

January 12, 2021

W.M. Lyles Co. c/o: Youngren Construction Inc. 443 East Alvarado St Fallbrook, CA. 92028

D&A Ref. No: 200204

Subject:

Traffic Scoping Agreement for the Proposed 11,706 square foot Office Building and a 4,980 square foot Industrial Warehouse Building, located at 26501 Madison Avenue in the City of Murrieta. Case No: PRE-2019-1875

Dear Mr. Lyles:

We have reanalyzed the trip generation of your proposed project to respond to the City comment to calculate trip generation, based on the fitted curve for the office use to determine if additional traffic analysis is required. Figure 1 is a vicinity map showing the location of your project and Figure 2 presents a copy of the proposed project site plan. The project proposes the development of a 11,706 square foot office building and a 4,970 square foot warehouse building. Access to the project is located at the northwest corner of your project site. The purpose of this analysis is to determine and identify the traffic analysis needed to satisfy the City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guidelines.

The first step requires the estimation of project trip generation and comparison of project traffic to the City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide criteria.

#### **Trip Generation**

We have re-estimated project trip generation using the Institute of Transportation Engineers Trip Generation Manual, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition and use of the fitted curve process. Table 1summarizes the Trip Generation Rates, Land Use and Density, and Daily, AM and PM peak hour trips generated by the project. Copies of the ITE Trip Generation Rates are presented in Attachment A.

Table 1 – Trip Generation Rates and Calculations Summary									
	Trip Generation Rates								
	ITE	AM		AM P	Peak Hour		PM P	PM Peak Hour	
Land Use	Code	Daily		Rate	In:	Out Ratio	o Rate		In: Out Ratio
Office	710	See footnote (2	2)	See footnote (2	)	88:12	See footnote (	(2)	16:84
Warehouse	150	1.74 Trips/ KS	SF	0.17/KSF		77:23	0.19/KSF		27:73
	Trip Generation Calculations								
I 1 I I	ITE	Dit	ADT	AM Peak Hour		PM Pe	PM Peak Hour		
Land Use	Code	Density	ADT	In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Office	710	11,706 S.F.	132	34	4	38	3	12	15
Warehouse	150	4,970 S.F.	9	1	0	1	1	0	1
		Total:	141	35	4	39	4	12	16

Note: KSF= 1,000 square feet,

- The trip rates for the project's land uses are based on the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)s Trip Generation Manual 10<sup>th</sup> Edition Publication,
- The fitted curve equations for a general office building are Ln(T) = 0.97Ln(x) + 2.50 for daily trips, T = 0.94(x) + 26.49 for AM peak hour trips, and Ln(T) = 0.95Ln(x) + 0.36 for PM peak hour trips.

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## LEVEL OF SERVICE ASSESSMENT

The next step in the analysis process, we compared the project trip generation shown on Table 1 to the City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guide to determine if Level of Service (LOS) Analysis is required. The City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA) Preparation Guidelines identifies a TIA is not required to include LOS (Level of Service) analysis if a project generates 100 or less peak hour trips to be distributed to the local roadway network. As shown on Table 1 the proposed project will generate 141 daily, 39 AM peak hour trips and 16 PM peak hour trips.

Comparison of the Table 1 Project Trip Generation for the project to the 100 peak hour criteria, it can be concluded the projects 39 AM and 16 PM peak hour trips are less than the 100 peak hour vehicle trips identified. Therefore, no additional traffic impact analysis is required.

### VMT ANALYSIS

The City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis Preparation Guidelines identifies that the City's General Plan Update and/or the Technical Advisory supporting SB 743 implementations concluded that projects that are local serving, which by definition would decrease the number of trips and/or the distance these trips travel to access the development are therefore VMT- Reducing projects.

The proposed land uses are consistent with the City of Murrieta 2040 General Plan. The project proposes employment opportunities in the City, that will reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled in the region to be consistent with SB743 adopted by the State of California in July 1,2020. The project site is located on a 5.8-acre site within the City of Murrieta Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) 43410401

Review of TAZ 43410401 identifies in 2016 the area total employment was 52 with 8 retail and 44 nonretail employees. The existing employment is located in the south easterly quadrant to the TAZ representing approximately 25 percent of the TAZ 43410401. The remainder of the TAZ is undeveloped and forecast in 2040 to have 512 additional employees to be added to the TAZ. Discussions with the applicant estimates opportunity for 25 employees will be generated with the proposed project to increase employees generated in the TAZ to 77 employees (52+25). This leaves the remainder of the TAZ to be undeveloped and add an additional 475 employees to assist in reducing the VMT.

In summary the project is consistent with the City of Murrieta 2040 General Plan and will provide employment opportunities in the City of Murrieta to reduce Vehicle Miles Traveled in the region. Therefore, no additional VMT analysis is required.

The projects 141 daily, 39 AM and 16 PM peak hour trips satisfy's the City of Murrieta Traffic Impact Analysis Exemptions to not require any additional traffic impact analysis and will provide local serving uses to be screen out of the need to provide additional VMT analysis.

Please call if you have any questions or need additional information.

Sincerely,

DARNELL & ASSOCIATES,

Bill E. Darnell, P.E

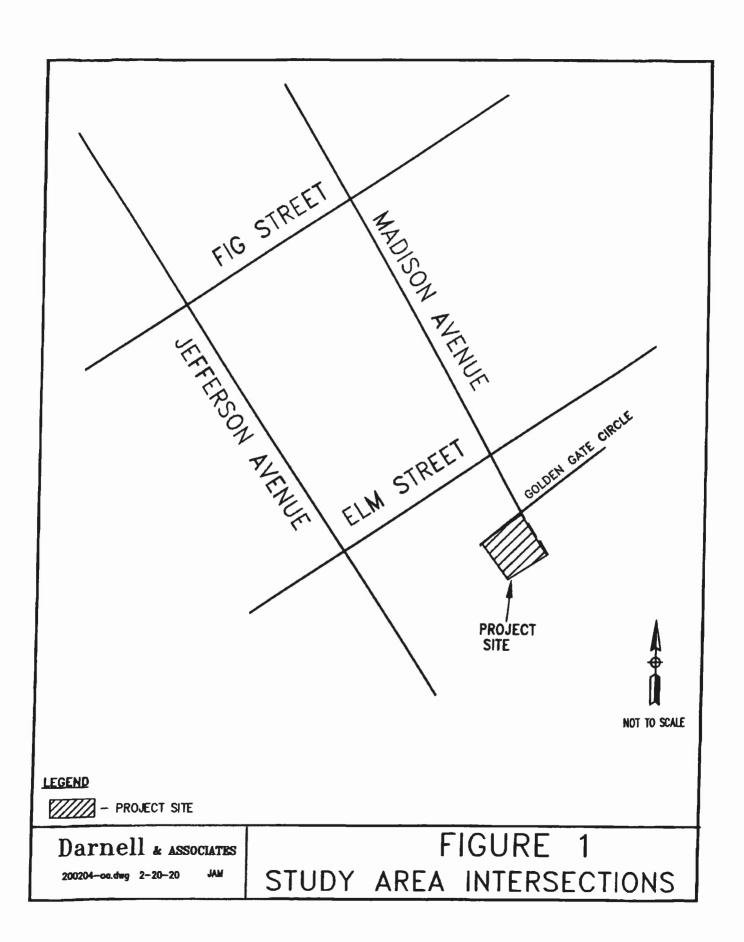
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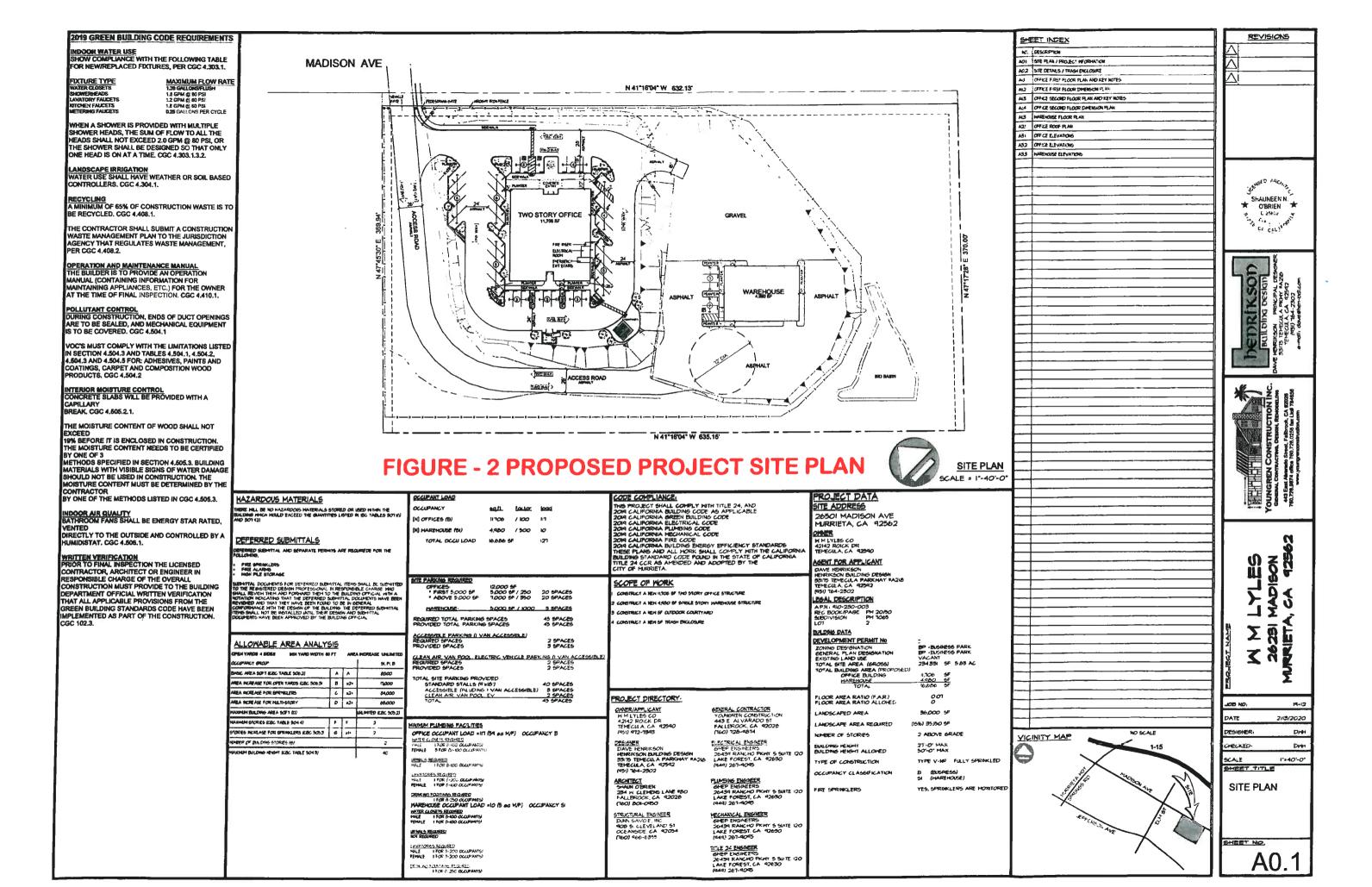
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PROFESSIO

# **Attachment A**

- ITE Code 150 Warehousing Trip Generation Rates
  - ITE Code 710 Office Trip Generation Rates





# Land Use: 150 Warehousing

#### **Description**

A warehouse is primarily devoted to the storage of materials, but it may also include office and maintenance areas. High-cube transload and short-term storage warehouse (Land Use 154), high-cube fulfillment center warehouse (Land Use 155), high-cube parcel hub warehouse (Land Use 156), and high-cube cold storage warehouse (Land Use 157) are related uses.

#### **Additional Data**

Time-of-day distribution data for this land use are presented in Appendix A. For the 13 general urban/suburban sites with data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 11:30 a.m. and 12:30 p.m. and 3:00 and 4:00 p.m., respectively.

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in California, Connecticut, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Texas.

#### Source Numbers

184, 331, 406, 411, 443, 579, 583, 596, 598, 611, 619, 642, 752, 869, 875, 876, 914, 940



# Warehousing (150)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA On a: Weekday

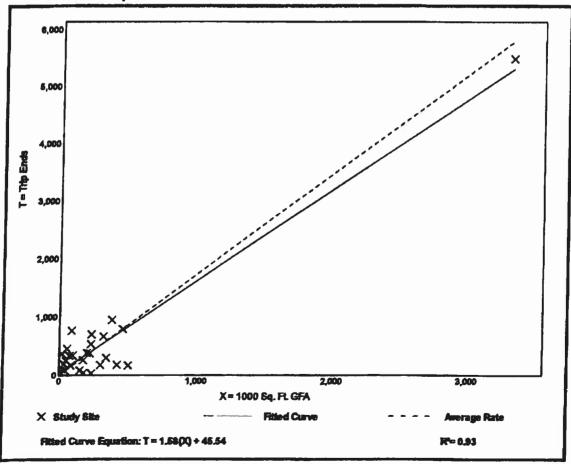
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 29 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 285

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
1.74	0.15 - 16.93	1.55





# Warehousing

(150)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

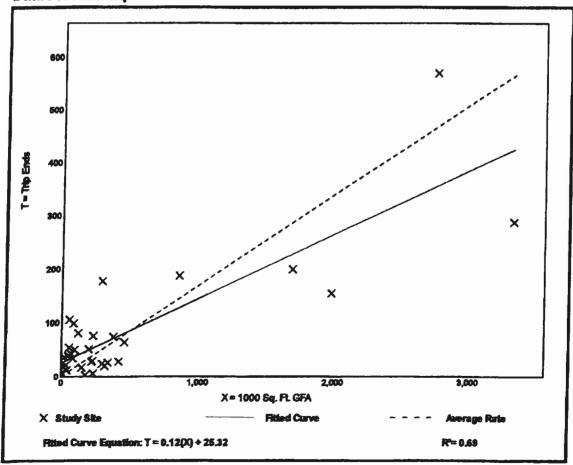
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 34 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 451

Directional Distribution: 77% entering, 23% exiting

#### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
0.17	0.02 - 1.93	0.20





# Warehousing (150)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

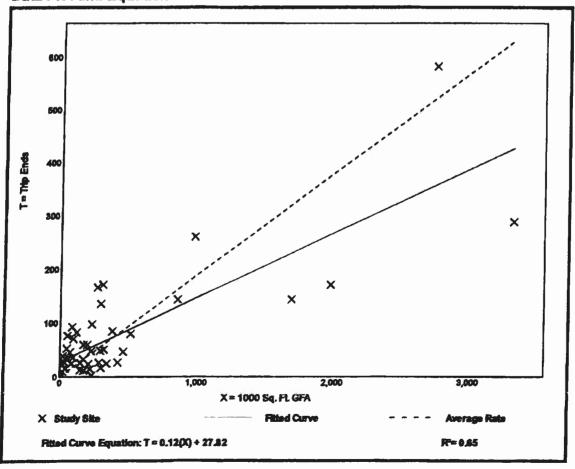
Number of Studies: 47

1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 400

Directional Distribution: 27% entering, 73% exiting

### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate		Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
	0.19	0.01 ~ 1.80	0.18





# Land Use: 710 General Office Building

#### **Description**

A general office building houses multiple tenants; it is a location where affairs of businesses, commercial or industrial organizations, or professional persons or firms are conducted. An office building or buildings may contain a mixture of tenants including professional services, insurance companies, investment brokers, and tenant services, such as a bank or savings and loan institution, a restaurant, or cafeteria and service retail facilities. A general office building with a gross floor area of 5,000 square feet or less is classified as a small office building (Land Use 712). Corporate headquarters building (Land Use 714), single tenant office building (Land Use 715), office park (Land Use 750), research and development center (Land Use 760), and business park (Land Use 770) are additional related uses.

If information is known about individual buildings, it is suggested that the general office building category be used rather than office parks when estimating trip generation for one or more office buildings in a single development. The office park category is more general and should be used when a breakdown of individual or different uses is not known. If the general office building category is used and if additional buildings, such as banks, restaurants, or retail stores are included in the development, the development should be treated as a multiuse project. On the other hand, if the office park category is used, internal trips are already reflected in the data and do not need to be considered.

When the buildings are interrelated (defined by shared parking facilities or the ability to easily walk between buildings) or house one tenant, it is suggested that the total area or employment of all the buildings be used for calculating the trip generation. When the individual buildings are isolated and not related to one another, it is suggested that trip generation be calculated for each building separately and then summed.

#### **Additional Data**

The average building occupancy varied considerably within the studies for which occupancy data were provided. The reported occupied gross floor area was 88 for general urban/suburban sites and 96 percent for the center city core and dense multi-use urban sites.

Time-of-day distribution data for this land use for a weekday, Saturday, and Sunday are presented in Appendix A. For the 16 general urban/suburban sites with data, the overall highest vehicle volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 7:30 and 8:30 a.m. and 4:30 and 5:30 p.m., respectively.

For the three general urban/suburban sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 8:45 and 9:45 a.m. and 12:45 and 1:45 p.m., respectively. For the three dense multi-use urban sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 4:45 and 5:45 p.m., respectively. For the four center city core sites with person trip data, the overall highest volumes during the AM and PM on a weekday were counted between 9:00 and 10:00 a.m. and 12:45 and 1:45 p.m., respectively.



The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the eight center city core sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 2.76 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 2.90 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 2.91 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 3.02 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 18 dense multi-use urban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.47 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.47 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 1.48 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 1.53 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The average numbers of person trips per vehicle trip at the 23 general urban/suburban sites at which both person trip and vehicle trip data were collected were as follows:

- 1.30 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 7 and 9 a.m.
- 1.34 during Weekday, AM Peak Hour of Generator
- 1.32 during Weekday, Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, one hour between 4 and 6 p.m.
- 1.41 during Weekday, PM Peak Hour of Generator

The sites were surveyed in the 1980s, the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s in Alberta (CAN), California, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.

#### Source Numbers

161, 175, 183, 184, 185, 207, 212, 217, 247, 253, 257, 260, 262, 273, 279, 297, 298, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 321, 322, 323, 324, 327, 404, 407, 408, 418, 419, 423, 562, 734, 850, 859, 862, 867, 869, 863, 884, 890, 891, 904, 940, 944, 946, 984, 985, 972



# **General Office Building** (710)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA On a: Weekday

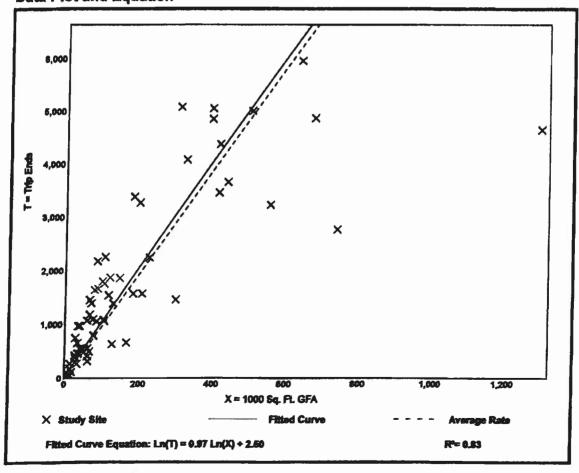
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 66 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 171

Directional Distribution: 50% entering, 50% exiting

### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
9.74	2.71 - 27.58	5.15





# **General Office Building** (710)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, One Hour Between 7 and 9 a.m.

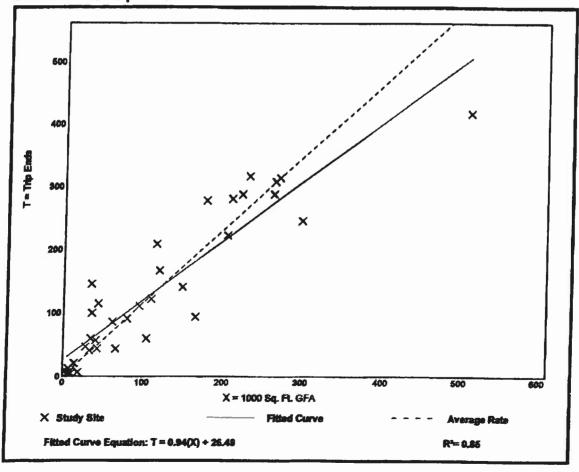
Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 35

1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 117
Directional Distribution: 86% entering, 14% exiting

#### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
1.16	0.37 - 4.23	0.47



# **General Office Building**

(710)

Vehicle Trip Ends vs: 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

On a: Weekday,

Peak Hour of Adjacent Street Traffic, One Hour Between 4 and 6 p.m.

Setting/Location: General Urban/Suburban

Number of Studies: 32 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA: 114

Directional Distribution: 16% entering, 84% exiting

### Vehicle Trip Generation per 1000 Sq. Ft. GFA

Average Rate	Range of Rates	Standard Deviation
1.15	0.47 - 3.23	0.42

