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The Massachusetts Amendments to the

2009

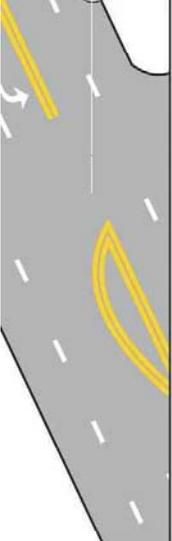
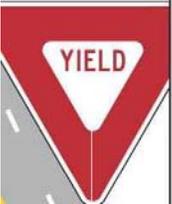
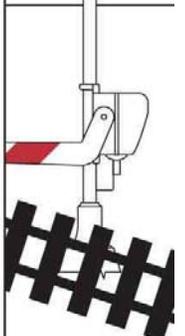
Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices

and the Standard Municipal Traffic Code

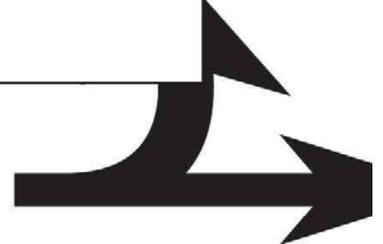
January 2012



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SCHOOL



The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) for Streets and Highways of Massachusetts has been correlated with and conforms, as closely as Massachusetts laws and conditions will allow, to the standards adopted by the Federal Highway Administrator as a National Standard for application on all Classes of Highways.

Modifications that were deemed necessary to cover local requirements and to incorporate in these official standards the most recent traffic engineering recommendations of MassDOT have been made and are hereby presented as Amendments and addenda in the manual as the OFFICIAL STANDARDS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, HIGHWAY DIVISION (MassDOT), as authorized by Chapter 85, Section 2 of the General Laws.

For the purpose of clarity and continuity with the Massachusetts General Laws, MassDOT Highway Division shall be referred to as “the Department” throughout this Manual.

In addition to Parts 1 through 10 which are included in the 2009 Edition of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), this manual contains

- Traffic Regulations (Part 10)
- Rules and Regulations for Entering State Highways (Part 11)
- Sample Traffic Control Agreement (Part 12)
- The following appendices:

APPENDIX

- A. A sample regulation for a standard municipal traffic code
- B. A sample pedestrian regulation for adoption by a municipality
- C. A sample tow away zone regulation for adoption by a municipality
- D. Pertinent Statutes
- E. Massachusetts Amendments and Addenda to the National MUTCD

The Department will, upon the request of local authorities, advise municipalities on all aspects of these regulations and controls required. The appendices detail some sample regulations.

These standards and principles can be of great value of finding solutions to traffic situations and weighing the merits of proposals advanced by various citizen groups.

In the 1920s, members of the Joint Committee (JC) on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, which included representatives of the American Association of State Highway Officials (AASHO) and the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety (NCSHS), were responsible for writing and formatting the MUTCD. In 1954, the Joint Committee became the National Joint Committee (NJC) on Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

In 1971, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) assumed control of the MUTCD. As a result, the role of the NJC shifted to an advisory capacity. The NJC then changed its name to the National Advisory Committee (NAC) on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. In 1979, the NAC disbanded after FHWA withdrew its sponsorship in order to comply with President Carter's policy to limit the number of Federal advisory committees. Later that same year, former NAC members reorganized themselves into an independent committee called the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (NCUTCD).

The NCUTCD is a private organization that has no official association with the Federal government. Its current members are State and local employees of agencies directly involved with traffic engineering activities or representatives of other organizations who have a major interest in traffic control issues. NCUTCD members are volunteers and they receive no compensation for their contributions. Committee members meet twice a year to discuss the manual and develop comments, which come from 150 to 200 experts who are involved in the daily operation of highways or streets. These comments are then submitted to the FHWA for consideration. MassDOT has member representation on the NUTCD and actively participates in the proceedings.

This process allows for the inclusion of comments from all interested parties including the State Departments of Transportation, traffic engineering committees, trade groups, private consultants, public citizens and any other interested group or individual. This above process is important because it ensures that all parties have the opportunity to offer opinions and concerns about proposed changes to the MUTCD. The FHWA considers all comments (whether from private individuals, trade organizations, or the NCUTCD) before issuing a Final Rule, which is also published in the Federal Register.

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2009 Edition
National MUTCD
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PART 10

TRAFFIC REGULATIONS

Section 10A-1 Legal Authority

Chapter 85, Section 2 of the General Laws mandates that the Department erect and maintain on state highways and ways leading thereto and therefrom and on all main highways between cities and towns such direction signs, warning signs or lights, curb, street or other traffic markings, mechanical traffic signal systems, traffic devices, or parking meters as it may deem necessary for promoting the public safety and convenience and to make rules and regulations relative thereto.

Additionally, the statute provides that: "... any rule, regulation, order, ordinance or by-law of a city or town hereafter made or promulgated relative to or in connection with the erection or maintenance of signs, traffic control signals, traffic devices, school zones, parking meters or markings on any way within its control shall take effect without department approval provided such signs, traffic control signals, traffic devices, parking meters, school zones or markings in conformance with the Department's current manual on uniform traffic control devices and the department's sample regulation for a standard municipal traffic code; provided, however, that such rule, regulation, order, ordinance or by-law shall not take effect until approved in writing by the department, or be effective after such approval is revoked, if made or promulgated relative to or in connection with the following:

- (1) any way at its intersection or junction with a state highway;
- (2) any project which is or was federally aided, in whole or in part;
- (3) any traffic signal or flasher in any city or town which does not employ a registered professional engineer in the commonwealth to design, redesign or change the timing and sequence of signal or flasher;
- (4) any sign excluding heavy commercial vehicles;
- (5) any school zone establishment or signing in relation to which the city or town intends to seek reimbursement from the commonwealth;
- (6) any one-way street sign which would prohibit the free flow of two-way traffic between adjoining cities or towns on a through way or main way, as determined by the department, or any one-way street signs which would not be placed at an intersection of public ways;
- (7) any rule, regulation, order, ordinance or by-law of a city or town which when made or promulgated would exclude motor vehicle travel on any existing way which connects one city or town with another;
- (8) Notwithstanding the foregoing, speed control signs may be established only in accordance with the provisions of section eighteen of chapter ninety.

A model set of Traffic Regulations is set forth in Appendix A.

Section 10A-2 Types of Permits which will be issued

1. Blanket permits

To avoid unnecessary investigation and clerical labor, blanket permits are issued to all cities and towns having approved traffic regulations to cover the following subjects:

- A. Warning Signs
- B. Standard School Signs
- C. Pavement Markings
- D. Regulatory Signs
- E. Parking Meters

2. Specific Permits

The following items require a specific permit in each instance:

- A. Pedestrian Regulations
- B. Areas involving Traffic Control Agreements
- C. School Zones funded by the Department or on State Highway
- D. Mid-block One Ways
- E. Traffic Control Signals {unless community employs a MA Registered P.E.}
- F. Traffic Beacons {unless community employs a MA Registered P.E.}
- G. One-Way Streets between adjoining communities
- H. Any way at an intersection or junction with State Highway
- I. Exclusion of Heavy Commercial Vehicles

Section 10A-3 Parking, One-Way Streets, Turning Movements, Parking Meters

1. Parking One-Way Streets and Turning Movements

The streets or portions of streets in municipalities where parking is to be prohibited, restricted or otherwise regulated are matters generally left for the determination of the local rulemaking body. This also applies to one-way streets and turning movement restrictions. The Department does not usually investigate these proposals although traffic engineering advice is available on request.

Procedure to Obtain Legal Enforcement

- (1) Adoption of the regulation
- (2) Advertisement of the regulation
- (3) Posting of standard signs

If the control to be affected is authorized by a special legislative enabling Act, acceptance of the Act is the first requirement.

2. Parking Meter Standards

A "Parking Meter" shall only be construed to mean a mechanical device which shall indicate by

proper legend the legal parking time established by regulation or ordinance and when operated shall at all times indicate the balance of legal parking time permitted and at the expiration of such period shall indicate illegal or overtime parking by dropping of a signal automatically or some other mechanical operation.

A. Installation

- (1) The distance of the meter from the face of the curb shall be not less than 6 inches nor more than 24 inches but 18 inches is recommended.
- (2) The tops of the meters shall be between 46 inches and 56 inches above the sidewalk.
- (3) The metered spaces which at all times must be clearly indicated by white pavement markings shall not be less than 20 feet but 22 feet is recommended except where angle parking is permitted.

B. Locations – Meters shall not be installed in the following locations:

- (1) In any place where parking is prohibited generally by existing regulations.
- (2) On any street for angle parking on one side where the width of roadway between curbs is less than 75 feet or for angle parking on both sides where the width is less 84 feet. This requirement may be waived for one-way streets and municipal off-street parking areas.
- (3) On any street for angle parking where more than 40% of the traffic during the hours of meter operation is through traffic, or on any numbered route.
- (4) On any street for angle parking when said street is built or improved as a Federal-Aid project.
- (5) On any State Highway.

C. Operation

- (1) The days and hours of operation, the duration of permitted parking and the proper fee as set forth in approved regulations shall be plainly indicated on each meter.

Section 10A-4 Stop Signs

The purpose of the Stop Sign is to designate right-of-way to vehicles making conflicting movements. It is not intended, nor shall it be used for the control of speed, traffic calming or to forestall pedestrian, rear-end or turning movement accidents. To insure uniformity in stop sign studies and recommendations, the warrants as provided in the 2009 MUTCD, Section 2B.05 will govern. Stop Signs shall be located as provided in Section 2B.06 of the same.

Multi-way Stop Signs must meet the warrant criteria as outlined in Section 2B.07 of the 2009 MUTCD.

Section 10A-5 Through Ways

Chapter 89, Section 9 of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) authorizes the Department to designate any state highway or part thereof as a through way. It further authorizes any city or town to designate any way or part thereof as a through way. For such designation to be effective, the statute requires the erection of suitable signs or signals to be erected "in accordance with the requirements of the Department."

1. Purpose

The application of the through way rule is intended to ensure the facility, right-of-way and safety of traffic flow upon arterial highways. This is accomplished by giving to the operator of a vehicle upon such highway a provisional right of way over vehicles entering from intersecting ways. It is also intended to protect the operator of a vehicle on the minor way upon entering a major artery, the importance and potential hazard of which they may not be aware, without first making a cautionary stop.

It should be noted that at no place in the statute is permission given, directly or by implication, for speed on through ways in excess of those limits provided by law or special regulation. Increased facility of flow upon protected ways is to be obtained by reduction in interruption rather than by increased operating speed.

2. Warrants

There are several conditions or warrants or the absence of which establish a presumption against application of the through way rule to any specific way. These may be summarized as follows:

- A. The way proposed for protection should carry a much larger volume of traffic than do the ways intersecting it. This volume should be of such density that under normal conditions it will carry a relatively constant flow of vehicles.
- B. The way proposed for protection should carry traffic movements which have relatively fast and constant free-flow speed. At intersections in congested districts where there is slow movement of all traffic the rule is not needed and if used, would cause unnecessary congestion and delay. At intersections in such districts, the respective rights of drivers, because of the slow movement, should be accommodated by the use of the right-of-way rule; or, if conditions necessitate, by use of stop and go control.
- C. Except under special conditions, the proposed way should not closely parallel another way to which the rule is applied. The necessity for frequent stops by cross traffic results in irritation and disobedience, unless the protection is obviously demanded by conditions.
- D. The character of the proposed way should be such as to warrant application of the stop rule upon at least 80% of the intersecting way.

Section 10A-6 Pedestrian Regulations

Chapter 90, Section 18A of the General Laws authorizes the Department and cities and towns to regulate the use by pedestrians of ways within their respective control. Pedestrian control regulations have been adopted by the Department for all State Highways. A sample regulation suitable for adoption by the municipalities is shown in Appendix B, "Sample Pedestrian Regulations." This regulation may be expanded to cover special situations in the larger cities. Particular attention is directed to the fact that municipalities that do not have these regulations will no longer receive traffic control signal permits that contain a pedestrian period in the cycle. This is necessitated by the discontinuance as standard of the red-yellow indication shown together and in its place the substitution of the WALK and DON'T WALK pedestrian control indications.

In order that cities and towns may legally control pedestrians, the following steps are necessary:

- (1) Acceptance of the enabling act.
- (2) Adoption of pedestrian control regulations.
- (3) Approval of the regulations by the Department.
- (4) Advertisement of the regulations.

Section 10A-7 Towing on City and Town Ways

Under the provisions of Chapter 40, Section 22D of the General Laws (Tercentenary Edition) cities and towns are enabled to adopt regulation providing for the towing of vehicles parked in violation of a regulation prohibiting parking or in such manner as to impede snow cleaning operations. A sample regulation suitable for adoption by these municipalities is shown in Appendix C. (TOW-AWAY ZONE REGULATIONS). The steps to be followed for implementation are:

- (1) Acceptance of the law by the city or town.
- (2) Adoption of the regulations by the rule making body.
- (3) Posting of signs in certain specified areas.
- (4) Advertisement of the regulation.

Section 10A-8 Speed Control

Of the special regulations adopted by municipalities under the provisions of Chapter 90, Section 18 of the General Laws, the most commonly used is the special regulation of the speed of motor vehicles. Considerable data including speed observations and trial runs must be obtained by municipal officials, usually the Police Department. The final determination is based upon the 85-percentile method, which is that speed at or below which 85% of the vehicles observed were actually traveling. Department representatives are available to demonstrate the proper method for conducting the necessary studies and drafting the covering regulation, upon written request of local officials.

Procedure for Establishment of Legal Speed Zones

- (1) The municipality is to conduct proper studies and submit data to the Department.
(Municipalities usually accept the available services of the Department in conducting studies and assembling the data).

- (2) After the speed zones, proposed by the local authorities, are reviewed by the Department, they are returned to the municipality for formal adoption by the rule-making body. During this time, the municipality is responsible for any and all hearings required for adoption.
- (3) Upon receipt of notice of formal adoption by the municipality, the Department, acting jointly with the Registry, will certify and approve.
- (4) Certified regulation is returned to municipality.
- (5) Official Speed Limit signs may then be installed in accordance with the specific provisions of the approved speed regulation.
- (6) The Special Speed Regulation is then enforceable against violators.

Section 10A-9 Heavy Commercial Vehicle Exclusion

A truck exclusion from a municipal way may be authorized provided a suitable alternate route is available. The alternate route shall have an effective width and pavement structure which can safely accommodate the additional truck traffic. In addition the alternate route must meet one of the following conditions:

- (1) Lie wholly within the community making application,
- (2) Lie partially in an adjacent community but only on State Highway, or
- (3) Lie partially in an adjacent community but have the adjacent community's written approval.

Numbered routes are ineligible for heavy commercial vehicle exclusions, per Board of Commissioners, November 22, 1995.

An engineering study, as outlined in the Data requested below, must be made. In addition, one or more of the following may be sufficient justification for truck exclusion:

1. Warrants

- A. A volume of heavy commercial vehicles, which usually is in the range of five (5) to eight (8) percent, reduces the utilization of the facility and is cause for a substantial reduction in capacity or safety.
- B. The condition of the pavement structure of the route to be excluded indicates that further repeated heavy wheel loads will result in severe deterioration of the roadway. (subject to Department review)
- C. Notwithstanding the foregoing, in certain instances where land use is primarily residential in nature and a municipality has requested exclusion only during hours of darkness, a specific night exclusion may be granted.

2. Data

Before the Department can consider an exclusion proposal, the following data must be submitted by the municipality:

- A. A twenty-four hour consecutive count of all vehicles using the subject street. (If the exclusion is requested for only twelve hours, a twelve-hour count will suffice.) The count shall be broken into one-half hour intervals showing:
 - (1) Commercial vehicles with a carrying capacity over 2½ tons
 - (2) Other vehicles
- B. Map of the area, with the excluded street marked in red, the alternate route in green.
- C. Physical characteristics of excluded and alternate streets in question, i.e, length, width, type and condition of surface and sidewalk.
- D. Types of buildings or property abutting street (Residential, Business, School, Playground, etc).
- E. Zoning of Street (Residential, Industrial, etc.).
- F. Proximity of probable alternate route to the proposed excluded route and the additional distance to be traveled using the alternate route.
- G. Types of traffic control existing on street.
- H. Hours during which exclusion is to be in effect.
- I. A written statement from the municipality as to the need for the exclusion, and acknowledgement of acceptance of the responsibility for installation and maintenance of appropriate signage.

EXEMPTIONS: Exclusions shall not apply to heavy commercial vehicles going to or coming from places upon said streets for the purpose of making deliveries of goods, materials, or merchandise to or similar collections from abutting land or buildings or adjacent streets or ways to which access cannot otherwise be gained; or to vehicles used in connection with the construction, maintenance and repair of said streets or public utilities therein; or to Federal, State, Municipal or public service corporation owned vehicles.

PART 11
RULES AND REGULATION
FOR ENTRANCE TO STATE HIGHWAY

Section 11A-1 Authority

The General Laws affecting State Highways "Chapter 81" prescribes certain powers and duties of the Administrator of the Department. He/She is authorized to issue permits for work to be performed upon any State Highway or section thereof.

In this regard, attention is directed to "Chapter 81, Section 21" of the General Laws, effecting State Highways which provides as follows:

Chapter 81: Section 21. Excavations or driveway openings on state highways; conditions; enforcement

Section 21. No state highway shall be dug up, nor opening made therein for any purpose, nor shall any material be dumped or placed thereon or removed therefrom, and no tree shall be planted or removed or obstruction or structure placed thereon or removed therefrom or changed without the written permit of the department, and then only in accordance with its regulations, and the work shall be done under its supervision and to its satisfaction, and the entire expense of replacing and resurfacing the highway at the same level and in as good condition as before, with materials equal in specifications to those removed, shall be paid by the persons to whom the permit was given or by whom the work was done; but a town may dig up a state highway without the approval of the department in case of immediate necessity; but in such cases it shall forthwith be replaced in as good condition as before at the expense of the town and the town shall notify the department by registered mail, return receipt requested, within seven days of the excavation. In the case of a driveway opening on a state highway, the said department shall not grant a permit for a driveway location or alteration if the board or department in a city or town having authority over public ways and highways has notified the department by registered mail, return receipt requested, of their objection to the driveway; provided, that such objection shall be based on highway safety and accepted by the said department. The department may require a bond to guarantee the faithful and satisfactory performance of the work and payment for any damage to state highways and facilities caused by or resulting from the operations authorized by such permit. The amount of said bond shall be determined by the department not to exceed the estimated cost of the work and possible damage, but shall be not less than two thousand dollars nor more than fifty thousand dollars. Except in case of an emergency no permit for digging up or opening any state highway shall be approved or issued by the department until copies of the notices to public utility companies required by section forty of chapter eighty-two have been filed with the department by the applicant for such permit.

Any person who builds or expands a business, residential, or other facility intending to utilize an existing access or a new access to a state highway so as to generate a substantial increase in or impact on traffic shall be required to obtain a permit under this section prior to constructing or using such access. Said person may be required by the department to install and pay for, pursuant to a

permit under this section, standard traffic control devices, pavement markings, channelization, or other highway improvements to facilitate safe and efficient traffic flow, or such highway improvements may be installed by the department and up to one hundred per cent of the cost of such improvements may be assessed upon such person.

The department may issue written orders to enforce the provisions of this section or the provisions of any permit, regulation, order, or approval issued under this section. Any person who violates any provision of this section or any permit, regulation, order or approval issued thereunder (a) shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars per day for each such violation or (b) shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed one thousand dollars per day for each such violation; provided, however, that each day such violation occurs or continues shall be a separate offense. The superior court shall have jurisdiction, upon petition of the commissioner of the department, to enforce the provisions of this section or of any permit, regulation, order, or approval issued thereunder.

Section 11A-2 Objectives

This part of the Manual sets forth the policy of MassDOT concerning entrances and exits on State Highway and indicates the requirements for the construction of such entrances and exits.

The fundamental object is threefold:

- (1) To provide maximum protection to the public through the orderly control of traffic moving onto and from a highway.
- (2) To provide a uniform practice in the design and construction of entrances and exits.
- (3) To provide the necessary drainage.

The following requirements are applicable to all commercial and industrial establishments, service areas and primary residences having access to and/or through the right-of-way of a State Highway, insofar as the requirements for drainage, geometric design, signing, type and quality of workmanship, material used, and the work performed in the areas providing ingress and egress to said property are concerned.

Any owner of abutting property desiring to gain access to a State Highway shall do so only in strict accordance with the provisions of a permit issued by the Department. A written application must be made to secure such a permit from the Department through the District Highway Director having jurisdiction in the area.

LOCATION OF THE DISTRICT HIGHWAY OFFICES

- District 1 - 270 Pittsfield Rd., Lenox, MA 01240
- District 2 - 811 North King St., Northampton, MA 01060
- District 3 - 403 Belmont St., Worcester, MA 01604
- District 4 - 519 Appleton St., Arlington, MA 02476
- District 5 - 1000 County St., Taunton, MA 02780
- District 6 - 185 Kneeland Street, Boston, MA 02111

Section 11A-3 Applications

Any owner of property abutting State Highways shall, before beginning any construction, make written application to the District Highway Director having jurisdiction in the area.

Section 11A-4 Driveways

The application must be accompanied by a plan showing:

- (1) Complete details on the property in question, including any necessary signs.
- (2) Any drive that is to be altered or closed shall be so indicated.
- (3) All buildings, etc., should be shown in their correct location. It is required that all stands, buildings, gasoline pumps and structures of any kind be placed at least 12 feet back of the layout line, since the conducting of business within a State Highway layout is forbidden.
- (4) Complete detail on drainage; all drives shall be constructed on a downgrade from the edge of our highway surface or shoulder to the side line, in conformity with the Department's policy on permits.

Section 11A-5 New Streets

1. Applications

Applications for the entrance of new streets on to the State layout will require attached evidence of acceptance of same including its line, grade and proposed drainage, by a local planning board if empowered, or other city or town official with such authority. Such applications will include also a profile of the entire length of said street, a plan of proposed drainage with applicable easements shown thereon and the radii of curvature at the junction with the State Highway which should conform to minimum required design standards as specified below. The plan should show the intersection of the applicant's property lines with the Highway layout line. All cities and towns in Massachusetts are requested not to issue a building permit to property owners abutting State Highway until any necessary permit for driveways or street entrances to State Highway has been issued.

For permit provisions for new streets, all grading shall be on a down slope from the edge of surface to the location line in order to eliminate future road surface drainage problems.

2. Entrance of Drainage from Abutters

Abutter in this case refers to abutters of the State Highway layout.

District report accompanying an application for entrance of surface drainage from abutting property, including town roads, into our system, shall include a complete topographical plan, and diagram of the system proposed for entry.

The plan shall show the area of land to be drained with information indicating the extent of the paved and unpaved areas, and be drawn with final grading contours thereon, where changes in topography are to be made. Drainage computations shall be prepared by a Registered Professional Engineer and submitted by the petitioner, including invert elevations, coefficients, flow sizes, capacities and discharge velocities, which were used as criteria in design. In addition, a complete plan of the highway drainage system involved, with pipe sizes, grades, etc., shall be submitted, together with an explanation of the easement rights at the outlet.

Section 11A-6 Sidewalks

Any proposed disturbance of a sidewalk which is within the state layout but which is maintained by a city or town will require that concurrence be obtained from the appropriate municipal official on terms to be incorporated in the State's permit. The statement that terms are agreed will designate the municipal official by name and title.

Section 11A-7 Construction Responsibility

The permit shall require that the applicant assume the following construction responsibilities:

- (1) The applicant shall furnish all materials including any necessary signs and bear all costs within the State Highway layout.
- (2) All work and material shall meet the most recent Standards of the Department.
- (3) No alteration shall be made without securing a new permit.
- (4) All driveway and street approaches will be inspected during and after construction. Department has the right to stop work until such time as the objectionable conditions are corrected. All cost of material and labor shall be borne by the applicant.

Section 11A-8 Maintenance Responsibility

The cost of all construction and maintenance of the work specified shall be borne by the applicant, his grantees, successors and assignees.

Section 11A-9 Design Requirements (see Section 15.2.3: Access Management/Driveway Design of *Massachusetts Highway Department's Project Development and Design Guide 2006*)

The design standards presented are based on the type of road, design speed, rights of the highway user and abutting property owners.

- (1) Driveways should be located to the best advantage with regard to the highway alignment profile, sight distance conditions, etc.
- (2) The standards call for not more than two driveways for any one property. Additional drives should not be requested unless there is a clear necessity for them. No circular drives are allowed, unless there is a minimum frontage of 150'.

- (3) The sub-division of a parcel of property by the owner does not in any way change the number of drives allowed under the standards. If there are a number of commercial establishments to be constructed, then a service road shall be constructed by the applicant to connect with the exit and entrance allowed under the existing standards.
- (4) The standard, for commercial drives, on roads having a design speed or an 85-percentile speed of 30 mph, or less may have two 45° drives with a minimum radius of 30 feet and a minimum square width of 20 feet. If the major use of the drive is for trucks, the width may be increased to a maximum of 24 feet.
- (5) On roads having a higher assumed design speed than 30 mph, the radius may be increased to a 50 foot maximum where site conditions permit, with a maximum square width of 24 feet.
- (6) In the case of a short frontage, where it would be impossible to construct two 45° drives and a dividing island, or where warranted by other site conditions, a single 90° driveway 24 feet wide measured the point of tangency to the drive, and two 30 foot radii may be used.
- (7) In the case of an entrance to a high volume traffic generator such as a shopping plaza, a channelizing island shall be constructed in the throat of a 90° drive. The drives on each side of the central island shall be a minimum 24 foot width measured at the point of tangency to the drive, with a maximum radius of 50 feet. (Unusually large traffic generators may require special design.) The location of the traffic island is to be determined by control radii not less than 40 feet but preferably 50 feet. This design is to be used primarily on an undivided highway and on a divided highway in conjunction with a left turn storage lane at a median opening. All islands proposed between commercial driveways shall be 8 inches in height and edged with curb or berm. Large island surfaces may be loamed and seeded. Small island surfaces shall be paved according to Department standards.
- (8) The radii of a private drive may not extend beyond the applicant's property line unless the application is accompanied by a letter from the applicant's abutter indicating his approval of this condition.
- (9) The radii of a street approach may extend beyond the range of the street sideline.
- (10) All signs must conform to the Massachusetts Standard Specification. The cost and the responsibility for erections are to be borne by the applicant.
- (11) In the case of a car wash, a trench drain shall be installed at the car wash exit to prevent drainage and/or icing on state highway from the property.
- (12) All driveways and street designs shall be reviewed by the District Traffic Engineer and shall be approved by the District Highway Engineer/Director.

Section 11A-10 Delineation of Drives, Islands and Street Radii

- (1) Delineation of drives, islands and street radii are required, by either curb or a bituminous berm to join existing edging, if any, and shall be installed according to the prevailing construction standards. The edging shall extend onto the applicant's property to that point where the radii becomes tangent and the required square width is defined.
- (2) A traffic island is also specified between openings, extending from curb or shoulder line to side line in order to prevent use of state property for commercial purposes and to define the path of entering and exiting vehicles.
- (3) If shoulders exist, drives shall be curbed or bermed along edge of shoulder, with a minimum setback of 2 feet.
- (4) Where sidewalks exist on major highways and are not frequently used, the sidewalk shall be depressed and graded from the gutter line to the side line, and the drive is then to be defined by radius curb or berm whichever is in use.
- (5) At locations where sidewalks exist and curb corners (3 foot minimum) are used sidewalk curb returns shall be dissipated within the driveway opening. A 6 inch berm shall be installed along the sideline on both sides of drive where directed to define the drive opening.
- (6) The curb returns on the inside of the 45° driveway depend on distance from edge to location line, and may vary but usually have a 5 to 10 foot radius.

Section 11A-11 Storage of Vehicles Off of State Highway

Take-out restaurants/coffee establishments or car washes generate high volumes of traffic entering the establishment, usually within a short period of time. It will be necessary in this case for the owner to make allowances for storage of these vehicles on his property. It is recommended that an area be provided that will accommodate at least a minimum of 12 vehicles for take-out restaurants/coffee establishments and 25 vehicles for a car wash.

Section 11A-12 Locations of Drives in Respect to Intersections

Wherever possible, drives are to be set back a minimum of 50 feet with a recommended set back of 75 feet or more from a street corner, measured between the nearest edge of the driveway and the crossroad edge of pavement. At all intersections and particularly at signalized intersections, it is Department policy that drives shall not be approved at street corners. A driver entering the highway from a corner driveway would not be faced with a direct signal indication and thus his entrance would introduce a potential hazard. Vehicles entering such a drive from the highway would also have to follow paths unacceptable from a traffic safety viewpoint. Refer to the Project Development & Design Guide chapter 15.2.3.2 for more guidance.

Section 11A-13 Acceleration and Deceleration lanes

If feasible and the frontage allows acceleration and deceleration lanes may be used, with the agreement in writing from the parties involved that no other drive shall enter the State Highway within the limits of these speed change lanes.

Section 11A-14 Driveway on Rotaries and Ramps

1. Driveways located directly on a rotary are not allowed since weaving distances are too short and a serious hazard in the form of rear end and massing accidents could result.
2. Drives requested on ramps of grade separations not controlled by limited access are not allowed, since entering or exiting vehicles are not expected, thereby causing confusion and possible collision.

Section 11A-15 Design of Street Entrances

1. The design of street entrances depends upon the roadway widths and radii needed to coincide with the layout approved by the cities and towns. Wherever possible large radii should be used with a maximum of 50 feet.
2. If a traffic island is warranted in the throat of a street approach, its location and size should be determined.

Section 11A-16 Residential Driveways

In the case of residential driveways the problems are somewhat similar to commercial drives, but they are not as acute. In the standard design a single driveway is approved with the emphasis being placed upon the exit drive from State Highway where a 12 foot radius curve is needed. Experience has shown that when leaving a highway, at either a commercial or a residential drive, the operator is more or less at the mercy of following traffic when slowing down or turning. At the exit drive the operator has the opportunity to pick a favorable opportunity to proceed.

STANDARD DRIVES

On Roads Having An 85 Percentile Speed of 30 M.P.H. or Less

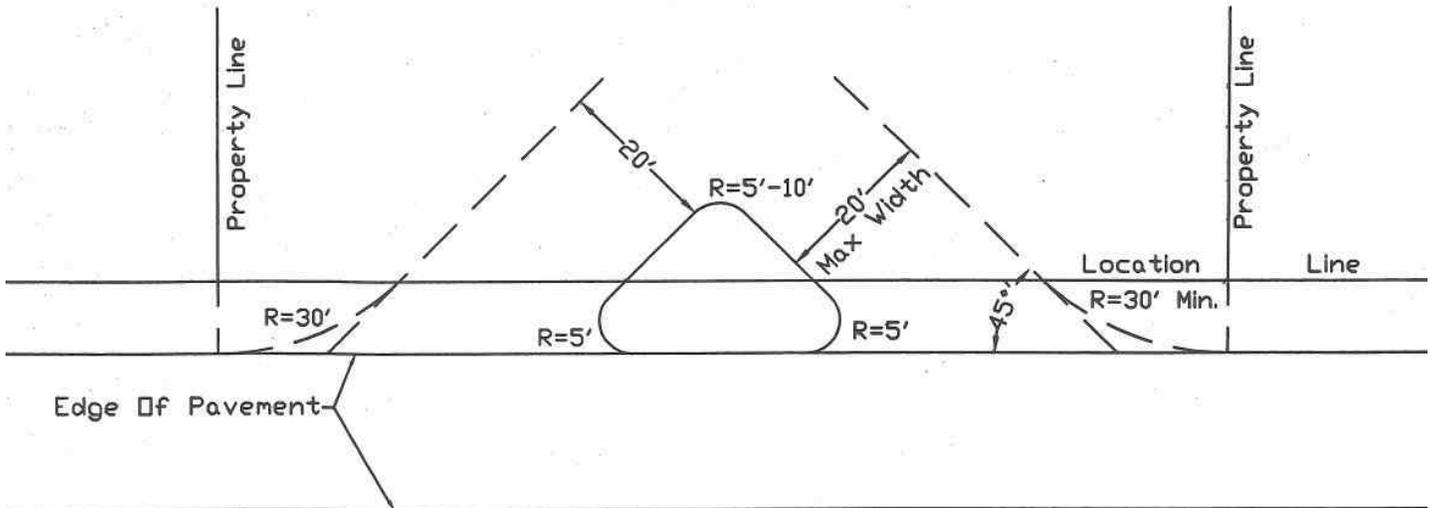


FIGURE 12-1

On Roads Having An 85 Percentile Speed More Than 30 M.P.H.

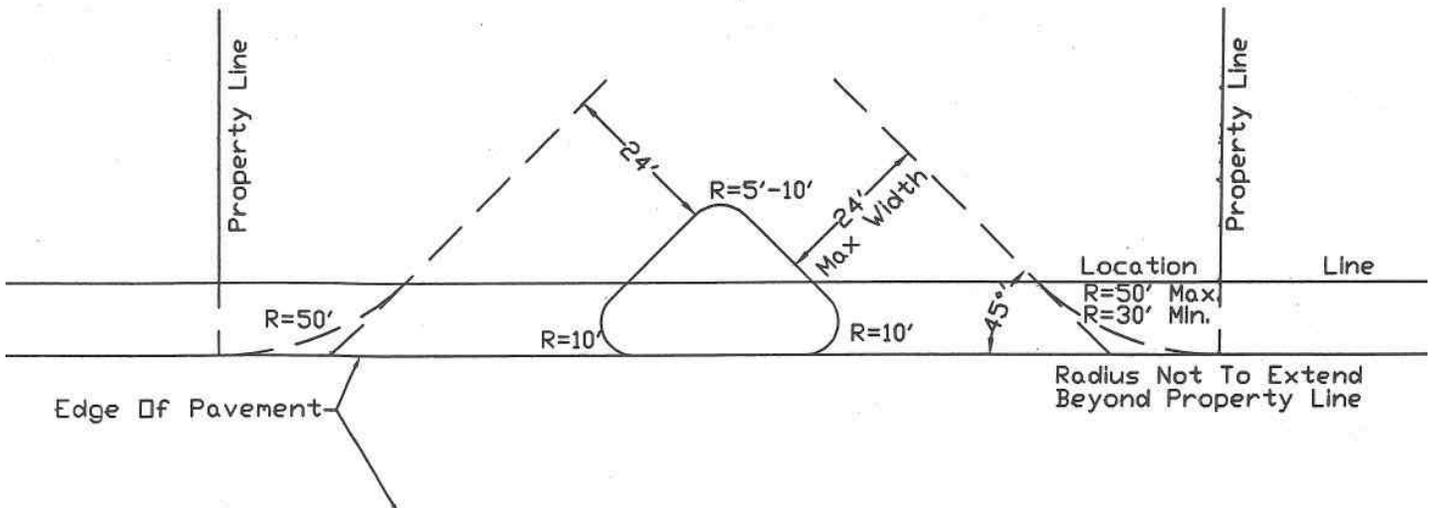
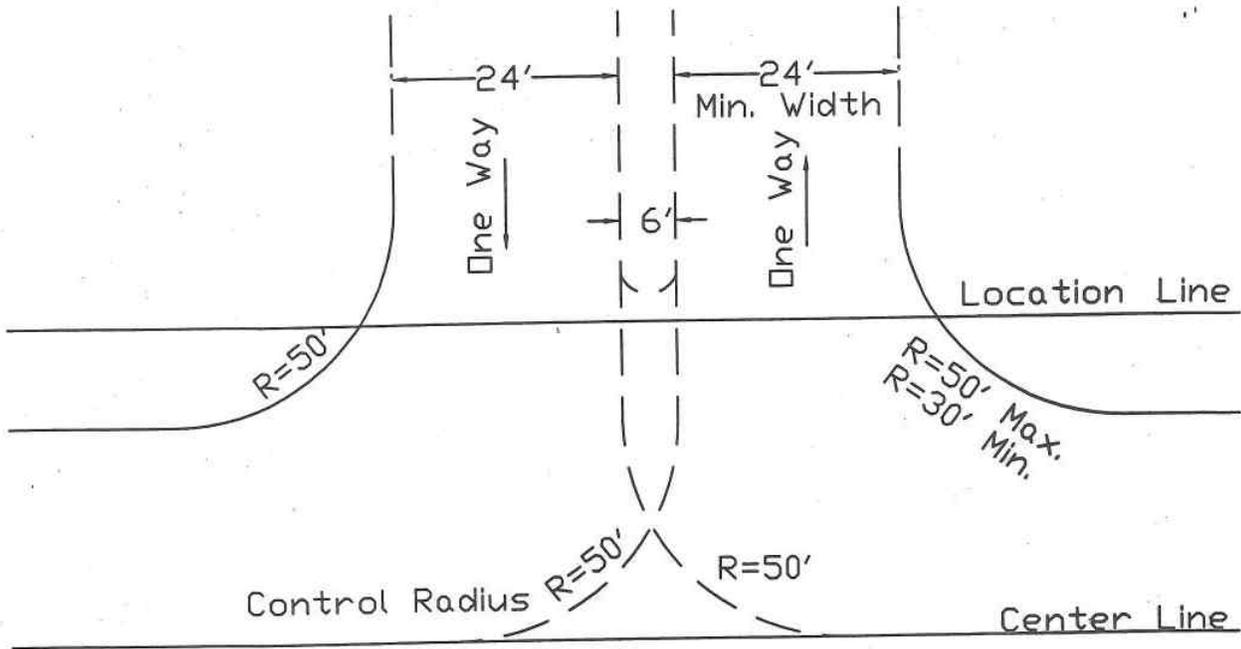


FIGURE 12-2

STANDARD DRIVES
For Shopping Plaza or Mall



Minimum Length of Island 20' Preferred
Minimum Width of Island is 6', 10' To 20' is Preferred

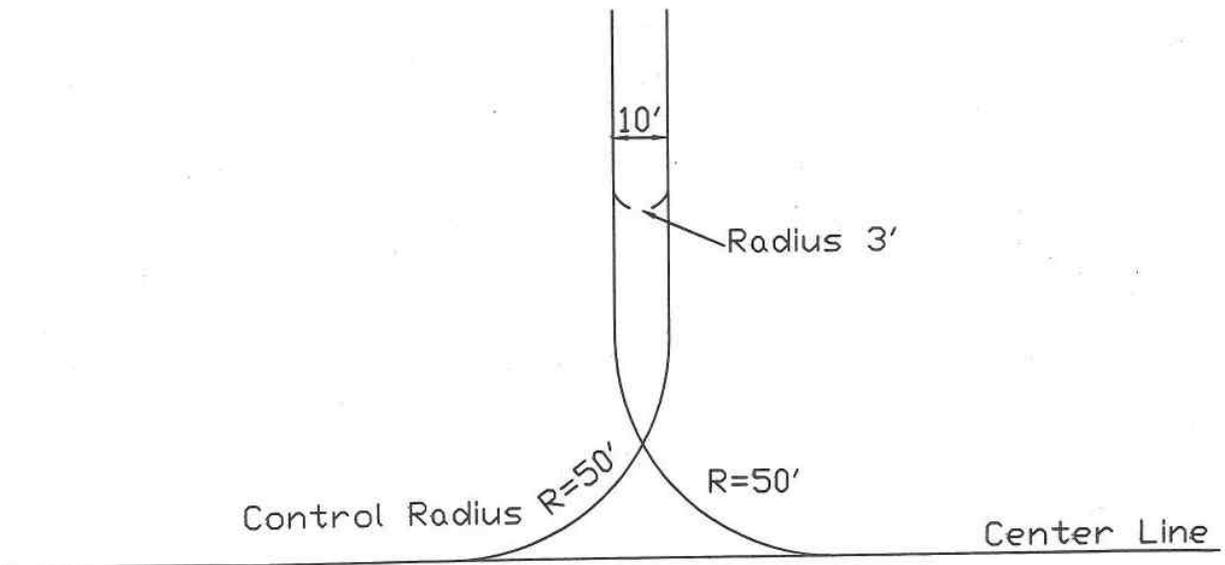
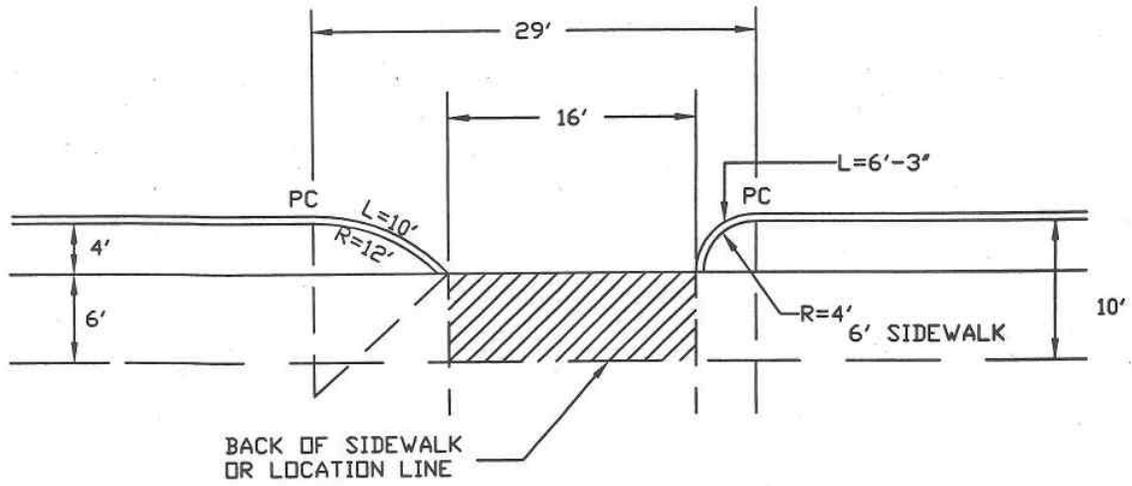
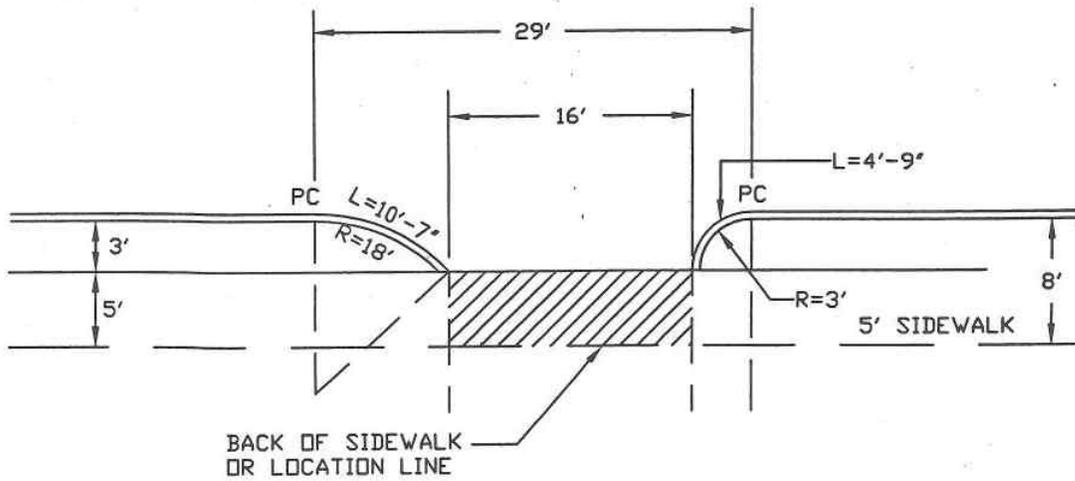


FIGURE 12-4

STANDARD DRIVES RESIDENTIAL



10' SIDEWALK LAYOUT



8' SIDEWALK LAYOUT

NOTES: WHEN THE SIDEWALK IS PAVED TO THE CURB LINE, USE SHORT CURB RETURNS AT THE HIGHWAY CURB LINE PC'S, SHOWN IN THESE DESIGNS.

FIGURE 12-6

PART 12

TRAFFIC CONTROL AGREEMENT (SAMPLE)

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
AND THE
CITY / TOWN OF**

FEDERAL AID PROJECT NO. _____
AGREEMENT NO. _____

Section 12A-1 Introduction

AGREEMENT, made this ____ day of _____, 2011, by and between The Massachusetts Department of Transportation, hereinafter called "**MASSDOT**", and the CITY/TOWN of _____, hereinafter called the "**CITY/TOWN**", pursuant to the provisions of Title 23, Sections 109(d) and 116, of the United States Code and in accordance with the official standards of MASSDOT, which have been adopted in conformity with the provisions and recommendations of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways published by the Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, hereinafter called "**STANDARDS**".

WHEREAS, MASSDOT and the CITY/TOWN have agreed that _____, being in whole or in part a city way, has qualified to participate in the Federal Aid Program with the work being financed in part by the Federal Government; and

WHEREAS, the United States Government, through its Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, requires that the project area upon completion will be operated and maintained in an adequate manner; and

WHEREAS, the CITY/TOWN approves the proposed plans for the improvements and upon completion of the project will be the responsibility of the CITY/TOWN.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration thereof, the CITY/TOWN hereby agrees to conform to the following provisions:

Section 12A-2 General Provisions

- A. All information, regulatory or warning signs, all traffic control signals, flashing beacons, traffic islands or other traffic control devices and all pavement or other markings within the ways located in the project area shall be designed, located and operated in accordance with the STANDARDS of MASSDOT for such devices.

- B. The Police Department of the CITY/TOWN is the enforcement agency for traffic regulations established in accordance with this Agreement and the traffic devices installed in connection therewith.
- C. Signed, dated and attested copies of amendments to the CITY/TOWN traffic ordinances necessary for the enforcement of any specific provisions will be forwarded forthwith by the CITY/TOWN to MASSDOT.

Section 12A-3 Specific Provisions

The following provisions are examples of possible temporary restrictions that need implementation during the construction of roadway projects.

- A. NO PARKING ANY TIME**
- B. NO PARKING-BUS STOP-TOW ZONE**
- C. STOP SIGNS**
- D. LEFT TURN YIELD ON GREEN**
- E. DO NOT ENTER**
- F. NO RIGHT TURN**
- G. NO LEFT TURN**
- H. NO TURN ON RED**
- I. LEFT LANE MUST TURN LEFT**
- J. RIGHT LANE MUST TURN RIGHT**
- K. KEEP RIGHT**
- L. ONE WAY (DO NOT ENTER)**
- M. YIELD CONTROL**

Section 12A-4 Access and Egress

Within the limits of the Federal Aid Project, neither additional driveways (residential or commercial) nor relocation or alteration of existing driveways shall be permitted unless they are in conformance with MASSDOT STANDARDS and receive prior written approval from MASSDOT.

Section 12A-5 Traffic Islands

Traffic islands or median islands and traffic devices thereon are not to be installed, altered or removed without the prior written approval of MASSDOT. Parking is prohibited on and adjacent to all traffic islands and median islands within the Federal Aid Project area.

Section 12A-6 Traffic Control Signals

- A. Traffic Control Signals shall be operated in strict accordance with the requirements of the applicable permit.
- B. Changes in the operation of the traffic control signals located in the Federal Aid Project area are not to be made without the prior written approval of MASSDOT.
- C. Traffic Control Signals, the operation of which is pertinent to the Federal Aid Project area covered by this Agreement, will be installed to control traffic as shown on the plans for this Federal Aid Project. All power charges for the operation of the installation will be the responsibility of the CITY/TOWN as well as charges for maintenance and control. The traffic control signals listed below will be under the ownership and control of the CITY/TOWN.

LIST INTERSECTIONS HERE

Section 12A-7 Miscellaneous

Traffic Controls or regulations instituted whether by the MASSDOT or the CITY/TOWN on ways or parts thereof within the Federal Aid Project are to remain in force and effect until proposed future changes have been approved in writing by the MASSDOT.

MASSDOT will not approve any future proposed traffic control changes within the Federal Aid Project which will in the opinion of MASSDOT, lessen to any degree the efficient utilization of the highway for traffic purposes.

Section 12A-8 Maintenance

The CITY/TOWN, in accordance with the provisions of Sections 109(d) and 116 of Title 23 USC, will properly maintain the way and all traffic control devices and pavement markings under the control of the CITY/TOWN within the project area. This obligation includes features of facilities and equipment that are required to be readily accessible to and usable by persons with disabilities. This requirement does not prohibit isolated or temporary interruptions in service or access due to maintenance or repairs.

Section 12A-9 Penalty

Continued and willful failure on the part of the CITY/TOWN to fulfill its responsibility in the proper maintenance and operation and the enforcement of the traffic regulations of the completed project, may disqualify the CITY/TOWN from participation in future Federal Aid Projects in which the CITY/TOWN has maintenance responsibility, as provided in Title 23 USC.

Such failure may result in the withholding or withdrawal of the unexpended balance of any funds assigned to the CITY/TOWN, under the provisions of Chapter 90, Section 34, of the Massachusetts General Laws.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Parties hereto have executed this Agreement on the day and year first written.

CITY/TOWN OF _____

**MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF
TRANSPORTATION**

MAYOR

HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATOR

LEGAL CERTIFICATION

This will certify that the City/Town has complied with all applicable State Laws and its By-Laws and Ordinances as they apply to this Agreement and that this Agreement is a valid, binding Agreement with the City/Town.

_____ **DATE**

CITY SOLICITOR

CERTIFICATE OF SIGNATORY

This will certify that the below named individuals are duly authorized and empowered to execute and deliver this Agreement on behalf of the City of _____.

NAME _____

TITLE _____

DATE _____

ATTEST _____

TOWN CLERK

NAME _____

APPENDIX A
A SAMPLE REGULATION FOR
A STANDARD MUNICIPAL TRAFFIC CODE

CITY (TOWN) OF

TRAFFIC

The following vote was duly passed:

The of the City (Town of) acting by virtue of the power given to it by Section 22 of Chapter 40 of the General Laws of Massachusetts and by virtue of any other power it hereto enabling, hereby adopts and makes the rules and orders for the regulation of carriages and vehicles used in the said town for regulating traffic upon the streets and highways of said City (Town) of ; insofar as the said rules and orders or any of them are the same as the regulations, rules and orders now in force they shall be deemed to be a continuation thereof.

ARTICLE I

DEFINITIONS

SECTION 1-1 Definitions

For the purpose of these, the words and phrases used herein shall have the following meanings except in those instances where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

SECTION 1-2 Bus Stops

An area in the roadway set aside for the boarding of or alighting from and the parking of buses.

SECTION 1-3 Crosswalks

That portion of a roadway ordinarily included within the prolongation or connection of curb lines and property lines at intersections, or at any portion of a roadway clearly indicated for pedestrian crossing by lines on the road surface or by other marking or signs.

SECTION 1-4 Curb Marking, Official

That portion of a curbing, the painting of which has been authorized by the , and which has the written approval of the Department.

SECTION 1-5 Emergency Vehicles

Vehicles of the Fire Department (Fire Patrol), police vehicles, ambulances and emergency vehicles of federal, state and municipal departments or public service corporations when the latter are responding to an emergency in relation to the police or fire department.

SECTION 1-6 Funerals

Any procession of mourners properly identified as such accompanying the remains of a human body.

SECTION 1-7 Intersection

The area embraced within the extensions of the lateral curb lines or, if none, then the lateral boundary lines, of intersecting ways as defined in Section 1 of Chapter 90 of the General Laws, including divided ways.

The rules and regulations herein contained governing and restricting the movement of vehicles at and near intersecting ways shall apply at any place along any way at which drivers are to be controlled by traffic control signals whether or not such place is an intersection as herein defined.

SECTION 1-8 Lane

A longitudinal division of a roadway of sufficient width intended to accommodate the passage of a single line of vehicles.

SECTION 1-9 Officers

Any officer of the Police Department or any officer authorized to direct or regulate traffic or to make arrests for the violation of traffic regulations.

SECTION 1-10 Parking

The standing of a vehicle, whether occupied or not, otherwise than temporarily for the purpose of and while actually engaged in loading or unloading, or in obedience to an officer or traffic signs or signals, or while making emergency repairs or, if disabled, while arrangements are being made to move such vehicle.

SECTION 1-11 Pedestrian

Any person afoot or riding on a conveyance moving by human muscular power, except bicycles or tricycles, as defined in Chapter 90, Section 1 (General Laws).

SECTION 1-12 Railroad Crossing

Any intersection of ways with a railroad right-of-way.

SECTION 1-13 Roadways

That portion of a street or highway between the regularly established curb lines or that part, exclusive of shoulders, improved and intended to be used for vehicular traffic.

SECTION 1-14 Rotary-Traffic

The counter-clockwise operation of a vehicle around an object or structure.

SECTION 1-15 Safety Zone

Any area or space set aside within a roadway for the exclusive use of pedestrians and which has been indicated by signs, lines or markings, having the written approval of the Department.

SECTION 1-16 Service Zone

An area in the roadway set aside for the accommodation of commercial and transient vehicular traffic.

SECTION 1-17 Street or Highway

The entire width between property lines of every way open to the use of the public for purposes of travel.

SECTION 1-18 Street Marking, Official

Any painted line, legend, marking or marker of any description painted or placed upon any way which purports to direct or regulate traffic and which has been authorized by the and which has the written approval of the Department.

SECTION 1-19 Taxicab Stands

An area in the roadway in which certain taxicabs are authorized and required to park while waiting to be engaged.

SECTION 1-20 Traffic

Pedestrians, ridden or herded animals, vehicles, street cars or other conveyances either singly or together while using any street or highway for the purpose of travel.

SECTION 1-21 Traffic Control Area

Any area along any way, other than an intersecting way, at which drivers are to be controlled by traffic control signals.

SECTION 1-22 Traffic Control Signal

Any device using colored lights which conforms to the standards as prescribed by the Department, whether manually, electrically or mechanically operated, by which traffic may be alternately directed to stop and to proceed.

SECTION 1-23 Traffic Islands

Any area or space set aside within a roadway, which is not intended for use by vehicular traffic.

SECTION 1-24 Traffic Signs, Official

All signs, markings and devices, other than signals, not inconsistent with these rules and orders, and which conform to the standards prescribed by the Department and placed or erected by authority of public body or official having jurisdiction for the purpose of guiding, directing, warning, or regulating traffic.

SECTION 1-25 Traffic Signals, Official

All signals, conforming to the standards as prescribed by the Department not inconsistent with these rules and orders, placed or erected by authority of a public body or official having jurisdiction, for the purpose of directing or warning traffic.

SECTION 1-26 U-Turn

The turning of a vehicle by means of a continuous turn whereby the direction of such vehicle is reversed.

SECTION 1-27 Vehicles

Every device in, upon or by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway, including bicycles when the provisions of these rules are applicable to them, except other devices moved by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks and devices which derive their for operation from stationary overhead wires.

SECTION 1-28 Vehicles, Commercial

Any vehicle being used in the transportation of goods, wares or merchandise for commercial purposes.

SECTION 1-29 Vehicle, Heavy Commercial

Any commercial vehicle of over two and one-half (2½) ton carrying capacity.

SECTION 1-30 People

The word "person" shall mean and include any individual, firm, co-partnership, association or corporation.

SECTION 1-31 Parking Meters

The words "parking meter" shall mean any mechanical device, not inconsistent with the provisions of this regulation, and placed or erected on any public way or municipal off-street parking area within the for the regulation of parking. Each parking meter installed shall indicate by proper legend the legal parking time established by this regulation and when operated shall at all times indicate the balance of legal parking time permitted and at the expiration of such period shall indicate illegal or overtime parking.

SECTION 1-32 Parking Meter Zone

The words "parking meter zone shall mean and include any street or portion thereof or municipal off-street parking area upon which parking of vehicles is permitted for a limited time subject to compliance with the further provisions of this regulation.

SECTION 1-33 Parking Meter Space

The words "parking meter space" shall mean any space within a parking meter zone, adjacent to a parking meter which is duly designated for the parking of a single vehicle by lines painted on the surface of the street or municipal off-street parking area adjacent to or adjoining each parking meter.

ARTICLE II

AUTHORITY AND DUTIES OF POLICE

SECTION 2-1 Traffic, Police to Direct

It shall be the duty of officers designated by the Chief of Police to enforce the provisions of these..... Such officers are hereby authorized to direct all traffic either in person or by means of visible or audible signal in conformance with the provisions of theseprovided that in the event of a fire or other emergency, to expedite traffic or safeguard pedestrians, officers of the Police or Fire Department may direct traffic as conditions may require, notwithstanding the provisions of these.....

SECTION 2-2 Close Street, Police May Temporarily

The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to close temporarily any street or highway in an impending or existing emergency, or for any lawful assemblage, demonstration or procession.

SECTION 2-3 Parking, Police May Prohibit Temporarily

The Chief of Police is hereby authorized to prohibit, temporarily, parking on any street or highway or part thereof in an impending or existing emergency or for a lawful assemblage demonstration or procession. Vehicles parked in places where parking is prohibited temporarily may be moved by or under the direction of an officer.

SECTION 2-4 Exemptions

The provisions of these..... shall not apply to drivers actually engaged in work upon a street or highway closed to travel or under construction or repair, to officers when engaged in the performance of public duties nor to drivers of emergency vehicles while operating in an emergency and in performance of public duties when the nature of the work of any of these necessitate a departure from any part of these..... These exemptions shall not, however, protect the driver of any vehicle from the consequences of a reckless disregard of the safety of others.

ARTICLE III

**TRAFFIC SIGNS, SIGNALS, MARKINGS
AND ZONES**

SECTION 3-1 Bus Stops, Taxicab Stands and Service Zones, Location of

The location of all bus stops, taxicab stands and service zones shall be specified by the and in the case of taxicab stands, the Chief of Police with the approval of the..... shall designate who may use them as such.

SECTION 3-2 Interference with Signs, Signals and Markings Prohibited

Any person who willfully defaces, damages, moves, obstructs or interferes with any official traffic signs, signals or marking shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty (20) dollars for each and every offense.

SECTION 3-3 Obedience to Traffic Signs, Signals and Markings

No driver of any vehicle or of any street car shall disobey the instructions of any official traffic control signal, sign, marking, marker or legend unless otherwise directed by a police officer.

SECTION 3-4 Traffic Signs and Signals

- a. The superintendent of Streets is hereby authorized, and as to those signs and signals required hereunder it shall be his duty, to place and maintain or cause to be placed and maintained all official traffic signs, signals, markings and safety zones. All signs, signals, markings and safety zones shall conform to the standards as prescribed by the Department.

- b. Sections 2-2 and 2-3 of Article II and Section 5-2 and 5-3 and 5-6 and 5-8 to 5-10 inclusive of Article V relating to parking and Sections 7-7 and 7-10 of Article VII concerning turning movements and Section 7-20 of Article VII pertaining to exclusion shall be effective only during such time as official signs are erected and maintained in each block designating the provisions of such sections and located so as to be easily visible to approaching drivers.
- c. Sections relating to one-way streets shall be effective only during such time as a sufficient number of official signs are erected and maintained at the entrance and each of the exits for each one-way street, so that at least one sign will be clearly visible for a distance of at least seventy-five (75) feet to drivers approaching such an exit.

SECTION 3-5 Signals, Signals and Markings Prohibited, Display of Unauthorized Devices

No person or corporation shall place, maintain or display upon or in view of any street any unofficial device, sign, signal, curb making or street marking which purports, to be or is an imitation of or resembles an official traffic device, sign, signal, curb marking or street marking or which attempts to direct the movement of traffic or which hides from view any official sign, signal, marking or device. The Chief of Police is hereby empowered to remove every such prohibited sign, signal, marking or device or cause it to be removed without notice.

SECTION 3-6 Experimental Regulation

For the purpose of trial the may make temporary rules regulating traffic or test under actual conditions traffic signs, markings, or other devices. No such experimental rules relating to traffic shall remain in effect for a period longer than 30 days.

ARTICLE IV

ZONE OF QUIET

The Chief of Police may temporarily establish a zone of quiet upon any street where a person is seriously ill. Said temporary zone of quiet shall embrace all territory within a radius of two hundred (200) feet of the building occupied by the sick person. Said temporary zones of quiet shall be designated by the Chief of Police by causing to be placed at a conspicuous place in the street a sign or marker bearing the words ZONE OF QUIET.

ARTICLE V
STOPPING, STANDING, PARKING

SECTION 5-1 General Prohibitions

No person shall allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name to stand or park in any street, way, highway, road or parkway under the control of the City (Town) ofin violation of any of the Traffic Rules or Orders adopted by theand in particular in any of the following places except when necessary to avoid conflict with other traffic or in compliance with the direction of a police officer or traffic sign or signal.

- a. Within an intersection "except within those intersections where the installation of parking meters has been specifically approved by the Department."
- b. Upon any sidewalk.
- c. Upon any crosswalk.
- d. Upon the roadway in a rural or sparsely settled district.
- e. Upon a roadway where parking is permitted unless both wheels on the right side of the vehicle are within twelve (12) inches of the curb or edge of the roadway, except upon those streets which are designated as one-way streets. On such one-way streets vehicles shall be parked in the direction in which said vehicle is moving and with both wheels within twelve (12) inches of the curb. This shall not apply to streets or parts of streets where angle parking is required by these regulations.
- f. Upon any roadway where the parking of a vehicle will not leave a clear and unobstructed lane at least ten (10) feet wide for passing traffic.
- g. Upon any street or highway within ten (10) feet of fire hydrant.
- h. In front of any private road or driveway.
- i. Upon any street or highway within twenty (20) feet of an intersecting way, except alleys.
- j. Within fifteen (15) feet of the wall of a fire station or directly across the street from such fire station provided signs are erected acquainting the driver of such restriction.
- k. Alongside or opposite any street excavation or obstruction when such stopping, standing or parking would obstruct traffic.
- l. Within twenty-five (25) feet of the nearest rail of a railroad crossing when there are no gates at such crossing, or otherwise within five (5) feet from the gate.
- m. On a bridge and the approach thereto.

SECTION 5-2 Service Zones

No person shall park a vehicle upon any street in any service zone for a period of time longer than thirty minutes and except while actually engaged in loading or unloading.

SECTION 5-3 Diagonal Parking

- a. The..... shall determine the street upon which diagonal parking will be permitted and shall cause said streets to be designated by signs and the surfaces thereof to be marked as directed by the Chief of Police.

- b. Diagonal parking is permitted upon certain sections of a number of streets as designated in Schedule No. 1, hereto appended to which reference is made and which Schedule No. 1, relative to diagonal parking is herewith specifically incorporated in this section. Where such diagonal parking is permitted, vehicles shall be parked with one wheel within twelve (12) inches of the curb and at the angle to the curb indicated by official marks and signs. The vehicle shall be parked so that all four wheels thereof shall be placed wholly within the area indicated for parking, and headed to the curb.

SECTION 5-4 Parking Vehicle for Sale Prohibited

It shall be unlawful for any person to park upon a street or highway any vehicle displayed for sale.

SECTION 5-5 No All Night Parking

No person shall allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name, other than one acting in an emergency, to be parked on any street for a period of time longer than one (1) hour between the hours of 1:00 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. of any day.

SECTION 5-6 Parking Location and Prohibitions

Parking is prohibited, restricted or limited as to time, space and streets in accordance with a schedule of streets designated as Schedule No. 1, hereto appended to which reference is made and which Schedule No. 1, is specifically incorporated in this section. No operator shall park a vehicle in the designated prohibited locations or in the restricted locations for a period longer than is designated in Schedule No. 1, except as otherwise provided in this Schedule, or where there is a time limit as to parking.

SECTION 5-7.1 Parking Meter Locations and Regulations

Parking is restricted or limited as to time, space, streets are municipal off-street parking areas on the streets and municipal off-street parking areas designated as Schedule I-A hereto appended to which reference is made and which Schedule I-A is specifically incorporated in this Section. No person shall park a vehicle for a period of time longer than one hour between the hours of 8:00 A.M. end

6:00 P.M. on any of the streets or for a period of time longer than two hours in any municipal off-street parking area hereinafter designated in Schedule I-A or as may hereafter be fixed by amendment, except that on Friday the limited parking time shall apply between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 9:00 P.M. This restriction shall not apply on Sundays or during the hours of legal holidays during which business establishments are required by law to remain closed.

In accordance with the foregoing parking meter zones are hereby established in the streets, parts of streets or municipal off-street parking are listed in Schedule I-A.

SECTION 5-7.2

The Purchasing Agent is hereby empowered, with the approval of the to contract, in accordance with provisions of Chapter 40 of the General Laws, for the acquisition and installation of parking meters provided for by this regulation and to maintain said meters in good workable condition.

SECTION 5-7.3

The City (Town) Engineer is hereby authorized and directed to install parking meters within the areas described in this regulation or cause the same to be so installed. The meters shall be placed at intervals of not less than 20 feet apart except that beginning and ending spaces may be 18 feet and except where angle parking is permitted, and not less than 12 inches nor more than 24 inches from the face of the curb adjacent to individual meter spaces. Meters shall be so constructed as to display a signal showing legal parking upon the deposit therein of the proper coin or coins of the United States as indicated by instructions on said meters and for such period of time as is or shall be indicated by meter legend. Said signal shall remain in evidence until expiration of the parking period designated at which time a dropping of a signal automatically or some other mechanical operation shall indicate expiration of said parking period.

SECTION 5-7.4

The City (Town) Engineer is hereby authorized and directed to establish Parking meter spaces in such parking meter zones as are herein specified, or as may be hereafter fixed by amendment and to indicate the same by white markings upon the surface of the highway.

SECTION 5-7.5

Whenever any vehicle shall be parked adjacent to a parking meter, the owner or operator of said vehicle shall parking within the space designated by pavement marking lines and, upon entering such space, shall immediately deposit in said meter the required coin of the United State for a maximum legal parking period or proportionate period thereof, both as indicated or shown on the meter and if so required set the mechanism in motion.

The fee for the maximum parking time in on-street parking meter zones shall be twenty-five (25) cents or five (5) cents for each proportionate period of said maximum up to the limit of one hour.

The fee for parking in municipal off-street parking areas shall be at the rate of twenty-five (25) cents per ___ hour or proportionate period thereof up to the maximum limit of hours.

It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit or cause to be deposited in a parking meter any coin for the purpose of permitting the vehicle of which he is in charge to remain in a parking space beyond the maximum period of time allowed in a particular zone.

It shall be unlawful for any person to park a vehicle within a parking meter space unless such vehicle is wholly within the painted lines adjacent to such meter.

It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to open, tamper with, break, injure or destroy any parking meter or to deposit or cause to be deposited in such meter any slugs, device or metallic substance or any other substitute for the coins required.

SECTION 5-7.6

Operators of commercial vehicles may park in a metered space without depositing a coin for a period not to exceed 30 minutes for the purposes of loading or unloading. Parking in excess of this time limit without depositing the proper coin shall be deemed a violation of the provisions of this regulation.

SECTION 5-7.7

The Chief of Police is hereby designated as the person authorized to collect monies deposited in parking meters or to cause the same to be so collected. Such monies shall be deposited forthwith with the Treasurer in a separate account to be known as the Parking Meter Account.

SECTION 5-7.8

All fees received by said Treasurer from the operation and use of parking meters shall be used as authorized by Chapter 40 of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.).

SECTION 5-7.9

It shall be the duty of police officers to enforce the provisions of this section.

SECTION 5-7.10

Any person who violates any parking provisions of this regulation shall be subject to the penalties provided by Chapter 90, Section 20A½ of the General Laws and any other violation shall be punishable as may be provided by law.

SECTION 5-7.11

No driver, while operating any vehicle owned and bearing indication of ownership by the City (Town) of , State or Federal governments, shall be required to deposit any fee in a

parking meter as provided in this section.

SECTION 5-7.12

All other regulations or parts of regulations which are inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5-8 Prohibited at Safety Zones

No person shall park a vehicle within twenty (20) feet of either end of a safety zone which is located within thirty (30) feet of the curb or edge of the roadway.

SECTION 5-9 Bus Stops

- a. No person shall stop or park a vehicle other than a bus in a bus stop.
- b. No person shall park a bus upon any street within a business district at any place other than a bus stop when a nearby bus stop is available for use.

SECTION 5-10 Taxicab Stands

- a. No person shall park a vehicle other than a taxicab upon any street within a business district in any taxicab stand. (Schedule No. II)
- b. No person shall park a taxicab upon any street within a business district at any place other than the taxicab stand or stands designated for the use of his taxicab or taxicabs.

ARTICLE VI

ONE-WAY STREETS

SECTION 6-1 One-Way Streets

The streets or portions thereof designated in Schedule No. III hereto appended and specifically incorporated in this section are declared to be one-way streets and all vehicular traffic shall move on those streets or portions thereof in the direction designated in said Schedule No. III.

SECTION 6-2 Rotary Traffic

Within the area set forth below vehicular traffic shall move only in a rotary counter-clockwise direction except when otherwise directed by an officer.

ARTICLE VII

OPERATION OF VEHICLES (MGL CHAPTER 89 GOVERNS)

SECTION 7-1 Overtake Only When There is a Space Ahead

The driver of a vehicle shall not overtake and pass a vehicle proceeding in the same direction unless there is sufficient clear space ahead on the right side of the roadway to permit the overtaking to be completed without impeding the safety operation of any vehicle ahead.

SECTION 7-2 Driver to Give Way to Overtaking Vehicle

One driver of a vehicle when about to be overtaken and passed by another vehicle approaching from the rear shall give way to the right in favor of the overtaking vehicle on suitable and visible signal being given by the driver of the overtaking vehicle, and shall not increase the speed of his vehicle until completely passed by the overtaking vehicle.

SECTION 7-3 Obstructing Traffic

- a. No person shall drive in such a manner as to obstruct unnecessarily the normal movement of traffic on any street or highway. Officers are hereby authorized to require any driver who fails to comply with this section to drive to the side of the roadway and wait until such traffic as has been delayed has passed.
- b. No driver shall enter an intersection or a marked crosswalk unless there is sufficient space on the other side of the intersection or crosswalk and on the right half of the roadway to operate the vehicle he is operating without obstructing the passage of other vehicles or pedestrians notwithstanding any traffic control signal indication to proceed.

SECTION 7-4 Following Too Closely

The driver of a vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than is reasonable and prudent, having due regard to the speed of such vehicle and the traffic upon and condition of the street or highway.

SECTION 7-5 Clinging to Moving Vehicles

It shall be unlawful for any person traveling upon a bicycle, motorcycle, coaster, sled, roller skates, or any toy vehicle to cling to, or attach himself or his vehicle to any moving vehicle or street car upon any roadway.

SECTION 7-6 Care in Starting, Stopping, Turning or Backing

The driver of any vehicle before starting, stopping, turning from a direct line or backing shall first see that such movement can be made in safety. If such movement cannot be made in safety or if it interferes unduly with the normal movement of other traffic, said driver shall wait for a more favorable opportunity to make such movement.

If the operation of another vehicle should be affected by a stopping or turning movement, the driver of such other vehicle shall be given a plainly visible signal as required by statute law.

SECTION 7-7 Prohibited and Mandatory Turning Maneuvers

SECTION 7-8 Emerging from Alley or Private Driveway

The operator of a vehicle emerging from an alley, driveway or a garage shall stop such vehicle immediately prior to driving on to a sidewalk or on to the sidewalk area extending across alleyway or driveway.

SECTION 7-9 Obedience to Traffic Control Signals

Colors and arrow indications in traffic control signals shall have the commands ascribed to them in this section, and no other meanings and every driver of a vehicle, railway car, or other conveyance shall comply therewith, except when otherwise directed by an officer or by a lawful traffic regulating sign (other than a "stop" sign), signal or device or except as provided in section 7-18(b) of these rules.

In no case shall a driver enter or proceed through an intersection without due regard to the safety of other persons within the intersection, regardless of what indications may be given by traffic control signals.

1. Green indications shall have the following meanings:

- a. Vehicular traffic facing a CIRCULAR GREEN signal indication is permitted to proceed straight through or turn right or left or make a U-Turn unless such movement is modified by lane use signs, lane markings, roadway design, separate turn signal indications or other traffic control devices. Vehicular traffic turning right or left or making a U-Turn shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles, and to pedestrians lawfully within the intersection or an adjacent crosswalk, at the time such signal is exhibited.
- b. Vehicular traffic facing a GREEN ARROW signal indication displayed alone or in combination with another signal indication, may cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or such other movements as is permitted by other indications displayed at the same time. Such drivers shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.

2. Steady yellow indications shall have the following meanings:
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady CIRCULAR YELLOW OR YELLOW ARROW signal is thereby warned that the related green movement is being terminated or that a red indication will be exhibited immediately thereafter when drivers shall not enter the intersection.
3. Steady red indications shall have the following meanings:
 - a. Vehicular traffic facing a steady CIRCULAR RED signal and NO TURN ON RED SIGN shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to proceed is shown except as provided in (b) below.
 - b. When no sign is in place prohibiting a right turn, or a left turn from a one way street to another one way street, drivers facing a steady circular red signal may cautiously enter the intersection to make the right turn, or left turn from a one way street to another one way street, after stopping as provided in (a) above. Such drivers shall yield the right-of-way to pedestrians lawfully within an adjacent crosswalk and to other traffic lawfully using the intersection.
 - c. Vehicular traffic facing a steady RED ARROW indication may not enter the intersection to make the movement indicated by such arrow, and unless entering the intersection to make such other movement as is permitted by other indications shown at the same time, shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then before entering the intersection and shall remain standing until an indication to make the movement indicated by such arrow is shown.
5. Flashing signal indication shall have the following meanings:
 - a. FLASHING RED (stop signal) - When a red lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, driver of vehicles shall stop at a clearly marked stop line, but if none, before entering the crosswalk on the near side of the intersection, or if none, then at the point nearest the intersecting roadway where the drivers has a view of approaching traffic on the intersecting roadway before entering the intersection, and the right to proceed shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter 89, Section 8 of the General Laws.
 - b. FLASHING YELLOW (caution signal) - When a yellow lens is illuminated with rapid intermittent flashes, drivers of vehicles may proceed through the intersection or pass such signal only with caution.

- c. FLASHING YELLOW ARROW . Vehicular traffic, on an approach to an intersection, facing a FLASHING YELLOW ARROW signal indication, displayed alone or in combination with another signal indication, is permitted to cautiously enter the intersection only to make the movement indicated by such arrow, or other such movement as is permitted by other signal indications displayed at the same time. Such vehicular traffic, including vehicles turning right or left or making a U-turn, shall yield the right-of-way to:
 - a. (a) Pedestrians lawfully within an associated crosswalk, and
 - b. (b) Other vehicles lawfully within the intersection.

In addition, vehicular traffic turning left or making a U-turn to the left shall yield the right-of-way to other vehicles approaching from the opposite direction so closely as to constitute an immediate hazard during the time when such turning vehicle is moving across or within the intersection.

SECTION 7-10 U Turns Prohibited

No operator shall back or turn a vehicle so as to proceed in the direction opposite to that in which said vehicle is beaded or traveling on the following streets.

SECTION 7-11 Stop Signs, Yield Signs, Through Ways

For Stop Signs

"In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 89, Section 9 of the General Laws the following streets are designated as streets at the intersections and in the direction indicated:"

In accordance with the foregoing, the streets listed in Schedule No. IV of these rules and orders are hereby declared to constitute stop streets or flashing red signal intersections as the case may be, and said Schedule No. IV is hereby specifically incorporated in this Section.

The same preamble should be used for designation of yield signs.

For Through Ways

"In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 89, Section 9 of the General Laws, the following ways or parts of ways are hereby designated as through ways."

SECTION 7-12 Keep to the Right of Roadway Division

Upon such roadways as are divided by a parkway, grass plot, reservation, viaduct, subway or by any structure or area, drivers shall keep to the right of such a division except when otherwise directed by an officer, signs, signals, or markings.

SECTION 7-13 Operation of Under or Overpasses at Intersection with Islands

At any junction or crossing of ways where the roadway grades have been separated and where the ways are connected by ramps and at any intersection of ways in which there are traffic islands, drivers of vehicles shall proceed only as indicated by official signs, signals or markings.

SECTION 7-14 Driving on Road Surfaces Under Construction or Repair

No operator shall enter upon a road surface of any street or highway or section thereof, when, by reason of construction, surface treatment, maintenance or the like, or because of some unprotected hazard, such road surface of the street or highway is not to be used or when so advised by an officer, watchman, member of a street or highway crew or employees of the town, either audibly or by signals.

SECTION 7-15 No Driving on Sidewalks

The driver of a vehicle shall not drive upon any sidewalk except at a permanent or temporary driveway.

SECTION 7-16 No Driving Through Safety Zones

It shall be unlawful for the driver of a vehicle, except on signal from a police officer to drive the same over or through a safety zone.

SECTION 7-17 Funerals to be Properly Identified

A funeral composed entirely or partly of a procession of vehicles shall be identified as such by means of black pennants bearing a purple symbol attached to both the first and last vehicles or other suitable means.

SECTION 7-18 Right and Duties of Drivers in Funerals or Other Processions

- a. It shall be the duty of each driver in a funeral or other procession to keep as near to the right edge of the roadway as is feasible and to follow the vehicle ahead as closely as practicable and safe.
- b. At an intersection where a traffic control signal is operating the driver of the first vehicle in a funeral or other procession shall be the only one required to stop for a red and/or yellow indication.
- c. At an intersection where a lawful Stop sign exists, the driver of first vehicle in a funeral or other procession shall be the only one required to stop before proceeding through the intersection.

SECTION 7-19 Unlawful Riding

It shall be unlawful for any reason to ride on any portion of a vehicle not designated or intended for the use of passengers when the vehicle is in motion. This provision shall not apply to any employee engaged in the necessary discharge of a duty or within truck bodies in space intended for merchandise.

SECTION 7-20 Operation of Heavy Commercial Vehicles

1. The use and operation of heavy commercial vehicles having a carrying capacity of more than 2½ tons, are hereby restricted on the following named streets or parts thereof, and in the manner outlined and during the period of time set forth:

2. Exemptions - Part 1 of this Section shall not apply to heavy commercial vehicles going to or coming from places upon said streets for the purpose of making deliveries of goods, materials, or merchandise to or similar collections from abutting land or buildings or adjoining streets or ways to which access cannot otherwise be gained; or to vehicles used in connection with the construction, maintenance and repair of said streets or public utilities therein; or to Federal, State, Municipal or public service corporation owned vehicles.

ARTICLE VIII

ACCIDENT REPORTS

SECTION 8-1 Drivers Must Report Accidents

Every person operating a motor vehicle which is in any manner involved in an accident in which any person is killed or injured or, in which there is damage in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) to any one vehicle or other property, shall report such accident within five (5) days to the Registrar and to the Police Department in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90, Section 26, of the General Laws.

ARTICLE IX

PENALTIES AND REPEALS

SECTION 9-1 Penalties

Any person violating any provisions of any rule, regulation or order regulating the parking of motor vehicles made by anybody authorized to make the same shall be dealt with as provided in General Laws, Chapter 90, Section 20A or any Acts in amendment thereof, or in addition thereto, and any person violating any of the rules and regulations applicable to State Highways made by the Department under authority of General Laws, Chapter 85, Section 2, and Acts in amendment thereof, and in addition thereto, shall be subject to the penalty provided in said rules and regulations.

Any person convicted of a violation of any other rule, regulation or order made hereunder, except as otherwise provided, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each offense.

SECTION 9-2 Repeal

These rules are adopted with the intent that each of them shall have force and effect separately and independently of every other except insofar as by express reference or necessary implication any rule or any part of a rule is made dependant upon another rule or part thereof.

All official signs, lights, markings, signal systems or devices erected or installed under prior rules or regulations and necessary to the enforcement of these regulations and necessary to the enforcement of these regulations shall be deemed to have been lawfully erected or installed hereunder provided the same are erected or installed with the permission and approval of the Department and insofar as the same are necessary as aforesaid for the enforcement of these regulations they shall be deemed continuing hereunder but in all other respects all prior rules, orders and regulation made by theof..... for the regulation of vehicles are hereby expressly repealed. This repeal, however, shall not affect any punishment or penalty imposed or any complaint or prosecution pending at the time of the passage hereof for any offense committed under said prior rules, order or regulations hereby repealed, nor shall said repeal be effective unless and until these rules and regulations have been approved and published as required by law.

SECTION 9-3 Effect of Regulations

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of these rules and order is for any reason unconstitutional, such decisions shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of these rules and orders. The..... hereby declares that it would have passed these regulations and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one of more sections, subsection, sentence, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 9-4 Owner Prima Facie Responsible for Violations

If any vehicle is found upon any street or highway in violation of any provisions of these rules and regulations and the identity of the driver cannot be determined, the owner or the person in whose name such a vehicle is registered shall be held prima facie responsible for such violations.

(Date of Passage)

Board of Selectmen/City Council
Attest: Town/City Clerk

Schedule I

PARKING

Location	Side	From	To	Type Parking
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Schedule I-A

SECTION 1 - ON-STREET PARKING METER ZONES

Location	Side	From	To
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Schedule II

TAXICAB STANDS

Location	Side	From	To	Type
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Schedule III

ONE-WAY STREETS

Location	Direction	From	To
----------	-----------	------	----

Schedule IV

STOP SIGNS

Location	Direction	From	To
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APPENDIX B

Sample

Pedestrian Regulations

Voted:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 90, Section 18A of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.) and in accordance with the Pedestrian Control Standards of the Department, the City Council (Board of Selectmen) (Traffic Commission) of the City (Town) of hereby enact the following regulations to govern the use of ways by pedestrians. These regulations are to become effective on

PEDESTRIAN CONTROL REGULATIONS

SECTION 1: Pedestrian Crossing Ways or Roadways

Pedestrians shall obey the direction of police officers directing traffic and whenever there is an officer directing traffic, a traffic control signal or a marked crosswalk within three hundred (300) feet of a pedestrian, no such pedestrian shall cross a way or roadway except within the limits of a marked crosswalk and as hereinafter provided in these regulations. For the purpose of these regulations, a marked crosswalk shall only be construed to be that area of a roadway reserved for pedestrian crossing located between two solid white reflectorized 12 inch pavement markings in rural areas or markings not less than six inches wide in urban areas, said markings or lines being no less than six feet apart.

SECTION 2: Pedestrian Actuation

- a. At a traffic control signal location where pedestrian indications are provided but which are shown only upon actuation by means of a pedestrian push button, no pedestrian shall cross a roadway unless or until the pedestrian control signal push button has been actuated and then cross only on the proper pedestrian signal indication.
- b. At a traffic control signal location, pedestrians shall yield the right of way to vehicles of a funeral or other procession or authorized emergency vehicle while in performance of emergency duties regardless of the signal indication given, and they shall not attempt to cross the roadway until such vehicles or procession has passed at which time pedestrians shall then cross the roadway only as provided in these regulations.

SECTION 3: Pedestrian Obedience to Traffic Control Signals

Traffic control signal color indications and legends shall have the commands ascribed to them in this section and no other meanings, and every pedestrian shall comply therewith, except when otherwise directed by an officer.

- a. Red Alone or "Don't Walk" - Whenever the words "Don't Walk" or a similar indication are illuminated in a traffic control signal where pedestrian indications are provided, pedestrians approaching or facing such indication shall wait on the sidewalk, edge of roadway or in the pedestrian refuge area of a traffic island and shall not enter upon or cross a roadway until the proper indication is illuminated in the traffic control signal, but any pedestrian who has partially completed his crossing on the walk indication shall proceed or return to the nearest sidewalk or safety island on the yellow indication, the red indication or when the phrase "Don't Walk" are illuminated by rapid intermittent flashes.
- b. Green Alone - At traffic control signal locations where no pedestrian indication is given or provided pedestrians facing the signal may proceed across the roadway within any marked crosswalk in the direction of the green indication.
- c. Yellow Alone, Red Alone or Flashing "Don't Walk" - Pedestrians approaching or facing a yellow, red or flashing "Don't Walk" illuminated indication shall not start to cross a roadway.
- d. Flashing Red, Yellow or Green - At any traffic control signal location where a flashing red or flashing yellow is facing a crosswalk, pedestrians shall actuate, where provided, the pedestrian signal indication and cross the roadway only on the red-yellow or "Walk" indication when such indication is in operation. If no pedestrian signal is provided, pedestrians shall cross within crosswalks with due care.

SECTION 4: Pedestrian Crossings and Use of Roadways

- a. No pedestrian shall suddenly leave a side or safety island and walk or run into the path of a vehicle which is so close that it is impossible for the driver to yield the right of way.
- b. Pedestrians shall at all times attempt to cross a roadway using the right half of crosswalks.
- c. Where sidewalks are provided, it shall be unlawful for any pedestrian to walk along and upon an adjacent roadway whenever the sidewalk is open to pedestrian use.
- d. Where sidewalks are not provided, any pedestrian walking along and upon a highway shall, when practicable, walk only on the left side of the roadway on its unfinished shoulder facing traffic which may approach from the opposite direction.
- e. Persons exiting from the roadway side of any vehicle parked at the curb or edge of roadway shall proceed immediately to the sidewalk or edge of roadway adjacent to vehicle, and shall cross the roadway only as authorized by these regulations.
- f. It shall be unlawful for any person to actuate a pedestrian control signal or to enter a marked crosswalk unless a crossing of the roadway is intended.

SECTION 5: Crossing at Non-Signalized Locations

Every pedestrian crossing a roadway at any point other than within a marked crosswalk shall yield the right of way to all vehicles upon the roadway. At a point where a pedestrian tunnel or overpass has been provided pedestrians shall cross the roadway only by the proper use of the tunnel or overpass.

SECTION 6: Operators to Exercise Due Care

The provisions of these regulations shall in no way abrogate the provisions of Chapter 90, Section 14 and 14A of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.) which provide: "Precautions for Safety of Other Travelers" and for the "Protection of Blind Persons Crossing Ways." Furthermore, notwithstanding the provisions of these regulations every operator of a vehicle shall exercise due care to avoid colliding with any pedestrian upon the roadway and shall give warning by sounding the horn when necessary, and shall exercise proper precautions which may become necessary for safe operation.

SECTION 7: Pedestrians Soliciting Rides or Business

No person shall stand in a roadway for the purpose of soliciting a ride, employment or business from the operator or occupant of any vehicle without the written permission of the board or officer having control of such roadway or highway.

SECTION 8: Officers to Enforce Pedestrian Regulations

These pedestrian control regulations shall be enforced by all officers of the Town (City) of on and after

SECTION 9: Exemptions

The provisions of these rules and regulations governing the use of ways by pedestrians shall not apply to pedestrians actually engaged in work upon a roadway closed to travel or under construction or repair, to municipal, state, federal or public service corporation employees while in the performance of their duties, to officers engaged in the performance of their public duties or to pedestrians acting in an emergency when such emergency necessitates departure from any part of these rules and regulations.

SECTION 10: Penalties

Any person who violates the provisions of this Article which deal with the proper use of ways by pedestrians shall be punished as provided in Chapter 90, Section 15A of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.).

SECTION 11: Effect of Regulation

All existing rules and regulations governing the operation of vehicles or the use of ways by pedestrians which are inconsistent herewith are hereby expressly repealed. This repeal shall not, however, affect any punishment or penalty imposed or any complaint or prosecution pending at the time of passage hereof for any offense committed under any of the said rules and regulations hereby repealed.

If any section, sub-section, sentence, clause or phrase of these rules and regulations is for any reason unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of these rules and regulations. The City Council (Board of Selectman) of the City of (Town of)..... hereby declare that they would have passed these rules and regulations and each section, sub-section, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, sub-sections, sentences, clauses or phrases be declared unconstitutional.

Date of passage_____

Signatures _____

Board of Selectmen _____

Attest: City / Town Clerk _____

APPENDIX C - SAMPLE REGULATIONS

Tow Away Zone Regulations

SECTION 1: In General

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 40, Section 22D of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.) the City Council (Board of Selectmen) (Traffic Commission) of the City (Town) of hereby enact the following regulations authorizing the removal to a convenient place of vehicles parked or standing in such manner, or in such areas as are hereinafter described on any way under the control of the City (Town) of Vehicles specifically exempt by Chapter 40, Section 22D shall not however be subject to such removal.

SECTION 2: Authorization of Police

The moving or towing of any vehicle under the provisions of this Article shall be by and at the direction of the Chief of Police or such other Officer(s) of the rank of Sergeant or higher as he may from time to time designate.

SECTION 3: Fees

The City Council (Board of Selectmen) (Traffic Commission) hereby imposes upon the owner of any vehicle moved or towed to a convenient place, under the provisions of this Article, the following fees:

- a. Removal or towing fee not to exceed that which is provided in or as authorized by Statute Law.
- b. Storage Fees:

Not to exceed that which is provided in or as authorized by Statute Law.

SECTION 4: Liability for Damage During Removal or Storage

The contractor shall be liable to the owner for any damage arising out of negligence caused to a vehicle in the course of removal and storage.

SECTION 5: General Prohibition Towing Zones

No person shall stand or park or allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name to stand or park in any of the following places. Vehicles found in violation of the provisions of this Section except those specifically exempt by law, shall be removed to a convenient place under the direction of an officer of the Police Department and the owner of the vehicle so removed or towed away shall be liable to the cost of such removal and storage, if any, as set forth in Section 3 of this Article. The owner of any vehicle removed or towed away under the provisions of this Section shall also be subject to the penalties provided in Chapter 90, Section 20A of the General Laws (Ter.Ed.).

- a. Upon any way in such a manner as to impede the removal or plowing of snow or ice except vehicles parked in accordance with approved regulations governing All Night Parking.
- b. Upon any sidewalk.
- c. Upon any crosswalk.
- d. Upon any way within twenty (20) feet of an intersecting way except alleys.
- e. Upon a way within ten (10) feet of a fire hydrant.
- f. On a roadway side of any vehicle stopped or parked at the edge or curb of the way.
- g. In front of a public or private driveway.
- h. Upon any way where the parking of a vehicle will not leave a clear and unobstructed lane at least ten (10) feet wide for passing traffic.

SECTION 6: Parking Prohibitions, Towing Zone

No person shall stand or park or allow, permit or suffer any vehicle registered in his name to stand or park on any of the ways or parts of ways hereinafter described and during the periods of time set forth. Vehicles found in violation of the provisions of this Section except those specifically exempted by law shall be removed to a convenient place under the direction of an officer of the Police Department and the owner of the vehicle so removed, or towed away, shall be liable to the cost of such removal and storage, if any, as set forth in Section 3 of this Article. The owner of any vehicle removed or toyed away under the provisions of this Section shall also be subject to the penalties provided in Chapter 90, Section 20A of the General Laws (Ter. Ed.)

- a. Main Street - both sides, between North Street and South Street.
- b. Walker Street - both sides, between Cabot Street and Newhall Street.
- c. Chase Avenue - easterly side, between Adams Street and Charles St.
- d. In any Bus Stop.
- e. Etc.

SECTION 7: Official Traffic Signs

The provisions of Section 6 shall be effective only during such time as a sufficient number of official traffic signs bearing the legend TOW-AWAY ZONE are installed, erected, maintained and located so as to be visible to approaching drivers, said signs to be appended above or incorporated into the legend of Parking Prohibition Signs.

SECTION 8: Police to Keep Record of Towed Vehicles

The Police Department shall keep a record of all vehicles towed or removed under the provisions of this Article. Such record shall be retained for one (1) year and shall contain the following information:

1. The registration of the vehicle.
2. The location from which it was towed, and time and date of tow order.
3. The location to which it was moved.
4. The fee charged for towing.
5. Name of towing contractor, if any.
6. Name and rank of officer who authorized towing.

Date of Passage _____

Board of Selectmen

Attest: City (Town) Clerk

APPENDIX D

Pertinent Statutes

CHAPTER	SECTION	PROVISION
40	21 s.s. 14	Regulate parking of private ways
40	21 s.s. 16	Supt. of streets may tow vehicles
40	22	Municipalities may regulate traffic
40	22A	And install parking meters
40	22B	And use meter funds to purchase off-street parking areas
40	22C	And install meters in parking areas
40	22D	Municipalities may tow illegally parked vehicles.
81	19	Town has police jurisdiction over State Highway
85	1	Municipalities to erect directional signs
85	2	Authority and duties of the Department
85	2A	Additional authority (Department may tow vehicles interfering with snow removal)
85	2B	Additional authorities (may make special regulations for express State Highways)
85	2C	Additional authority (towing of vehicles on State Highways)
85	10A	Municipalities may designate coasting streets
85	11A	Registration of bicycles
85	21A	Municipalities may erect school warning signs
85	30	Heavy vehicles may be regulated – certain conditions
85	34	Protection of bridges
85	35	Liability for damage to bridges

CHAPTER	SECTION	PROVISION
85	36	Dropping of leaking loads
89	1	Keep to the right
89	2	Pass to the left
89	4	Keep to the right when view is obstructed
89	4A	Drive in single lane
89	4B	Drive in right lane when available
89	7	Certain Emergency vehicles have right of way
89	7A	Vehicles near fire apparatus on fires
89	8	Right-of-way law
89	9	Through ways
90	17	Speed limits
90	17A	Speed Limits Massachusetts Turnpike
90	18	Special regulations
90	18A	Pedestrian control
90	20A	Violation of parking rules (penalty)
90	20A½	Municipalities may set parking fines
90	20C	Excessive parking notices
90	20D	Removing parking notice (penalty)
233	79F	Proof of existence of public way
270	16	Disposal of garbage, etc., on a highway

APPENDIX E

AMENDMENTS AND ADDENDA TO NATIONAL MUTCD

This appendix sets forth the Amendments to the National MUTCD adopted by the Department. These Amendments clarify or establish policy for the Department that may not follow some of the specifics of the National MUTCD.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTCD AMENDMENTS

PART 1 – GENERAL

Section 1A.09 Engineering Study and Engineering Judgment

Section 1A.13 Definitions of Headings, Words, and Phrases in this Manual

The Department will continue to use the definition of Standard, Engineering Study and Engineering Judgment found in the 2003 Manual on Uniform Control Devices for Streets and Highways, until such a time the FHWA has reached a final determination regarding amendments to language contained in these sections in the 2009 Manual.

PART 2 - SIGNS

Section 2A.06 Design of Signs

Internet addresses may be used on signs, with prior Department approval, only in the following instances:

- On portable changeable message sign (PCMS) panels or temporary “static” signs provided to advise drivers of a web site for a specific construction project (i.e. “pave93.com”),
- On informational signs (i.e. “EZ-Pass Customer Service www.mass.gov/ezpassma”) located in service plazas, rest areas, park and ride lots, and/or other off-roadway locations, provided the signs are not visible to mainline traffic, and/or
- On changeable message sign (CMS) panels, as part of official transportation of public safety related messages, to identify official government web sites (i.e. “www.mbtta.com”).

Internet addresses shall not be permitted on any other signs, including highway services signs (Gas, Food, Lodging, Attractions), regardless of sign location, or on any LOGO panels attached to signs.

Section 2B.04 Right-of-Way at Intersections

STOP or YIELD signs are not intended for and shall not be used for speed control.

Section 2B.09 Yield Sign Applications

Yield signs shall be provided at entrance ramps onto freeways where the shoulder “breakdown lane” is used for travel during certain peak hours.

Section 2B.11 Yield Here to Pedestrians and Stop Here for Pedestrians Signs

Section 2B.12 In-Street and Overhead Pedestrian Crossing Signs

To reflect the legal requirements stated in MGL Ch. 89, Sec. 11, all R1-5, R1-6, and R1-9 series signs installed under the provisions of these sections shall read “Yield To Pedestrians”. Signs indicating “Stop For Pedestrians” shall not be used.

R1-6 and R1-9 signs shall include the legend “STATE LAW”. The yellow portion of the sign background shall be fluorescent yellow-green in color.

Section 2B.18 Movement Prohibition Signs

R3-2 “NO LEFT TURN” and R3-1 “NO RIGHT TURN” signs provided in medians of one-way roadways shall be supplemented with the appropriate R6-1 “ONE WAY” signs.

Section 2B.19 Intersection Lane Control Signs

At roundabout intersections, Intersection Lane Control Signs shall have “fishhook” arrows as depicted in Figure 2B-5 “B” and shall include the “center island” indication for the left most lane.

Section 2B.39 Selective Exclusion Signs (R5-10E)

The R5-10E (graphic) depicting “PEDESTRIANS, BICYCLES AND HORSES PROHIBITED” shall be used and the sign panel shall have a minimum size 24 inches by 24 inches.

Section 2B.40 One Way Signs (R6-1, R6-2)

R6-1 signs should be used at locations where the one-way street comes into an intersection. R6-2 signs should be used at locations where the one-way street goes away from an intersection.

Section 2B.41 Wrong-Way Traffic Control at Interchange Ramps

At least two “WRONG WAY” signs should be placed on exit ramps (one sign on each side of the ramp). If this is not possible due to physical constraints, then combination “DO NOT ENTER/WRONG WAY” signs may be provided instead if the requirements indicated in Paragraph 06 of Section 2B.41 are met.

Section 2B.53 Traffic Signal Signs(R10-5 through R10-30)

The R10-3F sign (5 inches by 8 inches) shall be mounted immediately above or incorporated in all pedestrian push-button units.

Section 2B.54 No Turn on Red Signs

On R10-15 “TURNING VEHICLES YIELD TO PEDESTRIANS” signs, the background of the “TURNING VEHICLES” banner shall be fluorescent yellow-green in color.

Section 2B.60 Weigh Station Signs

R13-1 “TRUCKS OVER XX TONS MUST STOP ...” signs shall consist of a white legend on a black background.

Section 2C.07 Horizontal Alignment Signs

For curves that have advisory speeds of 30 mph or less, a Turn (W1-1) should be used. However a Curve (W1-2) sign with advisory speed plate (W13-1P) or a Curve Speed Warning (W1-2a) sign may be used.

Section 2C.24 Freeway or Expressway Ends Signs

Where desired to minimize panel width, the rectangular W19-1 and W19-2 signs may be formatted in three lines (i.e. FREEWAY ENDS 1 MILE) instead of two lines.

Section 2C.43 Right (Left) Lane Exit Only Ahead Sign

Ground mounted “THIS LANE (w/arrow) MUST EXIT signs (W9-7a) may be provided instead of W9-7 signs.

Section 2C.46 Intersection Warning Signs

If an advisory speed plate is provided with a Circular Intersection W2-6 sign, the educational plaque (W16-17p or W16-12p) shall be omitted.

Section 2C.49 Vehicular Traffic Warning Signs

The background color of W11-1 signs and any supplemental plaques (i.e. W16-1p “SHARE THE ROAD”) shall be yellow. Fluorescent yellow-green shall not be used for these signs.

Unless a mixed-use trail is predominately used by pedestrians, as opposed to cyclists, the background color of W11-15, W11-15a, and W11-15p signs should be yellow, and not fluorescent yellow-green.

Section 2C.52 New Traffic Pattern Ahead Sign

W23-2 signs shall be removed no later than six months after the new traffic pattern is in effect.

Section 2C.63 Object Marker Design and Placement Height

Type 1 Obstruction In Road Object Markers (OM1-1, MassDOT designation H1-2) shall only be used where traffic can pass on either side of a gore, median, or other obstruction. Markers shall be a minimum size of 36 inches by 36 inches for Interstate exit ramp gores, and a minimum size of 24 inches by 24 inches for all other locations. The markers shall consist of yellow reflectors or yellow high intensity prismatic (HIP) retro-reflective ‘dots’ mounted on a yellow non-reflective background.

Type 4 End of Road Object Markers (OM4-1, MassDOT designation H1-2a) shall be a minimum size of 24 inches by 24 inches, and shall consist of red reflectors or red high intensity prismatic (HIP) retro-reflective ‘dots’ mounted on a red non-reflective background.

Section 2D.05 Lettering Style

Destination legends on directional signs (D6- and D8- designations) installed on secondary state highways may be designed with all uppercase lettering, subject to approval by the Department, and as detailed in the current MassDOT *Guide Sign Policy for Secondary State Highways*.

Alternative fonts such as “Clearview” shall not be permitted for use on legends on directional or street name signs for streets and highways within Massachusetts.

Section 2D.29 Route Sign Assemblies

Where advance and/or directional route sign assemblies are provided at intersecting roadways instead of destination signs, separate signs shall be provided for each route direction. The use of a single route shield with a “combination” arrow is not acceptable in such cases.

“Diagrammatic” destination signs may be used at circular intersections within Massachusetts provided adequate spacing is available. Also applies to Section 2D.38: Destination Signs at Circular Intersections.

Section 2D.37 Destination Signs

The design of destination signs for Massachusetts streets and highways shall conform to the current MassDOT “*Guide Sign Policy for Secondary State Highways*” which can be accessed at: http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/traffic/guide_signs&sid=about

Section 2D.43 Street Name Signs

Street name signs for Massachusetts streets and highways shall consist of white legend on green background, unless other acceptable contrasting colors have been approved by the Department for a municipality to use on all ways within their control, or for use on any given project. Borders shall be provided on all street name signs.

Section 2E.14 Size and Style of Letters and Signs

Alternative fonts such as “Clearview” shall not be permitted for use on legends on directional or street name signs for freeways and expressways within Massachusetts.

Section 2E.15 Interline and Edge Spacing

For overhead and large ground-mounted directional signs, the lateral spacing to the vertical borders shall be no less than three-fourths the upper-case letter height of that legend.

Section 2E.17 Abbreviations

Where direction texts (North, South, East, West) are abbreviated in sign legends (i.e. “N. Attleboro”), a period shall be used for emphasis.

Section 2E.20 Signing for Option Lanes at Splits and Multi-Lane Exits

At present, “Arrow Per Lane” guide signs are not being specified for use on highways within Massachusetts in order to maintain consistency in sign messages at “optional lane” interchanges on the freeway system, given the large number of existing “conventional” diagrammatic signs currently in place.

NOTE: The Department will be phasing in the “Arrow Per Lane” design, within the next ten to fifteen years, along specific highway corridors as signs are updated during normal replacement. In the interim, the support structures for any new “conventional” diagrammatic sign installations at these locations will be designed to accommodate future upgrading to the larger “Arrow Per Lane” signs.

Section 2E.27 Route Signs and Trailblazer Assemblies

Massachusetts M1-5 route shields shall always include a border and inset, whether mounted independently or on guide signs.

<http://www.massdot.state.ma.us/highway/DoingBusinessWithUs/ManualsPublicationsForms.aspx>

Section 2E.28 Eisenhower Interstate System Signs

A M1-10 sign may be used with the first mainline reassurance route assembly provided on an Interstate route when entering Massachusetts from a bordering jurisdiction.

Section 2E.31 Interchange Exit Numbering

Massachusetts will be changing all its interchange exit signs statewide to the reference location numbering system, with the entire state highway system to be converted to the new numbers within the next five to ten years. The Department will be updating the exit numbers to the reference-based system on a route-by-route basis, after existing signs within a given highway corridor have been updated during normal replacement.

Section 2F.10 Specific Service Signs – Last Exit Before Toll Warning Plaque

Service signing may be permitted as prescribed in the Department's *Supplemental Sign Policy* that was developed to carry out the provisions of Chapter 85, Section 2D of the M.G.L.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/traffic/signPolicy&sid=about>

Section 2F.18 ETC Program Information Signs

ETC Program Information Signs (i.e. "EZ-Pass Customer Service www.mass.gov/ezpassma") shall only be located in service plazas, rest areas, park and ride lots, and/or other off-roadway locations where the signs are not visible to mainline traffic.

Section 2H.04 Miscellaneous Information Signs

The MassDOT standard I-2a jurisdictional boundary sign (so-called "bookleaf" design) may be used on secondary state highways as an alternative to the MUTCD standard I-2 sign.

<http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/traffic/signPolicy&sid=about>

Section 2H.06 Enhanced Reference Location Signs

The size and design of Enhanced Reference Location Signs and Intermediate Enhanced Reference Location Signs shall conform to current Department standards.

Intermediate Enhanced Reference Location Signs shall be located at intervals of two-tenths of a mile. <http://www.mhd.state.ma.us/default.asp?pgid=content/traffic/signPolicy&sid=about>

Section 2I.03 General Service Signs for Freeways and Expressways

Per the provisions of MGL Chapter 85, Section 2D; General Service Signs (i.e. Gas, Food, Lodging, Camping, Hospital) may be provided in accordance with the requirements of the current MassDOT *Supplemental Sign Policy*, except that general service signs for 24-Hour pharmacies are not currently being permitted on Massachusetts highways.

Section 2I.04 Interstate Oasis Signing

The Interstate Oasis Signing program is not currently being utilized on Massachusetts highways, in accordance with the current *Supplemental Sign Policy*. Typical new service sign installations on Massachusetts Interstates are for Specific Service (i.e. LOGO) signs.

Section 2J.02 Specific Service Signs – Application

Refer to guidance provided for Section 2I.03: General Service Signs for Freeways and Expressways above. No service type shall appear on more than one sign for a given interchange.

Section 2J.04 Specific Service Signs - Number and Size of Signs and Logo Sign Panels

No more than six logo panels shall be provided for any service at a given interchange.

Section 2L.01 Description of Changeable Message Signs

Messages shall conform to the requirements and guidelines outlined in MassDOT Highway Division Policy Directive P-05-006, *Use of Dynamic Message Signs*.

Section 2L.06 Installation of Permanent Changeable Message Signs

Permanent changeable message sign panels and their support structures shall be installed with a minimum of 800 feet spacing from any adjacent major guide signs, and as far as practicable from all other regulatory and warning signs.

Section 2M.10 Memorial or Dedication Signing

Memorial signs installed on state highway locations in Massachusetts shall consist of black legend on a white background. Pictographs on such signs shall be limited to the Massachusetts State Shield and/or other appropriate insignias or symbols as approved by the Department.

PART 3- MARKINGS

Section 3A.06 – Functions, Widths, and Patterns of Longitudinal Pavement Markings

Normal lines on all state highways shall be six inches in width. Wide lines on all state highways shall be twelve inches in width.

Section 3B.02 No Passing Zone Pavement Markings and Warrants

Yellow diagonal crosshatch markings shall be placed in the flush median area between the two sets of no passing zone markings. The crosshatch markings shall be twice the width of the no passing zone markings.

Section 3B.04 White Lane Line Pavement Markings and Warrants

On expressways and freeways, a normal width dotted extension line shall be provided for the full length of all deceleration and acceleration lanes, including through the tapers (see Figures 3B-8 and 3B-9).

On conventional roads, a normal width dotted extension line shall be provided through the taper of an added lane, such as for a mandatory turn at an intersection (see Figures 3B-11 and 3B-13).

Section 3B.06 Edge Line Pavement Markings

At intersections, right edge lines shall end at the marked crosswalk or stop line (or point of curvature (P.C.) if there is no crosswalk or stop line). Edge line markings shall not be continued around the intersection corner or provided between adjacent crosswalks.

Section 3B.10 Approach Markings for Obstructions

Where traffic is required to pass to the right of an obstruction, yellow diagonal crosshatch markings shall be provided in the neutral area. These markings shall be twice the width of the no passing zone markings.

Where traffic can pass to either the right or the left of an obstruction, white chevron crosshatch markings shall be provided in the neutral area. Both the crosshatch markings and the approach markings shall consist of a double width white line.

Section 3B.16 Stop and Yield Lines

Yield Lines shall be used only:

At entry points to roundabout intersections,

To control unsignalized movements (i.e. “free right” turns) at otherwise signalized intersections, and/or

Where deemed necessary or desirable, based on engineering judgment or study, in advance of unsignalized mid-block crosswalks, as illustrated in Figure 3B-17.

Section 3B.18 Crosswalk Markings

On state highways, standard crosswalk markings shall consist of twin transverse lines as depicted in Figure 3B-19, unless a compliant alternative marking is already in use on other roadways within that municipality and has been approved by the Department for use on a specific project.

Section 3C.06 Word, Symbol, and Arrow Pavement Markings for Roundabouts

Lane use arrows for roundabout intersections shall be “fishhook” arrows as depicted in Figure 3C-2 “B” and shall include the “center island” indication for the left most lane.

<http://www.massdot.state.ma.us/highway/DoingBusinessWithUs/ManualsPublicationsForms.aspx>

PART 4 – HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SIGNALS

Section 4C.01 Studies and Factors for Justifying Traffic Control Signals

The Department views this warrant (Part A and B) as paramount when justifying a traffic control signal based on vehicular traffic flow. While other volume warrants such as four hour and peak hour are considerations, the Department expects that Warrant 1 is satisfied.

When considering any volume warrants, traffic counts older than two calendar years are not acceptable.

Volume warrants based on projected traffic must include a projection of hourly traffic throughout an average day. The satisfaction of Warrant 1 is the expected confirmation that would trigger consideration of a traffic signal.

Section 4D.07 Size of Vehicular Signal Indications

All vehicular signal indications shall be 12 inches in diameter.

Section 4D.28 Flashing Operation of Traffic Control Signals - General

1. All lenses shall be 12 inches in diameter.
2. All intersection approaches include at least one overhead signal. Deviation from this amendment is only allowed when the provision of overhead indications is either physically not possible or cost prohibitive.

Section 4E.03 Application of Pedestrian Signal Heads

Pedestrian Signal Heads shall only be used with crosswalks connecting to viable sidewalks meeting all the requirements of ADA. Viable sidewalks are defined as part of a municipal network of sidewalks or sidewalks connecting to major pedestrian destinations.

PART 6 – TEMPORARY TRAFFIC CONTROL

Section 6F.22 Lane(s) Closed Signs

Where two or more adjacent lanes are closed, the W20-5a sign shall have the legend “RIGHT (LEFT) XX LANES CLOSED, XX FEET, XX MILES or AHEAD”.

Section 6F.57 End Road Work Sign

The END ROAD WORK (G20-2) sign shall be placed near the downstream end of the termination area, as determined by engineering judgment.

Section 6F-61 Arrow Boards

For shoulder work, blocking the shoulder, for roadside work near the shoulder, or for temporarily closing one lane on a two-lane, two-way roadway, arrow boards shall only be used in the caution mode with a four-corner matrix display.

Section 6F-64 Cones

All cones used on state owned roadways or state funded projects shall be a minimum of 36 inches in height.

CHAPTER 7E - OFFICIAL STANDARDS FOR SCHOOL ZONES

As required by Chapter 90, Section 17 of the MGL (Tercentenary Edition as Amended)

The Department hereby adopts the following standards for the establishment of school zones to provide increased protection for school children on highways in the vicinity of schools:

Any variance from the requirements of these Standards without the written approval of the Department shall constitute the establishment of a non-standard School Zone and shall render the provisions of Chapter 90, section 17 inapplicable insofar as they refer to the speed of vehicles in School Zones.

7E-1 SCHOOL ZONE DEFINED

A School Zone as referred to in Chapter 90, Section 17 shall only be construed to be that section of a way which abuts the grounds of a school and is posted and marked in accordance with these Department Standards to indicate the applicability of the statutory speed limits of twenty miles per hour for all vehicles in accordance with the terms of the permit for the Zone.

7E-2 WARRANTS FOR SCHOOL ZONES

The following **minimum warrants** are specified for the establishment of a School Zone.

- The school property abuts the public right of way within the limits of the proposed zone area.
- School Children have direct access to the street or roadway from the school property.
- The zone must contain a marked crosswalk.
- The school must involve one or more grades between Grade 1 and Grade 8, inclusive.

A School Zone is **not warranted**:

- When children are not required to cross the street on foot within the limits of the proposed zone area and sidewalks are provided.
- Where abutting school property is fenced or the crosswalk has been signalized except in the cases where investigation shows that there is no conflict between the signal indication and the school zone speed limit sign.

7E-3 SCHOOL ZONE SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

The flashing sign is available in two variations. Specifications are shown in Section 7E-9. The flashers and the numeral shall be energized **only during the hours when the 20 M.P.H. speed limit is legally effective**, which shall be defined as *“The hour(s) children are walking to school, the hour(s) children are leaving school, or during the school noon hour if children are allowed to leave the school property.”*

A non-illuminated school zone speed limit sign is also acceptable, and must be accompanied by a supplementary sign indicating the hours the 20 M.P.H. limit is in effect, or “When Children are Present”.

7E-4 SCHOOL ZONE SPEED LIMIT SIGN USE

The School Zone Speed Limit Sign may be used at all locations to establish legal school zone speed limits of 20 MPH where the school building or the grounds thereof abuts the street or highway. It shall not be used at any other location.

The School Zone shall not begin more than 300 feet in advance of a point where the projected nearer line of the School Building intersects the abutting highway. The sign should be placed within 50 feet of the limits of the school zone, facing traffic entering the zone. The sign may be erected on the shoulder, or it may be erected overhead.

The School Zone Speed Limit Sign should be erected over the roadway where curves, roadside development and other physical conditions do not permit at least 500 feet of advance sight distance to a side-mounted sign. Over the road mounting is recommended for all divided highways and highways of four or more lanes.

7E-5 SCHOOL ZONE SIGNS ON STATE HIGHWAYS

It is the policy of the department to install standard warning signs at all approaches to potentially hazardous locations. In the case of a school abutting a State Highway, the Department will, by permit, authorize the establishment of School Zones at the request of the municipality wherein the highway lies. All costs for the establishment and maintenance of a school zone speed limit on State Highway shall be borne by the municipality. A permit for each School Zone will be issued to the municipality setting forth the applicable terms for the zone operation.

7E-6 APPROACH WARNING SIGNS

The *School Advance Sign* (S1-1) as provided in Section 7B.08 of the 2009 MUTCD shall be supplemented by a tab bearing the legend “School Zone Ahead” and shall be erected in advance of the beginning of each school Zone to notify motorists of their approach to School Zone. (See Figures 1, 2 & 3, pgs. 70, 71, 72)

7E-7 WORD AND SYMBOL MARKINGS (See Section 7C.03)

The word “SCHOOL” shall be placed at the beginning of the school zone facing approaching traffic. It shall extend across the full width of the approach lanes. The word “SCHOOL” shall be wholly on the right half of the roadway.

On approaches with two lanes a height of ten feet shall be used.

On approaches with only one lane a height of six feet shall be used.

7E-8 SCHOOL ZONES WITHIN SPEED ZONES

Where a school is within the limits of an authorized speed zone, the beginning of the speed zone shall be not less than 850 feet in advance of the school grounds in rural areas; 500 feet, or one block, whichever is less, in urban areas. There shall be no speed limit sign, other than a School Zone Limit 20 between the advance School Warning sign and the School Zone. A speed limit sign, to mark an authorized speed zone, shall be placed just beyond the end limit of the school zone facing traffic which has passed the school property.

When a School Zone is located on a highway not legally speed zoned the end limit of the zone shall be designated by a standard rectangular advisory sign with the legend “END SCHOOL ZONE”

7E-9 SIGN SPECIFICATIONS

A. SCHOOL ZONE AHEAD TAB

1. Color: Yellow background with black legend and border
2. Shape: Square
3. Size: Minimum 30” x 30”

B. SCHOOL ZONE SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

1. COLOR:
 - a). “SCHOOL” tab portion - Yellow background with black legend and border
 - b). SPEED LIMIT portion – black legend and border on white background with two yellow lenses separated by a lens which shows red numeral 20 only when energized.
2. SHAPE: Rectangular, ground mount - long axis vertical. Overhead mount - long axis horizontal.

3. SIZE:
 - a). Ground mount sign minimum size 24" x 48". Overhead mount sign minimum size 72" x 60".
 - b). Ground mount legend: "School" 4" series C, "Speed Limit" 4" series B, "When Flashing" 4" series B. Overhead sign panel specifications available upon request.
4. LENS: Size – 6" minimum; Color – yellow
5. NUMERAL 20: Size not less than 6"
Color: shall be as set forth for "Don't Walk" signal in Standard Specifications of MassDOT.
6. HEIGHT: Ground mount sign no less than 7 feet to bottom of sign. Overhead mount sign minimum clearance of 16 feet over roadway.

C. END SCHOOL ZONE

1. USE: To be installed only where there is no legal speed zone beginning at the end of school zone.
2. COLOR: White with black legend and border.
3. SHAPE: Rectangular, long axis vertical.
4. SIZE: 18" x 24" minimum.

D. LATERAL CLEARANCE

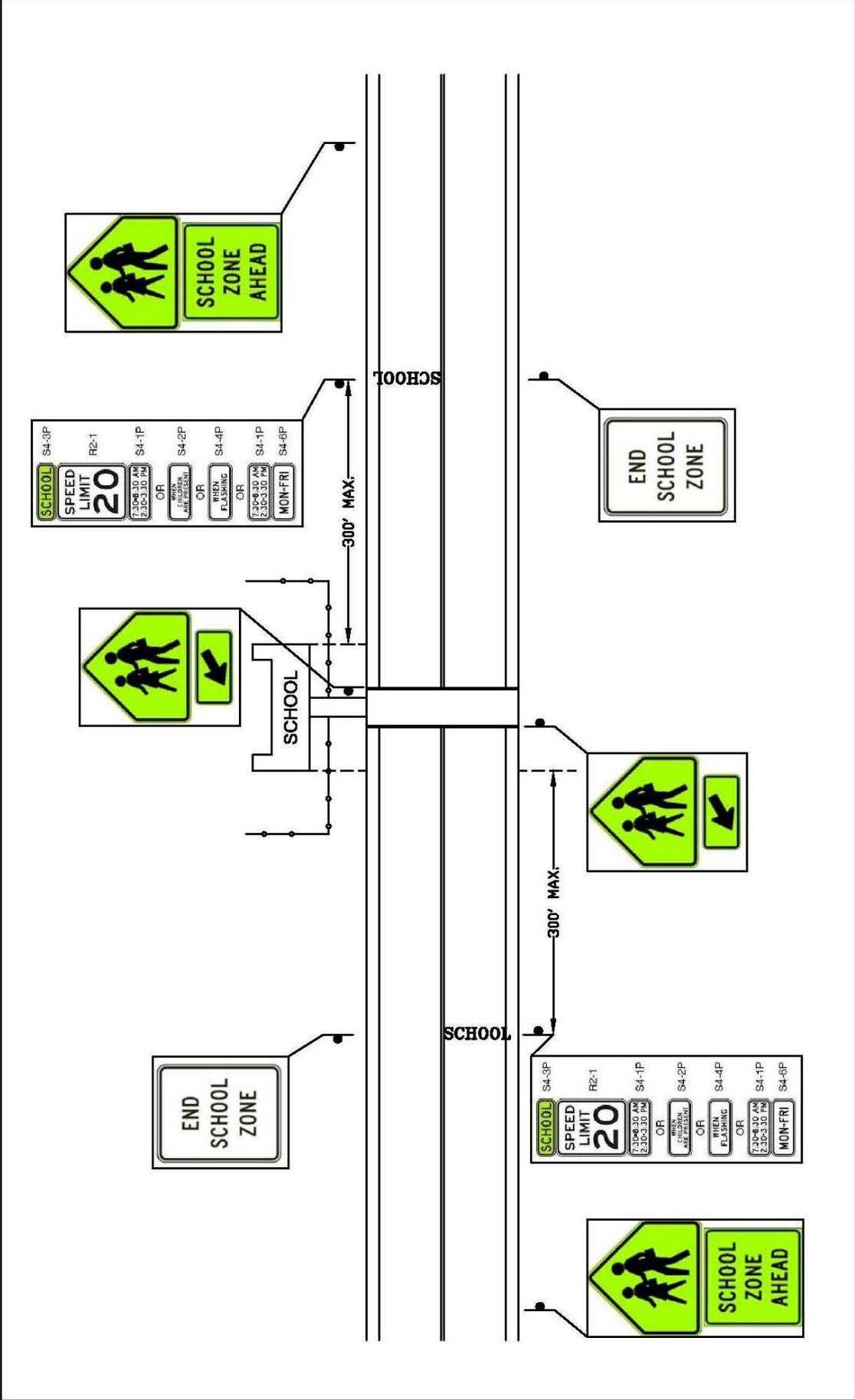
A clearance of 1 foot from the curb line is permissible where sidewalk width is limited or where existing poles are close to the curb. Otherwise, where a raised curb, guardrail or paved shoulder is present, a sign should be ordinarily placed with its nearest edge at least two feet outside such curb line, guardrail or paved shoulder.

7E-10 PROCEDURE FOR APPROVAL

On State Highways, approval of the use of school zone speed limit signs will be granted by permit from the Department to a municipality upon written application setting forth the proposed operation of the sign.

7E-11 PERMISSIBLE TIMES OF OPERATION

School zone signs may be permitted to flash and show the 20 mph speed limit only during the school noon hour, school recess or during those periods when children are going to or leaving school during opening and closing hours.



THE MASSACHUSETTS
 AMENDMENTS TO THE MUTCD
 AND THE STANDARD MUNICIPAL
 TRAFFIC CODE
 2012



FIGURE 2
SCHOOL ZONE
2 LANE ROADWAY
NOT TO SCALE

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