

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:

820 Davis Lake Road

Lapeer, MI 48446

Phone: 810-664-6272

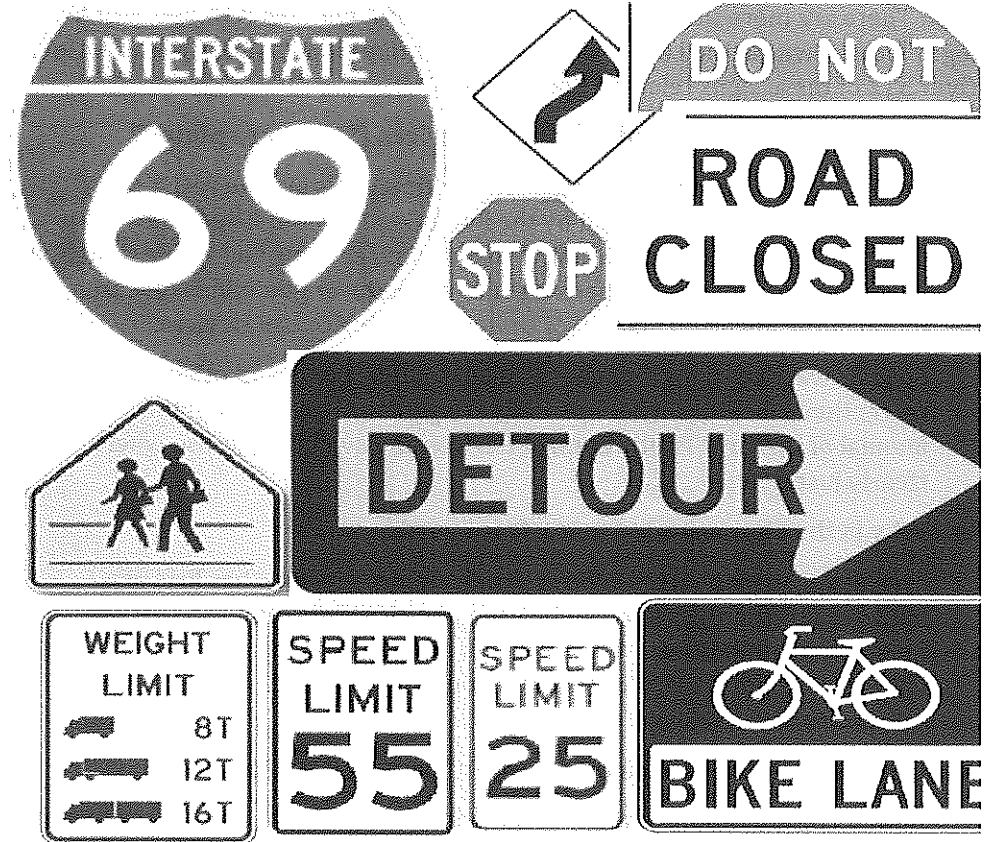
Website: www.lcrconline.com

Facebook at "Lapeer County Road Commission"

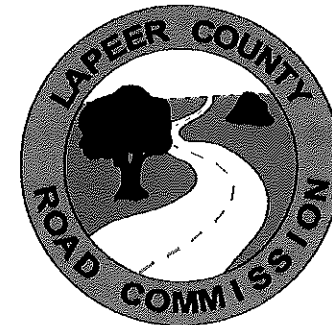
Office Hours:

Summer 6:00 am to 4:30 pm M - Th

Winter 7:00 am to 3:30 pm M - F



TRAFFIC SIGNS AND SPEED LIMITS



Fact: There are more than 9,100 Sign Support Posts with over 16,100 Traffic Signs located within the Lapeer County Road Commission's (LCRC) jurisdiction. Over 512 of these signs relate to Speed Zones.

1. Who decides where Traffic Control Devices (Signs) are placed?

Traffic signs, pavement markings and traffic signals are the result of an Engineering Study conducted by the Road Commission. The Road Commission has the responsibility to place traffic signs and traffic signals at locations that have met a specific list of warrants or guidelines that are found in the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices.

Specific warning signs for schools, playgrounds, parks and other recreational facilities where persons are gathered are listed in the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and available for use where clearly justified.

2. Why is the Sign installed in my front yard?

The Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices has lists of all approved traffic signs that can be used and also their required size and installation limitations. Most signs will not be able to be relocated, however, if there is a sight issue, please contact our office and we can review the location for available options.

3. Can you install a "Watch for Children" sign on my Road?

At first consideration, it might seem that this sign would provide protection for youngsters playing in a neighborhood. It doesn't! Studies conducted have shown no evidence of having reduced pedestrian crashes, vehicle speeds or legal liability. Further, if these signs encourage parents to believe that children have an added degree of protection – which the signs do not and cannot provide – a great disservice results. Obviously, children should not be encouraged to play in the roadway.

At this time, Federal standards discourage the use of these signs. Also, the Michigan Vehicle Code prohibits the installation of any sign that is not specified in the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the "Children at Play" and "Watch for Children" signs are not included in the Manual.

1. Can you install a "Hidden Driveway" sign in advance of my Driveway?

Very similar to the previous answer, these signs do not and cannot provide protection for the vehicles entering / existing the driveway approach. Studies conducted have shown no evidence of reducing vehicle speeds or legal liability in the area of these sign placements. Further, these signs provide a false sense of security for the residents in the area, which may result in more accidents, instead of less.

At this time, Federal standards discourage the use of these signs. Also, the Michigan Vehicle Code prohibits the installation of any sign that is not specified in the Michigan Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices and the "Hidden Driveway" sign is not included in the Manual.

5. How are Speed Limits established?

Complaints regarding the speed of traffic and even petitions for lower speeds are very common. The Michigan Vehicle Code requires that drivers should, at all times, drive at "reasonable and proper" speeds, given the conditions.

Unposted speed limits are known as "prima facie" speed limits. The prima facie speed limits identified in the law are:

- Residential, Business and Park Streets: Where no speed limit is posted, the prima facie speed is 25 mph
- On County Roadways outside of Residential, Business or Park Districts, if no speed limit is posted, the prima facie speed limit is 55 mph

When this speed limits on paved (or improved) roadways is considered too high, the State Police, in conjunction with the Road Commission, conduct a speed study to determine the "reasonable and proper" speed for the road.

To get an enforceable speed limit set or changed on a County Road, it is necessary that the State Police conduct a speed study and that the State Police and Road Commission concur on the speed limit. Unless the State Police concur with the proposed speed limit, it is not legally enforceable.

6. Why can't you reduce the speed limit on a gravel road?

The Michigan Vehicle Code sets the speed limits on all County Roads with a gravel or unimproved surface at 55 mph (MCL257.627). This provision is known as the "general gravel road speed limit" or "prima facie" speed.

Only Counties with a population of 1,000,000 or more, may lower the speed limits on a gravel road segment. Currently Lapeer County has a population of 88,174 (from 2017 census data).

7. There have been a lot of accidents at my corner. We need a traffic signal at this intersection. If I get enough signatures, can we have one?

Petitions are not a basis for the installation of a new traffic signal. Michigan has developed a set of eight (8) guidelines, called warrants, to determine whether a traffic signal is needed. Requests for traffic signals are reviewed, with the decision based on the eight (8) warrants.

These warrants have one (1) common point: *they all require certain minimum vehicular volumes.*