



Technical Memo #5

Existing Conditions Assessment
 July 12, 2021 – FINAL

Prepared by Fehr & Peers

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Introduction

Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler are distinct communities with unique needs, challenges, and goals. However, these coastal communities are also deeply interconnected by their location along U.S. 101 and proximity to Nehalem Bay, which reinforces strong economic and cultural ties. The three cities have an exceptional history of cooperative planning and are now undertaking a joint Nehalem Bay Transportation System Plan (TSP).

This memorandum summarizes conditions experienced by all travel modes in Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler as of 2020. The memorandum includes a comprehensive review of current transportation policies in the Nehalem Bay communities as they relate to county, regional, and state designations and standards. The memorandum then reports on the current operations of the transportation system, with consideration given to all modes, and identifies existing infrastructure gaps and deficiencies, transportation system completeness, operations, and safety.

This analysis establishes the base condition upon which a forecast conditions analysis will be built. The forecast conditions analysis will be integral to identifying future (2040) system gaps and opportunities for Nehalem Bay's TSP.

Plan Area

Located on the northern Oregon coast in Tillamook County, the Nehalem Bay planning area is composed of the cities of Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler. The three cities are arranged around the bay where the Nehalem River meets the Pacific Ocean and are connected by U.S. 101, as shown in **Figure 1**.

Manzanita has an estimated population of 393 people and has the largest land area of the three cities. U.S. 101 provides access to the City at Manzanita Avenue and Laneda Avenue, but only flanks the city's northeast border. Laneda Avenue is Manzanita's main commercial corridor, and Manzanita is the only one of the three cities with beach access. The Manzanita urban growth boundary (UGB) encompasses a section of the Bayside Gardens neighborhood located between Manzanita and Nehalem in unincorporated Tillamook County.

Nehalem is located between Manzanita and Wheeler, with U.S. 101 serving as its main street. With a population of 355 people, it is bounded by the Nehalem River to the east. Nehalem's urban growth boundary encompasses a large portion of the Bayside Gardens neighborhood between Manzanita and Nehalem and stretches north and south of the City boundary along the Nehalem River.

Wheeler is the southern-most city in Nehalem Bay, and like Nehalem, U.S. 101 is the main commercial corridor. Wheeler has a population of 357 people and the Nehalem River runs along the north side of the city. The Wheeler UGB extends to a small area north of the city.

Figure 1. Nehalem Bay Planning Area







-  Urban Growth Boundary (2019)
-  City
-  Park
-  Railroad

Figure 1
Nehalem Bay Planning Area

Land Use and Key Destinations

The development in an area, coupled with the characteristics of the transportation network, provides a distinct experience for people who live, work, or visit a place. Moreover, the types and densities of land uses in a city are major determinants of traffic levels and travel patterns. The zoning map for Nehalem Bay (shown in **Figure 2**) guides the types of land uses and allowable densities in different areas.

The location of key destinations such as schools, parks, and public facilities also drives both local and recreational trip making. Within Nehalem Bay, the three cities share some facilities such as:

- Nehalem Elementary School (Nehalem)
- Nehalem Bay Fire & Rescue (Nehalem UGB)
- Urgent Care (Manzanita UGB)
- Water and wastewater treatment facilities (Nehalem)
- Grocery stores (Manzanita, Nehalem)
- Tillamook County Library (Manzanita)

In Manzanita, the land on either side of Laneda Avenue and along U.S. 101 is zoned for commercial use. Directly off of Laneda Avenue there is a small area zoned for high density residential use; the rest of the city is medium to low density residential uses. Manzanita has a library, police department, and grocery stores within city limits. Directly south of the city limits is Nehalem Bay State Park, which receives approximately 700,000 visitors a year. The park has an airport, boat launch, and a variety of year-round recreational offerings.

The commercial core of Nehalem is location along U.S. 101 from 10th Street to the river, and from B Street to Tohls Street. Medium and low density residential uses make up the rest of the city, with some designated park and shoreland space along the riverfront. There is also a public dock in Nehalem and watersports are a popular draw to the area. Nehalem Elementary School is located in Nehalem and serves all three cities, while the middle and high schools are south of Nehalem Bay in Rockaway Beach. Outside of the city limits but within Nehalem's UGB there is a mix of commercial uses along U.S. 101 and medium density residential in the Bayside Gardens area.

The majority of Wheeler is medium density residential land, with commercial uses along U.S. 101. There is a small amount of industrial land along the river, along with a public marina for boat access to the river. Wheeler does not have a grocery store, so residents have to travel to Nehalem, Manzanita, or nearby Mohler for groceries.

Figure 2. Nehalem Bay Zoning

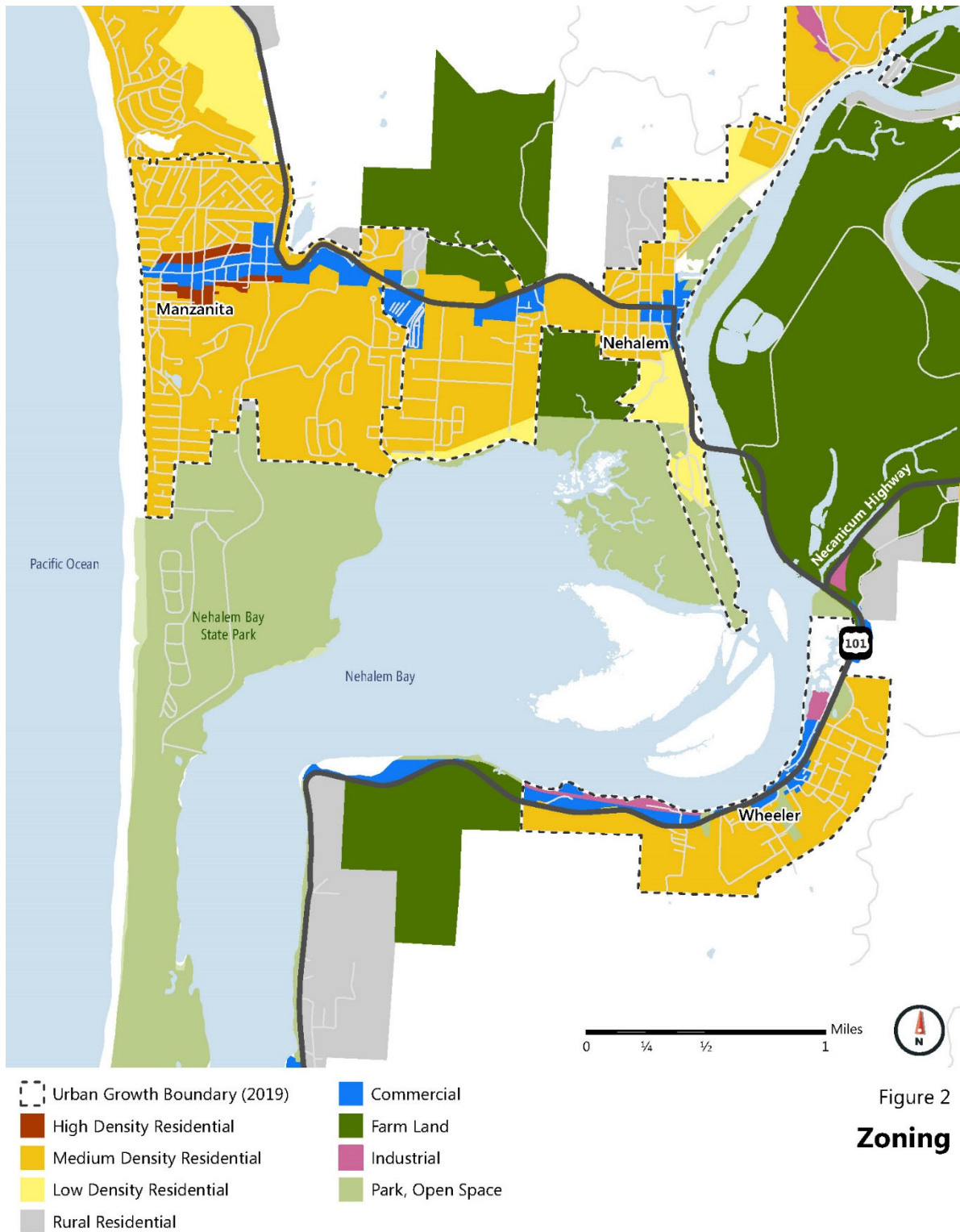


Figure 2
Zoning



Population and Employment

The total permanent population living within the cities of Nehalem, Wheeler, and Manzanita is fairly small, but many of the residences in Nehalem Bay are a second home for part-time residents. There are also many homes within the UGB areas just outside the city limits.

Title VI and Environmental Justice Populations

The distribution of Title VI and Environmental Justice populations in Nehalem Bay was reported from the U.S. Census Bureau's most recent American Community Survey (2015-2019). There are four Census Block Groups in the region which make up Census Tract 9601 as shown in

Figure 3 below. The Census areas do not directly match up with the City boundaries so **Table 1** below lists the breakdown for each city and Tillamook County, while **Table 2** shows the totals for the Block Group or Census Tract depending on how the information is reported.

As seen in Table 1, Wheeler and Manzanita have high percentages of residents over the age of 65, while proportionally they both have smaller percentages of children than the Tillamook County average. All three cities have a lower share of residents that identify as non-white than Tillamook County, and both Manzanita and Wheeler have a lower percentage of residents in poverty than the County as a whole. Due to a large number of vacation homes, Manzanita has the most housing units of the three cities, eclipsing both Nehalem and Wheeler combined.

Table 1: Demographics of Nehalem Bay Cities

	Total Population	Over age 65		Under age 18		Non-white		Below Poverty Level		Disability		Housing units
Manzanita	393	196	50%	15	4%	8	2%	16	4%	115	29%	1,250
Nehalem	355	43	12%	82	23%	20	6%	45	13%	80	23%	163
Wheeler	357	135	38%	54	15%	30	8%	41	11%	81	23%	259
Tillamook County	26,389	6,560	25%	5,033	19%	4,555	17%	3,365	13%	5,706	22%	19,000

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015-2019

Table 2: Demographics of Nehalem Bay Block Groups

	Total Population	Over age 65		Under age 18		Non-white ¹	Below Poverty Level ¹	Disability ¹	Housing units ¹
Census Tract 9601, Block Group 1	1,155	362	31%	250	22%	162 (5%)	233 (7%)	639 (20%)	4060
Census Tract 9601, Block Group 2	932	348	37%	94	10%				
Census Tract 9601, Block Group 3	444	213	48%	15	3%				
Census Tract 9601, Block Group 4	775	317	41%	144	19%				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey, 2015-2019



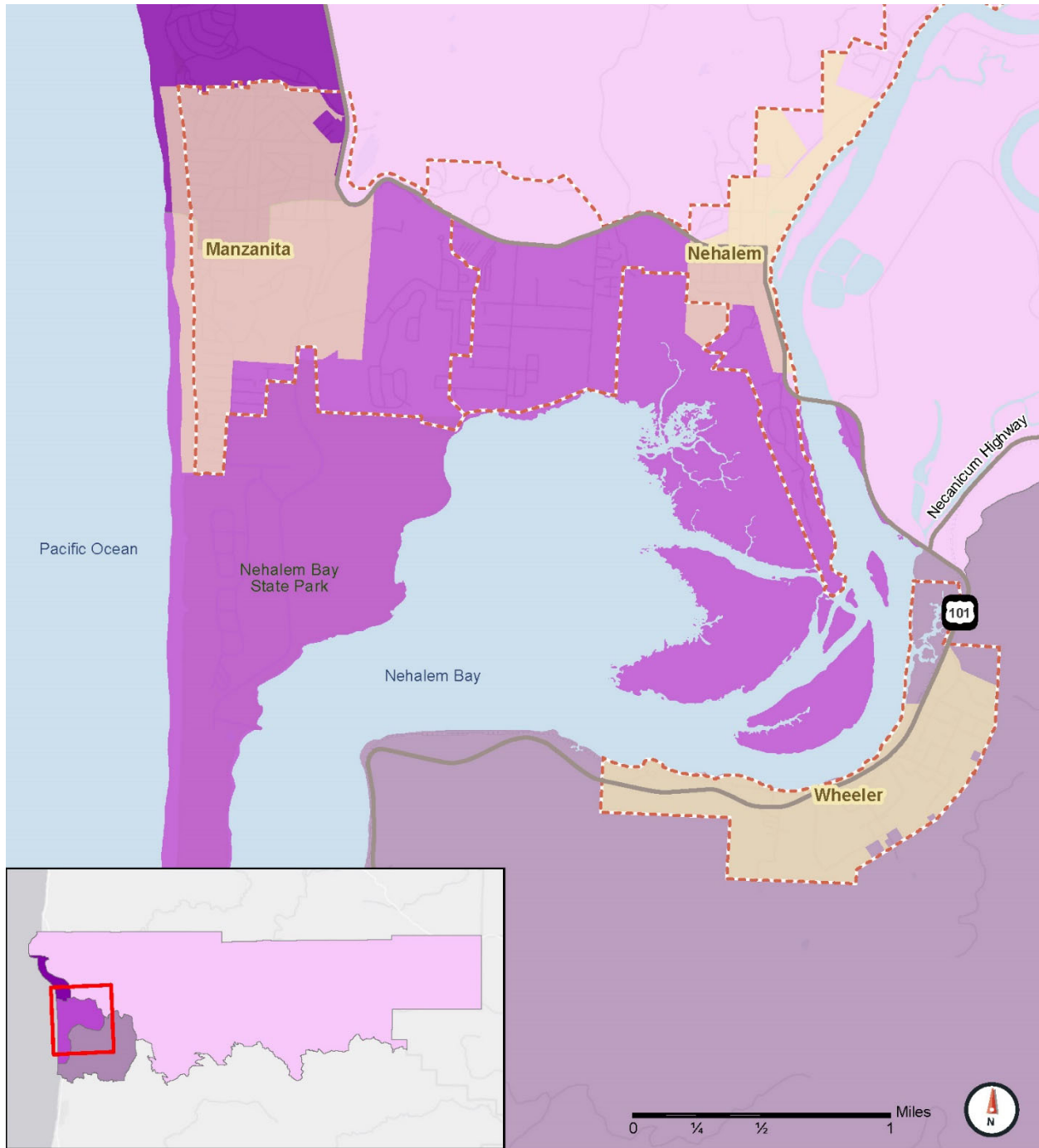
¹ This data is only reported at the Census Tract level, not at the Block Group level.

Employment

Manzanita has the highest number of jobs in the area, though there are also many in the UGB area between Manzanita and Nehalem. Approximately 91 percent of people employed in Manzanita live outside of the city limits¹. In Nehalem and Wheeler, 97.5 percent and 95 percent, respectively, of the people employed within city limits live outside of the city.

¹ U.S. Census Bureau Longitudinal-Employer Household Dynamics data, 2018.

Figure 3. Nehalem Bay Census Block Groups



- Census Tract 9601**
- Block Group 1
 - Block Group 2
 - Block Group 3
 - Block Group 4

- Urban Growth Boundary (2019)
- City

Figure 3

Nehalem Bay Census Block Groups

Existing System Inventory

Nehalem Bay's transportation system is primarily a network of local and neighborhood roadways. These facilities must accommodate many travel modes within their rights of way, with users' experience also shaped by the surrounding land use and by seasonal factors. The following section inventories the current state of the network for each mode of travel.

Roadway

Streets in Nehalem Bay are owned and maintained by ODOT, Tillamook County, and the Cities. They are designed to fit the purpose that they serve, from longer distance mobility on the highway to neighborhood circulation. Overall, the roadway network serves auto, freight, and transit needs in addition to active transportation needs. Locations that have inconsistencies between their design and their intended function, such as gaps in sidewalks, are opportunities for further evaluation and potential improvements.

Functional Class

Functional classification is an important identifying metric for roadways. Roadways are assigned a functional classification to indicate purpose, design, and function. General descriptions of functional classes are as follows.

Principal arterials carry the highest volume of traffic of any roadway type below grade-separated freeways and provide regional connections. Mobility is a priority on principal arterials and access control is important.

Arterials are designed for higher volumes but carry fewer regional trips. These streets link major commercial, residential, industrial, and institutional areas.

Collectors distribute trips between local streets and arterials. They serve as transition roadways between commercial and residential areas and provide a citywide circulation function. Collectors can be split into **Major** and **Minor** collectors, with major collectors generally having longer lengths, higher speed limits, higher traffic volumes, and more travel lanes than minor collectors. Major collectors offer more mobility and minor collectors offer more access.

Local streets are the lowest functional classification. They provide circulation within residential neighborhoods, provide access to homes and properties, and serve a slower-moving mix of modes.

Nehalem Bay's street network contains a mix of collector and local streets which connect users to City main streets and U.S. 101. **Table 3** shows the jurisdiction and functional classification of roadways in

Nehalem Bay that are classified as collectors or higher, while **Figure 4** shows the functional class of all streets in the region.

Table 3: Roadway Jurisdiction and Functional Classification

Roadway	Location	Jurisdiction	Functional Classification
U.S. 101	Study Area	ODOT	Principal Arterial
Laneda Avenue	Manzanita	Manzanita and Tillamook County	Major Collector
7 th Street / North Fork Road	Nehalem	Tillamook County	Major Collector
Necarney City Road	Nehalem UGB	Tillamook County	Minor Collector
Ocean Road	Manzanita	Tillamook County	Minor Collector
Nehalem Road	Manzanita	Tillamook County	Minor Collector
Carmel Avenue/ Necarney Boulevard	Manzanita	Manzanita	Minor Collector
Classic Street	Manzanita	Manzanita	Minor Collector
Sitka Lane	Manzanita UGB	Tillamook County	Minor Collector
Sandpiper Lane	Manzanita UGB	Tillamook County	Minor Collector
Gary Street	Manzanita UGB	Tillamook County	Minor Collector

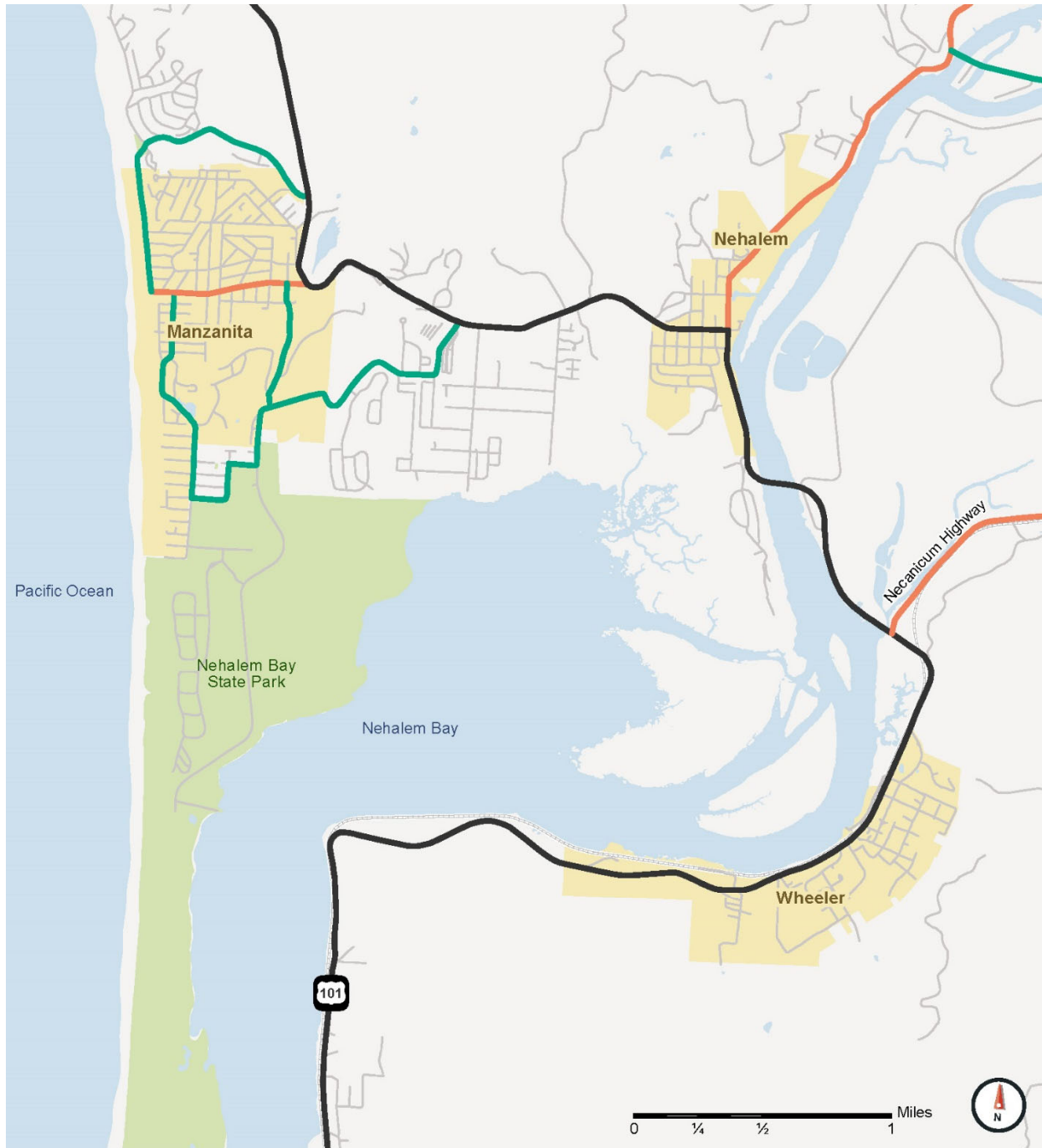
Source: Fehr & Peers.

Both Nehalem and Wheeler have a Special Transportation Area (STA) designation for U.S. 101 through the cities. An STA is an ODOT highway segment designation for an existing downtown or planned downtown that straddles the state highway. The primary objective of an STA is to provide access to community activities and businesses to accommodate pedestrian, bicycle and transit movement. These areas must balance the need for appropriate local access with the considerations of highway mobility.

Freight Routes

Freight movement is essential to bring goods to residents and to move products throughout the region. U.S. 101 is designated by the FHWA as part of the National Highway System (NHS), which is defined as roads that are important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility. The highway is the only designated freight route in Nehalem Bay, and must balance the needs of residents, visitors, and goods. It is also classified by ODOT as a Reduction Review Route, which are facilities that require review during any planning, project development, development review and maintenance for any potential reduction in vehicle-carrying capacity. These routes may not have any permanent reduction in the vehicle-carrying capacity unless required for safety or access considerations or through a local exemption.

Figure 4. Nehalem Bay Functional Classifications



- | | |
|--|--|
| Roadway Classification |  City |
|  Principal Arterial |  Park |
|  Major Collector |  Railroad |
|  Minor Collector | |
|  Local | |

Figure 4

Roadway Functional Classification

Roadway Design Standards

Design standards set the minimum widths for roadways, usually based on functional classification, as well as street elements such as parking lanes, sidewalks, and bike lanes. **Table 4** to **Table 6** summarize design standards for roadway cross-section elements in each City.

Table 4: Manzanita Roadway Standards by Functional Class

Functional Class	ROW Width	Base Width	Gravel Width	Paving Width
Arterial	50 feet	28 feet	28 feet	24 feet
Collector	40 feet	26 feet	26 feet	22 feet
Residential	40 feet	24 feet	24 feet	20 feet

Source: Manzanita Ordinance No 91-2

Table 5: Nehalem Roadway Standards by Functional Class

Functional Class	ROW Width	Curb to Curb Pavement Width	Travel Lanes	Parking Lanes	Sidewalks
Arterial	60 feet	40 feet	12 feet	8 feet	6 feet
Collector	50 feet	38 feet	11 feet	8 feet	6 feet
Driveway	10 feet	10 feet	10 feet	-	-
Private street, alley	20 feet	18 feet	9 feet	-	-
Residential	40 feet	32 feet	9 feet	7 feet	4 feet
	30 feet	25 feet	9 feet	7 feet	4 feet

Source: Nehalem Municipal Code 156.081

Table 6: Wheeler Roadway Standards by Functional Class

Functional Class	ROW Width	Base Width	Gravel Width	Paving Width	Shoulder Width
Arterial	50 feet	32 feet	32 feet	24 feet	5 feet
Collector	50 feet	32 feet	32 feet	22 feet	5 feet
Minor	50 feet	26 feet	26 feet	20 feet	3 feet

Source: Wheeler Ordinance 92.04

Travel Lanes

All of the roads in Nehalem Bay have a two-lane cross-section, with the exception of Highway 101 which has a three-lane cross section (two travel lanes and one center turn lane) between Bayside Gardens Road and the Rex Champ Field entrance. There are also left-turn bays at the intersections of:

- U.S. 101 and Manzanita Avenue (Manzanita)
- U.S. 101 and Laneda Avenue (Manzanita)
- U.S. 101 and 8th Street (Nehalem)
- U.S. 101 and Tideland Road
- U.S. 101 and OR 53
- U.S. 101 and the Paradise Cove Resort and Marina entrance

Pavement

The pavement condition of U.S. 101 through Nehalem Bay ranges from “Good” to “Very Good” according to ODOT’s pavement condition records. Most public roadways within Manzanita city limits are paved. In Wheeler Depot Street and the northernmost quarter of First Street are unpaved, while in Nehalem a portion of 8th Street, the north end of 9th street, and J Street are unpaved. There are also several gravel roadways outside of city limits but within urban growth boundaries that are maintained by Tillamook County.

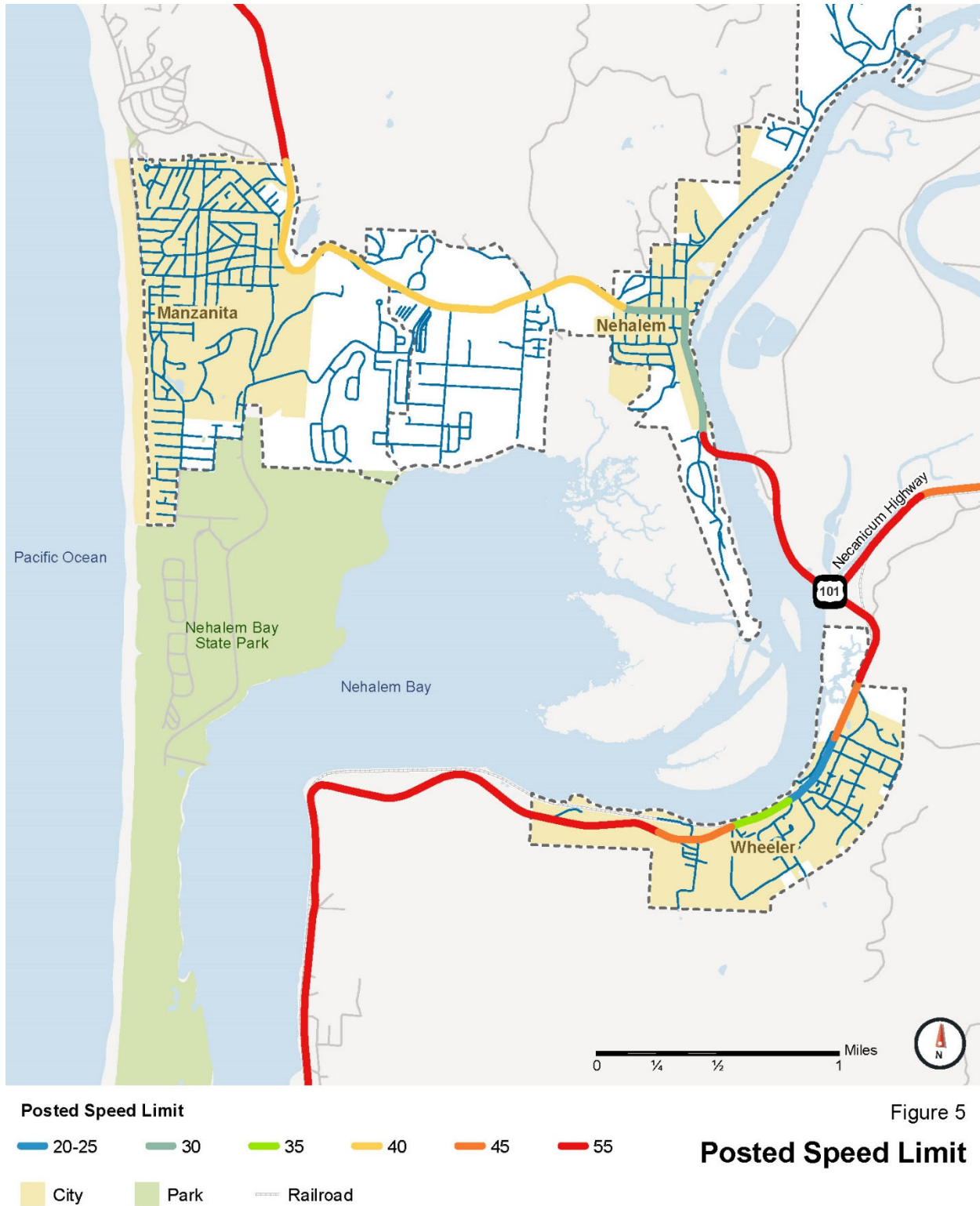
Intersection Control

There are no signalized intersections in Nehalem Bay. Most intersections are treated with two-way or four-way stop-control intersection control. The intersection of 7th Street and H Street in Nehalem is a stop-controlled intersection with a red flashing beacon.

Posted Speed

The posted speed limits in Nehalem Bay range from 25 mph on most local and neighborhood roads, to 55 mph on segments of U.S. 101 outside of city limits. Additionally, 7th Street and U.S. 101 have speed limits of 35 mph and 30 mph, respectively, within Nehalem. **Figure 5** shows the posted speed limits of U.S. 101 in the region.

Figure 5. Posted Speed Limits



Access and Connectivity

The Oregon Transportation Planning Rule (TPR) defines “Access Management” as “...measures regulating access to streets, roads and highways from public roads and private driveways.” The TPR requires that new connections to both arterials and state highways follow designated access management guidelines. Typically, existing access points can remain so long as the land use does not change.

In general, access management standards require more spacing for higher capacity roadways. However, the specific spacing value may vary by jurisdiction. The City of Manzanita’s Ordinance No. 94-2 states that lots in commercial zones C-1 and LC may have 12.5 feet of driveway if the property is less than 100 feet in frontage width, while lots greater than 100 feet in frontage width may have 12.5 feet of driveway per 50 feet of frontage. In all other zones, the same rules apply with a differentiating frontage width of 50 feet (instead of 100 feet).

The Oregon Highway Plan (OHP) includes access management spacing standards for ODOT highways, most recently amended in 2005. U.S. 101 is under ODOT management and must follow OHP standards. The OHP access management spacing standards as applied to U.S. 101 are shown in Table 7. The highway classification of U.S. 101 (statewide highway) can be found in Appendix D of the OHP.

Table 7: OHP Access Spacing Standards

Roadway	Speed Limit	Spacing Standard (rural)	Spacing Standard (urban)
U.S. 101	55 or higher	1320 feet	1320 feet
	50	1100 feet	1100 feet
	40 & 45	990 feet	800 feet
	30 & 35	770 feet	500 feet
	25 & lower	550 feet	350 feet

Segments of U.S. 101 do not meet the OHP’s spacing standards within the city limits of Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler.

Bridges

There are seven bridges along U.S. 101 through Nehalem Bay. Of these bridges:

- Five of these bridges are 40 feet or less and two are long (lengths of 321 feet and 1,062 feet).
- Two of the bridges on U.S. 101 have low sufficiency ratings (26 for both). The sufficiency rating is a tool to determine the structural condition and functionality of a bridge. Bridges with a rating under 50 could be eligible for federal funding for replacement or rehabilitation.

Figure 6 shows all of the bridges in Nehalem Bay and denotes their sufficiency ratings.

Figure 6. Sufficiency Ratings of Bridges



Figure 6

Sufficiency Ratings of Bridges

Parking

In Manzanita, parking is prohibited on public streets except in areas specifically marked for public parking, according to ordinance No. 11-03. Laneda Avenue has striped on-street parking along the commercial core, and Ocean Road has gravel shoulders where visitors often park. All permitted on-street parking is free and without time restrictions. There are no off-street public parking lots near beach access points in Manzanita; the only free public lot is on 5th Street at the Manzanita bus stop with approximately 20 parking stalls. There are a few small public bike parking racks located along Laneda Avenue.

In Nehalem, free on-street parking is available on U.S. 101 and Tohls Street. There are a few small off-street lots available to customers of local businesses and a large open parking lot on the northwest corner of U.S. 101 and 7th Street. There is also public parking in the open lot behind City Hall. There are no time restrictions on these parking spaces.

Wheeler has free on-street parking on U.S. 101 in the commercial core and along Rorvik and Gregory Streets. There is also an off-street public parking lot with approximately 25 parking stalls and access to the boat launch. A few businesses along U. S. 101 have small parking lots available to their customers.

Transit

NW Connector

Public transportation in the region is provided by NW Connector. The NW Connector Route 3 runs daily Northbound and Southbound through Nehalem Bay, with a frequency between two and three hours. The route has a total of five scheduled stops through Nehalem Bay (**Figure 7**):

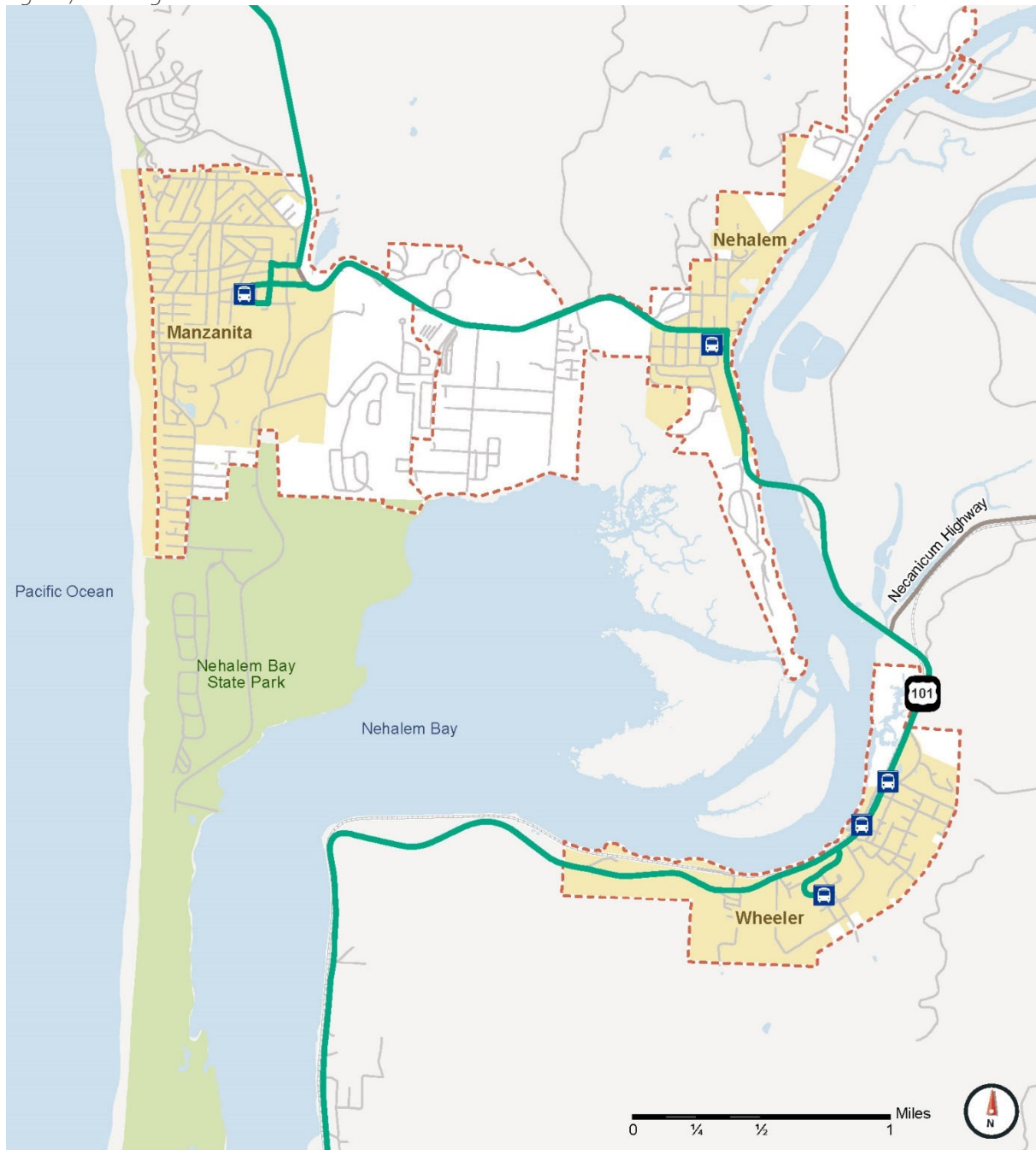
- Wheeler Stop #157 (Rinehart Clinic)
- Wheeler Stop #189 (U.S. 101 & Rector Street)
- Wheeler Stop #190 (U.S. 101 & Hemlock Street)Nehalem Stop #155 (8th Street & Tohls Avenue)
- Manzanita Stop #148 (5th Street S)

Stop #189 in Wheeler and the stops in Nehalem and Manzanita have transit shelters for riders, benches, and schedule information. The Rinehart Clinic stop in Wheeler is in front of the health clinic which has shelter and a bench, while the stop at Hemlock Street has only a bench and no signage stating that it is a bus stop. Riders may also flag the bus anywhere along the route where it is safe to do so. Route 3 extends to the Tillamook Transit Center Northbound and Midtown Cannon Beach Southbound; fares are zone-based and range from \$1.50 to \$4.50.

Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad

The Oregon Coast Scenic Railroad is a heritage railroad that operates seasonally between Rockaway Beach and Garibaldi, with special trips to Wheeler. Tickets are round-trip and can be booked in advance. The Wheeler depot is located at U.S. 101 & Rector Street, East of Waterfront Park.

Figure 7. Existing Transit



- NW Connector Route 3
- Bus Stop
- Urban Growth Boundary (2019)
- City
- Park
- Railroad

Figure 7
Existing Transit

Bicycle System

Most roadways in Nehalem Bay are low speed local and residential roadways that are unmarked for bicycles. One marked bicycle facility exists in Manzanita, where there is a striped bicycle lane on the east side of Carmel Avenue between Laneda Avenue and Horizon Lane.

There are no marked bicycle facilities connecting Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler. U.S. 101 is designated as the Oregon Coast Bike Route; however, the bicycle facility is a paved shoulder with a minimum width of 3 feet, and a maximum width of 8 feet. The facility condition is classified as fair on the shoulder and shared lane facilities through Nehalem and Wheeler. There are no signalized crossings of U.S. 101, which can make crossing U.S. 101 difficult when traffic is heavy. **Figure 8** shows the bicycle network in Nehalem Bay.

Figure 8. Bicycle Network



Figure 8
Bicycle Network

Pedestrian System

Pedestrian facilities are present around retail and active storefront developments in Nehalem Bay. Pedestrian facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb ramps, however there are gaps in pedestrian infrastructure along main roads. There are three marked crossings of U.S. 101 in Nehalem, two in Wheeler, and none in Manzanita. While most residential streets in each of the cities lack sidewalks, they may not be needed, given each these streets' narrow, low speed and low volume character, which makes it fairly comfortable for pedestrians to share the roadway with other users. Sidewalks and marked crossings may be needed on higher speed and higher volume facilities and/or on those with a history of pedestrian collisions.

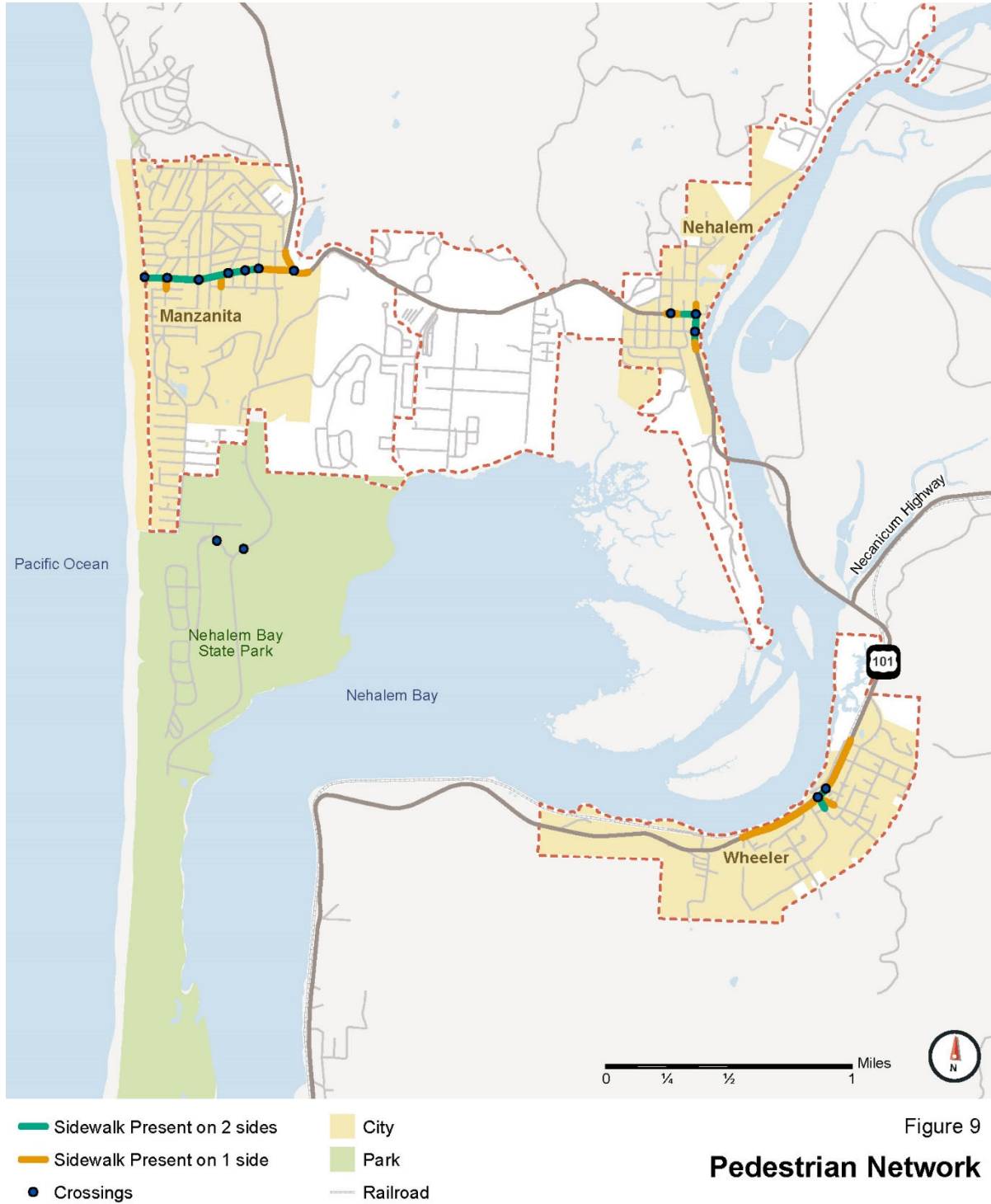
Manzanita has seven marked crossings of Laneda Avenue between U.S. 101 and Ocean Road. Laneda Avenue has sidewalks on one side from U.S. 101 to Division Street and on both sides from Division Street to Ocean Road. A short segment of U.S. 101 between Manzanita Avenue and Laneda Avenue has a sidewalk on one side, and the facility is in good condition. The rest of the streets in Manzanita, including Ocean Road, do not have sidewalks.

Nehalem has sidewalks on one side of U.S. 101 from 9th Street to 8th Street and on both sides from 8th Street to 7th Street to just south of Tohls Street. These facilities are all classified as fair condition. There are four marked crossings of U.S. 101 in Nehalem at 9th Street, 7th Street, and Tohls Street. Nehalem Elementary School is the only public school in Nehalem Bay, located at the intersection of 7th Street and Northfork Road. There are no pedestrian facilities in the vicinity of Nehalem Elementary School.

Wheeler has sidewalks on one side of U.S. 101 from Hemlock Street to Rector Street, on two sides from Rector Street to Gregory Street, and on one side from Gregory Street to Gamble Street. These facilities are all classified as fair condition. There are also sidewalks on sections of Gregory Street and Rorvik Street. There are two marked crossings of U.S. 101 in Wheeler, one at Rorvik Street and one at Rector Street.

There are no pedestrian facilities connecting the cities of Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler. **Figure 9** shows the pedestrian network in Nehalem Bay.

Figure 9. Pedestrian Network



Aviation

There are no commercial airports within the city limits. The Nehalem Bay State Airport, which is located within the Nehalem Bay State Park, is a publicly owned airport open to general private aviation. The airport features one paved runway that is 2,350 feet long and offers fly-in camping.

Marine

Nehalem Bay and the Nehalem River are designated as part of the National Waterway Networks by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as far inland as the westernmost edge of Lazarus Island. They are also designated as a Tillamook County Water Trail, which is a waterway connected through signs, maps, and access points to provide a recreational and educational experience for non-motorized recreational users. There are many private and public docks, marinas, and boat launches in Nehalem Bay. Public docks and boat launches include the Tillamook County Boat Launch off U.S. 101 between Nehalem and Wheeler, the Nehalem Bay State Park Boat Launch in Manzanita, the Waterfront Park Dock in Wheeler, and the H Street and Tohls Street Docks in Nehalem.

Rail

A segment of the 46-mile rail line travels parallel to U.S. 101 south of the intersection of U.S. 101 and OR 53 and is under lease from the Port of Tillamook Bay Railroad (POTB). There are three at-grade rail crossings in Wheeler, which are stop-controlled eastbound towards U.S. 101 and yield-controlled westbound away from U.S. 101.

Pipeline

There are no pipelines within the study area.

Environmental and Cultural Resources

While not a direct component of the transportation system, riparian habitat, wetlands, and flood zones are important local and regional resources that can affect or be affected by the transportation system. Nehalem experiences annual flooding that affects the commercial zone and sometimes closes the intersection of U.S. 101 and 7th Street.

The location of these sensitive areas may affect the transportation projects that can be built and may limit connectivity in certain areas. Identifying these sensitive areas helps to avoid and limit adverse impacts when developing TSP projects and programs. This is a planning-level assessment and more detailed study may be needed during project development. Locations identified by this study are shown in **Figure 10**.

Figure 10. Environmental Resources

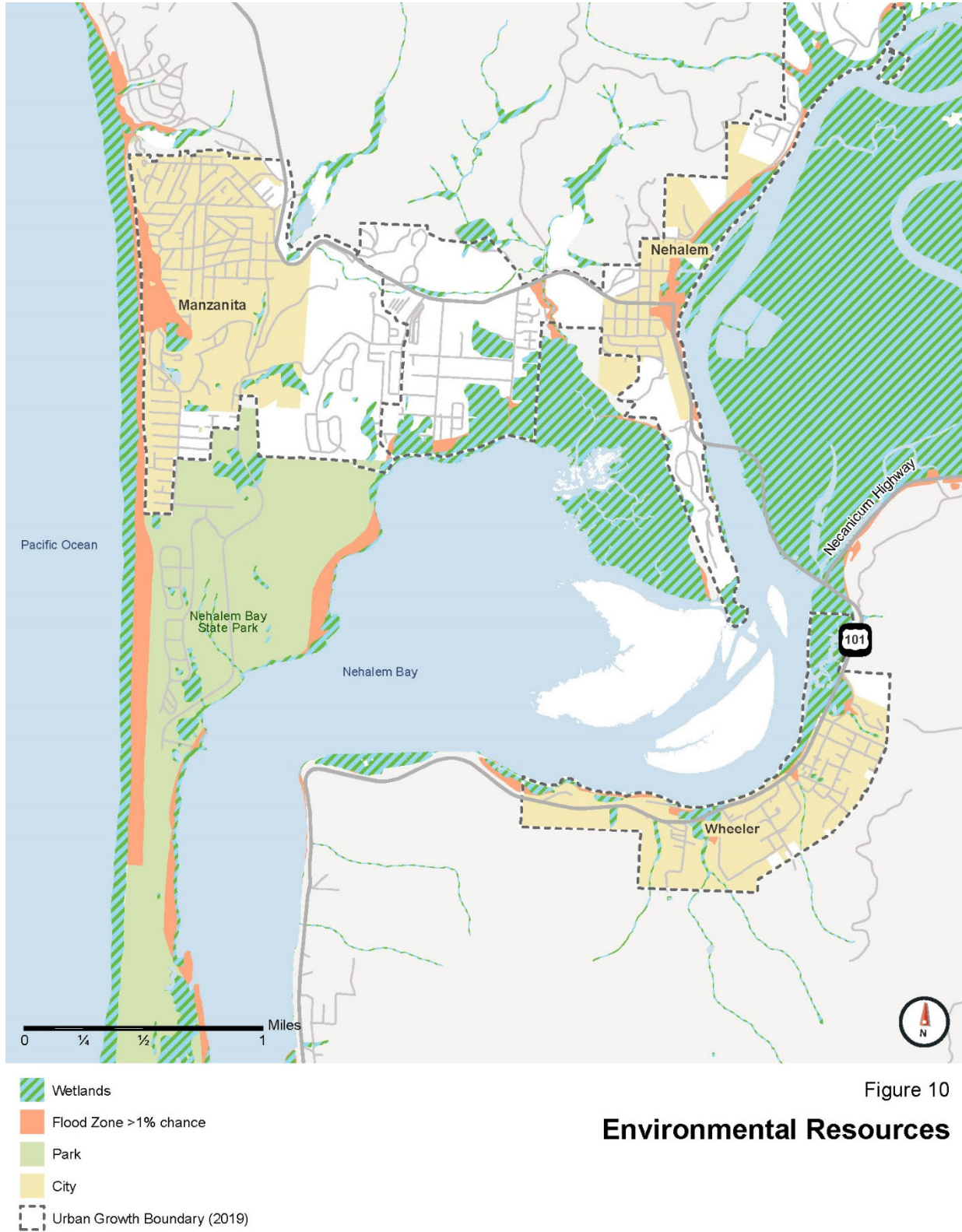


Figure 10

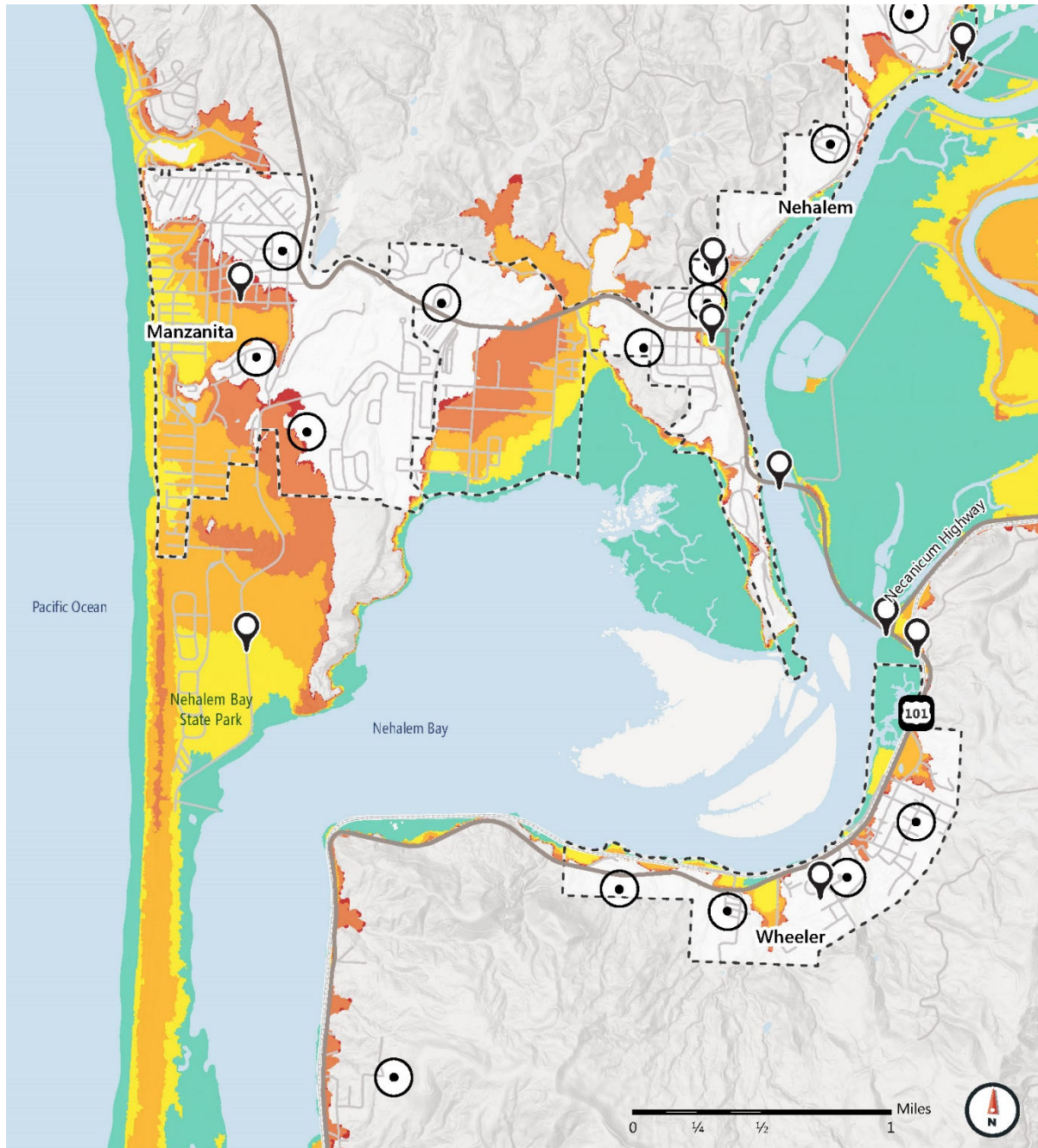
Environmental Resources

Tsunami and Hazard Evacuation

According to the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI), the Nehalem Bay area is at risk for tsunamis caused by both the Cascadia Subduction Zone (CSZ) and the Alaska-Aleutian Subduction Zone (AASZ). The smallest CSZ tsunami is projected to inundate 2.3 percent of the Nehalem Bay area, with the City of Manzanita falling outside of the inundation zone. The largest CSZ tsunami is projected to inundate 48.6 percent of the Nehalem Bay area, with a greater proportion of Manzanita falling within the inundation zone than Nehalem and Wheeler. A map of the CSZ's inundation zone in Nehalem Bay is shown in **Figure 11**. Tsunamis in Nehalem Bay caused by the AASZ are significantly smaller, with the largest possible tsunami inundating less than 1 percent of the Nehalem Bay area. The City of Manzanita does not fall in the AASZ inundation zone while Nehalem and Wheeler do.

There are fifteen assembly locations within the UGB study area in the event of a tsunami and hazard evacuation. Six are located in the Wheeler UGB, six in the Nehalem UGB, and three in the Manzanita UGB. There are no vertical evacuation shelters constructed or under construction in Nehalem Bay. Wheeler is especially vulnerable to a CSZ event when considering access, with U.S. 101 northbound and southbound out of Wheeler falling within the inundation zone of a small CSZ tsunami. In a large CSZ tsunami, the segment of U.S. 101 between the Alder Creek bridge and Rex Champ Field also falls within the inundation zone.

Figure 11. Tsunami Inundation Zones



Statewide Tsunami Inundation Scenario

- Small
- Medium
- Large
- Extra Large
- Extra Extra Large



Critical Facility*



Assembly Area



Urban Growth Boundary (2019)

* As defined by DOGAMI, includes facilities such as schools, medical facilities, and bridges.

Figure 11

Tsunami Inundation Zones

Operations and Safety

The following section describes how Nehalem Bay's transportation network performs today, in terms of traffic operations, collisions, as well as conditions for biking and walking. These analyses estimate the demand on the network and how well the existing system serves the residents of Nehalem Bay.

Traffic

The evaluation of existing traffic conditions focuses on volumes along U.S. 101 and intersection operations at U.S. 101 / 7th Street in Nehalem and U.S. 101 / Hemlock Street in Wheeler. Results from this analysis will provide a baseline against which the 2040 operations can be compared.

Average Daily Volumes

ODOT keeps an inventory of the annual average daily volume (AADT) along U.S. 101 and a few of the connection roadways in Nehalem Bay, as shown in **Figure 12**. The figure shows that the highest volumes are between Manzanita and Nehalem, and from Nehalem to the Tillamook County Boat Launch.

Segment Operations Methodology

A total of seven roadway segments were analyzed using the volume for the 30th highest hour volume (30HV). The AADT volume provided by ODOT was converted to the 30HV using the methodology outlined in Section 5.7 of the Analysis Procedures Manual (APM) and the Automatic Traffic Recorder (ATR) Trend Summary from the nearest location in the Traffic Volume Tables (TVT). The 30HV was then used to calculate the volume to capacity (v/c) ratio for the seven segments analyzed.

The v/c ratio is a mathematical calculation of the amount of capacity that is used at the intersection at a point in time. A v/c ratio of 1.0 indicates that the intersection or segment is "at capacity." As the v/c ratio approaches 1.0, it is typically an indication of increased congestion. For signalized intersections, the average v/c for all approaches is reported. For unsignalized intersections, the movement with the highest v/c is used.

The OHP establishes v/c mobility targets for highways throughout the state, with a v/c target of 0.8 to 0.85² for U.S. 101 within the UGB and 0.70 outside the UGB. These are, however, targets rather than standards and the OHP acknowledges that in some cases it may be impractical to meet these targets. As shown in **Table 8**, all segments currently have a v/c ratio significantly below the targets defined in the OHP. Detailed calculations can be found in Appendix A.

² The v/c targets cited for the segments of U.S. 101 through Nehalem Bay are based on the Oregon Highway Plan Table 6 *Volume To Capacity Ratio Targets Outside Metro*. These segments are classified as Freight Routes on a Statewide Highway Non-MPO, with different targets identified based on posted speed ≤ 35 mph, >35 and < 45 mph, or ≥ 45 mph.

Table 8: Roadway Segment 30th HV V/C

ID	Segment	v/c target ¹	v/c ²
1	US 101 north of Laneda Avenue	0.80	0.31
2	US 101 at west city limits of Nehalem	0.80	0.42
3	US 101 west of 7th Street	0.85	0.39
4	US 101 north of Tohls Street	0.85	0.39
5	US 101 north of Necanicum Highway	0.70	0.35
6	US 101 north of Hemlock Street	0.80	0.32
7	US 101 north of Rector Street	0.85	0.30

¹ v/c targets taken from the Oregon Highway Plan Table 6 based on highway category and posted speed.

² v/c calculated using HCS for a two-lane highway and reported for the peak direction.

Intersection Operations Methodology

Intersection operations analysis was conducted at two key intersections in Nehalem Bay: U.S. 101/7th Street (Nehalem) and U.S. 101/Hemlock Street (Wheeler). To understand transportation needs that exist today, the baseline year was determined to be 2020 pre-COVID. To develop the 2020 pre-COVID baseline, volumes at U.S. 101/Hemlock Street (Wheeler) were counted in January 2020 and volumes at US 101/7th Street (Nehalem) were counted in March 2021. As the March 2021 count was conducted during COVID conditions, the turning movement distribution was taken from this count and applied to the link-level volumes described in the section above. Per ODOT's APM, the evaluation period for this analysis was the weekday 30HV. To calculate the 30HV, the PM peak hour volume was multiplied by seasonal factors from ODOT's Seasonal Trend Table per the ODOT recommended methodology. Seasonal factors and calculations can be found in Appendix B.

Level of Service and Queueing

Level of service (LOS) is a standard method for characterizing delay at an intersection. For signalized and all-way stop controlled (AWSC) intersections, the LOS is based on the average delay for all approaches. For two-way stop controlled (TWSC) intersections, the movement with the highest delay is used.

Table 9 summarizes the LOS and delay thresholds specified in the 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual (HCM), which is a standard methodology for measuring intersection performance.

Table 9: Level of Service Definitions for Unsignalized Intersections

Level of Service	Description	Unsignalized Intersection Delay (seconds/vehicle)
A	Free-flowing Conditions	0-10
B	Stable Flow (slight delays)	> 10-15
C	Stable Flow (acceptable delays)	> 15-25
D	Approaching Unstable Flow (tolerable delay)	> 25-35
E	Unstable Flow (intolerable delay)	> 35-50
F	Forced Flow (congested and queues fail to clear)	> 50

Source: 6th Edition Highway Capacity Manual (HCM)

SIDRA was used to evaluate operations at the U.S. 101/7th Street intersection as it has a non-standard control with a flashing red signal that controls all movements, except eastbound right turns, which are an uncontrolled movement. Synchro 11 was used to evaluate the US 101/Hemlock Street intersection. The modeled network reflects conditions on the ground today, including intersection geometry, vehicle volumes and pedestrian/bicycle volumes. Corridors that show high existing delay or queuing will be examined in greater detail in the future conditions assessment and may require a refined analysis as potential solutions are evaluated. There is no intersection level of service or delay standard in Nehalem Bay.

As shown in **Table 10**, both intersections operate at LOS C and have v/c ratios well below the mobility targets identified in the OHP. Queueing was also evaluated as part of the intersection analysis. No movements were found to exceed available storage or have queues that would impact traffic flow. It is important to note that, during peak seasonal travel, driver unfamiliarity with the configuration at the U.S. 101/7th Street intersection has been reported to cause an increase in congestion, specifically for eastbound vehicles turning right. Detailed calculations can be found in Appendix A.

Table 10: Intersection Operations

ID	Intersection	Delay (seconds)/LOS	Minor Street v/c	Major Street v/c
1	US 101/7 th Street (Nehalem)	17/C ¹	0.38 ¹	0.27
2	US 101/Hemlock Street (Wheeler)	17/C	0.03	0.0 ²

¹Metric reported for the leg with the highest delay and v/c due to non-standard configuration

²Synchro software does not report v/c since major street is uncontrolled

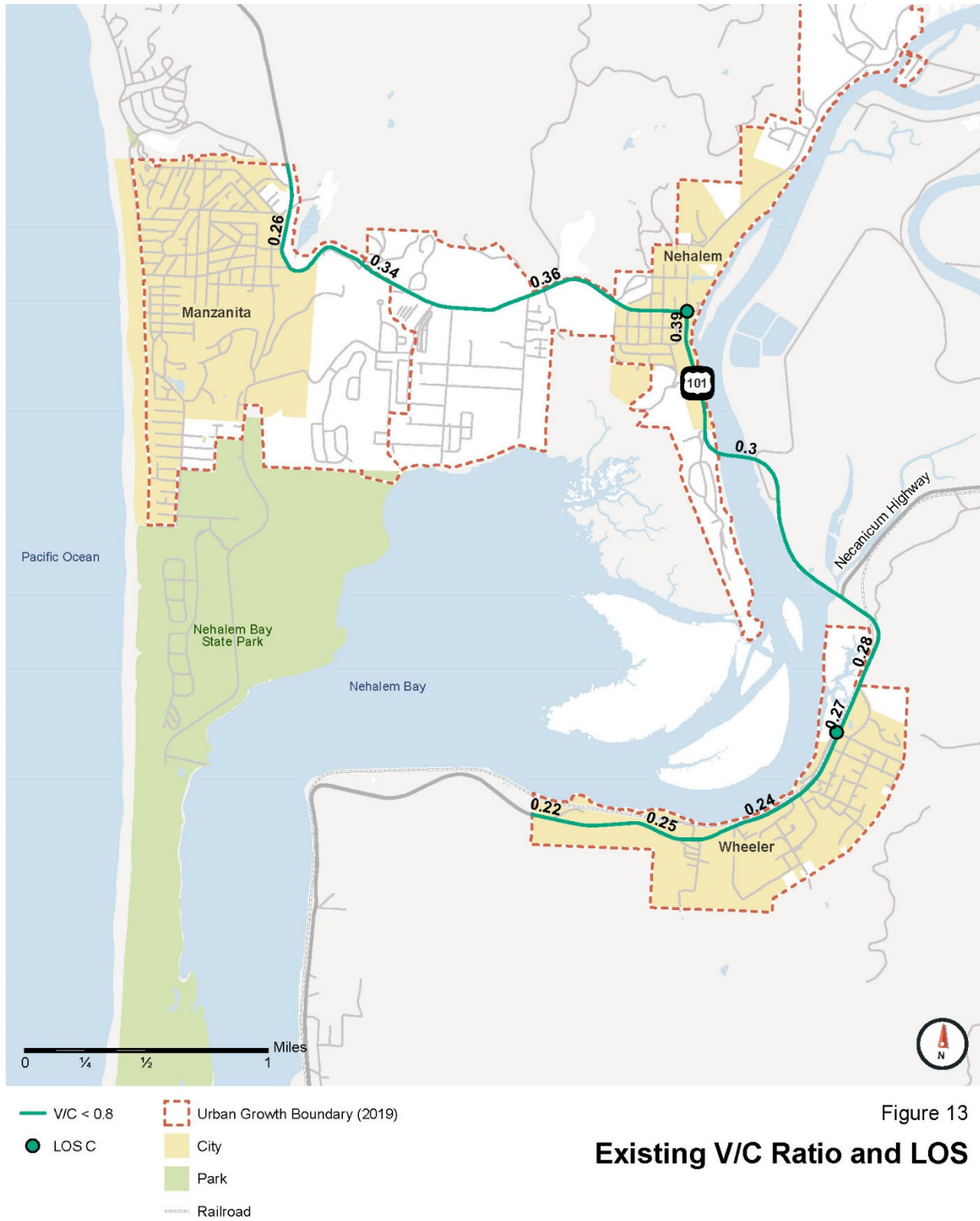
Figure 12. Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)



Figure 12

Annual Average Daily Traffic

Figure 13. Existing V/C Ratio and LOS



Safety

The collision data and analysis discussed here is derived from the most recent available ODOT crash data for all facilities in the region, collected between the years of 2014 and 2018. There were 78 collisions recorded for the area within the UGBs and on the stretch of U.S. 101 between Nehalem and Wheeler. **Table 11** compares crash data from the 78 collisions in the study area to statewide crash data for the same time period. Based on the comparison, collisions related to speeding or driving too fast for the conditions are overrepresented in Nehalem Bay compared to the rest of the state. All collision data can be found in Appendix C.

Table 11: Comparison of Regional Collisions by Attribute

Crash Attribute	Nehalem Bay	Oregon Statewide
Intersection	41%	38%
Speeding/Too fast for conditions	16%	5%
Motorcycle	0%	2%
Pedestrian	0%	2%
Bicyclist	1%	2%

Note: Shaded cells indicate rates for Nehalem Bay that are above the statewide average.

There were no fatal collisions and one severe injury collision in Nehalem Bay between 2014 and 2018. The severe injury collision occurred on U.S. 101 just outside the Manzanita city limits but inside the UGB. It was attributed to improper driving and alcohol was involved, and the vehicle hit a fixed object. Additionally, one collision involving a bicyclist was observed during the study period.

Of the recorded collisions, roughly a quarter (24%) occurred within the city limits of Nehalem. About 13 percent of collisions occurred in Manzanita³ and 10 percent occurred Wheeler. All other reported collisions (53%) occurred in unincorporated areas. The intersection of U.S. 101 and Laneda Avenue was under construction in 2017 which could have affected the collision information for Manzanita for this time period.

Most of the reported collisions (67%) occurred on U.S. 101. Other notable locations with concentrations of collisions include Laneda Avenue (6% of total collisions) and Necarney City Road (5% of total collisions). Almost a third (30%) of all collisions occurred between the hours of 4pm and 7pm, and collisions were observed to occur more frequently during the summer season.

In Manzanita, of the 10 collisions in the City limits (excluding U.S. 101), four were turning-related and three were sideswipes. Of the nineteen collisions in Nehalem, ten were turning-related (t-bone)

³ The intersection of U.S. 101 and Laneda Avenue was under construction in 2017 which could have affected the collision information for Manzanita for this time period.

collisions, and five were rear-end collisions. Three occurred at the intersection of U.S. 101 and 7th Avenue. Wheeler had eight collisions in the City limits. Of these, three were turning movement-related and two were collisions with fixed objects.

Locations of collisions and their severity are shown in **Figure 14**.

ODOT Safety Priority Index System

A Safety Priority Index System (SPIS) identifies and ranks intersections and roadway segments that are most likely to benefit from crash reduction countermeasures. Typically, an SPIS considers linear crash data along roadways and excludes side-street crashes at intersections. Three years of crash data are analyzed to yield SPIS scores that range between 0 (least severe) and 100 (most severe) based on crash frequency, crash rate, and crash severity. ODOT publishes a statewide SPIS and a SPIS for each region, which includes all ODOT-owned roadways and highways. There are no intersections or roadway segments in the study area that are listed in the ODOT top 15% SPIS sites for 2019.

Figure 14. Collision Severity



- | | |
|--|--|
| Collision Severity |  Urban Growth Boundary (2019) |
|  Suspected Serious Injury |  City |
|  Minor Injury |  Park |
|  Property Damage Only |  Railroad |
|  Bicyclist Injured | |

Figure 14
Collision Severity

Bicycle Standards and Level of Traffic Stress

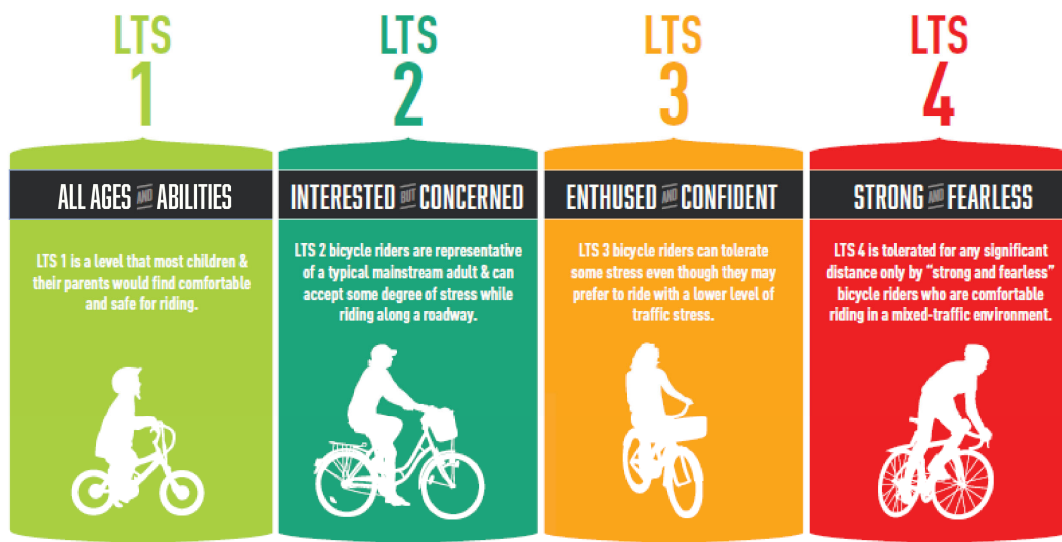
Bicycle Standards and Gaps

U.S. 101 is the most direct bicycle connection between the Nehalem Bay communities; however, most of the route does not meet ODOT standards for bicycle accommodation. The Statewide Active Transportation Needs Inventory⁴ identified where there are gaps in the sidewalk and bicycle networks and where existing facilities do not meet ODOT’s minimum standard of six-foot wide bike lanes, eight-foot wide buffered bike lanes, or eight-foot wide shoulders depending on the highway characteristics⁵. **Figure 16.** identifies locations with gaps and substandard facilities. Only a portion of U.S. 101 between Nehalem and Necanicum Highway currently meets the standard.

Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

Bicycle level of traffic stress (BLTS) is a measure of how comfortable it is to bike on a given facility. It ranges from BLTS 1, a facility that is comfortable for riders of all ages and abilities, to BLTS 4, facilities that are only used by “strong and fearless” riders. **Figure** shows the bicycle level of traffic stress categories.

Figure 16.. Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress (BLTS) Categories



Source: Fehr & Peers, 2021.

As shown in **Figure 15**, U.S. 101 offers varying levels of comfort for bicyclists. West of Nehalem and both east and west of Wheeler’s commercial core, it is a BLTS 4 facility. These sections have higher speeds, higher traffic volumes, and no separate bicycle facilities. Within Nehalem, U.S. 101 offers

⁴ <https://www.oregon.gov/odot/RPTD/Pages/Statewide-Active-Transportation-Needs-Inventory.aspx>

⁵ See Table 13-1 of the ODOT Highway Design Manual



friendlier facilities, as it is mostly BLTS 3 with a short stretch of BLTS 2 between 8th Street and 10th Street where speeds are lower and there are wide shoulders for bicyclists to use. It is also BLTS 3 in Wheeler from Hemlock Street to Dubois Street, another segment that has lower posted traffic speeds.

Figure 15. Bicycle Gaps and Substandard Facilities



Figure 16

Bicycle Gaps and Substandard Facilities

Figure 15. Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress










- | | |
|--|--|
| Bicycle LTS |  City |
|  BLTS 1 |  Park |
|  BLTS 2 |  Railroad |
|  BLTS 3 | |
|  BLTS 4 | |

Figure 17

Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress

Pedestrian Network Gaps

Sidewalks and marked crossings are generally present within the commercial core of each city. However, there are few sidewalks outside of the commercial cores, including along U.S. 101 between the cities which lacks pedestrian facilities altogether. **Figure 16** shows where U.S. 101 has pedestrian gaps or does not meet ODOT standards of six-to-eight foot wide buffered sidewalks or eight-foot wide conventional sidewalks or shoulders per the ODOT Highway Design Manual.

Figure 16. Pedestrian Network Gaps



Figure 18

Pedestrian Network Gaps

Summary of Existing Deficiencies

U.S. 101

U.S. 101 is the most direct connection between all three cities in Nehalem Bay. It is responsible for moving residents, visitors, and goods to and from the communities and also carries significant traffic passing through the region. It performs well in achieving its primary objective: carrying vehicles. Existing traffic operations indicate that U.S. 101 has sufficient capacity and operates well below ODOT's v/c targets within the study area.

The majority of the traffic collisions from 2014 to 2018 within Nehalem Bay occurred on U.S. 101, and while there were no fatal collisions in that timeframe there was one suspected severe injury collision and one bicycle collision. Additionally, speeding related collisions are over-represented in Nehalem Bay compared to the state of Oregon.

While U.S. 101 is the designated pedestrian and bicycle connection between Manzanita, Nehalem, and Wheeler, it lacks dedicated bicycle facilities throughout the study area and only has sidewalks through downtown Nehalem and downtown Wheeler. Due to the high volume and speed of vehicle traffic, this lack of separation from vehicles makes the route uncomfortable for people walking and bicycling.

Manzanita

Manzanita does not have U.S. 101 traffic through its commercial core but still has high vehicle volumes on Laneda Avenue, which also caters to pedestrians, bicyclists, and on-street parking. There have been several collisions along Laneda Avenue in the last five years, including one at its intersection with U.S. 101, and the most common collision types were turning related and sideswipes. Parking has been identified by City staff as a concern, especially during the busy summer months when visitors want to access the shopping on Laneda Avenue and the beach access points on Ocean Road.

Laneda Avenue has sidewalks and low vehicle speeds, making for a generally comfortable walking and biking environment. There is also one bicycle lane in Manzanita along Carmel Avenue from Laneda Avenue to Nehalem Bay State Park. However, outside of these two streets there are no dedicated bicycle facilities or sidewalks in Manzanita, and few connections between Manzanita city limits and the UGB area to the east that encompasses a large number of homes. There are also no dedicated facilities for walking and biking connecting Manzanita and Nehalem, so visitors and residents must drive or walk or bike along roadway shoulders to travel between the cities.

Nehalem

U.S. 101 bisects Nehalem and runs through the commercial core. The intersection of U.S. 101 and 7th Street in the center of the City has had ongoing operational issues that the City would like to address. While the intersection has sufficient capacity and generally operates at LOS C, its non-standard

configuration causes congestion for vehicles traveling eastbound and turning right on U.S. 101. This issue is particularly pronounced in the summer and during holiday weekends, given the number of unfamiliar drivers. There were a high number of recorded collisions along U.S. 101 through Nehalem, with three at the intersection of U.S. 101 and 7th Avenue. The most common collision types in Nehalem are turning-related or angle collisions and rear ends.

There are no designated bicycle facilities in Nehalem, and the sidewalks only span a short section of U.S. 101. There are also no sidewalks or marked crossings in the vicinity of Nehalem Elementary School. There are no direct pedestrian facilities connecting Nehalem with either Manzanita or Wheeler, which makes residents dependent on cars to travel between the cities. The City also contends with occasional flooding that affects businesses, homes, and transportation facilities.

Wheeler

Wheeler's commercial core is on the south side of U.S. 101 while the waterfront, boat launch, and additional businesses are located on the north side. There are sidewalks on one side of U.S. 101 from Hemlock Street to Gamble Street, and on both sides between Rector Street and Gregory Street. There are no dedicated bicycle facilities in Wheeler.

The intersection of Hemlock Street and U.S. 101 operates at LOS C, with a v/c ratio below the state's mobility standards. The most common collision types in Wheeler from 2014-2018 were turning movement and fixed object collisions. There are no direct pedestrian facilities connecting Wheeler with either Manzanita or Nehalem, which makes residents dependent on cars to travel between the cities.



Appendix A: LOS Calculations

Intersection												
Int Delay, s/veh	0.5											
Movement	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR
Lane Configurations		↕			↕			↕			↕	
Traffic Vol, veh/h	2	0	0	2	0	10	2	323	8	14	304	0
Future Vol, veh/h	2	0	0	2	0	10	2	323	8	14	304	0
Conflicting Peds, #/hr	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
RT Channelized	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None	-	-	None
Storage Length	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Veh in Median Storage, #	-	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, %	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	8	0	29	10	0
Mvmt Flow	2	0	0	2	0	12	2	380	9	16	358	0

Major/Minor	Minor2		Minor1		Major1		Major2					
Conflicting Flow All	785	783	358	779	779	385	358	0	0	389	0	0
Stage 1	390	390	-	389	389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	395	393	-	390	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy	7.1	6.5	6.2	8.1	6.5	6.2	4.1	-	-	4.39	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 1	6.1	5.5	-	7.1	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Critical Hdwy Stg 2	6.1	5.5	-	7.1	5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Follow-up Hdwy	3.5	4	3.3	4.4	4	3.3	2.2	-	-	2.461	-	-
Pot Cap-1 Maneuver	313	328	691	220	330	667	1212	-	-	1037	-	-
Stage 1	638	611	-	477	612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	634	609	-	477	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Platoon blocked, %								-	-	-	-	-
Mov Cap-1 Maneuver	303	321	691	216	323	667	1212	-	-	1037	-	-
Mov Cap-2 Maneuver	303	321	-	216	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 1	637	599	-	476	611	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stage 2	622	608	-	468	599	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approach	EB	WB	NB	SB
HCM Control Delay, s	17	12.5	0	0.4
HCM LOS	C	B		

Minor Lane/Major Mvmt	NBL	NBT	NBR	EBLn1	WBLn1	SBL	SBT	SBR
Capacity (veh/h)	1212	-	-	303	495	1037	-	-
HCM Lane V/C Ratio	0.002	-	-	0.008	0.029	0.016	-	-
HCM Control Delay (s)	8	0	-	17	12.5	8.5	0	-
HCM Lane LOS	A	A	-	C	B	A	A	-
HCM 95th %tile Q(veh)	0	-	-	0	0.1	0	-	-

MOVEMENT SUMMARY

 Site: 1 [7th_101]

New Site
 Site Category: (None)
 Stop (All-Way)

Movement Performance - Vehicles												
Mov ID	Turn	Demand Total veh/h	Flows HV %	Deg. Satn v/c	Average Delay sec	Level of Service	95% Back Vehicles veh	of Queue Distance ft	Prop. Queued	Effective Stop Rate	Aver. No. Cycles	Average Speed mph
South: U.S. 101												
3	L2	396	4.0	0.271	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.0
8	T1	37	0.0	0.271	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.0
18	R2	4	5.0	0.271	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.1
Approach		437	3.7	0.271	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.0
East: H Street												
1	L2	3	3.0	0.037	16.0	LOS C	0.1	3.1	0.93	1.22	1.97	23.0
6	T1	6	3.0	0.037	16.0	LOS C	0.1	3.1	0.93	1.22	1.97	23.1
16	R2	1	3.0	0.037	16.0	LOS C	0.1	3.1	0.93	1.22	1.97	23.2
Approach		11	3.0	0.037	16.0	LOS C	0.1	3.1	0.93	1.22	1.97	23.1
North: 7th Street												
7	L2	3	0.0	0.346	16.9	LOS C	1.4	39.5	0.93	1.37	2.43	22.8
4	T1	39	25.0	0.346	16.9	LOS C	1.4	39.5	0.93	1.37	2.43	22.7
14	R2	95	12.0	0.346	16.9	LOS C	1.4	39.5	0.93	1.37	2.43	22.9
Approach		137	15.4	0.346	16.9	LOS C	1.4	39.5	0.93	1.37	2.43	22.8
West: U.S. 101												
5	L2	96	10.0	0.378	13.2	LOS B	1.6	43.6	0.99	1.45	2.56	23.7
2	T1	3	0.0	0.378	13.2	LOS B	1.6	43.6	0.99	1.45	2.56	23.8
12	R2	424	3.0	0.294	0.0	LOS A	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.1
Approach		523	4.3	0.378	2.5	LOS A	1.6	43.6	0.19	0.27	0.48	27.1
All Vehicles		1106	5.4	0.378	3.5	LOS A	1.6	43.6	0.21	0.31	0.55	26.8

Site Level of Service (LOS) Method: Delay & v/c (HCM 6). Site LOS Method is specified in the Parameter Settings dialog (Site tab).
 Vehicle movement LOS values are based on average delay and v/c ratio (degree of saturation) per movement.
 LOS F will result if v/c > 1 irrespective of movement delay value (does not apply for approaches and intersection).
 Intersection and Approach LOS values are based on average delay for all movements (v/c not used as specified in HCM 6).
 HCM Delay Formula option is used. Control Delay does not include Geometric Delay since Exclude Geometric Delay option applies.
 Gap-Acceptance Capacity: Traditional M1.
 HV (%) values are calculated for All Movement Classes of All Heavy Vehicle Model Designation.

HCS7 Two-Lane Highway Report

Project Information

Analyst	Fehr & Peers	Date	June 2021
Agency	ODOT	Analysis Year	2021
Jurisdiction	Region 2	Time Period Analyzed	30th Hour
Project Description	Nehalem Bay TSP Existing Conditions	Unit	United States Customary

Segment 1

Vehicle Inputs

Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	1840
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6
Speed Limit, mi/h	40	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0

Demand and Capacity

Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	521	Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	-
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	Total Trucks, %	15.00
Segment Capacity, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)	0.31

Intermediate Results

Segment Vertical Class	1	Free-Flow Speed, mi/h	45.1
Speed Slope Coefficient	2.96246	Speed Power Coefficient	0.41674
PF Slope Coefficient	-1.46414	PF Power Coefficient	0.70569
In Passing Lane Effective Length?	No	Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln	7.3
%Improved % Followers	0.0	% Improved Avg Speed	0.0

Subsegment Data

#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	43.0

Vehicle Results

Average Speed, mi/h	43.0	Percent Followers, %	60.3
Segment Travel Time, minutes	0.49	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	7.3
Vehicle LOS	C		

Bicycle Results

Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	521	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24
Bicycle LOS Score	6.94	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	4.17
Bicycle LOS	F		

Segment 2

Vehicle Inputs

Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	7300		
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6		
Speed Limit, mi/h	40	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0		
Demand and Capacity					
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	709	Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	-		
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	Total Trucks, %	15.00		
Segment Capacity, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)	0.42		
Intermediate Results					
Segment Vertical Class	1	Free-Flow Speed, mi/h	45.1		
Speed Slope Coefficient	3.02271	Speed Power Coefficient	0.41674		
PF Slope Coefficient	-1.37932	PF Power Coefficient	0.71194		
In Passing Lane Effective Length?	No	Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln	11.0		
%Improved % Followers	0.0	% Improved Avg Speed	0.0		
Subsegment Data					
#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	42.6
Vehicle Results					
Average Speed, mi/h	42.6	Percent Followers, %	66.1		
Segment Travel Time, minutes	1.95	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	11.0		
Vehicle LOS	D				
Bicycle Results					
Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4		
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	709	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24		
Bicycle LOS Score	7.10	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	4.17		
Bicycle LOS	F				
Segment 3					
Vehicle Inputs					
Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	1420		
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6		
Speed Limit, mi/h	30	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0		
Demand and Capacity					
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	665	Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	-		
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	Total Trucks, %	15.00		
Segment Capacity, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)	0.39		
Intermediate Results					
Segment Vertical Class	1	Free-Flow Speed, mi/h	33.7		
Speed Slope Coefficient	2.33720	Speed Power Coefficient	0.41674		

PF Slope Coefficient	-1.48321	PF Power Coefficient	0.65177		
In Passing Lane Effective Length?	No	Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln	14.2		
%Improved % Followers	0.0	% Improved Avg Speed	0.0		
Subsegment Data					
#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	31.9
Vehicle Results					
Average Speed, mi/h	31.9	Percent Followers, %	67.9		
Segment Travel Time, minutes	0.51	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	14.2		
Vehicle LOS	D				
Bicycle Results					
Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4		
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	665	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24		
Bicycle LOS Score	6.05	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	3.39		
Bicycle LOS	F				
Segment 4					
Vehicle Inputs					
Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	355		
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6		
Speed Limit, mi/h	30	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0		
Demand and Capacity					
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	663	Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	-		
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	Total Trucks, %	15.00		
Segment Capacity, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)	0.39		
Intermediate Results					
Segment Vertical Class	1	Free-Flow Speed, mi/h	33.7		
Speed Slope Coefficient	2.33529	Speed Power Coefficient	0.41674		
PF Slope Coefficient	-1.48979	PF Power Coefficient	0.65001		
In Passing Lane Effective Length?	No	Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln	14.2		
%Improved % Followers	0.0	% Improved Avg Speed	0.0		
Subsegment Data					
#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	31.9
Vehicle Results					
Average Speed, mi/h	31.9	Percent Followers, %	68.0		
Segment Travel Time, minutes	0.13	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	14.2		
Vehicle LOS	D				

Bicycle Results			
Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	663	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24
Bicycle LOS Score	6.05	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	3.39
Bicycle LOS	F		

Segment 5

Vehicle Inputs			
Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	6860
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6
Speed Limit, mi/h	55	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0

Demand and Capacity			
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	587	Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h	-
Peak Hour Factor	0.95	Total Trucks, %	15.00
Segment Capacity, veh/h	1700	Demand/Capacity (D/C)	0.35

Intermediate Results			
Segment Vertical Class	1	Free-Flow Speed, mi/h	62.2
Speed Slope Coefficient	3.94583	Speed Power Coefficient	0.41674
PF Slope Coefficient	-1.27082	PF Power Coefficient	0.76401
In Passing Lane Effective Length?	No	Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln	5.7
%Improved % Followers	0.0	% Improved Avg Speed	0.0

Subsegment Data					
#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	59.3

Vehicle Results			
Average Speed, mi/h	59.3	Percent Followers, %	57.1
Segment Travel Time, minutes	1.32	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	5.7
Vehicle LOS	C		

Bicycle Results			
Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	587	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24
Bicycle LOS Score	7.81	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	4.79
Bicycle LOS	F		

Segment 6

Vehicle Inputs			
Segment Type	Passing Constrained	Length, ft	3480
Lane Width, ft	12	Shoulder Width, ft	6
Speed Limit, mi/h	45	Access Point Density, pts/mi	0.0

Demand and Capacity							
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h		543		Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h		-	
Peak Hour Factor		0.95		Total Trucks, %		15.00	
Segment Capacity, veh/h		1700		Demand/Capacity (D/C)		0.32	
Intermediate Results							
Segment Vertical Class		1		Free-Flow Speed, mi/h		50.8	
Speed Slope Coefficient		3.29420		Speed Power Coefficient		0.41674	
PF Slope Coefficient		-1.38534		PF Power Coefficient		0.73565	
In Passing Lane Effective Length?		No		Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln		6.6	
%Improved % Followers		0.0		% Improved Avg Speed		0.0	
Subsegment Data							
#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h		
1	Tangent	5280	-	-	48.5		
Vehicle Results							
Average Speed, mi/h		48.5		Percent Followers, %		58.7	
Segment Travel Time, minutes		0.82		Followers Density, followers/mi/ln		6.6	
Vehicle LOS		C					
Bicycle Results							
Percent Occupied Parking		0		Pavement Condition Rating		4	
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h		543		Bicycle Effective Width, ft		24	
Bicycle LOS Score		7.29		Bicycle Effective Speed Factor		4.42	
Bicycle LOS		F					
Segment 7							
Vehicle Inputs							
Segment Type		Passing Constrained		Length, ft		1360	
Lane Width, ft		12		Shoulder Width, ft		6	
Speed Limit, mi/h		25		Access Point Density, pts/mi		0.0	
Demand and Capacity							
Directional Demand Flow Rate, veh/h		509		Opposing Demand Flow Rate, veh/h		-	
Peak Hour Factor		0.95		Total Trucks, %		15.00	
Segment Capacity, veh/h		1700		Demand/Capacity (D/C)		0.30	
Intermediate Results							
Segment Vertical Class		1		Free-Flow Speed, mi/h		28.0	
Speed Slope Coefficient		2.02712		Speed Power Coefficient		0.41674	
PF Slope Coefficient		-1.44792		PF Power Coefficient		0.61940	
In Passing Lane Effective Length?		No		Total Segment Density, veh/mi/ln		11.8	
%Improved % Followers		0.0		% Improved Avg Speed		0.0	

Subsegment Data

#	Segment Type	Length, ft	Radius, ft	Superelevation, %	Average Speed, mi/h
1	Tangent	1360	-	-	26.6

Vehicle Results

Average Speed, mi/h	26.6	Percent Followers, %	61.5
Segment Travel Time, minutes	0.58	Followers Density, followers/mi/ln	11.8
Vehicle LOS	D		

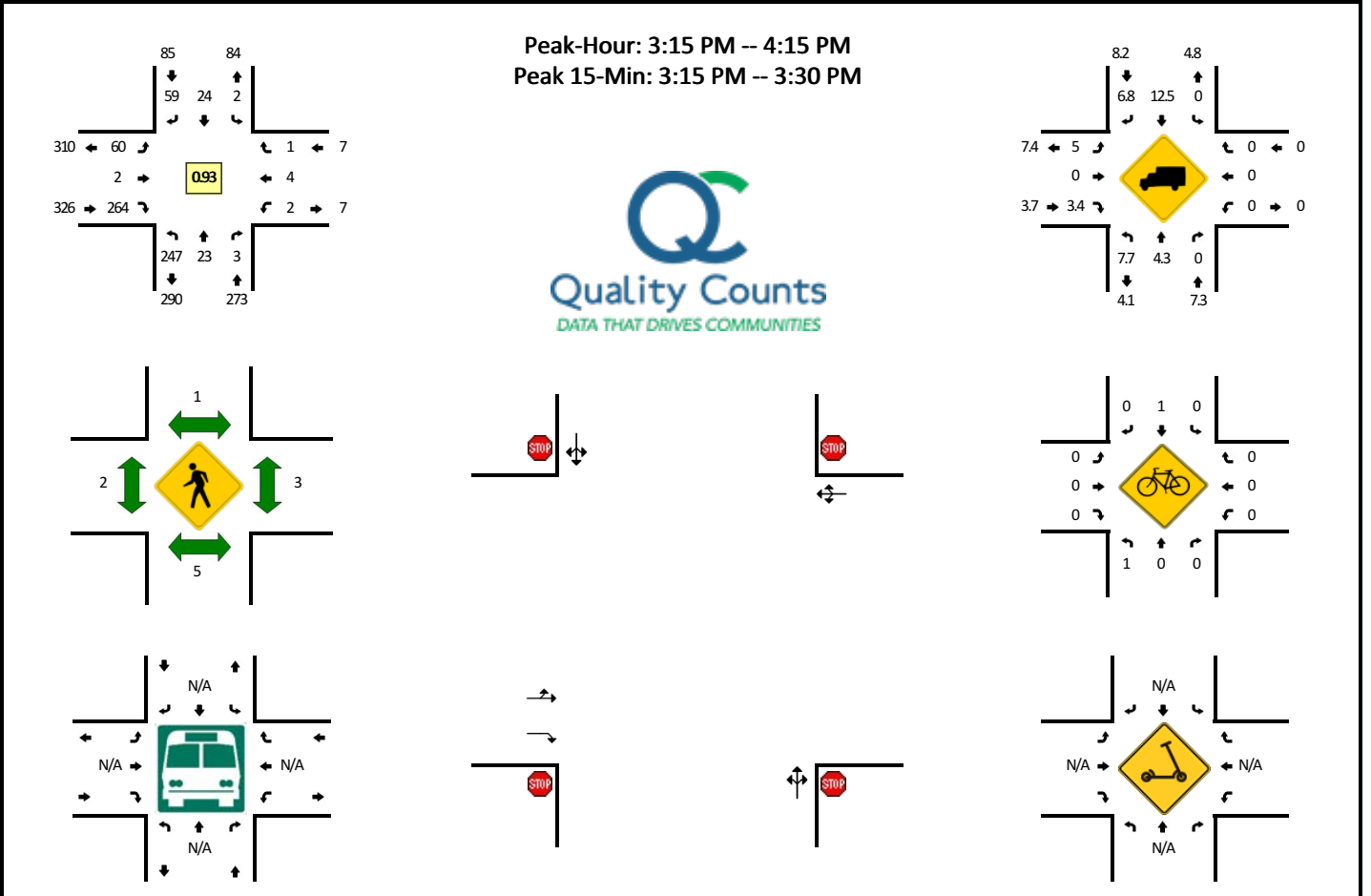
Bicycle Results

Percent Occupied Parking	0	Pavement Condition Rating	4
Flow Rate Outside Lane, veh/h	509	Bicycle Effective Width, ft	24
Bicycle LOS Score	4.89	Bicycle Effective Speed Factor	2.61
Bicycle LOS	E		

Appendix B: Intersection Counts and Volume Calculations

LOCATION: 7th St/US 101 -- US 101/H St
CITY/STATE: Nehalem, OR

QC JOB #: 15383401
DATE: Thu, Mar 11 2021



Peak-Hour: 3:15 PM -- 4:15 PM
Peak 15-Min: 3:15 PM -- 3:30 PM



5-Min Count Period Beginning At	7th St/US 101 (Northbound)				7th St/US 101 (Southbound)				US 101/H St (Eastbound)				US 101/H St (Westbound)				Total	Hourly Totals
	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U		
3:00 PM	17	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	19	0	0	0	0	0	44	
3:05 PM	5	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	2	1	28	0	0	0	0	0	45	
3:10 PM	12	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	43	
3:15 PM	19	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	6	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	53	
3:20 PM	31	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	4	0	21	0	1	0	0	0	64	
3:25 PM	28	2	1	0	0	2	7	0	9	2	14	0	0	3	0	0	68	
3:30 PM	17	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	3	0	16	0	1	0	0	0	45	
3:35 PM	18	2	0	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	57	
3:40 PM	10	5	1	0	1	3	1	0	3	0	31	0	0	0	1	0	56	
3:45 PM	28	2	0	0	0	0	11	0	4	0	18	0	0	1	0	0	64	
3:50 PM	18	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	8	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	63	
3:55 PM	20	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0	57	659
4:00 PM	21	1	0	0	0	2	7	0	7	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	57	672
4:05 PM	19	2	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	47	674
4:10 PM	18	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	7	0	29	0	0	0	0	0	60	691
4:15 PM	20	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	9	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	53	691
4:20 PM	19	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	6	2	21	0	0	0	0	0	57	684
4:25 PM	24	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	17	0	0	2	0	0	51	667
4:30 PM	13	2	0	0	0	4	1	0	6	1	15	0	0	1	0	0	43	665
4:35 PM	12	1	0	0	0	2	5	0	3	0	11	0	0	0	1	0	35	643
4:40 PM	19	4	1	0	0	3	3	0	5	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	50	637
4:45 PM	22	4	0	0	1	1	1	0	6	0	17	0	0	1	0	0	53	626
4:50 PM	24	2	0	0	0	3	6	0	3	0	8	0	0	0	1	0	47	610
4:55 PM	21	4	0	0	0	3	10	0	3	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	56	609
5:00 PM	29	1	0	0	0	1	6	0	4	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	60	612
5:05 PM	9	4	0	1	0	3	4	0	4	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	41	606
5:10 PM	14	2	0	0	0	8	3	0	5	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	47	593
5:15 PM	11	1	0	0	0	3	9	0	6	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	49	589
5:20 PM	14	2	0	0	1	1	8	0	8	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	53	585
5:25 PM	15	5	0	0	0	2	7	0	1	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	50	584
5:30 PM	19	2	0	0	0	5	4	0	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	49	590
5:35 PM	14	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	35	590
5:40 PM	16	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	34	574
5:45 PM	8	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	3	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	30	551
5:50 PM	13	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	37	541
5:55 PM	24	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	43	528

Peak 15-Min Flowrates	Northbound				Southbound				Eastbound				Westbound				Total
	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U	Left	Thru	Right	U	
All Vehicles	312	12	4	0	4	16	68	0	76	8	224	0	4	12	0	0	740
Heavy Trucks	12	0	0		0	4	8		8	0	12		0	0	0		44
Buses																	
Pedestrians		8				0				0				0			8
Bicycles	0	0	0		0	4	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		4
Scoters																	

Comments:

Report generated on 3/17/2021 11:23 AM

SOURCE: Quality Counts, LLC (<http://www.qualitycounts.net>) 1-877-580-2212

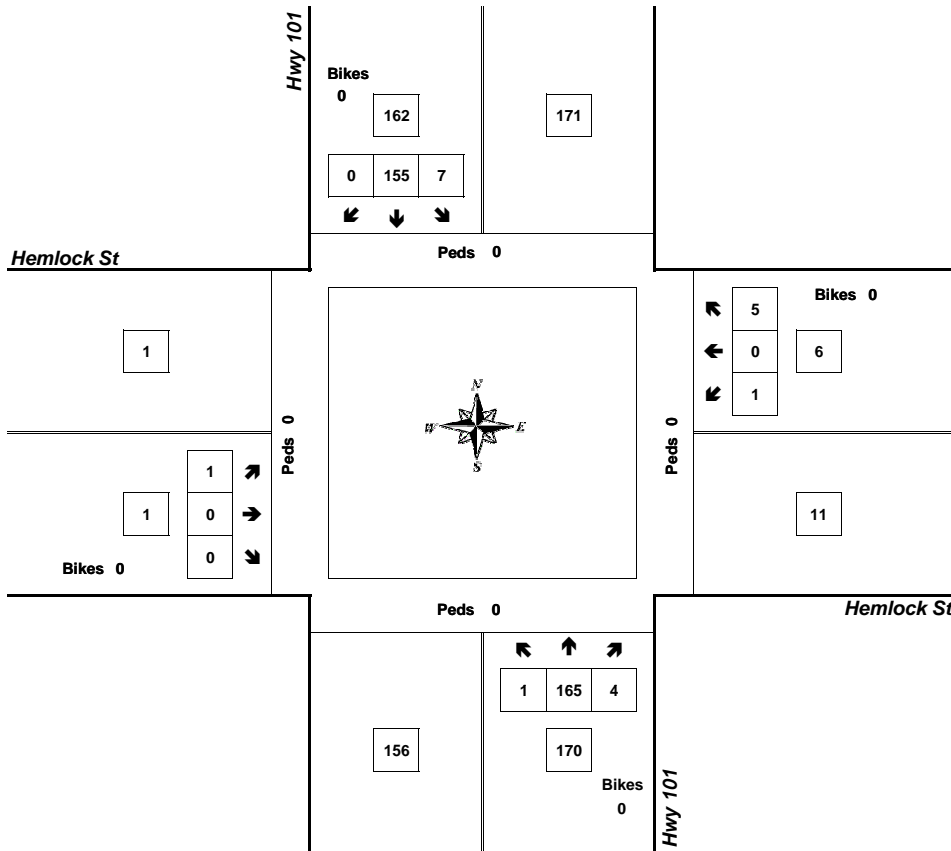
Peak Hour Summary



Clay Carney
(503) 833-2740

Hwy 101 & Hemlock St

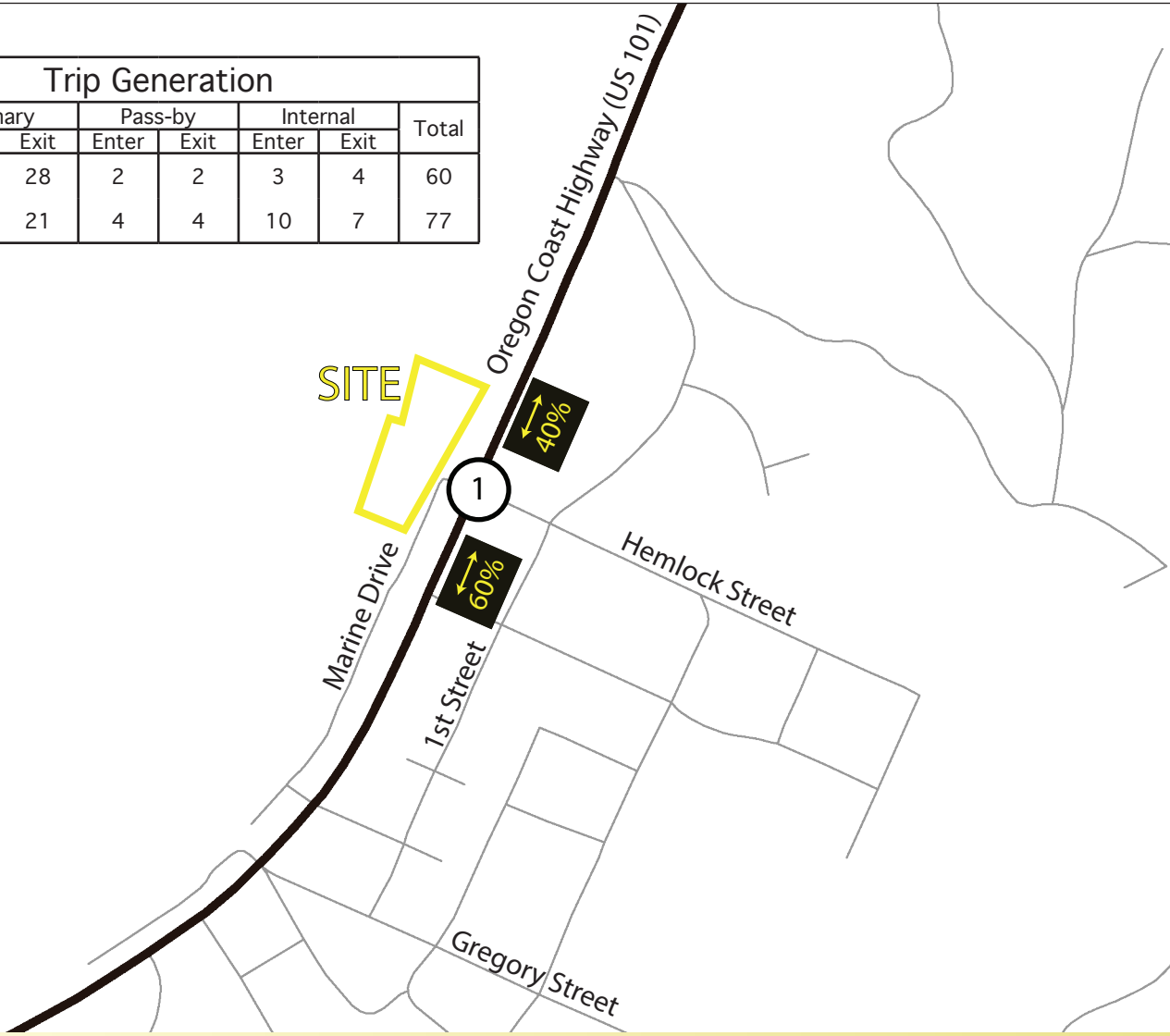
3:20 PM to 4:20 PM
Tuesday, February 04, 2020



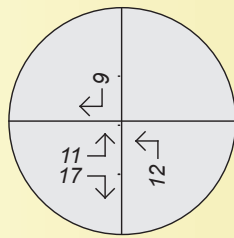
Approach	PHF	HV%	Volume
EB	0.25	0.0%	1
WB	0.50	16.7%	6
NB	0.79	8.2%	170
SB	0.83	11.1%	162
Intersection	0.85	9.7%	339

Count Period: 3:00 PM to 6:00 PM

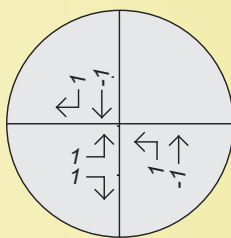
Trip Generation							
Peak	Primary		Pass-by		Internal		Total
	Enter	Exit	Enter	Exit	Enter	Exit	
AM	21	28	2	2	3	4	60
PM	31	21	4	4	10	7	77



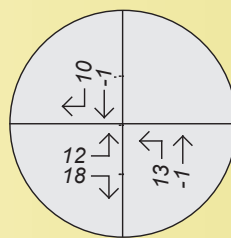
Morning peak hour



Primary Trips

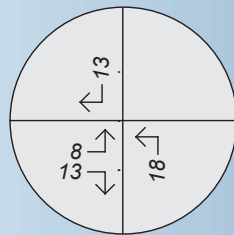


Passby Trips

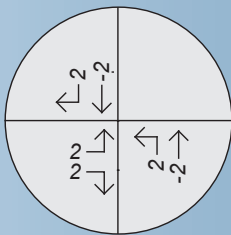


Total External Trips

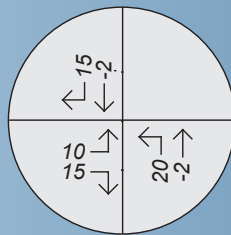
Evening peak hour



Primary Trips



Passby Trips



Total External Trips



Figure 2
Site Trip Distribution



Not to Scale

PM peak hour volume conversion to 30 HV volume for Existing traffic analysis

2019 ODOT Seasonal Trend Table

Trend	1-Jan	15-Jan	1-Feb	15-Feb	1-Mar	15-Mar	1-Apr	15-Apr	1-May	15-May	1-Jun	15-Jun	1-Jul	15-Jul	1-Aug	15-Aug	1-Sep	15-Sep	1-Oct	15-Oct	1-Nov	15-Nov	1-Dec	15-Dec	Seasonal Trend Peak Period Factor
Coastal Destination Route	1.3445	1.3248	1.4108	1.4968	1.2858	1.0747	1.0911	1.1076	1.0274	0.9473	0.8941	0.8409	0.782	0.7231	0.7218	0.7205	0.8016	0.8827	0.9669	1.0511	1.1133	1.1754	1.248	1.3206	0.7205

PM Individual Peak Hour (raw)

Intersection	ID	Year	Month	Day (1 or 15)	PHF	Peak Hour	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
							NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	
US 101 x Hemlock St	1	2020	2	1	0.85	15:20	1	165	4	7	155	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	339
US 101 x 7th St	2	2020	3	15	0.93	15:15	247	23	3	2	24	59	60	2	264	2	4	1	691

30HV (2020)

Intersection	ID	Annual Growth	Year for Seasonal	Count Date		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
				Seasonal Factor	Seasonal Factor	NBL	NBT	NBR	SBL	SBT	SBR	EBL	EBT	EBR	WBL	WBT	WBR	
US 101 x Hemlock St	1	0.00%	2020	1.41	1.96	2	323	8	14	304	0	2	0	0	2	0	10	664
US 101 x 7th St	2	0.00%	2020	1.07	1.49	368	34	4	3	36	88	89	3	394	3	6	1	1031



Appendix C: Collision Records

CRASH_EV_1	CRASH_E	CRASH_E	CRASH_E	CRASH_E	CRASH_H	CRASH_H	CRASH_M	CRASH_S	CRASH_S	CRASH_T	CRASH_Y	CRASH_Y	DIST_ID				
	V_2	V_3	V_4	V_5	IT	CRASH_HR_L	R_N	CRASH_ID	O_N					PEE	VRT	CRASH_SV_1	YP
Non-fixed object, other or unknown type																	
Sliding or swerving due to wet, icy, slippery or loose surface (not gravel)		78	Low or hig		10	Overtur											
Other (phantom) non-contact vehicle																	
Tree, stump or shrubs																	
Curb (also narrow sidewalks on bridges)		13	Vehicle for														
Sliding or swerving due to wet, icy, slippery or loose surface (not gravel)		43	Guard rail														
Cut slope or ditch embankment		10	Overtur														
Tree, stump or shrubs																	
Curb (also narrow sidewalks on bridges)		91	Building or														
Gravel in roadway																	
Deer or elk, wapiti																	
Curve present at crash location																	
Vehicle forced by impact into another vehicle, pedalcyclist or pedestrian		57	Stop or yie		91	Building or											
Curve present at crash location		60	Delineator		79	Cut slope c											
Pole – power or telephone		121	Fence		10	Overtur											
Trailer connection broke		20	Jackknife; t														
Curve present at crash location		79	Cut slope c														
Cut slope or ditch embankment		10	Overtur														
Cut slope or ditch embankment																	
Other (phantom) non-contact vehicle																	
Mailbox		43	Guard rail		10	Overtur											
Curve present at crash location		62	Tree, stum														
Pole – power or telephone																	
Sliding or swerving due to wet, icy, slippery or loose surface (not gravel)		46	Bridge rail		128	Curve pres											
Vegetation obscured view																	
Equipment working in/off road																	
Curve present at crash location																	
Cut slope or ditch embankment																	
Pole – power or telephone																	
Trailer connection broke		43	Guard rail														
Other (phantom) non-contact vehicle																	
Guard rail (not metal median barrier)																	
Pole – power or telephone		62	Tree, stum		86	Vehicle im											
Cut slope or ditch embankment		62	Tree, stum		86	Vehicle im											
Cut slope or ditch embankment																	
Cell phone (on PAR or driver in use)																	
Jackknife; trailer or towed vehicle struck towing vehicle		85	Wind Gust														
Tree, stump or shrubs																	
Trailer or towed vehicle overturned																	

TOT_UNK	TOT_VHC	TRAF_CN	TRAF_CN	TURNG_L	UNLOCT_	URB_ARE	URB_ARE	WRK_ZO	WTHR_C	WTHR_C	
N_2	L_C	TL	TRAF_CNTL1	T_1	EG	FLG	A_C	A_L	NE_I	OND	OND1
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	1		9 Curve Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 Snow
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	3		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 Snow
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4 Sleet
0	1		9 Curve Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	1		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3 Rain
0	2		9 Curve Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	3		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Unknown
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Unknown
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 Unknown
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	1		11 Police Officer, Flagman - School Patrol	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3 Rain
0	2		23 Right Turn Green Arrow, Lane Markings, or Signal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		2 Flashing Beacon - Red (Stop)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		0 No control	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		4 Stop Sign	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		0 No control	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		4 Stop Sign	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain
0	2		0 No control	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 Clear
0	1		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 Cloudy
0	2		99 Unknown or not definite	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 Rain