

# National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

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National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (NCUTCD)

Recommended Changes to Proposed Text for 11<sup>th</sup> Edition of the MUTCD

Docket Number: FHWA-2020-0001

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Federal Register Item Number: 553-557

NPA MUTCD Section Number: Section 8C.01-8C.06

Legend: Base text shown in proposal is the NPA "clean" proposed text.

- NCUTCD recommendation for text to be added in final rule.
- NCUTCD recommendation for text to be deleted in final rule.
- NCUTCD recommendation for text to be moved/relocated in final rule.
- NPA text that was not previously approved by NCUTCD but is now approved.
- Explanatory note: [Note that explains purpose of recommended change.]

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The following pages present NCUTCD recommendations for changes to the MUTCD NPA proposed text, tables, and figures for Chapter 8B. Below is a short summary of the NCUTCD position for each section of this chapter. A more detailed summary is provided at the beginning of each section.

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- NPA #553: Section 8C.01: NCUTCD agrees with NPA content.
- NPA #554: Section 8C.02: NCUTCD agrees with NPA content.
- NPA #555: Section 8C.03: NCUTCD agrees with NPA content.
  - NPA #556: Section 8C.04: NCUTCD agrees with NPA content.
- NPA #556: Section 8C.05: Changes recommended based on Council action in spring 2021.
  - NPA #557: Section 8C.06: Changes recommended based on Council action in spring 2021.

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#### **Section 8C.01 Comments:** NCUTCD agrees with 8C.01 as presented in the NPA.

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## **Section 8C.01 Purpose and Application**

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Passive traffic control systems, consisting of signs and pavement markings only, identify and direct attention to the location of a grade crossing and advise road users to reduce their speed or stop at the grade crossing as necessary in order to yield to any rail traffic occupying, or approaching and in proximity to, the grade crossing.

Signs and markings regulate, warn, and guide the road users so that they, as well as LRT vehicle operators on mixed-use alignments, can take appropriate action when approaching a grade crossing.

Unless otherwise provided in this Chapter, the provisions of Part 3 are applicable to the design and location of pavement markings at grade crossings.

**Section 8C.02 Pavement Markings** 

Standard:

Except as provided in Paragraphs 2 and 3, pavement markings shall be placed in each approach lane on all paved approaches to highway-rail grade crossings where signals or automatic gates are located, and at all other grade crossings where the posted or statutory highway speed is 40 mph or higher.

Pavement markings shall not be required at highway-rail grade crossings where the posted or statutory highway speed is less than 40 mph if an engineering study indicates that other installed devices provide suitable warning and control.

Pavement markings shall not be required at highway-rail grade crossings in urban areas if an engineering study indicates that other installed devices provide suitable warning and control.

Pavement markings shall be placed in each approach lane on all paved approaches to highway-LRT grade crossings where a Crossbuck sign is placed at the grade crossing.

If pavement markings are used on a multi-lane approach to a grade crossing, identical markings shall be placed in each approach lane that crosses the tracks.

All grade crossing pavement markings shall be retroreflective white. All other markings shall be in accordance with Part 3.

On paved roadways, pavement markings in advance of a grade crossing shall consist of an X, the letters RR, a no-passing zone marking (on two-lane, two-way highways with center line markings in compliance with Section 3B.01), and certain transverse lines as shown with detailed dimensions in Figures 8C-1 and 8C-2.

Guidance:

When pavement markings are used, a portion of the X symbol should be directly opposite the Grade Crossing Advance Warning sign.

Option:

When justified by engineering judgment, supplemental pavement marking symbol(s) may be placed between the Grade Crossing Advance Warning sign and the grade crossing. *Guidance:* 

If supplemental pavement marking symbol(s) are placed between the Grade Crossing Advance Warning sign and the grade crossing, the downstream transverse line should be at least 50 feet upstream from the stop or yield line at the grade crossing.

#### **Section 8C.03 Comments:** NCUTCD agrees with 8C.03 as presented in the NPA.

#### **Section 8C.03 Stop and Yield Lines**

Guidance:

On paved roadway approaches to passive grade crossings where a STOP sign is installed in conjunction with the Crossbuck sign, a stop line should be installed to indicate the point behind which highway vehicles are required to stop or as near to that point as practical. Option:

On paved roadway approaches to passive grade crossings where a YIELD sign is installed in conjunction with the Crossbuck sign, a yield line (see Section 3B.19) or a stop line may be installed to indicate the point behind which highway vehicles are required to yield or stop or as near to that point as practical.

Guidance:

If a yield line (see Figure 3B-16) or stop line is used at a passive grade crossing, it should be a transverse line at a right angle to the traveled way and should be placed no closer than 15 feet in advance of the nearest rail.

#### Standard:

On paved roadways at grade crossings that are equipped with active control devices such as flashing-light signals, automatic gates, or traffic control signals, a stop line (see Section 3B.19) shall be installed to indicate the point behind which highway vehicles are or might be required to stop.

Guidance:

If a stop line is used at an active grade crossing where road users are controlled by flashing-light signals, it should be a transverse line at a right angle to the traveled way and should be placed approximately 8 feet in advance of the flashing-light signals or automatic gate (if present), whichever is further from the track(s), but no closer than 15 feet in advance of the nearest rail (see Figure 8C-1).

If a stop line is used at an active grade crossing where road users are controlled by a traffic control signal, it should be a transverse line at a right angle to the traveled way and should be placed no closer than 15 feet in advance of the nearest rail.

#### **Standard:**

If a stop line is used at an active grade crossing where road users are controlled by a traffic control signal, it shall be placed such that the lateral and longitudinal positions of the signal faces for the approach comply with the provisions of Sections 4D.06 and 4D.07.

### Section 8C.04 Comments: NCUTCD agrees with 8C.04 as presented in the NPA.

# **Section 8C.04 Lane-Use Arrow Markings**

**Standard:** 119 **Lane-u** 

Lane-use arrow markings (see Section 3B.23) that indicate that a turning movement must be made or is permitted to be made from a lane that crosses a grade crossing shall not be placed between the stop line for the grade crossing and the track(s).

122 Guidance:

Lane-use arrow markings that indicate that a turning movement must be made or is permitted to be made from a lane that crosses a grade crossing should not be placed less than

Section 8C.05 Comments: NCUTCD recommends changes to Standard, Guidance, and Option statements in 8C.05 to replace "lane lines" with "center lines" because the extension of center lines through grade crossings is more appropriate than extending lane lines to prevent drivers from mistakenly turning onto the tracks. NCUTCD also recommends changes to add a Guidance statement because lines or markers through the grade crossing may be disturbed by maintenance activities and the adjustment of the lines and markers should be coordinated between the road authority and the railroad or transit agency. NCUTCD also recommends changes to the Guidance statement and the addition of an Option statement about tubular markers to delete the 6-foot clearance dimension because this is consistent with Section 8D.01 and because railroads and transit agencies have varied clearance requirements, and to allow shorter tubular markers where they are installed closer to the rails.

# Section 8C.05 Edge Lines, Center Lines, Lane Lines, Raised Pavement Markers, and Tubular Markers

Guidance:

Except as provided in Paragraph 2, if edge lines (see Section 3B.09) or lane lines (see Section 3B.06) or center lines (see Section 3B.01) are used on an approach to a grade crossing, the edge lines and center lines and lane lines should extend up to and across the track(s) to reduce the likelihood that road users might inadvertently turn into the track area. (remove the references to lane lines and replace with center lines)

If crossing surface maintenance or approach roadway maintenance is required or performed which alters the markings, the removal or replacement of the markings, raised pavement markers and/or tubular markers should be coordinated between the road authority and the railroad or transit agency. (add Guidance statement to clarify the need for coordination if markings are disturbed)

Option:

The edge lines <u>and center lines</u> and <u>lane lines</u> may be omitted from the highway surface at a grade crossing <u>if the railroad or transit agency determines that the</u> surface cannot retain the application of the edge line or lane line marking. (remove the references to lane lines and replace with center lines)

If recommended by a Diagnostic Team, raised pavement markers (see Section 3B.16) may be used to supplement the edge lines or <u>center lane</u> lines that extend up to and across the track(s). Federal Register Number 556: Remove references to lane lines and replace with center lines. (remove the references to lane lines and replace with center lines)

If recommended by a Diagnostic Team, tubular markers (see Section 3I.01) may be used to supplement the edge lines that extend up to and across the track(s). *Guidance:* 

Tubular markers should not be installed in accordance with railroad or transit agency and regulatory authority (if applicable) clearance requirements. within 6 feet of any rail. (change to be consistent with Section 8D.01)

Option:

Shorter tubular markers may be used where they are installed closer to rails. (add Option statement to allow shorter tubular markers which could be used between tracks)

Standard:

The color under both daytime and nighttime conditions of raised pavement markers or tubular markers that are used at a grade crossing shall be the same color as the edge line or center lane line that they supplement. (remove the reference to lane line and replace with center line)

**Section 8C.06 Comments:** NCUTCD recommends changes to Guidance statements in 8C.06 to delete the 6-foot clearance requirement because this is consistent with Section 8D.01 and because railroads and transit agencies have varied clearance requirements.

#### Section 8C.06 Dynamic Envelope Markings

Option:

Dynamic envelope markings may be installed at a grade crossing to mark the edges of the train dynamic envelope.

#### Standard:

If used, pavement markings for indicating the dynamic envelope shall comply with the provisions of Part 3 and shall be a solid white line not less than 4 inches nor greater than 24 inches in width or contrasting pavement color (see Section 3A.03 and Chapter 3H) and/or contrasting pavement texture.

Guidance:

If a 4-inch normal solid white line is used to convey the dynamic envelope, the line should be placed completely outside of the dynamic envelope. If used, dynamic envelope pavement markings should be placed at a distance 6 feet from parallel to the nearest rail in accordance with unless the operating railroad company or LRT agency requirements standard advises otherwise. If used, dynamic envelope pavement markings should extend across the roadway as shown in Figure 8C-3. Dynamic envelope pavement markings should not be placed perpendicular to the roadway at skewed grade crossings. (change to be consistent with Section 8D.01)

Option:

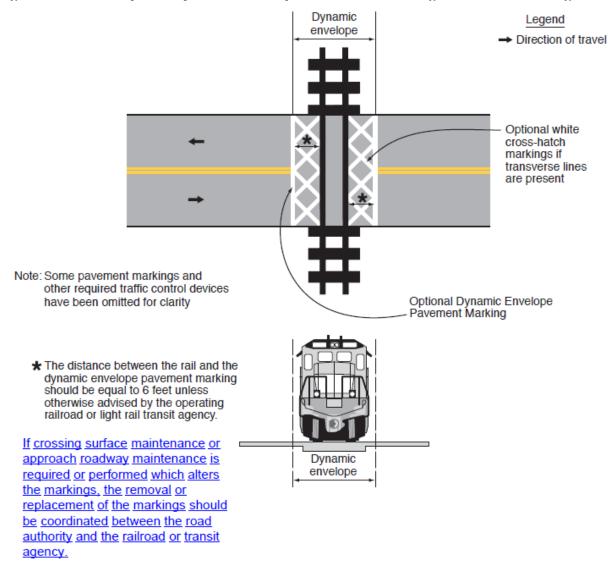
If 4-inch normal solid white lines are used to indicate the dynamic envelope, white cross-hatching lines may also be placed on the highway pavement within the dynamic envelope as a supplement to, but not as a substitute for, the 4-inch normal solid white lines. White cross-hatching lines (see Section 3B.26 Do Not Block intersection markings) may also be placed on the pavement to mark areas adjacent to the dynamic envelope where vehicles are not intended to stop or stand as shown in Figure 8C-4. (delete Figure 8C-4)

In semi-exclusive LRT alignments, the dynamic envelope markings may be along the LRT trackway between intersections where the trackway is immediately adjacent to travel lanes and no physical barrier is present.

In mixed-use LRT alignments, the dynamic envelope markings may be continuous between intersections (see Figure 8C-5).

In mixed-use LRT alignments, pavement markings for adjacent travel or parking lanes may be used instead of dynamic envelope markings if the lines are outside the dynamic envelope.

Figure 8C-3. Example of Dynamic Envelope Pavement Markings at Grade Crossings



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Figure 8C-4. Example of Do Not Block Pavement Markings at Grade Crossings

