George W. Nickelson, P.E.

Traffic Engineering • Transportation Planning

May 13, 2008

Mr. Eric Sims 702 Sanitarium Road Deer Park, CA 94576

Subject:

Traffic Analysis for a Proposed Gamble Family Winery at Lincoln Ranch-Located at #7554 St. Helena Highway South in Napa County (Post Mile 30.15 ⁺/)

Dear Mr. Sims:

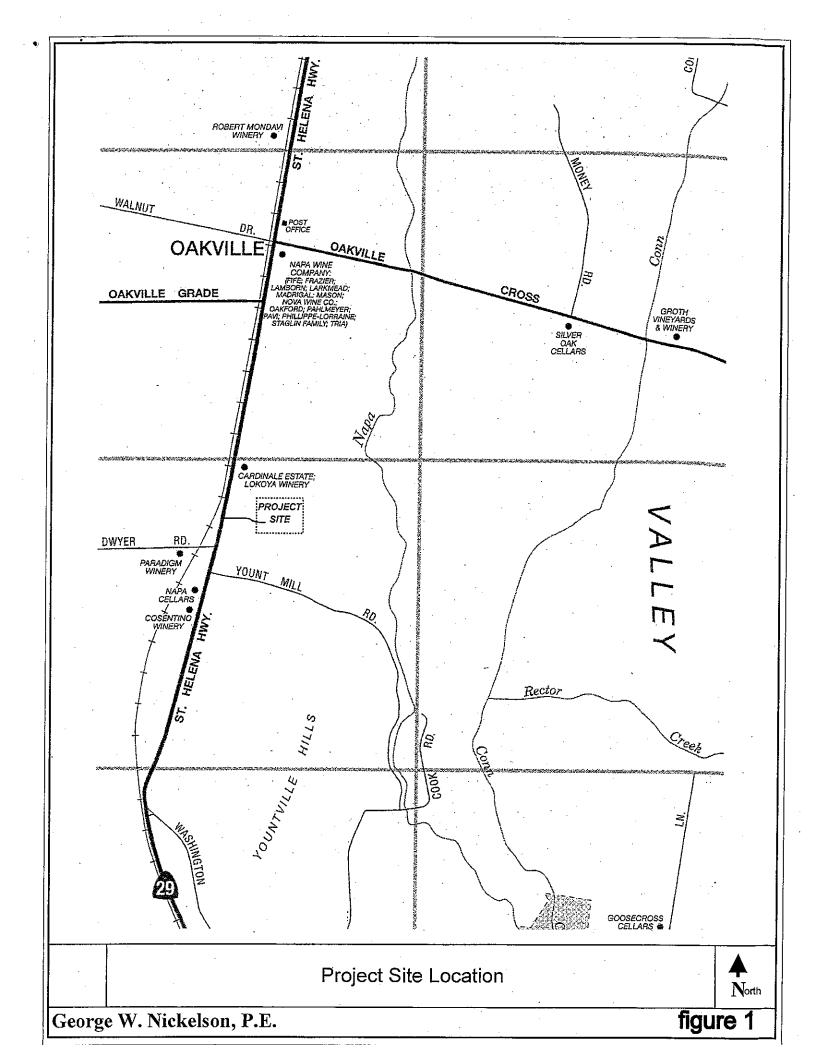
This report summarizes a focused traffic analysis for the proposed Gamble Family Winery at Lincoln Ranch in Napa County (see Figure 1 for site location map). This study reflects our discussions regarding the project characteristics, field reviews/traffic counts at the site access and analyses of project traffic effects.

As outlined in the report, the project's trips would add minimally (about 0.3%) to traffic flows on SR 29. Sight distance would be ample at the driveway, and the combination of traffic volumes on SR 29 and traffic volumes in/out of the proposed winery would warrant a left-turn lane on SR 29. Volumes would be well below the thresholds at which a right-turn lane would be needed. We do note that the site driveway would need to meet County standards for width, and the width at SR 29 should accommodate inbound and outbound truck turn paths.

I trust that this report responds to your needs. Please review this information and call me with any questions or comments.

Sincerely,

George W. Nickelson, P.E.



1. Existing Traffic Conditions

a. Traffic Operations

State Route 29 (SR 29) provides the primary north-south Napa County access and is essentially a two-lane rural road in the area of the proposed winery. Based on Caltrans records, SR 29 has a current average daily traffic volume (south of Oakville Grade Road) of 25,500 vehicles and a daily volume during a peak month of 28,000 vehicles.⁽¹⁾ Based on Caltrans count data, the peak hour volumes would be expected to be about 7-8% of the daily total or about 1,800-2,000 peak hour vehicles on a typical day.

As a part of this study, traffic counts were conducted on SR 29 at the proposed winery's access intersection during a weekday PM peak commute period (4-6 PM) and the Saturday afternoon peak period (1-3 PM). (Winery visitor activity is expected to be highest during a Saturday afternoon.) These counts indicate that both the weekday PM peak hour flows and Saturday afternoon peak hour flows are about 1,600-1,700 vehicles. The counted weekday peak hour volumes are somewhat lower than the expected typical day peak hour flow based on Caltrans data. To simulate "typical" conditions as indicated by Caltrans data, the volumes counted as a part of this analysis were increased by 15% These volumes reflect an operation that would be categorized as in the Level of Service (LOS) "E" range.

At the winery site access intersection, SR 29 has two travel lanes, paved shoulders and a standard double yellow centerline. South of the site access there is a left turn lane on SR 29 at Dwyer Road. To the north, a two-way-left-turn-lane (TWLTL) is located at the access for the Cardinale Winery.

The winery site currently has one residence (there is a second off-site residence that gains access via the site driveway) and an active vineyard. The existing residence traffic activity is low, and typical daily employment and activity associated with the site's vineyard are also very low. It is noted that other vineyard parcels have access to the project's driveway. Although activity at these vineyards is typically very low, there were seven outbound vineyard worker vehicles counted during the weekday PM peak hour. This higher spring season vineyard activity has been reflected in the traffic report, representing a "worst case" conservative analysis.

b. Vehicle Speeds and Sight Distance on SR 29

The primary issues for access design are the vehicle visibility and operation relative to vehicles traveling on SR 29 and vehicles turning in/out of the winery access. The required vehicle visibility or "corner sight distance" is a function of the travel speeds on SR 29. Caltrans design standards indicate that for appropriate corner sight distance, "a substantially clear line of sight should be maintained between the driver of a vehicle waiting at the cross road and the driver of an approaching vehicle in the right lane of the main highway." (3) Based on radar surveys conducted as a part of this study, the "critical" vehicle speed (85% of all surveyed vehicles travel at or below the critical speed) along SR 29 at the proposed winery were observed to be about 53-54 miles per hour (mph) during both the weekday PM peak period and the Saturday afternoon peak period. (4) Based on Caltrans design standards, these vehicle speeds require a sight distance of about 500 feet, measured along the travel lanes on SR 29. (5)

2. Traffic Effects of the Proposed Winery

a. Project Description

The proposed project would involve a new winery with a maximum annual production of 50,000 gallons. About 7% of the fruit (3,300 gallons of production) would be harvested on-site and the remaining 93% would be delivered from other vineyards. A total of 300 weekly visitors (by appointment only) are expected with about 30 persons on a typical weekday and about 75 persons on a typical Saturday or Sunday. On weekdays, the winery site would include those employees working in administration and production for the winery and vineyard. As a result, weekday employment is expected to be slightly higher at eight persons with five persons on site on a Saturday. There would be a total of ten persons on-site during the harvest season. Table 1 outlines the winery's expected daily traffic generation on a typical weekday, a typical Saturday and a day during the harvest season.

b. Changes in Traffic Operations

As outlined in Table 1, the winery would generate 43 daily trips on a weekday, 68 daily trips on a Saturday and 82 daily trips during the 8-week harvest season. Even if it were conservatively assumed that 20% of the trips occur during the peak hours, this would amount to 9 trips during the weekday PM peak hour and 14 trips during the Saturday afternoon peak hour. The weekday and Saturday peak hour volumes (with the project trips) are outlined in Figure 2.

When distributed north and south on SR 29, the project trips would add about 0.3% to the existing peak hour volumes. This change in traffic would not be measurable within typical daily fluctuations in traffic flows. Assuming a two-way-left-turn-lane (TWLTL) would be installed in SR 29 (see discussion below) at the proposed project driveway, the outbound project traffic would operate at LOS "C" during both the weekday and Saturday peak hours (LOS definitions and calculations are attached as appendices)

c. Site Access Design Issues

The site's driveway is adjacent to SR 29 at a point where no left turn lane exists. As shown on Figure 2, the driveway would have 2 inbound left-turns during a weekday PM peak hour and 3 inbound left turns during a Saturday afternoon peak hour.

Warrants for left turn lanes are based on the traffic volumes on the main road and the left turn volumes into the site. Although the left turn volumes are very low, left turn lane warrants used by Caltrans indicate that the high background traffic flows result in a left turn lane being warranted (warrant graph is attached as an appendix). Based on Caltrans design standards, only one vehicle would be expected to queue at any given time, but Caltrans recommends a minimum 50 foot left-turn storage lane.

The winery access intersection is located on a straight section of SR 29. Field observations indicate sight distances to the north and south are well in excess of the 500 feet needed for the measured vehicle speeds. The projected volumes in/out of the site driveway are well below minimum

thresholds at which right-turn lanes (deceleration and acceleration) would be required. (8)

The project driveway would need to meet the Napa County standards (18 feet of pavement plus a 2-foot shoulder for two-way traffic flow). At its intersection with SR 29, the driveway design should also accommodate turn paths for inbound and outbound right-turns by trucks.

3. Summary and Conclusions

The following conclusions reflect the traffic analysis:

- The project's trips would add minimally (about 0.3%) to traffic flows on SR 29;
- Sight distance on SR 29 would be ample at the site driveway;
- The peak hour driveway volumes would warrant a left-turn lane in SR 29;
- Driveway volumes would be well below the thresholds at which a right-turn lane would be needed; and
- The site driveway would need to meet County standards for width the width at SR 29 should accommodate inbound and outbound truck turn paths.

References:

- (1) Caltrans website, traffic volumes for SR 29 based on 2006 count data.
- (2) George W. Nickelson, P.E., traffic counts, field measurements and speed surveys on Saturday March 29, 2008 and Tuesday April 1, 2008.
- (3) Caltrans, Highway Design Manual Fifth Edition, July 1, 2004.
- (4) George W. Nickelson, P.E., ibid...
- (5) Caltrans, ibid...
- (6) Production, employee and visitor data provided by Mr. Eric Sims, project representative, April 3, 2008.
- (7) Caltrans, Guidelines for Reconstruction of Intersections, August 1985.
- (8) Transportation Research Board, Report 279 Intersection Channelization Design Guide, 1985.

TABLE 1 DAILY TRIP GENERATION FOR THE PROPOSED GAMBLE FAMILY WINERY AT LINCOLN RANCH

Daily Traffic During a Typical Weekday:

•	30 visitors/2.6 per vehicle x 2 one-way trips	=	23 daily trips
•	8 employees x 2 one-way trips per employee	=	16 daily trips
•	2 trucks x 2 one-way trips per truck ⁽¹⁾	=	4 daily trips
			43 daily trips

Daily Traffic During a Typical Saturday:

•	75 visitors/2.8 per vehicle x 2 one-way trips	=	54 daily trips
•	5 employees x 2 one-way trips per employee	=	10 daily trips
•	2 trucks x 2 one-way trips per truck ⁽¹⁾	· =	4 daily trips
			68 daily trips

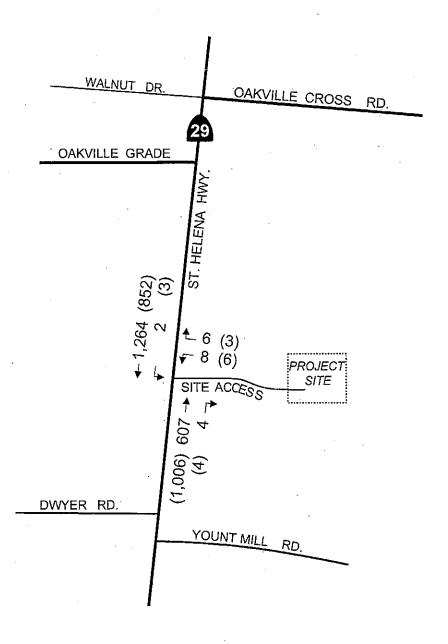
Daily Traffic During Harvest Season (8 weeks):

•	75 visitors/2.8 per vehicle x 2 one-way trips	 .	54 daily trips
ė	10 employees x 2 one-way trips per employee	=	20 daily trips
•	4 trucks x 2 one-way trips per truck ⁽²⁾	=	8 daily trips
	· ·		82 daily trips

- (1) During the 44-week non-harvest season, a maximum of 2 daily trucks would be generated related to routine deliveries associated with the winery production (50,000 gallons/2.38 gallons per case = 21,008 cases).
 - 21,008 cases/2,310 cases per truck = 9 glass delivery trucks
 21,008 cases/1,232 cases per truck = 17 wine shipment trucks
 10 miscellaneous weekly deliveries = 450 miscellaneous trucks
 476 annual trucks

476 trucks/44 weeks = 11 weekly trucks or 1-2 trucks per day.

- (2) During the 8-week harvest season, <u>a maximum of 2 daily grape delivery trucks</u> would be generated, calculated as follows:
 - 46,700 gallons/165 gallons per ton = 283 tons of off-site grapes
 - 283 tons of off-site grapes/10 tons per truck/8 weeks = 4 trucks/week or a maximum of one truck per day; and
 - pick-up of empty bins = one truck per day



MAP NOT TO SCALE

Existing+Project Peak Hour Volumes At Project Driveway. Weekday P.M. Peak Hour & (Saturday Mid-day Peak Hour)



APPENDICES

- Level of Service Definitions
- Level of Service Calculations
 - Radar Surveys
 - Left Turn Lane Warrants

LEVEL OF SERVICE DEFINITIONS

LEVEL OF SERVICE	SIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS	UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS*	
"A" .	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single-signal cycle. (Average stopped delay less than 10 seconds per vehicle; V/C less than or = 0.60).	Little or no delay. (Average delay of ≤ 10 seconds)	
"B"	Uncongested operations, all queues clear in a single cycle. (Average delay of 10-20 seconds; V/C=0.61-0.70).	Short traffic delays. (Average delay of >10 and ≤15 secs.)	
"C"	Light congestion, occasional backups on critical approaches. (Average delay of 20-35 seconds; V/C=0.71-0.80).	Average traffic delay. (Average delay of >15 and ≤25 secs.)	
"D"	Significant congestion of critical approaches but intersection functional. Cars required to wait through more than one cycle during short peaks. No long queues formed. (Average delay of 35-55 seconds; V/C=0.81-0.90).	Long traffic delays for some approaches. (Average delay of >25 and ≤35 secs.)	
"E"	Severe congestion with some long standing queues on critical approaches. Blockage of intersection may occur if traffic signal does not provide for protected turning movements. Traffic queue may block nearby intersection(s) upstream of critical approach(es). (Average delay of 55-80 seconds; V/C=0.91-1.00).	Very long traffic delays for some approaches. (Average delay of >35 and ≤50 secs.)	
"F"	Total breakdown, stop-and-go operation. (Average delay in excess of 80 seconds; V/C of 1.01 or greater).	Extreme traffic delays for some approaches (intersection may be blocked by external causesdelays >50 seconds).	

^{*} Level of Service refers to delays encountered by certain stop sign controlled approaches. Other approaches may operate with little delay.

Source: Transportation Research Board, Highway Capacity Manual, 2000.

CHAPTER 17 - TWSC - UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS WORKSHEET Analysis Summary General Information Site Information GWN Jurisdiction/Date Napa 4/10/2008 Analyst **GWN** Hwy. 29 Agency or Company Major Street Project Access (7554) Ex.+Prj. WkdyPM Analysis Period/Year Minor Street Weekday PM Existing + Project Peak Hour Conditions Comment Input Data ΕB WB Lane Configuration SB NB Т TR Lane 1 (curb) LR L Lane 2 Lane 3 Lane 4 Lane 5 SB ΕB WB NB 8 (TH) | 9 (RT) | 10 (LT) | 11 (TH) | 12 (RT) 1 (LT) 2 (TH) 3 (RT) 4 (LT) 5 (TH) 6 (RT) 7 (LT) Movement Volume (veh/h) 2 1264 607 4 8 6 PHF 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 Percent of heavy vehicles, HV 3 3 3 3 3 3 Flow rate 2 1404 674 4 9 7 Flare storage (# of vehs) 2 Median storage (# of vehs) Signal upstream of Movement 2 Movement 5 ft 0.25 Length of study period (h) Output Data Lane Movement Flow Rate LOS Capacity v/c Queue Length Control Delay Approach Delay and LOS (veh/h) (veh/h) (veh) (s) EB 2 3 С LR 0 16 19.6 1 263 0.061 19.6 WB| 2 С 3 SB (1)

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CHAPTER 17 - TWSC - UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTIONS WORKSHEET Analysis Summary Site Information General Information 4/9/2008 **GWN** Jurisdiction/Date Napa Analyst <u>Hwy.</u> 29 **GWN** Major Street Agency or Company Project Access (7554) Ex.+Prj. Wkend Minor Street Analysis Period/Year Weekend Existing + Project Peak Hour Conditions Comment Input Data WB NB EΒ SB Lane Configuration Lane 1 (curb) Т TR LR L Lane 2 Lane 3 Lane 4 Lane 5 EΒ WB SB NΒ 8 (TH) 9 (RT) 10 (LT) 11 (TH) 12 (RT) 2 (TH) 3 (RT) 5 (TH) 6 (RT) 7 (LT) 1 (LT) 4 (LT) Movement Volume (veh/h) 3 852 1006 4 6 3 PHF 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 0.90 Percent of heavy vehicles, HV 3 3 3 3 3 3 Flow rate 3 947 7 3 1118 4 Flare storage (# of vehs) 2 Median storage (# of vehs) Signal upstream of Movement 2 Movement 5 0.25 Length of study period (h) **Output Data** LOS Queue Length Control Delay Lane Movement Flow Rate Capacity v/c Approach (veh/h) (veh/h) Delay and LOS (veh) (s) 1 EB 2 3 С 20.9 LR 10 0 237 0.042 1 20.9 WB 2 С 3 SB ① 3 619 0.005 0 10.8 ₿

HiCAP™2.0.0.1 ©Catalina Engineering, Inc.

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RADAR SPEED SURVEY

OMNI-MEANS LID.

Hwy. 29 at Project Access (\$7554)

DATE: 3/29/08 Sat: Time Start: 12:30 pmTime END: 2:00 pm WEATHER: Clear ROAD TYPE: 2 lanes
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90th PERCENTILE = 54.8
95th PERCENTILE = 55.8

PACE = 44 - 53 % IN PACE = .70 VEHICLES IN PACE = 70

SAMPLE VARIANCE = 20.98943 STANDARD DEVIATION = 4.581422 RANGE 1*5 = 55 RANGE 2*6 = 97 RANGE 3*8 = 100

RADAR SPEED SURVEY

OMNI-MEANS LID.

Hwy. 29 at Project Access (#7554)

DATE: 3/39/08 SAT. TIME START: 12:30 pmTIME END: 2:00 pm WEATHER: Clear ROAD TYPE: 2 lanes CALIBRATION TEST: Yes OBSERVER: qwn SPEED LIMIT: 55 moh DIRECTION: SB PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN SPEED FREQUENCY ACUM % 1.0 17 1.0 1 40 0 41 1.0 1* 2.0 | ** İ 42 7.0 (****5** 43 9.0 | ####5#### 45 7 16.0 | \$\$\$\$5\$\$\$\$1\$\$\$\$5\$ 2 18.0 (2225]:224[2225]:0.81 46 24.0 [####5###[###55###2### 47 G 35.0 [2552525252]22225222222225 48 49 12 11 50 52 10 54 55 58 57 99.0 [****]****[****]****]****]****]****[****]****[****]****[****]****[****]****]**** 59 SAMPLE VARIANCE = 15.79593 PACE = 45 - 54 AVERAGE SPEED = 49.8 % IN PACE = 81 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.974409 50th PERCENTILE = 49.2

85th PERCENTILE = 53.1 90th PERCENTILE = 54 95th PERCENTILE = 56.6 VEHICLES IN PACE = 81

RANGE 1*8 = 68 RANGE 2#5 = 95 RANGE 3#S = 100

OMNI-WEANS LID.

Hwy. 29 at Project Access (#7554)

DATEL 4	/1/08 TUE.	TIME S	START: 3:30 pm TIME END: 6:00 pm	WEATHER: Clear	ROAD TYPE: 2 lanes
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RANGE 2*S = 97

RANGE 3*8 = 99

90th PERCENTILE = 54

95th PERCENTILE = 56

RADAR SPEED SURVEY

OFNI-MEANS LTD.

Huy. 29 at Project Access (#7554)

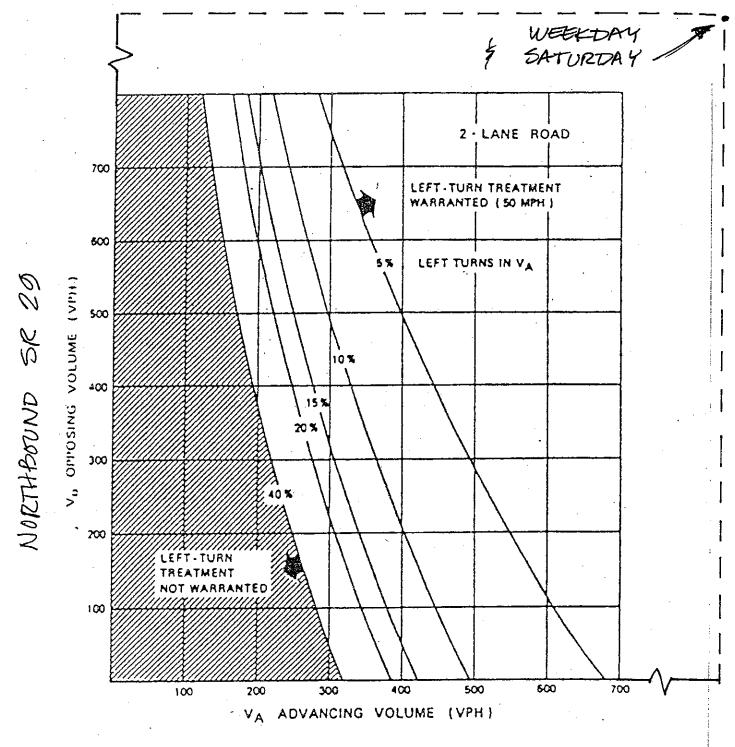
ROAD TYPE: 2 lanes DATE: 4/1/08 TOE, TIME START: 3:30 pm TIME END: 6:00 pm WEATHER: Clear CALIBRATION TEST: Yes OBSERVER: gwn DIRECTION: SB SPEED LIMIT: 55 mph PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN SPEED FREQUENCY ACUM X 2.0 1** 6.0 | ££££5£ 42 11.0 | ****5****1* 43 [5.0 | ####5##### 0.6] 44 20.0 | ****5****1****5****2 27.0 | ****5****1****5****2****5** 46 44.0 [****5****1****5***5**5**5**5**5**55**5 17 47 60.0 [####5####]####5####5####5####5####6 48 90.0 [***55**5*[***55**7****25***35***55****6***5***56****6***5****7****58** 12 50 51 53 54 55 56 57 99.0 |-**:55***|-***5****/****5***55***55***55****5***55***65***55***55***55***55***55*** 58 100

AVERAGE SPEED = 48
Soth PERCENTILE = 50.6
90th PERCENTILE = 51.4
95th PERCENTILE = 53.5

PACE = 43 - 52 % IN PACE = 87 VEHICLES IN PACE = 87 SAMPLE VARIANCE = 11.35306 STANDARD DEVIATION = 3.369431 RANGE 1#8 = 73

RANGE 2#8 = 95 RANGE 3#6 = 99

* Not REALLY MOST FLOW.



SOUTHBOUND SR 29