## Kimley») Horn

ACCEPTED for FILE Engineering Review

To: El Paso County<br>From: Sean Hays, PE<br>Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.<br>Date: October 26, 2022<br>Subject: Design Documentation - Proposed Roundabout at Constitution Ave and Akers Dr

A new roundabout is proposed at the intersection of Akers Dr and Access Rd in El Paso County, Colorado. This memo summarizes the design criteria and critical design parameters for the proposed roundabout.

The design of this roundabout is based upon the criteria established in the Wisconsin Department of Transportation Facilities Development Manual, Chapter 11 Section 26 (Wisconsin DOT FDM 11-26).

## Lane Configuration and Geometrics

The Citizen on Constitution Traffic Study Letter (dated 4-8-2022) prepared by Kimley-Horn recommends a roundabout with a single circulatory lane and one lane entering on each approach at the project intersection. The report shows that the roundabout will operate at a Level of Service (LOS) of A in design year 2045. Refer to the traffic impact study for additional details.

To meet the criteria in the Wisconsin DOT FDM 11-26, the proposed roundabout was designed with the geometry displayed in Table 1. A graphical representation of the roundabout with supporting dimensions, is included as Exhibit 2 at the end of this memo.

## TABLE 1 ROUNDAOUT GEOMETRICS

| Inscribed Circle Diameter (ICD) | 120 feet |
| :--- | :--- |
| Minimum Lane Width (on approach) | 16 feet |
| Entry Width | 19 feet |
| Circulatory Roadway Width | 20 feet |
| Truck Apron Width | 15.5 feet |
| SB Entry Angle, PHI | 16.2 deg |
| WB Entry Angle, PHI | 24.7 deg |
| NB Entry Angle, PHI | 17.3 deg |

## Fastest Path Speeds

Fastest path performance is an evaluation of the geometric elements that control driver negotiation speeds. Two primary elements were evaluated to determine the fastest path speed:

- Estimated vehicle speeds at critical path radii on the fastest path
- Speed consistency between the critical path radii

Fastest paths were reviewed in CADD with spline curves based on a technique described in the Wisconsin DOT FDM 11-26 Attachment 50.2.

## Kimley»Horn

Estimated vehicle speeds for entry, circulating, exit, left turn and right turn paths were calculated using standard estimation of $+2 \% /-2 \%$ cross slope / superelevations for vehicles traveling on the estimated fastest path.

Graphical representations of the estimated fastest paths and the locations of the critical path radius used to calculate R1 thru R5 speeds, are included as Exhibits 16-18 at the end of this memo.

Table 2 below summarizes the results of the fastest path evaluation. Table 3 and Figure 1 provide additional information on the design criteria used for the calculation of the fastest paths.

| TABLE 2 - FASTEST | LEG 1 |  | LEG 2 <br> SA |  | LEG 3 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PATH RESULTS |  | WB | NB |  |  |  |
| $R_{1}$, Radius/Speed, FT/MPH | 135 | 23 | NA | NA | 108 | 22 |
| $R_{2}$, Radius/Speed, FT/MPH | 150 | 24 | NA | NA | 105 | 21 |
| $R_{4}$, Radius/Speed, FT/MPH | 42 | 14 | 43 | 14 | NA | NA |
| $R_{5}$, Radius/Speed, FT/MPH | NA | NA | 83 | 20 | 68 | 18 |

TABLE 3 FASTEST PATH PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

| Path offset from curb face | 5 feet |
| :--- | :--- |
| Path offset from centerline | 5 feet |
| Path offset from painted edge of travel way | 3 feet |
| Single lane entry (maximum) | 25 mph |
| Speed consistency | $10-15 \mathrm{mph}$ |



## Kimley») Horn

## Design Vehicle

Design vehicle paths were evaluated for likely design vehicles and their associated path required to navigate the roundabout. Vehicle profile, path and tire tracking offsets are shown in Exhibits 5-18 included at the end of this memo. The following design vehicles and design criteria were used to evaluate the tire tracking offsets:

| Vehicle | Category | Notes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| WB-50 | Design - North/South |  |
| SU-40 | Accommodate - West | Full Access |
| WB-67 | Design | Full Access |
| Snow Plow | Accommodate - North/South | North and South Legs |
|  |  | Navigate with Plow Down |

Category and case shown above refer to criteria established in the Wisconsin DOT FDM 11-26. Information is provided below on the criteria. For additional details refer to the Wisconsin DOT FDM 1126.

- Category - Accommodate: is used for low percentage of design vehicles of this type. Preferable in low speed, urban environments where pedestrian and bike traffic is prevalent. The vehicle will be able to navigate the roundabout but may do so at reduced speeds and/or encroach on the gutter. Tire tracking offsets should not encroach on non-mountable curb.
- Category - Design: is used for higher percentages of design vehicles of this type. The vehicle will be able to navigate the roundabout without encroaching on the gutter. Tire tracking offset should not encroach on gutter pan, or non-mountable curb.

The southbound U-Turn manuver was evaluated for all design vehicles in the event that a driver mistakenly turns from Constitution Ave onto Akers Dr. All design vehicle are able to make this manuver within the limits of the proposed roundabout with use of the truck apron, and at reduced speeds.

## Sight Distance

Sight line determination is an evaluation of the driver's sight line to navigate the roundabout. Per Wisconsin DOT FDM 11-26 guidance the distance for approach and conflicting vehicles are calculated using fast path and posted design speed. Table 5 below summarizes the minimum sight parameters as defined by AASHTO and NCHRP 672. Sight lines are broken into the following components:

## Stopping Sight Distance (SSD)

SSD is evaluated for approach speeds to the pedestrian crosswalk and critical path speeds for circulating vehicles. SSD distances are based on the current American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) Green Book recommendations. See Exhibits 25 and 26 for approximate location of sight lines for SSD, for the circulatory roadway and pedestrian crosswalk.

## Intersection Sight Distance (ISD)

ISD is evaluated for the critical path speeds to a vehicle stopped behind the pedestrian crosswalks for each approach. ISD distances are based on the recommendations in NCHRP 672, which includes evaluating the sight distance for vehicles entering and circulating within the roundabout. Entering sight distance (d1) is provided for the southbound and westbound legs as these legs have adjacent entries.

## Kimley»Horn

The northbound leg does not have an adjacent entry and was not evaluated for entering sight distance. Circulating sight distance (d2) is provided for all legs of the roundabout. See Exhibits 22-24 for approximate location of sight lines for ISD.

## Circulating Sight Distance

Circulating sight distance was evaluated for vehicles circulating through the roundabout to evaluate drivers ability to see other vehicles circulating roundabout. See Exhibit 27 for approximate location of sight lines for circulating vehicles.

## Composite Sight Distance

Exhibit 28 illustrates the composite of sight lines calculated for SSD, ISD, and circulating sight distance. Areas indicated as low growth landscaping should be free from vertical obstructions greater than 30" that may hinder the ability for a driver to recognize an obstruction and stop. Considerations should be given to limit the driver sight lines in areas outside those identified as low growth.

| TABLE 5 - MINIMUM SIGHT PARAMETERS | LEG 1 |  | LEG 2 |  | LEG 3 |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Intersection Sight Distance (MPH/FT) (d1, Entering) | 25 | 185 | 25 | 185 | -- | -- |
| Intersection Sight Distance (MPH/FT) (d2, Circulating) | 14 | 105 | 14 | 105 | 14 | 105 |
| Stopping Sight Distance - Ped Crossing (MPH/FT) | 40 | 305 | 25 | 155 | 40 | 305 |
| Circulating Sight Distance - Circulating Roadway (MPH/FT) | 14 | 115 | 14 | 115 | 14 | 115 |

AKERS DR \& ACCESS RD ROUNDABOUT

## EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

OCTOBER 26, 2022


LOCATION MAP

GRAPHIC SCALE IN FEET


INDEX

| 1 | TITLE SHEET |
| :--- | :--- |
| 2 | ROUNDABOUT LAYOUT |
| 3 | TYPICAL SECTIONS |
| 4 | TYPICAL SECTIONS |
| 5 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SU-40 |
| 6 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SU-40 |
| 7 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SU-40 |
| 8 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SU-40 |
| 9 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-50 |
| 10 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-50 |
| 11 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-50 |
| 12 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-50 |
| 13 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-67 |
| 14 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE WB-67 |
| 15 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SNOWPLOW |
| 16 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SNOWPLOW |
| 17 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SNOWPLOWW |
| 18 | VEHICLE PATH - DESIGN VEHICLE SNOWPLOW |
| 19 | LEG 1 - SB FASTEST PATH |
| 20 | LEG 2 - WB FASTEST PATH |
| 21 | LEG 3 - NB FASTEST PATH |
| 22 | SB INTERSECTION SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 23 | WB INTERSECTION SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 24 | NB INTERSECTION SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 25 | STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 26 | STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 27 | CIRCULATING SIGHT DISTANCE |
| 28 | COMPOSITE SIGHT DISTANCE |





























