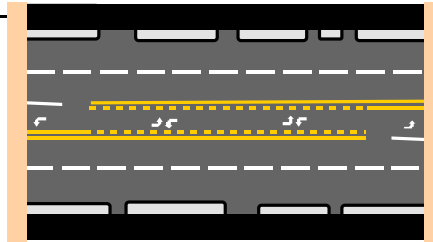




Information on Pavement Markings



What do the different markings mean? Which lines can I cross and which can I not? Why don't they paint the lanes lines instead of using those bumps? What are those blue reflectors in the street for?

What do the different markings means?

Pavement marking, or striping, is used to delineate where the vehicles are to drive. Yellow is used to indicate opposing traffic is to your left and white is used to indicate traffic in the same direction or markings that are normally driven over, like crosswalks and lane arrows. Clark County uses the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD), latest edition in determining what markings to use.

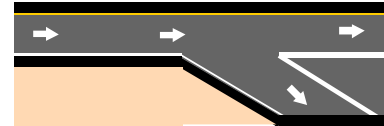
Single broken lines: You may pass other vehicles or change lanes if you can do so safely and not interfere with other traffic.



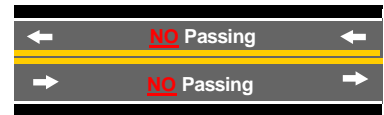
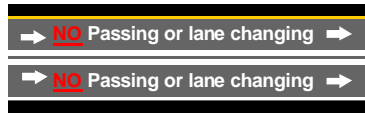
Solid line with broken line: If you're on the side with the solid line, you may not pass other vehicles or cross the line except to make a left turn into a driveway. If you're on the side of the broken line, you may pass if it is safe to do so and your driving will not interfere with other traffic.



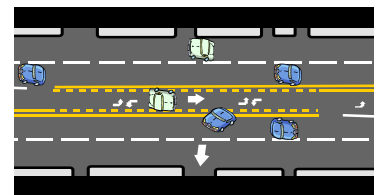
Single solid lines: Crossing a single solid lane line is permitted but discouraged. Single solid lane lines are typically used to mark the edge of the roadway, to form channelizing islands or gores where traffic traveling in the same direction is permitted on both sides, for marking storage lane lines for left and right turn lanes and for special use lanes, such as bike or HOV.



Double solid lines: You may not pass or change lanes. You may not cross the lines except when turning left to enter or leave the roadway (e.g. to or from a driveway)



Center turn lanes: Center two-way left turn lanes are marked with a solid line to the outside and a broken line to the inside. A left turn may not be made from any other lane when a turn lane is provided. Passing is not allowed in a center turn lane.



Yellow or white diagonal stripes: Wide angled lines are used to mark areas of the roadway areas where motorists are not allowed to drive.

Lane Symbols: Symbols are used to designate special lanes such as High Occupancy Vehicles (HOV), and buses (diamond symbol) and bike lanes (bike symbol). You may not enter or use these lanes unless your vehicle complies with the occupancy or other requirements of the accompanying regulatory signs for the times the special conditions are in effect. When used to designate reserved lanes on roadways, sections of the solid white line separating the special lanes from the regular lanes may be replaced by dashed white lines. In these locations, restricted vehicles may enter the special lane to make a right turn at the next intersection.

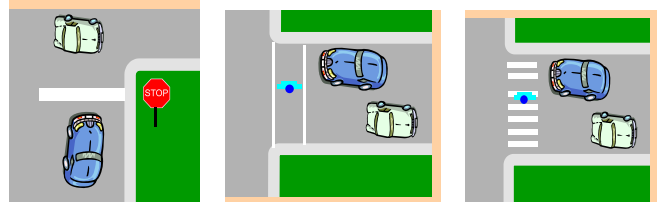


Arrows: Arrows show which lanes you must use to make certain movements. In this illustration, for example, you must turn right in the right lane and use the left lane to go straight. You should be in the proper lane before reaching the solid line which separates the lanes.

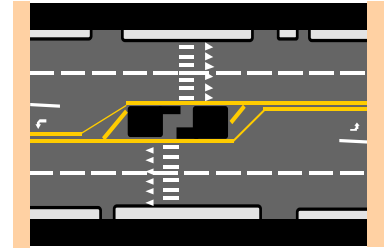


Information on Pavement Markings

STOP and crosswalk lines: At intersections controlled by a STOP sign, a YIELD sign or a traffic light, there may be a white stop line or bar on the pavement and/or two white parallel lines or fat white bars that extend across the roadway from curb to curb on the pavement forming a crosswalk. When required to stop because of a sign or light, you must stop before reaching the stop line, if there is one, or the crosswalk if so required to do so by a sign, light, traffic officer or if there are pedestrians already within the crosswalk.



YIELD lines: At locations where stopping is not always required, YIELD or “shark teeth” lines are used to inform the driver of where they are required to stop or yield to other traffic and/or pedestrians. Typical locations where Yield lines are used are mid-block pedestrian crosswalks and right turn lanes separated by a raised island.



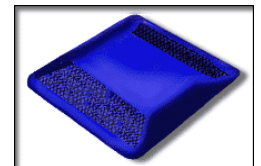
Why don't they paint the lines instead of using those bumps?

Clark County mainly uses Raised Pavement Markers, or RPMs, to mark lane lines, centerlines, and storage lane lines on County maintained roadways. Raised pavement markers come in two versions, retro-reflectORIZED and non-retro-reflectORIZED. Raised pavement markers are used because of the high oil content in the pavement needed due to the extreme hot weather during the summer months. The markings on roads marked with painted lines quickly get dirty due to the tracking of the oil from the pavement, not from the markings wearing off. Raised pavement markers also provided an audible warning that a motorist is crossing a lane line or centerline. Raised pavement markers are not used to mark crosswalks, stop bars or legends (arrows, ONLYs, etc) due to them being a tripping hazard, ADA issues and continually being driven over pushes the raised pavement markers into the pavement during the hotter months. Raised pavement markers last for years, where as a painted line can be blackened over by the oil in just sometimes a few days.



What are those blue reflectors in the street for?

To assist the Fire Department in locating the fires hydrants, blue retro-reflectORIZED raised pavement markers are used to identify the locations of the fire hydrants. Clark County Traffic Management does not maintain the blue markers.



Want More Information?

This flyer is for general purposes only. For more information, please contact the Clark County Department of Public Works, Traffic Management Division at (702) 455-6000 or email InTheWorks@ClarkCountyNV.gov.

NOTE: The **MUTCD** is used throughout the country as the standard by which traffic control decisions are made. Nevada Revised Statute 484A.430 and County Code 14.12.070 require the County to use the **MUTCD** for placement of all traffic control devices. The complete **MUTCD** can be found at: <http://mutcd.fhwa.dot.gov/pdfs/2009/pdf-index.htm>