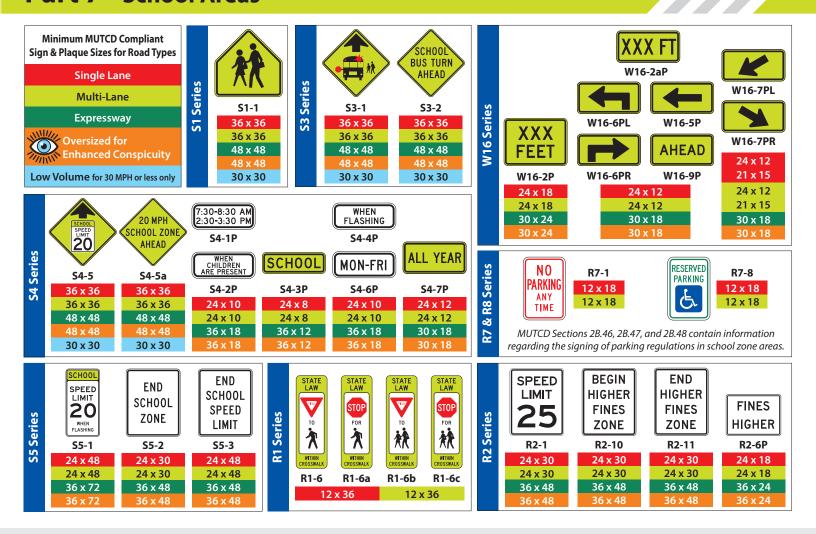
2009 Edition MUTCD Sign Sizes for Road Types

Part 7 - School Areas



Roadway Type Definitions from 2009 MUTCD Sec. 1A.13

- 77. Freeway—a divided highway with full control of access.
- **123. Multi-Lane**—More than one lane moving in the same direction. A multi-lane street, highway, or roadway has a basic cross-section comprised of two or more through lanes in one or both directions. A multi-lane approach has two or more lanes moving toward the intersection, including turning lanes.
- 135. Pathway—A general term denoting a public way for purposes of travel by authorized users outside the traveled way and physically separated from the roadway by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. Pathways include shared-use paths, but do not include sidewalks.
- 191. Shared-Use Path—A bikeway outside the traveled way and physically separated from motorized vehicular traffic by an open space or barrier and either within the highway right-of-way or within an independent alignment. Shared-use paths are also used by pedestrians (including skaters, users of manual and motorized wheelchairs, and joggers) and other authorized motorized and non-motorized users.

Low Volume Road Definitions from 2009 MUTCD Section 5A.01

- A. A low-volume road shall be a facility lying outside of built-up areas of cities, towns, and communities, and it shall have a traffic volume of less than 400 AADT.
- B. A low-volume road shall not be a freeway, an expressway, an interchange ramp, a freeway service road, a road on a designated State highway system, or a residential street in a neighborhood. In terms of highway classification, it shall be a variation of a conventional road or a special purpose road as defined in Section 1A.13.
- C. A low-volume road shall be classified as either paved or unpaved.

Support: Low-volume roads typically include farm-to-market, recreational, resource management and development, and local roads.