# Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways 

Better known as the Interstate Highway System, or the Eisenhower Interstate System
Ike established the Federal-Aid Highway Act in 1956, which established freeways with unified construction and signage, controlled access, breakdown lanes, no at-grade intersections, no traffic lights, no tolls (except for grandfathered roadways, and subsequent legislation). The IHS was proclaimed complete in 1992, at a cost of $\$ 114$ billion. The IHS is partially funded by the Highway Trust fund, which is, in turn, funded by the federal fuel tax. IHS roads are owned by the state they are in.

The entire IHS is now at 48,756 miles, and someone calculated that $1 / 4$ of all miles driven in the US are driven on the IHS. Someone else figured out that there are approximately 5000 fatalities every year on the IHS.

The US Highway system, by contrast, gets its funding 50\%-50\% federal and state. It includes expressways, two-lane expressways, freeways, and some large toll roads. Any road or street or travelway of any kind (paths, trails, or waterways) is considered a "highway" and the public has a right to use it. Interestingly, the canals in Venice (California) are considered highways.

Notable highways under this system include Route 66 of course, and the Lincoln Highway (my April 2022 book review) and there are numerous songs about highways: "Carefree Highway" by Gordon Lightfoot, 1974; "Highway 61" by Bob Dylan, 1965; and "Colorado Boulevard" by the Beach Boys, 1964.

One more interesting fact about highways (not Interstate): There are 4 kinds of interchanges: Diamond (with 4 ramps), Cloverleaf (with 8 ramps), Stack (with 8 ramps ) and "Parclo" (with 4 or 6 ramps). (I think that means "partial cloverleaf.)

OK, here are the nuts and bolts about the IHS. First the even-numbered routes, West to East

| Interstate <br> number | Starting point | Ending point | Total miles |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 10 | Santa Monica | Jacksonville, FL | 2460 |
| 20 | Kent, TX | Florence, SC | 1551 |
| 30 | Fort Worth, TX | Little Rock, AK | 319 |
| 40 | Barstow | Wilmington, NC | 2556 |
| -- |  |  |  |
| -- |  |  |  |
| 70 | Cove Fort, UT | Pittsburgh, PA | 2172 |
| 80 | San Francisco | New York NY | 2899 |
| 90 | Seattle, WA | Boston, MA | $3020^{*}$ |

Now the odd-numbered routes, North to South:

| 5 | Seattle, WA | San Diego | 1381 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 15 | Sweet Grass, <br> MT | San Diego | 1433 |
| 25 | Billings, MT | El Paso, TX | 1081 |
| 35 | Duluth, MN | Laredo, TX | 1568 |
| 45 | Dallas, TX | Galveston, TX | 284 |
| 55 | Chicago, IL | New Orleans, LA | 964 |
| 65 | Chicago, IL | Mobile, AL | 887 |
| 75 | Sault Ste Marie, <br> MI | Miami, FL | 1786 |
| 85 | Petersburg, VA | Montgomery, AL | 670 |
| 95 | Houlton, ME | Miami, FL | $1919^{*}$ |

Three digit routes:
(1) The last two digits conform to the parent Interstate;
(2) If the first number is even, the route goes through or around a city-it connects at both ends;
(3) If the first number is odd, the route goes into a city-connects at only one end.

* Longest segment

