

Agenda

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting of March 9, 2026, 5:30 PM

Located in the Stevenson Yerxa Conference Room Located at 1309 Myrtle Ave

1. Agenda Approval.
2. Approval of Minutes for February 22, 2026
3. Old Business:
 - a. None
4. New Business:
 - a. Consent Agenda
 1. None
 - b. Ordinances
 1. Ordinance 2835 – Gas Right of Entry – 2nd Reading
 - c. Resolutions
 1. Resolution 1870 – Safe Streets Program
 - d. General Business
 1. Gas Hedging
 2. Traffic Controls at Stevenson and Cole

Minutes

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE MEETING

Meeting of February 23, 2026, 5:30 PM

Located in the Stevenson Yerxa Conference Room Located at 1309 Myrtle Ave

1. Agenda Approval.
2. Approval of Minutes for January 26, 2026
3. Old Business:
 - a. None
4. New Business:
 - a. Consent Agenda
 1. None
 - b. Ordinances
 1. Ordinance 2835 – Gas Right of Entry – 1st Reading
 - Committee approved
 - c. Resolutions
 1. Resolution 1868 – 2026 Stormwater Management Program Plan
 - Committee approved
 - d. General Business
 1. Gas Hedging
 - No change at this time
 2. Traffic Controls at Stevenson and Cole
 - ✓ Items for review by Public Works
 - KeyBank sidewalk repairs leading to Senior center.
 - Site distance in front of the SHOP - 1st parking stall
 - Speed limit sign added near Auto Zone (25MPH)
 - Speed limit signs added further down Cole (25MPH)
 - What type of light/beacons if at all can be added to 4 way
 - Radar signs set up temp on Cole



Staff Report

Department of Administration

TO: Mayor / City Council
FROM: Brian S. Spindor, P.E., Public Works Director
DATE: March 9, 2026
SUBJECT: Local Road Safety Plan Resolution

Background:

A Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) provides a framework for identifying, analyzing and prioritizing safety improvements on local roads with an emphasis to reduce and eliminate fatal and serious injury collisions. The LRSP identifies both spot locations and systemic countermeasures available to provide a proactive, data-driven and risk factor based approach to roadway safety. Agencies with adopted LRSP's have demonstrated reductions in fatal and serious injury collisions following LRSP implementation according to the FHWA.

Analysis:

WSDOT provides a Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) aiming to all local governments to target safety funds to our most critical safety needs. For local governments, the subprogram of the HSIP called "City Safety Program" provides funding for projects that reduce fatal and serious injury crashes on city streets using engineering improvements and countermeasures. The City Safety Program is a biennial program with the 2026 call for projects anticipating \$30 million available in funding. Typical safety projects awarded range from \$150,000 to ~\$2 million. To be eligible for grant funding through the City Safety Program, a Local Road Safety Plan must be submitted. A LRSP will be a valuable tool in applying for additional grants outside of the HSIP program, demonstrating the City's proactive approach to addressing safety issues on city streets.

Adopting a Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP) provides a clear, data-driven framework for improving transportation safety while demonstrating proactive steps are being taken. The Local Road Safety Plan aligns with WSDOT's Strategic Highway Safety Plan. A formally adopted resolution establishes policy direction, prioritizes safety considerations in capital planning, and strengthens coordination between public works, law enforcement, and community stakeholders. The Local Road Safety Plan aligns with the following policies identified in the Transportation Element of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan:

- *"Policy TR-1.2 Provide a balanced, multimodal transportation system that supports the safe and efficient movement of people and goods."*
- *"Policy TR-2.2 The following Transportation investments should have the highest funding priority:*
 - *Facilities and services necessary to keep local Levels of Service from falling below established minimum standards.*
 - *Facilities and services necessary to serve growth centers and areas experiencing significant development activity.*
 - *Multimodal Improvements that complete gaps, increase safety and the mobility of both freight and people, and those which are unlikely to occur as a result of new development.*

- *Pedestrian improvements indicated on the safe walking route/ priority pedestrian route map/ active transportation network.”*
- *“Policy TR-2.4 Provide and promote a safe and well-connected system of pedestrian and bicycle facilities throughout the community”*
- *“Policy TR-7.2 Consider new partnerships and innovative financing methods to fund and construct citywide transportation system improvements.”*

The City of Enumclaw’s Transportation Element of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan outlines the need to adopt a Local Street Safety Plan as part of its transportation improvements funding strategy (page TR-60).

Recommendation:

Staff recommends approval and adoption of the Local Road Safety Plan Resolution



City Council AGENDA BILL

Meeting Date: 03/09/2026

Subject: Local Road Safety Plan Resolution

Category: RESOLUTION

BUDGET IMPACT:

Expenditure Budget: \$

Revenue Budget: \$

Proposed Budget Amendment: \$

Related Ordinance or Resolution No. 1870

Attachments: Local Road Safety Plan 2020-2024

Staff Contact: Brian S. Spindor, P.E., Public Works Director

Summary/Background:

On a biennial basis, WSDOT’s HSIP program issues a call for City Safety Program projects. The goal of the HSIP program is to reduce fatal and serious injury crashes following Washington state’s Strategic Highway Safety Plan. Projects are considered under two subprograms: Systemic and Spot Location.

The HSIP program requires local governments to submit Local Road Safety Plans to be eligible for grant funding. The 2026 anticipated size of the HSIP City Safety grant program is \$30.0 million.

The City of Enumclaw’s Transportation Element of the 2024 Comprehensive Plan outlines the need to adopt a Local Street Safety Plan as part of its transportation improvements funding strategy (page TR-60)

Recommendations: Approve Resolution

Date Sent to Committee: 03/09/2026 **Date Returned:** 03/09/2026

Council Committee: To be provided at the March 9th meeting

Staff: Approve

(BELOW TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY CLERKS OFFICE)

COUNCIL ACTION:

APPROVED

DENIED

TABLED / DEFERRED / NO ACTION

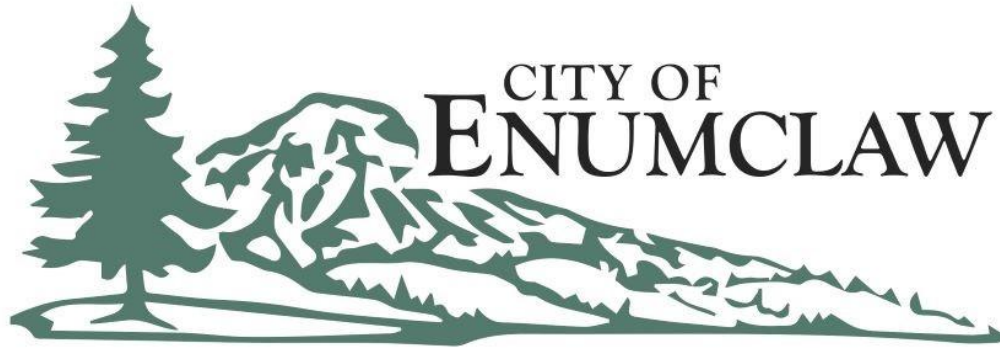
MOVED TO SECOND READING (Ordinances only)

1ST reading

Enactment reading

ORDINANCE #

RESOLUTION #



2020-2024 Local Road Safety Plan

**Department of Public Works
December 2025**

Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

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I. Executive Summary

The City of Enumclaw continues to see an upward trend in total crashes and serious injuries / fatalities, despite numerous safety improvement projects implemented by the city. With the city's continued growth in population, business, and roadway network, an evaluation of the city's transportation system to evaluate crash trends, develop countermeasures within the city's toolbox, and prioritize safety projects will improve the quality of life for residents.

Through 2020-2024, Enumclaw City Streets experienced 260 collisions (including one fatality and four serious injuries) while state routes within city limits experienced 328 collisions (including 0 fatalities and five serious injuries). The total of these collisions resulted in ~ \$90 million in societal costs. Four collision types: Angle (T); Hit Fixed Object; Rearend; and Active Transportation collisions were studied, following the "FHWA System Safety Project Selection Tool" process, to determine common risk factors and appropriate countermeasures to consider for future projects.

Common risk factors identified include: Excessive Speeding; Dark Driving Conditions; Lack of Active Transportation Facilities; and Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions. Risk factors were applied to all arterial/collector functionally classified road segments/intersections within city limits to identify locations where not only fatalities or serious injuries occurred, but also locations where the presence of risks could lead to potential collisions in the future.

Aligning with the city's Six-Year TIP, Comprehensive Plan, community feedback from open houses of our Transportation Element planning, and state/regional plans, the city has identified ten LRSP priority projects estimating a total of \$21,235,000 to reduce risk to all users of the transportation system. Funding sources for these projects are not all identified, but will require a combination of REET, Transportation Benefit District (TBD) and state/federal grant funding to complete the projects identified.

Crash data will continue to be collected and reviewed on a biennial basis to review effectiveness of LRSP projects, monitor collision types experienced in the city, identify potential spot location project, and assess the need to reprioritize LRSP projects.



II. Introduction and Background

The City of Enumclaw developed this plan as a commitment to framework goal of the Transportation Element of the Comprehensive Plan adopted in February of 2025:

Provide an efficient and safe multi-modal transportation system for residents, employees, businesses, and visitors while maintaining a small-town quality of life.

The city in conjunction with the states Target Zero: Washington State Strategic Highway Safety Plan aims to identify potential risk factors impacting the safety of all modes of transportation within the transportation network.

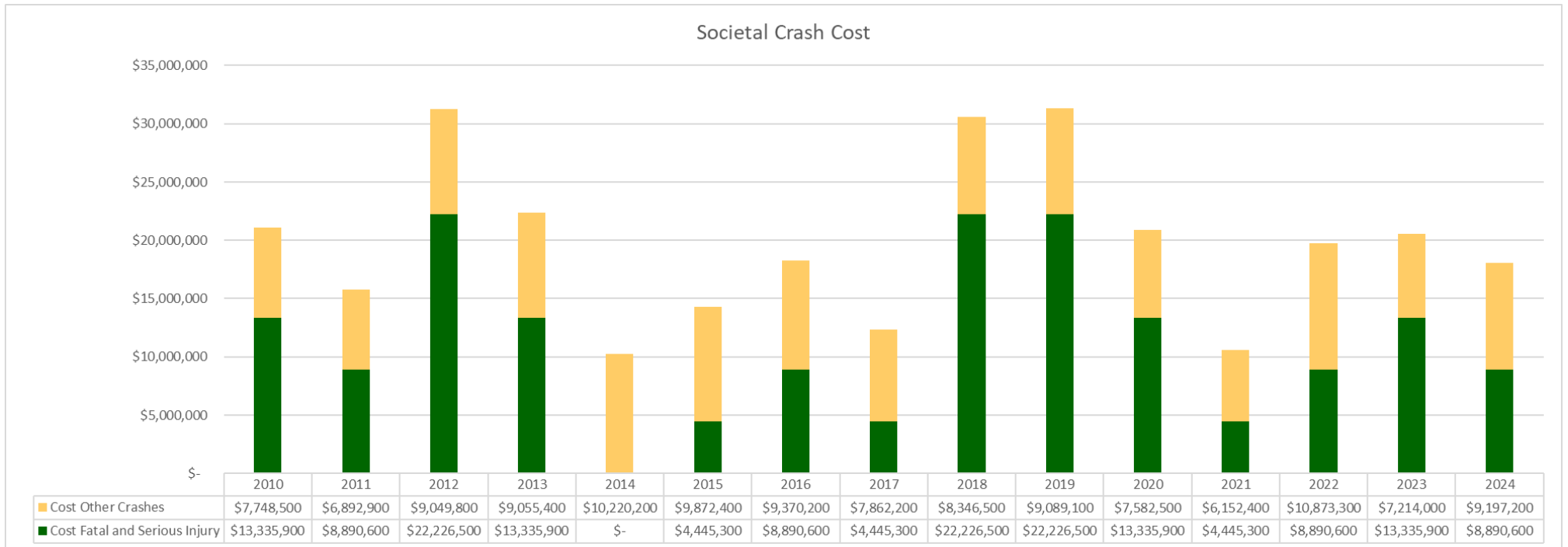
The societal crash cost from vehicles is the comprehensive dollar value of all economic and quality-of-life losses resulting from traffic crashes, including medical expenses, lost productivity, property damage, emergency services, legal costs, congestion, and pain and suffering.

Societal cost values using WSDOT crash costs derived using the methodology outlined in the FHWA Guide, Crash Costs for Highway Safety Analysis, 2018. Societal costs for each crash severity type in 2024 dollar values are:

- a) **Fatal Crash - \$ 4,445,300**
- b) **Serious Injury Crash - \$ \$ 4,445,300**
- c) **Minor Injury Crash - \$ 315,500**
- d) **Possible Injury Crash - \$ 186,000**
- e) **Property Damage Only Crash (PDO) - \$ 18,600**

The City of Enumclaw experienced a total of nearly \$90 million dollars in societal costs from 2020-2024 in 2024 dollars. Examining, evaluating, and implementing countermeasures has the potential to reduce crashes saving costs for individuals, businesses, and government, while also improving safety, mobility, and community well-being.





Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

A. Transportation Safety Accomplishments 2020-2024

The City of Enumclaw through use of Street Funds, Transportation Benefit District (TBD) Funds and Transportation Improvement Board (TIB) grants has continued to improve safety of the City's transportation system and active transportation elements.

Transportation safety projects include:

a) ADA Retrofits (2020-2024):

Approximately 175 ADA curb ramps brought to current ADA standards as a result of transportation projects.



Figure 1-ADA Ramp Retrofit at Warner Ave and Blake St



Figure 2-Sidewalk Fill Gaps Project Roosevelt Ave

b) Foothills Trail RRFB Crossing (2020):

Installation of Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFB's) along Foothills Trail across Warner Ave east of SR 410.

c) Cole Street Overlay (2020):

Cole St / Roosevelt Ave pedestrian crossing improvements with refuge island and ADA Ramp improvements.

d) City Parking Lot Improvements (2021):

Increased illumination and lighting in parking lot.

e) Semanski St / Warner Ave Intersection Improvements (2021):

Replacement of the existing stop controlled intersection with a single lane roundabout to improve level of service and increase safety

f) Sidewalk Fill Gap Connections (2023):

Complete sidewalk connections along Roosevelt Ave, Warner Ave, and Watson St to improve active transportation network within the city.

g) Washington Ave Sidewalk Extension (2023):

Complete sidewalk connections along Railroad St and Washington Ave to improve active transportation network within the city

h) Cole St. / Battersby Ave. Flashing Stop Signs (2024):

Installation of two solar powered flashing stop signs at Cole St / Battersby Ave. intersection. Location will continue to be monitored to determine if solution can results can be duplicated at other stop controlled intersections as low-cost impact solutions.

i) Warner Ave RRFB Crossing (2024):

Installation of Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFB's) along neighborhood school trail crossing Warner Ave between Summer Pl and Farrelly St.

j) 244th / Roosevelt Ave Intersection Improvements (2024):

Replacement of the existing stop controlled intersection with a single lane roundabout to improve level of service and increase safety



Figure 3-Warner Ave RRFB Crossing



Figure 4- 244th Ave / Roosevelt Ave Roundabout Intersection Improvements

k) 244th Ave Speed Limit Reduction (2024):

The posted speed limit for 244th Ave within City Limits was reduced from 40mph to 35 mph to encourage slower speeds in conjunction with the 244th/ Roosevelt Ave Roundabout project.

B. Existing Transportation System Inventory

The City's transportation system consists of various transportation facilities including city streets, state highways, pedestrian, bicycle, and transit services.

1. City Streets:

City streets are generally aligned in a grid pattern following both the old railroad line and existing township and section lines. City streets are a mix of arterial, collector and local streets with speed limits ranging from 25mph to 35 mph (See Appendix A for City Speed Limit Map).

2. State Highways:

SR 164, SR 169 and SR 410 connect the City to the regional transportation network and adjacent cities of Black Diamond, Auburn and Buckley. These routes are owned and maintained by the Washington State Department of Transportation (WSDOT) but operations are coordinated with the City.

3. Intersections:

The City has three roundabouts and six signalized intersections. Roundabouts are located at the following locations:

- a) 244th / Roosevelt Ave**
- b) Semanski St / Warner Ave**
- c) Suntop Blvd N / Bongard Ave**

Many of the City's intersections are two-way stop controlled or uncontrolled intersections on local streets to collectors, and collectors to arterials.

4. Inventory of Existing Land Use:

The majority of land use with the City of Enumclaw is Single Family Residential. Public / Institutional land the second largest share of land. Commercial and Light Industrial land use are focused along the state highway corridors running through town (SR164,SR169,SR410).

5. Active Transportation

Active Transportation improvements add pedestrian and bicycle facilities to roadways or construct off-street multiuse pathways to complete gaps in the existing active transportation network. These projects provide non-vehicular travel options to destinations and recreational opportunities. The most notable multi-purpose trail is the Foothills Trail providing an off-street active transportation facility that extends beyond the city limits and connects Enumclaw to the City of Buckley to the south and to SE 416th Street to the north. Within the city it extends from McHugh Avenue in the northeast to Enumclaw High School in the southwest. The City has adopted a Complete



Streets Ordinance to improve the safety of city streets, enhance the quality of life of residents, encourage active living, and reduce traffic congestion by providing safe, convenient and comfortable routes for walking, bicycling and public transportation to implement Complete Streets elements in transportation projects.

6. Public Transit:

King County Metro Transit provides limited transit service for Enumclaw. The Enumclaw Transportation Element acknowledges the need for coordination between the City and King County Metro to work together to identify service improvements and strategies to serve Enumclaw. The City has also developed policies and road standards to provide adequate streets and active mode facilities to support transit service.

III. Crash Data Analysis

A. Crash Data Summary

Crash data on both City Streets and State highways were collected from WSDOT for analysis and review. The City of Enumclaw experienced a total of 260 reported collisions on City Streets during the time period from 2020-2024. Only one of the crashes resulted in a fatality while four crashes resulted in serious injury. The total number of crashes for the current period (2020-2024) decreased by 7% compared to the previous 5-year period (2015-2019). The number of fatal or serious injury crashes decreased by 17% between the two periods.

While the decrease in total crashes and fatal/serious injury crashes between the two 5-year periods is encouraging, the overall trend of increasing crashes and fatal crashes since 2009 (See Figure 1 and Figure 2) maintains the City's commitment to reduce crashes and improve safety for all transportation users. The decrease in collision in 2020-2021 may be attributable to changes in commuter patterns driven by COVID pandemic conditions. Data will continue to be monitored as feedback to LRSP projects.

Hit Parked Car ranked as the second highest crash type for City Streets during the five year period (27%). On City Streets, Hit Parked Car was considerably more as a percentage of crashes relatively to All Washington City Streets (11%) and Washington West City Streets (10%). No Fatalities or Serious Injuries resulted from Hit Parked Car crashes on City Streets. Given the low fatality rate of this crash type observed in Enumclaw and across the state (~2% of all Washington Roads), Hit Parked Car was not analyzed in this study. Trends of this crash type will continue to be monitored and evaluated in future LRSP updates.



A crash tree analysis is provided for Enumclaw Streets with a breakout of each collision type in **Appendix B**. Crash Map locations are included in **Appendix C**. A detailed break down of roadway characteristics by crash types for Hit Fixed Object; Rearend; Angle (T); and Active Transportation crashes are included in **Appendix D**.

Table 1 - Total Crashes by Collision Type for City Streets 2020-2024.

Description	Total - All Crashes Enumclaw City Streets	Enumclaw City Streets Percentage	All Washington Roads	All Washington City Streets	Washington West City Streets
Angle (T)	83	32%	18%	29%	27%
Hit Parked Car	71	27%	5%	11%	10%
Hit Fixed Object	47	18%	21%	14%	14%
Rearend	13	5%	25%	17%	17%
Other	12	5%	5%	5%	5%
Angle (Left Turn)	8	3%	7%	10%	10%
Angle (Right)	6	2%	1%	1%	1%
Hit Pedestrian	6	2%	2%	3%	3%
Sideswipe (Same Direction)	5	2%	10%	7%	7%
Hit Cyclist	4	2%	1%	2%	2%
Sideswipe (Opposite Direction)	2	1%	1%	1%	1%
Head-on	2	1%	1%	1%	1%
Overturn	1	0%	2%	0%	0%
Wildlife/Animal	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Railway	0	0%	0%	0%	0%

Table 2 - Total Crashes by Collision Type for all roads on State Routes within City Limits 2020-2024.

Description	Total - All Crashes State Routes	Percentage	All Washington Roads	All Washington City Streets	Washington West City Streets
Rearend	120	37%	25%	17%	17%
Angle (T)	82	25%	18%	29%	27%
Hit Fixed Object	46	14%	21%	14%	14%
Angle (Left Turn)	40	12%	7%	10%	10%
Other	9	3%	5%	5%	5%
Hit Pedestrian	7	2%	2%	3%	3%
Hit Parked Car	6	2%	5%	11%	10%
Angle (Right)	5	2%	1%	1%	1%
Sideswipe (Opposite Direction)	4	1%	1%	1%	1%
Sideswipe (Same Direction)	3	1%	10%	7%	7%
Head-on	3	1%	1%	1%	1%
Overturn	2	1%	2%	0%	0%
Hit Cyclist	1	0%	1%	2%	2%
Wildlife/Animal	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Railway	0	0%	0%	0%	0%



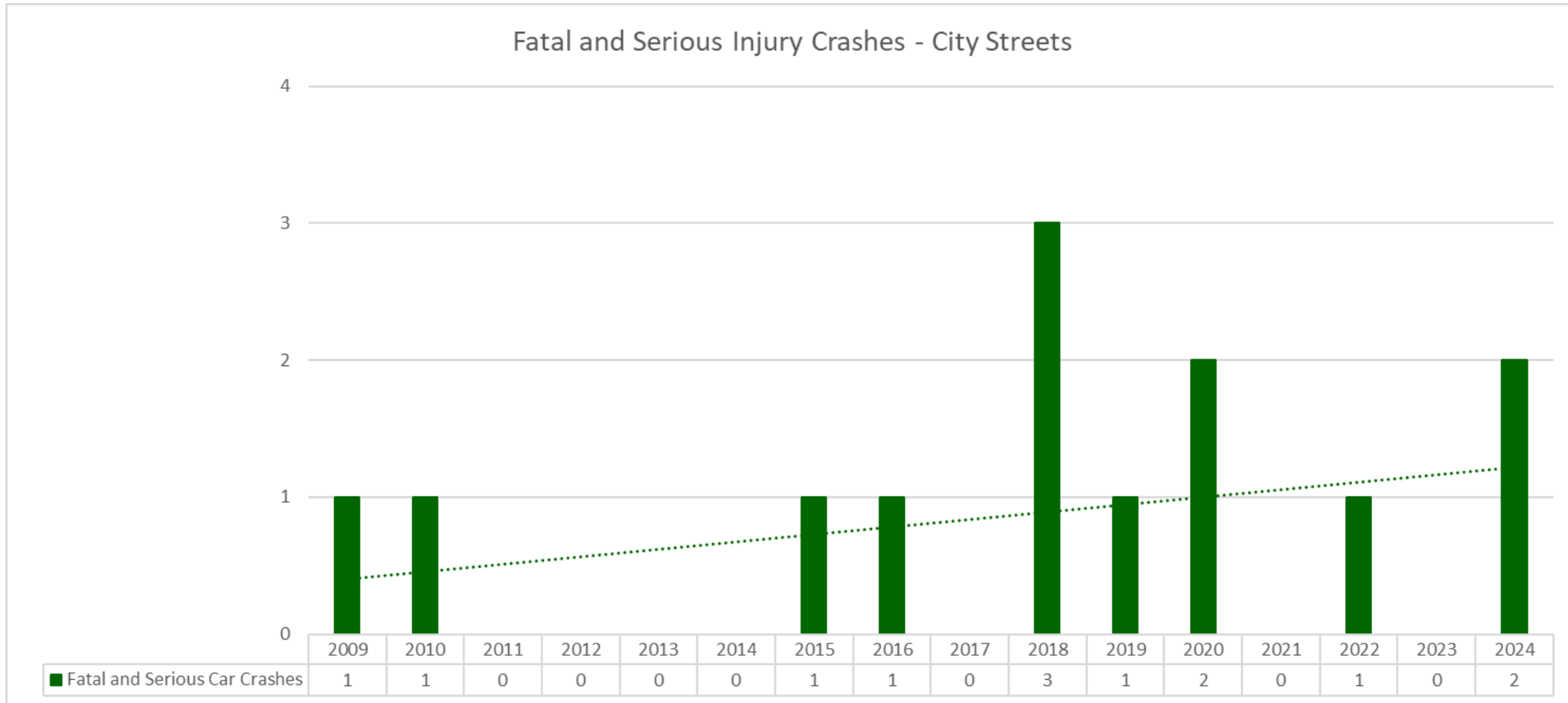


Figure 5 - F/S Collisions Enumclaw City Streets *Does not include state routes



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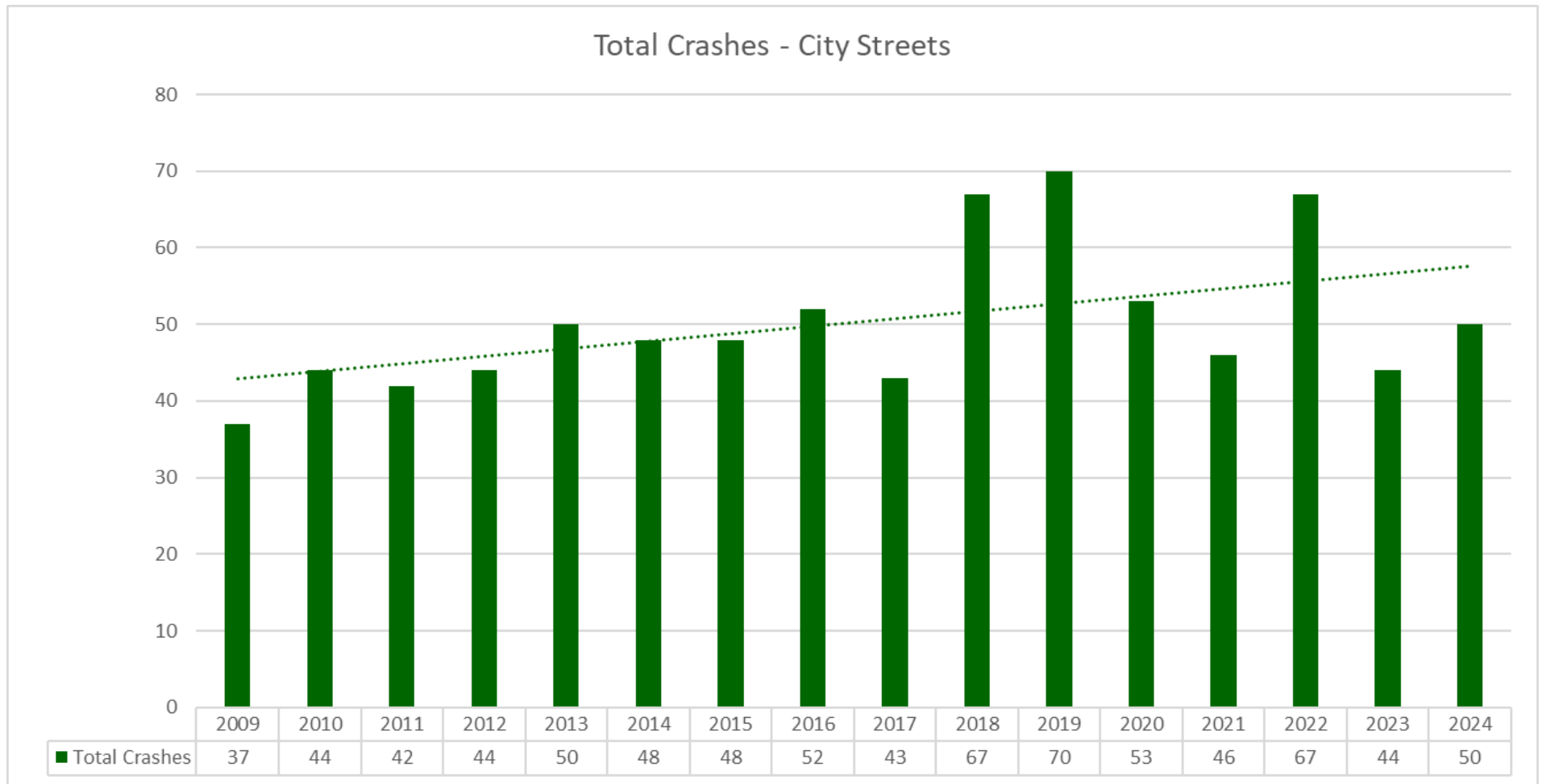


Figure 6 - Total Collisions Enumclaw City Streets *Does not include state routes



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Table 3 - Total Number of Fatal and Serious Injury Collisions 2009-2024

Total Number of Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes - Enumclaw Roads																			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020-2024 Total	%Diff 20-24 / 15-19	%Diff 15-19/10-14
Enumclaw	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	1	0	2	5	-17%	500%
Westside Cities	855	837	709	812	675	748	782	865	839	865	738	686	807	907	1048	983	4,431	8%	8%
All Cities	1,039	1,010	870	998	828	901	959	1,053	1,031	1,068	905	903	1029	1212	1329	1247	5,720	14%	9%
All Public Road	2,712	2,535	2,262	2,289	2,020	2,127	2,264	2,410	2,455	2,433	2,453	2612	3106	3353	3603	3497	16,171	35%	7%

Table 4-Total Number of Collisions 2009-2024

Total Number of Collisions - Enumclaw Roads																			
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2020-2024	%Diff 20-24 / 15-19	%Diff 15-19 / 10-14
Enumclaw	37	44	42	44	50	48	48	52	43	67	70	53	46	67	44	50	260	-7%	23%
Westside Cities	44,029	42,670	41,704	41,833	42,033	45,217	48,972	49,790	49,285	46,850	37,588	25556	30191	30853	31495	30997	149,092	-36%	9%
All Cities	54,985	53,924	52,241	52,480	52,783	56,240	61,193	62,913	62,087	59,480	47,522	34723	41053	42380	42553	41996	202,705	-31%	10%
All Public Road	103,002	101,876	98,945	99,613	99,762	107,674	117,060	122,385	121,053	115,977	111,713	86387	103399	103480	104517	104195	501,978	-15%	16%



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1. **Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes:**

The focus of an LRSP is typically on crashes with fatalities or serious injuries. Given the sample size of fatal (1) and serious injury (4) crashes on City streets and possibility of statistical bias, data for all crashes were analyzed for over-representation of crash types and contributing factors. Within City Limits the most deadly crash types are: Hit Fixed Object; Rear-end collisions; and Hit Pedestrian (Table 5 and Table 6). Given the high number of Angle (T) collisions (32% of all City Street collision's) and potential for serious injury collisions, this analysis will review Angle (T) collisions as well.

Table 5-Total Fatal / Serious Injury Crashes for Enumclaw City Streets by Collision Type

Description	Total - F/S Injuries City Streets	Percentage
Hit Fixed Object	3	60%
Sideswipe (Same Direction)	1	20%
Head-on	1	20%
Angle (T)	0	0%
Rear-end	0	0%
Sideswipe (Opposite Direction)	0	0%
Angle (Left Turn)	0	0%
Angle (Right)	0	0%
Overturn	0	0%
Hit Pedestrian	0	0%
Hit Cyclist	0	0%
Wildlife/Animal	0	0%
Hit Parked Car	0	0%
Railway	0	0%
Other	0	0%

Table 6-Total Fatal / Serious Injury Crashes for State Routes within City Limits by Collision Type

Description	Total - F/S Injuries State Routes	Percentage
Rear-end	2	40%
Hit Pedestrian	2	40%
Sideswipe (Opposite Direction)	1	20%
Hit Fixed Object	0	0%
Angle (T)	0	0%
Sideswipe (Same Direction)	0	0%
Head-on	0	0%
Angle (Left Turn)	0	0%
Angle (Right)	0	0%
Overturn	0	0%
Hit Cyclist	0	0%
Wildlife/Animal	0	0%
Hit Parked Car	0	0%
Railway	0	0%
Other	0	0%

2. **Hit Fixed Object**

Typical objects struck by drivers on city streets include trees, mailbox, fence, utility pole, street light pole, linear curb, roadway ditches and sign posts. One fatality and two serious injuries occurred as a result of fixed object collisions. Objects struck in these three incidents include a utility pole mailbox and linear curb respectively. The rate of total fixed object collisions within the City of Enumclaw is higher than the rate observed in WA city



roads and Western WA city roads. Common contributing factors included being under the influence of alcohol /drugs, asleep or fatigued, exceeding safe speed, and inattention /distractions. Hit Fixed Objects are generally considered a subset of Roadway Departure crashes, risks and relevant countermeasures.

3. **Rearend**

The rate of rearend collisions on city streets is ~ 70% lower than the rate observed in WA city roads and Western WA city roads. Higher concentrations of rearend collisions within city limits occur at major intersections between City Streets and state highways (SR410/SR169/SR164). Common contributing factors included inattention / distraction, under influence of alcohol / drugs, and exceeding safe speed.

4. **Angle (T)**

The rate of Angle (T) collisions on city streets is ~15% higher than the rate observed in WA city roads and Western WA city roads. Higher concentrations of Angle (T) collisions within city limits occur at arterial road intersections. Common contributing factors included disregard for signals, inattention / distraction, and under influence of alcohol / drugs.

5. **Active Transportation Crashes**

Active Transportation crashes typically have a higher risk of resulting in serious injury or fatalities. Through the five year study period there were a total of 10 active transportation crashes on City Streets and 8 on state routes Common contributing factors included inattention/distraction and failing to yield to non-motorists. Nearly 45% of Active Transportation Crashes occurred in dark conditions.



B. **Spatial Analysis**

1. **Hit Fixed object**

26% of fixed object crashes occur on roadways with posted speed limits of 35mph or greater. Additional characteristics of Hit Fixed Object crashes include occurring on functionally classified and non-intersection related roadways (78%).

On City Streets, clusters of Hit Fixed Object crashes occurred at:

- a) **Cole St/Roosevelt Intersection**
- b) **Cole St / Battersby Ave Intersection**

2. **Rearend**

85% of rearend collisions occurred on functionally classified roads with 46% of crashes on posted speed limits of 35mph or greater. Nearly 62% of rearend crashes occurred at intersections. In general, rearend crashes occurred where city arterial and collector streets meet state highways.

Clusters of rearend crashes occurred at the following intersections:

- a) **SR164 / 244TH Ave**
- b) **SR410 / Warner Ave**
- c) **Cole St / Battersby Ave**
- d) **SR410 / Watson St**
- e) **Cole St / SR410**
- f) **Farman St / SR410**

3. **Angle (T)**

70% of Angle (T) crashes occurred on functionally classified roads with 16% of crashes on posted speed limits of 35mph or greater. Stop sign controlled intersections represented majority of the Angle (T) crashes (71%). Similar to rearend crashes, Angle (T) collisions have an increased frequency at arterial/collector City Streets and state routes intersections. Clusters of crashes occurred at:

- a) **Cole St/Roosevelt Intersection**
- b) **Monroe / SR410**
- c) **Railroad St / SR164**
- d) **Blake St / SR410**
- e) **Cole St / Battersby Ave**
- f) **Semanski / Warner Ave**

4. **Active Transportation Crashes**

70% of Active Transportation crashes occurred at intersections along functionally classified roads. 41% of all Active transportation crashes within City Limits occurred during dark/nighttime conditions. 44% of all active transportation crashes occurred on or near locations (within 0.1 miles) that lacked pedestrian facilities (sidewalks, curb ramps, planter strips).

IV. **Primary Risk Factors and Risk Scoring**

A. **Excessive Speed**



35mph and greater speed limit zones make up 20% of centerline miles for roadways within City Limits yet crashes with posted speed limits of 35mph or more make up 42% of all crashes. 90% of all serious injury / death occurrences occur in 35 mph or greater speed limit zones within City Limits.



B. Dark Driving Conditions

Nighttime conditions reduce visibility and increase the risk of active transportation (22% of crashes on City Streets and 41% within City Limits) crashes and hit fixed object (48% of crashes in City Streets) crashes. Having proper lighting and signage at intersections, curved roads, and high active transportation usage locations can help reduce frequency of crashes.



C. Lack of Active Transportation Facilities

When users are forced to walk or ride in the roadway on streets without adequate, ADA-compliant, and dedicated facilities, the exposure to vehicle traffic poses a risk to more crashes with severe consequences. A qualitative evaluation determined if along street segments was low, medium or high risk along road segments and intersections.



D. Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions

When drivers depart the roadway, the presence of steep slopes, fixed objects (utility poles, ditches, street lights) within the recovery zone or clear zone width, and presence of edge drop offs pose a risk to the driver's ability to recover safely and increase the risk of injury in the event of a roadway departure.



E. Arterial / Collector Functional Classification

Of all crashes within city limits, 495 out of 588 crashes (84%) occurred on functionally classified (arterial/collector) roads. For all city streets 167 out of 260 crashes (62%) occurred on functionally classified (arterial/collector) roads. With greater volumes of traffic AADT, there is an increase in exposure and potential conflicts. All serious injury and fatal crashes from 2020-2024 within city limits occurred on arterial and collector functionally classified streets.

F. Risk Scoring of Transportation Elements

Based on these factors, each roadway segment and intersection on functionally classified roads was scored for presence of these risk factors. A qualitative evaluation scored each of these segments low (value =0), medium (value equal to 0.5) or high (value = 1). Additionally a 5-year historical number of crashes per million miles traveled or million vehicles entered for intersections was determined to provide a measure of the overall presence of accidents compared to the number of road users on the street segment. Additional weight was given to road segments and intersections with the presence of fatalities or serious injuries over the past 5 years. Each Serious Injury added a score of "1", each Fatality added a score of "2".

The top 20 road segments identified with these risk factors are the following:

Rank	ROAD SEGMENTS	FROM	TO	Crashes / Million Miles Traveled 5-Year Average	Lack of Active Transportation Facilities	Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions	Speed Greater Than 35 mph	Dark Driving Conditions	Serious Injury / Fatality	Total
1	Roosevelt Ave	Cole Street	SR410	2.74	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.0
2	244th Ave	City Limits	SR164	2.19	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
3	Porter St	McHugh Ave	City Limits	1.76	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
4	Farman St	SR410	Battersby Ave	1.25	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
5	244th Ave	SR164	Roosevelt Ave	0.44	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
6	244th Ave	Roosevelt Ave	Warner Ave	0.43	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	4.0
7	Blake St	Warner Ave	SR410	1.07	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
8	SR410	Cole Street	Roosevelt Ave	1.66	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
9	SR164	City Limits	244th Ave	3.94	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0
10	SR164	244th Ave	Semanski St	0.63	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.5
11	Roosevelt Ave	244th	Semanski	0.72	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
12	244th Ave	Warner Ave	City Limits	0.08	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
13	Farman St	Warner Ave	SR410	0.00	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
14	Warner Ave	Watson St	Farman St	0.19	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
15	SR410	244th	Semanski St	0.27	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
16	SR410	Semanski St	Warner Ave	0.73	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
17	SR410	Warner Ave	Cole St	1.48	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
18	SR410	Watson St	Farman St	0.92	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
19	SR410	Farman St	City Limits	1.03	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
20	Battersby Ave	Garrett St	Farman St	0.90	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0

Intersections between functionally classified roads were also analyzed as well. The top 10 intersections identified with risk factors include the following:

Rank	SEGMENT 1	SEGMENT 2	Crashes / Million Miles Traveled 5-Year Average	Lack of Active Transportation Facilities	Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions	Speed Greater Than 25 mph	Dark Driving Conditions	Serious Injury / Fatality	Total
1	SR410	Warner Ave	0.37	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0
2	Roosevelt Ave	SR410	0.21	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
3	Farman St	Battersby Ave	0.41	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.0
4	Semanski St	SR410	0.18	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
5	244th Ave	SR164	0.84	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.5
6	Farman St	Warner Ave	0.09	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
7	Cole St	SR410	0.43	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
8	Semanski St	SR164	0.18	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
9	244th Ave	Warner Ave	0.11	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
10	Harding St	McHugh Ave	0.00	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5

Complete lists of road segment and intersection risk rankings are included in **Appendix E**.

V. Improvements to the Transportation System

A. Emphasis Areas

The Washington State Strategic Highway Safety Plan: Target Zero identifies the statewide highest priority risk factors. The 2024 Target Zero emphasis areas are:

- High Risk Road User Behavior: Impairment, Speeding, Distraction, and Lack of Seat Belt Use
- Road User Age Groups: Young Drivers (age 15-24) and Older Drivers (age 70+)



- Locations: Intersections and Lane Departures (including roadway departures)
- Road Users by Mode of Travel: Motorcycle Riders, Heavy Vehicles, and Active Transportation Users (walkers and rollers)

Focus areas for Enumclaw are identified using the same method. Local Road Safety Plan focus areas are oriented towards infrastructure solutions. While factors such as impairment and distraction can be directly addressed with programmatic rather than infrastructure solutions, roadway design that accommodates human mistakes and injury tolerances is effective in reducing fatalities and severe injuries for all crash types.

B. Countermeasures

The countermeasures identified in this LRSP are not only intended to address locations / crash types from historical trends, but also identify potential safety areas of improvement based on identified risk factors. The City's six-year Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) includes multiple capital improvement projects to address identified risk factors. Most of these projects include sidewalk fill gaps, ADA ramp retrofits, bulb-outs, and rectangular flashing beacons.



Washington State's Target Zero plan, FHWA, Crash Modification Factor Clearinghouse website, and National Highway Traffic Safety Administrations Countermeasures That work publication provided sources and documentation of anticipated effectiveness of countermeasures to reduce crash rates.

Hit Fixed Object crashes have potentially feasible countermeasures that are listed below:



Figure 7- Guardrail countermeasure example
Source: FHWA

- Retroflected Object Marker Signs
- Edge Line Markings
- Delineators
- Shoulder Rumble Strips
- Slope Flattening (improve recoverable area)
- Removal or relocation of fixed objects
- Breakaway features
- Traffic Barrier / Guardrail
- Horizontal curve warning signs
- Shoulder Widening
- Review posted speed limits
- Provide continuous lighting on arterial roadways



Rear-end crashes have the following potentially feasible countermeasures listed below:

- Install TWLTL on a two lane road
- Install Red-light indicator lights
- Convert T intersection to continuous green T intersection

Figure 8- TWLTL Source FHWA



Figure 9- Roundabout Examples Source: WSDOT

Angle (T) crashes feasible countermeasures include:

- Install red light cameras at intersections
- Install red light indicator lights
- Convert stop controlled and signalized intersections to roundabouts
- Convert permissive left-turn to flashing yellow arrow (FYA)
- Install an intersection conflict warning system (ICWS) with combination of overhead and advanced post mounted signs
- Change intersection control where warranted (uncontrolled to two-way stop control or two-way stop to all-way stop control)

Active Transportation crashes have potentially feasible countermeasures including:

- Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacons (RRFB)
- RRFB with advanced yield or stop markings and signs
- Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons (PHB)
- Installation of bike lanes
- Install raised crosswalks
- Install raised median
- Installation of walkways
- Curb Extensions / Bulb-outs



Figure 10-RRFB Examples Source: FHWA

1. **Enforcement and Education**

The city will coordinate with police resources to target enforcement and public education campaigns addressing excessive speed. Increasing patrols and strategic placement of police department mobile trailer mount speed radar feedback sign will reinforce the City's concern for speed reductions as a safety measure for all users of the road.

In addition to data collected from crash data, experience on the roads, near misses, and other incidents not available from crash data The City of Enumclaw Police Department identified the following areas as potential areas of concern that may not show up directly in crash data statistics:

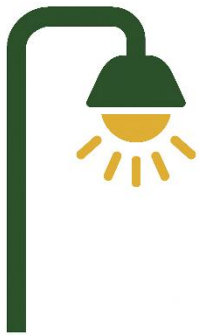
- Railroad St and Griffin Ave / Wells St and Griffin Ave
- Foothills Trail Crossing east of Warner Ave and SR410
- Semanski St and SR410 Intersection



The City will evaluate the opportunity to implement a data-driven, community involved, and formalized traffic calming program to not only respond to citizen concerns and police feedback on high vehicle speeds, but take a proactive areawide approach. Rather than waiting for traffic/speeding issues to be reported, the city would define neighborhood areas of study, one neighborhood at a time, to ensure roadways are used as intended and traffic calming measures will not negatively impact neighboring streets.

The City of Enumclaw may develop and conduct an educational public safety awareness campaign similar to “Neighbors Drive 25” in Spokane or “100 Safest Days of Summer” from WTSC.

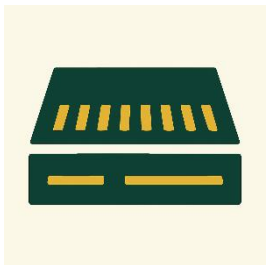
2. *Adequate Lighting*



Improved roadway lighting may be implemented as a safety countermeasure at priority intersections and along active transportation corridors, including sidewalks, crosswalks, and shared-use paths. Enhanced illumination increases visibility of pedestrians, bicyclists, and roadway features during low-light and nighttime conditions, reducing the risk of active transportation crashes. Lighting treatments will focus on intersections with higher crash frequencies, crossings with documented pedestrian or bicycle activity, and locations with limited existing visibility. This strategy aligns with Highway Safety Manual guidance and proven safety countermeasures, supporting safer travel for all modes while addressing equity by improving conditions for vulnerable road users.

For intersections, improved lighting has been shown to reduce nighttime injury crashes by up to 38 percent. Pedestrian crashes were found to see a 42% reduction after lighting installations. Along pedestrian and bicycle routes, targeted lighting at crosswalks, midblock crossings, and shared-use paths enhances safety for vulnerable road users, who are otherwise at elevated risk in dark or low-visibility conditions.

3. *Shoulder Edge Wide Marking and Rumble Strip Marking*



Wider Edge Line markings enhance the visibility of travel lane boundaries and are most effective on two-lane roadways and where proper shoulder width allows. Studies have indicated the ability to reduce roadway departure crashes by up to 37% according to the FHWA.

Shoulder Rumble Strips and line markings are proven effective ways to alert distracted drivers prior to departing the roadway. Shoulder rumble

strips reduce the number of roadway departure crashes between 13-51% according to FHWA. These are particularly useful when road users have little recovery area before severe road departures into a roadside ditch.



4. **Speed Calming Measures**

Perimeter flashing LED lighting speed limit signs, stop signs, and warning signs can draw driver attention to the signs. LED speed feedback signs can provide a dynamic response to drivers encouraging drivers to drive the posted speed limit. Speed management and traffic calming methods can reduce the operating speed of vehicles and the likelihood of roadway departures.

5. **Active Transportation Improvements**

Construction of ADA-complaint curb ramps, sidewalks, widened shoulders, RRFB signals, and high visibility crosswalks complete gaps in the City's active transportation network. Completing gaps provides a dedicated facility for non-motorized users, increasing safety. Dedicated sidewalks and paved shoulders have been shown to reduce pedestrian crashes from 65-89% according to the FHWA. The utilization of RRFB's show a 47% reduction in pedestrian involved crashes.



C. **Prioritized Safety Improvement Projects:**

The City's 2024 Transportation Element and 2026-2031 Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP) include several projects which are either direct safety countermeasures or contain a safety component which is a countermeasure to the risk factors identified in the LRSP. Some of the planned and funded projects listed below are along the three major arterial corridors (SR164, SR410 and SR 169) that have been the site of the majority of crashes.

The city approaches safety by aligning with WSDOT’s equity-based Safe System Approach framework. Traffic crashes disproportionately affect vulnerable road users (i.e. children, older adults, people with disabilities, and residents in lower-income neighborhoods) who may rely more heavily on walking, biking, or transit. These communities often experience higher exposure to risk due to a severely limited or lack of infrastructure such as sidewalks, crosswalks, and lighting, as well as higher traffic speeds on local streets. The City prioritizes identifying and addressing safety needs in areas with elevated crash rates and historically underserved populations, ensuring that countermeasures improve safety outcomes fairly across the community. By integrating equity into project selection, funding decisions, and performance monitoring, the city aims to reduce disparities in traffic-related injuries and fatalities and advance safe, accessible mobility for all.



Figure 11-Source: WA Strategic Highway Safety Plan 2024

The following projects represent a prioritized listing of proposed systemic and spot safety countermeasures, including and in addition to those identified in the 2026-2031 TIP and/or Transportation Element of the 2024 City Comprehensive Plan, that the City will seek to implement using a mix of funding from WSDOT’s HSIP City Safety program, local funds, and other state funding sources. The safety countermeasure projects which are not adopted in TIP or Comprehensive Plan are more systemic from a programmatic or operational standpoint, addressing risk factors, such as speed, street lighting, signage and public awareness. The City conducted an open house for the Transportation Element to address concerns from residents. Notes from the open house are included in the **Appendix F**. The top grant candidates are:

LRSP PROJECT ID	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	TIP / COMPREHENSIVE PLAN ID	COST ESTIMATE
1A	Stevenson/Railroad Intersection Improvements	TIP ID 12	\$ 350,000
1B	Kibler Ave. / 244th Intersection Improvements	NONE	\$ 500,000
2A	CITY WIDE LED LIGHTING	NONE	\$ 500,000
2B	CITY WIDE WIDE STIPING AND SHOULDER RUMBLE STRIP APPLICATION	NONE	\$ 400,000
3A	Porter Street Pedestrian Improvements	TIP ID 14	\$ 2,000,000
4A	RRFB and Crosswalk Enhancements	NONE	\$ 400,000
4B	Active Transportation Network Safety Gap	T-1, T-2 T-15, T-16 T-8 T-14 S-23 T-6	\$ 14,410,000
5A	SR410 Watson to Suntop Blvd	W-11, W-7	\$ 2,125,000
5B	SR410 Suntop Blvd to Brown Bear	W-10	\$ 300,000
		City Improvement Total	\$ 20,985,000



1. Multimodal Intersection Spot Improvements:
a) Stevenson/Railroad Intersection Improvements (TIP ID12): \$350,000



Installation of ADA compliant curb ramps, bulb outs, dedicated crosswalks with signages, storm improvements.

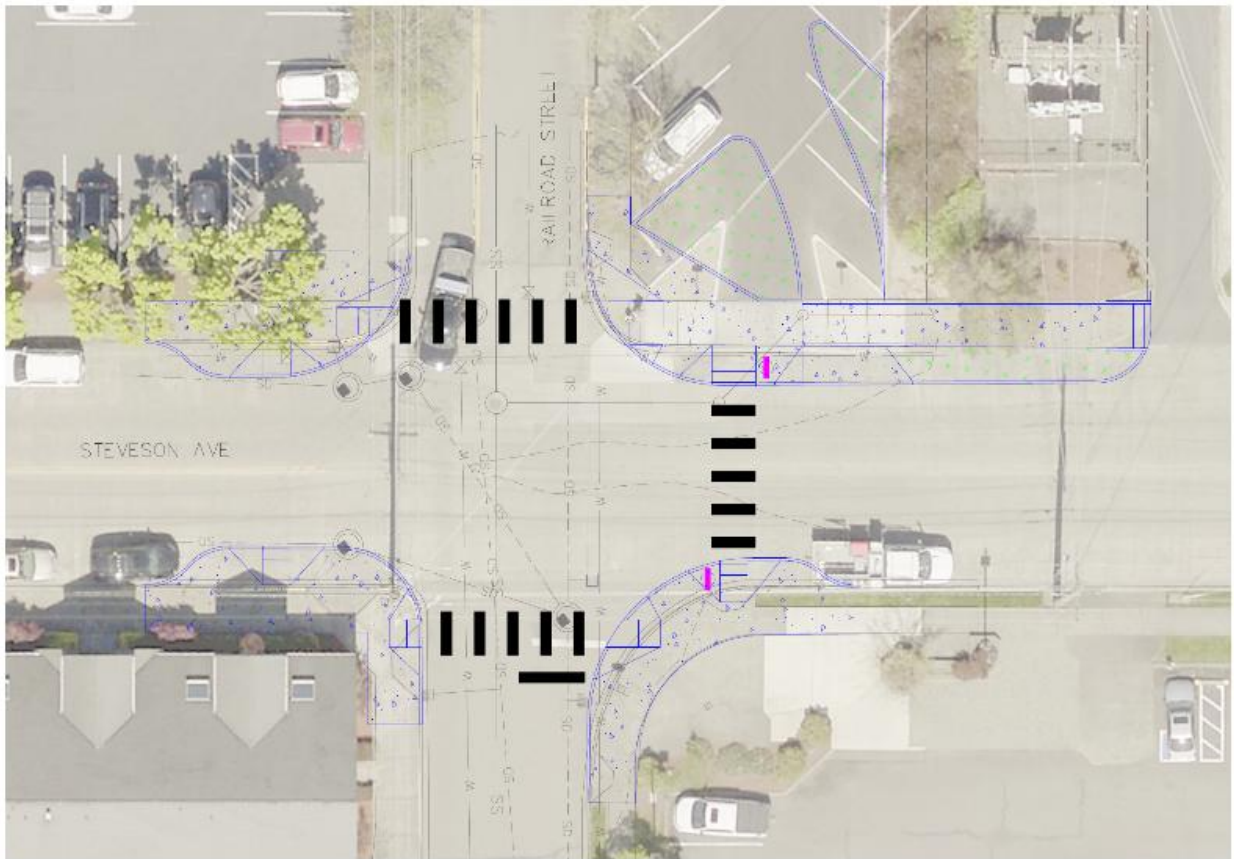


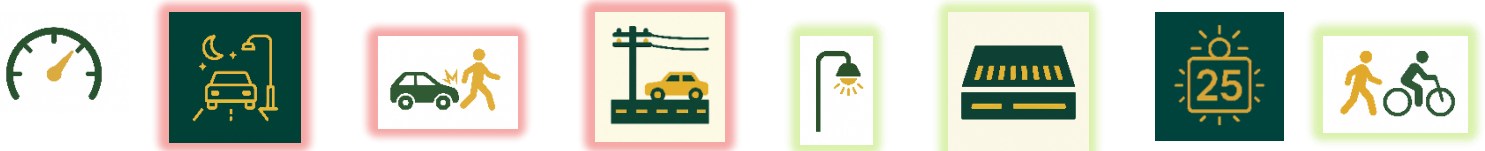
Figure 12-Stevenson Ave / Railroad Street Conceptual Intersection Improvements

b) Kibler Ave. / 244th Intersection Improvements: \$500,000



Installation of ADA compliant curb ramps, bulb outs, dedicated crosswalks with signs, storm improvements, lighting.

c) Roosevelt Ave – Cole St to SR410 Improvements (T-5): \$250,000



Installation of sidewalks and lighting improvements on Roosevelt Ave from Cole St to SR410.

2. Systemic Multimodal Improvements

a) City-Wide LED Lighting: \$500,000



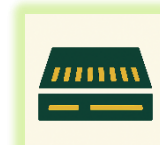
Evaluation and installation of proper lighting facilities. With increased emphasis on intersections, Safe Route to School Routes, and high Active Transportation generators (schools, parks, hospitals, police, fire, transit



stop) locations. Identified areas of emphasis include, but are not limited to:

- Intersections
 - Battersby Ave and Farman St Intersection
 - Cole St and Battersby Ave Intersection
 - 244th Ave and SR164 Intersection
- Road Segments
 - Porter St: McHugh Ave to City Limit
 - Blake St: Warner Ave to SR410
 - 244th Ave: SR164 to Roosevelt Ave
 - 244th Ave: Roosevelt Ave to Warner Ave
 - SR410: Cole to Roosevelt Ave
 - SR410: Roosevelt Ave to Blake St
 - SR164: City Limit to 244th Ave
 - Farman St: SR410 to Battersby Ave
 - Roosevelt Ave: 244th Ave to Semanski St

b) Wide Striping and Rumble Strip Application: \$100,000-\$400,000



Evaluation and installation of proper roadside wider striping and rumble strip application.

Wider striping to be considered as part of City's annual paint striping program along at-risk road segments.

Shoulder rumble strip and striping to be given priority consideration when city reconstruction or resurfacing projects are implemented. Application to be strongly considered on roadway shoulders with roadside ditches / no existing curb.

Priority locations for these treatments include but are not limited to the following:

- Intersections
 - Battersby Ave and Farman St Intersection

- Roosevelt Ave and SR410 intersection
- Road Segments
 - Porter St: McHugh Ave to City Limit
 - Blake St: Warner Ave to SR410
 - 244th Ave: City Limits to SR164
 - 244th Ave: SR164 to Roosevelt Ave
 - 244th Ave: Roosevelt Ave to Warner Ave
 - 244th Ave: Warner Ave to City Limits
 - Battersby Ave: Garrett St to Farman St
 - Warner Ave: SR410 to City Limits (East)
 - Roosevelt Ave: 244th Ave to Semanski St.
 - SR164: City Limit to 244th Ave
 - Farman St: SR410 to Battersby Ave

3. Active Transportation Facilities Spot Improvements:

**a) Porter Street Pedestrian Improvements (TIP ID#14) :
\$2,000,000**



Installation of ADA compliant curb ramps, bulb outs, proper lighting, 10 foot shared use pathway, RRFB crossings from McHugh Ave to Thunder Mountain Middle School. Complete sidewalk gap connections.

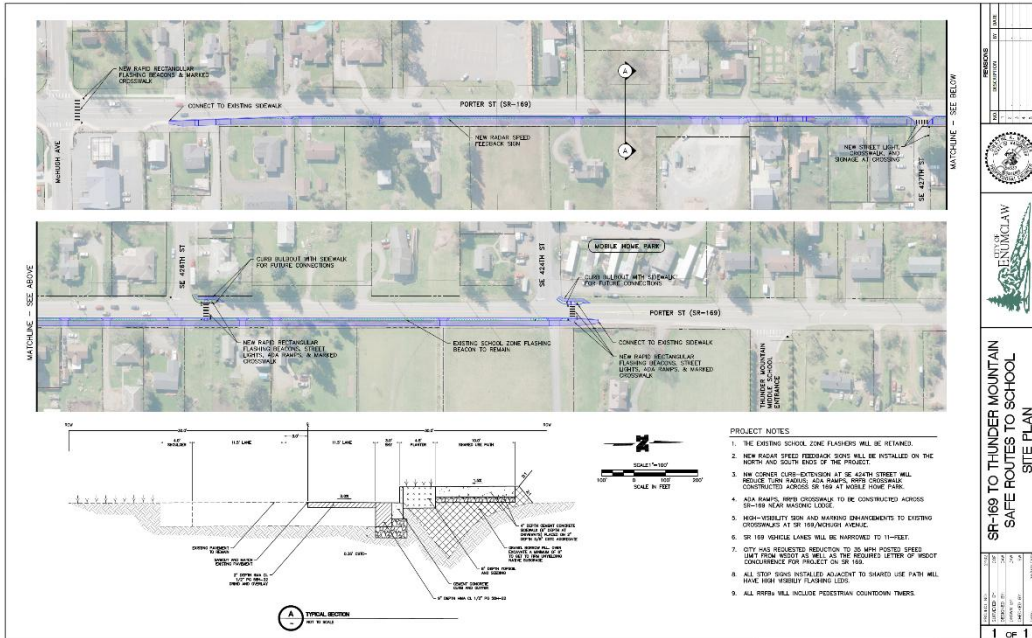


Figure 13-Porter Street Conceptual Pedestrian Improvements



Figure 14-Northbound Porter St lack of active transportation facilities



4. Systemic Active Transportation Facility Improvements:
a) RRFB and crosswalk enhancements: \$400,000



This project will address the risk factor of pedestrian using crosswalks at high volume pedestrian traffic areas. Installation of solar-powered, sign mounted RRFB signs and pushbuttons will be added or replace existing signage at the following designated crosswalks:

- Kibler Ave and Hillcrest Ave
- SR169 and Kibler Ave intersection
- Battersby Ave and Jensen St
- Washington Ave and 1st St
- Marshall Ave and Fell St
- Fell St and Myrtle Ave
- Monroe Ave and SR410
- Farrelly St and SR164

b) Active Transportation Network Safety Gaps



Construct major arterial standard, trail per Parks Plan, installation of ADA compliant curb ramps, curb and gutter, storm improvements, sidewalks.

- 244th Ave – SR164 to Hamilton PI (T-1 & T-2): \$10,000,000
- Farman St – SR410 to Farman St (T-15 & T-16): \$1,825,000
- Blake St – Warner Ave to SR410 (T-8): \$2,250,000
- Division Street Pedestrian Improvements – Kibler Ave to McHugh Ave (T-14): \$1,000,000
- Semanski St – McDougall Ave to SR410 (S-23): \$110,000
- Semanski St – Roosevelt Ave to Terry Lane (T-6): \$125,000

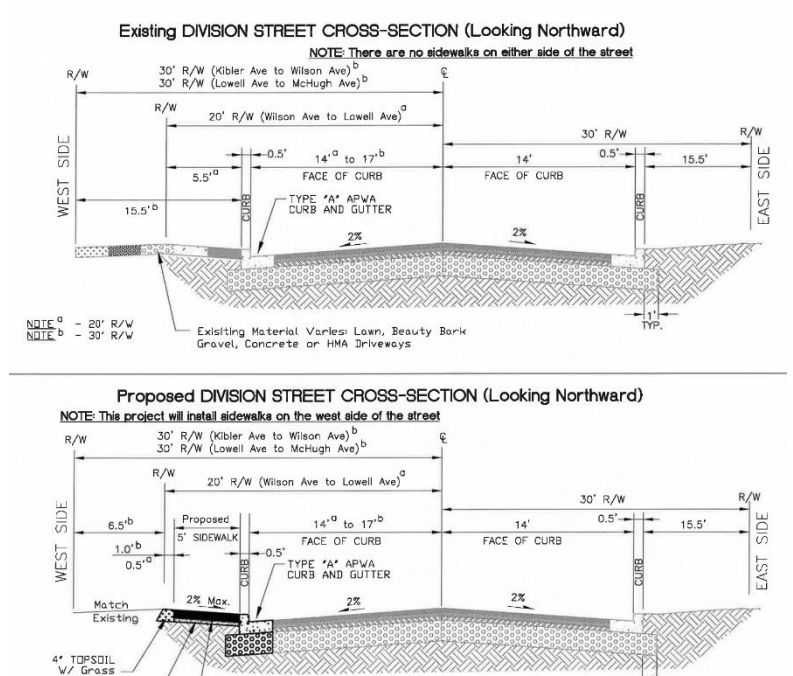


Figure 15-Division Street Conceptual Pedestrian Improvements

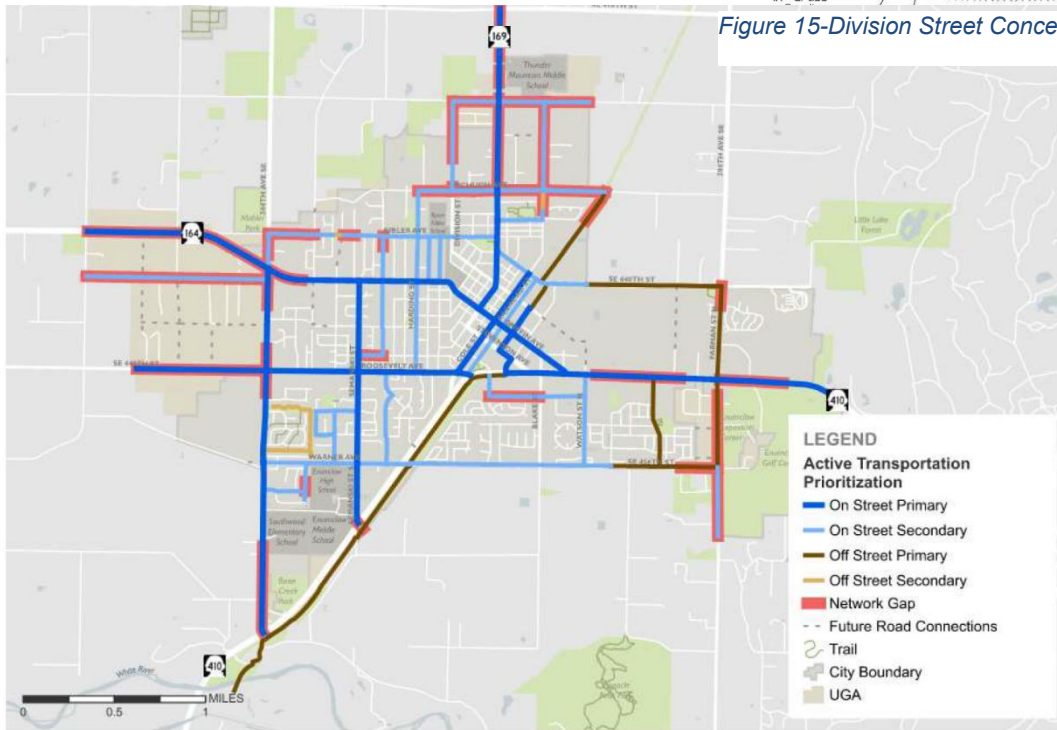


Figure 16-Active Transportation Gaps from Transportation Element of Comprehensive Plan 2024



5. Active Transportation Systemic State Projects

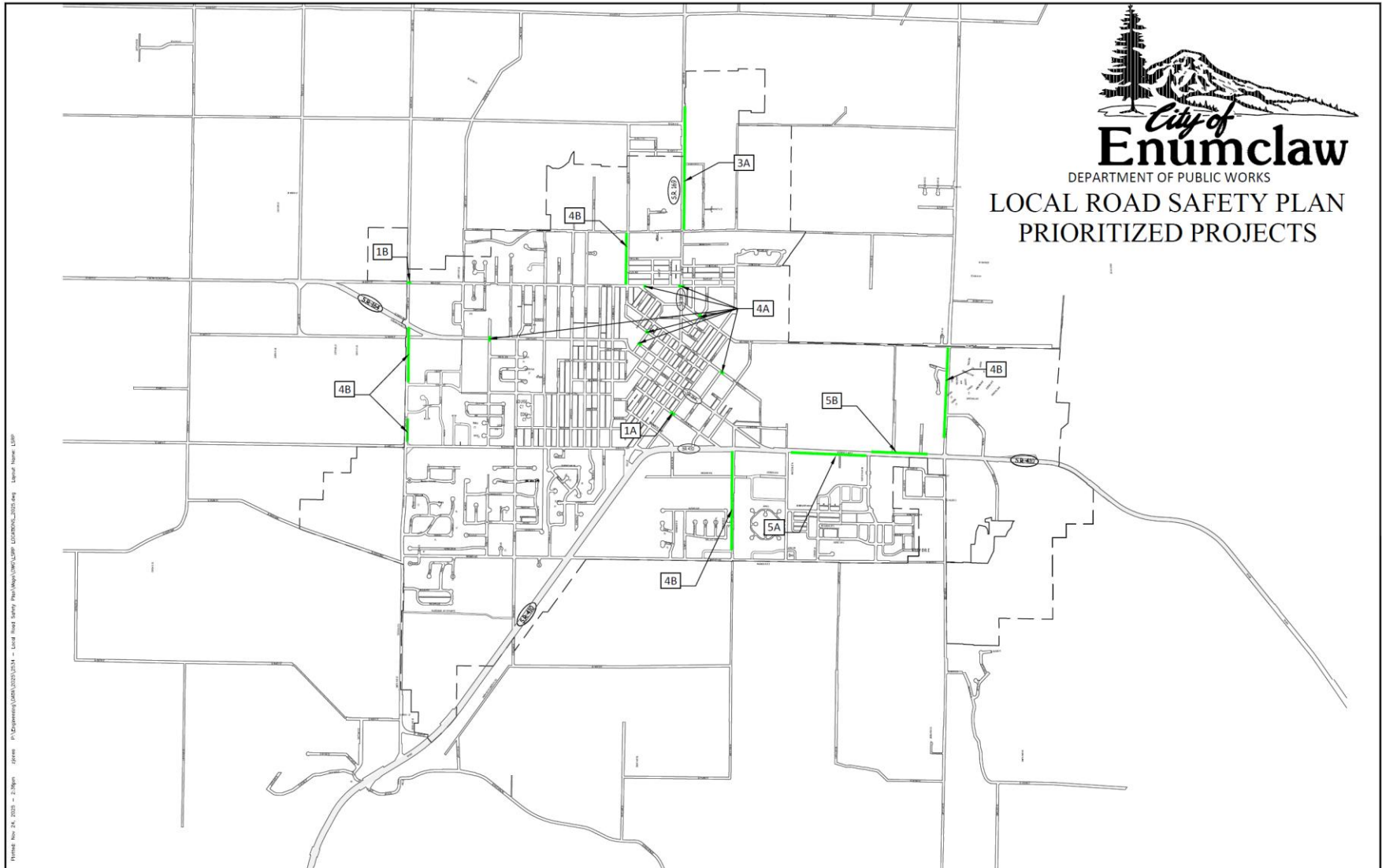
a) W-11 & W-7 (SR410 Watson to Suntop Blvd): \$2,125,000

Install pedestrian and bicycle facilities completing an Active Transportation Network Gap to allow active transportation users to connect to businesses along SR410 from Suntop Blvd. Complete connection to future roundabout (Project W-12).

b) W-10 (SR410 Suntop Blvd to Brown Bear): \$300,000

Install pedestrian and bicycle facilities completing an Active Transportation Network Gap to allow active transportation users to connect to businesses along SR410 from Suntop Blvd to Brown Bear Car Wash. Complete connection to future roundabout (Project W-12).





Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

VI. Future Project Updates:

The Local Road Safety Plan will be updated on a biennial basis to align with WSDOT funding cycle for HSIP funding. Updates to this plan will document projects completed and review the crash analysis to identify changes to crash types and risk factors. Future updates to the Local Road Safety Plan may shift priorities as future transportation projects are implemented.

The City of Enumclaw continues to experience significant development on the eastern side of town and within the UGA. The city population is expected to increase from 12,602 people in 2020 to 15,375 in 2044 (Exhibit H-2 Population Estimates City of Enumclaw Comprehensive Plan). Growing residential population will create a higher demand for active transportation and safety improvements within Enumclaw's transportation system.

The City may implement a continuous public input program survey to allow members of the public to provide safety concerns regarding speeding, active transportation facilities, and other traffic concerns. This may help identify potential areas of concern that require further engineering studies to determine appropriate follow up action.

The LRSP lifecycle consists of the following process:

- Review public input data
- Collect most recent collision data
- Analyze data for updated risk factors, trends within the transportation network, effectiveness of implemented countermeasures, and possible new countermeasures
- Determine if reallocation of prioritized projects is necessary



APPENDIX A

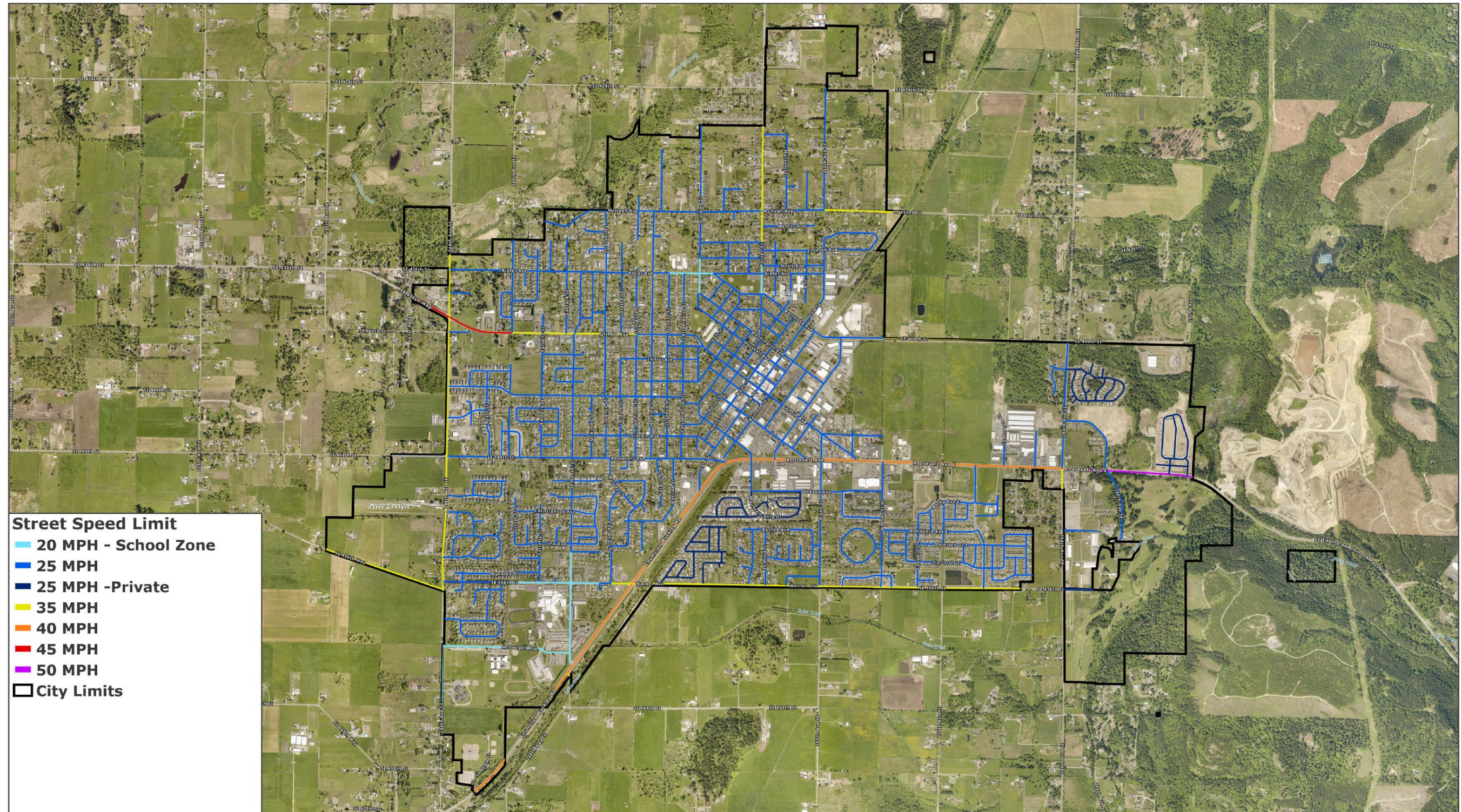
STREET SPEED LIMITS



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

STREET SPEED LIMITS

11/26/2025



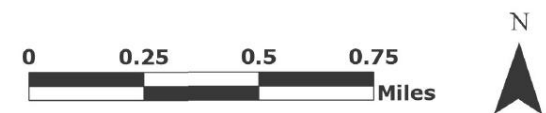
Street Speed Limit

- 20 MPH - School Zone
- 25 MPH
- 25 MPH - Private
- 35 MPH
- 40 MPH
- 45 MPH
- 50 MPH
- City Limits



DISCLAIMERS:
Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

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APPENDIX B

FHWA CRASH TREE



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

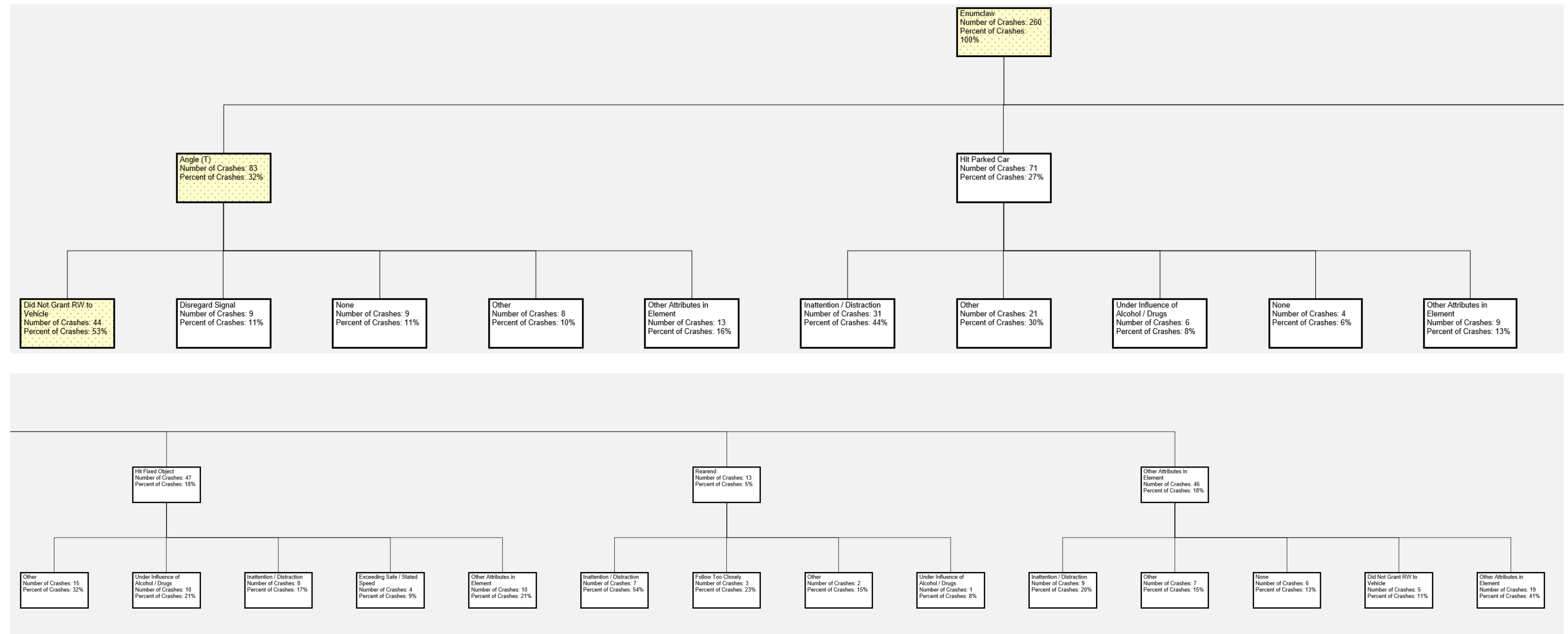


Figure 17-Enumclaw Streets Crash Tree Diagram Collision Type and Contributing Circumstance



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

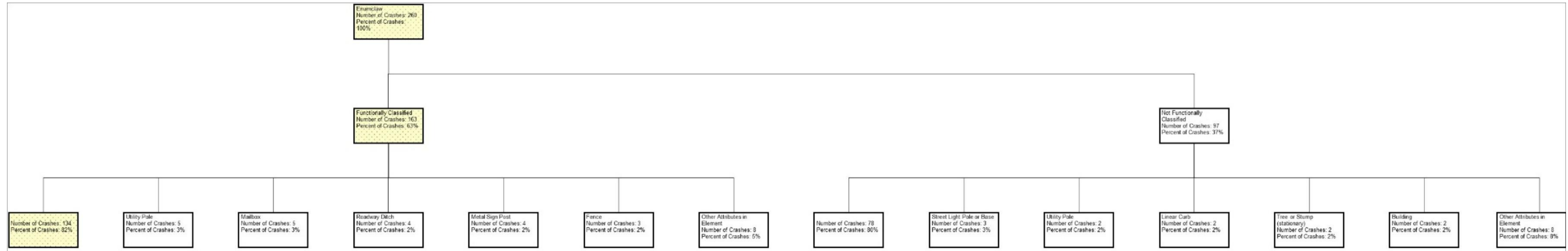


Figure 18-Crash Tree Diagram Objects Struck. Blank means crash type was no "Hit Fixed Object".



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

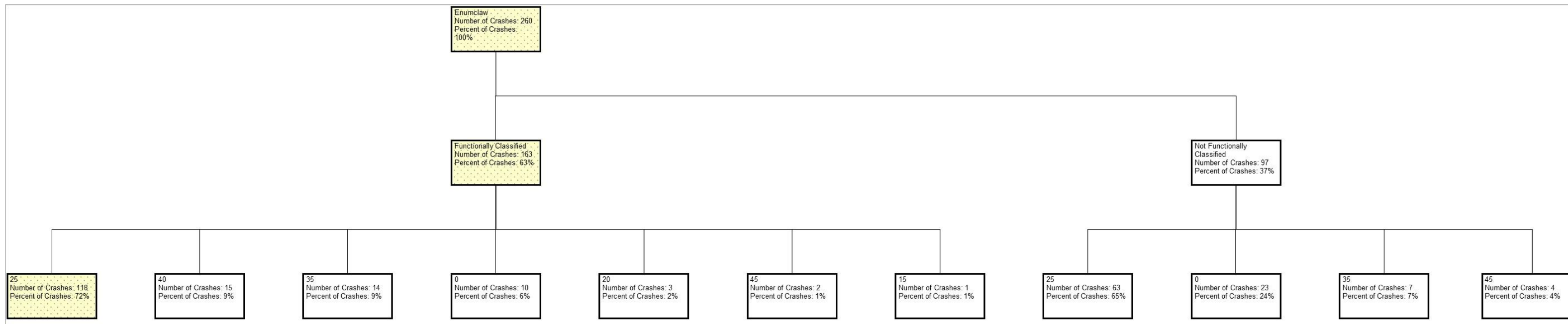


Figure 19-Crash Tree Enumclaw City Streets Posted Speed Limit. Speed Limit of 0 means no posted speed reported in crash report



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

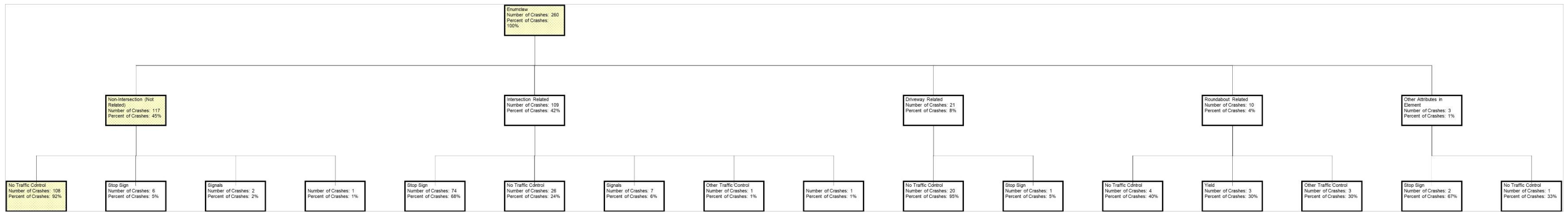


Figure 20-Enumclaw Streets Crash Tree Intersection Controls



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

APPENDIX C

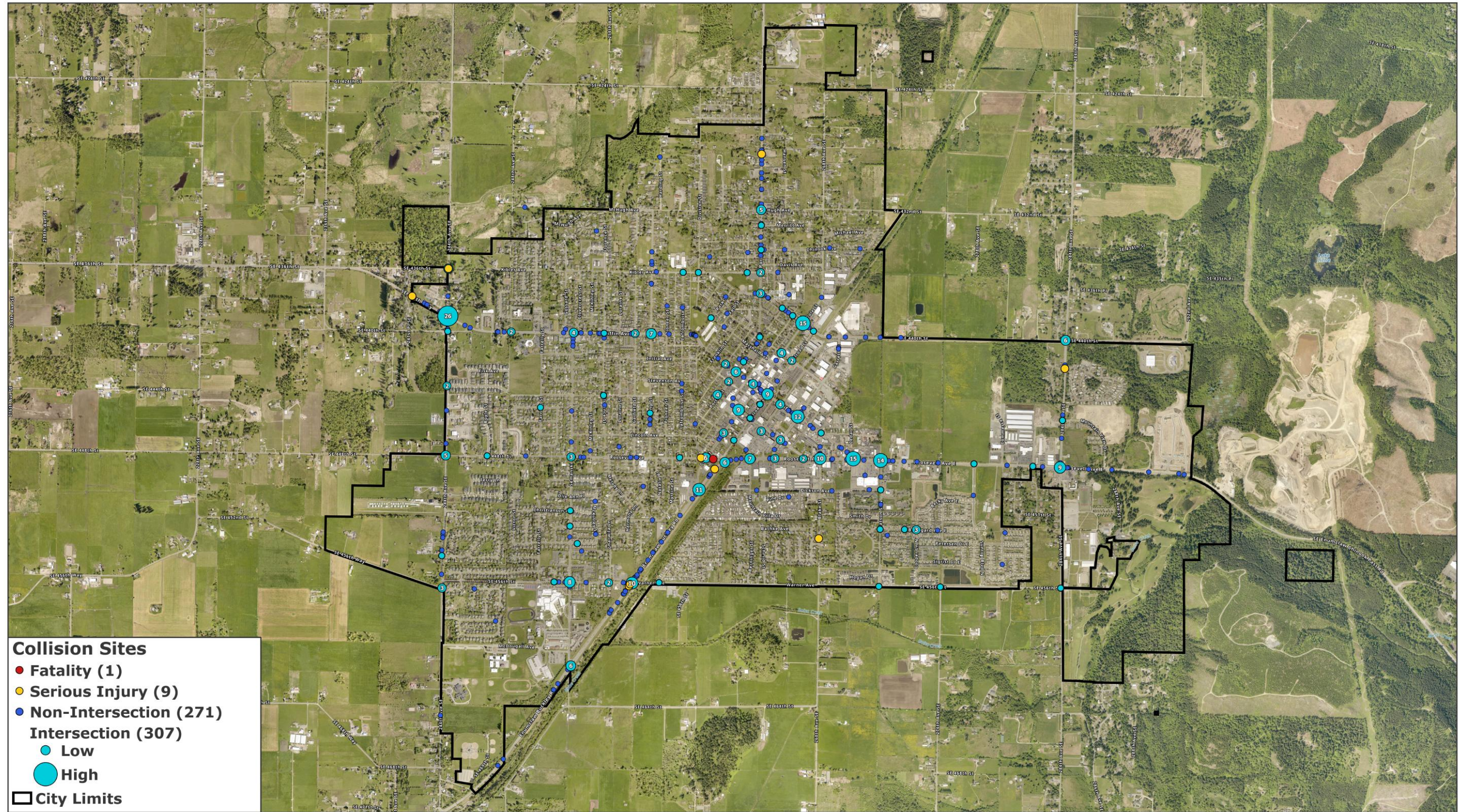
COLLISION HISTORY 2020-2024



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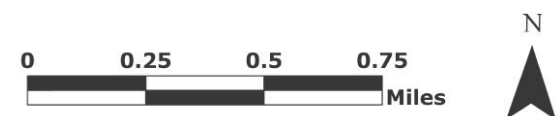
Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025



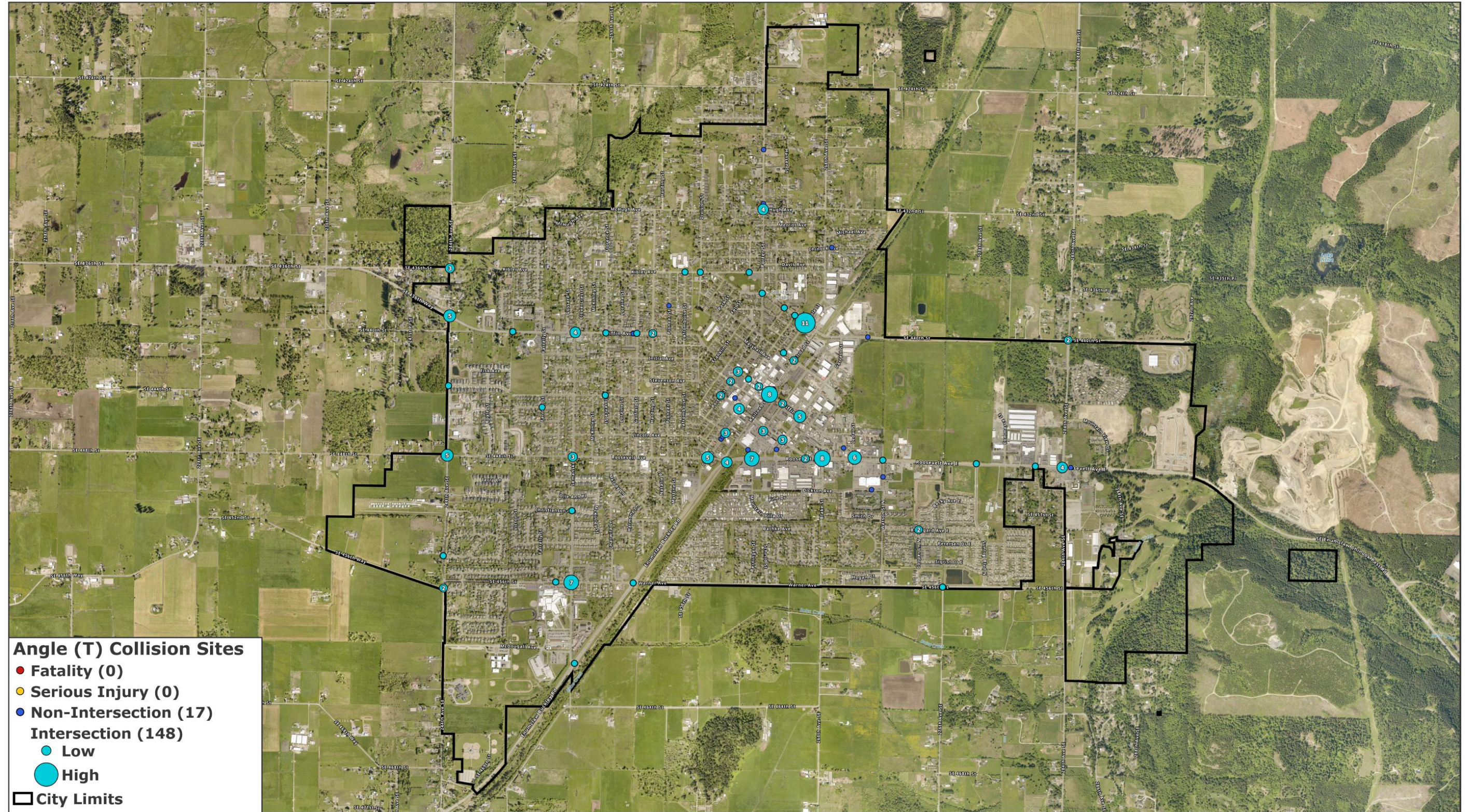
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Angle (T) Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025

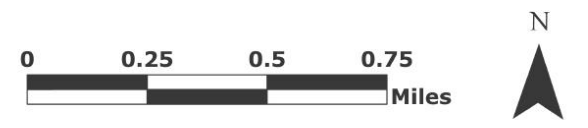
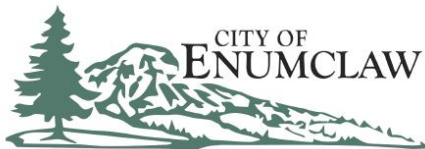


Angle (T) Collision Sites

- Fatality (0)
- Serious Injury (0)
- Non-Intersection (17)
- Intersection (148)
 - Low
 - High
- City Limits

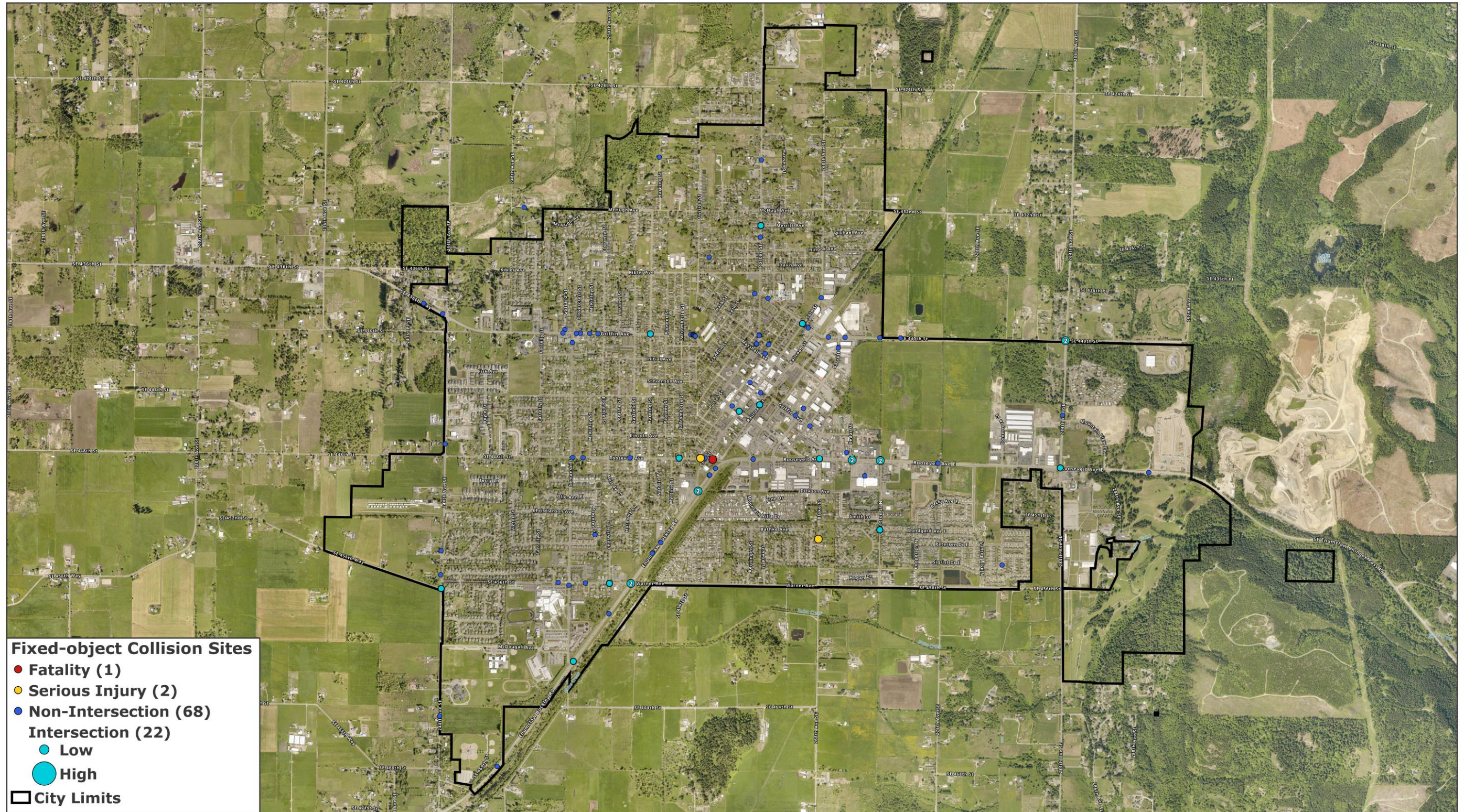
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Fixed-object Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025

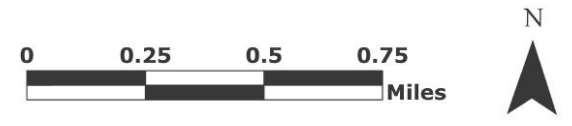
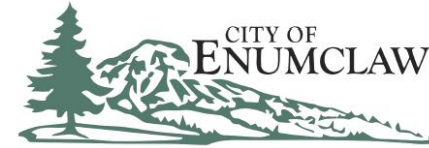


Fixed-object Collision Sites

- Fatality (1)
- Serious Injury (2)
- Non-Intersection (68)
- Intersection (22)
- Low
- High
- City Limits

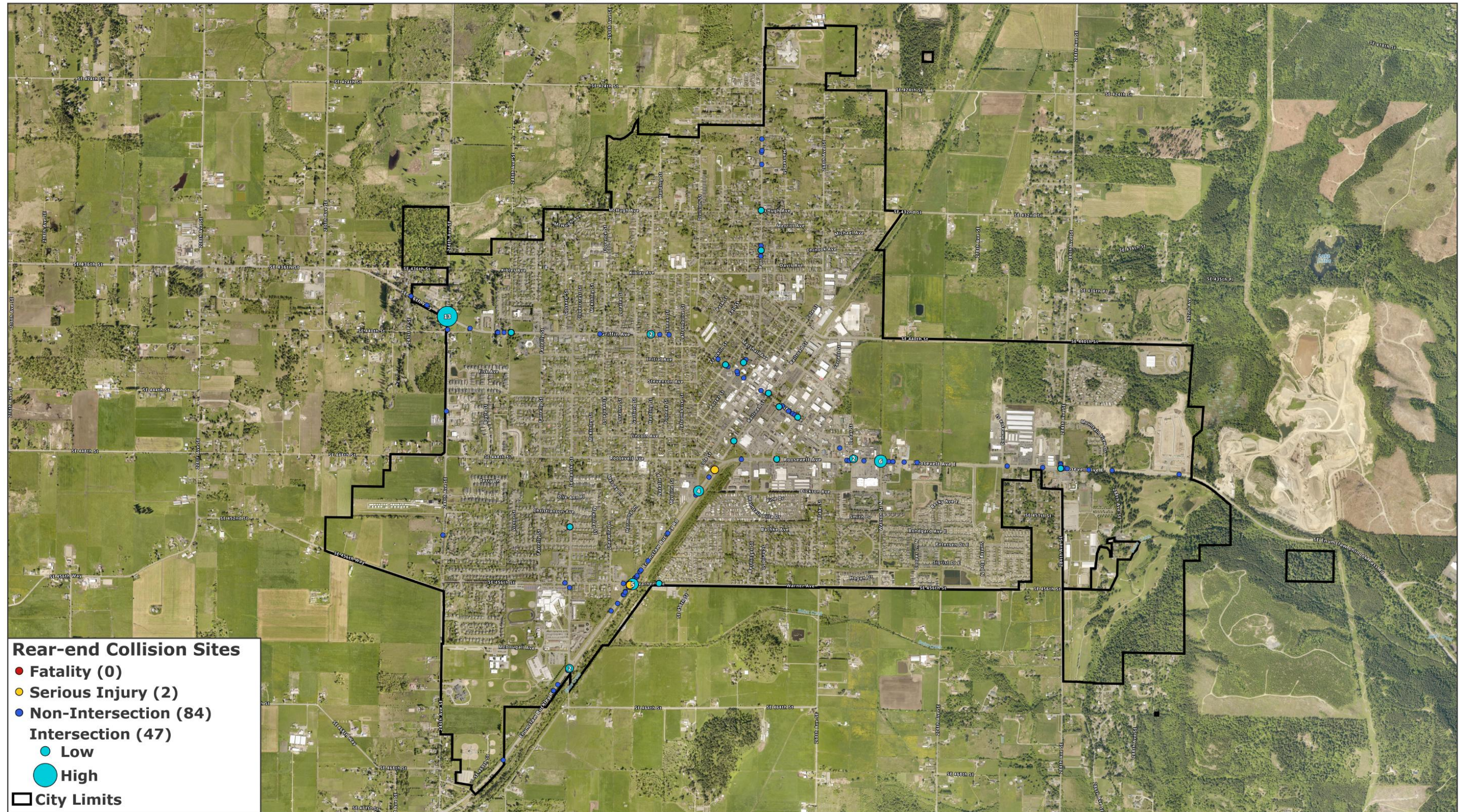
DISCLAIMERS:
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Rear-end Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025

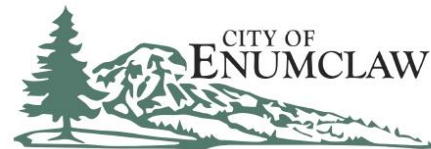


Rear-end Collision Sites

- Fatality (0)
- Serious Injury (2)
- Non-Intersection (84)
- Intersection (47)
 - Low
 - High
- City Limits

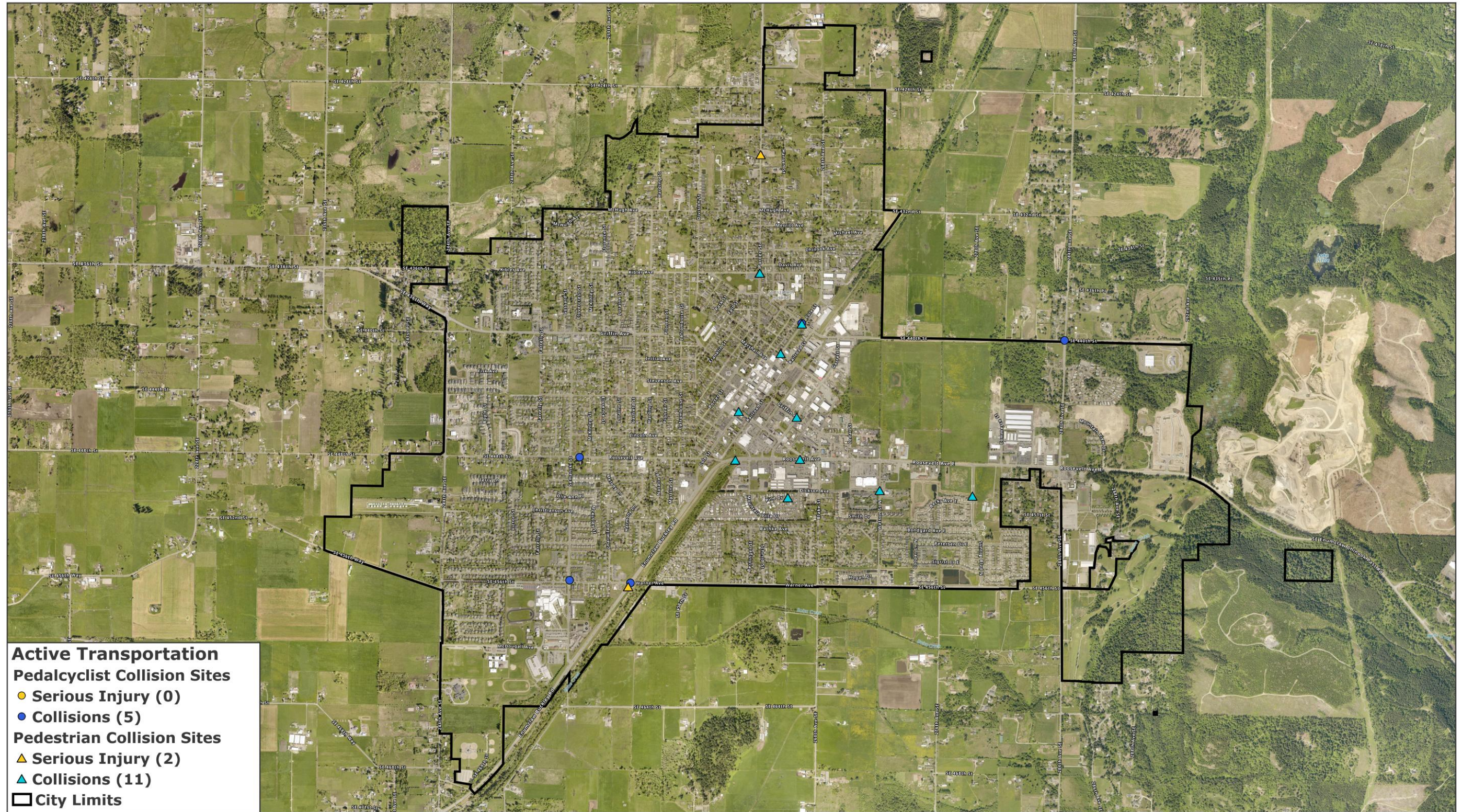
DISCLAIMERS:
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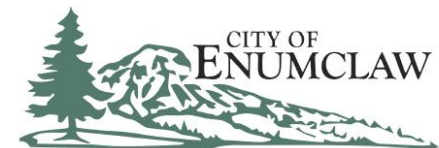


Active Transportation Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025



Active Transportation Pedalcyclist Collision Sites
● Serious Injury (0)
● Collisions (5)
Pedestrian Collision Sites
▲ Serious Injury (2)
▲ Collisions (11)
□ City Limits



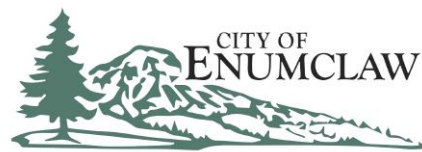
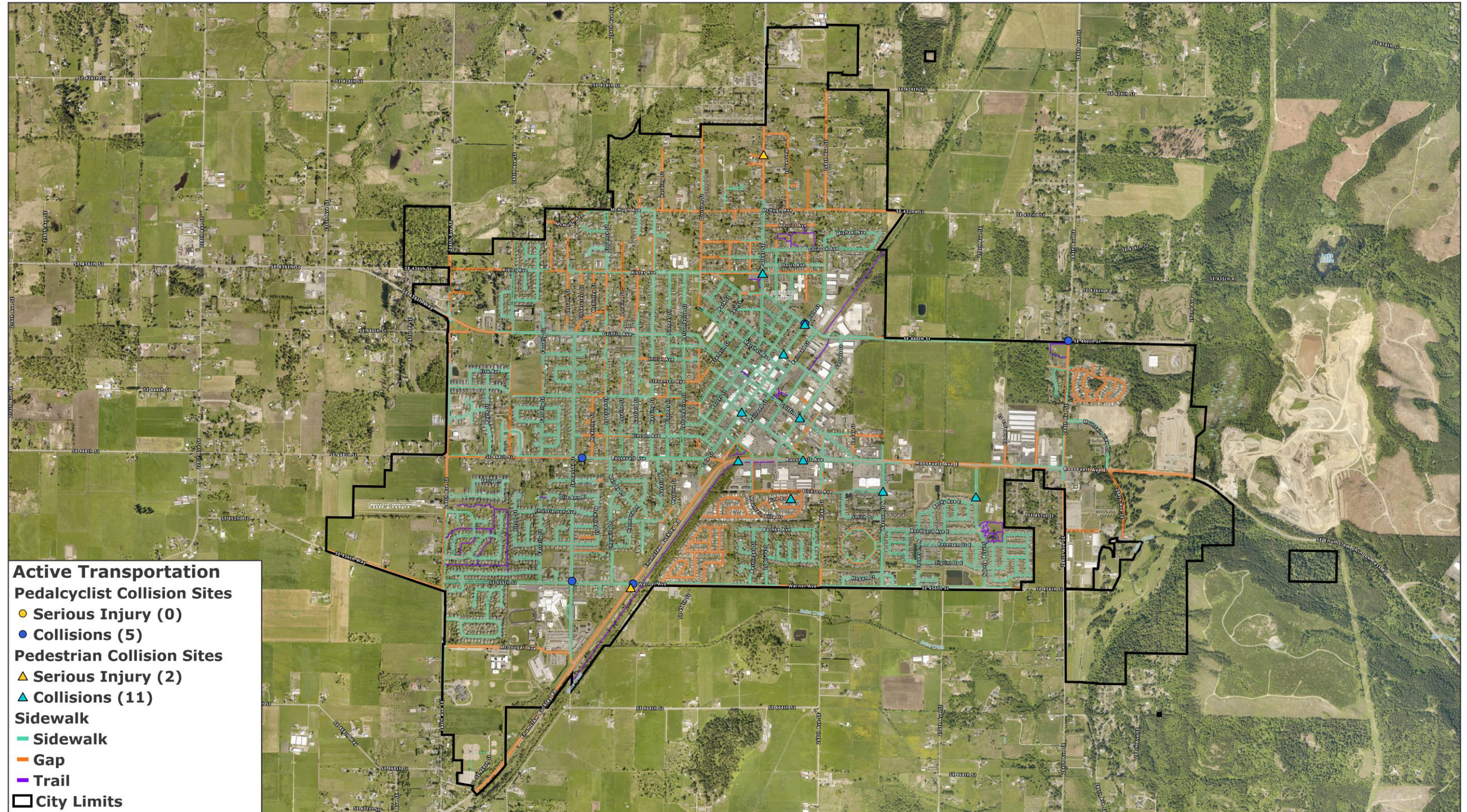
DISCLAIMERS:
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Existing Active Transportation Network and Gaps

11/18/2025



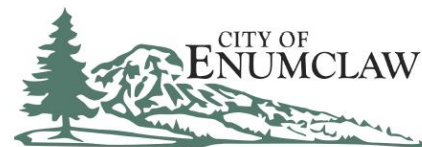
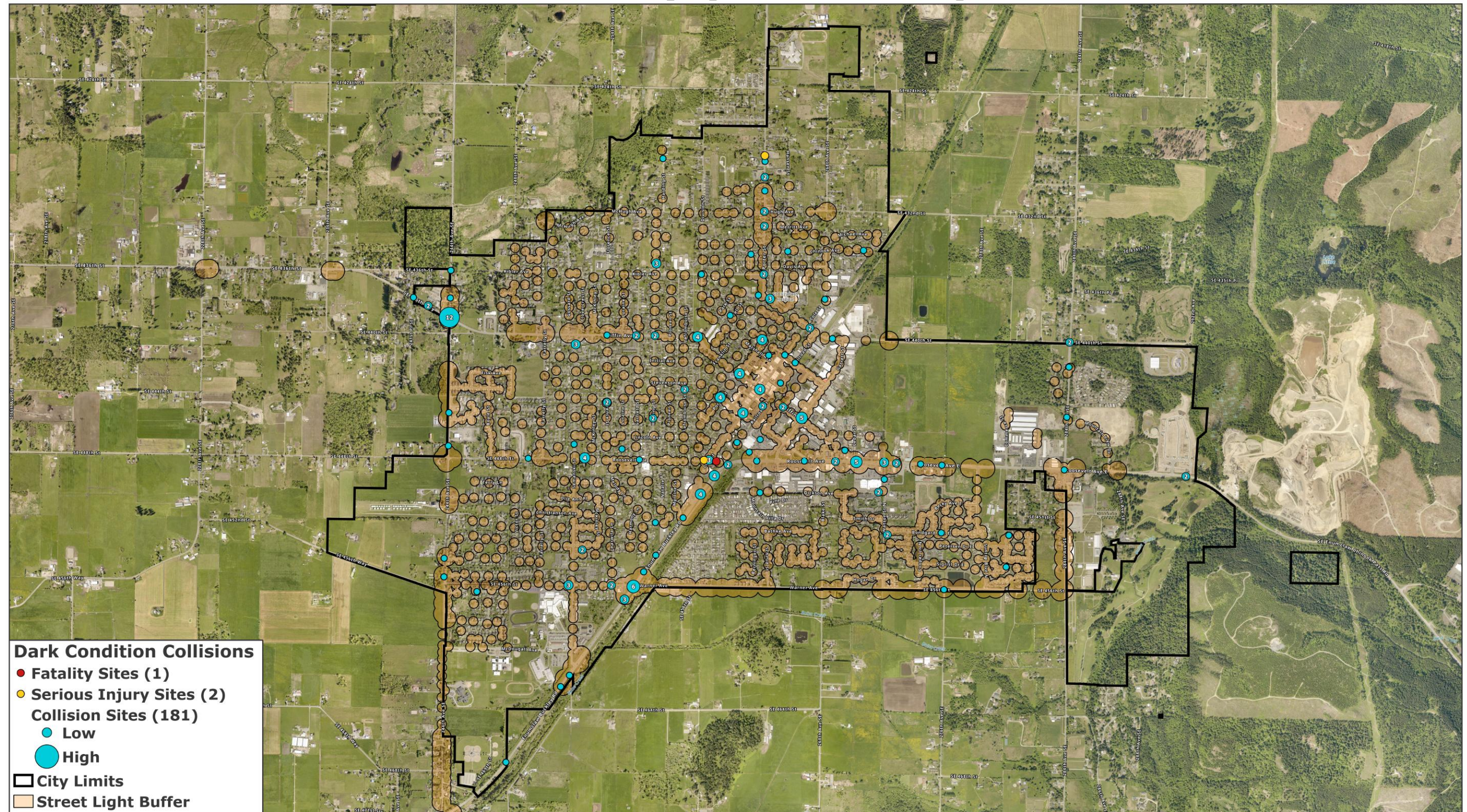
DISCLAIMERS:
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Dark Condition Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025



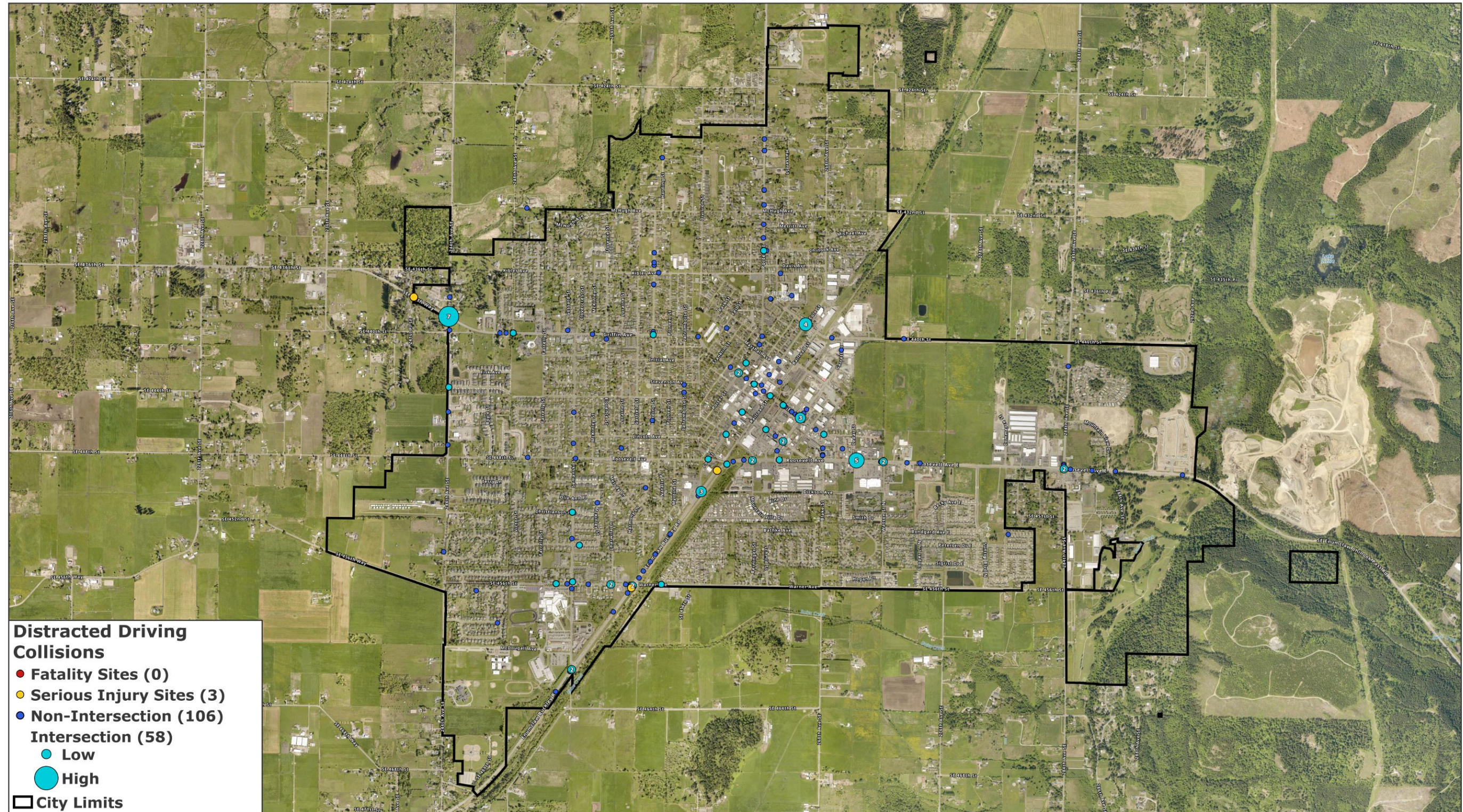
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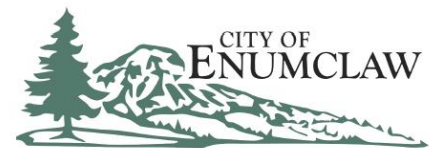
Distracted Driving Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025



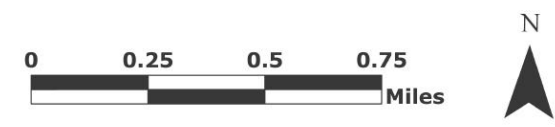
Distracted Driving Collisions

- **Fatality Sites (0)**
- **Serious Injury Sites (3)**
- **Non-Intersection (106)**
- **Intersection (58)**
 - Low
 - High
- **City Limits**



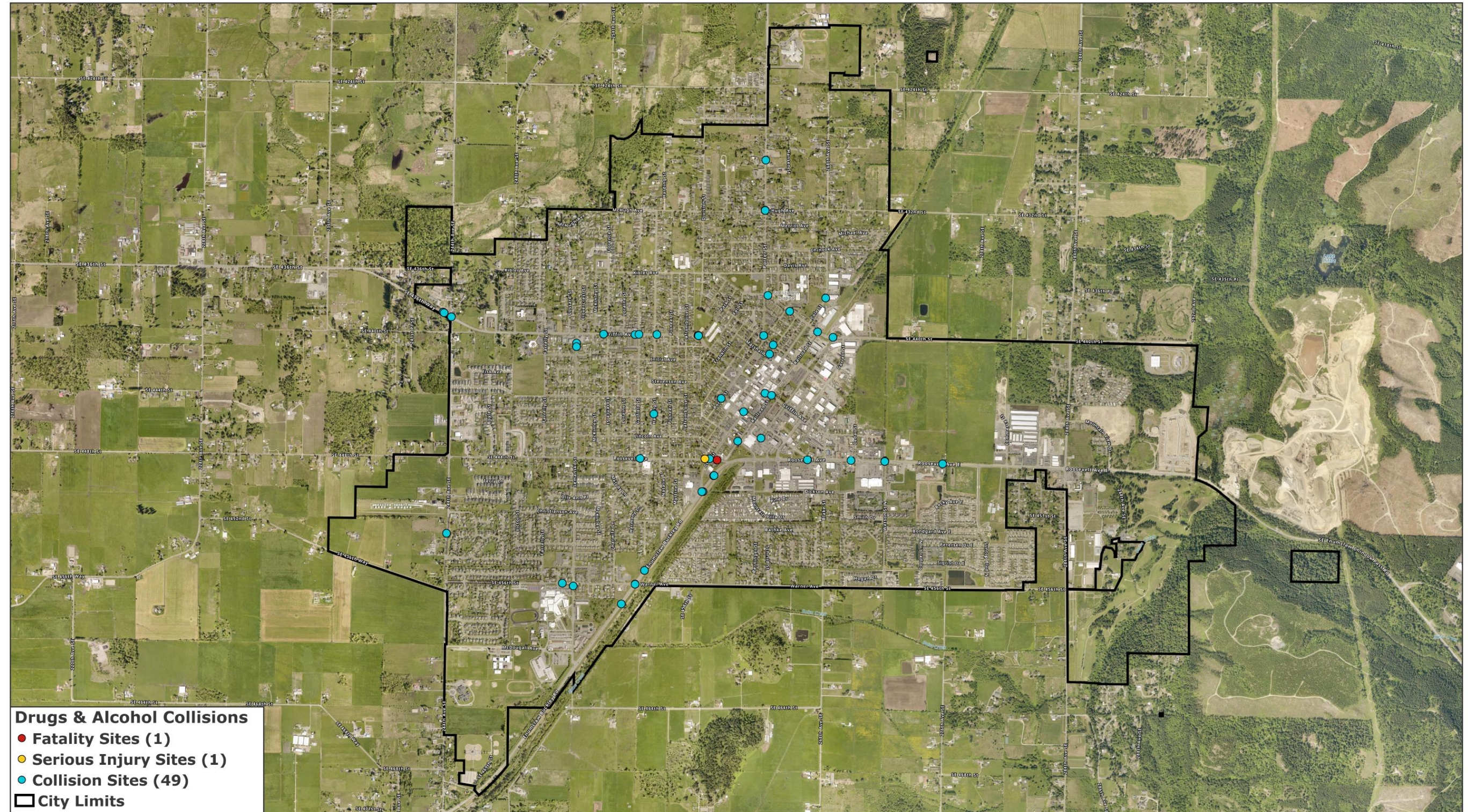
DISCLAIMERS:
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Drugs and Alcohol Collision History (2020-2024)

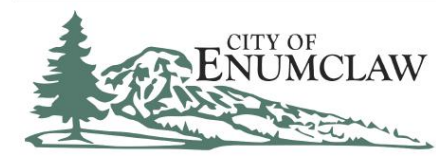
11/18/2025



Drugs & Alcohol Collisions
● Fatality Sites (1)
● Serious Injury Sites (1)
● Collision Sites (49)
□ City Limits

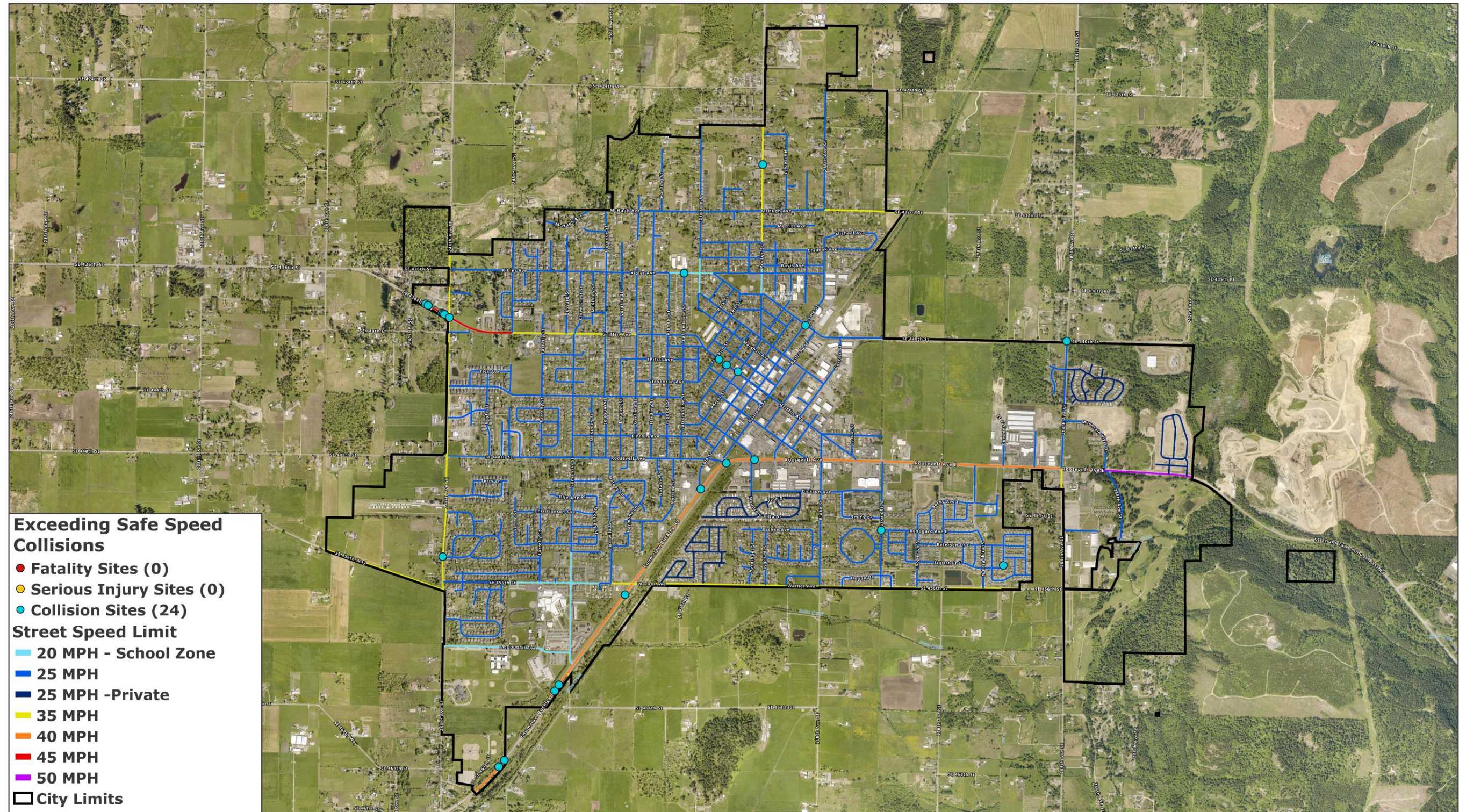
DISCLAIMERS:
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Exceeding Safe Speed Collision History (2020-2024)

11/18/2025

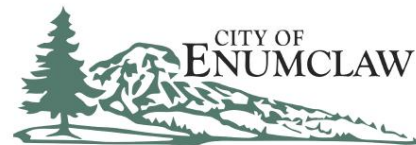


Exceeding Safe Speed Collisions

- Fatality Sites (0)
- Serious Injury Sites (0)
- Collision Sites (24)

Street Speed Limit

- 20 MPH - School Zone
- 25 MPH
- 25 MPH -Private
- 35 MPH
- 40 MPH
- 45 MPH
- 50 MPH
- City Limits



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APPENDIX D

ROADWAY CHARACTERISTICS



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

Roadway Characteristics	ALL Crashes			
	Collision Types			
	Active Transportation	Hit Fixed Object	Rearend	Angle (T)
Intersection Related	60%	17%	62%	78%
Non-Intersection (Not Related)	20%	78%	31%	0%
Driveway Related	10%	2%	0%	14%
Roundabout Related	10%	2%	8%	9%
Roadway Surface Condition				
Dry	70%	81%	77%	64%
Wet	30%	17%	23%	35%
Ice	0%	2%	0%	1%
Snow/Slush	0%	0%	0%	0%
Lighting Condition				
Daylight	78%	52%	85%	80%
Dark-Street Lights On	22%	32%	8%	12%
Dark - Unknown Lightin	0%	14%	0%	4%
Dark-Street Lights Off	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dusk	0%	0%	0%	4%
Dawn	0%	2%	8%	0%
Traffic Control				
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%
Signals	0%	0%	31%	2%
Stop Sign	40%	13%	15%	71%
Yield	0%	0%	0%	4%
Flashing Red	0%	0%	0%	0%
Flashing Amber	0%	0%	0%	0%
RR Signal	0%	0%	0%	0%
Officer/Flagger	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Traffic Control	10%	0%	0%	4%
No Traffic Control	50%	87%	54%	19%
ROADWAY TYPE				
Unknown	0%	0%	0%	0%
One Way	0%	0%	0%	0%
Two Way - Undivided	30%	45%	0%	34%
Two Way - Divided, with Barrier	10%	2%	0%	0%
Two Way - Divided, no Barrier	60%	40%	77%	49%
Reversible Road	0%	0%	0%	0%
Interchange Ramp	0%	0%	0%	0%
Alley	0%	2%	0%	0%
Center-Two Way Left Turn Lane	0%	2%	23%	1%
Driveway	0%	0%	0%	4%
Other	0%	9%	0%	12%
CONTRIBUTING FACTOR				
Exceeding Safe / Stated Speed	0%	9%	0%	3%
Under Influence of Alcohol / Drugs	0%	22%	8%	3%
Failing to Yield	0%	0%	0%	59%
Over Centerline	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disregard Stop Sign	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improper Passing	0%	0%	0%	0%
Operating Defective Equipment	0%	0%	0%	0%
Apparently Ill	0%	4%	0%	0%
Disregard Signal	0%	0%	0%	0%
Following Too Close	0%	0%	23%	0%
Improper Turn	0%	2%	0%	1%
Apparently Asleep	0%	0%	0%	0%
Failing to Yield to Ped / Cyclist	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improper U-Turn	0%	0%	0%	0%
Apparently Asleep or Fatigued	0%	9%	0%	1%
Apparently Fatigued	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improper Parking Location	0%	0%	0%	0%
Headlight Violation	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improper Signal	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disregard Flagger / Officer	0%	0%	0%	0%
Improper Backing	0%	0%	0%	0%
Disregard Yield Sign	0%	0%	0%	0%
Failing to Signal	0%	0%	0%	0%
On Wrong Side of Road	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hitchhiking	0	0%	0%	0%
Failure to Use Crosswalk	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	0%	26%	0%	7%
Inattention / Distraction	50%	24%	69%	14%
None	50%	4%	0%	12%
Driver Not Distracted	0%	0%	0%	0%
Posted Speed Limit				
None Reported				
20	0%	0%	15%	1%
25	100%	74%	38%	83%
30	0%	0%	0%	0%
35	0%	13%	31%	5%
40	0%	11%	8%	6%
45	0%	3%	8%	4%
50	0%	0%	0%	0%
55	0%	0%	0%	0%
Posted Speed >=35	0%	26%	46%	16%



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

APPENDIX E

PRIORITY RANKING ROAD SEGMENTS AND INTERSECTIONS



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

Table 7-Functional Classified Road Segments ranking for all crashes per VMT

Rank	ROAD SEGMENTS	FROM	TO	Crashes / Million Miles Traveled 5-Year Average	Lack of Active Transportation Facilities	Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions	Speed Greater Than 35 mph	Dark Driving Conditions	Serious	Total
1	Roosevelt Ave	Cole Street	SR410	2.74	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00	5.00
2	244th Ave	City Limits	SR164	2.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
3	Porter St	McHugh Ave	City Limits	1.76	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
4	Farman St	SR410	Battersby Ave	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	5.00
5	244th Ave	SR164	Roosevelt Ave	0.44	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	4.00
5	244th Ave	Roosevelt Ave	Warner Ave	0.43	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	4.00
7	Blake St	Warner Ave	SR410	1.07	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
3	SR410	Cole Street	Roosevelt Ave	1.66	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
3	SR164	City Limits	244th Ave	3.94	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	4.00
3	SR164	244th Ave	Semanski St	0.63	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.50
1	Roosevelt Ave	244th	Semanski	0.72	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
2	244th Ave	Warner Ave	City Limits	0.08	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
3	Farman St	Warner Ave	SR410	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
4	Warner Ave	Watson St	Farman St	0.19	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	3.00
5	SR410	244th	Semanski St	0.27	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
5	SR410	Semanski St	Warner Ave	0.73	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
7	SR410	Warner Ave	Cole St	1.48	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
3	SR410	Watson St	Farman St	0.92	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
3	SR410	Farman St	City Limits	1.03	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
3	Battersby Ave	Garrett St	Farman St	0.90	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
1	McHugh Ave	Porter St	City Limits	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	3.00
2	Harding St	Roosevelt Ave	SR164	5.48	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
3	Porter St	Kibler Ave	McHugh Ave	1.15	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
4	Warner Ave	Blake St	Watson St	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
5	SR410	Roosevelt Ave	Garrett St	2.99	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
3	McHugh Ave	Harding St	Division St	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
7	McHugh Ave	Division St	Porter St	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
3	Roosevelt Ave	Harding	Cole St	0.48	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.50
3	Semanski St	SR164	Roosevelt	2.38	0.00	0.50	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.50
3	Warner Ave	SR410	Blake St	0.18	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
1	SR164	Semanski St	Harding St	1.77	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
3	Kibler Ave	244th Ave	Harding St	0.00	1.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
3	Semanski St	Roosevelt	Warner Ave	0.82	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
4	Semanski St	Warner Ave	SR410	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	Harding St	Kibler Ave	McHugh Ave	6.58	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	Division St	Kibler Ave	McHugh Ave	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
7	Watson St	Warner Ave	SR410	2.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
3	SR410	Garrett St	Stevenson Ave	0.42	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
3	SR410	Stevenson ave	Blake St	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
2	SR410	Blake St	SR164	1.78	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
1	SR410	SR164	Watson St	0.91	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
2	Washington Ave	Cole Street	Garrett St	1.74	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
3	Kibler Ave	Division St	Porter St	4.38	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
4	Kibler Ave	Porter St	Cole St	8.77	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	McHugh Ave	Florence St	Harding St	0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	Roosevelt Ave	Semanski	Harding	1.71	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
7	Harding St	SR164	Kibler Ave	6.58	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
3	Porter St	Stevenson Ave	SR164	2.28	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
3	Cole Street	Roosevelt Ave	Stevenson Ave	4.57	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
3	Stevenson Ave	Porter St	Cole St	2.49	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
1	Stevenson Ave	Cole Street	Garrett St	3.42	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
2	SR164	Harding St	Porter St	1.64	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
3	SR164	Cole Street	Garrett St	5.48	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
4	Battersby Ave	Porter St	Cole St	3.13	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
4	Battersby Ave	Cole Street	Garrett St	5.71	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
5	Division St	Washington Ave	Kibler Ave	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Porter St	SR164	Washington ave	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Porter St	Washington Ave	Battersby Ave	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Porter St	Battersby Ave	Kibler Ave	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cole Street	SR410	Roosevelt Ave	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Cole Street	Stevenson Ave	SR164	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	Cole Street	SR164	Washington ave	5.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Cole Street	Washington Ave	Battersby Ave	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Garrett St	SR410	Stevenson Ave	1.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Garrett St	Stevenson Ave	SR164	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Garrett St	SR164	Washington Ave	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Garrett St	Washington Ave	Battersby Ave	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Blake St	SR410	SR164	16.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Warner Ave	244th Ave	Semanski St	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Warner Ave	Semanski St	SR410	2.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1	Stevenson Ave	Garrett St	SR410	1.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	SR164	Porter St	Cole ST	2.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	SR164	Garrett St	SR410	1.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Washington Ave	Division St	Porter St	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Washington Ave	Porter St	Cole St	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Kibler Ave	Harding St	Division St	11.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

Table 8 - Functional Classified Intersections 2020-2024 per MEV

Rank	SEGMENT 1	SEGMENT 2	Annual Number of V	Total Crashes	Crashes	Lack of Active Trans	Presence of Hazardous Roadside Conditions	Speed Greater Than	Dark Driving Condit	Serious	Total
1	SR410	Warner Ave	5.48	10	0.37	0	0	1	0	2.00	3.00
2	Roosevelt Ave	SR410	5.84	6	0.21	1	0	1	1	0.00	3.00
3	Farman St	Battersby Ave	2.92	6	0.41	1	0	1	1	0.00	3.00
4	Semanski St	SR410	6.57	6	0.18	1	0.5	1	0	0.00	2.50
5	244th Ave	SR164	6.21	26	0.84	1	0	1	0.5	0.00	2.50
6	Farman St	Warner Ave	2.19	1	0.09	1	0.5	1	0	0.00	2.50
7	Cole St	SR410	5.11	11	0.43	1	0	1	0	0.00	2.00
8	Semanski St	SR164	4.49	4	0.18	0	0.5	1	0	0.00	1.50
9	244th Ave	Warner Ave	5.48	3	0.11	0	0.5	1	0	0.00	1.50
10	Harding St	McHugh Ave	0.73	0	0.00	1	0.5	0	0	0.00	1.50
11	Division St	McHugh Ave	0.55	0	0.00	1	0.5	0	0	0.00	1.50
12	Blake St	Warner Ave	1.83	0	0.00	0	0.5	1	0	0.00	1.50
13	Roosevelt Ave	244th Ave	5.11	5	0.20	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
14	Roosevelt Ave	Semanski St	3.29	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0.00	1.00
15	Harding St	SR164	3.87	7	0.36	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
16	Division St	Washington Ave	1.28	0	0.00	1	0	0	0	0.00	1.00
17	Division St	Kibler Ave	0.37	1	0.55	1	0	0	0	0.00	1.00
18	Porter St	Stevenson Ave	2.92	4	0.27	0	1	0	0	0.00	1.00
19	Porter St	McHugh Ave	4.38	5	0.23	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
20	Cole St	Stevenson Ave	2.56	8	0.63	0	1	0	0	0.00	1.00
21	Cole St	Battersby Ave	2.19	15	1.37	0	0	0	1	0.00	1.00
22	Garrett St	SR410	5.84	3	0.10	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
23	Blake St	SR410	4.38	10	0.46	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
24	Watson St	Warner Ave	2.19	1	0.09	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
25	Watson St	SR410	4.75	14	0.59	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
26	Farman St	SR410	5.48	9	0.33	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
27	SR410	SR164	7.67	15	0.39	0	0	1	0	0.00	1.00
28	Harding St	Kibler Ave	0.55	0	0.00	0	0.5	0	0	0.00	0.50
29	Porter St	Washington Ave	5.11	1	0.04	0	0.5	0	0	0.00	0.50
30	Porter St	Kibler Ave	4.20	2	0.10	0	0.5	0	0	0.00	0.50
31	Roosevelt Ave	Harding St	2.04	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
32	Roosevelt Ave	Cole street	2.92	6	0.41	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
33	Semanski St	Warner Ave	2.56	8	0.63	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
34	Porter St	SR164	7.67	6	0.16	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
35	Porter St	Battersby Ave	5.84	3	0.10	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
36	Cole St	SR164	4.75	3	0.13	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
37	Cole St	Washington Ave	2.19	4	0.37	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
38	Garrett St	Stevenson Ave	3.29	3	0.18	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
39	Garrett St	SR164	5.48	12	0.44	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
40	Garrett St	Washington Ave	2.92	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
41	Garrett St	Battersby Ave	2.92	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
42	Blake St	SR164	4.38	1	0.05	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00



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APPENDIX F

TRANSPORTATION ELEMENT OPEN HOUSE COMMENTS



Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.

City of Enumclaw Transportation Element Open House - September 12, 2023

Small Group Table Questions

Facilitator Chris Comeau

1. What forms of transportation do you use & about what percent of time?

Driving Alone	99%	75%	100%	4-5x Week
Driving with Others				
Bicycling	1% Electric		3x Week Trails	Summer 3x Week
Walking		25%		4x week
Riding Public Transit				

a. Has this changed over the past 10-years? Yes Somewhat No

- Electric bike has allowed more local trips
- Retirement; Drive to Auburn, take train to Seattle
- Bikes on local trails; Bike lanes not enough protection
- Retirement allows more leisure time; close to town

b. If so, why?

- Need separated facilities for all user groups

2. Thinking about transportation, what is Enumclaw doing well? What should be improved? Provide specific examples.

- State Hwys need to be Complete Streets (SR410), especially where it enters Enumclaw; Needs crossing improvements at RFC
- Possible Road Diet?
- Need better sidewalks and wheelchair access
- From North (Bonney Lake); Cut thru traffic, congests roads and bridge to Buckley (Not local traffic)
- Finish HOV lanes on 167 to avoid cut-thru

3. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific active transportation (sidewalk, bikeway, trail) improvements that you'd like to see completed?

- Roots have heaved sidewalks, not ADA compliant
- Maybe sidewalks on one side
- Possibly more bikeways
- Future crossings - 410/Santop
- More crossings as growth occurs on East side of town especially
- Buckley Bridge ped-bike

4. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific roadway/intersection improvements or new street connections that you'd like to see completed?

- Likes new dedicated left turn lane at City Hall
- Need more dedicated left turns
- Roosevelt / 244TH Roundabout
- Roundabout at Cole / 410 (Stop Control)
- Buckley Bridge congestion
- "Issaquah is a pain" ☺

5. As vehicle technology changes from gas to electric, where do you think it makes the most sense to invest in EV facilities, such as charging stations?

- Don't want any paid for with taxpayer dollars
- Gov't shouldn't be doing this
- Rest stops on highways (Need more rest stops)
- Try hydrogen instead
- Big parking lots (Public Library)
to draw people from parking on streets

12 people total

Table 1: 456⁺ family community

Border Roads: Farm Equipment, Borders as we grow
Family equipment & conflicts with Urban traffic.
Reduce conflicts.

- * Roundabouts for family community. 244⁺ Ave Roundabout. (Size of Round about)
Maintain the city & country.
- Proper Representation

- * PARKING → The parking lots behind the library, Parking lot across the Shop. Important parking lot

~~After the bridge~~ No good handicapped access to downtown

- Bridge going in to buckley. Walley's light.

- Discuss w/ WSPOT - Roundabouts

Table 2: Pedestrian improvements for crossing
Complete Streets along SR 410 (by AutoZone)

Active Transportation - Sidewalk Repairs (~~the~~ Heavy sidewalk)
Sidewalk on one side of the street

Bike Lanes (Dedicated Left turn lanes)

Pedestrian Paths

Designate bike/trail for fee on-street parking.

Notes video'd & posted on the City's website: possible

* Formulation of a stakeholder committee? *

how much influence would they - become to a more Council

City of Enumclaw Transportation Element Open House - September 12, 2023

Small Group Table Questions

Facilitator Isaac Anzlow

1. What forms of transportation do you use & about what percent of time?

Driving Alone

Driving with Others

Bicycling

Walking

Riding Public Transit

- 50% car 25% bike + walk
- walk and car

- used Public transit to go to work in Seattle

- strictly car

a. Has this changed over the past 10-years? Yes Somewhat No

- More sidewalks would promote more walking
- Safety improvements

- Change will only happen if we want to change

- More bike lanes.

- Bikers belong where it is safe.

b. If so, why?

- No cross walk at dollar tree.
- Need flashing crosswalk.

2. Thinking about transportation, what is Enumclaw doing well? What should be improved? Provide specific examples.

- Doing well w/ repaving the roads we have w/ the money we have.
- Need more flashing crosswalks
- Griffin Cole is a nightmare
- Sidewalks are heaving now because of trees
- Overall pretty good.
 - Always making improvements
 - ADA Improvements
- Need to add more 4-way stop control
- Blinking yellow signals turns
- 410 turn lanes
- More public transit
- ~~Via~~ Need more senior center transit Cor medical appointments that are out of city
- Ask if transit can get go to hospital
- Add speed indicator to Cole street, Battersby, Warner,

3. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific active transportation (sidewalk, bikeway, trail) improvements that you'd like to see completed?

- More 4-way stops.
- ~~More blinking yellow turn signals~~
- No right turn on red to protect walkers.
- Add bike lanes to places w/ large shoulders.
- More walking trails like the Badersby trail (Joint use trails).
 - Big box around city
 - Walk into town.
- Fill in sidewalk holes.
- Extend Aothills trail to trail to the north

4. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific roadway/intersection improvements or new street connections that you'd like to see completed?

- Better turn lanes on busy roads
- Porter + Washington improve intersection.
- Battersby + Cole
~~Warner~~ + ~~Cole~~ street make a 4-way crosswalk
or flashing crosswalk.
- Kibler west extend.
- Improve Porter + Mough intersection
 - Same turning left onto porter is difficult.
- Warner needs to be widened
- Turn lane down 169
 - And sidewalks
- Condition of Battersby is quite bumpy

5. As vehicle technology changes from gas to electric, where do you think it makes the most sense to invest in EV facilities, such as charging stations?

- No won't buy one
- I love my EV
- Railroad parking lot.
- Near the downtown.
- Parks parking lots
- Need signage or marketing for stations.

City of Enumclaw Transportation Element Open House - September 12, 2023

Small Group Table Questions

Facilitator _____

1. What forms of transportation do you use & about what percent of time?

Driving Alone

Driving with Others

Bicycling

Walking

Riding Public Transit

- Farming Equipment, Agriculture

a. Has this changed over the past 10-years? Yes Somewhat No

b. If so, why?

2. Thinking about transportation, what is Enumclaw doing well? What should be improved? Provide specific examples.

- Parking, new lots by library
important for businesses
- Poor access for those with disability??
- Metro Flex,
- No Uber at night
↳ none at night
- Amber from Pierce Transit
- Origin / Destination
- Signage & communication, wayfinding

3. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific active transportation (sidewalk, bikeway, trail) improvements that you'd like to see completed?

4. As Enumclaw grows, are there any specific roadway/intersection improvements or new street connections that you'd like to see completed?

- Enumclaw

- Bridge, 24th Ave,

- Wally's Light

- Speed limits

5. As vehicle technology changes from gas to electric, where do you think it makes the most sense to invest in EV facilities, such as charging stations?

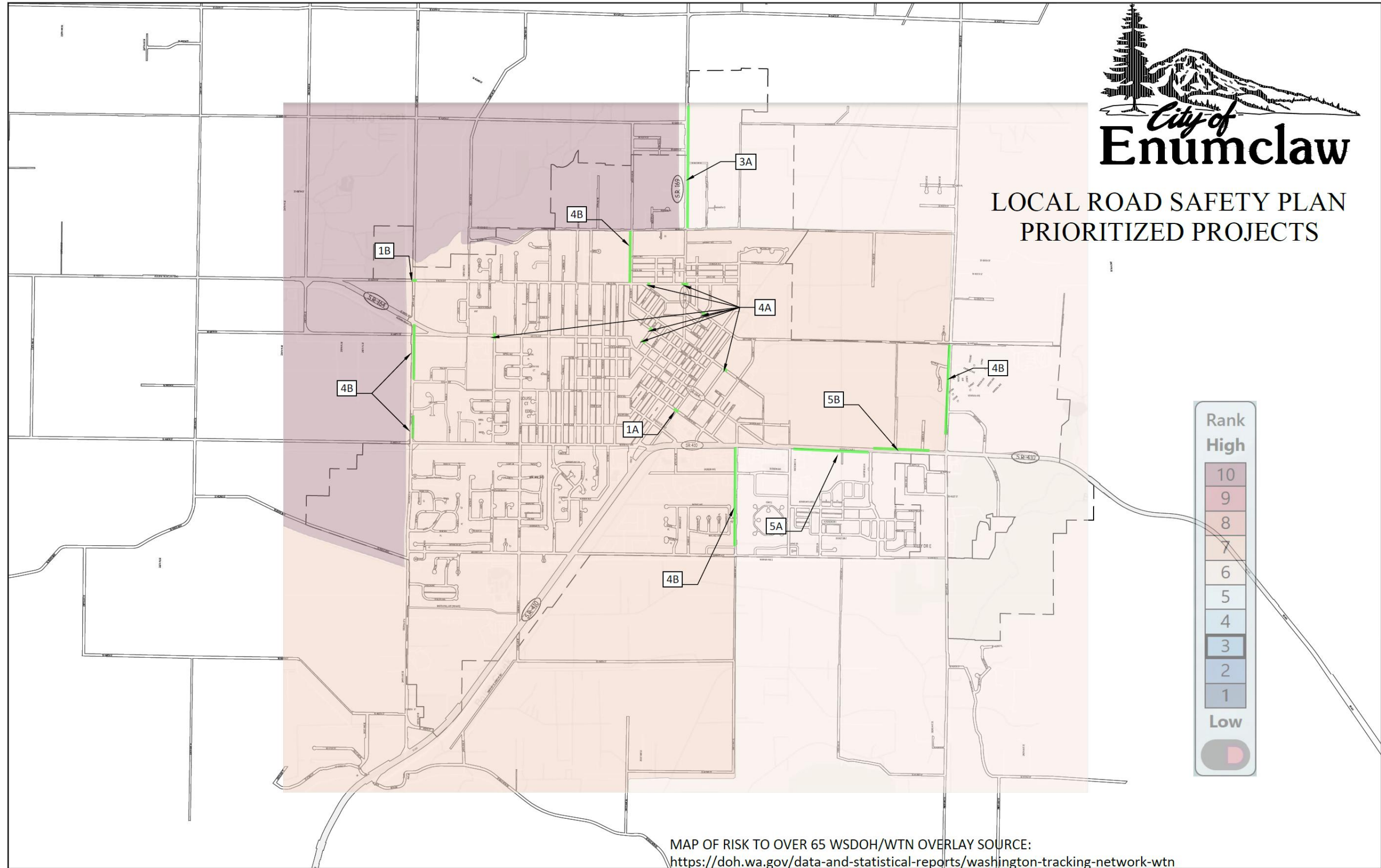
→ Don't take up "prime" parking. ~~Any~~ But in the available lots at the "back" would be fine

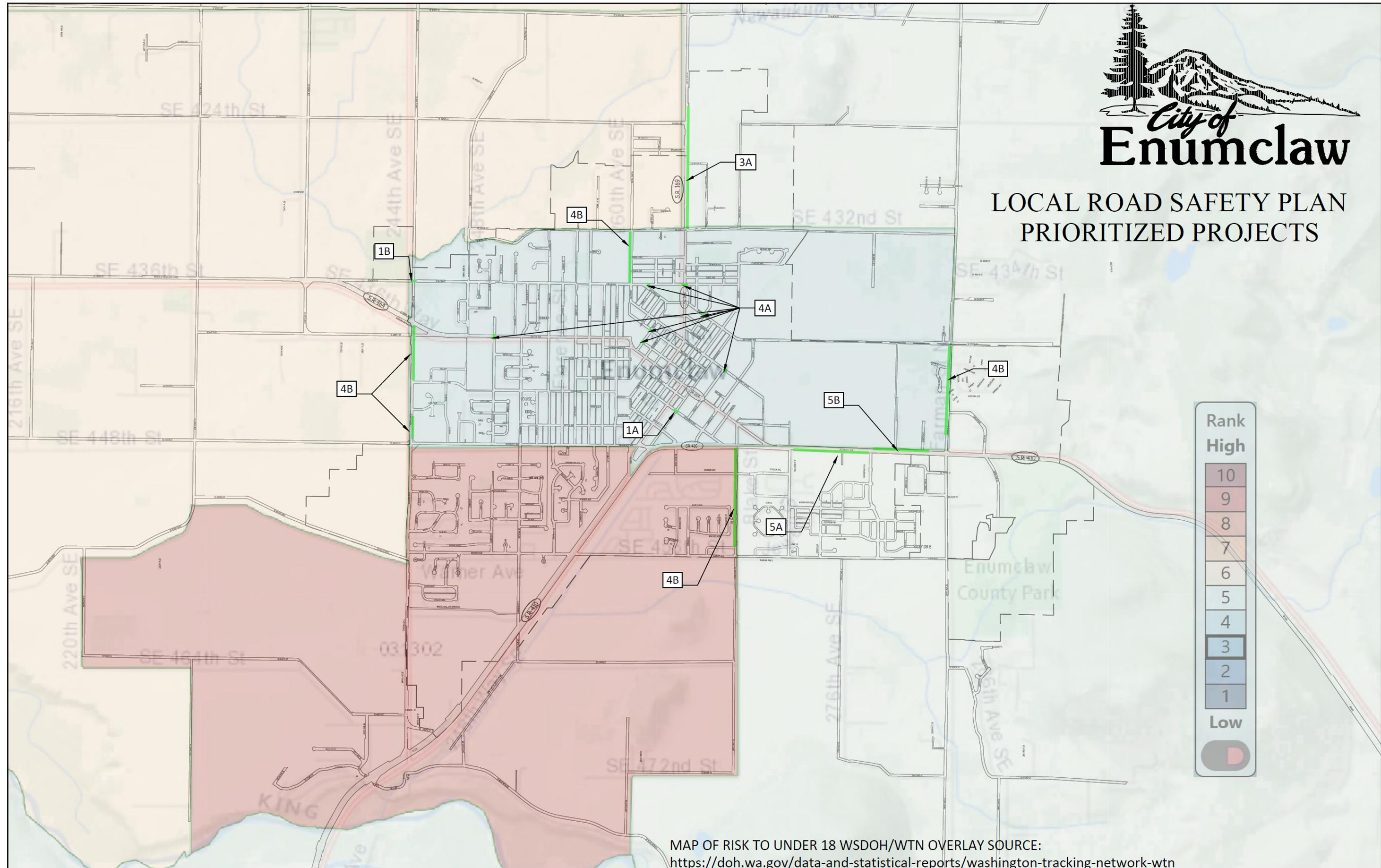
APPENDIX G

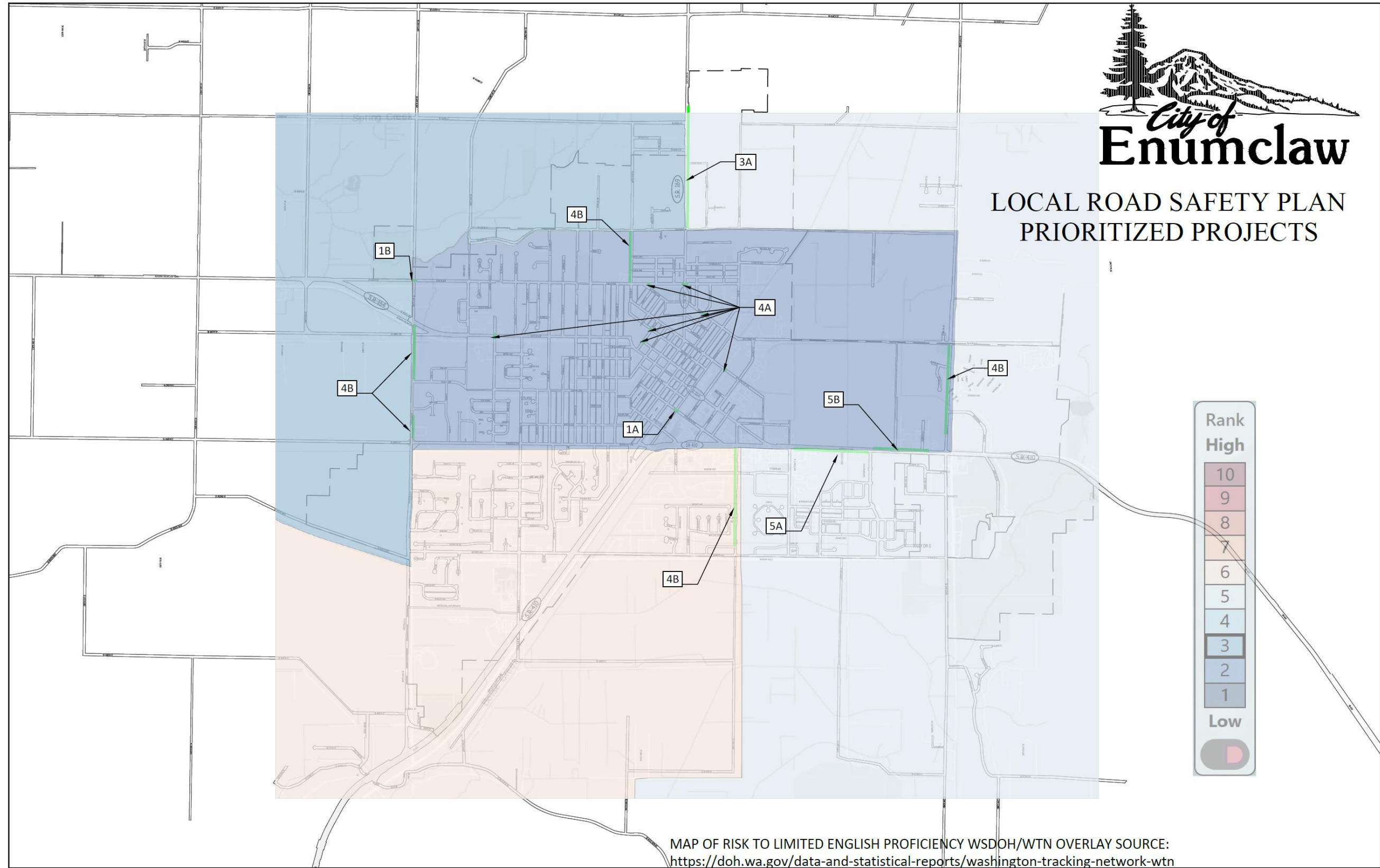
LRSP PRIORITIZED PROJECT LOCATIONS

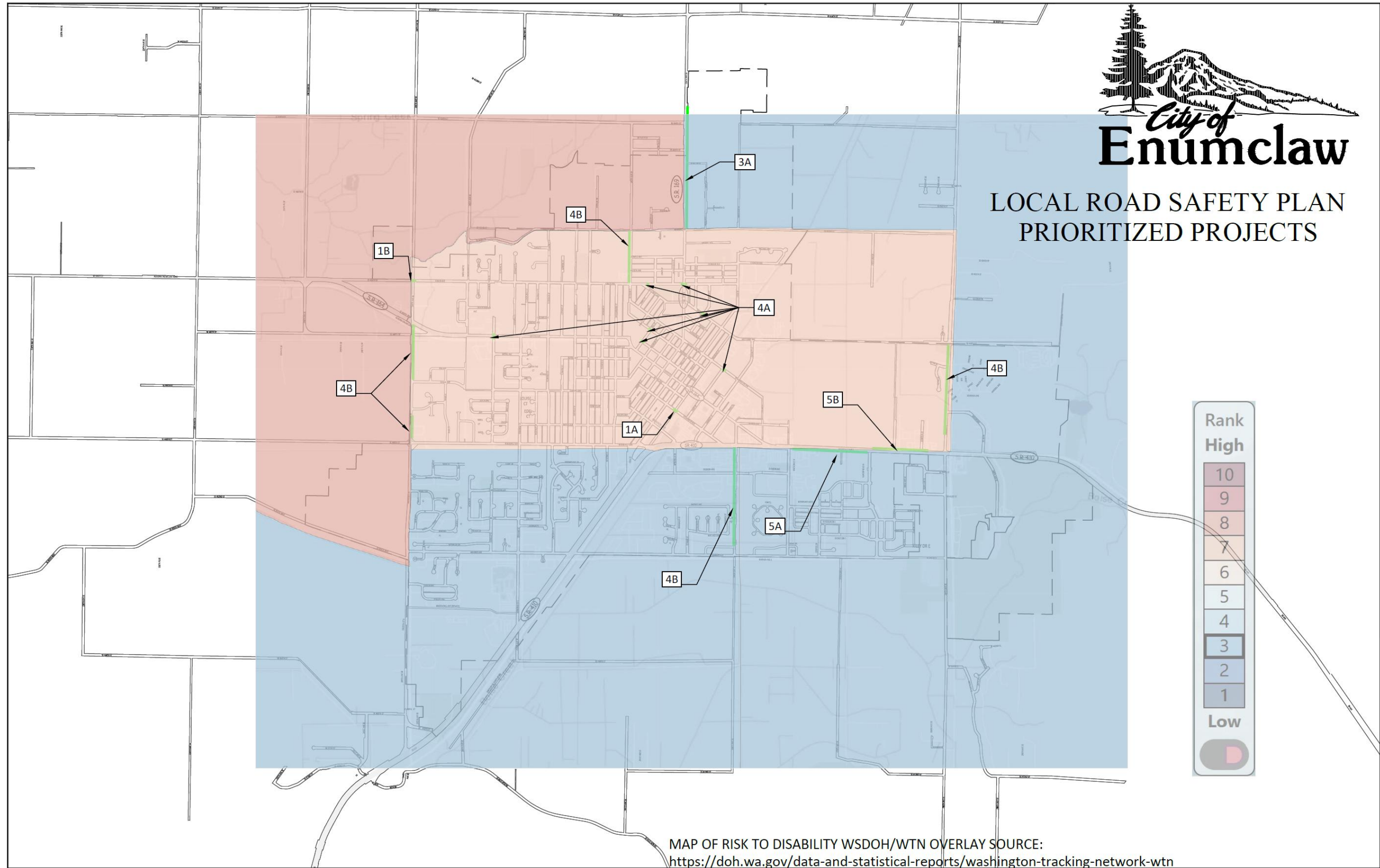


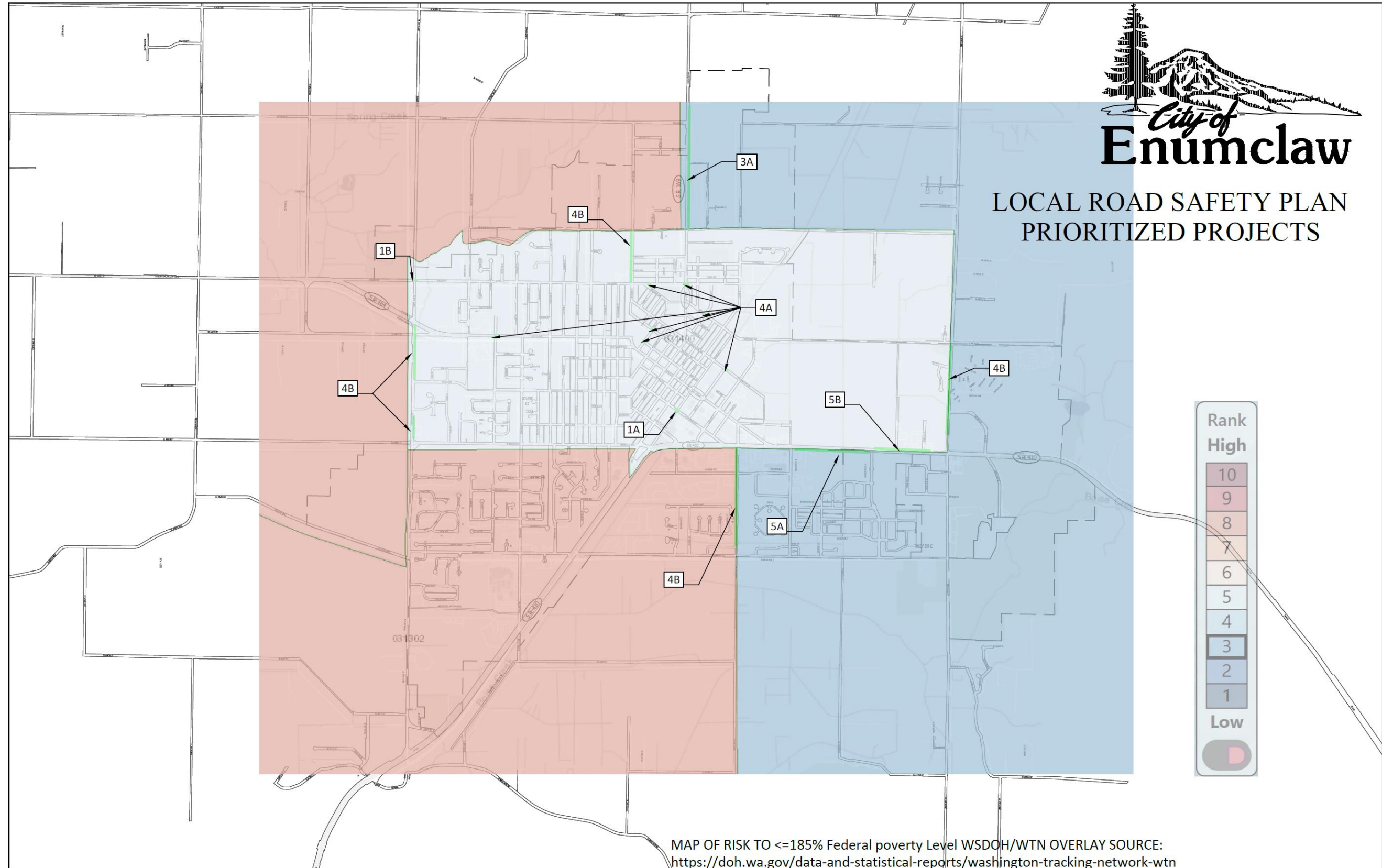
Under 23 U.S. Code § 148 and 23 U.S. Code § 407, safety data, reports, surveys, schedules, lists compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential crash sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings are not subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.











Natural Gas Forward Pricing

Date	Summer 26	Winter 26-27	Summer 27	Winter 27-28	Summer 28	Winter 28-29	Summer 29	Winter 29-30	Summer 30
02/27/25	\$2.81	\$5.55	\$2.84	\$5.59	\$2.95	\$6.22	\$3.02		
03/06/25	\$2.89	\$5.64	\$3.04	\$5.73	\$2.96	\$5.62	\$3.02		
03/13/25	\$3.11	\$5.77	\$3.02	\$5.70	\$2.90	\$5.60	\$2.96		
03/27/25	\$3.04	\$5.79	\$2.96	\$5.63	\$2.87	\$5.57	\$2.94		
04/03/25	\$3.04	\$5.81	\$3.00	\$5.70	\$2.93	\$5.60	\$2.97		
04/10/25	\$2.82	\$5.61	\$3.09	\$5.93	\$3.01	\$5.58	\$2.97		
04/17/25	\$3.24	\$6.13	\$3.30	\$6.21	\$3.23	\$5.77	\$3.01		
04/24/25	\$3.00	\$6.04	\$3.14	\$6.06	\$3.20	\$5.70	\$3.00		
05/01/25	\$3.16	\$6.19	\$3.14	\$6.07	\$3.20	\$5.73	\$3.03		
05/08/25	\$3.22	\$6.28	\$3.20	\$6.11	\$3.22	\$5.79	\$3.08		
05/15/25	\$3.30	\$6.44	\$3.36	\$6.31	\$3.34	\$5.98	\$3.21		
05/22/25	\$3.38	\$6.50	\$3.35	\$6.39	\$3.30	\$6.08	\$3.18		
05/29/25	\$3.33	\$6.50	\$3.39	\$6.46	\$3.38	\$6.10	\$3.18		
06/06/25	\$3.69	\$6.81	\$3.44	\$6.60	\$3.38	\$6.22	\$3.16		
06/12/25	\$3.58	\$6.78	\$3.45	\$6.60	\$3.39	\$6.21	\$3.17		
06/20/25	\$3.63	\$6.94	\$3.50	\$6.92	\$3.44	\$6.54	\$3.28		
06/26/25	\$3.39	\$6.72	\$3.41	\$6.82	\$3.39	\$6.48	\$3.22		
07/03/25	\$3.36	\$6.69	\$3.42	\$7.01	\$3.43	\$6.59	\$3.27		
07/10/25	\$3.20	\$6.69	\$3.39	\$6.96	\$3.44	\$6.58	\$3.28		
07/17/25	\$3.15	\$6.81	\$3.38	\$7.05	\$3.51	\$6.69	\$3.26		
07/24/25	\$3.11	\$6.72	\$3.37	\$7.04	\$3.52	\$6.60	\$3.22		
07/31/25	\$2.77	\$6.56	\$3.29	\$6.97	\$3.39	\$6.55	\$3.11		
08/07/25	\$2.76	\$6.42	\$3.26	\$6.88	\$3.40	\$6.54	\$3.10		
08/14/25	\$2.60	\$6.31	\$3.22	\$6.81	\$3.39	\$6.47	\$3.08		
08/21/25	\$2.51	\$6.20	\$3.25	\$6.76	\$3.41	\$6.49	\$3.15		
08/28/25	\$2.50	\$6.28	\$3.20	\$6.82	\$3.41	\$6.59	\$3.13		
09/04/25	\$2.60	\$6.31	\$3.22	\$6.83	\$3.40	\$6.57	\$3.13		
09/11/25	\$2.58	\$6.18	\$3.19	\$6.69	\$3.35	\$6.47	\$3.09		
09/18/25	\$2.65	\$6.23	\$3.24	\$6.71	\$3.40	\$6.44	\$3.13		
09/25/25	\$2.64	\$6.14	\$3.24	\$6.69	\$3.43	\$6.43	\$3.17		
10/02/25	\$2.85	\$6.23	\$3.29	\$6.70	\$3.44	\$6.44	\$3.19		
10/09/25	\$2.78	\$6.20	\$3.27	\$6.66	\$3.46	\$6.40	\$3.18		
10/16/25	\$2.83	\$6.15	\$3.32	\$6.70	\$3.51	\$6.44	\$3.17		
10/23/25	\$2.97	\$6.19	\$3.32	\$6.68	\$3.51	\$6.43	\$3.16		
10/30/25	\$3.11	\$6.10	\$3.46	\$6.62	\$3.55	\$6.48	\$3.16	\$5.84	\$3.15
11/06/25	\$3.17	\$6.22	\$3.40	\$6.64	\$3.53	\$6.56	\$3.19	\$6.03	\$3.16
11/13/25	\$3.23	\$6.28	\$3.45	\$6.67	\$3.54	\$6.58	\$3.23	\$6.05	\$3.19
11/20/25	\$3.04	\$6.12	\$3.42	\$6.57	\$3.55	\$6.49	\$3.24	\$6.10	\$3.21
12/04/25	\$3.06	\$6.09	\$3.36	\$6.53	\$3.51	\$6.51	\$3.23	\$6.03	\$3.20
12/11/25	\$2.73	\$5.80	\$3.23	\$6.36	\$3.46	\$6.36	\$3.16	\$6.03	\$3.18
12/18/25	\$2.51	\$5.59	\$3.23	\$6.26	\$3.40	\$6.25	\$3.15	\$6.03	\$3.21
01/08/26	\$2.08	\$5.02	\$2.93	\$6.02	\$3.21	\$6.05	\$3.11	\$5.91	\$3.09
01/15/26	\$1.91	\$4.64	\$2.71	\$5.54	\$3.04	\$5.62	\$3.09	\$5.80	\$3.04
01/22/26	\$2.45	\$5.13	\$2.84	\$5.54	\$3.18	\$5.66	\$3.18	\$5.91	\$3.17
01/29/26	\$2.23	\$5.20	\$2.59	\$5.55	\$3.05	\$5.59	\$3.15	\$5.89	\$3.17
02/05/26	\$1.98	\$5.10	\$2.63	\$5.62	\$3.08	\$5.60	\$3.15	\$5.89	\$3.13
02/12/26	\$1.81	\$5.11	\$2.60	\$5.68	\$3.08	\$5.65	\$3.15	\$5.94	\$3.17
02/26/26	\$1.67	\$4.82	\$2.56	\$5.65	\$3.16	\$5.73	\$3.15	\$5.91	\$3.12
03/05/26	\$1.90	\$5.03	\$2.58	\$5.73	\$3.14	\$5.74	\$3.14	\$5.93	\$3.09
Hedged	\$3.13	\$5.54	\$3.52	\$5.98	\$3.29	\$6.23	\$3.12	\$6.06	
% of Avg Hedged	75%	85%	75%	75%	75%	50%	75%	50%	
Authorized 7/28/25						25% @ \$5.50			
Authorized 11/24/25								25% @ \$5.50	

19. Curb extension

DESCRIPTION

Curb extensions (also known as “neckdowns,” “bumpouts,” or “bulbouts”) extend the sidewalk or curb face into the parking lane or shoulder at an intersection or midblock crossing, improving sight distance between the driver and pedestrian. They typically don’t extend further than the edge of a vehicle travel lane. They reduce the pedestrian crossing distance, improve visibility between motorists and pedestrians, and provide more space for pedestrians waiting to cross. Curb extensions may create space for landscaping or stormwater management.⁸⁰ At intersections, they also slow the speed of right-turning vehicles.



FIGURE 24. CURB EXTENSION ON BAINBRIDGE ISLAND, WA. SOURCE: PEDBIKE IMAGES/CARL SUNDSTROM.

DESIGN GUIDANCE

Extend the curb no farther than the edge of the travel lane. Design the curb extension to provide sufficient space for directional ADA curb ramps. Consider [pedestrian and bicyclist illumination](#) and [high visibility crosswalk](#) markings. Consider angles and radii for the curb extensions that are compatible with local street sweepers and snow removal, if applicable.



Select and place site features such as landscaping, cabinets, poles, benches, planters, bollards, newspaper stands, and sandwich boards so they don’t obstruct the vision of pedestrians or drivers within curb extension areas. Consider possible art integration with street murals within the curb extension.

If a bike lane is present, ramp the bike lane to the sidewalk level to provide a raised pedestrian crossing of the bike lane. Alternatively, provide **6-foot** minimum width cut outs for the bike lane to pass through with a tapered approach to warn bicyclists of the cut out or limit the extension to prevent interruptions to the bike facility. When using a bike lane cut-through, paint curbing white to ensure visibility by bicyclists and consider adding object markers to increase visibility. Provide curb radii or tapered entrances on the upstream side of the bike lane cut-through at a minimum. Don’t design the curb with sharp corners at the entry side of the bike lane cut through. Refer to [protected intersections for linear bicycle facilities](#) for bike-specific treatments at intersections.⁸¹ Alternatively, in locations with drainage or maintenance concerns, continue the bike lane in front of the curb extension.

For constrained conditions or areas where maintenance is a concern, design the curb extension to extend the face of the curb to the edge of the bike lane.

In locations where the curb extension extends into a shoulder and bicyclists may ride in this shoulder, consider either:

- Formalizing the bike lane along the road and designing the curb extension with a raised crossing for bicycles or a bike lane cut-through. Alternatively, the bike lane may bend in before the curb extension to run adjacent to the travel lane.

⁸⁰ WSDOT. 2018. [Action Plan for Implementing Pedestrian Crossing Countermeasures at Uncontrolled Locations](#).

⁸¹ NAS, Engineering, and Medicine. 2020. [Guidance to Improve Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety at Intersections](#). Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

- Placing warning signage (“shoulder ends” (W8-25)) and object markers per the MUTCD guidance in advance of the curb extension.

Curb extensions may double as physical barriers to restrict parking near crossings. Refer to that treatment’s guidance for more design information

DESIGN APPLICABILITY

- Intersections and midblock crosswalks.
- Most appropriate along roadways with on-street parking.
- Consider where there is no on-street parking. A shoulder provides sufficient width to safely accommodate a **5-foot minimum** curb extension. Consider effects to bicyclists using the shoulder.

COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS

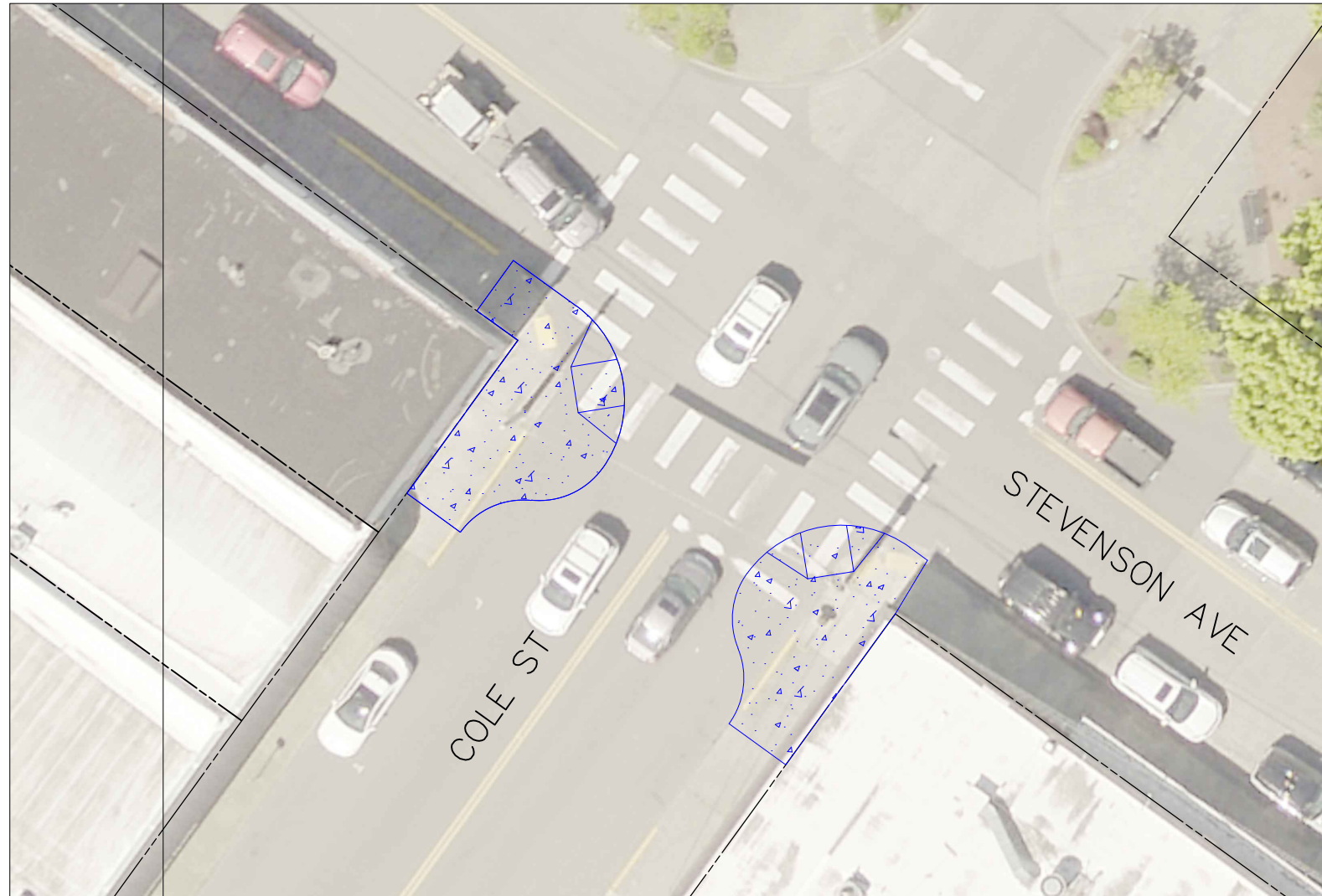
- [Protected intersection for linear bicycle facilities](#)
- [Rectangular rapid flashing beacon](#)
- [Pedestrian hybrid beacon](#)
- [High-visibility crosswalk](#)

MORE INFORMATION

- [FHWA Traffic Calming ePrimer](#)
- [NCHRP 926 Guidance to Improve Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety at Intersections](#)
- [FHWA Guide for Improving Pedestrian Safety at Uncontrolled Crossing Locations](#)

PLAN SHEET DETAILS

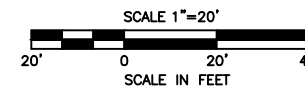
- [19 - Curb Extension](#)



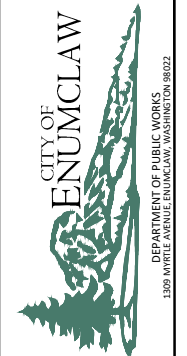
Engineers Estimate

Bid Item	Spec Section	Item Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Price	Total Amount
1	1-09	MOBILIZATION	LS	1	\$7,532.00	\$7,532.00
2	8-01	INLET PROTECTION	EA	2	\$80.00	\$160.00
3	2-03	ROADWAY EXCAVATION INCL. HAUL	CY	60	\$200.00	\$12,000.00
4	2-02	REMOVAL OF STRUCTURE AND OBSTRUCTION	LS	1	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
5	1-05	ROADWAY SURVEYING	LS	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
6	8-04	CEMENT CONC. TRAFFIC CURB AND GUTTER	LF	101	\$60.00	\$6,060.00
7	8-55	CEMENT CONC. SIDEWALK	SY	100	\$80.00	\$8,000.00
8	5-04	HMA CL 1/2" PG 58H-22	TON	35	\$150.00	\$5,250.00
9	9-03	CRUSHED SURFACING TOP COURSE	TON	50	\$75.00	\$3,750.00
10	9-10	PROJECT TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL	LS	1	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00
11	7-05	CONNECTION TO DRAINAGE STRUCTURE	EA	2	\$500.00	\$1,000.00
12	8-55	CEMENT CONC. CURB RAMP TYPE PERPENDICULAR A	EA	2	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00
13	9-05	CATCH BASIN TYPE 1	EA	2	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00
14	7-17	DUCTILE IRON SEWER PIPE 8 IN. DIAM.	LF	40	\$120.00	\$4,800.00
15	8-22	PLASTIC STOP LINE	LF	20	\$15.00	\$300.00
16	8-22	PLASTIC CROSSWALK LINE	SF	200	\$15.00	\$3,000.00
17	8-21	PERMANENT SIGNING	LS	1	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00

Subtotal Schedule A \$84,852.00
 Washington State Tax 9.0% N/A
 Total Cost Schedule A \$84,852.00



CALL 2 DAYS
 BEFORE YOU DIG
 1-800-424-5555



**COLE/STEVENSON
 CURB BULBS**

PROJECT NO:	N/A
SURVEYED BY:	COE
DESIGNED BY:	DAW
DRAWN BY:	DAW
CHECKED BY:	DAW
DATE:	4/MAR/2026

NO.	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

On lower speed, lower volume neighborhood streets with highly utilized parking, consider implementing yield streets that provide a single bidirectional through lane with parking arranged to allow opposing vehicles periodic yield space. Provide a **10- to 18-foot** travel lane for two-way vehicular travel. Consider yield streets where drivers can see oncoming vehicles with sufficient warning to allow time to yield to one another.⁴¹ Coordinate with local emergency services, fire departments, and other applicable city services (e.g., garbage removal, delivery services) when implementing this lane width.

Per PROWAG, provide a minimum of 1 accessible parking space for every 25 parking spaces up to 100 spaces and refer to PROWAG table R211 for further information. For parallel parking spaces, provide **13 feet** minimum width unless the project includes the alterations outlined in PROWAG R310.2.1. For alteration projects, provide the same minimum accessible parking space width as the adjacent spaces. Place the accessible spaces nearest the crosswalk and a curb ramp serving the crosswalk.

For projects on state routes, refer to the WSDOT Design Manual regarding lane widths.

DESIGN APPLICABILITY

All roads with lane widths greater than the recommended dimension per the roadway context listed above.

COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS

- [Road reconfiguration](#)
- [Median diverter for multi-stage crossing](#)
- [Linear treatments designed for pedestrians \(all\)](#)
- [Bike lanes](#)
- [Buffered bike lanes](#)
- [Separated bike lanes](#)

MORE INFORMATION

- [AASHTO A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets 2018](#)
- [NCHRP 1036 – Roadway Cross Section Reallocation: A Guide](#)

Notes:

- Price is approximately \$2,000 each for sign with solar kit

⁴¹ NACTO. 2013. "[Yield Street](#)." *Urban Street Design Guide*.

25. In-street, “stop for pedestrian” sign

DESCRIPTION

In-street, “stop for pedestrian” signs can remind drivers of laws regarding pedestrian right of way at an uncontrolled crosswalk. These signs can help address conflicts at crossing locations, excessive driving speed, inadequate visibility, and drivers not stopping for pedestrians in crosswalks.¹⁰³ In Washington state, drivers must stop for pedestrians or bicyclists crossing a roadway in a marked or unmarked crosswalk.¹⁰⁴

DESIGN GUIDANCE

Place in-street, “stop for pedestrian” signs (R1-6a) on the centerline, a lane line, or in a median.

If there is a median or a pedestrian refuge island, place the sign in the island.¹⁰⁵ FHWA also recommends developing a plan to fund and replace damaged signs promptly.

DESIGN APPLICABILITY

- Two-lane or three-lane roads with speed limits of 30 mph or less.¹⁰⁶
- Unsignalized crosswalks.

COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS

- [Pedestrian refuge island](#)
- [High-visibility crosswalk](#)
- [Stop line at an uncontrolled crosswalk](#)

MORE INFORMATION

- [FHWA Guide for Improving Pedestrian Safety at Uncontrolled Crossing Locations](#)
- Refer to [MUTCD - Washington State Modifications: WAC 468-95-033](#) for installation guidance.



FIGURE 31. R1-6A SIGN. SOURCE: MUTCD.



Notes

Cost is approximately \$500 each

¹⁰³ FHWA. 2018. [Guide for Improving Pedestrian Safety at Uncontrolled Crossing Locations](#).

¹⁰⁴ [RCW 46.61.235](#)

¹⁰⁵ FHWA. 2009. “2009 MUTCD (with Revisions 1 and 2 Incorporated).” Last modified Sept. 14, 2022.

¹⁰⁶ FHWA. 2018. “[Crosswalk Visibility Enhancements](#).” *Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian*

32. Pedestrian hybrid beacon

DESCRIPTION

Pedestrian hybrid beacons (PHB) (also known as HAWK beacons) are a form of traffic control used at pedestrian and bicyclist crossings. The beacon lights are dark until a pedestrian or bicyclist activates the signal. The cycle includes a warning phase for drivers, then a stop phase when pedestrians and bicyclists receive the “walk” signal to cross the street. PHBs provide a controlled crossing for pedestrians, while creating less delay for drivers than a pedestrian traffic signal or full traffic signal. For pedestrians who have low vision, are blind, or deaf and blind, a PHB with a pedestrian countdown signal and accessible pedestrian signal indicating “walk” while drivers receive a red light is more comfortable and definitive than an uncontrolled crossing.¹²⁷ PHBs can address conflicts at crossing locations, excessive driving speed, inadequate visibility, and drivers not stopping for pedestrians in crosswalks. PHBs can reduce pedestrian crashes by 55 percent¹²⁸ and serious injury and fatal crashes by 15 percent.¹²⁹



FIGURE 39. PHB IN TACOMA, WA

DESIGN GUIDANCE

Consider installing a PHB at a location that either meets the MUTCD traffic signal warrants or aligns with the MUTCD PHB-specific guidelines. Place at least two pedestrian hybrid beacon faces for each approach of the major street. For roads with operating speeds over 35 mph, place both PHB faces over the roadway. Prohibit parking at least **100 feet** in advance and at least **20 feet** beyond the marked crosswalk. For further PHB guidance, refer to the MUTCD Chapter 4F. However, also consider PHB placement at intersections or midblock locations based on updated guidance from FHWA.¹³⁰

Consider PHBs at multi-lane pedestrian crossings of roundabouts.¹³¹

Install with a high-visibility crosswalk and advance-stop lines. Provide pedestrian countdown signals and accessible pedestrian signals.

Considerations for bicyclists

At locations also intended to serve bicyclist crossings, alternatively consider a half signal or full traffic signal. During the flashing red phase for drivers, pedestrians receive a flashing “don’t walk” phase. Bicyclists may see the flashing “don’t walk” phase, but still perceive they could clear the intersection within the remaining time. Drivers may not expect bicyclists at the intersection given their higher speed, resulting in a possible conflict in the intersection between drivers and bicyclists.¹³² However, if an agency does decide to install PHBs at a crosswalk where bicyclists will also cross, include active or passive bike detection and “bikes use ped signal” signs (R9-5) as applicable.

¹²⁷ NAS, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. “Crossing Solutions at Roundabouts and Channelized Turn Lanes for Pedestrians with Vision Disabilities: A Guidebook.” Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

¹²⁸ NAS, Engineering, and Medicine. 2017. Development of Crash Modification Factors for Uncontrolled Pedestrian Crossing Treatments. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.

¹²⁹ Fitzpatrick, K. and Eun Sug Park. 2010. “Safety Effectiveness of the HAWK Pedestrian Crossing Treatment.” FHWA-HRT-10-042. FHWA.

¹³⁰ FHWA. 2018. “Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon.” *Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian*.

¹³¹ U.S. Access Board. 2023. Public Right-of-Way Accessibility Guidelines.

¹³² Ohio Department of Transportation. 2023. Multimodal Design Guide.

DESIGN APPLICABILITY

- Multi-lane roundabout crossings.
- One-way approaches to intersections, such as freeway exit ramps.
- Intersections or midblock crossing locations
- Three or more lanes and/or annual average daily traffic (AADT) over 9,000 vpd.¹³³

COMPLEMENTARY TREATMENTS

- [Shared-use path](#)
- [Roundabout with pedestrian/bicyclist facilities and crossings](#)
- [Pedestrian refuge island](#)

MORE INFORMATION

- [MUTCD Chapter 4F. Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons](#)

PLAN SHEET DETAILS

- [32 - Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon](#)

Notes:

- Costs approximately \$60,000 each (not including contractor install)
- The pedestrian hybrid beacon should be installed at least 100 feet from side streets or driveways that are controlled by STOP or YIELD signs
- Parking and other sight obstructions should be prohibited for at least 100 feet in advance of and at least 20 feet beyond the marked crosswalk, or site accommodations should be made through curb extensions or other techniques to provide adequate sight distance

¹³³ FHWA. 2018. [Guide for Improving Pedestrian Safety at Uncontrolled Crossing Locations.](#)