DATA DICTIONARY FOR LOCAL ROADS WEB APPLICATION

Cultural Features

Features on Web Map:

- Church
- Cemetery
- School
- Church with Cemetery
- Fire Station
- Hospital
- Post Office
- Church with School
- Police Station
- Courthouse

CURBS TYPE LEFT and RIGHT

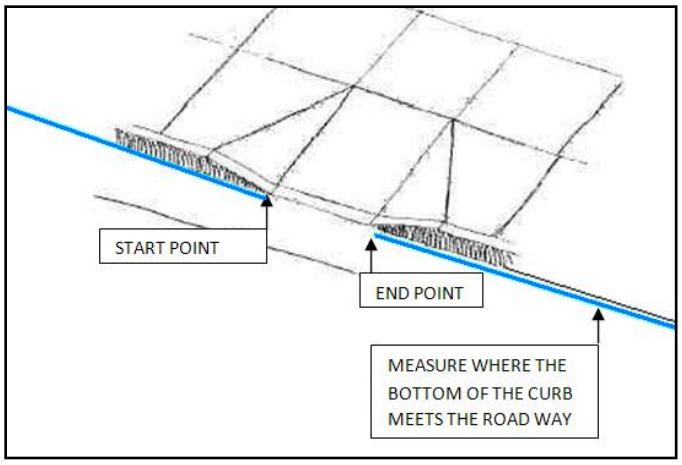
A raised margin along the edge of a roadway used to confine, strengthen, or separate usually consisting of a concrete border or a row of joined stones forming part of a gutter along the edge of a street.

Features on Web Map (Curb Type Left):

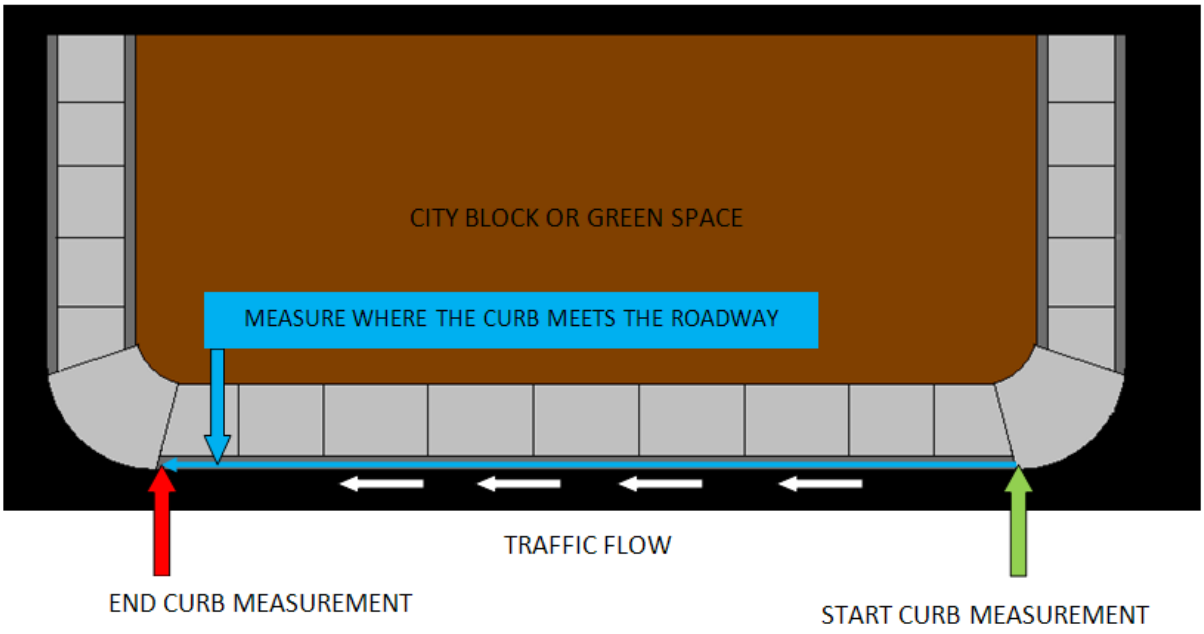
- Barrier
- Rollover

Features on Web Map (Curb Type Right):

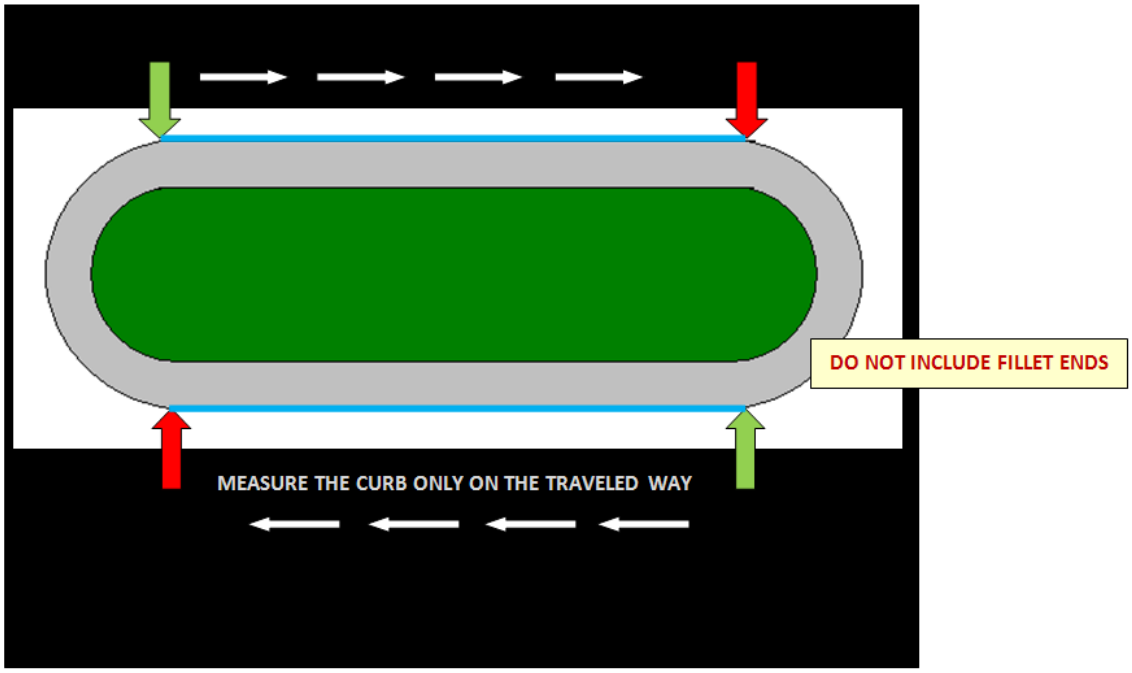
- Barrier
- Rollover
- Unknown



CURB MEASUREMENTS WITH RAMP INTERFERENCE.



If a median(s) exist, measure only the curb found on the traveled way. Do not include the fillet ends of the median



GRADE CLASS

The amount of inclination on a highway surface to the horizontal expressed as a percentage.

Features on Web Map:

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E
- F
- Other

A 0.00-0.40

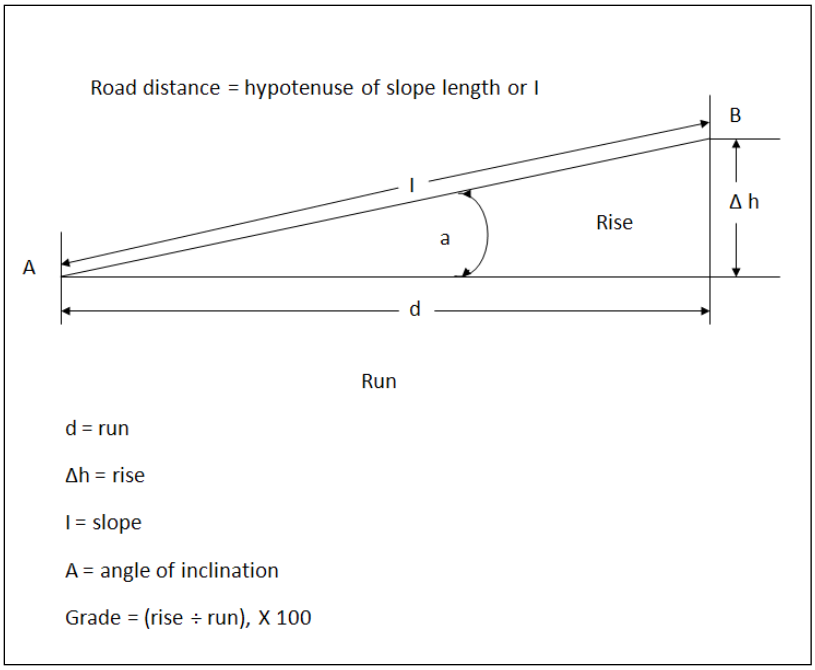
B 0.50-2.4

C 2.50-4.40

D 4.50-6.40

E 6.50-8.40

F 8.5 or greater



d = run

Δh = rise

I = slope

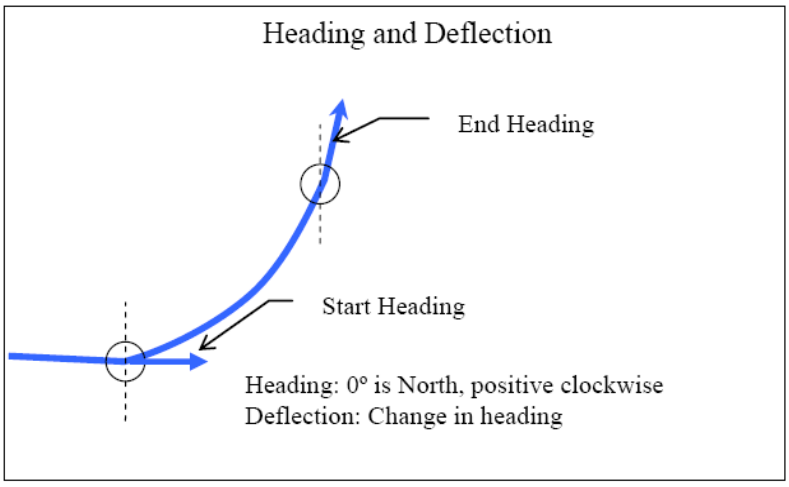
A = angle of inclination

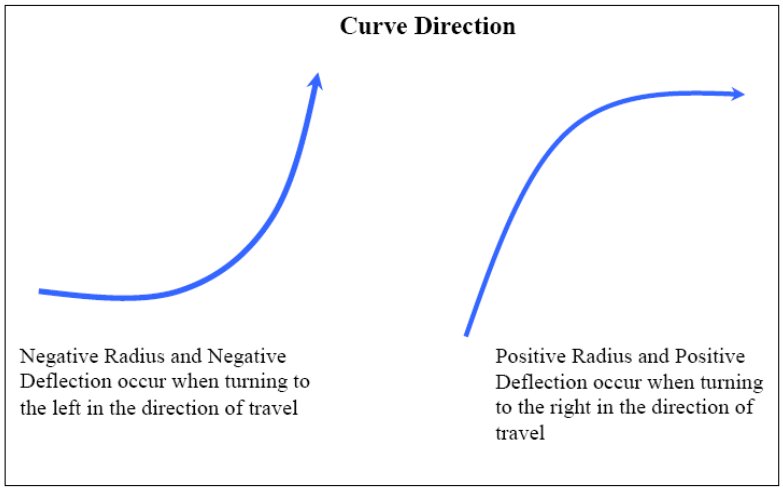
Grade = (rise ÷ run), X 100

HORIZONTAL CURVE

Features on Web Map:

A	**A**	**<3.5 degrees**
B	**B**	**3.5-5.4 degrees**
C	**C**	**5.5 -8.4 degrees**
D	**D**	**9.5 -13.9 degrees**
E	**E**	**14.0-27.9 degrees**
F	**F**	**> 28.0 degrees**
Other		





Intersections

A junction where one street or road crosses another.

Features on Web Map:

- No Control Device Present
- Stop Signs Present
- Signals Present
- Yield Signs Present

Lane Width

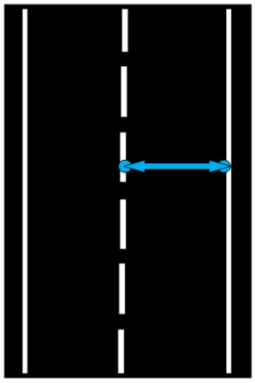
Features on Web Map:

Width

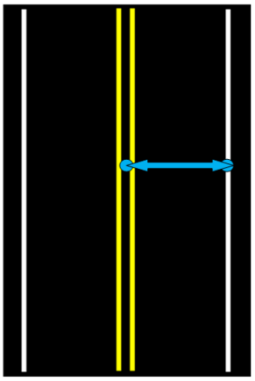
- 17 - 26
- 12 - 16
- 10 - 11
- 8 - 9
- 3 - 7

The linear extent or measurement of the roadway from side to side. The lane width was measured from the outside edge to the outside of the shoulder's stripe to the inside edge of the center stripe. If there were 2 centerline stripes, it was measured from the center found between the stripes to the outside of the shoulder's stripe.

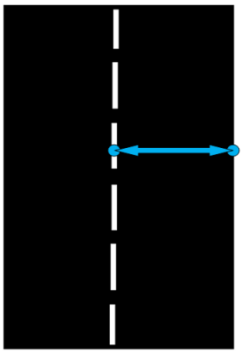
In cases where no shoulder stripe exists or there is no shoulder, measure to the edge of the pavement. In cases where there is no centerline stripe, estimate a reasonable split between the actual widths used by traffic.



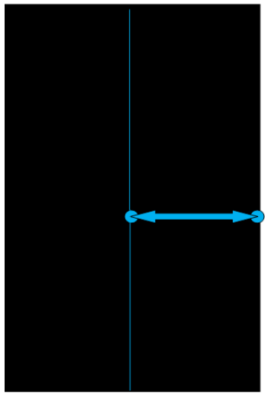
Measure from the middle of the centerline to the outside of the shoulder's stripe



2 centerline stripes, measure from the center found between the stripes to the outside of the shoulder's stripe.



In cases where no shoulder stripe exists or there is no shoulder, measure to the edge of the pavement.



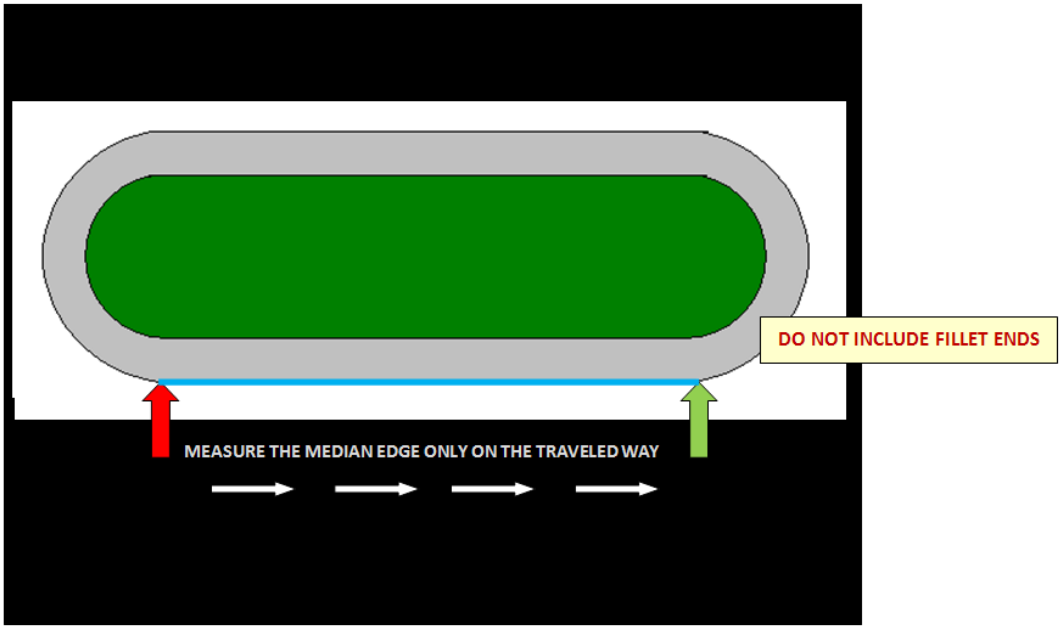
In cases where there is no centerline stripe, estimate a reasonable split between the actual widths used by traffic.

Median Type

Longitudinal barriers most commonly used to separate opposing directions of traffic on a divided highway.

Features on Web Map:

- Curbed (Barrier or Mountable Curbs 4" High)
- Unprotected (GREATER than 4 feet wide)
- Guard Rails
- Positive Barrier - Unspecified
- Unprotected (LESS than 4 feet wide)



Definition of Positive Barrier Unspecified: *"a device which contains and redirects vehicles in accordance with National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) Report 350, preventing their intrusion into the workspace."* These devices may also be used to protect the road user from entering other hazardous areas in a highway work zone, such as deep pavement edge drop-offs, and to shield pedestrians and workers.

Median Width

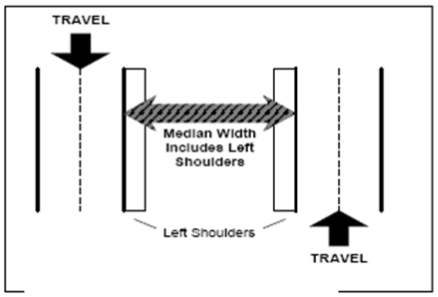
Features on Web Map:

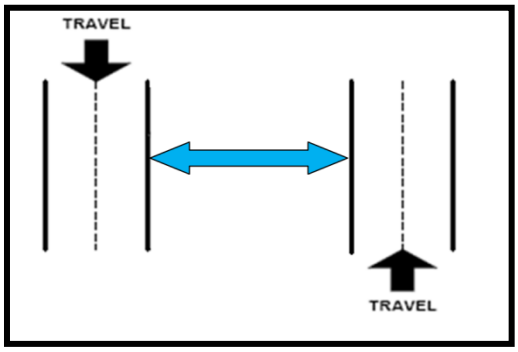
MEDIAN WIDTH

- 38 - 53
- 27 - 37
- 17 - 26
- 7 - 16
- 0 - 6

The median width is measured from the outside edge of the striping closest to the median. The shoulders closest to the median were also included.

Figure 4.47: An Example for Measuring Median Width





Number of Lanes

Features on Web Map:

- 1lane
- 2lanes
- 3lanes
- 4lanes

On Route Parking

A space where a vehicle can be maneuvered into a location and temporarily left unoccupied on a road, course, or way of travel.

Features on Web Map:

- Parking Allowed on One Side (Right).
- Parking Allowed on One Side (Left).
- No Parking Allowed or None Available.
- Parking Allowed on Both Sides.

Pavement Type

The outer or the topmost layer of material constructing the roadway.

Features on Web Map:

- ASP
- JCP
- GRV
- COM
- BRK
- CRC

Railroad Crossings

A crossing on one level (at-grade intersection) of a railway line by a road or path. (Also, called a train crossing or grade crossing).

Features on Web Map:

- Single Track Crossing
- Multiple Track Crossing

Shoulder Surface (Left/Right)

Features on Web Map (Shoulder Surface Left):

- Asphalt/Bituminous
- Gravel
- Concrete

Features on Web Map (Shoulder Surface Right):

- Gravel
- Asphalt/Bituminous
- Concrete
- Other

Examples of Shoulder Types:

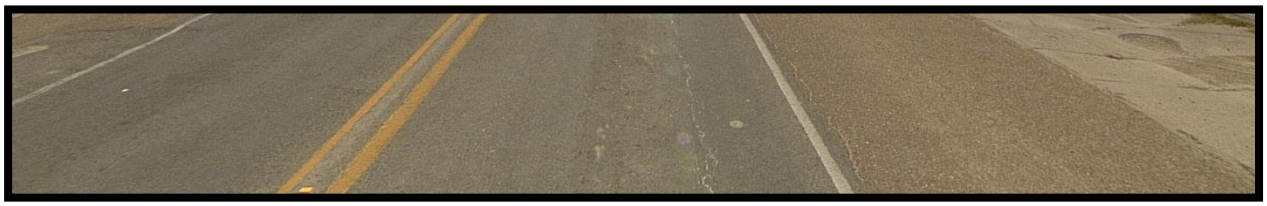
The Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development ©2009

This highway has no right shoulder would be listed the default (None) under the Shoulder Type Table.

. The Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development ©2009 This Asphalt right and left shoulder would be listed as a ASP on the Shoulder Type Table and both left and right on the Side of Road Table

The Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development ©2009

This Concrete right shoulder would be listed as a PCC on the Shoulder Type Table.



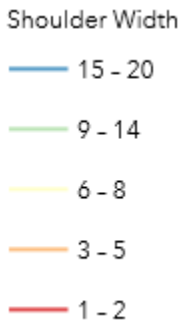
The Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development ©2009

This highway has a combination of concrete and asphalt on the right shoulder. The highway does not have a left shoulder.

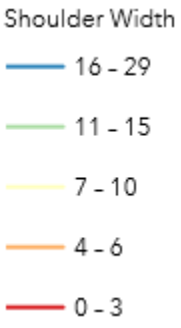
Shoulder Width (Left/Right)

The width of the portion of the roadway contiguous with the traveled way for accommodation of stopped vehicles for emergency use, and for lateral support of the base and surface courses.

Features on Web Map (Shoulder Width Left):



Features on Web Map (Shoulder Width Right):

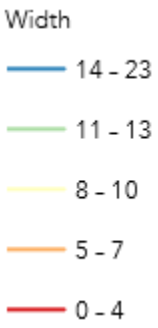


'Example of Shoulder Width Measurement'. The Louisiana Department of Transportation & Development ©2008

Sidewalks Width (Left/Right)

A paved walkway usually built beside a roadway or along the right-of-way to accommodate pedestrians.

Features on Web Map (Sidewalks Width Left):

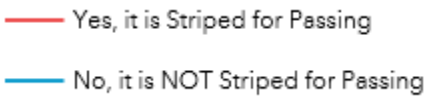


Features on Web Map (Sidewalks Width Right):

Sight Distance

The length of roadway ahead visible to the driver.

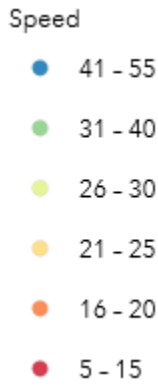
Features on Web Map:



Speed Limit Signs

The base of each sign post displaying the legal speed.

Features on Web Map:



Terrain Type

The grade, topography, or surface features of a particular geographic area or region.

Features on Web Map:

Code	Classification	Description
1	Level	Any combination of grades and horizontal or vertical alignment that permits heavy vehicles to maintain the same speed as passenger cars; this generally includes short grades of no more than 2 percent
2	Rolling	Any combination of grades and horizontal or vertical alignment that causes heavy vehicles to reduce their speeds substantially below those of passenger cars but that does not cause heavy vehicles to operate at crawl speeds for any significant length of time.
3	Mountainous	Any combination of grades and horizontal or vertical alignment that causes heavy vehicles to operate at extremely low speeds for significant distances or at frequent intervals

****Mountainous regions do not exist in Louisiana.*

Turn Lanes (Left and Right)

A **lane on a roadway** set aside for slowing down vehicles and permitting them to turn, so as not to disrupt traffic.

Features on Web Map (Turn Lanes Left):

- Turns permitted; a single exclusive turning lane exists
- Center Turn Lanes
- No turns are permitted during the peak period.
- Turns permitted; no exclusive turning lanes exist
- Turns permitted; multiple exclusive turning lanes exist
- Turns permitted; continuous exclusive turning lanes exist from intersection to intersection
- Other

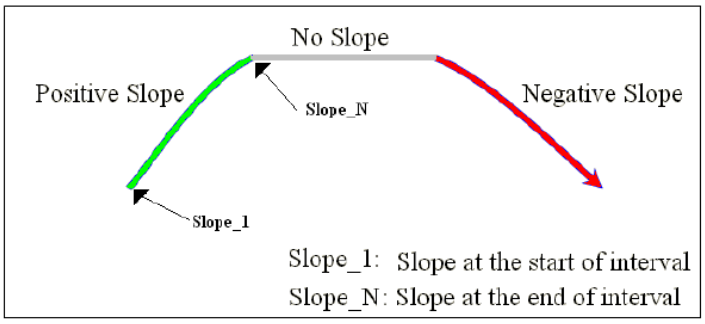
Features on Web Map (Turn Lanes Right):

- Turns permitted; a single exclusive turning lane exists
- Turns permitted; no exclusive turning lanes exist
- No turns are permitted during the peak period.
- Turns permitted; multiple exclusive turning lanes exist
- Turns permitted; continuous exclusive turning lanes exist from intersection to intersection

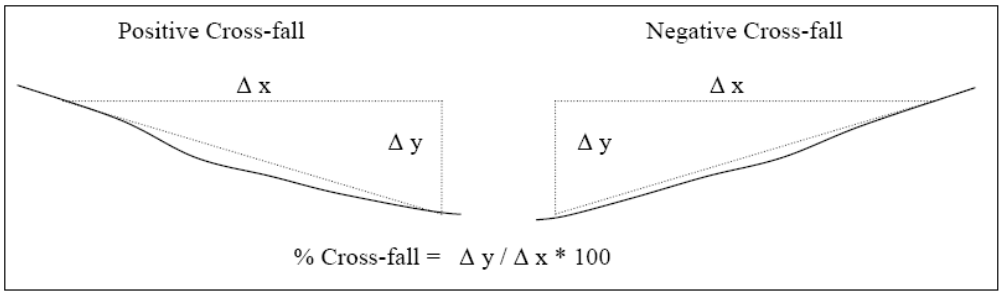
VERTICAL CURVE CLASS

Features on Web Map:

A	**A**	**<3.5 degrees**
B	**B**	**3.5-5.4 degrees**
C	**C**	**5.5 -8.4 degrees**
D	**D**	**9.5 -13.9 degrees**
E	**E**	**14.0-27.9 degrees**
F	**F**	**> 28.0 degrees**
Other		



Geometric Data



Rate of Vertical Curvature