaust can cause as much as 95 percent of all CO emissions. These emissions can result in high concentrations of CO, particularly in local areas with heavy traffic congestion. Other sources of CO emissions include industrial processes and fuel combustion in sources such as boilers and incinerators. Despite an overall



downward trend in concentrations and emissions of CO, some metropolitan areas still experience high levels of CO.

✓ Health Effects

CO enters the bloodstream and binds more readily to hemoglobin than oxygen, reducing the oxygen-carrying capacity of blood and thus reducing oxygen delivery to organs and tissues. The health threat from CO is most serious for those who suffer from cardiovascular disease. Healthy individuals are also affected but only at higher levels of exposure. At high concentrations, CO can cause heart difficulties in people with chronic diseases and can impair mental abilities. Exposure to elevated CO levels is associated with visual impairment, reduced work capacity, reduced manual dexterity, poor learning ability, difficulty performing complex tasks, and in prolonged, enclosed exposure, death.

The adverse health effects associated with exposure to ambient and indoor concentrations of CO are related to the concentration of carboxyhemoglobin (COHb) in the blood. Health effects observed may include an early onset of cardiovascular disease; behavioral impairment; decreased exercise performance of young, healthy men; reduced birth weight; sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); and increased daily mortality rate.

Most of the studies evaluating adverse health effects of CO on the central nervous system examine high-level poisoning. Such poisoning results in symptoms ranging from common flu and cold symptoms (shortness of breath on mild exertion, mild headaches, and nausea) to unconsciousness and death.

The CARB found CO standards in Fresno County as unclassified/attainment of Federal standards and attainment for State standards.

2.6.4 Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2)

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) is a family of highly reactive gases that are primary precursors to the formation of ground-level ozone and react in the atmosphere to form acid rain. NOx is emitted from combustion processes in which fuel is burned at high temperatures, principally from motor vehicle exhaust and stationary sources such as electric utilities and industrial boilers. A brownish gas, NOx is a strong oxidizing agent that reacts in the air to form corrosive nitric acid, as well as toxic organic nitrates. EPA regulates only nitrogen dioxide (NO2) as a surrogate for this family of compounds because it is the most prevalent form of NOx in the atmosphere that is generated by anthropogenic (human) activities.¹

✓ Health Effects

NOx is an ozone precursor that combines with Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) to form ozone.

¹ United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx). Why and How They Are Controlled, 456/F-99-006R, November 2019



See the ozone section above for a discussion of the health effects of ozone.

Direct inhalation of NOx can also cause a wide range of health effects. NOx can irritate the lungs, cause lung damage, and lower resistance to respiratory infections such as influenza. Short-term exposures (e.g., less than 3 hours) to low levels of nitrogen dioxide (NO2) may lead to changes in airway responsiveness and lung function in individuals with preexisting respiratory illnesses. These exposures may also increase respiratory illnesses in children. Long-term exposures to NO2 may lead to increased susceptibility to respiratory infection and may cause irreversible alterations in lung structure. Other health effects associated with NOx are an increase in the incidence of chronic bronchitis and lung irritation. Chronic exposure to NO2 may lead to eye and mucus membrane aggravation, along with pulmonary dysfunction. NOx can cause fading of textile dyes and additives, deterioration of cotton and nylon, and corrosion of metals due to production of particulate nitrates. Airborne NOx can also impair visibility. NOx is a major component of acid deposition in California. NOx may affect both terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems. NOx in the air is a potentially significant contributor to a number of environmental effects such as acid rain and eutrophication in coastal waters. Eutrophication occurs when a body of water suffers an increase in nutrients that reduce the amount of oxygen in the water, producing an environment that is destructive to fish and other animal life.

NO2 is toxic to various animals as well as to humans. Its toxicity relates to its ability to combine with water to form nitric acid in the eye, lung, mucus membranes, and skin. Studies of the health impacts of NO2 include experimental studies on animals, controlled laboratory studies on humans, and observational studies.

In animals, long-term exposure to NOx increases susceptibility to respiratory infections, lowering their resistance to such diseases as pneumonia and influenza. Laboratory studies show susceptible humans, such as asthmatics, exposed to high concentrations of NO2, can suffer lung irritation and, potentially, lung damage. Epidemiological studies have also shown associations between NO2 concentrations and daily mortality from respiratory and cardiovascular causes as well as hospital admissions for respiratory conditions.

NOx contributes to a wide range of environmental effects both directly and when combined with other precursors in acid rain and ozone. Increased nitrogen inputs to terrestrial and wetland systems can lead to changes in plant species composition and diversity. Similarly, direct nitrogen inputs to aquatic ecosystems such as those found in estuarine and coastal waters can lead to eutrophication as discussed above. Nitrogen, alone or in acid rain, also can acidify soils and surface waters. Acidification of soils causes the loss of essential plant nutrients and increased levels of soluble aluminum, which is toxic to plants. Acidification of surface waters creates conditions of low pH and levels of aluminum that are toxic to fish and other aquatic organisms.

The CARB found NO2 standards in Fresno County as unclassified/attainment of Federal standards and attainment for State standards.



2.6.5 Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)

The major source of sulfur dioxide (SO2) is the combustion of high-sulfur fuels for electricity generation, petroleum refining and shipping. High concentrations of SO2 can result in temporary breathing impairment for asthmatic children and adults who are active outdoors. Short-term exposures of asthmatic individuals to elevated SO2 levels during moderate activity may result in breathing difficulties that can be accompanied by symptoms such as wheezing, chest tightness, or shortness of breath. Other effects that have been associated with longer-term exposures to high concentrations of SO2, in conjunction with high levels of PM, include aggravation of existing cardiovascular disease, respiratory illness, and alterations in the lungs' defenses. SO2 also is a major precursor to PM2.5, which is a significant health concern and a main contributor to poor visibility. In humid atmospheres, sulfur oxides can react with vapor to produce sulfuric acid, a component of acid rain.

The CARB found SO2 standards in the Fresno County as unclassified/attainment for Federal standards and attainment for State standards.

2.6.6 *Lead (Pb)*

Lead, a naturally occurring metal, can be a constituent of air, water, and the biosphere. Lead is neither created nor destroyed in the environment, so it essentially persists forever. Lead was used until recently to increase the octane rating in automobile fuel. Since the 1980s, lead has been phased out in gasoline, reduced in drinking water, reduced in industrial air pollution, and banned or limited in consumer products. Gasoline-powered automobile engines were a major source of airborne lead through the use of leaded fuels; however, the use of leaded fuel has been mostly phased out. Since this has occurred the ambient concentrations of lead have dropped dramatically.

Exposure to lead occurs mainly through inhalation of air and ingestion of lead in food, water, soil, or dust. It accumulates in the blood, bones, and soft tissues and can adversely affect the kidneys, liver, nervous system, and other organs. Excessive exposure to lead may cause neurological impairments such as seizures, mental retardation, and behavioral disorders. Even at low doses, lead exposure is associated with damage to the nervous systems of fetuses and young children. Effects on the nervous systems of children are one of the primary health risk concerns from lead. In high concentrations, children can even suffer irreversible brain damage and death. Children 6 years old and under are most at risk, because their bodies are growing quickly.

The CARB found Lead standards in Fresno County as unclassified/attainment of Federal standards and attainment for State standards.

2.6.7 Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

In addition to the criteria pollutants discussed above, Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC) are another group of pollutants of concern. TAC are injurious in small quantities and are regulated despite



the absence of criteria documents. The identification, regulation and monitoring of TAC is relatively recent compared to that for criteria pollutants. Unlike criteria pollutants, TAC are regulated on the basis of risk rather than specification of safe levels of contamination. The ten TAC are acetaldehyde, benzene, 1,3-butadiene, carbon tetrachloride, hexavalent chromium, para-dichlorobenzene, formaldehyde, methylene chloride, perchloroethylene, and diesel particulate matter (diesel PM). Caltrans' guidance for transportation studies references the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) memorandum titled "Interim Guidance on Air Toxic Analysis in NEPA Documents" which discusses emissions quantification of six "priority" compounds of 21 Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSAT) identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The six "priority" compounds are diesel exhaust (particulate matter and organic gases), benzene, 1,3-butadiene, acetaldehyde, formaldehyde, and acrolein.

Some studies indicate that diesel PM poses the greatest health risk among the TAC listed above. A 10-year research program (California Air Resources Board 1998) demonstrated that diesel PM from diesel-fueled engines is a human carcinogen and that chronic (long-term) inhalation exposure to diesel PM poses a chronic health risk. In addition to increasing the risk of lung cancer, exposure to diesel exhaust can have other health effects. Diesel exhaust can irritate the eyes, nose, throat, and lungs, and it can cause coughs, headaches, lightheadedness, and nausea. Diesel exhaust is a major source of fine particulate pollution as well, and studies have linked elevated particle levels in the air to increased hospital admissions, emergency room visits, asthma attacks, and premature deaths among those suffering from respiratory problems.

Diesel PM differs from other TAC in that it is not a single substance but a complex mixture of hundreds of substances. Although diesel PM is emitted by diesel-fueled, internal combustion engines, the composition of the emissions varies, depending on engine type, operating conditions, fuel composition, lubricating oil, and whether an emission control system is present. Unlike the other TAC, however, no ambient monitoring data are available for diesel PM because no routine measurement method currently exists. The CARB has made preliminary concentration estimates based on a diesel PM exposure method. This method uses the CARB emissions inventory's PM10 database, ambient PM10 monitoring data, and the results from several studies to estimate concentrations of diesel PM. Table 4 depicts the CARB Handbook's recommended buffer distances associated with various types of common sources.

Existing air quality concerns within Fresno County and the entire SJVAB are related to increases of regional criteria air pollutants (e.g., ozone and particulate matter), exposure to toxic air contaminants, odors, and increases in greenhouse gas emissions contributing to climate change. The primary source of ozone (smog) pollution is motor vehicles. Particulate matter is caused by dust, primarily dust generated from construction and grading activities, and smoke which is emitted from fireplaces, wood-burning stoves, and agricultural burning.



TABLE 4
Recommendations on Siting New Sensitive Land Uses Such As Residences, Schools, Daycare
Centers, Playgrounds, or Medical Facilities*

SOURCE CATEGORY	ADVISORY RECOMMENDATIONS
Freeways and High-Traffic Roads ¹	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway, urban roads with 100,000 vehicles/day, or rural roads with 50,000 vehicles/day.
Distribution Centers	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a distribution center (that accommodates more than 100 trucks per day, more than 40 trucks with operating transport refrigeration units (TRUs) per day, or where TRU unit operations exceed 300 hours per week).
	- Take into account the configuration of existing distribution centers and avoid locating residences and other new sensitive land uses near entry and exit points.
Rail Yards	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a major service and maintenance rail yard. - Within one mile of a rail yard, consider possible siting limitations and mitigation approaches.
Ports	- Avoid siting of new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of ports in the most heavily impacted zones. Consult local air districts or the ARB on the status of pending analyses of health risks.
Refineries	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses immediately downwind of petroleum refineries. Consult with local air districts and other local agencies to determine an appropriate separation.
Chrome Platers	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 1,000 feet of a chrome plater.
Dry Cleaners Using Perchloroethylene	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of any dry cleaning operation. For operations with two or more machines, provide 500 feet. For operations with 3 or more machines, consult with the local air district.
	- Do not site new sensitive land uses in the same building with perchloroethylene dry cleaning operations.
Gasoline Dispensing Facilities	- Avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 300 feet of a large gas station (defined as a facility with a throughput of 3.6 million gallons per year or greater). A 50 foot separation is recommended for typical gas dispensing facilities.

1: The recommendation to avoid siting new sensitive land uses within 500 feet of a freeway was identified in CARB's Air Quality and Land Use Handbook published in 2005. CARB recently published a technical advisory to the Air Quality and Land Use Handbook indicating that new research has demonstrated promising strategies to reduce pollution exposure along transportation corridors.

*Notes

- These recommendations are advisory. Land use agencies have to balance other considerations, including housing and transportation needs, economic development priorities, and other quality of life issues.
- Recommendations are based primarily on data showing that the air pollution exposures addressed here (i.e., localized) can be reduced as much as 80% with the recommended separation.
- The relative risk for these categories varies greatly (see Table 1-2). To determine the actual risk near a particular facility, a site-specific analysis would be required. Risk from diesel PM will decrease over time as cleaner technology phases in.
- These recommendations are designed to fill a gap where information about existing facilities may not be readily available and are not designed to substitute for more specific information if it exists. The recommended distances take into account other factors in addition to available health risk data (see individual category descriptions).
- Site-specific project design improvements may help reduce air pollution exposures and should also be considered when siting new sensitive land
- This table does not imply that mixed residential and commercial development in general is incompatible. Rather it focuses on known problems like dry cleaners using perchloroethylene that can be addressed with reasonable preventative actions.
- A summary of the basis for the distance recommendations can be found in the ARB Handbook: Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective.

Source: SJVAPCD 2019



2.6.8 *Odors*

Typically, odors are regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, or anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache).

With respect to odors, the human nose is the sole sensing device. The ability to detect odors varies considerably among the population and overall is quite subjective. Some individuals have the ability to smell minute quantities of specific substances; others may not have the same sensitivity but may have sensitivities to odors of other substances. In addition, people may have different reactions to the same odor; in fact, an odor that is offensive to one person (e.g., from a fast-food restaurant) may be perfectly acceptable to another. It is also important to note that an unfamiliar odor is more easily detected and is more likely to cause complaints than a familiar one. This is because of the phenomenon known as odor fatigue, in which a person can become desensitized to almost any odor and recognition only occurs with an alteration in the intensity.

Quality and intensity are two properties present in any odor. The quality of an odor indicates the nature of the smell experience. For instance, if a person describes an odor as flowery or sweet, then the person is describing the quality of the odor. Intensity refers to the strength of the odor. For example, a person may use the word "strong" to describe the intensity of an odor. Odor intensity depends on the odorant concentration in the air.

When an odorous sample is progressively diluted, the odorant concentration decreases. As this occurs, the odor intensity weakens and eventually becomes so low that the detection or recognition of the odor is quite difficult. At some point during dilution, the concentration of the odorant reaches a detection threshold. An odorant concentration below the detection threshold means that the concentration in the air is not detectable by the average human.

The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJVAB. The types of facilities that are known to produce odors are shown in Table 5 along with a reasonable distance from the source within which, the degree of odors could possibly be significant. The Project does not propose any uses that would be potential odor sources; however, the information presented in Table 5 will be used as a screening level analysis to determine if the Project would be impacted by existing odor sources in the study area.



TABLE 5
Screening Levels for Potential Odor Sources

Type of Facility	Distance	
Wastewater Treatment Facilities	2 miles	
Sanitary Landfill	1 mile	
Transfer Station	1 mile	
Compositing Facility	1 mile	
Petroleum Refinery	2 miles	
Asphalt Batch Plant	1 mile	
Chemical Manufacturing	1 mile	
Fiberglass Manufacturing	1 mile	
Painting/Coating Operations (e.g. auto body shops)	1 mile	
Food Processing Facility	1 mile	
Feed Lot/Dairy	1 mile	
Rendering Plant	1 mile	

Source: SJVAPCD 2019

2.6.9 Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA)

Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally-occurring fibrous minerals found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types are also found in California. Asbestos is commonly found in ultramafic rock and near fault zones. The amount of asbestos that is typically present in these rocks ranges from less than 1% up to approximately 25% and sometimes more. It is released from ultramafic rock when it is broken or crushed. This can happen when cars drive over unpaved roads or driveways, which are surfaced with these rocks, when land is graded for building purposes, or at quarrying operations. Asbestos is also released naturally through weathering and erosion. Once released from the rock, asbestos can become airborne and may stay in the air for long periods of time. Asbestos is hazardous and can cause lung disease and cancer dependent upon the level of exposure. The longer a person is exposed to asbestos and the greater the intensity of the exposure, the greater the chances for a health problem.

The proposed Project's construction phase may cause asbestos to become airborne due to the construction activities that will occur on site. The Project would be required to submit a Dust Control Plan under the SJVAPCD's Rule 8021.

2.6.10 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere are often called greenhouse gases. Some greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide occur naturally and are emitted to the atmosphere through natural processes and human activities. Other greenhouse gases (e.g., fluorinated gases) are created and emitted solely through human activities. The principal greenhouse gases that enter the



atmosphere because of human activities are:

- Carbon Dioxide (CO2): Carbon dioxide enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels (oil, natural gas, and coal), solid waste, trees and wood products, and also as a result of other chemical reactions (e.g., manufacture of cement, asphalt paving, truck trips). Carbon dioxide is also removed from the atmosphere (or "sequestered") when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.
- ✓ Methane (CH4): Methane is emitted during the production and transport of coal, natural gas, and oil. Methane emissions also result from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in municipal solid waste landfills.
- ✓ **Nitrous Oxide (N2O):** Nitrous oxide is emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.
- ✓ **Fluorinated Gases:** Hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride are synthetic, powerful greenhouse gases that are emitted from a variety of industrial processes. Fluorinated gases are sometimes used as substitutes for ozone-depleting substances (i.e., CFCs, HCFCs, and halons). These gases are typically emitted in smaller quantities, but because they are potent greenhouse gases, they are sometimes referred to as High Global Warming Potential gases ("High GWP gases").



3.0 Air-Quality Impacts

3.1 Methodology

The impact assessment for air quality focuses on potential effects the Project might have on air quality within the Fresno County region. The SJVAPCD has established thresholds of significance for determining environmental significance. These thresholds separate a project's short-term emissions from its long-term emissions. The short-term emissions are mainly related to the construction phase of a project, which are recognized to be short in duration. The long-term emissions are primarily related to activities that occur as a result of Project operations. Impacts are evaluated both on the basis of CEQA Appendix G criteria and SJVAPCD significance criteria. The impacts to be evaluated will be those involving construction emissions of criteria pollutants. The SJVAPCD has established thresholds for certain pollutants shown in Table 6.

Table 6SJVAPCD Air Quality Thresholds of Significance

Project Type		Ozo	one Precursor Er	nissions (tons/ye	ear)	
гтојест туре	со	NO _X	ROG	SO _X	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
Construction Emissions	100	10	10	27	15	15
Operational Emissions (Permitted Equipment and Activities)	100	10	10	27	15	15
Operational Emissions (Non-Permitted Equipment and Activities)	100	10	10	27	15	15

Source: SJVAPCD 2019

3.1.1 CalEEMod

CalEEMod is a statewide land use emissions computer model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with both construction and operations from a variety of land use projects. The model quantifies direct emissions from construction and operations (including vehicle use), as well as indirect emissions, such as GHG emissions from energy use, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use.

The model is an accurate and comprehensive tool for quantifying air quality impacts from land use projects throughout California. The model can be used for a variety of situations where an air quality analysis is necessary or desirable such as CEQA and NEPA documents, pre-project planning, compliance with local air quality rules and regulations, etc.



3.1.2 California Line Source Dispersion Model (CALINE)

CALINE is a dispersion model for predicting air pollutant levels near highways and arterial streets. It is the standard modeling program used by Caltrans to assess carbon monoxide impacts near transportation facilities. The model is based on the Gaussian diffusion equation and employs a mixing zone concept to characterize pollutant dispersion from automobiles over the roadway.

3.2 Short-Term Impacts

Short-term impacts are mainly related to the construction phase of a project and are recognized to be short in duration. Construction air quality impacts are generally attributable to dust and exhaust pollutants generated by equipment and vehicles. Fugitive dust is emitted both during construction activity and as a result of wind erosion over exposed earth surfaces. Clearing and earth moving activities do comprise major sources of construction dust emissions, but traffic and general disturbances of soil surfaces also generate significant dust emissions. Further, dust generation is dependent on soil type and soil moisture. Exhaust pollutants are the non-useable gaseous waste products produced during the combustion process. Engine exhaust contains CO, HC, and NOx pollutants which are harmful to the environment.

Adverse effects of construction activities cause increased dust-fall and locally elevated levels of total suspended particulate. Dust-fall can be a nuisance to neighboring properties or previously completed developments surrounding or within the Project area and may require frequent washing during the construction period.

PM10 emissions can result from construction activities of the Project. The SJVAPCD has determined that compliance with Regulation VIII and other control measures will constitute sufficient mitigation to reduce PM10 impacts to a level considered less-than significant for most development projects. Even with implementation of District Regulation VIII and District Rule 9510, large development projects may not be able to reduce project specific construction impacts below District thresholds of significance.

Ozone precursor emissions are also an impact of construction activities and can be quantified through calculations. Numerous variables factored into estimating total construction emission include: level of activity, length of construction period, number of pieces and types of equipment in use, site characteristics, weather conditions, number of construction personnel, and amount of materials to be transported onsite or offsite. Additional exhaust emissions would be associated with the transport of workers and materials. Because the specific mix of construction equipment is not presently known for this Project, construction emissions were estimated using CalEEMod Model defaults for construction equipment.

Table 7 shows the CalEEMod-estimated construction emissions that would be generated from construction of the Project. Results of the analysis show that emissions generated from construction of the Project will not exceed the SJVAPCD emission thresholds.



Table 7Project Construction Emissions (tons/year)

Summary Report	со	NOx	ROG	SO _X	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2e
Project Site Construction Emissions Per Year	4.09	4.69	2.43	0.01	0.64	0.36	759.20
SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the Project Exceed Standard?	No	No	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model

3.3 Long-Term Emissions

Long-Term emissions from the Project would be generated primarily by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project site and area sources such as lawn maintenance equipment.

3.3.1 Localized Operational Emissions – Ozone/Particulate Matter

The Fresno County area is nonattainment for Federal and State air quality standards for ozone, attainment of Federal standards for PM10 and nonattainment for State standards, and nonattainment for Federal and State standards for PM2.5. Nitrogen oxides and reactive organic gases are regulated as ozone precursors. Significance criteria have been established for criteria pollutant emissions as documented in Section 3.1. Operational emissions have been estimated for the Project using the CalEEMod Model and detailed results are included in Appendix A of this report.

Results of the CalEEMod analysis are shown in Table 8. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

Table 8Project Operational Emissions (tons/year)

Summary Report	со	NO _X	ROG	SO _X	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	CO2e
Project Operational Emissions Per Year	15.62	24.64	3.14	0.08	3.46	1.00	8711.84
SJVAPCD Level of Significance	100	10	10	27	15	15	None
Does the Project Exceed Standard?	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	No

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model

3.3.2 Localized Operational Emissions

Carbon Monoxide

The SJVAPCD is currently in unclassified/attainment for Federal standards and attainment for



State standards for CO. An analysis of localized CO concentrations is warranted to ensure that standards are maintained. Also, an analysis is required to ensure that localized concentrations don't reach potentially unhealthful levels that could affect sensitive receptors (residents, school children, hospital patients, the elderly, etc.).

Typically, high CO concentrations are associated with roadways or intersections operating at an unacceptable Level of Service (LOS). CO "Hot Spot" modeling is required if a traffic study reveals that a project will reduce the LOS on one or more streets to E or F or if the project will worsen an existing LOS F.

To analyze the Cumulative Year 2035 Plus Project "worst case" CO concentrations at study roadway segments, the analysis methodology considered the highest annual maximum CO concentration reported in 2013, using 1.0 PPM as an estimate of the background concentration for the 8-hour standard and 2.2 PPM for the 1-hour standard (source: CARB annual publications). Other modeling assumptions include a wind speed of .5 m/s, flat topography, 1,000-meter mixing height, and a 5-degree wind deviation.

Traffic forecasts for the Cumulative Year 2035 Plus Project conditions were used in the CALINE analysis to determine CO concentrations under worst case conditions. Intersections that are anticipated to operate at LOS E or F in the Cumulative Year 2035 Plus Project scenario after implementation of recommended improvements were analyzed to determine CO concentrations.

Results of the CALINE analysis are shown in Table 9. Detailed CALINE analysis worksheets are included in Appendix B of this report. Results of the Analysis show that the intersection of Maple Avenue and North Avenue are not expected to generate CO concentrations that would exceed the Federal or State 1-hour and 8-hour standards.

Table 9
Cumulative Year 2035 Plus Project
Local Roadway Air Quality Segment Analysis
(1 Hour and 8 Hour CO Concentration – PPM)

(I Hour and 6 Hour	co concentr	acion in ivi						
	Cumulative Year 2035 Plus Project							
Air Quality Standard	Maple Avenue / North Avenue							
	1 hr	8 hr						
	5.0	2.2						
Federal	35.0	9.0						
Exceedance? (Y/N)	N	N						
State	20.0	9.0						
Exceedance? (Y/N)	N	N						



✓ Toxic Air Contaminants (TAC)

The SJVAPCD's Guidance Document, Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts – 2015, identifies the need for projects to analyze the potential for adverse air quality impacts to sensitive receptors. Sensitive receptors refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Land uses that have the greatest potential to attract these types of sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities.

The SJVAPCD's current thresholds of significance for TAC emissions from the operations of both permitted and non-permitted sources are presented below:

- Carcinogens: Maximally Exposed Individual risk equals or exceeds 10 in one million
- Chronic: Hazard Index equals or exceeds 1 for the Maximally Exposed Individual
- Acute: Hazard Index equals or exceeds 1 for the Maximally Exposed Individual

Carcinogenic (cancer) risk is expressed as cancer cases per one million. Noncarcinogenic (acute and chronic) hazard indices (HI) are expressed as a ratio of expected exposure levels to acceptable exposure levels.

These metrics are generally applied to the maximally exposed individual (MEI). There are separate MEIs for residential exposure (i.e., residential areas) and for worker exposure (i.e., off-site workplaces). Residential exposure is for a worst-case exposure duration of 24 hours a day, 350 days a year for 70 years. For off-site workplaces, the exposure is 8 hours a day, 245 days a year for 40 years.

The first step in evaluating the potential for impacts to sensitive receptors for TACs from the Project is to perform a screening level analysis. One type of screening tool is found in the CARB Handbook: Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective. This handbook includes a table (depicted in Table 4) with recommended buffer distances associated with various types of common sources. The screening level analysis for the Project shows that TACs are not a concern based upon the recommendations provided in Table 4. An evaluation of nearby land uses considering CARB's Pollution Mapping Tool shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources or common sources shown in Table 4. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors.

✓ Odors

Typically, odors are regarded as an annoyance rather than a health hazard. However, manifestations of a person's reaction to foul odors can range from psychological (e.g., irritation, anger, or anxiety) to physiological (e.g., circulatory and respiratory effects, nausea, vomiting, and headache).



Quality and intensity are two properties present in any odor. The quality of an odor indicates the nature of the smell experience. For instance, if a person describes an odor as flowery or sweet, then the person is describing the quality of the odor. Intensity refers to the strength of the odor. For example, a person may use the word "strong" to describe the intensity of an odor. Odor intensity depends on the odorant concentration in the air.

When an odorous sample is progressively diluted, the odorant concentration decreases. As this occurs, the odor intensity weakens and eventually becomes so low that the detection or recognition of the odor is quite difficult. At some point during dilution, the concentration of the odorant reaches a detection threshold. An odorant concentration below the detection threshold means that the concentration in the air is not detectable by the average human.

While offensive odors rarely cause any physical harm, they can be very unpleasant, leading to considerable distress among the public and often generating citizen complaints to local governments and the SJVAPCD. Any project with the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors should be deemed to have a significant impact. Because the project is a medical office development, it is not expected to generate significant odors.

The SJVAPCD requires that an analysis of potential odor impacts be conducted for the following two situations:

- Generators projects that would potentially generate odorous emissions proposed to be located near existing sensitive receptors or other land uses where people may congregate, and
- Receivers residential or other sensitive receptor projects or other projects built for the intent of attracting people locating near existing odor sources.

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. The types of facilities that are known to produce odors are shown in Table 5 above along with a reasonable distance from the source within which, the degree of odors could possibly be significant. Table 5 includes Food Processing Facilities, which is a type of food service establishment that is a commercial operation that processes food for human consumption. Fiore Di Pasta is located to the east, within 1 mile of the proposed Project. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project.

✓ Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA)

Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in many parts of California. The most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types



are also found in California. Construction of the Project may cause asbestos to become airborne due to the construction activities that will occur on site. The Project would be required to submit a Dust Control Plan under the SJVAPCD's Rule 8021. Compliance with Rule 8021 would limit fugitive dust emissions from construction, demolition, excavation, extraction, and other earthmoving activities associated with the Project.

✓ Greenhouse Gas Emissions

CARB, in consultation with MPOs, has provided each affected region with reduction targets for GHGs emitted by passenger cars and light trucks in the region for the years 2020 and 2035. For the Fresno COG region, CARB set targets at five (5) percent per capita decrease in 2020 and a ten (10) percent per capita decrease in 2035 from a base year of 2005. Fresno COG's 2018 Regional Transportation Plan/Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS) projects that the Fresno County region would achieve the prescribed emissions targets.

In 2009, the SJVAPCD adopted the following guidance documents applicable to projects within the San Joaquin Valley:

- Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA (SJVAPCD 2009), and
- District Policy: Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for Stationary Source Projects Under CEQA When Serving as the Lead Agency (SJVAPCD 2009).

This guidance and policy are the reference documents referenced in the SJVAPCD's Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts adopted in March 2015 (SJVAPCD 2015). Consistent with the District Guidance and District Policy above, SJVAPCD (2015) acknowledges the current absence of numerical thresholds, and recommends a tiered approach to establish the significance of the GHG impacts on the environment:

- i. If a project complies with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, then the project would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions;
- If a project does not comply with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or mitigation program, then it would be required to implement Best Performance Standards (BPS); and
- iii. If a project is not implementing BPS, then it should demonstrate that its GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by at least 29 percent compared to Business as Usual (BAU).

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan



identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- Transportation Facilities Strategies
- Transportation Demand Strategies
- Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings
- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- Municipal Strategies

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3), it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fastfood restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

In December 2008, the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Governing Board adopted the staff proposal for an interim GHG significance threshold for projects where the SCAQMD is lead agency. The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000



MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. This threshold is often used by agencies, such as the California Public Utilities Commission, to evaluate GHG impacts in areas that do not have specific thresholds (CPUC 2015)². Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table 10 shows the yearly GHG emissions generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Table 10
Project Operational Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Summary Report	CO₂e
Project Operational Emissions Per Year	8,737.14 MT/yr

Source: CalEEMod Emissions Model

² California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2015. Section 4.7, "Greenhouse Gases." Final Environmental Impact Report for the Santa Barbara County Reliability Project. May 2015. Accessed January 18, 2018. http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/ene/sbcrp/SBCRP_FEIR.html.



4.0 Impact Determinations and Recommended Mitigation

In accordance with CEQA, the effects of a project are evaluated to determine if they will result in significant adverse impacts on the environment. The criteria used to determine the significance of an air quality or greenhouse gas impact are based on the following thresholds of significance, which come from Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Accordingly, air quality or greenhouse gas impacts resulting from the Project are considered significant if the Project would:

Air Quality

- a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?
- b) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?
- c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?
- d) Result in other emissions such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people?

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- a) Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?
- b) Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?

4.1 Air Quality

4.1.1 Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan

The primary way of determining consistency with the air quality plan's (AQP's) assumptions is determining consistency with the applicable General Plan to ensure that the Project's population density and land use are consistent with the growth assumptions used in the AQPs for the air basin.

As required by California law, city and county General Plans contain a Land Use Element that details the types and quantities of land uses that the city or county estimates will be needed for future growth, and that designate locations for land uses to regulate growth. Fresno COG uses the growth projections and land use information in adopted general plans to estimate future average daily trips and then VMT, which are then provided to SJVAPCD to estimate future emissions in the AQPs. Existing and future pollutant emissions computed in the AQP are based on land uses from area general plans. AQPs detail the control measures and emission reductions



required for reaching attainment of the air standards.

The applicable General Plan for the Project is the City of Fresno's General Plan, which was adopted December 18, 2014. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3), it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 squarefoot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue. As a result, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plans. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

4.1.2 Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard

Fresno County is nonattainment for Ozone (1 hour and 8 hour) and PM10 (State standards) and PM2.5. The SJVAPCD has prepared the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan to achieve Federal and State standards for improved air quality in the SJVAB regarding ozone and PM. Inconsistency with any of the plans would be considered a cumulatively adverse air quality impact. As discussed in Section 4.1.1, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of any air quality plans. Therefore, the Project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the 2016 and 2013 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM10 Maintenance Plan, and 2012 PM2.5 Plan.

Results of the CALINE analysis (Section 3.3.2) show that the intersections of Maple Avenue and North Avenue are not expected to generate CO concentrations that would exceed the Federal or State 1-hour and 8-hour standards. The Project will not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard. Moreover, the Project will not result in



Project-specific or site-specific significant adverse impacts from the net increase of any criteria pollutant within the Project study area. Accordingly, no mitigation measures are needed.

4.1.3 Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations

Sensitive receptors refer to those segments of the population most susceptible to poor air quality (i.e., children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing serious health problems affected by air quality). Land uses that have the greatest potential to attract these types of sensitive receptors include schools, parks, playgrounds, daycare centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential communities. From a health risk perspective, the proposed Project is a Type B project in that it may potentially place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing sources.

The first step in evaluating the potential for impacts to sensitive receptors for TAC's from the Project is to perform a screening level analysis. For Type B projects, one type of screening tool is found in the CARB Handbook: Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Perspective. This handbook includes recommended buffer distances (depicted in Table 4) associated with various types of common sources. The screening level analysis for the Project shows that TACs are not a concern based upon the recommendations provided in Table 4. An evaluation of nearby land uses considering CARB's Pollution Mapping Tool shows that the Project will not place sensitive receptors in the vicinity of existing toxic sources or common sources shown in Table 4. Therefore, TAC's from sources in the study area will not significantly impact the Project. In addition, the Project will not generate TAC's that would have a significant impact on the environment or adjacent sensitive receptors. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

Short-Term Impacts

The annual emissions from the construction phase of the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants as shown in Table 8. Therefore, construction emissions associated with the Project are considered less than significant.

Long-Term Impacts

Long-Term emissions from the Project are generated primarily by mobile source (vehicle) emissions from the Project site and area sources such as lawn maintenance equipment. Emissions from long-term operations generally represent a project's most substantial air quality impact. Table 8 summarizes the Project's operational impacts by pollutant. Results indicate that the annual operational emissions from the Project will be less than the applicable SJVAPCD emission thresholds for criteria pollutants with the exception of emissions related to NOx. Operational emissions for the Project exceed the SJVAPCD's NOx threshold by 14.64 tons per year. A vast majority of the NOx Emissions are generated by mobile sources.

<u>Mitigation Measure AQ-1:</u> Comply with SJVAPCD's Indirect Source Review Rule (Rule 9510) Operation of the proposed project shall comply with SJVAPCD's ISR rule (Rule 9510). Measures



that may be implemented to reduce NOx operational emissions may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ✓ Utilize green building materials (materials which are resource efficient, recycled, and sustainable) available locally if possible.
- ✓ Provide shade tree planting in parking lots to reduce evaporative emissions from parked vehicles. Design should provide 50% tree coverage within 10 years of construction using low ROG emitting, low maintenance native drought-resistant trees.
- ✓ Plant drought tolerant native shade trees along southern exposures of buildings to reduce energy used to cool buildings in summer.
- Utilize high-efficiency gas or solar water heaters, beyond that required by current building codes.
- ✓ Install low water consumption landscape. Use native plants that do not require watering after they are well established or minimal watering during the summer months and are low ROG emitting.
- ✓ Install parking spaces for alternatively fueled vehicles, beyond that required by current building codes.
- ✓ Use low-VOC content paints during construction and long-term facility maintenance. To the extent possible construction materials that are prefinished or that do not require the application of architectural coatings should be used.
- ✓ Install energy-saving systems in rooms that reduce energy usage associated with HVAC systems and appliances when rooms are not occupied, except where such systems would pose a safety or health concern.
- Provide a pedestrian access network that internally links all uses and connects all existing or planned external streets and pedestrian facilities contiguous with the project site.
- Provide on-site bicycle parking beyond those required by current building standards and related facilities to support long-term use (lockers, or a locked room with standard racks and access limited to bicyclists only).
- Implement traffic calming improvements as appropriate (e.g., marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, curb extensions, speed tables, raised crosswalks, median islands, minicircles, tight corner radii, etc.)

Mitigation Measure AQ-2: Implement a Voluntary Emissions Reduction Agreement (VERA) with the SJVAPCD to Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG, NOX, and PM10

A VERA shall be entered into with the SJVAPCD to reduce operational emissions NOx to less than 10 tons/year. Operational emissions of NOx shall be reduced in excess of the reductions required per compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Refer to Mitigation Measure AQ-1). Emission reductions may be achieved by use of newer, low-emission equipment, implementation of on-site or off-site mitigation, and/or the funding of offsite mitigation, through participation in the SJVAPCD's off-site mitigation program. The VERA shall be reviewed and approved by the SJVAPCD prior to issuance of construction/grading permits by the City of Fresno. Documentation confirming compliance with the VERA shall be submitted to the City of Fresno Planning Department prior to issuance of final discretionary approval. Development and implementation of the VERA shall be



fully funded by the Project. With approval by SJVAPCD, the VERA may also be used to demonstrate compliance with emission reductions required by SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Rule 9510).

Level of Significance after Mitigation

With implementation of Mitigation Measure AQ-1 and AQ-2, Project operational emissions of NOx would be reduced below the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds. With mitigation, this impact would be considered less than significant.

4.1.4 Result in other emissions such as those leading to odors adversely affecting a substantial number of people

The SJVAPCD requires that an analysis of potential odor impacts be conducted for the following two situations:

- ✓ Generators projects that would potentially generate odorous emissions proposed to be located near existing sensitive receptors or other land uses where people may congregate, and
- ✓ Receivers residential or other sensitive receptor projects or other projects built for the intent of attracting people located near existing odor sources.

The proposed Project will not generate odorous emissions given the nature or characteristics of the development developments. The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. The SJVAPCD has identified some common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJV Air Basin. The types of facilities that are known to produce odors are shown in Table 5 above along with a reasonable distance from the source within which, the degree of odors could possibly be significant. Table 5 includes Food Processing Facilities, which is a type of food service establishment that is a commercial operation that processes food for human consumption. Fiore Di Pasta is located to the east, within 1 mile of the proposed Project. Fiore Di Pasta manufactures quality pasta products and produces high quality, custom fresh/frozen pastas, sauces, entrees, and organic food products. Given the presence of the residential uses located directly north of the Fiore Di Pasta site, it is not anticipated that the site would generate odorous emissions that would impact the proposed Project. Therefore, no mitigation is needed.

4.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

4.2.1 Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment

The SJVAPCD acknowledges the current absence of numerical thresholds and recommends a tiered approach to establish the significance of the GHG impacts on the environment:



- i. If a project complies with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or GHG mitigation program which avoids or substantially reduces GHG emissions within the geographic area in which the project is located, then the project would be determined to have a less than significant individual and cumulative impact for GHG emissions;
- ii. If a project does not comply with an approved GHG emission reduction plan or mitigation program, then it would be required to implement Best Performance Standards (BPS); and
- iii. If a project is not implementing BPS, then it should demonstrate that its GHG emissions would be reduced or mitigated by at least 29 percent compared to Business as Usual (BAU).

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3), it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

The SCAQMD guidance identifies a threshold of 10,000 MTCO2eq./year for GHG for construction emissions amortized over a 30-year project lifetime, plus annual operation emissions. Though the Project is under SJVAPCD jurisdiction, the SCAQMD GHG threshold provides some perspective on the GHG emissions generated by the Project. Table 10 shows the yearly GHG emissions



generated by the Project as determined by the CalEEMod model, which is approximately 13% less than the threshold identified by the SCAQMD.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant. Therefore, no mitigation measures are needed.

4.2.2 Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases

The City of Fresno GHG Plan, adopted December 2014, is a comprehensive municipal and community strategy to reduce GHG emissions within the City of Fresno and is consistent with the goals and strategies outlined in CARB regulations. As noted in the GHG Plan, the Project's compliance with applicable City of Fresno General Plan policies and GHG Plan strategies would result in less than significant impacts for greenhouse gas emissions. The GHG Plan identifies numerous strategies needed to achieve reduction targets for 2020 and beyond. Those strategies are categorized as follows:

- Land Use and Transportation
- Transportation Facilities Strategies
- Transportation Demand Strategies
- Energy Conservation Strategies for New and Existing Buildings
- Waste Diversion and Recycling and Energy Recovery
- Strategies for Existing Development
- Municipal Strategies

The GHG Plan determined that projects within a SCS Plan area that are consistent with the land use and development densities as well as design standards for the project area would be considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change. While the Project will undergo a GPA with the City of Fresno, it should be noted that the proposed land uses on the Project site will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments. Presently, there is one (1) Gas Station/Carwash, one (1) bank, and 4,000+ dwelling units located within 1.5 miles of the Project site. As noted previously, the Project will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Of the uses proposed on the Project site, only two (2) uses (gas station and bank) currently exist within the Project's vicinity. As noted in the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared for the Project, the proposed Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. The nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler



Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue.

As a result, the Project is considered to have a less than significant impact on climate change since it will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the GHG Plan and applicable SCS Plan area. The Project will cause a reduction of GHG emissions since it will attract trips from neighboring land uses that would otherwise travel longer distances to other commercial and office developments.

Based on the assessment above, the Project will not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. The Project further the achievement of City of Fresno's greenhouse gas reduction goals. Therefore, any impacts would be less than significant.



APPENDIX A CalEEMod Emissions Worksheets

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BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development

Fresno County, Annual

1.0 Project Characteristics

1.1 Land Usage

Land Uses	Size	Metric	Lot Acreage	Floor Surface Area	Population
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	16.00	Pump	0.05	2,258.80	0
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	3.00	1000sqft	0.07	3,000.00	0
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	2.00	1000sqft	0.05	2,000.00	0
Regional Shopping Center	32.00	1000sqft	0.73	32,000.00	0
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	2.00	1000sqft	0.05	2,000.00	0
Medical Office Building	14.50	1000sqft	0.33	14,500.00	0
Bank (with Drive-Through)	6.00	1000sqft	0.14	6,000.00	0
General Office Building	5.00	1000sqft	0.11	5,000.00	0
Apartments Low Rise	150.00	Dwelling Unit	9.38	150,000.00	429
Day-Care Center	4.00	1000sqft	0.09	4,000.00	0

1.2 Other Project Characteristics

UrbanizationUrbanWind Speed (m/s)2.2Precipitation Freq (Days)45Climate Zone3Operational Year2024

Utility Company Pacific Gas & Electric Company

 CO2 Intensity
 641.35
 CH4 Intensity
 0.029
 N20 Intensity
 0.006

 (lb/MWhr)
 (lb/MWhr)
 (lb/MWhr)
 (lb/MWhr)

1.3 User Entered Comments & Non-Default Data

Project Characteristics -

Land Use -

Vehicle Trips - Trip Rates Adjusted to account for internal capture and pass-by trips in accordance with the TIS

Table Name	Column Name	Default Value	New Value
tblProjectCharacteristics	OperationalYear	2018	2024
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	7.16	5.00
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	86.32	60.40
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	204.47	143.13
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	6.21	4.35
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	696.00	487.20
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	722.03	505.40
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	2.46	1.72
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	8.96	6.27
tblVehicleTrips	ST_TR	49.97	34.98
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	6.07	4.25
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	31.90	22.33
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	166.88	116.82
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	5.83	4.08
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	500.00	350.00
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	542.72	379.90
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.05	0.74
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	1.55	1.09
tblVehicleTrips	SU_TR	25.24	17.67
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	6.59	3.80
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	148.15	70.02
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	542.60	143.75
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	74.06	33.33

tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	716.00	242.36
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	496.12	427.60
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	11.03	11.33
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	36.13	24.36
tblVehicleTrips	WD_TR	42.70	26.43
tblWoodstoves	NumberCatalytic	9.38	0.00
tblWoodstoves	NumberNoncatalytic	9.38	0.00

2.0 Emissions Summary

2.1 Overall Construction

Unmitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr									MT/yr						
2020	0.2693	2.5069	1.9257	3.9100e- 003	0.2899	0.1202	0.4101	0.1223	0.1120	0.2342	0.0000	345.3673	345.3673	0.0774	0.0000	347.3019
2021	2.1611	2.1837	2.1625	4.6300e- 003	0.1243	0.1027	0.2269	0.0335	0.0965	0.1299	0.0000	410.0946	410.0946	0.0721	0.0000	411.8978
Total	2.4304	4.6907	4.0882	8.5400e- 003	0.4142	0.2229	0.6370	0.1557	0.2084	0.3641	0.0000	755.4618	755.4618	0.1495	0.0000	759.1997

Mitigated Construction

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Year	tons/yr									MT/yr						
2020	0.2693	2.5069	1.9257	3.9100e- 003	0.2899	0.1202	0.4101	0.1223	0.1120	0.2342	0.0000	345.3670	345.3670	0.0774	0.0000	347.3016
2021	2.1611	2.1837	2.1625	4.6300e- 003	0.1243	0.1027	0.2269	0.0335	0.0965	0.1299	0.0000	410.0943	410.0943	0.0721	0.0000	411.8975
Total	2.4304	4.6907	4.0882	8.5400e- 003	0.4142	0.2229	0.6370	0.1557	0.2084	0.3641	0.0000	755.4612	755.4612	0.1495	0.0000	759.1991

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2.2 Overall Operational Unmitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category	tons/yr									MT/yr						
Area	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318
Energy	0.0277	0.2435	0.1509	1.5100e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	714.5454	714.5454	0.0252	9.1500e- 003	717.9001
Mobile	2.0215	24.3280	14.3274	0.0819	3.3856	0.0401	3.4257	0.9280	0.0375	0.9655	0.0000	7,662.0046	7,662.0046	0.9948	0.0000	7,686.8734
Waste						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	72.1186	0.0000	72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	5.5687	37.1305	42.6992	0.5736	0.0139	61.1683
Total	3.1415	24.6404	15.6162	0.0839	3.3856	0.0699	3.4555	0.9280	0.0674	0.9954	77.6874	8,480.4825	8,558.1698	5.8587	0.0242	8,711.8445

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2.2 Overall Operational

Mitigated Operational

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	-/yr		
Area	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318
Energy	0.0277	0.2435	0.1509	1.5100e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	714.5454	714.5454	0.0252	9.1500e- 003	717.9001
Mobile	2.0215	24.3280	14.3274	0.0819	3.3856	0.0401	3.4257	0.9280	0.0375	0.9655	0.0000	7,662.0046	7,662.0046	0.9948	0.0000	7,686.8734
Waste						0.0000	0.0000	•••••	0.0000	0.0000	72.1186	0.0000	72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709
Water						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	5.5687	37.1305	42.6992	0.5736	0.0139	61.1683
Total	3.1415	24.6404	15.6162	0.0839	3.3856	0.0699	3.4555	0.9280	0.0674	0.9954	77.6874	8,480.4825	8,558.1698	5.8587	0.0242	8,711.8445

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio-CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N20	CO2e
Percent Reduction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

3.0 Construction Detail

Construction Phase

Phase Number	Phase Name	Phase Type	Start Date	End Date	Num Days Week	Num Days	Phase Description
1	Architectural Coating	Architectural Coating	10/29/2021	11/25/2021	5	20	
2	Building Construction	Building Construction	8/7/2020	9/30/2021	5	300	
3	Demolition	Demolition	5/15/2020	6/11/2020	5	20	
4	Grading	Grading	6/26/2020	8/6/2020	5	30	
5	Paving	Paving	10/1/2021	10/28/2021	5	20	
6	Site Preparation	Site Preparation	6/12/2020	6/25/2020	5	10	

Acres of Grading (Site Preparation Phase): 0

Acres of Grading (Grading Phase): 75

Acres of Paving: 0

Residential Indoor: 303,750; Residential Outdoor: 101,250; Non-Residential Indoor: 106,138; Non-Residential Outdoor: 35,379; Striped

Parking Area: 0 (Architectural Coating – sqft)

OffRoad Equipment

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Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Type	Amount	Usage Hours	Horse Power	Load Factor
Architectural Coating	Air Compressors	1	6.00	78	0.48
Demolition	Excavators	3	8.00	158	0.38
Demolition	Concrete/Industrial Saws	1	8.00	81	0.73
Grading	Excavators	2	8.00	158	0.38
Building Construction	Cranes	1	7.00	231	0.29
Building Construction	Forklifts	3	8.00	89	0.20
Building Construction	Generator Sets	1	8.00	84	0.74
Paving	Pavers	2	8.00	130	0.42
Paving	Rollers	2	8.00	80	0.38
Demolition	Rubber Tired Dozers	2	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Rubber Tired Dozers	1	8.00	247	0.40
Building Construction	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	3	7.00	97	0.37
Grading	Graders	1	8.00	187	0.41
Grading	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	2	8.00	97	0.37
Paving	Paving Equipment	2	8.00	132	0.36
Site Preparation	Tractors/Loaders/Backhoes	4	8.00	97	0.37
Site Preparation	Rubber Tired Dozers	3	8.00	247	0.40
Grading	Scrapers	2	8.00	367	0.48
Building Construction	Welders	1	8.00	46	0.45

Trips and VMT

Phase Name	Offroad Equipment Count	Worker Trip Number	Vendor Trip Number	Hauling Trip Number	Worker Trip Length	Vendor Trip Length	Hauling Trip Length	Worker Vehicle Class	Vendor Vehicle Class	Hauling Vehicle Class
Architectural Coating	1	26.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Building Construction	9	132.00	28.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Demolition	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Grading	8	20.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Paving	6	15.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT
Site Preparation	7	18.00	0.00	0.00	10.80	7.30	20.00	LD_Mix	HDT_Mix	HHDT

3.1 Mitigation Measures Construction

3.2 Architectural Coating - 2021 Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Archit. Coating	1.8998					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.1900e- 003	0.0153	0.0182	3.0000e- 005		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.8000e- 004	0.0000	2.5576
Total	1.9020	0.0153	0.0182	3.0000e- 005		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.8000e- 004	0.0000	2.5576

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3.2 Architectural Coating - 2021 <u>Unmitigated Construction Off-Site</u>

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.0400e- 003	6.3000e- 004	6.5600e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.0800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	2.0900e- 003	5.5000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	5.6000e- 004	0.0000	1.7374	1.7374	4.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.7385
Total	1.0400e- 003	6.3000e- 004	6.5600e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.0800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	2.0900e- 003	5.5000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	5.6000e- 004	0.0000	1.7374	1.7374	4.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.7385

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Archit. Coating	1.8998					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	2.1900e- 003	0.0153	0.0182	3.0000e- 005		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.8000e- 004	0.0000	2.5576
Total	1.9020	0.0153	0.0182	3.0000e- 005		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004		9.4000e- 004	9.4000e- 004	0.0000	2.5533	2.5533	1.8000e- 004	0.0000	2.5576

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3.2 Architectural Coating - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.0400e- 003	6.3000e- 004	6.5600e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.0800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	2.0900e- 003	5.5000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	5.6000e- 004	0.0000	1.7374	1.7374	4.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.7385
Total	1.0400e- 003	6.3000e- 004	6.5600e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.0800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	2.0900e- 003	5.5000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	5.6000e- 004	0.0000	1.7374	1.7374	4.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.7385

3.3 Building Construction - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.1113	1.0073	0.8846	1.4100e- 003		0.0587	0.0587		0.0551	0.0551	0.0000	121.5952	121.5952	0.0297	0.0000	122.3369
Total	0.1113	1.0073	0.8846	1.4100e- 003		0.0587	0.0587		0.0551	0.0551	0.0000	121.5952	121.5952	0.0297	0.0000	122.3369

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3.3 Building Construction - 2020 <u>Unmitigated Construction Off-Site</u>

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4900e- 003	0.1822	0.0291	4.2000e- 004	9.7400e- 003	9.7000e- 004	0.0107	2.8100e- 003	9.2000e- 004	3.7400e- 003	0.0000	39.6438	39.6438	4.9000e- 003	0.0000	39.7663
Worker	0.0299	0.0190	0.1926	5.3000e- 004	0.0554	3.6000e- 004	0.0558	0.0147	3.3000e- 004	0.0151	0.0000	47.9514	47.9514	1.2800e- 003	0.0000	47.9835
Total	0.0354	0.2011	0.2217	9.5000e- 004	0.0651	1.3300e- 003	0.0665	0.0175	1.2500e- 003	0.0188	0.0000	87.5952	87.5952	6.1800e- 003	0.0000	87.7498

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.1113	1.0073	0.8846	1.4100e- 003		0.0586	0.0586		0.0551	0.0551	0.0000	121.5951	121.5951	0.0297	0.0000	122.3367
Total	0.1113	1.0073	0.8846	1.4100e- 003		0.0586	0.0586		0.0551	0.0551	0.0000	121.5951	121.5951	0.0297	0.0000	122.3367

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3.3 Building Construction - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	5.4900e- 003	0.1822	0.0291	4.2000e- 004	9.7400e- 003	9.7000e- 004	0.0107	2.8100e- 003	9.2000e- 004	3.7400e- 003	0.0000	39.6438	39.6438	4.9000e- 003	0.0000	39.7663
Worker	0.0299	0.0190	0.1926	5.3000e- 004	0.0554	3.6000e- 004	0.0558	0.0147	3.3000e- 004	0.0151	0.0000	47.9514	47.9514	1.2800e- 003	0.0000	47.9835
Total	0.0354	0.2011	0.2217	9.5000e- 004	0.0651	1.3300e- 003	0.0665	0.0175	1.2500e- 003	0.0188	0.0000	87.5952	87.5952	6.1800e- 003	0.0000	87.7498

3.3 Building Construction - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.1853	1.6996	1.6161	2.6200e- 003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0879	0.0879	0.0000	225.8463	225.8463	0.0545	0.0000	227.2085
Total	0.1853	1.6996	1.6161	2.6200e- 003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0879	0.0879	0.0000	225.8463	225.8463	0.0545	0.0000	227.2085

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3.3 Building Construction - 2021 <u>Unmitigated Construction Off-Site</u>

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	8.2500e- 003	0.3073	0.0468	7.7000e- 004	0.0181	8.2000e- 004	0.0189	5.2300e- 003	7.9000e- 004	6.0200e- 003	0.0000	72.9309	72.9309	8.8000e- 003	0.0000	73.1509
Worker	0.0513	0.0314	0.3246	9.5000e- 004	0.1029	6.4000e- 004	0.1035	0.0274	5.9000e- 004	0.0279	0.0000	86.0008	86.0008	2.1200e- 003	0.0000	86.0539
Total	0.0596	0.3387	0.3714	1.7200e- 003	0.1210	1.4600e- 003	0.1225	0.0326	1.3800e- 003	0.0340	0.0000	158.9318	158.9318	0.0109	0.0000	159.2048

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.1853	1.6996	1.6161	2.6200e- 003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0879	0.0879	0.0000	225.8461	225.8461	0.0545	0.0000	227.2082
Total	0.1853	1.6996	1.6161	2.6200e- 003		0.0935	0.0935		0.0879	0.0879	0.0000	225.8461	225.8461	0.0545	0.0000	227.2082

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3.3 Building Construction - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	8.2500e- 003	0.3073	0.0468	7.7000e- 004	0.0181	8.2000e- 004	0.0189	5.2300e- 003	7.9000e- 004	6.0200e- 003	0.0000	72.9309	72.9309	8.8000e- 003	0.0000	73.1509
Worker	0.0513	0.0314	0.3246	9.5000e- 004	0.1029	6.4000e- 004	0.1035	0.0274	5.9000e- 004	0.0279	0.0000	86.0008	86.0008	2.1200e- 003	0.0000	86.0539
Total	0.0596	0.3387	0.3714	1.7200e- 003	0.1210	1.4600e- 003	0.1225	0.0326	1.3800e- 003	0.0340	0.0000	158.9318	158.9318	0.0109	0.0000	159.2048

3.4 Demolition - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e- 004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e- 003	0.0000	34.2386
Total	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e- 004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e- 003	0.0000	34.2386

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3.4 **Demolition - 2020**

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.5000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	4.1700e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0379	1.0379	3.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0386
Total	6.5000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	4.1700e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0379	1.0379	3.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0386

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e- 004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e- 003	0.0000	34.2385
Total	0.0331	0.3320	0.2175	3.9000e- 004		0.0166	0.0166		0.0154	0.0154	0.0000	33.9986	33.9986	9.6000e- 003	0.0000	34.2385

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3.4 Demolition - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.5000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	4.1700e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0379	1.0379	3.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0386
Total	6.5000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	4.1700e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0379	1.0379	3.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0386

3.5 Grading - 2020

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Fugitive Dust					0.1301	0.0000	0.1301	0.0540	0.0000	0.0540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0668	0.7530	0.4794	9.3000e- 004		0.0326	0.0326		0.0300	0.0300	0.0000	81.7264	81.7264	0.0264	0.0000	82.3872
Total	0.0668	0.7530	0.4794	9.3000e- 004	0.1301	0.0326	0.1627	0.0540	0.0300	0.0840	0.0000	81.7264	81.7264	0.0264	0.0000	82.3872

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3.5 Grading - 2020
Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3000e- 003	8.2000e- 004	8.3400e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4000e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4100e- 003	6.4000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	6.5000e- 004	0.0000	2.0758	2.0758	6.0000e- 005	0.0000	2.0772
Total	1.3000e- 003	8.2000e- 004	8.3400e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4000e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4100e- 003	6.4000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	6.5000e- 004	0.0000	2.0758	2.0758	6.0000e- 005	0.0000	2.0772

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Fugitive Dust					0.1301	0.0000	0.1301	0.0540	0.0000	0.0540	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0668	0.7530	0.4794	9.3000e- 004		0.0326	0.0326		0.0300	0.0300	0.0000	81.7263	81.7263	0.0264	0.0000	82.3871
Total	0.0668	0.7530	0.4794	9.3000e- 004	0.1301	0.0326	0.1627	0.0540	0.0300	0.0840	0.0000	81.7263	81.7263	0.0264	0.0000	82.3871

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3.5 Grading - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	1.3000e- 003	8.2000e- 004	8.3400e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4000e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4100e- 003	6.4000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	6.5000e- 004	0.0000	2.0758	2.0758	6.0000e- 005	0.0000	2.0772
Total	1.3000e- 003	8.2000e- 004	8.3400e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4000e- 003	2.0000e- 005	2.4100e- 003	6.4000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	6.5000e- 004	0.0000	2.0758	2.0758	6.0000e- 005	0.0000	2.0772

3.6 Paving - 2021

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Off-Road	0.0126	0.1292	0.1465	2.3000e- 004		6.7800e- 003	6.7800e- 003		6.2400e- 003	6.2400e- 003	0.0000	20.0235	20.0235	6.4800e- 003	0.0000	20.1854
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0126	0.1292	0.1465	2.3000e- 004		6.7800e- 003	6.7800e- 003		6.2400e- 003	6.2400e- 003	0.0000	20.0235	20.0235	6.4800e- 003	0.0000	20.1854

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3.6 Paving - 2021

<u>Unmitigated Construction Off-Site</u>

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e- 004	3.7000e- 004	3.7800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0023	1.0023	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0030
Total	6.0000e- 004	3.7000e- 004	3.7800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0023	1.0023	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0030

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	-/yr		
Off-Road	0.0126	0.1292	0.1465	2.3000e- 004		6.7800e- 003	6.7800e- 003		6.2400e- 003	6.2400e- 003	0.0000	20.0235	20.0235	6.4800e- 003	0.0000	20.1854
Paving	0.0000					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Total	0.0126	0.1292	0.1465	2.3000e- 004		6.7800e- 003	6.7800e- 003		6.2400e- 003	6.2400e- 003	0.0000	20.0235	20.0235	6.4800e- 003	0.0000	20.1854

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3.6 Paving - 2021

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	6.0000e- 004	3.7000e- 004	3.7800e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	1.2100e- 003	3.2000e- 004	1.0000e- 005	3.3000e- 004	0.0000	1.0023	1.0023	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.0030

3.2000e-004 1.0000e-

005

3.3000e-004 0.0000

1.0023

1.0023

2.0000e-

005

1.0030

0.0000

1.2000e-003 1.0000e-

1.2100e-

3.7 Site Preparation - 2020

Total

Unmitigated Construction On-Site

6.0000e-

004

3.7000e-

3.7800e-

1.0000e-

005

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0204	0.2121	0.1076	1.9000e- 004		0.0110	0.0110		0.0101	0.0101	0.0000	16.7153	16.7153	5.4100e- 003	0.0000	16.8505
Total	0.0204	0.2121	0.1076	1.9000e- 004	0.0903	0.0110	0.1013	0.0497	0.0101	0.0598	0.0000	16.7153	16.7153	5.4100e- 003	0.0000	16.8505

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3.7 Site Preparation - 2020

Unmitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e- 004	2.5000e- 004	2.5000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	7.2000e- 004	0.0000	7.2000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	0.0000	2.0000e- 004	0.0000	0.6227	0.6227	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	0.6232
Total	3.9000e- 004	2.5000e- 004	2.5000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	7.2000e- 004	0.0000	7.2000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	0.0000	2.0000e- 004	0.0000	0.6227	0.6227	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	0.6232

Mitigated Construction On-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Fugitive Dust					0.0903	0.0000	0.0903	0.0497	0.0000	0.0497	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Off-Road	0.0204	0.2121	0.1076	1.9000e- 004		0.0110	0.0110		0.0101	0.0101	0.0000	16.7153	16.7153	5.4100e- 003	0.0000	16.8505
Total	0.0204	0.2121	0.1076	1.9000e- 004	0.0903	0.0110	0.1013	0.0497	0.0101	0.0598	0.0000	16.7153	16.7153	5.4100e- 003	0.0000	16.8505

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3.7 Site Preparation - 2020

Mitigated Construction Off-Site

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Hauling	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Vendor	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Worker	3.9000e- 004	2.5000e- 004	2.5000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	7.2000e- 004	0.0000	7.2000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	0.0000	2.0000e- 004	0.0000	0.6227	0.6227	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	0.6232
Total	3.9000e- 004	2.5000e- 004	2.5000e- 003	1.0000e- 005	7.2000e- 004	0.0000	7.2000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	0.0000	2.0000e- 004	0.0000	0.6227	0.6227	2.0000e- 005	0.0000	0.6232

4.0 Operational Detail - Mobile

4.1 Mitigation Measures Mobile

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Unmitigated	2.0215	24.3280	14.3274	0.0819	3.3856	0.0401	3.4257	0.9280	0.0375	0.9655	0.0000	7,662.0046	7,662.0046	0.9948	0.0000	7,686.8734
Mitigated	2.0215	24.3280	14.3274	0.0819	3.3856	0.0401	3.4257	0.9280	0.0375	0.9655	0.0000	7,662.0046	7,662.0046	0.9948	0.0000	7,686.8734

4.2 Trip Summary Information

	Ave	rage Daily Trip Ra	ate	Unmitigated	Mitigated
Land Use	Weekday	Saturday	Sunday	Annual VMT	Annual VMT
Apartments Low Rise	570.00	750.00	637.50	1,773,496	1,773,496
Bank (with Drive-Through)	420.12	362.40	133.98	343,163	343,163
Convenience Market With Gas Pumps	2,300.00	2,290.08	1869.12	1,199,952	1,199,952
Day-Care Center	133.32	17.40	16.32	117,817	117,817
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive Thru	484.72	974.40	700.00	944,044	944,044
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	1,282.80	1,516.20	1139.70	1,210,605	1,210,605
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive Thru	855.20	1,010.80	759.80	807,070	807,070
General Office Building	56.65	8.61	3.70	100,902	100,902
Medical Office Building	353.22	90.92	15.81	523,654	523,654
Regional Shopping Center	845.76	1,119.36	565.44	1,481,192	1,481,192
Total	7,301.79	8,140.17	5,841.37	8,501,894	8,501,894

4.3 Trip Type Information

		Miles			Trip %			Trip Purpos	e %
Land Use	H-W or C-W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	H-W or C- W	H-S or C-C	H-O or C-NW	Primary	Diverted	Pass-by
Apartments Low Rise	10.80	7.30	7.50	48.40	15.90	35.70	86	11	3
Bank (with Drive-Through)	9.50	7.30	7.30	6.60	74.40	19.00	27	26	47
Convenience Market With Gas	9.50	7.30	7.30	0.80	80.20	19.00	14	21	65
Day-Care Center	9.50	7.30	7.30	12.70	82.30	5.00	28	58	14
Fast Food Restaurant w/o Drive	9.50	7.30	7.30	1.50	79.50	19.00	51	37	12
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive	9.50	7.30	7.30	2.20	78.80	19.00	29	21	50
Fast Food Restaurant with Drive	9.50	7.30	7.30	2.20	78.80	19.00	29	21	50
General Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	33.00	48.00	19.00	77	19	4
Medical Office Building	9.50	7.30	7.30	29.60	51.40	19.00	60	30	10
Regional Shopping Center	9.50	7.30	7.30	16.30	64.70	19.00	54	35	11

LDA	LDT1	LDT2	MDV	LHD1	LHD2	MHD	HHD	OBUS	UBUS	MCY	SBUS	MH
0.50142	0.030018	0.171383	0.107490	0.013683	0.004097	0.033773	0.127911	0.002341	0.001406	0.004884	0.001058	0.000535

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Historical Energy Use: N

5.1 Mitigation Measures Energy

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category													MT	/yr		
NaturalGas Mitigated	0.0277	0.2435	0.1509	1.5100e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	274.1322	274.1322	5.2500e- 003	5.0300e- 003	275.7613
NaturalGas Unmitigated	0.0277	0.2435	0.1509	1.5100e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	274.1322	274.1322	5.2500e- 003	5.0300e- 003	275.7613
Electricity Mitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	440.4132	440.4132	0.0199	4.1200e- 003	442.1389
Electricity Unmitigated						0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	440.4132	440.4132	0.0199	4.1200e- 003	442.1389

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5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas Unmitigated

	NaturalGa s Use	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr					ton	is/yr							MT	/yr		
Convenience Market With Gas	24259.5	1.3000e- 004	1.1900e- 003	1.0000e- 003	1.0000e- 005		9.0000e- 005	9.0000e- 005		9.0000e- 005	9.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.2946	1.2946	2.0000e- 005	2.0000e- 005	1.3023
Day-Care Center	100920	5.4000e- 004	4.9500e- 003	4.1600e- 003	3.0000e- 005		3.8000e- 004	3.8000e- 004		3.8000e- 004	3.8000e- 004	0.0000	5.3855	5.3855	1.0000e- 004	1.0000e- 004	5.4175
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	421200	2.2700e- 003	0.0207	0.0173	1.2000e- 004		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003	0.0000	22.4768	22.4768	4.3000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	22.6104
Fast Food Restaurant with	421200	2.2700e- 003	0.0207	0.0173	1.2000e- 004		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003	0.0000	22.4768	22.4768	4.3000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	22.6104
Fast Food Restaurant with	631800	3.4100e- 003	0.0310	0.0260	1.9000e- 004		2.3500e- 003	2.3500e- 003		2.3500e- 003	2.3500e- 003	0.0000	33.7153	33.7153	6.5000e- 004	6.2000e- 004	33.9156
General Office Building	65600	3.5000e- 004	3.2200e- 003	2.7000e- 003	2.0000e- 005		2.4000e- 004	2.4000e- 004		2.4000e- 004	2.4000e- 004	0.0000	3.5007	3.5007	7.0000e- 005	6.0000e- 005	3.5215
Medical Office Building	190240	1.0300e- 003	9.3300e- 003	7.8300e- 003	6.0000e- 005		7.1000e- 004	7.1000e- 004		7.1000e- 004	7.1000e- 004	0.0000	10.1519	10.1519	1.9000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	10.2123
Regional Shopping Center	343680	1.8500e- 003	0.0169	0.0142	1.0000e- 004		1.2800e- 003	1.2800e- 003		1.2800e- 003	1.2800e- 003	0.0000	18.3401	18.3401	3.5000e- 004	3.4000e- 004	18.4491
Apartments Low Rise	2.81244e +006	0.0152	0.1296	0.0552	8.3000e- 004		0.0105	0.0105		0.0105	0.0105	0.0000	150.0828	150.0828	2.8800e- 003	2.7500e- 003	150.9746
Bank (with Drive- Through)	125700	6.8000e- 004	6.1600e- 003	5.1800e- 003	4.0000e- 005		4.7000e- 004	4.7000e- 004		4.7000e- 004	4.7000e- 004	0.0000	6.7078	6.7078	1.3000e- 004	1.2000e- 004	6.7477
Total		0.0277	0.2436	0.1509	1.5200e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	274.1322	274.1322	5.2500e- 003	5.0200e- 003	275.7613

5.2 Energy by Land Use - NaturalGas Mitigated

	NaturalGa s Use	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kBTU/yr					ton	is/yr							MT	/yr		
Convenience Market With Gas	24259.5	1.3000e- 004	1.1900e- 003	1.0000e- 003	1.0000e- 005		9.0000e- 005	9.0000e- 005		9.0000e- 005	9.0000e- 005	0.0000	1.2946	1.2946	2.0000e- 005	2.0000e- 005	1.3023
Day-Care Center	100920	5.4000e- 004	4.9500e- 003	4.1600e- 003	3.0000e- 005		3.8000e- 004	3.8000e- 004		3.8000e- 004	3.8000e- 004	0.0000	5.3855	5.3855	1.0000e- 004	1.0000e- 004	5.4175
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	421200	2.2700e- 003	0.0207	0.0173	1.2000e- 004		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003	0.0000	22.4768	22.4768	4.3000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	22.6104
Fast Food Restaurant with	421200	2.2700e- 003	0.0207	0.0173	1.2000e- 004		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003		1.5700e- 003	1.5700e- 003	0.0000	22.4768	22.4768	4.3000e- 004	4.1000e- 004	22.6104
Fast Food Restaurant with	631800	3.4100e- 003	0.0310	0.0260	1.9000e- 004		2.3500e- 003	2.3500e- 003		2.3500e- 003	2.3500e- 003	0.0000	33.7153	33.7153	6.5000e- 004	6.2000e- 004	33.9156
General Office Building	65600	3.5000e- 004	3.2200e- 003	2.7000e- 003	2.0000e- 005		2.4000e- 004	2.4000e- 004		2.4000e- 004	2.4000e- 004	0.0000	3.5007	3.5007	7.0000e- 005	6.0000e- 005	3.5215
Medical Office Building	190240	1.0300e- 003	9.3300e- 003	7.8300e- 003	6.0000e- 005		7.1000e- 004	7.1000e- 004		7.1000e- 004	7.1000e- 004	0.0000	10.1519	10.1519	1.9000e- 004	1.9000e- 004	10.2123
Regional Shopping Center	343680	1.8500e- 003	0.0169	0.0142	1.0000e- 004		1.2800e- 003	1.2800e- 003		1.2800e- 003	1.2800e- 003	0.0000	18.3401	18.3401	3.5000e- 004	3.4000e- 004	18.4491
Apartments Low Rise	2.81244e +006	0.0152	0.1296	0.0552	8.3000e- 004		0.0105	0.0105		0.0105	0.0105	0.0000	150.0828	150.0828	2.8800e- 003	2.7500e- 003	150.9746
Bank (with Drive- Through)	125700	6.8000e- 004	6.1600e- 003	5.1800e- 003	4.0000e- 005		4.7000e- 004	4.7000e- 004		4.7000e- 004	4.7000e- 004	0.0000	6.7078	6.7078	1.3000e- 004	1.2000e- 004	6.7477
Total		0.0277	0.2436	0.1509	1.5200e- 003		0.0191	0.0191		0.0191	0.0191	0.0000	274.1322	274.1322	5.2500e- 003	5.0200e- 003	275.7613

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5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity <u>Unmitigated</u>

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr		МТ	/yr	
Apartments Low Rise	757137	220.2598	9.9600e- 003	2.0600e- 003	221.1229
Bank (with Drive- Through)	53940	15.6918	7.1000e- 004	1.5000e- 004	15.7533
Convenience Market With Gas	18861	5.4869	2.5000e- 004	5.0000e- 005	5.5084
Day-Care Center	28880	8.4015	3.8000e- 004	8.0000e- 005	8.4344
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	58900	17.1347	7.7000e- 004	1.6000e- 004	17.2018
Fast Food Restaurant with	58900	17.1347	7.7000e- 004	1.6000e- 004	17.2018
Fast Food Restaurant with	88350	25.7020	1.1600e- 003	2.4000e- 004	25.8027
General Office Building	46600	13.5565	6.1000e- 004	1.3000e- 004	13.6096
Medical Office Building	135140	39.3138	1.7800e- 003	3.7000e- 004	39.4678
Regional Shopping Center	267200	77.7315	3.5100e- 003	7.3000e- 004	78.0361
Total		440.4132	0.0199	4.1300e- 003	442.1389

5.3 Energy by Land Use - Electricity Mitigated

	Electricity Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Land Use	kWh/yr		MT	-/yr	
Apartments Low Rise	757137	220.2598	9.9600e- 003	2.0600e- 003	221.1229
Bank (with Drive- Through)	53940	15.6918	7.1000e- 004	1.5000e- 004	15.7533
Convenience Market With Gas	18861	5.4869	2.5000e- 004	5.0000e- 005	5.5084
Day-Care Center	28880	8.4015	3.8000e- 004	8.0000e- 005	8.4344
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	58900	17.1347	7.7000e- 004	1.6000e- 004	17.2018
Fast Food Restaurant with	58900	17.1347	7.7000e- 004	1.6000e- 004	17.2018
Fast Food Restaurant with	88350	25.7020	1.1600e- 003	2.4000e- 004	25.8027
General Office Building	46600	13.5565	6.1000e- 004	1.3000e- 004	13.6096
Medical Office Building	135140	39.3138	1.7800e- 003	3.7000e- 004	39.4678
Regional Shopping Center	267200	77.7315	3.5100e- 003	7.3000e- 004	78.0361
Total		440.4132	0.0199	4.1300e- 003	442.1389

6.0 Area Detail

6.1 Mitigation Measures Area

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	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category					ton	s/yr							MT	/yr		
Mitigated	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318
Unmitigated	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318

6.2 Area by SubCategory

Unmitigated

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory		tons/yr											МТ	/yr		
Architectural Coating	0.1900					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.8622					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	6.5700e- 003	0.0561	0.0239	3.6000e- 004		4.5400e- 003	4.5400e- 003		4.5400e- 003	4.5400e- 003	0.0000	64.9811	64.9811	1.2500e- 003	1.1900e- 003	65.3673
Landscaping	0.0336	0.0128	1.1141	6.0000e- 005		6.1700e- 003	6.1700e- 003		6.1700e- 003	6.1700e- 003	0.0000	1.8208	1.8208	1.7500e- 003	0.0000	1.8646
Total	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318

6.2 Area by SubCategory Mitigated

	ROG	NOx	СО	SO2	Fugitive PM10	Exhaust PM10	PM10 Total	Fugitive PM2.5	Exhaust PM2.5	PM2.5 Total	Bio- CO2	NBio- CO2	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
SubCategory		tons/yr											MT	-/yr		
Architectural Coating	0.1900					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Consumer Products	0.8622					0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Hearth	6.5700e- 003	0.0561	0.0239	3.6000e- 004		4.5400e- 003	4.5400e- 003		4.5400e- 003	4.5400e- 003	0.0000	64.9811	64.9811	1.2500e- 003	1.1900e- 003	65.3673
Landscaping	0.0336	0.0128	1.1141	6.0000e- 005		6.1700e- 003	6.1700e- 003		6.1700e- 003	6.1700e- 003	0.0000	1.8208	1.8208	1.7500e- 003	0.0000	1.8646
Total	1.0923	0.0689	1.1380	4.2000e- 004		0.0107	0.0107		0.0107	0.0107	0.0000	66.8019	66.8019	3.0000e- 003	1.1900e- 003	67.2318

7.0 Water Detail

7.1 Mitigation Measures Water

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
Category		МТ	/yr	
Unmitigated	42.6992	0.5736	0.0139	61.1683
Mitigated	42.6992	0.5736	0.0139	61.1683

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7.2 Water by Land Use <u>Unmitigated</u>

	Indoor/Out door Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e		
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	9.7731 / 6.1613	24.7580	0.3194	7.7200e- 003	35.0451		
Bank (with Drive- Through)	0.237738 / 0.14571	0.5980	7.7700e- 003	1.9000e- 004	0.8482		
Convenience Market With Gas	0.167315 / 0.102548	0.4209	5.4700e- 003	1.3000e- 004	0.5970		
Day-Care Center	0.171558 / 0.44115	0.7737	5.6200e- 003	1.4000e- 004	0.9556		
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	0.607067 / 0.038749	1.1877	0.0198	4.8000e- 004	1.8253		
Fast Food Restaurant with	1.51767 / 0.0968725	2.9691	0.0496	1.1900e- 003	4.5632		
General Office Building	0.888669 / 0.544668	2.2354	0.0291	7.0000e- 004	3.1707		
Medical Office Building	1.81947 / 0.346565	3.7942	0.0594	1.4300e- 003	5.7061		
Regional Shopping Center	2.37032 / 1.45278	5.9624	0.0775	1.8700e- 003	8.4572		
Total		42.6992	0.5737	0.0139	61.1683		

7.2 Water by Land Use Mitigated

	Indoor/Out door Use	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e		
Land Use	Mgal	MT/yr					
Apartments Low Rise	9.7731 / 6.1613	24.7580	0.3194	7.7200e- 003	35.0451		
Bank (with Drive- Through)	0.237738 / 0.14571	0.5980	7.7700e- 003	1.9000e- 004	0.8482		
Convenience Market With Gas	0.167315 / 0.102548	0.4209	5.4700e- 003	1.3000e- 004	0.5970		
Day-Care Center	0.171558 / 0.44115	0.7737	5.6200e- 003	1.4000e- 004	0.9556		
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	0.607067 / 0.038749	1.1877	0.0198	4.8000e- 004	1.8253		
Fast Food Restaurant with	1.51767 / 0.0968725	2.9691	0.0496	1.1900e- 003	4.5632		
General Office Building	0.888669 / 0.544668	2.2354	0.0291	7.0000e- 004	3.1707		
Medical Office Building	1.81947 / 0.346565	3.7942	0.0594	1.4300e- 003	5.7061		
Regional Shopping Center	2.37032 / 1.45278	5.9624	0.0775	1.8700e- 003	8.4572		
Total		42.6992	0.5737	0.0139	61.1683		

8.0 Waste Detail

8.1 Mitigation Measures Waste

CalEEMod Version: CalEEMod.2013.2.2 Page 34 of 36 Date: 5/15/2020 8:05 PM

Category/Year

	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e
		MT	/yr	
Mitigated	72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709
Unmitigated	72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709

CalEEMod Version: CalEEMod.2013.2.2 Page 35 of 36 Date: 5/15/2020 8:05 PM

8.2 Waste by Land Use <u>Unmitigated</u>

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e				
Land Use	tons	MT/yr							
Apartments Low Rise	69	14.0064	0.8278	0.0000	34.7002				
Bank (with Drive- Through)	5.6	1.1368	0.0672	0.0000	2.8163				
Day-Care Center	5.2	1.0556	0.0624	0.0000	2.6151				
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	23.04	4.6769	0.2764	0.0000	11.5869				
Fast Food Restaurant with	57.59	11.6903	0.6909	0.0000	28.9621				
General Office Building	4.65	0.9439	0.0558	0.0000	2.3385				
Medical Office Building	156.6	31.7884	1.8786	0.0000	78.7544				
Regional Shopping Center	33.6	6.8205	0.4031	0.0000	16.8975				
Total		72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709				

8.2 Waste by Land Use

Mitigated

	Waste Disposed	Total CO2	CH4	N2O	CO2e			
Land Use	tons	MT/yr						
Apartments Low Rise	69	14.0064	0.8278	0.0000	34.7002			
Bank (with Drive- Through)	5.6	1.1368	0.0672	0.0000	2.8163			
Day-Care Center	5.2	1.0556	0.0624	0.0000	2.6151			
Fast Food Restaurant w/o	23.04	4.6769	0.2764	0.0000	11.5869			
Fast Food Restaurant with	57.59	11.6903	0.6909	0.0000	28.9621			
General Office Building	4.65	0.9439	0.0558	0.0000	2.3385			
Medical Office Building	156.6	31.7884	1.8786	0.0000	78.7544			
Regional Shopping Center	33.6	6.8205	0.4031	0.0000	16.8975			
Total		72.1186	4.2621	0.0000	178.6709			

9.0 Operational Offroad

Equipment Type	Number	Hours/Day	Days/Year	Horse Power	Load Factor	Fuel Type

10.0 Vegetation

APPENDIX B CALINE Worksheets

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 1

JOB: BDM 1HR

(WORST CASE ANGLE)

RUN: Hour 1
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

I. SITE VARIABLES

U=	.5	M/S	ZO =	100.	CM		ALT=	90.	(M)
BRG=	WORST	CASE	VD=	.0	CM/S				
CLAS=	7	(G)	VS=	.0	CM/S				
MIXH=	1000.	M	AMB=	2.2	PPM				
SIGTH=	5.	DEGREES	TEMP=	4.4	DEGREE	(C)			

II. LINK VARIABLES

	LINK	*	LINK	COORDI	NATES	(M)	*			EF	Н	W
	DESCRIPTION	И *	X1	Y1	X2	Y2		TYPE	VPH	(G/MI)	(M)	(M)
		*_					_ * -					
Α.	SB In	*	-2	750	-2	150	*	AG	544	24.1	.0	10.4
В.	SB In	*	-2	150	-2	0	*	AG	544	24.1	.0	10.4
C.	SB Out	*	-2	0	-2	-150	*	AG	4	24.1	.0	10.4
D.	SB Out	*	-2	-150	-2	-750	*	AG	4	24.1	.0	10.4
Ε.	NB In	*	2	-750	2	-150	*	AG	6	24.1	.0	10.4
F.	NB In	*	2	-150	2	0	*	AG	6	24.1	.0	10.4
G.	NB Out	*	2	0	2	150	*	AG	482	24.1	.0	10.4
Н.	NB Out	*	2	150	2	750	*	AG	482	24.1	.0	10.4
I.	WB In	*	750	2	150	2	*	AG	942	24.1	.0	10.4
J.	WB In	*	150	2	0	2	*	AG	942	24.1	.0	10.4
К.	WB Out	*	0	2	-150	2	*	AG	970	24.1	.0	10.4
L.	WB Out	*	-150	2	-750	2	*	AG	970	24.1	.0	10.4
Μ.	EB In	*	-750	-2	-150	-2	*	AG	831	24.1	.0	10.4
Ν.	EB In	*	-150	-2	0	-2	*	AG	831	24.1	.0	10.4
Ο.	EB Out	*	0	-2	150	-2	*	AG	867	24.1	.0	10.4
P.	EB Out	*	150	-2	750	-2	*	AG	867	24.1	.0	10.4
Q.	WB L	*	150	1	0	0	*	AG	1	24.1	.0	10.4
R.	EB L	*	0	0	-150	-1	*	AG	192	24.1	.0	10.4
S.	NB L	*	1	-150	0	0	*	AG	0	24.1	.0	10.4
т.	SB L	*	0	0	-1	150	*	AG	228	24.1	.0	10.4

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION PAGE 2

JOB: BDM 1HR

RUN: Hour 1 (WORST CASE ANGLE)

POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

III. RECEPTOR LOCATIONS

			*	COORD	INATES	(M)
I	RECEPTO	DR	*	X	Y	Z
			*			
1.	Recpt	1	*	50	50	1.8
2.	Recpt	2	*	52	52	1.8
3.	Recpt	3	*	53	53	1.8

```
4. Recpt 4 *
5. Recpt 5 *
6. Recpt 6 *
7. Recpt 7 *
                        -50
                                  -50
                                         1.8
                        -52
                                         1.8
                                 -52
                                 -53
                        -53
                                         1.8
                        -50
                                 50
                                         1.8
8. Recpt 8 *
9. Recpt 9 *
10. Recpt 10 *
11. Recpt 11 *
                                 52
53
                                        1.8
                        -52
                        -53
-53
                                         1.8
                        50
                                  -50
                                 -52
                          52
                                         1.8
12. Recpt 12 *
                          53
                                  -53
                                         1.8
```

IV. MODEL RESULTS (WORST CASE WIND ANGLE)

			*		*	PRED	*			(CONC/				
			*	BRG	*	CONC	*				(PPI	M)			
R1	ECEPTO	3	*	(DEG)	*	(PPM)	*	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Η
			*		_ * .		_ * _								
1.	Recpt	1	*	261.	*	5.0	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
2.	Recpt	2	*	261.	*	5.0	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	. 0
3.	Recpt	3	*	261.	*	4.9	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	. 0
4.	Recpt	4	*	9.	*	4.6	*	. 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	. 6
5.	Recpt	5	*	9.	*	4.6	*	. 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	. 6
6.	Recpt	6	*	9.	*	4.5	*	. 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	. 6
7.	Recpt	7	*	99.	*	5.0	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	. 0
8.	Recpt	8	*	99.	*	5.0	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0
9.	Recpt	9	*	99.	*	4.9	*	.0	.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	. 0
10.	Recpt	10	*	351.	*	4.5	*	. 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	. 6
11.	Recpt	11	*	351.	*	4.5	*	. 7	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6
12.	Recpt	12	*	351.	*	4.4	*	.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	. 6

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 3

JOB: BDM 1HR

(WORST CASE ANGLE)

RUN: Hour 1
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

IV. MODEL RESULTS (WORST CASE WIND ANGLE) (CONT.)

*		CONC/LINK (PPM)										
RECEPTOR *	I	J	K	L 	M 	N 	0	P	Q 	R 	S	Т
1. Recpt 1 * 2. Recpt 2 * 3. Recpt 3 * 4. Recpt 4 * 5. Recpt 5 * 6. Recpt 6 * 7. Recpt 7 * 8. Recpt 8 * 9. Recpt 9 * 10. Recpt 10 * 11. Recpt 11 *	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .5 .5	.0	1.1 1.1 1.1 .0 .0 .0 .0	.9 .9 .0 .0 .0	.0 .0 .0 .5 .5 .4 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0	.0	.0 .0 .0 .0 .0 .0 1.0 1.0	.0	.0 .0 .0 .1 .1 .1 .0 .0	.0	.1 .1 .0 .0 .0 .1 .1

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 1

JOB: BDM 8HR
RUN: (MULTI-RUN)
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

I. SITE VARIABLES

VD= .0 CM/S Z0= 100. CM ALT= 90. (M) VS= .0 CM/S

II. METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

RUN	* * *-	U (M/S)	BRG (DEG)	CLASS	AMB (PPM)	MIXH (M)	SIGTH (DEG)	TEMP (C)
1. Hour 1	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
2. Hour 2	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
3. Hour 3	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
4. Hour 4	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
5. Hour 5	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
6. Hour 6	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
7. Hour 7	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4
8. Hour 8	*	.5	0.	7 (G)	1.0	1000.	5.00	4.4

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 2

JOB: BDM 8HR
RUN: (MULTI-RUN)
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

III. LINK GEOMETRY

	LINK	*	LINK	COORD	INATES	(M)	*		Н	W
	DESCRIPTION	* _*-	X1	Y1	X2	Y2	*	TYPE	(M)	(M)
Α.	SB In	*	-2	750	-2	150	*	AG	.0	10.4
В.	SB In	*	-2	150	-2	0	*	AG	.0	10.4
C.	SB Out	*	-2	0	-2	-150	*	AG	.0	10.4
D.	SB Out	*	-2	-150	-2	-750	*	AG	.0	10.4
Ε.	NB In	*	2	-750	2	-150	*	AG	.0	10.4
F.	NB In	*	2	-150	2	0	*	AG	.0	10.4
G.	NB Out	*	2	0	2	150	*	AG	.0	10.4
Н.	NB Out	*	2	150	2	750	*	AG	.0	10.4
I.	WB In	*	750	2	150	2	*	AG	.0	10.4
J.	WB In	*	150	2	0	2	*	AG	.0	10.4
Κ.	WB Out	*	0	2	-150	2	*	AG	.0	10.4
L.	WB Out	*	-150	2	-750	2	*	AG	.0	10.4
Μ.	EB In	*	-750	-2	-150	-2	*	AG	.0	10.4
N.	EB In	*	-150	-2	0	-2	*	AG	.0	10.4
Ο.	EB Out	*	0	-2	150	-2	*	AG	.0	10.4
P.	EB Out	*	150	-2	750	-2	*	AG	.0	10.4
Q.	WB L	*	150	1	0	0	*	AG	.0	10.4
R.	EB L	*	0	0	-150	-1	*	AG	.0	10.4

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 3

JOB: BDM 8HR RUN: (MULTI-RUN)
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

IV. EMISSIONS AND VEHICLE VOLUMES

	*					L	INK				
RUN	*	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I	J
	*										
1 VPH EF	*	544 24.			4 24.						
	*										
2 VPH EF	* *	544 24.			4 24.					942 24.	
3 VPH EF	*	544 24.			4 24.						
4 VPH EF	*	544 24.	544 24.		4 24.				482 24.	942 24.	
5 VPH EF		544 24.			4 24.				482 24.		942 24.
6 VPH EF	*	544 24.			4 24.				482 24.		
7 VPH EF	*	544 24.			4 24.						
8 VPH EF	*	544 24.			4 24.					942 24.	

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION

PAGE 4

JOB: BDM 8HR RUN: (MULTI-RUN) POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

IV. EMISSIONS AND VEHICLE VOLUMES (CONT.)

	*					L	INK				
RUN	*	K	L	M	N	0	P	Q	R	S	T
	_*										
1 VPH	*	970	970	831	831	867	867	1	192	0	228

									C45	FUO.		
	EF	*	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.	24.
_	VPH EF	* * *	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.		867 24.	1 24.	192 24.		228 24.
	VPH EF	* * *	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.		867 24.	1 24.	192 24.		228 24.
	VPH EF	* *	970 24.	970 24.		831 24.		867 24.	1 24.	192 24.	0 24.	228 24.
-		* *	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.		867 24.		192 24.		228 24.
	EF	* *	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.			1 24.			228 24.
	VPH EF	* * *	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.	867 24.	867 24.	1 24.	192 24.	0 24.	228 24.
	VPH EF	*	970 24.	970 24.	831 24.	831 24.	867 24.	867 24.		192 24.	0 24.	228 24.

CALINE4: CALIFORNIA LINE SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL

JUNE 1989 VERSION
PAGE 5

JOB: BDM 8HR RUN: (MULTI-RUN)
POLLUTANT: Carbon Monoxide

V. RECEPTOR LOCATIONS AND MULTI-RUN AVERAGE CONCENTRATIONS

			*	C00	RDINATES	S (M)	*	AVG
]	RECEPTO)R	*	X	Y	Z	*	(PPM)
			-*				*-	
1.	Recpt	1	*	50	50	1.8	*	1.1
2.	Recpt	2	*	52	52	1.8	*	1.1
3.	Recpt	3	*	53	53	1.8	*	1.1
4.	Recpt	4	*	-50	-50	1.8	*	2.2
5.	Recpt	5	*	-52	-52	1.8	*	2.2
6.	Recpt	6	*	-53	-53	1.8	*	2.2
7.	Recpt	7	*	-50	50	1.8	*	1.1
8.	Recpt	8	*	-52	52	1.8	*	1.1
9.	Recpt	9	*	-53	53	1.8	*	1.1
10.	Recpt	10	*	50	-50	1.8	*	2.1
11.	Recpt	11	*	52	-52	1.8	*	2.1
12.	Recpt	12	*	53	-53	1.8	*	2.1



February 24, 2020

Shishu Bedi, President BDM Builders, LLC 1528 Padres Drive San Jose, CA 95125

Subject: Results of a Biological Reconnaissance Survey Conducted for the BDM Builders, LLC Mixed-Use Development Project, 4645 East Jensen Avenue, Fresno, CA

Dear Mr. Bedi:

This letter provides the results of a biological reconnaissance survey conducted on February 10, 2020 for a proposed Mixed-Use Development project (Project). The Project site is in Fresno County, California, located on an undeveloped 12.11-acre parcel (APN# 480-030-60S) at the northeast corner of the intersection of Jensen and Maple Avenues in southern Fresno (Figures 1 and 2 in Attachment A). Downtown Fresno is 3.2 miles northwest of the Project and State Route 99 is 1.5 miles to the east. The site is within Township 14 South, Section 13, Range 20 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

BDM Builders, LLC (BDM) will be submitting entitlement applications to the City of Fresno to allow for the construction of approximately 50,000 square feet of commercial/retail space, 15,000 square feet of mixed-use office space, an automated car wash, and a 150 unit multi-family residential development with an associated day care facility. QK was retained by BDM to identify any protected or special status biological resources within the Project site. Results of the reconnaissance survey are provided along with representative photographs (Attachment B) documenting existing conditions.

METHODOLOGY

QK Assistant Environmental Scientist Sarah Yates visited the Project site on February 10, 2020 to conduct a reconnaissance level biological survey. The primary focus of the site visit was to detect any sign or presence of special-status species that are afforded protections from State and federal wildlife agencies. The Biological Survey Area (BSA) includes the Project site and a 500-foot survey buffer. (Figure 3 in Attachment A). Pedestrian transects spaced at intervals of approximately 30 feet apart were walked across accessible areas within the BSA to ensure 100% visual coverage. Inaccessible areas were scanned with binoculars. The survey was completed during daytime hours when there is a high probability of detecting special-status species and their sign. All spatial data was collected with an iPad using ESRI's Collector app and an EOS Arrow GPS unit capable of sub-meter positional accuracies.

Appendix B Biological Reconnaissance Survey Results

SURVEY RESULTS

General Site Conditions

The Project site is mostly flat with some uneven slopes in the western section where the land has been artificially built up (Photographs 1 and 2 in Attachment B). An abandoned building pad is present near the north central border of the Project (Photograph 3 in Attachment B). To the north, east, and west, the site is surrounded by developed urban areas. Commercial and industrial property sits across Jensen Ave to the south. Non-native annual grasses dominate the site with some ruderal species established around the edges of the site (Photograph 4 in Attachment B). Trees present on-site consisted of naturally recruited, ornamental, and agricultural species including olive (*Olea europaea*), palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Chinese elm (*Ulmus parviflora*), and crabapple (*Malus* sp.) (Photographs 5 and 6 Attachment B). The survey occurred during a time of year where some trees are in their dormant state, making species level identification difficult. Seventeen plant species were identified during the February 10, 2020 reconnaissance survey (Table 1).

Table-1
Plant Species Observed,
BDM Mixed-Use Development Project, Fresno County, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
Amsinckia sp.	Fiddleneck
Ambrosia psilostachya	Ragweed
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut brome
Calandrinia menziesii	Red maids
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow star thistle
Claytonia parviflora	Miners lettuce
Cylindropuntia californica	California cholla
Cyperus eragrostis	Tall flatsedge
Erodium cicutarium	Red stem filaree
Festuca arundinacea	Tall fescue
Olea europaea	Olive
Opuntia basilaris	Beavertail
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle
Trifolium sp.	Clover
Typha domingensis	Cattail
Ulmus parvifolia	Chinese elm
Washingtonia robusta	Fan palm

Aquatic Resources

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2020) indicated that a freshwater pond (PUBFx) was potentially present in the northwest corner of the site (Figure 4 in Attachment B). A 0.11-acre Drainage Basin was present in this corner of the Project site (Photograph 7 in Attachment B). In addition, a 0.006-acre mesic area was present near the southeastern corner (Figure 5 in Attachment A and Photograph 8 in Attachment B). The Drainage Basin

Letter to Mr. Bedi Page 3 of 8

was dry during the survey and contained the desiccated remains of hydrophytic and upland vegetation species including cattails *(Typha domingensis)* and Russian thistle *(Salsola tragus)*. The basin appears to be maintained, as evidenced by the flattened vegetation surrounding the still standing population of cattails near a drainage structure towards the feature's lowest point (Photograph 9 in Attachment B). Cattails were also present in the mesic area, covering 100% percent of the feature. This feature has no visible source of water, showed signs of being occasionally maintained, and was littered with trash and piles of dead vegetation (Photograph 10 in Attachment B,). The mesic area is adjacent to paved surfaces and private residences, as well as any utility infrastructure buried near the paved roadway. The cattails could be supported by runoff from any of these areas or from a leaking water source underground.

Wildlife Species Observed

No special-status or protected wildlife species were observed during the February 10, 2020 reconnaissance survey. All wildlife observations are presented in Table 2.

Two unoccupied nests were observed within the Project site (Figure in Attachment A). A small passerine cup nest (PN1) was observed in an unidentified tree 260 feet east of the Drainage Basin (Photograph 5 in Attachment B). This nest was not occupied, and no birds were seen in the area. A stick nest (SN1) was present in a Eucalyptus tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.) 140 feet west of South Sierra Vista Avenue in the adjacent residential neighborhood. That stick nest was in a dilapidated condition and was in a crook created by broken tree branches (Photograph 11 in Attachment B). That nest was not occupied but an American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*) was seen in the area, which began vocalizing as the surveyor approached the nest tree, indicating that it might become occupied by that species.

An eastern fox squirrel was observed running along the fencing that marks the northern border of the Project, 123 feet northeast of nest PN1 (Figure 5 in Attachment A). A complex of small mammal burrows, likely pocket gopher (*Thomomys* sp.), was present near the northern border of the site, approximately 60 feet northeast of nest PN1 (Photograph 12 in Attachment B). One domestic cat (*Felis* sp.) and one small dog (*Canis* sp.) were observed onsite (Photograph 13 in Attachment B). Multiple domestic dogs were observed beyond the Project site boundary in the private residences that surround the site. Pawprints and evidence of digging was found at the entrances of some burrows and disturbed areas were observed throughout the site that appeared to be from canine digging. The entire site appears to be regularly maintained by mowing and plowing.

Table-2 Wildlife Species Observed,

BDM Mixed-Use Development Project, Fresno County, California

Scientific Name	Common Name
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American Crow
Canis sp.	Domestic Dog
Felis sp.	Domestic Cat
Aphelocoma californica	Western Scrub Jay
Zenaida macroura	Mourning Dove
Sciurus niger	Eastern Fox Squirrel

CONCLUSION

A biological reconnaissance survey was conducted at the BDM Mixed-Use Development Project on February 10, 2020. The survey was conducted to identify the presence or potential for presence of special-status plant and animal species as well as other sensitive biological resources. No special-status species were observed. The vegetation in the survey area consisted of ruderal habitat with evidence of disturbance to the site by plowing, mowing, and domestic animal digging. The survey did not indicate that the on-site habitat supports any special-status or protected wildlife species. Two aquatic resources, a drainage basin and a small mesic area, were present on-site. Both features contained hydrophytic vegetation. However, the mesic area did not exhibit characteristics of a wetland and the basin is artificial and managed as a groundwater recharge area. Development of either of these areas would not require permits.

Two nests were present on the site, one inactive passerine nest and one inactive raptor nest. An eastern fox squirrel was observed along the northern border of the site, along with a complex of small mammal burrows. Portions of the site appear to be maintained regularly by mowing and plowing which impedes the ability of burrowing animals to become established in this habitat. The surrounding private residences were home to many domestic cats and dogs that were observed on and off the Project site. The presence of these animals may impede the ability of burrowing animals and nesting birds to be successful. The site is surrounded by residential and commercial development lacking grassland or other habitat that would support sensitive wildlife. The Project site is therefore unlikely to be used as potential habitat for transient foragers or resident sensitive wildlife.

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this letter report or need additional information, please contact us at (559) 449-2400. It has been a pleasure to assist you with this Project.

Sincerely,

Dylan Avers

Associate Environmental Scientist

Curtis Uptain

Principal Environmental Scientist

Letter to Mr. Bedi February 24, 2020 Page 5 of 8

Enclosures: Attachment A: Figures

Attachment B: Photographs

cc: Jerome Keene,

200061 /1.1 DA/ SY/

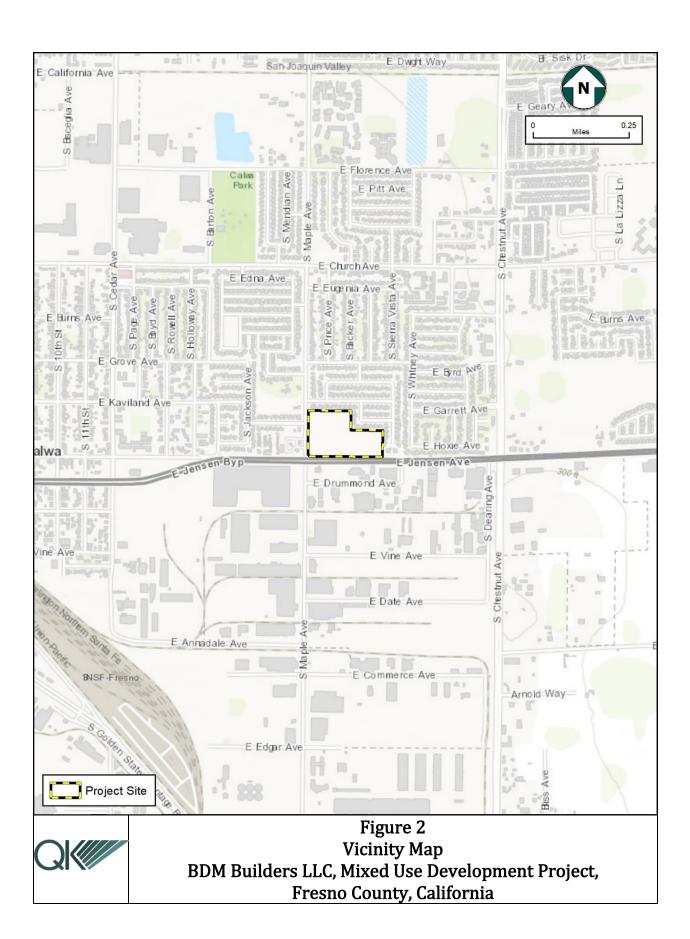
REFERENCES

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2020. National Wetlands Inventory. GIS Data. http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/Data/mapper.html

APPENDIX A

FIGURES BDM MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT





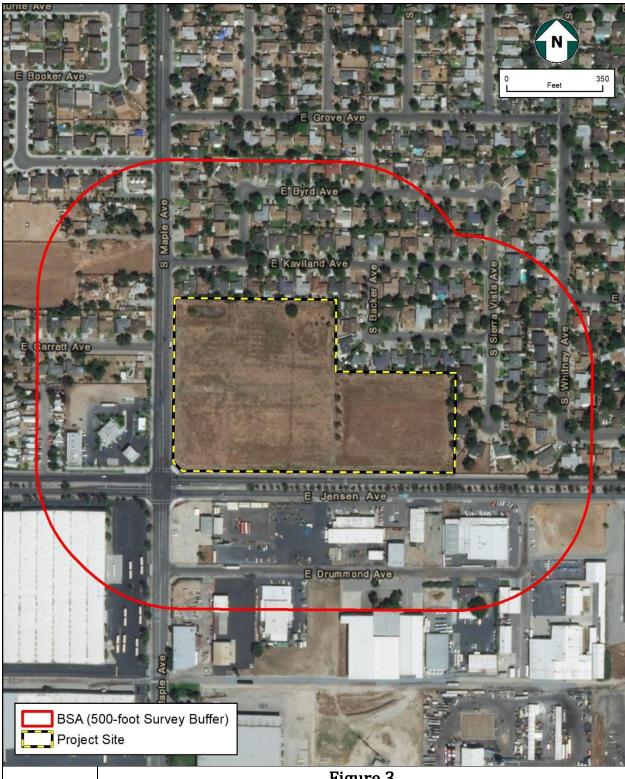
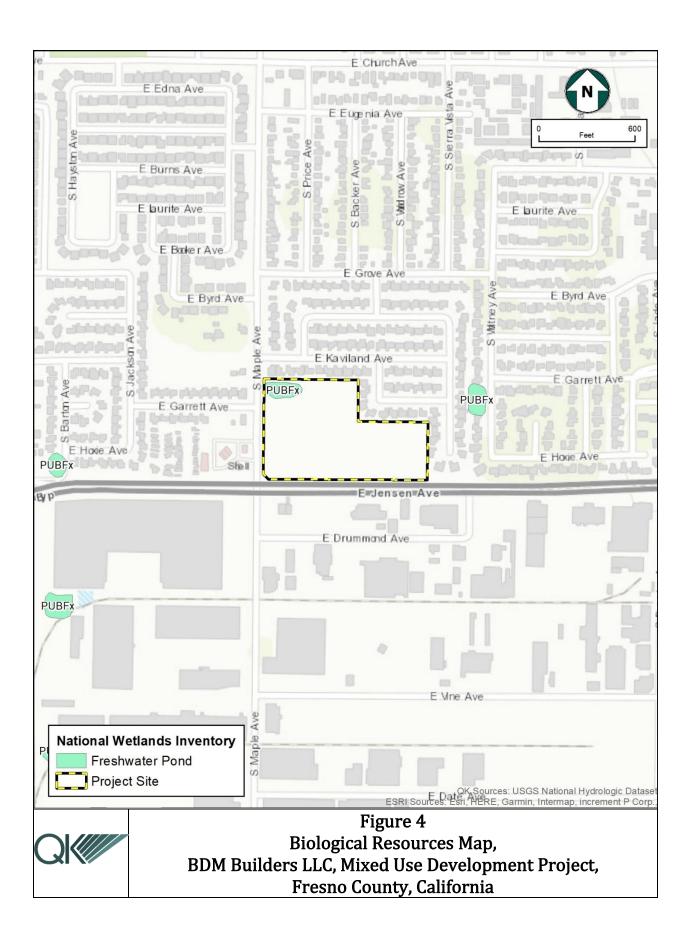




Figure 3
Project Site and Biological Survey Area (BSA),
BDM Builders LLC, Mixed Use Development Project,
Fresno County, California







Biological Resources Map,
BDM Builders LLC, Mixed Use Development Project,
Fresno County, California

APPENDIX B

PHOTOGRAPHS
BDM MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



Photograph 1: View of southern border of Project site showing built up land near intersection of Jensen and Maple Avenues.

36.707053, -119.744656 facing west.
Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 2: View showing middle of site showing land sloping up on left hand side of photo. 36.707053, -119.744656 facing north.

Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 3: View of abandoned building pad near center of site, looking towards Maple Ave. 36.707997, -119.743531 facing west.

Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 4: View of annual grasses and ruderal species near edge of site. 36.708006, -119.743528 facing north. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 5: View of tree species on-site. Unknown tree pictured in center. PN1 also pictured. 37.342958, -120.447314 facing west.

Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 6: View of 4 olive trees that exist in a straight, north-south line down center of the site. 36.707053, -119.742053facing west.

Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 7: View of Mesic Area dominated by cattails in southeast corner of the site. 36.706975, -119.741986 facing west. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 8: View of Mesic Area dominated by cattails in southeast corner of the site. 36.706975, -119.741986 facing west. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 9: View of cattail population in the Drainage Basin. Drainage structure also pictured. 36.707653, -119.745392 facing north.

Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 10: View of Mesic Area with trash and piled up dead vegetation. 36.707006, -119.742025 facing south. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 11: View of SN1 in Eucalyptus tree. 36.707764, -119.742089, facing upwards. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 12: 36.708536, -119.744139 facing northwest. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.



Photograph 13: View of domestic dog observed near eastern border of the site. 36.707053, -119742053 facing northwest. Photograph taken by Sarah Yates on February 10, 2020.

Appendix C Cultural Resources Technical Memorandum



Date: February 18, 2020

Project: Cultural resources records search- Multi-Use Development Project, Fresno County,

CA

To: Jaymie Brauer, Principal Planner

From: Robert Parr, MS, RPA, Senior Archaeologist

Subject: Cultural Resources Records Search Results (RS#20-071)

Background

A cultural resource records search (RS #20-071) was conducted at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, CSU Bakersfield for the above referenced Project in the City of Fresno, Fresno County to determine whether the proposed project would impact cultural resources.

Location

The Project is located in the southeast ¼ of Section of 13, T.14 S, R.20 E (MDB&M) (Figures 1-4).

Project Description

The Project includes the construction of approximately 50,000 square feet of retail and service commercial uses (i.e., restaurants and food sales), 15,000 square feet of general and medical office space, an automated car wash, 150 multi-family residential units (containing a total of 38 two bedroom and 112 one bedroom units) with an associated day care center. The Project is located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue (APN: 480-030-60S).

Results

The records search covered an area within one-half mile of the Project and included a review of the National Register of Historic Places, California Points of Historical Interest, California Registry of Historic Resources, California Historical Landmarks, California State Historic Resources Inventory, and a review of cultural resource reports on file.

The records search indicated that the subject property has never been surveyed for cultural resources and it is not known if any exist on it.

Two cultural resource studies have been conducted within a half mile of the project (Brady and Hobbs 2003; Kaptain and Matzen 2005).



One cultural resource has been recorded within a half mile of the project, the historic Central Canal (P-10-004677). The proposed Project would not impact this historic resource.

A Sacred Lands File request was also submitted to the Native American Heritage Commission. A response dated February 18, 2020 indicates negative results (see Attachment B).

Conclusions

Based on the results of cultural records search findings and the lack of historical or archaeological resources previously identified within a half mile radius of the proposed Project, the potential to encounter subsurface cultural resources is minimal. Additionally, portions of the Project construction would be conducted within the existing road rights of way and previously disturbed lands. The potential to uncover subsurface historical or archaeological deposits is would be considered unlikely.

However, there is still a possibility that historical or archaeological materials may be exposed during construction. Grading and trenching, as well as other ground-disturbing actions have the potential to damage or destroy these previously unidentified and potentially significant cultural resources within the project area, including historical or archaeological resources. Disturbance of any deposits that have the potential to provide significant cultural data would be considered a significant impact. To reduce the potential impacts of the Project on cultural resources, the following measures are recommended to be included on the final site plans and all construction plans and specs. With implementation of CUL-1 and CUL-2, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

CUL-1: If prehistoric or historic-era cultural materials are encountered during construction activities, all work in the immediate vicinity of the find shall halt until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the find and make recommendations. Cultural resource materials may include prehistoric resources such as flaked and ground stone tools and debris, shell, bone, ceramics, and fire-affected rock as well as historic resources such as glass, metal, wood, brick, or structural remnants. If the qualified archaeologist determines that the discovery represents a potentially significant cultural resource, additional investigations may be required to mitigate adverse impacts from Project implementation. These additional studies may include avoidance, testing, and evaluation or data recovery excavation. Implementation of the mitigation measure below would ensure that the proposed Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource.

CUL-2: If human remains are discovered during construction or operational activities, further excavation or disturbance shall be prohibited pursuant to Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. The specific protocol, guidelines, and channels of communication outlined by



the Native American Heritage Commission, in accordance with Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code (Chapter 1492, Statutes of 1982, Senate Bill 297), and Senate Bill 447 (Chapter 44, Statutes of 1987), shall be followed. Section 7050.5(c) shall guide the potential Native American involvement, in the event of discovery of human remains, at the direction of the county coroner.

(s) Robert E. Parr, MS, RPA Senior Archaeologist

Attachment A- Figures

Attachment B- Sacred Lands File Response by the Native American Heritage Commission



References

(all reports on file at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center, California State University, Bakersfield)

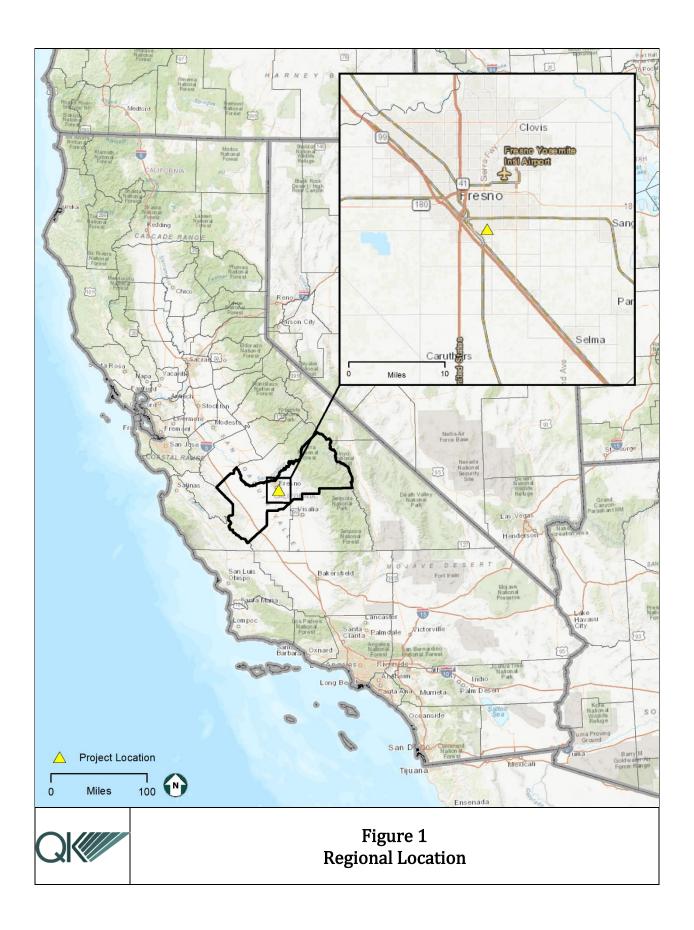
Brady, Jon and Kelly Hobbs

2003 Historic Property Survey for the HOME Project for Self Help on South Willow & East Jensen Avenues in Fresno, California. (FR—02504)

Kaptain, Neal and Ben Matzen

2005 A Cultural and Paleontological Resources Study for the KB Home Summit Hills Project. (FR-02143)

ATTACHMENT A PROJECT FIGURES



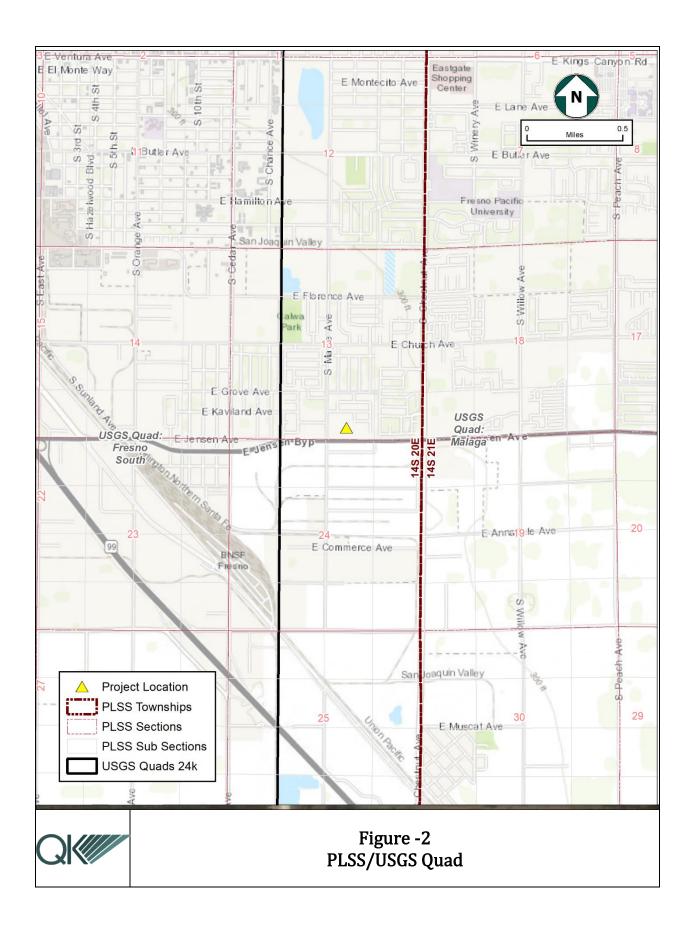
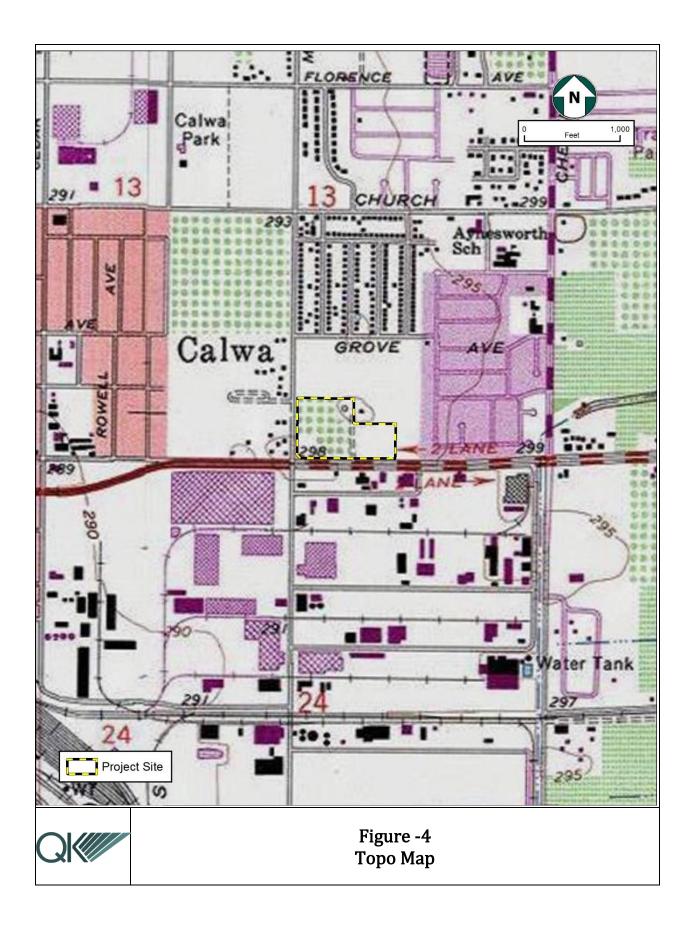






Figure -3 Project Site





Attachment B-Sacred Lands File Response by the Native American Heritage Commission



CHAIRPERSON Laura Miranda

Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON Reginald Pagaling Chumash

SECRETARY Merri Lopez-Keifer Luiseño

Parliamentarian Russell Attebery Karuk

COMMISSIONER Marshall McKay Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
Paiute/White Mountain
Apache

Commissioner Joseph Myers Pomo

COMMISSIONER
Julie TumamaitStenslie
Chumash

Commissioner [Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY Christina Snider Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS 1550 Harbor Boulevard Suite 100 West Sacramento, California 95691 (916) 373-3710 nahc@nahc.ca.gov NAHC.ca.gov

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

February 18, 2020

Jaymie Brauer

Via Email to: <u>Jaymie.Brauer@qkinc.com</u>

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, 129-Unit Multiple Family Housing Project, Fresno County

Dear Ms. Brauer:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.
- 2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:
 - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

- 3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was <u>negative</u>.
- 4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and
- 5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Andrew.Green@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Andrew Green

Cultural Resources Analyst

Indrew Green

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List February 18, 2020

Kings River Choinumni Farm Tribe Big Sandy Rancheria of Western Mono Indians Elizabeth D. Kipp, Chairperson Stan Alec PO. Box 337 3515 East Fedora Avenue Foothill Yokuts Western Mono Auberry ,CA 93602 Choinumni ,CA 93726 Fresno lkipp@bsrnation.com (559) 647-3227 Cell (559) 374-0066 (559) 374-0055 Cold Springs Rancheria North Fork Mono Tribe Carol Bill, Chairperson Ron Goode, Chairperson P.O. Box 209 13396 Tollhouse Road Mono Mono ,CA 93667 ,CA 93619 Tollhouse Clovis coldsprgstribe@netptc.net rwgoode911@hotmail.com (559) 855-5043 (559) 299-3729 Home (559) 355-1774 - cell (559) 855-4445 Fax Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe **Dumna Wo-Wah Tribal Goverment** Robert Ledger Sr., Chairperson Leo Sisco, Chairperson 2191 West Pico Ave. Dumna/Foothill Yokuts P.O. Box 8 Tache Tachi Mono ,CA 93705 Fresno Lemoore ,CA 93245 Yokut ledgerrobert@ymail.com (559) 924-1278 (559) 924-3583 Fax (559) 540-6346 **Dunlap Band of Mono Indians** Table Mountain Rancheria Leanne Walker-Grant, Chairperson P.O. Box 410 Mono Yokuts ,CA 93621 Friant ,CA 93626

Benjamin Charley Jr., Tribal Chair P.O. Box 14 Dunlap ben.charley@yahoo.com rpennell@tmr.org

(760) 258-5244 (559) 822-2587 (559) 822-2693 Fax

Dunlap Band of Mono Indians Table Mountain Rancheria Dirk Charley, Tribal Secretary Bob Pennell, Cultural Resources Director

5509 E. McKenzie Avenue P.O. Box 410 Mono Yokuts

Fresno ,CA 93727 Friant ,CA 93626

dcharley2016@gmail.com rpennell@tmr.org (559) 325-0351 (559) 554-5433 (559) 325-0394 Fax

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed: 129-Unit Multiple Family Housing Project, Fresno County.

Native American Heritage Commission Native American Contacts List February 18, 2020

Traditional Choinumni Tribe David Alvarez, Chairperson 2415 E. Houston Avenue

Choinumni

Fresno ,CA 93720 davealvarez@sbcglobal.net (559) 217-0396 Cell

Traditional Choinumni Tribe
Rick Osborne, Cultural Resources
2415 E. Houston Avenue
Fresno
,CA 93720

Choinumni

(559) 324-8764 lemek@att.net

Wuksache Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band Kenneth Woodrow, Chairperson

1179 Rock Haven Ct. Foothill Yokuts

Salinas ,CA 93906 Mono kwood8934@aol.com Wuksache

(831) 443-9702

This list is current as of the date of this document and is based on the information available to the Commission on the date it was produced.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code, or Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans Tribes for the proposed: 129-Unit Multiple Family Housing Project, Fresno County.

Appendix D Traffic Impact Assessment/Addendum

Revised Traffic Impact Analysis

BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development

Located on the Northeast Corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue

In the City of Fresno, California

Prepared for:

BDM Builders 177 Park Avenue, Suite 200 San Jose, CA 95113

January 28, 2021

Project No. 004-109



Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning, & Parking Solutions

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Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning, & Parking Solutions

Revised Traffic Impact Analysis

For the BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development located on the Northeast Corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue

In the City of Fresno, CA

January 28, 2021

This Revised Traffic Impact Analysis has been prepared under the direction of a licensed Traffic Engineer. The licensed Traffic Engineer attests to the technical information contained therein and has judged the qualifications of any technical specialists providing engineering data from which recommendations, conclusions, and decisions are based.

Prepared by:

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President





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Introduction and Summary

Introduction

This report describes a Revised Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) prepared by JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. (JLB) for the proposed BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. The Project proposes an integrated mixed-use development of a 12.18-acre site. The mixed-use development will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Based on information provided to JLB, the Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3). Figure 1 shows the location of the proposed Project site relative to the surrounding roadway network.

The purpose of the TIA is to evaluate the potential on-site and off-site traffic impacts, identify short-term and long-term roadway and circulation needs, determine potential project conditions, and identify any critical traffic issues that should be addressed in the on-going planning process. The TIA primarily focused on evaluating traffic conditions at study intersections that may potentially be impacted by the proposed Project. The Scope of Work was prepared via consultation with City of Fresno, County of Fresno and Caltrans staff.

Senate Bill 743, codified as Public Resources Code 21099, mandated changes to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines regarding the analysis of transportation impacts, which resulted in the adoption of CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3. Under both PRC Section 21099 and CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.3, automobile delay, as described by Level of Service (LOS) or a similar metric, is no longer a significant environmental impact and is not evaluated under CEQA.

However, pursuant to PRC Section 21099(b)(4), lead agencies are not precluded from applying "local general plan policies, zoning codes, conditions of approval, or any other planning requirements pursuant to the police power or any other authority."

The Fresno General Plan for the City of Fresno, adopted in December 2014, includes objectives and policies in the Mobility and Transportation Element which set forth the required LOS standards for new development projects within the City in order to make efficient use of the City's existing and proposed transportation system and to ensure the planning and provision of adequate resources to maintain it. As such, the evaluation of LOS in accordance with the standards establish by the LOS policy of the City of Fresno, County of Fresno, and Caltrans, is set forth herein for the purposes of identifying infrastructure needs and any corresponding project conditions that may be required to address those impacts.



Summary

The potential traffic impacts of the proposed Project were evaluated in accordance with the standards set forth by the Level of Service (LOS) policy of the City of Fresno, County of Fresno and Caltrans.

Existing Traffic Conditions

- JLB conducted a search of the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) to review collision reports for the most recent five-year period (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018).
- In the five-year period, a total of 34 collisions were reported within the influence zone of the existing study intersections. Based on this data, it is recommended that the City of Fresno analyze the intersections of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue as well as Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue as part of its current Systematic Safety Analysis. While the average of broadside collisions per year at these locations is low (average one per year), an analysis of these intersections will help to determine if any of the broadside collisions at the aforementioned locations could be reduced.
- At present, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue exceeds its acceptable LOS
 threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is recommended that
 Florence Avenue access to Chestnut Avenue be modified from full access to limited left-in, right-in and
 right-out access only. Additional details as to the recommended improvements for this intersection
 under this scenario are presented later in the Report.

Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions

- Early versions of the Project Site Plan had the proposed Driveway 2 (left-in, right-in, right-out) along Jensen Avenue closer to Maple Avenue. However, based on the SimTraffic Queuing Reports, JLB recommended that Driveway 2 be moved further east to the placement presented in the latest Project Site Plan. Since the changes to the Project Site Plan have been incorporated, JLB is in support of the location of the proposed driveways and types of access.
- It is recommended that a corner sight distance evaluation for each of the proposed driveways be taken into account to ensure the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists along the future trail along the north side of Jensen Avenue.
- Internally within the Project site, it is recommended that a STOP sign for northbound traffic be installed at the northern terminus of the driveway aisle that serves Project Driveway 2. This should help improve traffic safety across this internal intersection while also reducing speeds.
- At buildout, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). The proposed Fresno General Plan land use is estimated to generate a maximum of 2,916 daily, 121 AM peak hour and 286 PM peak hour total trips. Compared to the proposed Fresno General Plan, the proposed Project is estimated to yield greater trips by 7,516 daily, 606 AM peak hour and 547 PM peak hour trips.
- This analysis considers reductions in trip generation as a result of internal capture and applies pass-by trip reductions pursuant to the 3rd Edition of the Trip Generation Handbook published by ITE. After internal capture trip reductions are applied, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 8,486 daily, 625 AM peak hour and 544 PM peak hour total driveway trips (before pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). Lastly, after applying pass-by trip reductions, the maximum net



- new trips that the Project is estimated to generate are 7,306 daily trips, 471 AM peak hour trips and 418 PM peak hour trips.
- It is recommended that the Project implement a Class II Bike Lane along its frontage to Maple Avenue and a Class I Bike Path along its frontage to Jensen Avenue.
- It is recommended that the Project implement walkways that are ADA compliant along its frontages to Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue.
- Based on the Fresno COG model run, the Project is anticipated to generate an average of 6.68 VMT per trip. However, the Fresno COG model does not take into account for pass-by trips. Thus, it is estimated that the actual VMT per trip will be to some extent lower than that presented in the Fresno COG model.
- Under this scenario, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue is projected to exceed its acceptable LOS threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is recommended that Florence Avenue access to Chestnut Avenue be modified from full access to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. Additional details as to the recommended improvements for this intersection under this scenario are presented later in the Report.

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions

- The total trip generation for the Near Term Projects is 42,925 daily trips, 6,381 AM peak hour trips and 4,572 PM peak hour trips.
- Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that additional lanes be accommodated and that access and traffic control mechanisms be modified. Additional details as to the recommended improvements for these intersections under this scenario are presented later in the Report.

Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions

Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that additional lanes be accommodated and that access and traffic control mechanisms be modified. Additional details as to the recommended improvements for these intersections under this scenario are presented later in the Report.

Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions

Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that additional lanes be accommodated and that access and traffic control mechanisms be modified. Additional details as to the recommended improvements for these intersections under this scenario are presented later in the Report.



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Queuing Analysis

It is recommended that the City consider left-turn and right-turn lane storage lengths as indicated in the Queuing Analysis.

Project's Equitable Fair Share

It is recommended that the Project contribute its equitable fair share as listed in Table XVI for the future improvements necessary at study intersections projected to fall below their LOS threshold and which are not covered by an existing impact fee program.



Scope of Work

The TIA focused on evaluating traffic conditions at study intersections that may potentially be impacted by the proposed Project. On November 6, 2019, a Draft Scope of Work for the preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis for this Project was provided to the City of Fresno, County of Fresno and Caltrans for their review and comment. Any comments to the proposed Scope of Work were to be provided by November 27, 2019.

On November 14, 2019, the City of Fresno responded to the Draft Scope of Work and requested that they be provided the Project's trip trace. On December 12, 2019, JLB provided the City of Fresno with the Project Select Zone model plots. On December 18, 2019, the City of Fresno requested that the TIA include a qualitative vehicle-miles traveled (VMT) analysis. On November 22, 2019, the County of Fresno responded to the Draft Scope of Work. The County of Fresno requested that, while they are waiting to be provided with the Project's trip trace, the TIA should include the intersections of Dearing Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Maple Avenue and Vine Avenue, and Maple Avenue and Date Avenue. After further email correspondence between JLB and the County of Fresno, the County of Fresno withdrew their request to include the intersections of Dearing Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Maple Avenue and Vine Avenue, and Maple Avenue and Date Avenue in the analysis. On January 8, 2020, Caltrans responded and approved the Draft Scope of Work as presented. Based on the comments received, the TIA includes a qualitative VMT analysis as requested by the City of Fresno. The Draft Scope of Work and the comments received from the lead agency and responsible agencies are included in Appendix A.

Study Facilities

The existing peak hour turning movement volume counts and segment volume counts were conducted at the study intersections and segments in October-November 2019 and January 2020, while schools in the vicinity of the proposed Project were in session. The intersection turning movement counts included pedestrian volumes. The traffic counts for the existing study intersections and segments are contained in Appendix B. The existing intersection turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls are illustrated in Figure 2.

Study Intersections

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
- 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue
- 3. Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 4. Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue (right-in, right out)
- 5. Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue (left-in, right-in and right-out)
- 6. Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue (right-in, right-out)
- 7. Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue
- 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue

Project Only Trips to State Facilities

1. State Route 99 at Jensen Avenue Interchange



Study Scenarios

Existing Traffic Conditions

This scenario evaluates the Existing Traffic Conditions based on existing traffic volumes and roadway conditions from traffic counts and field surveys conducted in October-November 2019 and January 2020.

Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions

This scenario evaluates total traffic volumes and roadway conditions based on the Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions. The Existing plus Project traffic volumes were obtained by adding the Net New Project Trips to the Existing Traffic Conditions scenario. The Net New Project Trips to the study facilities were developed based on existing travel patterns, the Fresno COG Project Select Zone, the existing roadway network, engineering judgment, data provided by the developer, knowledge of the study area, existing residential and commercial densities, and the Fresno General Plan Circulation Element in the vicinity of the Project. The Fresno COG Models for the Project Select Zone are contained in Appendix C.

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions

This scenario evaluates total traffic volumes and roadway conditions based on the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions. The Near Term plus Project traffic volumes were obtained by adding the Near Term related trips to the Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario.

Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions

This scenario evaluates total traffic volumes and roadway conditions based on the Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions. The Cumulative Year 2035 No Project traffic volumes were obtained by subtracting the Net New Project Trips from the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario.

Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions

This scenario evaluates total traffic volumes and roadway conditions based on the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions. The Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project traffic volumes were obtained from the Fresno COG traffic model runs (Base Year 2019 and Cumulative Year 2035) and existing traffic counts. Under this scenario, the increment method, as recommended by the Model Steering Committee was utilized to determine the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project traffic volumes. The Fresno COG Models are contained in Appendix C.



Level of Service Analysis Methodology

Level of Service (LOS) is a qualitative index of the performance of an element of the transportation system. LOS is a rating scale running from "A" to "F", with "A" indicating no congestion of any kind and "F" indicating unacceptable congestion and delays. LOS in this study describes the operating conditions for signalized and unsignalized intersections.

The Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) 6th Edition is the standard reference published by the Transportation Research Board and contains the specific criteria and methods to be used in assessing LOS. Synchro software was used to define LOS in this study. Details regarding these calculations are included in Appendix D.

Criteria of Significance

The Fresno General Plan (2014) has established various degrees of acceptable LOS on its major streets, which are dependent on four (4) Traffic Impact Zones (TIZ) within the City. The standard LOS threshold for TIZ I is LOS F, that for TIZ II is LOS E, that for TIZ III is LOS D, and that for TIZ IV is LOS E. Additionally, the 2035 MEIR made findings of overriding consideration to allow a lower LOS threshold than that established by the underlying TIZ's. For those cases in which a LOS criterion for a roadway segment differs from that of the underlying TIZ, such criteria are identified in the roadway description. In this analysis, study intersections located north of Jensen Avenue fall within TIZ III and utilize LOS D to evaluate the potential significance of LOS impacts pursuant to the Fresno General Plan. Additionally, study intersections located south of Jensen Avenue fall within TIZ IV and utilize LOS E to evaluate the potential significance of LOS impacts pursuant to the Fresno General Plan.

The County of Fresno has established LOS C as the acceptable level of traffic congestion on county roads and streets that fall entirely outside the Sphere of Influence (SOI) of a City. For those areas that fall within the SOI of a City, the LOS criteria of the City are the criteria of significance used in this report. LOS C is used to evaluate the potential significance of LOS impacts to Fresno County intersections that fall outside the City of Fresno SOI. In this case, all study facilities fall within the City of Fresno SOI, therefore, the City of Fresno LOS is utilized.

Caltrans endeavors to maintain a target LOS at the transition between LOS C and D on State highway facilities consistent with the Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies dated December 2002. However, Caltrans acknowledges that this may not always be feasible and recommends that the lead agency consult with Caltrans to determine the appropriate target LOS. In this TIA, however, all study facilities fall within the City of Fresno SOI. Therefore, the City of Fresno LOS threshold is utilized.



Operational Analysis Assumptions and Defaults

The following operational analysis values, assumptions and defaults were used in this study to ensure a consistent analysis of LOS among the various scenarios.

- Yellow time consistent with the California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD) based on approach speeds
- Yellow time of 3.2 seconds for left-turn phases
- All-red clearance intervals of 1.0 second for all phases
- Walk intervals of 7.0 seconds
- Flashing Don't Walk based on 3.5 feet/second walking speed with yellow plus all-red clearance subtracted and 2.0 seconds added
- All new or modified signals utilize protective left-turn phasing
- A 3 percent heavy vehicle factor
- The number of observed pedestrians at existing intersections was utilized under all study scenarios
- An average of 3 pedestrian calls per hour at signalized intersections
- At existing intersections, the observed approach Peak Hour Factor (PHF) is utilized in the Existing, Existing plus Project, and Near Term plus Project scenarios.
- A PHF of 0.92, or the existing PHF if higher, is utilized for all intersections under the Cumulative Year 2035 scenarios.



Existing Traffic Conditions

Roadway Network

The Project site and surrounding study area are illustrated in Figure 1. Important roadways serving the Project are discussed below.

Chestnut Avenue is an existing north-south four-lane divided arterial in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In this area, Chestnut Avenue exists as a four-lane divided arterial between Ashlan Avenue and the State Route 180 interchange, a six-lane divided arterial between the State Route 180 interchange and Belmont Avenue, a four-lane divided arterial between Belmont Avenue and Central Avenue, a two-lane undivided arterial south of Central Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Chestnut Avenue as four-lane divided arterial between Ashlan Avenue and North Avenue.

Florence Avenue is an existing east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In this area, Florence Avenue exists as a two-lane undivided local roadway east of Cedar Avenue through Chestnut Avenue. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Florence Avenue as local roadway between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue.

Maple Avenue is an existing north-south four-lane undivided collector adjacent to the proposed Project site. In this area, Maple Avenue exists as a two-lane collector divided by a two-way left-turn lane between Dakota Avenue and Shields Avenue, a four-lane undivided collector between Shields Avenue and Normal Avenue, a two-lane collector divided by a two-way left-turn lane between Normal Avenue and Olive Avenue, a four-lane undivided collector between Olive Avenue and Edgar Avenue, and a three-lane undivided collector between Edgar Avenue and North Avenue. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Maple Avenue as a four-lane collector between Dakota Avenue and North Avenue.

Grove Avenue is an existing east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In this area, Grove Avenue exists as a two-lane undivided local roadway between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Grove Avenue as a local roadway between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue.

Jensen Avenue is an existing east-west four-lane divided super arterial adjacent to the proposed Project site. In this area, Jensen Avenue is a two-lane undivided arterial between Marks Avenue and Fig Avenue and a four-lane divided arterial east of Fig Avenue throughout the City of Fresno SOI. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Jensen Avenue as a four-lane divided arterial between Marks Avenue and the State Route 99 interchange, a four-lane divided super arterial between the State Route 99 interchange and Orange Avenue, and a six-lane divided super arterial between Orange Avenue and Highland Avenue.



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Annadale Avenue is an east-west two-lane undivided local roadway in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In this area, Annadale Avenue exists a two-lane undivided local roadway between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates Maple Avenue as a two-lane local roadway between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue.

North Avenue is an east-west two-lane undivided arterial in the vicinity of the proposed Project site. In this area, North Avenue is a two-lane undivided arterial between Marks Avenue and the State Route 41 interchange, a four-lane arterial divided by a two-way left-turn lane between the State Route 41 interchange and Orange Avenue, a two-lane undivided arterial between Orange Avenue and Minnewawa Avenue, and a two-lane undivided local roadway between Minnewawa Avenue and Temperance Avenue. The Fresno General Plan Circulation Element designates North Avenue as a two-lane arterial between Marks Avenue and Fig Avenue, a four-lane arterial between Fig Avenue and Clovis Avenue, and a two-lane arterial between Clovis Avenue and Temperance Avenue.

Collision Analysis

JLB conducted a search of the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) to review collision reports for the most recent five-year period (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018). The SWITRS "is a database that serves as a means to collect and process data gathered from a collision scene. The internet SWITRS application is a tool by which CHP staff and members of its Allied Agencies throughout California can request various types of statistical reports in an electronic format." All collision reports found in SWITRS between January 1, 2014 and December 31, 2018 were included in the analysis. Collision data for each existing study intersection are contained in Appendix E.

In the five-year period, a total of 34 collisions were reported within the influence zone of the existing study intersections. Table I summarizes the total number of collisions reported at each existing study intersection, the type of collision, the severity of the collision, the type of violation, and whether the collision involved another motor vehicle, a pedestrian/bicyclist or a fixed object. Based on the collision data recorded during the five-year period, all existing study intersections have experienced a relatively low average number of collisions per year. The intersections of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue with a total of 11 collisions and Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue with a total of 10 collisions during the five-year period. The type of collisions at the intersection of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue included five (5) broadsides, three (3) rear-ends, one (1) head-on, one (1) hit object, and one (1) sideswipe. The type of violations included three (3) traffic signals and signs, two (2) right-of-way, two (2) unsafe speed, one (1) improper turning, two (2) driving under the influence, and one (1) other. The type of collisions at the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue included five (5) broadsides, four (4) head-on, and one (1) sideswipe. The type of violations included two (2) traffic signals and signs, one (1) right-of-way, two (2) unsafe speed, one (1) improper turning, three (3) driving under the influence, and one (1) other.



JLB analyzed the data contained within the SWITRS database for the five-year analysis period of each existing study intersection, but was unable to reach a conclusion that would explain any justification for the modification of lane geometrics or traffic controls. Nevertheless, it is recommended that the City of Fresno analyze the intersections of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue as well as Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue as part of its current Systematic Safety Analysis. While the average of broadside collisions per year at these locations is low (average one per year), an analysis of these intersections will help to determine if any of the broadside collisions at the aforementioned locations could be reduced.

Table I: Five-Year Intersection Collision Analysis

				T)	уре с	of Co	llisio	on			Se	everi	ty			Ту	ре о	f Vic	olatio	on			otor olved	_	
ID	Intersection	Number of Collisions	Broadside	Rear End	Head-On	Object	Sideswipe	Other	Unknown	Fatal	Severe Injury	Other Visible Injury	Complaint of Pain Injury	Property Damage Only	Traffic Signals & Signs	Right of Way	Unsafe Speed	Improper Turning	Driving Under Influence	Pedestrian Violation	Other	Pedestrian/Bicyclist	Other Motor Vehicle	Fixed Object	Unknown
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	-	ı	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	ı	ı	- 1	- 1	1	1	ı	1	- 1	1	-	- 1	1	-	-
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	11	5	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	- 1	1	7	4	3	2	2	1	2	- 1	1	1	10	1	-
4	Dearing Avenue / Jensen Avenue	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
5	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	10	5	4	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	- 1	5	3	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	10	-	-
6	Maple Avenue / Vine Avenue	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	- 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
7	Maple Avenue / Date Avenue	-	- 1	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	- 1	1	1	1	- 1	1	1	1	,	1	1	-	-
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	- 1	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	5	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	- 1	2	2	1	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	3	2	-



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Traffic Signal Warrants

Eight-hour and four-hour traffic signal warrants, as appropriate, were prepared for the unsignalized intersections in the Existing Traffic Conditions scenario. These warrants are found in Appendix K. These warrants were prepared pursuant to the CA MUTCD guidelines for the preparation of traffic signal warrants. Under this scenario, the intersection of Maple Avenue and North Avenue satisfies the eight-hour and four-hour signal warrant. Based on the signal warrant and engineering judgement, signalization of this intersection is not recommended, especially since this intersection operates at an acceptable LOS during both peak periods. It is worth noting that the CA MUTCD states "satisfaction of a signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic signal." Therefore, it is recommended that prior to the installation of a traffic signal, investigation of CA MUTCD warrants 4 and 7, as applicable, be conducted for this intersection.

Results of Existing Level of Service Analysis

Figure 2 illustrates the Existing Traffic Conditions turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls. LOS worksheets for the Existing Traffic Conditions scenario are provided in Appendix F. Table II presents a summary of the Existing peak hour LOS at the study intersections.

At present, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue exceeds its acceptable LOS threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - O Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full access to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-to-northbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)



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Table II: Existing Intersection LOS Results

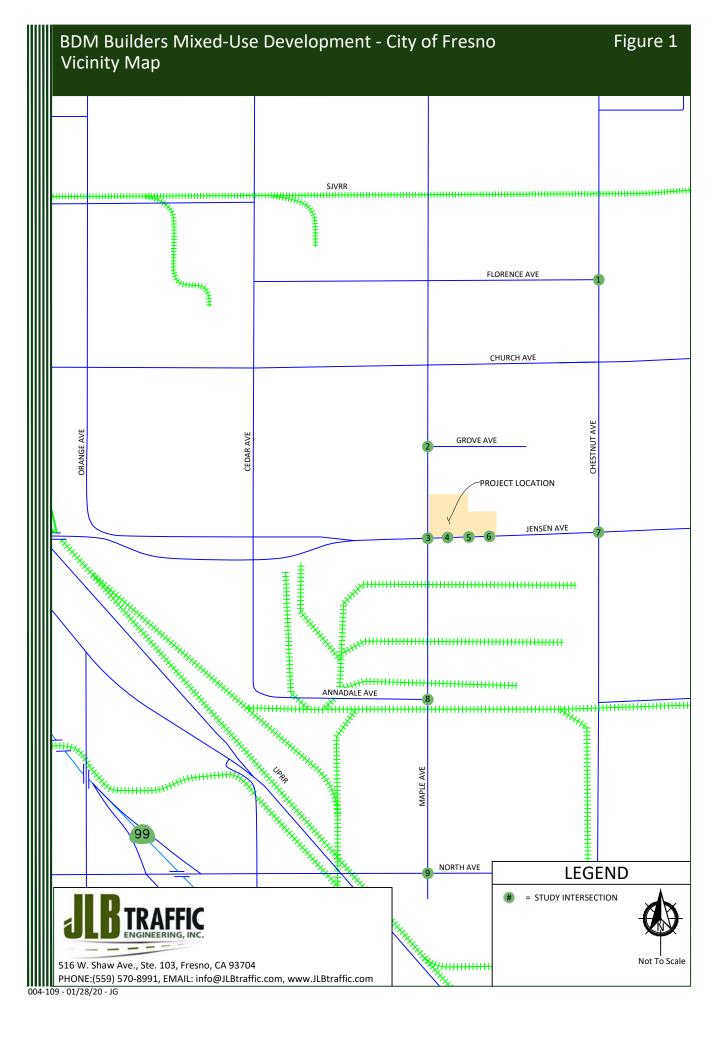
			AM (7-9) Peak	Hour	PM (4-6) Peak	Hour
ID	Intersection	Intersection Control	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS
1	Chartmut Avanua / Flaranca Avanua	Two-Way Stop	90.7	F	52.3	F
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	Two-Way Stop (Improved)	11.6	В	11.8	В
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	Two-Way Stop	14.0	В	12.7	В
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	19.4	В	21.2	С
4	Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	29.6	С	37.4	D
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	One-Way Stop	9.3	Α	9.1	Α
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	One-Way Stop	13.9	В	19.1	С

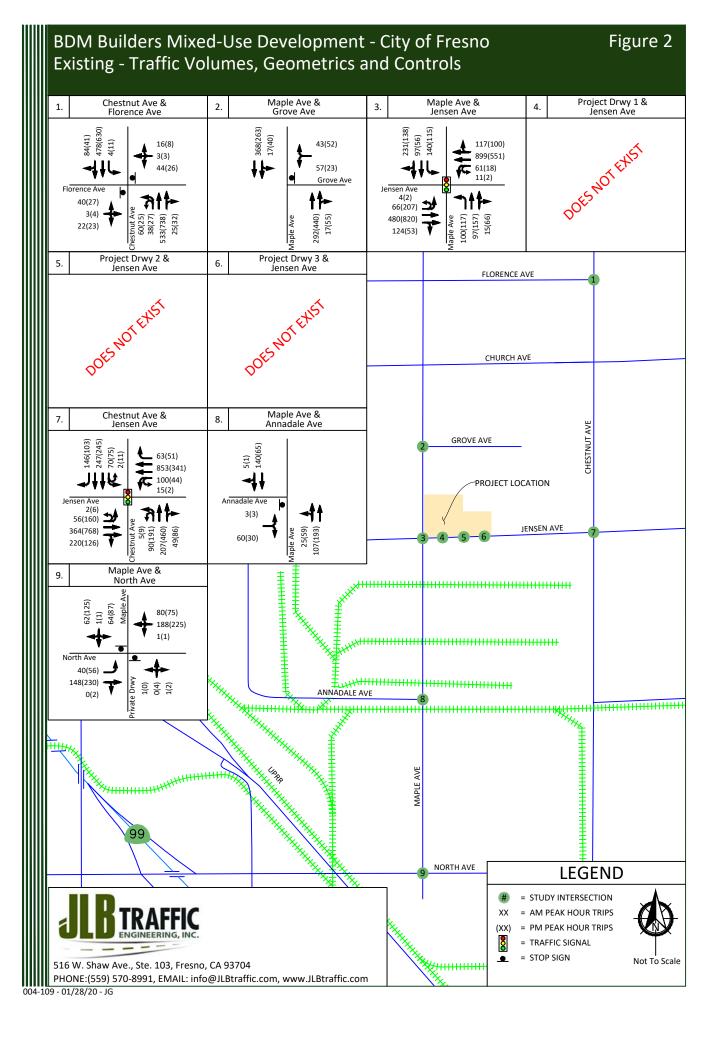
Note: LOS = Level of Service based on average delay on signalized intersections and All-Way STOP Controls

LOS for two-way and one-way STOP controlled intersections are based on the worst approach/movement of the minor street.



(559) 570-8991





Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions

Project Description

The Project proposes an integrated mixed-use development of a 12.18-acre site. The mixed-use development will include a gasoline/service station with a specialty store (16 fueling positions), a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant without drive-through window, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 5,000 square-foot small office building, 150 units of multi-family housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot daycare. Based on information provided to JLB, the Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3). Figure 3 illustrates the latest Project Site Plan.

Project Access

Based on the latest Project Site Plan, access to and from the Project site will be from six (6) proposed access points located along Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue. Three (3) proposed access points are located along the east side of Maple Avenue approximately 180, 400 and 575 feet north of Jensen Avenue. All access points along Maple Avenue are proposed as full access. The remaining three (3) proposed access points are located along the north side of Jensen Avenue approximately 200 (Project Driveway 1), 630 (Project Driveway 2) and 900 feet (Project Driveway 3) east of Maple Avenue. Project Driveway 1 and 3 are proposed to have access limited to right-in and right-out only. Project Driveway 2 is proposed to have access limited to left-in, right-in and right-out only. Pursuant to the City of Fresno policy, each side of super arterials, such as Jensen Avenue, could include one (1) three-quarter access point and up to two (2) additional right-in, right-out access points. As the north side of Jensen Avenue with the exception of the Project site is fully developed and there are no existing access points, the Project proposes to implement the three access points on its site.

During the preparation of this analysis, JLB staff worked with the site plan design team to provide recommendations to the placement of the Project driveways. Early versions of the Project Site Plan had the proposed Driveway 2 (left-in, right-in, right-out) along Jensen Avenue closer to Maple Avenue. However, based on the SimTraffic Queuing Reports, JLB recommended that Driveway 2 be moved further east to the placement presented in the latest Project Site Plan. Since the changes to the Project Site Plan have been incorporated, JLB is in support of the location of the proposed driveways and types of access. It is recommended that a corner sight distance evaluation for each of the proposed driveways be taken into account to ensure the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists along the future trail along the north side of Jensen Avenue.

Internally within the Project site, it is recommended that a STOP sign for northbound traffic be installed at the northern terminus of the driveway aisle that serves Project Driveway 2. This should help improve traffic safety across this internal intersection while also reducing speeds.



Trip Generation

Trip generation rates for the proposed Project and the proposed General Plan land uses were obtained from the 10th Edition of the Trip Generation Manual published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). Table III presents the total trip generation for the proposed Project with trip generation rates for Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market, Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window, Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window, Shopping Center, Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window, Medical-Dental Office Building, Walk-in Bank, Small Office Building, Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise), and Day Care Center. While the ITE Trip Generation Manual does not provide a weekday daily rate for a Walk-in Bank, JLB utilized the weekday daily rate for a Drive-in Bank as a conservative measure. At buildout, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). Table IV presents the total trip generation of that which could otherwise be developed on the site with trip generation rates for Light Industrial, Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) and Shopping Center. The proposed General Plan land use is estimated to generate a maximum of 2,916 daily, 121 AM peak hour and 286 PM peak hour total trips. Compared to the proposed General Plan, the proposed Project is estimated to yield greater trips by 7,516 daily, 606 AM peak hour and 547 PM peak hour trips. The difference in trip generation is summarized in Table V.

Table III: Total Project Trip Generation

			Da	ily		AM	(7-9)	Peak	Hou	r		PN	1 (4-6)	Peak	Hour	
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	Desta	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	04	Total	Trip	In	Out	/	Out	Total
			Rate	Total	Rate	9	6	ın	Out	out rotur		,	%	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	16	f.p.	205.36	3,286	12.47	51	49	102	98	200	13.99	51	49	114	110	224
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	3.000	k.s.f.	470.95	1,413	40.19	51	49	62	59	121	32.67	52	48	51	47	98
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	2.000	k.s.f.	346.23	692	25.10	60	40	30	20	50	28.34	50	50	28	29	57
Shopping Center (820)	32.000	k.s.f.	37.75	1,208	0.94	62	38	19	11	30	3.81	48	52	59	63	122
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	2.000	k.s.f.	820.38	1,641	88.99	51	49	91	87	178	43.38	50	50	43	44	87
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	14.500	k.s.f.	34.80	505	2.78	78	22	31	9	40	3.46	28	72	14	36	50
Walk-in Bank (911)	6.000	k.s.f.	100.03	600	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	12.13	44	56	32	41	73
Small Office Building (712)	5.000	k.s.f.	16.19	81	1.92	83	18	8	2	10	2.45	32	68	4	8	12
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	150	d.u.	5.44	816	0.36	26	74	14	40	54	0.44	61	39	40	26	66
Day Care Center (565)	4.000	k.s.f.	47.62	190	11.00	53	47	23	21	44	11.12	47	53	21	23	44
Total Project Trips				10,432				380	347	727				406	427	833

Note: f.p. = Fueling Positions k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet

d.u. = Dwelling Units



Table IV: Total General Plan Trip Generation

			Da	ily	AM (7-9) Peak Hour					PM (4-6) Peak Hour							
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	Rate	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	Cut	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	Out	Total	
			Nute	Total	Rate	9	6	""	Out	Total	Rate	•	%	""	Out	rotar	
Light Industrial (110)	45.618	k.s.f.	4.96	226	0.70	88	12	28	4	32	0.63	13	87	4	25	29	
Multifamily Housing (Low-Rise) (221)	81	d.u.	7.32	593	0.46	23	77	9	28	37	0.56	63	37	28	17	45	
Shopping Center (820)	55.539	k.s.f.	37.75	2,097	0.94	62	38	32	20	52	3.81	48	52	102	110	212	
Total General Plan Trips				2,916				69	52	121				134	152	286	

Note: k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet d.u. = Dwelling Units

Table V: Difference in Trip Generation

Land Use	Daily	AM	(7-9) Peak H	lour	PM (4-6) Peak Hour			
Lana Ose	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total	
Project	10,432	380	347	727	406	427	833	
General Plan	2,916	69	52	121	134	152	286	
Difference in Trip Generation	7,516	311	295	606	272	275	547	

This analysis considers reductions in trip generation as a result of internal capture. Internal capture rates were prepared pursuant to the NCHRP 684 Internal Trip Capture procedure. Internal capture trip reductions are applied to account for the interaction between various individual land uses assumed for the trip generation of the Project. For example, in a mixed-use development containing offices and shops, trips made by the office workers to the stops within the site are defined as internal, or captured, trips within the site. Table VI presents the results of the internal capture trip analysis for the proposed Project. Captured trips are presented as negative numbers because they are deducted from the total number of trips presented in Table III. Table VII presents the adjusted trip generation resulting from the internal capture trip reductions. As can be seen from Table VII, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 8,486 daily, 625 AM peak hour and 544 PM peak hour total driveway trips (before pass-by trip reductions are taken into account).



Table VI: Internal Capture Trip Reductions

Land Has (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	(7-9) Peak H	lour	PM	(4-6) Peak I	Hour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	-663	-11	-14	-25	-45	-36	-81
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	-285	-10	-6	-16	-18	-23	-41
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	-140	-5	-2	-7	-10	14	-24
Shopping Center (820)	-244	-2	-2	-4	-24	-20	-44
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	-331	-14	-8	-22	-15	-22	-37
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	-102	-6	-8	-14	-6	-10	-16
Walk-in Bank (911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Office Building (712)	-16	-2	-2	-4	-2	-2	-4
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	-165	-1	-9	-10	-25	-17	-42
Day Care Center (565)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Internal Capture Trip Reductions	-1,946	-51	-51	-102	-145	-144	-289

Table VII: Total Project Driveway Trip Generation

Land Has (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	(7-9) Peak H	lour	PM	(4-6) Peak H	lour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	Total	In	Out
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	2,623	91	84	175	69	74	143
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	1,128	52	53	105	33	24	57
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	552	25	18	43	18	15	33
Shopping Center (820)	964	17	9	26	35	43	78
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive- Through Window (937)	1,310	77	79	156	28	22	50
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	403	25	1	26	8	26	34
Walk-in Bank (911)	600	0	0	0	32	41	73
Small Office Building (712)	65	6	0	6	2	6	8
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	651	13	31	44	15	9	24
Day Care Center (565)	190	23	21	44	21	23	44
Total Project Driveway Trips	8,486	329	296	625	261	283	544



Additionally, this analysis applies pass-by trip reductions pursuant to the 3rd Edition of the Trip Generation Handbook published by ITE. Pass-by trip reductions are applied to vehicles already on the road that the Project may attract. Table VIII presents the results of the pass-by trip reduction analysis for the proposed Project. Pass-by trips are presented in negative numbers because they are deducted from the trips presented in Table VII. Table IX presents the adjusted trip generation resulting from the pass-by trip reductions. As can be seen from Table IX, the maximum net new trips that the Project is estimated to generate are 7,306 daily trips, 471 AM peak hour trips and 418 PM peak hour trips.

Table VIII: Pass-By Trip Reductions

Lored Har (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	l (7-9) Peak l	Hour	PM	(4-6) Peak I	lour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	-734	-52	-52	-104	-39	-39	-78
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	-282	-25	-25	-50	-12	-12	-24
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Small Office Building (712)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shopping Center (820)	-164	0	0	0	-12	-12	-24
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walk-in Bank (911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Day Care Center (565)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pass-By Trip Reductions	-1,180	-77	-77	-154	-63	-63	-126



Table IX: Net New Project Trip Generation

Louid Hoo (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	1 (7-9) Peak I	lour	PM	(4-6) Peak H	lour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	1,889	39	32	71	30	35	65
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	846	27	28	55	21	12	33
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	552	25	18	43	18	15	33
Small Office Building (712)	65	6	0	6	2	6	8
Shopping Center (820)	800	17	9	26	23	31	54
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	1,310	77	79	156	28	22	50
Walk-in Bank (911)	600	0	0	0	32	41	73
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	403	25	1	26	8	26	34
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	651	13	31	44	15	9	24
Day Care Center (565)	190	23	21	44	21	23	44
Net New Project Trips	7,306	252	219	471	198	220	418

Trip Distribution

The trip distribution assumptions were developed based on existing travel patterns, the Fresno COG Project Select Zone, the existing roadway network, engineering judgment, data provided by the developer, knowledge of the study area, existing residential and commercial densities, and the City of Fresno 2035 General Plan Circulation Element in the vicinity of the Project. Figure 4 illustrates the Total Project Driveway Trips, Figure 5 presents the Pass-By Trip Reductions, and Figure 6 presents the Net New Project Trips (after pass-by trip reductions are taken into account).

Bikeways

Currently, Class II Bike Lanes exist in the vicinity of the proposed Project site along Chestnut Avenue and Maple Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that Class II Bike Lanes be implemented on: 1) Florence Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue, 2) Chestnut Avenue north of North Avenue, 3) Maple Avenue north of North Avenue, 4) Jensen Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI, 4) Annadale Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue, and 5) North Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI. Furthermore, the City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that Class I Bike Paths be implemented along: 1) the north side of Jensen Avenue between Golden State Boulevard and Highland Avenue and 2) the west side of Chestnut Avenue between Jensen Avenue and North Avenue. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project implement a Class II Bike Lane along its frontage to Maple Avenue and a Class I Bike Path along its frontage to Jensen Avenue.



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Walkways

Currently, walkways exist in the vicinity of the proposed Project site along Florence Avenue, Chestnut Avenue, Maple Avenue and Grove Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan recommends that walkways be implemented on: 1) Florence Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Chestnut Avenue, 2) Chestnut Avenue north of North Avenue, 3) Maple Avenue north of North Avenue, 4) Grove Avenue between Maple Avenue and Sierra Vista Avenue, 5) Jensen Avenue through the City of Fresno SOI, 6) Annadale Avenue between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue, and 7) North Avenue west of Willow Avenue. The City of Fresno 2017 Active Transportation Plan identifies the area bound by Maple Avenue, Church Avenue, Sierra Vista Avenue and Grove Avenue as an underserved neighborhood and an area with large numbers of missing sidewalks. Therefore, it is recommended that the Project implement walkways that are ADA compliant along its frontages to Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue.

Transit

Fresno Area Express (FAX) is the transit operator in the City of Fresno. At present, there is one (1) FAX transit route that operates adjacent to the proposed Project site. FAX Route 41, which runs on Maple Avenue, operates at 30-minute intervals on weekdays and weekends. Its nearest stop to the Project site is located along the west side of Maple Avenue approximately 150 feet north of Jensen Avenue. This route provides a direct connection to Manchester Transit Center, Duncan Polytechnic High School, Cedar Clinton Library, McLane High School, California Christian College, University of the Pacific, and Mosqueda Community Center. Retention of the existing and expansion of future transit routes is dependent on transit ridership demand and available funding.

Vehicle Miles Traveled Evaluation

[Refer to Revised Traffic Impact Analysis Addendum No. 2 dated January 28, 2021 for VMT discussion and conclusions.]

Traffic Signal Warrants

Peak hour traffic signal warrants, as appropriate, were prepared for the unsignalized intersections in the Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario. These warrants are found in Appendix K. These warrants were prepared pursuant to the CA MUTCD guidelines for the preparation of traffic signal warrants. Under this scenario, none of the unsignalized intersections are projected to satisfy the peak hour signal warrant during either peak period.

Results of Existing plus Project Level of Service Analysis

The Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario assumes that the existing roadway geometrics and traffic controls remain in place. Figure 7 illustrates the Existing plus Project turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls. LOS worksheets for the Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario are provided in Appendix G. Table X presents a summary of the Existing plus Project peak hour LOS at the study intersections.



Under this scenario, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue is projected to exceed its acceptable LOS threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.

Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue

Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-to-northbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)

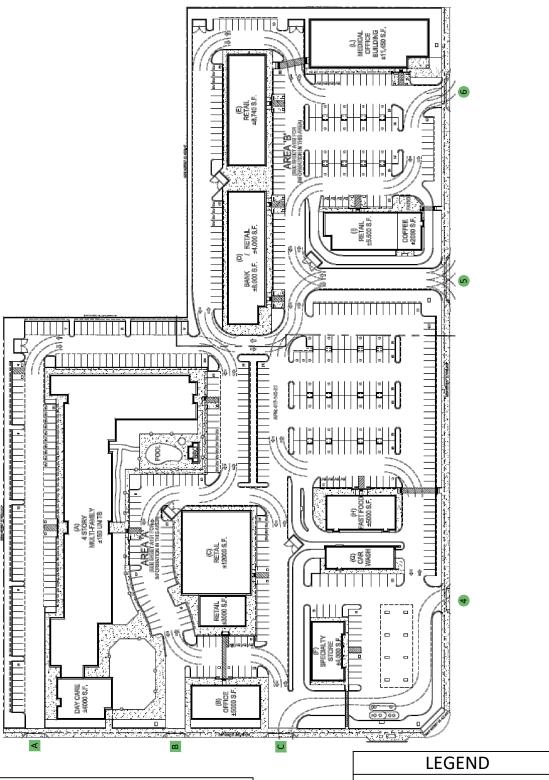
Table X: Existing plus Project Intersection LOS Results

			AM (7-9) Peak	Hour	PM (4-6) Peak	Hour
ID	Intersection	Intersection Control	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS
	Chartest Assess / Flances Assess	Two-Way Stop	114.7	F	55.5	F
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	Two-Way Stop (Mitigated)	11.8	В	11.9	В
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	Two-Way Stop	15.8	С	13.5	В
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	24.6	С	25.3	С
4	Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	15.2	С	11.7	В
5	Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	15.8	С	12.0	В
6	Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	14.0	В	11.3	В
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	30.6	С	32.7	С
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	One-Way Stop	9.4	Α	9.1	Α
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	One-Way Stop	14.0	В	19.5	С

Note: LOS = Level of Service based on average delay on signalized intersections and All-Way STOP Controls

LOS for two-way and one-way STOP controlled intersections are based on the worst approach/movement of the minor street.

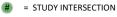






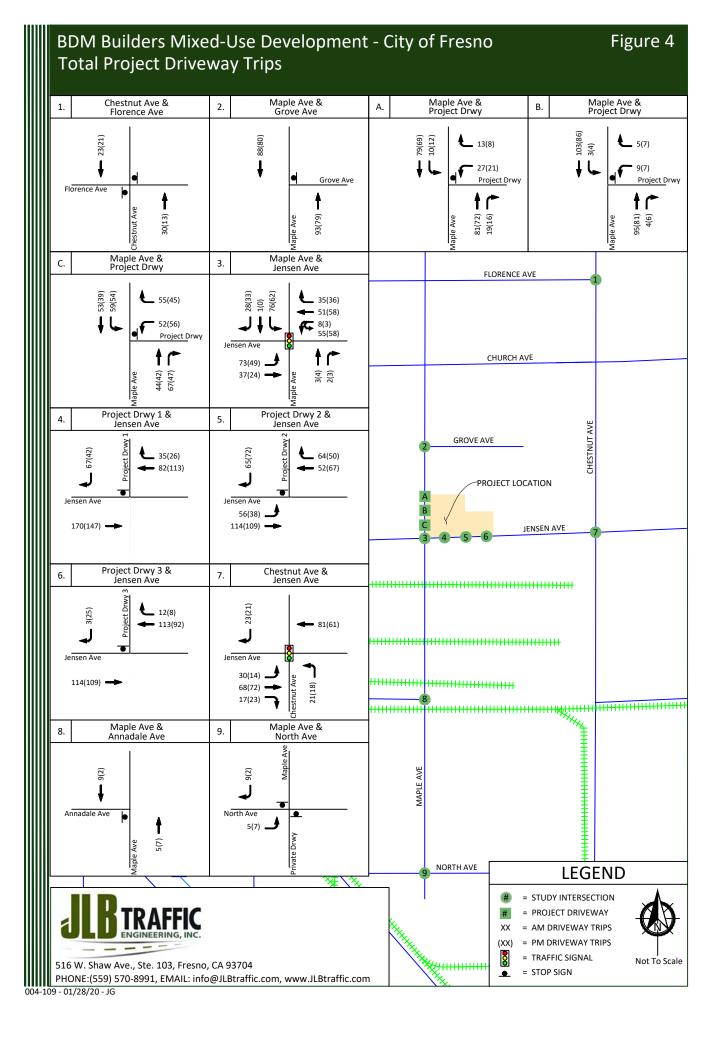
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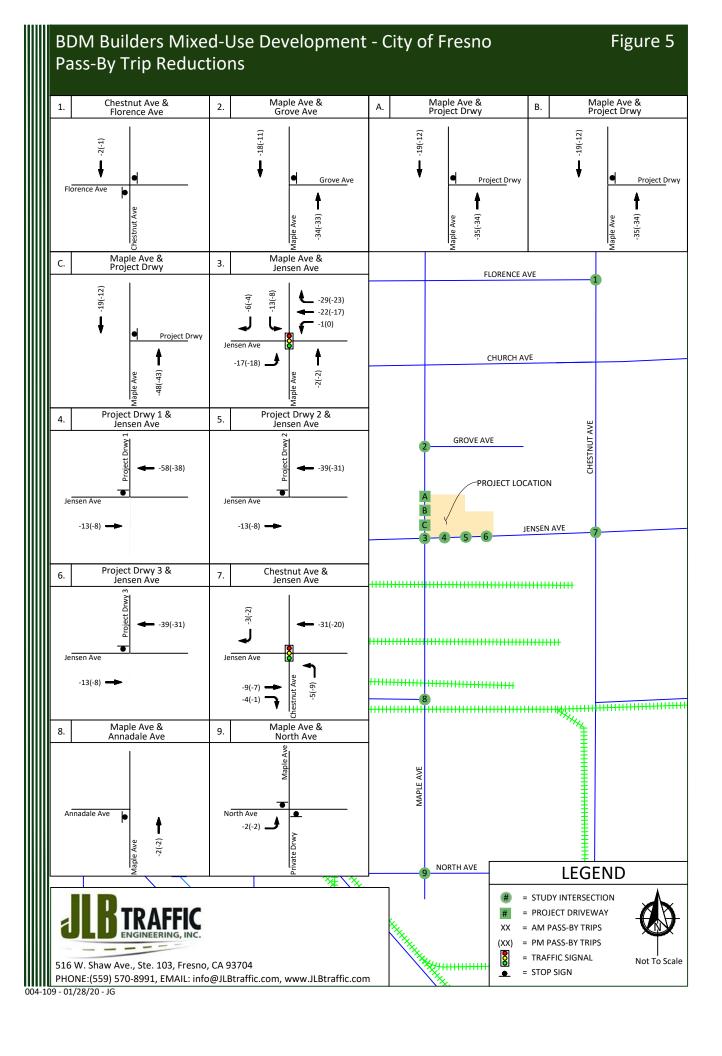
PHONE:(559) 570-8991, EMAIL: info@JLBtraffic.com, www.JLBtraffic.com

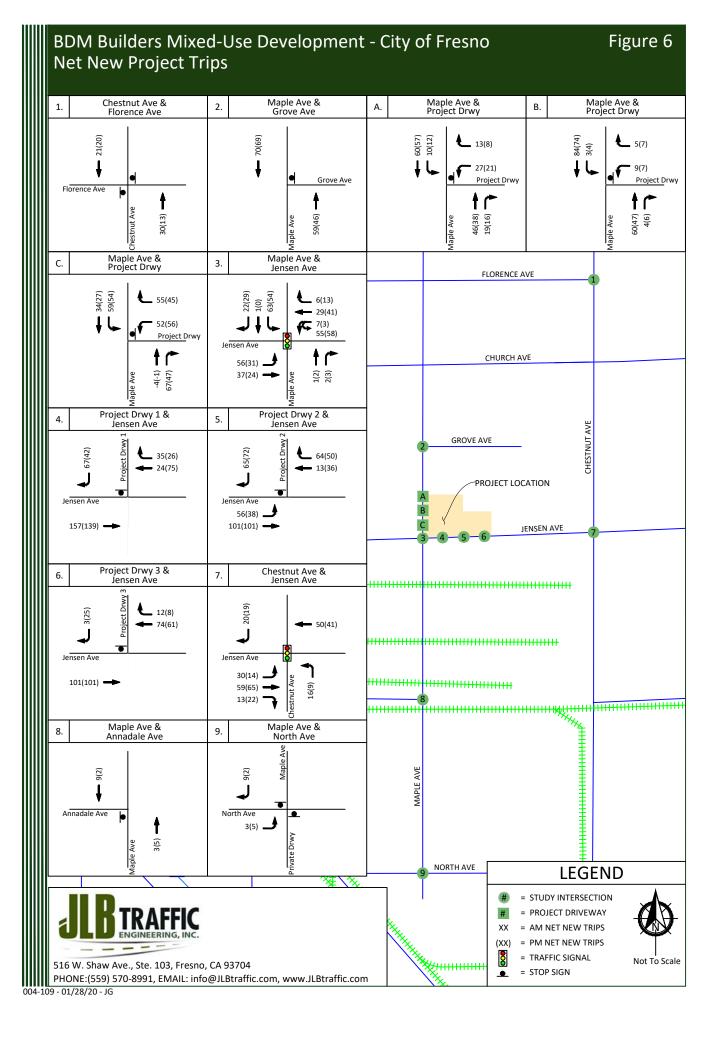


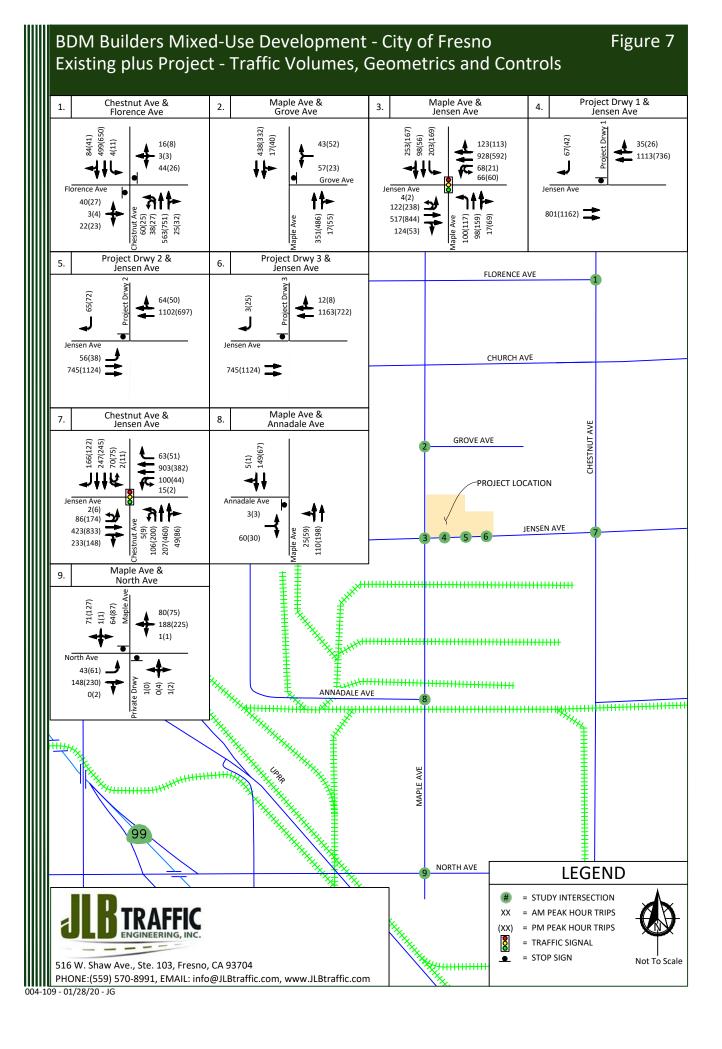












Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions

Description of Approved and Pipeline Projects

Approved and Pipeline Projects consist of developments that are either under construction, built but not fully occupied, are not built but have final site development review (SDR) approval, or for which the lead agency or responsible agencies have knowledge of. The City of Fresno, County of Fresno and Caltrans staff were consulted throughout the preparation of this TIA regarding approved and/or known projects that could potentially impact the study intersections. JLB staff conducted a reconnaissance of the surrounding area to confirm the Near Term Projects. Subsequently, it was agreed that the projects listed in Table XI were approved, near approval, or in the pipeline within the proximity of the proposed Project.

The trip generation listed in Table XI is that which is anticipated to be added to the streets and highways by these projects between the time of the preparation of this report and five years from 2019. As shown in Table XI, the total trip generation for the Near Term Projects is 42,925 daily trips, 6,381 AM peak hour trips and 4,572 PM peak hour trips. Figure 8 illustrates the location of the approved, near approval, or pipeline projects and their combined trip assignment to the study intersections and segments under the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario.

Table XI: Near Term Projects' Trip Generation

Approved Project Location	Approved or Pipeline Project Name	Daily Trips	AM Peak Hour	PM Peak Hour
Α	TT 5464 (portion of) ¹	1,256	98	132
В	TT 5498 ¹	755	59	79
С	TT 5638 ¹	3,351	263	351
D	TT 5913 ¹	1,029	81	108
E	TT 5953 ¹	887	70	93
F	TT 6095 (portion of) ¹	47	4	5
G	Lennar Heirloom Chateau Series ¹	1,964	154	206
Н	Sanger Unified School District ²	7,597	2,135	640
I	Fresno Unified School District ²	5,243	1,413	935
J	4780 S Maple Avenue Rezone ²	1,036	150	145
K	Orange Industrial Park ³	6,260	839	873
L	North Pointe (portion of) ⁴	6,552	524	438
М	North and Orange Commercial Develpoment ²	5,907	456	439
N	RP East Industrial ²	1,041	135	128
Total	Approved and Pipeline Project Trips	42,925	6,381	4,572

Note:

- 1 = Trip Generation prepared by JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. based on readily available information
- 2 = Trip Generation based on JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. Traffic Impact Analysis Report
- 3 = Trip Generation based on Precision Civil Engineering, Inc. Traffic Impact Study Report
- 4 = Trip Generation based on TJKM Transportation Consultants Traffic Impact Study Report



Traffic Signal Warrants

Peak hour traffic signal warrants, as appropriate, were prepared for the unsignalized intersections in the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario. These warrants are found in Appendix K. These warrants were prepared pursuant to the CA MUTCD guidelines for the preparation of traffic signal warrants. Under this scenario, the intersection of Maple Avenue and North Avenue satisfies the peak - hour signal warrant during both peak periods. Based on the signal warrant and engineering judgement, signalization of this intersection is recommended.

Results of Near Term plus Project Level of Service Analysis

The Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario assumes that the existing roadway geometrics and traffic controls remain in place. Figure 9 illustrates the Near Term plus Project turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls. LOS worksheets for the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario are provided in Appendix H. Table XII presents a summary of the Near Term plus Project peak hour LOS at the study intersections.

Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - O Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-to-northbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)



- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.

It should be noted that between the Existing Traffic Conditions and the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions, the Project accounts for 14.5 percent of the daily trips, 6.9 percent of the AM peak hour trips and 8.4 percent of the PM peak hour trips of growth in traffic, while the rest can be attributable to the Near Term Projects. Therefore, one can deduce that the majority improvement measures presented under this scenario may not be necessary immediately upon completion of the proposed Project. However, if all of the Near Term Projects are completed close to the completion date of the proposed Project, the detailed recommended improvements presented under this scenario may be necessary in order to improve the LOS to the City's target LOS threshold.

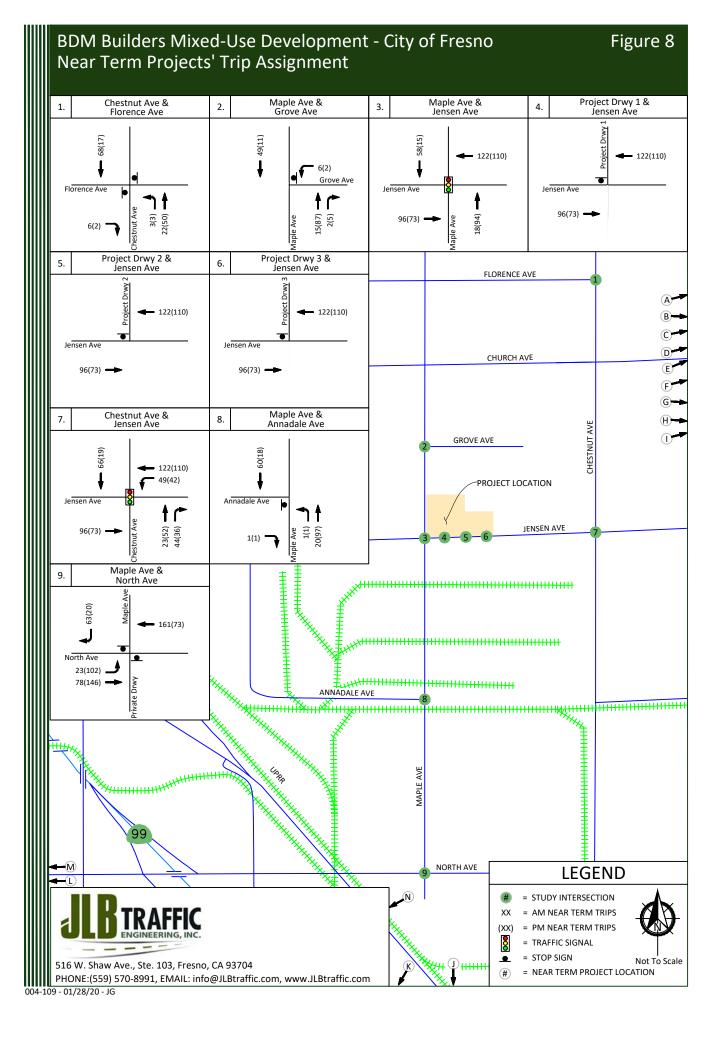
Table XII: Near Term plus Project Intersection LOS Results

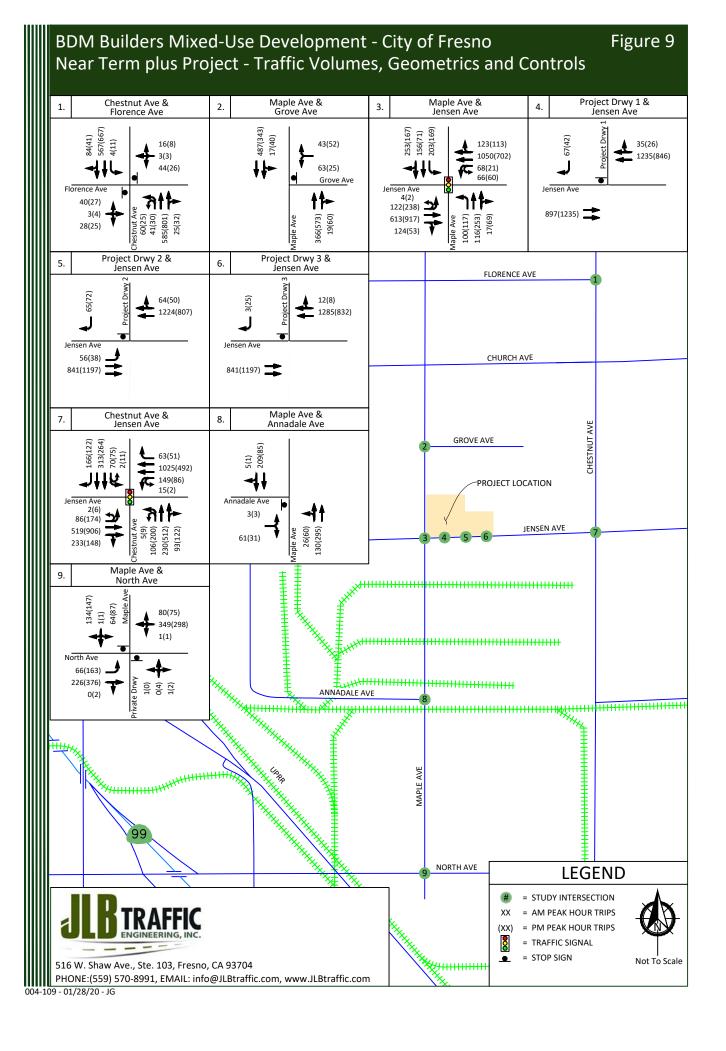
			AM (7-9) Peak	Hour	PM (4-6) Peak	Hour
ID	Intersection	Intersection Control	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS
1	Chastrut Avenue / Flanses Avenue	Two-Way Stop	>120.0	F	68.2	F
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	Two-Way Stop (Mitigated)	12.4	В	12.2	В
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	Two-Way Stop	17.4	С	15.0	С
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	25.4	С	26.6	С
4	Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	16.5	С	12.4	В
5	Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	16.7	С	12.8	В
6	Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	14.6	В	11.9	В
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	32.7	С	36.1	D
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	One-Way Stop	9.7	Α	9.3	Α
0	Name Avenue / Name Avenue	One-Way Stop	24.7	С	86.4	F
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	Signalized (Mitigated)	41.7	D	20.3	С

Note: LOS = Level of Service based on average delay on signalized intersections and All-Way STOP Controls

LOS for two-way and one-way STOP controlled intersections are based on the worst approach/movement of the minor street.







Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions

Traffic Signal Warrants

Peak hour traffic signal warrants, as appropriate, were prepared for the unsignalized intersections in the Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions scenario. These warrants are found in Appendix K. These warrants were prepared pursuant to the CA MUTCD guidelines for the preparation of traffic signal warrants. Under this scenario, the intersection of Maple Avenue and North Avenue satisfies the peak - hour signal warrant during both peak periods. Based on the signal warrant and engineering judgement, signalization of this intersection is recommended.

Results of Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Level of Service Analysis

The Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions scenario that the existing roadway geometrics and traffic controls remain in place. Figure 10 illustrates the Cumulative Year 2035 No Project turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls. LOS worksheets for the Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions scenario are provided in Appendix I. Table XIII presents a summary of the Cumulative Year 2035 No Project peak hour LOS at the study intersections.

Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - O Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-to-northbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)
- Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Maple Avenue;
 - Add a third westbound through with a receiving lane west of Maple Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.



- Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - o Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Chestnut Avenue;
 - Modify the westbound right-turn lane to a through-right lane with a receiving lane west of Chestnut Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.
- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through lane;
 - Add a westbound right-turn lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.

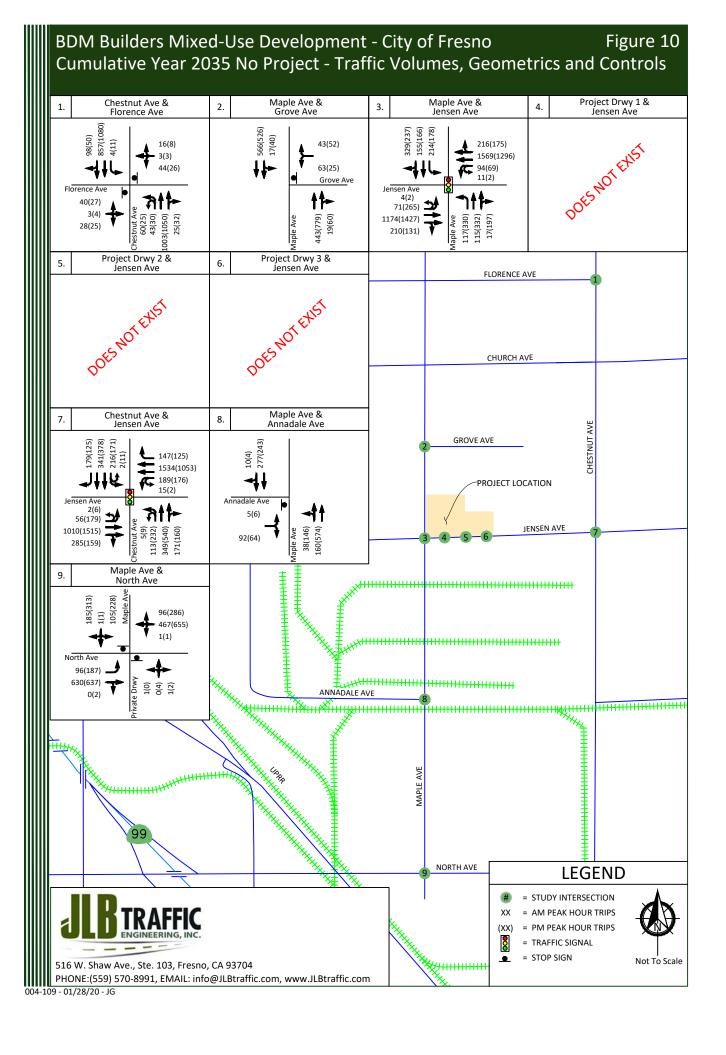
Table XIII: Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Intersection LOS Results

ID	Intersection	Intersection Control	AM (7-9) Peak Hour		PM (4-6) Peak Hour	
			Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	Two-Way Stop	>120.0	F	>120.0	F
		Two-Way Stop (Improved)	13.7	В	14.6	В
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	Two-Way Stop	18.0	С	20.8	С
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	30.7	С	87.1	F
		Signalized (Improved)	21.7	С	46.5	D
4	Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue	Does Not Exist	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	60.5	Е	90.7	F
		Signalized (Improved)	42.4	D	46.3	D
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	One-Way Stop	10.0	В	10.7	В
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	One-Way Stop	>120.0	F	>120.0	F
		Signalized (Improved)	53.9	D	75.8	Е

Note: LOS = Level of Service based on average delay on signalized intersections and All-Way STOP Controls.

LOS for two-way STOP controlled intersections are based on the worst approach/movement of the minor street.





Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions

Traffic Signal Warrants

Peak hour traffic signal warrants, as appropriate, were prepared for the unsignalized intersections in the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario. These warrants are found in Appendix K. These warrants were prepared pursuant to the CA MUTCD guidelines for the preparation of traffic signal warrants. Under this scenario, the intersection of Maple Avenue and North Avenue satisfies the peak - hour signal warrant during both peak periods. Based on the signal warrant and engineering judgement, signalization of this intersection is recommended.

Results of Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Level of Service Analysis

The Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario assumes that the existing roadway geometrics and traffic controls remain in place. Figure 11 illustrates the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project turning movement volumes, intersection geometrics and traffic controls. LOS worksheets for the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario are provided in Appendix J. Table XIV presents a summary of the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project peak hour LOS at the study intersections.

Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.

- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - O Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-to-northbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)
- Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Maple Avenue;
 - O Add a third westbound through with a receiving lane west of Maple Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.



- Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - o Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Chestnut Avenue;
 - Modify the westbound right-turn lane to a through-right lane with a receiving lane west of Chestnut Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.
- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through lane;
 - Add a westbound right-turn lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.

Table XIV: Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Intersection LOS Results

ID	Intersection	Intersection Control	AM (7-9) Peak Hour		PM (4-6) Peak Hour	
			Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS	Average Delay (sec/veh)	LOS
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	Two-Way Stop	>120.0	F	>120.0	F
		Two-Way Stop (Mitigated)	14.0	В	14.8	В
2	Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue	Two-Way Stop	20.8	С	23.2	С
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	53.3	D	118.0	F
		Signalized (Mitigated)	45.8	D	79.6	Е
4	Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	28.0	D	19.1	С
5	Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	27.7	D	20.8	С
6	Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue	One-Way Stop	21.2	С	17.8	С
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	Signalized	66.5	Е	100.6	F
		Signalized (Mitigated)	42.4	D	49.7	D
8	Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue	One-Way Stop	10.0	В	10.7	В
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	One-Way Stop	>120.0	F	>120.0	F
		Signalized (Mitigated)	55.6	Е	76.4	Е

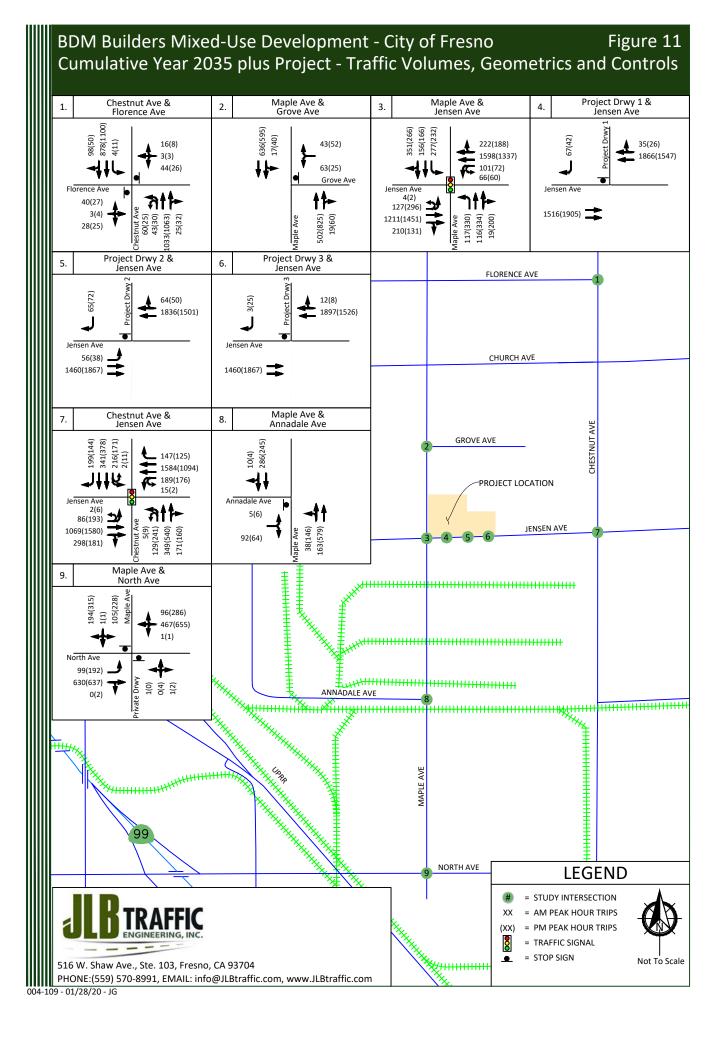
Note: LOS = Level of Service based on average delay on signalized intersections and All-Way STOP Controls.

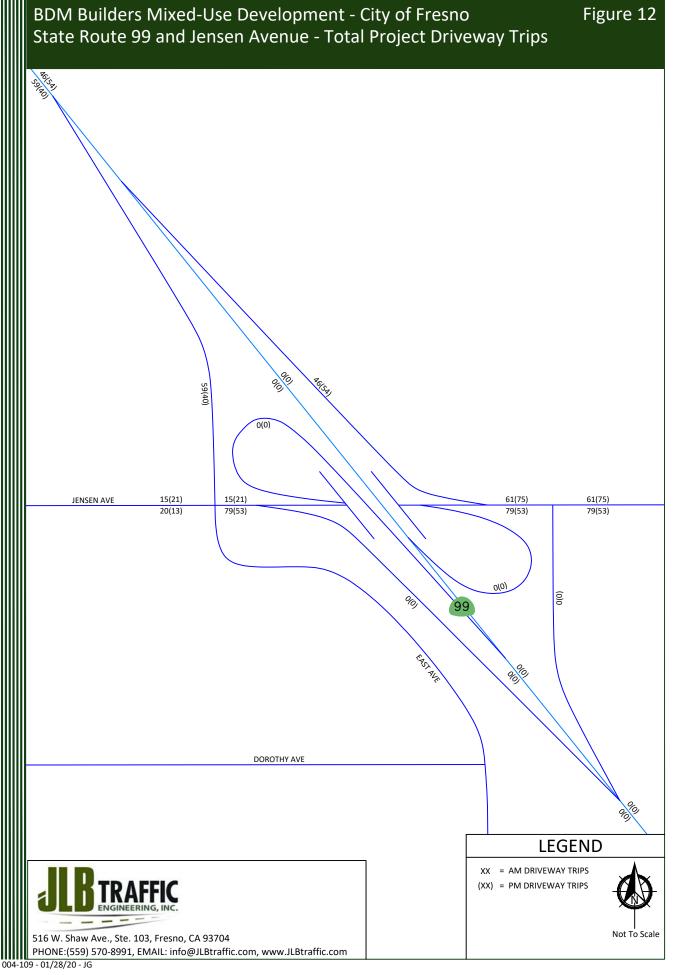
LOS for two-way STOP controlled intersections are based on the worst approach/movement of the minor street.

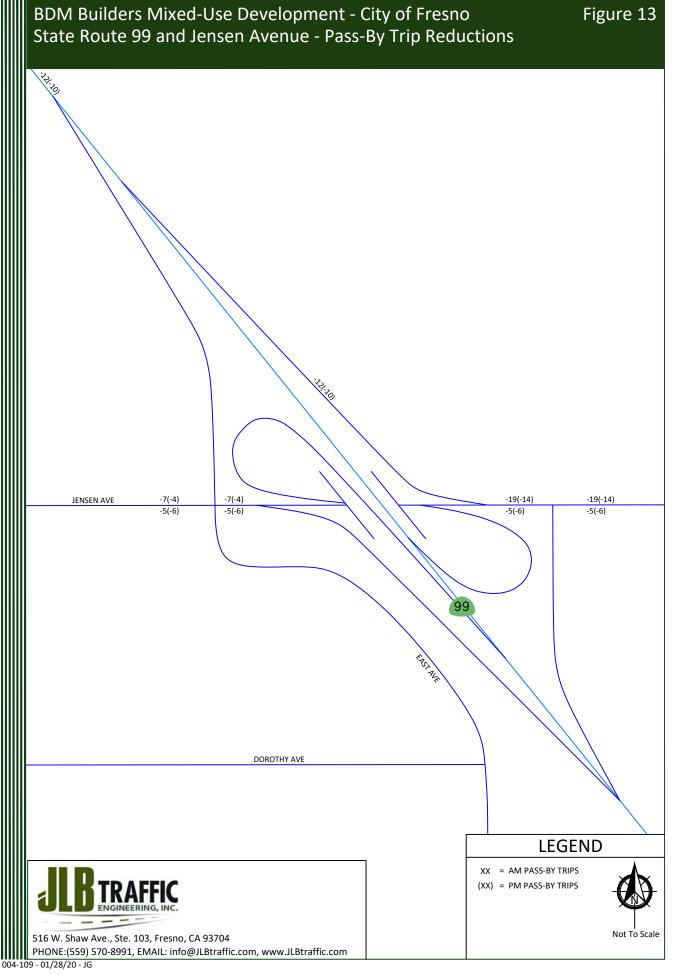
Project Only Trips to State Facilities

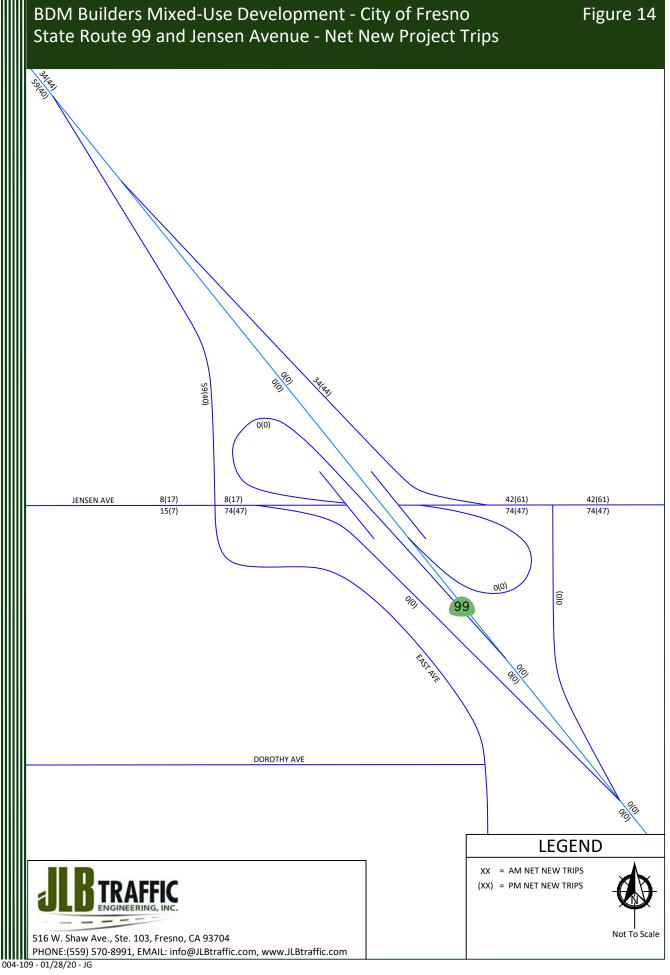
Figure 12 illustrates the Total Project Driveway Trips, Figure 13 presents the Pass-By Trip Reductions, and Figure 14 presents the Net New Project Trips (after pass-by trip reductions are taken into account) to the interchange of State Route 99 and Jensen Avenue.











Queuing Analysis

Table XV provides a queue length summary for left-turn and right-turn lanes at the study intersections under all study scenarios. The queuing analyses for the study intersections are contained in the LOS worksheets for the respective scenarios. Appendix D contains the methodologies used to evaluate these intersections. Queuing analyses were completed using Sim Traffic output information. Synchro provides both 50th and 95th percentile maximum queue lengths (in feet). According to the Synchro manual, "the 50th percentile maximum queue is the maximum back of queue on a typical cycle and the 95th percentile queue is the maximum back of queue with 95th percentile volumes." The queues shown on Table XV are the 95th percentile queue lengths for the respective lane movements.

The Highway Design Manual (HDM) provides guidance for determining deceleration lengths for the leftturn and right-turn lanes based on design speeds. Per the HDM criteria, "tapers for right-turn lanes are usually un-necessary since the main line traffic need not be shifted laterally to provide space for the rightturn lane. If, in some rare instances, a lateral shift were needed, the approach taper would use the same formula as for a left-turn lane." Therefore, a bay taper length pursuant to the Caltrans HDM would need to be added, as necessary, to the recommended storage lengths presented in Table XV.

The storage capacity for the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions shall be based on the SimTraffic output files and engineering judgement. The values in bold presented in Table XV are the projected queue lengths that will likely need to be accommodated by the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions scenario. At the remaining approaches of the study intersections, the existing storage capacity will be sufficient to accommodate the maximum queue.



(559) 570-8991

Table XV: Queuing Analysis

ID	Intersection	Existing Queue S Length (ft.	Storage	Exis	ting		g plus ject		erm plus ject	Year 2	lative 035 No ject	Year 20	lative 135 plus ject
				AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
		EB Right	*	37	36	38	39	45	39	48	47	45	43
		WB Right	*	50	52	51	40	51	46	51	51	54	46
		NB Left	150	65	48	52	47	50	48	62	52	63	54
1	Chestnut Avenue	NB Thru	>500	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	10	0	10
1	Florence Avenue	NB Thru-Right	>500	0	14	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	20
		SB Left	150	9	21	0	18	9	15	0	30	0	25
		SB Thru	>500	0	9	0	26	0	14	0	14	0	21
		SB Thru-Right	>500	0	22	0	29	7	9	6	10	0	32
		WB Left-Right	>500	52	55	64	58	74	60	64	76	64	75
	Maple Avenue	NB Thru	>500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	. /	NB Thru-Right	>500	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0
	Grove Avenue	SB Left-Thru	>500	9	39	21	44	32	58	16	73	26	68
		SB Thru	>500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		EB Left	180	119	197	206	258	138	285	122	336	328	302
		EB Thru	>500	129	222	167	329	232	411	237	570	516	1208
		EB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	237	549	476	985
		EB Thru-Right	>500	165	204	173	274	247	396	277	384	409	755
		WB Left	180	114	38	200	147	202	151	145	187	287	339
		WB Thru	>500	209	156	244	227	288	297	369	276	387	389
3	Maple Avenue	WB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	411	285	403	385
3	/ Jensen Avenue	WB Thru-Right	>500	246	174	259	260	299	315	461	317	411	391
		NB Left	180	121	124	128	138	111	126	143	290	142	288
		NB Thru	>500	69	97	74	107	77	121	70	275	81	1728
		NB Thru-Right	>500	62	120	85	130	95	141	104	231	98	1491
		SB Left	180	156	148	191	189	207	178	223	242	294	301
		SB Thru	>500	85	82	96	55	129	68	161	229	966	1430
		SB Thru-Right	>500	141	118	214	90	200	116	252	241	940	1324

Note: * = Does not exist or is not projected to exist



Table XV: Queuing Analysis (cont.)

ID	Intersection	Existing Queue S Length (ft.		Exis	ting	Existin Pro		Near Te Pro	erm plus ject	Year 2	lative 035 No ject	Cumu Year 20 Pro	35 plus
				AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
		EB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	16	*	*	0	0
		EB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
	Project Driveway	EB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
4	1 /	WB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	138	136
	Jensen Avenue	WB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	172	157
		WB Thru-Right	*	*	*	7	8	0	6	*	*	197	162
		SB Right	*	*	*	74	51	77	46	*	*	208	206
		EB Left	*	*	*	71	57	61	49	*	*	77	43
		EB Thru	*	*	*	30	0	0	0	*	*	38	0
		EB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
5	Project Driveway 2	EB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
5	/ Jensen Avenue	WB Thru	*	*	*	0	13	13	0	*	*	0	0
	Jensen Avenue	WB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
		WB Thru-Right	*	*	*	7	10	16	10	*	*	7	0
		SB Right	*	*	*	59	72	67	76	*	*	84	77
		EB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
		EB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
	Project Driveway	EB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
6	3 /	WB Thru	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
	Jensen Avenue	WB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0	0
		WB Thru-Right	*	*	*	0	0	0	0	*	*	0	0
		SB Right	*	*	*	18	50	24	44	*	*	36	52

Note: * = Does not exist or is not projected to exist



Table XV: Queuing Analysis (cont.)

ID	Intersection	Existing Queue S Length (ft.,	_	Exis	ting		ıg plus ject	Near Te	erm plus ject	Year 2	lative 035 No ject	Year 20	lative 135 plus ject
				AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
		EB Left	250	63	148	119	227	128	215	123	396	134	208
		EB Thru	>500	121	259	137	282	160	365	226	638	213	328
		EB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	226	665	270	378
		EB Thru-Right	>500	180	301	200	309	196	390	314	691	327	426
		WB Left	140	133	128	144	66	212	172	310	232	297	276
		WB Thru	>500	201	145	211	161	277	208	515	295	442	397
		WB Thru	>500	200	149	207	167	273	213	486	279	430	370
,	Chestnut Avenue	WB Thru-Right	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	390	291	415	301
7	/ Jensen Avenue	WB Right	75	87	115	116	69	118	107	*	*	*	*
		NB Left	180	106	233	130	254	173	189	122	354	175	281
		NB Thru	>500	116	260	119	269	127	216	176	452	193	284
		NB Thru-Right	>500	118	282	95	253	161	224	215	396	249	294
		SB Left	240	100	103	98	132	99	100	326	223	221	211
		SB Thru	>500	110	114	109	126	127	108	237	160	184	149
		SB Thru	>500	112	119	123	125	129	114	172	173	204	158
		SB Right	120	64	51	74	68	102	52	106	63	133	72
		EB Left-Right	>500	42	45	46	50	55	41	58	47	56	48
	Maple Avenue	NB Left-Thru	>500	26	19	0	9	9	29	30	63	27	58
8	/	NB Thru	>500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0
	Annadale Avenue	SB Thru	>500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		SB Thru-Right	>500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		EB Left	415	25	31	21	53	107	153	122	223	123	272
		EB Thru-Right	>500	0	0	0	0	69	101	199	296	204	303
		WB Left	*	*	*	*	*	0	8	9	0	5	0
		WB Left-Thru-Right	>500	0	0	0	17	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Maple Avenue	WB Thru-Right	*	*	*	*	*	181	159	*	*	*	*
9	/	WB Thru	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	239	650	264	356
	North Avenue	WB Right	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	63	274	46	167
		NB Left-Thru-Right	>500	18	35	18	21	33	31	24	33	0	25
		SB Left	*	*	*	*	*	93	94	110	240	148	244
		SB Left-Thru-Right	>500	61	97	63	94	*	*	*	*	*	*
		SB Thru-Right	*	*	*	*	*	89	74	114	270	112	238

Note: * = Does not exist or is not projected to exist



Project's Pro-Rata Fair Share of Future Transportation Improvements

The Project's fair share percentage impact to study intersections projected to fall below their LOS threshold and which are not covered by an existing impact fee program is provided in Table XVI. The Project's fair share percentage impacts were calculated pursuant to the Caltrans Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies. The Project's pro-rata fair shares were calculated utilizing the Existing volumes, Net New Project Trips and Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project volumes. Figure 2 illustrates the Existing traffic volumes, Figure 6 illustrates the Net New Project Trips, and Figure 11 illustrates the Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project traffic volumes. Since the critical peak period for the study facilities was determined to be during the PM peak, the PM peak volumes are utilized to determine the Project's prorata fair share.

It is recommended that the Project contribute its equitable fair share as listed in Table XVI for the future improvements necessary to maintain an acceptable LOS. However, fair share contributions should only be made for those facilities, or portion thereof, currently not funded by the responsible agencies roadway impact fee program(s) or grant funded projects, as appropriate. For those improvements not presently covered by local, regional roadway impact fee programs or grant funding, it is recommended that the Project contribute its equitable fair share. Payment of the Project's equitable fair share in addition to the local and regional impact fee programs would satisfy the Project's traffic improvement measures.

This study does not provide construction costs for the recommended improvement measures; therefore, if the recommended improvement measures are implemented, it is recommended that the developer work with the City of Fresno to develop the estimated construction cost(s).

Table XVI: Project's Fair Share of Future Roadway Improvements

ID	Intersection	Existing Traffic Volumes (PM Peak)	Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Volumes (PM Peak)	Net New Project Trips (PM Peak)	Project's Fair Share (%)
1	Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue	1,595	2,404	33	4.08
3	Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue	2,402	5,065	258	9.69
7	Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue	2,678	5,011	170	7.29
9	Maple Avenue / North Avenue	808	2,323	7	0.46

Note: Project Fair Share = ((Net New Project Trips) / (Cumulative Year 2035 + Project Traffic Volumes - Existing Traffic Volumes)) x 100



Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions and recommendations regarding the proposed Project are presented below.

Existing Traffic Conditions

- JLB conducted a search of the Statewide Integrated Traffic Records System (SWITRS) to review collision reports for the most recent five-year period (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2018).
- In the five-year period, a total of 34 collisions were reported within the influence zone of the existing study intersections. Based on this data, it is recommended that the City of Fresno analyze the intersections of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue as well as Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue as part of its current Systematic Safety Analysis. While the average of broadside collisions per year at these locations is low (average one per year), an analysis of these intersections will help to determine if any of the broadside collisions at the aforementioned locations could be reduced.
- At present, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue exceeds its acceptable LOS
 threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is recommended that
 the following improvements be implemented.
 - Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full access to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-tonorthbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-tosouthbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or rightturn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)



Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions

- Early versions of the Project Site Plan had the proposed Driveway 2 (left-in, right-in, right-out) along Jensen Avenue closer to Maple Avenue. However, based on the SimTraffic Queuing Reports, JLB recommended that Driveway 2 be moved further east to the placement presented in the latest Project Site Plan. Since the changes to the Project Site Plan have been incorporated, JLB is in support of the location of the proposed driveways and types of access.
- It is recommended that a corner sight distance evaluation for each of the proposed driveways be taken into account to ensure the safety of pedestrians and bicyclists along the future trail along the north side of Jensen Avenue.
- Internally within the Project site, it is recommended that a STOP sign for northbound traffic be installed at the northern terminus of the driveway aisle that serves Project Driveway 2. This should help improve traffic safety across this internal intersection while also reducing speeds.
- At buildout, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). The proposed General Plan land use is estimated to generate a maximum of 2,916 daily, 121 AM peak hour and 286 PM peak hour total trips. Compared to the proposed General Plan, the proposed Project is estimated to yield greater trips by 7,516 daily, 606 AM peak hour and 547 PM peak hour trips.
- This analysis considers reductions in trip generation as a result of internal capture and applies pass-by trip reductions pursuant to the 3rd Edition of the Trip Generation Handbook published by ITE. After internal capture trip reductions are applied, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 8,486 daily, 625 AM peak hour and 544 PM peak hour total driveway trips (before pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). Lastly, after applying pass-by trip reductions, the maximum net new trips that the Project is estimated to generate are 7,306 daily trips, 471 AM peak hour trips and 418 PM peak hour trips.
- It is recommended that the Project implement a Class II Bike Lane along its frontage to Maple Avenue and a Class I Bike Path along its frontage to Jensen Avenue.
- It is recommended that the Project implement walkways that are ADA compliant along its frontages to Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue.
- Based on the Fresno COG model run, the Project is anticipated to generate an average of 6.68 VMT per trip. However, the Fresno COG model does not take into account for pass-by trips. Thus, it is estimated that the actual VMT per trip will be to some extent lower than that presented in the Fresno COG model.
- Under this scenario, the intersection of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue is projected to exceed
 its acceptable LOS threshold during both peak periods. To improve the LOS of this intersection, it is
 recommended that the following improvements be implemented.



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- Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-tonorthbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-tosouthbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or rightturn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions

- The total trip generation for the Near Term Projects is 42,925 daily trips, 6,381 AM peak hour trips and 4,572 PM peak hour trips.
- Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.
 - Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-tonorthbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-tosouthbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or rightturn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)



- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.
- It should be noted that between the Existing Traffic Conditions and the Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions, the Project accounts for 14.5 percent of the daily trips, 6.9 percent of the AM peak hour trips and 8.4 percent of the PM peak hour trips of growth in traffic, while the rest can be attributable to the Near Term Projects. Therefore, one can deduce that the majority improvement measures presented under this scenario may not be necessary immediately upon completion of the proposed Project.

Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions

- Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and
 Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are
 projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the
 LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.
 - Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-tonorthbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-tosouthbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or rightturn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)
 - Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Maple Avenue;
 - Add a third westbound through with a receiving lane west of Maple Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.



- Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Chestnut Avenue;
 - Modify the westbound right-turn lane to a through-right lane with a receiving lane west of Chestnut Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.
- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through lane;
 - Add a westbound right-turn lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.

Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions

- Under this scenario, the intersections of Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue, Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Jensen Avenue, and Maple Avenue and North Avenue are projected to exceed their acceptable LOS threshold during one or both peak periods. To improve the LOS of these intersections, it is recommended that the following improvements be implemented.
 - Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
 - Modify Florence Avenue to Chestnut Avenue access from full to limited left-in, right-in and right-out access only. To accomplish this, it is recommended that a raised median island "worm" be extended across the intersection along the center of Chestnut Avenue. With the extension of the raised median island "worm," eastbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto southbound Chestnut Avenue, make a southbound-tonorthbound U-turn at Belgravia Avenue, and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Belgravia Avenue to make an eastbound left-turn and then continue to make a northbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue. Similarly, westbound left-turn and through maneuvers would either a) turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-to-southbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or right-turn maneuver at Florence Avenue or b) utilize Geary Street to turn right onto northbound Chestnut Avenue, make a northbound-tosouthbound U-turn at Dwight Way, and then continue to make a southbound through or rightturn maneuver at Florence Avenue. (Note: This analysis assumes that trips affected by the implementation of this recommendation are split evenly amongst their respective alternate travel paths.)
 - Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Maple Avenue;
 - Add a third westbound through with a receiving lane west of Maple Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.



- Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
 - Add a third eastbound through with a receiving lane east of Chestnut Avenue;
 - Modify the westbound right-turn lane to a through-right lane with a receiving lane west of Chestnut Avenue; and
 - Modify the traffic signals to accommodate the added lanes.
- Maple Avenue / North Avenue
 - Add a westbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the westbound left-through-right lane to a through lane;
 - Add a westbound right-turn lane;
 - Add a southbound left-turn lane;
 - Modify the southbound left-through-right lane to a through-right lane;
 - Signalize the intersection with protective left-turn phasing in the eastbound and westbound approaches and split phasing in the northbound and southbound approaches.

Queuing Analysis

• It is recommended that the City consider left-turn and right-turn lane storage lengths as indicated in the Queuing Analysis.

Project's Equitable Fair Share

• It is recommended that the Project contribute its equitable fair share as listed in Table XVI for the future improvements necessary at study intersections projected to fall below their LOS threshold and which are not covered by an existing impact fee program.



Study Participants

JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. Personnel:

Jose Luis Benavides, PE, TE Project Manager

Susana Maciel, EIT Project Engineer

Matthew Arndt, EIT Engineer I/II

Jove Alcazar, EIT Engineer I/II

Javier Rios Engineer I/II

Jesus Garcia Engineer I/II

Dennis Wynn Sr. Engineering Technician

Adrian Benavides Engineering Aide

Justin Barnett Engineering Aide

Michael McConnell Engineering Aide

Christian Sanchez Engineering Aide

Persons Consulted:

Shishu Bedi BDM Builders

Jill Gormley City of Fresno

Harmanjit Dhaliwal City of Fresno

Brian Spaunhurst County of Fresno

David Padilla Caltrans

Kai Han Fresno COG

Lang Yu Fresno COG



References

- 1. City of Fresno, Fresno General Plan (2014).
- 2. County of Fresno, 2000 General Plan.
- 3. Guide for the Preparation of Traffic Impact Studies, Caltrans, dated December 2002.
- 4. Trip Generation, 10th Edition, Washington D.C., Institute of Transportation Engineers, 2017.
- 5. 2014 California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Caltrans, November 7, 2014.
- 6. City of Fresno, Active Transportation Plan, December 2016, adopted March 2, 2017.



Appendix A: Scope of Work



November 6, 2019

Mrs. Jill Gormley Traffic Engineer City of Fresno 2600 Fresno Street Fresno, CA 93721-3616

Via Email Only: Jill.Gormley@fresno.gov

Subject: Draft Scope of Work for the Preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis for a

Mixed-Use Development Project Located on the Northeast Corner of Maple

Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno (JLB Project 004-109)

Dear Mrs. Gormley,

JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. (JLB) hereby submits this Draft Scope of Work for the preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) for a Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. The Project proposes to construct a 4,000 square-foot gasoline/service station with convenience market (16 fueling positions), a 5,000 square-foot small office building, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-foot restaurant without drive-through window, a 4,000 square-foot day care, 150 units of multi-family housing (3-story), and a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window. Based on information provided to JLB, the Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment. An aerial of the Project vicinity and the Project Site Plan are presented in Exhibits A and B, respectively.

The purpose of the TIA is to evaluate the potential on-site and off-site traffic impacts, identify short-term roadway and circulation needs, determine potential mitigation measures and identify any critical traffic issues that should be addressed in the on-going planning process. To evaluate the on-site and off-site traffic impacts of the proposed Project, JLB proposes the following Scope of Work.

Scope of Work

- JLB will request a Fresno Council of Governments (Fresno COG) traffic forecast model run for the Project (Select Zone Analysis) which will include the Project and the streets to be analyzed. The Fresno COG traffic forecasting model will be used to forecast traffic volumes for the Base Year 2019 and Cumulative Year 2035 scenarios.
- JLB will, as necessary, obtain recent (less than 12 months) or schedule and conduct new traffic
 counts at the study facilities. These counts will include pedestrians and vehicles. These counts will
 be conducted on typical school schedule and non-inclement weather days as soon as possible. These
 counts will not take place during weeks with holidays, non-school days, roadway construction, etc.
- JLB will perform a site visit to observe existing traffic conditions, especially during the AM and PM
 peak hours. Existing roadway conditions including intersection geometrics and traffic controls will be
 verified.



- JLB will evaluate onsite circulation and provide recommendations as necessary to improve circulation to and within the Project site. Particular attention will be paid to conflicting traffic movements, location of local roadways to major streets, and onsite vehicular ingress and egress routes.
- JLB will prepare California Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD) Warrant 1 "8hour" and Warrant 2 "4-hour" for existing unsignalized study intersections under the Existing Traffic Conditions scenario.
- JLB will prepare CA MUTCD Warrant 3 "Peak Hour" for unsignalized study intersections under the Existing plus Project, Near Term plus Project, and Cumulative Year 2035 Traffic Conditions scenarios.
- JLB will qualitatively analyze existing and planned transit routes in the vicinity of the Project.
- JLB will qualitatively analyze existing and planned bikeways in the vicinity of the Project.
- JLB will qualitatively analyze existing and planned walkways in the vicinity of the Project.
- JLB will forecast trip distribution based on turn count information and knowledge of the existing and planned circulation network in the vicinity of the Project.
- JLB will evaluate existing and forecast future levels of service (LOS) at the study intersection(s) and/or segment(s). JLB will use HCM 6th Edition or HCM 2000 methodologies, as appropriate, within Synchro software to perform this analysis for the AM and PM peak hours. JLB will identify the cause(s) of poor LOS and propose improvement measures (if any).
- JLB will prepare a five-year collision analysis based on the Statewide Integrated Traffic Reporting Systems (SWITRS) database for all existing study intersections under the Existing Traffic Conditions scenario.

Study Scenarios:

- 1. Existing Traffic Conditions with needed improvements (if any);
- 2. Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions with proposed mitigation measures (if any);
- 3. Near Term plus Project, plus Approved and Pending Development Traffic Conditions with proposed mitigation measures (if any);
- 4. Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions with proposed improvement measures (if any); and

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5. Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions with proposed mitigation measures (if any).

Weekday peak hours to be analyzed (Tuesday through Thursday only):

- 1. 7 9 AM peak hour
- 2. 4 6 PM peak hour



Study Intersections:

- 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue
- 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue
- 3. Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 4. Project Driveway 1 (right-in and right-out) / Jensen Avenue
- 5. Project Driveway 2 (left-in, right-in, and right-out) / Jensen Avenue
- 6. Project Driveway 3 (right-in, and right-out) / Jensen Avenue
- 7. Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue
- 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue

Queuing analysis is included in the proposed Scope of Work for the study intersection(s) listed above under all study scenarios. This analysis will be utilized to recommend minimum storage lengths for left-turn and right-turn lanes at all study intersections.

Study Segments:

1. None

Project Only Trip Assignment to the following State Facilities:

1. State Route 99 / Jensen Avenue

Project Trip Generation

Trip generation rates for the proposed Project were obtained from the 10th Edition of the Trip Generation Manual published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). Table I presents the trip generation for the proposed Project with trip generation rates for Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market, Small Office Building, Medical-Dental Office Building, Shopping Center, Walk-in Bank, Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window, Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window, Day Care Center, Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) and Coffee Shop. While the ITE Trip Generation Manual does not provide a weekday daily rate for a Walk-in Bank, JLB utilized the weekday daily rate for a Drive-in Bank as a conservative measure. At buildout, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour driveway trips (before internal capture and pass-by rate reductions are taken into account).

The TIA proposes to consider reductions in trip generation as a result of internal capture. Internal capture rates were prepared pursuant to the NCHRP 684 Internal Trip Capture procedure. Internal capture trip reductions are applied to account for the interaction between various individual land uses assumed for the trip generation of the Project. For example, in a mixed-use development containing offices and shops, trips made by the office workers to the stops within the site are defined as internal, or captured, trips within the site. Table II presents the results of the internal capture trip analysis for the proposed Project. Captured trips are presented as negative numbers because they are deducted from the total number of driveway trips presented in Table I. Table III presents the adjusted trip generation resulting from the internal capture trip reductions. As can be seen from Table III, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 8,486 daily, 625 AM peak hour and 544 PM peak hour driveway trips (before pass-by trip rate reductions are taken into account). Furthermore, JLB proposes to utilize pass-by rate reductions to reflect net new traffic to study facilities.



Table I: Project Trip Generation

			Da	ily		АМ	(7-9)	Peak	Hou	r		PN	1 (4-6)	Peak	Hour	
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	Rate	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	Out	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	Out	Total
			Kule	Total	Rate	9	%	""	Out	Total	Rate		%	""	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	16	f.p.	205.36	3,286	12.47	51	49	102	98	200	13.99	51	49	114	110	224
Small Office Building (712)	5.000	k.s.f.	16.19	81	1.92	83	18	8	2	10	2.45	32	68	4	8	12
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	14.500	k.s.f.	34.80	505	2.78	78	22	31	9	40	3.46	28	72	14	36	50
Shopping Center (820)	32.000	k.s.f.	37.75	1,208	0.94	62	38	19	11	30	3.81	48	52	59	63	122
Walk-in Bank (911)	6.000	k.s.f.	100.03	600	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	12.13	44	56	32	41	73
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	3.000	k.s.f.	470.95	1,413	40.19	51	49	62	59	121	32.67	52	48	51	47	98
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	2.000	k.s.f.	346.23	692	25.10	60	40	30	20	50	28.34	50	50	28	29	57
Day Care Center (565)	4.000	k.s.f.	47.62	190	11.00	53	47	23	21	44	11.12	47	53	21	23	44
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	150	d.u.	5.44	816	0.36	26	74	14	40	54	0.44	61	39	40	26	66
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	2.000	k.s.f.	820.38	1,641	88.99	51	49	91	87	178	43.38	50	50	43	44	87
Total Project Driveway Trips				10,432				380	347	727				406	427	833

Note: f.p. = Fueling Positions

k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet

d.u. = Dwelling Units

Table II: Internal Capture Trip Reductions

Land Har (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	1 (7-9) Peak I	lour	PM	(4-6) Peak I	lour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	-663	-11	-14	-25	-45	-36	-81
Small Office Building (712)	-16	-2	-2	-4	-2	-2	-4
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	-102	-6	-8	-14	-6	-10	-16
Shopping Center (820)	-244	-2	-2	-4	-24	-20	-44
Walk-in Bank (911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	-285	-10	-6	-16	-18	-23	-41
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	-140	-5	-2	-7	-10	14	-24
Day Care Center (565)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	-165	-1	-9	-10	-25	-17	-42
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	-331	-14	-8	-22	-15	-22	-37
Internal Capture Trip Reductions	-1,946	-51	-51	-102	-145	-144	-289



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Table III: Project Trip Generation Adjusted for Internal Capture Trip Reductions

I med Hee (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	l (7-9) Peak H	lour	PM	(4-6) Peak H	lour
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	Total	In	Out
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	2,623	91	84	175	69	74	143
Small Office Building (712)	65	6	0	6	2	6	8
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	403	25	1	26	8	26	34
Shopping Center (820)	964	17	9	26	35	43	78
Walk-in Bank (911)	600	0	0	0	32	41	73
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	1,128	52	53	105	33	24	57
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	552	25	18	43	18	15	33
Day Care Center (565)	190	23	21	44	21	23	44
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	651	13	31	44	15	9	24
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive- Through Window (937)	1,310	77	79	156	28	22	50
Adjusted Project Driveway Trips	8,486	329	296	625	261	283	544

Near Term Projects to be Included

Based on our local knowledge of the study area and consultation with City of Fresno Planning & Development staff, JLB proposes to include near term projects in the vicinity of the proposed Project under the Near Term plus Project scenario. Near term projects proposed to be included are:

Pro	<u>ject Name</u>	General Location
1.	TT 5171 (portion of)	SWQ Clovis Avenue and Church Avenue
2.	TT 5464	SWC Temperance Avenue and Hamilton Avenue
3.	TT 5466	NEC Minnewawa Avenue and Church Avenue
4.	TT 5498	NEC Peach Avenue and Church Avenue
5.	TT 5531	SWC Temperance Avenue and California Avenue
6.	TT 5626	SEC Fowler Avenue and Hamilton Avenue
7.	TT 5638	NWQ Armstrong Avenue and Church Avenue
8.	TT 5913	NEC Armstrong Avenue and California Avenue
9.	TT 5953	NEC Armstrong Avenue and Butler Avenue
10.	TT 6095	NEQ Armstrong Avenue and Church Avenue
11.	Sanger Unified School District	NEC Fowler Avenue and Jensen Avenue
12.	Fresno Unified School District	SWC Peach Avenue and Church Avenue
13.	4780 S Maple Avenue Rezone	NEC Maple Avenue and American Avenue
14.	2778 S Willow Avenue Rezone (portion of)	NWC Willow Avenue and Annadale Avenue
15.	G3 Development (Ulta) (portion of)	NWQ East Avenue and Central Avenue
16.	TPM 2012-06 (Amazon) (portion of)	NWQ Orange Avenue and Central Avenue
17.	Orange Industrial Park	NEQ Orange Avenue and Central Avenue

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18. North Pointe (portion of) SWC Orange Avenue and North Avenue 19. Commercial Development NEC Orange Avenue and North Avenue 20. RP East Industrial **NEQ East Avenue and Central Avenue**

Other Near Term Projects the City, County or Caltrans has knowledge and for which it is anticipated that said project(s) is/are projected to be whole or partially built by the Near Term Project Year 2025, City, County and Caltrans, as appropriate, would provide JLB with project details such as a project description, location, proposed land uses with breakdowns and type of residential units and amount of square footages for non-residential uses.

The above Scope of Work is based on our understanding of this Project and our experience with similar TIAs. In the absence of comments by November 27, 2019, it will be assumed that the above Scope of Work is acceptable to the agency(ies) that have not submitted any comments. If you have any questions or require additional information, please feel welcome to contact me by phone at 559.664.3159 or by email at jgarcia@JLBtraffic.com.

Sincerely,

Jesus Garcia **Engineering Aide**

Harmanjit Dhaliwal, City of Fresno

esus Garcia

Brian Spaunhurst, County of Fresno

David Padilla, Caltrans

Jose Benavides, JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc.

Exhibit A - Project Aerial

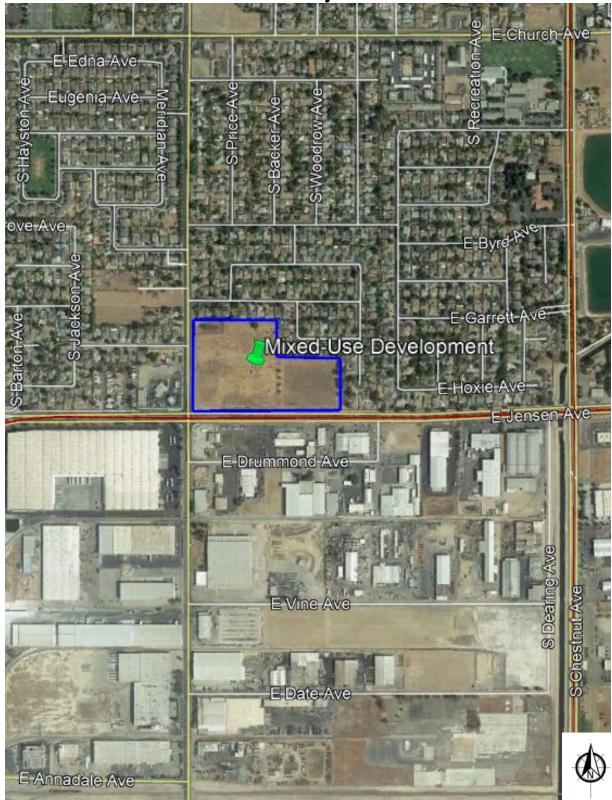
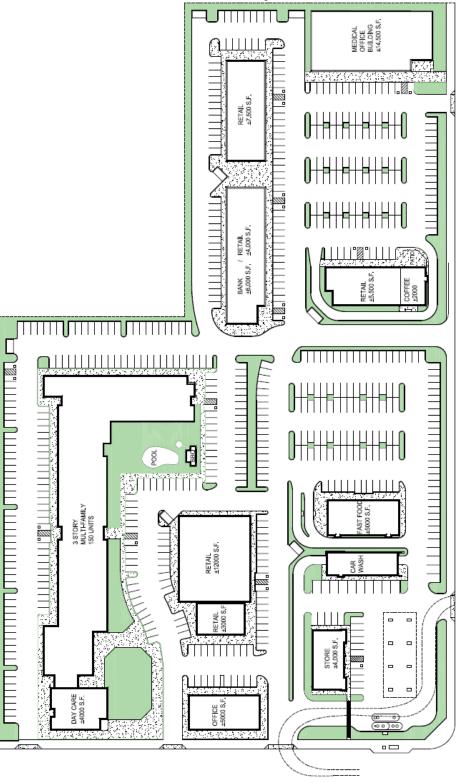




Exhibit B - Project Site Plan







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Matt Arndt

From: Harmanjit Dhaliwal <Harmanjit.Dhaliwal@fresno.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 3:47 PM

To: Jose Benavides; Matt Arndt

Cc: Jill Gormley

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good Afternoon Jose/Matt,

Thank you for providing the Select Zone pdf's. Based on this information we will not add any additional intersections. However, we will need Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMTs) to be analyzed. As you are aware, CEQA requirements for traffic impacts will be changed from Level of Service (LOS) to VMT effective July 1, 2020. Please include a qualitative VMT analysis in the study. Also note, if this project is not approved prior to July 1, 2020 additional analysis to address VMT impacts may be required.

Thanks,

Harmanjit Dhaliwal, PE



Public Works Department

Traffic Operations & Planning Division

2600 Fresno Street, Room 4064

Fresno, CA 93721 Ph: (559) 621-8694

Harmanjit.Dhaliwal@fresno.gov

From: Jose Benavides [mailto:jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com]

Sent: Wednesday, December 18, 2019 9:30 AM

To: Matt Arndt; Harmanjit Dhaliwal

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good morning Harman,

Have you had a chance to review the Project Select Zone and if so when can we anticipate comments from the City on the scope of work for this project?

Sincerely,

Jose Luis Benavides, P.E., T.E. President



Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning and Parking Solutions
Certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Small Business Enterprise (SBE)

516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

Fresno, CA 93704

Direct: (559) 317-6249 Main: (559) 570-8991 Cell: (559) 694-6000 Fax: (559) 317-6854 www.JLBtraffic.com

From: Matt Arndt <marndt@jlbtraffic.com> Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2019 9:50 AM

To: Harmanjit Dhaliwal <Harmanjit.Dhaliwal@fresno.gov>

Cc: Jose Benavides <jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com>

Subject: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Hello Harman,

Attached are models of the project trips for the Mixed-Use Development on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue.

Is there any chance I can get an ETA for comments from the City on this project? Thank you.

Sincerely,

Matthew Arndt



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Matt Arndt

From: Spaunhurst, Brian <bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov>

Sent: Tuesday, January 7, 2020 11:17 AM

To: Jose Benavides

Cc: Jesus Garcia; Nakagawa, Wendy; Matt Arndt

Subject: Re: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good Morning Jose,

After our conversation this morning I am in agreement with your reasoning. LOS and signal warrants would likely not be met thus making the study of these intersections unreasonable. Please move forward with removing Jensen/Dearing, Vine/Maple, and Date/Maple.

Respectfully,



Brian Spaunhurst| Senior Planner

Department of Public Works and Planning | Design Division

2220 Tulare St. 7th Floor Fresno, CA 93721

Main Office: (559) 600-4109 Direct: (559) 600-4532

Your input matters! Customer Service Survey

From: Jose Benavides < jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com>

Sent: Tuesday, January 7, 2020 11:08 AM

To: Spaunhurst, Brian <bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov>

Cc: Jesus Garcia <jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com>; Nakagawa, Wendy <WNakagawa@fresnocountyca.gov>; Matt Arndt

<marndt@jlbtraffic.com>

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good morning Brian,

Based on our conversation regarding the intersections to analyze for this project the County of Fresno will no longer be requesting that we include in the analysis the intersection of Jensen at Dearing Avenue for the reason that it is limited to right-in and right-out access.

Furthermore, the county will be taking another evaluation to determine if the intersections of Maple at Vine and Maple at Date need to be analyzed after all. As we discussed, the project is not anticipated to add any traffic to Vine Avenue or Date Avenue, the speed limit for Maple Avenue is 40, the volumes on Vine and Date are low and as a result these intersections are not anticipated to satisfy any of the signal warrants or exceed the LOS D. Based on this information and the County's additional review, let us know if we can also omit these two intersections from the study.

The study will be analyzing the following intersections which are within the County's jurisdiction:

- 1. Maple Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 2. Chestnut Avenue / Jensen Avenue
- 3. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue
- 4. Maple Avenue / North Avenue

Sincerely,

1

Jose Luis Benavides, P.E., T.E. President



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Main: (559) 570-8991
Cell: (559) 694-6000
Fax: (559) 317-6854
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From: Spaunhurst, Brian <bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov>

Sent: Monday, December 23, 2019 9:38 AM

To: Jose Benavides < jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com>; Matt Arndt < marndt@jlbtraffic.com>

Cc: Jesus Garcia <jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com>; Nakagawa, Wendy <WNakagawa@fresnocountyca.gov>

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good Morning Jose,

Will the study analyze the intersections of Date/Maple, Vine/Maple and Dearing/Jensen?

I agree that project traffic won't likely use these streets, but what I am concerned with is the possibility of existing traffic on these minor streets having an impacted Level of Service due to new project traffic plus existing traffic as they try to access Maple and Jensen. Maple is of a specific concern as traffic from Vine would have to potentially cross four lanes of uncontrolled traffic.

Respectfully,



Brian Spaunhurst| Senior Planner

Department of Public Works and Planning | Design Division

2220 Tulare St. 7th Floor Fresno, CA 93721

Main Office: (559) 600-4109 Direct: (559) 600-4532

Your input matters! Customer Service Survey

From: Jose Benavides < jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com>

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 1:07 PM

To: Spaunhurst, Brian spaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov; Matt Arndt marndt@jlbtraffic.com>

Cc: Jesus Garcia < jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com>

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Hi Brian,

We anticipate that no **new** traffic will be added from the minor streets that the County has mentioned.

Traffic to and from the project at Date and Maple will be limited to Maple Avenue northbound and southbound. Traffic to and from the project at Dearing and Jensen will be limited to Jensen Avenue eastbound and westbound. Traffic to and from the project at Vine and Maple will be limited to Maple Avenue northbound and southbound.

Sincerely,

Jose Luis Benavides, P.E., T.E. President



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Main: (559) 570-8991
Cell: (559) 694-6000
Fax: (559) 317-6854
www.JLBtraffic.com

From: Spaunhurst, Brian <bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov>

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 12:47 PM

To: Jose Benavides <ibenavides@jlbtraffic.com>; Matt Arndt <marndt@jlbtraffic.com>

Cc: Jesus Garcia < jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com>

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Thanks Matt,

If I am unable to determine which, if any, of these minor streets might have an impact created by this project then to be safe we need to include them all.

Respectfully,



Brian Spaunhurst| Senior Planner

Department of Public Works and Planning | Design Division

2220 Tulare St. 7th Floor Fresno, CA 93721

Main Office: (559) 600-4109 Direct: (559) 600-4532

Your input matters! Customer Service Survey

From: Jose Benavides < <u>jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com</u>>

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 11:49 AM

To: Spaunhurst, Brian < <u>bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov</u>>; Matt Arndt < <u>marndt@jlbtraffic.com</u>>

Cc: Jesus Garcia < jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com >

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Hi Brian,

Minor streets are not part of the model network so those would not show up at all. All majors streets are included in the model and they are also named.

Let me know if there are any other questions.

Sincerely,

Jose Luis Benavides, P.E., T.E. President



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Certified Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) and Small Business Enterprise (SBE)

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Fresno, CA 93704

Direct: (559) 317-6249 Main: (559) 570-8991 Cell: (559) 694-6000 Fax: (559) 317-6854 www.JLBtraffic.com

From: Spaunhurst, Brian <bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov>

Sent: Friday, December 20, 2019 11:41 AM
To: Matt Arndt <marndt@jlbtraffic.com>

Cc: Jose Benavides < jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com >; Jesus Garcia < jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com >

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good Morning Matt,

I'm trying to make heads from tails here, if you have a quick moment could you please place some street labels on these so that I can get a better sense of what streets I am looking at?

Respectfully,



Brian Spaunhurst| Senior Planner

Department of Public Works and Planning | Design Division

2220 Tulare St. 7th Floor Fresno, CA 93721

Main Office: (559) 600-4109 Direct: (559) 600-4532

Your input matters! Customer Service Survey

From: Matt Arndt < marndt@jlbtraffic.com > Sent: Thursday, December 12, 2019 10:02 AM

To: Spaunhurst, Brian < bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov >

Cc: Jose Benavides <<u>jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com</u>>; Jesus Garcia <<u>jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com</u>>

Subject: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

CAUTION!!! - EXTERNAL EMAIL - THINK BEFORE YOU CLICK

Hello Brian,

Attached are models of the project trips for the Mixed-Use Development on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue. Please let me know if this changes anything and if the County still finds they want to add the intersections of Maple/Vine, Maple/Date, and Jensen/Dearing.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Matthew Arndt



Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning and Parking Solutions
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Jose Benavides

From: Padilla, Dave@DOT <dave.padilla@dot.ca.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, January 8, 2020 10:05 AM **To:** Jesus Garcia; Jill.Gormley@fresno.gov

Cc: Harmanjit.Dhaliwal@fresno.gov; bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov; Jose Benavides

Subject: RE: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Hello Jesus,

I am not sure if I provided comments to this SOW, however, we have no concerns with it.

Thank you,

DAVID PADILLA
Associate Transportation Planner
Caltrans
Office of Planning & Local Assistance
1352 W. Olive Avenue

Fresno, CA 93778-2616

Office: (559) 444-2493, Fax: (559) 445-5875

From: Jesus Garcia <jgarcia@jlbtraffic.com>
Sent: Wednesday, November 06, 2019 12:14 PM

To: Jill.Gormley@fresno.gov

Cc: Harmanjit.Dhaliwal@fresno.gov; bspaunhurst@fresnocountyca.gov; Padilla, Dave@DOT <dave.padilla@dot.ca.gov>; Jose

Benavides < jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com>

Subject: Mixed-Use Development TIA: Draft Scope of Work

Good afternoon Mrs. Gormley,

Attached you will find a Draft Scope of Work for the preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis for a Project in the City of Fresno.

We kindly ask that you take a moment to review and comment on the proposed Scope of Work. In the absence of comments by November 27, 2019, it will be assumed that the proposed Scope of Work is acceptable to the agency(ies) that have not submitted any comments.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact me by phone at 559.664.3159 or by e-mail at jgarcia@JLBtraffic.com. We appreciate your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Jesus Garcia Engineering Aide



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Appendix B: Traffic Counts



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

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File Name: Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Unshifted - Bank 2

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	CH	ESTNU	T		FLC	PRENC			CH	ESTNU	T		FL(ORENC			
		Southb	ound			Westb	ound			North	ound			Eastb	ound		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	0	65	5	0	6	0	2	0	10	85	3	0	2	1	1	1	181
07:15 AM	0	86	10	0	11	0	5	0	25	99	8	0	5	0	4	0	253
07:30 AM	1	128	31	0	14	2	5	0	24	157	5	0	14	0	4	0	385
07:45 AM	1	160	32	0	8	1	3	0	42	162	8	0	11	1	9	0	438
Total	2	439	78	0	39	3	15	0	101	503	24	0	32	2	18	1	1257
08:00 AM	2	104	11	0	11	0	3	0	7	115	4	0	10	2	5	0	274
08:15 AM	3	82	6	0	7	1	6	0	8	108	1	0	4	0	2	0	228
08:30 AM	1	95	6	1	3	0	3	0	2	104	1	1	5	0	3	0	225
08:45 AM	1	72	4	0	4	0	3	0	4	125	1	0	3	0	1	0	218
Total	7	353	27	1	25	1	15	0	21	452	7	1	22	2	11	0	945

04:00 PM	1	126	9	0	5	1	3	0	16	190	10	0	4	1	4	0	370
04:15 PM	2	128	13	0	5	2	4	0	6	182	7	0	11	1	4	0	365
04:30 PM	0	146	6	0	5	1	0	1	16	170	8	5	5	2	6	0	371
04:45 PM	4	158	10	0	5	0	2	0	6	184	5_	4	7	1	6	3	395
Total	7	558	38	0	20	4	9	1	44	726	30	9	27	5	20	3	1501
05:00 PM	3	156	15	0	9	1	2	0	15	208	11	0	10	1	5	0	436
05:15 PM	4	170	10	0	7	1	4	0	15	176	8	0	5	0	6	0	406
05:30 PM	5	156	19	0	2	1	1	0	11	149	8	0	7	2	7	3	371
05:45 PM	6	127	17	0	8	0	3	0	9	148	8	0	9	0	5	0	340
Total	18	609	61	0	26	3	10	0	50	681	35	0	31	3	23	3	1553
Grand Total	34	1959	204	1	110	11	49	1	216	2362	96	10	112	12	72	7	5256
Apprch %	1.5	89.1	9.3	0	64.3	6.4	28.7	0.6	8	88	3.6	0.4	55.2	5.9	35.5	3.4	
Total %	0.6	37.3	3.9	0	2.1	0.2	0.9	0.0	4.1	44.9	1.8	0.2	2.1	0.2	1.4	0.1	
Unshifted	33	1959	204	1	110	11	49	1	96	2362	96	10	112	12	72	7	5135
% Unshifted	97.1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	44.4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97.7
Bank 2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
% Bank 2	2.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.3

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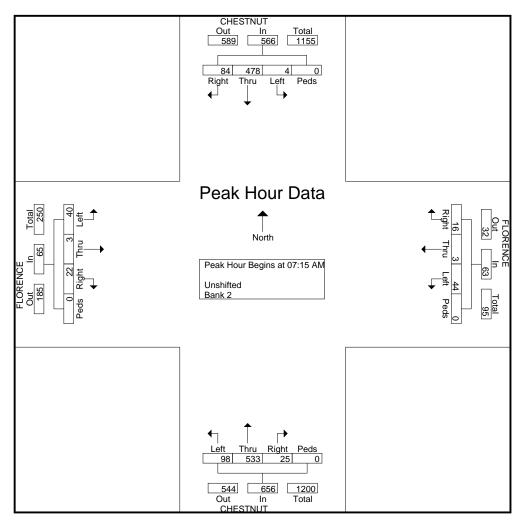
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File Name: Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

Page No : 2

	(CHEST	TNUT			F	LORI	ENCE			(CHEST	TNUT			F	LORI	ENCE			
		llysis From 07:00 AM to 11:45 Entire Intersection Begins at 0					W	estbou	nd			No	rthbou	und			E	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis From 07:00 AM to 11:45 r Entire Intersection Begins at 07					1 - Peal	k 1 of 1	l													
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection [Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	0	86	10	0	96	11	0	5	0	16	25	99	8	0	132	5	0	4	0	9	253
07:30 AM	1	128	31	0	160	14	2	5	0	21	24	157	5	0	186	14	0	4	0	18	385
07:45 AM	1	160	32	0	193	8	1	3	0	12	42	162	8	0	212	11	1	9	0	21	438
08:00 AM	2	104	11	0	117	11	0	3	0	14	7	115	4	0	126	10	2	5	0	17	274
Total Volume	4	478	84	0	566	44	3	16	0	63	98	533	25	0	656	40	3	22	0	65	1350
% App. Total	0.7	84.5	14.8	0		69.8	4.8	25.4	0		14.9	81.2	3.8	0		61.5	4.6	33.8	0		
PHF	.500	.747	.656	.000	.733	.786	.375	.800	.000	.750	.583	.823	.781	.000	.774	.714	.375	.611	.000	.774	.771



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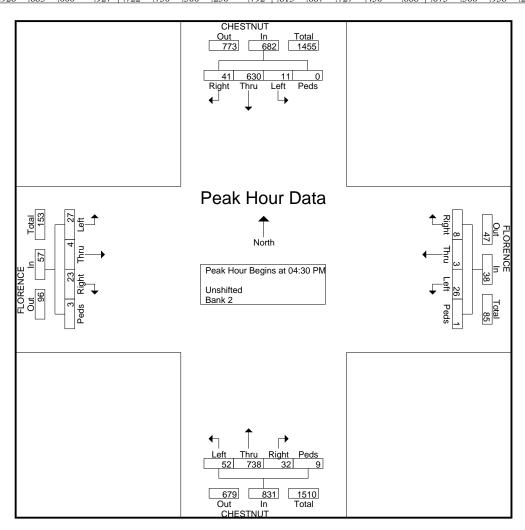
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File Name: Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

Page No : 3

	(CHEST	NUT			F	LORI	ENCE			(CHEST	TNUT			F	LORI	ENCE]
		Sou	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbou	ınd			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Tota
Peak Hour Ar	alysis	From 1	2:00 P	M to 0	5:45 PM	- Peak	1 of 1														
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection 1	Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	0	146	6	0	152	5	1	0	1	7	16	170	8	5	199	5	2	6	0	13	371
04:45 PM	4	158	10	0	172	5	0	2	0	7	6	184	5	4	199	7	1	6	3	17	395
05:00 PM	3	156	15	0	174	9	1	2	0	12	15	208	11	0	234	10	1	5	0	16	436
05:15 PM	4	170	10	0	184	7	1	4	0	12	15	176	8	0	199	5	0	6	0	11	406
Total Volume	11	630	41	0	682	26	3	8	1	38	52	738	32	9	831	27	4	23	3	57	1608
% App. Total	1.6	92.4	6	0		68.4	7.9	21.1	2.6		6.3	88.8	3.9	1.1		47.4	7	40.4	5.3		
PHF	.688	.926	.683	.000	.927	.722	.750	.500	.250	.792	.813	.887	.727	.450	.888	.675	.500	.958	.250	.838	.922



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Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 01 Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Bank 2 - U-Turns

	_	ESTNU			FLC	ORENC			CHI	ESTNU			FLO	ORENC			
		Southb	ound			Westb	ound			North	ound			Eastb	ound		
Start Time	U-Turns	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	U-Turns	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
07:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63
08:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
08:15 AM	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
08:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
08:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

04:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
04:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
04:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
04:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26
05:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
05:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
05:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
05:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Grand Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Apprch %	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total %	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

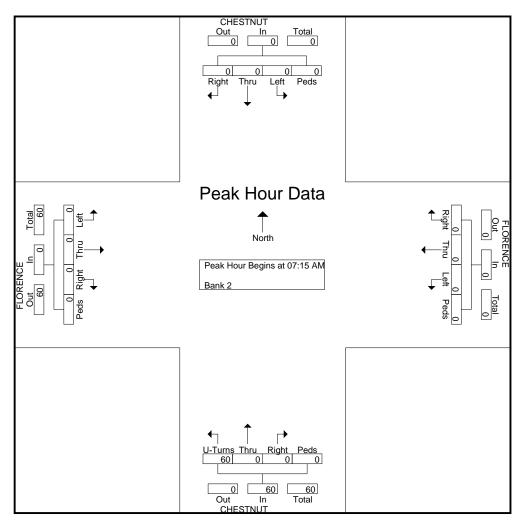
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions
www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 01 Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

	C	HEST	NUT			F	LORI	ENCE			C	HEST	NUT			F	LORI	ENCE			
		Sou	ıthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbou	ınd			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-Turns	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis	From (7:15 A	M to 0	8:00 AM	1 - Peal	k 1 of 1	l													
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection 1	Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	16
07:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
08:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total Volume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	60
% App. Total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
PHF	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.600	.000	.000	.000	.600	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.600



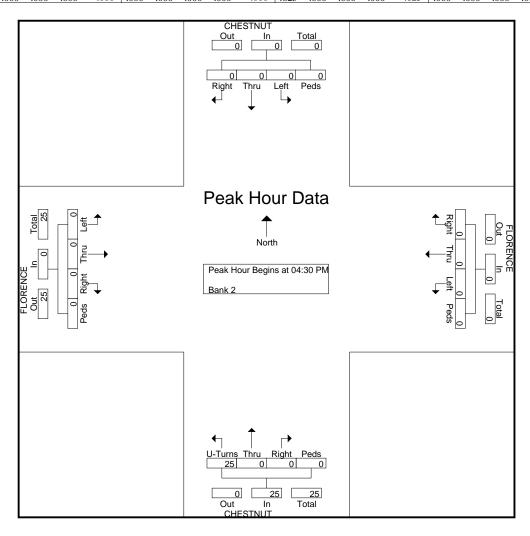
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 01 Chestnut and Florence

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/20/2019

																					1
	(CHEST	INUT			F	LORI	ENCE			(CHEST	ΓNUT			F	LORI	ENCE			
		So	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbo	und			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start	T C	m				T C						m				T C:					
Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-Turns	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Tota
Peak Hour Ar	alysis	From ()4:30 P	M to 0	5:15 PM	- Peak	1 of 1						•								
Peak Hour for	r Entire	Inters	ection !	Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
04:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	.
05:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	'
05:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Volume	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	25
% App. Total	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		
PHF	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.625	.000	.000	.000	.625	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.625



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 02 Maple and Grove

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/19/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Unshifted

		MAP	I F	Groups	GROVE	nteu	MAPI	F		
			uthbound		Westbour	ad.		rthbound		
	Start Time	Left		Peds		Right	Thru		D- J-	Int. Total
	07:00 AM	Leit	Thru 80	Peas 0	Left			Right 2	Peds 0	154
	07:00 AM 07:15 AM	5	80 78	-	12 12	4 5	55 75		0	154 179
	07:15 AM 07:30 AM	3	78 106	0	12	20	75 78	4 8	0	238
	07:30 AM 07:45 AM	4	106	0	19	14	78 84	3	0	238
	Total	17	368	0	57	43	292	<u>3</u> 17	0	794
	Total	17	308	U	37	43	292	17	0	794
	08:00 AM	3	72	0	11	8	52	3	0	149
	08:00 AM 08:15 AM	2	58	0	7	4	43		0	115
	08:30 AM	3	58	0	10	6	34	1	0	113
	08:45 AM	4	43	1	10	5	33	1	0	97
	Total	12	231	1	38	23	162	6	0	473
	Total	12	231	1	36	23	102	U	0	4/3

	04:00 PM	8	65	0	1	6	119	7	0	206
	04:15 PM	7	65	0	3	11	107	16	0	209
	04:30 PM	12	68	0	3	12	117	13	0	225
	04:45 PM	13	59	0	6	14	100	16	0	208
	Total	40	257	0	13	43	443	52	0	848
	05:00 PM	8	71	0	11	15	116	10	0	231
	05:15 PM	11	60	0	7	13	79	11	1	182
	05:30 PM	6	67	0	10	10	86	11	0	190
	05:45 PM	13	54	0	0	8	70	11	0	156
	Total	38	252	0	28	46	351	43	1	759

	Grand Total	107	1108	1	136	155	1248	118	1	2874
	Apprch %	8.8	91.1	0.1	46.7	53.3	91.3	8.6	0.1	
	Total %	3.7	38.6	0	4.7	5.4	43.4	4.1	0	

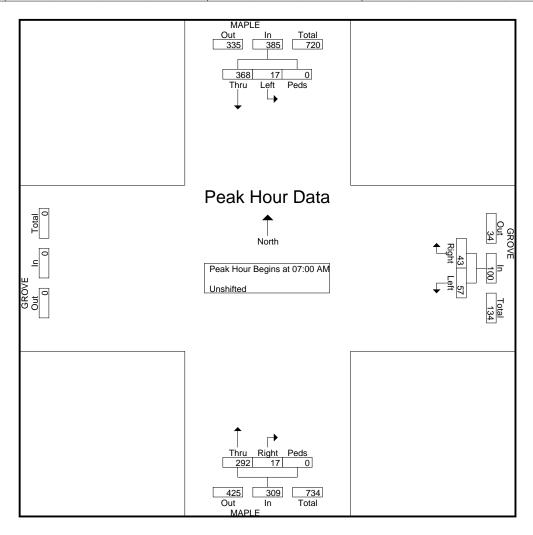
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 02 Maple and Grove

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/19/2019

		MAPLE			GRO	OVE			MAPLE			
		South	bound		V	Vestboun	d		Northl	oound		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Left	Right	App. Total	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis F	rom 07:00 A	M to 11:	45 AM - Pe	eak 1 of 1								
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersection :	Begins at	07:00 AM									
07:00 AM	1	80	0	81	12	4	16	55	2	0	57	154
07:15 AM	5	78	0	83	12	5	17	75	4	0	79	179
07:30 AM	7	106	0	113	19	20	39	78	8	0	86	238
07:45 AM	4	104	0	108	14	14	28	84	3	0	87	223
Total Volume	17	368	0	385	57	43	100	292	17	0	309	794
% App. Total	4.4	95.6	0		57	43		94.5	5.5	0		
PHF	.607	.868	.000	.852	.750	.538	.641	.869	.531	.000	.888	.834



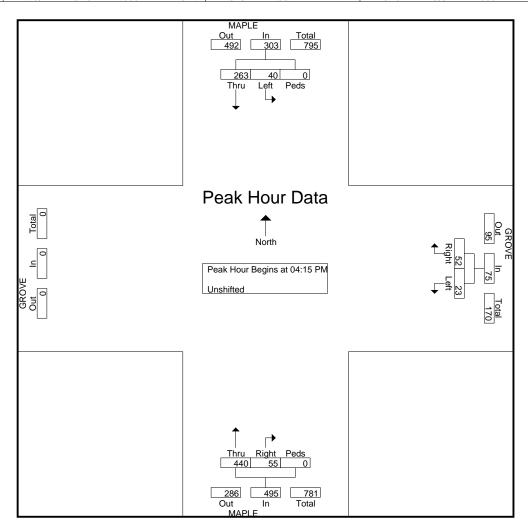
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: 02 Maple and Grove

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/19/2019

		MAPLE			GRO	OVE			MAPLE			
		South	bound		1	Westboun	d		North	bound		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Left	Right	App. Total	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis F	from 12:00 F	PM to 06:0	00 PM - Pe	ak 1 of 1		_			-			
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersection	Begins at	04:15 PM									
04:15 PM	7	65	0	72	3	11	14	107	16	0	123	209
04:30 PM	12	68	0	80	3	12	15	117	13	0	130	225
04:45 PM	13	59	0	72	6	14	20	100	16	0	116	208
05:00 PM	8	71	0	79	11	15	26	116	10	0	126	231
Total Volume	40	263	0	303	23	52	75	440	55	0	495	873
% App. Total	13.2	86.8	0		30.7	69.3		88.9	11.1	0		
PHF	.769	.926	.000	.947	.523	.867	.721	.940	.859	.000	.952	.945



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Unshifted - Bank 2

							S Frince	ed- Unsh									I
		APLE			JE	NSEN			M	APLE			JE	NSEN			
		Southb	ound			Westb	ound			North	ound			Eastb	ound		,
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	37	16	43	0	16	161	20	0	13	25	4	0	16	90	28	0	469
07:15 AM	22	13	59	0	11	211	31	0	23	35	2	0	17	131	26	0	581
07:30 AM	50	36	78	0	16	260	31	2	20	24	5	1	22	115	28	0	688
07:45 AM	47	36	53	1	31	206	38	2	39	20	3_	0	16	132	41_	1	666
Total	156	101	233	1	74	838	120	4	95	104	14	1	71	468	123	1	2404
	1																ı
08:00 AM	21	12	41	0	14	222	17	1	18	18	5	0	15	102	29	0	515
08:15 AM	23	21	40	0	11	143	20	0	22	15	4	0	22	81	20	0	422
08:30 AM	20	19	49	0	9	141	13	0	16	13	2	0	23	95	17	0	417
08:45 AM	26	8	29	0	11	116	11	1	19	12	4	0	18	106	14	0	375
Total	90	60	159	0	45	622	61	2	75	58	15	0	78	384	80	0	1729

04:00 PM	21	16	37	1	9	115	24	0	32	50	15	0	41	174	21	0	556
04:15 PM	16	18	45	1	6	120	25	0	38	44	10	0	50	128	17	0	518
04:30 PM	31	15	36	1	5	134	27	0	42	49	17	0	59	193	15	0	624
04:45 PM	27	22	31	0	4	121	25	0	19	42	19	0	48	194	25	0	577
Total	95	71	149	3	24	490	101	0	131	185	61	0	198	689	78	0	2275
05:00 PM	27	9	33	0	6	157	34	0	44	41	17	0	49	220	9	0	646
05:15 PM	30	10	38	0	5	139	14	0	12	25	13	0	53	213	4	0	556
05:30 PM	21	8	42	0	1	131	14	0	26	20	5	0	64	165	4	0	501
05:45 PM	23	11	42	0	6	123	27	0	11	8	2	1	60	139	8	0	461
Total	101	38	155	0	18	550	89	0	93	94	37	1	226	737	25	0	2164
Grand Total	442	270	696	4	161	2500	371	6	394	441	127	2	573	2278	306	1	8572
Appreh %	31.3	19.1	49.3	0.3	5.3	82.3	12.2	0.2	40.9	45.7	13.2	0.2	18.1	72.1	9.7	0	0372
Total %	5.2	3.1	8.1	0.5	1.9	29.2	4.3	0.1	4.6	5.1	1.5	0.2	6.7	26.6	3.6	0	
Unshifted	442	270	696	4	141	2500	371	6	394	441	127	2	559	2278	306	1	8538
% Unshifted	100	100	100	100	87.6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	97.6	100	100	100	99.6
Bank 2	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	34
% Bank 2	0	0	0	0	12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	0.4

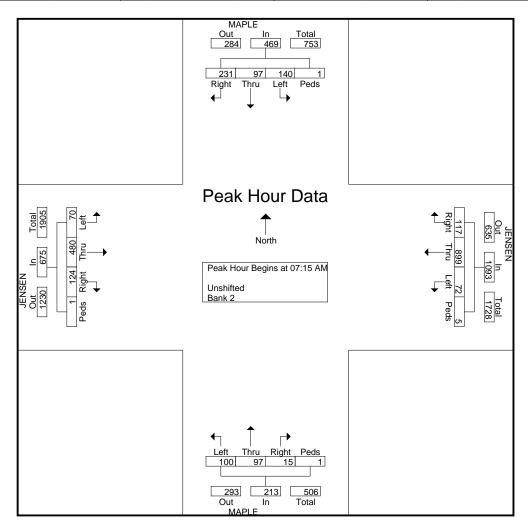
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

		MAPI	LE				JENS	EN				MAPI	LE				JENS	EN			
		Sou	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	nd			No	rthbou	und			E	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis	From ()7:00 A	M to 1	1:45 AN	1 - Pea	k 1 of 1	l													
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection [Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	22	13	59	0	94	11	211	31	0	253	23	35	2	0	60	17	131	26	0	174	581
07:30 AM	50	36	78	0	164	16	260	31	2	309	20	24	5	1	50	22	115	28	0	165	688
07:45 AM	47	36	53	1	137	31	206	38	2	277	39	20	3	0	62	16	132	41	1	190	666
08:00 AM	21	12	41	0	74	14	222	17	1	254	18	18	5	0	41	15	102	29	0	146	515
Total Volume	140	97	231	1	469	72	899	117	5	1093	100	97	15	1	213	70	480	124	1	675	2450
% App. Total	29.9	20.7	49.3	0.2		6.6	82.3	10.7	0.5		46.9	45.5	7	0.5		10.4	71.1	18.4	0.1		
PHF	.700	.674	.740	.250	.715	.581	.864	.770	.625	.884	.641	.693	.750	.250	.859	.795	.909	.756	.250	.888	.890



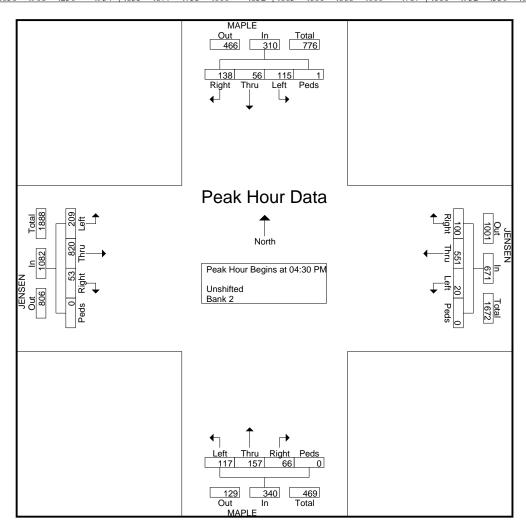
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

		MAPI	LE				JENS	EN				MAPI	LE				JENS	EN]
		So	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	nd			No	rthbo	und			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Tota
Peak Hour Aı	nalysis	From 1	12:00 P	M to 0	5:45 PM	- Peak	1 of 1														
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection [Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	31	15	36	1	83	5	134	27	0	166	42	49	17	0	108	59	193	15	0	267	624
04:45 PM	27	22	31	0	80	4	121	25	0	150	19	42	19	0	80	48	194	25	0	267	57
05:00 PM	27	9	33	0	69	6	157	34	0	197	44	41	17	0	102	49	220	9	0	278	640
05:15 PM	30	10	38	0	78	5	139	14	0	158	12	25	13	0	50	53	213	4	0	270	556
Total Volume	115	56	138	1	310	20	551	100	0	671	117	157	66	0	340	209	820	53	0	1082	2403
% App. Total	37.1	18.1	44.5	0.3		3	82.1	14.9	0		34.4	46.2	19.4	0		19.3	75.8	4.9	0		
PHF	.927	.636	.908	.250	.934	.833	.877	.735	.000	.852	.665	.801	.868	.000	.787	.886	.932	.530	.000	.973	.930



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Bank 2 - U-turns

		APLE			JE	NSEN	_		M	APLE			JE	NSEN			
		Southb	ound			Westb	ound			Northb	ound			Eastb	ound		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
07:45 AM	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	16
08:00 AM	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
08:45 AM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4

04:00 PM	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
04:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
04:30 PM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
04:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	7

05:15 PM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
05:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
05:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Total	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	7
Grand Total	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	34
Apprch %	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	
Total %	0	0	0	0	58.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.2	0	0	0	

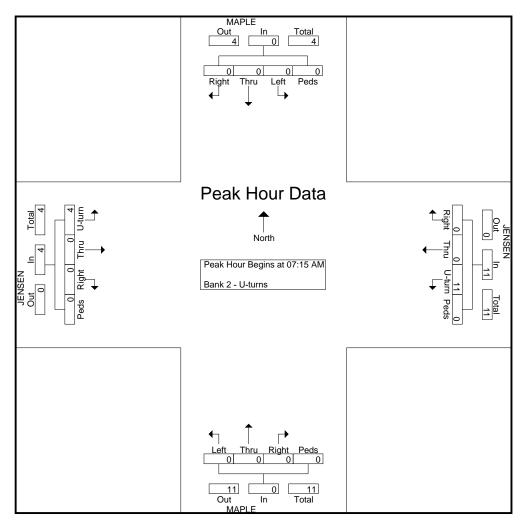
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

		MAPI	LE				JENSI	EN				MAP	LE			J	JENSI	EN			1
		Sou	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	nd			No	rthbo	und			Ea	stbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis	From ()7:15 A	M to 0	8:00 AM	1 - Peal	k 1 of 1											-			
Peak Hour for	r Entire	Inters	ection 1	Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	3
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
07:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
08:00 AM	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Total Volume	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	15
% App. Total	0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		
PHF	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.458	.000	.000	.000	.458	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.500	.625



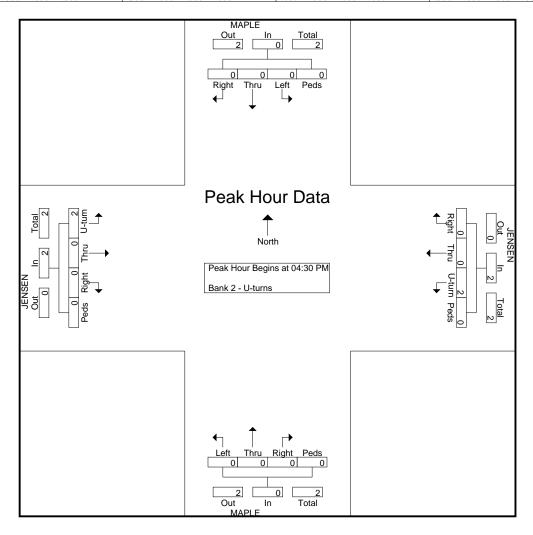
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Maple

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/30/2019

		MAPI	LE				JENSI	EN				MAP	LE				JENSI	EN]
		Sou	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbo	und			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Tota
Peak Hour Ar	alysis	From ()4:30 P	M to 0	5:15 PM	- Peak	1 of 1														
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection :	Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	:
04:45 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
05:00 PM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(
05:15 PM	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Volume	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	
% App. Total	0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		
PHF	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.500	.000	.000	.000	.500	.500



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Unshifted - Bank 2

							s Printe	d- Unsh									
	CHI	ESTNU'	Т		JE	NSEN			CH	ESTNU	T		JE	NSEN			
		Southb	ound			Westb	ound			North	ound			Eastbo	ound		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	9	54	16	0	16	161	5	0	20	32	7	0	17	71	43	0	451
07:15 AM	14	53	42	0	23	214	13	0	15	48	14	0	13	96	64	0	609
07:30 AM	25	87	37	0	25	234	22	0	25	67	12	0	19	79	48	0	680
07:45 AM	18	65	34	0	35	239	21	0	30	44	11	0	9	103	66_	0	675
Total	66	259	129	0	99	848	61	0	90	191	44	0	58	349	221	0	2415
1																	
08:00 AM	15	42	33	0	32	166	7	0	25	48	12	0	17	86	42	0	525
08:15 AM	8	56	18	0	20	134	12	0	35	48	15	1	15	55	32	0	449
08:30 AM	7	36	20	0	17	114	7	0	37	61	14	0	14	52	41	0	420
08:45 AM	8	41	18	0	9	94	7	0	21	58	16	0	18	50	29	0	369
Total	38	175	89	0	78	508	33	0	118	215	57	1	64	243	144	0	1763

04:00 PM	14	54	23	1	17	97	17	0	38	113	18	0	28	172	44	0	636
04:15 PM	21	58	26	1	12	91	17	0	68	121	21	0	36	141	47	0	660
04:30 PM	16	60	20	0	11	78	22	0	77	111	17	0	48	206	33	0	699
04:45 PM	26	54	21	1	14	100	11	0	40	115	15	0	47	139	36	2	621
Total	77	226	90	3	54	366	67	0	223	460	71	0	159	658	160	2	2616
101111			, ,	0 1	٥.	200	0,	0 1		.00	, -	0 1	107	000	100	-	2010
05:00 PM	19	64	36	0	10	82	13	1	47	118	31	0	36	205	39	0	701
05:15 PM	25	67	26	2	11	81	5	1	36	116	23	0	35	218	18	0	664
05:30 PM	21	57	30	0	14	93	11	0	32	81	26	0	45	164	28	0	602
05:45 PM	29	52	24	1	15	76	15	0	30	84	15	0	42	151	26	0	560
Total	94	240	116	3	50	332	44	2	145	399	95	0	158	738	111	0	2527
Grand Total	275	900	424	6	281	2054	205	2	576	1265	267	1	439	1988	636	2	9321
Apprch %	17.1	56.1	26.4	0.4	11.1	80.8	8.1	0.1	27.3	60	12.7	0	14.3	64.9	20.8	0.1	
Total %	3	9.7	4.5	0.1	3	22	2.2	0	6.2	13.6	2.9	0	4.7	21.3	6.8	0	
Unshifted	246	900	424	6	248	2054	205	2	552	1265	266	1	424	1988	636	2	9219
% Unshifted	89.5	100	100	100	88.3	100	100	100	95.8	100	99.6	100	96.6	100	100	100	98.9
Bank 2	29	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	102
% Bank 2	10.5	0	0	0	11.7	0	0	0	4.2	0	0.4	0	3.4	0	0	0	1.1

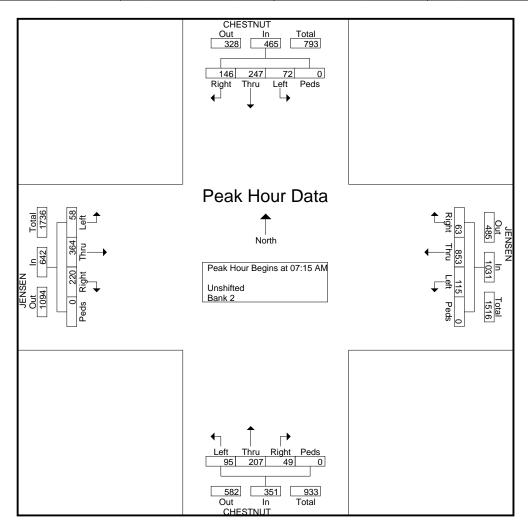
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

	(CHEST	TNUT				JENS	EN			(CHEST	TNUT				JENS	EN			
		Sou	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	nd			No	rthbo	und			E	astbou	nd		
Start Time	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis	From (07:00 A	M to 1	1:45 AM	1 - Pea	k 1 of 1	l													
Peak Hour for	r Entire	Inters	ection 1	Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	14	53	42	0	109	23	214	13	0	250	15	48	14	0	77	13	96	64	0	173	609
07:30 AM	25	87	37	0	149	25	234	22	0	281	25	67	12	0	104	19	79	48	0	146	680
07:45 AM	18	65	34	0	117	35	239	21	0	295	30	44	11	0	85	9	103	66	0	178	675
08:00 AM	15	42	33	0	90	32	166	7	0	205	25	48	12	0	85	17	86	42	0	145	525
Total Volume	72	247	146	0	465	115	853	63	0	1031	95	207	49	0	351	58	364	220	0	642	2489
% App. Total	15.5	53.1	31.4	0		11.2	82.7	6.1	0		27.1	59	14	0		9	56.7	34.3	0		
PHF	.720	.710	.869	.000	.780	.821	.892	.716	.000	.874	.792	.772	.875	.000	.844	.763	.883	.833	.000	.902	.915



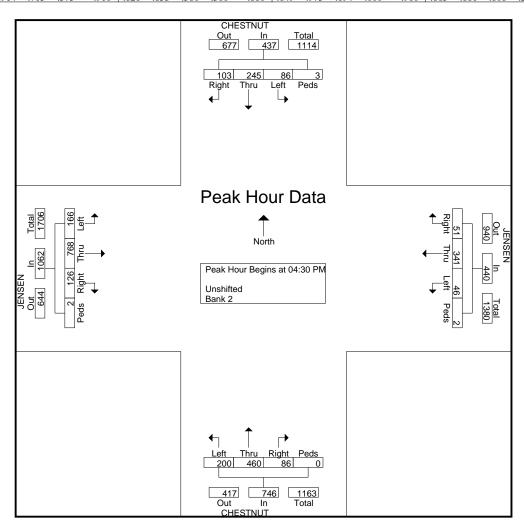
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File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

	(CHEST	TNUT				JENS	EN			(CHEST	TNUT				JENS	EN			
		So	uthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbo	und			E	astbou	nd		
Start	Left	Then	Distri	Peds		Left	Thru	Distri	Peds		Left	Thru	Distr	Peds		Left	Thru	Distri	Peds		
Time	Len	Thru	Right	Peas	App. Total	Len	Thru	Right	Peas	App. Total	Len	THIU	Right	Peds	App. Total	Len	Tillu	Right	Peas	App. Total	Int. Tot
Peak Hour A	nalysis	From 1	12:00 P	M to 0	5:45 PM	- Peak	1 of 1														
Peak Hour for	Entire	Inters	ection ?	Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	16	60	20	0	96	11	78	22	0	111	77	111	17	0	205	48	206	33	0	287	69
04:45 PM	26	54	21	1	102	14	100	11	0	125	40	115	15	0	170	47	139	36	2	224	62
05:00 PM	19	64	36	0	119	10	82	13	1	106	47	118	31	0	196	36	205	39	0	280	70:
05:15 PM	25	67	26	2	120	11	81	5	1	98	36	116	23	0	175	35	218	18	0	271	664
Total Volume	86	245	103	3	437	46	341	51	2	440	200	460	86	0	746	166	768	126	2	1062	2685
% App. Total	19.7	56.1	23.6	0.7		10.5	77.5	11.6	0.5		26.8	61.7	11.5	0		15.6	72.3	11.9	0.2		
PHF	.827	.914	.715	.375	.910	.821	.853	.580	.500	.880	.649	.975	.694	.000	.910	.865	.881	.808	.250	.925	.958



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File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Bank 2 - U-turns

	CITT	CONTE	T		777	NICITIAL			CIT	ECENT	Tr.		777	NICENT			1
	_	ESTNU			JE	NSEN			CH	ESTNU			JE	NSEN			
		Southb				Westb				North				Eastb			
Start Time	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
07:45 AM	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total	1	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
08:00 AM	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	10
08:15 AM	2	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
08:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
08:45 AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Total	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	21

04:00 PM	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	10
04:15 PM	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	11
04:30 PM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7
04:45 PM	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
Total	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	11	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	35
05:00 PM	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
05:15 PM	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
05:30 PM	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
05:45 PM	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	15	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	31
Grand Total	29	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	24	0	1	0	15	0	0	0	102
Apprch %	100	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	96	0	4	0	100	0	0	0	
Total %	28.4	0	0	0	32.4	0	0	0	23.5	0	1	0	14.7	0	0	0	

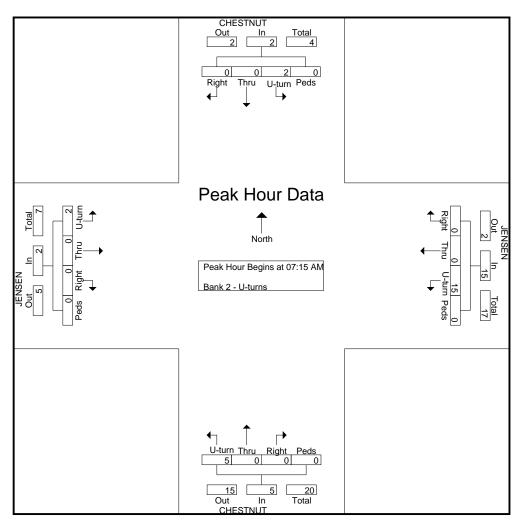
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File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

		CHEST	NUT				JENS	EN				HEST	TNUT				JENS	EN			1
		Sou	ıthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbo	und			E	astbou	nd		
Start Time	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Ar	nalysis	From (7:15 A	M to 0	8:00 AN	1 - Peal	k 1 of 1	l					_					-			
Peak Hour fo	r Entire	Inters	ection !	Begins	at 07:15	AM															
07:15 AM	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
07:30 AM	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
07:45 AM	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
08:00 AM	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	10
Total Volume	2	0	0	0	2	15	0	0	0	15	5	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	24
% App. Total	100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		
PHF	.500	.000	.000	.000	.500	.750	.000	.000	.000	.750	.417	.000	.000	.000	.417	.500	.000	.000	.000	.500	.600



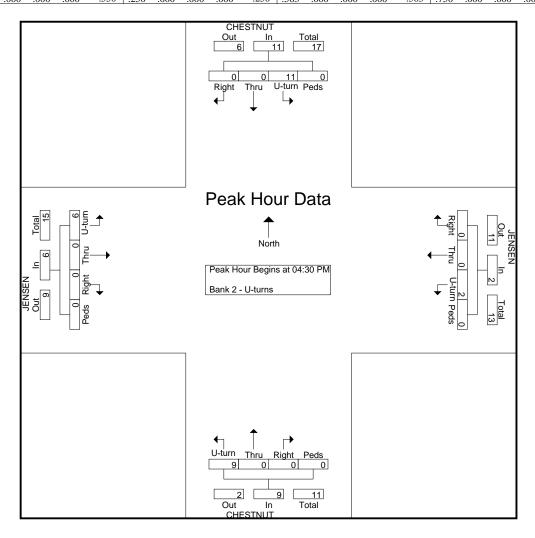
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File Name: Jensen and Chestnut

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 10/31/2019

	C	CHEST	NUT				JENSI	EN			(CHEST	TNUT				JENSI	EN]
		Sou	ıthbou	ınd			W	estbou	ınd			No	rthbou	und			Ea	astbou	nd		
Start Time	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	U-turn	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Tota
Peak Hour Ai	nalysis	From (04:30 P	M to 0	5:15 PM	- Peak	1 of 1														
Peak Hour for	r Entire	Inters	ection l	Begins	at 04:30	PM															
04:30 PM	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	7
04:45 PM	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1	7
05:00 PM	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5
05:15 PM	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	9
Total Volume	11	0	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	2	9	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	0	6	28
% App. Total	100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		100	0	0	0		
PHF	.550	.000	.000	.000	.550	.250	.000	.000	.000	.250	.563	.000	.000	.000	.563	.750	.000	.000	.000	.750	.778



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File Name: Maple and Annadale

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/5/2019

Page No : 1

Groups Printed- Unshifted

	MAPI		Gr	oups Printed MAPI			ANNAI	AT E		
G		uthbound			rthbound			stbound		T
Start Time	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Peds	Left	Right	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	26	0	0	7	15	0	2	16	0	66
07:15 AM	28	1	0	6	11	0	0	17	0	63
07:30 AM	45	2	0	7	24	0	0	17	0	95
07:45 AM	39	11	0	11	33	0	1	30	0	115
Total	138	4	0	31	83	0	3	80	0	339
08:00 AM	22	0	0	5	27	0	1	7	0	62
08:15 AM	34	2	0	2	23	0	1	6	0	68
08:30 AM	22	0	0	5	32	0	1	10	0	70
08:45 AM	27	0	1	1	15	0	0	11	0	55_
Total	105	2	1	13	97	0	3	34	0	255

04:00 PM	20	0	0	21	50	0	0	5	0	96
04:15 PM	16	0	0	10	37	0	0	10	0	73
04:30 PM	18	0	0	12	32	0	1	6	0	69
04:45 PM	14	0	0	15	43	0	1	8	0	81
Total	68	0	0	58	162	0	2	29	0	319
05:00 PM	17	1	0	22	81	0	1	6	0	128
05:15 PM	11	1	0	14	31	0	0	4	0	61
05:30 PM	15	0	0	9	31	0	0	8	o l	63
05:45 PM	18	0	0	3	24	0	0	2	0	47
Total	61	2	0	48	167	0	1	20	0	299
Grand Total	372	8	1	150	509	0	9	163	0	1212
Apprch %	97.6	2.1	0.3	22.8	77.2	0	5.2	94.8	0	1212
Total %	30.7	0.7	0.1	12.4	42	0	0.7	13.4	0	

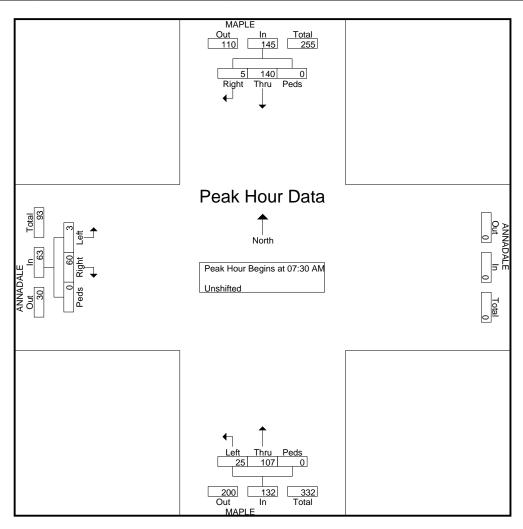
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File Name: Maple and Annadale

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/5/2019

		MAPLE South	bound			MAPLE North	bound		A	NNADA Eastl	LE oound		
Start Time	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Left	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis	From 07:00	AM to 1	1:45 AM -	Peak 1 of 1						_			
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersection	n Begins a	at 07:30 A	M									
07:30 AM	45	2	0	47	7	24	0	31	0	17	0	17	95
07:45 AM	39	1	0	40	11	33	0	44	1	30	0	31	115
08:00 AM	22	0	0	22	5	27	0	32	1	7	0	8	62
08:15 AM	34	2	0	36	2	23	0	25	1	6	0	7	68_
Total Volume	140	5	0	145	25	107	0	132	3	60	0	63	340
Market Ma	96.6	3.4	0		18.9	81.1	0		4.8	95.2	0		
PHF	.778	.625	.000	.771	.568	.811	.000	.750	.750	.500	.000	.508	.739



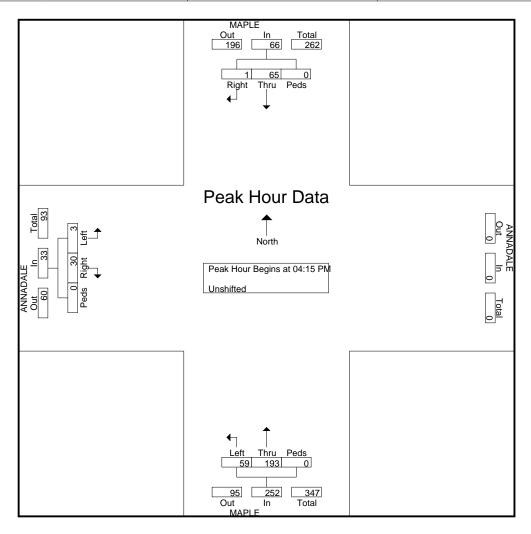
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File Name: Maple and Annadale

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/5/2019

]	MAPLE				MAPLE			A	NNADA	LE		
		South	bound			North	bound			Eastl	ound		
Start Time	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Left	Right	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis	From 12:00	PM to 05	:45 PM - I	Peak 1 of 1									
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersection	n Begins a	t 04:15 Pl	M									
04:15 PM	16	0	0	16	10	37	0	47	0	10	0	10	73
04:30 PM	18	0	0	18	12	32	0	44	1	6	0	7	69
04:45 PM	14	0	0	14	15	43	0	58	1	8	0	9	81
05:00 PM	17	1	0	18	22	81	0	103	1	6	0	7	128
Total Volume	65	1	0	66	59	193	0	252	3	30	0	33	351
% App. Total	98.5	1.5	0		23.4	76.6	0		9.1	90.9	0		
PHF	.903	.250	.000	.917	.670	.596	.000	.612	.750	.750	.000	.825	.686



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File Name: Maple and North

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/6/2019

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Groups Printed- Unshifted

		MAPLE		NOR	ГН		NORT	Н		
	Sou	ıthbound		W	estbound		Ea	stbound		
Start Time	Left	Right	Peds	Thru	Right	Peds	Left	Thru	Peds	Int. Total
07:00 AM	13	18	0	45	16	0	7	34	0	133
07:15 AM	3	14	0	54	11	0	6	36	0	124
07:30 AM	24	8	0	48	22	0	11	41	0	154
07:45 AM	24	22	0	41	31	0	16	37	0	171
Total	64	62	0	188	80	0	40	148	0	582
08:00 AM	9	10	0	38	20	0	20	34	0	131
08:15 AM	11	16	0	27	22	0	5	29	0	110
08:30 AM	11	17	0	38	16	0	10	46	0	138
08:45 AM	12	8	0	30	16	0	10	45	0	121_
Total	43	51	0	133	74	0	45	154	0	500

04:00 PM	17	31	0	56	18	0	12	64	0	198
04:15 PM	24	28	0	51	17	0	11	63	0	194
04:30 PM	31	37	0	68	24	0	18	48	0	226
04:45 PM	15	29	0	50	16	1	15	55	0	181
Total	87	125	0	225	75	1	56	230	0	799
05:00 PM	18	15	0	57	14	0	13	61	0	178
05:15 PM	14	17	0	43	11	0	8	47	0	140
05:30 PM	7	14	0	41	22	1	11	20	0	116
05:45 PM	13	4	0	41	7	0	18	49	0	132
Total	52	50	0	182	54	1	50	177	0	566
Grand Total	246	288	0	728	283	2	191	709	0	2447
Apprch %	46.1	53.9	0	71.9	27.9	0.2	21.2	78.8	0	
Total %	10.1	11.8	0	29.8	11.6	0.1	7.8	29	0	

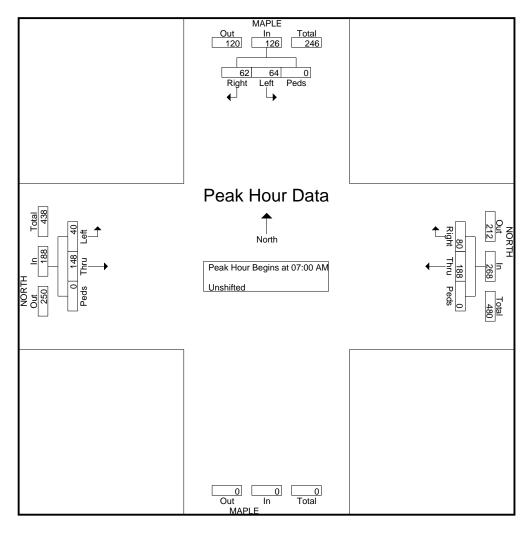
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File Name: Maple and North

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/6/2019

			PLE			NORTH			1	NORTH			
		South	bound			westi	ound			Eastr	ound		
Start Time	Left	Right	Peds	App. Total	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis I	From 07:00	AM to 11	:45 AM -	Peak 1 of 1									
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersection	n Begins a	t 07:00 A	M									
07:00 AM	13	18	0	31	45	16	0	61	7	34	0	41	133
07:15 AM	3	14	0	17	54	11	0	65	6	36	0	42	124
07:30 AM	24	8	0	32	48	22	0	70	11	41	0	52	154
07:45 AM	24	22	0	46	41	31	0	72	16	37	0	53	171
Total Volume	64	62	0	126	188	80	0	268	40	148	0	188	582
% App. Total	50.8	49.2	0		70.1	29.9	0		21.3	78.7	0		
PHF	.667	.705	.000	.685	.870	.645	.000	.931	.625	.902	.000	.887	.851



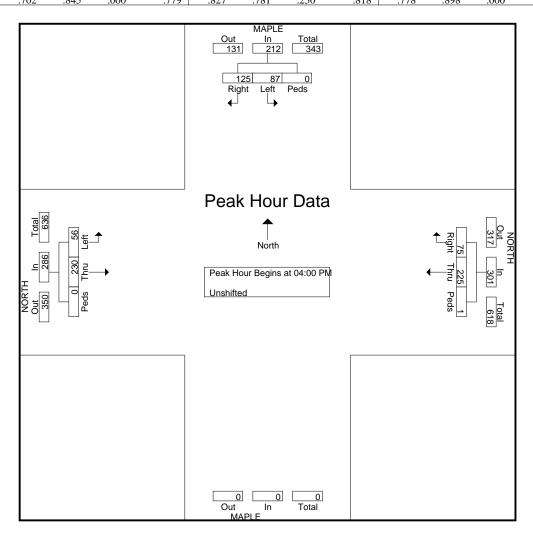
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570-8991

Traffic Engineering, Transportation Planning & Parking Solutions www.JLBtraffic.com

File Name: Maple and North

Site Code : 00000000 Start Date : 11/6/2019

		MA	APLE			NORTH				NORTH			
		South	bound			Westl	ound			Eastl	oound		
Start Time	Left	Right	Peds	App. Total	Thru	Right	Peds	App. Total	Left	Thru	Peds	App. Total	Int. Total
Peak Hour Analysis	From 12:00	PM to 05	:45 PM -	Peak 1 of 1		_							
Peak Hour for Entire	Intersectio	n Begins a	at 04:00 P	M									
04:00 PM	17	31	0	48	56	18	0	74	12	64	0	76	198
04:15 PM	24	28	0	52	51	17	0	68	11	63	0	74	194
04:30 PM	31	37	0	68	68	24	0	92	18	48	0	66	226
04:45 PM	15	29	0	44	50	16	1	67	15	55	0	70	181
Total Volume	87	125	0	212	225	75	1	301	56	230	0	286	799
— % App. Total	41	59	0		74.8	24.9	0.3		19.6	80.4	0		
DHE	702	9/15	000	770	827	791	250	212	778	808	000	0/1	884



Maple Ave Bet. Burns Ave & Grove Ave

City: Fresno
Project #: CA20_7012_001

Day: Tuesday
Date: 1/14/2020

	D	AILY T	TOTA	LS		NB 3,830		SB 4,074		EB 0		WB 0								tal 904
AM Period	NB		CD		ЕВ	WB			TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		ЕВ		VA/D			TAL
00:00	9		SB		ED	VVD		23	TAL	12:00	49		51		ED		WB		100	IAL
00:15	5		6					11		12:15	48		46						94	
00:30	6	24	6	21				12		12:30 12:45	53	104	45	200					98	202
00:45 01:00	4	24	<u>5</u> 2	31				<u>9</u>	55	13:00	34 44	184	66 56	208					100 100	392
01:15	4		6					10		13:15	44		56						100	
01:30	4	12	2	4.4				6	27	13:30 13:45	70	245	73	240					143	464
01:45 02:00	4	13	<u>4</u> 5	14				<u>5</u> 9	27	14:00	57 59	215	64 49	249					121 108	464
02:15	5		2					7		14:15	54		54						108	
02:30	6	20	9	20				15	F.C	14:30 14:45	107	201	71	262					178	FF4
02:45 03:00	13 6	28	12 9	28				25 15	56	15:00	71 70	291	89 75	263					160 145	554
03:15	5		5					10		15:15	76		59						135	
03:30 03:45	5 9	25	11	42				16 27	68	15:30 15:45	105 94	345	73 73	280					178	625
04:00	4	25	18 13	43				17	00	16:00	112	343	81	200					167 193	025
04:15	9		16					25		16:15	105		74						179	
04:30	17	42	26	02				43	125	16:30 16:45	119 92	420	53	205					172	722
04:45 05:00	12 10	42	38 22	93				50 32	135	17:00	93	428	87 69	295					179 162	723
05:15	12		43					55		17:15	98		66						164	
05:30	23	62	48	172				71	226	17:30	92	257	68	261					160	C10
05:45 06:00	18 26	63	60 59	173				78 85	236	17:45 18:00	74 83	357	58 40	261					132 123	618
06:15	25		62					87		18:15	75		36						111	
06:30	38	121	82	247				120	420	18:30 18:45	46	246	35	1.40					81	204
06:45 07:00	32 35	121	114 80	317				146 115	438	19:00	42 37	246	37 41	148					79 78	394
07:15	78		86					164		19:15	30		28						58	
07:30	86	262	92	274				178	C2.4	19:30	27	122	29	126					56	200
07:45 08:00	64 56	263	113 69	371				177 125	634	19:45 20:00	38 24	132	38 24	136					76 48	268
08:15	49		64					113		20:15	19		24						43	
08:30	41	100	51	220				92	442	20:30	28	100	30	100					58	200
08:45 09:00	36 42	182	46 44	230				82 86	412	20:45 21:00	38 32	109	22 26	100					60 58	209
09:15	55		44					99		21:15	22		32						54	
09:30	41	102	34	477				75	200	21:30	28	100	27	100					55	24.4
09:45 10:00	45 57	183	55 44	177				100 101	360	21:45 22:00	26 17	108	21 21	106					47 38	214
10:15	40		55					95		22:15	10		16						26	
10:30	34	460	56	200				90	260	22:30	14		24	74					38	420
10:45 11:00	38 62	169	45 55	200				83 117	369	22:45 23:00	16 15	57	10 20	71				-	26 35	128
11:15	47		64					111		23:15	15		9						24	
11:30	53	201	61	224				114	422	23:30	9	4.4	10	40					19	02
11:45 TOTALS	39	201 1314	51	231 1908				90	432 3222	23:45 TOTALS	5	2516	10	49 2166					15	93 4682
SPLIT %		40.8%		59.2%					40.8%	SPLIT %		53.7%		46.3%						59.2%
						ND		C.D.											-	
	D	AILY 1	OTA	LS		NB 3,830		SB 4,074		EB 0		<u>WB</u> 0								otal 904
						3,030		4,074		U		- 0							7,	704
AM Peak Hour		07:15		06:45					07:15	PM Peak Hour		15:45		15:30						16:00
AM Pk Volume		284		372					644	PM Pk Volume		430		301						723
Pk Hr Factor 7 - 9 Volume		0.826 445		0.816 601)	0		0.904 1046	Pk Hr Factor 4 - 6 Volume		0.903 785		0.929 556		0		n		0.937 1341
7 - 9 Volume 7 - 9 Peak Hour		07:15		07:00					07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour		16:00		16:00						16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume		284		371					644	4 - 6 Pk Volume		428		295						723
Pk Hr Factor		0.826		0.821	0.0	000	0.000		0.904	Pk Hr Factor		0.899		0.848		0.000	(0.000		0.937

Maple Ave Bet. Grove Ave & Byrd Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_002

	ח	AILY 1	COT 4	VI S		NB		SB		EB		WB						To	otal
	יט	AULIC		1L3		3,814		4,245		0		0						8,0	059
AM Period	NB		SB		ЕВ	WB		TO	TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		EB	W	В	TO	TAL
00:00	13		15					28		12:00	53		48					101	
00:15	5		6					11		12:15	41		47					88	
00:30	9		4					13		12:30	49		53					102	
00:45	5	32	7	32				12	64	12:45	40	183	63	211				103	394
01:00 01:15	6 6		1 6					7 12		13:00 13:15	39 43		58 59					97 102	
01:15	6		2					8		13:30	76		75					151	
01:45	1	19	4	13				5	32	13:45	60	218	64	256				124	474
02:00	4		4					8		14:00	62		57					119	
02:15	6		4					10		14:15	54		53					107	
02:30	7		9					16		14:30	98		76					174	
02:45	11	28	13	30				24	58	14:45	75	289	84	270				159	559
03:00	6		9					15		15:00 15:15	78		73					151	
03:15 03:30	6 6		7 11					13 17		15:30	81 106		56 77					137 183	
03:45	10	28	22	49				32	77	15:45	95	360	66	272				161	632
04:00	8		14	-13				22		16:00	105	300	79					184	032
04:15	10		19					29		16:15	103		61					164	
04:30	15		30					45		16:30	117		53					170	
04:45	13	46	43	106				56	152	16:45	100	425	84	277				184	702
05:00	10		25					35		17:00	97		71					168	
05:15	14		50					64		17:15	100		61					161	
05:30	18	Ε0	57 71	202				75	262	17:30 17:45	81	251	72	250				153	C10
05:45 06:00	17 25	59	71 71	203				88 96	262	18:00	73 90	351	55 43	259				128 133	610
06:00	18		71 72					90		18:15	69		43					112	
06:30	29		84					113		18:30	53		36					89	
06:45	30	102	119	346				149	448	18:45	42	254	34	156				76	410
07:00	30		95					125		19:00	40		33					73	
07:15	66		101					167		19:15	30		21					51	
07:30	72		121					193		19:30	25		30					55	
07:45	57	225	124	441				181	666	19:45	39	134	34	118				73	252
08:00	51		74					125		20:00	26		24					50	
08:15 08:30	53 34		67 63					120 97		20:15 20:30	23 30		20 28					43 58	
08:45	35	173	52	256				87	429	20:45	35	114	28 17	89				52	203
09:00	41	1/3	44	230				85	723	21:00	37	114	27	03				64	203
09:15	49		45					94		21:15	22		33					55	
09:30	48		44					92		21:30	27		30					57	
09:45	45	183	50	183				95	366	21:45	31	117	22	112				53	229
10:00	48		49					97		22:00	22		22					44	
10:15	41		47					88		22:15	13		17					30	
10:30	31	154	70	244				101	265	22:30	19	72	21	72				40	4.45
10:45 11:00	34 56	154	45 52	211				79 108	365	22:45 23:00	19 17	73	12 16	72				31 33	145
11:00 11:15	48		52 66					108		23:00	17 17		12					29	
11:30	54		63					117		23:30	10		13					23	
11:45	39	197	52	233				91	430	23:45	6	50	9	50				15	100
TOTALS		1246		2103					3349	TOTALS		2568		2142					4710
SPLIT %		37.2%		62.8%					41.6%	SPLIT %		54.5%		45.5%					58.4%
SPLIT 76		37.2/0		02.070					41.070	31 211 70		34.370		43.370					30.470
	D	AILY 1	ΓΩΤΑ	AI S		NB		SB		EB		WB							otal
		الحالحالة	- -	·LJ		3,814		4,245		0		0						8,0	059
AM Peak Hour		07:15		07:00					07:00	PM Peak Hour		16:00		14:45					16:00
AM Pk Volume		246		441					666	PM Pk Volume		425		290					702
Pk Hr Factor		0.854		0.889					0.863	Pk Hr Factor		0.908		0.863					0.954
7 - 9 Volume		398		697	Ω		0		1095	4 - 6 Volume		776		536	()	0		1312
7 - 9 Peak Hour		07:15		07:00					07:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour		16:00		16:45					16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume		246		441					666	4 - 6 Pk Volume		425		288					702
Pk Hr Factor		0.854		0.889					0.863	Pk Hr Factor		0.908		0.857					0.954
· ····································		0.004		0.003	0.00		31000		0.003			0.500		0.037	0.0		0.000		0.554

Maple Ave Bet. Date Ave & Annadale Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_003

	D	AILY T	OTA	ALS		NB 2,083		SB 1,798		EB 0		WB 0								tal 881
AM Period	NB		SB		EB	WB			TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		ЕВ		WB			TAL
00:00	4		2					6		12:00	42		22				•••		64	
00:15 00:30	4		3 6					7		12:15 12:30	26		38						64	
00:45	4 4	16	12	23				10 16	39	12:45	31 43	142	20 25	105					51 68	247
01:00	3		2					5		13:00	31		22						53	
01:15 01:30	2 5		1 2					3 7		13:15 13:30	39 46		23 45						62 91	
01:45	3	13	0	5				3	18	13:45	27	143	38	128					65	271
02:00	6		4					10		14:00	32		18						50	
02:15 02:30	6 11		2 8					8 19		14:15 14:30	40 70		29 32						69 102	
02:45	10	33	5	19				15	52	14:45	45	187	24	103					69	290
03:00	6		5					11		15:00	66		30						96	
03:15 03:30	6 3		7 15					13 18		15:15 15:30	45 66		18 20						63 86	
03:45	6	21	29	56				35	77	15:45	66	243	24	92					90	335
04:00	11		8					19		16:00	50		37						87	
04:15 04:30	5 6		10 13					15 19		16:15 16:30	30 92		42 20						72 112	
04:45	9	31	29	60				38	91	16:45	50	222	14	113					64	335
05:00	4		15					19		17:00	56		31						87	
05:15 05:30	5 5		13 25					18 30		17:15 17:30	52 45		16 13						68 58	
05:45	13	27	48	101				61	128	17:45	20	173	17	77					37	250
06:00	15		23					38		18:00	34		11						45	
06:15 06:30	12 19		25 31					37 50		18:15 18:30	13 15		11 13						24 28	
06:45	24	70	52	131				76	201	18:45	20	82	5	40					25	122
07:00	19		37					56		19:00 19:15	16		6						22	
07:15 07:30	20 15		43 46					63 61		19:30	10 14		5 11						15 25	
07:45	31	85	70	196				101	281	19:45	11	51	4	26					15	77
08:00 08:15	23 21		36 40					59 61		20:00 20:15	8 7		3 7						11 14	
08:30	32		30					62		20:30	9		7						16	
08:45	34	110	24	130				58	240	20:45	4	28	2	19					6	47
09:00 09:15	23 35		22 35					45 70		21:00 21:15	3 3		8 5						11 8	
09:30	26		28					54		21:30	9		6						15	
09:45	17	101	23	108				40	209	21:45	17	32	3	22					20	54
10:00 10:15	32 28		22 31					54 59		22:00 22:15	5 3		3						8 4	
10:15	28 29		20					49		22:30	6		1 4						10	
10:45	17	106	28	101				45	207	22:45	2	16	2	10					4	26
11:00 11:15	21 36		33 28					54 64		23:00 23:15	4 6		2 2						6 8	
11:30	56		35					91		23:30	2		1						3	
11:45	25	138	31	127				56	265	23:45	1	13	1	6					2	19
TOTALS		751		1057					1808	TOTALS		1332		741						2073
SPLIT %		41.5%		58.5%					46.6%	SPLIT %		64.3%		35.7%						53.4%
	ת	AILY T	OT 4	\IS		NB		SB		EB		WB							To	tal
	<i>UI</i>	AIET I		(L)		2,083		1,798		0		0							3,8	381
AM Peak Hour		11:15		07:00					07:15	PM Peak Hour		16:30		13:30						15:45
AM Pk Volume		159		196					284	PM Pk Volume		250		130						361
Pk Hr Factor		0.710		0.700					0.703	Pk Hr Factor		0.679		0.722		0		0		0.806
7 - 9 Volume 7 - 9 Peak Hour		195 08:00		326 07:00					521 07:15	4 - 6 Volume 4 - 6 Peak Hour		395 16:30		190 16:00						585 16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume		110		196					284	4 - 6 Pk Volume		250		113						335
Pk Hr Factor		0.809		0.700	0.00	0	0.000		0.703	Pk Hr Factor		0.679		0.673		0.000		0.000		0.748

Maple Ave Bet. Annadale Ave & Commerce Ave

Day: Tuesday **Date:** 1/14/2020

	D	AILY T	OT/	AI C		NB		SB		EB		WB							To	tal
	וט	AILT I	UIF	(L)		2,496		2,370		0		0							4,8	366
AM Period	NB		SB		EB	WB		то	TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		EB		WB		TO	TAL
00:00	5		5					10		12:00	49		34						83	
00:15 00:30	1 3		3 9					4 12		12:15 12:30	27 41		49 31						76 72	
00:45	3	12	20	37				23	49	12:45	40	157	30	144					70	301
01:00	2		4					6		13:00	35		35						70	
01:15	4		2					6		13:15	50		29						79	
01:30 01:45	2	11	2 3	11				4 6	22	13:30 13:45	44 25	154	56 51	171					100 76	325
02:00	8		6					14		14:00	59	15-1	31						90	323
02:15	10		4					14		14:15	55		49						104	
02:30 02:45	4 9	31	10 10	30				14 19	61	14:30 14:45	82 62	258	47 24	151					129 86	409
03:00	5	31	8	30				13	01	15:00	73	236	37	131					110	403
03:15	4		12					16		15:15	56		30						86	
03:30	5		17					22		15:30	68		35						103	
03:45 04:00	7	21	30 12	67				37 19	88	15:45 16:00	72 62	269	33 36	135					105 98	404
04:15	7		15					22		16:15	47		37						84	
04:30	3		12					15		16:30	89		31						120	
04:45	16	33	24	63				40	96	16:45	56	254	28	132					84	386
05:00 05:15	10 12		15 18					25 30		17:00 17:15	67 58		35 23						102 81	
05:30	11		38					49		17:30	61		23 17						78	
05:45	21	54	58	129				79	183	17:45	26	212	20	95					46	307
06:00	13		38					51		18:00	33		12						45	
06:15 06:30	18 26		47 43					65 69		18:15 18:30	14 17		17 24						31 41	
06:45	41	98	43 58	186				99	284	18:45	24	88	20	73					41	161
07:00	27	- 30	49	100				76		19:00	17		10	,,,					27	101
07:15	24		46					70		19:15	10		8						18	
07:30 07:45	34 28	113	56 78	229				90 106	342	19:30 19:45	15 18	60	13 7	38					28 25	98
08:00	30	113	46	229				76	342	20:00	9	60	4	30					13	90
08:15	28		42					70		20:15	5		8						13	
08:30	37		28					65		20:30	9		10						19	
08:45 09:00	43 26	138	35 27	151				78 53	289	20:45 21:00	<u>8</u> 4	31	5 7	27					13 11	58
09:15	34		32					66		21:15	4		3						7	
09:30	27		33					60		21:30	13		5						18	
09:45	24	111	41	133				65	244	21:45	20	41	5	20					25	61
10:00 10:15	38 29		28 37					66 66		22:00 22:15	3 6		8 2						11 8	
10:30	33		28					61		22:30	4		4						8	
10:45	33	133	44	137				77	270	22:45	2	15	4	18					6	33
11:00	32		50					82		23:00	2		4						6	
11:15 11:30	48 70		35 46					83 116		23:15 23:30	10 2		2 5						12 7	
11:45	36	186	47	178				83	364	23:45	2	16	4	15					6	31
TOTALS		941		1351					2292	TOTALS		1555		1019						2574
SPLIT %		41.1%		58.9%					47.1%	SPLIT %		60.4%		39.6%						52.9%
SFLIT /6		41.170		30.370					47.170	31 L11 70		00.470		39.070						32.376
	D	AILY 1	OTA	\LS		NB		SB		EB		WB								tal
						2,496		2,370		0		0							4,8	366
AM Peak Hour		11:15		07:00					11:15	PM Peak Hour		14:30		13:30						14:15
AM Pk Volume		203		229					365	PM Pk Volume		273		187						429
Pk Hr Factor		0.725		0.734					0.787	Pk Hr Factor		0.832		0.835						0.831
7 - 9 Volume		251		380					631	4 - 6 Volume		466		227						693
7 - 9 Peak Hour		08:00		07:00					07:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour		16:30		16:00						16:15
7 - 9 Pk Volume Pk Hr Factor		138 0.802		229 0.734					342 0.807	4 - 6 Pk Volume Pk Hr Factor		270 0.758		132 0.892						390 0.813
I K I II I detol		0.002		0.734			0.000		0.007			0.736		0.032		0.000		0.000		0.013

Maple Ave Bet. Edgar Ave & North Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_005

	ח	AILY T	OT/	VI C		NB	SB		EB		WB						To	otal
		AILI I	017	1L3		2,351	2,139)	0		0						4,4	490
AM Period	NB		SB		EB	WB	TO	TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		ЕВ	WB		TO	TAL
00:00	4		4				8		12:00	36		33					69	
00:15	3		3				6		12:15	31		49					80	
00:30	5		7				12		12:30	38		27					65	
00:45	5	17	2	16			7	33	12:45	40	145	44	153				84	298
01:00	2		2				4		13:00	37		34					71	
01:15 01:30	4 1		1 0				5 1		13:15 13:30	47 41		26 45					73 86	
01:45	3	10	2	5			5	15	13:45	22	147	48	153				70	300
02:00	8		3				11		14:00	58		46	133				104	300
02:15	12		1				13		14:15	54		49					103	
02:30	9		5				14		14:30	53		54					107	
02:45	16	45	13	22			29	67	14:45	63	228	29	178				92	406
03:00	12		5				17		15:00	50		76					126	
03:15	10		6				16		15:15 15:30	64		44					108	
03:30 03:45	16 16	54	11 12	34			27 28	88	15:45	53 65	232	46 35	201				99 100	433
04:00	13	34	7	34			20	- 00	16:00	54	232	59	201				113	433
04:15	8		10				18		16:15	33		50					83	
04:30	10		8				18		16:30	58		44					102	
04:45	17	48	13	38			30	86	16:45	41	186	35	188				76	374
05:00	10		7				17		17:00	44		42					86	
05:15	11		10				21		17:15	38		27					65	
05:30	16	CE	25	61			41 50	120	17:30 17:45	48	15/	21	10E				69 39	250
05:45 06:00	28 21	65	22 16	64			37	129	18:00	24 28	154	15 20	105			$\overline{}$	48	259
06:15	31		17				48		18:15	10		14					24	
06:30	27		24				51		18:30	14		23					37	
06:45	49	128	37	94			86	222	18:45	17	69	9	66				26	135
07:00	37		33				70		19:00	16		8					24	
07:15	31		39				70		19:15	9		10					19	
07:30	28		45				73		19:30	12		13					25	
07:45 08:00	44 35	140	57 23	174			101 58	314	19:45 20:00	<u>13</u> 5	50	10 4	41				23 9	91
08:00	26		25 34				60		20:15	8		7					15	
08:30	38		28				66		20:30	9		8					17	
08:45	47	146	37	122			84	268	20:45	4	26	5	24				9	50
09:00	21		22				43		21:00	8		7					15	
09:15	34		33				67		21:15	4		4					8	
09:30	27		34				61		21:30	7		3					10	
09:45	31	113	35	124			66	237	21:45	3	22	4	18				7	40
10:00 10:15	29 36		25 37				54 73		22:00 22:15	3 10		5 7					8 17	
10:30	39		35				74		22:30	6		5					11	
10:45	35	139	25	122			60	261	22:45	4	23	6	23				10	46
11:00	26		57				83		23:00	2		2	-				4	
11:15	41		36				77		23:15	4		4					8	
11:30	38		38				76		23:30	1		5					6	
11:45	47	152	29	160			76	312	23:45	5	12	3	14				8	26
TOTALS		1057		975				2032	TOTALS		1294		1164					2458
SPLIT %		52.0%		48.0%				45.3%	SPLIT %		52.6%		47.4%					54.7%
						NB	SB		EB		WB						_Te	otal
	D	AILY T	OTA	ALS		2,351	2,139)	0		0							490
AM Peak Hour		11:15		07:00				07:00	PM Peak Hour		15:15		14:15					14:30
AM Pk Volume		162		174				314	PM Pk Volume		236		208					433
Pk Hr Factor		0.862		0.763				0.777	Pk Hr Factor		0.908		0.684					0.859
7 - 9 Volume		286		296				582	4 - 6 Volume		340		293					633
7 - 9 Peak Hour		08:00		07:00				07:00	4 - 6 Peak Hour		16:00		16:00					16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume		146		174				314	4 - 6 Pk Volume		186		188					374
Pk Hr Factor		0.777		0.763	0.000	0.0	00	0.777	Pk Hr Factor		0.802		0.797	0.00	0	0.000		0.827

Chestnut Ave Bet. Geary St & Florence Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_006

	ם	AILY 1				NB		SB		EB		WB						To	otal
	יט	AILY		(L)		7,631		7,598		0		0						15,	,229
AM Period	NB		SB		EB	WB		то	TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		EB	W	В	то	TAL
00:00	11		19					30		12:00	110		106					216	
00:15	12		18					30		12:15	96		127					223	
00:30	10		11					21		12:30	103		129					232	
00:45	10 12	43	<u>7</u> 5	55				17 17	98	12:45 13:00	103 137	412	101 101	463				204 238	875
01:00 01:15	11		5 5					16		13:15	111		130					238	
01:30	6		6					12		13:30	115		131					246	
01:45	7	36	4	20				11	56	13:45	133	496	106	468				239	964
02:00	8		7					15		14:00	115		122					237	
02:15 02:30	4 3		5 10					9 13		14:15 14:30	133 152		165 149					298 301	
02:30	3 10	25	7	29				17	54	14:45	186	586	156	592				342	1178
03:00	9		7					16	<u> </u>	15:00	139	300	132	332				271	11/0
03:15	14		17					31		15:15	140		153					293	
03:30	11		12					23		15:30	146		131					277	
03:45	18 14	52	20	56				38 28	108	15:45 16:00	154 169	579	143 141	559				297 310	1138
04:00 04:15	10		14 18					28		16:15	178		131					309	
04:30	16		26					42		16:30	190		130					320	
04:45	21	61	22	80				43	141	16:45	208	745	174	576				382	1321
05:00	26		31					57		17:00	207		177					384	
05:15	38		35					73		17:15	198		159					357	
05:30	40	157	76	226				116	202	17:30 17:45	152	726	150	C20				302	1200
05:45 06:00	53 44	157	84 71	226				137 115	383	18:00	179 171	736	144 126	630				323 297	1366
06:15	48		108					156		18:15	110		125					235	
06:30	63		111					174		18:30	119		103					222	
06:45	75	230	105	395				180	625	18:45	93	493	103	457				196	950
07:00	84		63					147		19:00	84		95					179	
07:15 07:30	110 181		97 161					207 342		19:15 19:30	72 57		83 81					155 138	
07:45	163	538	173	494				336	1032	19:45	80	293	81	340				161	633
08:00	141	330	121	-13-1				262	1032	20:00	56	233	84	3-10				140	033
08:15	101		95					196		20:15	47		59					106	
08:30	103		80					183		20:30	44		74					118	
08:45	106	451	83	379				189	830	20:45 21:00	58	205	67	284				125	489
09:00 09:15	114 94		84 103					198 197		21:15	45 44		69 63					114 107	
09:30	87		74					161		21:30	41		46					87	
09:45	92	387	71	332				163	719	21:45	34	164	43	221				77	385
10:00	89		71					160		22:00	16		40					56	
10:15	87		76					163		22:15	25		32					57	
10:30 10:45	77 105	358	101 106	354				178 211	712	22:30 22:45	27 28	96	22 25	119				49 53	215
11:00	98	336	107	334				205	/12	23:00	15	30	28	119				43	213
11:15	112		95					207		23:15	13		11					24	
11:30	113		94					207		23:30	25		19					44	
11:45	103	426	90	386				193	812	23:45	9	62	25	83				34	145
TOTALS		2764		2806					5570	TOTALS		4867		4792					9659
SPLIT %		49.6%		50.4%					36.6%	SPLIT %		50.4%		49.6%					63.4%
	D	AILY 1	OTA	LS		NB		SB		EB		WB							otal
						7,631		7,598		0		0						15,	,229
AM Peak Hour		07:15		07:15					07:15	PM Peak Hour		16:30		16:45					16:30
AM Pk Volume		595		552					1147	PM Pk Volume		803		660					1443
Pk Hr Factor		0.822		0.798					0.838	Pk Hr Factor		0.965		0.932					0.939
7 - 9 Volume		989		873	0		0		1862	4 - 6 Volume		1481		1206	C)	0		2687
7 - 9 Peak Hour		07:15		07:15					07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour		16:30		16:45					16:30
7 - 9 Pk Volume		595		552					1147	4 - 6 Pk Volume		803		660					1443
Pk Hr Factor		0.822		0.798	0.00	00	0.000		0.838	Pk Hr Factor		0.965		0.932	0.0	000	0.000		0.939

Chestnut Ave Bet. Florence Ave & Hemlock Prvt

Day: Tuesday Date: 1/14/2020

	D	AILY 1	ГОТА	LS		NB		SB		EB		WB							tal
				0		7,945		7,928		0		0						15,	873
AM Period	NB		SB		EB	WB			TAL	PM Period	NB		SB		EB	W	В		TAL
00:00 00:15	14 14		19 20					33 34		12:00 12:15	109 100		107 121					216 221	
00:30	12		12					24		12:30	99		121					221	
00:45	12	52	11	62				23	114	12:45	111	419	107	462				218	881
01:00	12		7					19		13:00	141		102					243	
01:15 01:30	10 7		4 6					14 13		13:15 13:30	106 115		137 131				ļ	243 246	
01:45	8	37	4	21				12	58	13:45	146	508	105	475				251	983
02:00	7		10					17		14:00	109		113					222	
02:15 02:30	4 5		4 9					8 14		14:15 14:30	136 167		162 150					298 317	
02:30	9	25	8	31				17	56	14:45	188	600	166	591				354	1191
03:00	13		6					19		15:00	153		136					289	
03:15	15		18					33		15:15	145		154					299	
03:30 03:45	12 17	57	15 21	60				27 38	117	15:30 15:45	163 172	633	139 158	587				302 330	1220
04:00	17		13	00				30	11,	16:00	177	033	142	307				319	1220
04:15	10		21					31		16:15	206		129					335	
04:30	14	60	28	00				42	140	16:30	205	904	136	F00				341 399	1204
04:45 05:00	19 22	60	26 36	88				45 58	148	16:45 17:00	216 223	804	183 185	590				408	1394
05:15	39		37					76		17:15	214		169					383	
05:30	38		92					130		17:30	160		152					312	
05:45 06:00	52 46	151	87 92	252				139 138	403	17:45 18:00	180 176	777	139 136	645				319 312	1422
06:15	48		131					179		18:15	126		137					263	
06:30	57		119					176		18:30	115		109					224	
06:45	66	217	113	455				179	672	18:45	100	517	106	488				206	1005
07:00 07:15	78 98		98 106					176 204		19:00 19:15	84 76		97 81					181 157	
07:30	193		175					368		19:30	65		82					147	
07:45	176	545	176	555				352	1100	19:45	84	309	91	351				175	660
08:00 08:15	141 105		139 96					280 201		20:00 20:15	61 55		81 64					142 119	
08:30	100		84					184		20:30	49		77					126	
08:45	118	464	82	401				200	865	20:45	61	226	60	282				121	508
09:00	114		85					199		21:00	47		67					114	
09:15 09:30	94 86		114 77					208 163		21:15 21:30	46 43		61 49				ļ	107 92	
09:45	91	385	73	349				164	734	21:45	37	173	44	221				81	394
10:00	80		77					157		22:00	25		43					68	
10:15 10:30	96 82		77 95					173 177		22:15 22:30	36 25		32 23					68 48	
10:30	107	365	95 113	362				220	727	22:45	25 28	114	23 26	124			ļ	48 54	238
11:00	105		108				İ	213		23:00	20		27	<u>-</u>				47	
11:15	106		95					201		23:15 23:30	13		13				ļ	26	
11:30 11:45	114 112	437	93 95	391				207 207	828	23:30	25 12	70	20 25	85			ļ	45 37	155
TOTALS	-14	2795		3027				207	5822	TOTALS		5150		4901				J,	10051
SPLIT %		48.0%		52.0%					36.7%	SPLIT %		51.2%		48.8%					63.3%
						NIB		CP											
	D	AILY 1	OTA	\LS		NB 7.045		SB		EB		WB							otal
						7,945		7,928		0		0						15,	873
AM Peak Hour		07:30		07:15					07:15	PM Peak Hour		16:30		16:45					16:30
AM Pk Volume		615		596					1204	PM Pk Volume		858		689					1531
Pk Hr Factor		0.797		0.847					0.818	Pk Hr Factor		0.962		0.931					0.938
7 - 9 Volume		1009 07:30		956 07:15					1965 07:15	4 - 6 Volume 4 - 6 Peak Hour		1581 16:30		1235 16:45					2816 16:30
7 - 9 Peak Hour 7 - 9 Pk Volume		615		596					1204	4 - 6 Peak Hour 4 - 6 Pk Volume		858		689					1531
Pk Hr Factor		0.797		0.847					0.818	Pk Hr Factor		0.962		0.931					0.938
		0.757		0.047	0.000				0.510			0.302		0.001	0.0				0.550

Florence Ave Bet. Whitney Ave & Chestnut Ave

Day: Tuesday **Date:** 1/14/2020

	DAILY 1	CTAIS			NB		SB		EB		WB						To	otal
	DAILI	UTALS		_	0		0		555		718						1,2	273
AM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		TC	TAL	PM Period	NB		SB	EB		WB		TO	TAL
00:00			0		0		0		12:00				5		4		9	
00:15			1		3		4		12:15 12:30				8		10		18	
00:30 00:45			0 2	3	2 0	5	2	8	12:45				5 5	23	10 8	32	15 13	55
01:00			2		1	3	3	0	13:00				<u>5</u>	23	11	32	16	
01:15			1		2		3		13:15				8		12		20	
01:30			0		0		0		13:30				15		17		32	
01:45			1	4	2	5	3	9	13:45				8	36	10	50	18	86
02:00			1		0		1		14:00				9		18		27	
02:15			1		1		2		14:15				6		22		28	
02:30 02:45			0	2	2 1	4	2 1	6	14:30 14:45				22 24	61	23 15	78	45 39	139
03:00			0		2	4	2	U	15:00				11	01	13	76	24	133
03:15			0		2		2		15:15				10		8		18	
03:30			0		0		0		15:30				7		9		16	
03:45			1	1	1	5	2	6	15:45				4	32	7	37	11	69
04:00			0		1		1		16:00				4		16		20	
04:15			0		0		0		16:15 16:30				6		11		17	
04:30 04:45			1 1	2	0 0	1	1 1	3	16:45				12 18	40	16 17	60	28 35	100
05:00			4		2	1	6	3	17:00				10	40	12	UU	22	100
05:15			2		4		6		17:15				18		13		31	
05:30			1		2		3		17:30				12		11		23	
05:45			0	7	3	11	3	18	17:45				16	56	13	49	29	105
06:00			4		9		13		18:00				12		10		22	
06:15			2		2		4		18:15				12		13		25	
06:30 06:45			4 7	17	8 8	27	12 15	44	18:30 18:45				13 5	42	10 6	39	23 11	81
07:00			8	1/	6	21	14	44	19:00				8	42	7	39	15	01
07:15			12		18		30		19:15				5		8		13	
07:30			16		40		56		19:30				6		11		17	
07:45			13	49	42	106	55	155	19:45				5	24	4	30	9	54
08:00			21		10		31		20:00				5		6		11	
08:15			2		13		15		20:15				3		5		8	
08:30 08:45			4 6	33	7 8	38	11 14	71	20:30 20:45				8 6	22	4 7	22	12 13	44
09:00			3	33	6	36	9	/1	21:00				2		6		8	- 44
09:15			8		5		13		21:15				4		1		5	
09:30			6		4		10		21:30				2		4		6	
09:45			3	20	5	20	8	40	21:45				2	10	4	15	6	25
10:00			8		5		13		22:00				1		2		3	
10:15			4		6		10		22:15 22:30				3		6		9	
10:30 10:45			4 3	19	6 10	27	10 13	46	22:30 22:45				2 4	10	1 3	12	3 7	22
11:00			11	13	10	<i>L1</i>	21	40	23:00				3	10	4	14	7	
11:15			7		8		15		23:15				1		1		2	
11:30			10		8		18		23:30				2		3		5	
11:45			7	35	8	34	15	69	23:45				1	7	3	11	4	18
TOTALS				192		283		475	TOTALS					363		435		798
SPLIT %				40.4%		59.6%		37.3%	SPLIT %					45.5%		54.5%		62.7%
	DAILY	TALS			NB		SB		EB		WB						To	otal
	DAILY 1	OTALS			0		0		555		718						1,2	273
AM Peak Hour				07:15		07:15		07:15	PM Peak Hour					14:30		14:00		14:00
AM Pk Volume				62		110		172	PM Pk Volume					67		78		139
Pk Hr Factor				0.738		0.655		0.768	Pk Hr Factor					0.698		0.848		0.772
7 - 9 Volume	0	0		82		144		226	4 - 6 Volume		0	0		96		109		205
7 - 9 Peak Hour				07:15		07:15		07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour					16:30		16:00		16:30
7 - 9 Pk Volume				62		110		172	4 - 6 Pk Volume					58		60		116
Pk Hr Factor	0.000	0.000		0.738		0.655		0.768	Pk Hr Factor	(0.000	0.0	00	0.806		0.882		0.829

Florence Ave 80' E/O Chestnut Ave

Day: Tuesday **Date:** 1/14/2020

	DAILY TOTA	\I S		NB		SB		EB	1	WB					To	otal
	DAILT TOTA	1L3		0		0		451	Ę	531					9	82
AM Period	NB SB	EB		WB		TO	TAL	PM Period	NB	SB	E	R	WB		TO	TAL
00:00	110 30	0		0		0		12:00	ND	30	4		3		7	.,
00:15		1		1		2		12:15			5		4		9	
00:30		1		0		1		12:30			4	ļ	5		9	
00:45		0	2	0	1	0	3	12:45			4	17	6	18	10	35
01:00		0		0		0		13:00			1		6		7	
01:15		0		1		1		13:15			2		9		11	
01:30		1		2		3		13:30			7		12		19	
01:45		0	1	1	4	11	5	13:45			3		6	33	9	46
02:00		0		1		1		14:00 14:15			8		7		15	
02:15 02:30		0		0 2		0 2		14:15			1		11 9		19 23	
02:30		0		2	5	2	5	14:45			1		9 16	43	27	84
03:00		2		0		2		15:00					8	43	17	- 04
03:15		0		1		1		15:15			1		6		18	
03:30		Ō		1		1		15:30			g		11		20	
03:45		0	2	3	5	3	7	15:45			8		12	37	20	75
04:00		2		1		3		16:00			1	0	6		16	
04:15		0		4		4		16:15			1		7		23	
04:30		0		1		1		16:30			1		11		24	
04:45		0	2	2	8	2	10	16:45			1		7	31	21	84
05:00		3		3		6		17:00			1		8		18	
05:15		1		5		6		17:15			1		9		25	
05:30 05:45		3 1	8	10	24	13 7	32	17:30 17:45			1: 2:		7 8	32	19 30	92
06:00		1	0	<u>6</u>	24	7	52	18:00			 8		<u> </u>	32	24	92
06:15		0		7		7		18:15			1		11		21	
06:30		1		7		8		18:30			4		7		11	
06:45		4	6	5	25	9	31	18:45			7		4	38	11	67
07:00		2		3		5		19:00			ε		4		10	
07:15		3		19		22		19:15			8	3	8		16	
07:30		11		20		31		19:30			5		5		10	
07:45		11	27	14	56	25	83	19:45			5		7	24	12	48
08:00		4		12		16		20:00			4		3		7	
08:15		6		7		13		20:15			8		7		15	
08:30 08:45		2 5	17	10	22	12 9		20:30 20:45			2		3 2	15	5 8	25
09:00		2	17	4	33	6	50	21:00			8		3	15	11	35
09:15		2		2		4		21:15			5		6		11	
09:30		5		5		10		21:30			4		4		8	
09:45		6	15	9	20	15	35	21:45			3		5	18	8	38
10:00		2		7		9		22:00			6		2		8	
10:15		2		3		5		22:15			5		4		9	
10:30		5		9		14		22:30			3		2		5	
10:45		2	11	3	22	5	33	22:45			5		4	12	9	31
11:00		5		6		11		23:00			3		3		6	
11:15		4		6		10		23:15			1		1		2	
11:30 11:45		4 6	19	3 6	21	7 12	40	23:30 23:45			2		2 0	6	4 1	13
		0		В		12					_	•				
TOTALS			110		224		334	TOTALS				341		307		648
SPLIT %			32.9%		67.1%		34.0%	SPLIT %				52.6%		47.4%		66.0%
				NB		SB		EB		WB					Ta	otal
	DAILY TOTA	ALS		0		0		451		531						82
			07.00		07.15		07.15					47.05		1115		
AM Play Alama			07:30		07:15		07:15	PM Peak Hour				17:00		14:15		17:15
AM Pk Volume			32		65		94	PM Pk Volume				60		44		98
Pk Hr Factor			0.727		0.813		0.758	Pk Hr Factor		_		0.682		0.688		0.817
7 - 9 Volume			44		89		133	4 - 6 Volume				113		63		176
7 - 9 Peak Hour			07:30		07:15		07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour				17:00		16:30		17:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume			32		65		94	4 - 6 Pk Volume				60		35		92
Pk Hr Factor	0.000	0.000	0.727		0.813		0.758	Pk Hr Factor	0	.000	0.000	0.682		0.795		0.767

Grove Ave Bet. Maple Ave & Price Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_010

	DAILY TOTALS	,		NB		SB		EB	WB							tal
	DAILT TOTAL	,		0		0		692	861						1,5	553
AM Period	NB SB	EB		WB		TO	TAL	PM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		TO	TAL
00:00		3		3		6		12:00			13		11		24	
00:15 00:30		2 2		1 0		3 2		12:15 12:30			6 9		7 22		13 31	
00:30		1	8	2	6	3	14	12:45			9 11	39	7	47	18	86
01:00		3	- 0	0	U	3		13:00			5	33	8	4/	13	80
01:15		2		1		3		13:15			8		10		18	
01:30		0		0		0		13:30			16		10		26	
01:45		1	6	0	1	1	7	13:45			14	43	15	43	29	86
02:00 02:15		1 1		0 2		1 3		14:00 14:15			10 17		9 11		19 28	
02:15		0		0		0		14:30			17		19		31	
02:45		0	2	3	5	3	7	14:45			11	50	10	49	21	99
03:00		1		1		2		15:00			16		12		28	
03:15		1		1		2		15:15			19		11		30	
03:30		1		0		1	_	15:30			20		16		36	400
03:45		1	4	2	4	3	8	15:45 16:00			14	69	15	54	29 29	123
04:00 04:15		0 1		6 3		6 4		16:00			13 15		16 20		29 35	
04:30		0		5		5		16:30			18		17		35	
04:45		1	2	5	19	6	21	16:45			23	69	21	74	44	143
05:00		0		3		3		17:00			20		17		37	
05:15		3		8		11		17:15			15		14		29	
05:30		1	0	12	22	13	44	17:30			13	64	25	72	38	127
05:45 06:00		3	8	10 13	33	14 16	41	17:45 18:00			16 26	64	17 20	73	33 46	137
06:15		1		12		13		18:15			10		19		29	
06:30		3		13		16		18:30			11		8		19	
06:45		5	12	10	48	15	60	18:45			9	56	8	55	17	111
07:00		3		13		16		19:00			17		6		23	
07:15		7		24		31		19:15 19:30			10		8		18	
07:30 07:45		9 14	33	30 21	88	39 35	121	19:30 19:45			10 11	48	8 12	34	18 23	82
08:00		7	33	22	00	29	121	20:00			8	40	4	34	12	02
08:15		4		12		16		20:15			8		3		11	
08:30		4		13		17		20:30			9		9		18	
08:45		3	18	7	54	10	72	20:45			8	33	5	21	13	54
09:00		9		8		17		21:00			7		5		12	
09:15 09:30		2 7		8 5		10 12		21:15 21:30			4 4		4 5		8 9	
09:45		10	28	13	34	23	62	21:45			6	21	2	16	8	37
10:00		5		13	J-1	18	- 02	22:00			5		2	10	7	
10:15		6		10		16		22:15			4		2		6	
10:30		5		16		21		22:30			4		1		5	
10:45		8	24	9	48	17	72	22:45			4	17	1	6	5	23
11:00 11:15		10 6		12 8		22 14		23:00 23:15			2 2		1 5		3 7	
11:15		7		8 11		14 18		23:30			3		5 4		7	
11:45		7	30	7	38	14	68	23:45			1	8	1	11	2	19
TOTALS			175		378		553	TOTALS				517		483		1000
SPLIT %			31.6%		68.4%		35.6%	SPLIT %				51.7%		48.3%		64.4%
				NB		0.0			- 111							
	DAILY TOTALS	S		NB		SB		EB	WB							tal
				0		0		692	861						1,5	553
AM Peak Hour			07:15		07:15		07:15	PM Peak Hour				16:15		17:30		16:15
AM Pk Volume			37		97		134	PM Pk Volume				76		81		151
Pk Hr Factor			0.661		0.808		0.859	Pk Hr Factor				0.826		0.810		0.858
7 - 9 Volume	0	0	51		142		193	4 - 6 Volume	0	Ω		133		147		280
7 - 9 Peak Hour			07:15		07:15		07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour				16:15		16:45		16:15
7 - 9 Pk Volume			37		97		134	4 - 6 Pk Volume				76		77		151
Pk Hr Factor			0.661		0.808		0.859	Pk Hr Factor				0.826		0.770		0.858
					2.500		2.503		0.000					,		

Annadale Ave 500' W/O Maple Ave

 Day: Tuesday
 City: Fresno

 Date: 1/14/2020
 Project #: CA20_7012_011

	DAILY 1	TOTALS			NB		SB		ЕВ	WB	_						tal
					0		0		809	708						1,	517
AM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB			TAL	PM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB			TAL
00:00 00:15			1 2		1 0		2		12:00 12:15			13 20		13 5		26 25	
00:30			2		0		2		12:30			10		7		17	
00:45			1	6	Ö	1	1	7	12:45			10	53	8	33	18	86
01:00			0		0		0		13:00			15		4		19	
01:15			0		2		2		13:15			13		7		20	
01:30 01:45			1 3	4	3 0	5	4 3	9	13:30 13:45			10 13	51	18 12	41	28 25	92
02:00			2	- 4	5		7		14:00			15	31	24	41	39	32
02:15			1		0		1		14:15			18		16		34	
02:30			0		2		2		14:30			21		20		41	
02:45			3 1	6	0	8	4	14	14:45 15:00			10 13	64	19 15	79	29 28	143
03:00 03:15			5		0		1 5		15:00 15:15			15 15		18		33	
03:30			3		1		4		15:30			11		12		23	
03:45			9	18	5	6	14	24	15:45			15	54	15	60	30	114
04:00			3		2		5		16:00			10		21		31	
04:15 04:30			4 3		4 1		8 4		16:15 16:30			6 7		18 21		24 28	
04:45			11	21	5	12	16	33	16:45			4	27	16	76	20	103
05:00			5		4		9	- 55	17:00			8		13		21	100
05:15			9		6		15		17:15			8		13		21	
05:30			17	F-2	6	22	23	7.4	17:30			8	20	23		31	07
05:45 06:00			21 14	52	<u>6</u> 3	22	27 17	74	17:45 18:00			<u>5</u> 3	29	9 7	58	14 10	87
06:15			29		9		38		18:15			5		1		6	
06:30			20		6		26		18:30			10		8		18	
06:45			20	83	12	30	32	113	18:45			6	24	6	22	12	46
07:00			16		14		30		19:00			1		6		7	
07:15 07:30			14 23		10 17		24 40		19:15 19:30			1 1		1 3		2 4	
07:45			30	83	9	50	39	133	19:45			2	5	3	13	5	18
08:00			20		10		30		20:00			1		3		4	
08:15			18		9		27		20:15			2		1		3	
08:30 08:45			12 13	63	16 9	44	28 22	107	20:30 20:45			2	8	2 4	10	4 7	18
09:00			9	03	10	44	19	107	21:00			2	0	2	10	4	10
09:15			7		3		10		21:15			1		2		3	
09:30			9		5		14		21:30			2		3		5	
09:45			12	37	3	21	15	58	21:45 22:00			2	7	2	9	4	16
10:00 10:15			8 9		10 8		18 17		22:00 22:15			2 1		1 3		3 4	
10:30			13		6		19		22:30			1		1		2	
10:45			10	40	19	43	29	83	22:45			3	7	1	6	4	13
11:00			17		9		26		23:00			2		0		2	
11:15 11:30			15 11		12 20		27 31		23:15 23:30			1 3		1 1		2 4	
11:45			15	58	16	57	31	115	23:45			3	9	0	2	3	11
TOTALS				471		299		770	TOTALS				338		409		747
SPLIT %				61.2%		38.8%		50.8%	SPLIT %				45.2%		54.8%		49.2%
					NID		C.D.			WD						-	tol
	DAILY	TOTALS			NB		SB		EB	WB							tal
					0		0		809	708						1,:	517
AM Peak Hour				07:30		11:15		07:30	PM Peak Hour				13:45		14:00		14:00
AM Pk Volume				91		61		136	PM Pk Volume				67		79		143
Pk Hr Factor				0.758		0.763		0.850	Pk Hr Factor				0.798		0.823		0.872
7 - 9 Volume	0	0		146		94		240	4 - 6 Volume	0	0		56		134		190
7 - 9 Peak Hour				07:30		07:00		07:30	4 - 6 Peak Hour				17:00		16:00		16:00
7 - 9 Pk Volume				91		50		136	4 - 6 Pk Volume				29		76		103
Pk Hr Factor	0.000	0.000		0.758		0.735		0.850	Pk Hr Factor	0.000	0.00	JU	0.906		0.905		0.831

North Ave 500' W/O Maple Ave

Day: Wednesday Date: 1/15/2020

AMI Petriod NB SB EB WB TOTAL MPeriod NB SB EB WB TOTAL NB SD EB WB TOTAL SD Idag Idag SD Idag SD Idag SD Idag SD Idag SD Idag Idag Idag SD Idag SD Idag Idag SD Idag SD Idag SD Idag Idag Idag Idag Idag SD Idag I		DAILY TOTALS			NB		SB		EB	WB						To	otal
DOUGO		DAILT TOTALS			0		0		4,445	4,204						8,6	549
O0.15	AM Period	NB SB	EB		WB		то	TAL	PM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB		TO	TAL
DO330																	
DOLOS																	
D1:00				27		17		44					308		237		545
D1:30									13:00								
Dit Color																	
Color Colo						4.0											
02:15				29	- 6	18		4/					2/9		262		541
02:30					8												
150 15																	
03:15 4				29		26		55	14:45				377		307		684
03:30 3																	
03:45																	
04:00				26		25		C1					244		244		600
04:15 04:15 17 5 22 16:15 120 81 201 204 20 34 4 16:30 84 118 202 204 44 16:30 84 118 202 204 45 131 77 24 53 55 130 16:45 104 406 91 379 195 7 7 50:00 228 115 43 8 80 17:00 116 86 202 205:15 27 14 41 17:15 80 78 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 15				26		35		61					344		344		688
O4:30																	
Os-465																	
OS:15				77		53		130					406		379		785
OS:30	05:00		28				43					116		86		202	
OS-45																	
06:05 06:05 06:05 27 56 83 18:15 54 57 111 06:30 66:45 76 193 75 226 151 419 18:30 42 30 72 06:45 76 193 75 226 151 419 18:45 43 199 31 189 74 3 07:00 43 66 75 141 19:15 18 10 28 07:30 55 15 40 07:15 66 75 141 19:15 18 10 28 07:30 55 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 15 15 40 07:45 19:30 25 18 43 43 08:45 75 251 71 260 146 511 20:45 25 20 0 121 13 34 08:45 75 251 71 260 146 511 20:45 25 20 0 13 55 38 1 09:45 19:30 25 15 10 09:30 25 15 15 12 19 31 10:30 28 09:45 74 271 60 28 134 559 21:45 13 55 17 75 32 1 10:00 191 75 166 22:00 166 8 22:00 166 8 24 10:30 184 10:30 184 77 161 22:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 16 8 24 10:30 184 77 161 22:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:30 15 77 22 11:45 10:45 11:30 68 68 68 136 23:30 15 77 22 14 43 25 5 11:45 11:45 70 58 128 134 59 135 11 44 15 11:30 68 68 68 136 23:30 13 9 9 22 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 75 280 70 261 145 541 23:45 9 39 13 30 22 26 11:45 11:45 11:45																	
O6:15				130		109		239					336		325		661
06:30																	
OF-645																	
07:00				193		226		419					199		189		388
07:30 07:45 07:45 79 239 78 316 157 555 19:45 13 73 11 58 24 1 08:00 67 86 153 20:00 25 18 43 08:15 08:30 59 50 53 103 20:15 19 11 30 08:45 75 251 71 260 146 511 20:45 22:10 09:10 09:15 64 661 125 21:15 12 19 31 09:30 09:15 64 661 125 21:15 12 19 31 09:30 12 27 39 09:15 09:30 18 10 09:30 18 10 09:30 18 10 09:30 18 10 10 28 10:00 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10																	
07:45	07:15		66		75		141		19:15			18		10		28	
08:00 67 86 153 20:00 25 18 43 63 68:15 50 50 53 103 20:15 19 11 13 30 20:15 19 11 13 30 34 68 68 68 138 21:00 12:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10 28 20:30 18 10:15 10:																	
08:15 50 53 103 20:15 19 11 30 08:30 08:45 75 251 71 260 146 511 20:45 25 90 13 55 38 1 09:00 70 68 138 21:00 12 27 39 31 09:30 63 99 162 21:30 18 10 28 20:00 16 8 24 10:15 10:00 91 75 166 22:00 166 8 24 10:15 10:30 84 77 161 22:30 15 70 22 11:00 15 77 22 11:00 15 77 33 34 35 34 35 35 35 35				239		316		555					73		58		131
08:30 08:45 59 75 50 251 109 71 20:30 20:45 21 20:45 21 25 90 13 20 55 38 34 25 90 34 25 31 35 31 34 25 31 35 31 34 31 36 31 31 31																	
08:45 75 251 71 260 146 511 20:45 25 90 13 55 38 1 09:00 70 68 138 21:00 12 27 39 09:15 64 61 125 21:15 12 19 31 09:30 63 99 162 21:30 18 10 28 09:45 74 271 60 28 134 559 21:45 13 55 19 75 32 1 10:00 91 75 166 22:00 16 8 24 10:15 83 59 142 22:15 10 14 24 10:30 84 77 161 22:30 15 7 22 10:45 77 335 80 291 157 626 22:45 11 52 14 43 25 5 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr<>																	
09:00				251		260		511					90		55		145
09:30 09:45 63 74 99 271 162 60 288 28 134 22:45 559 13 18 13 10 55 28 19 75 32 1 1 10:00 10:00 10:15 10:30 91 84 77 84 161 12 22:00 22:15 10:45 16 10 11 14 12 24 10:30 15 10 11 14 24 10:30 24 11 25 11 24 11 24 11 25 11 25 12 25 12 23 12 23 12						200							30		- 55		2.0
09:45	09:15		64		61		125		21:15			12		19		31	
10:00																	
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North Ave 500' E/O Maple Ave

Day: Wednesday Date: 1/15/2020

	DAILY TO	ΤΔΙς			NB		SB		EB	WB						To	tal
	DAILI	IALO			0		0		4,051	4,287						8,3	338
AM Period	NB :	SB	EB		WB			TAL	PM Period	NB	SB	EB		WB			TAL
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00:30			8		8		16		12:30			64		59		123	
00:45			11	37	6	32	17	69	12:45			63	263	67	250	130	513
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01:30			12		7		19		13:30			57		63		120	
01:45			8	33	5	23	13	56	13:45			72	238	70	267	142	505
02:00			7		10		17		14:00 14:15			75		72 72		147	
02:15 02:30			3 11		12 9		15 20		14:15			80 95		72 93		152 188	
02:45			12	33	14	45	26	78	14:45			78	328	78	315	156	643
03:00			12		13		25		15:00			76		101		177	
03:15 03:30			6 3		15 7		21 10		15:15 15:30			82 85		70 77		152 162	
03:45			5	26	22	57	27	83	15:45			70	313	90	338	160	651
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04:30 04:45			24 26	81	16 31	81	40 57	162	16:30 16:45			96 83	363	88 87	337	184 170	700
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05:15			29		20		49		17:15			65		64		129	
05:30			31		33		64		17:30			71		77		148	
05:45 06:00			33 23	118	50 38	127	83 61	245	17:45 18:00			61 57	306	69 62	297	130 119	603
06:15			20		56		76		18:15			55		54		109	
06:30			42		62		104		18:30			42		31		73	
06:45			60	145	96	252	156	397	18:45			34	188	33	180	67	368
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07:30			47		90		137		19:30			21		14		35	
07:45			65	210	98	352	163	562	19:45			19	78	16	68	35	146
08:00			67		92		159		20:00			20		16		36	
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TOTALS				1733		2023		3756	TOTALS				2318		2264		4582
SPLIT %				46.1%		53.9%		45.0%	SPLIT %				50.6%		49.4%		55.0%
	DAILY TO	TAIS			NB		SB		EB	WB						To	tal
	DAILT IC	TALS			0		0		4,051	4,287						8,3	338
AM Peak Hour				11:00		07:15		07:15	PM Peak Hour				16:15		14:15		16:15
AM Pk Volume				291		365		603	PM Pk Volume				373		344		712
Pk Hr Factor				0.898		0.931		0.925	Pk Hr Factor				0.856		0.851		0.908
7 - 9 Volume				455		619		1074	4 - 6 Volume				669		634		1303
7 - 9 Peak Hour				07:45		07:15		07:15	4 - 6 Peak Hour				16:15		16:15		16:15
7 - 9 Pk Volume				245		365		603	4 - 6 Pk Volume Pk Hr Factor				373		339		712
Pk Hr Factor	0.000	U.UUU		0.888		0.931		0.925	FK III FACIUL	0.000	0.000		0.856		0.963		0.908

Appendix C: Traffic Modeling



November 14, 2019

Kai Han, TE Council of Fresno County Governments 2035 Tulare Street, Suite 201 Fresno, CA 93721

Via E-mail Only: khan@fresnocog.org

Subject: Traffic Modeling Request for the Preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis in

Support of a Mixed-Use Development Project Located on the Northeast Corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno (JLB Project 004-109)

Dear Mr. Han,

JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. (JLB) hereby requests traffic modeling for the preparation of a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) for the proposed Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. The Project proposes to construct a 4,000 square-foot gasoline/service station with convenience market (16 fueling positions), a 5,000 square-foot small office building, a 14,500 square-foot medical-dental office building, 32,000 square feet of shopping center, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 3,000 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 2,000 square-foot fast-foot restaurant without drive-through window, a 4,000 square-foot day care, 150 units of multi-family housing (3-story), and a 2,000 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window. Based on information provided to JLB, the Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment. An aerial of the Project vicinity and the Project Site Plan are presented in Exhibits A and B, respectively

The purpose of the TIA is to evaluate the potential on-site and off-site traffic impacts, identify short-term roadway and circulation needs, determine potential mitigation measures and identify any critical traffic issues that should be addressed in the on-going planning process.

Scenarios:

The following scenarios are requested:

- 1. Base Year 2019 (with Link and TAZ modifications)
- 2. Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Select Zone (with Link and TAZ modifications)
- 3. Differences between model runs 2 and 1 above

Changes and/or additions to the Model Network or TAZ's

JLB reviewed the Fresno COG model network for the Base Year 2019 and Cumulative Year 2035. Based on this review, JLB requests the following link and TAZ Network modifications. Details on the requested Link and TAZ modifications for Base Year 2019 and Cumulative Year 2035 are illustrated in Exhibit C.

LINK and TAZ MODIFICATIONS (Base Year 2019 Scenario Only):

1. Modify North Avenue to reduce the speed limit between Maple Avenue and Willow Avenue to 45 MPH in both directions.



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LINK and TAZ MODIFICATIONS (Base Year 2019 and Cumulative Year 2035 Scenarios):

- 1. Create Florence Avenue between Cedar Ave and Chestnut Avenue. Florence Avenue is located approximately 1,315 feet north of Church Avenue.
 - a. Classification: Local Roadway
 - b. Lanes: One lane in each direction
 - c. Speed: 40 MPH
- 2. Modify TAZ 1474 as follows:
 - a. Eliminate existing TAZ connectors to Cedar Avenue, Maple Avenue and Church Avenue.
 - b. Split existing TAZ 1474 into two (2) TAZs TAZ 1474A and TAZ 1474B.
 - Create TAZ 1474A bounded by Cedar Avenue, Maple Avenue and Florence Avenue. TAZ 1474A shall have TAZ connectors to Cedar Avenue, Maple Avenue and Florence Avenue.
 - ii. Create TAZ 1474B bounded by Cedar Avenue, Maple Avenue, Church Avenue and Florence Avenue. TAZ 1474B shall have TAZ connectors to Cedar Avenue, Maple Avenue, Church Avenue and Florence Avenue.
- 3. Modify TAZ 1476 as follows:
 - a. Eliminate existing TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue, Church Avenue and Chestnut Avenue.
 - b. Split existing TAZ 1476 into two (2) TAZs TAZ 1476A and TAZ 1476B.
 - Create TAZ 1476A bounded by Maple Avenue, Florence Avenue and Chestnut Avenue. TAZ 1476A shall have TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue, Florence Avenue and Chestnut Avenue.
 - ii. Create TAZ 1476B bounded by Maple Avenue, Church Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue. TAZ 1476B shall have TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue, Church Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Florence Avenue.
- 4. Create Grove Ave east of Maple Avenue extending for approximately 1,475 feet. Grove Avenue is located approximately 1,325 feet north of Jensen Avenue.
 - a. Classification: Local Roadway
 - b. Lanes: One lane in each direction
 - c. Speed: 25 MPH
- 5. Modify TAZ 1477 as follows:
 - a. Eliminate existing TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue, Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Church Avenue.
 - b. Split existing TAZ 1477 into three (3) TAZs TAZ 1477A, TAZ 1477B and TAZ 1477C.
 - i. Create TAZ 1477A bounded by Maple Avenue, Church Avenue and Grove Avenue. TAZ 1477A shall have TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue, Grove Avenue and Church Avenue.
 - ii. Create TAZ 1477B bounded by Jensen Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Church Avenue. TAZ 1477B shall have TAZ connectors to Grove Avenue, Chestnut Avenue and Church Avenue.
 - iii. Create TAZ 1477C bounded by Maple Avenue, Jensen Avenue and Grove Avenue. TAZ 1477C shall have TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue and Grove Avenue.
- 6. Modify Annadale Avenue to increase the speed limit between Cedar Avenue and Maple Avenue to 40 MPH in both directions.



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- 7. Modify Maple Avenue as follows:
 - a. Increase southbound lanes between Jensen Avenue and Node 2941 to two lanes.
 - b. Increase northbound lanes between Jensen Avenue and North Avenue to two lanes.
- 8. Modify TAZ 1585 to eliminate the existing TAZ connector to North Avenue.

LINK and TAZ MODIFICATIONS (Cumulative Year 2035):

- 1. Modify North Avenue to increase lanes between Chestnut Avenue and Willow Avenue to two lanes in each direction.
- 2. Modify Willow Avenue to reduce lanes between North Avenue and Jensen Avenue to one lane in each direction.
- 3. Create TAZ A (Project) generally located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue (See Exhibit C). TAZ A shall have TAZ connectors to Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue.

Project Trip Generation

Trip generation rates for the proposed Project were obtained from the 10th Edition of the Trip Generation Manual published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE). Table I presents the trip generation for the proposed Project with trip generation rates for Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market, Small Office Building, Medical-Dental Office Building, Shopping Center, Walk-in Bank, Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window, Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window, Day Care Center, Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) and Coffee Shop. While the ITE Trip Generation Manual does not provide a weekday daily rate for a Walk-in Bank, JLB utilized the weekday daily rate for a Drive-in Bank as a conservative measure. At buildout, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour driveway trips (before internal capture and pass-by rate reductions are taken into account).

The TIA proposes to consider reductions in trip generation as a result of internal capture. Internal capture rates were prepared pursuant to the NCHRP 684 Internal Trip Capture procedure. Internal capture trip reductions are applied to account for the interaction between various individual land uses assumed for the trip generation of the Project. For example, in a mixed-use development containing offices and shops, trips made by the office workers to the stops within the site are defined as internal, or captured, trips within the site. Table II presents the results of the internal capture trip analysis for the proposed Project. Captured trips are presented as negative numbers because they are deducted from the total number of driveway trips presented in Table I. Table III presents the adjusted trip generation resulting from the internal capture trip reductions. As can be seen from Table III, the proposed Project is estimated to generate a maximum of 8,486 daily, 625 AM peak hour and 544 PM peak hour driveway trips (before pass-by trip rate reductions are taken into account). Furthermore, JLB proposes to utilize pass-by rate reductions to reflect net new traffic to study facilities.



(559) 570-8991

Table I: Project Trip Generation

			Da	ily	AM (7-9) Peak Hour						PM (4-6) Peak Hour						
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	D.4. T.		Trip	In	Out			T-4-1	Trip	In	Out		0	T-4-1	
			Rate	Total	Rate	,	%	In	Out	Total	Rate		%	In	Out	Total	
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	16	f.p.	205.36	3,286	12.47	51	49	102	98	200	13.99	51	49	114	110	224	
Small Office Building (712)	5.000	k.s.f.	16.19	81	1.92	83	18	8	2	10	2.45	32	68	4	8	12	
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	14.500	k.s.f.	34.80	505	2.78	78	22	31	9	40	3.46	28	72	14	36	50	
Shopping Center (820)	32.000	k.s.f.	37.75	1,208	0.94	62	38	19	11	30	3.81	48	52	59	63	122	
Walk-in Bank (911)	6.000	k.s.f.	100.03	600	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	12.13	44	56	32	41	73	
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	3.000	k.s.f.	470.95	1,413	40.19	51	49	62	59	121	32.67	52	48	51	47	98	
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	2.000	k.s.f.	346.23	692	25.10	60	40	30	20	50	28.34	50	50	28	29	57	
Day Care Center (565)	4.000	k.s.f.	47.62	190	11.00	53	47	23	21	44	11.12	47	53	21	23	44	
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	150	d.u.	5.44	816	0.36	26	74	14	40	54	0.44	61	39	40	26	66	
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	2.000	k.s.f.	820.38	1,641	88.99	51	49	91	87	178	43.38	50	50	43	44	87	
Total Project Driveway Trips				10,432				380	347	727				406	427	833	

Note: f.p. = Fueling Positions

k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet d.u. = Dwelling Units



Table II: Internal Capture Trip Reductions

1 d 11 - /ITE C- d-)	Daily	AM	(7-9) Peak H	lour	PM	PM (4-6) Peak Hour					
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total				
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	-663	-11	-14	-25	-45	-36	-81				
Small Office Building (712)	-16	-2	-2	-4	-2	-2	-4				
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	-102	-6	-8	-14	-6	-10	-16				
Shopping Center (820)	-244	-2	-2	-4	-24	-20	-44				
Walk-in Bank (911)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	-285	-10	-6	-16	-18	-23	-41				
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	-140	-5	-2	-7	-10	14	-24				
Day Care Center (565)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	-165	-1	-9	-10	-25	-17	-42				
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	-331	-14	-8	-22	-15	-22	-37				
Internal Capture Trip Reductions	-1,946	-51	-51	-102	-145	-144	-289				

Table III: Project Trip Generation Adjusted for Internal Capture Trip Reductions

Loved Hand (ITE Code)	Daily	AM	(7-9) Peak H	lour	PM	PM (4-6) Peak Hour					
Land Use (ITE Code)	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total				
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	2,623	91	84	175	69	74	143				
Small Office Building (712)	65	6	0	6	2	6	8				
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	403	25	1	26	8	26	34				
Shopping Center (820)	964	17	9	26	35	43	78				
Walk-in Bank (911)	600	0	0	0	32	41	73				
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	1,128	52	53	105	33	24	57				
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	552	25	18	43	18	15	33				
Day Care Center (565)	190	23	21	44	21	23	44				
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	651	13	31	44	15	9	24				
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive- Through Window (937)	1,310	77	79	156	28	22	50				
Adjusted Project Driveway Trips	8,486	329	296	625	261	283	544				



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Access to the Project

Access to and from the Project site is proposed from a total of six (6) access points. Three (3) access points are located along the east side of Maple Avenue, while the remaining three (3) access points are located along the north side of Jensen Avenue. Additional Project details are found on Exhibit B.

Please feel welcome to contact me if you have any questions or require additional information. I can be reached by phone at 559.664.3159 or by e-mail at jgarcia@JLBtraffic.com.

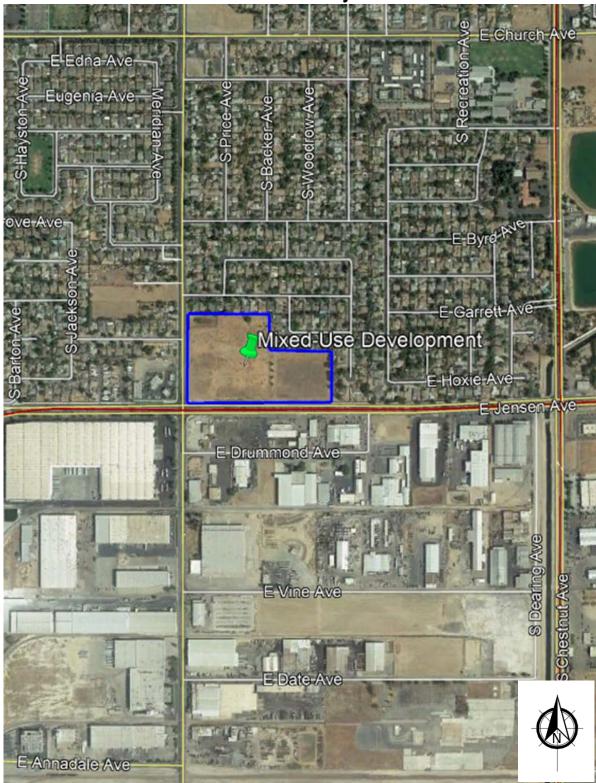
Sincerely,

Jesus Garcia **Engineering Aide**

cc: Susana Maciel, JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. Lang Yu, Fresno Council of Governments

esus Garcia

Exhibit A – Project Aerial

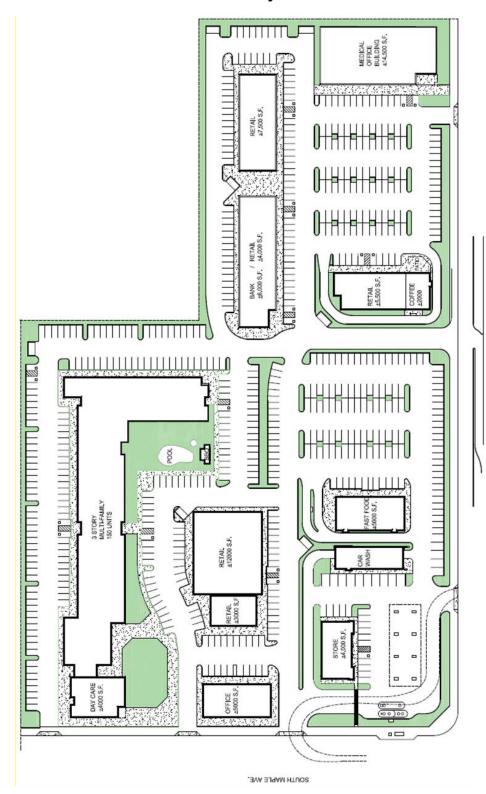




info@JLBtraffic.com

516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

Exhibit B - Project Site Plan







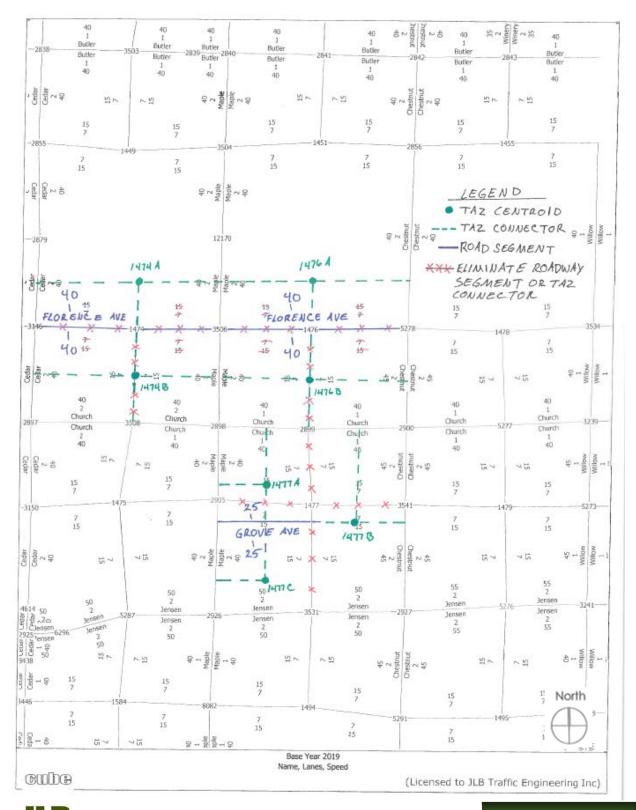
www.JLBtraffic.com

info@JLBtraffic.com

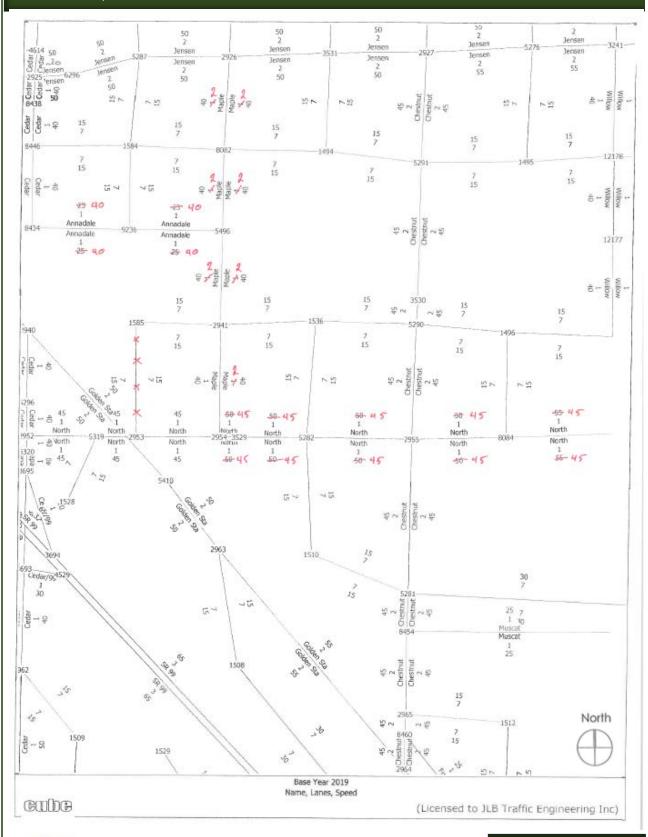
516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704

(559) 570-8991

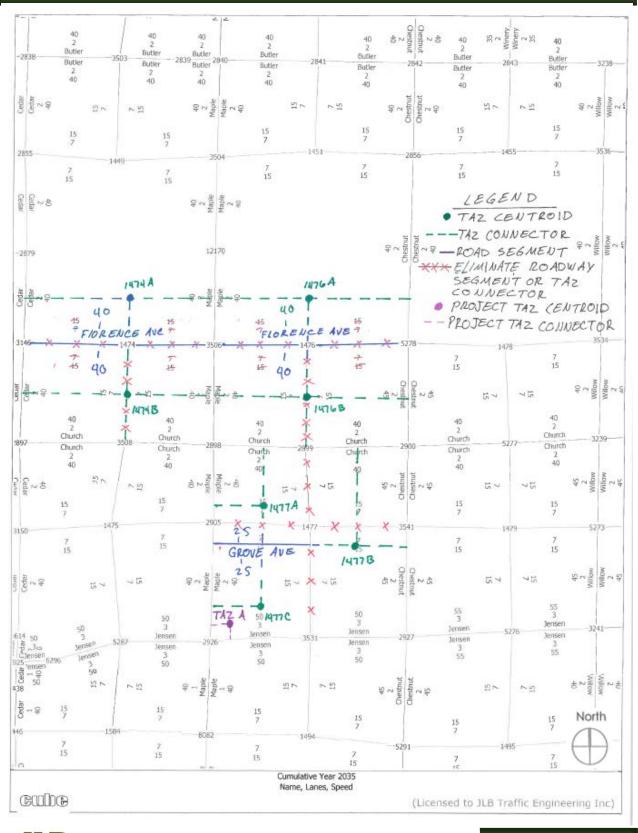
Exhibit C - Model TAZ Modification



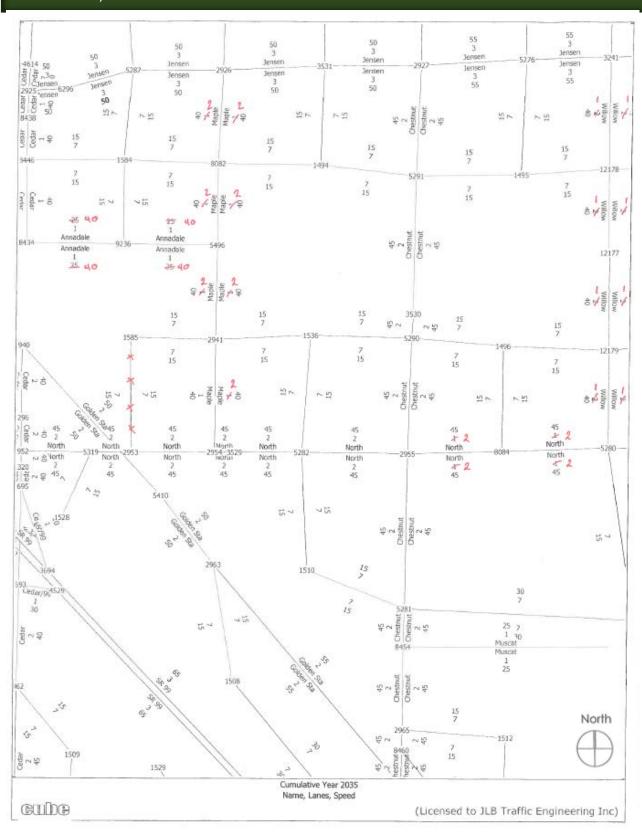




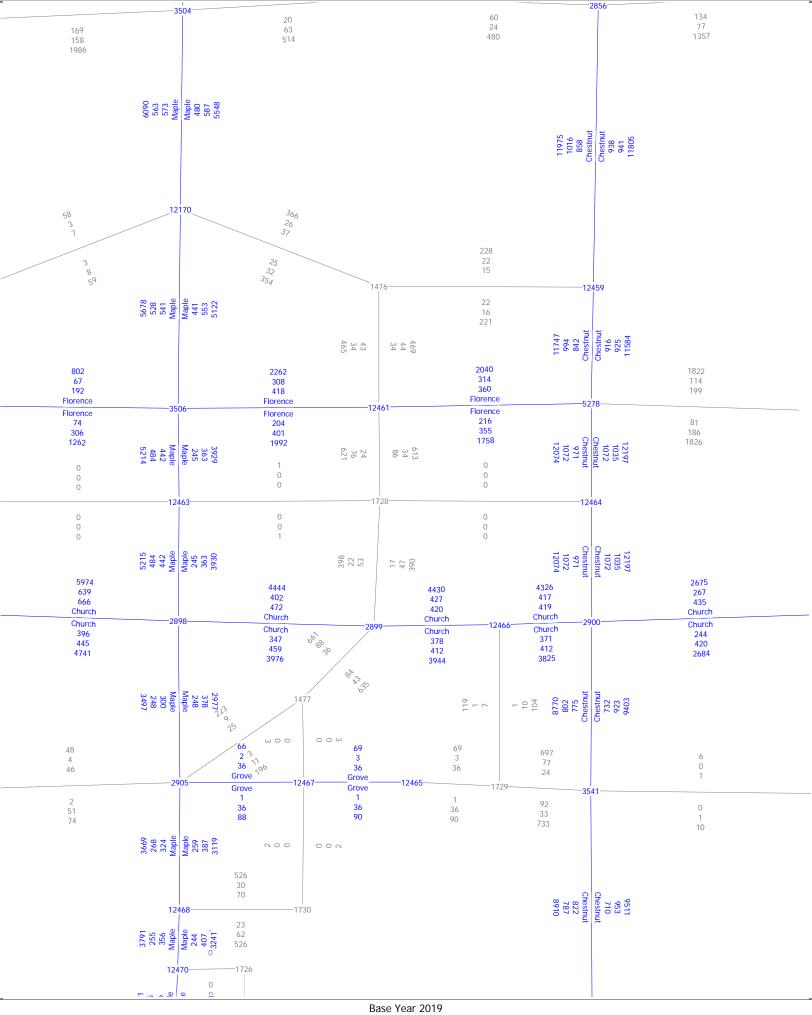




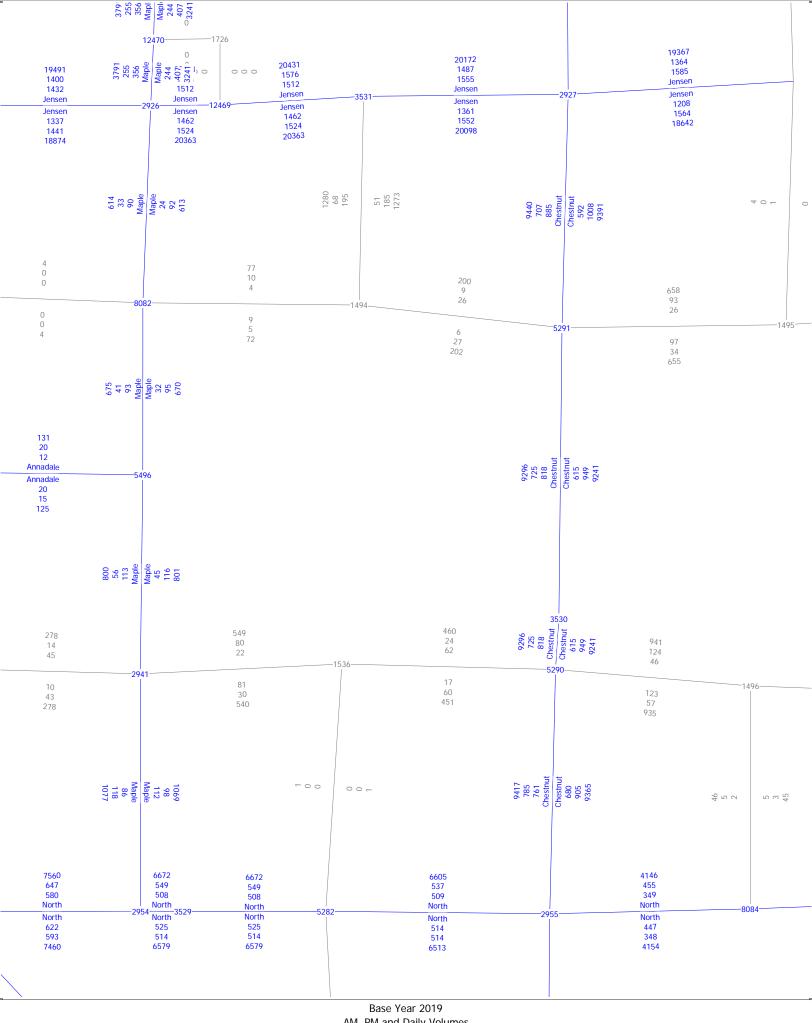


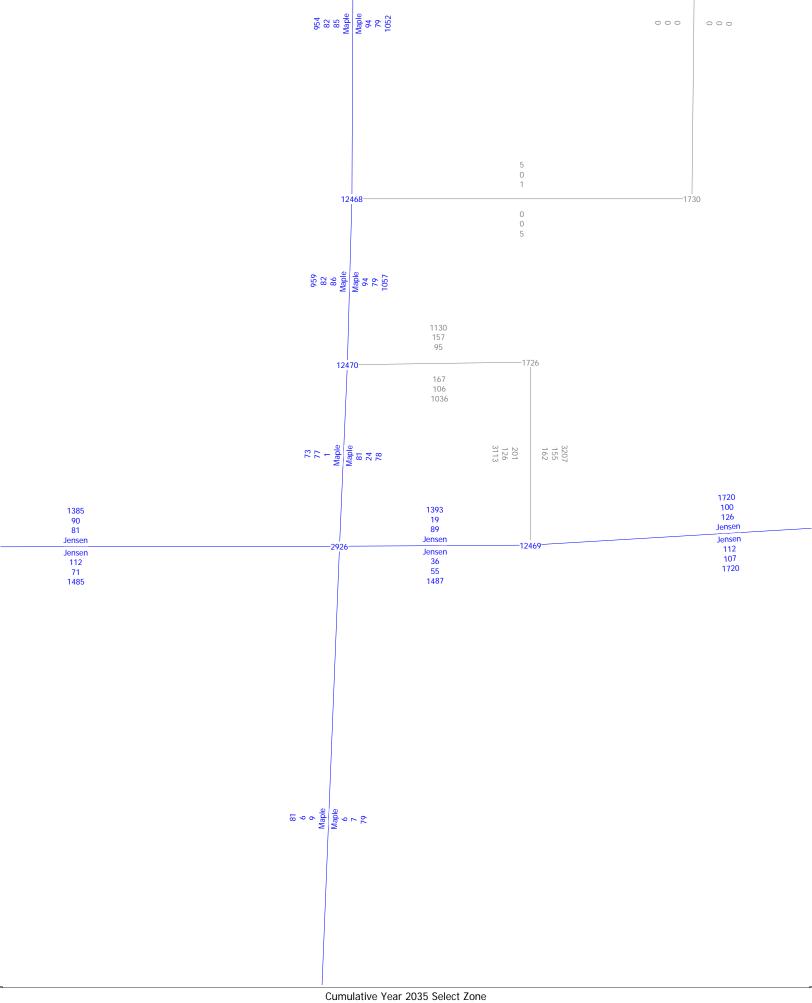


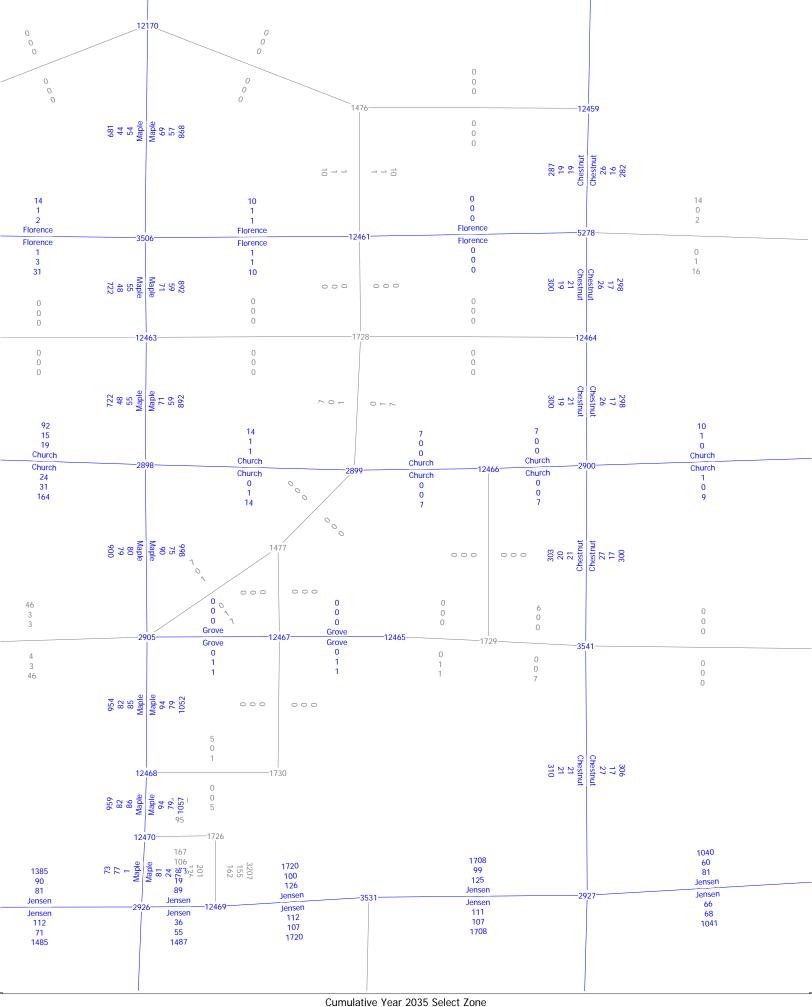


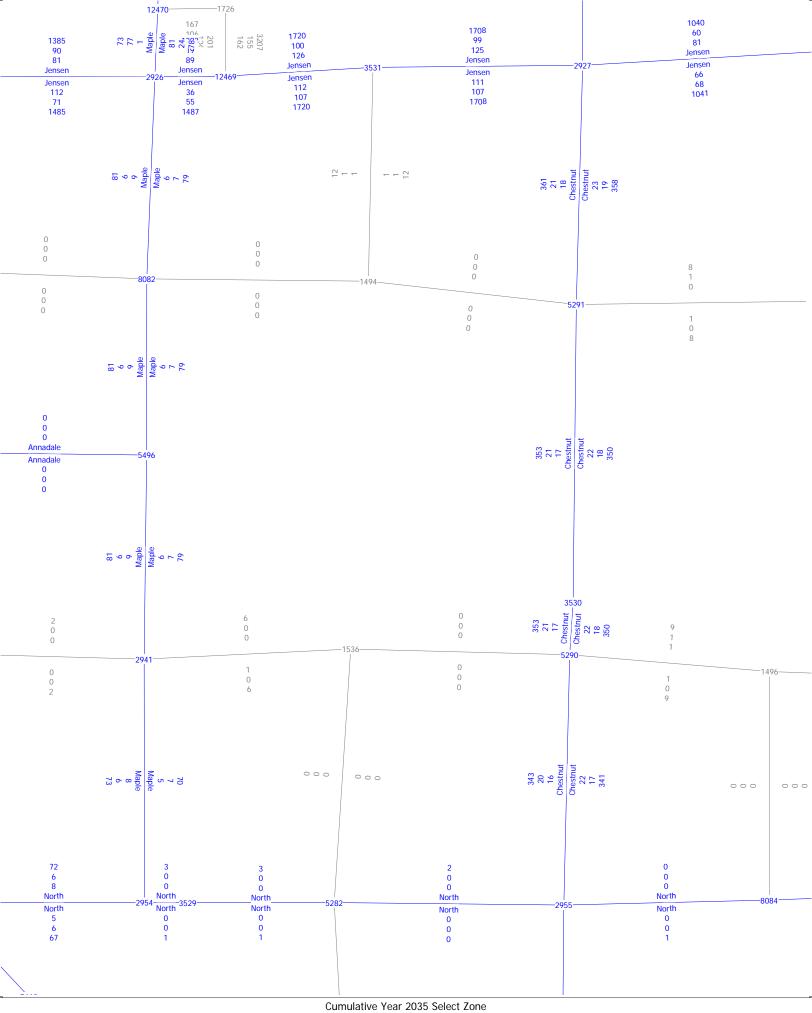


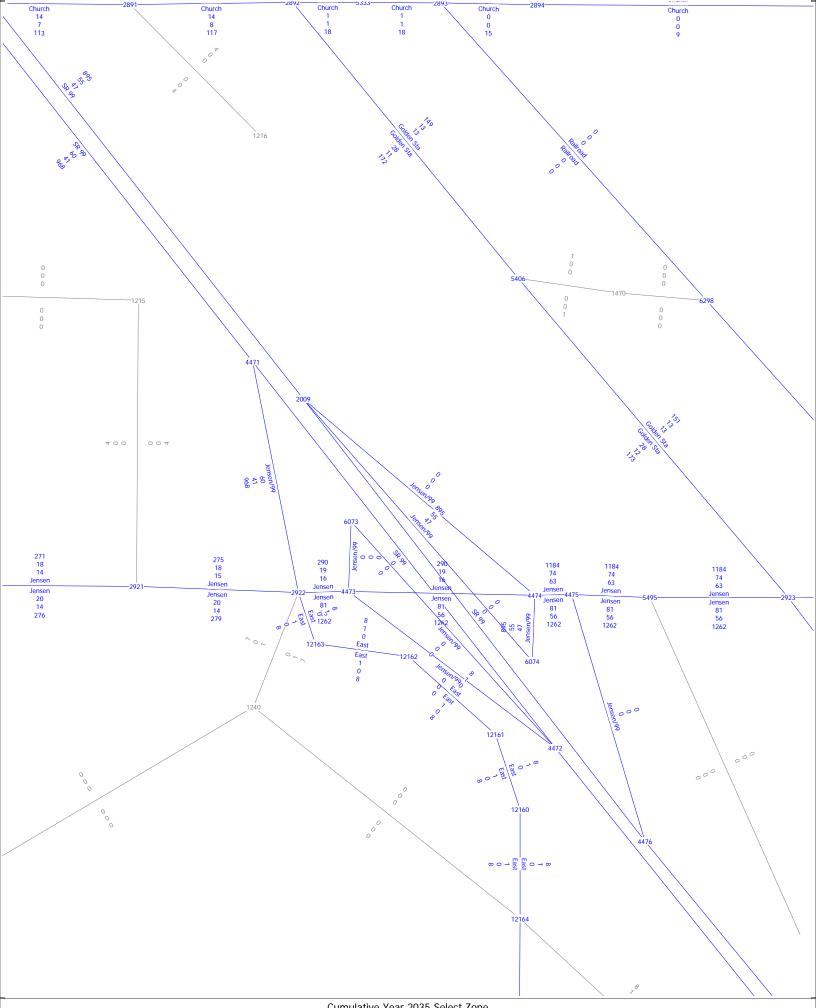
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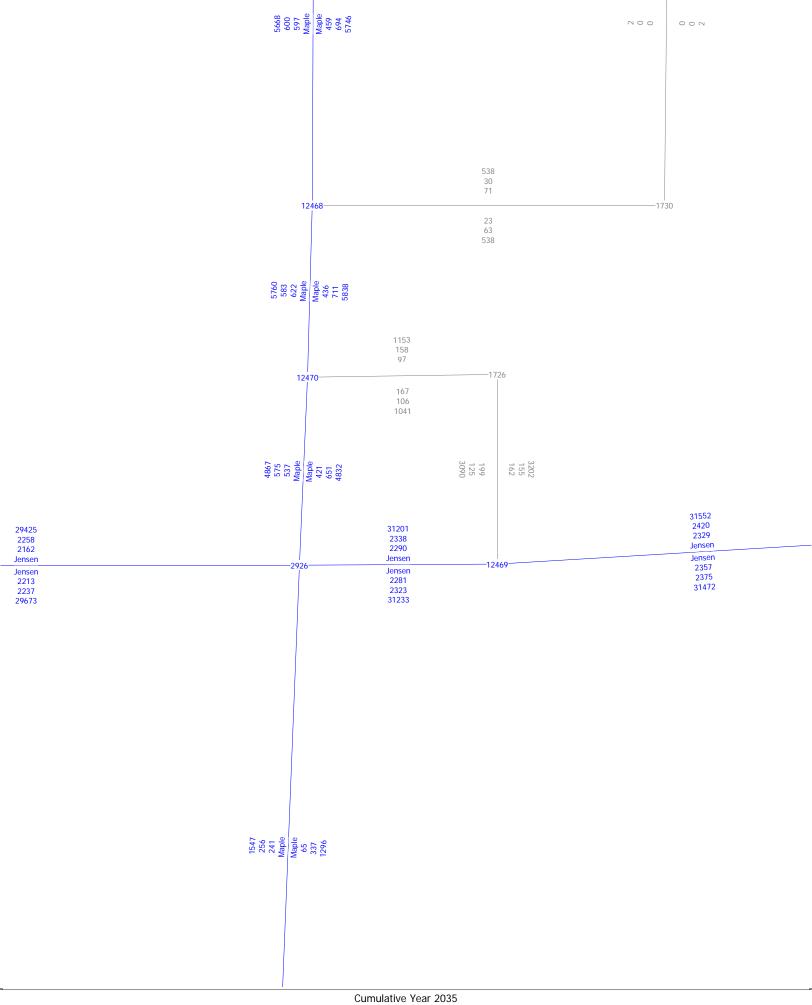


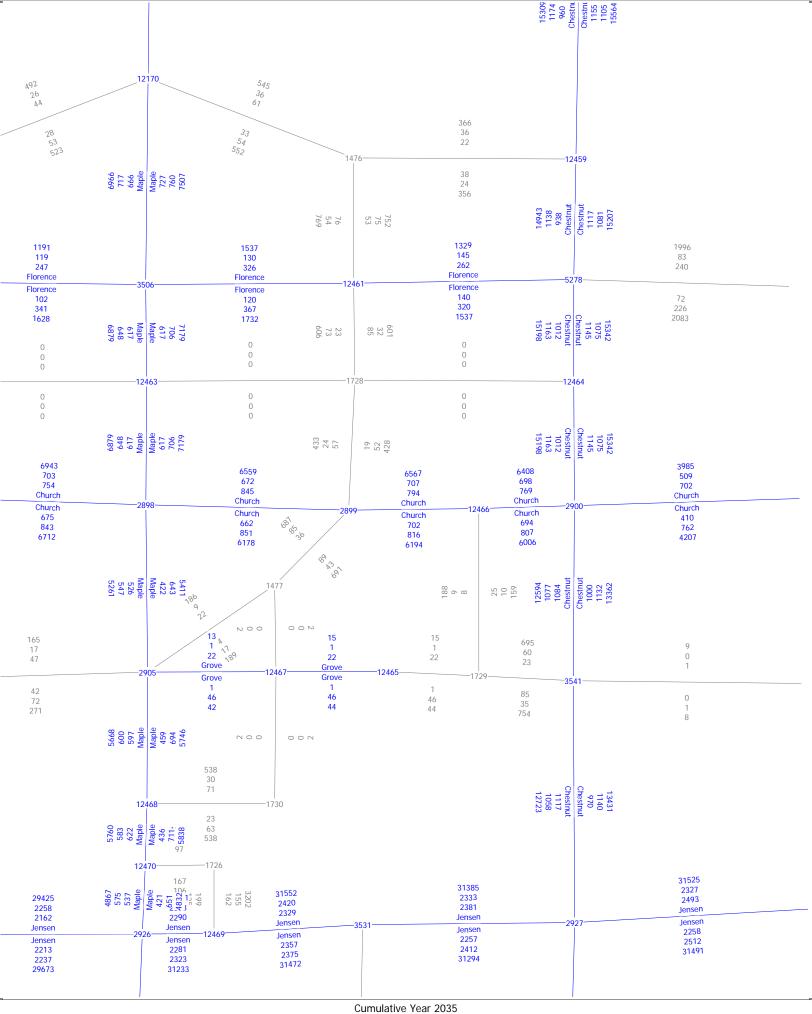






Cumulative Year 2035 Select Zone AM, PM AND Daily Volumes





AM, PM and Daily Volumes

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AM, PM and Daily Volumes

Summaries for Zones	1726	
Person Trips		
 Purpose	Production Attractions Total	
Home-Work	147 310	457
Home-Shop	77 1195	1272
Home-Other	647 843	1490
Work-Other	164 424	588
Other-Other	1815 1816	3631
Total Persons	2850 4589	7439
Vehicle Trips		
 Purpose	Production Attractions Total	
Home-Work	129 272	401
Home-Shop	53 824	877
Home-Other	279 363	642
Work-Other	149 385	535
Other-Other	1068 1068	2136
Total Vehicles 	1678 2913	4591
 Average Trip Length 	Time (Minutes)	
Home-Work	14.77	
Home-Shop	14.08	
Home-Other	12.44	
Work-Other	13.26	
Other-Other	11.75	
All Trips 	12.59	
Average Trip Length	Distance (Miles)	
 Home-Work	7.95	
Home-Shop	8.12	
Home-Other	6.68	
Work-Other	7.14	
Other-Other	5.94	
All Trips	6.68	

Appendix D: Methodology



Levels of Service Methodology

The description and procedures for calculating capacity and level of service (LOS) are found in the Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual (HCM). The HCM 2010 represents the research on capacity and quality of service for transportation facilities.

Quality of service requires quantitative measures to characterize operational conditions within a traffic stream. Level of service is a quality measure describing operational conditions within a traffic stream, generally in terms of such service measures as speed and travel time, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, comfort and convenience.

Six levels of service are defined for each type of facility that has analysis procedures available. Letters designate each level of service (LOS), from A to F, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F the worst. Each LOS represents a range of operating conditions and the driver's perception of these conditions. Safety is not included in the measures that establish a LOS.

Urban Streets (Automobile Mode)

The term "urban streets" refers to urban arterials and collectors, including those in downtown areas. Arterial streets are roads that primarily serve longer through trips. However, providing access to abutting commercial and residential land uses is also an important function of arterials. Collector streets provide both land access and traffic circulation within residential, commercial and industrial areas. Their access function is more important than that of arterials, and unlike arterials their operation is not always dominated by traffic signals. Downtown streets are signalized facilities that often resemble arterials. They not only move through traffic but also provide access to local businesses for passenger cars, transit buses, and trucks. Pedestrian conflicts and lane obstructions created by stopping or standing taxicabs, buses, trucks and parking vehicles that cause turbulence in the traffic flow are typical of downtown streets.

Flow Characteristics

The speed of vehicles on urban streets is influenced by three main factors, street environment, interaction among vehicles and traffic control.

The street environment includes the geometric characteristics of the facility, the character of roadside activity, and adjacent land uses. Thus, the environment reflects the number and width of lanes, type of median, driveway/access point density, spacing between signalized intersections, existence of parking, level of pedestrian and bicyclist activity and speed limit.

The interaction among vehicles is determined by traffic density, the proportion of trucks and buses, and turning movements. This interaction affects the operation of vehicles at intersections and, to a lesser extent, between signals.

Traffic controls (including signals and signs) forces a portion of all vehicles to slow or stop. The delays and speed changes caused by traffic control devices reduce vehicle speeds; however, such controls are needed to establish right-of-way.



Levels of Service (automobile Mode)

The average travel speed for through vehicles along an urban street is the determinant of the operating level of service (LOS). The travel speed along a segment, section or entire length of an urban street is dependent on the running speed between signalized intersections and the amount of control delay incurred at signalized intersections.

LOS A describes primarily free-flow operation. Vehicles are completely unimpeded in their ability to maneuver within the traffic stream. Control delay at signalized intersections is minimal. Travel speeds exceed 85 of the base free flow speed (FFS).

LOS B describes reasonably unimpeded operation. The ability to maneuver within the traffic stream is only slightly restricted and control delay at the boundary intersections is not significant. The travel speed is between 67 and 85 percent of the base FFS.

LOS C describes stable operations. The ability to maneuver and change lanes in midblock location may be more restricted than at LOS B. Longer queues at the boundary intersections may contribute to lower travel speeds. The travel speed is between 50 and 67 percent of the base FFS.

LOS D indicates a less stable condition in which small increases in flow may cause substantial increases in delay and decreases in travel speed. This operation may be due to adverse signal progression, high volumes, inappropriate signal timing, at the boundary intersections. The travel speed is between 40 and 50 percent of the base FFS.

LOS E is characterized unstable operation and significant delay. Such operations may be due to some combination of adverse progression, high volume, and inappropriate signal timing at the boundary intersections. The travel speed is between 30 and 40 percent of the base FFS.

LOS F is characterized by street flow at extremely low speed. Congestion is likely occurring at the boundary intersections, as indicated by high delay and extensive queuing. The travel speed is 30 percent or less of the base FFS.

Table A-1: Urban Street Levels of Service (Automobile Mode)

Travel Speed as a Percentage of Base Free-Flow Speed (%)	LOS by Critical Volume-to-Capacity Ratio								
	≤1.0	>1.0							
>85	А	F							
>67 to 85	В	F							
>50 to 67	С	F							
>40 to 50	D	F							
>30 to 40	E	F							
≤30	F	F							

a = The Critical volume-to-capacity ratio is based on consideration of the through movement-to-capacity ratio at each boundary intersection in the subject direction of travel. The critical volume-to-capacity ratio is the largest ratio of those considered. Source: Highway Capacity Manual 2010, Exhibit 16-4. Urban Street LOS Criteria (Automobile Mode)



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Intersection Levels of Service

One of the more important elements limiting, and often interrupting the flow of traffic on a highway is the intersection. Flow on an interrupted facility is usually dominated by points of fixed operation such as traffic signals, stop and yield signs.

Signalized Intersections – Performance Measures

For signalized intersections the performance measures include automobile volume-to-capacity ratio, automobile delay, queue storage length, ratio of pedestrian delay, pedestrian circulation area, pedestrian perception score, bicycle delay, and bicycle perception score. LOS is also considered a performance measure. For the automobile mode average control delay per vehicle per approach is determined for the peak hour. A weighted average of control delay per vehicle is then determined for the intersection. A LOS designation is given to the weighted average control delay to better describe the level of operation. A description of LOS for signalized intersections is found in Table A-2.



Table A-2: Signalized Intersection Level of Service Description (Automobile Mode)

Level of Service	Description	Average Control Delay (seconds per vehicle)
А	Operations with a control delay of 10 seconds/vehicle or less and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when volume-to-capacity ratio is and either progression is exceptionally favorable or the cycle length is very short. If it's due to favorable progression, most vehicles arrive during the green indication and travel through the intersection without stopping.	≤10
В	Operations with control delay between 10.1 to 20.0 seconds/vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is low and either progression is highly favorable or the cycle length is short. More vehicles stop than with LOS A.	>10.0 to 20.0
С	Operations with average control delays between 20.1 to 35.0 seconds/vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when progression is favorable or the cycle length is moderate. Individual cycle failures (i.e., one or more queued vehicles are not able to depart as a result of insufficient capacity during the cycle) may begin to appear at this level. The number of vehicles stopping is significant, although many vehicles still pass through the intersection without stopping.	>20 to 35
D	Operations with control delay between 35.1 to 55.0 seconds/vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is high and either progression is ineffective or the cycle length is long. Many vehicles stop, and i ndividual cycle failures are noticeable.	>35 to 55
E	Operations with control delay between 55.1 to 80.0 seconds/vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio no greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is high, progression is unfavorable, and the cycle length is long. Individual cycle failures are frequent.	>55 to 80
F	Operations with unacceptable control delay exceeding 80.0 seconds/vehicle and a volume-to-capacity ratio greater than 1.0. This level is typically assigned when the volume-to-capacity ratio is very high, progression is very poor, and the cycle length is long. Most cycles fail to clear the queue.	>80

Source: Highway Capacity Manual 2010

Unsignalized Intersections

The HCM 2010 procedures use control delay as a measure of effectiveness to determine level of service. Delay is a measure of driver discomfort, frustration, fuel consumption, and increased travel time. The delay experienced by a motorist is made up of a number of factors that relate to control, traffic and incidents. Total delay is the difference between the travel time actually experienced and the reference travel time that would result during base conditions, i. e., in the absence of traffic control, geometric delay, any incidents, and any other vehicles. Control delay is the increased time of travel for a vehicle approaching and passing through an unsignalized intersection, compared with a free-flow vehicle if it were not required to slow or stop at the intersection.



All-Way Stop Controlled Intersections

All-way stop controlled intersections is a form of traffic controls in which all approaches to an intersection are required to stop. Similar to signalized intersections, at all-way stop controlled intersections the average control delay per vehicle per approach is determined for the peak hour. A weighted average of control delay per vehicle is then determined for the intersection as a whole. In other words the delay measured for all-way stop controlled intersections is a measure of the average delay for all vehicles passing through the intersection during the peak hour. A LOS designation is given to the weighted average control delay to better describe the level of operation.

Two-Way Stop Controlled Intersections

Two-way stop controlled (TWSC) intersections in which stop signs are used to assign the right-of-way, are the most prevalent type of intersection in the United States. At TWSC intersections the stop-controlled approaches are referred as the minor street approaches and can be either public streets or private driveways. The approaches that are not controlled by stop signs are referred to as the major street approaches.

The capacity of movements subject to delay are determined using the "critical gap" method of capacity analysis. Expected average control delay based on movement volume and movement capacity is calculated. A LOS for TWSC intersection is determined by the computed or measured control delay for each minor movement. LOS is not defined for the intersection as a whole for three main reasons: (a) major-street through vehicles are assumed to experience zero delay; (b) the disproportionate number of major-street through vehicles at the typical TWSC intersection skews the weighted average of all movements, resulting in a very low overall average delay from all vehicles; and (c) the resulting low delay can mask important LOS deficiencies for minor movements. Table A-3 provides a description of LOS at unsignalized intersections.

Table A-3: Unsignalized Intersection Level of Service Description (Automobile Mode)

Control Delay (seconds per vehicle)	LOS by Volume-to-Capacity Ratio										
	v/c <u>< </u> 1.0	v/c > 1.0									
≤10	А	F									
>10 to 15	В	F									
>15 to 25	С	F									
>25 to 35	D	F									
>35 to 50	E	F									
>50	F	F									

Source: HCM 2010 Exhibit 19-1.



(559) 570-8991

Appendix E: Collision Data



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Report Run On: 08/27/2018

County: Fresno

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01/01/2014 thru 12/31/2014

County: Fresno

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#Killed 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y

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01/01/2014 thru 12/31/2014 Include State Highways cases

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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Include State Highways cases 01/01/2014 thru 12/31/2014

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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Include State Highways cases

01/01/2014 thru 12/31/2014

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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Report Run On: 08/27/2018

County: Fresno

Include State Highways cases

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Include State Highways cases 01/01/2015 thru 12/31/2015

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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Prim. City Prim. Weau	Party 2		City Prima Weau Hit au	Party 1F	Prima City Prima Weat	Party 1F	Prim. City Prim. Weat	Party 1F	Prim City Prim Weat	Party 1F	Page

Include State Highways cases 01/01/2015 thru 12/31/2015

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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	Side of Hwy Time 1050 Day TUE Process Date 20151020 Ramp/Int	im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 M 5 0 P	Side of Hwy Time 0740 Day THU Process Date 20151019 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 M	Side of Hwy Time 0845 Day THU Process Date 20151231 Ramp/Int	im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 L	Side of Hwy Time 2344 Day TUE Process Date 20160114 Ramp/Int	im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1555 Day FRI Process Date 20151019
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	9435 State Hwy? N Route CalTrans Badge 0 Severity INJURY #Killed O UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl Dev	fo OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip	9435 State Hwy? N Route 3 CalTrans Badge 0 Severity INJURY #Killed IO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl Dev	OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip N	9435 State Hwy? N Route 3 CalTrans Badge 0 Severity INJURY #Killed 40 UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl Dev	to OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip 3 N - P G 3 N - L G	9435 State Hwy? N CalTrans Severity PDO BSTR ON RD Rdwy	fo OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip 3 N G 3 N	9435 State Hwy? N CalTrans everity INJURY DUNUSL CND Rdwy C
	Secondary Rd HIGHLAND AVE. NC/C Rpt Dist Beat 034 Type 3 7 Collision Type HIT OBJECT S Irface DRY Lighting DAYLIGHT F	h Make Year SP In CADI 2007 -	Secondary Rd PROSPECT AVE NCIC Rpt Dist Beat 015 Type 3 Collision Type SIDESWIPE 1 rface DRY Rdwy Cond1 N	Make Year SP In NISS 2001 - PONT 1999 - PLYM 1996 - TOYT 2012 -	Secondary Rd TEMPERANCE AVENCIC Rpt Dist Beat 034 Type : IA Collision Type BROADSIDE rface DRY Rdwy Cond1 N	h Make Year SP In CHEV 2000 - CHEV 2015 -	Secondary Rd THORNE AVE NCIC Rpt Dist Beat 015 Type 3 Collision Type SIDESWIPE 5 rface DRY Rdwy Cond1 O Lighting DARK - NO	h Make Year SP In CHEVY 2008 - DODC 2014	LE AVE at 034 HEAD-O Rdwy C
	Direction E Secondary Rd HIGH Population 9 Rpt Dist Be Violation 22107 Collision Type Rdwy Surface DRY Ived With FIXED OBJ	Party Info Dir SW Veh E A	ion W Secondary Rd PROSation 9 Rpt Dist Be on 22350 Collision Type Rdwy Surface DRY LichOTHER MV	Party Info E Dir SW Veh CHP Veh W D 2200 N A 0100 N A 0800 N A 0800	ion Secondary Rd ation 9 Rpt Dist on 21801A Collision Rdwy Surface DRY VithOTHER MV	Party Info Dir SW Veh E D W A	Direction E Secondary Rd Population 9 Rpt Dist Violation 22350 Collision Rdwy Surface DRY ived WithPKD MV	Party Info Dir SW Veh E A	E 1 9 2210 Rdwy Su
	E Distance (ft) 75 Direction E Sec County Fresno Population 9 Rpt IMPROP TURN Violation 22107 Weather2 Rdwy Surfac Motor Vehicle Involved WithFIXED OBJ	Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre HNBD UNS TURN	Distance (ft) 25 Direction W Secondary Fresho Population 9 Rpt UNSAFE SPEED Violation 22350 Weather? Rdwy Surfact Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV	Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre-HNBD PROC ST RGT TURN RGT TURN PARKED PARKED	E Distance (ft) 0 Direction Sec County Fresno Population 9 Rpt R-O-W AUTO Violation 21801A Weather2 Rdwy Surfac Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV	Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre HNBD LFT TURN HNBD PROC ST	E Distance (ft) 15 Direction E County Fresno Population 9 I UNSAFE SPEED Violation 22350 Weather? Rdwy Sur Motor Vehicle Involved WithPKD MV	Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre HNBD PROC ST PARKED	Distance (ft) 100 y Fresno PROP TURN Weather?
,	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE City UNINCORP. Coun Primary Collision Factor IMI Weather1 OTHER Hit and Run	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 24 F H HNBD	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE City UNINCORP. County Primary Collision Factor UNSA Weather1 CLEAR	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety 1 1F DRVR 35 M H HNBD 2 DRVR 63 M HNBD 3 PRKD 998 - IMP UNK 4 PRKD 998 - IMP UNK	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE City UNINCORP. Coun Primary Collision Factor R-4 Weather1 CLEAR Hit and Run	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 1F DRVR 48 M W HNBD 2 DRVR 59 F H HNBD	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE City UNINCORP. Coun Primary Collision Factor UN Weather1 CLEAR Hit and Run	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 60 F W HNBD 2 PRKB 998	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE E/B City UNINCORP. Count Primary Collision Factor IMF Weather1 CLEAR

Ejected

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01/01/2015 thru 12/31/2015

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•	Side of Hwy Time 1344 Day WED Process Date 20160126 Ramp/Int	Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1113 Day FRI Process Date 20160205 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1235 Day SAT Process Date 20151019 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 3 0 M	Side of Hwy Side of Hwy Frocess Date 20151019 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 2500 Day SAT Process Date 20160104 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP
	nile Prefix Postmile collision Date 2015092: Lred 1 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0 Loc Type	NIC ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex DRVR SEVERE 70 M	Postmile Prefix Postmile P948 Collision Date 20150410 1 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0 FNCTNG Loc Type Vic	Postmile Prefix Postmile	Postmile Prefix Postmile 013112 Collision Date 20150926 1 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0 FNCTNG Loc Type Vic	Postmile Prefix Postmile 019610 Collision Date 20151205 1 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0 FNCTNG Loc Type	Vic ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex
	condary Rd SHEILDS AV NC/C 1005 State Hwy? N Route Dist 2161 Beat 04H Type 0 CalTrans Badge Collision Type SIDESWIPE Severity INJURY #Killeo B DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Lighting DAYLIGHT Ped Action Cntrl Dev	Move Pre Dir SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip UNSTURN N D 2200 NISSA 1988 - 3 A 22350 - M H STOPPED N A 0100 SATUR 2007 - 3 N - M G STOPPED N D 2200 TOYOT 2000 - 3 N - M G	ondary Rd SHEPHERD AV NC/C 1005 State Hwy? N Route Dist 0861 Beat 04A Type 0 CalTrans Badge F Collision Type REAR END Severity PDO #Killed EDRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 #Killed Info Chtrl Dev Chtrl Dev Chtrl Dev Cheh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip Cheh CADIL 2003 - 3 A 22350 - M G 0700 LEXUS 2012 - 3 N - M G	Dist	ondary Rd AMERICAN AVE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route Dist Beat 015 Type 3 CalTrans Badge Collision Type BROADSIDE Severity PDO #Killeo e DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Lighting DAYLIGHT Ped Action Cntrl Dev After CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equipment Cheb Veh Make Year 3 N G C 2500 FRHT 1994 - 3 N G G C 2532 FRHT 2012	condary Rd NORTH AVE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route Dist Beat 034 Type 3 CalTrans Badge Collision Type HIT OBJECT Severity PDO #Killect BRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Lighting DARK - NO Ped Action Cntrl Dev	Party Info Dir SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip S - 9900 - 3 N - B B
	Primary Rd MAPLE AV Distance (ft) 41 Direction S Sec City Fresno County Fresno Population 7 Rpt Primary Collision Factor DRVR ALCIDRG Violation 23152B Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Rdwy Surfact Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MY	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move 1F DRVR 70 M H HBD-UI UNST 2 DRVR 24 F H HNBD STOP 3 DRVR 44 M H HNBD STOP	Primary Rd MAPLE AV Distance (ft) 20 Direction N Sec City Fresno County Fresno Population 7 Rpt Primary Collision Factor DRVR ALCIDRG Violation 23152A Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Rdwy Surfac Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre Dir SWY 1F DRVR 28 M B HBD-UI PROC ST S A 2 DRVR 27 F H HNBD STOPPED S A	Primary Rd MAPLE AVE Distance (ft) 0 Direction Sec City UNINGORP. County Fresno Population 9 Rpt Primary Collision Factor Reactor Recommendation Relays Surface Relays Surface Relays Surface Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV Party In Party Party In Surface Party In Surface Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre Dir SW V 1F DRVR 20 F H HNBD PROC ST E A 2 DRVR 19 W HNBD PROC ST S D	Primary Rd MAPLE AVE Distance (ft) 34 Direction S Sec City UNINCORP. County Fresno Population 9 Rpt Primary Collision Factor STOP SGN SIG Violation 22450A Weather? CLEAR Weather? Rdwy Surfac Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety? Sobriety? Wove Pre Dir SW V 1F DRVR 75 M O HNBD LFT TURN W F C DRVR 43 M W HNBD	tance (ft) 20 no PEED ner2 otor Vehicle Invo	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre

Include State Highways cases

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

County: Fresno

Primary Rd CHESTNUT AVE City Fresno Count Primary Collision Factor OT Weather1 CLOUDY Hit and Run MSDMNR	AVE Distance (ft) 80 County Fresno OTHER EQPMNT Weather2 MNR Motor Vehicle	Direction Populatic Violation Involved Witt	e Di	. Rd lision	CLINTON AVE NC Beat 025 Type Type SIDESWIPE Rdwy Cond1 Lighting DAYLIGHT	Š.	3 CalTrans Badg Severity PDO #Kill NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond? Ped Action Cntrl D	wy? N Route Badge S #Kilk Rdwy Cond2 Cntrl De	e 0 ed led	Postmile Prefix 017310 Collision Date 0 #Injured 0 Tow / Spec Co	fix Postmile Date 20161127 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0 cc Type	27 Z 0	Side of Hwy Time 1000 Day SI Process Date 20161206 Ramp/Int	Side of Hwy Day SUN 20161206	
Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 998 M W IMP UNK IMP UNK 2 PRKD 33 F H HNBD	Sobriety1 Sobriety2 IMP UNK IMP UNK	Move Pre Dir PROC ST N	Party Info Dir SW Veh N E		CHP Veh Make Year 2232 DODG 61LG 2016	9 8	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N	AF2 Safety Equip	Equip ROLE	LE Ext Of Inj AGE	(Victim Info	im Info Seat Pos Safety	ty EQUIP	Ejected
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ty Type : DRVR	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 998 - IMP UNK IMP UNK	_	Party r SM		CHP Veh Make Year 9900 -	SP Info	OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip	AF2 Safety I				Vict ex	SO	EG	Ejected
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Party Type Age Sex Race S 1F DRVR 31 M H 2 DRVR 17 F H	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 31 M H HNBD 17 F H HNBD	Move Pre L PROC ST S LFT TURN S	Party Info Dir SW Veh S A	CHP Veh 0100 0100	Make Year HOND 2007 HOND 2000	2 m m	10	OAF2 Safety Equip		LE Ext Of Inj AGE VR COMP PN 17 SS 21	In	Vict	Seat Pos Safety 1 0 3 0	ty EQUIP M	Ejected G
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Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 1F DRVR 34 M H HNBD	Sobriety2	Move Pre L	Party Info Dir SW Veh N A		CHP Veh Make Year 0100 CHEV 2009	SP Info	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N	AF2 Safety Equip	Equip ROLE G DRVR	LE Ext Of Inj AGE VR COMP PN 34	Щ	Victim Info Sex Seat Po M 1	im Info Seat Pos Safety 1 0	ty EQUIP	Ejected G
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Party Type Age Sex Race S	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 62 M H HNBD	Move Pre L	Party Info Dir SW Veh E A	O	CHP Veh Make Year 0100 HONDA 2002	SP Info	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N	AF2 Safety Equip		ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE		Victim Info Sex Seat P	SC	Safety EQUIP	Ejected

This report is accepted subject to the Terms of Use. Due to collision records processing backlogs, SWITRS data is typically seven months behind. Data requested for dates seven months prior to the current date will be incomplete.

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Include State Highways cases 01/01/2016 thru 12/31/2016

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	Side of Hwy 3 Day FRI 5 20160321 t	/ EQUIP	Side of Hwy Day MON 2 20160322	/ EQUIP	Day FRI 0160324	, EQUIP	Side of Hwy 3 Day TUE 5 20160323	/ EQUIP	Side of Hwy Day WED 20160129	r EQUIP
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	Postmile 20160219 Away? N ond 0	Sex	Postmile 20160201 Away? N ond 0	Sex M	Postmile 20160115 Away? Y ond 0	Via Sex F	Postmile 20160105 4way? N ond 0	Sex F	Postmile 20160113 Away? N	Via Sex
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z	S S 7 R 22350 dwy Surf	Par Dir S	21953 dwy Surf	Dir S	7 Rp 23152B dwy Surfa	₾ (Sec 7 Rpt 21802A dwy Surfac	Par Dir S W	N Set 9 Rp: 21802A dwy Surfac	Par Dir S W
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01/01/2016 thru 12/31/2016 Include State Highways cases

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

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	RNELL AVE NC Beat 030 Type REAR END Rdwy Cond1 Lighting DAYLIGHT	Make Year ACURA 2007	GE 2016	NSEN AVE NC Beat 034 Type B BROADSIDE Rdwy Cond1 Lighting DAYLIGHT	Make Year NISS 2006	TOYO 2016	RTH AVE Beat 034	BROADSIDE Rdwy Cond1	Make Year	TOYO 2010	GMC 1999	WELDONAVE. NO Beat 030 Type 7 Type HIT OBJECT Rdwy Cond1 Lighting DAYLIGHT	Make Year TOYT 2001	PRINCETON AVE. NC/C Beat 030 Type Type BROADSIDE Rdwy Cond1 I Lighting DAYLIGHT	Make Year HOND 1994
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01/01/2017 thru 12/31/2017 Include State Highways cases

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Side of Hwy 2 Time 1050 Day WED 7 Process Date 20170323 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 0530 Day SAT Process Date 20170503 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 P	Side of Hwy Time 1159 Day SAT Process Date 20170310 Ramp/Int Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 0725 Day MON Process Date 20170705 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Time 0100 Day MON Process Date 20171117 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP
Postmile Prefix Postmile 017327 Collision Date 2017032: 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Nat PRS/FCTR Loc Type ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex	Postmile Prefix Postmile 020064 Collision Date 20170420 0 #Injured 2 Tow Away? Spec Cond 0 FNCTNG Loc Type ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex DRVR COMP PN 59 M	Postmile Prefix Postmile 114363 Collision Date 20170229 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0 NT PRS/FCTR Loc Type ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex	Route Postmile Prefix Postmile Badge 014363 Collision Date 20170626 #Killed 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? N Cond2 Spec Cond 0 Antri Dev NT PRS/FCTR Loc Type	ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex	019962 Collision Date 0 #Injured 0 Tow A Spec Co	ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex
EY AVENUE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N t 030 Type 3 CalTrans RROADSIDE Severity PDO Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy C ting DAYLIGHT Ped Action C tke Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safe ND 1996 - 3 N - M UN 2008 - 3 N - M	LEY AVENUE NC/C 9435 State Hwy? N Route at 034 Type 3 CalTrans Badge BROADSIDE Severity INJURY #Killed Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 hting DUSK/DAWN Ped Action Cntrl Devake Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip NYT 1991 - 3 N - P G IEV 1984 - 3 N - P G	RAVENUE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route 034 Type 3 CalTrans Badge REAR END Severity PDO #Killeo Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 ing DAYLIGHT Ped Action Cntrl Dev ke Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip	E NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Type 3 CalTrans ND Severity PDO Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy C	rty Info SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip D 2200 DODGE 2015 - 3 N - M G D 2200 CHEV 1995 - 3 N - M G	Severity PDO NO UNUSL CND Rdi Ped Action	CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip 0800 CHEV 2000 - 3 N - M G 0100 CHEV 2012 - 3 N - M G
D Direction W Secondary Rd Population 9 Rpt Dist Violation 21804A Collision ING Rdwy Surface WET Involved WithOTHER MV Party Info Move Pre Dir SW Veh CHP ' ENT TRAF N A 010 PROC ST E A 010	Direction Secondary Rd Population 9 Rpt Dist Violation 22450A Collision Rdwy Surface DRY Rdwy Surface DRY PROVE With OTHER MV Party Info PROC ST S A 0700 PROC ST W A 080	000 Direction E Population 9 Violation 2235: Rdwy SL Involved WithOTHER Pan Move Pre Dir S	D PROC ST E D 2200 DODGE 2017 December 2013 Distance (It) 235 Direction E Secondary Rd MAPLE AVENUE resno Population 9 Rpt Dist Beat 034 E SPEED Violation 22350 Collision Type REAR EN Rather? Rdwy Surface DRY Lighting DAYL	Move Pre Dir S PROC ST E SLOWING E	Price to a Population 9 Violation 2235 Rdwy Si	Party Info Move Pre Dir SW Veh PROC ST W A STOPPED W A
Primary Rd NORTH AVENUE Distance (ft) 70 City UNINGORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor R-O-W AUTO Weather1 CLOUDY Weather2 RAINI Hit and Run Motor Vehicle. Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 45 M H HNBD 2 DRVR 56 F H HNBD	Primary Rd NORTH AVENUE Distance (ft) 0 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor STOP SGN SIG Weather1 CLOUDY Weather2 Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 59 M H HNBD 2 DRVR 82 F H HNBD	Primary Rd NORTH AVENUE Distance (ft) 1 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor UNSAFE SPEED Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2	1F DRVR 20 M W HNBD 2 DRVR 24 F H HNBD Primary Rd NORTH AVENUE Distance (ft) 2 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor UNSAFE SPEED Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run Motor Vehicle	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 34 M W HNBD 2 DRVR 27 M W HNBD 3 DRVR 27 M W HNBD	A HE	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 998 M H IMP UNK IMP UNK 2 DRVR 19 F H HNBD

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01/01/2017 thru 12/31/2017

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	Postmile Prefix Postmile 020297 Collision Date 20171227 1 0 #Injured 1 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0	VIC ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex DRVR POSSIBL 45 F	Postmile Prefix Postmile 119648 Collision Date 20170410 0 #mjured 0 Tow Away? NT PRS/FCTR Loc Type		Route Postmile Prefix Postmile Badge 014363 Collision Date 20170906 #Killed 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Sond2 Spec Cond 0	Vic ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex	Postmire Prefix Postmire 014363 Collision Date 20170803 1 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? N Spec Cond 0	ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex	Postmile Prefix Postmile 014363 Collision Date 20170325 1 0 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0	Víc ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex
	6 60 A	Safety Equip M G M G		- 6	N Route Badge C #Killed wy Cond2 Cntrl Dev	Safety Equip M G		Sa	6 60	Safety Equip M G
	3 CalTrans Badgi Severity INJURY #Kill NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl D	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N - N N - N	3 CalTrans Badge Severity PDO #Killed NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl Dev OAF2 Safety Equip	171	3 CalTrans Badgi Severity PDO #Kill NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl D	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N -	9435 State Hwy? N Foure 3 CalTrans Badg Severity PDO #Kill NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Ped Action Cntrl D	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N - N N - N	3 CalTrans Badg Severity PDO #Kill NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Condz Ped Action Cntrl D	OAF1 Viol OAF2 N -
	WILLOW AVE. Beat 030 Type 3 Type REAR END 8 Rdwy Cond1 N Lighting DAYLIGHT 1	Make Year SP Info CHEV 2011 - 3 BMW 2003 - 3 FORD 2001 - 3	ny Rd ARTHUR AVENUE NCIC Beat 015 Type : Ollision Type OVERTURNED :T T Rdwy Cond 1 N Lighting DARK - NO CHP Veh Make Year SP Info	BUICK 2005	CHESTNUT NC/C Beat 034 Type Type REAR END Rdwy Cond/1 N Lighting DAYLIGHT	CHP Veh Make Year SP Info 0700 TOYOT 2007 - 3 0700 HONDA 1999 - 3	FOWEER AVENDE TYPE Beat 030 Type Type REAR END Rdwy Cond1 Lighting DAYLIGHT	Make Year SP Info CHEV 2002 - 3 CHEV 1998 - 3 DODGE 2008 - 3	PULLMAN STREET NC/C Beat 034 Type Type BROADSIDE Rdwy Cond1 I Lighting DARK - ST	Make Year SP Info PONTI 1997 - 3 CHEV 2007 - 3
	ondary Kd WI Dist Collision Typ e DRY	Party Info SW Veh CHP Veh D 2200 A 0100 A 0100	ondary Rd AR Dist Collision Typ e WET	A 0200	condary Rd CH Dist Collision Typ	Party Info SW Veh CHP Veh A 0700 T A 0700 H	ondaly Rd Dist Collision e DRY	1fo 1 CHP Veh 2200 0100 0800	condary Rd Dist Collision e WET	Party Info
	Direction E S Population 9 R Violation 22350 Rdwy Surf Nived WithOTHER M	р П п п	Direction W Se Population 9 Rp Violation 23152A Rdwy Surfac Nived With FIXED OBJ Party I	FURN E	Direction W S Population 9 I Violation 22107 Rdwy Sur	Dir E	Direction W S Population 9 R Violation 22350 Rdwy Surf	Move Pre Dir S PROC ST E PROC ST E	Direction Se Population 9 Rp Violation 21802A Rdwy Surfa	O Pir
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	EN AVENUE County F Factor UNSAFE .R	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 23 M H HNBD 45 F A HNBD 31 F H HNBD	EN AVENUE County F actor DRVR A ING W Sex Race Sobrie	1F DRVR 69 M B HBD-UI	RON	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 43 M H HNBD 22 M A HNBD	VENUE NO)	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 44 M H HNBD 34 M H HNBD 63 M W HNBD	AVENUE County F or R-O-W , M SDMNR	Age Sex Race Sobriety1 19 M H HBD-NUI 33 M H HNBD
	Primary Kd JENSEN A City UNINCORP. Primary Collision Factor Weather1 CLEAR Hit and Run	Party Type Age 1F DRVR 23 2 DRVR 45 3 DRVR 31	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE City UNINCORP. County Primary Collision Factor DRN Weather1 RAINING Hit and Run Party Type Age Sex Race S.	1F DRVR 6	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE City UNINC(BASTBOUND)unty Primary Collision Factor IMP Weather1 CLEAR Hit and Run	Party Type Age 1F DRVR 43 2 DRVR 22	Primary Rd Jensen Avenue City UNINCGRAETBOUND)uniy Primary Collision Factor UNS Weather! CLEAR Hit and Run	Party Type Age 1F DRVR 44 2 DRVR 34 3 DRVR 63	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE City UNINCBIRPASS County Primary Collision Factor R-O Weather1 CLOUDY Hit and Run MSDMNR	Party Type Age 1F DRVR 19 2 DRVR 33

Include State Highways cases

01/01/2017 thru 12/31/2017

Report Run On: 08/27/2018

County: Fresno

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tmile 70725 y? Y 0	Victim Info Sex Seat P M 1 F 3	tmile 71213 <i>y?</i> Y 0 Vict	tmile 70131 y? Y 0	Victim Info Sex Seat P	ttmile 71105 77105 0 0 Sex M M	rumire 70415 0 0 Vict
afix Postmi Date 201707 Tow Away? Spec Cond Cor Type	Ext Of Inj AGE COMP PN 51 COMP PN 51	nile Prefix Postm Sollision Date 20171; ured 0 Tow Away? Spec Cond Spec Cond CTR Loc Type Ext Of Inj AGE Se	sfix Postm. Date 20170: Tow Away? Spec Cond oc Type	j AGE	ate Tow, oec C Type AG, 30 31 44 20	mire Prefix Postini Sollision Date 20170• Lured 0 Tow Away? Spec Cond CTR Loc Type Ext Of Inj AGE Se
Postmile Prefix 138 Collision Date 0 #Injured 2 Tow Spec Co	ROLE Ext Of Inj DRVR COMP PN PASS COMP PN	Postr C #Inj PRS/F	Route Postmile Prefix Badge P1070 Collision Date #Killed 1 #Injured 0 Tow . Cond2 Spec Cc	ROLE EX Of Inj	nile P Collisie WILL KILL SEVE OTH	Postr C #Inj PRS/F
6 ed		e M138 ed 0 ev NT P	PC P		9 P7	ev ev
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This report is accepted subject to the Terms of Use. Due to collision records processing backlogs, SWITRS data is typically seven months behind. Data requested for dates seven months prior to the current date will be incomplete.

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County: Fresno

Report Run On: 10/01/2019

Total Count: 7379 Include State Highways cases 01/01/2018 thru 12/31/2018

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Report Run On: 10/01/2019

Include State Highways cases

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01/01/2018 thru 12/31/2018

County: Fresno

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Report Run On: 10/01/2019	Side of Hwy Time 0445 Day MON Process Date 20180618 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1750 Day WED Process Date 20180712 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1600 Day MON Process Date 20181004 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1732 Day WED Process Date 20181214 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Fine 2139 Day TUE Process Date 20180814 Ramp/Int	Victim Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 9
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Include State Highways cases	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE Distance (ft) 0 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor R-O-W AUTO Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 24 M A HNBD 2 DRVR 73 M H HNBD	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE Distance (ft) 100 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor IMPROP TURN Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run Motor Vehicle In	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 46 M O HNBD	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE Distance (ft) 0 City Fresno County Fresno Primary Collision Factor STOP SGN SIG Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run Motor Vehicle	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 19 M O HNBD 2 DRVR 61 F H HNBD	Primary Rd JENSEN AVE Distance (ft) 20 City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor UNSAFE SPEED Weather1 CLOUDY Weather2 Hit and Run MSDMNR Motor Vehicle I	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F DRVR 998 - IMP UNK IMP UNK 2 DRVR 37 F W HNBD	Primary Rd Sensen AVE Distance (111) City UNINCORP. County Fresno Primary Collision Factor PED VIOL Weather1 CLEAR Weather2 Hit and Run	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 1F PED 57 M H IMP UNK IMP UNK 2 DRVR 33 M H HNBD

Include State Highways cases 01/01/2018 thru 12/31/2018

County: Fresno

Report Run On: 10/01/2019

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Side of Hwy	Time 0905 Day THU Process Date 20181018 Ramp/Int	im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 M 5 0 P	Side of Hwy Time 2500 Day SAT Process Date 20180205 Ramp/Int im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1220 Day MON Process Date 20181121 Ramp/Int	im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 0125 Day SUN Process Date 20190503 Ramp/Int im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP	Side of Hwy Time 1346 Day FRI Process Date 20190103	Kamp/Int im Info Seat Pos Safety EQUIP 1 0 L
Postmile Prefix Postmile	#Injured 2 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0	Viot Sex F	Postmile Prefix Postmile 39 Collision Date 20180203 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0 PRS/FCTR Loc Type Vict	Postmile Prefix Postmile 40 Collision Date 20181112 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0	Via Sex	Postmile Prefix Postmile 23 Collision Date 20181021 #Injured 0 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0 PRS/FCTR Loc Type Vict OLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex VICT VICT VICT VICT VICT VICT VICT VICT	nile Prefix Postmile collision Date 20181221 ured 1 Tow Away? Y Spec Cond 0	ROLE Ext Of Inj AGE Sex Seat P
F Secondary Rd FLOYD AVENUE NC/C 9435 State Hwy? N Route	n 9 Rpt Dist Beat 015 Type 3 CalTrans 22107 Collision Type HIT OBJECT Severity INJURY Rdwy Surface DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy FIXED OBJ Lighting DAYLIGHT Ped Action	Party Info Dir SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Sa E A 0100 NISS 2014 - 3 N - I	E Secondary Rd GOLDENROD NC/C 9435 State Hwy? N Route 22107 Collision Type HIT OBJECT Severity PDO #K/lled Rdwy Surface DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND #K/lled FIXED OBJ Lighting DARK-NO Ped Action Cntrl Dev Party Info Party Info A 0100 FORD 2003 3 N L B	ondary Rd HOWARD AVENUE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route Dist Beat 015 Type 3 CalTrans Badge Collision Type BROADSIDE Severity PDO #Killed e DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 Lighting DAYLIGHT Ped Action Cutrl Dev	Party Info Dir SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip N B 0735 JEEP 2003 - 3 N - M G E A 0100 SUBA 2017 - 3 N - L G	E Secondary Rd LASSEN AVENUE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route 1 9 Rpt Dist Beat 015 Type 3 CalTrans Badge 0 23152A Collision Type HIT OBJECT Severity FATAL #Killed Rdwy Surface DRY Rdwy Cond1 NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond2 FIXED OBJ Lighting DARK - NO Ped Action Cntrl Dev Party Info Dir SW Veh CHP Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip	condary Rd MAPLE AVENUE NCIC 9435 State Hwy? N Route Dist Beat 034 Type 3 CalTrans Badge Collision Type BROADSIDE Severity INJURY #Killeo The DRY Rdwy Cond NO UNUSL CND Rdwy Cond Called Condition	Lighting DAYLIGHI Ped Action Chirt Dev Chir Dev Chir Veh Make Year SP Info OAF1 Viol OAF2 Safety Equip 2200 TOYT 2001 - 3 N - M G CHIR 2005 - 3 N - M G CHIR 2005 - 3 N - M G CHIR 2005 - 3 N - M G CHIR CHIR 2005 - 3 N - M G CHIR CHIR CHIR CHIR CHIR CHIR CHIR CHIR
Primary Rd .IFNSFN AVENUE Distance (#) 1056 Direction	ROF	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre 1F DRVR 20 F H HNBD UNS TURN	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE Distance (ft) 1056 Direction E Sec City UNINCORP. County Fresno Population 9 Rpt Primary Collision Factor IMPROP TURN Violation 22107 Weather1 CLOUDY Weather2 Rdwy Surfac Hit and Run MSDMNR Motor Vehicle Involved WithFIXED OBJ Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre Dir SW V17 DRVR 998 - IMP UNK IMP UNK UNS TURN W A	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE Distance (ft) 0 Direction Sec City UNINCORP. County Fresno Population 9 Rpt Primary Collision Factor STOP SGN SIG Violation 22450A Weather? Rdwy Surfac Hit and Run Motor Vehicle Involved WithOTHER MV	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre 1F DRVR 52 M W HNBD PROCST 2 DRVR 21 F H HNBD PROCST	Primary Rd JENSEN AVENUE Distance (ft) 1080 Direction E Sec City UNINCORP. County Fresno Population 9 Rpt Primary Collision Factor DRVR ALCIDRG Violation 23152A Weather? Violation 23152A Meather? CLEAR Weather? Rdwy Surfac Motor Vehicle Involved WithFIXED OBJ Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre Dir SW 14 PBD-III	ary Rd JENSEN AVENUE Distance (ft) 0 UNINCORP. County Fresno ary Collision Factor STOP SGN SIG her! CLOUDY Weather?	Party Type Age Sex Race Sobriety1 Sobriety2 Move Pre Dir SW1 1 F DRVR 58 M A HNBD PROCST E D 2 DRVR 48 F H HNBD PROCST N A 3 DRVR 45 M H HNBD PROCST N A

Appendix F: Existing Traffic Conditions



Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	8.9												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			Ä	ħβ		ሻ	∱ }	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	3	22	44	3	16	60	38	533	25	4	478	84
Future Vol, veh/h	40	3	22	44	3	16	60	38	533	25	4	478	84
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	52	4	29	57	4	21	78	49	692	32	5	621	109
Major/Minor N	Minor2		<u> </u>	Minor1		1	Major1				∕lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1288	1664	365	1285	1702	362	730	730	0	0	724	0	0
Stage 1	686	686	-	962	962	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	602	978	-	323	740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	120	95	629	121	90	632	491	863	-	-	868	-	-
Stage 1	401	444		273	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	451	325	-	660	419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	0.5		405	0.5	= -				-	-	0.45	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	92	74	629	92	70	632	574	574	-	-	868	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	92	74	-	92	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	312	441	-	213	257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	335	253	-	621	416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	76.9			90.7			1.9				0.1		
HCM LOS	F			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		574	-	-	127	115	868	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.222	-	-		0.711		-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		13	-	-	76.9	90.7	9.2	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	F	F	А	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.8	-	-	3.6	3.8	0	-	-				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2					
		WDD	NDT	NDD	CDL	CDT
Movement Configurations	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	**	12	†	17	17	4 ↑
Traffic Vol, veh/h	57	43	292	17	17	368
Future Vol, veh/h	57	43	292	17	17	368
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	69	52	352	20	20	443
Major/Minor N	/linor1	Λ	Najor1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	624	186	0	0	372	0
				U	372	
Stage 1	362	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	262	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	-	-	4.16	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	-	2.23	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	415	821	-	-	1176	-
Stage 1	672	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	755	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-		-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	405	821	-	-	1176	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	405	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	657	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	755	-	-	-	-	-
Annroach	\A/D		ND		CD	
Approach Dalama	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	14		0		0.5	
HCM LOS	В					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		_	_		1176	_
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		_	_	0.233		_
HCM Control Delay (s)				14	8.1	0.1
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	B	Α	Α
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	_	0.9	0.1	- A
LCINI ADILI WIIIG ((AGII)		-	-	0.9	U. I	-

		۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	4	†	~	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ β			Ä	∱ ∱		ሻ	ħβ		7
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	66	480	124	11	61	899	117	100	97	15	140
Future Volume (vph)	4	66	480	124	11	61	899	117	100	97	15	140
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3388			1752	3438		1752	3428		1751
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.41	1.00		0.67
Satd. Flow (perm)	2.22	1752	3388			1752	3438		752	3428		1239
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	74	539	139	12	69	1010	131	112	109	17	157
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	16	0	0	0	7	0	0	14	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	78	662	0	0	81	1134	0	112	112	0	157
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		5		1		1		5	1			1
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		0	2		
Permitted Phases			F7.4			7.0	F0 /		2	00.0		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.3	57.1			7.8	58.6		20.3	20.3		20.3
Effective Green, g (s)		6.3	57.1			7.8	58.6		20.3	20.3		20.3
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.57			0.08	0.59		0.20	0.20		0.20
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		110	1934			136	2014		152	695		251
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.04	0.20			0.05	c0.33		-0.1F	0.03		0.10
v/s Ratio Perm		0.71	0.24			0.70	0.57		c0.15	01/		0.13
v/c Ratio		0.71	0.34			0.60	0.56		0.74	0.16		0.63
Uniform Delay, d1		46.0	11.4			44.6 1.36	12.8 0.28		37.3	32.8 1.00		36.4
Progression Factor		18.8	1.00			6.1	1.0		1.00 16.9	0.1		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		64.8	11.9			66.8	4.6		54.2	32.9		41.2
Delay (s) Level of Service		04.0 F	11.9 B			00.0 E	4.0 A		04.2 D	32.9 C		41.Z D
Approach Delay (s)		L	17.4			L	8.7		U	43.0		D
Approach LOS			В				Α			43.0 D		
							, .					
Intersection Summary			10.4	11	CM 2000	Lovelof	Convice		В			
HCM 2000 Control Delay	ity ratio		19.4	H	CM 2000	Level 01	Sel vice		В			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capac	ny rano		0.61	C	um of loct	time (c)			14.8			
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	ion		65.6%		um of lost CU Level o				14.8 C			
Intersection Capacity Utilizat Analysis Period (min)	IUH		15	IC	ou Level (JI SEI VICE						
c Critical Lane Group			10									
c Chilical Earlic Group												



Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane onfigurations	∱ β	
Traffic Volume (vph)	97	231
Future Volume (vph)	97	231
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.89	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3106	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3106	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	109	260
RTOR Reduction (vph)	127	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	242	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	20.3	
Effective Green, g (s)	20.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.20	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	630	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.08	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.38	
Uniform Delay, d1	34.4	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.4	
Delay (s)	34.8	
Level of Service	С	
Approach Delay (s)	36.7	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

	₾	۶	→	•	F	•	←	•	∳ 1	•	†	<i>></i>
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		ă	ተ ኈ			ă	^↑	7		ă	∱ ∱	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	56	364	220	15	100	853	63	5	90	207	49
Future Volume (vph)	2	56	364	220	15	100	853	63	5	90	207	49
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.94			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.97	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3307			1752	3505	1568		1752	3405	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3307			1752	3505	1568		1752	3405	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	61	396	239	16	109	927	68	5	98	225	53
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	26	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	63	567	0	0	125	927	35	0	103	252	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		5.0	48.6			8.8	52.1	52.1		6.9	17.4	
Effective Green, g (s)		5.0	48.6			8.8	52.1	52.1		6.9	17.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05	0.49			0.09	0.52	0.52		0.07	0.17	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		87	1607			154	1826	816		120	592	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.04	0.17			c0.07	c0.26			c0.06	0.07	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.02				
v/c Ratio		0.72	0.35			0.81	0.51	0.04		0.86	0.43	
Uniform Delay, d1		46.8	15.9			44.8	15.6	11.7		46.1	36.8	
Progression Factor		0.89	0.80			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		24.6	0.6			26.7	1.0	0.1		41.7	0.5	
Delay (s)		66.5	13.3			71.5	16.6	11.8		87.8	37.3	
Level of Service		E	В			Е	В	В		F	D	
Approach Delay (s)			18.1				22.4				51.0	
Approach LOS			В				С				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			29.6	H	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	city ratio		0.58									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	, and the second		100.0	Sı	um of lost	time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	tion		58.5%		:U Level d				В			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
0.111 1.1												

c Critical Lane Group

L	\	↓	1
SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
			7
2			146
			146
			1900
1900			5.3
			1.00
			0.85
			1.00
			1568
			1.00
	1752	3505	1568
0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
2	76	268	159
			133
			26
			Perm
			1 CIIII
	ı	U	6
	E O	14.0	16.3
			16.3
			0.16
			5.3
			3.0
	101	571	255
	c0.04	c0.08	
			0.02
	0.77	0.47	0.10
			35.6
			1.11
			0.2
			39.7
			39.7 D
	E		D
		D	
	2 2 1900	SBU SBL 2 70 2 70 1900 1900 4.2 1.00 1.00 0.95 1752 0.95 1752 0.92 2 76 0 0 0 0 78 Prot Prot 1 1 5.8 5.8 0.06 4.2 3.0 101 c0.04	SBU SBL SBT 2 70 247 2 70 247 1900 1900 1900 4.2 5.3 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 1752 3505 0.95 1.00 1752 3505 0.95 1.00 1752 3505 0.97 1.00 1752 3505 0.98 1.00 1752 3505 0.99 0.99 0.99 1.00 0 78 268 0 0 0 0 0 78 268 Prot Prot NA 1 1 6 5.8 16.3 5.8 16.3 5.8 16.3 0.06 0.16 4.2 5.3 3.0 3.0 101 571 c0.04 c0.08 0.77 0.47 46.4 37.9 1.02 1.02 29.9 0.6 77.1 39.3

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.3					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
		EDK	NDL			SDK
Lane Configurations	À	//	٥٢	41↑	^	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	60	25	107	140	5
Future Vol, veh/h	3	60	25	107	140	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,		-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	74	74	74	74	74	74
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	4	81	34	145	189	7
N.A. 1. (N.A.)		_	4 1 -		1 1 0	
	linor2		Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	334	98	196	0	-	0
Stage 1	193	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	141	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	633	936	1367	-	-	-
Stage 1	818	_	-	_	_	_
Stage 2	868	_	-	_	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	000			_	_	_
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	616	936	1367			
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	616	730	1307			
	796	-	_	-	-	-
Stage 1		-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	868	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	9.3		1.5		0	
HCM LOS	9.3 A		1.0		U	
TIONI LOS	А					
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
		1367	-		-	-
Capacity (yeh/h)						_
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio			_	0.093	-	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.025		0.093	-	_
HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)		0.025 7.7	0.1	9.3	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.025		9.3	-	

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	3.6											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ች	ĵ.			4			4			4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	148	0	1	188	80	1	0	1	64	1	62
Future Vol, veh/h	40	148	0	1	188	80	1	0	1	64	1	62
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	47	174	0	1	221	94	1	0	1	75	1	73
Major/Minor N	Major1			Major2			Minor1			Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	315	0	0	174	0	0	575	585	174	539	538	268
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	268	-	270	270	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	307	317	-	269	268	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1240	-	-	1397	-	-	427	422	867	452	448	768
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	735	685	-	734	684	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	701	652	-	734	685	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-						
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1240	-	-	1397	-	-	374	406	867	438	431	768
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	374	406	-	438	431	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	707	659	-	706	683	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	633	651	-	705	659	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	1.7			0			11.9			13.9		
HCM LOS							В			В		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt 1	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR:	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		523	1240			1397	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.004		_		0.001	_	-	0.27			
HCM Control Delay (s)		11.9	8	_	_	7.6	0	_				
HCM Lane LOS		В	A	_	_	Α.	A	_	В			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0	0.1	-	-	0	-	-	1.1			
			J. 1						1.1			

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	2.9												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ		ሻ	∱ }	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	27	4	23	26	3	8	25	27	738	32	11	630	41
Future Vol, veh/h	27	4	23	26	3	8	25	27	738	32	11	630	41
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-		-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	.,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0		-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	29	4	25	28	3	9	27	29	802	35	12	685	45
Major/Minor N	Minor2		1	Minor1		1	Major1			Λ	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1248	1690	368	1313	1695	429	729	730	0	0	846	0	0
Stage 1	732	732	-	941	941	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	516	958	-	372	754	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	129	92	626	115	91	571	492	863	-	-	780	-	-
Stage 1	377	423	-	281	338	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	507	332	-	618	413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	113	81	624	96	81	566	619	619	-	-	773	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	113	81	-	96	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	342	416	-	253	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	448	299	-	576	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	38.1			52.3			0.7				0.2		
HCM LOS	Е			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	ıt	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		619	-	-	166	115	773	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.091	-	-	0.354	0.35	0.015	-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		11.4	-	-	38.1	52.3	9.7	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	Е	F	А	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.3	-	-	1.5	1.4	0	-	-				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.5					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	¥		∱ }			414
Traffic Vol, veh/h	23	52	440	55	40	263
Future Vol, veh/h	23	52	440	55	40	263
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	0	_	-	0
Grade, %	0	_	0	_	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	95	95	95	95	95	95
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	24	55	463	58	42	277
N 4 1 10 41 N	A! 1		1 1 1		4 1 0	
	Minor1		//ajor1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	715	261	0	0	521	0
Stage 1	492	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	223	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	-	-	4.16	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	-	2.23	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	363	735	-	-	1034	-
Stage 1	577	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	790	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-		-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	346	735	-	-	1034	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	346	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	549	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	790	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
	12.7				1.3	
HCM Control Delay, s			0		1.3	
HCM LOS	В					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	547	1034	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-	0.144		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-		8.6	0.2
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	В	А	А
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	-	-	0.5	0.1	-

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ ∱			Ä	∱ ⊅		ሻ	∱ ∱		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	207	820	53	2	18	551	100	117	157	66	115
Future Volume (vph)	2	207	820	53	2	18	551	100	117	157	66	115
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.96		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3473			1752	3424		1752	3349		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.59	1.00		0.55
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3473			1752	3424		1092	3349		1005
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	223	882	57	2	19	592	108	126	169	71	124
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	52	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	225	936	0	0	21	690	0	126	188	0	124
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		·				<u> </u>						
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		0	2		
Permitted Phases		01 5	70.0			0.0	F0.0		2	10.0		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		21.5	73.0			2.3	53.8		19.9	19.9		19.9
Effective Green, g (s)		21.5	73.0			2.3	53.8		19.9	19.9		19.9
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.20	0.66			0.02	0.49		0.18	0.18		0.18
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		342	2304			36	1674		197	605		181
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.13	0.27			0.01	c0.20		0.10	0.06		-0.10
v/s Ratio Perm		0//	0.41			0.50	0.41		0.12	0.01		c0.12
v/c Ratio		0.66	0.41			0.58	0.41		0.64	0.31		0.69
Uniform Delay, d1		40.9	8.5			53.4 1.22	18.0		41.7	39.1		42.1
Progression Factor		4.5	1.00			20.8	0.30		1.00	0.3		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		45.4	9.1			85.9	6.2			39.4		52.4
Delay (s) Level of Service		45.4 D	9.1 A			00.9 F	0.2 A		48.4 D	39.4 D		32.4 D
Approach Delay (s)		D	16.1			ı	8.5		U	42.5		D
Approach LOS			В				A			42.5 D		
Intersection Summary			21.2	1.1	CM 2000	ا ما اما	Camilaa		0			
HCM 2000 Control Delay	situ rotin		21.2	H	CM 2000	Level of	26LAICE		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capac	July rallo		0.52		um of local	time (a)			140			
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	lion		110.0 59.8%		um of lost				14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilizat	IIUII			10	CU Level o	JI SELVICE			В			
Analysis Period (min) c Critical Lane Group			15									
Chilical Latte Group												



Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	† 1>	
Traffic Volume (vph)	56	138
Future Volume (vph)	56	138
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.89	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3102	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3102	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	148
RTOR Reduction (vph)	121	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	87	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	19.9	
Effective Green, g (s)	19.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.18	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	561	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.03	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.15	
Uniform Delay, d1	38.0	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.1	
Delay (s)	38.1	
Level of Service	D	
Approach Delay (s)	43.4	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ∱			ă	^	7		Ä	∱ ∱	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	160	768	126	2	44	341	51	9	191	460	86
Future Volume (vph)	6	160	768	126	2	44	341	51	9	191	460	86
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	0.99		1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Frt		1.00	0.98			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.98	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3424			1752	3505	1546		1752	3422	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3424			1752	3505	1546		1752	3422	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	6	167	800	131	2	46	355	53	9	199	479	90
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	16	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	173	921	0	0	48	355	18	0	208	553	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				2				2				
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		17.9	50.6			4.3	36.7	36.7		19.1	26.8	
Effective Green, g (s)		17.9	50.6			4.3	36.7	36.7		19.1	26.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.16	0.46			0.04	0.33	0.33		0.17	0.24	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		285	1575			68	1169	515		304	833	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.10	c0.27			c0.03	0.10			0.12	c0.16	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.01				
v/c Ratio		0.61	0.58			0.71	0.30	0.03		0.68	0.66	
Uniform Delay, d1		42.8	21.9			52.2	27.2	24.7		42.6	37.5	
Progression Factor		1.05	1.07			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		3.4	1.5			28.3	0.7	0.1		6.2	2.0	
Delay (s)		48.3	25.1			80.5	27.8	24.8		48.9	39.5	
Level of Service		D	С			F	С	С		D	D	
Approach Delay (s)			28.7				33.0				42.0	
Approach LOS			С				С				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			37.4	Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacit	y ratio		0.62									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			110.0		um of lost				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	n		71.7%	IC	CU Level	of Service			С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

	L	-	ļ	1
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		À	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	75	245	103
Future Volume (vph)	11	75	245	103
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.99
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt				
		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1545
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1545
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	78	255	107
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	91
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	89	255	16
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		8.9	16.6	16.6
Effective Green, g (s)		8.9	16.6	16.6
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.08	0.15	0.15
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		141	528	233
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.07	200
v/s Ratio Perm		0.00	0.07	0.01
v/c Ratio		0.63	0.48	0.07
Uniform Delay, d1		49.0	42.8	40.1
Progression Factor		1.02	1.02	1.96
Incremental Delay, d2		8.9	0.7	0.1
Delay (s)		58.7	44.2	78.7
Level of Service			44.2 D	78.7 E
		E	55.2	E,
Approach LOS				
Approach LOS			E	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	¥#			414	↑ ⊅	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	30	59	193	65	1
Future Vol, veh/h	3	30	59	193	65	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- -	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	_	-	-	TVOITC
Veh in Median Storage,		_	_	0	0	
Grade, %	π 0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	69	69	69	69	69	69
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	4	43	86	280	94	1
Major/Minor N	1inor2	1	Major1	١	/lajor2	
Conflicting Flow All	407	48	95	0	-	0
Stage 1	95	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	312	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	_	_	_	-	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	_	_	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	_	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	569	1007	1489	_	_	_
Stage 1	915	1007	- 1107	_	_	_
Stage 2	712	_	_			
Platoon blocked, %	112					
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	530	1007	1489	-	-	-
	530	1007	1409	_	_	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver		-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	853	-	-	=	-	=
Stage 2	712	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	9.1		1.9		0	
HCM LOS	Α					
J 200						
		NDI	NOT		OPT	000
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1489	-	931	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.057	-	0.051	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		7.6	0.2	9.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		Α	Α	Α	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.2	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	5.7											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ች	f)			4			4			4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	56	230	2	1	225	75	0	4	2	87	1	125
Future Vol, veh/h	56	230	2	1	225	75	0	4	2	87	1	125
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	64	261	2	1	256	85	0	5	2	99	1	142
Major/Minor N	Major1		_	Major2		1	Minor1		_ 1	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	342	0	0	263	0	0	762	734	262	696	693	300
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	390	-	302	302	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	344	-	394	391	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1211	-	-	1295	-	-	320	346	774	355	366	737
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	632	606	-	705	662	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	635	-	629	605	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-						
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1210	-	-	1295	-	-	247	327	774	335	346	736
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	327	-	335	346	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	599	574	-	667	661	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	634	-	589	573	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	1.6			0			14			19.1		
HCM LOS							В			С		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	ıt t	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		405	1210	-		1295	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio				-		0.001	-		0.491			
HCM Control Delay (s)		14	8.1	_	-	7.8	0					
HCM Lane LOS		В	Α	-	_	7.0 A	A	-	C			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.1	0.2	-	-	0	-	_	2.7			
/ 5 (1 / 5))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))		3.1	0.2						2.1			

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	1.7												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations			7			7		Ä	∱ }		ሻ	ħβ	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	44	0	0	40	60	38	573	28	4	522	87
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	44	0	0	40	60	38	573	28	4	522	87
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	57	0	0	52	78	49	744	36	5	678	113
Major/Minor M	linor2		Λ	Minor1		Λ	Najor1			Λ	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	-		396			390	791	791	0	0	780	0	0
Stage 1	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	-	_	6.96	_	_	6.96	6.46	4.16	_	_	4.16	-	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	_	_	-	_	_	-	-	-	_	-	-	_	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	3.33	-	-	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	0	600	0	0	606	449	819	-	-	827	-	-
Stage 1	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	600	-	-	606	514	514	-	-	827	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	11.6			11.5			2				0.1		
HCM LOS	В			В									
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	NBR F	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		514	-	-		606	827	_	_				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.248	_	_		0.086		_	_				
HCM Control Delay (s)		14.3	-		11.6	11.5	9.4	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	_	В	В	A	_	_				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		1	-	-	0.3	0.3	0	-	-				
					3.0	3.0							

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Delay, s/veh Dela
Tariffic Vol, veh/h Tariffic
raffic Vol, veh/h raffic Vol, veh/h raffic Vol, veh/h 0 0 0 39 0 0 22 25 27 765 36 11 656 44 duture Vol, veh/h 0 0 0 39 0 0 0 22 25 27 765 36 11 656 44 donflicting Peds, #/hr 1 0 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 9 9 0 0 0 ggn Control Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop
raffic Vol, veh/h 0 0 39 0 0 22 25 27 765 36 11 656 44 buture Vol, veh/h 0 0 39 0 0 22 25 27 765 36 11 656 44 buture Vol, veh/h 1 0 3 3 3 0 1 0 0 0 0 9 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
conflicting Peds, #/hr 1 0 3 3 0 1 0 0 9 9 0 0 ign Control Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Free
Ign Control Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Free
T Channelized None None None None torage Length 0 - 0 - 150 150 150 eh in Median Storage, # - 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 - 0 0 - 0 - 0 0 - 0
torage Length 0 0 - 150 150 150 eh in Median Storage, # - 0 - 0 0 0 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 0 - 0 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0
eh in Median Storage, # - 0 0 0 0 0 - rade, % - 0 - 0 0 - 0 0 -
rade, % - 0 0 0 0 0 0 - eak Hour Factor 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92
eak Hour Factor 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92 92
eavy Vehicles, % 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
vmt Flow 0 0 42 0 0 24 27 29 832 39 12 713 48 ajor/Minor Minor2 Minor1 Major1 Major2
ajor/Minor Minor2 Minor1 Major1 Major2
onflicting Flow All - 384 - 446 761 761 0 0 880 0 0
Stage 1
Stage 2
ritical Hdwy 6.96 6.96 6.46 4.16 4.16
ritical Hdwy Stg 1
ritical Hdwy Stg 2
ollow-up Hdwy 3.33 3.33 2.53 2.23 2.23
ot Cap-1 Maneuver 0 0 611 0 0 557 469 840 757
Stage 1 0 0 - 0 0
Stage 2 0 0 - 0 0
atoon blocked, %
ov Cap-1 Maneuver 609 552 584 584 751
ov Cap-2 Maneuver
Stage 1
Stage 2
oproach EB WB NB SB
CM Control Delay, s 11.4 11.8 0.7 0.2
CM LOS B B
inor Lane/Major Mvmt NBL NBT NBR EBLn1WBLn1 SBL SBT SBR
apacity (veh/h) 584 609 552 751
CM Lane V/C Ratio 0.097 0.07 0.043 0.016
CM Control Delay (s) 11.8 11.4 11.8 9.9
CM Lane LOS B B B A
CM 95th %tile Q(veh) 0.3 0.2 0.1 0

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Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	R	R	UL	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	31	51	74	26
Average Queue (ft)	20	25	31	1
95th Queue (ft)	37	50	65	9
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150	150
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	55	27
Average Queue (ft)	37	1
95th Queue (ft)	52	9
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	Т	TR	UL	Т	TR	L	Τ	TR	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	166	140	191	160	265	264	118	76	74	183	93	164
Average Queue (ft)	64	69	92	55	102	130	62	35	35	92	45	85
95th Queue (ft)	119	129	165	114	209	246	121	69	62	156	85	141
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		2607	2607		2466	2466		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	0			0	1					0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0			0	1					0		

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	T	R	UL	Т	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	88	167	215	184	261	204	115	114	133	137	112	113
Average Queue (ft)	32	58	93	73	128	122	26	63	66	70	51	67
95th Queue (ft)	63	121	180	133	201	200	87	106	116	118	100	110
Link Distance (ft)		2607	2607		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)				1	6	21						
Queuing Penalty (veh)				4	7	13						

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	128	85
Average Queue (ft)	64	35
95th Queue (ft)	112	64
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	45	31
Average Queue (ft)	23	6
95th Queue (ft)	42	26
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

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Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	LTR	LTR
Maximum Queue (ft)	32	31	74
Average Queue (ft)	6	3	38
95th Queue (ft)	25	18	61
Link Distance (ft)		749	1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 27

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	R	R	UL	T	TR	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	32	54	62	29	31	27	27	51
Average Queue (ft)	20	23	20	1	2	4	1	4
95th Queue (ft)	36	52	48	10	14	21	9	22
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		3861	3861		3870	3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)								
Queuing Penalty (veh)								
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150			150		
Storage Blk Time (%)								
Queuing Penalty (veh)								

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LR	TR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	56	20	54
Average Queue (ft)	32	1	14
95th Queue (ft)	55	7	39
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1270	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	Т	TR	L	Τ	TR	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	197	294	238	51	250	283	132	102	138	160	154	183
Average Queue (ft)	130	119	105	12	67	78	79	55	76	86	31	57
95th Queue (ft)	197	222	204	38	156	174	124	97	120	148	82	118
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		2607	2607		2466	2466		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	2	2			1					0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	9	4			0					0		

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	Т	Т	R	UL	Т	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	156	312	337	152	184	159	115	295	278	297	111	121
Average Queue (ft)	94	177	201	55	93	85	41	134	152	169	55	64
95th Queue (ft)	148	259	301	128	145	149	115	233	260	282	103	114
Link Distance (ft)		2607	2607		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)		1		1	1	19		3	8			
Queuing Penalty (veh)		1		2	0	10		7	16			

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	Ţ	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	128	75
Average Queue (ft)	69	23
95th Queue (ft)	119	51
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	50	28
Average Queue (ft)	23	4
95th Queue (ft)	45	19
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	LTR	LTR
Maximum Queue (ft)	31	32	117
Average Queue (ft)	10	11	55
95th Queue (ft)	31	35	97
Link Distance (ft)		798	1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 50

Appendix G: Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions



Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	10.4												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			Ä	ħβ		ሻ	∱ }	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	3	22	44	3	16	60	38	563	25	4	499	84
Future Vol, veh/h	40	3	22	44	3	16	60	38	563	25	4	499	84
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-		-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	52	4	29	57	4	21	78	49	731	32	5	648	109
Major/Minor N	Minor2			Minor1		<u> </u>	Major1				Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	1335	1730	379	1337	1768	382	757	757	0	0	763	0	0
Stage 1	713	713	-	1001	1001	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	622	1017	-	336	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	111	86	616	110	82	613	472	843	-	-	839	-	-
Stage 1	387	431	-	258	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	439	311	-	649	407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	84	66	616	82	63	613	554	554	-	-	839	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	84	66	-	82	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	298	428	-	199	244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	322	240	-	610	405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	91.1			114.7			1.9				0.1		
HCM LOS	F			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		554	-	-	117	103	839	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.23	-	-		0.794		-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		13.4	-	-	91.1	114.7	9.3	-	-				
		_			_	_							
HCM Lane LOS HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		B 0.9	-	-	F 3.9	F 4.4	A 0	-	-				

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Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.9					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	W		ħβ			414
Traffic Vol, veh/h	57	43	351	17	17	438
Future Vol, veh/h	57	43	351	17	17	438
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	310p	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	NONE
Veh in Median Storage			0		-	0
		-		-		
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	83	83	83	83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	69	52	423	20	20	528
Major/Minor N	Minor1	1	Major1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	737	222	0	0	443	0
Stage 1	433	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	304	_	_	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	_	_	4.16	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	_	_	-1.10	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-			_	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	-	2.23	-
	352	779	-	-	1106	
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver			-		1100	-
Stage 1	619	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	719	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	0.40	770	-	-	4407	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	343	779	-	-	1106	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	343	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	603	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	719	-	-	-		-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	15.8		0		0.4	
HCM LOS	C		U		0.4	
TICIVI LOS	C					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	ıt	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	452	1106	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		_	_	0.267		_
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	15.8	8.3	0.1
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	С	А	А
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	1.1	0.1	-
2 2 700 2(1011)						

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ∱			Ä	∱ β		ሻ	ተ ኈ		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	122	517	124	66	68	928	123	100	98	17	203
Future Volume (vph)	4	122	517	124	66	68	928	123	100	98	17	203
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3395			1752	3436		1752	3421		1751
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.41	1.00		0.67
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3395			1752	3436		752	3421		1235
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	137	581	139	74	76	1043	138	112	110	19	228
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	16	0	0	0	8	0	0	14	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	141	704	0	0	150	1173	0	112	115	0	228
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		5		1		1		5	1		1	1
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases									2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		11.8	51.7			13.7	53.6		25.8	25.8		25.8
Effective Green, g (s)		11.8	51.7			13.7	53.6		25.8	25.8		25.8
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.11	0.49			0.13	0.51		0.24	0.24		0.24
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		195	1655			226	1737		183	832		300
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.08	0.21			0.09	c0.34			0.03		
v/s Ratio Perm									0.15			c0.18
v/c Ratio		0.72	0.43			0.66	0.68		0.61	0.14		0.76
Uniform Delay, d1		45.5	17.5			44.0	19.7		35.7	31.4		37.2
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.06	0.47		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		12.4	0.8			6.5	1.9		5.9	0.1		10.8
Delay (s)		58.0	18.4			53.0	11.1		41.6	31.5		48.0
Level of Service		E	В			D	В		D	С		D
Approach Delay (s)			24.8				15.9			36.2		
Approach LOS			С				В			D		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			24.6	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	y ratio		0.70									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0		um of lost				14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilizatio	n		70.2%	IC	CU Level o	of Service	<u>)</u>		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												



Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	† ‡	
Traffic Volume (vph)	98	253
Future Volume (vph)	98	253
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.89	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3097	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3097	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	110	284
RTOR Reduction (vph)	181	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	213	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	25.8	
Effective Green, g (s)	25.8	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.24	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	753	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.07	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.28	
Uniform Delay, d1	32.6	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.2	
Delay (s)	32.8	
Level of Service	С	
Approach Delay (s)	38.4	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

Int Delay, s/veh Movement Lane Configurations Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS	EBI ((Free e, #	92 3 0	801 801 0 Free None 0 0 92 3 871	WBT 1113 1113 0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210 Major2		SBL 0 0 0 Stop - 0 0 92 3 0	SBR 67 67 0 Stop None 0 92 3 73
Lane Configurations Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	((Free e, # 92 ; (Major	0 0 0 Free - - - - 92 3 0	801 801 0 Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	1113 1113 0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210	35 35 0 Free None - - - 92 3 38	0 0 0 Stop - 0 0 92 3	67 67 0 Stop None 0
Lane Configurations Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	((Free e, # 92 ; (Major	0 0 0 Free - - - - 92 3 0	801 801 0 Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	1113 1113 0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210	35 35 0 Free None - - - 92 3 38	0 0 0 Stop - 0 0 92 3	67 67 0 Stop None 0
Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	() Free e, # 9: () Major	0 0 Free - - - - - 92 3 0	801 801 0 Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	1113 1113 0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210	35 0 Free None - - - 92 3 38	0 0 Stop - 0 0 92 3 0	67 67 0 Stop None 0 - - 92 3
Future Vol, veh/h Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	() Free e, # 9: () Major	0 0 Free - - - - - 92 3 0	801 0 Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	1113 0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210	35 0 Free None - - - 92 3 38	0 0 Stop - 0 0 92 3 0	67 0 Stop None 0 - - 92 3
Conflicting Peds, #/hr Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	e,# 92 (Major	0 Free 92 3 0	0 Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	0 Free - 0 0 92 3 1210	0 Free None - - - 92 3 38	0 Stop - - 0 0 92 3	O Stop None O - - 92 3
Sign Control RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	Free e, # 92 (Major	Free 92 3 0 ajor1 -	Free None - 0 0 92 3 871	Free - 0 0 0 92 3 1210	Free None 92 3 38	Stop 0 0 92 3 0	Stop None 0 - - 92 3
RT Channelized Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	e, # 92 (Major	- - # - - 92 3 0	None 0 0 92 3 871	- 0 0 92 3 1210	None 92 3 38	0 0 0 92 3	None 0 - - 92 3
Storage Length Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	e, # 92 (Major	92 3 0	0 0 92 3 871	0 0 92 3 1210	92 3 38	0 0 92 3 0	0 - - 92 3
Veh in Median Storage Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	e, # 92 (Major	# - 92 3 0	0 0 92 3 871	0 92 3 1210 Major2	92 3 38	0 0 92 3 0	- - 92 3
Grade, % Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	92 C Major	92 3 0 ajor1	0 92 3 871	0 92 3 1210 Major2	92 3 38	0 92 3 0	92 3
Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	92 (Major	92 3 0 ajor1	92 3 871	92 3 1210 Major2	92 3 38	92 3 0	92 3
Peak Hour Factor Heavy Vehicles, % Mvmt Flow Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	Major [*]	3 0 ajor1	3 871	3 1210 Major2	3 38 N	3	3
Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	Major [*]	3 0 ajor1	3 871	3 1210 Major2	3 38 N	3	3
Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	Major	0 ajor1 -	871 N	1210 Major2	38 N	0	
Major/Minor Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	Major	ajor1 -	١	Major2	N		13
Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-				dinor?	
Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-				Ainar?	
Conflicting Flow All Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-				VIII IOI Z	
Stage 1 Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-		-	0	_	624
Stage 2 Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s				_	-	_	-
Critical Hdwy Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	_	_	-	_	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1 Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s						_	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-		
Follow-up Hdwy Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1 Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Stage 2 Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	(0	-	-	-	0	426
Platoon blocked, % Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		0	-	-	-	0	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	(0	-	-	-	0	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s			-	-	-		
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	426
Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	_	_	-	_	-
Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s							
Approach HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay, s		-	-	-	-	-	-
HCM Control Delay, s							
HCM Control Delay, s	EE	EB		WB		SB	
		0		0		15.2	
TICIVI LOS	'	U		U		C	
						C	
Minor Lane/Major Mvm			EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)	mt		_	_	_	426	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	mt		_	-		0.171	
HCM Control Delay (s)	mt		_	-	-	15.2	
HCM Lane LOS					-	13.2 C	
			-	-			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh	5)		_	-	-	0.6	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	*	^	ħβ			7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	56	745	1102	64	0	65
Future Vol, veh/h	56	745	1102	64	0	65
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	- Stop	None
Storage Length	150	-	_	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage		0	0	_	0	-
Grade, %		0	0	-	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	89	89	89	89	89	89
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	63	837	1238	72	0	73
Major/Minor N	Major1	1	Major2	1	Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	1310	0	-	0	-	655
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	-	_
Critical Hdwy	4.16	_	_	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	_	_	_	_	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	_	_	_	_	_	_
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23	_	_	_	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	519			_	0	406
Stage 1	517		-	_	0	400
Stage 2	-	-		-	0	-
	-	-	-		U	-
Platoon blocked, %	F10	-	-	-		10/
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	519	-	-	-	-	406
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0.9		0		15.8	
HCM LOS	0.7		U		C	
TIOWI LOO						
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	ıt	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)		519	-	-	-	406
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.121	-	-	-	0.18
HCM Control Delay (s)		12.9	-	-	-	15.8
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	-	С
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	-	-	-	0.6

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	LDL			WOR	JUL	
Lane Configurations	0	^	†	10	0	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	745	1163	12	0	3
Future Vol, veh/h	0	745	1163	12	0	3
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	_	0	0	_	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	89	89	89	89	89	89
	3	3	3	3	3	3
Heavy Vehicles, %						
Mvmt Flow	0	837	1307	13	0	3
Major/Minor Major/Minor	ajor1	1	Major2	Λ	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	_	660
Stage 1	_	_	_	-		-
Stage 2	-	_		_	_	
	-	-	-	-		/ 0/
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	403
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		_	_	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	_		_			403
		_		_	_	403
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
	0		0		14	
HCM Control Delay, s	U		U			
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBI n1	
Capacity (veh/h)		-	1101	-	403	
			-			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-		0.008	
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	-	14	
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	-	В	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	_	_	0	
					0	

		ၨ	→	\rightarrow	F	•	←	•	∳ 1	•	†	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	↑ }			Ä	† †	7		Ä	ħβ	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	86	423	233	15	100	903	63	5	106	207	49
Future Volume (vph)	2	86	423	233	15	100	903	63	5	106	207	49
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.95			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.97	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3318			1752	3505	1568		1752	3405	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3318			1752	3505	1568		1752	3405	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	93	460	253	16	109	982	68	5	115	225	53
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	23	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	95	653	0	0	125	982	33	0	120	255	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		8.2	44.0			15.4	50.9	50.9		10.6	19.9	
Effective Green, g (s)		8.2	44.0			15.4	50.9	50.9		10.6	19.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.08	0.42			0.15	0.48	0.48		0.10	0.19	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		135	1377			254	1683	752		175	639	
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.20			0.07	c0.28			c0.07	0.07	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.02				
v/c Ratio		0.70	0.47			0.49	0.58	0.04		0.69	0.40	
Uniform Delay, d1		47.7	22.6			41.7	19.9	14.6		46.1	37.8	
Progression Factor		1.04	0.86			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		14.1	1.1			1.5	1.5	0.1		10.6	0.4	
Delay (s)		63.9	20.4			43.2	21.4	14.7		56.7	38.2	
Level of Service		Е	С			D	С	В		Е	D	
Approach Delay (s)			25.5				23.3				43.8	
Approach LOS			С				С				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			30.6	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capac	ity ratio		0.59									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0		um of lost				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilizat	ion		62.7%	IC	CU Level o	of Service	<u> </u>		В			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

Analysis Period (min)
c Critical Lane Group

	L	>	ļ	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ă	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	70	247	166
Future Volume (vph)	2	70	247	166
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1568
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1568
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	76	268	180
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	152
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	78	268	28
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	TOTT
Permitted Phases	I	I	U	6
Actuated Green, G (s)		7.3	16.6	16.6
Effective Green, g (s)		7.3	16.6	16.6
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.07	0.16	0.16
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
			3.0	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		120	548	245
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.04	c0.08	0.00
v/s Ratio Perm		0.75	0.40	0.02
v/c Ratio		0.65	0.49	0.12
Uniform Delay, d1		48.1	40.8	38.4
Progression Factor		1.02	1.02	1.08
Incremental Delay, d2		11.9	0.7	0.2
Delay (s)		60.9	42.2	41.5
Level of Service		Е	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			44.8	
Approach LOS			D	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.3					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	W		,,,,,,	414	↑ ↑	05.1
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	60	25	110	149	5
Future Vol, veh/h	3	60	25	110	149	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	00	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	510p	None	riee -	None	riee -	None
		None	-	None -	-	None
Storage Length	0,#0		-		-	
Veh in Median Storage		-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	74	74	74	74	74	74
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	4	81	34	149	201	7
Major/Minor N	Minor2		Major1		//ajor2	
Conflicting Flow All	348	104	208	0	- najorz	0
Stage 1	205	104	200	-		-
Stage 2	143	-	-	-		_
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
	5.86		4.10	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1		-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	620	927	1353	-	-	-
Stage 1	806	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	866	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	603	927	1353	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	603	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	784	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	866	-	-	-	-	-
J						
A	ED		ND		CD	
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	9.4		1.5		0	
HCM LOS	А					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	MRT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
	ı		NDII		JUT	אושכ
Capacity (veh/h)		1353	-	904	-	-
HCM Cartal Palace (a)		0.025		0.094	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		7.7	0.1	9.4	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		A	А	А	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.1	-	0.3	-	-

HCM Lane LOS

HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)

В

Α

0.1

Intercaction												
Intersection Int Delay, s/veh	3.8											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	`	-	0	4	4	0.0	4	- ♣	4	, ,	4	74
Traffic Vol, veh/h	43	148	0	1	188	80	1	0	1	64	1	71
Future Vol, veh/h	43	148	0	1	188	80	1	0	1	64	1	71
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	- 41 F	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	_	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, % Peak Hour Factor	85	0 85	85	85	0 85	85	85	0 85	85	85	0 85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	51	174	0	1	221	94	1	0	1	75	1	84
IVIVIIIL I IOVV	JI	174	U		221	74	- 1	U	- 1	13	- 1	04
				4 1 2			41					
	Major1			Major2			Minor1			Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	315	0	0	174	0	0	589	593	174	547	546	268
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	276	-	270	270	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	317	-	277	276	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	2 227	-	-	2 227	-	-	6.13	5.53	2 227	6.13	5.53	2 227
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1240	-	-	1397	-	-	418 728	417 680	867	446 734	444 684	768
Stage 1 Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	696	652	-	734	680	-
Platoon blocked, %	-	-	-	-	-	-	090	002	-	121	000	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1240	-	-	1397	-	-	360	399	867	431	425	768
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1240	-		1377		_	360	399	- 007	431	425	700
Stage 1	-	-		-	-	-	698	652	-	704	683	-
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	-	_	619	651	-	696	652	-
Olago Z							017	301		370	302	
Approach	ED			\A/D			ND			CD		
Approach	EB			WB			NB 10.1			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	1.8			0			12.1			14		
HCM LOS							В			В		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR:	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		509	1240	-		1397	-	-	559			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.005	0.041	-	-	0.001	-	-	0.286			
HCM Control Delay (s)		12.1	8	-	-	7.6	0	-	14			

Baseline
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Α

Α

В

1.2

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	3.1												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ			∱ }	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	27	4	23	26	3	8	25	27	751	32	11	650	41
Future Vol, veh/h	27	4	23	26	3	8	25	27	751	32	11	650	41
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	29	4	25	28	3	9	27	29	816	35	12	707	45
Major/Minor N	1inor2		1	Minor1			Major1				Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	1277	1726	379	1338	1731	436	751	752	0	0	860	0	0
Stage 1	754	754	-	955	955	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	523	972	-	383	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	122	87	616	110	86	565	476	847	-	-	771	-	-
Stage 1	365	413	-	276	333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	503	327	-	609	403	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	106	77	614	92	76	560	601	601	-	-	764	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	106	77	-	92	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	330	406	-	248	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	443	293	-	567	397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	41			55.5			0.7				0.2		
HCM LOS	Ε			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	NBR F	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		601			157	110	764						
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.094	_	_		0.366		_	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		11.6	_	_	41	55.5	9.8	_	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	_	E	F	Α.	-	_				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.3	-	-	1.6	1.5	0	-	-				
							-						

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.4					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	WDL W	אטויי	↑	אטוי	JDL	4∱
Traffic Vol, veh/h	23	52	486	55	40	4 T 332
Future Vol, veh/h	23	52	486	55	40	332
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	400	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	510p	None	riee -		riee -	None
	0	None -	-	None	-	None
Storage Length			0		-	0
Veh in Median Storage		-		-		
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	95	95	95	95	95	95
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	24	55	512	58	42	349
Major/Minor N	/linor1	N	/lajor1	N	/lajor2	
Conflicting Flow All	800	285	0	0	570	0
Stage 1	541	200	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	259	_	_		_	_
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96		-	4.16	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	0.90	-	-	4.10	-
		-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	-	2.23	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	320	709	-	-	992	-
Stage 1	545	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	758	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-		-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	303	709	-	-	992	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	303	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	516	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	758	_	_	_	_	_
	. 55					
	100					
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	13.5		0		1.1	
HCM LOS	В					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBT	NIRDW	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
	t e	TVDT				
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	000	992	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-		0.157		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-		8.8	0.2
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	В	А	А
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	0.6	0.1	-

	•	۶	→	•	F	•	←	4	4	†	/	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ }			ă	∱ β		ሻ	∱ }		*
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	238	844	53	60	21	592	113	117	159	69	169
Future Volume (vph)	2	238	844	53	60	21	592	113	117	159	69	169
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.95		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3474			1752	3420		1752	3346		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.57	1.00		0.56
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3474			1752	3420		1051	3346		1039
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	256	908	57	65	23	637	122	126	171	74	182
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	54	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	258	962	0	0	88	747	0	126	191	0	182
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)												
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases									2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		19.9	54.8			12.6	47.5		23.8	23.8		23.8
Effective Green, g (s)		19.9	54.8			12.6	47.5		23.8	23.8		23.8
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.19	0.52			0.12	0.45		0.22	0.22		0.22
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		328	1795			208	1532		235	751		233
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.15	c0.28			0.05	c0.22		0.10	0.06		0.10
v/s Ratio Perm		0.70	0.54			0.40	0.40		0.12	0.05		c0.18
v/c Ratio		0.79	0.54			0.42	0.49		0.54	0.25		0.78
Uniform Delay, d1		41.0	17.1			43.3	20.7		36.2	33.8		38.7
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			0.61	0.45		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		11.8 52.8	1.2 18.3			1.3	1.1		38.6	34.0		15.5 54.2
Delay (s) Level of Service		02.0 D	10.3 B			21.9 C	10.4 B		30.0 D	34.0 C		04.Z
Approach Delay (s)		D	25.5			C	12.2		U	35.5		D
Approach LOS			25.5 C				12.2 B			35.5 D		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			25.3	Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	/ ratio		0.64						-			
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0	S	um of lost	time (s)			14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	n		65.6%		CU Level o)		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												



Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↑ ↑	
Traffic Volume (vph)	56	167
Future Volume (vph)	56	167
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.89	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3081	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3081	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	60	180
RTOR Reduction (vph)	140	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	100	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	100	1
Turn Type	NA	1
Protected Phases	1NA 6	
Permitted Phases	0	
Actuated Green, G (s)	23.8	
Effective Green, g (s)	23.8	
	0.22	
Actuated g/C Ratio Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	691	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.03	
v/s Ratio Perm	0.45	
v/c Ratio	0.15	
Uniform Delay, d1	32.9	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.1	
Delay (s)	33.0	
Level of Service	С	
Approach Delay (s)	42.2	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		
interdedition earning		

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.2					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	EDL			WDK	SDL	
Lane Configurations	0	^	†	27	0	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	1162	736	26	0	42
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1162	736	26	0	42
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1263	800	28	0	46
IVIVIIIL I IOVV	U	1203	000	20	U	40
Major/Minor Ma	ajor1	1	Major2	Λ	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	_	414
Stage 1	_		_	-	_	
Stage 2		_		_	-	
	-	-	-	-		/ 0/
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	584
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	_	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver			_	_	_	584
	-	_	_	_		304
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
	0					
HCM Control Delay, s	U		0		11.7	
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S	SRLn1	
		LDI	7701			
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	-	584	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-		0.078	
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	-	11.7	
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	-	В	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	-	0.3	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.6					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	^	†	WDIX	JDL	7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	38	1124	697	50	0	72
Future Vol, veh/h	38	1124	697	50	0	72
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None		None	- Otop	
Storage Length	150	-	_	-	_	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	_	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	_	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	41	1222	758	54	0	78
IVIVIII I IOVV	71	1222	750	JT	U	70
	/lajor1		Major2		Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	812	0	-	0	-	406
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	4.16	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	804	-	-	-	0	592
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	_	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		_	-	_		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver						
	804	-	-	_	_	592
	804	-	-	-	_	592
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	804	-	-	-	-	592 -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1	804	-	-	-	-	592 - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	- - -	-	-	- - -	592 - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	-	592 - - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach	- - -	-	- - - - WB	-	- - - - SB	592 - - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	- - -	-	- - - - WB	-	12	592
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach	- - -	-		-		592 - - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	- - -			-	12	592
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS	EB 0.3	- - -	0	-	12 B	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	EB 0.3		0 EBT	- - - - WBT	12 B WBR S	SBLn1
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h)	EB 0.3	804	0 EBT	- - - - WBT	12 B WBRS	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio	EB 0.3	804 0.051	0 EBT -		12 B WBR \$	SBLn1 592 0.132
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)	EB 0.3	804 0.051 9.7	0 EBT - -		12 B WBR \$	SBLn1 592 0.132 12
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio	EB 0.3	804 0.051	0 EBT -		12 B WBR \$	SBLn1 592 0.132

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.2					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	EBL			WBK	SBL	
Lane Configurations	0	^	†	0	0	7
Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h	0	1124 1124	722 722	8	0	25 25
				8	0	
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0		O Cton	0
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	140110	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	<u>-</u>	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1222	785	9	0	27
Major/Minor Major/Minor	ajor1	N	Major2	Λ	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	<u>ajoi i</u>	0		0	-111012	397
Stage 1	-	U	-	U	-	J71
Stage 2	_	-	-	_	_	_
	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	600
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	600
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		11.3	
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)	_				400	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		_	_		0.045	
HCM Control Delay (s)					11.3	
HCM Lane LOS			-	-	В	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)					0.1	
			_		0.1	

		۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	₹ī	4	†	<u> </u>
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ⊅			Ä	^	7		Ä	∱ β	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	174	833	148	2	44	382	51	9	200	460	86
Future Volume (vph)	6	174	833	148	2	44	382	51	9	200	460	86
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	0.99		1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Frt		1.00	0.98			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.98	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3418			1752	3505	1546		1752	3422	
Flt Permitted		0.95 1752	1.00			0.95 1752	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	0.07		3418	0.07	0.07		3505	1546	0.07	1752	3422	0.07
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	6	181	868	154	2	46	398	53	9	208	479	90
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	107	11	0	0	0	0	36	0	0	17	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	187	1011	0 2	0	48	398	17 2	0	217	552	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	Deat	Deet	NΙΛ		Dank	Dunk	NΙΛ		Deet	Dood	NΙΛ	
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases Permitted Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8	0	5	5	2	
		18.8	49.4			4.2	34.5	8 34.5		16.6	26.2	
Actuated Green, G (s) Effective Green, g (s)		18.8	49.4			4.2	34.5	34.5		16.6	26.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.18	0.47			0.04	0.33	0.33		0.16	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		310	1592			69	1140	503		274	845	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.11	c0.30			c0.03	0.11	505		c0.12	c0.16	
v/s Ratio Perm		0.11	0.50			0.03	0.11	0.01		CU. 12	CO. 10	
v/c Ratio		0.60	0.63			0.70	0.35	0.01		0.79	0.65	
Uniform Delay, d1		40.2	21.5			50.3	27.2	24.4		43.0	35.8	
Progression Factor		0.77	0.70			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		2.9	1.7			26.2	0.8	0.1		14.4	1.8	
Delay (s)		34.1	16.7			76.5	28.1	24.5		57.5	37.7	
Level of Service		С	В			E	C	C		F	D	
Approach Delay (s)			19.4				32.3				43.1	
Approach LOS			В				C				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			32.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capac	city ratio		0.67									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	<i>y</i>		106.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilizat	tion		73.5%		CU Level		:		D			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

	L♣	\	ļ	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ă	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	75	245	122
Future Volume (vph)	11	75	245	122
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.99
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
		1752	3505	1545
Satd. Flow (prot)				
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1545
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	78	255	127
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	107
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	89	255	20
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.8	16.4	16.4
Effective Green, g (s)		6.8	16.4	16.4
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.15	0.15
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		112	542	239
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.07	207
v/s Ratio Perm		30.00	0.07	0.01
v/c Ratio		0.79	0.47	0.08
Uniform Delay, d1		48.9	40.8	38.4
Progression Factor		1.01	1.01	1.12
Incremental Delay, d2		31.0	0.6	0.1
Delay (s)		80.6	42.1	43.2
Level of Service		60.0 F	42.1 D	43.2 D
Approach Delay (s)		I ⁻	49.7	D
Approach LOS			49.7 D	
Approach LOS			D	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	¥			414	↑ ↑	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	30	59	198	67	1
Future Vol, veh/h	3	30	59	198	67	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- -	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	_	-	_	-
Veh in Median Storage,		_	_	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	_	_	0	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	69	69	69	69	69	69
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	4	43	86	287	97	1
IVIVIIIL FIUW	4	43	00	207	91	ı
Major/Minor N	1inor2	Ν	Najor1	Ν	Najor2	
Conflicting Flow All	414	49	98	0	-	0
Stage 1	98	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	316	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	_	-	_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	564	1006	1486	-	-	-
Stage 1	912	-	- 100	-	_	-
Stage 2	709	_	_	_	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	107			_	_	_
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	525	1006	1486			
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	525	1000	1400	_	_	_
Stage 1	849	-	-	-	-	-
Ü		-	-	-	-	
Stage 2	709	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	9.1		1.9		0	
HCM LOS	А					
	, ,					
					0.5.5	05-
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1486	-	929	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.058	-	0.051	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		7.6	0.2	9.1	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		Α	А	А	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.2	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	5.9											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ች	†			4			4			4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	61	230	2	1	225	75	0	4	2	87	1	127
Future Vol, veh/h	61	230	2	1	225	75	0	4	2	87	1	127
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	e,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	69	261	2	1	256	85	0	5	2	99	1	144
Major/Minor	Major1			Major2		1	Minor1			Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	342	0	0	263	0	0	773	744	262	706	703	300
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	400	-	302	302	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	373	344	-	404	401	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1211	-	-	1295	-	-	315	342	774	349	361	737
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	624	600	-	705	662	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	646	635	-	621	599	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-						
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1210	-	-	1295	-	-	241	322	774	329	340	736
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	322	-	329	340	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	588	566	-	664	661	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	518	634	-	579	565	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	1.7			0			14.2			19.5		
HCM LOS							В			С		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt I	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		400	1210	-	-	1295	-	-	489			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.017	0.057	-	-	0.001	-	-	0.5			
HCM Control Delay (s)		14.2	8.2	-	-	7.8	0	-	19.5			
HCM Lane LOS		В	A	-	-	А	A	-	С			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.1	0.2	-	-	0	-	-	2.7			
13W 75W 75W 75W Q(VCH	1	0.1	0.2			U			2.1			

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	1.7												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations			7			7		Ä	ħβ		ሻ	ħβ	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	44	0	0	40	60	38	603	28	4	543	87
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	44	0	0	40	60	38	603	28	4	543	87
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	57	0	0	52	78	49	783	36	5	705	113
Major/Minor Mi	inor2		1	Minor1			Major1			N	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	-	-	409	-	-	410	818	818	0	0	819	0	0
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	6.96	-	-	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	3.33	-	-	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	0	589	0	0	588	431	800	-	-	799	-	-
Stage 1	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	589	-	-	588	495	495	-	-	799	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	11.8			11.7			2				0.1		
HCM LOS	В			В									
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		495	-	-	589	588	799	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.257	-	-	0.097	0.088	0.007	-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		14.8	-	-	11.8	11.7	9.5	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	В	В	Α	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		1	_	_	0.3	0.3	0	_	_				

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HCM Lane LOS

HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)

В

0.3

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	0.8												
		EDT	EDD	WDI	WDT	14/00	NELL	NDI	NET	1100	0.01	ODT	000
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	0	0	7	0	0	7	٥٦	Ä	↑ }	0.4	ች	↑ ↑	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	39	0	0	22	25	27	778	36	11	676	44
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	39	0	0	22	25	27	778	36	11	676	44
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	1	-	None	1	-	None
Storage Length	-	_	0	-	-	0	-	150	0	-	150	_	-
Veh in Median Storage Grade, %		0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	42	0	0	24	27	29	846	39	12	735	48
IVIVIII(I IOVV	U	U	42	U	U	24	21	27	040	37	12	755	40
	Minor2			Minor1			Major1				//ajor2	_	
Conflicting Flow All	-	-	395	-	-	453	783	783	0	0	894	0	0
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	6.96	-	-	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	2 22	-	-	2 22	- 2 E2	2 22	-	-	2 22	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	_	3.33	-	_	3.33 551	2.53 454	2.23	-	-	2.23 748	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver Stage 1	0	0	- 001	0	0	551	404	824	-	-	748	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	- 0		_		0				-	-	_	_	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	_	_	599	_	_	546	567	567	-		742	-	-
Mov Cap 1 Maneuver	-	_		_	-	- 0 10		-	-	_	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	_	_	_	-	_	-	-	-	_	_	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annroach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
Approach HCM Control Delay, s	11.5			11.9			0.7				0.1		
HCM LOS	11.5 B			11.9 B			0.7				0.1		
TIOWI LOO	D			D									
Minor Long/Malay NA	1	NDI	NDT	NDD 5	- DI - 41	VDI 1	CDI	CDT	CDD				
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	l	NBL	NBT	MRK F	EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		567	-	-	599	546	742	-	-				
HCM Castral Data (a)		0.1	-			0.044		-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		12.1	-	-	11.5	11.9	9.9	-	-				

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В

0.2

В

0.1

Α

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB
Directions Served	R	R	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	43	53	55
Average Queue (ft)	23	25	23
95th Queue (ft)	38	51	52
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	94	30
Average Queue (ft)	40	5
95th Queue (ft)	64	21
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	TR	L	Т	TR	L	Т	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	241	183	183	278	288	277	145	91	117	219	144	263
Average Queue (ft)	122	98	106	106	154	160	71	38	37	116	47	116
95th Queue (ft)	206	167	173	200	244	259	128	74	85	191	96	214
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		279	279		2467	2467		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)				0	0	0						
Queuing Penalty (veh)				0	1	1						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	3	0		0	5					1		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	9	0		0	6					1		

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	21	106
Average Queue (ft)	1	37
95th Queue (ft)	7	74
Link Distance (ft)	208	188
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	Т	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	119	91	22	79
Average Queue (ft)	32	3	1	32
95th Queue (ft)	71	30	7	59
Link Distance (ft)		208	259	336
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100			
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	0		

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	31
Average Queue (ft)	3
95th Queue (ft)	18
Link Distance (ft)	225
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	Т	R	UL	Т	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	134	156	285	172	216	239	115	176	115	113	131	120
Average Queue (ft)	66	83	122	77	134	138	41	63	62	48	42	68
95th Queue (ft)	119	137	200	144	211	207	116	130	119	95	98	109
Link Distance (ft)		1717	1717		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)				2	8	26		0				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				9	9	16		0				

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	152	83
Average Queue (ft)	74	43
95th Queue (ft)	123	74
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB
Directions Served	LR
Maximum Queue (ft)	63
Average Queue (ft)	29
95th Queue (ft)	46
Link Distance (ft)	2234
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	LTR	LTR
Maximum Queue (ft)	27	31	74
Average Queue (ft)	4	3	42
95th Queue (ft)	21	18	63
Link Distance (ft)		791	1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 55

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB	
Directions Served	R	R	UL	T	TR	L	T	TR	
Maximum Queue (ft)	49	50	52	28	30	28	51	54	
Average Queue (ft)	19	14	17	1	2	4	5	5	
95th Queue (ft)	39	40	47	9	14	18	26	29	
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		3861	3861		3870	3870	
Upstream Blk Time (%)									
Queuing Penalty (veh)									
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150			150			
Storage Blk Time (%)									
Queuing Penalty (veh)									

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	55	74
Average Queue (ft)	34	13
95th Queue (ft)	58	44
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	TR	L	Т	TR	L	Т	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	279	410	329	157	298	340	159	133	176	200	74	116
Average Queue (ft)	167	197	178	79	132	160	87	58	73	115	23	53
95th Queue (ft)	258	329	274	147	227	260	138	107	130	189	55	90
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		277	277		2467	2467		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)					0	1						
Queuing Penalty (veh)					2	5						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	9	8			3					2		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	39	18			3					1		

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	25	55
Average Queue (ft)	1	27
95th Queue (ft)	8	51
Link Distance (ft)	208	172
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	Т	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	74	39	24	98
Average Queue (ft)	20	1	1	43
95th Queue (ft)	57	13	10	72
Link Distance (ft)		260	260	340
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100			
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	68
Average Queue (ft)	20
95th Queue (ft)	50
Link Distance (ft)	211
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	T	R	UL	T	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	267	347	371	74	172	178	114	299	404	383	152	192
Average Queue (ft)	128	158	193	36	104	94	23	158	155	154	76	69
95th Queue (ft)	227	282	309	66	161	167	69	254	269	253	132	126
Link Distance (ft)		1717	1717		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	2			2	18		8	3			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	3	3			1	9		19	6			

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	Ţ	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	193	118
Average Queue (ft)	70	32
95th Queue (ft)	125	68
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2	0

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	74	28
Average Queue (ft)	22	1
95th Queue (ft)	50	9
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	L	LTR	LTR	LTR
Maximum Queue (ft)	89	50	31	99
Average Queue (ft)	14	2	4	57
95th Queue (ft)	53	17	21	94
Link Distance (ft)		2578	794	1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415			
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 110

Appendix H: Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions



Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	15.3												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	† }		*	† 1>	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	41	585	25	4	567	84
Future Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	41	585	25	4	567	84
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	52	4	36	57	4	21	78	53	760	32	5	736	109
	Minor2			Minor1			Major1			1	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1445	1855	423	1418	1893	396	845	845	0	0	792	0	0
Stage 1	801	801	-	1038	1038	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	644	1054	-	380	855	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	92	72	577	96	68	600	414	781	-	-	818	-	-
Stage 1	342	393	-	245	304	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	425	299	-	611	371	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	//	ГЭ	Г <i>77</i>	/7	ΓΛ	/00	400	100	-	-	010	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	66 66	53 53	577	67 67	50 50	600	493	493	-	-	818	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1	251	391	-	180	223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	296	219	-	563	369								-
Jiaye Z	∠70	Z 1 7		505	JU 9		-			-			-
Amanaaah	ED			WD			ND				CD		
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s				174.6			2.1				0.1		
HCM LOS	F			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBL	NBT		EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		493	-		100	85	818	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.266	-			0.963		-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		14.9	-	-	146.9		9.4	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS	\	В	-	-	F	F	A	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	1.1	-	-	5.4	5.3	0	-	-				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.1					
Movement	WBL	WBI	R NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	N/F		∱ 1>			414
Traffic Vol, veh/h	63			19	17	487
Future Vol, veh/h	63			19	17	487
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0		0 0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop			Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- Stop				-	None
Storage Length	0			-	_	-
Veh in Median Storage			- 0	_	_	0
Grade, %	0		- 0	-	_	0
Peak Hour Factor	83			83	83	83
Heavy Vehicles, %	3		3 3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	76			23	20	587
IVIVIIIL FIOW	70	0	2 441	23	20	567
Major/Minor I	Minor1		Major1		Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	787	23	2 0	0	464	0
Stage 1	453			-	-	-
Stage 2	334			-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.9	5 -	-	4.16	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86			-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86			-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53		3 -	-	2.23	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	327			-	1087	-
Stage 1	604			_	-	_
Stage 2	694			_	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	071		_	_		_
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	318	76	7 -	_	1087	_
Mov Cap 1 Maneuver	318			_	1007	_
Stage 1	588			-		_
<u> </u>	694			-	-	-
Stage 2	094			-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	17.4		0		0.4	
HCM LOS	С					
Minor Long /Major Ma		MD	r NDD	MDL = 1	CDI	CDT
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	11	NB	I MRK/	WBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)				417	1087	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio				0.306		-
				17.4	8.4	0.1
HCM Control Delay (s)						
HCM Control Delay (s) HCM Lane LOS HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)				C 1.3	A 0.1	А

	•	۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	1	†	~	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ∱			ă	∱ β		ሻ	ተ ኈ		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	122	613	124	66	68	1050	123	100	116	17	203
Future Volume (vph)	4	122	613	124	66	68	1050	123	100	116	17	203
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3409			1752	3444		1752	3432		1751
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.35	1.00		0.66
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3409			1752	3444		643	3432		1212
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	137	689	139	74	76	1180	138	112	130	19	228
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	13	0	0	0	7	0	0	13	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	141	815	0	0	150	1311	0	112	136	0	228
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		5		1		1		5	1		1	1
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases									2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		10.5	51.3			13.7	54.5		26.2	26.2		26.2
Effective Green, g (s)		10.5	51.3			13.7	54.5		26.2	26.2		26.2
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.10	0.48			0.13	0.51		0.25	0.25		0.25
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		173	1649			226	1770		158	848		299
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.08	0.24			0.09	c0.38			0.04		
v/s Ratio Perm									0.17			c0.19
v/c Ratio		0.82	0.49			0.66	0.74		0.71	0.16		0.76
Uniform Delay, d1		46.8	18.6			44.0	20.2		36.4	31.3		37.0
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.06	0.45		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		24.6	1.1			6.2	2.4		13.6	0.1		10.9
Delay (s)		71.4	19.6			52.8	11.5		50.0	31.4		48.0
Level of Service		Е	В			D	В		D	С		D
Approach Delay (s)			27.2				15.7			39.4		
Approach LOS			С				В			D		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			25.4	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	y ratio		0.75									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0		um of lost				14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilizatio	n		75.0%	IC	CU Level c	Service	<u>)</u>		D			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

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Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	∱ 1≽	
Traffic Volume (vph)	156	253
Future Volume (vph)	156	253
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.91	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3154	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3154	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.89	0.89
Adj. Flow (vph)	175	284
RTOR Reduction (vph)	144	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	315	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	26.2	
Effective Green, g (s)	26.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	779	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.10	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.40	
Uniform Delay, d1	33.4	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.3	
Delay (s)	33.7	
Level of Service	С	
Approach Delay (s)	38.4	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

Int Delay, s/veh Movement Lane Configurations	0.5					
Lane Configurations	EDI					
Lane Configurations	FRI	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	EBL			אטול	JDL	JDK 7
Troffic Val vah/h	0	^	†	25	0	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	897	1235	35	0	67
Future Vol, veh/h	0	897	1235	35	0	67
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-		-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage	e, # -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	0	975	1342	38	0	73
IVIVIIIL I IOVV	U	7/3	1342	30	U	73
Major/Minor N	Major1	Ν	Major2	Λ	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	690
Stage 1	_	-	_	-	_	-
Stage 2	_	_	-	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy					_	6.96
3	-	-	-	-		
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	385
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	385
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	_	_	-
Stage 1				_		
	_	_		_	_	
Stage 2	_	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		16.5	
HCM LOS			0		C	
HOW LOS						
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	it	EBT	WBT	WBRS	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)			_	_	385	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-		0.189	
HCM Control Delay (s)				-		
		-	-			
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	-	C	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		_	-	-	0.7	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.8					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	LDL			WDK	JUL	JUK T
Traffic Vol, veh/h	56	^	†	64	0	65
Future Vol, veh/h	56	841	1224	64	0	65
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	04	0	00
	Free		Free	Free	Stop	
Sign Control RT Channelized	riee -	Free None		None	310p	Stop None
	150	None -	-	None	-	
Storage Length			_			0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	61	914	1330	70	0	71
Major/Minor N	1ajor1		Major2	N	Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	1400	0	-	0		700
Stage 1	- 100	-	_		_	
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	4.16					6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	7.10	_		_		0.70
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-		-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23	-	-	-	-	3.33
	479	-	-			3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver		-	-	-	0	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %	470	-	-	-		070
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	479	-	-	-	-	379
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0.8		0		16.7	
HCM LOS	0.0		U		10.7	
HCIVI LUS					C	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)		479	-	-	_	379
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.127	-	_	-	0.186
HCM Control Delay (s)		13.6	-	_		16.7
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	-	С
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	-	-1	-	0.7

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	LDL	^	†	VVDIX	JUL	7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	841	1285	12	0	3
Future Vol, veh/h	0	841	1285	12		3
	0	0	1285	0	0	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr						
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	110110	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	914	1397	13	0	3
Major/Minor M	olor1	, N	Aniora	N	Ainor?	
	ajor1		Major2		Minor2	705
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	705
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	377
Stage 1	0	_	-	-	0	_
Stage 2	0	_	_	_	0	_
Platoon blocked, %	U	_	_	_		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	_					377
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-		-	311
	-	-	-	_		-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		14.6	
HCM LOS	U		O		В	
TIGIVI EOS					U	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	-	377	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-	-	0.009	
HCM Control Delay (s)		_	-		14.6	
HCM Lane LOS		-	_	-	В	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		_	-	-	0	

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	ħβ			Ä	^	7		Ä	↑ }	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	86	519	233	15	149	1025	63	5	106	230	93
Future Volume (vph)	2	86	519	233	15	149	1025	63	5	106	230	93
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.95			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.96	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3342			1752	3505	1568		1752	3354	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3342			1752	3505	1568		1752	3354	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	93	564	253	16	162	1114	68	5	115	250	101
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	47	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	95	776	0	0	178	1114	33	0	120	304	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.8	43.6			14.9	51.4	51.4		9.7	22.1	
Effective Green, g (s)		6.8	43.6			14.9	51.4	51.4		9.7	22.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.41			0.14	0.48	0.48		0.09	0.21	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		112	1374			246	1699	760		160	699	
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.23			c0.10	c0.32			c0.07	0.09	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.02				
v/c Ratio		0.85	0.56			0.72	0.66	0.04		0.75	0.43	
Uniform Delay, d1		49.1	23.9			43.6	20.6	14.4		47.0	36.5	
Progression Factor		1.11	0.77			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		37.7	1.5			10.1	2.0	0.1		17.8	0.4	
Delay (s)		92.2	19.8			53.6	22.6	14.5		64.7	36.9	
Level of Service		F	В			D	С	В		Е	D	
Approach Delay (s)			27.3				26.3				44.0	
Approach LOS			С				С				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			32.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ity ratio		0.67									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0		um of lost				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilizati	on		66.1%	IC	CU Level	of Service	<u>.</u>		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

Analysis Period (min)
c Critical Lane Group

	L	\	↓	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	70	313	166
Future Volume (vph)	2	70	313	166
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
		1752	3505	1568
Satd. Flow (prot)				
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1568
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	76	340	180
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	149
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	78	340	31
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.0	18.4	18.4
Effective Green, g (s)		6.0	18.4	18.4
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.17	0.17
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
		99	608	272
Lane Grp Cap (vph)				212
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.04	c0.10	0.00
v/s Ratio Perm		0.70	0.57	0.02
v/c Ratio		0.79	0.56	0.11
Uniform Delay, d1		49.4	40.1	36.9
Progression Factor		1.02	1.02	1.06
Incremental Delay, d2		32.8	1.1	0.2
Delay (s)		83.1	41.8	39.4
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			46.5	
Approach LOS			D	
11				
Intersection Summary				

Intersection Int Delay, s/veh	1.9					
		EDD	ND	NET	CDT	000
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	¥			41	ħβ	_
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	61	26	130	209	5
Future Vol, veh/h	3	61	26	130	209	5
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,		-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	74	74	74	74	74	74
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	4	82	35	176	282	7
Major/Minor N	/linor2	Λ	/ajor1	Λ	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	444	145	289	0	viajorz -	0
Stage 1	286	140	207	-	-	-
Stage 2	158		_	-	_	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	0.70	4.10	-	-	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-		_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	540	873	1263	-	-	-
Stage 1	734	0/3	1203	-		
Stage 2	851	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	001		-		-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver				_		
	E22	072	1242		-	-
	523	873	1263	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	523	873	1263	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1	523 711	873 -		-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	523	873 - -		- - -	- - -	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1	523 711	873 - - -		- - -	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1	523 711	873 - - -		-	- - - - - SB	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach	523 711 851 EB	873	- - - NB	-		-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s	523 711 851 EB 9.7	873	-	-	- - - - - -	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach	523 711 851 EB	873	- - - NB	-		-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	-	- - - NB 1.4	-	0	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	- - - NBL	- - - NB 1.4	- - - - EBLn1		-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h)	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	NBL 1263	NB 1.4	846	0	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	NBL 1263 0.028	NB 1.4	846 0.102	0	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	NBL 1263 0.028 7.9	NB 1.4 NBT 0.1	846 0.102 9.7	0 SBT	
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver Stage 1 Stage 2 Approach HCM Control Delay, s HCM LOS Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio	523 711 851 EB 9.7 A	NBL 1263 0.028	NB 1.4	846 0.102	O SBT -	

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	6											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	<u> </u>	1			4			4			4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	66	226	0	1	349	80	1	0	1	64	1	134
Future Vol, veh/h	66	226	0	1	349	80	1	0	1	64	1	134
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	e, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	78	266	0	1	411	94	1	0	1	75	1	158
Major/Minor N	Major1		1	Major2			Minor1			Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	505	0	0	266	0	0	962	929	266	883	882	458
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	422	422	-	460	460	-
Stage 2	_	-	_	-	_	_	540	507	_	423	422	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1055	-	-	1292	-	-	234	267	770	265	284	601
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	587	-	579	564	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	524	538	-	607	587	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-						
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1055	-	-	1292	-	-	162	247	770	249	263	601
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	247	-	249	263	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	562	544	-	536	563	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	385	537	-	561	544	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	2			0			18.6			24.7		
HCM LOS							С			С		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt I	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR:	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		268	1055		- LDIX	1292	-	-	411			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio			0.074	_	_	0.001	-	_	0.57			
HCM Control Delay (s)		18.6	8.7	-	-	7.8	0	-	24.7			
HCM Lane LOS		C	Α	_	_	Α.	A	-	C			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0	0.2	-	-	0	-	-	3.4			
			J.2						J. 1			

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	3.4												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ		*	∱ }	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	801	32	11	667	41
Future Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	801	32	11	667	41
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	e,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	29	4	27	28	3	9	27	33	871	35	12	725	45
Major/Minor 1	Minor2			Minor1			Major1			1	Najor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1330	1807	388	1410	1812	463	770	770	0	0	915	0	0
Stage 1	772	772	-	1018	1018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	558	1035	-	392	794	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	112	77	608	97	77	543	463	834	-	-	735	-	-
Stage 1	356	405	-	252	311	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	479	305	-	601	396	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %										-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	97	68	606	79	68	538	596	596	-	-	729	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	97	68	-	79	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	320	399	-	225	277	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	418	272	-	557	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	45.3			68.2			0.7				0.2		
HCM LOS	Е			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBL	NBT	NBR	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		596	_	_	148	95	729	_	_				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.1	_	_		0.423		_	_				
HCM Control Delay (s)		11.7	-	-	45.3	68.2	10	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	E	F	В	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.3	-	-	1.8	1.8	0.1	-	-				
		5.0											

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.4					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	WDL	WDIN		NDIX	JUL	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	25	52	†	60	40	4 T 343
Future Vol, veh/h	25	52	573	60	40	343
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	25	0	0	0	0	343
			Free	Free	Free	Free
Sign Control RT Channelized	Stop -	Stop None	riee -		riee -	
	0	None -	-	None	-	NONE
Storage Length Veh in Median Storage		-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	95	95	95	95	95	95
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	26	55	603	63	42	361
Major/Minor N	/linor1		/ajor1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	900	333	0	0	666	0
Stage 1	635	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	265	_	_	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	_	_	4.16	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	_	_	1.10	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	_	_	_	_	_
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33			2.23	_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	276	660	_		913	
Stage 1	487	- 000			713	
Stage 2	752	-	-	-	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	132	-	-	-	-	-
	2/0	//0	-	-	012	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	260	660	-	-	913	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	260	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	459	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	752	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	15		0		1.1	
HCM LOS	С					
N.41 1 (A.4.1 A.4.		NOT	NES	VDL 4	051	COT
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-		913	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-		0.184		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	15	9.1	0.2
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	С	Α	Α
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	0.7	0.1	-

		۶	→	*	F	•	—	•	1	†	~	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ⊅			ă	∱ β		ሻ	∱ ∱		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	238	917	53	60	21	702	113	117	253	69	169
Future Volume (vph)	2	238	917	53	60	21	702	113	117	253	69	169
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.97		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3476			1752	3432		1752	3392		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.56	1.00		0.46
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3476			1752	3432		1028	3392		845
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	256	986	57	65	23	755	122	126	272	74	182
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	0	0	26	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	258	1040	0	0	88	867	0	126	320	0	182
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)												
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases									2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		19.3	53.8			11.4	45.9		26.0	26.0		26.0
Effective Green, g (s)		19.3	53.8			11.4	45.9		26.0	26.0		26.0
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.18	0.51			0.11	0.43		0.25	0.25		0.25
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		318	1764			188	1486		252	832		207
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.15	0.30			0.05	c0.25			0.09		
v/s Ratio Perm									0.12			c0.22
v/c Ratio		0.81	0.59			0.47	0.58		0.50	0.38		0.88
Uniform Delay, d1		41.6	18.3			44.5	22.8		34.4	33.3		38.5
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			0.58	0.43		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		14.5	1.5			1.7	1.6		1.6	0.3		31.7
Delay (s)		56.1	19.8			27.6	11.4		36.0	33.6		70.2
Level of Service		E	В			С	В		D	С		E
Approach Delay (s)			27.0				12.9			34.3		
Approach LOS			С				В			С		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			26.6	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	ratio		0.72									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0	S	um of lost	time (s)			14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilization)		71.3%	IC	CU Level o	of Service)		С			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

0.25

4.9

3.0

762

0.04

0.16

31.4

1.00

0.1

31.5

C 47.6

D

	*	•
Movement	SBT	SBR
LaneConfigurations	∱ Ъ	
Traffic Volume (vph)	71	167
Future Volume (vph)	71	167
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.89	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3107	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3107	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	76	180
RTOR Reduction (vph)	136	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	120	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	26.0	
Effective Green, g (s)	26.0	

Intersection Summary

Actuated g/C Ratio

Clearance Time (s)

Lane Grp Cap (vph)

Progression Factor

Level of Service

Approach Delay (s) Approach LOS

Incremental Delay, d2

v/s Ratio Prot

v/s Ratio Perm

v/c Ratio Uniform Delay, d1

Delay (s)

Vehicle Extension (s)

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.2					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	EDL			WDK	SDL	JDK 7
Lane Configurations	0	↑ ↑	†	26	0	r 42
Traffic Vol, veh/h Future Vol, veh/h	0	1235 1235	846 846	26	0	42
					0	
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	140110	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1342	920	28	0	46
Major/Minor M	ajor1	N	Najor2	Λ	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	riajoi 2	0	-	474
Stage 1	-	U	-	U	-	4/4
Stage 2	_	-	-	-	_	_
	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	0.90
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	534
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	534
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annroach	EB		WB		SB	
Approach						
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		12.4	
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBRS	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)		_	_	-	=0.4	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		_	_		0.085	
HCM Control Delay (s)					12.4	
HCM Lane LOS		_		-	12.4 B	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-			0.3	
					0.0	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.6					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	<u>``</u>	^	† ‡			7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	38	1197	807	50	0	72
Future Vol, veh/h	38	1197	807	50	0	72
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	150	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	, # -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	41	1301	877	54	0	78
Major/Minor N	/lajor1	Λ	Major2	Λ	Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	931	0	-	0	-	466
Stage 1	751	-		-	_	
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	4.16	_	_	_	_	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	T.10	_	_	_	_	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	_	_		_	_	_
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23	_	_	_	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	724	_		_	0	541
Stage 1	721	_	_	_	0	-
Stage 2	_	_		_	0	_
Platoon blocked, %		_	_	_		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	724	_	_	_	_	541
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	727	_	_	_	_	
Stage 1	_	_	-	_	-	_
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stuge 2						
A I-	FD		\A/D		C.D.	
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3		0		12.8	
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR:	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)		724	-	-	-	541
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.057	_	_		0.145
HCM Control Delay (s)		10.3	-	_	-	12.8
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	-	В
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.2	-	-	-	0.5
		٥.ــ				3.0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.1					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	LUL			VVDIX	JUL	
Lane Configurations	0	^	†	0	0	7 25
Traffic Vol., veh/h	0	1197	832	8	0	25
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1197	832	8	0	25
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage	-, # -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1301	904	9	0	27
1414111(11044	· ·	1001	701	,	U	21
	Major1		Major2		/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	457
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	_	_	_	_	_	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	_	_	_	0	548
Stage 1	0	_		_	0	J70 -
	0					
Stage 2	U	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		E 10
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	548
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		11.9	
HCM LOS					В	
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	ıt	EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)		LUI	7701	-	= 4.0	
		-	-			
HCM Cantral Dalay (a)		-	-	-	0.05	
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	-		
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	-	В	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	-	0.2	

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ }			ă	^	7		ă	ħβ	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	174	906	148	2	86	492	51	9	200	512	122
Future Volume (vph)	6	174	906	148	2	86	492	51	9	200	512	122
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	0.99		1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Frt		1.00	0.98			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.97	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3424			1752	3505	1546		1752	3404	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3424			1752	3505	1546		1752	3404	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	6	181	944	154	2	90	512	53	9	208	533	127
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	22	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	187	1087	0	0	92	513	16	0	217	638	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				2				2				
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		19.7	45.3			6.4	31.7	31.7		18.1	28.1	
Effective Green, g (s)		19.7	45.3			6.4	31.7	31.7		18.1	28.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.19	0.43			0.06	0.30	0.30		0.17	0.27	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		325	1463			105	1048	462		299	902	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.11	c0.32			c0.05	0.15			0.12	c0.19	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.01				
v/c Ratio		0.58	0.74			0.88	0.49	0.03		0.73	0.71	
Uniform Delay, d1		39.3	25.5			49.4	30.5	26.3		41.6	35.2	
Progression Factor		0.84	0.81			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		2.1	2.9			50.4	1.6	0.1		8.5	2.6	
Delay (s)		35.0	23.6			99.8	32.1	26.4		50.1	37.8	
Level of Service		D	С			F	С	С		D	D	
Approach Delay (s)			25.3				41.1				40.8	
Approach LOS			С				D				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			36.1	H	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ty ratio		0.75									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			106.0		um of lost				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	on		75.0%	IC	CU Level	of Service			D			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

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Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	^	<u> </u>
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	75	264	122
Future Volume (vph)	11	75	264	122
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1900	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.99
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1545
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1545
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	78	275	127
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	107
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	89	275	20
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		0,	2,0	3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	I CIIII
Permitted Phases	1	ı	U	6
		/ 0	1/ 0	16.8
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.8	16.8	
Effective Green, g (s)		6.8	16.8	16.8
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.16	0.16
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		112	555	244
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.08	
v/s Ratio Perm				0.01
v/c Ratio		0.79	0.50	0.08
Uniform Delay, d1		48.9	40.7	38.0
Progression Factor		1.01	1.02	1.14
Incremental Delay, d2		31.0	0.7	0.1
Delay (s)		80.6	42.1	43.4
Level of Service		60.0 F	42.1 D	43.4 D
Approach Delay (s)		I	49.4	D
Approach LOS			49.4 D	
Appluacii LOS			D	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.8					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	W			41	†	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	3	31	60	295	85	1
Future Vol, veh/h	3	31	60	295	85	1
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	_	_	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	69	69	69	69	69	69
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	4	45	87	428	123	1
IVIVIIIL I IOVV	7	40	07	720	123	
	/linor2		Major1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	512	62	124	0	-	0
Stage 1	124	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	388	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	489	987	1453	-	-	-
Stage 1	885	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	652	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %				-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	450	987	1453	-	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	450	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	815	-	-	_	-	-
Stage 2	652	_	_	_	_	_
Jiago Z	002					
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	9.3		1.5		0	
HCM LOS	Α					
Minor Long/Major May		NDL	NDT	FDL ∽1	CDT	CDD
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	l	NBL		EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1453	-	893	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.06		0.055	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		7.6	0.2	9.3	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		А	А	А	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.2	-	0.2	-	-

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	18.9											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	*	ĵ.			4			4			4	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	163	376	2	1	298	75	0	4	2	87	1	147
Future Vol, veh/h	163	376	2	1	298	75	0	4	2	87	1	147
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	2,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	92	88
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	185	427	2	1	339	85	0	5	2	99	1	167
Major/Minor I	Major1			Major2			Minor1		1	Minor2		
Conflicting Flow All	425	0	0	429	0	0	1266	1225	428	1187	1184	383
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	798	798	-	385	385	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	468	427	-	802	799	-
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	1129	-	-	1125	-	-	145	178	625	165	188	662
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	378	397	-	636	609	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	574	584	-	376	396	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-						
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	1128	-	-	1125	-	-	94	148	625	140	157	661
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	148	-	140	157	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	316	332	-	531	608	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	428	583	-	309	331	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	2.7			0			23.8			86.4		
HCM LOS							С			F		
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	SBLn1			
Capacity (veh/h)		198	1128	-	-	1125	-	-	276			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio			0.164	-	-	0.001	-	-	0.967			
HCM Control Delay (s)		23.8	8.8	-	-	8.2	0	-	0/1			
HCM Lane LOS		С	А	-	-	А	A	-	F			
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.1	0.6	-	-	0	-	-	9.5			

1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	1.8												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ		ሻ	ħβ	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	49	0	0	40	60	41	625	28	4	611	87
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	49	0	0	40	60	41	625	28	4	611	87
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	64	0	0	52	78	53	812	36	5	794	113
Major/Minor N	/linor2			Minor1		1	Major1				/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1529	1971	454	1499	2009	424	906	907	0	0	848	0	0
Stage 1	861	861	-	1092	1092	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	668	1110	-	407	917	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	79	61	550	84	58	576	379	740	-	-	779	-	-
Stage 1	315	368	-	227	287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	412	281	-	589	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	55	43	550	57	41	576	440	440	-	-	779	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	55	43	-	57	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	221	366	-	160	202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	263	198	-	518	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	12.4			11.9			2.2				0.1		
HCM LOS	В			В									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		440	-	-	550	576	779	-	_				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.298	-	-	0.116		0.007	-	_				
HCM Control Delay (s)		16.6	-	-	12.4	11.9	9.7	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		С	-	-	В	В	А	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		1.2	-	-	0.4	0.3	0	-	-				

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻ	₽		7	Դ			4		7	1>	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	66	226	0	1	349	80	1	0	1	64	1	134
Future Volume (veh/h)	66	226	0	1	349	80	1	0	1	64	1	134
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach	105/	No	105/	1051	No	105/	105/	No	105/	105/	No	105/
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	78	266	0	1	411	94	1	0	1	75	1	158
Peak Hour Factor	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	680	1297	0	2	445	102	2	0	2	218	1	193
Arrive On Green	0.38	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.12
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1856	0	1767	1461	334	832	0	832	1767	10	1564
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	78	266	0	1	0	505	2	0	0	75	0	159
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1767	1856	0	1767	0	1795	1664	0	0	1767	0	1574
Q Serve(g_s), s	3.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	10.4
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	3.0	5.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	28.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	10.4
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		0.19	0.50		0.50	1.00		0.99
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	680	1297	0	2	0	547	4	0	0	218	0	194
V/C Ratio(X)	0.11	0.21	0.00	0.41	0.00	0.92	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00	0.82
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	680	1297	0	83	0	622	345	0	0	352	0	313
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	21.0	5.6	0.0	52.9	0.0	35.6	52.8	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	45.3
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	0.1	0.4	0.0	85.6	0.0	23.4	56.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.6
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	15.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	4.4
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh	1											
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	21.0	6.0	0.0	138.5	0.0	59.1	109.5	0.0	0.0	43.4	0.0	53.9
LnGrp LOS	С	Α	А	F	Α	Е	F	Α	А	D	Α	D
Approach Vol, veh/h		344			506			2			234	
Approach Delay, s/veh		9.4			59.2			109.5			50.5	
Approach LOS		А			Е			F			D	
Timer - Assigned Phs		2	3	4		6	7	8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.3	4.3	79.4		18.0	46.1	37.6				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s			* 4.2	5.3		4.9	5.3	* 5.3				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		4.0 22.0	* 5	39.5		21.1	7.8	* 37				
Max Q Clear Time (q_c+l1), s												
		2.1	2.1	7.3		12.4	5.0	30.8				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	1.4		0.7	0.0	1.5				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			41.7									
HCM 6th LOS			D									
Notes												

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	0.8												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ		ች	∱ 1>	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	41	0	0	22	25	30	828	36	11	693	44
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	41	0	0	22	25	30	828	36	11	693	44
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	45	0	0	24	27	33	900	39	12	753	48
Major/Minor N	Minor2		1	Minor1			Major1			N	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	1372	1869	404	1453	1874	480	801	801	0	0	948	0	0
Stage 1	801	801	-	1049	1049	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	571	1068	-	404	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	104	71	593	90	70	529	442	812	-	-	714	-	-
Stage 1	342	393	-	241	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	471	294	-	592	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	90	62	591	75	61	524	563	563	-	-	708	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	90	62	-	75	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	305	386	-	214	266	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	401	260	-	537	376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	11.6			12.2			0.7				0.1		
HCM LOS	В			В									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		563	-	-	0,1	524	708	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.106	-	-		0.046		-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		12.2	-	-	11.6	12.2	10.2	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		В	-	-	В	В	В	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	-	-	0.2	0.1	0.1	-	-				

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	₽		*	₽			4		7	₽	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	163	376	2	1	298	75	0	4	2	87	1	147
Future Volume (veh/h)	163	376	2	1	298	75	0	4	2	87	1	147
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach		No			No			No			No	
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	185	427	2	1	339	85	0	5	2	99	1	167
Peak Hour Factor	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.92	0.88
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	232	561	3	240	442	111	0	12	5	282	1	249
Arrive On Green	0.13	0.30	0.30	0.14	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.16	0.16	0.16
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1845	9	1767	1432	359	0	1261	504	1767	9	1565
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	185	0	429	1	0	424	0	0	7	99	0	168
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1767	0	1854	1767	0	1791	0	0	1765	1767	0	1574
Q Serve(g_s), s	4.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	4.7
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	4.8	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.0	4.7
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		0.20	0.00		0.29	1.00		0.99
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	232	0	564	240	0	552	0	0	16	282	0	251
V/C Ratio(X)	0.80	0.00	0.76	0.00	0.00	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.35	0.00	0.67
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	256	0	1326	240	0	1212	0	0	826	790	0	703
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	19.8	0.0	14.8	17.6	0.0	14.7	0.0	0.0	23.2	17.6	0.0	18.6
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	14.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	16.6	0.7	0.0	3.1
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	2.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.6
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh		0.0	17.0	17 /	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	10.0	0.0	21.7
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	34.7 C	0.0	17.0 B	17.6	0.0	17.0	0.0	0.0	39.8 D	18.3	0.0	21.7
LnGrp LOS		A (1.4	Б	В	A	В	А	A	U	В	A	<u>C</u>
Approach Vol, veh/h		614			425			7			267	
Approach Delay, s/veh		22.3			17.0			39.8			20.4	
Approach LOS		C			В			D			С	
Timer - Assigned Phs		2	3	4		6	7	8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.4	10.6	19.6		12.4	10.4	19.8				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s		4.0	4.2	* 5.3		4.9	4.2	* 5.3				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		22.0	5.0	* 34		21.0	6.8	* 32				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s		2.2	2.0	11.8		6.7	6.8	12.1				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	2.3		1.0	0.0	2.3				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			20.3									
HCM 6th LOS			С									
Notoc												

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	UL	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	53	56	63	28	20
Average Queue (ft)	26	22	25	1	1
95th Queue (ft)	45	51	50	9	7
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214			3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150	150	
Storage Blk Time (%)					
Queuing Penalty (veh)					

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	79	52
Average Queue (ft)	46	7
95th Queue (ft)	74	32
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	Т	TR	UL	T	TR	L	Т	TR	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	155	248	242	277	308	338	137	92	113	230	192	264
Average Queue (ft)	81	135	152	103	173	183	60	39	46	131	62	122
95th Queue (ft)	138	232	247	202	288	299	111	77	95	207	129	200
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		279	279		2467	2467		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)				0	1	2						
Queuing Penalty (veh)				0	6	11						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)		2			9					4	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		3			12					3	0	

Page 2

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	111
Average Queue (ft)	43
95th Queue (ft)	77
Link Distance (ft)	188
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	T	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	75	38	35	72
Average Queue (ft)	26	1	3	33
95th Queue (ft)	61	13	16	67
Link Distance (ft)		259	259	336
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100			
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	31
Average Queue (ft)	5
95th Queue (ft)	24
Link Distance (ft)	225
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	Т	Т	R	UL	Т	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	137	184	247	260	328	340	115	194	149	177	107	130
Average Queue (ft)	75	85	115	114	180	174	38	98	71	87	57	76
95th Queue (ft)	128	160	196	212	277	273	118	173	127	161	99	127
Link Distance (ft)		1717	1717		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)				6	13	29	0	0				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				32	21	18	0	1				

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	145	170
Average Queue (ft)	82	47
95th Queue (ft)	129	102
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	1
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2	2

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	63	27
Average Queue (ft)	29	1
95th Queue (ft)	55	9
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	TR	LTR	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	142	74	302	52	116	117
Average Queue (ft)	54	26	88	9	49	51
95th Queue (ft)	107	69	181	33	93	89
Link Distance (ft)		2594	2571	770		1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)						
Queuing Penalty (veh)						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415				250	
Storage Blk Time (%)			0			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			0			

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 110

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	LTR	LTR	UL	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	48	54	52	27	30	28
Average Queue (ft)	17	15	22	3	2	1
95th Queue (ft)	39	46	48	15	14	9
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214			3870	3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)						
Queuing Penalty (veh)						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150	150		
Storage Blk Time (%)						
Queuing Penalty (veh)						

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LR	TR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	80	22	91
Average Queue (ft)	37	1	21
95th Queue (ft)	60	7	58
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1270	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	Т	TR	L	Т	TR	L	Т	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	280	568	538	276	334	338	162	130	175	231	74	135
Average Queue (ft)	179	230	216	66	177	197	72	78	91	115	30	66
95th Queue (ft)	285	411	396	151	297	315	126	121	141	178	68	116
Link Distance (ft)		956	956		277	277		2467	2467		1270	1270
Upstream Blk Time (%)				0	1	1						
Queuing Penalty (veh)				0	3	6						
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180			180			180			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	10	10			11		0			2		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	45	24			9		0			1		

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	T	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	49	18	52
Average Queue (ft)	2	1	27
95th Queue (ft)	16	6	46
Link Distance (ft)	277	208	172
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	79	29	94
Average Queue (ft)	14	1	40
95th Queue (ft)	49	10	76
Link Distance (ft)		260	340
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100		
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	55
Average Queue (ft)	16
95th Queue (ft)	44
Link Distance (ft)	211
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	TR	UL	T	Т	R	UL	Т	TR	UL	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	232	394	403	179	242	230	115	216	252	261	108	120
Average Queue (ft)	124	211	227	93	139	131	39	127	147	162	56	69
95th Queue (ft)	215	365	390	172	208	213	107	189	216	224	100	108
Link Distance (ft)		1717	1717		2520	2520			2564	2564		3861
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250			140			75	180			240	
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	9		12	9	32	0	1	3			
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	16		29	8	16	0	2	6			

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	Ţ	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	118	62
Average Queue (ft)	73	27
95th Queue (ft)	114	52
Link Distance (ft)	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		120
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	50	53
Average Queue (ft)	19	5
95th Queue (ft)	41	29
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

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Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	L	TR	LTR	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	244	117	25	200	51	133	79
Average Queue (ft)	79	46	1	90	7	47	44
95th Queue (ft)	153	101	8	159	31	94	74
Link Distance (ft)		2594		2571	753		1172
Upstream Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		250			250	
Storage Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 166

Appendix I: Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions



01	1/2	1	20	\sim	\cap
U	1//	1 1/	Α.	171	

ntersection													
nt Delay, s/veh 28	3.9												
Movement El	BL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
ane Configurations		4			4			ă	ħβ		ሻ	ħβ	
raffic Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	43	1003	25	4	857	98
uture Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	43	1003	25	4	857	98
onflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ign Control Sto	ор	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
T Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
torage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
eh in Median Storage, #	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
rade, %	-	0	-		0	-	_	-	0	_		0	-
	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
eavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	43	3	30	48	3	17	65	47	1090	27	4	932	107
VIIII I IOVV	10	5	30	40	5	17	00	-T 7	1070	21	-	752	107
ajor/Minor Mino	or2		Ν	Minor1			Najor1			N	/lajor2		
onflicting Flow All 17		2335	520	1804	2375	559	1038	1039	0	0	1117	0	0
	94	994	-	1328	1328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	71	1341		476	1047	_	_	_	_	-	_	_	-
	56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	_	_	4.16	_	_
	56	5.56	0.70	6.56	5.56	0.70	0.10	1.10	_	_	-	_	_
	56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	_	_		_			_	_
	53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	_	_	2.23	_	
	53	36	498	49	34	470	311	659	-	-	615		-
	61	319	490	162	221	470	311	009	-	-	013		-
9	57	218		536	301	-		-		-	-		-
J	57	210	-	330	301	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
atoon blocked, %	٦٢	٦٢	400	22	24	470	202	202	-	-	/15	-	-
	35	25	498	~ 32	24	470	382	382	-	-	615	-	-
	35	25	-	~ 32	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
O .	85	317	-	115	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2 2	38	154	-	495	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
oproach E	EB			WB			NB				SB		
			¢	541.5			1.7				0		
CM Control Delay, s\$ 396 CM LOS	5. / F)	541.5 F			1.7				U		
JIVI LUS	Г			Г									
linor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	NBR F	EBLn1V	VRI n1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
apacity (veh/h)		382	ו שוו	ואפור	54	41	615	001	JUN				
CM Lane V/C Ratio	-		-	-	1.429		0.007		=				
	(0.293	-					-	-				
CM Control Delay (s)		18.3	-	-\$	396.7\$		10.9	-	-				
CM Lane LOS		C	-	-	F	F 7 1	В	-	-				
CM 95th %tile Q(veh)		1.2	-	-	7	7.1	0	-	-				
otes													

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.8					
		MDD	NDT	NDD	CDL	CDT
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	\	40	^	10	17	-4↑
Traffic Vol, veh/h	63	43	443	19	17	566
Future Vol, veh/h	63	43	443	19	17	566
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	68	47	482	21	18	615
Major/Minor N	Minor1	Λ	Major1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	837	252	0	0	503	0
Stage 1	493	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	344	-	-	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	_	_	4.16	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	_	_	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	_	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	_	2.23	_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	303	745	-	-	1051	-
Stage 1	576	-	-	-		-
Stage 2	686	_	_	_	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	- 500		_	_		_
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	295	745	-	-	1051	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	295	745	_		1001	-
Stage 1	561	-	-	-	-	-
O O	686		-	-	=	-
Stage 2	000	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	18		0		0.3	
HCM LOS	С					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBT	NRRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)	it'	TIDI	NOKV	391	1051	301
HCM Lane V/C Ratio			-	0.295		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	_	18	8.5	0.1
HCM Lane LOS			-	C	8.5 A	Ο.1
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	۱	-	-	1.2	0.1	
HOW FORT WITH CIVELLY		-	-	1.2	U. I	-

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ }			ă	∱ β		ሻ	ħβ		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	71	1174	210	11	94	1569	216	117	115	17	214
Future Volume (vph)	4	71	1174	210	11	94	1569	216	117	115	17	214
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.98			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3418			1752	3434		1752	3433		1751
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.28	1.00		0.66
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3418			1752	3434		513	3433		1219
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	77	1276	228	12	102	1705	235	127	125	18	233
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	11	0	0	0	8	0	0	11	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	81	1493	0	0	114	1932	0	127	132	0	233
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		5		1		1		5	1		1	1
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases									2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.5	66.3			9.4	69.2		29.5	29.5		29.5
Effective Green, g (s)		6.5	66.3			9.4	69.2		29.5	29.5		29.5
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05	0.55			0.08	0.58		0.25	0.25		0.25
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		94	1888			137	1980		126	843		299
v/s Ratio Prot		0.05	c0.44			0.07	c0.56			0.04		
v/s Ratio Perm									c0.25			0.19
v/c Ratio		0.86	0.79			0.83	0.98		1.01	0.16		0.78
Uniform Delay, d1		56.3	21.3			54.5	24.6		45.2	35.5		42.2
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.44	0.27		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		50.9	3.5			17.5	9.1		82.3	0.1		12.1
Delay (s)		107.2	24.8			96.0	15.7		127.6	35.6		54.3
Level of Service		F	С			F	В		F	D		D
Approach Delay (s)			29.0				20.1			78.8		
Approach LOS			С				С			E		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			30.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacit	y ratio		0.98									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0		um of lost				14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	n		92.9%	IC	CU Level o	of Service)		F			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												



Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane onfigurations	∱ 1≽	
Traffic Volume (vph)	155	329
Future Volume (vph)	155	329
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.90	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3119	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3119	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	168	358
RTOR Reduction (vph)	55	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	471	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	29.5	
Effective Green, g (s)	29.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	766	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.61	
Uniform Delay, d1	40.2	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	1.5	
Delay (s)	41.7	
Level of Service	D	
Approach Delay (s)	45.6	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

		۶	→	\rightarrow	F	•	←	•	₹I	•	†	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ }			ă	^	7		ă	ħβ	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	56	1010	285	15	189	1534	147	5	113	349	171
Future Volume (vph)	2	56	1010	285	15	189	1534	147	5	113	349	171
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.95	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3389			1752	3505	1568		1752	3332	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3389			1752	3505	1568		1752	3332	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	61	1098	310	16	205	1667	160	5	123	379	186
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	55	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	63	1389	0	0	221	1667	85	0	128	510	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		5.0	51.4			11.8	57.9	57.9		11.5	24.5	
Effective Green, g (s)		5.0	51.4			11.8	57.9	57.9		11.5	24.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.04	0.43			0.10	0.48	0.48		0.10	0.20	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		73	1451			172	1691	756		167	680	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.04	c0.41			c0.13	c0.48			0.07	c0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.05				
v/c Ratio		0.86	0.96			1.28	0.99	0.11		0.77	0.75	
Uniform Delay, d1		57.2	33.2			54.1	30.6	17.0		52.9	44.9	
Progression Factor		0.88	0.84			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		44.5	11.1			164.9	18.8	0.3		18.7	4.7	
Delay (s)		95.0	39.1			219.0	49.4	17.3		71.7	49.5	
Level of Service		F	D			F	D	В		Е	D	
Approach Delay (s)			41.5				65.2				53.6	
Approach LOS			D				Е				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			60.5	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		Е			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacit	ty ratio		1.01									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	•		120.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	on		91.7%		CU Level		,		F			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

	L	>	ļ	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	216	341	179
Future Volume (vph)	2	216	341	179
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	. 700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1568
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1568
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	235	371	195
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	122
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	237	371	73
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	TCIIII
Permitted Phases		ſ	U	6
Actuated Green, G (s)		12.9	25.9	25.9
Effective Green, g (s)		12.9	25.9	25.9
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.11	0.22	0.22
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
			756	338
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		188		338
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.14	0.11	0.05
v/s Ratio Perm		1.0/	0.40	0.05
v/c Ratio		1.26	0.49	0.22
Uniform Delay, d1		53.5	41.3	38.7
Progression Factor		0.99	0.99	0.97
Incremental Delay, d2		152.8	0.5	0.3
Delay (s)		206.0	41.4	37.9
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			89.1	
Approach LOS			F	
Intersection Summary				
Intersection Summary				

2.2					
EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
	92	38			10
					10
					0
					Free
					None
	-	_	-	_	-
	_	_	0	0	_
		_			_
					92
					3
					11
J	100	41	174	301	1.1
				Major2	
	156	312	0	-	0
	-	-	-	-	-
169	-	-	-	-	-
6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
5.86	-	-	-	-	-
5.86	-	-	-	-	-
3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
	859		-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
			_	-	_
496	859	1238	_	_	
	- 507	- 1200	_	-	_
	_	_	_	_	_
					_
041	-		-		
EB		NB		SB	
10		1.6		0	
В					
nt .	NIDL	NDT	EDI n1	CDT	SBR
IL				SBI	SDK
				-	-
				-	-
	8	0.1	10	-	-
)	A 0.1	A -	B 0.4	-	-
	Stop	Stop Stop	EBL EBR NBL 5 92 38 5 92 38 0 0 0 0 Stop Stop Free - None 0 9, # 0 92 92 92 3 3 3 3 5 100 41 Minor2 Major1 476 156 312 307 169 6.86 6.96 4.16 5.86 5.86 3.53 3.33 2.23 515 859 1238 717 841 496 859 1238 496 690 841 EB NB 10 1.6 B	EBL EBR NBL NBT 5 92 38 160 5 92 38 160 0 0 0 0 0 Stop Stop Free Free - None 0 0 92 92 92 92 3 3 3 3 3 5 100 41 174 Minor2 Major1 476 156 312 0 307 169 6.86 6.96 4.16 - 5.86 5.86 5.86 496 859 1238 - 477 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 496 859 1238 - 496 841 EB NB 10 1.6 B	EBL EBR NBL NBT SBT Y

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh 5	8.8												
Movement E	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations		î,			4			4			4		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	96	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	185	
uture Vol, veh/h	96	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	185	
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	ree	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	
	415	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		0	-	-	0	_	-	0	-	-	0	-	
Grade, %	-	0	_	-	0	_	-	0	-	_	0	_	
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	104	685	0	1	508	104	1	0	1	114	1	201	
VIVIIIC I IOVV	101	000	0	'	000	101		U				201	
Major/Minor Maj	ior1			/lajor2		N	Minor1			Minor2			
	612	0	0	685	0	0	1556	1507	685	1456	1455	560	
Stage 1	-	-	-	000	-	-	893	893	- 000	562	562	- 500	
Stage 2			_	_	_	_	663	614	-	894	893	_	
	1.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23	
ritical Hdwy Stg 1	t. 13		-	4.13	_	-	6.13	5.53	0.23	6.13	5.53	0.23	
ritical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-	
	227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327	
	22 <i>1</i> 962	-	-	904	-	-	91	120		~ 107	129	526	
the state of the s	902	-	-	904	-	-	335	359	440	510	508	520	
Stage 1	-		-	-			449	481		334	359		
Stage 2 Platoon blocked, %	-	-	-	-	-	-	449	401	-	334	339	-	
	962	-	-	904	-	-	51	107	446	~ 98	115	526	
			-	904	-		51	107		~ 90 ~ 98	115		
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-		-	299	320	-	~ 98 455	507	-	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	276	480	-	297	320	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2/0	480	-	297	320	-	
Innroach	EB			WB			NB			SB			
									ф				
J ·	1.2			0			45.1		\$	316.3			
HCM LOS							E			F			
Alexander and Alexander		IDL 4	ED.	CDT	ED-0	MDI	MET	WED	201.4				
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		VBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR S					
Capacity (veh/h)		92	962	-	-	904	-	-	203				
ICM Lane V/C Ratio			0.108	-	-	0.001	-		1.558				
HCM Control Delay (s)		45.1	9.2	-	-	9	0	-\$	316.3				
ICM Lane LOS		Е	А	-	-	Α	А	-	F				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.1	0.4	-	-	0	-	-	20.1				
lotes													
: Volume exceeds capac	city	\$: D∈	elay exc	eeds 30	00s	+: Com	putation	Not De	efined	*: All	major v	volume i	in platoon

~: Volume exceeds capacity

Intersection													
Intersection Int Delay, s/veh	15.6												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	∱ }		*	† ‡	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	1050	32	11	1080	50
uture Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	1050	32	11	1080	50
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
eh in Median Storage	e, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nvmt Flow	29	4	27	28	3	9	27	33	1141	35	12	1174	54
Major/Minor N	Minor2		N	Minor1		1	Major1			1	Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	1918	2530	617	1904	2540	598	1228	1228	0	0	1185	0	0
Stage 1	1225	1225	-	1288	1288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	693	1305	-	616	1252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	40	27	430	41	26	443	235	558	-	-	579	-	-
Stage 1	188	248	-	172	231	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	397	226	-	442	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
latoon blocked, %	-20	.01	400	07	01	120	220	220	-	-	□ 7 4	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	~ 29	21	429	~ 27	21	439	330	330	-	-	574	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	~ 29 154	21 243	-	~ 27 139	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1 Stage 2	312	183	-	397	187 235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	312	103	-	397	233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s\$			\$	412.8			0.9				0.1		
HCM LOS	F		Ψ	F			0.7				0.1		
.5 200	·			·									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt	NBL	NBT	NBR	EBLn1\	WBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		330	-	-	47	33	574	-	-				
ICM Lane V/C Ratio		0.181	-	-	1.295		0.021	-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		18.3	-		369.5\$		11.4	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		С	-	-	F	F	В	-	-				
ICM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.7	-	-	5.7	4.4	0.1	-	-				

Baseline
JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc.
Synchro 10 Report
Page 1

\$: Delay exceeds 300s +: Computation Not Defined *: All major volume in platoon

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.5					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	¥		†		JDE	41
Traffic Vol., veh/h	25	52	779	60	40	526
Future Vol, veh/h	25	52	779	60	40	526
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- -	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	_	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	0	_		0
Grade, %	, π Ο	-	0	-	_	0
Peak Hour Factor	95	95	95	95	95	95
	3	3	3	3	3	3
Heavy Vehicles, %						
Mvmt Flow	26	55	820	63	42	554
Major/Minor N	/linor1	1	Najor1	1	Najor2	
Conflicting Flow All	1213	442	0	0	883	0
Stage 1	852		-	-	-	-
Stage 2	361	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	-	_	4.16	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	- 0.70	_	_	-	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	_		_		
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	_	-	2.23	
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	173	560			756	
Stage 1	376	500	_		750	
Stage 2	673	-	_	-	-	-
	0/3	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	100	E/0	-	-	75/	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	159	560	-	-	756	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	159	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	346	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	673	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	20.8		0		1	
HCM LOS	20.0 C		U			
TIGIVI EUS	C					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	308	756	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	_	0.263		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	20.8	10	0.3
HCM Lane LOS		_	_	C	В	Α
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	1	0.2	-
					J.L	

	•	۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	1	†	~	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ž	↑ 1>			¥	∱ }		J.	ħβ		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	265	1427	131	2	69	1296	175	330	332	197	178
Future Volume (vph)	2	265	1427	131	2	69	1296	175	330	332	197	178
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.94		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3461			1752	3442		1752	3309		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.43	1.00		0.34
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3461			1752	3442	0.00	795	3309		620
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	285	1534	141	2	74	1394	188	355	357	212	191
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	66	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	287	1669	0	0	76	1573	0	355	503	0	191
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)										A.I.A.		
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		2	2		
Permitted Phases		140	Г/ 1			۲۸	47.0		2	111		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		14.8	56.1			5.0 5.0	46.3		44.1	44.1		44.1
Effective Green, g (s)		14.8	56.1				46.3		44.1	44.1		44.1
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12 4.2	0.47 5.7			0.04	0.39 5.7		0.37	0.37		0.37
Clearance Time (s) Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.7			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
		216	1618			73	1328		292	1216		227
Lane Grp Cap (vph) v/s Ratio Prot		c0.16	0.48			0.04	c0.46		292	0.15		221
v/s Ratio Perm		CU. 10	0.40			0.04	CU.40		c0.45	0.13		0.31
v/c Ratio		1.33	1.03			1.04	1.18		1.22	0.41		0.84
Uniform Delay, d1		52.6	31.9			57.5	36.9		37.9	28.3		34.7
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.02	0.54		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		176.2	30.9			95.2	88.3		124.2	0.2		23.5
Delay (s)		228.8	62.9			153.6	108.3		162.2	28.5		58.3
Level of Service		220.0 F	E			F	F		F	C		F
Approach Delay (s)		·	87.1			•	110.4		'	79.9		
Approach LOS			F				F			E		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			87.1	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		F			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacii	tv ratio		1.22		0.11.2000	201010.	00.1100					
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	,		120.0	S	um of lost	time (s)			14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	on		103.8%		CU Level of	. ,	9		G			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

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Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↑ 1>	
Traffic Volume (vph)	166	237
Future Volume (vph)	166	237
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.91	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3171	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3171	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	178	255
RTOR Reduction (vph)	161	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	272	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	44.1	
Effective Green, g (s)	44.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.37	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	1165	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.09	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.23	
Uniform Delay, d1	26.3	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.1	
Delay (s)	26.4	
Level of Service	С	
Approach Delay (s)	36.1	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		
intersection Summary		

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ∱			ă	^↑	7		Ä	∱ ∱	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	179	1515	159	2	176	1053	125	9	232	540	160
Future Volume (vph)	6	179	1515	159	2	176	1053	125	9	232	540	160
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	0.99		1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Frt Flt Protected		1.00 0.95	0.99			1.00 0.95	1.00	0.85		1.00 0.95	0.97	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3450			1752	3505	1546		1752	3385	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3450			1752	3505	1546		1752	3385	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	6	186	1578	166	0.70	183	1097	130	9	242	562	167
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	25	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	192	1738	0	0	185	1097	51	0	251	705	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	0	172	1700	2	Ü	100	1077	2		201	700	Ü
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases	·	•	•					8			_	
Actuated Green, G (s)		13.6	52.4			8.8	47.3	47.3		11.8	30.6	
Effective Green, g (s)		13.6	52.4			8.8	47.3	47.3		11.8	30.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.11	0.44			0.07	0.39	0.39		0.10	0.26	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		198	1506			128	1381	609		172	863	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.11	c0.50			c0.11	0.31			c0.14	c0.21	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.03				
v/c Ratio		0.97	1.15			1.45	0.79	0.08		1.46	0.82	
Uniform Delay, d1		53.0	33.8			55.6	32.1	22.8		54.1	42.1	
Progression Factor		1.20	0.50			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		28.7	72.1			238.7	4.8	0.3		235.8	6.1	
Delay (s)		92.1 F	88.9 F			294.3	36.8	23.0		289.9 F	48.1	
Level of Service		F	89.2			F	D 69.3	С		F	D 110.0	
Approach Delay (s) Approach LOS			09.2 F				09.3 E				110.0 F	
											'	
Intersection Summary			00.7		0140000	1 1 6	<u> </u>		_			
	HCM 2000 Control Delay 90.7			Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		F			
	HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity ratio 1.17 Actuated Cycle Leasth (a)			C	um of los	t time (a)			10.7			
Actuated Cycle Length (s) 120.0 ntersection Capacity Utilization 103.1%			um of los	t time (s) of Service			19.7 G					
Analysis Period (min)	UUII		103.1%	IC	o Level (JI SELVICE			G			
c Critical Lane Group			10									
c Critical Larie Group												

	L	\	↓	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ă	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	171	378	125
Future Volume (vph)	11	171	378	125
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1,700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.98
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1544
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1544
	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Peak-hour factor, PHF				
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	178	394	130
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	100
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	189	394	30
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		8.8	27.6	27.6
Effective Green, g (s)		8.8	27.6	27.6
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.07	0.23	0.23
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		128	806	355
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.11	0.11	
v/s Ratio Perm			<u> </u>	0.02
v/c Ratio		1.48	0.49	0.08
Uniform Delay, d1		55.6	40.1	36.3
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		251.6	0.5	0.1
Delay (s)		307.2	40.5	36.4
Level of Service		307.2 F	40.5 D	30.4 D
Approach Delay (s)		1-	110.5	U
Approach LOS			F F	
Approach LOS			Г	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	¥			414	↑ ⊅	<u> </u>
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	64	146	574	243	4
Future Vol, veh/h	6	64	146	574	243	4
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- Jiop	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-		-		TVOITC
Veh in Median Storage		_	_	0	0	
Grade, %	, π Ο	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	7	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	1	70	159	624	264	4
Major/Minor N	Minor2	1	Major1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	896	134	268	0	-	0
Stage 1	266	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	630	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	_	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	_	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	278	887	1285	_	_	_
Stage 1	751		- 1200	_	_	_
Stage 2	490	_	_	_	_	_
Platoon blocked, %	170					
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	225	887	1285	-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	225	007	1200	_	-	-
Stage 1	609	-	_	-	-	-
	490	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	490	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	10.7		2.1		0	
HCM LOS	В					
Minor Long / Maior M		NDL	NDT	CDL-1	CDT	CDD
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	l	NBL		EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1285	-	, 00	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.123		0.107	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		8.2	0.5	10.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		А	А	В	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	-	0.4	-	-

ntersection													
nt Delay, s/veh	849.6												
Movement (EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	
ane Configurations	*	1	2011	,,,,,,	4	,,,,,	,,,,,,	4	1,5,,	002	4	05.1	
raffic Vol, veh/h	187	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	313	
uture Vol, veh/h	187	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	313	
onflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	
T Channelized	-	-		-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	
torage Length	415	_	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	_	-	
eh in Median Storage		0	_	_	0	_	-	0	-	-	0	-	
rade, %	-	0	_	-	0	-		0	_	-	0	_	
eak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
eavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
mt Flow	203	692	2	1	712	311	0	4	2	248	1	340	
VIIII I IOVV	200	072			112	511	U	-		210		3-10	
ajor/Minor I	Major1			Major2			Minor1			Minor2			
onflicting Flow All	1024	0	0	694	0	0	2139	2125	693	1973	1971	869	
Stage 1	1024	-	-	094	-	-	1099	1099	093	871	871	- 009	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	1049	1099		1102	1100	-	
Stage 2 itical Hdwy	4.13		-	4.13			7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23	
,	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	6.13	5.53		6.13	5.53		
tical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-			-			-	
tical Hdwy Stg 2	2 227	-	-	2 227	-	-	6.13	5.53	- 2.27	6.13	5.53	-	
llow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227		-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327	
t Cap-1 Maneuver	674	-	-	897	-	-	35	50	442	~ 46	62	350	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	257	287	-	344	367	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	277	311	-	256	287	-	
atoon blocked, %	/70	-	-	007	-	-	1	٥٢	4.40	22	40	250	
ov Cap-1 Maneuver	673	-	-	897	-	-	1	35	442	~ 32	43	350	
ov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	35	-	~ 32	43	-	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	200		~ 240	366	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	310	-	~ 174	200	-	
oproach	EB			WB			NB			SB			
CM Control Delay, s	2.9			0			85.7		\$ 3	3625.2			
CM LOS							F			F			
inor Lane/Major Mvm	nt N	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBRS	SBLn1				
apacity (veh/h)		51	673	_	-	897	_	-	67				
CM Lane V/C Ratio				-	_	0.001	_		8.793				
CM Control Delay (s)		85.7	12.6	-	-	9	0		3625.2				
CM Lane LOS		F	12.0 B	_	_	A	A	- Ψ.	F				
CM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0.4	1.3	-	-	0	-	-	68.5				
J 7011 70110 Q(VCI)	7	0.1	1.0						30.0				
otes Volume exceeds ca		4 -	elay exc		00			n Not De	CI .				in platoon

Delay, s/veh 1.5 Verific Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10 10 10 10 10 10 1												4 -	Intersection
ne Configurations iffic Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1												1.5	Int Delay, s/veh
affic Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10 ture Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10		NBR SB	NBF	NBT	NBL	NBU	WBR	WBT	WBL	EBR	EBT	EBL	Movement
affic Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10 ture Vol, veh/h 0 0 49 0 0 39 60 43 1043 28 4 901 10	- ኘ ተ			ħβ	3			€\$		7			Lane Configurations
			28			60	39		0		0	0	Traffic Vol, veh/h
nflicting Peds #/hr 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4 9	28	28	1043	43	60	39	0	0	49	0	0	Future Vol, veh/h
	0	0	(0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Conflicting Peds, #/hr
n Control Stop Stop Stop Stop Stop Free Free Free Free Free Free Free	Free Fr	ree Fre	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Sign Control
Channelized None	-	one	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	RT Channelized
orage Length 0 150 150 -	150	- 15		-	150	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	Storage Length
	-	-		0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	# -	Veh in Median Storage,
				-					-			-	Grade, %
	92							92	92			92	Peak Hour Factor
								3	3		3		Heavy Vehicles, %
mt Flow 0 0 53 0 0 42 65 47 1134 30 4 979 1	4 9	30	30	1134	47	65	42	0	0	53	0	0	Mvmt Flow
ijor/Minor Minor2 Minor1 Major1 Major2	ajor2	Major				Major1	1		Minor1	1		inor2	Major/Minor M
	1164	0 116	(0	1089	1089	582	2470	1871	545	-	-	Conflicting Flow All
Stage 1 1373 1373	-	-		-	-	-	-	1373	1373	-	-	-	
Stage 2 498 1097	-	-		-	-	-	-	1097	498	-	-	-	Stage 2
tical Hdwy 6.96 7.56 6.56 6.96 6.46 4.16 4.16 -	4.16	- 4.1		-	4.16	6.46	6.96	6.56	7.56	6.96	-	-	Critical Hdwy
tical Hdwy Stg 1 6.56 5.56	-	-		-	-	-	-	5.56	6.56	-	-	-	Critical Hdwy Stg 1
	-	-		-	-	-	-	5.56	6.56	-	-	-	Critical Hdwy Stg 2
llow-up Hdwy 3.33 3.53 4.03 3.33 2.53 2.23 2.23 -	2.23	- 2.2		-	2.23	2.53	3.33	4.03	3.53	3.33	-	-	Follow-up Hdwy
	590	- 59		-	631	289	454			480	0	0	Pot Cap-1 Maneuver
Stage 1 0 0 - 152 210	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	0	0	
Stage 2 0 0 - 520 285	-	-		-	-	-	-	285	520	-	0	0	
		-		-									Platoon blocked, %
	590	- 59		-	344	344	454			480	-	-	Mov Cap-1 Maneuver
	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-	-	Mov Cap-2 Maneuver
Stage 1 102 142	-	-		-	-	-	-			-	-	-	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
Stage 2 459 283	-	-		-	-	-	-	283	459	-	-	-	Stage 2
													Approach
	0					1.8							HCM Control Delay, s
MLOS B B									В			В	HCM LOS
				SBR	SBT				NBR E	NBT			Minor Lane/Major Mvmt
				-	-				-	-			Capacity (veh/h)
				-	-				-	-			HCM Lane V/C Ratio
				-	-				-	-			HCM Control Delay (s)
				-	-				-	-			HCM Lane LOS
				-	-	0	0.3	0.4	_	_	1.4		HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	ተ ተኈ			Ä	↑ ↑₽		Ť	ħβ		7
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	71	1174	210	11	94	1569	216	117	115	17	214
Future Volume (vph)	4	71	1174	210	11	94	1569	216	117	115	17	214
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt Elt Droto stad		1.00	0.98			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected Satd. Flow (prot)		0.95 1752	1.00 4912			0.95 1752	1.00 4934		0.95 1752	1.00 3433		0.95 1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.29	1.00		0.66
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	4912			1752	4934		532	3433		1220
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	77	1276	228	12	102	1705	235	127	125	18	233
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	19	0	0	0	13	0	0	123	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	81	1485	0	0	114	1927	0	127	131	0	233
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		01	1 100	1			1,2,	5	127	101	1	200
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	•	Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA	•	Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		. 0
Permitted Phases			·						2	_		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		6.6	56.9			10.9	61.2		27.4	27.4		27.4
Effective Green, g (s)		6.6	56.9			10.9	61.2		27.4	27.4		27.4
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.52			0.10	0.56		0.25	0.25		0.25
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		105	2540			173	2745		132	855		303
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.05	0.30			0.07	c0.39			0.04		
v/s Ratio Perm									c0.24			0.19
v/c Ratio		0.77	0.58			0.66	0.70		0.96	0.15		0.77
Uniform Delay, d1		51.0	18.4			47.8	17.8		40.8	32.2		38.4
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.31	0.27		0.75	0.72		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		28.8	1.0			6.2	1.1		65.8	0.1		11.1
Delay (s)		79.8	19.4			68.7	5.9		96.3	23.2		49.5
Level of Service		E	В			E	A		F	CC		D
Approach LOS			22.5				9.4			57.6		
Approach LOS			С				А			Ł		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			21.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		С			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capac	city ratio		0.78									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			110.0		um of lost				14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilizat	tion		77.7%	IC	CU Level o	of Service)		D			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

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Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane onfigurations	∱ 1≽	
Traffic Volume (vph)	155	329
Future Volume (vph)	155	329
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.90	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3119	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3119	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	168	358
RTOR Reduction (vph)	103	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	423	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	27.4	
Effective Green, g (s)	27.4	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	776	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.14	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.55	
Uniform Delay, d1	35.9	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.8	
Delay (s)	36.7	
Level of Service	D	
Approach Delay (s)	40.6	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		ă	ተተኈ			ă	ተተ _ጉ			ă	∱ }	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	56	1010	285	15	189	1534	147	5	113	349	171
Future Volume (vph)	2	56	1010	285	15	189	1534	147	5	113	349	171
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91			1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	0.99			1.00	0.95	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	4870			1752	4970			1752	3332	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	4870			1752	4970			1752	3332	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	61	1098	310	16	205	1667	160	5	123	379	186
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	41	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	62	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	63	1367	0	0	221	1818	0	0	128	503	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases												
Actuated Green, G (s)		4.2	40.7			13.9	50.1			16.3	23.2	
Effective Green, g (s)		4.2	40.7			13.9	50.1			16.3	23.2	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.04	0.37			0.13	0.46			0.15	0.21	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		66	1801			221	2263			259	702	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.04	c0.28			c0.13	c0.37			0.07	c0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm												
v/c Ratio		0.95	0.76			1.00	0.80			0.49	0.72	
Uniform Delay, d1		52.8	30.4			48.0	25.7			43.1	40.3	
Progression Factor		0.99	0.70			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		84.6	2.5			60.5	3.1			1.5	3.5	
Delay (s)		136.7	23.9			108.6	28.9			44.5	43.9	
Level of Service		F	С			F	С			D	D	
Approach Delay (s)			28.7				37.5				44.0	
Approach LOS			С				D				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			42.4	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ty ratio		0.87									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			110.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	on		80.7%		CU Level)		D			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

	L	\	ļ	1
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	216	341	179
Future Volume (vph)	2	216	341	179
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1568
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1568
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
		235	371	
Adj. Flow (vph)	2			195
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	148
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	237	371	47
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		12.8	19.7	19.7
Effective Green, g (s)		12.8	19.7	19.7
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12	0.18	0.18
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		203	627	280
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.14	0.11	
v/s Ratio Perm				0.03
v/c Ratio		1.17	0.59	0.17
Uniform Delay, d1		48.6	41.5	38.2
Progression Factor		1.01	1.01	1.06
Incremental Delay, d2		115.6	1.5	0.3
Delay (s)		164.9	43.5	41.0
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			78.7	
Approach LOS			70.7 E	
Intersection Summary				

	•	→	•	•	←	•	1	†	/	/	ļ	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	, J	f)		¥	†	7		4		, A	f)	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	96	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	185
Future Volume (veh/h)	96	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	185
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach		No			No			No			No	
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	104	685	0	1	508	104	1	0	1	114	1	201
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	671	716	0	521	558	473	2	0	2	264	1	234
Arrive On Green	0.38	0.39	0.00	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1856	0	1767	1856	1572	832	0	832	1767	8	1566
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	104	685	0	1	508	104	2	0	0	114	0	202
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1767	1856	0	1767	1856	1572	1664	0	0	1767	0	1574
Q Serve(g_s), s	4.3	39.5	0.0	0.0	29.0	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	13.8
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	4.3	39.5	0.0	0.0	29.0	5.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	13.8
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		1.00	0.50		0.50	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	671	716	0	521	558	473	4	0	0	264	0	235
V/C Ratio(X)	0.15	0.96	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.22	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.43	0.00	0.86
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	671	735	0	521	658	558	333	0	0	337	0	300
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	22.5	32.9	0.0	27.4	37.0	28.8	54.8	0.0	0.0	42.5	0.0	45.6
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	0.1	24.7	0.0	0.0	21.5	1.1	56.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	17.7
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	1.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	15.8	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	6.4
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh												
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	22.6	57.6	0.0	27.4	58.5	29.9	111.6	0.0	0.0	43.6	0.0	63.3
LnGrp LOS	С	E	А	С	<u>E</u>	С	F	А	А	D	А	<u>E</u>
Approach Vol, veh/h		789			613			2			316	
Approach Delay, s/veh		53.0			53.6			111.6			56.2	
Approach LOS		D			D			F			Е	
Timer - Assigned Phs		2	3	4		6	7	8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.3	36.6	47.7		21.3	46.0	38.4				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s		4.0	4.2	* 5.3		4.9	4.2	* 5.3				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		22.0	5.0	* 44		21.0	9.6	* 39				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+l1), s		2.1	2.0	41.5		15.8	6.3	31.0				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	0.9		0.7	0.1	2.1				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			53.9									
HCM 6th LOS			D									
Notes												

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	LDL	LDI	LDIN	VVDL	WDI	VVDIX	NDU	INDL		NDIX	JDL	↑ ↑	JUIN
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	41	0	0	22	25	30	†	36	11	1106	53
Future Vol, veh/h	0	0	41	0	0	22	25	30	1077	36	11	1106	53
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	Jiop -	- Jiop	None	- Jiop	- -	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	_	_	0	_	_	0	_	150	_	TVOITC	150	_	TVOTIC
Veh in Median Storage,		0	-	_	0	-	_	100	0	_	-	0	_
Grade, %	-	0	_	_	0	-	-	_	0	_	_	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	0	45	0	0	24	27	33	1171	39	12	1202	58
											12	.202	
Major/Minor	linor?			Minor1			Major1				1aior2		
	linor2			Minor1			Major1	12/0	^		Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	-	-	633	-	-	615	1260	1260	0	0	1219	0	0
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	/ 0/	-	-	/ 0/	-	11/	-	-	11/	-	-
Critical Edwy	-	=	6.96	-	=	6.96	6.46	4.16	=	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Idwy Stg 1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2 Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	3.33	-	-	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	0	420	0	0	432	2.55	542	-	-	562	-	-
Stage 1	0	0	420	0	0	432	224	342	-	-	302	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	0	U		U	U								
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver			419			428	307	307			557	-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver		_	T 1 7	_		720	- 507	- 307	_	_	- 557		_
Stage 1	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	_		_	_	_	_
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stuge 2													
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	14.6			13.9			0.9				0.1		
HCM LOS	14.0 B			13.9 B			0.7				0.1		
TICIVI LOS	D			D									
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		NBL	NBT	NIRR F	EBLn1V	VRI n1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		307	TIDI	NDIX L		428	557	001	JUN				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.195	-		0.106		0.021	-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		19.5	-	-		13.9	11.6	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		19.5 C	-	-	14.0 B	13.9 B	11.0 B	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.7	-	-	0.4	0.2	0.1	-	-				
HOW FOUT FOUTE Q(VEH)		0.7	_		0.4	0.2	0.1						

	•	۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	1	†	~	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	↑ ↑₽			Ä	ተተ _ጮ		ሻ	∱ β		ሻ
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	265	1427	131	2	69	1296	175	330	332	197	178
Future Volume (vph)	2	265	1427	131	2	69	1296	175	330	332	197	178
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.94		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	4972			1752	4946		1752	3309		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95 1752	1.00 4972			0.95 1752	1.00 4946		0.44 817	1.00 3309		0.35
Satd. Flow (perm)	0.02			0.02	0.02			0.02			0.02	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93 285	0.93 1534	0.93	0.93	0.93 74	0.93 1394	0.93 188	0.93 355	0.93 357	0.93 212	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph) RTOR Reduction (vph)	2 0	285	1534	141	2	0	1594	0	333	73	0	191
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	287	1666	0	0	76	1567	0	355	496	0	191
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	U	207	1000	U	U	70	1307	U	333	470	U	171
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	1VA 8		reiiii	2		reiiii
Permitted Phases	1	1	4		J	J	U		2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		20.3	50.0			7.1	36.8		48.1	48.1		48.1
Effective Green, g (s)		20.3	50.0			7.1	36.8		48.1	48.1		48.1
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.17	0.42			0.06	0.31		0.40	0.40		0.40
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		296	2071			103	1516		327	1326		260
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.16	0.34			0.04	c0.32			0.15		
v/s Ratio Perm									c0.43			0.29
v/c Ratio		0.97	0.80			0.74	1.03		1.09	0.37		0.73
Uniform Delay, d1		49.5	30.7			55.5	41.6		36.0	25.3		30.5
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.03	0.60		0.76	0.74		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		43.5	3.4			18.5	29.3		74.0	0.2		10.3
Delay (s)		93.0	34.2			75.4	54.3		101.2	18.8		40.8
Level of Service		F	С			Е	D		F	В		D
Approach Delay (s)			42.8				55.3			50.5		
Approach LOS			D				E			D		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			46.5	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ity ratio		1.04									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0	S	um of lost	time (s)			14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilizati	on		91.3%		CU Level o)		F			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

4.9

3.0

1271

0.09

0.22

23.6

1.00

0.1

23.7

C 28.9

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Clearance Time (s)

Lane Grp Cap (vph)

Progression Factor

Level of Service

Approach Delay (s) Approach LOS

Intersection Summary

Incremental Delay, d2

v/s Ratio Prot

v/s Ratio Perm

v/c Ratio Uniform Delay, d1

Delay (s)

Vehicle Extension (s)

	▼	•
Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↑ ↑	
Traffic Volume (vph)	166	237
Future Volume (vph)	166	237
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.91	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3171	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3171	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	178	255
RTOR Reduction (vph)	153	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	280	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	48.1	
Effective Green, g (s)	48.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.40	

	•	۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	₹î	4	†	<u> </u>
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	↑ ↑₽			ă	ተተ _ጮ			ă	∱ ∱	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	179	1515	159	2	176	1053	125	9	232	540	160
Future Volume (vph)	6	179	1515	159	2	176	1053	125	9	232	540	160
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91			1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98			1.00	0.97	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	4957			1752	4948			1752	3385	
Flt Permitted		0.95 1752	1.00 4957			0.95 1752	1.00 4948			0.95 1752	1.00 3385	
Satd. Flow (perm)	0.0/			0.07	0.07			0.0/	0.07			0.07
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96 186	0.96 1578	0.96 166	0.96	0.96 183	0.96 1097	0.96 130	0.96	0.96 242	0.96 562	0.96 167
Adj. Flow (vph) RTOR Reduction (vph)	6	0	10/8	0	2	183	1097	0	9	0	25	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	192	1734	0	0	185	1216	0	0	251	705	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	U	172	1734	2	U	100	1210	2	U	231	703	U
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	1VA 8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases	1	1	4		J	J	U		J	J	2	
Actuated Green, G (s)		15.6	44.0			12.1	40.2			16.6	30.5	
Effective Green, g (s)		15.6	44.0			12.1	40.2			16.6	30.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.13	0.37			0.10	0.34			0.14	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		227	1817			176	1657			242	860	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.11	c0.35			c0.11	0.25			c0.14	c0.21	
v/s Ratio Perm												
v/c Ratio		0.85	0.95			1.05	0.73			1.04	0.82	
Uniform Delay, d1		51.0	37.0			54.0	35.2			51.7	42.2	
Progression Factor		1.04	0.43			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		17.0	9.3			82.0	2.9			67.9	6.3	
Delay (s)		70.1	25.4			136.0	38.1			119.6	48.5	
Level of Service		Е	С			F	D			F	D	
Approach Delay (s)			29.8				50.9				66.7	
Approach LOS			С				D				E	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			46.3	Н	CM 2000	Level of S	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ity ratio		0.95									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilizati	on		89.0%			of Service)		Е			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

	L	>	ļ	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ă	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	171	378	125
Future Volume (vph)	11	171	378	125
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.98
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1544
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
		1752		
Satd. Flow (perm)	0.07		3505	1544
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	178	394	130
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	100
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	189	394	30
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		14.0	27.9	27.9
Effective Green, g (s)		14.0	27.9	27.9
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12	0.23	0.23
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		204	814	358
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.11	0.11	300
v/s Ratio Perm		30.11	0.11	0.02
v/c Ratio		0.93	0.48	0.02
Uniform Delay, d1		52.5	39.8	36.1
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00	1.00
		42.5	0.5	0.1
Incremental Delay, d2		42.5 95.0	40.3	36.2
Delay (s)			40.3 D	
Level of Service		F		D
Approach Delay (s)			54.0	
Approach LOS			D	
Intersection Summary				

	٠	→	•	•	←	•	4	†	/	/	↓	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	₽		7	•	7		4		7	f)	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	187	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	313
Future Volume (veh/h)	187	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	313
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach	105/	No	105/	105/	No	105/	105/	No	105/	105/	No	1051
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	203	692	2	1	712	311	0	4	2	248	1	340
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	514	738	2	468	693	587	0	9	4	309	1	275
Arrive On Green	0.29	0.40	0.40	0.26	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.17	0.17
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1849	5	1767	1856	1571	0	1167	583	1767	5	1569
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	203	0	694	1	712	311	0	0	6	248	0	341
Grp Sat Flow(s),veh/h/ln	1767	0	1855	1767	1856	1571	0	0	1751	1767	0	1573
Q Serve(g_s), s	11.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	44.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.2	0.0	21.0
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	11.0	0.0	43.1	0.0	44.8	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.2	0.0	21.0
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00		0.33	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	514	0	740	468	693	587	0	0	13	309	0	275
V/C Ratio(X)	0.40	0.00	0.94	0.00	1.03	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.80	0.00	1.24
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	514	0	828	468	693	587	0	0	321	309	0	275
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	34.1	0.0	34.6	32.4	37.6	29.4	0.0	0.0	59.3	47.5	0.0	49.5
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	0.5	0.0	20.9	0.0	41.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	22.4	14.0	0.0	134.5
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	4.7	0.0	22.6	0.0	27.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.2	0.0	18.3
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh	1											
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	34.6	0.0	55.5	32.4	79.1	32.8	0.0	0.0	81.7	61.5	0.0	184.0
LnGrp LOS	С	А	Е	С	F	С	Α	Α	F	Е	Α	F
Approach Vol, veh/h		897			1024			6			589	
Approach Delay, s/veh		50.8			65.0			81.7			132.4	
Approach LOS		D			Е			F			F	
Timer - Assigned Phs	_	2	3	4		6	7	8				
<u> </u>							20.1					
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.9	36.0	53.2		25.9	39.1	50.1				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		4.0	4.2	* 5.3		4.9	4.2	* 5.3				
3 ()		22.0	5.0	* 54		21.0	13.8	* 45				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+l1), s		2.4	2.0	45.1		23.0	13.0	46.8				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	2.8		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			75.8									
HCM 6th LOS			Е									
Notes												

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	R	LTR	UL	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	72	56	92	20
Average Queue (ft)	22	22	33	1
95th Queue (ft)	48	51	62	6
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150	
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	74	29
Average Queue (ft)	36	3
95th Queue (ft)	64	16
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	T	TR	L	T	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	167	231	256	300	278	468	549	566	189	94	152	247
Average Queue (ft)	64	159	156	167	69	161	188	210	82	38	46	141
95th Queue (ft)	122	237	237	277	145	369	411	461	143	70	104	223
Link Distance (ft)		956	956	956		2608	2608	2608		2454	2454	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180				180				180			180
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	5				11			0			6
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	4				12			0			5

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	271	330
Average Queue (ft)	73	138
95th Queue (ft)	161	252
Link Distance (ft)	1258	1258
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)	1	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	TR	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	135	242	255	383	260	557	509	451	137	206	233	339
Average Queue (ft)	70	125	141	180	241	344	321	262	72	115	138	214
95th Queue (ft)	123	226	226	314	310	515	486	390	122	176	215	326
Link Distance (ft)		2608	2608	2608		2520	2520	2520		2552	2552	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250				140				180			240
Storage Blk Time (%)		0			80	27				2		14
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0			411	55				2		23

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	348	182	139
Average Queue (ft)	126	111	52
95th Queue (ft)	237	172	106
Link Distance (ft)	3861	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			120
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	7	1
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	13	1

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	93	48
Average Queue (ft)	33	8
95th Queue (ft)	58	30
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	L	T	R	LTR	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	137	246	24	243	75	31	132	178
Average Queue (ft)	76	98	1	135	27	5	59	49
95th Queue (ft)	122	199	9	239	63	24	110	114
Link Distance (ft)		2594		2572		749		1160
Upstream Blk Time (%)								
Queuing Penalty (veh)								
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		250		250		250	
Storage Blk Time (%)				0				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				0				

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 527

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	R	R	UL	T	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	71	54	74	30	31	30	31
Average Queue (ft)	24	21	22	1	9	2	1
95th Queue (ft)	47	51	52	10	30	14	10
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		3861		3870	3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150		150		
Storage Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	NB	SB
Directions Served	LR	TR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	79	22	76
Average Queue (ft)	40	1	29
95th Queue (ft)	76	7	73
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1258	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	Т	TR	UL	T	T	TR	L	T	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	280	680	646	464	279	304	347	365	280	341	229	280
Average Queue (ft)	236	343	337	277	78	170	189	206	192	150	158	160
95th Queue (ft)	336	570	549	384	187	276	285	317	290	275	231	242
Link Distance (ft)		956	956	956		2608	2608	2608		2454	2454	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180				180				180			180
Storage Blk Time (%)	35	24				4			15	1		11
Queuing Penalty (veh)	164	65				3			25	3		9

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	Ţ	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	364	350
Average Queue (ft)	93	126
95th Queue (ft)	229	241
Link Distance (ft)	1258	1258
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	TR	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	370	729	783	814	259	306	273	311	300	491	447	260
Average Queue (ft)	208	381	417	437	146	233	223	223	236	263	255	140
95th Queue (ft)	396	638	665	691	232	295	279	291	354	452	396	223
Link Distance (ft)		2608	2608	2608		2520	2520	2520		2552	2552	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250				140				180			240
Storage Blk Time (%)	3	33			13	31			53	9		0
Queuing Penalty (veh)	15	61			45	56			142	21		1

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	182	193	74
Average Queue (ft)	101	107	36
95th Queue (ft)	160	173	63
Link Distance (ft)	3861	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			120
Storage Blk Time (%)		10	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		12	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	53	116	102
Average Queue (ft)	26	19	5
95th Queue (ft)	47	63	37
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	T	R	LTR	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	249	336	820	370	31	262	385
Average Queue (ft)	136	156	335	89	10	134	140
95th Queue (ft)	223	296	650	274	33	240	270
Link Distance (ft)		2594	2572		798		1160
Upstream Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415			250		250	
Storage Blk Time (%)			16			1	1
Queuing Penalty (veh)			45			4	2

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 672

Appendix J: Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions



~: Volume exceeds capacity

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	32.5												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		4			4			ă	∱ 1>		ች	∱ 1>	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	43	1033	25	4	878	98
-uture Vol, veh/h	40	3	28	44	3	16	60	43	1033	25	4	878	98
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	- -	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	_	_	-	_	_	-	_	150	_	-	150	_	-
/eh in Median Storage	.# -	0	_	_	0	_	_	-	0	_	-	0	_
Grade, %	-	0	_	-	0	_	-	-	0	_	_	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	43	3	30	48	3	17	65	47	1123	27	4	954	107
VIVIII I IOVV	- 73		- 50	- 70	J	17	- 00	77	1120	Z1	- т	754	107
A 1 (5.4)	41			A1			1 1 - 1				4 1 - 0		
	/linor2	0000		/linor1	0.400		Major1	1011			Major2		
Conflicting Flow All	1803	2390	531	1848	2430	575	1061	1061	0	0	1150	0	0
Stage 1	1016	1016	-	1361	1361	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	787	1374	-	487	1069	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ollow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	49	33	490	~ 46	31	459	301	646	-	-	598	-	-
Stage 1	253	311	-	155	213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	349	210	-	528	294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	~ 32	23	490	~ 30	21	459	371	371	-	-	598	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	~ 32	23	-	~ 30	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	177	309	-	108	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	229	147	-	487	292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s\$	470.2		\$	610.9			1.7				0		
HCM LOS	F			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	NBT	NBRI	EBLn1V	VBI n1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		371	-	-	49	38	598		-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.302	_	_		1.802		_	_				
HCM Control Delay (s)		18.9	_		470.2\$		11.1	_	_				
HCM Lane LOS		C	_	- Ψ	470.20 F	F	В	_					
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		1.2	_	-	7.4	7.3	0	_	_				
,		1.2			7.1	7.0							
Votes													

Baseline
JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc.
Synchro 10 Report
Page 1

+: Computation Not Defined

*: All major volume in platoon

\$: Delay exceeds 300s

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.9					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
Lane Configurations	**		†			41
Traffic Vol, veh/h	63	43	502	19	17	636
Future Vol, veh/h	63	43	502	19	17	636
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	- Stop	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	0	-	_	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,		_	0	-	_	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	_	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	68	47	546	21	18	691
IVIVITIL FIOW	00	4 /	540	21	18	091
Major/Minor N	/linor1	l N	Najor1	N	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	939	284	0	0	567	0
Stage 1	557	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	382	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	-	-	4.16	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	_	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	_
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	_	_	2.23	_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	261	710	_	_	994	_
Stage 1	535	-	_	_	- 771	_
Stage 2	657	_	_			
Platoon blocked, %	037	_	_		-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	253	710	-	-	994	·-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	253	710	_	-	994	-
	519		-	-	-	-
Stage 1		-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	657	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	20.8		0		0.3	
HCM LOS	С					
		NET	NES	NDL 1	0.51	007
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	<u>t</u>	NBT	NBRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	342	994	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-	0.337		-
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	20.8	8.7	0.1
HCM Lane LOS HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	С	А	А
			_	1.4	0.1	_

	₫	۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	1	†	<i>></i>	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ ⊅			Ä	∱ β		ሻ	∱ ∱		7
Traffic Volume (vph)	4	127	1211	210	66	101	1598	222	117	116	19	277
Future Volume (vph)	4	127	1211	210	66	101	1598	222	117	116	19	277
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.98			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.98		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3421			1752	3433		1752	3423		1751
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.29	1.00		0.66
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3421			1752	3433		531	3423		1214
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	4	138	1316	228	72	110	1737	241	127	126	21	301
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	11	0	0	0	9	0	0	12	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	142	1533	0	0	182	1969	0	127	135	0	301
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		5		1		1		5	1		1	1
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8			2		
Permitted Phases		0.0	F0 F			10.4	10.1		2	00.0		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		8.8	58.5			13.4	63.1		33.3	33.3		33.3
Effective Green, g (s)		8.8	58.5			13.4	63.1		33.3	33.3		33.3
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.07	0.49			0.11	0.53		0.28	0.28		0.28
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		128	1667			195	1805		147	949		336
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.08	0.45			0.10	c0.57		0.04	0.04		-0.05
v/s Ratio Perm		1 11	0.00			0.02	1 00		0.24	0.14		c0.25
v/c Ratio		1.11	0.92			0.93	1.09		0.86	0.14		0.90
Uniform Delay, d1		55.6	28.6			52.9	28.4		41.2	32.6		41.7
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.30	0.29		1.00	1.00		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		111.9	9.7				46.5		37.4	0.1		24.8
Delay (s) Level of Service		167.5 F	38.3 D			98.8 F	54.9 D		78.6 F	32.7 C		66.5
Approach Delay (s)		Г	49.2			Г	58.6			54.0		Е
Approach LOS			49.2 D				50.0 E			04.0 D		
<u> </u>												
Intersection Summary			F2.2	11	CM 2002	Lovelat	Conde					
HCM 2000 Control Delay	u rotio		53.3	Н	CM 2000	Level of	261 AICE		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	y ralio		1.03	C	um of lost	time (a)			140			
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	n		120.0		um of lost CU Level o				14.8 F			
Intersection Capacity Utilizatio	Ш		97.7%	IC	o Level (or service			F			
Analysis Period (min) c Critical Lane Group			15									
c Chilical Lane Group												

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Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	∱ ∱	
Traffic Volume (vph)	156	351
Future Volume (vph)	156	351
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.90	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3113	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3113	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	170	382
RTOR Reduction (vph)	77	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	475	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	33.3	
Effective Green, g (s)	33.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.28	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	863	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.55	
Uniform Delay, d1	37.0	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.8	
Delay (s)	37.7	
Level of Service	D	
Approach Delay (s)	47.9	
Approach LOS	D	
Intersection Summary		

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
	EDL			WDK	SDL	
Lane Configurations	^	^	†	٥٦		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	1516	1866	35	0	67
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1516	1866	35	0	67
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1648	2028	38	0	73
IVIVIIIL I IUVV	U	1040	2020	30	U	73
Major/Minor M	ajor1	N	Major2	N	Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	1033
Stage 1	_		_	-	_	-
Stage 2	_		_	_		_
	-	-			-	6.96
Critical Hdwy		-	-	-	-	
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	228
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	228
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	_	-	_	_	-	-
Stage 1						
		-		-		-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		28	
HCM LOS	- 0		- 0		D	
TIONI LOS					D	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1	
Capacity (veh/h)		_	-	-	000	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-		0.319	
HCM Control Delay (s)		_	_	-		
HCM Lane LOS					D	
		-	-	-		
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	-	1.3	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.9					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻ	^	†	WEIT	ODL	7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	56	1460	1836	64	0	65
Future Vol, veh/h	56	1460	1836	64	0	65
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	riee -		riee -		310p	None
Storage Length	150	None -	-	None	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	61	1587	1996	70	0	71
Major/Minor M	lajor1	1	Major2		/linor2	
	2066	0	-	0	-	1033
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	4.16	_	_	_	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-1.10	_	_	_	_	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	_					_
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23			-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	2.23	-	_	-	0	228
Stage 1	203			-	0	220
Stage 2	-	-	_	-	0	-
	-	-	-	-	U	-
Platoon blocked, %	2/2	-	-	-		220
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	263	-	-	-	-	228
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0.8		0		27.7	
HCM LOS	0.0		0		D	
TIOWI LOS					D	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR S	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)		263	-	-	-	228
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.231	-	-	-	0.31
HCM Control Delay (s)		22.8	-	-	-	27.7
HCM Lane LOS		С	-	-	-	D
		0.9	_			1.3
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.7				1.0

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	LUL	↑ ↑	↑	1101	JUL	<u> </u>
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	1460	1897	12	0	3
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1460	1897	12	0	3
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-		-		-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,	# -	0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	1587	2062	13	0	3
Major/Minor N	/lajor1	N	Major2		Minor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	1038
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	_	-	_	_	_	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	_	_	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	_	_	_	_	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	226
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	226
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		21.2	
HCM LOS	0		0		C C	
TIOWI EUG					C	
Minor Long / Maior M		EDT	MOT	MDD	DI -1	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	l	EBT	WBT	WBR S		
			_	-	226	
Capacity (veh/h)		-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-		0.014	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	-	21.2	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		- - -				

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	∱ î≽			Ä	^	7		ă	∱ β	
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	86	1069	298	15	189	1584	147	5	129	349	171
Future Volume (vph)	2	86	1069	298	15	189	1584	147	5	129	349	171
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95	1.00		1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	1.00	0.85		1.00	0.95	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3390			1752	3505	1568		1752	3332	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	1.00		0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3390			1752	3505	1568		1752	3332	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	93	1162	324	16	205	1722	160	5	140	379	186
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	55	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	95	1467	0	0	221	1722	85	0	145	510	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	Perm	Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases								8				
Actuated Green, G (s)		5.8	52.4			11.8	58.1	58.1		15.9	24.6	
Effective Green, g (s)		5.8	52.4			11.8	58.1	58.1		15.9	24.6	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.05	0.44			0.10	0.48	0.48		0.13	0.21	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0	6.0		4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		84	1480			172	1697	759		232	683	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.05	c0.43			c0.13	c0.49			0.08	c0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm								0.05				
v/c Ratio		1.13	0.99			1.28	1.01	0.11		0.62	0.75	
Uniform Delay, d1		57.1	33.6			54.1	30.9	16.9		49.2	44.8	
Progression Factor		0.98	0.79			1.00	1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		103.7	13.3			164.9	25.6	0.3		5.2	4.5	
Delay (s)		159.9	39.7			219.0	56.5	17.2		54.4	49.2	
Level of Service		F	D			F	E	В		D	D	
Approach Delay (s)			46.9				70.6				50.3	
Approach LOS			D				Е				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			66.5	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		Е			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity	ratio		1.03									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0		um of los				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	1		93.7%	IC	CU Level	of Service)		F			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

L	>	ļ	4
SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
			7
2			199
			199
			1900
. 700			5.3
			1.00
			0.85
			1.00
			1568
			1.00
			1568
N 92			0.92
			216
			137
			79
			Perm
			TOTT
ı	I	U	6
	11 8	20.5	20.5
			20.5
			0.17
			5.3
			3.0
			267
			207
	CU. 14	U. I I	0.05
	1 20	0.72	0.05
			0.30
			43.5
			1.02
			0.6
			45.1
	F		D
		F	
	SBU 2 2 1900 0.92 2 0 0 Prot 1	SBU SBL 2 216 2 216 1900 1900 4.2 1.00 1.00 0.95 1752 0.95 1752 0.92 2 235 0 0 0 0 237 Prot Prot	SBU SBL SBT 2 216 341 2 216 341 1900 1900 1900 4.2 5.3 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 1752 3505 0.95 1.00 1752 3505 0.92 0.92 0.92 2 235 371 0 0 0 0 0 237 371 Prot Prot NA 1 1 6 11.8 20.5 11.8 20.5 0.10 0.17 4.2 5.3 3.0 3.0 172 598 c0.14 0.11 1.38 0.62 54.1 46.1 1.02 1.01 202.2 2.0 257.2 48.6 F D 107.7

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2					
Movement	EBL	EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	¥			414	ΦÞ	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	5	92	38	163	286	10
Future Vol, veh/h	5	92	38	163	286	10
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized		None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	_	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage,		_	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	_	_	0	0	_
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mymt Flow	5	100	41	177	311	11
IVIVIII(I IOVV	J	100	TI	177	JII	- 11
	/linor2		Najor1		/lajor2	
Conflicting Flow All	488	161	322	0	-	0
Stage 1	317	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	171	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	-	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	506	852	1227	-	-	-
Stage 1	708	-	-	-	-	_
Stage 2	839	_	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %	007			-	_	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	487	852	1227	_	_	_
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	487	- 002	-	_	_	_
Stage 1	682		_			
<u> </u>	839	_	_	_	_	
Stage 2	037	-	_	-	-	_
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	10		1.6		0	
HCM LOS	В					
N. A		NDI	NET		OPT	000
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	MBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1227	-	820	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.034	-	0.129	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		8	0.1	10	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		Α	Α	В	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.1	-	0.4	-	-

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	63.3												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	ች	f)			4			4			4		
Traffic Vol, veh/h	99	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	194	
Future Vol, veh/h	99	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	194	
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	
Storage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Veh in Median Storage	2,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mvmt Flow	108	685	0	1	508	104	1	0	1	114	1	211	
Major/Minor 1	Major1		1	Major2			Minor1			Minor2			
Conflicting Flow All	612	0	0	685	0	0	1569	1515	685	1464	1463	560	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	901	901	-	562	562	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	668	614	-	902	901	-	
Critical Hdwy	4.13	-	-	4.13	-	-	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23	
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-	
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.13	5.53	-	6.13	5.53	-	
Follow-up Hdwy	2.227	-	-	2.227	-	-	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327	
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	962	-	-	904	-	-	89	119	446	~ 106	128	526	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	356	-	510	508	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	446	481	-	331	356	-	
Platoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-							
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	962	-	-	904	-	-	48	105	446	~ 96	113	526	
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	105	-	~ 96	113	-	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	294	316	-	.00	507	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	480	-	293	316	-	
Approach	EB			WB			NB			SB			
HCM Control Delay, s	1.3			0			47.4		\$	332.9			
HCM LOS							Е			F			
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	nt I	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR:	SBI n1				
Capacity (veh/h)		87	962	-	-	904	-	-	204				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.025	0.112	_		0.001	_		1.598				
HCM Control Delay (s)		47.4	9.2	_	-	9	0		332.9				
HCM Lane LOS		т <i>т.</i> т.	Α.Δ	_	-	Á	A	Ψ	F				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh))	0.1	0.4	_	_	0	-	_	21.1				
		0.1	J. 1						£ 1.1				
Notes	!!	Φ. Γ.	.1		20-			- N. I. D.	- C' '	* 4.11			la alat
~: Volume exceeds cap	pacity	\$: De	elay exc	eeds 30	JUS	+: Com	putatio	n Not D	etined	^: All	major	volume	in platoon

1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	16.1												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	LDL	4	LDIN	VVDL	4	VVDIC	NDO	Ä	↑ ⊅	NDIX	<u> </u>	†	JDIN
Traffic Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	1063	32	11	1100	50
Future Vol, veh/h	27	4	25	26	3	8	25	30	1063	32	11	1100	50
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
Veh in Median Storage	, # -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	29	4	27	28	3	9	27	33	1155	35	12	1196	54
Major/Minor N	/linor2		N	Minor1			Major1			N	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	1947	2566	628	1929	2576	605	1250	1250	0		1199	0	0
Stage 1	1247	1247	-	1302	1302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	700	1319	-	627	1274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.56	6.56	6.96	7.56	6.56	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.56	5.56	-	6.56	5.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	4.03	3.33	3.53	4.03	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	38	25	423	40	25	438	227	547	-	-	572	-	-
Stage 1	182	242	-	168	227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	394	223	-	436	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	~ 28	20	422	~ 26	20	434	320	320	-	-	567	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	~ 28	20	-	~ 26	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	148	237	-	135	183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	308	180	-	391	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s\$	383.8		\$	434.1			0.9				0.1		
HCM LOS	F			F									
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	NBT	NBR I	EBLn1V	WBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		320	-	-	46	32	567	-	-				
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.187	-	-	1.323	1.257	0.021	-	-				
HCM Control Delay (s)		18.8	-	-\$	383.8\$	3434.1	11.5	-	-				
HCM Lane LOS		С	-	-	F	F	В	-	-				
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.7	-	-	5.8	4.4	0.1	-	-				
Notes													
~: Volume exceeds cap	acity	\$· De	elay exc	eeds 3	00s	+: Com	putation	Not De	efined	*: All	major v	/olume	in platoc
. Volumo exceeds cap	delty	ψ. DC	hay chu	iccus si	303		Patation	I NOL DI	Silliou	. / \	major v	Julio	iii piatoc

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	1.5					
Movement	WBL	WBR	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT
		WDK		NDK	SDL	
Lane Configurations	Y	۲٦	†	//	10	41
Traffic Vol, veh/h	25 25	52	825 825	60	40	595
Future Vol, veh/h		52 0		60	40	595
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0		0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	0	-	-	0
Grade, %	0	-	0	-	-	0
Peak Hour Factor	95	95	95	95	95	95
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	26	55	868	63	42	626
Major/Minor N	/linor1	N	Major1	N	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	1297	466	0	0	931	0
			U	U	931	U
Stage 1	900	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	397	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	-	-	4.16	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	-	-	2.23	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	152	541	-	-	724	-
Stage 1	355	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	645	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %			-	-		-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	138	541	-	-	724	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	138	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	323	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	645	-	_	-	_	-
J						
Amanaaah	IMP		ND		CD	
Approach	WB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	23.2		0		1	
HCM LOS	С					
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBT	NRRV	VBLn1	SBL	SBT
		TIDI		070	724	301
Canacity (yoh/h)					1/4	-
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-			
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-		0.292	0.058	- 0.4
HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)		-		0.292 23.2	0.058	0.4
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		- - -		0.292	0.058	

		۶	→	*	F	•	←	4	4	†	/	/
Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	∱ }			ă	∱ 1≽		ሻ	∱ }		*
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	296	1451	131	60	72	1337	188	330	334	200	232
Future Volume (vph)	2	296	1451	131	60	72	1337	188	330	334	200	232
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95			1.00	0.95		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.94		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3461			1752	3440		1752	3308		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.41	1.00		0.34
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3461			1752	3440		759	3308		622
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	318	1560	141	65	77	1438	202	355	359	215	249
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	6	0	0	0	9	0	0	31	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	320	1695	0	0	142	1631	0	355	543	0	249
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)												
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Perm	NA		Perm
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		_	2		
Permitted Phases			500			7.0			2			6
Actuated Green, G (s)		14.8	52.3			7.8	45.3		45.1	45.1		45.1
Effective Green, g (s)		14.8	52.3			7.8	45.3		45.1	45.1		45.1
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12	0.44			0.06	0.38		0.38	0.38		0.38
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.9	4.9		4.9
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		216	1508			113	1298		285	1243		233
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.18	0.49			0.08	c0.47		-0.47	0.16		0.40
v/s Ratio Perm		1 40	1.12			1 74	1 74		c0.47	0.44		0.40
v/c Ratio		1.48				1.26	1.26		1.25	0.44		1.07
Uniform Delay, d1 Progression Factor		52.6 1.00	33.9 1.00			56.1 0.97	37.4 0.58		37.5 1.00	28.0		37.5 1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		239.8	65.2			154.1	119.7		136.5	0.2		78.3
Delay (s)		292.4	99.0			208.7	141.5		173.9	28.2		115.8
Level of Service		292.4 F	99.0 F			200.7 F	141.5 F		173.9 F	20.2 C		113.0 E
Approach Delay (s)		ı	129.6			ı	146.8		ı	83.9		1
Approach LOS			127.0 F				F			65.7 F		
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			118.0	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		F			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacit	v ratio		1.28		2000	2010101	2011100					
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	Jacob		120.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			14.8			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	n		107.9%		CU Level	. ,)		G			
Analysis Period (min)			15		, _ , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
c Critical Lane Group			-									



	0.0-	000
Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↑ 1>	
Traffic Volume (vph)	166	266
Future Volume (vph)	166	266
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.91	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3155	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3155	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	178	286
RTOR Reduction (vph)	166	200
Lane Group Flow (vph)	298	0
	298	
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	N 1 A	1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	45.1	
Effective Green, g (s)	45.1	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.38	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	1185	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.09	
v/s Ratio Perm		
v/c Ratio	0.25	
Uniform Delay, d1	25.8	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.1	
Delay (s)	25.9	
Level of Service	C	
Approach Delay (s)	57.3	
Approach LOS	57.5 E	
Intersection Summary		

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.2					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	LDL	^	†	VVDIX	JUL	7 JUIC
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	1905	1547	26	0	42
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1905	1547	26	0	42
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-			None	310p	None
Storage Length		INUITE	-	None	-	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	# -	0	0	-		
					0	92
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	2071	1682	28	0	46
Major/Minor M	lajor1	N	Major2	Ν	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All		0		0	_	855
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	_	-	_	_	-
Critical Hdwy	_	-	_	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	_	-	_	-	_	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	_	-	_	-	-	_
Follow-up Hdwy	_	-	_	-	_	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	_	-	0	300
Stage 1	0	-	_	-	0	-
Stage 2	0	-	-	_	0	_
Platoon blocked, %		_	_	_	U	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	_	_	_	_	_	300
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	_	_	_	_	_	-
Stage 1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stage 2						
Jiayo Z	_	-			-	-
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		19.1	
HCM LOS					С	
					DI1	
Minor Lane/Major Mymt		FRT	\//RT	\M/RD <	SKINI	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBR S		
Capacity (veh/h)		EBT -	-	-	300	
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio		EBT -	WBT - -	-	300 0.152	
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)		-	- - -	- - -	300 0.152 19.1	
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio			-	-	300 0.152	

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.6					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations	<u>``</u>	^	†			7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	38	1867	1501	50	0	72
Future Vol, veh/h	38	1867	1501	50	0	72
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-		-	None
Storage Length	150	-	-	-	_	0
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	41	2029	1632	54	0	78
		/				
Majar/Mina	10:0-1		1010-0		Alia a 2	
	Major1		Major2		/linor2	0.0
Conflicting Flow All	1686	0	-	0	-	843
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	4.16	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	2.23	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	371	-	-	-	0	305
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	0	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	371	-	-	-	-	305
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	ED		MD		CD	
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0.3		0		20.8	
HCM LOS					С	
Minor Lane/Major Mvm		EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR:	SBLn1
Capacity (veh/h)		371	-	-	-	305
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.111	-	-		0.257
HCM Control Delay (s)		15.9	_	-	-	20.8
HCM Lane LOS		C	_	_	-	C
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	_	-	_	1
113W 73W 70W Q(VCH)		- U. 1				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	0.1					
Movement	EBL	EBT	WBT	WBR	SBL	SBR
Lane Configurations		^	Αħ			7
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	1867	1526	8	0	25
Future Vol, veh/h	0	1867	1526	8	0	25
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	310p	None
	-	NONE -	-	None	-	0
Storage Length	#		_	-		
Veh in Median Storage,		0	0	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	0	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	0	2029	1659	9	0	27
Major/Minor M	lajor1	N	Najor2	٨	/linor2	
Conflicting Flow All	-	0	-	0	-	834
Stage 1	-	U	-	-	-	034
		-				-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	6.96
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	-	-	-	-	-	3.33
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	-	-	-	0	309
Stage 1	0	-	-	-	0	=
Stage 2	0	-	-	-	0	-
Platoon blocked, %		-	-	-		
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	309
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	_	-	_	-	_	-
Stage 1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_
Stage 2						
Approach	EB		WB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	0		0		17.8	
HCM LOS					С	
NA!		EST	MPT	MDD	DI 1	
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt		EBT	WBT	WBRS		
Capacity (veh/h)		-	-	-	309	
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		-	-	-	0.088	
HCM Control Delay (s)		-	-	-	17.8	
HCM Lane LOS		-	-	-	С	
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		-	-	-	0.3	

Lane Configurations
Traffic Volume (vph)
Traffic Volume (vph)
Ideal Flow (vphpl)
Total Lost time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3 Lane Util. Factor 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 Frpb, ped/bikes 1.00 0.97 The protected 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
Lane Util. Factor 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.99 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
Frpb, ped/bikes 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
Flpb, ped/bikes 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 1.00 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.97 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96 0.96
Fit 1.00 0.98 1.00 1.00 0.85 1.00 0.97 Fit Protected 0.95 1.00 0.96
Filt Protected 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 Satd. Flow (prot) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Flt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.96
Satd. Flow (prot) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Flt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.96
Filt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 1.00 0.95 1.00 Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.96
Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 3446 1752 3505 1546 1752 3385 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.96
Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.96
Adj. Flow (vph) 6 201 1646 189 2 183 1140 130 9 251 562 167 RTOR Reduction (vph) 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 80 0 0 25 0 Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 207 1828 0 0 185 1140 50 0 260 705 0 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 2 2 2 2 2 2 70 0 0 20 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
RTOR Reduction (vph) 0 0 7 0 0 0 0 80 0 0 25 0 Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 207 1828 0 0 185 1140 50 0 260 705 0 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 8 5 5 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 8 5 5
Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 207 1828 0 0 185 1140 50 0 260 705 0 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 14.0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 2 2 Turn Type Prot Prot NA Prot Prot NA Perm Prot Prot NA Protected Phases 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 5 5 2 Permitted Phases 8 8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated Green, G (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Turn Type Prot Prot NA Prot Prot NA Perm Prot Prot NA Protected Phases 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 5 2 Permitted Phases 8 8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated Green, G (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Protected Phases 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 5 2 Permitted Phases 8 Actuated Green, G (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Permitted Phases Actuated Green, G (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Actuated Green, G (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Effective Green, g (s) 14.6 52.4 8.8 46.3 46.3 11.8 30.6 Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Actuated g/C Ratio 0.12 0.44 0.07 0.39 0.39 0.10 0.26 Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Clearance Time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 6.0 6.0 4.2 5.3
Vehicle Extension (s) 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph) 213 1504 128 1352 596 172 863
v/s Ratio Prot 0.12 c0.53 c0.11 0.33 c0.15 c0.21
v/s Ratio Perm 0.03
v/c Ratio 0.97 1.22 1.45 0.84 0.08 1.51 0.82
Uniform Delay, d1 52.5 33.8 55.6 33.5 23.4 54.1 42.1
Progression Factor 1.19 0.51 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Incremental Delay, d2 12.6 97.6 238.7 6.6 0.3 257.8 6.1
Delay (s) 75.2 114.7 294.3 40.1 23.7 311.9 48.1
Level of Service E F D C F D
Approach Delay (s) 110.7 71.0 117.4
Approach LOS F E F
Intersection Summary
HCM 2000 Control Delay 100.6 HCM 2000 Level of Service F
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity ratio 1.21
Actuated Cycle Length (s) 120.0 Sum of lost time (s) 19.7
Intersection Capacity Utilization 105.6% ICU Level of Service G
Analysis Period (min) 15
c Critical Lane Group

	L	>	ļ	1
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		ă	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	171	378	144
Future Volume (vph)	11	171	378	144
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.98
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Fipu, peu/bikes Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
			1.00	1.00
Flt Protected		0.95		
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1544
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1544
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	178	394	150
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	116
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	189	394	35
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases		•		6
Actuated Green, G (s)		8.8	27.6	27.6
Effective Green, g (s)		8.8	27.6	27.6
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.07	0.23	0.23
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		128	806	355
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.11	0.11	
v/s Ratio Perm				0.02
v/c Ratio		1.48	0.49	0.10
Uniform Delay, d1		55.6	40.1	36.4
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		251.6	0.5	0.1
Delay (s)		307.2	40.5	36.5
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			108.5	
Approach LOS			F	
Intersection Summary				

Intersection						
Int Delay, s/veh	2.2					
	EBL	EDD	NDL	NDT	CDT	SBR
Movement Lanc Configurations		EBR	NBL	NBT	SBT	SBK
Lane Configurations	\	<i>L</i> 1	1 1 4	4↑	†	Λ
Traffic Vol, veh/h	6	64	146	579	245	4
Future Vol, veh/h	6	64	146	579	245	4
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	O Cton	O Ctop	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	None	-	None	-	None
Storage Length	0	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage		-	-	0	0	-
Grade, %	0	-	-	0	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mvmt Flow	7	70	159	629	266	4
Major/Minor N	Minor2		Major1	1	Major2	
Conflicting Flow All	901	135	270	0	-	0
Stage 1	268	-	-	-	_	-
Stage 2	633	_	-	-	_	-
Critical Hdwy	6.86	6.96	4.16	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	5.86	0.70	1.10	_	_	_
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	5.86	-			-	
Follow-up Hdwy	3.53	3.33	2.23	_	_	_
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	276	886	1283	_	_	_
Stage 1	750	- 500	1200	_	_	_
Stage 2	489	_			-	
Platoon blocked, %	707					
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	223	886	1283		-	
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	223	000	1203	-	-	-
	607	-	_	_	-	_
Stage 1		-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	489	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB		NB		SB	
HCM Control Delay, s	10.7		2.1		0	
HCM LOS	В					
A Almana I. anna (A A a lan A A		NDI	NDT	EDI 1	CDT	CDD
Minor Lane/Major Mvm	t	NBL	MBT	EBLn1	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)		1283	-	, 00	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio		0.124		0.108	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)		8.2	0.5	10.7	-	-
HCM Lane LOS		А	Α	В	-	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)		0.4	-	0.4	-	-

Intersection													
Int Delay, s/veh	868.1												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	
Lane Configurations	ሻ	- ↑	2011	,,,,,,	4	,,,,,	,,,,,	4	1,01,	002	4	05.1	
Fraffic Vol, veh/h	192	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	315	
uture Vol, veh/h	192	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	315	
onflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
gn Control	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	
T Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	
torage Length	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
eh in Median Storage	≘,# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
irade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	
eak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	
eavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
lvmt Flow	209	692	2	1	712	311	0	4	2	248	1	342	
ajor/Minor	Major1			Major2		N	Minor1		1	Minor2			
onflicting Flow All	1024	0	0	694	0	0	2152	2137	693	1985	1983	869	
Stage 1	1024	-	-	074	-	-	1111	1111	073	871	871	- 007	
Stage 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	1041	1026	-	1114	1112	_	
ritical Hdwy	4.13	_	_	4.13	_	_	7.13	6.53	6.23	7.13	6.53	6.23	
ritical Hdwy Stg 1	-1.13	_	_	-1.10	_	_	6.13	5.53	0.25	6.13	5.53	0.25	
itical Hdwy Stg 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	6.13	5.53	_	6.13	5.53	_	
ollow-up Hdwy	2.227	_	_	2.227	_	_	3.527	4.027	3.327	3.527	4.027	3.327	
ot Cap-1 Maneuver	674	_	_	897	_	_	35	49	442	~ 45	61	350	
Stage 1	-	-	_	-	_	-	253	283		344	367	-	
Stage 2	-	-	_	_	-	-	277	311	-	252	283	-	
atoon blocked, %		-	-		-	-							
ov Cap-1 Maneuver	673	-	-	897	-	-	1	34	442	~ 31	42	350	
ov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34	-	~ 31	42	-	
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	195	-	~ 237	366	-	
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	310	-	~ 169	195	-	
proach	EB			WB			NB			SB			
CM Control Delay, s	2.9			0			89.4		\$ 1	3701.5			
CM LOS	2.7			U			F		Ψ	F			
SW EGG							'						
linor Lane/Major Mvn	nt I	NBLn1	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	SRLn1				
apacity (veh/h)	11(49	673	LDI	LDK	897	VVDI	WDK.	66				
CM Lane V/C Ratio		0.133	0.31	-	-	0.001	-	-	8.959				
CM Control Delay (s)	89.4	12.7	-	-	9	0		3701.5				
CM Lane LOS)	09.4 F	12.7 B	-	-	— 9 А	A	φ. -	5701.5 F				
CM 95th %tile Q(veh	1)	0.4	1.3	-	-	0	A	-	68.9				
·	')	0.4	1.0						00.7				
otes									6 1				
Volume exceeds ca	pacity	\$: D€	elay exc	ceeds 30	00s	+: Com	putatio	n Not D	efined	*: All	major	volume i	in platoon

HCM Control Delay (s)

HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)

HCM Lane LOS

21.2

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1.4

Interception													
Intersection Int Delay, s/veh	1.5												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
_ane Configurations			7			7		ă	ħβ		*	ħβ	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	49	0	0	39	60	43	1073	28	4	922	101
uture Vol, veh/h	0	0	49	0	0	39	60	43	1073	28	4	922	101
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
eh in Median Storage,	# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Peak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Heavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Nvmt Flow	0	0	53	0	0	42	65	47	1166	30	4	1002	110
lajor/Minor N	/linor2		1	Minor1		N	/lajor1			N	Najor2		
onflicting Flow All	-	-	556	-	-	598	1112	1112	0	0	1196	0	0
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ritical Hdwy	-	-	6.96	-	-	6.96	6.46	4.16	-	-	4.16	-	-
ritical Hdwy Stg 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ritical Hdwy Stg 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ollow-up Hdwy	-	-	3.33	-	-	3.33	2.53	2.23	-	-	2.23	-	-
ot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	0	472	0	0	443	279	618	-	-	574	-	-
Stage 1	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
latoon blocked, %			470			4.0	0.00	000	-	-	53.	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	472	-	-	443	333	333	-	-	574	-	-
lov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	13.6			14			1.8				0		
ICM LOS	13.0 B			14 B			1.0				U		
GIVI EOS	D			D									
linor Lane/Major Mvml	t	NBL	NBT	NBR F	EBLn1V	VBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)		333	_		472	443	574						
ICM Lane V/C Ratio		0.336	_	_		0.096		_	_				
TOWN EARLY VIOLATIO		0.000			0.110	0.070	0.000						

Mitigated Synchro 10 Report JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. Page 1

13.6

0.4

В

14

В

0.3

11.3

В

0

Lane Configurations		•	۶	→	•	F	•	+	•	•	†	/	\
Traffic Volume (vph) 4 127 1211 210 66 101 1598 222 117 116 19 2 Future Volume (vph) 4 127 1211 210 66 101 1598 222 117 116 19 2 Ideal Flow (vphpl) 1900 100 100 100	Movement	EBU		EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Future Volume (vph)				ተተኈ			Ä	ተ ተኈ			∱ ∱		ň
Ideal Flow (vphpl)								1598					277
Total Lost time (s) 4.2 5.7 4.2 5.7 4.2 4.9 Lane Util. Factor 1.00 0.91 1.00 0.91 1.00 0.95 1 Frpb, ped/bikes 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 <													277
Lane Util. Factor 1.00 0.91 1.00 0.91 1.00 0.95 1 Frpb, ped/bikes 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.0		1900			1900	1900			1900			1900	1900
Frpb, ped/bikes 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.095 1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	. ,												4.2
Fipb, ped/bikes 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 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.95 1.00													1.00
Frt 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1.00 0.98 1 Flt Protected 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0 Satd. Flow (prot) 1752 4915 1752 4933 1752 3423 17 Flt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0 0.95 1.00 0<													1.00
Fit Protected 0.95 1.00 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92 0.92													1.00
Satd. Flow (prot) 1752 4915 1752 4933 1752 3423 1752 Flt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0.95 1.00 0 Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 4915 1752 4933 1752 3423 1752 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.92													1.00 0.95
Filt Permitted 0.95 1.00 0.92													1752
Satd. Flow (perm) 1752 4915 1752 4933 1752 3423 1752 Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.92													0.95
Peak-hour factor, PHF 0.92													1752
Adj. Flow (vph) 4 138 1316 228 72 110 1737 241 127 126 21 3 RTOR Reduction (vph) 0 0 16 0 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 142 1528 0 0 182 1966 0 127 134 0 3 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 1 1 5 1 <		0.02			0.02	0.02			0.02			0.02	0.92
RTOR Reduction (vph) 0 0 16 0 0 0 12 0 0 13 0 Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 142 1528 0 0 182 1966 0 127 134 0 3 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 1 5 1 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>301</td></td<>													301
Lane Group Flow (vph) 0 142 1528 0 0 182 1966 0 127 134 0 3 Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 1 5 1 Turn Type Prot Prot NA Prot NA Prot NA Prot NA Prot Protected Phases 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 2 Permitted Phases Actuated Green, G (s) 7.8 51.8 12.3 56.3 13.6 21.1 1													0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr) 1 5 1 Turn Type Prot Prot NA Prot NA Prot NA Prot NA <td></td> <td>301</td>													301
Turn Type Prot Prot NA	1 1 1		112	1020			102	1700		127	101		001
Protected Phases 7 7 4 3 3 8 5 2 Permitted Phases Actuated Green, G (s) 7.8 51.8 12.3 56.3 13.6 21.1 1		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	NA	•	Prot
Permitted Phases Actuated Green, G (s) 7.8 51.8 12.3 56.3 13.6 21.1 1													1
Actuated Green, G (s) 7.8 51.8 12.3 56.3 13.6 21.1 1													
			7.8	51.8			12.3	56.3		13.6	21.1		15.8
Ellective Green, y (5) 7.0 51.0 12.5 50.5 15.0 21.1 1	Effective Green, g (s)		7.8	51.8			12.3	56.3		13.6	21.1		15.8
Actuated g/C Ratio 0.06 0.43 0.10 0.47 0.11 0.18 0	Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.43			0.10	0.47		0.11	0.18		0.13
													4.2
	/ehicle Extension (s)												3.0
													230
			c0.08	0.31			c0.10	c0.40		c0.07	0.04		c0.17
v/s Ratio Perm													
													1.31
	<i>J</i>												52.1
													1.00
J.													166.6
			224.9				131.5						218.7
Level of Service F C F B D C Approach Delay (s) 46.7 21.1 39.5			F				F			U			F
Approach LOS D C D													
<u>- 11 </u>													
Intersection Summary	•			15.0		0110000		0 1					
HCM 2000 Control Delay 45.8 HCM 2000 Level of Service D		. 11			H	CM 2000	Level of	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacity ratio 0.91 Actuated Cycle Length (a) 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0		city ratio			C.	um of la-	t time (a)			10.0			
Actuated Cycle Length (s) 120.0 Sum of lost time (s) 19.0		ion											
Intersection Capacity Utilization 81.6% ICU Level of Service D		1011			IC	U Level (oi zelvice			D			
Analysis Period (min) 15 dr Defacto Right Lane. Recode with 1 though lane as a right lane.		acada with	1 though		right land	1							

c Critical Lane Group

Intersection Summary

	↓	1
Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	↑ ↑	Joint
Traffic Volume (vph)	156	351
Future Volume (vph)	156	351
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.90	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3113	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3113	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	170	382
RTOR Reduction (vph)	131	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	421	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	741	1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases	- 0	
Actuated Green, G (s)	23.3	
Effective Green, g (s)	23.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	604	
v/s Ratio Prot	c0.14	
v/s Ratio Perm	CU.14	
v/c Ratio	0.88dr	
Uniform Delay, d1	45.1	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	3.5	
Delay (s)	48.6	
Level of Service	48.0 D	
Approach Delay (s)	108.6	
Approach LOS	100.0 F	
Approaction	Г	

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	↑ ↑₽			ă	↑ ↑₽			ă	∱ î≽	_
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	86	1069	298	15	189	1584	147	5	129	349	171
Future Volume (vph)	2	86	1069	298	15	189	1584	147	5	129	349	171
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91			1.00	0.95	
Frt		1.00	0.97			1.00	0.99			1.00	0.95	
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	4871			1752	4972			1752	3332	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	4871			1752	4972			1752	3332	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	93	1162	324	16	205	1722	160	5	140	379	186
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	37	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	55	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	95	1449	0	0	221	1874	0	0	145	510	0
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases												
Actuated Green, G (s)		7.6	43.9			15.5	51.5			20.7	24.5	
Effective Green, g (s)		7.6	43.9			15.5	51.5			20.7	24.5	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.06	0.37			0.13	0.43			0.17	0.20	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		110	1781			226	2133			302	680	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.05	c0.30			c0.13	c0.38			c0.08	c0.15	
v/s Ratio Perm												
v/c Ratio		0.86	0.81			0.98	0.88			0.48	0.75	
Uniform Delay, d1		55.7	34.4			52.1	31.4			44.8	44.9	
Progression Factor		0.81	0.65			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		29.0	2.3			53.0	5.5			1.2	4.7	
Delay (s)		73.9	24.5			105.1	36.9			46.0	49.5	
Level of Service		Е	С			F	D			D	D	
Approach Delay (s)			27.4				44.1				48.8	
Approach LOS			С				D				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			42.4	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capacit	ty ratio		0.88									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0	S	um of lost	t time (s)			19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utilization	on		82.4%		CU Level		9		Е			
Analysis Period (min)			15									

c Critical Lane Group

	L	>	ļ	4
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	^	7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	216	341	199
Future Volume (vph)	2	216	341	199
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1700	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1568
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1568
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Adj. Flow (vph)	0.92	235	371	216
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	235	3/1	158
		237	371	58
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0			
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases		4	00.5	6
Actuated Green, G (s)		16.7	20.5	20.5
Effective Green, g (s)		16.7	20.5	20.5
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.14	0.17	0.17
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0	3.0
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		243	598	267
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.14	0.11	
v/s Ratio Perm				0.04
v/c Ratio		0.98	0.62	0.22
Uniform Delay, d1		51.4	46.1	42.9
Progression Factor		1.00	0.99	0.95
Incremental Delay, d2		50.4	2.0	0.4
Delay (s)		101.6	47.6	41.1
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)		•	61.4	
Approach LOS			E	
• •				
Intersection Summary				

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Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	7	₽		ሻ	↑	7		4		ሻ	₽	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	99	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	194
Future Volume (veh/h)	99	630	0	1	467	96	1	0	1	105	1	194
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach		No			No			No			No	
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	108	685	0	1	508	104	1	0	1	114	1	211
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	688	732	0	524	561	475	2	0	2	270	1	239
Arrive On Green	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.15	0.15
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1856	0	1767	1856	1572	832	0	832	1767	7	1566
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	108	685	0	1	508	104	2	0	0	114	0	212
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1767	1856	0	1767	1856	1572	1664	0	0	1767	0	1574
Q Serve(g_s), s	4.8	42.5	0.0	0.0	31.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	15.8
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	4.8	42.5	0.0	0.0	31.6	5.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	15.8
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		1.00	0.50		0.50	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	688	732	0	524	561	475	4	0	0	270	0	240
V/C Ratio(X)	0.16	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.91	0.22	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.42	0.00	0.88
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	688	829	0	524	724	613	305	0	0	309	0	275
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	23.8	34.8	0.0	29.7	40.2	31.3	59.7	0.0	0.0	46.1	0.0	49.8
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	0.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	20.7	1.1	57.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	24.7
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	2.0	22.3	0.0	0.0	17.0	2.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	7.7
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh		FF /	0.0	00.7	(0.0	00.0	1170	0.0	0.0	47.4	0.0	745
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	24.0	55.6	0.0	29.7	60.9	32.3	117.0	0.0	0.0	47.1	0.0	74.5
LnGrp LOS	С	E	A	С	E	С	F	A	А	D	A	<u>E</u>
Approach Vol, veh/h		793			613			2			326	
Approach Delay, s/veh		51.3			56.0			117.0			64.9	
Approach LOS		D			Е			F			Е	
Timer - Assigned Phs		2	3	4		6	7	8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.3	39.8	52.7		23.2	50.9	41.6				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s		4.0	4.2	* 5.3		4.9	4.2	* 5.3				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		22.0	5.0	* 54		21.0	11.8	* 47				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s		2.1	2.0	44.5		17.8	6.8	33.6				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	2.9		0.5	0.1	2.7				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			55.6									
HCM 6th LOS			E									

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

ntersection													
nt Delay, s/veh	0.9												
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
ane Configurations			7			7		ă	ħβ		*	† ‡	
raffic Vol, veh/h	0	0	40	0	0	22	25	30	1090	36	11	1126	53
uture Vol, veh/h	0	0	40	0	0	22	25	30	1090	36	11	1126	53
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	0	0
Sign Control	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Stop	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	-	None	-	-	None
torage Length	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	150	-	-	150	-	-
eh in Median Storage,	# -	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
Grade, %	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	-	0	-
eak Hour Factor	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
leavy Vehicles, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
/lvmt Flow	0	0	43	0	0	24	27	33	1185	39	12	1224	58
Major/Minor N	1inor2		N	Minor1			Major1			N	/lajor2		
Conflicting Flow All	III IOI Z		644	-		622	1282	1282	0		1233	0	0
Stage 1	-	-	044	-	-	022	1202	1202	-	Ū	1233	-	Ū
Stage 2	_		_	_								_	
ritical Hdwy			6.96	-		6.96	6.46	4.16			4.16	_	
ritical Hdwy Stg 1	_	_	0.70	_	_	0.70	0.70	7.10	_	_	7.10	_	_
ritical Hdwy Stg 2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
ollow-up Hdwy	_	_	3.33	-	-	3.33	2.53	2.23	_	_	2.23	_	_
ot Cap-1 Maneuver	0	0	413	0	0	427	216	532	-	-	555	-	-
Stage 1	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	_	_	-	-	-
Stage 2	0	0	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
latoon blocked, %									-	-		-	-
Nov Cap-1 Maneuver	-	-	412	-	-	423	298	298	-	-	550	-	-
Nov Cap-2 Maneuver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach	EB			WB			NB				SB		
HCM Control Delay, s	14.8			14			0.9				0.1		
1CM LOS	14.0 B			14 B			0.7				0.1		
ION LOS	D			D									
Almon Long (Maring Maring		NDL	NDT	NDD	DI 414	UDI -1	CDL	CDT	CDD				
	t	NBL	NBT	NBR E	EBLn1V		SBL	SBT	SBR				
Capacity (veh/h)	ţ	298	NBT -	-	412	423	550	SBT -	SBR -				
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio	t .	298 0.201	NBT -	-	412 0.106	423 0.057	550 0.022		-				
Minor Lane/Major Mvmt Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio HCM Control Delay (s)		298 0.201 20.1	NBT - -	- - -	412 0.106 14.8	423 0.057 14	550 0.022 11.7		SBR - -				
Capacity (veh/h) HCM Lane V/C Ratio		298 0.201	NBT	-	412 0.106	423 0.057	550 0.022		-				

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL
Lane Configurations		ă	ተተኈ			Ž,	ተተ _ጉ		, N	† }		7
Traffic Volume (vph)	2	296	1451	131	60	72	1337	188	330	334	200	232
Future Volume (vph)	2	296	1451	131	60	72	1337	188	330	334	200	232
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	5.7		4.2	4.9		4.2
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91		1.00	0.95		1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Frt		1.00	0.99			1.00	0.98		1.00	0.94		1.00
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	4973			1752	4943		1752	3308		1752
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00		0.95	1.00		0.95
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	4973			1752	4943		1752	3308	0.00	1752
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	2	318	1560	141	65	77	1438	202	355	359	215	249
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	7	0	0	0	13	0	0	39	0	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	320	1694	0	0	142	1627	0	355	535	0	249
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)							A.I.A.					
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	NA		Prot
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	2		1
Permitted Phases		110	- - - - - - - - - -			7.0	47 [1	2/0		11.0
Actuated Green, G (s)		14.8	54.5			7.8	47.5		15.8	26.9		11.8
Effective Green, g (s)		14.8	54.5			7.8	47.5		15.8	26.9 0.22		11.8
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12 4.2	0.45 5.7			0.06 4.2	0.40 5.7		0.13	4.9		0.10
Clearance Time (s) Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.7			3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
		216	2258			113	1956		230	741		172
Lane Grp Cap (vph) v/s Ratio Prot		c0.18	0.34			c0.08	c0.33		c0.20	c0.16		0.14
v/s Ratio Prot v/s Ratio Perm		CU. 18	0.34			CU.U8	CU.33		CU.2U	CU. 10		0.14
v/c Ratio		1.48	0.75			1.26	0.83		1.54	0.72		1.45
Uniform Delay, d1		52.6	27.1			56.1	32.7		52.1	43.1		54.1
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00			1.36	0.42		0.87	0.97		1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		239.8	2.3			161.4	3.6		264.6	3.4		231.0
Delay (s)		292.4	29.5			237.7	17.4		310.2	45.4		285.1
Level of Service		Z / Z . ¬	27.5 C			237.7 F	В		510.2 F	TO.T		200.1
Approach Delay (s)		'	71.1			'	35.0		'	146.6		'
Approach LOS			E				C			F		
Intersection Summary			_				-			•		
HCM 2000 Control Delay			79.6	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Sarvica		E			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capaci	ty ratio		1.02	11	CIVI 2000	LCVCI OI	Jei vice		L			
Actuated Cycle Length (s)	V I CHILL								10.0			
	.,		120 0	<	iim of loc	t time (c)			[41]			
Intersection Canacity Utilization	<i>-</i>		120.0		um of los		7		19.0 F			
Intersection Capacity Utilization Analysis Period (min)	<i>-</i>		120.0 94.4% 15			t time (s) of Service	,		19.0 F			

Mitigated
JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc.

Intersection Summary

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Movement	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	<u>→ 551</u>	ODIC
Traffic Volume (vph)	166	266
Future Volume (vph)	166	266
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	4.9	1,700
Lane Util. Factor	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes	0.99	
Flpb, ped/bikes	1.00	
Frt	0.91	
Flt Protected	1.00	
Satd. Flow (prot)	3155	
Flt Permitted	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)	3155	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.93	0.93
Adj. Flow (vph)	178	286
RTOR Reduction (vph)	214	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	250	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)	200	1
Turn Type	NA	
Protected Phases	6	
Permitted Phases		
Actuated Green, G (s)	22.9	
Effective Green, g (s)	22.9	
Actuated g/C Ratio	0.19	
Clearance Time (s)	4.9	
Vehicle Extension (s)	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)	602	
v/s Ratio Prot	0.08	
v/s Ratio Perm	0.00	
v/c Ratio	0.42	
Uniform Delay, d1	42.7	
Progression Factor	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2	0.5	
Delay (s)	43.1	
Level of Service	45.1 D	
Approach Delay (s)	127.6	
Approach LOS	127.0 F	
Approach LOS	ı	

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Movement	EBU	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBU	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBU	NBL	NBT	NBR
Lane Configurations		Ä	ተተኈ			¥	ተተኈ			Ä	∱ }	
Traffic Volume (vph)	6	193	1580	181	2	176	1094	125	9	241	540	160
Future Volume (vph)	6	193	1580	181	2	176	1094	125	9	241	540	160
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.91			1.00	0.91			1.00	0.95	
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Frt Elt Dratacted		1.00	0.98			1.00	0.98			1.00	0.97	
Flt Protected Satd. Flow (prot)		0.95 1752	1.00 4951			0.95 1752	1.00 4951			0.95 1752	1.00 3385	
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00			0.95	1.00	
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	4951			1752	4951			1752	3385	
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	6	201	1646	189	0.70	183	1140	130	9	251	562	167
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	25	0
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	207	1824	0	0	185	1259	0	0	260	705	0
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)		207	1021	2		100	1207	2		200	, 00	
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA		Prot	Prot	NA	
Protected Phases	7	7	4		3	3	8		5	5	2	
Permitted Phases	•		·						-		_	
Actuated Green, G (s)		15.2	45.5			10.8	40.8			23.4	30.3	
Effective Green, g (s)		15.2	45.5			10.8	40.8			23.4	30.3	
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.13	0.38			0.09	0.34			0.19	0.25	
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.7			4.2	6.0			4.2	5.3	
Vehicle Extension (s)		3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0			3.0	3.0	
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		221	1877			157	1683			341	854	
v/s Ratio Prot		0.12	c0.37			c0.11	0.25			0.15	c0.21	
v/s Ratio Perm												
v/c Ratio		0.94	0.97			1.18	0.75			0.76	0.83	
Uniform Delay, d1		51.9	36.6			54.6	35.0			45.7	42.4	
Progression Factor		0.76	0.77			1.00	1.00			1.00	1.00	
Incremental Delay, d2		28.9	10.0			127.8	3.1			9.7	6.6	
Delay (s)		68.6	38.1			182.4	38.1			55.4	48.9	
Level of Service		E	D 41.2			F	D F/F			E	D FO /	
Approach LOS			41.2				56.5				50.6	
Approach LOS			D				E				D	
Intersection Summary												
HCM 2000 Control Delay			49.7	Н	CM 2000	Level of	Service		D			
HCM 2000 Volume to Capa	city ratio		0.95									
Actuated Cycle Length (s)			120.0		um of los				19.7			
Intersection Capacity Utiliza	ition		90.7%		CU Level	of Service	9		Е			
Analysis Period (min)			15									
c Critical Lane Group												

Mitigated
JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc.

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	L♣	-	ļ	1
Movement	SBU	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	000	Ä	^	<u> </u>
Traffic Volume (vph)	11	171	378	144
Future Volume (vph)	11	171	378	144
Ideal Flow (vphpl)	1900	1900	1900	1900
Total Lost time (s)	1900	4.2	5.3	5.3
Lane Util. Factor		1.00	0.95	1.00
Frpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	0.98
Flpb, ped/bikes		1.00	1.00	1.00
Frt		1.00	1.00	0.85
Flt Protected		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (prot)		1752	3505	1544
Flt Permitted		0.95	1.00	1.00
Satd. Flow (perm)		1752	3505	1544
Peak-hour factor, PHF	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Adj. Flow (vph)	11	178	394	150
RTOR Reduction (vph)	0	0	0	124
Lane Group Flow (vph)	0	189	394	26
Confl. Peds. (#/hr)				3
Turn Type	Prot	Prot	NA	Perm
Protected Phases	1	1	6	
Permitted Phases				6
Actuated Green, G (s)		14.0	20.9	20.9
Effective Green, g (s)		14.0	20.9	20.9
Actuated g/C Ratio		0.12	0.17	0.17
Clearance Time (s)		4.2	5.3	5.3
. ,		3.0	3.0	3.0
Vehicle Extension (s)				
Lane Grp Cap (vph)		204	610	268
v/s Ratio Prot		c0.11	0.11	
v/s Ratio Perm				0.02
v/c Ratio		0.93	0.65	0.10
Uniform Delay, d1		52.5	46.1	41.6
Progression Factor		1.00	1.00	1.00
Incremental Delay, d2		42.5	2.4	0.2
Delay (s)		95.0	48.5	41.8
Level of Service		F	D	D
Approach Delay (s)			59.1	
Approach LOS			E	
Intersection Summary				

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	۶	→	•	•	←	•	•	†	/	/	↓	4
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations	ሻ	f)			↑	7		4		7	f)	
Traffic Volume (veh/h)	192	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	315
Future Volume (veh/h)	192	637	2	1	655	286	0	4	2	228	1	315
Initial Q (Qb), veh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ped-Bike Adj(A_pbT)	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00	1.00		1.00
Parking Bus, Adj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Work Zone On Approach		No			No			No			No	
Adj Sat Flow, veh/h/ln	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856	1856
Adj Flow Rate, veh/h	209	692	2	1	712	311	0	4	2	248	1	342
Peak Hour Factor	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.92
Percent Heavy Veh, %	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cap, veh/h	515	738	2	468	691	585	0	9	4	309	1	275
Arrive On Green	0.29	0.40	0.40	0.26	0.37	0.37	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.17	0.17	0.17
Sat Flow, veh/h	1767	1849	5	1767	1856	1571	0	1167	583	1767	5	1569
Grp Volume(v), veh/h	209	0	694	1	712	311	0	0	6	248	0	343
Grp Sat Flow(s), veh/h/ln	1767	0	1855	1767	1856	1571	0	0	1751	1767	0	1573
Q Serve(g_s), s	11.4	0.0	43.1	0.0	44.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.2	0.0	21.0
Cycle Q Clear(g_c), s	11.4	0.0	43.1	0.0	44.7	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.2	0.0	21.0
Prop In Lane	1.00		0.00	1.00		1.00	0.00		0.33	1.00		1.00
Lane Grp Cap(c), veh/h	515	0	740	468	691	585	0	0	13	309	0	275
V/C Ratio(X)	0.41	0.00	0.94	0.00	1.03	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.45	0.80	0.00	1.25
Avail Cap(c_a), veh/h	515	0	828	468	691	585	0	0	321	309	0	275
HCM Platoon Ratio	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Upstream Filter(I)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Uniform Delay (d), s/veh	34.1	0.0	34.6	32.4	37.7	29.5	0.0	0.0	59.3	47.5	0.0	49.5
Incr Delay (d2), s/veh	0.5	0.0	20.9	0.0	42.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	22.4	14.0	0.0	137.3
Initial Q Delay(d3),s/veh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
%ile BackOfQ(50%),veh/ln	4.8	0.0	22.6	0.0	27.2	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.2	0.0	18.6
Unsig. Movement Delay, s/veh		0.0		22.4	70.0	22.0	0.0	0.0	017	/1 [0.0	10/0
LnGrp Delay(d),s/veh	34.7	0.0	55.5 E	32.4	79.8 F	32.9	0.0	0.0	81.7	61.5	0.0	186.8
LnGrp LOS	С	A	<u> </u>	С		С	А	A	F	E	A F01	F
Approach Vol, veh/h		903			1024			6			591	
Approach Delay, s/veh		50.7			65.5			81.7			134.3	
Approach LOS		D			Ł			F			F	
Timer - Assigned Phs		2	3	4		6	7	8				
Phs Duration (G+Y+Rc), s		4.9	36.0	53.2		25.9	39.2	50.0				
Change Period (Y+Rc), s		4.0	4.2	* 5.3		4.9	4.2	* 5.3				
Max Green Setting (Gmax), s		22.0	5.0	* 54		21.0	13.9	* 45				
Max Q Clear Time (g_c+I1), s		2.4	2.0	45.1		23.0	13.4	46.7				
Green Ext Time (p_c), s		0.0	0.0	2.8		0.0	0.0	0.0				
Intersection Summary												
HCM 6th Ctrl Delay			76.4									
HCM 6th LOS			Е									
Notoc												

^{*} HCM 6th computational engine requires equal clearance times for the phases crossing the barrier.

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB
Directions Served	R	R	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	53	73	87
Average Queue (ft)	25	22	30
95th Queue (ft)	45	54	63
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150
Storage Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	94	29
Average Queue (ft)	41	6
95th Queue (ft)	64	26
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	T	TR	UL	T	T	TR	L	T	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	280	540	526	392	278	366	361	348	187	116	119	280
Average Queue (ft)	234	340	326	306	159	264	290	304	83	46	49	277
95th Queue (ft)	328	516	476	409	287	387	403	411	142	81	98	294
Link Distance (ft)		956	956	956		278	278	278		2455	2455	
Upstream Blk Time (%)					0	10	22	35				
Queuing Penalty (veh)					0	66	141	227				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180				275				180			180
Storage Blk Time (%)	55	23			0	11			0			87
Queuing Penalty (veh)	223	30			1	18			0			68

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	1007	954
Average Queue (ft)	600	496
95th Queue (ft)	966	940
Link Distance (ft)	1258	1258
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1	

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	WB	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	245	262	263	210
Average Queue (ft)	33	53	66	114
95th Queue (ft)	138	172	197	208
Link Distance (ft)	208	208	208	176
Upstream Blk Time (%)	1	1	2	23
Queuing Penalty (veh)	6	3	15	0
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	EB	WB	SB
Directions Served	L	T	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	98	115	20	138
Average Queue (ft)	39	4	1	41
95th Queue (ft)	77	38	7	84
Link Distance (ft)		208	259	324
Upstream Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100			
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	0		
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	0		

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	53
Average Queue (ft)	11
95th Queue (ft)	36
Link Distance (ft)	213
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	T	Т	TR	UL	Т	Т	TR	UL	Т	TR	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	158	286	336	438	260	506	451	461	237	222	301	222
Average Queue (ft)	74	110	143	179	194	300	292	290	103	122	155	155
95th Queue (ft)	134	213	270	327	297	442	430	415	175	193	249	221
Link Distance (ft)		1718	1718	1718		2520	2520	2520		2551	2551	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250				140				180			240
Storage Blk Time (%)		0			47	33			1	2		0
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0			247	68			2	2		0

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	193	250	160
Average Queue (ft)	117	127	69
95th Queue (ft)	184	204	133
Link Distance (ft)	3861	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			120
Storage Blk Time (%)		10	3
Queuing Penalty (veh)		20	5

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	74	29
Average Queue (ft)	35	7
95th Queue (ft)	56	27
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	L	T	R	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	160	225	16	326	51	186	171
Average Queue (ft)	79	96	1	128	19	74	59
95th Queue (ft)	123	204	5	264	46	148	112
Link Distance (ft)		2594		2572			1160
Upstream Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415		250		250	250	
Storage Blk Time (%)				2			
Queuing Penalty (veh)				2			

Intersection: 10: Bend

Movement	WB
Directions Served	T
Maximum Queue (ft)	956
Average Queue (ft)	32
95th Queue (ft)	315
Link Distance (ft)	956
Upstream Blk Time (%)	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)	1
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Zone Summary

Zone wide Queuing Penalty: 1145

Intersection: 1: Chestnut Avenue & Florence Avenue

Movement	EB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	R	R	UL	Т	TR	L	Т	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	53	54	71	30	54	28	55	75
Average Queue (ft)	19	21	25	1	3	7	3	5
95th Queue (ft)	43	46	54	10	20	25	21	32
Link Distance (ft)	2579	214		3861	3861		3870	3870
Upstream Blk Time (%)								
Queuing Penalty (veh)								
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			150			150		
Storage Blk Time (%)								
Queuing Penalty (veh)								

Intersection: 2: Maple Avenue & Grove Avenue

Movement	WB	SB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	99	113
Average Queue (ft)	44	25
95th Queue (ft)	75	68
Link Distance (ft)	1388	1244
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	B10	B10	B10	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB
Directions Served	UL	T	T	TR	T	T	T	UL	T	T	TR	L
Maximum Queue (ft)	280	1055	971	956	1073	1064	951	277	359	365	369	280
Average Queue (ft)	275	692	553	395	229	207	89	228	284	291	306	278
95th Queue (ft)	302	1208	985	755	764	714	475	339	389	385	391	288
Link Distance (ft)		956	956	956	1613	1613	1613		277	277	277	
Upstream Blk Time (%)		37	1	0				16	34	26	34	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0	0	0				0	178	137	182	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	180							275				180
Storage Blk Time (%)	80	23						17	32			87
Queuing Penalty (veh)	388	68						74	42			145

Intersection: 3: Maple Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	NB	NB	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	TR	L	T	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	1480	1444	280	1265	1251
Average Queue (ft)	1011	675	274	827	691
95th Queue (ft)	1728	1491	301	1430	1324
Link Distance (ft)	2455	2455		1258	1258
Upstream Blk Time (%)				0	0
Queuing Penalty (veh)				1	0
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			180		
Storage Blk Time (%)	1		88	0	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	2		73	1	

Intersection: 4: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 1

Movement	WB	WB	WB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	TR	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	187	189	199	175
Average Queue (ft)	45	50	53	102
95th Queue (ft)	136	157	162	206
Link Distance (ft)	208	208	208	160
Upstream Blk Time (%)		0	0	45
Queuing Penalty (veh)		0	0	0
Storage Bay Dist (ft)				
Storage Blk Time (%)				
Queuing Penalty (veh)				

Intersection: 5: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 2

Movement	EB	SB
Directions Served	L	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	49	90
Average Queue (ft)	16	48
95th Queue (ft)	43	77
Link Distance (ft)		328
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	100	
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 6: Jensen Avenue & Project Driveway 3

Movement	SB
Directions Served	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	68
Average Queue (ft)	23
95th Queue (ft)	52
Link Distance (ft)	199
Upstream Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	
Storage Blk Time (%)	
Queuing Penalty (veh)	

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	EB	EB	WB	WB	WB	WB	NB	NB	NB	SB
Directions Served	UL	Т	Т	TR	UL	T	T	TR	UL	Т	TR	UL
Maximum Queue (ft)	238	406	504	543	260	471	432	322	300	371	297	263
Average Queue (ft)	124	196	232	263	206	261	250	221	185	200	218	140
95th Queue (ft)	208	328	378	426	276	397	370	301	281	284	294	211
Link Distance (ft)		1718	1718	1718		2520	2520	2520		2552	2552	
Upstream Blk Time (%)												
Queuing Penalty (veh)												
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	250				140				180			240
Storage Blk Time (%)	0	2			55	28			15	14		1
Queuing Penalty (veh)	0	5			201	50			40	34		2

Intersection: 7: Chestnut Avenue & Jensen Avenue

Movement	SB	SB	SB
Directions Served	T	T	R
Maximum Queue (ft)	173	159	91
Average Queue (ft)	104	114	44
95th Queue (ft)	149	158	72
Link Distance (ft)	3861	3861	
Upstream Blk Time (%)			
Queuing Penalty (veh)			
Storage Bay Dist (ft)			120
Storage Blk Time (%)		8	
Queuing Penalty (veh)		12	

Intersection: 8: Maple Avenue & Annadale Avenue

Movement	EB	NB
Directions Served	LR	LT
Maximum Queue (ft)	62	71
Average Queue (ft)	27	24
95th Queue (ft)	48	58
Link Distance (ft)	2234	1450
Upstream Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		
Storage Bay Dist (ft)		
Storage Blk Time (%)		
Queuing Penalty (veh)		

Intersection: 9: Private Driveway/Maple Avenue & North Avenue

Movement	EB	EB	WB	WB	NB	SB	SB
Directions Served	L	TR	T	R	LTR	L	TR
Maximum Queue (ft)	312	374	374	370	31	256	254
Average Queue (ft)	150	148	232	63	6	149	128
95th Queue (ft)	272	303	356	167	25	244	238
Link Distance (ft)		2594	2572		753		1160
Upstream Blk Time (%)							
Queuing Penalty (veh)							
Storage Bay Dist (ft)	415			250		250	
Storage Blk Time (%)			8			1	1
Queuing Penalty (veh)			24			3	1

Network Summary

Network wide Queuing Penalty: 1664

Appendix K: Signal Warrants



(FHWA'S MUTCD 2009 Edition, as amended for use in California)

Signal Warrant Analysis

Figure 4C-101 (CA). Traffic Signal Warrants Worksheet

								CO	UNT DA	TE			1/14	4/2020	
006	FRESNO	n/a		n/a				CAI	LC	JG		DATE	1/17	/2020	
DIST	СО	RTE		KPM				CHI	K	CS		DATE	1/17	/2020	
Major St:	Chestnut Avenu	ie					Crit	tical App	oroach S	peed			45		MPH
Minor St:	Florence Avenu	e					Crit	tical App	roach S	peed			55		MPH
							•								
Critica	l speed of major street t	traffic >	64 km/h	(40 mp	h)				or }	RURAL	(R)				
In buil	t up area of isolated con	nmunity	y of < 10,	100 pop	oulation					URBAN					
Condition	WARRANT 1 - Eig (Condition A or Condi A - Minimum Vehicle V	tion B o						sfied))% SATI!	SFIED		YES [□ NO	V		
		MINI	MUM RE	OLUBEN	/FNTS	ì	80	% SATIS	EIFD		YES [NO	V		
			SHOWN				80	/0 JA113	IILD		ILJ L	. 110	1.		
		U	R	U	R	~	۶.	,~	,		۷۶.	٠,٠	٠		
	APPROACH LANES		1		More	2:00: ⁷	(de: 27	1:00:1 1:00:11	2:00 P.M.	3:00p:m;	4:00:4 M:00:4	5:00p.m	iu:000;9	Hour	
	Both Approaches	500	350	600	420	1039	882	976	1192	1192	1380	1407	974		
	Major Street	(400)	(280)	(480)	(336)	1039	882	976	1192	1192	1380	1407	974		
	Highest Approach	150	105	200	140	56	23	36	61	37	40	56	42		
	Minor Street	(120)	(84)	(160)	(112)	56	23	36	61	37	40	56	42]	
		·•									_	_		-	
Condition	B - Interruption of Con	tinuous	Traffic			_	100)% SATI:	SFIED		YES	NO	~		
			MUM RE				80	% SATIS	FIED		YES [NO	~		
			SHOWN		CKETS)		ī	ī	ī	i	ı	ī	ī		
		U	R	U	R	ř.,	Zi.ii	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.	18.		
	APPROACH LANES		1	2 or	More	2:00: ⁷	Q:,>	1:00p:n	2:00 p.m.	3:00:ñ	4:00pm;	5:00 5:00	i.000;	Hour	
	Both Approaches	750	525	900	630	1039	882	976	1192	1192	1380	1407	974		
	Major Street	(600)	(420)	(720)	(504)	1039	882	976	1192	1192	1380	1407	974	1	
	Highest Approach	75	53	100	70	56	23	36	61	37	40	56	42		
	Minor Street	(60)	(42)	(80)	(56)	56	23	36	61	37	40	56	42		
The	e satisfaction of a traffic sig	nal warra	ant or war	rants sha	ll not in i	tself requ	ire the ir	stallation	n of a traf	fic contr	ol signal.			•	
Combinat	ion of Conditions A & B						SA	FISFIED		YES	s 🗆	NO 🗹			
	REQUIREMENT				WA	RRANT					FU	LFILLED		I	
				18.4.3.75111	CLU ABA									Ī	

REQUIREMENT	WARRANT	FULFILLED
TWO WARRANTS SATISFIED	1. MINIMUM VEHICULAR VOLUME	Vas D Na 🗷
80%	2. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC	Yes No 🗸



www.JLBtraffic.com

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516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570 - 8991

(FHWA'S MUTCD 2009 Edition, as amended for use in California)

Signal Warrant Analysis

Figure 4C-101 (CA). Traffic Signal Warrants Worksheet

								CO	UNT DA	TE			1/14	/2020	
006	FRESNO	n/a		n/a	-			CAI	LC	JG		DATE	1/17,	/2020	
DIST	СО	RTE		KPM				CH	к	CS		DATE	1/17	/2020	
Major St:	Maple Avenue						Cri	tical App	oroach S	peed			40		MPH
Minor St:	Grove Avenue						- Cri	tical App	oroach S	peed			25		MPH
	l speed of major street to		-		•				or }	RURAL URBAN	. ,				
Condition	WARRANT 1 - Eig (Condition A or Condit A - Minimum Vehicle Vo	ion B o		nation o	f A and		100	sfied) 0% SATI: % SATIS			YES T	□ NO NO	>		
		(80%	SHOWN	IN BRA	CKETS)		ī	i	ī	Ī	1	ī	ī		
		U	R	U	R	Ġ.	Ĭź.	à.	Ĭë.	18	Ĭġ.	Ĭë.	Įį.		
	APPROACH LANES		1	2 or	More	`w _{`e} 00; ₉	Į, Š	10. 12.	7:00 0:1:	;w;q00;z	3:00 jn:d0:h;	4:00:4 00:4:	5:00p.m.	Hour	
	Both Approaches	500	350	600	420	419	596	428	467	552	640	720	612		
	Major Street	(400)	(280)	(480)	(336)	419	596	428	467	552	640	720	612		
	Highest Approach	150	105	200	140	48	88	38	43	49	54	74	73		
	Minor Street	(120)	(84)	(160)	(112)	48	88	38	43	49	54	74	73		
Condition	B - Interruption of Cont	inuous	Traffic				100	0% SATI	SFIED		YES [NO	~		
			MUM RE SHOWN R				80 I	% SATIS	ı	1	YES [□ NO	~		
	APPROACH LANES	_	1	2 or		6:00 e.m.	,.00°.	ν.;ε _Φ ο.; _ζ ,	i.00p.in	?:00's	3:00 p.m.	4:00:4 m:d0:4:	5:00:2 M:00:3	Hour	
	Both Approaches	750	525	900	630	419	596	428	467	552	640	720	612		
	Major Street	(600)	(420)	(720)	(504)	419	596	428	467	552	640	720	612		
	Highest Approach	75	53	100	70	48	88	38	43	49	54	74	73		
	Minor Street	(60)	(42)	(80)	(56)	48	88	38	43	49	54	74	73	<u> </u>	
The	e satisfaction of a traffic sigr	al warra	nt or war	rants sha	ll not in i	tself requ	ire the ir	nstallatio	n of a traf	fic contr	ol signal.				
Combinati	ion of Conditions A & B						SA	TISFIED		YES		NO 🔽			
	REQUIREMENT				WA	RRANT	•				FU	LFILLED			



TWO WARRANTS SATISFIED

80%

www.JLBtraffic.com

1. MINIMUM VEHICULAR VOLUME

2. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC

info@JLBtraffic.com

516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570 - 8991

Yes 🗌 No 🔽

MPH MPH

(FHWA'S MUTCD 2009 Edition, as amended for use in California)

Signal Warrant Analysis

Figure 4C-101 (CA). Traffic Signal Warrants Worksheet

								CO	UNT DA	TE			1/14	4/2020	
006	FRESNO	n/a		n/a	_,			CAI	_C	JG		DATE	1/17	/2020	
DIST	СО	RTE		KPM	-"			CHI	K	CS		DATE	1/17	/2020	
Major St:	Maple Avenue						Crit	tical App	roach S	peed			40		
Minor St:	Annadale Avenu	ıe					- Crit	tical App	roach S	peed			40		
							•								
Critical	speed of major street t	raffic >	64 km/h	(40 mp	h)				□ <u> </u>		(-)				
In huilt	up area of isolated con	munity	of < 10	000 por	nulation				or >	RURAL	. (R)				
III built	up area or isolated con	iiiiuiiity	01 < 10,	ooo por	Julation				V	URBAN	l (U)				
	MARRANTA FI			•	\										
	WARRANT 1 - Eig (Condition A or Condition						ho satio	find)							
Condition	A - Minimum Vehicle V		COIIIDII	iation	n A anu	D IIIust)% SATI:	SFIED		YES [NO	~		
		MINII	MUM RE	OLUREN	/FNTS	1	80	% SATIS	FIFD		YES [NO	~		
			SHOWN				00	/0 JA113	1120		123				
		U	R	U	R	۲.	18.	18.	18.	18	18.	18.	18.		
	APPROACH LANES		1	2 or	More	2:00°.	8:00:s	نن. 20: <i>زار</i>	,m.a 00:1	ζοο: _γ	3:00p.m	4:00:4 .m.	, m.a.oo;s	Hour	
	Both Approaches	500	350	600	420	309	268	313	282	361	361	367	289	1	
	Major Street	(400)	(280)	(480)	(336)	309	268	313	282	361	361	367	289	-	
	Highest Approach	150	105	200	140	83	63	58	51	64	54	27	29		
	Minor Street	(120)	(84)	(160)	(112)	83	63	58	51	64	54	27	29]	
Condition	P. Interruption of Cont	inuous	Traffic				100)% SATI:	CEIED		YES Γ	NO	~		
Condition	B - Interruption of Cont					1							~		
			MUM RE Shown	-			80	% SATIS	FIED		YES L	NO	•		
		U	R	U	R	l .	l	.م.	l	l	l	l	l		
						2.00.5 .n.	Og.W.	S. ii.io	i.000:7	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	3:00:E	00;* 00;*	i.00;s		
	APPROACH LANES		1		More		0.8	\z `						Hour	
	Both Approaches	750	525	900	630	309	268	313	282	361	361	367	289	_	
	Major Street	(600)	(420)	(720)	(504)	309	268	313	282	361	361	367	289	_	
	Highest Approach	75 (60)	53 (42)	100 (80)	70 (56)	83	63 63	58 58	51 51	64 64	54 54	27 27	29 29	_	
Tho	Minor Street	` '		. ,							_	27	29	1	
ine	satisfaction of a traffic sign	ıdı warra	iit or war	rants sna	ii not in i	ısen requ	ine the Ir	iolifiliblei	i Oi a Tra	iiic contr	oi signal.				
Combinati	on of Conditions A & B						SA	ΓISFIED		YE	s 🗆	NO 🔽			
		ı												T	
	REQUIREMENT	_				RRANT				屵	FULFILLED				
	TWO WARRANTS SATISF	IED :	L. MINIM	JM VEHI	CULAR V	OLUME	V 🗆 N. 🗖								

B	TRAFFIC ENGINEERING, INC.

80%

www.JLBtraffic.com

2. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC

info@JLBtraffic.com

516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570 - 8991

Yes 🗌 No 🔽

(FHWA'S MUTCD 2009 Edition, as amended for use in California)

Signal Warrant Analysis

Figure 4C-101 (CA). Traffic Signal Warrants Worksheet

								CO	UNT DA	TE			1/14	/2020	
006	FRESNO	n/a		n/a				CAI	LC	JG		DATE	1/20	/2020	
DIST	СО	RTE		KPM				CH	к	CS		DATE	1/20	/2020	
Major St:	North Avenue						Cri	tical App	oroach S	peed			45		MPH
Minor St:	Maple Avenue						Cri	tical App	roach S	peed			40		MPH
	I speed of major street t		-		•				or }	RURAL URBAN					
Condition	WARRANT 1 - Eig (Condition A or Condit A - Minimum Vehicle V	ion B or olume MININ		QUIREN	of A and		100 80)% SATI: % SATIS	FIED		YES N	NO NO			
	APPROACH LANES	U	R 1	U 2 or	R More	,200°.	' ^{'U',E}		,io 00:1	2:00°.	3:000:11	4:00p: nj.	i.i.a.oo;s	Hour	
		500	350	600	420	591	/∛ 603	/√ 558	/Ÿ 546	692	∕ఌ్ 682	/ ∳ [*]	633	l	
	Both Approaches	(400)	(280)	(480)	(336)	591	603	558	546	692	682	743	633		
	Major Street Highest Approach	150	105	200	140	174	122	153	153	178	201	188	105		
	Minor Street	(120)	(84)	(160)	(112)	174	122	153	153	178	201	188	105		
Condition	B - Interruption of Cont	MININ (80% S	MUM RE	IN BRA	CKETS)		80	0% SATI: % SATIS		1	YES T	Z NO			
		U	R	U	R	 	Jo.	là.	18.	18	18.	18.	18.		
	APPROACH LANES	:	1	2 or	More	2:00 è.m.	i, 60:01	, in idea; 27	i.i000:7	ζ.00; _. η.	3:00p:n;	4:00:4 W:400:4	5:00:2 M:00:3	Hour	
	Both Approaches	750	525	900	630	591	603	558	546	692	682	743	633		
	Major Street	(600)	(420)	(720)	(504)	591	603	558	546	692	682	743	633		
	Highest Approach	75	53	100	70	174	122	153	153	178	201	188	105		
	Minor Street	(60)	(42)	(80)	(56)	174	122	153	153	178	201	188	105		
The	e satisfaction of a traffic sign	nal warra	nt or war	rants sha	ll not in i	tself requ	ire the ir	nstallatio	n of a trai	ffic contr	ol signal.				
Combinati	ion of Conditions A & B						SA [·]	TISFIED		YES	~	№ □		_	
														T	

REQUIREMENT	WARRANT	FULFILLED
TWO WARRANTS SATISFIED	1. MINIMUM VEHICULAR VOLUME	Vac 🖬 Na 🗆
80%	2. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC	Yes 🔽 No 📗



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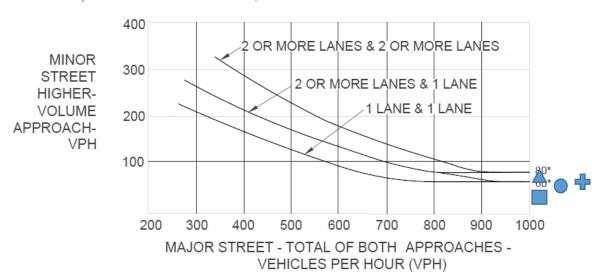
info@JLBtraffic.com

516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103 Fresno, CA 93704 (559) 570 - 8991

Warrant 2: Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (Rural)

Existing Traffic Conditions 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

	1 Lane & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 2 or More Lanes	2:00 PM Volume	3:00 PM Volume	4:00 PM Volume	5:00 PM Volume
Major Street (Total of Both Approaches)	П	57	П	1192	1192	1380	1407
Minor Street (Higher Volume Approach)				61	37	40	56

Satisfied:	□ Yes	⊠ No

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

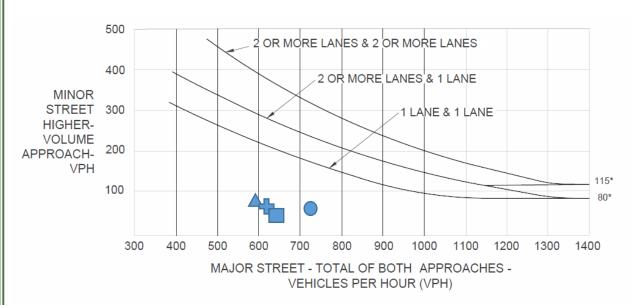
Fresno, CA 93704

info@JLBtraffic.com

www.JLBtraffic.com

Warrant 2: Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (Urban)

Existing Traffic Conditions 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue



*Note: 115 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

	1 Lane & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 2 or More Lanes	7:00 AM Volume	3:00 PM Volume	4:00 PM Volume	5:00 PM Volume
Major Street (Total of Both Approaches)				596	640	720	612
Minor Street (Higher Volume Approach)				88	54	74	73

Satisfied:	□ Yes	⊠ No
Juli3iicu.		<u> </u>

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014

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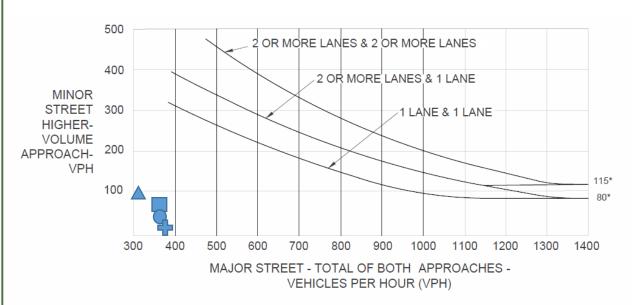
516 E. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

Fresno, CA 93704

info@JLBtraffic.com

Warrant 2: Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (Urban)

Existing Traffic Conditions 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue



*Note: 115 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

	1 Lane & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 2 or More Lanes	7:00 AM Volume	2:00 PM Volume	3:00 PM Volume	4:00 PM Volume
Major Street (Total of Both Approaches)				309	361	361	367
Minor Street (Higher Volume Approach)				83	64	54	27

Satisfied:	□ Yes	⊠ No
SALISHED	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



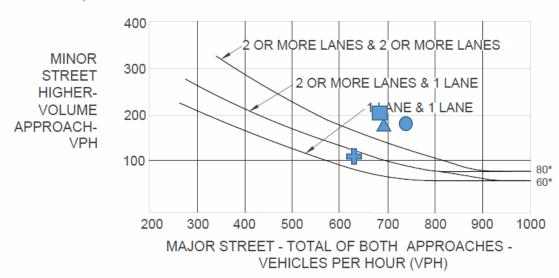
516 E. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

Fresno, CA 93704

Warrant 2: Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (Rural)

Existing Traffic Conditions 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

	1 Lane & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 1 Lane	2 or More Lanes & 2 or More Lanes	2:00 PM Volume	3:00 PM Volume	4:00 PM Volume	5:00 PM Volume
Major Street (Total of Both Approaches)				692	682	743	633
Minor Street (Higher Volume Approach)				178	201	188	105

Satisfied:

✓ Yes

✓ No

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

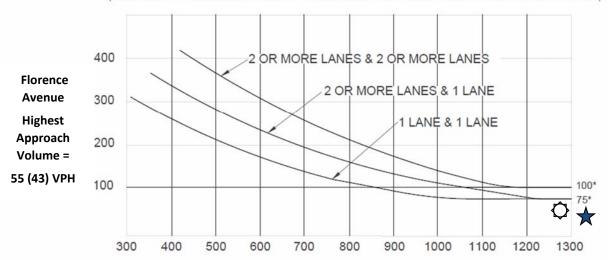
Fresno, CA 93704

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Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Chestnut Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1273 (1537) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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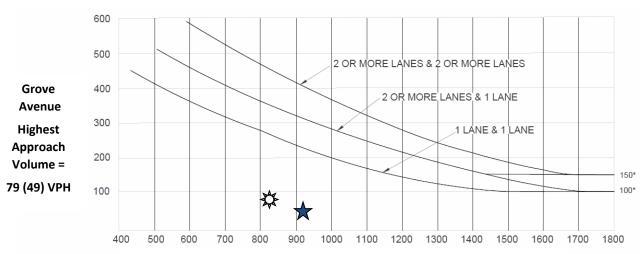
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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

823 (913) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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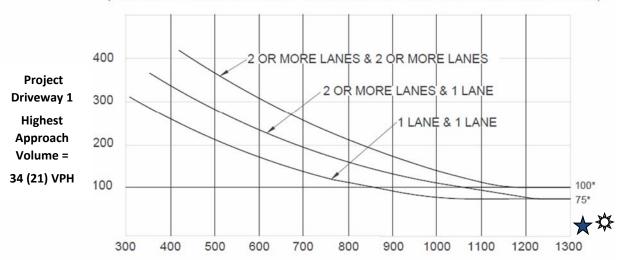
Fresno, CA 93704

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Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 4. Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1949 (1924) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

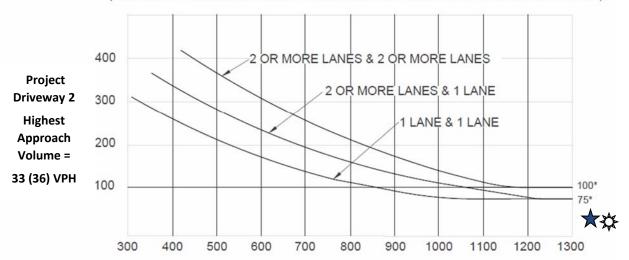
Fresno, CA 93704

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Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 5. Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1967 (1909) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition) Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals November 7, 2014

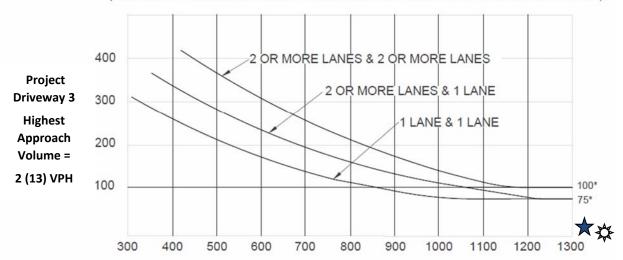


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Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 6. Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1920 (1854) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

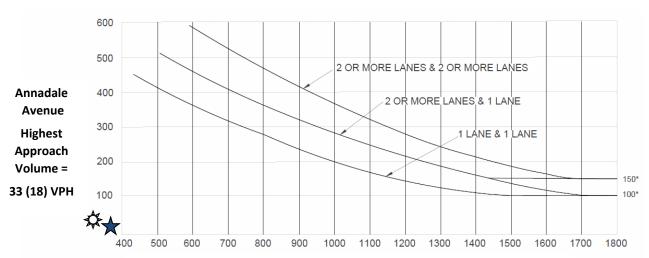
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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

289 (325) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

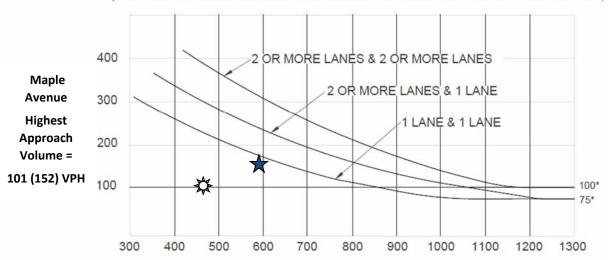
Fresno, CA 93704

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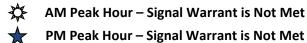
Existing plus Project Traffic Conditions 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



North Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 460 (594) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

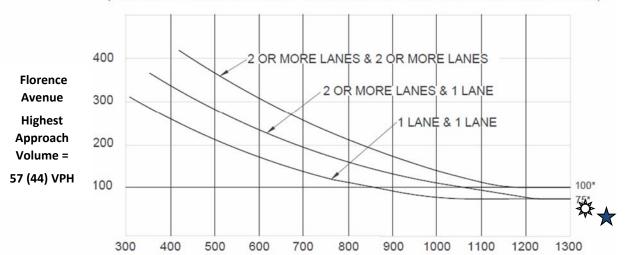
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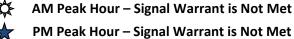
Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Chestnut Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1366 (1607) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition) Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

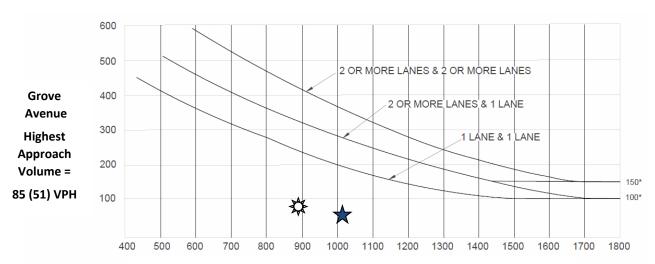
Fresno, CA 93704

info@JLBtraffic.com

www.JLBtraffic.com

Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

889 (1016) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

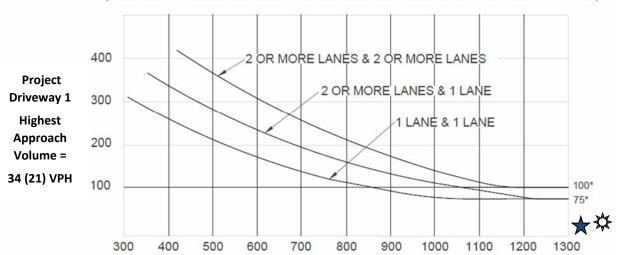
Fresno, CA 93704

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www.JLBtraffic.com

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 4. Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 2167 (2107) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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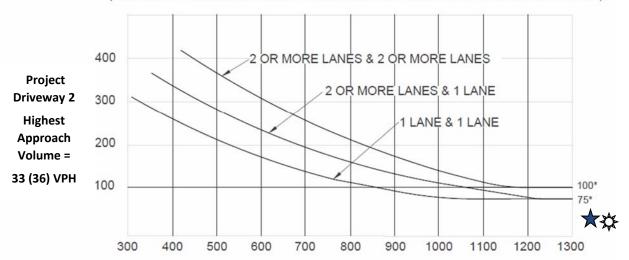
Fresno, CA 93704

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www.JLBtraffic.com

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 5. Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 2185 (2092) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

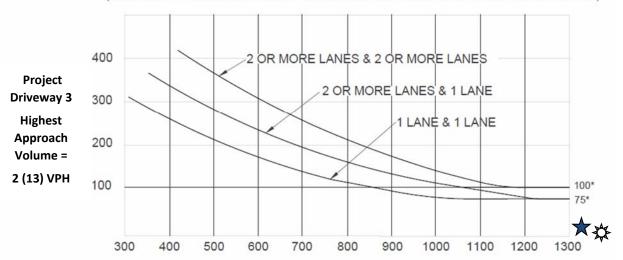
Fresno, CA 93704

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Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 6. Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 2138 (2037) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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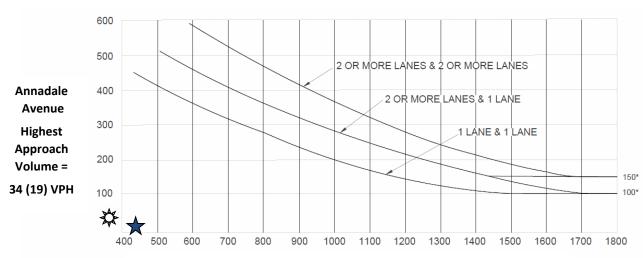
Fresno, CA 93704

info@JLBtraffic.com

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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 370 (441) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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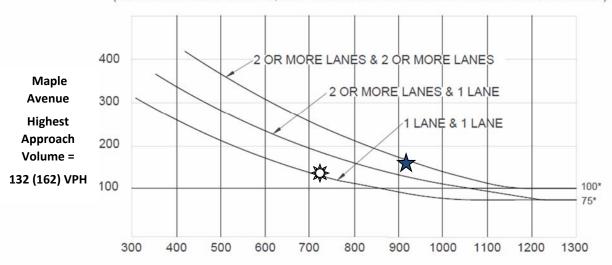
Fresno, CA 93704

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Near Term plus Project Traffic Conditions 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



North Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 722 (915) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Met

PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

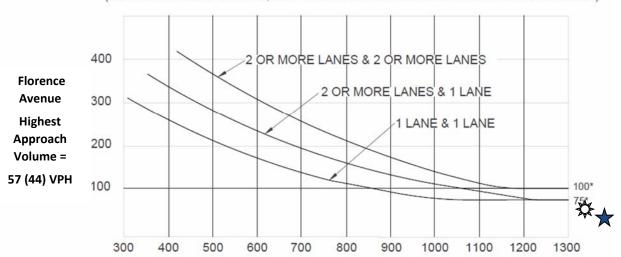
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Chestnut Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 2090 (2278) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

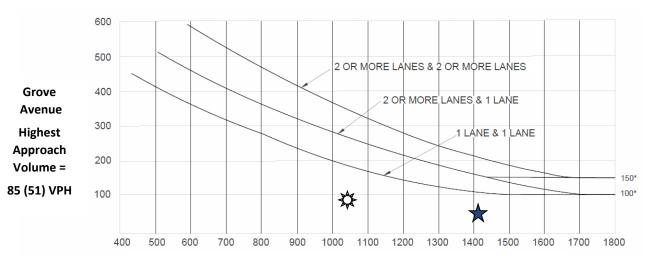
Fresno, CA 93704

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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

1045 (1405) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

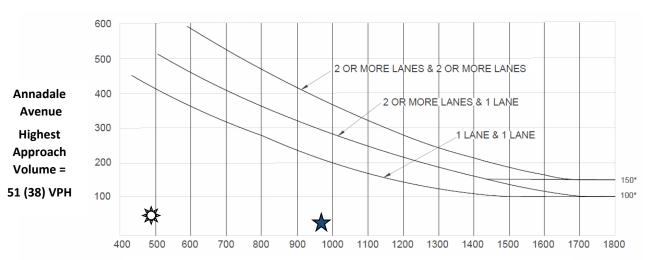
Fresno, CA 93704

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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

485 (967) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

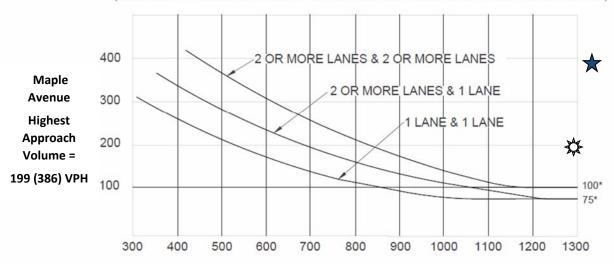
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 No Project Traffic Conditions 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



North Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1290 (1768) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Met

PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

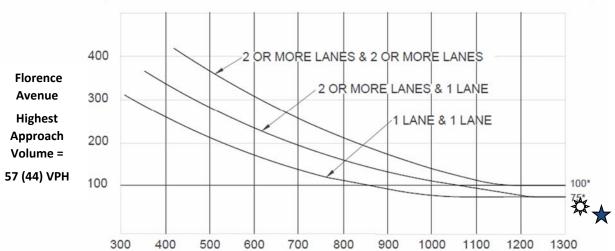
Fresno, CA 93704

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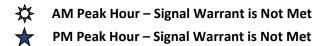
Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 1. Chestnut Avenue / Florence Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Chestnut Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 2141 (2311) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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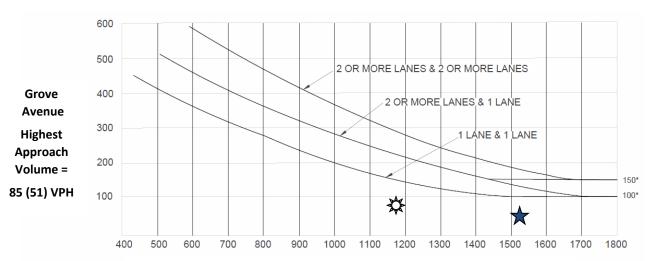
Fresno, CA 93704

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Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 2. Maple Avenue / Grove Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

1174 (1520) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

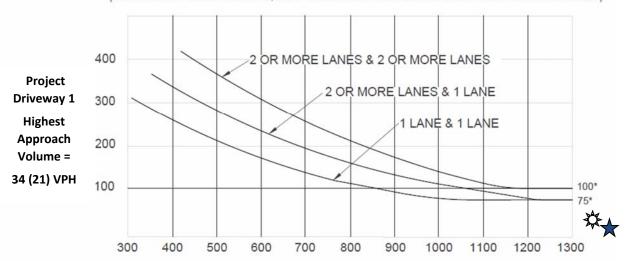
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 4. Project Driveway 1 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 3417 (3478) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

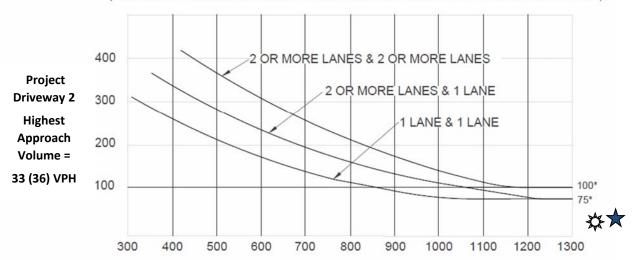
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 5. Project Driveway 2 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 3416 (3456) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



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Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



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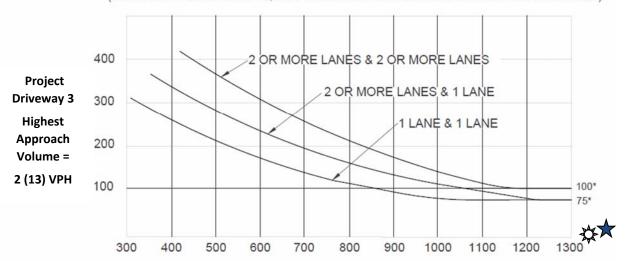
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 6. Project Driveway 3 / Jensen Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



Jensen Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 3369 (3401) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



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Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

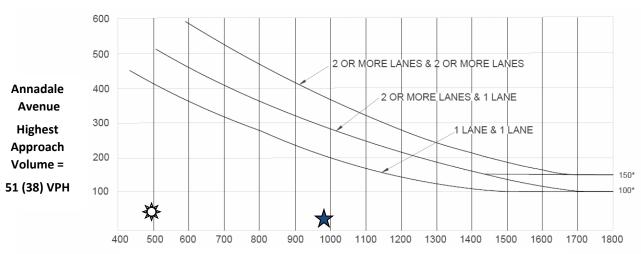
Fresno, CA 93704

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www.JLBtraffic.com

Warrant 3: Peak Hour (Urban)

Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 8. Maple Avenue / Annadale Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour



Maple Avenue Total of Both Approaches =

497 (974) VPH

*Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met



PM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Not Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

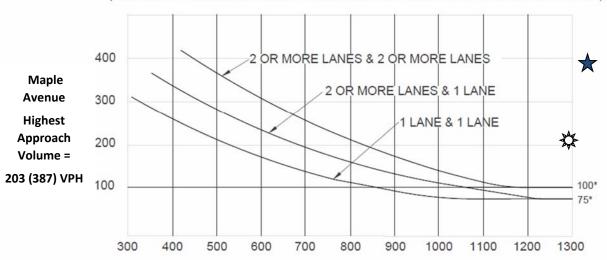
Fresno, CA 93704

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Cumulative Year 2035 plus Project Traffic Conditions 9. Maple Avenue / North Avenue AM (PM) Peak Hour

(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



North Avenue Total of Both Approaches = 1293 (1773) VPH

*Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.



AM Peak Hour – Signal Warrant is Met

PM Peak Hour - Signal Warrant is Met

Source: California Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (CA MUTCD 2014 Edition)
Chapter 4C: Traffic Control Signal Needs Studies
Part 4: Highway Traffic Signals
November 7, 2014



516 W. Shaw Ave., Ste. 103

Fresno, CA 93704

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January 28, 2021

Mrs. Jill Gormley Traffic Engineer City of Fresno 2600 Fresno Street Fresno, CA 93721-3616

Via Email Only: Jill.Gormley@fresno.gov

Subject: Revised Traffic Impact Analysis Addendum No. 2.

Dear Mrs. Gormley,

JLB Traffic Engineering, Inc. (JLB) has prepared a letter in support of the Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Report prepared by JLB hereby referred to as the TIA Report for the proposed BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development (Project) located on the northeast corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue in the City of Fresno. Since the preparation of the TIA Report, BDM Builders has been working to secure users for the Project site. As a result, the Project is now slightly different than what was analyzed in the TIA Report. The purpose of the letter is to evaluate the potential changes in traffic generation and determine whether these would justify a revision to the TIA Report. The Latest Project Site Plan is presented in Exhibit A. Additionally, the City of Fresno has requested that an updated Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) output be reran by Fresno COG. This Revised Traffic Impact Analysis Addendum No. 2 also includes the VMT output for each of the three primary types of land uses (residential, non-retail commercial, and commercial retail). As a result, this Addendum No. 2 serves as a replacement of the Project Trip Generation section and the complete VMT Analysis section of the TIA report.

Project Description

The Project proposes an integrated mixed-use development of a 12.18-acre site. The mixed-use development will include a gasoline/service station with convenience market (16 fueling positions), a 2,866 square-foot fast-food restaurant with drive-through window, a 5,225 high-turnover (sit-down) restaurant, 32,900 square feet of shopping center, a 1,600 square-foot coffee/donut shop with drive-through window, a 11,700 square-foot medical-dental office building, a 6,000 square-foot walk-in bank, a 9,400 square-foot small office building, 151 units of multifamily housing (4-story), and a 4,000 square-foot day care. As noted in the TIA Report the Project will undergo a General Plan Amendment with the City of Fresno to modify 5.90 acres of Light Industrial, 2.15 acres of Community Commercial and 3.53 acres of Residential (RM-2) to 3.50 acres of Light Industrial, 5.36 acres of Community Commercial and 3.38 acres of Residential (RM-3).

Trip Generation

Trip generation rates for the proposed Project were obtained from the 10th Edition of the Trip Generation Manual published by the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE).



Table I presents the total trip generation of the latest Project Site Plan with trip generation rates for Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market, Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window, High-Turnover (Sit-Down) Restaurant, Shopping Center, Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window, Medical-Dental Office Building, Walk-in Bank, Small Office Building, Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise), and Day Care Center. While the ITE Trip Generation Manual does not provide a weekday daily rate for a Walk-in Bank, JLB utilized the weekday daily rate for a Drive-in Bank as a conservative measure. At buildout, the latest Project Site Plan is estimated to generate a maximum of 9,947 daily trips, 689AM peak hour trips and 809 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account).

Table I: Trip Generation - Latest Project Site Plan

		_	Da	ily		AM	(7-9)	(7-9) Peak Hour PM (4-6) Peak Hour								
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	5	T-4-1	Trip	In	Out			T-4-1	Trip	In	Out	•	0	T . 4 /
			Rate	Total	Rate	9	6	In	Out	Total	Rate		%	In	Out	Total
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	16	f.p.	205.36	3,286	12.47	51	49	102	98	200	13.99	51	49	114	110	224
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	2.866	k.s.f.	470.95	1,350	40.19	51	49	59	56	115	32.67	52	48	49	45	94
High-Turnover (Sit-Down) Restaurant (932)	5.225	k.s.f.	112.18	586	9.94	55	45	29	23	52	9.77	62	38	32	19	51
Shopping Center (820)	32.900	k.s.f.	37.75	1,242	0.94	62	38	19	12	31	3.81	48	52	60	65	125
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	1.600	k.s.f.	820.38	1,313	88.99	51	49	72	70	142	43.38	50	50	34	35	69
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	11.700	k.s.f.	34.80	407	2.78	78	22	26	7	33	3.46	28	72	11	29	40
Walk-in Bank (911)	6.000	k.s.f.	100.03	600	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	12.13	44	56	32	41	73
Small Office Building (712)	9.400	k.s.f.	16.19	152	1.92	83	18	15	3	18	2.45	32	68	7	16	23
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	150	d.u.	5.44	816	0.36	26	74	14	40	54	0.44	61	39	40	26	66
Day Care Center (565)	4.000	k.s.f.	47.62	190	11.00	53	47	23	21	44	11.12	47	53	21	23	44
Total Project Trips				9,947				359	330	689				400	409	809

Note:

f.p. = Fueling Positions

k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet

d.u. = Dwelling Units

Table II presents the total trip generation for the TIA Report Project Site Plan with trip generation rates for Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market, Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window, Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window, Shopping Center, Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window, Medical-Dental Office Building, Walk-in Bank, Small Office Building, Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise), and Day Care Center. Per the TIA Report, the Project was estimated to generate a maximum of 10,432 daily trips, 727 AM peak hour trips and 833 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account). Compared to the Project trip generation analyzed in the TIA Report, the latest Project Site Plan will yield 485 less daily, 38 less AM peak hour and 24 less PM peak hour trips. The difference in trip generation is summarized in Table III.



Table II: Trip Generation - TIA Report Project Site Plan

			Da	ily		AM	(7-9)	Peak	Hou	r		PN	1 (4-6)	Peak	eak Hour				
Land Use (ITE Code)	Size	Unit	Rate	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	٠ .	Total	Trip	In	Out	In	Out	Total			
			Kate	Total	Rate	9	6	ın	Out	rotai	Rate	:	%	m	Out	Total			
Gasoline/Service Station with Convenience Market (945)	16	f.p.	205.36	3,286	12.47	51	49	102	98	200	13.99	51	49	114	110	224			
Fast-Food Restaurant with Drive-Through Window (934)	3.000	k.s.f.	470.95	1,413	40.19	51	49	62	59	121	32.67	52	48	51	47	98			
Fast-Food Restaurant without Drive-Through Window (933)	2.000	k.s.f.	346.23	692	25.10	60	40	30	20	50	28.34	50	50	28	29	57			
Shopping Center (820)	32.000	k.s.f.	37.75	1,208	0.94	62	38	19	11	30	3.81	48	52	59	63	122			
Coffee/Donut Shop with Drive-Through Window (937)	2.000	k.s.f.	820.38	1,641	88.99	51	49	91	87	178	43.38	50	50	43	44	87			
Medical-Dental Office Building (720)	14.500	k.s.f.	34.80	505	2.78	78	22	31	9	40	3.46	28	72	14	36	50			
Walk-in Bank (911)	6.000	k.s.f.	100.03	600	0.00	0	0	0	0	0	12.13	44	56	32	41	73			
Small Office Building (712)	5.000	k.s.f.	16.19	81	1.92	83	18	8	2	10	2.45	32	68	4	8	12			
Multifamily Housing (Mid-Rise) (221)	150	d.u.	5.44	816	0.36	26	74	14	40	54	0.44	61	39	40	26	66			
Day Care Center (565)	4.000	k.s.f.	47.62	190	11.00	53	47	23	21	44	11.12	47	53	21	23	44			
Total Project Trips				10,432				380	347	727				406	427	833			

Note: f.p. = Fueling Positions

k.s.f = Thousand Square Feet

d.u. = Dwelling Units

Table III: Difference in Trip Generation

Land Use	Daily	AM	AM (7-9) Peak Hour PM (4-6) Peak				
Lana Ose	Total	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Latest Project Site Plan	9,947	359	330	689	400	409	809
TIA Report Project Site Plan	10,432	380	347	727	406	427	833
Difference in Trip Generation	-485	-21	-17	-38	-6	-18	-24

Vehicle Miles Traveled Evaluation

Senate Bill (SB) 743 (Steinberg 2013) was approved by then Governor Brown on September 27, 2013. SB 743 created a path to revise the definition of transportation impacts according to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The revised CEQA Guidelines requiring VMT analysis became effective December 28, 2018; however, agencies had until July 1, 2020 to finalize their local guidelines on VMT analysis. On June 25, 2020, the City of Fresno adopted its VMT Guidelines. The intent of SB 743 is to align CEQA transportation study methodology with and promote the statewide goals and policies of reducing VMT and greenhouse gases (GHG). Three objectives of SB 743 related to development are to reduce GHG, diversify land uses, and focus on creating a multimodal environment. It is hoped that this will spur infill development.



On June 25, 2020, the City of Fresno adopted CEQA Guidelines for Vehicle Miles Traveled Thresholds pursuant to Senate Bill 743 to be effective of July 1, 2020. The thresholds described therein are referred to herein as the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds. The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds document was prepared and adopted consistent with the requirements of CEQA Guidelines Sections 15064.3 and 15064.7. The December 2018 Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory) published by the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR), was utilized as a reference and guidance document in the preparation of the Fresno VMT Thresholds.

The City of Fresno VMT Thresholds adopted a screening standard and criteria that can be used to screen out qualified projects that meet the adopted criteria for low VMT areas, that can be used to screen out residential and office projects from needing to prepare a detailed VMT analysis.

This screening tool is consistent with the OPR December 2018 Guidance referenced above. The screening tool includes an analysis of those portions of the City that satisfy the standard of reducing VMT by 13% from existing per capita and per employee VMT averages within the relevant region. The relevant region adopted by the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds is Fresno County.

However, the City of Fresno VMT Thresholds Section 3.1 regarding Development Projects states that if a project constitutes a General Plan Amendment or a Rezone, none of the screening criteria may apply, and that the City must evaluate such projects on a case-by-case basis. Here the Project includes both a General Plan Amendment and a Rezone and does not meet the screening criteria. As such, a quantitative VMT analysis is required.

VMT is simply the product of a number of trips and those trips' lengths. The first step in a VMT analysis is to establish the baseline average VMT, which requires the definition of a region. The established region for the project, consistent with the adopted City of Fresno VMT Thresholds, is Fresno County.

The Project will be used to serve an expanding population of southern Fresno. At present, the nearest gas/service station is located on the northwest corner of Maple Avenue and Jensen Avenue approximately 100 feet to the west of the Project site. At present, the nearest shopping center is located on the northeast corner of Chestnut Avenue and Butler Avenue approximately 1.5 miles to the northeast of the Project site. There are no shopping centers located south of Jensen Avenue. Once operational, the Project will contain the nearest neighborhood shopping center for travelers south of Jensen Avenue. For VMT purposes the Project includes 151 multifamily residential units, 31,100 square feet of commercial uses, and 49,991 square feet of local-serving retail.

Because the project is not eligible to be screened out, JLB requested from Fresno COG to run its ABM model to determine the Project's VMT for these land uses. Based on the Fresno COG VMT output the residential, non-retail commercial, and retail commercial are projected to yield less than significant impacts to VMT. Based on the ABM model output, the Project's VMT for the residential component was calculated to be 10.31 VMT per capita which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 14.01 VMT per capita. Similarly, the Fresno COG VMT output for the non-retail commercial component was calculated to be 21.06 VMT per employee which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 22.27 VMT per employee. On the other hand, the VMT threshold for retail commercial is no net increase in regional VMT by the Project when compared to the No Project. At present the Fresno County



No Project Regional VMT is an average of 23,544,527, while the Fresno County with Project Regional VMT is 23,406,520. Therefore, the retail commercial component of the Project results in a Fresno County Regional VMT which is less than the Fresno County No Project Regional VMT. As a result, the residential, non-retail commercial, and retail commercial components will not have a significant impact to VMT.

Conclusions

Conclusions and recommendations regarding the changes to the BDM Builders Mixed-Use Development Project, the latest Fresno COG Activity Based Model (ABM) Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) output are based on a review of the Trip Generation Comparison presented in this letter and the TIA Report.

- At buildout, the latest Project Site Plan is estimated to generate a maximum of 9,947 daily trips, 689
 AM peak hour trips and 809 PM peak hour total trips (before internal capture and pass-by trip reductions are taken into account).
- Compared to the Project trip generation analyzed in the TIA Report, the latest Project Site Plan will yield 485 less daily, 38 less AM peak hour and 24 less PM peak hour trips.
- Considering that the changes to the Project Site Plan result in reductions to the estimated maximum trip generation, findings and recommendations relocated traffic operations and LOS are expected to remain as presented in the TIA Report.
- Based on the Trip Generation Comparison, the changes to the Project Site Plan do not give justification for a Revised TIA Report.
- Per the Fresno COG ABM model, the Project's retail commercial results in a Fresno County with Project Regional VMT that is lower than the Fresno County No Project Regional VMT.
- Per the Fresno COG ABM model, the Project's VMT for the residential component was calculated to be 10.31 VMT per capita which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 14.01 VMT per capita.
- Per the Fresno COG ABM model, the Project's VMT for the non-retail commercial component was calculated to be 21.06 VMT per employee which is less than the City of Fresno maximum threshold of 22.27 VMT per employee.
- As a result, the residential, non-retail commercial, and neighborhood retail components will not have a significant impact to VMT.

Please feel welcome to contact me with any questions, comments or concerns regarding the findings and recommendations of this letter. I can be reached by phone at 559.570.8991 and by email at jbenavides@jlbtraffic.com.

Sincerely,

Jose Luis Benavides, PE, TE

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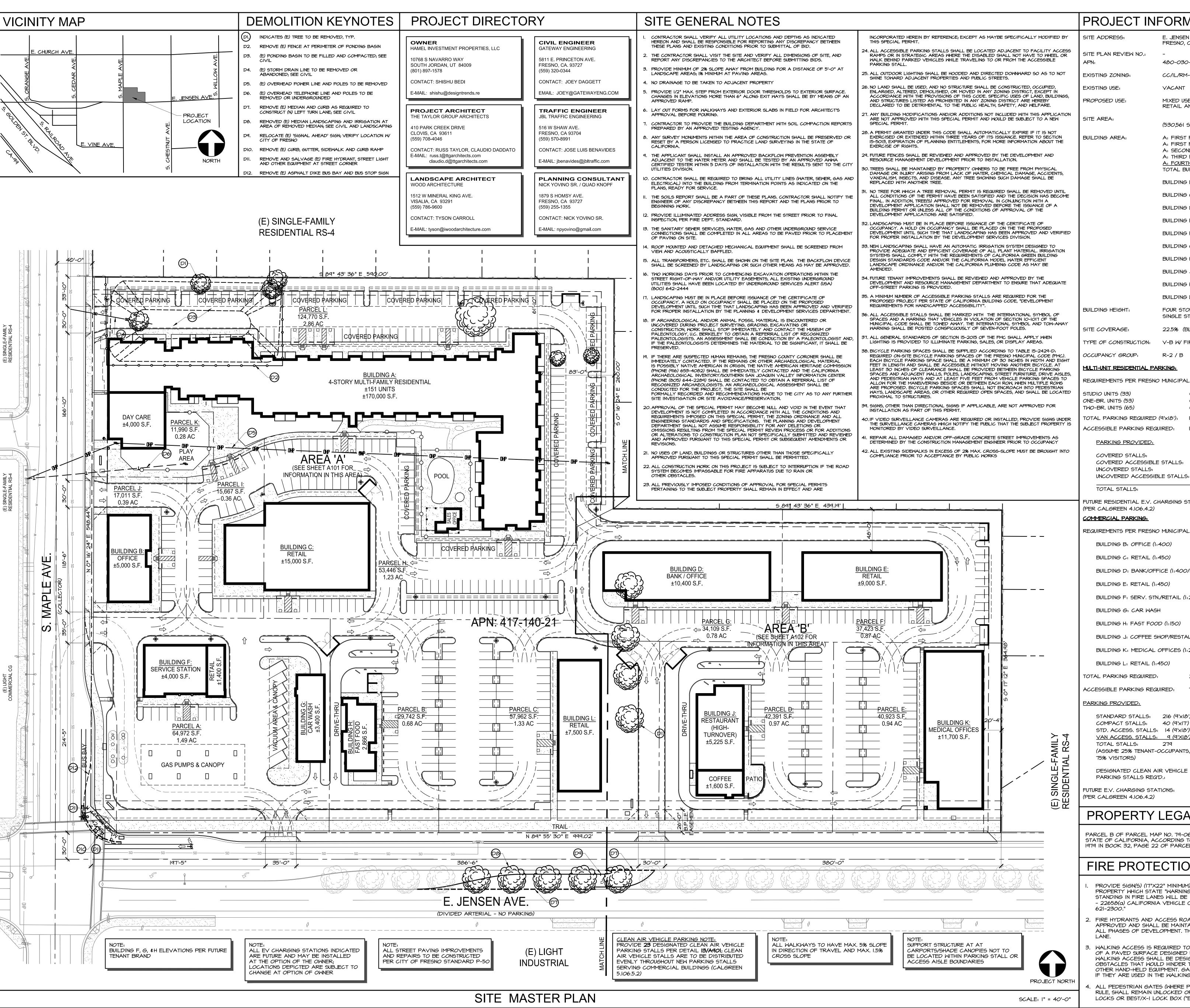
President

Z:\01 Projects\004 Fresno\004-109 BDM Builders TIA\Letter\L01282020 BDM Builders Revised TGC Letter Addendum 2 .docx



Exhibit A - Latest Project Site Plan





PROJECT INFORMATION

E. JENSEN & S. MAPLE FRESNO, CA 93704

SITE PLAN REVIEW NO .:

EXISTING ZONING:

PROPOSED USE:

480-030-60 CC/IL/RM-2/ UGM

VACANT MIXED USE: MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL, COMMERCIAL

RETAIL AND OFFICE SPACES 12.18 ACRES

(530,561 SQ. FT.) A: FIRST FLOOR - DAY CARE ±4,000 SQ. FT. A: FIRST FLOOR - RESIDENTIAL ±38,500 SQ. FT A: SECOND FLOOR - RESIDENTIAL ±42,500 SQ. FT. A: THIRD FLOOR - RESIDENTIAL ±42,500 SQ. FT. ±42,500 SQ. FT. <u> A: FOURTH FLOOR - RESIDENTIAL</u> TOTAL BUILDING A AREA: ±170,000 SQ. FT BUILDING B: OFFICE ±5,000 SQ. FT. BUILDING C: RETAIL ±15,000 SQ. FT

> BUILDING D: BANK/OFFICE ±10,400 SQ. FT. BUILDING E: RETAIL ±9,000 SQ. FT. BUILDING F: SERV. STATION/RETAIL ±5,400 SQ. FT. BUILDING G: CAR WASH ±3,400 SQ. FT. BUILDING H: FAST FOOD 2,866 SQ. FT.

BUILDING J: RESTAURANT/COFFEE ±6,825 SQ. FT. BUILDING K: MEDICAL OFFICES ±11,700 SQ. FT. BUILDING L: RETAIL ±7,500 SQ. FT. FOUR STORIES FOR RESIDENTIAL; SEE ELEVATIONS

SINGLE STORY FOR COMMERCIAL: SEE ELEVATIONS SITE COVERAGE: 22.5% (BLDG. FOOTPRINT/SITE AREA)

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: V-B W FIRE SPRINKLERS

OCCUPANCY GROUP: R-2 / B

<u>MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL PARKING:</u>

REQUIREMENTS PER FRESNO MUNICIPAL CODE TABLE 15-2409:

STUDIO UNITS (33) ONE-BR. UNITS (53) TWO-BR. UNITS (65) ACCESSIBLE PARKING REQUIRED:

= MIN. 30 COVERED + 9 GUEST SPACES = MIN. 53 COVERED + 30 GUEST SPACES = MIN. 65 COVERED + 33 GUEST SPACES TOTAL PARKING REQUIRED (9'x18'): 148 COVERED + 72 GUEST = 220 STALLS II SPACES (2 VAN + 9 STANDARD)

COVERED ACCESSIBLE STALLS: 8 (9'x18') (2 VAN + 6 STANDARD) 67 (9'x18') UNCOVERED ACCESSIBLE STALLS: 3 (9'x18') (1 VAN + 2 STANDARD)

223

TOTAL STALLS:

JTURE RESIDENTIAL E.V. CHARGING STATIONS: $223 \times .06 = 14 \text{ MIN. REQ'D.}$ (PER CALGREEN 4.106.4.2) COMMERCIAL PARKING:

REQUIREMENTS PER FRESNO MUNICIPAL CODE TABLE 15-2409:

BUILDING B: OFFICE (1:400) = MIN. 13 SPACES BUILDING C: RETAIL (1:450) = MIN. 33 SPACES

BUILDING D: BANK/OFFICE (1:400/1:400) = MIN. 26 SPACES BUILDING E: RETAIL (1:450) = MIN. 20 SPACES

BUILDING F: SERV. STN./RETAIL (1:250,1:450) = MIN 19 SPACES BUILDING G: CAR WASH

BUILDING H: FAST FOOD (1:150) = MIN. 19 SPACES BUILDING J. COFFEE SHOP/RESTAURANT (1:150) = MIN. 46 SPACES

BUILDING K: MEDICAL OFFICES (1:275) = MIN. 43 SPACES

OTAL PARKING REQUIRED: 236 SPACES

7 SPACES (2 VAN + 5 STANDARD) ACCESSIBLE PARKING REQUIRED:

<u>PARKING PROVIDED:</u> STANDARD STALLS: COMPACT STALLS: 40 (9'x|7')

(PER CALGREEN 5.106.4.1.1) STD. ACCESS. STALLS: 14 (9'x18') LONG-TERM: $70 \times .05 = 4 MIN$. 279 (PER CALGREEN 5.106.4.1.2)

= MIN. IT SPACES

BICYCLE PARKING REQUIRED

 $279 \times .06 = 17 MIN. REQ'D.$

SHORT-TERM: 273 X .05 = II MIN.

DESIGNATED CLEAN AIR VEHICLE PARKING STALLS REQ'D .:

 $279 \times .08 = 23 MIN.$

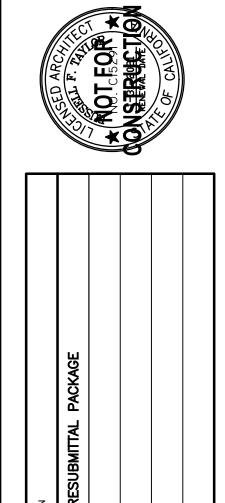
PROPERTY LEGAL DESCRIPTION

PARCEL B OF PARCEL MAP NO. 79-06, IN THE CITY OF FRESNO, COUNTY OF FRESNO STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ACCORDING TO THE MAP THEREOF RECORDED AUGUST 27, 1979 IN BOOK 32, PAGE 22 OF PARCEL MAPS, FRESNO COUNTY RECORDS.

FIRE PROTECTION NOTES

- PROVIDE SIGN(S) (17"X22" MINIMUM) AT ALL PUBLIC ENTRANCE DRIVES TO THE PROPERTY WHICH STATE "WARNING - VEHICLES STOPPED, PARKED OR LEFT STANDING IN FIRE LANES WILL BE IMMEDIATELY REMOVED AT OWNER'S EXPENSE - 22658(a) CALIFORNIA VEHICLE CODE - FRESNO POLICE DEPARTMENT
- FIRE HYDRANTS AND ACCESS ROADS SHALL BE INSTALLED, TESTED AND APPROVED AND SHALL BE MAINTAINED SERVICEABLE PRIOR TO AND DURING ALL PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT. THE 4 1/2" OUTLET SHALL FACE THE ACCESS
- WALKING ACCESS IS REQUIRED TO REACH BUILDING OPENINGS WITHIN 200 FT. OF A PAVED SURFACE DESIGNED FOR FIRE APPARATUS USE. REQUIRED WALKING ACCESS SHALL BE DESIGNED TO PREVENT SHARP TURNS OR OBSTACLES THAT WOULD HINDER THE CARRYING OF GROUND LADDERS AND OTHER HAND-HELD EQUIPMENT. GATES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET IN WIDTH IF THEY ARE USED IN THE WALKING ACCESS PATH.
- ALL PEDESTRIAN GATES (WHERE PROVIDED) FOR COMPLIANCE OF THE 200' RULE, SHALL REMAIN UNLOCKED OR BE PROVIDED WITH POLICE/FIRE BYPASS LOCKS OR BEST/X-I LOCK BOX ("BEST" PADLOCK MODEL 21B700 SERIES).





19-008.00

Exhibit B - Fresno COG VMT Output



2856 - TAZ A (Residential - MF)

hhtaz	hh	hh population	Veh VMT	Vehtrips	VMT/cap	Trip Length
2856	150	515	5304.54	1003.73	10.31	5.28

2857 - TAZ B (Retail)	
No Project Regional Model Date	Total Regional VMT
12/14/2020	23,731,449
1/12/2021	23,505,944
1/15/2021	23,396,187
Average No Project Regional VMT	23,544,527
With Project (TAZ B)	23,406,520
Net Change in Regional VMT with Project	(138,007)
Signficant VMT Impact?	No

2858 - TAZ C (Commercial)

TAZ		TOTAL EMP	Total VMT	Vehtrips	VMT/emp	Trip Length
	2858	95	1996.49	211.61	21.06	9.43

MEIR Mitigation Measure Monitoring Checklist for the BDM Mixed Use Development Project EA

Date February 2021

INCORPORATING MEASURES FROM THE MASTER ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (MEIR) CERTIFIED FOR THE CITY OF FRESNO GENERAL PLAN UPDATE (SCH No. 2012111015)

This mitigation measure monitoring and reporting checklist was prepared pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15097 and Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code (PRC). It was certified as part of the Fresno City Council's approval of the MEIR for the Fresno General Plan update (Fresno City Council Resolution 2014-225, adopted December 18, 2014).

Letter designations to the right of each MEIR mitigation measure listed in this Exhibit note how the mitigation measure relates to the environmental assessment of the above-listed project, according to the key found at right and at the bottoms of the following pages:

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Progress

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-wide Program

F - Not Applicable

The timing of implementing each mitigation measure is identified in in the checklist, as well as identifies the entity responsible for verifying that the mitigation measures applied to a project are performed. Project applicants are responsible for providing evidence that mitigation measures are implemented. As lead agency, the City of Fresno is responsible for verifying that mitigation is performed/completed.

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Aesthetics:								
AES-1. Lighting systems for street and parking areas shall include shields to direct light to the roadway surfaces and parking areas. Vertical shields on the light fixtures shall also be used to direct light away from adjacent light sensitive land uses such as residences. Verification comments:	Prior to issuance of building permits	Public Works Department (PW) and Development & Resource Management Dept. (DARM)	X					

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Aesthetics (continued):								
AES-2: Lighting systems for public facilities such as active play areas shall provide adequate illumination for the activity; however, low intensity light fixtures and shields shall be used to minimize spillover light onto adjacent properties. Verification comments:	Prior to issuance of building permits	DARM	X					
AES-3: Lighting systems for non-residential uses, not including public facilities, shall provide shields on the light fixtures and orient the lighting system away from adjacent properties. Low intensity light fixtures shall also be used if excessive spillover light onto adjacent properties will occur. Verification comments:	Prior to issuance of building permits	DARM	х					
AES-4: Lighting systems for freestanding signs shall not exceed 100 foot Lamberts (FT-L) when adjacent to streets which have an average light intensity of less than 2.0 horizontal footcandles and shall not exceed 500 FT-L when adjacent to streets which have an average light intensity of 2.0 horizontal footcandles or greater. Verification comments:	Prior to issuance of building permits	DARM						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Aesthetics (continued):								
AES-5: Materials used on building facades shall be non-reflective. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					
Air Quality:								
AIR-1: Projects that include five or more heavy-duty truck deliveries per day with sensitive receptors located within 300 feet of the truck loading area shall provide a screening analysis to determine if the project has the potential to exceed criteria pollutant concentration based standards and thresholds for NO2 and PM2.5. If projects exceed screening criteria, refined dispersion modeling and health risk assessment shall be accomplished and if needed, mitigation measures to reduce impacts shall be included in the project to reduce the impacts to the extent feasible. Mitigation measures include but are not limited to:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X
 Locate loading docks and truck access routes as far from sensitive receptors as reasonably possible considering site design limitations to comply with other City design standards. 								
 Post signs requiring drivers to limit idling to 5 minutes or less. 								
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Air Quality (continued):								
AIR-2: Projects that result in an increased cancer risk of 10 in a million or exceed criteria pollutant ambient air quality standards shall implement site-specific measures that reduce toxic air contaminant (TAC) exposure to reduce excess cancer risk to less than 10 in a million. Possible control measures include but are not limited to:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X
 Locate loading docks and truck access routes as far from sensitive receptors as reasonably possible considering site design limitations to comply with other City design standards. 								
Post signs requiring drivers to limit idling to 5 minutes or less								
Construct block walls to reduce the flow of emissions toward sensitive receptors								
Install a vegetative barrier downwind from the TAC source that can absorb a portion of the diesel PM emissions								
 For projects proposing to locate a new building containing sensitive receptors near existing sources of TAC emissions, install HEPA filters in HVAC systems to reduce TAC emission levels exceeding risk thresholds. 								
 Install heating and cooling services at truck stops to eliminate the need for idling during overnight stops to run onboard systems. 								
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Air Quality (continued):								
 AIR-2 (continued from previous page) For large distribution centers where the owner controls the vehicle fleet, provide facilities to support alternative fueled trucks powered by fuels such as natural gas or bio-diesel Utilize electric powered material handling equipment where feasible for the weight and volume of material to be moved. Verification comments: 	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
AIR-3: Require developers proposing projects on ARB's list of projects in its Air Quality and Land Use Handbook (Handbook) warranting special consideration to prepare a cumulative health risk assessment when sensitive receptors are located within the distance screening criteria of the facility as listed in the ARB Handbook. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X

Date: February 2021

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Air Quality (continued):								
AIR-4: Require developers of projects containing sensitive receptors to provide a cumulative health risk assessment at project locations exceeding ARB Land Use Handbook distance screening criteria or newer criteria that may be developed by the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD). Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X
AIR-5: Require developers of projects with the potential to generate significant odor impacts as determined through review of SJVAPCD odor complaint history for similar facilities and consultation with the SJVAPCD to prepare an odor impact assessment and to implement odor control measures recommended by the SJVAPCD or the City to the extent needed to reduce the impact to less than significant. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X

Date: February 2021

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

, i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	Prior to	DARM				
, i						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	development project approval	DARIVI	X			
verification comments:						
species should be avoided to the greatest extent feasible. If	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X			

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-2 (continued from previous page) may result in the direct or incidental take of a listed species. Specific mitigation measures for direct or incidental impacts to a listed species will be determined on a case-by-case basis through agency consultation. Verification comments:	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
BIO-3: Development within the Planning Area should avoid, where possible, special-status natural communities and vegetation communities that provide suitable habitat for special-status species. If a proposed project will result in the loss of a special-status natural community or suitable habitat for special-status species, compensatory habitat-based mitigation is required under CEQA and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Mitigation will consist of preserving on-site habitat, restoring similar habitat or purchasing off-site credits from an approved mitigation bank. Compensatory mitigation will be determined through consultation with the City and/or resource agencies. An appropriate mitigation strategy and ratio will be agreed upon by the developer and lead agency to reduce project impacts to special-status natural communities to a less than significant (continued on next page)	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-3 (continued from previous page): level. Agreed-upon mitigation ratios will depend on the quality of the habitat and presence/absence of a special-status species. The specific mitigation for project level impacts will be determined on a case-by-case basis. Verification comments:	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
BIO-4: Proposed projects within the Planning Area should avoid, if possible, construction within the general nesting season of February through August for avian species protected under Fish and Game Code 3500 and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), if it is determined that suitable nesting habitat occurs on a project site. If construction cannot avoid the nesting season, a pre-construction clearance survey must be conducted to determine if any nesting birds or nesting activity is observed on or within 500-feet of a project site. If an active nest is observed during the survey, a biological monitor must be on site to ensure that no proposed project activities would impact the active nest. A suitable buffer will be established around the active nest until the nestlings have fledged and the nest is no longer active. Project activities (continued on next page)	Prior to development project approval and during construction activities	DARM	X					

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-4 (continued from previous page): may continue in the vicinity of the nest only at the discretion of the biological monitor. Verification comments:	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
BIO-5: If a proposed project will result in the removal or impact to any riparian habitat and/or a special-status natural community with potential to occur in the Planning Area, compensatory habitat-based mitigation shall be required to reduce project impacts. Compensatory mitigation must involve the preservation or restoration or the purchase of off-site mitigation credits for impacts to riparian habitat and/or a special-status natural community. Mitigation must be conducted in-kind or within an approved mitigation bank in the region. The specific mitigation ratio for habitat-based mitigation will be determined through consultation with the appropriate agency (i.e., CDFW or USFWS) on a case-by-case basis. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						x

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-6: Project impacts that occur to riparian habitat may also result in significant impacts to streambeds or waterways protected under Section 1600 of Fish and Wildlife Code and Section 404 of the CWA. CDFW and/or USACE consultation, determination of mitigation strategy, and regulatory permitting to reduce impacts, as required for projects that remove riparian habitat and/or alter a streambed or waterway, shall be implemented. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X
BIO-7: Project-related impacts to riparian habitat or a special-status natural community may result in direct or incidental impacts to special-status species associated with riparian or wetland habitats. Project impacts to special-status species associated with riparian habitat shall be mitigated through agency consultation, development of a mitigation strategy, and/or issuing incidental take permits for the specific special-status species, as determined by the CDFW and/or USFWS. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-8: If a proposed project will result in the significant alteration or fill of a federally protected wetland, a formal wetland delineation conducted according to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) accepted methodology is required for each project to determine the extent of wetlands on a project site. The delineation shall be used to determine if federal permitting and mitigation strategy are required to reduce project impacts. Acquisition of permits from USACE for the fill of wetlands and USACE approval of a wetland mitigation plan would ensure a "no net loss" of wetland habitat within the Planning Area. Appropriate wetland mitigation/creation shall be implemented in a ratio according to the size of the impacted wetland. Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM						X
vernication comments.								
BIO-9: In addition to regulatory agency permitting, Best Management Practices (BMPs) identified from a list provided by the USACE shall be incorporated into the design and construction phase of the project to ensure that no pollutants or siltation drain into a federally protected wetland. Project design features such as fencing, appropriate drainage and (continued on next page)	Prior to development project approval; but for long-term operational BMPs, prior to issuance of occupancy	DARM						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MEIR MITIGATION MEASURE MONITORING CHECKLIST

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Biological Resources (continued):								
BIO-9 (continued from previous page): incorporating detention basins shall assist in ensuring project- related impacts to wetland habitat are minimized to the greatest extent feasible. Verification comments:	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
Cultural Resources:								
CUL-1: If previously unknown resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified historical resources specialist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified historical resources specialist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and the City's Historic Preservation Ordinance.	Prior to commencement of, and during, construction activities	DARM	X					
If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and								
(continued on next page)								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Cultural Resources (continued):								
CUL-1 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.	page]	page]						
No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these. Any historical artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-germ preservation to allow future scientific study.								
Verification comments:								
CUL-2: Subsequent to a preliminary City review of the project grading plans, if there is evidence that a project will include excavation or construction activities within previously undisturbed soils, a field survey and literature search for prehistoric archaeological resources shall be conducted. The following procedures shall be followed.	Prior to commencement of, and during, construction activities	DARM	X					
If prehistoric resources are not found during either the field survey or literature search, excavation and/or construction activities can commence. In the event that buried prehistoric								
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Cultural Resources (continued):								
archaeological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archaeologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified archaeologist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5.	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
If the resources are determined to be unique prehistoric archaeological resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any prehistoric archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

(continued on next page)

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MEIR MITIGATION MEASURE MONITORING CHECKLIST

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Cultural Resources (continued):								
CUL-2 (further continued from previous two pages)	[see Page 14]	[see Page 14]						
to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.								
If prehistoric resources are found during the field survey or literature review, the resources shall be inventoried using appropriate State record forms and submit the forms to the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. The resources shall be evaluated for significance. If the resources are found to be significant, measures shall be identified by the qualified archaeologist. Similar to above, appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.								
In addition, appropriate mitigation for excavation and construction activities in the vicinity of the resources found during the field survey or literature review shall include an archaeological monitor. The monitoring period shall be determined by the qualified archaeologist. If additional prehistoric archaeological resources are found during (continued on next page)								

Cultural Resources (continued):

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
CUL-2 (further continued from previous three pages)	[see Page 14]	[see Page 14]						
excavation and/or construction activities, the procedure identified above for the discovery of unknown resources shall be followed.								
Verification comments:								
CUL-3/GEO-1: Subsequent to a preliminary City review of the project grading plans, if there is evidence that a project will include excavation or construction activities within previously undisturbed soils, a field survey and literature search for unique paleontological/geological resources shall be conducted. The following procedures shall be followed:	Prior to commencement of, and during, construction activities	DARM	X					
If unique paleontological/geological resources are not found during either the field survey or literature search, excavation and/or construction activities can commence. In the event that unique paleontological/geological resources are discovered during excavation and/or construction activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified paleontologist shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified paleontologist shall make recommendations to the City on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered (continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
resources, including but not limited to, excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds. If the resources are determined to be significant, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the Lead Agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the Lead Agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any paleontological/geological resources recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
If unique paleontological/geological resources are found during the field survey or literature review, the resources shall be inventoried and evaluated for significance. If the resources are found to be significant, mitigation measures shall be identified by the qualified paleontologist. Similar to above, appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds. In addition, appropriate mitigation for excavation and construction activities in the vicinity of the (continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Cultural Resources (continued):								
resources found during the field survey or literature review shall include a paleontological monitor. The monitoring period shall be determined by the qualified paleontologist. If additional paleontological/geological resources are found during excavation and/or construction activities, the procedure identified above for the discovery of unknown resources shall be followed. Verification comments:	[see Page 17]	[see Page 17]						
CUL-4: In the event that human remains are unearthed during excavation and grading activities of any future development project, all activity shall cease immediately. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code (HSC) Section 7050.5, no further disturbance shall occur until the County Coroner has made the necessary findings as to origin and disposition pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(a). If the remains are determined to be of Native American descent, the coroner shall within 24 hours notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC). The NAHC shall then contact the most (continued on next page)	Prior to commencement of, and during, construction activities	DARM	X					

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Cultural Resources (continued):								
CUL-4 (continued from previous page) likely descendent of the deceased Native American, who shall then serve as the consultant on how to proceed with the remains.	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
Pursuant to PRC Section 5097.98(b), upon the discovery of Native American remains, the landowner shall ensure that the immediate vicinity, according to generally accepted cultural or archaeological standards or practices, where the Native American human remains are located is not damaged or disturbed by further development activity until the landowner has discussed and conferred with the most likely descendants regarding their recommendations, if applicable, taking into account the possibility of multiple human remains. The landowner shall discuss and confer with the descendants all reasonable options regarding the descendants' preferences for treatment.								
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	А	В	С	D	E	F
Hazards and Hazardous Materials								
HAZ-1: Re-designate the existing vacant land proposed for low density residential located northwest of the intersection of East Garland Avenue and North Dearing Avenue and located within Fresno Yosemite International Airport Zone 1-RPZ, to Open Space.	Prior to development approvals	DARM						X
Verification comments:								
HAZ-2: Limit the proposed low density residential (1 to 3 dwelling units per acre) located northwest of the airport, and located within Fresno Yosemite International Airport Zone 3-Inner Turning Area, to 2 dwelling units per acre or less.	Prior to development approvals	DARM						X
Verification comments:								
HAZ-3: Re-designate the current area within Fresno Yosemite International Airport Zone 5-Sideline located northeast of the airport to Public Facilities-Airport or Open Space. Verification comments:	Prior to development approvals	DARM						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Е	F
Hazards and Hazardous Materials (continued):								
HAZ-4: Re-designate the current vacant lots at the northeast corner of Kearney Boulevard and South Thorne Avenue to Public Facilities-Airport or Open Space.	Prior to development approvals	DARM						X
Verification comments:								
HAZ-5: Prohibit residential uses within Safety Zone 1 northwest of the Hawes Avenue and South Thorne Avenue intersection.	Prior to development approvals	DARM						X
Verification comments:								
HAZ-6: Establish an alternative Emergency Operations Center in the event the current Emergency Operations Center is under redevelopment or blocked. Verification comments:	Prior to redevelopment of the current Emergency Operations Center	Fresno Fire Department and Mayor/ City Manager's Office						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Hydrology and Water Quality								
HYD-1: The City shall develop and implement water conservation measures to reduce the per capita water use to 215 gallons per capita per day. Verification comments:	Prior to water demand exceeding water supply	Department of Public Utilities (DPU)					X	
HYD-2: The City shall continue to be an active participant in the Kings Water Authority and the implementation of the Kings Basin IRWMP. Verification comments:	Ongoing	DPU					X	
 HYD-5.1: The City and partnering agencies shall implement the following measures to reduce the impacts on the capacity of existing or planned storm drainage Master Plan collection systems to less than significant. Implement the existing Storm Drainage Master Plan (SDMP) for collection systems in drainage areas where the amount of imperviousness is unaffected by the change in land uses. (continued on next page) 	Prior to exceedance of capacity of existing stormwater drainage facilities	Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District (FMFCD), DARM, and PW					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Hydrology and Water Quality (continued):								
 HYD-5.1 (continued from previous page) Update the SDMP in those drainage areas where the amount of imperviousness increased due to the change in land uses to determine the changes in the collection systems that would need to occur to provide adequate capacity for the stormwater runoff from the increased imperviousness. Implement the updated SDMP to provide stormwater collection systems that have sufficient capacity to convey 	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
the peak runoff rates from the areas of increased imperviousness.								
Require developments that increase site imperviousness to install, operate, and maintain FMFCD approved on-site detention systems to reduce the peak runoff rates resulting from the increased imperviousness to the peak runoff rates that will not exceed the capacity of the existing stormwater collection systems. Verification comments:								
vermeation comments.								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	E	F
Hydrology and Water Quality (continued):								
HYD-5.2: The City and partnering agencies shall implement the following measures to reduce the impacts on the capacity of existing or planned storm drainage Master Plan retention basins to less than significant: Consult the SDMP to analyze the impacts to existing and planned retention basins to determine remedial measures required to reduce the impact on retention basin capacity to less than significant. Remedial measures would include: Increase the size of the retention basin through the purchase	Prior to exceedance of capacity of existing retention basin facilities	FMFCD, DARM, and PW					X	
of more land or deepening the basin or a combination for planned retention basins.								
 Increase the size of the emergency relief pump capacity required to pump excess runoff volume out of the basin and into adjacent canal that convey the stormwater to a disposal facility for existing retention basins. 								
 Require developments that increase runoff volume to install, operate, and maintain, Low Impact Development (LID) measures to reduce runoff volume to the runoff volume that will not exceed the capacity of the existing retention basins. 								
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Hydrology and Water Quality (continued):								
HYD-5.3: The City and partnering agencies shall implement the following measures to reduce the impacts on the capacity of existing or planned storm drainage Master Plan urban detention (stormwater quality) basins to less than significant. Consult the SDMP to determine the impacts to the urban detention basin weir overflow rates and determine remedial measures required to reduce the impact on the detention basin capacity to less than significant. Remedial measures would include:	Prior to exceedance of capacity of existing urban detention basin (stormwater quality) facilities	FMFCD, DARM, and PW					х	
Modify overflow weir to maintain the suspended solids removal rates adopted by the FMFCD Board of Directors.								
Increase the size of the urban detention basin to increase residence time by purchasing more land. The existing detention basins are already at the adopted design depth.								
Require developments that increase runoff volume to install, operate, and maintain, Low Impact Development (LID) measures to reduce peak runoff rates and runoff volume to the runoff rates and volumes that will not exceed the weir overflow rates of the existing urban detention basins. Varification comments:								
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

Hydrology and Water Quality (continued):

 HYD-5.4: The City shall implement the following measures to reduce the impacts on the capacity of existing or planned storm drainage Master Plan pump disposal systems to less than significant. Consult the SDMP to determine the extent and degree to which the capacity of the existing pump system will be exceeded. 	Prior to exceedance of capacity of existing pump disposal systems	FMFCD, DARM, and PW			х	
 Require new developments to install, operate, and maintain FMFCD design standard on-site detention facilities to reduce peak stormwater runoff rates to existing planned peak runoff rates. 						
 Provide additional pump system capacity to maximum allowed by existing permitting to increase the capacity to match or exceed the peak runoff rates determined by the SDMP. 						
Verification comments:						

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Hydrology and Water Quality (continued):								
HYD-5.5: The City shall work with FMFCD to develop and adopt an update to the SDMP for the Southeast Development Area that would be adequately designed to collect, convey and dispose of runoff at the rates and volumes which would be generated by the planned land uses in that area.	Prior to development approvals in the Southeast Development Area	FMFCD, DARM, and PW					X	
Verification comments: Public Services:								
PS-1: As future fire facilities are planned, the fire department shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur. Typical impacts from fire facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce these impacts includes: Noise: Barriers and setbacks on the fire department sites. Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation and a "keep clear zone" during emergency responses. Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on lighting fixtures on the fire department sites.	During the planning process for future fire department facilities	DARM					X	
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Public Services (continued):								
PS-2: As future police facilities are planned, the police department shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur. Typical impacts from police facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce potential impacts from police department facilities includes:	During the planning process for future Police Department facilities	DARM					X	
Noise: Barriers and setbacks on the police department sites.								
Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation.								
Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on lighting fixtures on the police department sites.								
Verification comments:								
PS-3: As future public and private school facilities are planned, school districts shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur with regard to public schools, and DARM shall evaluate other school facilities. Typical impacts from school facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce potential impacts from school facilities includes:	During the planning process for future school facilities	DARM, local school districts, and the Division of the State Architect					X	
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MEIR MITIGATION MEASURE MONITORING CHECKLIST

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Public Services (continued):								
PS-3 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
Noise: Barriers and setbacks placed on school sites.	page]	page]						
Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation.								
Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on lighting fixtures for stadium lights.								
Verification comments:								
 PS-4: As future parks and recreational facilities are planned, the City shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur. Typical impacts from school facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce potential impacts from park and recreational facilities includes: Noise: Barriers and setbacks placed on school sites. Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation. Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on lighting fixtures for outdoor play area/field lights. Verification comments: 	During the planning process for future park and recreation facilities	DARM					X	

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Public Services (continued):								
 PS-5: As future detention, court, library, and hospital facilities are planned, the appropriate agencies shall evaluate if specific environmental effects would occur. Typical impacts from court, library, and hospital facilities include noise, traffic, and lighting. Typical mitigation to reduce potential impacts includes: Noise: Barriers and setbacks placed on school sites. Traffic: Traffic devices for circulation. Lighting: Provision of hoods and deflectors on outdoor lighting fixtures. 	During the planning process for future detention, court, library, and hospital facilities	DARM, to the extent that agencies constructing these facilities are subject to City of Fresno regulation					X	
Verification comments: Utilities and Service Systems								
USS-1: The City shall develop and implement a wastewater master plan update. Verification comments:	Prior to wastewater conveyance and treatment demand exceeding capacity	DPU					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-2: Prior to exceeding existing wastewater treatment capacity, the City shall evaluate the wastewater system and shall not approve additional development that contributes wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility that could exceed capacity until additional capacity is provided. By approximately the year 2025, the City shall construct the following improvements:	Prior to exceeding existing wastewater treatment capacity	DPU					X	
 Construct an approximately 70 MGD expansion of the Regional Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility and obtain revised waste discharge permits as the generation of wastewater is increased. 								
 Construct an approximately 0.49 MGD expansion of the North Facility and obtain revised waste discharge permits as the generation of wastewater is increased. 								
Verification comments:								
USS-3: Prior to exceeding existing wastewater treatment capacity, the City shall evaluate the wastewater system and shall not approve additional development that contributes wastewater to the wastewater treatment facility that could exceed capacity until additional capacity is provided. After (continued on next page)	Prior to exceeding existing wastewater treatment capacity	DPU					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-3 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
approximately the year 2025, the City shall construct the following improvements:	page]	page]						
 Construct an approximately 24 MGD wastewater treatment facility within the Southeast Development Area and obtain revised waste discharge requirements as the generation of wastewater is increased. 								
 Construct an approximately 9.6 MGD expansion of the Regional Wastewater Treatment and Reclamation Facility and obtain revised waste discharge permits as the generation of wastewater is increased. 								
Verification comments:								
USS-4: A Traffic Control/Traffic Management Plan to address traffic impacts during construction of water and sewer facilities shall be prepared and implemented, subject to approval by the City (and Fresno County, when work is being done in unincorporated area roadways). The plan shall identify access and parking restrictions, pavement markings and signage, and hours of construction and for deliveries. It shall include haul routes, the notification plan, and coordination with emergency service providers and schools.	Prior to construction of water and sewer facilities	PW for work in the City; PW and Fresno County Public Works and Planning when unincorporated area roadways are involved					X	
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-5 : Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing wastewater collection system facilities, the City shall evaluate the wastewater collection system and shall not approve additional development that would generate additional wastewater and exceed the capacity of a facility until additional capacity is provided. By approximately the year 2025, the following capacity improvements shall be provided.	Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing wastewater collection system facilities	DPU					X	
 Orange Avenue Trunk Sewer: This facility shall be improved between Dakota and Jensen Avenues. Approximately 37,240 feet of new sewer main shall be installed and approximately 5,760 feet of existing sewer main shall be rehabilitated. The size of the new sewer main shall range from 27 inches to 42 inches in diameter. The associated project designations in the 2006 Wastewater Master Plan are RS03A, RL02, C01-REP, C02-REP, C03-REP, C04-REP, C05-REP, C06-REL and C07-REP. 								
 Marks Avenue Trunk Sewer: This facility shall be improved between Clinton Avenue and Kearney Boulevard. Approximately 12,150 feet of new sewer main shall be installed. The size of the new sewer main shall range from 33 inches to 60 inches in diameter. The associated project designations in the 2006 Wastewater Master Plan are CM1-REP and CM2-REP. 								
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
 USS-5 (continued from previous page) North Avenue Trunk Sewer: This facility shall be improved between Polk and Fruit Avenues and also between Orange and Maple Avenues. Approximately 25,700 feet of new sewer main shall be installed. The size of the new sewer main shall range from 48 inches to 66 inches in diameter. The associated project designations in the 2006 Wastewater Master Plan are CN1-REL1 and CN3-REL1. 	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
 Ashlan Avenue Trunk Sewer: This facility shall be improved between Hughes and West Avenues and also between Fruit and Blackstone Avenues. Approximately 9,260 feet of new sewer main shall be installed. The size of the new sewer main shall range from 24 inches to 36 inches in diameter. The associated project designations in the 2006 Wastewater Master Plan are CA1-REL and CA2-REP. Verification comments: 								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-6: Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing 28 pipeline segments shown in Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix J-1, the City shall evaluate the wastewater collection system and shall not approve additional development that would generate additional wastewater and exceed the capacity of one of the 28 pipeline segments until additional capacity is provided. Verification comments:	Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing 28 pipeline seg- ments shown in Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix J-1 of the MEIR	DPU					X	
USS-7: Prior to exceeding existing water supply capacity, the City shall evaluate the water supply system and shall not approve additional development that demand additional water until additional capacity is provided. By approximately the year 2025, the following capacity improvements shall be provided.	Prior to exceeding existing water supply capacity	DPU					X	
 Construct an approximately 80 million gallon per day (MGD) surface water treatment facility near the intersection of Armstrong and Olive Avenues, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the City of Fresno Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan Update (2014 Metro Plan Update) Phase 2 Report, dated January 2012. 								
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
 USS-7 (continued from previous page) Construct an approximately 30 MGD expansion of the existing northeast surface water treatment facility for a total capacity of 60 MGD, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update. Construct an approximately 20 MGD surface water treatment facility in the southwest portion of the City, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update. Verification comments: 	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
 USS-8: Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing water conveyance facilities, the City shall evaluate the water conveyance system and shall not approve additional development that would demand additional water and exceed the capacity of a facility until additional capacity is provided. The following capacity improvements shall be provided by approximately 2025. Construct 65 new groundwater wells, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update. (continued on next page) 	Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing water conveyance facilities	DPU					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

	MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Uti	lities and Service Systems (continued):								
U	SS-8 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
•	Construct a 2.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (Reservoir T2) near the intersection of Clovis and California Avenues, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update.	page]	page]						
•	Construct a 3.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (Reservoir T3) near the intersection of Temperance and Dakota Avenues, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update.								
•	Construct a 3.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (Reservoir T4) in the Downtown Planning Area, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update.								
•	Construct a 4.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (Reservoir T5) near the intersection of Ashlan and Chestnut Avenues, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update.								
•	Construct a 4.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (Reservoir T6) near the intersection of Ashlan Avenue and Highway 99, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update.								
	(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-8 (continued from previous two pages)	[see Page 37]	[see Page 37]						
 Construct 50.3 miles of regional water transmission mains ranging in size from 24-inch to 48-inch diameter, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update. 								
 Construct 95.9 miles of 16-inch diameter transmission grid mains, in accordance with Chapter 9 and Figure 9-1 of the 2014 Metro Plan Update. 								
Verification comments:								
USS-9: Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing water conveyance facilities, the City shall evaluate the water conveyance system and shall not approve additional development that would demand additional water and exceed the capacity of a facility until additional capacity is provided. The following capacity improvements shall be provided after approximately the year 2025 and additional water conveyance facilities shall be provided prior to exceedance of capacity within the water conveyance facilities to accommodate full buildout of the General Plan Update.	Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing water conveyance facilities	DPU					X	
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MEIR MITIGATION MEASURE MONITORING CHECKLIST

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
Utilities and Service Systems (continued):								
USS-9 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
Construct a 4.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (SEDA Reservoir 1) within the northern part of the Southeast Development Area.	page]	page]						
 Construct a 4.0 million gallon potable water reservoir (SEDA Reservoir 2) within the southern part of the Southeast Development Area. 								
Additional water conveyance facilities shall be provided prior to exceedance of capacity within the water conveyance facilities to accommodate full buildout of the General Plan Update.								
Verification comments:								
Utilities and Service Systems - Hydrology and Water Quality								
USS-10: In order to maintain Fresno Irrigation District canal operability, FMFCD shall maintain operational intermittent flows during the dry season, within defined channel capacity and downstream capture capabilities, for recharge.	During the dry season	Fresno Irrigation District (FID)					X	
Verification comments:								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources:								
USS-11: When FMFCD proposes to provide drainage service outside of urbanized areas: (a) FMFCD shall conduct preliminary investigations on undeveloped lands outside of highly urbanized areas. These investigations shall examine wetland hydrology, vegetation and soil types. These preliminary investigations shall be the basis for making a determination on whether or not more in-depth wetland studies shall be necessary. If the proposed project site does not exhibit wetland hydrology, support a prevalence of wetland vegetation and wetland soil types then no further action is required.	Prior to development approvals outside of highly urbanized areas	California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and USACE					X	
(b) Where proposed activities could have an impact on areas verified by the Corps as jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the U.S. (urban and rural streams, seasonal wetlands, and vernal pools), FMFCD shall obtain the necessary Clean Water Act, Section 404 permits for activities where fill material shall be placed in a wetland, obstruct the flow or circulation of waters of the United States, impair or reduce the reach of such waters. As part of FMFCD's Memorandum of Understanding with CDFG, Section 404 and 401 permits would be obtained from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from the (continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
USS-11 (continued from previous page) Regional Water Quality Control Board for any activity involving filling of jurisdictional waters). At a minimum, to meet "no net loss policy," the permits shall require replacement of wetland habitat at a 1:1 ratio.	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
(c) Where proposed activities could have an impact on areas verified by the Corps as jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the U.S. (urban and rural streams, seasonal wetlands, and vernal pools), FMFCD shall submit and implement a wetland mitigation plan based on the wetland acreage verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The wetland mitigation plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist or wetland scientist experienced in wetland creation, and shall include the following or equally effective elements:								
 Specific location, size, and existing hydrology and soils within the wetland creation area. 								
ii. Wetland mitigation techniques, seed source, planting specifications, and required buffer setbacks. In addition, the mitigation plan shall ensure adequate water supply is provided to the created wetlands in order to maintain the proper								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

(continued on next page)

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

	MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utiliti	es and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
USS	-11 (continued from previous two pages)	[see Page 41]	[see Page 41]						
	hydrologic regimes required by the different types of wetlands created. Provisions to ensure the wetland water supply is maintained in perpetuity shall be included in the plan.								
	iii. A monitoring program for restored, enhanced, created, and preserved wetlands on the project site. A monitoring program is required to meet three objectives; 1) establish a wetland creation success criteria to be met; 2) to specify monitoring methodology; 3) to identify as far as is possible, specific remedial actions that will be required in order to achieve the success criteria; and 4) to document the degree of success achieved in establishing wetland vegetation.								
(d)	A monitoring plan shall be developed and implemented by a qualified biologist to monitor results of any on-site wetland restoration and creation for five years. The monitoring plan shall include specific success criteria, frequency and timing of monitoring, and assessment of whether or not maintenance activities are being carried out and how these shall be adjusted if necessary. (continued on next page)								
	(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

B - Mitigated

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
USS-11 (continued from previous three pages) If monitoring reveals that success criteria are not being met, remedial habitat creation or restoration should be designed and implemented by a qualified biologist and subject to five years of monitoring as described above. Or (e) In lieu of developing a mitigation plan that outlines the avoidance, purchase, or creation of wetlands, FMFCD could purchase mitigation credits through a Corps approved Mitigation Bank. Verification comments:	[see Page 41]	[see Page 41]						
 USS-12: When FMFCD proposes to provide drainage service outside in areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools: (a) During facility design and prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities in areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools, FMFCD shall conduct a preliminary rare plant assessment. The assessment will determine the likelihood on whether or not the project site could support rare plants. If it is determined that the project site would not support rare plants, then no further (continued on next page) 	During facility design and prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities in areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools	California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)					X	

Date: February 2021

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

C - Mitigation in Process

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
uss-12 (continued from previous page) action is required. However, if the project site has the potential to support rare plants; then a rare plant survey shall be conducted. Rare plant surveys shall be conducted by qualified biologists in accordance with the most current CDFG/USFWS guidelines or protocols and shall be conducted at the time of year when the plants in question are identifiable.	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
(b) Based on the results of the survey, prior to design approval, FMFCD shall coordinate with CDFG and/or implement a Section 7 consultation with USFWS, shall determine whether the project facility would result in a significant impact to any special status plant species. Evaluation of project impacts shall consider the following:								
 The status of the species in question (e.g., officially listed by the State or Federal Endangered Species Acts). 								
 The relative density and distribution of the on-site occurrence versus typical occurrences of the species in question. 								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

(continued on next page)

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continu	ed):							
 USS-12 (continued from previous two pages) The habitat quality of the on-site occurrence relative to historic, current or potential distribution of the population. (c) Prior to design approval, and in consultation with the CDFG and/or the USFWS, FMFCD shall prepare and implement a mitigation plan, in accordance with any applicable State and/or federal statutes or laws, that reduces impacts to a less than significant level. 	[see Page 44]	[see Page 44]						
Verification comments: USS-13: When FMFCD proposes to provide drainage service outside in areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools: (a) During facility design and prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities in areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools, FMFCD shall conduct a	During facility design and prior to initiation of ground disturbing activities in	CDFW and USFWS					X	
preliminary survey to determine the presence of listed vernal pool crustaceans. (continued on next page)	areas that support seasonal wetlands or vernal pools							

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

	MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utiliti	es and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
(b)	If potential habitat (vernal pools, seasonally inundated areas) or fairy shrimp exist within areas proposed to be disturbed, FMFCD shall complete the first and second phase of fairy shrimp presence or absence surveys. If an absence finding is determined and accepted by the USFWS, then no further mitigation shall be required for	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
(c)	If fairy shrimp are found to be present within vernal pools or other areas of inundation to be impacted by the implementation of storm drainage facilities, FMFCD shall mitigate impacts on fairy shrimp habitat in accordance with the USFWS requirements of the Programmatic Biological Opinion. This shall include on-site or off-site creation and/or preservation of fairy shrimp habitat at ratios ranging from 3:1 to 5:1 depending on the habitat impacted and the choice of on-site or off-site mitigation. Or mitigation shall be the purchase of mitigation credit through an accredited mitigation bank.								
Veri	fication comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
 USS-14: When FMFCD proposes to construct drainage facilities in an area where elderberry bushes may occur: (a) During facility design and prior to initiation of construction activities, FMFCD shall conduct a project-specific survey for all potential Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) habitats (elderberry shrubs), including a stem count and an assessment of historic or current VELB habitat. (b) FMFCD shall avoid and protect all potential identified VELB habitat where feasible. (c) Where avoidance is infeasible, develop and implement a VELB mitigation plan in accordance with the most current USFWS mitigation guidelines for unavoidable take of VELB habitat pursuant to either Section 7 or Section 10(a) of the Federal Endangered Species Act. The mitigation plan shall include, but might not be limited to, relocation of elderberry shrubs, planting of elderberry shrubs, and monitoring of relocated and planted elderberry shrubs. 	During facility design and prior to initiation of construction activities	CDFW and USFWS						X
Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
USS-15: Prior to ground disturbing activities during nesting season (March through July) for a project that supports bird nesting habitat, FMFCD shall conduct a survey of trees. If nests are found during the survey, a qualified biologist shall assess the nesting activity on the project site. If active nests are located, no construction activities shall be allowed within 250 feet of the nest until the young have fledged. If construction activities are planned during the no n-breeding period (August through February), a nest survey is not necessary. Verification comments:	Prior to ground disturbing activities during nesting season (March through July) for a project that supports bird nesting habitat	CDFW and USFWS					X	
 USS-16: When FMFCD proposes to construct drainage facilities in an area that supports bird nesting habitat: (a) FMFCD shall conduct a pre-construction breeding-season survey (approximately February 1 through August 31) of proposed project sites in suitable habitat (levee and canal berms, open grasslands with suitable burrows) during the same calendar year that construction is planned to begin. If phased construction procedures are planned for the proposed project, the results of the above survey shall be valid only for the season when it is conducted. 	Prior to ground disturbing activities during nesting season (March through July) for a project that supports bird nesting habitat	CDFW and USFWS					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

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MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
 (b) During the construction stage, FMFCD shall avoid all burrowing owl nest sites potentially disturbed by project construction during the breeding season while the nest is occupied with adults and/or young. The occupied nest site shall be monitored by a qualified biologist to determine when the nest is no longer used. Avoidance shall include the establishment of a 160-foot diameter non-disturbance buffer zone around the nest site. Disturbance of any nest sites shall only occur outside of the breeding season and when the nests are unoccupied based on monitoring by a qualified biologist. The buffer zone shall be delineated by highly visible temporary construction fencing. 	[see previous page]	[see previous page]						
Based on approval by CDFG, pre-construction and pre- breeding season exclusion measures may be implemented to preclude burrowing owl occupation of the project site prior to project-related disturbance. Burrowing owls can be passively excluded from potential nest sites in the construction area, either by closing the burrows or placing one-way doors in the burrows according to current CDFG protocol. Burrows shall be examined not more than 30 days before construction to ensure that no owls have recolonized the area of construction.								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

(continued on next page)

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Biological Resources (continue	ed):							
USS-16 (continued from previous two pages) For each burrow destroyed, a new burrow shall be created (by installing artificial burrows at a ratio of 2:1 on protected lands nearby. Verification comments:	[see Page 49]	[see Page 49]						
 USS-17: When FMFCD proposes to construct drainage facilities in the San Joaquin River corridor: (a) FMFCD shall not conduct instream activities in the San Joaquin River between October 15 and April 15. If this is not feasible, FMFCD shall consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service and CDFW on the appropriate measures to be implemented in order to protect listed salmonids in the San Joaquin River. (b) Riparian vegetation shading the main—channel that is removed or damaged shall be replaced at a ratio and quantity sufficient to maintain the existing shading of the channel. The location of replacement trees on or within (continued on next page) 	During instream activities conducted between October 15 and April 15	National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), CDFW, and Central Valley Flood Protection Board (CVFPB)						X

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems - Recreation / Trails (continued):								
USS-18 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
(a) If short-term disruption of adopted existing or planned trails and associated recreational facilities occur, FMFCD shall consult and coordinate with Fresno County, City of Fresno, and City of Clovis to temporarily re-route the trails and associated facilities.	page]	page]						
(b) If permanent displacement of the adopted existing or planned trails and associated recreational facilities occur, the appropriate design modifications to prevent permanent displacement shall be implemented in the final project design or FMFCD shall replace these facilities.								
Verification comments:								
Utilities and Service Systems – Air Quality:								
USS-19: When District drainage facilities are constructed, FMFCD shall:	During storm water drainage	Fresno Metropolitan						X
(a) Minimize idling time of construction equipment vehicles to no more than ten minutes, or require that engines be shut off when not in use.	facility construction activities	Flood Control District and SJVAPCD						
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in ProcessD - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

	MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
Jtilit	ies and Service Systems – Air Quality (continued):								
USS	6-19 (continued from previous page)	[see previous	[see previous						
(b)	Construction shall be curtailed as much as possible when the Air Quality Index (AQI) is above 150. AQI forecasts can be found on the SJVAPCD web site.	page]	page]						
(c)	Off-road trucks should be equipped with on-road engines if possible.								
(d)	Construction equipment should have engines that meet the current off-road engine emission standard (as certified by CARB), or be re-powered with an engine that meets this standard.								
Ver	rification comments:								
Jtilit	ies and Service Systems – <i>Adequacy of Storm Water Dra</i>	inage Facilities:							
wat to d app stor	S-20: Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing storm ter drainage facilities, the City shall coordinate with FMFCD evaluate the storm water drainage system and shall not prove additional development that would convey additional rm water to a facility that would experience an exceedance capacity until the necessary additional capacity is provided.	Prior to exceeding capacity within the existing storm water drainage facilities	FMFCD, PW, and DARM					X	
Ver	rification comments:								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
Utilities and Service Systems – Adequacy of Water Supply Ca	apacity:							
USS-21: Prior to exceeding existing water supply capacity, the City shall evaluate the water supply system and shall not approve additional development that demand additional water until additional capacity is provided. By approximately the year 2025, the City shall construct an approximately 25,000 AF/year tertiary recycled water expansion to the Fresno-Clovis Regional Wastewater Reclamation Facility in accordance with the 2013 Recycled Water Master Plan and the 2014 City of Fresno Metropolitan Water Resources Management Plan update. Implementation of Mitigation Measure USS-5 is also required prior to approximately the year 2025. Verification comments:	Prior to exceeding existing water supply capacity	DPU and DARM					X	
Utilities and Service Systems – Adequacy of Landfill Capacity USS-22: Prior to exceeding landfill capacity, the City shall evaluate additional landfill locations and shall not approve additional development that could contribute solid waste to a landfill that is at capacity until additional capacity is provided. Verification comments:	Prior to exceeding landfill capacity	DPU and DARM					X	

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

Date: February 2021

Supplemental Mitigation Measure Monitoring Checklist for the BDM Mixed Use Development Project EA

Date February 2021

INCORPORATING MEASURES FROM THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA) PREPARED IN June 2020 FOR BDM Mixed-Use Development Project (No. P20-00824, P20-00636, P20-00635, and P20-00634)

This mitigation measure monitoring and reporting checklist was prepared pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15097 and Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code (PRC).

Letter designations to the right of each mitigation measure listed in this Exhibit note how the mitigation measure relates to the environmental assessment of the above-listed project, according to the key found at right and at the bottoms of the following pages:

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Progress

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-wide Program

F - Not Applicable

The timing of implementing each mitigation measure is identified in in the checklist, as well as identifies the entity responsible for verifying that the mitigation measures applied to a project are performed. Project applicants are responsible for providing evidence that mitigation measures are implemented. As lead agency, the City of Fresno is responsible for verifying that mitigation is performed/completed.

Description of project:

Applications No. P20-00824 (ABC License), P20-00636 (Conditional Use Permit), P20-00635 (Plan Amendment – Rezone), and P20-00634 (Development Permit was filed by Nick Yovino of California Land Consulting, on behalf of Hamel Investment Properties LLC. The project proposes an integrated mixed-use development of a 12.18-acre site that will be subdivided into 11 parcels via a Parcel Map (APN: 480-030-60) within the Roosevelt Community Plan area in south Fresno. Roosevelt Community Plan policies do not apply to the proposed project. The City of Fresno is arranging to repeal several community plans including the Roosevelt Community Plan. The dwelling units will be distributed within the four-story multi-family residential buildings. All units will be rented at market rate. Three access points are proposed along Jensen Avenue (Super Arterial) and two points along Maple Avenue (Collector).

The following mitigation measures have been added in addition to the MEIR mitigation measures provided.

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
AIR-1: Comply with SJVAPCD's Indirect Source Review	Prior to	DARM	Х					

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Ε	F
 Rule (Rule 9510) Operation of the proposed project shall comply with SJVAPCD's ISR rule (Rule 9510). Measures that may be implemented to reduce NOx operational emission may include, but are not limited to, the following: Utilize green building materials (materials which are resource efficient, recycled, and sustainable) available locally if possible. Provide shade tree planting in parking lots to reduce evaporative emissions from parked vehicles. Design should provide 50% tree coverage within 10 years of construction using low ROG emitting, low maintenance native drought-resistant trees. Plant drought tolerant native shade trees along southern exposures of buildings to reduce energy used to cool buildings in summer. Utilize high-efficiency gas or solar water heaters, beyond that required by current building codes. Install low water consumption landscape. Use native plants that do not require watering after they are well established or minimal watering during the summer months and are low ROG emitting. Install parking spaces for alternatively fueled vehicles, beyond that required by current building codes. 	project approval							

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Е	F
Ise low-VOC content paints during construction and long-term facility maintenance. To the extent possible construction materials that are prefinished or that do not require the application of architectural coatings should be used. Install energy-saving systems in rooms that reduce energy usage associated with HVAC systems and appliances when rooms are not occupied, except where such systems would pose a safety or health concern. Provide a pedestrian access network that internally links all uses and connects all existing or planned external streets and pedestrian facilities contiguous with the project site. Provide on-site bicycle parking beyond those required by current building standards and related facilities to support long-term use (lockers, or a locked room with standard racks and access limited to bicyclists only). Implement traffic calming improvements as appropriate (e.g., marked crosswalks, countdown signal timers, curb extensions, speed tables, raised crosswalks, median islands, minicircles, tight corner radii, etc.) Verification comments:								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
AIR-2: Implement a Voluntary Emissions Reduction Agreement (VERA) with the SJVAPCD to Reduce Operational Emissions of ROG, NOX, and PM10: A VERA shall be entered into with the SJVAPCD to reduce operational emissions NOx to less than 10 tons/year. Operational emissions of NOx shall be reduced in excess of the reductions required per compliance with SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (Refer to Mitigation Measure AQ-1). Emission reductions may be achieved by use of newer, low-emission equipment, implementation of on-site or off-site mitigation, and/or the funding of offsite mitigation, through participation in the SJVAPCD's offsite mitigation program. The VERA shall be reviewed and approved by the SJVAPCD prior to issuance of construction/grading permits by the City of Fresno. Documentation confirming compliance with the VERA shall be submitted to the City of Fresno Planning Department prior to issuance of final discretionary approval. Development and implementation of the VERA shall be fully funded by the project. With approval by SJVAPCD, the VERA may also be used to demonstrate compliance with emission reductions required by SJVAPCD's ISR Rule (9510). Verification comments:		DARM	X					

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-4: Pre-activity Surveys for Special-Status Species: Prior to ground disturbing activities, a qualified wildlife biologist shall conduct a biological clearance survey no more than 30 calendar days prior to the onset of construction. The clearance survey shall include walking transects to identify presence of San Joaquin kit fox, American badger, Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, nesting birds and other special-status species or signs of, and sensitive natural communities. The pre-activity survey shall be walked by no greater than 30-foot transects for 100 percent coverage of the Project site and the 250-foot buffer, where feasible. If no evidence of special-status species is detected, no further action is required but measure MM BIO-3 shall be implemented. Verification comments:	project approval	DARM	X					

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-5: Avoidance of San Joaquin Kit Fox and American badger dens: If dens/burrows that could support the San Joaquin kit fox or American badger are discovered during the pre-activity surveys conducted under MM BIO-1, the avoidance buffers outlined below shall be established. No work would occur within these buffers unless the biologist approves and monitors the activity. • Potential Den – 50 feet • Atypical Den – 50 feet (includes pipes and other manmade structures) • Known Den – 100 Feet • Natal/Pupping Den – 500 feet Verification comments:	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
BIO-6: Avoidance and Minimization Measures for San Joaquin Kit Fox. The following avoidance and minimization measures shall be implemented during all phases of the Project to reduce the potential for impact from the Project. They are modified from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered San Joaquin Kit Fox Prior to or During Ground Disturbance (USFWS 2011). a. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project site. b. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds shall not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project site.	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					
(continued on next page)								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-6 (continued from previous page):								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
 c. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in anyway. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted. d. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored at a construction site for (continued on next page) 								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-6 (continued from previous page):								
d. one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW has been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.								
e. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the Project sites to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens.								
(continued on next page)								

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
g. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides in Project areas shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other State and Federal legislation, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and								

A - Incorporated into Project

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	A	В	С	D	Е	F
CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.								
h. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS.								
(continued on next page)								

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-6 (continued from previous page):								
i. All sightings of the San Joaquin kit fox shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below.								
j. Any Project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone: (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600. Verification comments:								

B - Mitigated

A - Incorporated into Project

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
BIO-7: Pre-activity Surveys for Nesting Birds. If construction is planned outside the nesting period for raptors (other than the burrowing owl) and migratory birds (February 15 to August 31), no mitigation shall be required. If construction is planned during the nesting season for migratory birds and raptors, a pre-activity survey to identify active bird nests shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 250-foot buffer for migratory birds and a 500-foot buffer for	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
raptors. If nesting birds are identified during the survey, active raptor nests shall be avoided by 500 feet and all other migratory bird nests shall be avoided by 250 feet. Avoidance buffers may be reduced if a qualified on-site monitor determines that encroachment into the buffer area is not affecting nest building, the rearing of young, or otherwise affecting the breeding behaviors of the resident birds. Because nesting birds can establish new nests or produce a second or even third clutch at any time during the nesting season, nesting bird surveys shall be repeated every 30 days as construction activities are occurring throughout the nesting season. No construction or earth-moving activity shall occur within a non-disturbance buffer until it is determined by a qualified biologist that the young have fledged (left the nest) and have attained sufficient flight skills to avoid Project construction areas. Once the migratory birds or raptors have completed nesting and young have fledged, disturbance buffers will no longer be needed and can be removed, and monitoring can cease.								
Verification comments:								
BIO-8: Pre-activity Surveys for Swainson's Hawk Nests. If all Project activities are completed outside of the Swainson's hawk nesting season (February 15 through August 31), this mitigation measure shall need not be applied. If no Swainson's hawk nests are found, no further action is required. If construction is planned during the nesting season, a	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					X

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
preconstruction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to evaluate the site and a 0.5-mile buffer around the site for active Swainson's hawk nests. If potential Swainson's hawk nests or nesting substrates occur within 0.5 mile of the Project site, then those nests or substrates must be monitored for Swainson's hawk nesting activity on a routine and repeating basis throughout the breeding season, or until Swainson's hawks or other raptor species are verified to be using them. Monitoring shall be conducted according to the protocol outlined in the <i>Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley</i> (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). The protocol recommends that ten visits be made to each nest or nesting site: one during January 1-March 20 to identify potential nest sites, three during March 20-April 5, three during April 5-April 20, and three during June 10-July 30. To meet the minimum level of protection for the species, surveys shall be completed for at least the two survey periods immediately prior to Project-related ground disturbance activities.								
(continued on next page) BIO-8 (continued from previous page):								
During the nesting period, active Swainson's hawk nests shall be avoided by 0.5 mile unless this avoidance buffer is reduced through consultation with the CDFW and/or USFWS. If an active Swainson's hawk nest is located within 500 feet of the								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
Project or within the Project site, the Project proponent shall contact CDFW for guidance								
Verification comments:								
BIO-9: Swainson's Hawk Nest Avoidance. If an active Swainson's hawk nest is discovered at any time within 0.5-mile of active construction, a qualified biologist will complete an assessment of the potential for current construction activities to impact the nest. The assessment will consider the type of construction activities, the location of construction relative to the nest, the visibility of construction activities from the nest location, and other existing disturbances in the area that are not related to construction activities of this Project. Based on this assessment, the biologist will determine if construction activities can proceed and the level of nest monitoring required. Construction activities shall not occur within 500 feet of an active nest but depending upon conditions at the site this distance may be reduced. Full-time monitoring to evaluate the effects of construction activities on nesting Swainson's hawks may be required.	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					
(continued on next page) BIO-9 (continued from previous page):								
The qualified biologist shall have the authority to stop work if it is determined that Project construction is disturbing the nest. These buffers may need to increase depending on the								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

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E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F
sensitivity of the nest location, the sensitivity of the nesting Swainson's hawk to disturbances, and at the discretion of the qualified biologist.								
Verification comments:								
BIO-10: Pre-activity Surveys for Western burrowing owl Burrows. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-activity survey on the Project site and within 500 feet of its perimeter, where feasible, to identify the presence of the burrowing owl. The survey shall be conducted between 14 and 30 days prior to the start of construction activities. If any western burrowing owl burrows are observed during the pre-activity survey, avoidance measures shall be consistent with those included in the CDFW staff report on western burrowing owl mitigation (CDFG 2012). If occupied western burrowing owl burrows are observed outside of the breeding season (September 1 through January 31) and within 250 feet of proposed construction activities, a passive relocation effort may be instituted in accordance with the guidelines established by the California Western burrowing owl Consortium (1993) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (2012). (continued on next page) BIO-10 (continued from previous page): During the breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a 500-foot (minimum) buffer zone shall be maintained unless a	Prior to development project approval	DARM	X					

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	Е	F
qualified biologist verifies through noninvasive methods that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.								
If western burrowing owl are found to occupy the Project site and avoidance is not possible, burrow exclusion may be conducted by qualified biologists only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited, and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods (surveillance). Replacement or occupied burrows shall consist of artificial burrows at a ratio of one burrow collapsed to one artificial burrow constructed (1:1). Ongoing surveillance of the Project site during construction activities shall occur at a rate sufficient to detect Burrowing owl, if they return.								
In addition, impacts to occupied western burrowing owl burrows shall be avoided in accordance with the following table unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFW verifies through non-invasive methods that either: 1) the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or 2) that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.								
(continued on next page) BIO-10 (continued from previous page):								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

	MITIGATION MEASURE					WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F	
	Location	Time of Year	Leve	l of Distu	rbance									
			Low	Med	High									
	Nesting sites	April 1-Aug 15	200	500 m	500 m									
	Nesting sites	Aug 16-Oct 15	200 m	200 m	500 m									
	Nesting sites	Oct 16-Mar 31	50 m	100 m	500 m									
	cation comn													
BIO-11: Worker Environmental Awareness Training. Prior to ground disturbance activities, or within one week of being deployed at the Project site for newly hired workers, all construction workers at the Project site shall attend a Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program, developed and presented by a qualified biologist. (continued on next page)					Within one week of construction initiation.	DARM	X							

A - Incorporated into Project

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

F - Not Applicable

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
BIO-11 (continued from previous page):								
The Construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training and Education Program shall be presented by the biologist and shall include information on the life history wildlife and plant species that may be encountered during construction activities, their legal protections, the definition of "take" under the Endangered Species Act, measures the Project operator is implementing to protect the species, reporting requirements, specific measures that each worker must employ to avoid take of the species, and penalties for violation of the Act. Identification and information regarding special-status or other sensitive species with the potential to occur on the Project site shall also be provided to construction personnel. The program shall include: • An acknowledgement form signed by each worker indicating that environmental training has been								
 A copy of the training transcript and/or training video/CD, as well as a list of the names of all personnel who attended the training and copies of the signed acknowledgement forms shall be maintain on site for the duration of construction activities. Verification comments: 								

A - Incorporated into Project

B - Mitigated

C - Mitigation in Process

D - Responsible Agency Contacted

E - Part of City-Wide Program

MITIGATION MEASURE	WHEN IMPLEMENTED	COMPLIANCE VERIFIED BY	Α	В	С	D	E	F
TRANSPO-1: Require the installation of a Class II Bike Path along the Project's Maple Frontage	Prior to the issuance of final occupancy	DARM	x					

E - Part of City-Wide Program