

Sustainable Street Stormwater Curb Extension Feasibility Assessment Tool

# STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION FEASIBILITY

The following worksheet is for assessing the feasbility of bioretention stormwater curb extensions at intersections. This page provides instructions and examples of the maps/images needed to complete the assessment. The feasibility criteria page outlines the sizing and design criteria, and provides visual examples of where to make the measurements on an intersection. The intersection opportunity assessment sheet includes a checklist and suggestions for maps/images to facilitate the assessment.

The tool is intended to provide guidance based on typical constraint criteria. Jurisdicitons may employ a feasibility process and criteria, including sizing and design guidance, that differ from those presented in this tool.

### Page 1 - Introduction and Setup

- Identify an intersection for assessment or refer to suggested priority locations from the CCAG Sustainable Streets Master Plan project viewer located here: <a href="http://ccag-gis.paradigmh2o.com/maps/CCAG%20">http://ccag-gis.paradigmh2o.com/maps/CCAG%20</a> Sustainable%20Streets%20Master%20Plan.
- On the CCAG Sustainable Streets Master Plan online map, navigate to the street being assessed. Ensure the map layers for Catch Basins, Flow Path and Catchments are turned on. Take a screenshot of the intersection and drop the photo into the applicable photo field.
- Starting from the northern corner, working clockwise, label the corners of the intersection: A, B, C, D. Add a label 1 and 2 to each approach to each lettered corner.
- Take a screenshot of Google Maps street view with the street being assessed as the main view. Repeat from the opposite side of the intersection. Drop the photos into the applicable photo fields. Label each intersection in correspondence with the labels applied in the previous step.

## Page 2 - Feasbility Criteria

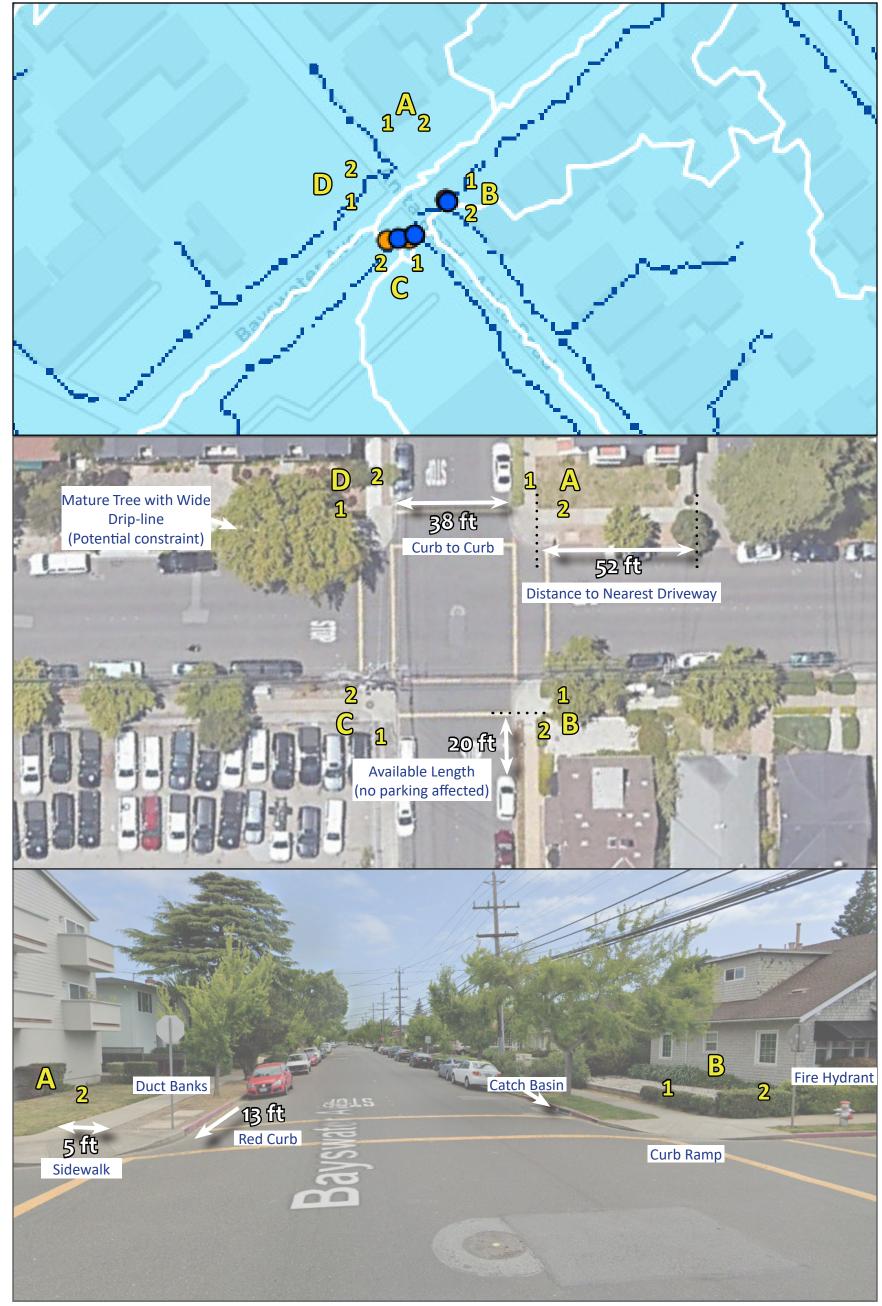
- Review the design and sizing criteria on page 2.
- Review the minimum width table.
- Note: feasibility criteria and minimum widths are intended to be "typical" and may differ by jurisdiction.

#### Page 3 - Intersection Assessment

• Complete tables on page 3 to evaluate each corner of the intersection and determine if a curb extension is recommended.

### Page 4 - Assessment Footnotes

• Footnotes for the assessment table are provided here for additional support in completing page 3.



Intersection of Bayswater Ave and Anita Road in Burlingame, CA

# STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION - FEASIBILITY CRITERIA



## **TABLE 1 - SIZING AND DESIGN CRITERIA**

CURB EXTENSION SIZING				
Width	Standard: 6 ft			
	Typical: 6 - 7 ft (not including 1 ft setback from curb)			
Length <sup>1</sup>	Minimum: 20 ft			
	Typical: 20 - 25 ft			
Sidewalk Through-way Width	Minimum: 5 ft			
DMA Sizing Ratio	Range: 2.5%-5%			
	Typical: 4%			
DESIGN RESTRICTIONS <sup>2</sup>				
Fire Hydrants	Can't encroach on access			
Bus Pad				
Driveway	Must have 2 ft of separation from curb ext.			
Existing Roadway Width	Can't be less than corresponding minimum width in Table 2			
DESIGN CONSTRAINTS				
Water Main	- 3 ft of horizontal separation			
Duct Bank <sup>3</sup>				
Mature Trees <sup>4</sup>	Outside drip-line or 10x diameter at breast height			
Power Poles <sup>5</sup>	Can't be located within planter			
Catch Basins	If bulbout will be underdrained, there must be a			
	catch basin at intersection			
Bus Stop	Must be room to move bus stop to before bulbout			
Existing Sidewalk Width	Meets ADA code (5 ft through-way width)			
T C				

<sup>1 -</sup> Assumes 5 ft tangent after S-curve.

## TABLE 2 - MINIMUM ROADWAY WIDTH CRITERIA

Roadway Type	Min. Allowed Width of Travel Lane Nearest to Curb Ext. (ft)	Min. Curb-to-Curb Roadway Width for Curb Extensions <sup>6</sup>	
		2-Lane Road	4-Lane Road
Residential	10	34	54
Transit Route	11	36	58
Freight Route or Industrial	12	38	62
Residential + Bike Lane <sup>7</sup>	15	44	74

<sup>6 -</sup> Assumes extensions on both sides of roadway with min. width of 6 ft and a 1 ft setback from face of new curb. 7 - Assumes bike lane on both sides of roadway. If only on one side, subtract 5 ft from the total width needed.

<sup>2 -</sup> Costs to address these constraints often make stormwater curb extensions infeasible.
3 - PG&E requirement, can obtain variance to protect in place through gravel layer.
4 - If tree obstructs line of sight at intersection, risks encroaching on power lines, or is in poor condition, then it may need removal and therefore should not be considered a constraint.
5 - Curb extension design can be adjusted to avoid pole. May reduce sizing ratio and increase cost.

# STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION - INTERSECTION OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT CCAG Map Photo In-Google Maps Street Google Maps Street sert Here View #1 Insert Here View #2 Insert Here **ADDITIONAL NOTES** STREET DETAILS Primary Street Being Assessed Street Type <sup>a</sup> Available Width (ft) b 4-CORNER ASSESSMENT A1 A<sub>2</sub> B1 B<sub>2</sub> **C**1 D1 D<sub>2</sub> Curb extension not recommended at corner if any of the boxes below are checked **Section 1 - Feasibility** Does not receive any stormwater runoff Underdrain needed and no storm drain at intersection Water main on same side of street with dia ≥ 12 inch Less than 20 ft from start of corner to first driveway <sup>c</sup> Roadway width is less than minimum required Major gas transmission pipeline on same side of street d Bus stop with concrete pad within footprint Longitudinal street slope > 5% Large duct bank (≥ 3 ft) within proposed footprint Electrical/telecom vault within proposed footprint Curb extension not recommended at corner if 3 or more of the boxes below are checked **Section 2 - Constraints** Duct bank within proposed footprint Electrical/telecom vault on sidewalk adjacent to proposed footprint Sewer main below proposed footprint Water main < 12 inch dia within proposed footprint Fire hydrant at corner Depth to groundwater or bedrock < 10 ft Open Geotracker cleanup site within 200 ft e Drainage area to curb extension < 1000 sqft Mature tree ≥ 6 inch dia within 20 ft of corner **Recommended for Curb Extension**

# STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION - ASSESSMENT FOOTNOTES

- 4-Corner Assessment Table Footnotes:
- a) Typical street classes include local, collector, and arterial, but jurisdictions may have more specific standard street types.
- b) Determine the available width for a curb extension by taking the existing curb-to-curb width of the street and subtracting the minimum curb-to-curb roadway width in Table 2. Divide the result by 2.
- c) Length measurements should be taken from the extension of property line at the intersetion to the identified obstruction. If the propety line is not known, measure lengths from start of curve at corner.
- d) Available at <a href="https://www.pge.com/en\_US/safety/how-the-system-works/natural-gas-system-overview/gas-transi-mission-pipeline/gas-transmission-pipelines.page">https://www.pge.com/en\_US/safety/how-the-system-works/natural-gas-system-overview/gas-transi-mission-pipeline/gas-transmission-pipelines.page</a>.
- e) Geotracker website for contamination constraints: <a href="https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/">https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/</a>.