Major arterials carry the major portion of trips entering, exiting, and through the city. They are the primary arteries that link the city with the surrounding communities and counties.

Major arterials are identified as facilities that are critical to the movement of people and goods within and beyond the city. They are designed to accommodate high levels of traffic flow and are typically divided into three categories:

1. **Major Arterial (120'-300')**
   -これらのarterial道路は、都市の間を流れる主要な交通量を支える重要な道路です。
   -They are designed to accommodate high levels of traffic flow and are typically divided into three categories:
   -Major Arterial (120'-300')
   -Minor Arterial (120'-300')
   -Collector Road (80'-100')

2. **Minor Arterial (120'-300')**
   -These are also important arteries that connect smaller areas within the city or link the city with smaller communities.

3. **Collector Road (80'-100')**
   -These are smaller arterials that serve local communities and connect the major arterials with smaller collector roads.

Major arterials are designed with wider right-of-way widths to accommodate the higher traffic volumes they carry. These widths range from 120' to 300' or more, depending on the specific needs of the area.

Minor arterials and collector roads, on the other hand, are designed with narrower right-of-way widths to accommodate lower traffic volumes. These widths range from 60' to 80' for minor arterials and 80' to 100' for collector roads.

The right-of-way width is a crucial aspect of road design, as it determines the space available for various elements such as lanes, shoulders, and sidewalks. It also impacts the capacity and safety of the road, as well as the surrounding properties.