Decennial Federal Functional Classification Update

Purpose of this meeting

- Outline FHWA functional classification update process
- Solicit input from local/county road owners

Functional Classification Update Purpose

- General update of roadway functional classification to:
 - Reflect *current* roadway characteristics
 - Reflect federal guidelines on Functional Classification 2013 update
 - Reflect changes in urbanized areas dictated by 2010 census
 - Solicit input from all roadway owners (County & Municipal)

What role does roadway classification play?

- Carry expectation of capacity, speed, and relationship to existing land-use development
- Determines federal-aid eligibility
 - Urban: Collectors and above
 - Rural: Major Collector and above
- Provides context and data for Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS)
- Feeds traffic modeling
- Determines eligibility for disaster relief
- National Highway System

Function Classification does <u>NOT</u>:

- Preclude local road classification in local planning efforts
- Plan or forecast future road conditions
- Specifically tie funding to certain roadways or projects

Seven Functional Classifications

Interstate Freeway/Expressway Other Principal Arterial Minor Arterial Major Collector Minor Collector Local

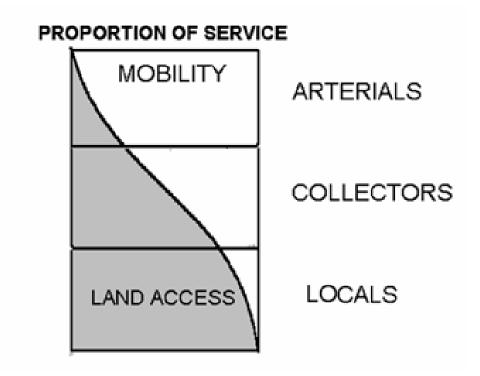
Urban/Rural Neutral Classification

	2000-2010 Rural	2000-2010 Urban	New (Urban/Rural Neutral)	
	Interstate	Interstate	Interstate	
Principal Arterial		Freeway / Expressway	Other Freeways &	
		Freeway / Expressway	Expressways	
	Other Principal Arterial	Other Principal Arterial	Other Principal Arterials	
Minor Arterial	Minor Arterial	Minor Arterial	Minor Arterial	
Collector	Major Collector	Collector	Major Collector	
	Minor Collector		Minor Collector	
Local	Local	Local	Local	

Important Characteristics

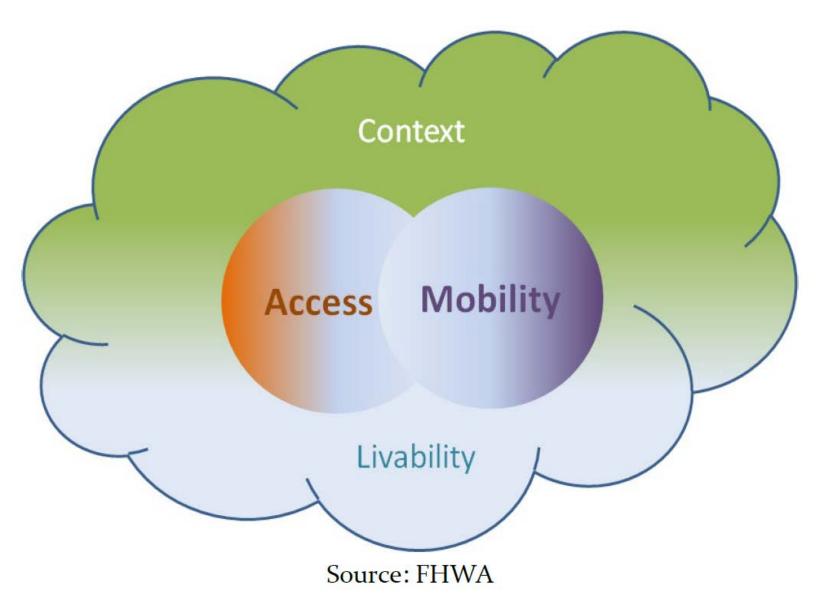
- Access vs. Mobility
- Efficiency of travel
- Access points
- Lanes
- Route Spacing
- Usage
- Statewide significance
- System continuity
- Speed

Mobility vs. Accessibility



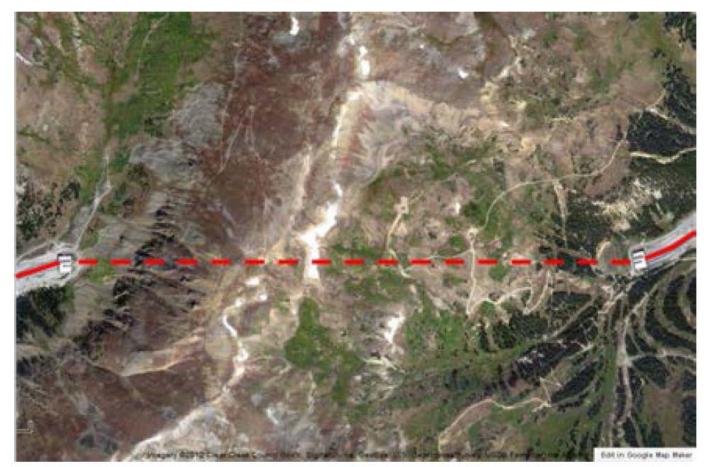
FHWA, 2008

FHWA: Classifying Roads



Mobility

Figure 2-1: Aerial View of the Eisenhower (and Johnson) Tunnels along I-70, west of Denver, CO



Source: Google Earth Pro, June 27, 2012

Accessibility

Figure 2-3: Aerial View of Eisenhower Court, North Platte, NE



Source: Google Earth Pro, June 27, 2012

Quantitative vs Qualitative Characteristics

Additional Context: Quantitative

	Arterials					Collectors	
	Interstate	Other Freeways & Expressway	Other Principal Arterial	Minor Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector	
Typical Characteristics		,					
Lane Width	12 feet	11 - 12 feet	11 - 12 feet	10 feet - 12 feet	10 feet - 12 feet	10 - 11 feet	8 feet - 10 feet
Inside Shoulder Width	4 feet - 12 feet	0 feet - 6 feet	0 feet	0 feet	0 feet	0 feet	0 feet
Outside Shoulder Width	10 feet - 12 feet	8 feet - 12 feet	8 feet - 12 feet	4 feet - 8 feet	1 feet - 6 feet	1 feet - 4 feet	0 feet - 2 feet
AADT (Rural)	12,000 - 34,000	4,000 - 18,500	2,000 - 8,500	1,500 - 6,000	300 - 2,600	150 - 1,110	15 - 400
AADT (Urban)	35,000 - 129,000	13,000 - 55,000	7,000 – 27,000	3,000 - 14,000	1,100 - 6	6,300	80 - 700
Divided/Undivided	Divided	Undivided/Divided	Undivided/Divided	Undivided	Undivided	Undivided	Undivided
Access	Fully Controlled	Partially/Fully Controlled	Partially/Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled	Uncontrolled

Urban Arterials

Freeways/Expressways

- Very similar to Interstates in appearance.
- Directional travel lanes are usually barrier or median separated
- Access is limited to onand off-ramp locations or a very limited number of at-grade intersections.
- Designed to maximize mobility
- Abutting land uses are not directly served

Other Principal

- Carry high proportion of total urban travel on minimum amount of mileage
- Interconnect major rural corridors to accommodate trips entering and leaving urban area and movements through the urban area
- Serve demand for intraarea travel between the central business district and outlying residential areas

- Interconnect the higherlevel Arterials
- Serve trips of moderate length at a lower level of travel mobility than Principal Arterials
- Distribute traffic to smaller geographic areas than those served by higher-level Arterials
- Provide more land access than Principal Arterials without penetrating identifiable neighborhoods
- Provide urban connections for Rural Collectors

Rural Arterials

Freeways/Expressways

- Very similar to Interstates in appearance.
- Directional travel lanes are usually barrier or median separated
- Access is limited to onand off-ramp locations or a very limited number of at-grade intersections.
- Designed to maximize mobility
- Abutting land uses are not directly served

Other Principal

- Serve rural statewide or interstate travel demand
- Connect all or nearly all Urbanized Areas and a large majority of Urban Clusters with 25,000 and over population
- Provide an integrated network of continuous routes without stub connections (dead ends)

- Link cities and larger towns and form an integrated network providing interstate and inter-county service
- Be spaced at intervals, consistent with population density, so that all developed areas within the State are within a reasonable distance of an Arterial roadway

Urban Collectors

Major

- Serve both land access and traffic circulation in higher density residential, and commercial/industrial areas
- Penetrate residential neighborhoods, often for significant distances
- Distribute and channel trips between Local Roads and Arterials, usually over a distance of greater than three-quarters of a mile
- Operating characteristics include higher speeds and more signalized intersections

- Serve both land access and traffic circulation in lower density residential and commercial/industrial areas
- Penetrate residential neighborhoods, often only for a short distance
- Distribute and channel trips between Local Roads and Arterials, usually over a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile

Rural Collectors

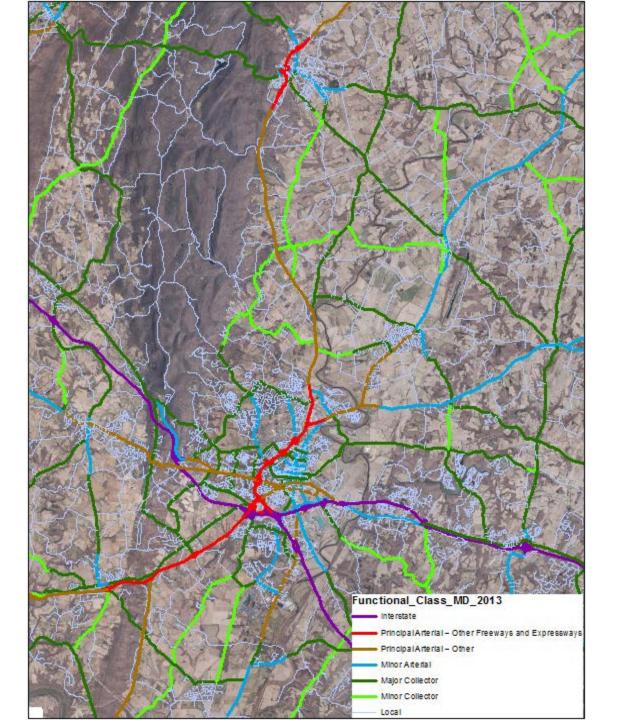
Major

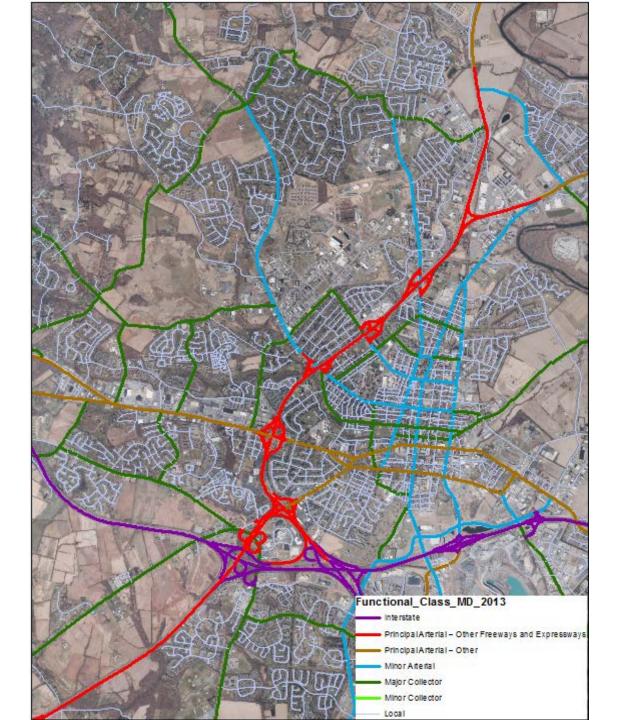
- Provide service to any county seat not on an Arterial route, to the larger towns not directly served by the higher systems and to other traffic generators such as consolidated schools, shipping points, county parks and important mining and agricultural areas
- Link above places with nearby larger towns and cities or with Arterial routes
- Serve the most important intra-county travel corridors

- Be spaced at intervals, consistent with population density, to collect traffic from Local Roads and bring all developed areas within reasonable distance of a Collector
- Provide service to smaller communities not served by a higher class facility
- Link locally important traffic generators with their rural hinterlands

Local

Urban	Rural
Provide direct access to adjacent land	Serve primarily to provide access to adjacent land
Provide access to higher systems	Provide service to travel over short distances as
	compared to higher classification categories
Carry no through traffic movement	Constitute the mileage not classified as part of the
	Arterial and Collector systems
Constitute the mileage not classified as part of the	
Arterial and Collector systems	





Review Process

	Functional Classification		Rural		Urban
1	Interstates				
2	Other Freeway / Expressways	Α.	Currently no rural Freeway / Expressways (0%)	Α.	Confirm existing Urban Freeway / Expressways
		В.	Consider existing Rural OPAs that should be Freeway Expressways	В.	Consider other classified or non-classified (new/local)
		C.	Consider other classified or non-classified (new/ local) roadways in		roadways in the urban extent consistent with F/E
			the rural extent consistent with F/E characteristics		characteristics
3	Other Principal Arterials	Α.	Confirm existing OPAs; those that haven't been moved to F/E	Α.	Confirm existing OPAs
		В.	Consider Rural Minor Arterials that should be OPAs	В.	Consider other classified or non-classified (new/local)
		C.	Consider other classified or non-classified roadways (new/local) in		roadways in the urban extent consistent with OPA
			the rural extent consistent with OPA characteristics		characteristics
4	Minor Arterials	Α.	Confirm existing Minor Arterials; those that haven't been moved to	Α.	Confirm existing Minor Arterials
			higher classification	В.	Consider Collectors and non-classified (new/local) roadways in
		В.	Consider Rural Major Collectors that should be Minor Arterials		the urban extent consistent with Minor Arterial characteristics
		C.	Consider other classified or non-classified roadways (new/local)in		
			the rural extent consistent with Minor Arterial characteristics		
5	Major Collectors	Α.	Confirm existing Major Collectors; those that haven't been moved to	А.	Collectors in urban extent not currently distinguished between
			higher classification		Major and Minor
		В.	Consider non-classified roadways (new/local) in the rural extent	В.	Consider all collectors and non-classified (new/local) roadways
			consistent with Minor Arterial characteristics		consistent with Major Collector characteristics
6	Minor Collectors	Α.	Confirm existing Minor Collectors; those that haven't been moved to	Α.	Confirm remaining Collectors consistent with Minor Collector
			higher classification		characteristics
		В.	Consider non-classified roadways (new/local) in the rural extent	В.	Consider non-classified (new/local) roadways in the urban
			consistent with Minor Arterial characteristics		extent consistent with Minor Collector characteristics
7	Local	Confi	rm Remainder	Confi	rm Remainder

OPA vs Freeway/Expressway



OPA vs. Freeway/Expressway US 301 QA County

		Collectors		Local			
	Interstate	Other Freeways & Expressway	Other Principal Arterial	Minor Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector	
Typical Characteristics							
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Divided/Undivided	Divided	Undivided/Divided	Undivided/Divided	Undivided	Undivided	Undivided	Undivided
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Inside Shoulder Width	4 ft
AADT (Rural)	27,490
Access	partial; intersection right in/out, J- turns, interchange, no private access
Speed	55 mph
Design	Significant interstate/intrastate travel, high travel speed, high mobility

Major Collector vs. Minor Collector



Major vs. Minor Collector

- Much more difficult distinction
- No distinction between AADT
- Much more dependent on road design and purpose

		Arterials					Local
	Interstate	Other Freeways & Expressway	Other Principal Arterial	Minor Arterial	Major Collector	Minor Collector	
Typical Characteristics				•		<u> </u>	
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Urban Collectors

Major

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- Operating characteristics include higher speeds and more signalized intersections

- Serve both land access and traffic circulation in lower density residential and commercial/industrial areas
- Penetrate residential neighborhoods, often only for a short distance
- Distribute and channel trips between Local Roads and Arterials, usually over a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile

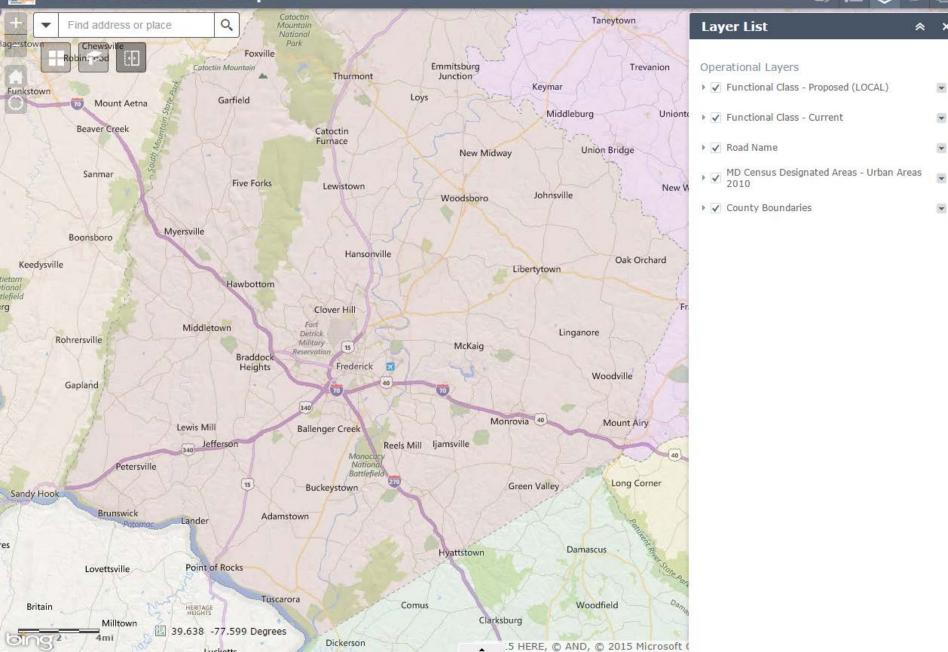
Functional Classification Coordination App

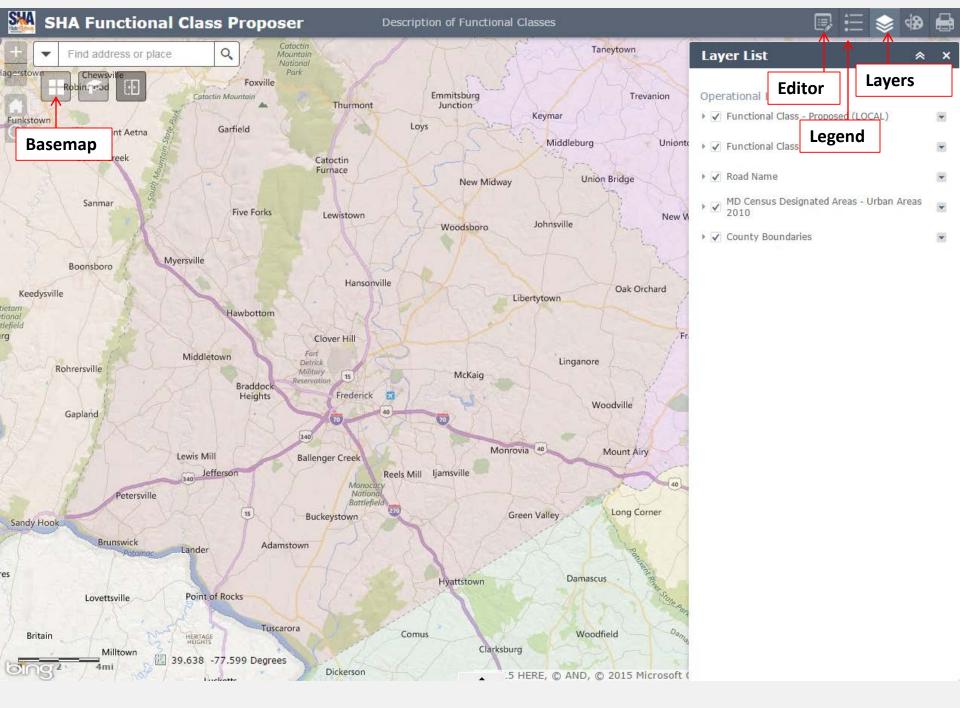
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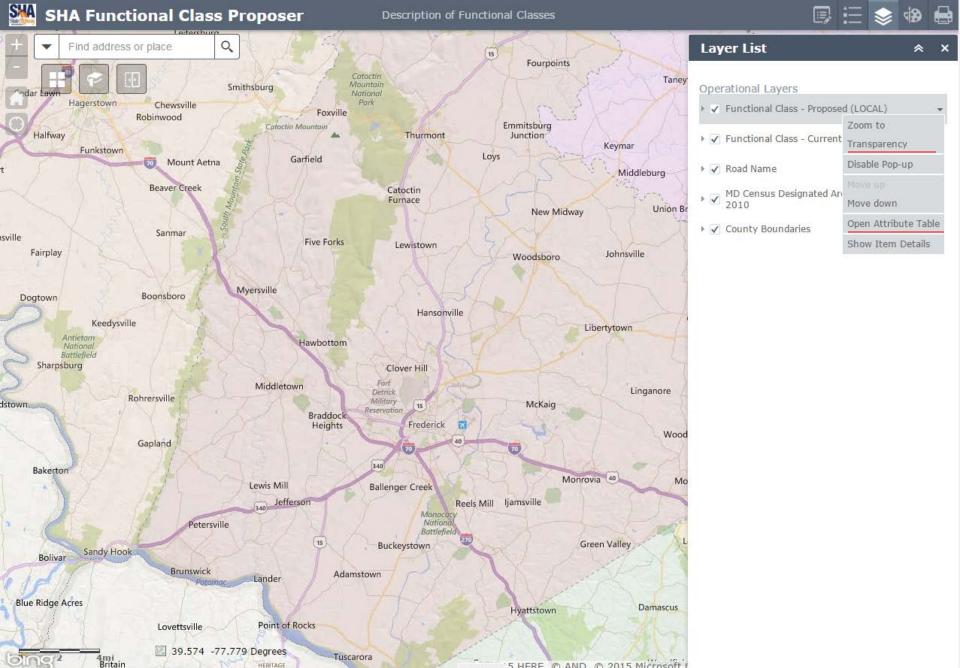
SHA Functional Class Proposer

Description of Functional Classes

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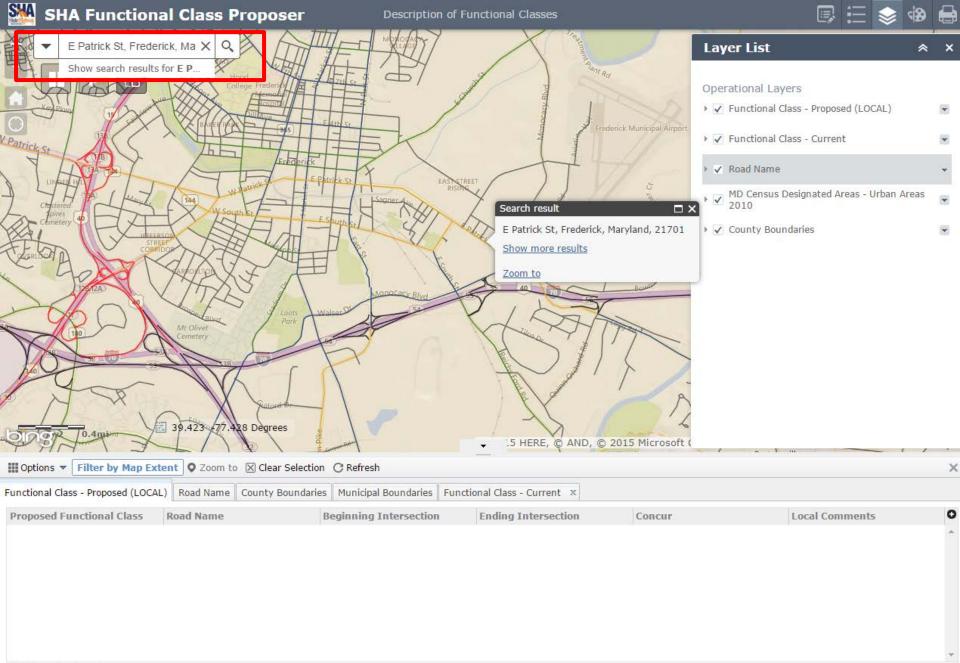


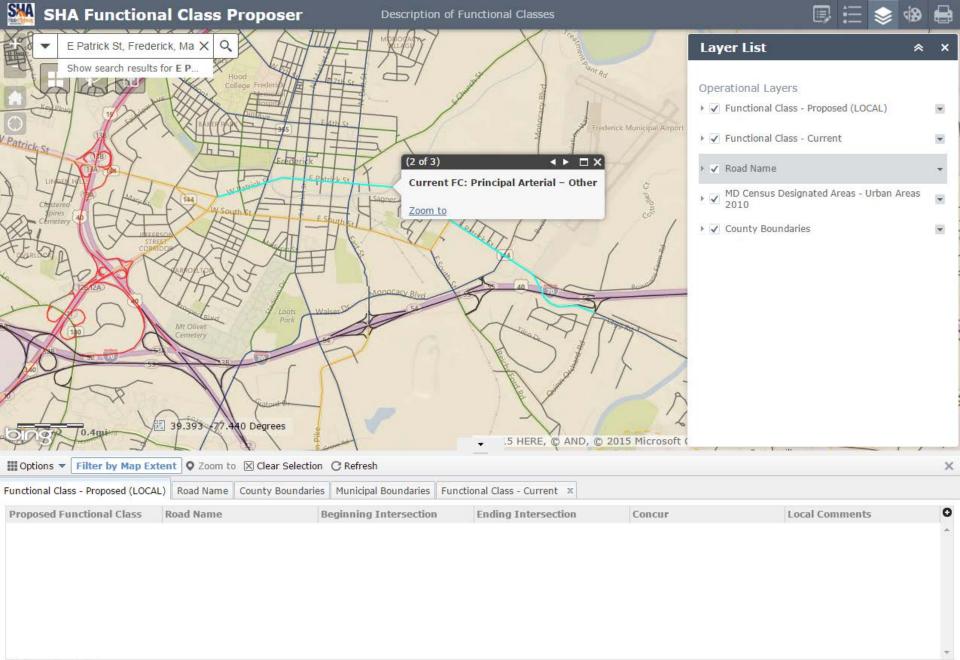


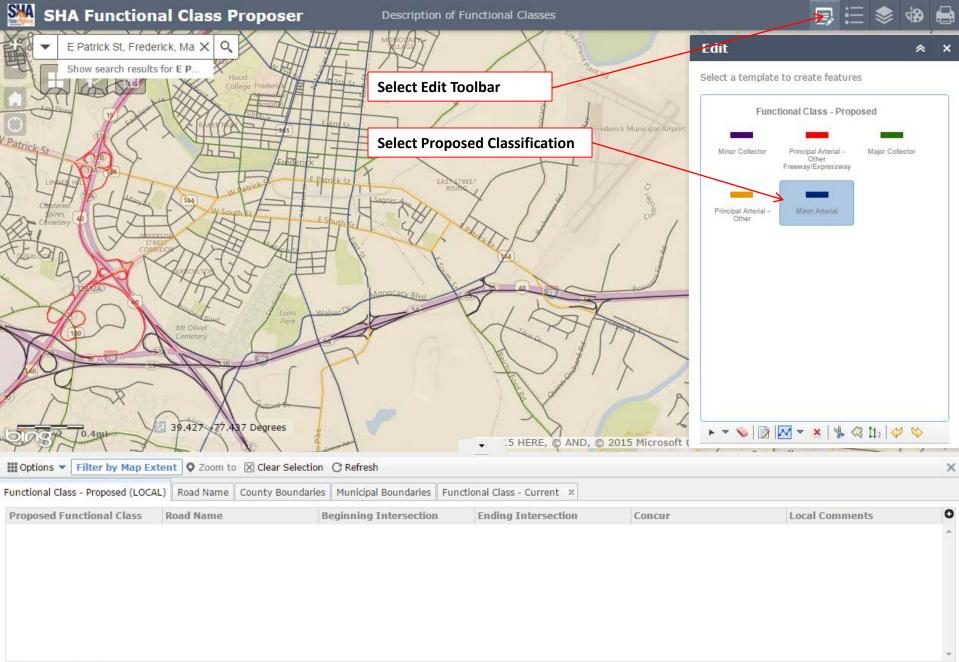


HERITAGE

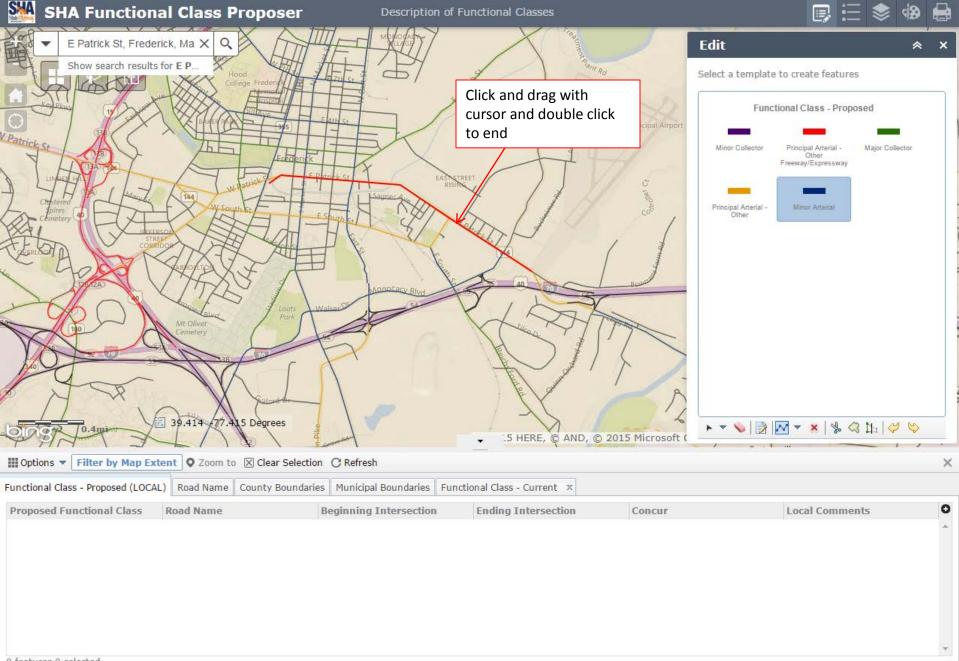
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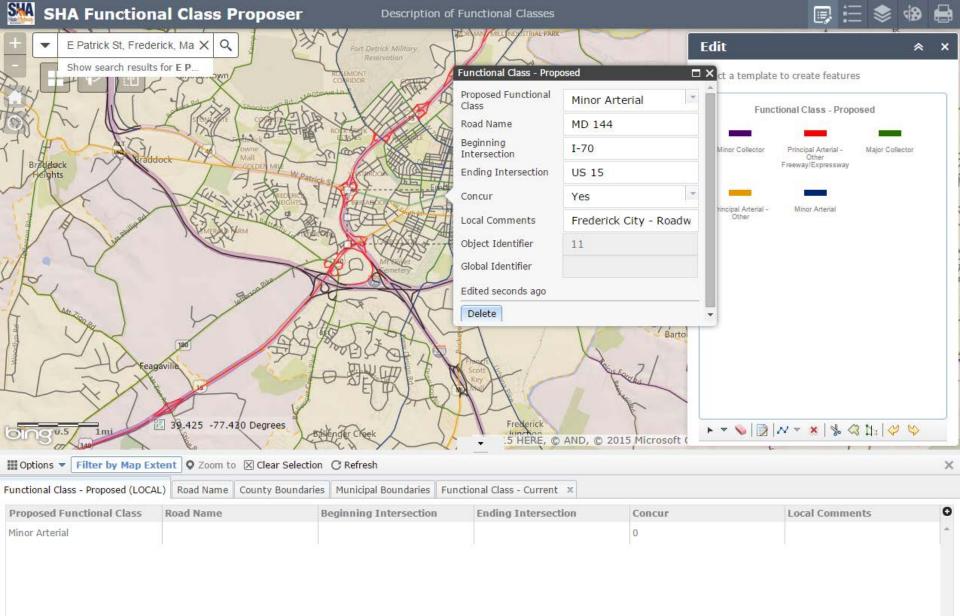
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Next Steps

Coordinate at a local level to develop a set of recommended changes

- Best ways to do this?

- Coordinate at a State level (additional meetings, phone/screen share) to reach mutual agreement on classification changes.
- State will submit updates to FHWA

Resources

- Peter Sotherland, PLEASE CONTACT: psotherland@sha.state.md.us, 410-545-5721
- Traffic (Highway Location Reference): <u>http://www.roads.maryland.gov/pages/hlr.aspx?</u> <u>PageId=832</u>
- Federal Highway: <u>https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/planning/processes/st</u> <u>atewide/related/highway_functional_classificatio</u> <u>ns/</u>
- Copies of the presentation are available