## MEMORANDUM

City of Alameda
From: Mike Alston, RSP; Erin Ferguson, RSP, PE; Polina Polikakhina
Project: Citywide Roundabout Analysis
Subject: Citywide Roundabout Screening

Kittelson \& Associates, Inc. (Kittelson) is helping the City of Alameda (City) identify locations where roundabouts could provide a safety benefit and merit further evaluation through an intersection control evaluation (ICE). This memorandum documents an initial citywide screening to identify potential locations for roundabouts across the City using criteria established in discussion with the City. Candidate locations were identified first by selecting locations along the City's all modes high-injury network (HIN) and then assigning points for additional criteria including presence along a bus route, the City's Social Vulnerability index, planned or existing bikeways, and identified HIN intersections. ${ }^{1}$

Kittelson and the City collectively identified nine locations which Kittelson assessed for feasibility. In summary:

- Three locations were identified with the maximum screening score possible and were added to a list of seven potential locations already identified by City staff, giving a total of 10 potential locations.
- Five of the sites are already being advanced by the City and were removed from consideration, which resulted in five sites for feasibility screening.
- An additional four sites were identified among other screened locations with high scores and added to the list.

[^0]Table 1 presents the resulting candidate locations and the recommendations from Kittelson's feasibility analysis. This memorandum describes the process to develop the list of locations and the resulting feasibility evaluation for each site.

Table 1: Top Potential Roundabout Locations and Feasibility Screening Recommendations

| Location | Identified By | Feasibility Assessment |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Atlantic Avenue \& Constitution Way | Top Score in screening | Proceed with ICE ; there are potential design challenges at the intersection |
| Atlantic Avenue \& Main Street | Top Score in screening | Proceed with ICE; there are potential design challenges at the intersection |
| Main Street \& Willie Stargell Avenue | Top Score in screening | Proceed with ICE |
| Park Street \& Otis Drive | Additional Selected Sites from screening | Pursue other safety countermeasures |
| Central Avenue \& Versailles Avenue | Additional Selected Sites from screening | Pursue other safety countermeasures |
| Encinal Avenue \& Park Avenue | Additional Selected Sites from screening | Pursue other safety countermeasures |
| Encinal Avenue \& Fernside Boulevard | Additional Selected Sites from screening | Proceed with ICE |
| Central Avenue \& 4th Street | Central Avenue Safety Improvement | Not evaluated by Kittelson; Currently being advanced by the City |
| Main Street \& Pacific Avenue | Central/Avenue Safety Improvement | Not evaluated by Kittelson; Currently being advanced by the City |
| Sherman Street \& Encinal Avenue | CentralAvenue-Safety Improvement | Not evaluated by Kittelson; Currently being advanced by the City |
| Central Avenue \& 3rd Street* | Central Avenue Safety Improvement | Not evaluated by Kittelson; Currently being advanced by the City |
| Tilden Way \& Blanding Avenue / Fernside Boulevard | Clement Avenue Extension | Proceed with ICE |
| Otis Drive \& Grand Street | City council vote | Recent safety project implemented; ICE could be considered as part of longer-term change in traffic control |
| Mecartney Road \& Island Drive | Proposed by City staff | Not evaluated by Kittelson; Currently being advanced by the City |

Among the nine locations evaluated:

- Five locations would be appropriate for an ICE.
- Three locations have challenges that would make roundabout implementation prohibitively expensive or otherwise difficult; other safety countermeasures would be appropriate at those locations.

At one location, the City recently completed a protected intersection project with expected safety benefits. An ICE is likely not a City priority. The candidate locations are mapped in Figure 1.


## SCREENING METHODOLOGY

First, Kittelson used a spatial file provided by the City identifying the City's HIN corridors developed as a part of 2020 Alameda Vision Zero Plan. The 376 intersections along those corridors were then screened as described below. All HIN tiers were included.

The following criteria were then applied:

- Alameda Social Vulnerability Index: One point was assigned to intersections located within the City's most socially vulnerable areas as identified in the City of Alameda's 2019 Climate Action and Resiliency Plan.
- Alameda Bikeways (Existing and Planned): One point was assigned to intersections along existing or proposed bikeways (all classes) as identified in the Alameda Active Transportation Plan currently being developed.
- Bus Routes: One point was assigned to intersections along an AC Transit bus line.
- HIN Intersections: One point was assigned to the "high crash intersections" that were identified as HIN intersections as a part of 2020 Alameda Vision Zero Plan. ${ }^{1}$

Intersections located on Park Street north of Otis Drive and on Webster Street were excluded from the analysis because the City has identified those streets as part of "Smart City Corridors" to include traffic signals.

The highest possible screening score was five points. Four locations obtained this highest possible score ("Tier 1" locations). Three of the locations are advanced for feasibility analysis:

- Atlantic Avenue \& Constitution Way,
- Atlantic Avenue \& Main Street, and
- Main Street \& Willie Stargell Avenue

A fourth location (Santa Clara Avenue \& Sherman Avenue) was identified to have a constrained footprint based on review of aerial imagery and was removed from further consideration.

## Additionally Selected Sites

The screening yielded 49 sites with four points ("Tier 2" locations) and 160 sites with three points ("Tier $3^{\prime \prime}$ locations). Among those sites, Kittelson also identified additional locations for further assessment:

- Tier 2 locations: Park Street \& Otis Drive and Central Avenue \& Versailles Avenue
- Tier 3 locations: Encinal Avenue \& Park Avenue and Encinal Avenue \& Fernside Boulevard

These additional locations were identified with the following approach:

1. Identify additional Tier 2 or 3 locations along a corridor where a potential roundabout location(s) was identified in Tier 1, since roundabouts can be a useful corridor application.
2. Focus on identifying locations that would balance distribution of potential locations throughout the City.
3. Scan locations and measure the approximate existing diagonal curb-to-curb distance at the existing intersection with Google Earth Pro software. This aerial scan provides a high-level understanding of whether a roundabout project would be prohibitively expensive or difficult to construct; locations with existing diagonal width well below planning-level estimated roundabout size were not considered. ${ }^{2}$

A list of Tier 2 and 3 locations, excluding the sites already identified in Table 1, is provided as Attachment A to this memorandum.

## FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

For each site, Kittelson conducted a feasibility screening, either recommending that identifying either that an ICE is an appropriate next step or that other countermeasures may be more appropriate for the City to explore at that location.

The feasibility screening consists of the following steps:

1. Estimate number of lanes needed: Using the best available information, estimate if a single- or multilane roundabout (up to two entering, exiting, or circulating lanes) would be appropriate at the site.
2. Sizing estimates: Based on step 1, estimate the approximate size of a roundabout at the site.
3. Recommendation: Based on the size estimate ranges from step 2, determine whether a roundabout is a feasible option for further consideration. Recommend an ICE or no further study of a roundabout.

## Number of Lanes

The City provided Kittelson with historical intersection turning movement counts and roadway segment volumes. ${ }^{3}$ Depending on the data available, Kittelson used one of two methods to estimate the number of for each roundabout. The first method uses turning movement counts, and the second method uses

[^1]a qualitative assessment of local conditions and existing roadway cross-section. Kittelson used the latter method when suitable traffic volume was not available for the former method.

When planning the roundabout footprint in more detail (i.e., as part of an ICE), a decision on singlelane versus multiple lanes can be made on an approach-by-approach basis. However, for purposes of this feasibility screening, Kittelson used an overall intersection footprint estimate based on single or multilane needs.

## Turning Movement Count Method

The first method used the guidance provided in NCHRP Report 672: Roundabouts: An Informational Guide ("Roundabout Guide"). Section 3.5 of the Roundabout Guide provides planning-level information to inform roundabout size needs. Exhibits 3-13 and 3-14 are reproduced below and provide guidance for estimating the size needed for a roundabout.

Figure 2 shows the three relevant inputs per intersection approach—circulating (Vc), entering (Ve), and exiting (Vex) volumes - and provides a table for the number of lanes needed to accommodate different volume thresholds. If the sum of these three inputs does not exceed 1,000 vehicles per hour at any leg, a single-lane roundabout is a reasonable expectation.

Figure 2: Entering and Conflicting Volumes Accommodated by Number of Lanes in Roundabout


Source: Exhibit 3-13 and 3-14 in NCHRP Report 672: Roundabouts: An Informational Guide

## Qualitative Method

The qualitative method consisted of using knowledge of local conditions and Google aerial review. Kittelson used this approach for the intersections for which intersection traffic volume data were not available. Kittelson assumed the following:

- For intersections with approaching streets having a two- or three-lane total cross section, a singlelane roundabout is likely to be sufficient.
- For the intersections where one or all of the approaches had four lanes, Kittelson assumed that a two-lane entry roundabout (or multilane roundabout) is likely to be appropriate.

Size
Section 6.3.1 of the Roundabout Guide provides planning-level size estimates. Footprint size requirements are based on the number of lanes and on the design vehicle. Figure 3 is reproduced from the Roundabout Guide and provides typical inscribed circle diameter (ICD) ranges, which account for distance to the edge of the traveled way.

These values assume the following:

- 90 degree angles between entry legs, and
- No more than four intersection legs.

For the intersections that do not meet these assumptions, the required size is likely to exceed the presented ICD parameters. For intersections meeting these assumptions, a roundabout within the size range shown in Figure 3 could be designed to accommodate the typical design vehicle shown in Figure 3 while also maintaining appropriately low vehicle entry speeds (i.e., below 25 mph for single-lane entries and below 30 mph for multiple entries).

## Design Vehicle

The City of Alameda provided Kittelson with a truck route map (see Attachment B). For the purpose of estimating a required ICD, Kittelson used planning information from the Roundabout Guide (see Figure 3). Kittelson used B-40 as the design vehicle for intersections not located on a truck route and WB-67 as the design vehicle for the intersections located in a designated truck route. The B-40 design vehicle is a 40 -foot-long bus, and the WB- 67 design vehicle is a truck with cab and trailer that total 67 feet long. For planning purposes, the WB-67 is comparable to the California Legal truck.

Figure 3: Typical Inscribed Circle Diameters

| Roundabout Configuration | Typical Design <br> Vehicle | Common Inscribed Circle <br> Diameter Range* |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mini-Roundabout | SU-30 (SU-9) | 45 to 90 ft | $(14$ to 27 m$)$ |
| Single-Lane Roundabout | B-40 (B-12) | 90 to 150 ft | $(27$ to 46 m$)$ |
|  | WB-50 (WB-15) | 105 tt 150 ft | $(32$ to 46 m$)$ |
|  | WB-67 (WB-20) | 130 to 180 ft | $(40$ to 55 m$)$ |
| Multilane Roundabout (2 lanes) | WB-50 (WB-15) | 150 to 220 ft | $(46$ to 67 m$)$ |
|  | WB-67 (WB-20) | 165 to 220 ft | (50 to 67 m$)$ |
| Multilane Roundabout (3 lanes) | WB-50 (WB-15) | 200 to 250 ft | $(61$ to 76 m$)$ |
|  | WB-67 (WB-20) | 220 to 300 ft | (67 to 91 m$)$ |

[^2]Source: Exhibit 6-9 in NCHRP Report 672: Roundabouts: An Informational Guide

## Roundabout Footprint Planning

Roundabout sizes presented above in Figure 3 indicate the ICD as measured from the outside of edge of traveled way on one side of the roundabout to the outside edge of traveled way on the opposite side. Additional width is needed to accommodate curbs, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, landscape buffers, and drainage. For the purposes of footprint planning, Kittelson assumes a 15 -foot-wide buffer added to the edge of the traveled way. This is subsequently represented in this memo with the use of concentric circles. For example, Figure 4 shows an estimated 165 -foot ICD (inside yellow circle) and an associated 15 -foot-wide buffer for a sidewalk or path (outer yellow circle). The inner white circle denotes a 220 -foot ICD, and the outer white circle represents the edge of an associated path or sidewalk.

Each ring therefore represents the area between the vehicle traveled way and an outer edge of intersection right-of-way. For planning purposes, the outer circles of each color represent the assumed right-of-way needed to accommodate a roundabout at a given location.

Figure 4: Example Roundabout Footprint Planning. Yellow ring represents the smaller range of the potential ICD and the white ring represents the larger range of potential ICD.


[^3]
## SITE RECOMMENDATIONS

## Atlantic Avenue and Constitution Way

Atlantic Avenue / Constitution Way is a four-leg signalized intersection. To the west is a four-lane cross section with a two-way separated bicycle lane on the south side. To the east, Atlantic Avenue is a threelane cross-section with turn lanes developed at the intersection. Constitution Way includes four through lanes to the north and south, with turn lanes developed at the intersection. A recently completed project connected the separated bike lane on the west side to the paths on the northeast and southeast corner and included a protected intersection channelized island.

Kittelson obtained turning movement counts from 2016 and 2018. Analysis of the PM peak hour turning movements indicated that a multilane roundabout would be appropriate to serve traffic volumes at the intersection (see Attachment C). Both roadways are truck corridors, so the estimated ICD range would be 165 to 220 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 5).

Figure 5: Footprint Estimate at Atlantic Avenue / Constitution Way


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

The upper end of the ICD range would require right-of-way takes of active existing land uses at three of the four intersection corners and would likely be prohibitively expensive. The lower end of the ICD range is closer to fitting within the existing footprint but would need to be shifted southeast to avoid right-of-way impacts, which itself would increase roadway realignment costs and potential impacts on approach to the roundabout.

Constructing a roundabout at this location would entail high construction costs and right-of-way challenges. The City also recently implemented a project that included infrastructure to improve bicyclist and pedestrian safety. The City could proceed with an ICE. This would be a challenging location to implement a roundabout given the likely right-of-way impacts and costs. In the near-term, Kittelson suggests the City monitor the recent active transportation improvements at the location to determine if those or other improvements like those could most cost-effectively address roadway safety needs at this location.

## Atlantic Avenue and Main Street

Atlantic Avenue / Main Street is a four-leg signalized intersection. To the east is a four-lane crosssection. Atlantic Avenue to the west was formerly a four-lane cross-section, but in conjunction with the recent Alameda Point development the roadway has been reconfigured to include one general purpose lane in each direction with one dedicated bus lane in each direction. Main Street north and south of the intersection includes a single through lane in each direction, with turn lanes developed at the intersection.

Kittelson obtained directional roadway volumes to the west of the intersection from 2017. However, given substantial changes associated with recent development and based on the roadway crosssections, Kittelson instead assumed that a multilane roundabout would be appropriate given the roadway cross-sections east of the intersection. Both streets are truck corridors, so the estimated ICD range would be between 165 to 220 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 6).

Figure 6: Footprint Estimate at Atlantic Avenue / Main Street


[^4]
## Assessment

The lower end of the ICD range may impact the Alameda Point development at the northwest corner of the intersection and would impact the parking lot at Hometown Donuts (southeast corner). Shifting the center of the roundabout from the position that is currently shown in Figure 6 to the southwest or northeast may decrease the footprint's impact on existing active land uses but could increase the design costs to realign the approaching roadways.

Constructing a roundabout at this location would include relatively high construction costs and would include right-of-way challenges. The City also recently reconfigured the intersection and approaching roadways with geometric design features that could improve safety at the intersection. However, an ICE would be appropriate to help the City identify with updated traffic volumes whether a single or multilane roundabout would be appropriate. An ICE would screen alternatives and further detail the site needs and constraints.

## Main Street and Willie Stargell Avenue

Main Street / Willie Stargell Avenue is a four-leg signalized intersection approximately 0.3 miles north of Atlantic Avenue / Main Street. Willie Stargell Avenue is a two-lane cross section to the east and west. A project to add walking and bicycle paths is planned along Willie Stargell Avenue, extending from this intersection to Fifth Street approximately 0.5 miles to the east. The City completed a road diet project along Main Street in 2019, converting Main Street from a four-lane cross-section to a three-lane crosssection (one through lane in each direction plus a two-way left turn lane).

Kittelson did not review any traffic volume data at this intersection. Based on the existing cross-section, Kittelson assume a single-lane roundabout would be adequate. The intersection is on a truck corridor, so the expected ICD is 130 to 180 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 7).

Figure 7: Footprint Estimate at Main Street / Willie Stargell Avenue


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

The lower end of the ICD range could fit the existing location, with the area outside the ICD to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle travel in area currently dedicated to existing bike paths. Because the roadways intersect perpendicularly, the lower ICD estimate may be achievable. The outer ICD range has more impact relative to the existing footprint but could be located to avoid impacting existing active land uses. Any challenges with right-of-way would be related to the existing parking lot on the southwest corner and the residential land uses on the northwest corner, which is set back from the roadway at the corner.

This location is promising for a roundabout and would be well served by the treatment. An ICE is an appropriate next step. An ICE would identify any location-specific challenges for alternatives at the site.

## Park Street and Otis Drive

Park Street / Otis Drive is a four-leg signalized intersection with residential land uses on three corners and the South Shore Center commercial area on its southwest corner. Park Street is a three-lane crosssection to the north (one through lane in each direction) and a four-lane cross section to the south that widens to accommodate turn lanes at the intersection. Otis Drive is a three-lane cross section to the east that widens to accommodate turn lanes at the intersection, and a 5-lane cross section to the west. The City recently implemented a road diet project further west along Otis Drive that ends approximately 0.4 miles to the west of this intersection.

Kittelson obtained turning movement counts from 2016. Based on that existing data, a multilane entry roundabout is appropriate to accommodate traffic volumes (see Attachment C). The intersection is not on a truck route. The estimated ICD range is between 165 to 220 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 8).

Figure 8: Footprint Estimate at Park Street / Otis Drive


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

A multilane roundabout at this location would have a footprint with encroachments into existing active land uses on all intersection corners. Given the recent roadway reconfiguration to the west, traffic volumes may have rebalanced or diminished within the City and are lower through this intersection than recorded in 2016. If the City implemented a roadway reconfiguration and vehicle lane reduction through this intersection, a single-lane roundabout as part of such a project would merit an ICE. Otherwise, a roundabout does currently not appear to be feasible at this location. Other safety countermeasures may be more appropriate.

## Central Avenue and Versailles Avenue

Central Avenue / Versailles Avenue is a five-leg intersection with stop control along Central Avenue and along a fifth northeastern leg, Gibbons Drive. All approaching roadways are two-lane cross sections. Kittelson did not review any traffic volume data at this intersection. Based on the existing roadway configurations, Kittelson assumed a single-lane roundabout would be adequate. The intersection is not on a truck route; therefore, the expected ICD is 90 to 150 feet (shown in Figure 9).

Accommodating a fifth leg into a roundabout generally increases the expected footprint necessary. At this intersection it would require some roadway realignment depending on the location of the center island. Thus, a roundabout here would be closer to (or would exceed) the larger end of the ICD range shown-which already shows four impacted homes.

Figure 9: Footprint Estimate at Central Avenue/ Versailles Avenue


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

A roundabout at this location would have a footprint with encroachments into existing active land uses. A roundabout does not appear to be feasible at this location. Other safety countermeasures may be more appropriate.

## Encinal Avenue and Park Avenue

Encinal Avenue / Park Avenue is a stop-controlled intersection. Encinal Avenue is the major, uncontrolled street; Park Avenue is a two-way minor street on the north leg and becomes a one-way couplet on the south leg. The couplet defines the boundaries of Chochenyo Park, which abuts the south side of the intersection. Encinal Avenue is a four-lane cross section, and Park Avenue includes a single lane in each direction.

Kittelson did not review any traffic volume data at this intersection. Based on the existing Encinal Avenue cross-section, Kittelson assumed a multilane roundabout would be appropriate. Encinal Avenue is a truck corridor, so the estimated ICD range would be between 165 to 220 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 10, right). Because of the wide intersection footprint and the offset Park Avenue couplet approaches, Kittelson explored other footprint options to accommodate
the one-way couplet, including non-traditional roundabout shapes like an oval or a dogbone shape. Even with a single-lane roundabout (Figure 10), a roundabout would impact a considerable amount of Chochenyo Park and land uses at the intersection corner. All options explored had footprints with at least as much right-of-way impact as shown in Figure 10.

Figure 10: Footprint Estimate at Encinal Avenue / Park Avenue: Single-lane footprint estimate (left) and multilane footprint estimate (right).


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

Any roundabout at this intersection-even those closer to the lower end of the estimated ICD rangewould encroach significantly into Chochenyo Park and possibly into active land uses on the northern side of the intersection. A roundabout does not appear to be feasible at this location. Other safety countermeasures may be more appropriate.

## Encinal Avenue and Fernside Boulevard

Encinal Avenue / Fernside Boulevard is a four-leg signalized intersection. Encinal Avenue and Fernside Boulevard both include two-lane cross sections with additional turn lanes developed at the intersection. Kittelson did not review any traffic volume data at this intersection; based on the existing cross-sections, Kittelson assumes a single-lane roundabout would be adequate. The intersection is not on a truck route, so the expected ICD range would be from 90 to 150 feet (shown in yellow and white, respectively, in Figure 11).

Figure 11: Footprint Estimate at Encinal Avenue / Fernside Boulevard


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

Provided that the lower end of the ICD range is achievable, a roundabout in the approximate location shown would have minimal or no significant right-of-way impacts to the existing residential land uses at the corners. The existing medians would need to be altered to accommodate splitter islands.

This intersection would be well served by a roundabout, which may be able to be accommodated within existing right-of-way. An ICE is an appropriate next step for the City. An ICE would identify any locationspecific challenges for recommended intersection control types and forms.

## Tilden Way and Blanding Avenue/Fernside Boulevard

Tilden Way / Blanding Avenue / Fernside Boulevard is a four-leg signalized intersection. Tilden Way is a four-lane cross-section in both directions, with additional turn lanes developed at the intersection. Blanding Way to the north (is a two-lane cross section), and Fernside Boulevard (to the south) is a threelane cross-section (one through lane in each direction). Kittelson did not review any traffic volume data at this intersection. Based on the existing Fernside Boulevard Avenue cross-section, Kittelson assumed a multilane roundabout would be appropriate. The intersection is on a truck route, so the estimated ICD range is from 165 to 220 feet (shown in yellow and white, respectively, in Figure 12).

Figure 12: Footprint Estimate at Tilden Way and Blanding Avenue/Fernside Boulevard


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

The presented footprint estimates show that, if a multilane roundabout could be designed on the smaller end of the presented range, it could mostly be accommodated within existing right-of-way. Even so, some right-of-way takes at the northwest corner (currently a mortuary parking lot) would be inevitable. The Pearl Street connection that serves northbound right turns-would be removed to accommodate any roundabout design.

A multilane roundabout at this location would come with some right-of-way implications and would present some design challenges. However, the location could be well served by a roundabout, and ICE is an appropriate next step. An ICE would screen alternatives and indicate the detailed needs at the site to determine if a roundabout is a preferred intersection control type here.

## Otis Drive and Grand Street

Otis Drive / Grand Street is a four-leg signalized intersection. Otis Drive and Grand Street both include a single through lane in each direction, with left-turn lanes developed at the intersection. A roadway reconfiguration project was completed in 2021 that installed a protected intersection at this location. The intersection is not on a truck route, so the estimated ICD range is between 90 and 150 feet (shown in yellow and white respectively in Figure 13).

Figure 13: Footprint Estimate at Otis Drive/Grand Street


Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

## Assessment

Because the approaching roadways are perpendicular and not along a truck route, a roundabout closer to the lower end of the estimate may be achievable. As demonstrated in the aerial, such a design could fit within existing right-of-way. However, the City recently completed a protected intersection project as part of a roadway reconfiguration with expected safety benefits. In the near-term, Kittelson suggests the City monitor the recent active transportation improvements at this location to determine if those address the desire to improve safety and active transportation at the intersection. Further significant investments, such as a roundabout, may no longer be needed at this location. At some point in the future, the City could decide to move forward in conducting an ICE for this intersection.

## NEXT STEPS

Based on these findings, the City may consider advancing some of the candidate locations for further consideration as part of an ICE. Depending on the findings, the City may develop project descriptions roundabouts for future public engagement, environmental clearance, and grant funding pursuits.

ATTACHMENT A: TIER 2 AND 3 LOCATIONS

Table 2: Tier 2 and 3 Screened Locations (excludes location already identified in Table 1)

| Location |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Tier 2 Locations | Midway \& Saratoga |
| Avenue D \& Main | Midway \& Todd |
| Benton \& Santa Clara | Moonlight \& Midway |
| Blanding \& Tilden | Morton \& Santa Clara |
| Broadway \& Central | Mosley \& Ralph Appezzato Memorial |
| Broadway \& Lincoln | Oak \& Central |
| Broadway \& Otis | Oak \& Encinal |
| Broadway \& Saint Margaret | Oak \& Lincoln |
| Broadway \& Santa Clara | Oak \& Santa Clara |
| Buena Vista \& Grand | Otis \& Broadway |
| Central \& Access Road | Otis \& Del Mar |
| Central \& Crolls Garden | Otis \& Grand |
| Central \& Oriskany | Otis \& Regent |
| Central \& Page | Pacific \& Sherman |
| Driveway \& Atlantic | Pan Am \& Midway |
| Encinal \& High | Rainbow \& Midway |
| Everett \& Santa Clara | Ralph Appezzato Memorial \& Coral Sea |
| Grand \& Shoreline | Santa Clara \& Cottage |
| Main \& Access Road | Stanton \& Santa Clara |
| Marina Village \& Constitution | Walnut \& Encinal |
| Midway \& 5th | Broadway \& Clement |
| Midway \& Barbers Point | Broadline \& Access Road |
| Midway \& Hancock | Willow \& Otis |
| Midway \& Orion | Bay \& Santa Clara |
| Tier 3 Locations | Benton \& Encinal |
| 6th \& Pacific | Bette \& Willie Stargell |
| 8th \& Santa Clara | Blanding \& Broadway |
| 9th \& Central | Broadway \& Calhoun |
| 9th \& Pacific | Bay |
| Arbor \& Pacific | Central |
| Atlantic \& Challenger | Btlantic \& Triumph |
| Bartlett \& Atlantic |  |


| Location | Encinal \& Central |
| :--- | :--- |
| Broadway \& Crist | Encinal \& College |
| Broadway \& Eagle | Encinal \& Fountain |
| Broadway \& Encinal | Encinal \& Grove |
| Broadway \& Noble | Encinal \& Lafayette |
| Broadway \& Tilden | Encinal \& Mound |
| Buena Vista \& Sherman | Encinal \& Pearl |
| Caroline \& Central | Encinal \& Regent |
| Central \& 8th | Everett \& Central |
| Central \& Benton | Fernside \& Adams |
| Central \& Burbank | Fernside \& Cambridge |
| Central \& Cottage | Fernside \& Cornell |
| Central \& Lincoln | Fernside \& High |
| Central \& Morton | Fernside \& Moreland |
| Central \& Sherman | Fernside \& San Jose |
| Central \& St Charles | Fernside \& Washington |
| Central \& Walnut | Fremont \& Fernside |
| Chestnut \& Encinal | Grand \& Encinal |
| Chestnut \& Santa Clara | Grand \& Fortmann |
| Clement \& Alameda Marina | Harvard \& Fernside |
| Clement \& Chestnut | High \& Central |
| Clement \& Grand | Jay \& Pacific |
| Clement \& Mulberry | Lafayette \& Clement |
| Clement \& Willow | Lafayette \& Santa Clara |
| College \& Ralph Appezzato Memorial | Lincoln \& 9th |
| Constitution \& Buena Vista | Lincoln \& Grand |
| Constitution \& Pacific | Lincoln \& Sherman |
| Constitution \& Webster St Tube | Lincoln \& Versailles |
| Coral Sea \& Willie Stargell | Madison \& Fernside |
| Court \& Encinal | Main \& Barbers Point |
| Driveway \& Constitution | Main \& Singleton |
| Eagle \& Constitution | Mariner Square \& Constitution |
| Eagle \& Grand | Elm \& Clement |
| Eagle \& Sherman | Craig \& Grand |
| Ellal |  |


| Location |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Monarch \& Midway | Ralph Appezzato Memorial \& Campus |
| Morton \& Encinal | Regent \& Central |
| Mosley \& Willie Stargell | Rock Isle \& Otis |
| Mound \& Otis | Santa Clara \& 9th |
| Mozart \& Santa Clara | Santa Clara \& Caroline |
| Oak \& Alameda | Santa Clara \& Grand |
| Oak \& Clement | Santa Clara \& Page |
| Oak \& Times | Santa Clara \& Paru |
| Otis \& Arlington Isle | Santa Clara \& Schiller |
| Otis \& Fernside | Santa Clara \& Willow |
| Otis \& High | Schiller \& Clement |
| Otis \& Larchmont Isle | Shore \& Shoreline |
| Otis \& Rosewood | Shoreline \& Kitty Hawk |
| Otis \& Sand Hook Isle | Shoreline \& Willow |
| Otis \& Shore | St Charles \& Santa Clara |
| Otis \& Waterfall Isle | Tarryton Isle \& Otis |
| Otis \& Windemere Isle | Union \& Clement |
| Pacific \& 8th | Union \& Encinal |
| Pacific \& 9th | Union \& Santa Clara |
| Pacific \& Bay | Verdi \& Santa Clara |
| Pacific \& Benton | Versailles \& Encinal |
| Pacific \& Concordia | Versailles \& Fernside |
| Pacific \& Grand | Versailles \& Otis |
| Pacific \& Morton | Versailles \& Santa Clara |
| Pacific \& Nason | Walnut \& Clement |
| Pacific \& St Charles | Walnut \& Lincoln |
| Pacific \& Stanton | Walnut \& Santa Clara |
| Pacific \& Wood | Wayne \& Encinal |
| Park \& Central | Weber \& Central |
| Park \& Santa Clara | Willie Stargell \& 5th |
| Paru \& Encinal | Willow \& Central |
| Pearl \& Otis | Willow \& Encinal |
| Pease \& Encinal | Willow \& Otis |
| Post \& Encinal | Yale \& Fernside |
| Ralph Appezzato Memorial \& 5th |  |

ATTACHMENT B: CITY OF ALAMEDA TRUCK ROUTE MAP


## ATTACHMENT C: TURNING MOVEMENT COUNT DATA AND LANE ESTIMATES

B.A.Y.M.E.T.R.I.C.S.
intersection turning movement summary




## B.A.Y.M.E.T.R.I.C.S

INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT SUMMARY


B.A.Y.M.E.T.R.I.C.S.

NTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT SUMMARY


## B. A. Y. M.E.T.R.I.C.S.

intersection turning movement summary




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| PROJECT: ALAMEDA ON-CALL SERVICE (2) <br> N-S APPROACH: PARK STREET <br> E-W APPROACH: OTIS DRIVE | SURVEY DATE: 3/1/2016 DAY: TUESDAY <br> SURVEY TIME: $7: 00$ AM TO $9: 00$ AM <br> JURISDICTION: ALAMEDA FILE: 363024-1AM |
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${ }_{1}^{<1,0000} 1,1,30$
Single-lane entry may be sufficien
Two-lane entry may be needed
$1,300-1,800$
Two-lane entry likely to be sufficient
B.A.Y.M.E.T.R.I.C.S.

INTERSECTION TURNING MOVEMENT SUMMARY







[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The all modes HIN was developed as part of the City's Vision Zero Plan. More information is available online at https://www.alamedaca.gov/files/assets/public/departments/alameda/transportation/vision-
    zero/highinjurycorridorsintersections allmodes.pdf

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ Exhibit 6-9 of NCHRP Report 672 - Roundabouts: An Informational Guide identifies the inscribed circle diameter of a typical single-lane roundabout to range from 90 to 180 feet, so intersections with an existing diagonal curb-to-curb width of considerably less than 90 feet were deemed impractical for further assessment.
    ${ }^{3}$ The turning movement counts were used as described in this memorandum section. The roadway segment volumes did not provide the key factors that determine roundabout sizing needs - namely, major/minor street and turning movement proportions.

[^2]:    * Assumes $90^{\circ}$ angles between entries and no more than four legs. List of possible design vehicles is not all-inclusive.

[^3]:    Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

[^4]:    Source: Kittelson, 2021; Google.

