

## WHAT IS LCRC?

The Lapeer County Road Commission oversees the County Road system and the Road Rights of Way within Lapeer County. LCRC also maintains:

- 115 Bridges
- Over 4,300 Cross Culverts
- 13 Traffic Signals & 15 Overhead Flashing Beacons
- Over 9,100 Support Posts with over 16,100 Signs
- 360 Primary Roads & 950 Local Roads
- Assists with 142± miles of State Routes

## LCRC Fast Facts:

- Is separate from County General Government and does not receive any revenue from property taxes
- Receives the majority of its funding from the state-collected gas tax and vehicle registration fees
- Receives no direct revenue from growth and development
- Pays as much as \$500,000 to pave a mile of gravel road
- Is located within a State with a gas tax (\$0.263) which is below the National Average of \$0.285
- Is located within a State that has, for years, been ranked in the lowest Ten (10) States in per capita road funding (per 2010 Census \$154 per person)

## Questions or Comments?

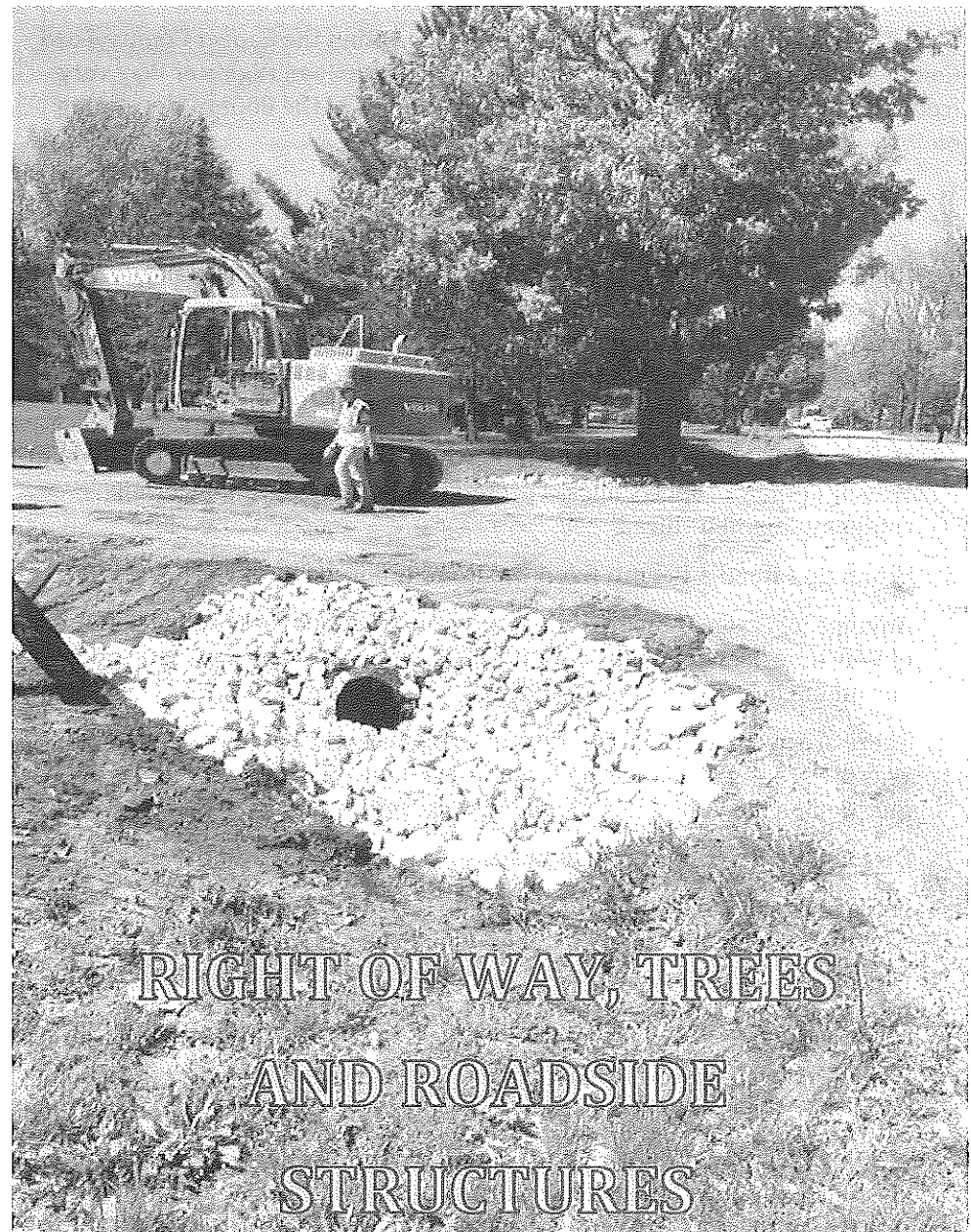
Contact us at:  
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Lapeer, MI 48446  
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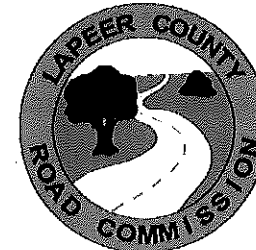
Facebook at "Lapeer County Road Commission"

## Office Hours:

Summer 6:00 am to 4:30 pm M - Th  
Winter 7:00 am to 3:30 pm M - F



RIGHT OF WAY, TREES  
AND ROADSIDE  
STRUCTURES



Fact: There are more than 1,310-miles of Roads within the Lapeer County Road Commission's (LCRC) jurisdiction. The widths of the Road Rights of Way vary from the standard 66-ft to over 300-ft in some areas of the County, depending on the segment of roadway.

### **1. What is the Road Commission Right of Way?**

The width of the Road Right of Way can vary a great deal. In general, the Road Commission Right of Way is typically 66-ft wide, approximately 33-ft on both sides of the section/survey line (which typically corresponds to the roadway centerline). However, there are instances where the roadway centerline does not match the section/survey line, and in these cases, the limits of the Right of Way are not quite as straightforward.

If a Property Owner needs to identify where the "exact" limits of the Right of Way or of their property lines, a professional surveying/engineering company should be hired.

### **2. When do I need a Permit from the Road Commission?**

Anytime a person or business does any construction work in the Road Right of Way they need to obtain a permit. This applies to driveway installation or any other construction type activity.

There are many locations within Lapeer County where the Road Rights of Way are greater than the standard 66-ft. Contact our office if there is a question on the width of the Right of Way at your location.

### **3. Do I need a permit for a driveway approach, even if I do the work?**

Yes, a permit from the Road Commission is required anytime work is performed in County Road Right of Way. When you apply for a permit you are helping the Road Commission maintain safety for both yourself and the traveling public. The Road Commission inspects each proposed drive location to assure that adequate sight distance is available, to determine what drainage improvements might be necessary, and to review the site for other potential safety problems before a permit is issued.

Although there is a charge for a residential driveway permit, there is no permit fee for most other minor work in road Right of Way, although we require that all Contractors follow accepted traffic safety procedures and furnish adequate insurance coverage to protect both the homeowner and the public.

### **4. There is a dead deer on the side of the road.**

The Road Commission will only remove animal carcasses in the traveling portion of the County Roadways that create a safety hazard to the traveling public. We cannot remove them from the Right of Way if they are not impacting the traveled portion of the roadway.

### **5. Where can I install my mailbox?**

Mailboxes shall be located on the right-hand side of the roadway in the direction of the delivery route. The bottom of the box shall be set at an elevation, established by the U.S. Postal Service, usually between 36 inches and 45 inches above the roadway surface. Typically, the roadside face of the mailbox is offset 8 inches to 12 inches from the outside edge of the road shoulder.

Where a mailbox is located at an intersecting road, it shall be located no closer than a minimum of 100 feet from the intersection. Mailboxes and newspaper delivery boxes located in the Right of Way should be constructed in a manner which does not interfere with the safety of the traveling public or the maintenance and operation of the road system.

*A mailbox installation that does not conform to the provisions of Road Commission policy will be considered as unauthorized encroachment on the Right of Way and removal shall be administered in accordance with State of Michigan Act 368, Public Acts of 1925, as amended.*

### **6. What type of mailbox can I install?**

Mailboxes shall be of light steel, metal or plastic construction conforming to requirements of the U.S. Postal Service.

No more than two (2) mailboxes may be mounted on a support structure. Mailbox supports shall not be set in concrete. A single 4-inch x 4-inch or 4-1/2-inch diameter wooden post or a metal post with a strength no greater than a 2-inch diameter standard strength steel pipe and embedded no more than 24 inches into the ground will be acceptable as a mailbox support.

### **7. Why are you cutting down the trees on my road?**

Sometimes roadsides have become overgrown with brush and trees over the years to the point that fairly extensive trimming and cutting is necessary to restore safe sight distance for motorists along the road and to help prevent vehicle collisions. In some areas trees and brush have to be cut in order to obtain the width needed for gravel surfacing. We may also remove dead trees wherever possible to prevent them from falling into the road.

### **8. Can I fill in the ditch in front of my property?**

If there is a ditch along the road in front of your property you should not fill it in even if it doesn't drain water along the road. The purpose of most roadside ditches is to prevent water from pooling on the roadway during or after a storm, to provide an area for snow storage from snowplowing operations, and to lower the water table beneath the roadbed. Filling in even a fairly shallow roadside ditch can cause serious damage to the road and pavement from frost heave.