LADUTTraffic Signal Warrants Worksheet

DATE	PREPARER	REVIEWER	
MAJOR ST:		Critical Approach Speed	Speed Limit
Speed limit or critical speed on major street In built up area of isolated community of < 1	·	<u>or</u> ≻ RURAL (F	R) URBAN (U)

Eight-Hour Vehicular Volume



- * The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *
- a. Condition A or Condition B or combination of 80% of both parts A and B must be satisfied.
- b. A 6-hour Manual Count may be used in a determination that this warrant is not met. However, supplement manual counts should be taken during separate hours for a determination that this warrant is met.
- c. In applying each condition, the major street and minor street volumes shall be for the same hours. On the minor street, the higher volume does not need to be the same approach during each of the hours.
- d. The study should consider the effects of the right-turn vehicles from the minor-street approaches. Engineering judgment should be used to determine what, if any, portion of the right-turn traffic is subtracted from the minor-street traffic count.
- e. Figure 4C-103(CA) should be used for new intersections, significantly reconstructed intersections, where near-term land development will result in increased volumes, or where it is not reasonable to use current traffic volumes.
- f. Engineering judgment should also be used in applying various traffic signal warrants to cases where approaches consist of one lane plus one left-turn or right-turn lane. This site-specific traffic characteristics should dictate whether an approach is considered as one lane or two lanes. For example, for an approach with one lane for through and right-turning traffic plus a left-turn lane, if engineering judgment indicates that it should be considered a one-lane approach because the traffic using the left turn lane is minor, the total traffic volume approaching the intersection should be applied against the signal warrants as a one-lane approach. The approach should be considered two lanes if approximately half of the traffic on the approach turns left and the left-turn lane is of sufficient length to accommodate all left-turn vehicles. Similar engineering judgment and rationale should be applied to a street approach with one through/left-turn lane plus a right-turn lane. In this case, the degree of conflict of minor-street right-turn traffic with traffic on the major street should be considered. Thus, right-turn traffic should not be included in the minor-street volume if the movement enters the major street with minimal conflict. The approach should be evaluated as a one-lane approach with only the traffic volume in the through/left-turn lane considered.
- g. At an intersection with a high volume of left-turn traffic from the major street, the signal warrant analysis may be performed in a manner that considers the higher volume of the major-street left-turn volumes plus the higher volume minor-street approach as the "minor street" volume and both approaches of the major street minus the higher of the major-street left-turn volume as "major street" volume. In these cases, engineering judgment should be used to determine if left-turn phasing is necessary to accommodate the high volume of left-turn traffic.

Condition A									SATISF	IED	YES	NO
Minimum Vehicle	e Volun	ne							100%	6		
									80%)		
		IUM REG				APF	PLICATION	ON MINO	REDUCTI OR STRE n percenta	ET		<u> </u>
	U	R	U	R	Ιг			Hour	3			
APPROACH LANES	,	1	2 or	More								
Both Approach Major Street	500 (400)	350 (280)	600 (480)	420 (336)								
Highest Approach Minor Street	150 (120)	105 (84)	200 (160)	140 (112)								

Condition B									SATISFI	ED	YES	NO
Interruption of C	ontinu	ous Tra	ffic						100%			
									80%			
		IUM REG				APP	RIGHT 1 LICATIO (If	N MINC		ET		%
	U	R	U	R				Hours				
APPROACH LANES		1	2 or	More								7/
Both Approach Major Street	750 (600)	525 (420)	900 (720)	630 (504)								
Highest Approach Minor Street	75 (60)	53 (42)	100 (80)	70 (56)								

COMBINATION OF A & B SATISFIED YES NO **FULFILLED** REQUIREMENT CONDITION YES NO A. MINIMUM VEHICULAR VOLUME TWO CONDITIONS AND SATISFIED 80% B. INTERRUPTION OF CONTINUOUS TRAFFIC AND AN ADEQUATE TRIAL OF OTHER ALTERNATIVES THAT COULD CAUSE LESS DELAY AND INCOVENIENCE TO TRAFFIC HAS FAILED TO SOLVE THE TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

		N/A	
Projected Volumes	SATISFIED	YES	NO

Figure 4C-103 (CA). Traffic Signal Warrants Worksheet (Average Traffic Estimate Form)

Based on Estimated Average Daily Traffic - see *Note**

	Based on Estimated Aven	,				
URBAN □	RURAL 🗆	Minimum Requirements Estimated Average Daily Traffic				
CONDITION A - Minin Satisfied □	num Vehicular Volume Not Satisfied	On Majo	Per Day or Street Approaches)	Vehicles Per Day On Higher-Volume Minor Street Approach (One Direction Only)		
Number of lanes for moving	ng traffic on each approach	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Major Street 1 2 or More 2 or More 1	Minor Street 1 1 2 or More 2 or More	8,000 9,600 9,600 8,000	5,600 6,720 6,720 5,600	2,400 2,400 3,200 3,200	1,680 1,680 2,240 2,240	
CONDITION B - Interrupt Satisfied □	ion of Continuous Traffic Not Satisfied □	On Majo	Per Day or Street Approaches)	On Highe Minor Stree	Per Day er-Volume et Approach ction Only)	
Number of lanes for moving	ng traffic on each approach	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
Minor Street 12 or More	Minor Street 1 1 2 or More 2 or More	12,000 14,400 14,400 12,000	8,400 10,080 10,080 8,400	1,200 1,200 1,600 1,600	850 850 1,120 1,120	
Combination of	CONDITIONS A + B					
Satisfied No one condition satisfied fulfilled 80% or more	Not Satisfied d, but following conditions A B		DITIONS)%		DITIONS 9%	

^{*} Note: To be used only for NEW INTERSECTIONS or other locations where it is not reasonable to count actual traffic volumes

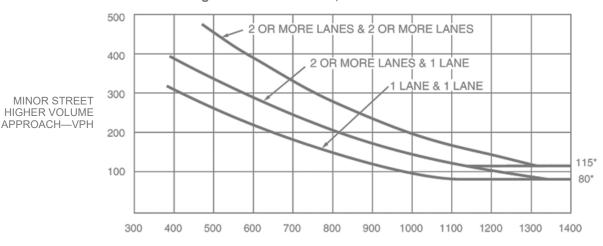
Four-Hour Vehicular Volume

WARRANT		N/A	
	SATISFIED	YES	
		NO	

- a. Record hourly vehicle volumes for the highest four hours of an average day.
- b. In applying each condition, the major street and minor street volumes shall be for the same hours. On the minor street, the higher volume does not need to be the same approach during each of the hours.
- c. The study should consider the effects of the right-turn vehicles from the minor-street approaches. Engineering judgment should be used to determine what, if any, portion of the right-turn traffic is subtracted from the minor-street traffic count.
- d. Engineering judgment should also be used in applying various traffic signal warrants to cases where approaches consist of one lane plus one left-turn or right-turn lane. This site-specific traffic characteristics should dictate whether an approach is considered as one lane or two lanes. For example, for an approach with one lane for through and right-turning traffic plus a left-turn lane, if engineering judgment indicates that it should be considered a one-lane approach because the traffic using the left turn lane is minor, the total traffic volume approaching the intersection should be applied against the signal warrants as a one-lane approach. The approach should be considered two lanes if approximately half of the traffic on the approach turns left and the left-turn lane is of sufficient length to accommodate all left-turn vehicles. Similar engineering judgment and rationale should be applied to a street approach with one through/left-turn lane plus a right-turn lane. In this case, the degree of conflict of minor-street right-turn traffic with traffic on the major street should be considered. Thus, right-turn traffic should not be included in the minor-street volume if the movement enters the major street with minimal conflict. The approach should be evaluated as a one-lane approach with only the traffic volume in the through/left-turn lane considered.
- e. At an intersection with a high volume of left-turn traffic from the major street, the signal warrant analysis may be performed in a manner that considers the higher volume of the major-street left-turn volumes plus the higher volume minor-street approach as the "minor street" volume and both approaches of the major street minus the higher of the major-street left-turn volume as "major street" volume. In these cases, engineering judgment should be used to determine if left-turn phasing is necessary to accommodate the high volume of left -turn traffic.

APPROACH LANES	One	2 or More			Hours			YES	NO
Both Approaches - Major Street							RIGHT TURN REDUCTION APPLICATION MINOR STREET		
Higher Approach - Minor Street							(If Yes, fill in percentage)		%
* /	All plotte	ed points	s fall ab	ove the	applica	able cur	ve in Figure 4C-1. (URBAN AREAS)		
<u>OR</u> , <i>i</i>	All plotte	ed points	s fall al	oove the	e applica	able cur	ve in Figure 4C-2. (RURAL AREAS)	_	Ч

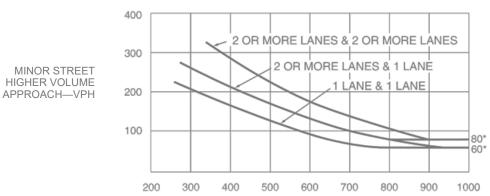
URBAN
Figure 4C-1. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

*Note: 115 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.

RURAL
Figure 4C-2. Warrant 2, Four-Hour Vehicular Volume (70% Factor)



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

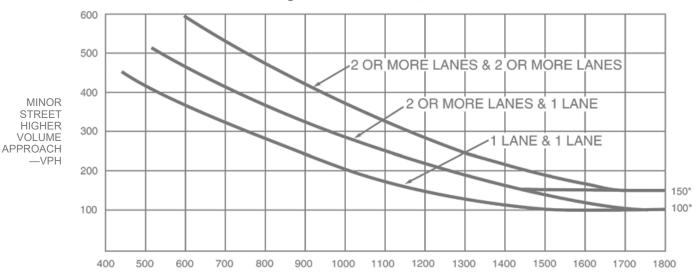
*Note: 80 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with two or more lanes and 60 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor-street approach with one lane.



- a. Part A or Part B must be satisfied.
- b. This signal warrant shall be applied only in unusual cases, such as office complexes, manufacturing plants, industrial complexes, or high-occupancy vehicle facilities that attract or discharge large numbers of vehicles over a short time.
- c. In applying each condition, the major street and minor street volumes shall be for the same hours.
- d. The study should consider the effects of the right-turn vehicles from the minor-street approaches. Engineering judgment should be used to determine what, if any, portion of the right-turn traffic is subtracted from the minor-street traffic count.
- e. Estimated Peak Hour Volumes may be used for new intersections, significantly reconstructed intersections, or where near-term land development will result in increased volumes.
- f. Engineering judgment should also be used in applying various traffic signal warrants to cases where approaches consist of one lane plus one left-turn or right-turn lane. This site-specific traffic characteristics should dictate whether an approach is considered as one lane or two lanes. For example, for an approach with one lane for through and right-turning traffic plus a left-turn lane, if engineering judgment indicates that it should be considered a one-lane approach because the traffic using the left turn lane is minor, the total traffic volume approaching the intersection should be applied against the signal warrants as a one-lane approach. The approach should be considered two lanes if approximately half of the traffic on the approach turns left and the left-turn lane is of sufficient length to accommodate all left-turn vehicles. Similar engineering judgment and rationale should be applied to a street approach with one through/left-turn lane plus a right-turn lane. In this case, the degree of conflict of minor-street right-turn traffic with traffic on the major street should be considered. Thus, right-turn traffic should not be included in the minor-street volume if the movement enters the major street with minimal conflict. The approach should be evaluated as a one-lane approach with only the traffic volume in the through/left-turn lane considered.
- g. At an intersection with a high volume of left-turn traffic from the major street, the signal warrant analysis may be performed in a manner that considers the higher volume of the major-street left-turn volumes plus the higher volume minor-street approach as the "minor street" volume and both approaches of the major street minus the higher of the major-street left-turn volume as "major street" volume. In these cases, engineering judgment should be used to determine if left-turn phasing is necessary to accommodate the high volume of left-turn traffic.

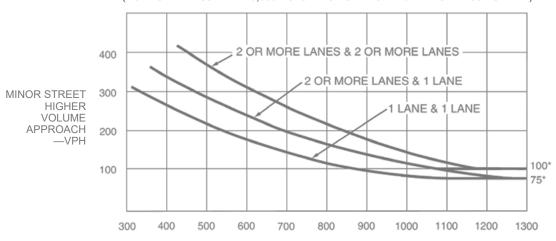
Uni	usual facility per Note b.						YES		NO	
	Name						-			
PA	RT A						SATIS	SFIED	YES	NO
	parts 1, 2, and 3 below must be satis the same one hour, for any four cons		15-minut	e periods)					
							YES	NO	N/A	
1.	The total delay experienced by tracontrolled by a STOP sign equals or five vehicle-hours for a two-lan	or excee	eds four	vehicle-h						
2.	The volume on the same minor st 100 vph for one moving lane of tra									
3.	The total entering volume service sections with four or more approa									
PA	RT B						SATI	SFIED	YES	NO
					Hour					
			2 or						1/70	
	APPROACH LANES	One	More		/	DICUT TUDA	DEDII	CTION	YES	NO
Bo	th Approaches - Major Street					RIGHT TURN APPLICATION <i>MI</i>				
Hig	her Approach - Minor Street					(If Yes, f	ill in perc	entage)		%
							YES	NO		
	The plotted point falls above	e the ap	plicable	curve in	Figure 4C-3	3. (URBAN AREAS)				
	OR. The plotted point falls above	ve the ap	plicable	curve in	Figure 4C-	4. (RURAL AREAS)				

URBAN
Figure 4C-3. Warrant 3, Peak Hour



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

RURAL
Figure 4C-4. Warrant 3, Peak Hour (70% Factor)
(COMMUNITY LESS THAN 10,000 POPULATION OR ABOVE 40 MPH ON MAJOR STREET)



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

^{*} Note: 150 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with two or more lanes and 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

^{*} Note: 100 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with two or more lanes and 75 vph applies as the lower threshold volume for a minor street approach with one lane.

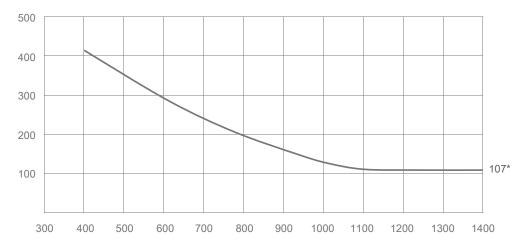
Pedestrian Volume | N/A | SATISFIED | YES | NO |

- a. Parts 1 and 2 shall be satisfied.
- b. The pedestrian volume criterion may be reduced by as much as 50% if the 15th percentile speed of the pedestrians is less than 3.5 feet/second.
- c. Estimated pedestrian volumes may be used where nearby, near-term land use development has been approved for construction.
- d. In applying each condition, the total vehicles per hour on the major street (on both approaches) and the total pedestrians per hour crossing the major street shall be for the same hours.
- e. The Pedestrian Volume signal warrants shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal or STOP sign controlling the street that pedestrians desire to cross is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.
- f. Traffic control signal may not be needed at the study location if adjacent coordinated traffic control signals consistently provide gaps of adequate length for pedestrians to cross the street.
- g. If it is considered at a non-intersection crossing, the traffic control signal should be installed at least 100 feet from side streets or driveways that are controlled by STOP or YIELD signs. If the traffic control signal is installed at a non-intersection crossing, at least one of the signal faces should be over the traveled way for each approach, parking and other sight obstructions should be prohibited for at least 100 feet in advance of and at least 20 feet beyond the crosswalk or site accommodations should be made through curb extensions or other techniques to provide adequate sight distance, and the installation should include suitable standard signs and pavement markings.
- h. Bicycles may be counted as pedestrians.
- Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons may be considered instead of a traffic signal if a device is recommended based upon pedestrian needs

PART 1 (A or B must be satisfied)							SATIS	SFIED	YES	NO
			Hours	3		(FIGURE	E 4C-5	OR 4C-	6 SATIS	SFIED)
A. FOUR-HOUR PEDESTRIAN VOLUMES							SAT	ISFIED	YES	NO
					\langle		10	00%		
Vehicles per hour on major street for 4 hours							8	0%		
Pedestrians crossing major street per hour							5	0%		
for highest 4 hours						15% W	ALKIN	G RATE		
		Но	our			(FIGUR	RE 4C-7	7 or 4C	-8 SATIS	SFIED)
B. ONE HOUR PEDESTRIAN VOLUMES							SATI	SFIED	YES	NO
			1				10	0%		
Vehicles per hour on major street for 1 hour							8	0%		
Pedestrians crossing major street per hour for	-						5	0%		
highest 1 hour					1	15% WAL	KING	RATE		
DARTO			_			T	OATIO	SEIED	٧٥	NO
PART 2							SAIR	SFIED	YES	NO
						т				ш
							YES	NO		
AND, The distance to the nearest traffic signal alon	g the	major stre	et is grea	ater than	300 ft					
OR, The proposed traffic signal will not restrict prog	gressi	ve traffic flo	ow along	the majo	or stre	et				

SPEED ≤ 35 MPH Figure 4C-5. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume



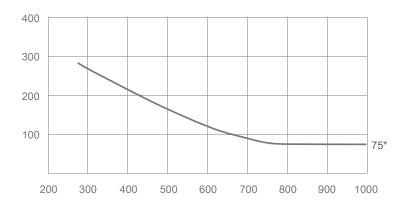


MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

* Note: 107 pph applies as the lower threshold volume

SPEED > 35 MPH
Figure 4C-6. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Four-Hour Volume (70% Factor)

TOTAL OF ALL PEDESTRIANS CROSSING MAJOR STREET —PEDESTRIANS PER HOUR (PPH)

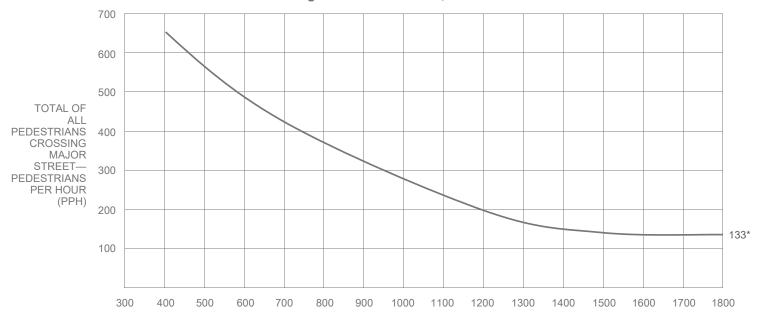


MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

* Note: 75 pph applies as the lower threshold volume



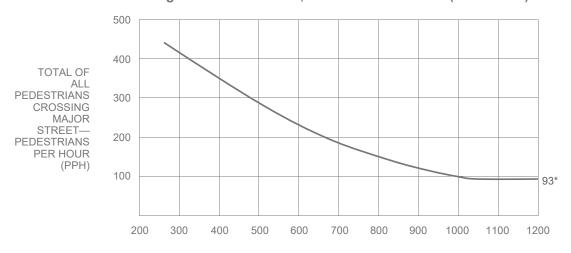
SPEED ≤ 35 MPH Figure 4C-7. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

* Note: 133 pph applies as the lower threshold volume

SPEED > 35 MPH
Figure 4C-8. Warrant 4, Pedestrian Peak Hour (70% Factor)



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

* Note: 93 pph applies as the lower threshold volume

- * The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *
- a. Part A and Part B shall be satisfied.
- b. For purposes of this warrant, schoolchildren include elementary through high school students.
- Estimated schoolchildren volumes may be used where a new school or expanded school has been approved for construction.
- d. The need for a traffic control signal shall be considered when an engineering study of the frequency and adequacy of gaps in the vehicular traffic stream as related to the number and size of groups of schoolchildren at an established school crossing across the major street shows that the number of adequate gaps in the traffic stream during the period when the schoolchildren are using the crossing is less than the number of minutes in the same period and there are a minimum of 20 schoolchildren during the highest crossing hour.
- e. The School Crossing signal warrant shall not be applied at locations where the distance to the nearest traffic control signal along the major street is less than 300 feet, unless the proposed traffic control signal will not restrict the progressive movement of traffic.
- f. Non-intersectional schoolchildren crosswalk locations may be signalized when justified.
- g. Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons may be considered instead of a traffic signal if a device is recommended based upon pedestrian needs

PART A						SATIS	SFIED	YES	NO	
		Hour	,							
Gap / Minu	tes and # of Children		7			YES	NO			
Gaps	Minutes Children Using Crossing			Gaps <	Minutes					
vs Minutes	Number of Adequate Gaps			AND Children	n ≥ 20/hr					
School	Age Pedestrians Crossing Street / hr									
	AND, Consideration has been g	ven to less r	estric	tive remedial m	easures					
PART B						SATIS	SFIED	YES	NO	
						YES	NO			
The distance	ee to the nearest traffic signal along the r	najor street is	s gre	ater than 300 ft						
OR, The pr	oposed traffic signal will not restrict prog	ressive move	emen	t of traffic						
Coc	ordinated Sign	al Sy	S	em W	RRANT	SATI	SFIE	N/A D YES	3 []

- * The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *
- a. The Coordinated Signal System signal warrant should not be applied where the resultant spacing of traffic control signals would be less than 1,000 feet.
- b. All Parts must be satisfied.

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS		DISTANO	CE TO NEAREST	SIGNAL		YES	NO
≥ 1000 ft	N	ft, S	ft, E	ft, W	ft		
On a one-way street or a signals are so far apart that	treet that has tra	affic predominar	ntly in one directionsary degree of ve	on, the adjacent tr hicular platooning	raffic control g.		
OR, On a two-way street, a ing and the proposed and	adjacent traffic c adjacent traffic c	ontrol signals d control signals w	o not provide the	necessary degreevide a progressiv	e of platoon- re operation.	"	–

Crash Experience Warrant



- a. All Parts must be satisfied.
- b. For locations that involve other agencies, crash data from other involved jurisdictions should be obtained.

			YES	NO
Adequate trial of alternative crash frequency	ves with satisfactory observance and enforcement has failed to reduce the			
REQUIREMENTS	Number of crashes reported within a 12-month period susceptible to correction by a traffic signal:			
5 OR MORE	Indicate Date(s):		П	ш
REQUIREMENTS	CONDITIONS	√		
	Warrant 1, Condition A - Minimum Vehicular Volume			
ONE CONDITION SATISFIED 80%	OR, Warrant 1, Condition B - Interruption of Continuous Traffic			
	<u>OR</u> , Warrant 4, Pedestrian Volume Condition - Ped Vol ≥ 80% for ped volumes per Figures 4C-5 to 4C-8			

J. B. Company	NI alamania	WARRANT		N/A	
Roadway	Network	Ω	SATISFIED	YES	
				NO	

- a. Existing traffic volumes with an ambient growth rate of 1% (or other LADOT approved ambient growth rate) may be used if projected volumes are not available.
- b. All Parts must be satisfied.

MINIMUM VOLUME	ENTERING VOLUMES - ALL APPROACHES		./	FULLF	ILLED	
REQUIREMENTS	ENTERING VOLUMES - ALI	ENTERING VOLUMES - ALL APPROACHES			YES	NO
1000 Veh / Hr	During Typical Weekday Peak Hour has 5-year projected traffic volumes that me 1,2, and 3 during an average weekday.					
	During Each of Any 5 Hrs. of a Saturday or Sunday Veh / Hr					
CHARACTE	ERISTICS OF MAJOR ROUTES	MAJOR ROUTE A	MAJOR ROUTE B			
Highway System Servin	as Principal Network for Through Traffic					
Rural or Suburban Highway Out	side Of, Entering, or Traversing a City					
Appears as Major Route	e on an Official Plan				YES	NO
	Any Major Route Characteristics Met, Both Streets					

^{*} The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *

Intersection Near a Grade Crossing

WARRANT

SATISFIED YES

YES L

* The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *

- a. Both Parts A and B shall be satisfied.
- b. This Warrant shall only be applied after review and approval by the LADOT Railroad Crossing and Safety Section (RCOSS), subject to CPUC General Order approval.
- c. This Warrant does not apply for Pre-Signals and/or Queue-Cutter signals, as an alternative application of Pre-Signals (See 2012 CA MUTCD, Sec 8C.09). Pre-Signals shall only be applied after review and approval by RCOSS, subject to CPUC General Order approval.

	FULFI	LLED
	YES	NO
PART A A grade crossing exists on an approach controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign and the center of the track nearest to the intersection is within 140 feet of the stop line or yield line on the approach. Track Center Line to Limit Line ft		
PART B		
There is one minor street approach lane at the track crossing - During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-9.		
Major Street - Total of both approaches: VPH Minor Street - Crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection): VPH X AF (Use Tables 4C-2, 3, & 4 below to calculate AF) = VPH		
<u>OR</u> , There are two or more minor street approach lanes at the track crossing - During the highest traffic volume hour during which rail traffic uses the crossing, the plotted point falls above the applicable curve in Figure 4C-10.		
Major Street - Total of both approaches: VPH Minor Street - Crosses the track (one direction only, approaching the intersection): VPH X AF (Use Tables 4C-2, 3, & 4 below to calculate AF) = VPH		
The minor street approach volume may be multiplied by up to three following adjustment factors (AF) as described in Section 4C-10.		
1. Number of Rail Traffic per Day Adjustment factor from	n Table 4C	-2
2. Percentage of High-Occupancy Buses on Minor Street Approach Adjustment factor from		-3
3. Percentage of Tractor-Trailer Trucks on Minor Street Approach Adjustment factor from		-4

Table 4C-2. Warrant 9, Adjustment Factor for Daily Frequency of Rail Traffic

NOTE: If no data is available or known, then use AF = 1 (no adjustment)

Rail Traffic per Day	Adjustment Factor
1	0.67
2	0.91
3 to 5	1.00
6 to 8	1.18
9 to 11	1.25
12 or more	1.33

Table 4C-3. Warrant 9,
Adjustment Factor for
Percentage of High-Occupancy Buses

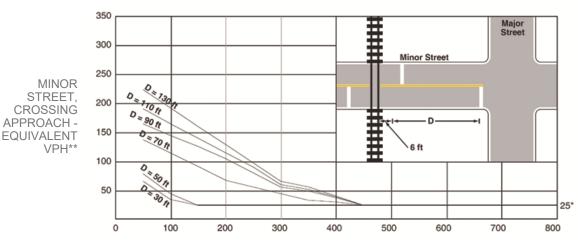
% of High-Occupancy Buses * on Minor-Street Approach	Adjustment Factor
0 %	1.00
2 %	1.09
4 %	1.19
6 % or more	1.32

* A high-occupancy bus is defined as a bus occupied by at least 20 people

Table 4C-4. Warrant 9, Adjustment Factor for Percentage of Tractor-Trailer Trucks

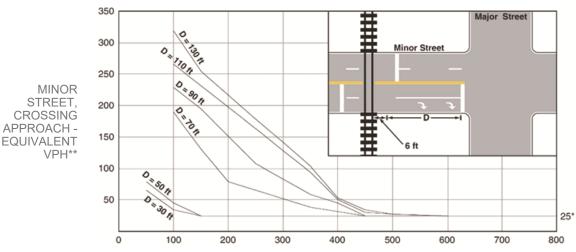
% of Tractor-Trailer Trucks	Adjustment Factor		
on Minor-Street Approach	D less than 70 feet	D of 70 feet or more	
0% to 2.5%	0.50	0.50	
2.6% to 7.5%	0.75	0.75	
7.6% to 12.5%	1.00	1.00	
12.6% to 17.5%	2.30	1.15	
17.6% to 22.5%	2.70	1.35	
22.6% to 27.5%	3.28	1.64	
More than 27.5%	4.18	2.09	

Figure 4C-9. Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing (One Approach Lane at the Track Crossing)



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

Figure 4C-10. Warrant 9, Intersection Near a Grade Crossing (Two or More Approach Lanes at the Track Crossing)



MAJOR STREET—TOTAL OF BOTH APPROACHES—VEHICLES PER HOUR (VPH)

* 25 vph applies as the lower threshold volume

^{**} VPH after applying the adjustment factors in Tables 4C-2, 4C-3, and/or 4C-4, if appropriate

0

The next two warrants are not included in the MUTCD (CA) standard warrants, but are added as optional warrants that an engineer may use with discretion to justify a traffic signal for special conditions where other traffic control devices could be considered, but where a traffic signal might be more appropriate

BICYCLES WARRANT N/A SATISFIED YES NO NO

- a. Part A and Part B shall be satisfied
- b. Per MUTCD (CA) Section 4C.01.15: "For signal warrant analysis, bicyclists may be counted as either vehicles or pedestrians."
- c. When performing a signal warrant analysis, bicyclists riding in the street with other vehicular traffic are usually counted as vehicles, and bicyclists who are clearly using pedestrian facilities are usually counted as pedestrians; however for this bicycle specific warrant, bicyclists are counted as bicyclists, regardless of where they are riding.
- d. Bicycle signal faces should be considered for use when this warrant is satisfied, with the final determination made during the signal design process. Refer to MUTCD (CA) Section 4D.104 (CA).
- e. Estimated peak hour bicycle volumes may be used for new intersections, significantly reconstructed intersections, or where new bicycle facilities or near-term land development are proposed which will result in increased bicycle volumes.

PA	PART A and B must be satisfied SATISF		ATISFIED	YES	NO		
				<u> </u>			
PA	RT A (1 or 2 below	must be satisfied)		SATISFII	ED YES	NO	
1.	where pedestrian u	inits are replaced with bicyclists; A	rked crosswalk with Pedestrian Hyb ND the minor street is designated a a 2035 Element of the City's Genera	s part of th			
2.	The intersection feature one of the roadway		rian path or trail within the median c	or alongsid	e 🗖		
PA	RT B (1, 2, or 3 belo	ow must be satisfied)		SATISFI	ED YES	NO	
1.	Signal would be pa	art of a corridor or area project to in	nprove bicycle connectivity.*				
2.	Signal is associate	d with a development project.*					
3.	There have been at least 3 correctable collisions involving bicyclists in the last 1 year, 2 per year for the last 2 years, or 5 in the last 3 years of available data.			r 🗖			
	Specify dates of correctable bicycle collisions:						
		Period Dates	Dates of Correctable Bicycle (Collisions			
	1 year						
	2 year						
	3 year						

^{*}The authority for a traffic signal justified using Part B.1 or B.2 shall be automatically rescinded three years after the date of approval if funding for construction of the traffic signal is not secured or project plans are not actively being reviewed for approval.

Pedestrian Activated Yellow Flashing Beacons WARRAN

WARRANT		N/A	
	SATISFIED	YES	
		NO	

* The satisfaction of a traffic signal warrant or warrants shall not in itself require the installation of a traffic control signal *

- All Parts shall be satisfied.
- b. This warrant should be applied when Pedestrian Activated Yellow Flashing Beacons are recommended within 600 feet BOTH upstream and downstream of existing traffic signals.

PART A	YES	NO
Location meets the guidelines for the installation of Pedestrian Activated Yellow Flashing Beacons as described in the LADOT Marked Crosswalk Guidelines.		

PART B

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS	DISTANCE TO NEAREST SIGNALS		NO
≤ 600 ft	Nft, Sft, Eft, Wft		