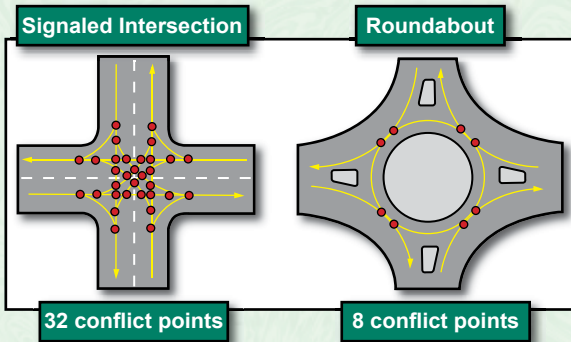


## WHY ROUNDABOUTS?



- **Safer than signalized intersections**

Modern roundabouts greatly reduce the potential for high-speed, right-angle, rear-end and left turn/head-on collisions. In traditional four-way traffic intersections, there are 32 points of conflict in which two vehicles may collide. Modern roundabouts have only eight conflict areas, greatly reducing potential crashes.

- **Reduces frequency and severity of crashes**

A study printed in the Transportation Research Record reported that converting 23 test intersections throughout the U.S. from traffic signals to roundabouts reduced injury crashes by 80 percent, and reduced all crashes by 40 percent, in those areas.

- **Reduces traffic delays / increases traffic capacity**

Traditional traffic signals usually stop two or more directions of traffic at one time. In roundabouts, all directions of traffic are often kept open and safely flowing.

- **Reduces long-term operational costs**

With limited or no electrical costs and lower maintenance costs, operational savings from roundabouts have been estimated at an average of \$5,000 per year.

- **More environmentally-friendly than traditional intersections due to less vehicle emissions, fuel use and noise**

Because roundabouts reduce vehicle stops, they also reduce vehicle emissions and noise pollution, as well as fuel consumption.

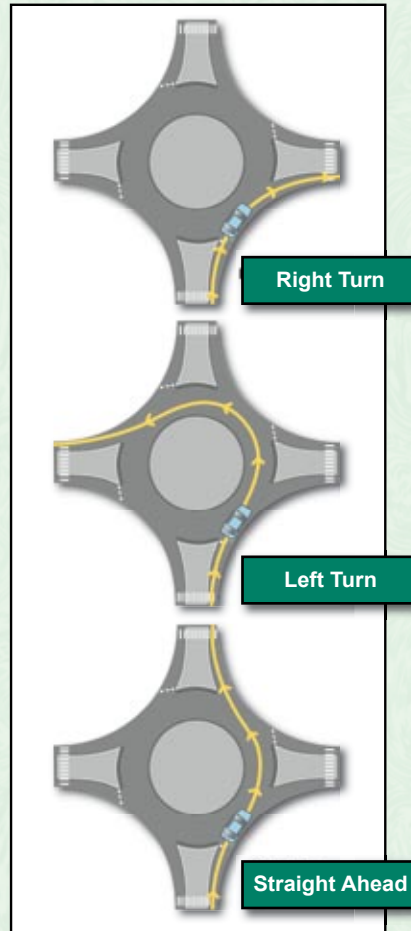
- **More aesthetically-pleasing**

The center circle of many U.S. roundabouts provide opportunity for unique community gateways and landscape/aesthetic improvements that can enhance and define corridors, cities, and tourism.



## ROUNDABOUT BASICS

Entering a roundabout uses many of the same skills as making a right-hand turn out of a driveway. First, yield to pedestrians/bicyclists, then check for traffic approaching from the left. Wait for a suitable gap in traffic and proceed into the roundabout.



Nevada Department of Transportation  
Public Information Office  
1263 South Stewart Street  
Carson City, NV. 89712

[www.nevadadot.com/roundabout](http://www.nevadadot.com/roundabout)

Additional traffic safety information:  
[www.drivesafenv.com](http://www.drivesafenv.com)

NEVADA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION



# TRAFFIC



ROUNDABOUT



# ROUNDABOUTS

[www.nevadadot.com/roundabout](http://www.nevadadot.com/roundabout)

## ROUNDBABOUTS

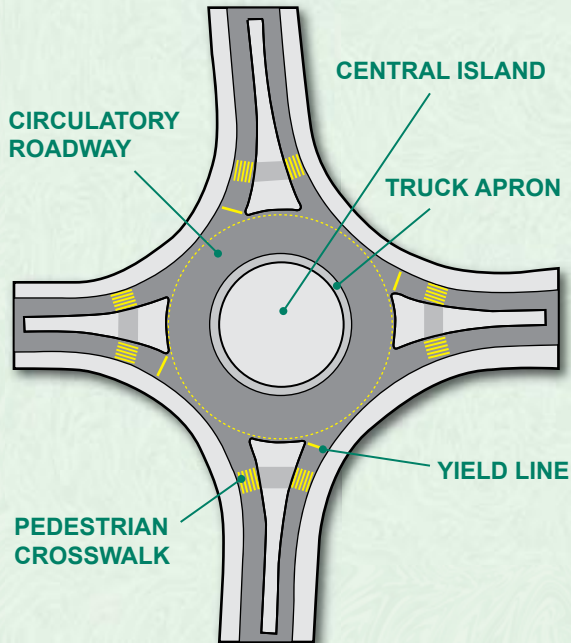
The first modern U.S. traffic roundabout was constructed in Las Vegas, Nevada in 1990. Thousands of modern roundabouts can now be found throughout the U.S., joining the over 30,000 roundabouts in France and the United Kingdom.

### WHAT ARE ROUNDBABOUTS

Roundabouts are one-way circular intersections in which traffic flows around a center island without stop signs or signals.

Because roundabout traffic enters and exits through right turns only and speeds are reduced, the occurrence of severe crashes is substantially less than in many traditional four-way intersections.

The lower speeds within roundabouts also allow entering traffic to access smaller gaps between circulating vehicles, increasing traffic volume and decreasing delays, congestion, fuel consumption and air pollution.



## DRIVING IN A ROUNDBABOUT

### BEFORE A ROUNDBABOUT

Slow down and yield to pedestrians/bicyclists. For multi-lane roundabouts, choose the appropriate lane.



### ENTERING A ROUNDBABOUT

Those in the roundabout have the right-of-way. Yield to driver's left and enter the roundabout when there is an adequate gap in circulating traffic flow. Do not enter a roundabout when an emergency vehicle is approaching in any direction.

### IN A ROUNDBABOUT

Following posted speed limits, proceed through the roundabout counterclockwise to the right of the center island.



Within a roundabout, do not stop for vehicles waiting to enter the roundabout. Those driving within a roundabout

have right-of-way.

Use your turn signal to indicate when exiting.

Driving in a roundabout video:  
[www.nevadadot.com/roundabout](http://www.nevadadot.com/roundabout)

## ROUNDBABOUTS WITH MULTIPLE LANES



- Select your lane before entering a multi-lane roundabout. Use the right lane if you are making an immediate right turn or proceeding straight. Use the inside left lane to make a left or u-turn or travel through the intersection.

- Do not overtake other vehicles or bicyclists in a roundabout.

- Never travel next to commercial trucks or other large vehicles in a multi-lane roundabout.

- Do not exit from the inside, left-hand lane if there is a vehicle traveling on your right.

*Important note: these roundabout driving guidelines are general guidelines. Always follow posted signs and guidelines that apply specifically to the roundabout you are traveling.*

## WALKING/BICYCLING IN ROUNDBABOUTS

### PEDESTRIANS

- Walk the perimeter of the roundabout. Never cross to the central island.
- Use designated crosswalks and watch and listen for vehicles. Even though pedestrians have the right-of-way, satisfy yourself that vehicles have recognized your presence and right to cross.
- Always use the splitter island between entries and exits for refuge.



### BICYCLISTS

Bicyclists have two options while traveling through a roundabout:

- **Ride like a car**

Ride on the roundabout roadway like a car. Claim the entire circular travel lane (right hand lane in multi-lane facilities) by riding near the center of the lane as a car would. Obey the same driving rules as a vehicle.

- **Walk like a pedestrian**

Bicyclists may dismount and exit the approach lane before the splitter island and move to the sidewalk. Once on the sidewalk, walk your bicycle like a pedestrian.

## TRUCKS/LARGE VEHICLES

Many roundabouts provide an area between the roadway and the central island over which the rear wheels of large trucks, trailers and other oversize vehicles can safely go. The area is known as a truck apron, and is often designated with a different type of roadway surface.

