



Policy on Establishing and Posting Speed Limits on the State Highway System

March 2011



Illinois Department of Transportation

**POLICY ON ESTABLISHING AND POSTING SPEED LIMITS ON THE
STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM
ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION – BUREAU OF OPERATIONS**

APPLICATION OF POLICY TO CITIES, COUNTIES AND OTHER LOCAL AGENCIES

The Illinois Vehicle Code does not require local agencies to obtain department approval for speed zones on roads under their respective jurisdictions. While the procedures contained in this policy may be used for altering speed limits on any public highway, use of such procedures by local agencies is not required by statute. If a local agency wishes to ask a district for review of a speed zone, the district may, of course, do so. However, when responding back to the agency, a statement should be included indicating that the comments are not to be considered as either approval or disapproval. Local Agencies should refer to Section 11-604 of the Illinois Vehicle Code for additional information and specific regulations regarding the alteration of speed limits on local roads.

GENERAL SPEED LIMITS

Speed limits on highways under the jurisdiction of the department shall be established on the basis of the latest revisions/editions to Article VI of the Illinois Vehicle Code (IVC), the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (IMUTCD), the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the Highway Standards and this policy. Night speed limits shall not be used.

A. Statutory Speed Limits

Section 11-601 of the IVC spells out the statutory speed limits in effect in Illinois. These limits may be enforced without any signing.

Outside Urban Districts

Freeways/Expressways

This category is defined as highways designated by the department which have at least 4 lanes of traffic where the traffic moving in opposite directions is separated by a strip of ground which is not surfaced or suitable for vehicle traffic. For the purposes of this policy, this includes all full freeways (Interstate and interstate-type freeways).

Passenger cars, buses, and trucks with gross weights of 4 tons or less	65 mph
Vehicles towing trailers, housecars, and campers	65 mph
Trucks with gross weights of over 4 tons	
(Interstate Routes)	65 mph
(All Non-Interstate Routes)	55 mph
(Within Cook, Dupage, Kane, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties)	55 mph

This also allows the department to apply these limits to designated sections of rural expressways with full control of access and at-grade intersections rather than interchanges. In general, this should only be done where engineering judgment indicates such limits may be safely accommodated. Short sections should be avoided.

Conventional Highways

All vehicle types	55 mph
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Inside Urban Districts (All vehicle types)

All streets and highways	30 mph
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Alleys	15 mph
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“Urban District” is defined in Section 1-214 of the IVC as “The territory contiguous to and including any street which is built up with structures devoted to business, industry or dwelling houses situated at intervals of less than 100 feet for a distance of a quarter of a mile or more.” *Note that whether the street or highway in question is inside or outside of the corporate limits of a community is not included in this definition and therefore, is not applicable to the determination of where such statutory speed applies. This means that the statutory speed on an unposted street within the corporate limits of a community but outside an urban district would be 55 miles per hour.*

B. Altered Speed Limits

State statutes allow the department to alter certain of the statutory speeds either up or down (statutory speeds of 55 and 65 miles per hour may only be altered downward). State statutes and the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices require that such altered speed limits be based on “... an engineering study that has been performed in accordance with traffic engineering practices. The engineering study shall include an analysis of the current speed distribution of free-flowing vehicles.”

The following investigation and selection criteria shall be used to determine altered speed limits on streets and highways under the jurisdiction of the department. While it is not mandatory that local agencies use this format and criteria, it is recommended. Regardless of the form the engineering and traffic investigation takes, it should be based on valid traffic engineering principals, an analysis of the speed distribution of free-flowing vehicles, and be well documented.

Perceived speed enforcement tolerances shall not be taken into account in the setting of speed limits.

Prevailing Speed

The determination of the prevailing speed of free-flowing traffic is the basic step in establishing an altered speed limit either lower or higher than the statutory limit (statutory speeds of 55 and 65 miles per hour may only be altered downward). This is based on the nationally accepted premise that a majority of the drivers will drive at a speed which they judge to be safe and proper. The prevailing speed is the computed average of the following three sets of data, measured during free-flowing traffic conditions:

1. **EIGHTY-FIFTH PERCENTILE SPEED:** The 85th percentile speed is defined as the speed at or below which 85 percent of the vehicles are traveling. This speed is determined on the basis of spot speed studies, normally made with a concealed radar or laser speed meter.

Spot speed studies should be made as close as practical to the center of the zone which is being studied. If the zone is in excess of one mile in length in rural areas or 1/2 mile in urban areas, studies should be made at two or more locations. Care must be exercised to be sure that the data are collected in such manner and at such times that they are a true indication of normal conditions. Such conditions normally prevail under good weather conditions, on dry pavement, during daylight hours, outside of rush periods, and on any day except weekends or holidays. Observations should not be made immediately following a crash, when traffic is influence by construction or maintenance operations, or during a period of greater than normal enforcement. Every effort should be made to conceal the fact that speeds are being recorded.

Speeds should be observed for at least 100 passenger cars/vans and pickup trucks in each lane in each direction. Speeds of vehicles over four tons in size should not be used in determining altered speed zones. On lower-volume roads where it would be difficult to sample 100 vehicles in each direction, the study may be terminated after three hours. When traffic is travelling in platoons, the speed of the lead vehicle(s) should be used. Following vehicles tend to base their speeds on the lead vehicle. Use of following vehicles will tend to bias the recorded speeds downward. Care should also be taken to avoid recording the speeds of a disproportionate number of high speed vehicles to avoid an upward speed bias.

2. **UPPER LIMIT OF THE 10 MILES PER HOUR PACE:** The 10 mph pace is defined as the 10 mph range containing the most vehicles. This is determined on the basis of the spot speed studies discussed above.

3. **AVERAGE TEST RUN SPEED:** Average test run speeds are determined on the basis of five vehicle runs in each direction over the length of the proposed zone. It is not necessary to use an unmarked vehicle, however the use of any vehicle which might be mistaken for a law enforcement vehicle should be avoided. Observations should be made under the same general conditions noted above for spot speed studies. The prime consideration in use of test runs is to approximate the median speed. To accomplish this, the driver should try to "float" in the traffic stream. On multi-lane roads, the driver should pass as many vehicles as pass the test car. Use of test run speed is optional on lower-volume roads and should not be included when determining the prevailing speed for very short zones or for any specific type of vehicle other than passenger cars/vans.

The prevailing speed, to the nearest 5 miles per hour, may be used directly as the Altered Speed Limit, subject to any further adjustment resulting from reviewing the Anticipated Violation Rate as set forth below. However, in certain cases, a lower altered speed limit may be justified on the basis of supplementary investigations.

Optional Supplementary Investigations

The selected Altered Speed Limit may differ from the established prevailing speed (not the proposed posted speed) by up to 9 miles per hour when justified by further investigation. Such investigations shall be limited to studying any or all of the following four conditions:

1. HIGH-CRASH LOCATIONS: If the zone being studied contains a portion of a high-crash segment or contains a high-crash intersection as shown on the most recent 5% report as distributed by the Bureau of Safety Engineering, the prevailing speed may be reduced by 10%.

2. ACCESS CONTROL: The effect of driveways and other entrances is determined by using an "access conflict number." For this purpose, field entrances or driveways to single-family dwellings shall have a conflict number of 1. Minor commercial entrances and driveways serving multi-family residential units and minor street intersections shall have a conflict number of 5. Major commercial entrances, driveways serving large multi-family developments and major street intersections shall have a conflict number of 10. If the total access conflict number within a proposed zone exceeds those shown in the following table, the prevailing speed may be reduced by the percentages indicated.

<u>Access Conflicts Per Mile</u>	<u>Percent Reduction in Speed</u>
40 or less	0
41 - 60	5
61 or more	10

3. PEDESTRIAN ACTIVITY: Where no sidewalks are provided or where sidewalks are located immediately behind the curb and the total pedestrian traffic exceeds ten per hour for any three hours within any eight-hour period, the prevailing speed may be reduced by 5 percent. Pedestrians crossing the route at intersections or established crossing points may be included if the point of crossing is not controlled by a STOP or YIELD sign on the route in question, or does not have traffic signals.

4. PARKING: The prevailing speed may be reduced by 5 percent where parking is permitted adjacent to the traffic lanes.

5. MISCELLANEOUS: Other factors may be included in the investigation based on engineering judgment. Normally, isolated curves and turns, areas of restricted sight distances, no-passing zones, etc., should not to be considered as the basis for alteration of speed limits.

Selection of Altered Speed Limit

To determine the proposed altered speed limit, either use the calculated prevailing speed, or apply the percentage corrections resulting from any or all of the above optional factors to the prevailing speed, and select the closest 5 mile per hour increment. In no case, however, should the proposed altered limit differ either upward or downward from the prevailing speed by more than 9 miles per hour or by more than 20 percent, whichever is less. Next, compare the proposed altered speed limit to the speeds collected in the spot speed study and determine the anticipated violation rate. If the anticipated violation rate exceeds 50 percent, the proposed altered speed limit should be revised in 5 mile per hour increments until the anticipated violation rate is equal or less than 50 percent. If this results in a proposed altered speed limit which exceeds a 30 mph statutory speed for the highway in question, either the statutory speed or the proposed altered speed may be used to set the speed limits. If the speed selected results in a violation rate greater than 50 percent, the appropriate police agency(ies) should be notified that extra enforcement efforts may be necessary.

Differences in posted speeds between adjacent altered speed zones should not be more than 10 miles per hour.

C. Posting of General Speed Limits

Speed Reduction Signs

A Speed Reduction sign (W3-5) shall be erected in advance of any speed zone that is 10 miles per hour or more under the passenger car limit in a preceding statutory or altered limit of 45 miles per hour or more and should be erected at other locations where engineering judgment indicates the need. It shall be placed approximately 500 to 600 feet in advance of the lower speed zone and shall always be followed by a basic speed limit sign erected at the beginning of the zone.

On divided and one-way facilities having two or more lanes in one direction, the Speed Reduction signs, where used, and the first basic speed limit sign for the altered speed zone, shall be installed on both sides of the roadway except in situations where insufficient room exists in a median. Red 18-inch metal retroreflectorized "flags" shall be installed on the Speed Reduction signs preceding any transition from a 60 or 65 miles per hour zone to a lower speed zone.

When speed zones on rural highways extend only through signalized intersections, speed limit signs for the altered zones shall be installed at least 1,000 feet prior to the intersections on both sides of the roadway except in situations where insufficient room exists in a median. Normally, such altered zones should be terminated approximately 500 feet beyond the intersection.

Speed Limit Signs

Speed limit signs shall be posted at points of entry to the state even where the preceding speed limit in the adjacent state is the same. The signs should be placed as close to the state line as possible. On conventional rural highways, speed limit signs should also be posted after major highway intersections, and at such other locations as necessary to ensure that there is at least one sign every 10 miles. On Interstate highways and other full freeways, speed limit signs should be placed following the entrance ramps from all except very closely spaced interchanges, and at such other locations as necessary to ensure that there is at least one sign every 10 miles.

The prohibition on the use of electronic speed detection devices within 500 feet beyond certain speed limit signs in the direction of travel (Section 11-602 of the IVC) shall not be taken into account in the placement of speed limit signs.

The following spacings for speed limit signs are recommended in altered speed zones and for 30 mph zones in urban areas. All speed zones, either altered or statutory, shall be posted on state highways.

<u>Posted Speed</u>	<u>Recommended Sign Spacing</u>
30 mph or less	660 ft to 1,320 ft (2 to 4 blocks)
35 or 40 mph	990 ft to 1,980 ft (3 to 6 blocks)
45 mph	1,320 ft to 2,640 ft (4 to 8 blocks)
55 or 60	2 to 10 miles

Some speed limit signs for freeways/expressways where the speed limit differs between trucks over 4 tons and all other vehicles shall include an additional 'Trucks Over 4 Tons' R2-I109 plaque. This plaque shall be installed above the first 55 mph speed limit sign entering the dual speed zone and the first speed limit sign exiting the dual speed zone. Red 18-inch metal retroreflectorized flags shall also be installed on the first 55 mph speed limit sign entering a dual speed zone.

Minimum Speed Limit Signs

A MINIMUM 45 mph speed plaque (R2-I101) shall be placed below each basic 60 or 65 mph speed limit sign (R2-1) for fully access-controlled freeways only. It may be omitted where closely spaced interchanges or volume/capacity restraints make compliance with a 45 mph minimum speed limit impractical. A minimum speed shall not be used with 55 mph or lower speed limits.

SCHOOL SPEED LIMITS

School speed limits on highways under the jurisdiction of the department shall be established on the basis of Article VI of the Illinois Vehicle Code (IVC), Part 7 of the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (IMUTCD) and this policy.

Section 11-605 of the IVC allows establishment of 20 miles-per-hour speed limits on streets and highways passing schools or upon any street or highway where children pass going to and from school. Such established limit is to be in effect "On a school day when school children are present and so close thereto that a potential hazard exists because of the close proximity of the motorized traffic..." It further defines school days as beginning at 7 a.m. and ending at 4 p.m. Such a zone may be established for public, private and religious nursery, primary or secondary schools.

An engineering and traffic investigation shall be conducted to determine whether or not a school speed zone is warranted. The investigation shall consider such factors as the existing traffic control, whether school crosswalks are present or not, the type, character and volume of vehicular traffic, and the ages and numbers of schoolchildren likely to be present. It shall also consider where the children would be located in relation to the traffic.

Speed zones should be limited to those locations where school buildings or grounds devoted primarily to normal school day activities are adjacent to the highway or where groups of children cross the highway on their way to and from a school. Areas devoted primarily to athletic or other extracurricular activities should not be zoned.

The limits of school speed zones should be determined based upon where children are likely to be present and not based upon the limits of the school property. There are situations, primarily in rural areas, where the school-owned property line is some distance from the actual portion of the property occupied by the school and there are no children walking or present along that portion of the property. Establishing a 20 mile-per-hour school speed limit based solely on the location of the property line would be inappropriate. Conversely, it might be appropriate to impose a 20 mile-per-hour school speed limit some distance ahead of the property line where children walk close to the highway on their way to and from school and such path is part of a planned school walk route.

Speed zones should not be established for crossings where schoolchildren are protected by devices such as stop signs or traffic signals. An exception may be made when the speed zone serves to protect children walking on or immediately adjacent to the roadway in the school area.

Speed zones should not be established when the school or school grounds are completely isolated from the highway by means of a fence or other barrier, and no access to the highway is provided. They should also not be established for crossing where an underpass or overpass is provided or for school entrances used for buses or private vehicles carrying children to and from school.

The beginning of a school speed zone should be marked with a school speed limit 20 mph sign (S4-I100 or S4-I101) with a FINES HIGHER sign (R2-6P) mounted underneath. The end of a school speed zone should be marked with the appropriate standard speed limit sign (R2-1) and an END SCHOOL ZONE sign (S5-2) mounted underneath.

If requested by a local agency, CELL PHONE USE PROHIBITED signs (R2-I110) may be placed below Reduced School Speed Limit Ahead signs (S4-5) on state highways provided the local agency has a policy of placing such signs in conjunction with any school speed zones on roads under their jurisdiction. Where Reduced School Speed Limit Ahead signs are not used, the CELL PHONE USE PROHIBITED sign may be installed separately or below the school sign. (S1-1).

WORK ZONE SPEED LIMITS

A. Altered Speed Limits

- No Speed Limit Reduction or Work Zone Speed Limit– All roadway types

The existing speed limit shall not be lowered and a work zone speed limit shall not be established when there is no lane reduction or apparent hazard.

- Existing 65 or 60 mph - Multilane:
Speed Limit Reduction to 55 mph

55 mph Work Zone Speed Limit signs (see Art. 701.14(b) of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction) shall be used to reduce posted speed limits from 65 or 60 mph to 55 mph in construction work zones with lane closures or crossovers as shown on the Highway Standards or as noted in the traffic control plans. For this requirement to be added to an ongoing contract, it must be approved by the District Operations Engineer. Work Zone Speed Limit signs may also be used to reduce the existing speed limit to 55 mph if engineering judgment indicates the reduced speeds are necessary (See Section C). Approval of the District Operations Engineer is required.

- Existing 65 or 60 mph - Multilane:
Speed Limit Reduction to 45 mph When Workers are Present

45 mph Work Zone Speed Limit signs (see Art. 701.14(b) of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction) within the lane closure shall be used when workers are present in the closed lane adjacent to traffic and are not protected by temporary concrete barrier. This sign may be used in conjunction with other Work Zone Speed signs to drop the 55 mph Work Zone Speed Limit to 45 mph. If conditions that warrant these signs develop during construction, the signs may be added to the contract upon approval of the District Operations Engineer (See Section C). These signs shall be utilized as indicated in the Highway Standards and as noted by the designer in the traffic control plans. The signs shall be covered, turned or removed when workers are no longer present.

- Existing 45 - 55 mph – Multilane:
Work Zone Speed Limit 45 established

Work Zone Speed Limit signs for existing multilane 45 to 55 mph speed limits shall be as shown on the Highway Standards and as noted in the traffic control plans. The signing changes an existing 45 mph speed limit to a 45 mph work zone speed limit. A reduction in the speed limit beyond 10 mph is not recommended and design changes should be considered that will allow traffic to safely move at 45 mph.

- Existing speed limit below 45 mph for multilane and all 2-Lane roadways

The existing speed limit should not be lowered and a work zone speed limit should not be established.

If a justification from Section C is met and cannot be corrected in a reasonable length of time, a 10 mph reduction may be considered. This reduction shall be based on engineering judgment and shall be approved by the District Operations Engineer.

B. Increased Fines in Work Zones

The applicable highway construction or maintenance speed limit fines are specified in Section 11-605.1 of the IVC.

The work zone must be posted according to the requirements for Work Zone Speed Limit signs. For the increased fines to be enforceable, the Minimum Fine Sign and the WORK ZONE Sign must be present as shown in the applicable Highway Standards.

C. Justifications for Work Zone Speed Limit Reductions

The following may be additional reasons for reducing an existing speed limit in a work zone or for establishing a work zone speed limit in excess of 10 mph below the existing speed limit. This reduction should be based on engineering judgment, documented, and approved by the District Operations Engineer.

- Narrow pavement lane width
- High traffic volumes
- Drop-offs
- Temporary road alignment where a design for higher speed operation is not feasible due to space requirements or other factors
- Inadequate sight distance

D. Posting of Work Zone Speed Limit Signs

Work Zone Speed Limit Signs shall be posted according to Article 701.14(b) of the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, the applicable Highway Standards, and as shown on the design plans.

MISCELLANEOUS SPEED POLICIES

A. Blanket Speed Limit Signs

Posting of signs indicating general municipal speed limits, such as "SPEED LIMIT 25 ON VILLAGE STREETS," shall not be used on state highways. Section 11-604 of the IVC requires that speed limit signs be placed "...at the proper place or along the proper part or zone of the highway or street." The Office of Chief Counsel has determined that this requires each individual altered speed zone be signed.

B. Radar Warning Signs

SPEED RADAR TIMED, or other similar signs, shall not be used on state highways. An Illinois Attorney General's Opinion (1966-196) stated that such signs were not necessary for enforcement.

C. Aerial Speed Check Markings

Where requested by the Illinois State Police, aerial speed check markings on state highways may be placed in accordance with the guidelines contained in Section 7-401.21 of the Bureau of Operations Traffic Policies and Procedures Manual.

D. Design, Posted, and Operating Speeds

To prevent potential safety issues, the design speed selected to determine the design features of a roadway should equal or exceed the anticipated posted speed after construction as determined by the requirements of this policy. The designer should coordinate the design speed selection with the District Bureau of Operations anticipated posted speed limit selection. If the proposed design speed will be less than the anticipated posted speed, the designer must choose one of the following approaches:

- Seek a design exception
- Increase the design speed to equal the anticipated posted speed
- Post the project with a legal speed limit equal to the design speed
(The legal speed limit shall be determined in accordance with:
Section 625 ILCS 5/11-602 of the Illinois Vehicle Code
Section 23 CFR 655 of the US Code of Federal Regulations
The requirements of this policy)

The designer should avoid artificially selecting a design speed low enough to eliminate any design exceptions. For example, if IDOT criteria yield a design speed of 60 mph and one or more geometric features are adequate only for 55 mph, the design speed should be 60 mph and not 55 mph. The designer will then be required to seek design exceptions for 55 mph geometric features.

Curbed Sections

Sections with continuous barrier curbs at or near the edge of pavement should be avoided in areas where operating speeds can be expected to be greater than 45 mph. However, where a speed study justifies a speed limit of 50 mph or greater, the posted limit may be reduced to 45 mph upon the written approval of the District Operations Engineer. If the curbed section is short, such as with channelizing in conjunction with a freeway interchange, the operating speed should be used.

E. Two-Way Left Turn Lanes

Two-way left turn lanes should be avoided in areas where operating speeds can be expected to be greater than 45 mph. However, where a speed study justifies a speed limit of 50 mph or greater, the posted limit may be reduced to 45 mph upon the written approval of the District Operations Engineer.

F. Park Zone Speed Limits

Park Zone speed limits on roads under the jurisdiction of local agencies may be established on the basis of Section 11-605.3 of the IVC and part 2 of the Illinois Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (IMUTCD).

Section 11-605.3 of the IVC allows local agencies to establish Park Zones and Park Zone Speed Limits by ordinance or resolution on streets and highways under their jurisdictions which abut parks. It does not allow the posting of a 20 mph Park Zone Speed Limit along streets or roads under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Department of Transportation.

A reduction in the speed limit along an abutting street under the jurisdiction of the department could be established in accordance with Section 11-602 of the IVC where warranted by a speed study. However, such a reduction in the speed limit would be signed as a normal speed limit and not as a “park zone speed.”

If requested by local agencies, districts may post Illinois Standard W15-I100 PARK ZONE signs on abutting streets and highways under the jurisdiction of the department if the local agency has established and signed a park zone. These signs may be installed regardless of whether a “park zone speed limit” has been established or not.

SPOT SPEED STUDY

DIST: _____ CITY/LOCATION: _____ ROUTE: _____ DATE: _____ DAY: _____

CHECK NO.	RECORDER	HOURS FM: _____ M TO: _____ M	WEATHER	SURFACE WET DAMP DRY	FT. MI. E W N S OF E W N S SIDE	TRAFFIC CHECKED: EB WB NB SB	85TH PERCNTLE	UPPER LIMIT 10 MPH PACE	POSTED LIMIT MPH	VIOLATION RATE
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MPH	NUMBER OF VEHICLES									
	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	
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ABOVE 85 MPH, LIST INDIVIDUALLY: _____

**ESTABLISHMENT OF SPEED ZONE
DISTRICT _____**

ROUTE: _____ FROM: _____

TO: _____ LENGTH: _____

CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____

I SPOT SPEED STUDIES (Attached)

CHECK NO.	85 TH %	UPPER LIMIT 10 MPH PACE

V ACCESS CONFLICTS

RESIDENTIAL DRIVES: _____ X 1 = _____
SMALL BUSINESS DRIVES: _____ X 5 = _____
LARGE BUSINESS DRIVES: _____ X10 = _____
ACCESS CONFLICT NO. TOTAL: _____
STUDY LENGTH: _____ = _____ (MILES) CONFLICTS / MILE

II TEST RUNS

RUN NO.	AVG. SPEED	DIRECTION
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		

VI MISC. FACTORS

PEDESTRIAN VOLUME: _____
HIGH-CRASH LOCATION: _____ YES _____ NO
PARKING PERMITTED: _____ YES _____ NO

III PREVAILING SPEED

85 TH % AVG. : _____ MPH
UPPER LIMIT OF 10 MPH PACE: _____ MPH
TEST RUN AVE. : _____ MPH
PREVAILING SPEED: _____ MPH

VII PREVAILING SPEED ADJUSTMENT

DRIVEWAY ADJUSTMENT: _____ %
PEDESTRIAN ADJUSTMENT: _____ %
CRASH ADJUSTMENT: _____ %
TOTAL (MAX 20%): _____ %
_____ MPH X _____ % = _____ (Prevailing Speed) (adjust.) (Max. 9 MPH)
ADJUSTED PREVAILING SPEED: _____

IV EXISTING SPEED LIMIT

ZONE BEING STUDIED: _____ MPH
VIOLATION RATE: _____ %
ADJACENT ZONE N or W: _____ MPH
LENGTH: _____ MILES
ADJACENT ZONE S or E: _____ MPH
LENGTH: _____ MILES

VIII REVISED SPEED LIMIT

RECOMMENDED SPEED LIMIT: _____ MPH
ANTICIPATED VIOLATION RATE: _____ %
RECOMMENDED BY: _____
DATE: _____
APPROVED BY: _____
DATE: _____

