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U.S. Highway Attributes Relevant to Lane Tracking

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<p>Abstract</p> <p>This report contains tabular information concerning the attributes of U.S. Highways. The information is divided into three sections: (1) road characteristics, (2) road markings, and (3) intersections.</p> <p>The first section (road characteristics) describes the road-type classification scheme used in the U.S. It also includes a state-by-state statistical summary of road miles by lane width and the number of traffic lanes.</p> <p>The second section (road markings) enumerates regulations for lane separations, road-edge markings, curb markings and delineators. It also contains information concerning the retroreflectivity of the materials used for these road markings.</p> <p>The third section (intersections) includes statistical information from three states about intersection configuration, control, and marking.</p> <p>The information concerning markings, regulations, and road-type classification was extracted primarily from part 3 of the <i>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)</i> and <i>A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (AASHTO Green Book)</i>. Statistical information was obtained from several state departments of transportation and several Web sites linked to the U.S. Department of Transportation. An extensive listing of sources and URLs is provided within the document.</p>			
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1. What kinds of roads are there in the U.S.? What attributes do these roads have?

Information	Source(s) (by common name in section 4)	Main points
Definitions of different road types (arterials, collectors, local roads, etc.)	AASHTO <i>Green Book</i>	
	<i>Transportation Expressions</i>	
Lane width for different road types (miles by lane width) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Statistics by state•U.S. totals	<i>Highway Statistics</i>	12 ft = most common lane width
Traffic lanes – number of lanes per road type (miles by traffic lanes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Statistics by state•U.S. totals	<i>Highway Statistics</i>	2 lanes most common; 4 lanes most common on interstates
Speed limits <ul style="list-style-type: none">•State maximums on primary roads•Summary of other speed laws	<i>National Transportation Statistics</i>	fall primarily between 55 and 75 mph
	<i>Summary of State Speed Laws</i>	vary by jurisdiction

2. Which means are used to delineate lane separations and road edges?

Information	Source(s)	Main points
Means of lane separation <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Regulations for color, length, and width	<i>MUTCD 3a</i>	painted lines and medians are used
Regulations for curb markings and road edge markers	<i>MUTCD 3b</i>	
Regulations for delineators	<i>MUTCD 3d</i>	
Materials <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Retroreflectance of pavement markings•Measurement of Retroreflectance	<i>3M Product Reference Guide</i>	range from 410 to 1100 millicandellas/ sq m/lux
	<i>3M Briefs</i>	measurements vary by instrument

3. What types of intersections are there in the U.S. and how are they marked and controlled?

Information	Source(s)	Main points
Illustrations of intersection configurations	MDOT	
Marking regulations for intersections	<i>MUTCD 3b</i>	
Statistics for Michigan, California, and New York <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types of intersections • How many of each type of intersection • How they are controlled 	MDOT CADOT NYDOT	tees are the most common configuration

4. Sources by common name and URL

Common name	Source	URL
<i>AASHTO Green Book</i>	AASHTO. (1994). <i>A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets</i> . Washington D.C.: AASHTO.	
CADOT	California Department of Transportation	
MDOT	Michigan Department of Transportation	
<i>Summary of State Speed Laws</i>	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (1997). <i>Summary of State Speed Laws</i>	www.azfms.com/DocReviews/ug97/art14.html
NYDOT	New York Department of Transportation	
<i>3M Briefs</i>	3M (1998). <i>3M Briefs</i>	www.mmm.com/market/trans/tcm/ss/framset.html
<i>3M Product Reference Guide</i>	3M (1998). <i>3M Product Reference Guide</i> .	www.mmm.com/market/trans/tcm/pc/framset.html
<i>National Transportation Statistics</i>	U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. (1997). <i>National Transportation Statistics</i> .	www.bts.gov/programs/btsprod/nts/chp3/tbl3X28.html
<i>Transportation Expressions</i>	U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. (1996). <i>Transportation Expressions</i> . Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Transportation	
<i>MUTCD 3a</i>	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. (1997). <i>Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices</i>	www.ohs.fhwa.dot.gov/devices/mutcd/mutcd3a1.pdf
<i>MUTCD 3b</i>		www.ohs.fhwa.dot.gov/devices/mutcd/mutcd3b1.pdf
<i>MUTCD 3d</i>		www.ohs.fhwa.dot.gov/devices/mutcd/mutcd3d1.pdf
<i>Highway Statistics</i>	U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Information Management. (1996). <i>Highway Statistics 1996</i> . Washington D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, V49-V56.	www.fhwa.dot.gov/ohim/1996/hm53(hm55).pdf

PREFACE

This report represents the first deliverable from a project funded by Mitsubishi Electric Company at the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute (UMTRI). We would like to thank Mr. Shigekazu Okamura (okamura@hime.melco.co.jp) for serving as the project liaison.

The purpose of this project is to provide technical data for Mitsubishi Electric on the types of roads found in the U.S., the frequency of each type, and how they are marked. This information will be used to tailor lane-tracking devices for future motor vehicles.

Additional information will be in the form of videotapes of selected roads in Michigan recorded using the lane-tracking and forward-scene cameras in an instrumented car.

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INTRODUCTION

At the present time, there is considerable interest in applying computer and communications technology to enhance the safety, efficiency, and pleasure of driving. These efforts often occur under the banner of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS).

Of particular interest are systems that directly support driving by helping drivers maintain speed and lane position. Lane-position support systems may either warn the driver of departures or potential departures or, in some cases, actually steer the vehicle. To develop systems for the U.S. market that utilize lane markings as input, information on the types, locations, and quality of markings is needed. In this project, three topics are being addressed (road types, means of separating lanes, and intersections) from three perspectives (laws and regulations, statistics on highways, and sample videotapes).

Key issues are described in further detail below along with how the responses have been structured. To accelerate the production of the report, the approach taken has been to include the key figures and tables in the report with minimal supplemental explanation. Each issue is covered in a separate chapter.

Issue 1: What kinds of roads are there in the U.S.? What attributes (number of lanes, lane width, speed limit) do these roads have?

Issue 2: Which means (white lines, yellow lines, zebra zones, etc.) are used to separate lanes in the U.S. and what are the attributes (color, length, width) of each?

Issue 3: What kinds of intersections are there in the U.S. and when are special turn lanes provided?

Much of the desired information needed was obtained from three sources: (1) *A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets (Green Book)*, (2) *Manual of Uniform Traffic Controls Devices (MUTCD)*, and (3) *Highway Statistics* published by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA). The *Green Book* is published by AASHTO (AASHTO, 1994). The text, green in color, is the standard reference used by all highway designers in the U.S. The text specifies acceptable road dimensions in great detail. To avoid reprinting the entire book and potential copyright conflicts, readers are referred to the book for additional details.

The *MUTCD* is the standard reference in the U.S. concerning the placement and design of highway signs, traffic signals, and pavement markings. There is a most commonly referred to federal version (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1997) and versions published by individual states. Significant portions from the *MUTCD* appear in the appendix to this report.

Highway Statistics (U.S. Department of Transportation, 1996), an annual FHWA publication, summarizes the various types of roads in existence.

Additional information (for example, data on speeds) was obtained from a variety of other sources, in particular, U.S. Department of Transportation Web sites.

WHAT KINDS OF ROADS ARE THERE IN THE U.S.?

This section clarifies the road type classification scheme and provides highway statistics regarding lane widths, traffic lanes, and speed limits.

Road Type Classification

The classification schemes for the various road types are summarized in Table 1. Definitions were obtained from the *Green Book* and *Transportation Expressions*. For more detailed information concerning these road types, consult chapters V, VI, and VII of the *Green Book*.

Table 1. Road-type classification scheme.

Road Type	Definition
Local road	A road whose principal function is to provide direct access to property (houses, apartments, and businesses). Local roads rarely serve through traffic and often allow on-street parking. There are few restrictions on the placement of driveways.
Collector	A road whose principal function is to provide direct access between local roads and arterials. Collectors may provide some access to adjacent properties; however, more restrictions are placed on on-street parking and driveway placement. In rural areas, collectors serve intracounty rather than statewide traffic.
Major collector	A collector road that serves higher volumes of through traffic. Major collectors are often characterized by a greater number of dedicated turn lanes and more parking and driveway placement restrictions.
Arterial	A road whose principal function is to serve major through-traffic movements between major traffic generators. In rural areas, arterials link cities and larger towns. Arterials are often designated as statewide or interstate highways.
Minor arterial	A thoroughfare which links smaller generators of traffic than do principal arterials and thus has lower travel densities. Minor arterials may provide some access to adjacent properties, but parking is often prohibited on these roads and driveway placement is severely restricted.
Principal arterial	A major thoroughfare serving high-speed, high-volume traffic movements between major generators of traffic. These roads often have multilane or freeway design.
Freeway	Freeway, interstate, and expressway are terms which are often used interchangeably. These roads are all usually divided arterial highways characterized by having grade separations at all major intersections and full or partial access control.
Interstate	A freeway or expressway whose principal function is to carry traffic between states.
Expressway	The term expressway usually connotes a freeway or interstate which has more than two lanes in each direction in urban areas.
Urban Road	A road located an area (town,village,etc.) with a population of 5000 persons or more.
Rural Road	Any road that does not fall under the urban classification.

Highway Statistics

Tables 2 through 6 provide statistics on lane width, traffic lanes, and speed limits for each state. Tables 2 and 4 (HM-53 and HM-55 from the Federal Highway Administration's *Highway Statistics*) provide a count of roads for each state as classified by lane width and traffic lanes. These roads are also classified according to road type and refer to the classification scheme enumerated in the preceding table. The two tables were obtained from annual reports issued by the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration.

Lane Width

Table 2. Road miles by lane width and road type.

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STATE	RURAL INTERSTATE				OTHER RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET			TOTAL	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 12	12	> 12		< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	0	599	0	599	0	0	7	77	1,976	6	2,066
Alaska	48	876	109	1,033	0	0	2	1	572	235	810
Arizona	0	927	69	996	0	0	0	14	600	572	1,186
Arkansas	0	400	0	400	0	0	44	886	1,270	0	2,200
California	0	1,345	0	1,345	0	0	51	142	3,494	0	3,687
Colorado	0	702	66	768	0	0	43	172	1,898	90	2,203
Connecticut	0	101	0	101	0	0	0	0	263	0	263
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	199	16	216
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	958	0	958	0	0	68	175	3,381	94	3,718
Georgia	0	800	7	807	0	0	8	38	1,883	864	2,793
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	34	89	0	125
Idaho	0	532	0	532	0	0	5	37	1,642	0	1,684
Illinois	0	1,520	1	1,521	96	141	2	288	1,915	196	2,638
Indiana	0	853	0	853	0	0	21	83	1,527	68	1,699
Iowa	0	576	58	634	0	0	5	332	2,962	114	3,413
Kansas	0	698	0	698	0	3	0	214	2,954	0	3,171
Kentucky	0	536	0	536	0	0	101	195	1,712	4	2,012
Louisiana	0	611	0	611	0	0	0	180	1,034	0	1,214
Maine	0	313	0	313	0	0	38	175	542	32	787
Maryland ^{1/}	0	227	0	227	0	0	4	13	524	8	549
Massachusetts	0	162	0	162	2	0	8	11	259	39	319
Michigan	0	740	0	740	0	0	18	572	2,165	0	2,755
Minnesota	0	681	0	681	0	0	84	166	3,139	184	3,573
Mississippi	0	558	0	558	0	0	0	38	1,801	0	1,839
Missouri	0	809	0	809	0	0	38	397	2,617	0	3,052
Montana	0	1,137	0	1,137	0	0	12	88	2,393	129	2,622
Nebraska	0	435	2	437	0	0	28	101	2,372	228	2,729
Nevada	0	480	0	480	0	0	0	0	1,389	0	1,389
New Hampshire	0	176	0	176	0	0	5	15	423	11	454
New Jersey	0	119	0	119	0	0	13	7	500	13	533
New Mexico	0	864	28	892	0	0	73	60	1,628	36	1,797
New York	0	778	19	797	0	0	122	350	1,445	83	2,000
North Carolina	0	639	0	639	9	10	26	316	1,852	0	2,213
North Dakota	0	531	0	531	0	0	0	174	2,737	19	2,930
Ohio	0	830	0	830	0	0	101	401	1,705	9	2,216
Oklahoma	0	721	0	721	0	0	43	40	2,241	43	2,367
Oregon	0	574	8	582	11	12	24	226	2,482	75	2,830
Pennsylvania	0	1,207	0	1,207	0	0	199	952	1,276	52	2,479
Rhode Island	0	21	0	21	0	0	0	5	39	19	63
South Carolina	8	663	0	671	0	0	0	93	1,325	28	1,446
South Dakota	0	629	0	629	0	0	0	76	2,466	0	2,542
Tennessee	0	739	0	739	0	27	94	408	1,278	0	1,807
Texas	0	2,204	0	2,204	0	3	52	302	5,671	727	6,755
Utah	0	771	0	771	0	0	0	0	1,008	0	1,008
Vermont	0	280	0	280	0	4	10	57	225	21	317
Virginia	1	707	4	712	0	4	242	210	1,035	43	1,534
Washington	0	501	0	501	0	0	18	651	1,417	0	2,086
West Virginia	0	458	1	459	1	235	205	71	540	0	1,052
Wisconsin	0	575	0	575	0	0	32	303	3,003	20	3,358
Wyoming	0	753	73	826	0	0	26	4	1,602	0	1,632
U.S. Total	57	32,316	445	32,818	119	439	1,874	9,151	82,470	4,078	98,131

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STATE	RURAL MINOR ARTERIAL						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	34	0	383	158	3,129	0	3,704
Alaska	0	0	0	0	173	269	442
Arizona	0	0	0	22	1,111	125	1,258
Arkansas	0	0	1,230	700	1,059	0	2,989
California	0	89	727	803	5,242	43	6,904
Colorado	0	0	337	672	2,560	106	3,675
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	498	0	498
Delaware	0	0	2	22	78	3	105
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	18	541	312	1,692	23	2,586
Georgia	0	0	110	542	4,022	900	5,574
Hawaii	6	28	103	92	145	0	374
Idaho	0	0	22	116	1,158	0	1,296
Illinois	0	281	218	493	3,187	635	4,814
Indiana	5	0	159	465	1,473	132	2,234
Iowa	0	206	146	798	2,504	299	3,953
Kansas	0	6	1	940	3,354	0	4,301
Kentucky	63	164	745	296	344	9	1,621
Louisiana	0	0	92	623	908	0	1,623
Maine	0	0	220	311	536	3	1,070
Maryland ^{1/}	0	0	78	276	596	0	950
Massachusetts	0	17	18	134	394	102	665
Michigan	0	0	208	1,516	2,300	0	4,024
Minnesota	0	0	163	348	5,656	204	6,371
Mississippi	0	0	643	837	2,426	4	3,910
Missouri	0	0	1,648	1,084	645	21	3,398
Montana	0	0	126	378	2,468	18	2,990
Nebraska	0	0	3	256	3,413	526	4,198
Nevada	0	0	0	0	715	0	715
New Hampshire	0	3	19	59	408	1	490
New Jersey	0	0	63	43	337	45	488
New Mexico	0	0	157	64	1,574	79	1,874
New York	0	0	1,033	1,469	1,518	96	4,116
North Carolina	0	226	266	820	1,687	0	2,999
North Dakota	0	0	8	149	2,356	0	2,513
Ohio	0	54	597	667	1,510	14	2,842
Oklahoma	0	0	54	458	2,210	28	2,750
Oregon	0	0	182	482	1,294	88	2,046
Pennsylvania	23	358	1,395	2,278	1,001	61	5,116
Rhode Island	0	0	0	7	24	49	80
South Carolina	0	0	108	950	2,574	29	3,661
South Dakota	0	31	0	145	3,164	0	3,340
Tennessee	0	0	934	1,282	1,200	0	3,416
Texas	0	0	161	553	7,203	1,537	9,454
Utah	0	0	0	0	1,535	0	1,535
Vermont	0	7	56	386	242	43	734
Virginia	0	57	2,330	648	367	30	3,432
Washington	0	0	191	990	800	0	1,981
West Virginia	89	378	573	353	167	4	1,564
Wisconsin	0	0	142	1,408	3,451	10	5,011
Wyoming	0	0	36	126	1,509	4	1,675
U.S. Total	220	1,923	16,228	25,531	87,917	5,540	137,359

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STATE	RURAL MAJOR COLLECTOR						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	0	1,472	7,157	1,694	1,392	2	11,717
Alaska	0	0	39	150	1,170	23	1,382
Arizona	9	0	138	284	3,446	628	4,505
Arkansas	404	457	5,753	4,345	1,597	0	12,556
California	225	372	1,398	1,870	8,603	546	13,014
Colorado	63	8	1,006	781	4,094	40	5,992
Connecticut	19	47	35	125	981	0	1,207
Delaware	0	55	171	165	122	38	551
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	118	1,092	1,505	521	1,300	6	4,542
Georgia	0	1,890	5,238	2,587	2,893	1,047	13,655
Hawaii	62	122	85	32	49	0	350
Idaho	281	428	1,376	543	2,646	0	5,274
Illinois	433	1,546	4,043	5,979	1,841	345	14,187
Indiana	59	1,993	3,511	1,196	2,844	1,095	10,698
Iowa	0	78	650	9,380	3,290	896	14,294
Kansas	0	243	2,528	9,392	9,553	1,254	22,970
Kentucky	297	3,466	2,127	878	167	34	6,969
Louisiana	0	107	3,438	1,219	2,283	0	7,047
Maine	35	534	1,652	741	226	16	3,204
Maryland ^{1/}	99	159	514	510	571	3	1,856
Massachusetts	5	190	366	540	378	317	1,796
Michigan	0	377	5,596	7,070	3,860	82	16,985
Minnesota	0	138	337	4,000	11,551	138	16,164
Mississippi	237	732	7,286	1,071	2,650	133	12,109
Missouri	0	865	12,990	2,814	1,323	15	18,007
Montana	97	92	749	770	4,961	404	7,073
Nebraska	423	142	1,180	3,174	5,096	1,501	11,516
Nevada	0	0	146	0	1,815	6	1,967
New Hampshire	2	80	274	370	463	11	1,200
New Jersey	0	19	260	132	903	266	1,580
New Mexico	11	58	748	333	2,204	602	3,956
New York	0	329	2,440	2,497	834	24	6,124
North Carolina	0	1,208	2,962	1,590	2,874	0	8,634
North Dakota	0	327	893	1,404	8,407	148	11,179
Ohio	884	3,364	4,777	1,003	1,796	26	11,850
Oklahoma	736	2,994	4,378	4,444	8,554	247	21,353
Oregon	41	808	3,167	2,482	2,474	246	9,218
Pennsylvania	412	1,838	2,757	2,203	848	0	8,058
Rhode Island	1	6	15	36	83	36	177
South Carolina	46	688	2,464	3,757	1,112	68	8,135
South Dakota	379	681	1,108	2,027	8,077	201	12,473
Tennessee	73	1,175	1,975	1,671	492	0	5,386
Texas	70	2,196	13,990	3,406	15,492	612	35,766
Utah	162	108	109	180	2,751	0	3,310
Vermont	0	179	593	942	248	30	1,992
Virginia	2,980	1,900	3,568	1,159	108	29	9,744
Washington	66	218	2,254	3,512	2,173	151	8,374
West Virginia	1,971	2,066	736	796	447	0	6,016
Wisconsin	0	41	3,158	7,943	2,328	109	13,579
Wyoming	0	50	353	390	1,632	2	2,427
U.S. Total	10,700	36,938	123,993	104,108	145,002	11,377	432,118

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STATE	URBAN INTERSTATE				OTHER URBAN FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET			TOTAL	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 12	12	> 12		< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	0	305	0	305	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
Alaska	0	42	11	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	156	17	173	0	0	0	0	63	28	91
Arkansas	0	141	0	141	0	0	0	0	112	0	112
California	47	1,032	0	1,079	0	0	0	16	1,317	1	1,334
Colorado	0	184	2	186	0	0	0	20	183	15	218
Connecticut	0	243	0	243	0	0	0	0	198	0	198
Delaware	0	41	0	41	0	0	0	0	4	7	11
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	10	3	0	13	0	2	9	2	6	0	19
Florida	2	483	28	513	0	0	0	19	379	7	405
Georgia	0	404	30	434	0	0	2	1	135	24	162
Hawaii	9	34	0	43	0	0	0	8	26	0	34
Idaho	0	79	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	639	3	642	0	0	0	0	75	0	75
Indiana	0	319	0	319	0	0	0	0	132	0	132
Iowa	0	119	28	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	174	0	174	0	12	0	6	118	0	136
Kentucky	0	226	0	226	0	1	0	0	90	2	93
Louisiana	0	282	0	282	0	0	0	0	45	0	45
Maine	0	54	1	55	0	0	0	0	14	3	17
Maryland ^{1/}	0	253	2	255	0	0	0	1	227	1	229
Massachusetts	3	398	2	403	0	0	0	0	200	5	205
Michigan	1	498	0	499	0	0	0	4	216	1	221
Minnesota	0	232	0	232	0	0	0	0	142	0	142
Mississippi	0	127	0	127	0	0	0	0	44	0	44
Missouri	0	369	0	369	0	0	0	12	276	0	288
Montana	0	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	41	2	43	0	0	0	0	16	1	17
Nevada	0	83	0	83	0	0	0	0	35	0	35
New Hampshire	0	47	1	48	0	0	0	0	42	0	42
New Jersey	1	301	1	303	0	0	0	5	307	0	312
New Mexico	0	108	0	108	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
New York	0	656	46	702	0	0	30	39	746	9	824
North Carolina	6	336	0	342	0	1	0	6	265	0	272
North Dakota	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	0	743	0	743	0	0	0	34	340	1	375
Oklahoma	0	206	3	209	0	0	0	1	128	5	134
Oregon	0	145	1	146	0	0	0	1	51	1	53
Pennsylvania	0	543	0	543	0	0	3	20	450	0	473
Rhode Island	0	48	0	48	0	0	0	2	66	0	68
South Carolina	24	134	0	158	0	0	0	6	63	0	69
South Dakota	0	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Tennessee	1	322	0	323	0	0	1	0	114	0	115
Texas	0	1,029	1	1,030	0	0	4	44	1,178	12	1,238
Utah	0	169	0	169	0	0	0	0	8	0	8
Vermont	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	16	3	19
Virginia	1	390	4	395	0	0	5	10	201	6	222
Washington	2	260	0	262	0	0	8	35	273	0	316
West Virginia	0	91	0	91	1	0	0	0	7	2	10
Wisconsin	0	170	0	170	0	0	0	0	178	1	179
Wyoming	0	62	25	87	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
U.S. Total	107	12,903	208	13,218	1	16	62	292	8,516	135	9,022

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TABLE HM-53 SHEET 5 OF 7

STATE	OTHER URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	0	0	51	71	850	11	983
Alaska	0	0	0	2	45	9	56
Arizona	0	0	25	159	709	135	1,028
Arkansas	0	5	103	172	296	4	580
California	1	0	142	391	5,241	79	5,854
Colorado	0	0	67	69	663	37	836
Connecticut	0	0	13	8	583	0	604
Delaware	0	0	7	13	99	16	135
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	4	9	38	9	16	4	80
Florida	2	0	106	315	2,025	199	2,647
Georgia	16	16	63	109	926	623	1,753
Hawaii	0	2	28	24	75	6	135
Idaho	0	0	2	4	216	0	222
Illinois	2	5	168	305	1,924	198	2,602
Indiana	0	7	112	183	1,016	233	1,551
Iowa	1	0	3	18	548	137	707
Kansas	0	37	27	57	521	0	642
Kentucky	3	10	107	119	365	30	634
Louisiana	0	1	51	100	684	9	845
Maine	0	0	5	8	137	24	174
Maryland ^{1/}	4	2	47	136	596	72	857
Massachusetts	0	1	154	113	620	663	1,551
Michigan	1	33	458	542	888	52	1,974
Minnesota	0	0	3	16	515	24	558
Mississippi	0	2	44	77	493	14	630
Missouri	0	0	98	288	721	8	1,115
Montana	0	0	0	10	156	8	174
Nebraska	0	0	29	24	306	60	419
Nevada	0	0	2	0	235	0	237
New Hampshire	0	0	0	8	136	26	170
New Jersey	1	0	64	50	908	282	1,305
New Mexico	0	0	29	26	422	42	519
New York	0	4	449	144	1,664	255	2,516
North Carolina	19	19	39	152	1,131	0	1,360
North Dakota	0	0	1	1	160	2	164
Ohio	1	34	296	440	1,130	93	1,994
Oklahoma	5	0	50	69	517	162	803
Oregon	0	0	19	93	407	109	628
Pennsylvania	0	8	341	608	1,174	140	2,271
Rhode Island	0	3	30	51	160	87	331
South Carolina	0	0	31	68	559	39	697
South Dakota	0	0	0	2	112	0	114
Tennessee	0	6	137	198	951	0	1,292
Texas	0	6	201	578	3,862	263	4,910
Utah	0	0	0	0	268	0	268
Vermont	2	1	8	16	56	14	97
Virginia	1	3	242	230	483	185	1,144
Washington	0	2	72	385	613	16	1,088
West Virginia	1	5	19	24	153	1	203
Wisconsin	3	0	41	201	1,061	5	1,311
Wyoming	0	0	0	20	166	19	205
U.S. Total	67	221	4,022	6,706	37,562	4,395	52,973

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TABLE HM-53 SHEET 6 OF 7

STATE	URBAN MINOR ARTERIAL						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	0	27	511	387	872	177	1,974
Alaska	0	0	5	24	155	20	204
Arizona	5	0	17	141	911	201	1,275
Arkansas	2	50	203	235	476	38	1,004
California	42	25	705	520	8,411	585	10,288
Colorado	0	2	81	155	1,076	91	1,405
Connecticut	8	26	71	72	1,305	0	1,482
Delaware	6	8	18	10	84	33	159
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	3	27	98	34	7	3	172
Florida	15	67	491	654	1,605	196	3,028
Georgia	1	34	409	437	1,246	817	2,944
Hawaii	0	7	51	19	28	13	118
Idaho	4	3	21	24	424	0	476
Illinois	17	173	940	523	1,840	334	3,827
Indiana	28	275	519	474	770	355	2,421
Iowa	0	16	38	165	534	603	1,356
Kansas	0	127	48	235	660	0	1,070
Kentucky	20	183	353	230	317	63	1,166
Louisiana	2	51	553	219	734	46	1,605
Maine	0	4	54	29	146	46	279
Maryland ^{1/}	8	40	135	168	572	272	1,195
Massachusetts	3	21	296	433	906	1,444	3,103
Michigan	46	42	788	1,272	1,099	188	3,435
Minnesota	0	0	66	46	1,959	22	2,093
Mississippi	1	1	181	112	321	54	670
Missouri	0	47	406	478	675	123	1,729
Montana	0	0	0	12	190	14	216
Nebraska	11	12	90	125	244	56	538
Nevada	0	0	0	0	614	0	614
New Hampshire	0	0	33	50	278	65	426
New Jersey	5	44	390	345	1,123	1,179	3,086
New Mexico	0	9	65	59	135	55	323
New York	0	57	1,166	773	2,397	604	4,997
North Carolina	19	147	334	384	1,434	0	2,318
North Dakota	0	1	6	20	234	4	265
Ohio	50	240	866	784	1,258	390	3,588
Oklahoma	18	58	294	462	745	342	1,919
Oregon	0	11	177	297	348	149	982
Pennsylvania	4	160	755	934	1,133	296	3,282
Rhode Island	4	4	11	36	121	103	279
South Carolina	0	9	120	150	631	88	998
South Dakota	5	0	2	3	265	12	287
Tennessee	12	51	239	468	1,313	0	2,083
Texas	0	43	1,024	1,289	4,333	309	6,998
Utah	0	0	0	16	497	0	513
Vermont	2	11	12	51	55	18	149
Virginia	20	361	590	315	465	221	1,972
Washington	1	58	335	685	1,012	52	2,143
West Virginia	20	55	129	49	157	9	419
Wisconsin	2	5	193	538	1,245	15	1,998
Wyoming	0	1	1	7	99	43	151
U.S. Total	384	2,593	13,890	14,948	47,459	9,748	89,022

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TABLE HM-53 SHEET 7 OF 7

STATE	URBAN COLLECTOR						
	LANE WIDTH IN FEET						TOTAL
	< 9	9	10	11	12	> 12	
Alabama	10	118	931	288	523	293	2,163
Alaska	11	0	27	36	117	38	229
Arizona	8	7	59	87	1,400	188	1,749
Arkansas	50	83	312	123	306	55	929
California	107	181	815	515	8,038	369	10,025
Colorado	0	29	141	181	787	171	1,309
Connecticut	15	28	131	175	836	5	1,190
Delaware	20	27	55	24	62	35	223
Dist. of Columbia ^{1/}	0	23	104	14	11	0	152
Florida	20	187	1,688	1,295	2,291	425	5,906
Georgia	4	85	314	400	550	756	2,109
Hawaii	11	32	145	34	39	78	339
Idaho	11	6	50	31	412	0	510
Illinois	137	247	1,004	553	1,426	395	3,762
Indiana	97	569	713	268	340	216	2,203
Iowa	0	14	22	124	291	480	931
Kansas	0	260	129	285	335	0	1,009
Kentucky	88	303	361	179	152	63	1,146
Louisiana	0	451	532	84	233	7	1,307
Maine	1	30	127	88	145	93	484
Maryland ^{1/}	61	59	301	237	348	299	1,305
Massachusetts	309	73	665	238	562	687	2,534
Michigan	57	128	605	881	534	317	2,522
Minnesota	1	2	35	122	1,352	16	1,528
Mississippi	21	118	466	67	233	75	980
Missouri	3	147	502	397	399	158	1,606
Montana	1	2	4	17	256	13	293
Nebraska	52	21	64	62	144	67	410
Nevada	0	0	68	0	834	0	902
New Hampshire	6	6	57	76	111	28	284
New Jersey	122	52	328	427	515	721	2,165
New Mexico	4	3	51	46	266	84	454
New York	219	661	736	1,102	1,053	255	4,026
North Carolina	49	244	401	277	697	0	1,668
North Dakota	4	1	7	19	190	0	221
Ohio	420	539	1,168	473	839	118	3,557
Oklahoma	2	99	160	203	156	362	982
Oregon	11	87	198	332	357	201	1,186
Pennsylvania	97	506	1,404	943	671	133	3,754
Rhode Island	9	34	61	118	152	131	505
South Carolina	2	60	562	286	352	204	1,466
South Dakota	4	0	6	9	177	3	199
Tennessee	9	201	473	272	679	0	1,634
Texas	170	682	1,413	1,371	4,530	753	8,919
Utah	0	4	2	30	515	0	551
Vermont	3	31	86	33	29	29	211
Virginia	198	454	692	177	179	234	1,934
Washington	3	82	640	610	631	73	2,039
West Virginia	73	136	84	42	110	0	445
Wisconsin	23	57	336	355	705	15	1,491
Wyoming	0	2	32	42	277	119	472
U.S. Total	2,523	7,171	19,267	14,048	36,147	8,762	87,918

^{1/} 1995 data.

Comments: Information on local roads was not mentioned in the preceding table. In order to obtain an estimate of a typical local-road width, departments of transportation from both urban and suburban areas were contacted. The information is presented below in Table 3.

Table 3. Road widths for local roads.

City	Road Type	Road width
Ann Arbor	local suburban	30 – 56 feet (9 – 17 m)*
Chicago	local urban	30 – 32 feet (9 – 10 m)*

*Road widths allow for on-street parking on either side. Some exceptions exist.

Traffic Lanes

Table 4. Road miles by traffic lanes and road type.^{1/}

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TABLE HM 55 SHEET 1 OF 7

STATE	RURAL INTERSTATE				OTHER RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL						
	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS		OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
	FULL ACCESS CONTROL					DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL			TOTAL		
	4 LANES	> 4 LANES				NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	598	1	0	599	1,346	545	10	0	555	165	2,066
Alaska	0	0	1,033	1,033	803	0	3	0	3	4	810
Arizona	994	2	0	996	965	126	0	3	129	92	1,186
Arkansas	400	0	0	400	1,877	43	38	114	195	128	2,200
California	1,054	291	0	1,345	2,415	225	363	571	1,159	113	3,687
Colorado	744	24	0	768	1,732	12	178	7	197	274	2,203
Connecticut	77	24	0	101	176	2	1	75	78	9	263
Delaware	0	0	0	0	68	115	13	16	144	4	216
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	855	103	0	958	2,399	1,071	18	180	1,269	50	3,718
Georgia ^{4/}	667	140	0	807	1,861	523	151	18	692	240	2,793
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	118	4	0	0	4	3	125
Idaho	532	0	0	532	1,496	6	47	0	53	135	1,684
Illinois	1,463	31	27	1,521	2,401	50	131	32	213	24	2,638
Indiana	815	38	0	853	1,098	325	261	2	588	13	1,699
Iowa	602	32	0	634	2,853	0	295	115	410	150	3,413
Kansas	698	0	0	698	2,878	22	122	99	243	50	3,171
Kentucky	496	40	0	536	1,095	200	180	510	890	27	2,012
Louisiana	604	7	0	611	889	188	51	7	246	79	1,214
Maine	300	13	0	313	771	0	0	4	4	12	787
Maryland ^{3/}	98	129	0	227	181	182	121	40	343	25	549
Massachusetts	111	51	0	162	204	1	10	76	87	28	319
Michigan	646	94	0	740	2,163	71	5	412	488	104	2,755
Minnesota	663	18	0	681	2,731	473	266	21	760	82	3,573
Mississippi	558	0	0	558	1,000	226	425	128	779	60	1,839
Missouri	804	5	0	809	2,434	269	62	4	335	283	3,052
Montana	1,137	0	0	1,137	2,494	14	1	0	15	113	2,622
Nebraska	437	0	0	437	2,520	86	71	3	160	49	2,729
Nevada	480	0	0	480	1,281	57	0	13	70	38	1,389
New Hampshire	150	21	5	176	385	9	0	15	24	45	454
New Jersey	42	77	0	119	284	52	29	79	160	89	533
New Mexico	873	19	0	892	1,369	319	14	1	334	94	1,797
New York	739	57	1	797	1,388	79	131	287	497	115	2,000
North Carolina	609	30	0	639	1,221	400	207	238	845	147	2,213
North Dakota	531	0	0	531	2,567	0	361	0	361	2	2,930
Ohio	795	35	0	830	1,257	65	597	243	905	54	2,216
Oklahoma	721	0	0	721	1,514	351	92	353	796	57	2,367
Oregon	560	22	0	582	2,356	115	16	1	132	342	2,830
Pennsylvania	1,184	22	1	1,207	1,599	203	40	322	565	315	2,479
Rhode Island	21	0	0	21	43	0	13	1	14	6	63
South Carolina	650	21	0	671	877	506	7	16	529	40	1,446
South Dakota	627	2	0	629	2,343	30	107	2	139	60	2,542
Tennessee	713	26	0	739	1,177	382	15	116	513	117	1,807
Texas	2,128	63	13	2,204	3,664	1,142	345	97	1,584	1,507	6,755
Utah	750	21	0	771	817	46	34	0	80	111	1,008
Vermont	280	0	0	280	256	3	7	16	26	35	317
Virginia	636	75	1	712	201	907	73	142	1,122	211	1,534
Washington	395	102	4	501	1,726	173	10	6	189	171	2,086
West Virginia	436	23	0	459	795	33	205	4	242	15	1,052
Wisconsin	524	49	2	575	2,752	83	207	243	533	73	3,358
Wyoming	826	0	0	826	1,621	1	0	0	1	10	1,632
U.S. Total	30,023	1,708	1,087	32,818	72,461	9,735	5,333	4,632	19,700	5,970	98,131

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TABLE HM-55 SHEET 2 OF 7

STATE	RURAL MINOR ARTERIAL						
	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
		DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL					
		NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	3,567	43	0	0	43	94	3,704
Alaska	442	0	0	0	0	0	442
Arizona	1,135	60	0	0	60	63	1,258
Arkansas	2,902	0	0	0	0	87	2,989
California	6,662	11	192	0	203	39	6,904
Colorado	3,593	0	17	0	17	65	3,675
Connecticut	495	1	0	0	1	2	498
Delaware	89	16	0	0	16	0	105
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	2,536	47	0	0	47	3	2,586
Georgia ^{4/}	5,116	213	14	1	228	230	5,574
Hawaii	362	0	0	0	0	12	374
Idaho	1,246	6	0	0	6	44	1,296
Illinois	4,719	42	48	5	95	0	4,814
Indiana	1,925	256	45	0	301	8	2,234
Iowa	3,877	0	6	0	6	70	3,953
Kansas	4,179	0	28	6	34	88	4,301
Kentucky	1,590	5	18	0	23	8	1,621
Louisiana	1,386	187	23	0	210	27	1,623
Maine	1,046	1	0	0	1	23	1,070
Maryland ^{3/}	915	32	0	0	32	3	950
Massachusetts	622	5	0	23	28	15	665
Michigan	3,950	18	0	0	18	56	4,024
Minnesota	6,300	51	0	0	51	20	6,371
Mississippi	3,779	1	0	0	1	130	3,910
Missouri	3,368	0	17	0	17	13	3,398
Montana	2,966	8	0	0	8	16	2,990
Nebraska	4,175	18	0	0	18	5	4,198
Nevada	666	43	0	0	43	6	715
New Hampshire	481	0	0	0	0	9	490
New Jersey	446	37	0	0	37	5	488
New Mexico	1,768	77	0	0	77	29	1,874
New York	3,858	154	0	17	171	87	4,116
North Carolina	2,567	79	121	0	200	232	2,999
North Dakota	2,513	0	0	0	0	0	2,513
Ohio	2,715	66	0	0	66	61	2,842
Oklahoma	2,481	177	36	0	213	56	2,750
Oregon	1,917	28	0	0	28	101	2,046
Pennsylvania	4,792	66	12	53	131	193	5,116
Rhode Island	73	1	0	0	1	6	80
South Carolina	3,284	356	0	0	356	21	3,661
South Dakota	3,319	5	2	0	7	14	3,340
Tennessee	3,278	101	0	0	101	37	3,416
Texas	8,157	457	47	14	518	779	9,454
Utah	1,501	15	1	0	16	18	1,535
Vermont	732	2	0	0	2	0	734
Virginia	2,970	334	59	0	393	69	3,432
Washington	1,906	42	0	0	42	33	1,981
West Virginia	1,552	12	0	0	12	0	1,564
Wisconsin	4,755	44	61	0	105	151	5,011
Wyoming	1,670	0	1	0	1	4	1,675
U.S. Total	130,343	3,117	748	119	3,984	3,032	137,359

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TABLE HM-55 SHEET 3 OF 7

STATE	RURAL MAJOR COLLECTOR						
	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
		DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL					
		NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	11,692	14	0	0	14	11	11,717
Alaska	1,372	0	0	0	0	10	1,382
Arizona	4,432	10	0	0	10	63	4,505
Arkansas	12,512	20	0	0	20	24	12,556
California	12,845	151	12	0	163	6	13,014
Colorado	5,973	0	14	0	14	5	5,992
Connecticut	1,200	7	0	0	7	0	1,207
Delaware	543	8	0	0	8	0	551
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	4,472	22	0	0	22	48	4,542
Georgia ^{4/}	13,646	0	4	0	4	5	13,655
Hawaii	350	0	0	0	0	0	350
Idaho	5,199	0	42	0	42	33	5,274
Illinois	14,107	9	47	0	56	24	14,187
Indiana	10,366	274	51	0	325	7	10,698
Iowa	14,201	0	0	0	0	93	14,294
Kansas	22,928	33	0	0	33	9	22,970
Kentucky	6,957	11	0	0	11	1	6,969
Louisiana	6,436	553	0	0	553	58	7,047
Maine	3,204	0	0	0	0	0	3,204
Maryland ^{3/}	1,847	3	0	0	3	6	1,856
Massachusetts	1,740	0	0	0	0	56	1,796
Michigan	16,925	16	0	0	16	44	16,985
Minnesota	16,139	25	0	0	25	0	16,164
Mississippi	11,951	0	2	0	2	156	12,109
Missouri	18,006	0	0	0	0	1	18,007
Montana	7,069	0	0	0	0	4	7,073
Nebraska	11,511	1	1	0	2	3	11,516
Nevada	1,937	0	0	0	0	30	1,967
New Hampshire	1,200	0	0	0	0	0	1,200
New Jersey	1,563	0	0	0	0	17	1,580
New Mexico	3,832	60	0	0	60	64	3,956
New York	6,111	4	0	0	4	9	6,124
North Carolina	8,453	8	0	0	8	173	8,634
North Dakota	11,179	0	0	0	0	0	11,179
Ohio	11,219	51	152	12	215	416	11,850
Oklahoma	21,180	77	13	0	90	83	21,353
Oregon	9,218	0	0	0	0	0	9,218
Pennsylvania	8,033	0	0	0	0	25	8,058
Rhode Island	173	4	0	0	4	0	177
South Carolina	7,984	151	0	0	151	0	8,135
South Dakota	12,455	0	0	0	0	18	12,473
Tennessee	5,353	0	0	0	0	33	5,386
Texas	35,096	377	8	0	385	285	35,766
Utah	3,278	8	0	0	8	24	3,310
Vermont	1,988	4	0	0	4	0	1,992
Virginia	9,400	213	0	0	213	131	9,744
Washington	8,357	0	0	0	0	17	8,374
West Virginia	6,013	1	0	0	1	2	6,016
Wisconsin	13,538	30	0	0	30	11	13,579
Wyoming	2,405	0	0	0	0	22	2,427
U.S. Total	427,588	2,145	346	12	2,503	2,027	432,118

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STATE	URBAN INTERSTATE				OTHER URBAN FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS						
	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS		OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
	FULL ACCESS CONTROL					DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL			TOTAL		
	4 LANES	> 4 LANES				NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	205	100	0	305	0	4	16	1	21	0	21
Alaska	25	9	19	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	115	58	0	173	8	5	2	76	83	0	91
Arkansas	94	47	0	141	9	4	21	51	76	27	112
California	124	952	3	1,079	40	2	159	1,122	1,283	11	1,334
Colorado	123	63	0	186	20	0	119	67	186	12	218
Connecticut	75	167	1	243	2	0	1	189	190	6	198
Delaware	11	30	0	41	0	0	0	11	11	0	11
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	3	9	1	13	0	1	14	3	18	1	19
Florida	266	247	0	513	4	0	42	359	401	0	405
Georgia ^{4/}	154	280	0	434	8	1	23	121	145	9	162
Hawaii	7	35	1	43	1	0	29	0	29	4	34
Idaho	70	9	0	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	317	317	8	642	4	5	10	54	69	2	75
Indiana	192	127	0	319	13	3	69	45	117	2	132
Iowa	100	47	0	147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	98	76	0	174	3	2	73	55	130	3	136
Kentucky	123	103	0	226	3	0	5	83	88	2	93
Louisiana	202	80	0	282	0	5	18	22	45	0	45
Maine	54	1	0	55	1	0	3	13	16	0	17
Maryland ^{3/}	62	192	1	255	12	6	78	125	209	8	229
Massachusetts	74	329	0	403	18	0	0	185	185	2	205
Michigan	193	304	2	499	3	2	3	213	218	0	221
Minnesota	127	104	1	232	0	6	48	85	139	3	142
Mississippi	121	6	0	127	0	7	27	10	44	0	44
Missouri	157	212	0	369	114	9	126	2	137	37	288
Montana	53	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	32	11	0	43	6	0	3	8	11	0	17
Nevada	41	42	0	83	0	7	0	24	31	4	35
New Hampshire	35	13	0	48	0	0	9	33	42	0	42
New Jersey	52	250	1	303	6	0	43	251	294	12	312
New Mexico	81	27	0	108	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
New York	299	402	1	702	38	14	179	551	744	42	824
North Carolina	205	137	0	342	26	8	91	138	237	9	272
North Dakota	37	3	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	390	346	7	743	10	18	144	200	362	3	375
Oklahoma	132	77	0	209	2	1	18	111	130	2	134
Oregon	87	59	0	146	0	0	14	32	46	7	53
Pennsylvania	430	113	0	543	14	6	28	397	431	28	473
Rhode Island	14	34	0	48	1	4	14	43	61	6	68
South Carolina	87	71	0	158	4	1	34	30	65	0	69
South Dakota	48	1	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Tennessee	179	144	0	323	2	13	14	84	111	2	115
Texas	451	578	1	1,030	160	119	181	565	865	213	1,238
Utah	58	111	0	169	3	0	5	0	5	0	8
Vermont	40	0	0	40	8	0	5	1	6	5	19
Virginia	149	241	5	395	18	31	19	130	180	24	222
Washington	102	160	0	262	38	0	86	108	194	84	316
West Virginia	81	9	1	91	1	0	0	9	9	0	10
Wisconsin	111	57	2	170	4	1	13	154	168	7	179
Wyoming	86	0	1	87	0	0	2	1	3	0	3
U.S. Total	6,372	6,790	56	13,218	607	285	1,788	5,762	7,835	580	9,022

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STATE	OTHER URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL						
	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
		DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL			TOTAL		
		NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	301	441	9	0	450	232	983
Alaska	8	3	19	7	29	19	56
Arizona	166	297	19	0	316	546	1,028
Arkansas	281	21	6	8	35	264	580
California	1,367	2,010	243	40	2,293	2,194	5,854
Colorado	225	239	213	0	452	159	836
Connecticut	390	57	4	1	62	152	604
Delaware	31	78	4	1	83	21	135
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	5	22	2	0	24	51	80
Florida	493	2,014	0	0	2,014	140	2,647
Georgia ^{4/}	695	404	14	8	426	632	1,753
Hawaii	59	22	24	0	46	30	135
Idaho	88	7	10	0	17	117	222
Illinois	1,005	700	275	52	1,027	570	2,602
Indiana	966	258	78	9	345	240	1,551
Iowa	184	30	222	39	291	232	707
Kansas	223	58	74	2	134	285	642
Kentucky	225	186	65	1	252	157	634
Louisiana	210	328	37	7	372	263	845
Maine	122	7	5	2	14	38	174
Maryland ^{3/}	255	396	29	5	430	172	857
Massachusetts	1,171	132	82	0	214	166	1,551
Michigan	520	345	12	4	361	1,093	1,974
Minnesota	194	209	86	10	305	59	558
Mississippi	254	44	131	38	213	163	630
Missouri	958	49	18	2	69	88	1,115
Montana	78	15	3	0	18	78	174
Nebraska	142	125	38	5	168	109	419
Nevada	52	73	0	0	73	112	237
New Hampshire	134	11	2	0	13	23	170
New Jersey	536	281	67	8	356	413	1,305
New Mexico	95	281	19	3	303	121	519
New York	1,384	361	124	44	529	603	2,516
North Carolina	548	303	65	13	381	431	1,360
North Dakota	73	4	36	0	40	51	164
Ohio	771	148	142	30	320	903	1,994
Oklahoma	213	163	26	4	193	397	803
Oregon	280	180	2	0	182	166	628
Pennsylvania	1,153	382	37	30	449	669	2,271
Rhode Island	214	15	10	1	26	91	331
South Carolina	158	458	1	4	463	76	697
South Dakota	34	8	16	0	24	56	114
Tennessee	369	399	32	6	437	486	1,292
Texas	1,649	704	147	43	894	2,367	4,910
Utah	71	147	34	0	181	16	268
Vermont	78	2	0	0	2	17	97
Virginia	304	486	39	27	552	288	1,144
Washington	467	52	1	7	60	561	1,088
West Virginia	91	53	25	4	82	30	203
Wisconsin	619	294	140	12	446	246	1,311
Wyoming	94	32	48	0	80	31	205
U.S. Total	20,003	13,334	2,735	477	16,546	16,424	52,973

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TABLE HM-55 SHEET 6 OF 7

STATE	URBAN MINOR ARTERIAL						
	2 LANES	DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES				OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
		DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL			TOTAL		
		NONE	PARTIAL	FULL			
Alabama	1,395	116	1	0	117	462	1,974
Alaska	151	11	11	0	22	31	204
Arizona	574	97	6	0	103	598	1,275
Arkansas	880	2	0	0	2	122	1,004
California	5,556	1,673	508	0	2,181	2,551	10,288
Colorado	934	232	17	0	249	222	1,405
Connecticut	1,306	19	3	3	25	151	1,482
Delaware	107	21	2	0	23	29	159
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	62	14	2	2	18	92	172
Florida	1,586	1,196	6	0	1,202	240	3,028
Georgia ^{4/}	2,111	136	0	4	140	693	2,944
Hawaii	56	21	3	0	24	38	118
Idaho	390	0	4	0	4	82	476
Illinois	2,585	422	20	0	442	800	3,827
Indiana	2,165	71	3	0	74	182	2,421
Iowa	848	59	5	0	64	444	1,356
Kansas	782	75	5	0	80	208	1,070
Kentucky	984	61	17	0	78	104	1,166
Louisiana	1,218	124	0	0	124	263	1,605
Maine	243	4	0	0	4	32	279
Maryland ^{3/}	795	227	14	0	241	159	1,195
Massachusetts	3,055	33	2	0	35	13	3,103
Michigan	2,533	201	57	0	258	644	3,435
Minnesota	1,564	249	38	0	287	242	2,093
Mississippi	568	2	0	0	2	100	670
Missouri	1,303	49	1	0	50	376	1,729
Montana	198	6	0	0	6	12	216
Nebraska	435	45	0	0	45	58	538
Nevada	160	163	0	0	163	291	614
New Hampshire	398	14	2	0	16	12	426
New Jersey	2,792	40	0	0	40	254	3,086
New Mexico	189	79	0	0	79	55	323
New York	4,268	114	225	9	348	381	4,997
North Carolina	1,736	59	47	1	107	475	2,318
North Dakota	213	1	16	0	17	35	265
Ohio	2,623	113	77	32	222	743	3,588
Oklahoma	1,521	2	0	0	2	396	1,919
Oregon	803	38	0	0	38	141	982
Pennsylvania	2,991	59	8	11	78	213	3,282
Rhode Island	242	2	2	1	5	32	279
South Carolina	617	288	0	0	288	93	998
South Dakota	215	2	5	0	7	65	287
Tennessee	1,461	102	0	0	102	520	2,083
Texas	4,252	986	98	2	1,086	1,660	6,998
Utah	289	190	6	0	196	28	513
Vermont	147	0	0	0	0	2	149
Virginia	1,540	196	4	3	203	229	1,972
Washington	1,698	56	7	2	65	380	2,143
West Virginia	370	22	3	0	25	24	419
Wisconsin	1,532	241	3	0	244	222	1,998
Wyoming	125	7	3	0	10	16	151
U.S. Total	64,566	7,940	1,231	70	9,241	15,215	89,022

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TABLE HM-55 SHEET 7 OF 7

STATE	2 LANES	URBAN COLLECTOR					OTHER ^{2/}	TOTAL
		DIVIDED HIGHWAYS - 4 OR MORE LANES			TOTAL			
		DEGREE OF ACCESS CONTROL						
		NONE	PARTIAL	FULL				
Alabama	2,031	38	0	0	38	94	2,163	
Alaska	220	0	0	0	0	9	229	
Arizona	1,379	119	0	0	119	251	1,749	
Arkansas	897	11	1	0	12	20	929	
California	9,036	413	8	0	421	568	10,025	
Colorado	1,185	39	0	0	39	85	1,309	
Connecticut	1,150	6	0	0	6	34	1,190	
Delaware	211	6	0	0	6	6	223	
Dist. of Columbia ^{3/}	119	7	0	0	7	26	152	
Florida	4,946	530	16	0	546	414	5,906	
Georgia ^{4/}	1,926	18	0	0	18	165	2,109	
Hawaii	310	5	0	0	5	24	339	
Idaho	503	0	0	0	0	7	510	
Illinois	3,433	79	1	0	80	249	3,762	
Indiana	2,148	5	0	0	5	50	2,203	
Iowa	754	5	0	0	5	172	931	
Kansas	972	3	2	0	5	32	1,009	
Kentucky	1,095	7	0	0	7	44	1,146	
Louisiana	1,262	17	0	0	17	28	1,307	
Maine	475	0	0	0	0	9	484	
Maryland ^{3/}	1,026	91	0	0	91	188	1,305	
Massachusetts	2,533	0	0	0	0	1	2,534	
Michigan	2,079	54	3	0	57	386	2,522	
Minnesota	1,352	63	1	0	64	112	1,528	
Mississippi	912	5	0	0	5	63	980	
Missouri	1,551	6	0	0	6	49	1,606	
Montana	286	6	0	0	6	1	293	
Nebraska	385	19	0	0	19	6	410	
Nevada	665	24	0	0	24	213	902	
New Hampshire	281	2	0	0	2	1	284	
New Jersey	2,090	8	0	0	8	67	2,165	
New Mexico	400	26	0	0	26	28	454	
New York	3,893	15	0	0	15	118	4,026	
North Carolina	1,568	16	0	0	16	84	1,668	
North Dakota	221	0	0	0	0	0	221	
Ohio	3,366	10	5	0	15	176	3,557	
Oklahoma	926	0	0	0	0	56	982	
Oregon	1,144	4	0	0	4	38	1,186	
Pennsylvania	3,671	15	0	0	15	68	3,754	
Rhode Island	492	0	0	0	0	13	505	
South Carolina	1,376	43	0	0	43	47	1,466	
South Dakota	194	0	0	0	0	5	199	
Tennessee	1,537	11	0	0	11	86	1,634	
Texas	7,619	179	3	3	185	1,115	8,919	
Utah	491	30	0	0	30	30	551	
Vermont	208	3	0	0	3	0	211	
Virginia	1,810	13	0	0	13	111	1,934	
Washington	1,909	3	0	0	3	127	2,039	
West Virginia	433	6	0	0	6	6	445	
Wisconsin	1,450	33	1	0	34	7	1,491	
Wyoming	464	1	0	0	1	7	472	
U.S. Total	80,384	1,994	41	3	2,038	5,496	87,918	

^{1/} Traffic lanes: reflects the prevailing number of lanes (excluding parking lanes) carrying through traffic during the off-peak period. Access control: Full access control — preference has been given to through traffic movements by providing interchanges with selected public roads and by providing direct driveway connections. Partial access control — preference has been given to through traffic movement. In addition to possible interchanges there may be some crossing at grade with public roads, but direct private driveway connections have been minimized. ^{2/} Includes 3-lane roadways, one-way streets, undivided 4-lane highways, etc; for interstates it includes 2-lane roadways. ^{3/} 1995 data. ^{4/} Data estimated by FHWA.

Speed Limits

Tables 5 and 6 provide information about state speed limit regulations. Table 5 (Table 3X28 from the *National Transportation Statistics*) lists state speed limits on primary roads and was obtained on the internet from a publication of the U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics. As a supplement to Table 5, which discusses only primary roads, Table 6 lists speed regulations for other road types. This table was made available on the internet by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. URL's for both web sites are listed in the References section.

Table 5. State maximum speed limits on primary roads.

Sheet 1 of 4

State	State Maximum Before the National Maximum Speed Limit	State Maximums After the Repeal of the National Maximum Speed Limit				Notes
		Cars		Trucks		
		Interstate	Other Primary	Interstate	Other Primary	
Alabama	70	70	55	70	55	Effective 5/9/96: 70 mph on Interstates; 65 mph on other 4 lane highways
Alaska	70	65	55	65	55	
Arizona	75	75/55	55	75/55	55	Effective 12/8/95: 75 mph on rural Interstates; urban Interstates remain 55 mph
Arkansas	75	70	55	65	55	Effective 7/17/96: speed limit raised from 65 to 70 mph on rural four-lane divided highways (cars only; trucks stay at 65 mph); restriction includes any truck weighing more than 26,000 lbs. and requiring a commercial driver's license to operate
California	70	70	65	55	55	Effective 1/7/96: freeways and expressways raised to 65 and 70 mph (rural)
Colorado	70	75	55	75	55	Effective 5/28/96: prima facie is 55 mph for 2 lane; 65 mph for 4 lane divided; maximum can now be 75 mph for any highway
Connecticut	60	55	55	55	55	
Delaware	60	65	50	65	50	Effective 1/26/96: raised I-495 and part of US 1 to 65 mph
District of Columbia	60	55	50	50	50	
Florida	70	70	55	65	55	Effective 4/8/96: only on part of Interstate 10 (Jacksonville to Pensacola); additional segments of I-75 and I-95 pending; Effective 11/96: some non-Interstate 4 lane divided segments posted at 65 mph
Georgia	70	70	55	70	55	Effective 7/1/96: 70 mph on Interstate and look-alike; 65 mph urban Interstate; 65 mph physically divided highways without controlled access
Hawaii	70	55	55	55	55	
Idaho	70	75	65	75	65	Effective 5/1/96: 75 mph on Interstates (cars and trucks); 65 mph other primary highways (cars and trucks)

State	State Maximum Before the National Maximum Speed Limit	State Maximums After the Repeal of the National Maximum Speed Limit				Notes
		Cars		Trucks		
		Interstate	Other Primary	Interstate	Other Primary	
Illinois	70	65/55	55	55	55	Effective 11/29/95: some urban Interstates 65 mph; effective 1/25/96: restricted unmarked county and township roads to 55 mph
Indiana	70	65	55	60	55	Legislation to raise defeated in House 1/96
Iowa	75	65	55	65	55	Rural and urban Interstates remain at 65 and 55 respectively. Only portions of US 20 have been increased
Kansas	75	70	65	70	65	Effective 3/22/96
Kentucky	70	65	65	65	55	Effective 8/15/97: Interstate or controlled access highway 70 mph; multi-lane divided highway with partial or no controlled access 65 mph
Louisiana	70	65	55	65	55	Effective 8/15/97: Interstate or controlled access highway 70 mph; multi-lane divided highway with partial or no controlled access 65 mph
Maine	70	65	55	65	55	
Maryland	70	65	55	65	55	Effective 7/18/96: speed limit increased on 85 additional miles of highway currently posted at 55 mph; Limits will be increased to 60 mph on 65 miles of highway and to 65 mph on 20 miles of highway 55 mph ; (includes Interstate 81 near the West Virginia and Pennsylvania state lines (to 65 mph), and Interstate 81 in the vicinity of Hagerstown (to 60 mph)
Massachusetts	65	65	55	65	55	Effective 1/29/96: raised to 65 mph on 13 major Interstates and highways, 2 sections of turnpike
						(1/29/96); Effective 7/1/96: Massachusetts Turnpike, Interstate 90, between I-95/Route 128
						and the New York State line had several sections raised from 55 mph to 65 mph
						(the entire turnpike is now 65 mph from I-95 to the New York State line on the turnpike)
Michigan	70	65	55	65	55	Effective 12/18/96: 70 mph permanent on about 500 miles of roads; includes parts of I-94, I-69, I-96, I-75, US-131; Currently, most highways posted at 65 mph; 170 miles of urban highways at 55 mph; 500 miles mostly rural at 70 mph

State	State Maximum Before the National Maximum Speed Limit	State Maximums After the Repeal of the National Maximum Speed Limit				Notes
		Cars		Trucks		
		Interstate	Other Primary	Interstate	Other Primary	
Minnesota	65	70	70	65		Approximately 120 miles of non-Interstate freeway and expressways will remain at 55 mph. All two-lane state highways will remain 55 mph
Mississippi	70	70	65	70	65	Effective 3/12/96
Missouri	70	70/60	65	70/60	65	Effective 3/13/96
Montana	unlimited	*	*	*65	*60	*Effective 12/8/95 : No maximum posted limit; "reasonable and prudent" (cars/day); 65 mph Interstate; 55 mph all other (cars/night); Trucks, maximum 65 day/night on Interstate; Triple truck combinations, 55 mph (day/night) all roads.
Nebraska	75	75	60	75	60	Effective 9/1/96 - 2 lane roads 60 mph ; 4 lane expressways 65 mph, with some exceptions
Nevada	unlimited	75	70	75	55	
New Hampshire	70	65	55	65	55	
New Jersey	70	55	50	55	50	
New Mexico	70	75	60	75	60	Effective 5/13/96 : 75 mph on Interstates; 70 mph on 4 lane with shoulders; 65 mph on 2 lane highways with shoulders ; 60 mph on 2 lane highways without shoulders
New York	55	65	55	65	55	
North Carolina	70	70	55	70	55	Effective 10/1/96 - 340 miles of non-Interstate controlled access to 70 mph
North Dakota	75	70	65	70	65	Effective 7/1/97
Ohio	70	65	65	55	55	Effective 2/29/96
Oklahoma	70	75/70	65/55	75/70	55	Raised to 70 on Interstates (60 for urban) and other 4 lane divided; 65 mph other state roads and other highways at night ; Effective 6/13/96 : Turnpike authority raised to 75 rural (minimum 50) ; 65 urban (minimum 40) 6/13/96
Oregon	75	65	55	55	55	
Pennsylvania	65	65	65	65	65	Effective 7/13/95 : parts of US 15, 22/232, 119, 220, 222, 422, PA 43 to 65 mph
Rhode Island	60	65	55	65	55	Effective 5/12/96 : increased to 65 mph on approximately 45 miles of Interstate highways
Puerto Rico	65	55	55	55	55	
South Carolina	70	65	55	65	55	
South Dakota	75	75	65	75	65	Effective 4/1/96 : 75 mph Interstates; 65 mph major 2 lane highways ; (40 counties will keep 55 mph; 11 to 65 mph; rest undecided)

Chart 1-1

State	State Maximum Before the National Maximum Speed Limit	State Maximums After the Repeal of the National Maximum Speed Limit				Notes
		Cars		Trucks		
		Interstate	Other Primary	Interstate	Other Primary	
Tennessee	75	65	55	65	55	Effective 4/22/96 : Legislature approved raising some urban Interstates to 65 mph Effective 7/1/96 : divided lane limited access to 65 mph
Texas	70	70	70	65	60	Effective 12/8/95 : cars 70 day/65 night; 60 day/55 night for trucks on all roads
Utah	70	75	55	75	55	Governor signed bill 3/13/96 - pending Utah DOT posting signs
Vermont	65	65	50	65	50	
Virginia	70	65	55	65	55	Dulles Greenway raised to 65 mph
Washington	70	70	55	60	55	Effective 3/11/96
West Virginia	70	65	55	65	55	
Wisconsin	70	65	55	65	55	
Wyoming	75	75	65	75	65	75 rural Interstates; 60 urban Interstates; 65 on 4 and 2 lane roads; some secondary and mountainous roads remain at 55 mph

*Note: As of October 28, 1997. Some states may have made administrative or other changes that are not reflected here. Information contained in this chart was obtained from NHTSA and FHWA regional offices, state legislatures, and other sources. This information may contain inaccuracies.

Table 6. Summary of state speed laws.

Basic speed rule	A person shall not drive a vehicle at a speed greater than is reasonable and prudent speed under the conditions and actual and potential hazards then existing. § 28-701(A)
Statutory speed limit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 15 mph approaching a school crossing § 28-701(B)(1) 2. 25 mph in business or residential district § 28-701(B)(2) 3. 65/55 mph in other locations § 28-701(B)(3) and 28-702.01(A)&(B) 4. 65 mph on interstate highways outside of urban areas with a population > 50,000 § 28-702.04(A) 5. 75 mph on particular highways § 28-701(B)(1)
Posted (maximum) speed limit	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Based on engineering and traffic investigation, the Director of the State Department of Transportation may alter the above maximum speed limits on the State highway system § 28-70 8. Based on engineering and traffic investigations, local governments may increase (but not > 65 mph) or decrease the speed limits on highways under their jurisdiction. § 28-703

WHICH MEANS ARE USED TO DELINEATE LANE SEPARATIONS AND ROAD EDGES?

The following information on road markings has been divided into five sections: (1) lane separations, (2) curb markings, (3) road edge markers, (4) delineators, and (5) materials. The information provided in the first five tables was extracted from sections 3a. and 3b. of the *MUTCD* as well as the *Green Book*.

Lane Separations

Table 7. Regulations for separating opposing traffic.

Marking Type	Regulation/Suggestion			
Separation of opposing traffic	General Applications	Means of Separation	Characteristics	Applications
	<u>To be used</u> on the following two-way roads: 1. all rural arterials and collectors with a width of 18 ft (5.5 m) or more and an ADT of 1000 or greater 2. all urban arterials and collectors with a width of 20 ft (6.1m) or more and an ADT of 5000 or more 3. all highways with three or more lanes <u>Should be used</u> on urban arterials 20 ft (6.1 m) or wider with an ADT of 2500 or more <u>May be used</u> on other two-way roads that are 16 ft (4.8 m) or wider. <u>Other:</u> do not have to be located exactly at the center of the road.	Painted lines	Double yellow lines are used to separate traffic travelling in different directions. One or both of these lines may be broken. For further information on painted lines, see the next table.	Used in cases where medians and median barriers are not found to be necessary.
		Medians	1. Medians can be raised, depressed, or flushed. 2. They should be a minimum of 4 ft (1.2 m) wide but may be up to 80 ft (24 m) or more 3. They are not consistently delineated with a road edge marker. 4. Widths for medians on roads with separate left-turn lanes are described in the next section.	Often used on arterials with four or more lanes.
		Median barriers	If barriers are used to separate opposing traffic, they are usually delineated with a left road edge marker as described below.	Sometimes used on principal arterials or other streets if it is necessary to separate opposing traffic and there is no room for a median.
<u>Comments:</u> Further information on medians and median barriers can be found in chapter IV of the <i>Green Book</i> .				

Table 8. General attributes of painted lane separations.

Marking type	Regulation/Suggestion			
	Color	Line Type	Length	Width
Painted lane separations	<u>Yellow</u> : used to separate traffic going in different directions. <u>White</u> : used to separate traffic going in the same direction.	<u>Broken lines</u> are permissive. <u>Solid lines</u> are restrictive. <u>Dotted lines</u> are often used on highways to indicate lane drops.	For rural highways, <u>broken lines</u> should be approximately 10 ft (3 m) long with 30 ft (9 m) gaps in between them. This ratio of line length to gap length is consistent for all road types.* <u>Dotted lines</u> may be 2 ft (.6 m) long with gaps of 4 ft (1.2 m). There are no specific guide lines for these types of lines other than that they be significantly shorter than broken lines.	<u>4 inches to 6 inches</u> (100 mm to 150 mm) is the standard width for normal lines.

*While the ratio remains consistent for all road types, line lengths on some roads vary by jurisdiction. For example :

Table 9. Broken line lengths on urban roads.

City	Lane separations for downtown roads
Ann Arbor	12.5 ft (3.75 m) line, 37.5 ft (11.25 m) gap
Chicago	6 ft (1.8 m) line, 18 ft (5.4 m) gap
New York	10 ft (3 m) line, 30 ft (9 m) gap

Road edge markers

Table 10. Attributes of road edge markers.

Marking type	Regulation/Suggestion				
	Physical Characteristics	Purpose	Application		Other
Right-edge line markers	White, solid line 4 to 6 inches (100 mm to 150 mm) wide	Delineates right edge of roadway		1. Must be used on freeways, expressways, and all paved rural arterials with a width of 20 ft (6.1 m) or more. 2. Should be used on rural collectors of 20 ft (6.1 m) or wider when road edges are not otherwise delineated.	1. Markers must not be continued through intersections. 2. Markers should not be broken for driveways.
Left-edge line markers	Yellow, solid line 4 to 6 inches (100 mm to 150 mm) wide	Indicates left edge of roadway or driving/passing restrictions	Can be used on 1. divided one-way highways 2. ramps.		

Curb markings

Table 11. Regulations and guidelines for curb markings.

Marking Type	Regulations/Suggestions		
	Purpose	Colors	Miscellaneous
Curb Markings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indicate parking regulations. 2. Delineate curbs. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retroreflective solid yellow markings should be painted on curbs of islands where the curb serves to channel traffic to the right of the curb. 2. Retroreflective solid white markings should be used when traffic can pass on either side of the curb. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signs must be used with markings where curb markings are obliterated by snow or ice. 2. When curb markings are used to convey parking regulations, word markings should be placed on the curb if signs are not used.

Delineators

Table 12. Regulations and guidelines for delineators.

Marking Type	Regulations/Suggestions	
Delineators	Definition	Retroreflective devices mounted above the roadway to indicate the alignment of the road
	Colors	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Must conform to stipulations for road edge markers. 2. Delineators should be red when used on a truck escape ramp.
	Design	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Retroreflector units, when illuminated by the upper beam of standard car lights, must be capable of retroreflecting light under normal atmospheric conditions from a distance of 1000 ft (305 m) 2. Retroreflective elements must have a diameter of a minimum of 3 inches (7.6 cm).
	Applications	<p><u>Delineators must be provided</u> on the right side of expressways, freeways, and on one side of interchange ramps unless all of the following conditions are met: (1) raised pavement markings are used continuously on all lane lines and tangents; (2) the route has large sections of tangent alignment; (3) and delineators are used to lead into all curves.</p> <p><u>Delineators should be provided on</u> (1) the outside of curves on interchange ramps (single delineator); (2) on the far left side of a median crossover (double yellow delineators); (3) acceleration and deceleration lanes (double or vertically elongated delineators every 100 ft (30 m)).</p>
	Placement	<p><u>Delineators should be placed</u> (1) so that the top of the highest reflector is 4 ft (1.2 m) above the roadway edge; (2) 2 to 8 ft (.6 to 2.4 m) outside the outer edge of the shoulder or in line with the roadside barrier that is 8 ft (2.4 m) or closer to the shoulder's edge; (3) at a constant distance from the road edge unless obstructions intrude in which case the delineator should be in line with the innermost edge of the obstruction.</p> <p><u>Delineators should be spaced</u> (1) 200 to 528 ft (60 to 160 m) apart on mainline tangent intersections; (2) 100 ft (30 m) apart on ramp tangent sections; (3) in such a manner that several delineators are simultaneously visible when the road curves.</p>

Materials

Tables 13 and 14 provide information concerning the retroreflectivity of pavement markings. The first table lists retroreflectivity values of the various materials used for pavement markings. The second table concerns the measurement of retroreflectivity. Both tables were obtained on the internet from the *3M Product Reference Guide* and *3M Research Briefs*.

Table 13. *3M™ Stamark™ Durable Reflective Pavement Markings.*

	Minimum Initial Retroreflective Brightness**	Usage	Application Surface	Adhesive Type
	** millicandelas/sq m/lux (equivalent to millicandelas/sq ft/footcandle) measured by Retroluminometer at: 0.2° observation angle, 86° entrance angle.			

High Performance

Series 3801 (Patterned)				
A3811 White	1100	All standard longitudinal lines, word and symbol pavement markings. (Not warranted for crosswalks, stop bar applications.)	Clean, dry asphalt or Portland concrete	Pressure sensitive
A381I Yellow	800			
*L380I White	1100			
*L381I Yellow	800			
Series 5730				
5730 White	550	All standard pavement marking configurations	Clean, dry asphalt or Portland concrete	Pressure sensitive
5731 Yellow	410			
*6330 White	550			
*6331 Yellow	410			
**5760 White	550	Stop bars, crosswalks, gore and channelizing markings, legends and symbols	Clean, dry asphalt or Portland concrete	Non-Adhesive. Use with E-44T contact adhesive.
**5751 Yellow	410			
(*Lined: **Non-Adhesive Coated)				

Foil Tapes

Series 330				
330 White	930	Moderate ADT's and free rolling traffic: Lane lines, edge lines, channelizing lines, gore markings, word and symbol messages (Not recommended for areas of high encroachment.)	Clean, dry asphalt or Portland concrete	Pressure sensitive
331 Yellow	430			

Comments: It is important to note that retroreflectivity values vary depending on the geometry of the instrument by which they are measured. Given this, there may be discrepancies in reported values of reflectivity for the same material. Thus, in reading any such table, it is important to note both the entrance angle and observation angle from which the retroreflectivity is measured. In general, retroreflectivity values are higher when lower entrance angles are used. If we assume that the source of illumination was .7 m above the marking surface, then the entrance viewing angle of 86° corresponds to an entrance viewing distance of 10 m.

Table 14. Measurement geometries of portable reflectometers.

Instrument	Measurement Angles Entrance/Observation	Viewing Distance Entrance/Observation
Ecolux	86.5 & 1.0	10.6 m /31 m
Eriksen	86.5 & 1.5	10.6 m /21 m
Mirolux/2	86.5 & 1.5	10.6 m /21 m
Optronic	86.5 & 1.5	10.6 m /21 m
Zehnter	86.5 & 1.5	10.6 m /21 m
LTL 2000	88.76 & 1.05	30 m /30 m
Retrolux 1500	88.76 & 1.05	30 m /30 m
Mirolux 30	88.76 & 1.05	30 m /30 m
LTL 800	89.26 & 0.63	50 m /50 m
<p><u>Comments:</u> The last four instruments illustrate a new trend in the measurement of retroreflectivity. These instruments use what is known as “driver geometry” to measure retroreflective brightness. This means that the viewing distances are the same for the entrance angle and observation angle. These measurements are, therefore, more consistent with what a driver actually sees on the road. Recent research has also shown that data collected using viewing angles which are consistent with a 30 m distance are more reflective of the effectiveness of pavement markings.</p>		

WHAT KINDS OF INTERSECTIONS ARE THERE IN THE U.S. AND HOW ARE THEY MARKED AND CONTROLLED?

Intersection Configurations

Intersection configurations are generally divided into five categories: tees, wyes, 4-leg crosses, multileg crosses, and merges/diverges (on/off ramps). These five types of configurations can further be divided into more specific categorizations. For example some 4-leg crosses are skewed, off-set, or channelized. Illustrations of these configurations are provided in Appendix B. There are other types of intersections which do not fall into any of the aforementioned five categories (e.g. traffic circles). These configurations, however, do not occur with enough frequency to be listed in a separate category, and therefore, most departments of transportation, classify them as miscellaneous or other.

Intersection Controls

Controls for intersections generally fall into four categories : no control, yield sign, stop sign, or traffic signal.

Statistical Data

State departments of transportation from Michigan, California, and New York were contacted in order to obtain statistical data concerning intersection configurations and the frequency with which various traffic controls are implemented. California and New York are the two most highly populated states in the U.S., and Michigan is quite populous as well. The three states are also geographically diverse and large in size, thus representing a significant fraction of the roads in the U.S. The data provided by each state includes a count of intersections as classified according to intersection configuration and traffic control method (see Appendices B, C, and D). Table 15 provides an overview of this data. Discrepancies in the data presentation can be attributed to the fact that states vary in their surveying techniques and their classification schemes.

Table 15. Summary of state intersection statistics.

	Configurations	Control types
MICHIGAN	41 intersection classifications. Each of these fall into one of the five categories mentioned above or are classified as other.	Traffic control measures are categorized into four categories (semiactuated signal, fully actuated signal, fixed-time signal, and no signal). In this table, no distinction is made between nonsignal control types (e.g. stop sign, yield sign, no control)
CALIFORNIA	Classified into six categories (four-legged, multilegged, offset, tee, wye, other)	Classified into 16 control types. Each of these fall into one of the four categories listed above or are classified as other.
NEW YORK (refers only to state highways)	Classified into six categories (wye, tee, 4 legs, 5 legs & >, on ramp, off ramp).	Classified into five categories (signal, flasher, stop sign, yield sign, none). No distinction is made between signal types (e.g., fully actuated, etc.).

Intersection Marking

The information in Tables 16 and 17 concerns the regulations and guidelines for intersection markings. This information was extracted from part 3b of the *MUTCD* and chapter IX of the *Green Book*.

Table 16. Marking guidelines for turn lanes.

Lane Type		Regulation/Suggestion	
		Implementation	Physical Characteristics
Left turn lanes	Median turn lanes	Should be provided when there is a high volume of left turns or when there is high-speed traffic. If double turning lanes are provided, there must be signalization for a separate turning phase.	These lanes are located in a median or divisional island to the left of a one directional roadway. <u>Width</u> : at least 10 ft (3 m) wide, preferably the width of the through lanes. <u>Length</u> : depends on deceleration length, storage length, and taper length. <u>Other</u> : medians can either be curbed dividers or yellow zebra zones. For a single turn lane, medians should be at least 14 ft (4.2 m) allowing for a 10 ft (3m) turn lane and a 4 ft (1.2 m) divider. For double turn lanes, medians are preferably greater than 28 ft (8.4 m). This allows for a divider of at least 4 ft (1.2 m) and turn lanes of at least 12 ft (3.6 m). Exceptions to these guidelines are made in areas where traffic moves slowly and signals are used to control the intersection. Turn lanes should be separated from adjacent through traffic with a solid white line.
	Continuous turn lanes	Often provided in an urban setting where speeds are low and there are no more than two lanes of through traffic in each direction.	<u>Width</u> : between 10 ft (3 m) and 16 ft (4.8 m) wide <u>Markings</u> : 1. Should be marked with both a broken yellow line and a solid yellow line on either side of the turn lane with the solid line being closer to the adjacent through traffic. 2. Turning arrows are optional.
Other turn lanes		Provided when there is a need for increased capacity through an intersection.	Should be separated from adjacent through traffic with a solid white line. Arrows must be drawn on pavement if a through lane turns into a turn-only lane.

Table 17. Other intersection markings.

Marking Type	Regulation/Suggestion
Stop limit lines	Stop lines should be used if it is necessary to indicate the point behind which vehicles must stop. They should be 0.3 to 0.6 m and should be placed 1.2 m in advance of the nearest crosswalk line. If there is no crosswalk, the line should be between 1.2 m and 9 m from the intersecting travel path.
Turn lane lines	When there are dual left or right turn lanes, the separation of the two lanes may be delineated through the intersection. These lines may be solid or broken
Offset lane lines	Broken white lane lines should be continued through the intersection if the intersection is skewed or offset.
<u>Comments</u> : See Figure 3-9 in the <i>MUTCD</i> for illustrations	

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APPENDIX A – Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, Part III

The following pages have been obtained directly from these five references:

- U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. (1997a). *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*, Washington, D.C.: <http://www.ohs.fhwa.dot.gov/devices/mutcd/mutcd3a1.pdf>
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration. (1997b). *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices*, Washington, D.C.: <http://www.ohs.fhwa.dot.gov/devices/mutcd/mutcd3b1.pdf>
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APPENDIX B – Michigan Intersection Statistics

Michigan Department of Transportation. (1998). Personal contact: Brad Hagerty (fax).

Configurations and control types

Intersection Type	Signal					Total
	No Signal	Fixed Time	Semi-Actuated	Fully Actuated	Flasher	
Cross	4901	1421	172	64	351	6909
Broken Cross	151	7			1	159
Multi-Leg	79	58	6	2	7	152
Acute Skew	904	227	38	3	71	1243
Broken Acute Skew	11				1	12
Obtuse Skew	82	62	2		5	151
Broken Obtuse Skew	1					1
Offset Left/Right	528	62	3		9	602
Offset Right/Left	23	5				28
Tee Left	5378	121	23	2	52	5576
Tee Right	5528	130	29	5	61	5751
Terminal Tee	80	30	7	2	38	157
Broken Tee Left	226	10				236
Broken Tee Right	232	8			1	241
Tee Left w/ Dir Xover	89	31			2	122
Tee Right w/ Dir Xover	71	29			3	103
Obtuse Wye Left	316	8			9	333
Broken Obtuse Wye Left	22	1				23
Acute Wye Left	417	22	2		7	448
Broken Acute Wye Left	24	1				25
Obtuse Wye Right	382	7			7	396
Broken Obtuse Wye Right	27	1			1	29
Acute Wye Right	371	14	1		19	405
Broken Acute Wye Right	28	1				29
Merge from Left	76					76
Merge from Right	845	1		1		847
Diverge to Left	65					65
Diverge to Right	803	1			1	805
Merge from Left Negative	44					44
Merge from Right Negative	802					802
Diverge to Left Negative	45					45
Diverge to Right Negative	799				1	800
Diverge to Right Opposite Merge from Right	111	3				114
Merge from Right Opposite Diverge to Right	98		1			99
Dir Xover + to -	338	86				424
Dir Xover – to +	344	93	1		1	439
Ramp Terminal – 3 Leg	94	14	2	1	1	112
Ramp Terminal – 4 Leg	156	22	4	2	3	187
Other	202	34			12	248
Total	24691	2510	291	82	664	28238

APPENDIX C – California Intersection Statistics

California Department of Transportation. (1998). Personal contact: Bob Brown.

Configurations and control types

Page 1 of 3

Configuration	Control Type	Number
Four-legged	no control	200
	stop signs on cross street only	3,792
	stop signs on mainline only	18
	4-way stop signs	71
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	29
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	6
	4-way flash (red on all)	46
	yield signs on cross street	9
	yield signs on mainline	0
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	333
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	45
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	106
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	75
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	204
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	1,179
	other	12
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	6,119
Multilegged	no control	9
	stop signs on cross street only	98
	stop signs on mainline only	1
	4-way stop signs	6
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	2
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	1
	4-way flash (red on all)	0
	yield signs on cross street	0
	yield signs on mainline	0
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	12
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	8
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	7
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	2
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	3
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	33
	other	1
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	183
Offset	no control	31
	stop signs on cross street only	580
	stop signs on mainline only	0
	4-way stop signs	0
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	1
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	1
	4-way flash (red on all)	1
	yield signs on cross street	0

Configuration	Control Type	Number
Offset	yield signs on mainline	0
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	24
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	4
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	15
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	3
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	10
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	32
	other	0
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	702
Tee	no control	1,360
	stop signs on cross street only	8,901
	stop signs on mainline only	70
	4-way stop signs	21
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	19
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	0
	4-way flash (red on all)	3
	yield signs on cross street	7
	yield signs on mainline	2
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	39
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	6
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	36
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	40
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	62
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	334
	other	17
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	10,197
Wye	no control	220
	stop signs on cross street only	817
	stop signs on mainline only	26
	4-way stop signs	2
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	2
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	1
	4-way flash (red on all)	0
	yield signs on cross street	9
	yield signs on mainline	2
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	4
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	1
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	1
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	0
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	9
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	8
	other	3
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	1,105

Configuration	Control Type	Number
Other	no control	51
	stop signs on cross street only	117
	stop signs on mainline only	3
	4-way stop signs	1
	4-way flash (red on cross street)	0
	4-way flash (red on mainline)	0
	4-way flash (red on all)	0
	yield signs on cross street	4
	yield signs on mainline	0
	pre-timed signals (2-phase)	4
	pre-timed signals (m-phase)	2
	semi-actuated signals (2-phase)	2
	semi-actuated signals (m-phase)	1
	fully actuated signals (2-phase)	3
	fully actuated signals (m-phase)	15
	other	2
	invalid data	0
	no data given	0
	total	205

APPENDIX D - New York Intersection Statistics

New York Department of Transportation. (1998). Personal Contact: Donald Terry

Configurations and control types (state highways only)

Page 1 of 2

Configuration	Control	Left turn lane	Number
Four-legged	signal	yes	996
		no	1,392
	flasher	yes	29
		no	294
	stop	yes	239
		no	3903
	yield	yes	19
		no	139
	none	yes	5
		no	219
Multilegged	signal	yes	28
		no	19
	flasher	yes	3
		no	1
	stop	yes	26
		no	1
	yield	yes	4
		no	0
	none	yes	7
		no	--
Tee	signal	yes	446
		no	848
	flasher	yes	27
		no	148
	stop	yes	756
		no	18,921
	yield	yes	90
		no	1,554
	none	yes	57
		no	6,546
Wye	signal	yes	17
		no	40
	flasher	yes	0
		no	8
	stop	yes	17
		no	636
	yield	yes	7
		no	208
	none	yes	9
		no	549
On ramp	none	--	1,576
Off ramp	none	--	2,119

The following pages contain intersection data obtained from the state Departments of Transportation from Michigan, California, and New York. Each table provides a count of intersections as classified according to intersection configuration and traffic control. The table below provides a brief overview of the information contained in the following pages.

	Configurations	Control types
MICHIGAN	41 intersection classifications. Each of these fall into one of the five categories mentioned in section III. of this report or are classified as "other."	Traffic control measures are categorized into four categories (semi actuated signal, fully actuated signal, fixed time signal, and no signal). In this table, no distinction is made between non-signal control types (e.g. stop sign, yield sign, no control)
NEW YORK¹	Classified into six categories (Y, T, 4 legs, 5 legs & >, on ramp, off ramp).	Classified into five categories (signal, flasher, stop sign, yield sign, none). No distinction is made between signal types (e.g. fully actuated, etc.).
CALIFORNIA²	Classified into six categories (four-legged, multi-legged, offset, T, Y, other)	Classified into 16 control types. Each of these fall into one of the four categories listed in section III. of this report or are classified as "other."

¹information obtained from New York refers only to state highways

²California classifies intersections by highway group as well.