

Intersection Alignment and Realignment

Design Manual**Chapter 6****Geometric Design**

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This section presents guidelines for the alignment, or realignment, of crossroads at intersections with new or reconstructed rural two-lane or multi-lane primary highways. These guidelines apply to all two-way stop-controlled intersections, regardless of whether the crossroad is under state or county jurisdiction. This section is not directly applicable to access locations allowed by the permitting process administered by the Office of Traffic and Safety.

Alignment

Chapter 9 of the [AASHTO Greenbook](#) recognizes intersection angles between 60° and 120° as acceptable. NCHRP Report 279 recommends intersection angles of 75° to 90° be maintained wherever possible with angles as low as 60° considered acceptable. Therefore, this policy establishes an angle of 90° between the primary route and the crossroad as ideal. Intersection angles between 90° and 75° are desirable. Angles between 75° and 60° are acceptable.

Realignment

General

Intersections with angles less than 60° will be realigned to provide a desirable intersection angle. Traffic volume, accident history, and design vehicle should be evaluated at intersections in the acceptable range to determine if realignment to the desirable range is warranted. Generally, if an intersection is realigned, the angle should be improved 15° or more to justify the additional cost.

Paved Crossroads

Horizontal and vertical geometrics of the crossroad realignment should meet or exceed the intersection's functional classification design criteria. On an approach with reverse curves, the curve nearest the stop condition may use a minimum radius of 165 feet or one half the design speed of the preceding curve, whichever is greater. A tangent alignment should be placed between the reverse curves to provide for superelevation transition. Approximately 100 feet of tangent alignment should be placed between the edge of traveled way on the primary route and the point of curvature (P.C.) or point of tangency (P.T.) of an approach curve.

Non-paved Crossroads

In general, non-paved crossroads should be realigned using the same criteria as for paved crossroads. However, if a benefit-cost analysis reveals realignment would not be cost effective, intersection angles less than 60° are acceptable. When realignment is warranted, the geometric criteria will be determined as described for paved crossroads.

Any modifications to a county road should be reviewed with the County Engineer, including any primary road relocations that change the skew angle, but otherwise make no changes to the county road.

Realignment Options

Designers have a couple of options for realigning a skewed intersection. One is to realign the crossroad so the intersection is at a right angle. The other is to use offset intersections.

Realigning Intersection to a Right Angle

If crossroad volumes are high, realigning the intersection to a right angle, see Figure 1, is the preferred option. This reduces turning movements and signage when compared to the offset intersection option.

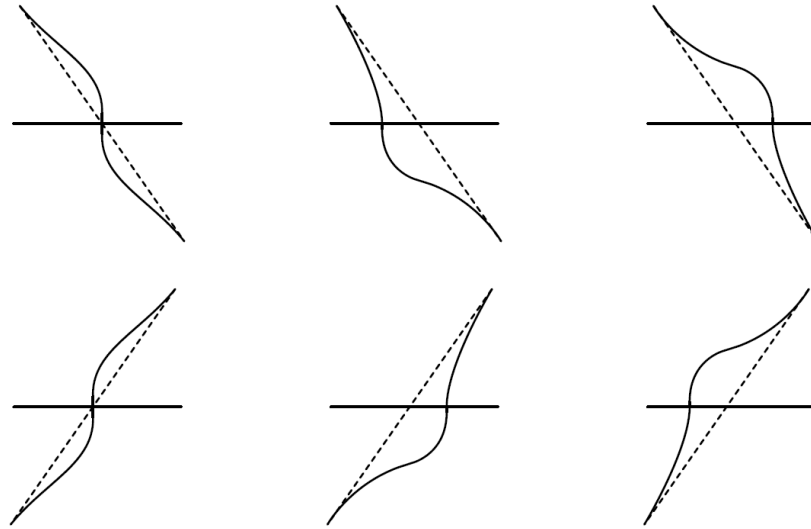


Figure 1: Realigning to a right angle.

As shown in Figure 1, reverse curves will likely be necessary. Shifting the point of intersection may reduce the number of reverse curves, but could result in the need for substantial additional right-of-way.

Offset Intersections

Offset intersections, see Figure 2, are an acceptable design alternative if the crossroad through volume is low and two intersections can resolve deficiencies associated with one intersection. Each of the individual intersections must meet all design criteria and intersection angles should fall within the desirable range.

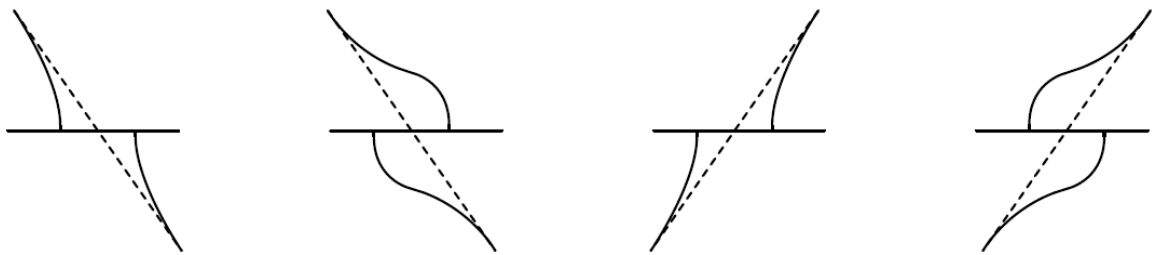


Figure 2: Realigning using offset intersections.

When using offset intersections to realign a crossroad, an alignment which requires traffic on the crossroad to turn left on to the main road, then turn right off of the main road is preferred, see Figure 3. This avoids the need for a left turn movement off the main road. However, depending on skew, it could result in the need for reverse curves and/or substantial additional right-of-way.

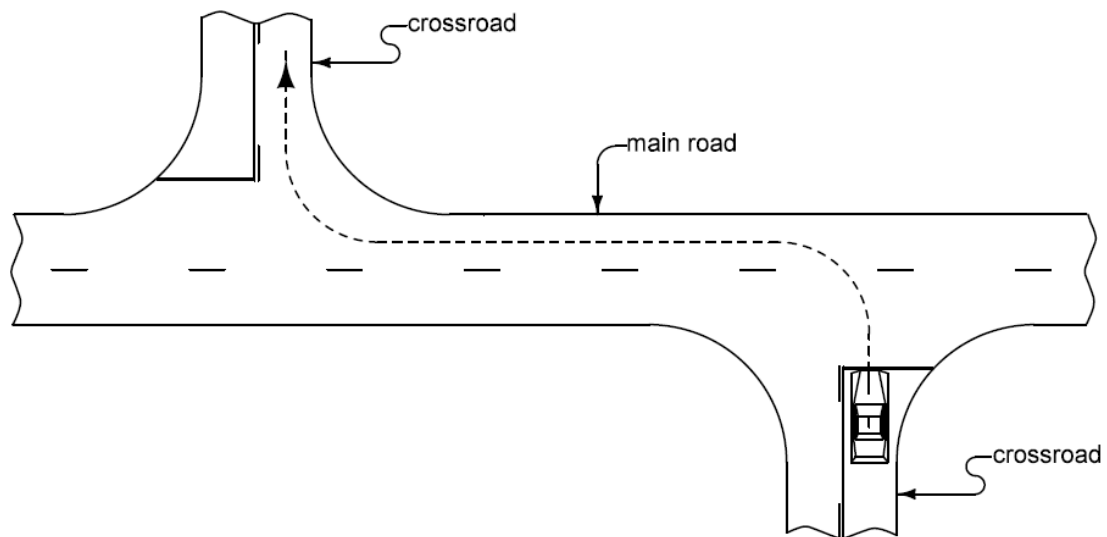


Figure 3: Preferred offset intersection of a cross road with a primary route.

An alignment that requires cross road traffic to right turn on to the main road, then turn left off of the main road (see Figure 4) may be used. However, designers will need to keep in mind sufficient distance must exist between the offset intersections to allow for a potential queue resulting from vehicles turning left off of the main road. Traffic volumes may necessitate the need for a left turn lane on the main road.

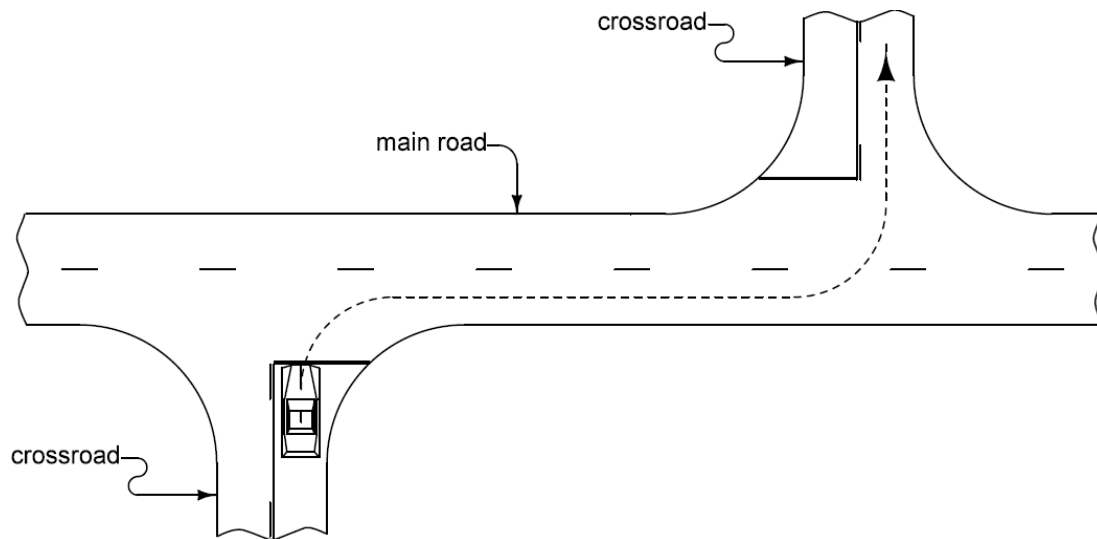


Figure 4: Offset involving a right turn on to main road and a left turn on to the crossroad.

Chronology of Changes to Design Manual Section:

006A-008 Intersection Alignment (Rural Primary Highways)

3/31/2016	Revised Retitled and reorganized to better clarify the purpose of the section. Added information to allow offset intersections that involve right turn on to mainroad, then left turn off of main road if circumstances permit.
7/12/1996	New material.