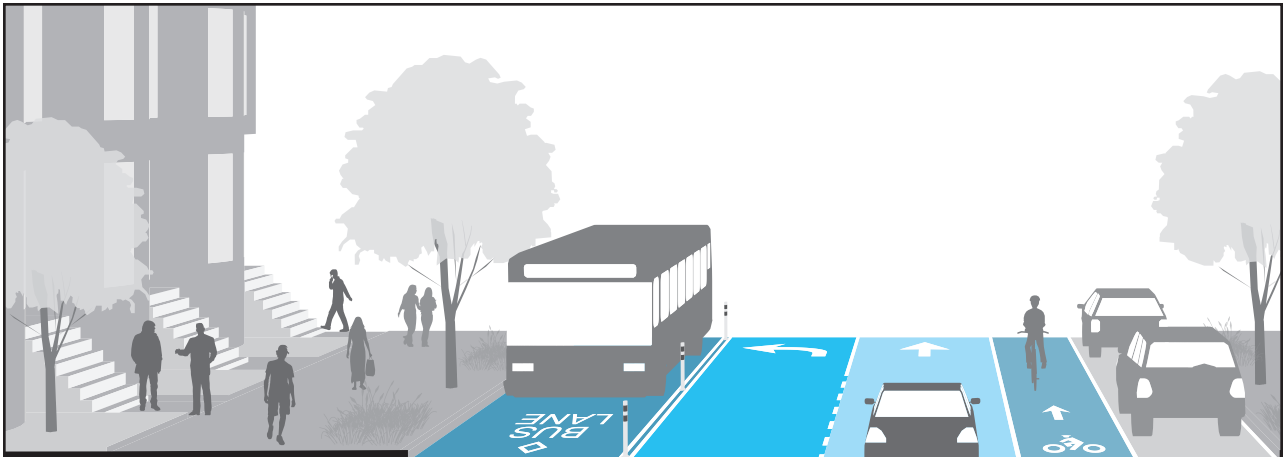


Minimum Widths for Roadway Lanes



Street Type	FHWA Classification	Bus Lane	Turn Lane	Travel Lane	Bicycle Lane	Parking Lane
Downtown Commercial	Arterial	11'	10'	10'	5'	7'
Downtown Mixed-Use						
Neighborhood Main	Collector	N/A	10'	10'	5'	7'
Neighborhood Connector						
Neighborhood Residential						
Industrial Street	Local	Local roadways are typically one to two travel lanes, with or without parking, and do not have pavement markings.				
Shared Street						
Parkway						
Boulevard						

Notes

Bus Lane

- ▶ The minimum width of a shared bus and bicycle lane is 12'. Wider (13' to 15') shared bus and bicycle lanes are preferred to enable bicyclists and buses to pass each other.
- ▶ Flexposts are only required for contra-flow bus lanes.

Travel Lanes

- ▶ Wider travel lanes (11' to 12') are appropriate in locations with high volumes of heavy vehicles (> 8%).
- ▶ Travel lanes immediately adjacent to on-street parking should provide a minimum combined parking and travel lane width of 19'.
- ▶ Shared lane bicycle pavement markings are permitted on travel lanes of any width, in locations with and without parking. Bicycle lanes are preferred to wider shared travel lanes, as narrower travel lanes are associated with lower speeds.

Bicycle Lanes

- ▶ The preferred width for bicycle lanes is 6' in areas with high volumes of bicyclists.
- ▶ Wider bicycle lanes (6' to 7') are preferred in locations with heavy parking turnover.
- ▶ Bicycle lanes 4' in width may be considered on non-arterial roadways when not adjacent to on-street parking or at constrained intersections.

Parking Lanes

- ▶ Parking lanes with frequent loading zones may require wider parking lane widths.
- ▶ Decisions regarding parking lane width when adjacent to bicycle lanes should consider parking turnover rates and vehicle types.
- ▶ For lanes with peak hour parking restrictions, 12' is the minimum width to accommodate shared use by parked vehicle and bicycles during off-peak times.