Benefits of a Roundabout

Saves lives

- Up to a 90% reduction in fatalities
- 76% reduction in injury crashes
- 30-40% reduction in pedestrian crashes
- 75% fewer conflict points than four-way intersections

Slower vehicle speeds (generally under 25 mph)

- Motorists have more time to judge and react to other cars or pedestrians
- Advantageous to older and novice motorists
- Reduces the severity of crashes
- Keeps pedestrians safer

Efficient traffic flow

• 30-50% increase in traffic capacity

Reduction in pollution and fuel use

- Improved traffic flow for intersections that handle a high number of left turns
- Reduced need for storage lanes

Potential money saved

- No signal equipment to install and repair
- Savings estimated at an average of \$5,000 per year in electricity and maintenance costs
- Service life of a roundabout is 25 years (vs. the 10-year service life of signal equipment)

Community benefits

- Traffic calming
- Aesthetic landscaping

Source: Federal Highway Administration

What is a Roundabout?

A roundabout is a circular intersection without traffic signal equipment in which traffic flows around a center island.

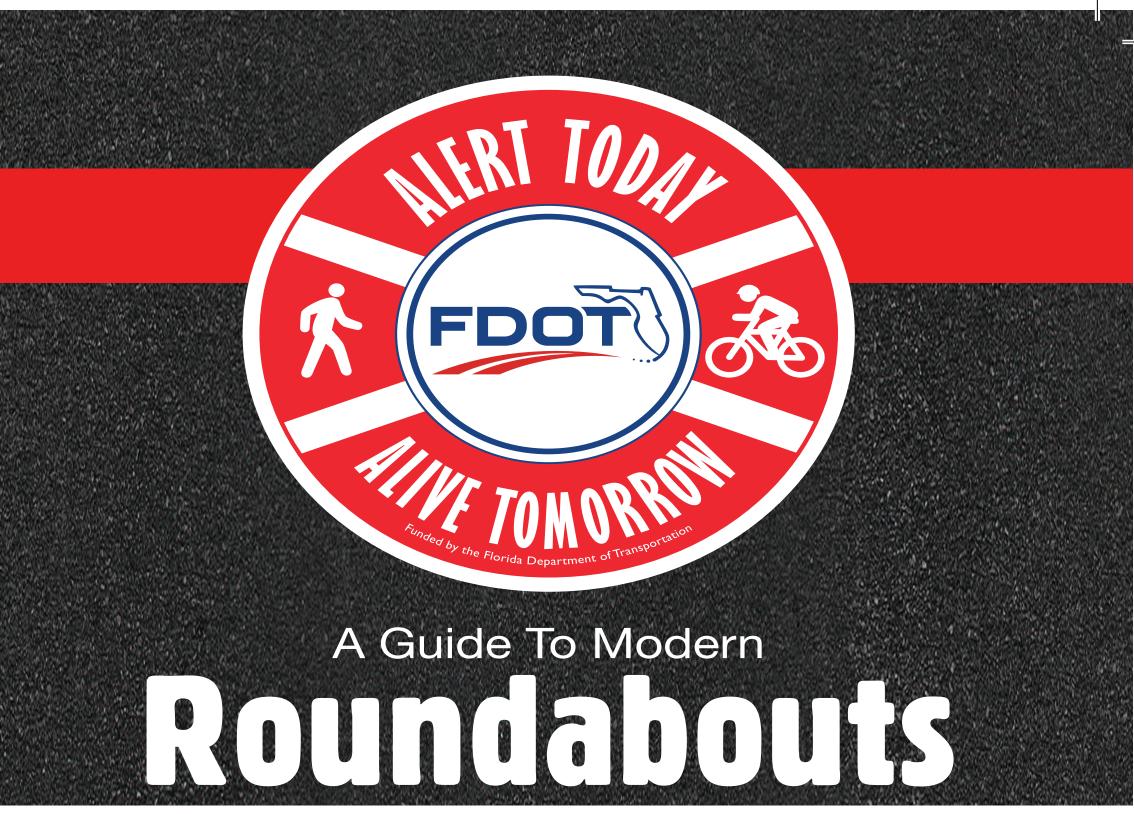


Why Modern Roundabouts?

In Florida, over 44% of all traffic fatalities and serious injuries occur at conventional (stop & signal-controlled) intersections. Roundabouts have been proven to reduce the number of fatal and severe injury crashes by 82% over a stop-controlled intersection, and 78% over a signalized intersection.

Conventional intersections have 32 vehicle and 16 pedestrian conflict points, while roundabouts have only 8 vehicle and 8 pedestrian conflict points. Because there are no crossing movements in a roundabout, left-turn and right-angle crashes are eliminated.

For safety tips and more information, please visit: www.AlertTodayFlorida.com



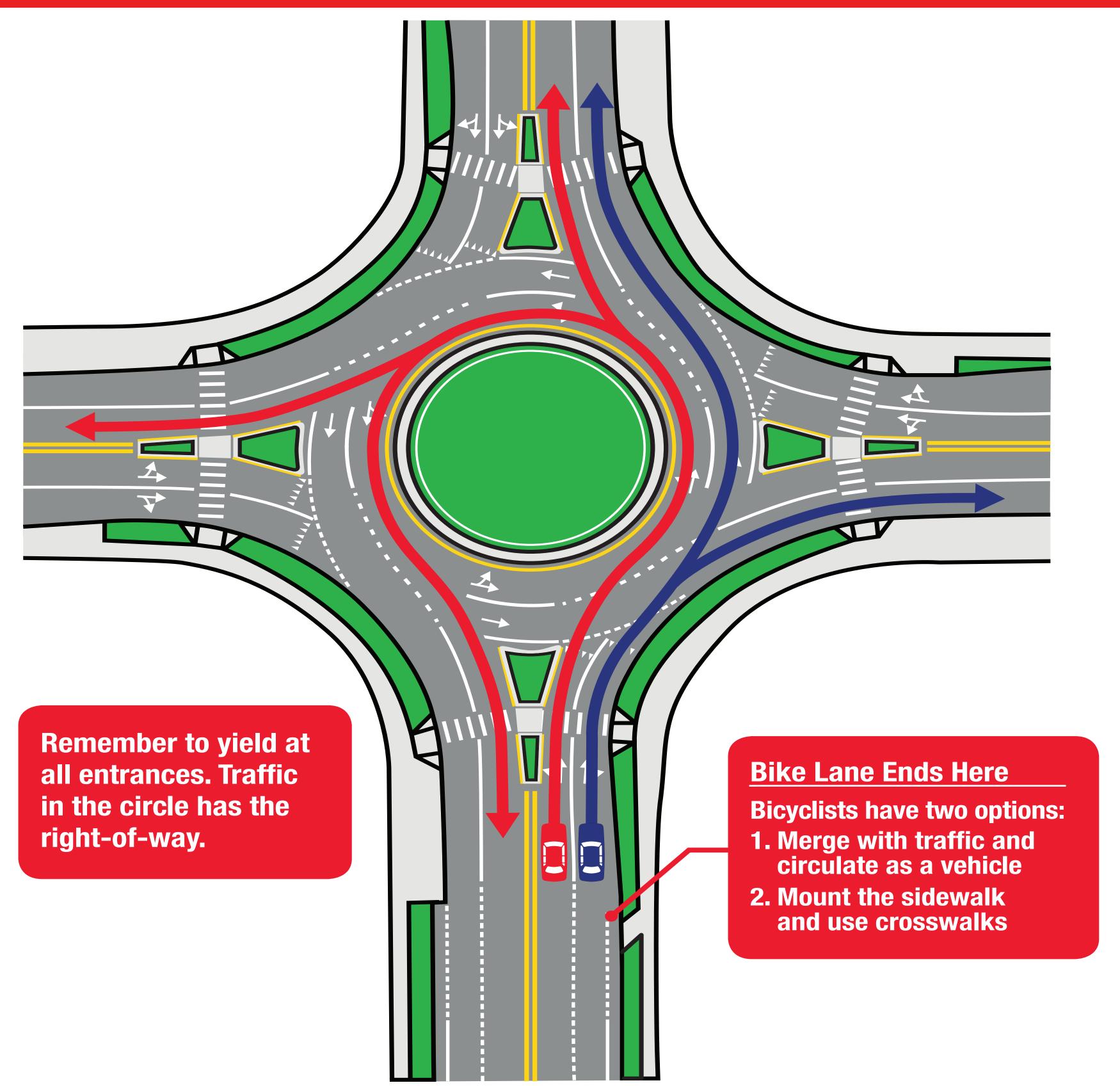


Informational Guide for:

MOTORISTS • PEDESTRIANS • BICYCLISTS



Navigating a Modern Roundabout



- 1. Slow to 10-15 mph on approach to a roundabout
- 2. In multi-lane roundabouts, follow signs and markings to determine the lane(s) that will serve your destination
- 3. Yield right-of-way to bicyclists merging into the entry lane before the bike lane ends
- 4. Yield right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the entry lane
- 5. Yield right-of-way to motorists already in the circulatory roadway when it is safe to do so
- 6. Turn right onto the circulatory roadway when it is safe to do so
- 7. When you approach your destination street, use your right-turn signal and exit the roundabout
- 8. Yield right-of-way to pedestrians crossing the exit lane

Roundabout User Tips



Motorists

- Determine which way you want to go in advance of the roundabout
- Keep right at the splitter island and slow to 10-15 mph
- Watch for bicyclists and allow them to merge into the entry lane
- Watch for pedestrians crossing the entry roadway and yield right-of-way

- Yield right-of-way to vehicles within the circulatory roadway
- Turn right onto the circulatory roadway when it is safe to do so
- When you approach your street, use your right-turn signal and exit the roundabout
- Watch for pedestrians crossing the exit roadway and yield right-of-way



Pedestrians

- Stay on the walkways and cross at designated crosswalks
- Do not enter the central island
- Watch for motorists and bicyclists
- Cross to the splitter island and stop there if traffic requires



Bicyclists

- Merge with traffic on the entry lane or use the ramp to the sidewalk
- If riding with traffic, signal your intended path
- If using the sidewalks, yield right-of-way to pedestrians and walk your bicycle at crosswalks

All roundabouts have these features:

Yield-at-entry

• Traffic entering the circle yields to traffic already in the circle.

Traffic deflection

 Pavement markings and raised islands direct traffic into a one-way counterclockwise flow.

Geometric curvature

• The radius of the circular road and the angles of entry can be designed to slow the speed of vehicles.