## STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION FEASIBILITY

The following worksheet is for assessing the feasibility 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 at an intersection. The intersection opportunity assessment sheet includes a checklist and suggestions for maps/images to facilitate the assessment.

## This tool is intended to provide guidance based on typical constraint criteria. Jurisdictions 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 the suggested priority locations from the CCAG Sustainable Streets Master Plan project viewer located here: http://ccag-gis.paradigmh2o.com/maps/CCAG\% 20Sustainable\%20Streets\%20Master\%2OPlan.
- 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. Repeat adding a 1 and 2 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 - Feasibility 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 $1 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{setback} \mathrm{from} \mathrm{curb)}$ |
| Length ${ }^{1}$ | Minimum: 20 ft |
|  | Typical: 20-25 ft |
| Sidewalk Through-way Width | Minimum: 5 ft |
| DMA Sizing Ratio | Range: $2.5 \%-5 \%$ |
|  | Typical: 4\% |
| DESIGN RESTRICTIONS² |  |
| Fire Hydrants | Can't encroach on access |
| Bus Pad | Cant encroach on access |
| Driveway | Must have $2 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{of} \mathrm{separation} \mathrm{from} \mathrm{curb} \mathrm{ext}$. |
| 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 ${ }^{3}$ |  |
| Mature Trees ${ }^{4}$ | Outside drip-line or 10x diameter at breast height |
| Power Poles ${ }^{5}$ | 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 ( $5 \mathrm{ft} \mathrm{through-way} \mathrm{width)}$ |
| 1 - Assumes 5 ft tangent after S-curve. <br> 2 - Costs to address these constraints often make stormwater curb extension infeasible. <br> 3 - PG\&E requirement, can obtain variance to protect in place through gravel layer. <br> 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. |  |

## 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 ${ }^{6}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 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 ${ }^{7}$ | 15 | 44 | 74 |
| 6-Assumes extensions on both sides of roadway with min. width of 6 ft and a 1 ft setback from face of curb.7 - Assumes bike lane on both sides of roadway. If only on one side, subtract 5 ft from the total width needed. |  |  |  |

Intersection of Burlingame Ave and Park Road in Burlingame, CA

## STORMWATER CURB EXTENSION - INTERSECTION OPPORTUNITY ASSESSMENT



Created by Lotus Water: www.lotuswater.com

## 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 on page 2 . Divide the result by 2.
c) Length measurements should be taken from the extension of property line at the intersection to the identified obstruction. If the propety line is not known, measure lengths from the start of the curve at the corner.
d) Available at: https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/how-the-system-works/natural-gas-system-overview/gas-transmission-pipeline/gas-transmission-pipelines.page.
e) Geotracker website for contamination constraints: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/.

