



CITY OF JANESVILLE ROAD SAFETY PLAN

CRASH DATA ANALYSIS: 2016 - 2020
DATE SUBMITTED: FEBRUARY 18, 2022

PREPARED FOR:

City of Janesville
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2021 City of Janesville Road Safety Plan Summary Checklist





PROVIDING TRAFFIC ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS

TADI was hired by the City of Janesville to prepare a Road Safety Plan focusing on 20 of the city's local intersections (including connecting highway intersections). TADI also reviewed crashes at three local roadway corridors and assessed pedestrian crash risk at ten pedestrian crossing locations. Below is a checklist of recommended safety improvements that include links to collision diagrams of the intersections, to safety statistics sheets for the corridors, as well as links to the pedestrian crossing locations. Also included is information on whether the improvements could be eligible for federal aid through the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), which can provide up to a 90 percent federal funding contribution for safety improvements or the Signals and ITS Standalone Program (SISP), which can provide up to a 90 percent state funding contribution for signal and ITS work.











Connecting Highway Intersections*

* Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.

- [STH 26 & Holiday Drive](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements, such as positively offset left-turn lanes and potential modifications to access at the frontage roads. A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs.
- [STH 26 & Black Bridge Road](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (all directions). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs.
- [STH 26 & Mt. Zion Avenue](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (all directions). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs.
- [STH 26 & Lodge Drive](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements, such as positively offset left-turn lanes and potential modifications to access at the frontage roads. A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs.
- [STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (NB/SB). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs.
- [USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue](#)  → **SISP Candidate** – Intersection could benefit by adding signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility. To better accommodate pedestrians, high visibility crosswalks and adding pedestrian countdown timers could be considered. Access management is also recommended as there were several driveway-related crashes.
- [STH 26 & Memorial Drive](#)  → **Might be a HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection could benefit from safety improvements to improve signal head visibility (signals over each approach lane), pedestrian accommodations (consider leading pedestrian interval), and geometric modifications to improve capacity and/or left-turn operations. A traffic study is recommended to identify the geometric and operational needs of the intersection before determining HSIP feasibility.
- [USH 14 & Kennedy Road](#)  → **Might be a HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection could benefit by converting signals to monotubes with signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility. Monotubes may help reduce visual clutter of the signal poles, guidance signs and RR signs/crossing arms. Improving the offset of the left-turn lanes and/or implementing protected-only left-turn phasing (where warranted) would also help reduce crash risk. Consider options for adding pedestrian accommodations and servicing pedestrians in the area (the only sidewalk is in the NW corner). A traffic study is recommended to identify the geometric and operational needs of the intersection before determining HSIP feasibility.

- [USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street](#)  → **SISP Candidate** – Intersection currently has 8" signal lenses. Signal visibility could be improved by upgrading to 12" lenses and adding signal heads over each approach lane. Retro-reflective backplates could be considered as well. To improve pedestrian accommodations, consider adding high-visibility crosswalks.
- [USH 51 & Main Street](#)  → **SISP Candidate** – Intersection could benefit by adding signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility. Consider adding high visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.

Local Intersections

- [Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive](#)  → **HSIP Candidate** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane. Positively offsetting the EB/WB left-turn lanes is a geometric improvement that could also be considered.
- [Court Street & Main Street](#)  → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane. To help mitigate nighttime crashes, consider improving lighting at this intersection. A traffic study is recommended to evaluate signal timing and operations at the intersection. It is also recommended that the study evaluate leading pedestrian intervals.
- [Main Street & Racine Street](#)  → **HSIP Candidate** – Intersection is a good candidate to upgrade 8" lenses to 12" lenses and adding signal heads over each approach lane. Adding retroreflective backplates to all signal heads would help to improve signal head visibility. Consider adding high-visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.
- [Black Bridge Road & Randall Road](#)  – Improve stop sign visibility with dual stop signs on each approach with reflective tape on posts. Consider adding blinking lights to the stop signs to help mitigate nighttime crashes.
- [Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive](#)  – To better accommodate pedestrians, consider adding high visibility crosswalks.
- [Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street](#)  → **HSIP Candidate** – Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane with retro-reflective backplates on each signal head. This intersection currently has 8" signal lenses and should be upgraded to 12" lenses. To improve pedestrian accommodations, consider adding high-visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.
- [Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street](#)  – Improve stop sign visibility NB/SB with dual stop signs on each approach with reflective tape on posts.
- [Harding Street & Memorial Drive](#)  – Consider adding high visibility crosswalks on all legs. Improve stop sign visibility with dual stop signs and reflective tape on posts.
- [Holmes Street & Randall Avenue](#)  – Consider improving the visibility of the stop signs with dual signs on all legs and reflective tape on each post.
- [Pearl Street & Ravine Street](#)  – Consider improving the visibility of the stop signs with dual signs on all legs and reflective tape on each post.

Corridors

- [E. Memorial Avenue \(S. Oakhill Ave to Milton Ave\)](#) → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** - Improvements along this corridor could be eligible for HSIP funding based on the crash history. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety. For instance, there are portions of this corridor that appear to be good candidates for a reconfiguration from 4-lane undivided cross section to a three-lane cross section with a center left-turn lane. Upon completion of a traffic study, HSIP eligibility can then be more closely evaluated.
- [Mt. Zion Street \(Milton Ave to Pontiac Dr\)](#) → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** - Improvements along this corridor could be eligible for HSIP funding based on the crash history. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety.
- [N. Pontiac Drive \(Holiday Dr to Milton Ave\)](#) → **HSIP Candidate, Traffic Study Recommended** - Improvements along this corridor could be eligible for HSIP funding based on the crash history. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety. For instance, there are portions of this corridor that appear to be good candidates for a reconfiguration from 4-lane undivided cross section to a three-lane cross section with a center left-turn lane. Upon completion of a traffic study, HSIP eligibility can then be more closely evaluated.

Pedestrian Risk Assessment

- [Kellogg Avenue & S. Oakhill Avenue \(Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Unmarked Crosswalk\)](#) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs, adding school crossing signs due to the proximity of the school zone speed limit sign, and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, median refuge, PHB, or adding curb extensions. According to the count taken at this intersection in September 2021, pedestrian volumes are not high enough to warrant an RRFB or a PHB, however volumes could be reevaluated if either of those improvements are pursued.
- [Ruger Avenue & Ringold Avenue \(Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk\)](#) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, median refuge, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.
- [W. Memorial Drive & N. Pine Street \(Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk with Flashing Beacon\)](#) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity.

If a 4-lane cross-section remains, it is recommended to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

If Memorial Drive is converted to a 3-lane TWLTL, improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.

- [S. Pontiac Drive & Plymouth Avenue \(Minor Stop Control, South Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk\)](#) – It is recommended that to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include adding curb extensions, an RRFB, or median refuge.

Pedestrian Risk Assessment Continued

- [E. Memorial Drive & Harding Street](#) (Minor Stop Control, East Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs.

If a 4-lane cross-section remains, it is recommended to add double lane lines between the two eastbound approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

If Memorial Drive is converted to a 3-lane TWLTL, improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.
- [Ruger Avenue & Randall Avenue](#) (All-Way Stop Control, South Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Consideration could be given to adding curb extensions to the crossing to shorten the crossing distance.
- [Ice Age Trail & Beloit Avenue](#) (Trail Crossing, Existing Standard Crosswalk) – It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing. Additional upstream warning signs could be considered. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB or a PHB. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.
- [E. Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive](#) (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk) – It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.
- [W. Milwaukee Street & Middle School Road](#) (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk) - It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Consideration could be given to adding an RRFB, but volumes should be counted to verify whether volume thresholds are met. Also, it is recommended to count pedestrians to achieve a more accurate assessment of the pedestrian risk score. It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.
- [S. Oakhill Ave & Lapham Street](#) (Minor Stop Control, South Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk) – It is recommended to count pedestrians to achieve a more accurate assessment of the pedestrian risk score.

City of Janesville Road Safety Plan



February 18th, 2022

PROVIDING TRAFFIC ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS

To: Ahnaray Bizjak, P.E., Senior Engineer – City of Janesville
From: John Campbell, P.E., RSP₁,
Amy Pomeroy, P.E., RSP₁
Christian R. Sternke, P.E., RSP₁
Subject: City of Janesville Road Safety Plan (Study Period: 2016 thru 2020)

Introduction

TADI was hired by the City of Janesville to prepare a Local Road Safety Plan. Local Road Safety Plans are a proven approach for reducing crash risk in communities. The study focused on the city roadway network, including connecting highways. TADI worked with the city to determine the locations to evaluate, which included 20 intersections, three corridors and ten pedestrian crossing locations. The analysis was conducted using electronic crash data retrieved through the WisTransPortal system provided by the Wisconsin Traffic Operations Laboratory. Five-years of crash data (2016–2020) were screened.

Objective

The study had the following objectives:

1. To identify safety issues that could be eligible for remediation through:
 - a. Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP), which can provide up to a 90 percent federal funding contribution for safety improvements,
 - b. Signals and ITS Standalone Program (SISP), which can provide up to a 90 percent state funding contribution for signal and ITS work.
2. To identify safety issues that the City of Janesville may want to address locally.
3. To provide a five-year summary (2016 – 2020) of the crash data at intersections and corridors within the City of Janesville to be used as a reference resource in addressing safety-related issues and questions.
4. To evaluate pedestrian crash risk at select locations in the community and prioritize potential improvement options.

Google Maps

Intersection crash data compiled for this report is available on Google Maps using the link below.

Google Login Link: <https://accounts.google.com/Login>

Google Username: janesvillesafetyscreening@gmail.com

Google Password: 2savelives!

Map Link: [Click Here](#)

CRASH RANKING DESCRIPTIONS & DEFINITIONS

The crash data was ranked using multiple techniques to assist in the identification of potential safety issues. Below is a description of the various rankings:

Appendix A1 – Intersection Rankings

A1.1 Intersection Database

An intersection database was assembled for 20 intersections in the City of Janesville. The database includes the following information about each intersection: intersection name, traffic control (traffic signal, all-way stop, minor street stop, other-stop, uncontrolled, modern roundabout), number of legs, entering AADT (if available), and GIS coordinates. Also provided in the database is the five-year crash frequency, intersection crash rate, and economic loss associated with crashes.

A1.2 Economic Loss Ranking

A common and helpful method for measuring the severity of crashes is to associate economic loss values with different injury severities. There are a multitude of ways to assign and define economic loss. For this study, a basic methodology that assigns \$684,000 for crashes resulting in a fatality (K-Level) and incapacitating injury (A-Level), and \$217,000 for non-incapacitating injury (B-Level) was used. These are referred to as KAB crashes. For possible injury (C-Level), a value of \$123,000 was assigned to each crash and for non-injury (i.e., property damage only or PDO) a value of \$10,800 was assigned.

Ranking the intersections by economic loss is an effective method for identifying intersections that not only could warrant safety improvements, but also may be eligible for funding through the HSIP program administered by the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (WisDOT). The HSIP program uses economic loss as a measure when determining a project's eligibility. While they may not match the exact figures WisDOT uses (economic appraisals are performed internally at WisDOT), we are comfortable making recommendations based on our past experiences using these values.

A1.3 Crash Frequency Ranking

A ranking of the intersections by the number of crashes that occurred in the five-year time span of 2016 thru 2020, categorized by crash severity.

A1.4 Crash Rate Ranking

Intersection crash rate, which is reported as the number of crashes per million entering vehicles, is a commonly used statistic. It measures the risk of a crash occurring per one million entering vehicles. It can be a helpful statistic for measuring crash risk and comparing to other locations.

A1.5 Night-Time Crash Ranking

The number of crashes occurring in low-light (dawn/dusk) or at night are considered night-time crashes in this analysis and are summarized in this ranking. A high number of night-time crashes can indicate a need to add or upgrade street lighting.

A1.6 Slippery Conditions Crash Ranking

The number of crashes occurring in slippery pavement conditions (wet, snow, or ice) are summarized in this ranking. A high number of slippery pavement crashes can indicate a need to improve the pavement friction or to consider more aggressive winter maintenance.

A1.7 Pedestrian Crash Ranking

The number of crashes and economic loss associated with crashes involving pedestrians at intersections are displayed in this ranking.

A1.8 Bicycle Crash Ranking

The number of crashes and economic loss associated with crashes involving bicyclists at intersections are displayed in this ranking.

A1.9 Top Crash Types

The overall top 50 crash types (e.g., rear-end crashes at the intersection of STH 26 & Holiday Drive) were ranked by economic loss and are provided in this ranking. This information is helpful in identifying the most frequent crash patterns at intersections in the City of Janesville.

A1.10 Top Crash Types (by direction)

The overall top 50 specific crash types by direction were ranked by economic loss and are provided in in this ranking. The crash patterns are directionally specified, such as “NB/EB Rt-angle”. This analysis is helpful in identifying specific crash patterns that might be overlooked when looking at total intersection crash statistics.

Appendix A2 - Intersection Collision Diagrams

Intersection collision diagrams and crash statistics are provided in Appendix A2 and are also available via the Google Maps link. The visualization of the data in a collision diagram format is helpful in identifying potential safety issues. It should be noted that the collision diagrams are based on the directional information provided in the electronic crash data, but fatal and injury crashes have been validated with a review of each individual crash report form. For each of the 20 intersections, there is a collision diagram on the first page and details about each individual crash on the second page.

Appendix B1 – Corridor Safety Analysis

Safety analysis sheets that summarize the number and type of crashes along the corridors screened in the study are provided in Appendix B1.

B1.1 E. Memorial Drive (S. Oakhill Avenue to Milton Avenue) – 1.46 miles

B1.2 Mt. Zion Avenue (Milton Avenue to Pontiac Drive) – 1.02 miles

B1.3 N. Pontiac Drive (Holiday Drive to Milton Avenue) – 0.32 mile

The safety analysis was used to help identify safety issues and recommendations for the corridors. The analysis was also used to identify crash patterns and behavior characteristics (e.g., percent speed-related) that the city may want to target.

PEDESTRIAN RISK ASSESSMENT

The pedestrian risk assessment was performed at ten locations selected by the city using a methodology TADI developed that utilizes risk factors to score each roadway crossing and roadway segment. Higher scores imply a greater risk to the pedestrian when crossing the roadway at a particular crossing or walking along the roadway on a particular segment. The resultant numerical values are based on research of hazards which have been shown to impact risk to pedestrians.

Walking Along Criteria

Distance Walked
Available Walking Path
Traffic Volume
Vehicle Speeds
Parking Activity
Pedestrian Activity

Crossing Criteria

Crossing Width
Traffic Volume
Vehicle Speeds
Risk Adjustments
Existing Safety Features
Pedestrian Activity

The walking along exposure score for each segment is calculated by multiplying the factors of each of the six *Walking Along* criteria.

$$\text{Walking Along Exposure Score} = W_D * W_P * W_V * W_S * W_R * W_{PED}$$

The crossing exposure score for each crossing is calculated by multiplying the factors of each of the six *Crossing* criteria.

$$\text{Crossing Exposure Score} = C_W * C_V * C_S * C_R * C_E * C_{PED}$$

To estimate pedestrian activity for each segment and crossing, STRAVA Metro was used¹. STRAVA is a crowd-sourced activity tracking app that is primarily used by walkers, runners, and cyclists to track their workouts. However, STRAVA shares more detailed data with public agencies through STRAVA Metro for use in improving pedestrian/cyclist safety in their communities. According to STRAVA and the Center for Disease Control (CDC), research suggests that STRAVA Metro pedestrian and cyclist data is representative of the general public as a whole and not just athletes utilizing the app for workout tracking².

The STRAVA Metro data was used to identify activity on each segment and crossing and they were placed into five categories: very low, low, medium, high, very high. Segments and crossings with more pedestrian/cyclist activity have higher exposure scores since there would be a greater risk of a crash with more pedestrians/cyclists using the segment or crossing.

More detailed information on the development of the pedestrian risk scoring criteria and the factor definitions/numerical values can be found in Appendix C.

¹ Strava Metro FAQ. Strava Metro. (2020, September 23). Retrieved October 1, 2021, from <https://metro.strava.com/faq>.

² Davies, R. (2021, May 4). CDC finds Strava Metro data correlates strongly with census active commuting data. Medium. Retrieved October 1, 2021, from <https://medium.com/strava-metro/cdc-finds-strava-metro-data-correlates-strongly-with-census-active-commuting-data-8ab1be0fe130>.

There were ten locations identified by the City of Janesville to be analyzed for pedestrian risk assessment.

- C1.1 E. Memorial Drive & Harding Street*
- C1.2 Ruger Avenue & Randall Avenue*
- C1.3 E. Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive*
- C1.4 Kellogg Avenue & S. Oakhill Avenue*
- C1.5 Ruger Avenue & Ringold Avenue*
- C1.6 W. Memorial Drive & N. Pine Street*
- C1.7 W. Milwaukee Street & Middle School Road*
- C1.8 Ice Age Trail & Beloit Avenue*
- C1.9 S. Pontiac Drive & Plymouth Avenue*
- C1.10 S. Oakhill Ave & Lapham Street*



The pedestrian risk assessment was used to help identify safety issues and recommendations at the identified crossings. The pedestrian risk score, as calculated as part of the assessment, was used to help prioritize improvement options by potential cost-effectiveness.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations of the study are meant to serve as a planning tool for the City of Janesville to prioritize safety improvements throughout the city.

Intersection Evaluation

Recommendations for intersections are organized into three tier categories. Because the HSIP program is both dynamic (crash modification factors are constantly evolving) and competitive (applications are received from all over the state), our recommendations are broadly categorized as a Tier 1 - a good chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding, a Tier 2 - maybe treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding, a Tier 3 - low chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding. Intersections with a “M” – are suggested for monitoring traffic volumes. A checkmark “√” indicates that a traffic study is recommended to evaluate the best solutions to the safety issues identified.

✓	Traffic Study Recommended 
M	Monitoring Traffic Volumes Recommended 
1	Tier 1 - Good chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
2	Tier 2 - Maybe treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
3	Tier 3 - Low chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding

The categories represent our interpretation of the data available to estimate the likelihood of HSIP eligibility. HSIP eligibility is a function of the expected crash reduction benefits weighed against the anticipated construction costs. The calculations to determine eligibility are performed internally by WisDOT. While we do not have access to the calculations, our experience with similar projects and HSIP applications helps us to estimate the eligibility of potential projects. Improvements with the potential for assistance through the SISP are also noted.

Recommendations for individual intersections are shown on the tables spanning the subsequent pages. The intersections are labeled by number in order of economic loss and are sorted into the 3 groups shown below.

- A. State Intersections (there are no State intersections in this project)
- B. Connecting Highway Intersections
- C. Local Intersections

LOCAL INTERSECTIONS

Road Safety Plan (crash data from 2016-2020)

Econ Loss Rank Intersection Name Traffic Control [Entering AADT] - Total Crashes - Economic Loss

CHANGE TRAFFIC CONTROL			TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS					DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS								
Modern Roundabout	Traffic Signal	All-Way Stop	Full Traffic Signal Replacement	Partial Traffic Signal Upgrades	Retroreflective Backplates	Countdown Ped Timers	Signal Timing	Geometric Modifications	High-Friction-Surface	Street Lighting Improvements	Pavement Marking/Signaling	High-Visibility Crosswalks	Upgrade Curb Ramps	Other	Monitor Traffic Volumes	Traffic Study Recommended

	Traffic Study Recommended
	Monitoring Traffic Volumes Recommended
1	Tier 1 - Good chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
2	Tier 2 - Maybe treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
3	Tier 3 - Low chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding

6	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal [13,600] - 27 - \$3.01 mil				1	1	1	2	1	1						Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane. Positively offsetting the EB/WB left-turn lanes is a geometric improvement that could also be considered.
8	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal [12,950] - 28 - \$2.40 mil				1	1	1		2	1						Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane. 36% of crashes occurred in dark conditions with flashing red-yellow signals. Consider improving lighting at this intersection. NOTE: 6 NB vehicles ran the red light, 2 NB vehicles ran flashing red, 2 EB vehicles ran red and 4 SB vehicles ran flashing red A traffic study is recommended to evaluate signal timing and operations at the intersection. It is also recommended that the study evaluate leading pedestrian intervals.
12	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal [13,200] - 24 - \$1.87 mil				1	1	1				2					Intersection is a good candidate to upgrade 8" lenses to 12" lenses and adding signal heads over each approach lane. Adding retroreflective backplates to all signal heads would help to improve signal head visibility. Consider adding high-visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.
13	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop [7,650] - 23 - \$1.82 mil									3						Improve stop sign visibility with dual stop signs on each approach with reflective tape on posts. 30% of the crashes occurred during dark conditions. Consider adding blinking lights to the stop signs. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.
15	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop [9,600] - 23 - \$1.67 mil										3					To better accommodate pedestrians, consider adding high visibility crosswalks. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.
16	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal [10,100] - 30 - \$1.62 mil				1	1	1			1						Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane with retro-reflective backplates on each signal head. This intersection currently has 8" signal lenses and should be upgraded to 12" lenses. To improve pedestrian accommodations, consider adding high-visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.
17	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop [5,050] - 28 - \$1.50 mil									3						Improve stop sign visibility NB/SB with dual stop signs on each approach with reflective tape on posts. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.
18	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop [11,760] - 22 - \$1.40 mil									3	3					Consider adding high visibility crosswalks on all legs. Improve stop sign visibility with dual stop signs and reflective tape on posts. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.
19	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop [7,900] - 14 - \$1.05 mil									3						Consider improving the visibility of the stop signs with dual signs on all legs and reflective tape on each post. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.
20	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop [5,800] - 11 - \$0.76 mil									3						Consider improving the visibility of the stop signs with dual signs on all legs and reflective tape on each post. These improvements would not be a good candidate for a standalone HSIP project.

NOTES

CONNECTING HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS

Road Safety Plan (crash data from 2016-2020)

Econ Loss Rank Intersection Name Traffic Control [Entering AADT] - Total Crashes - Economic Loss

CHANGE TRAFFIC CONTROL			TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS					DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS							SISIP		Monitor Traffic Volumes		Traffic Study Recommended	
Modern Roundabout	Traffic Signal	All-Way Stop	Full Traffic Signal Replacement	Partial Traffic Signal Upgrades	Retroreflective Backplates	Countdown Ped Timers	Signal Timing	Geometric Modifications	High-Friction-Surface	Street Lighting Improvements	Pavement Marking/Signaling	High-Visibility Crosswalks	Upgrade	Curb Ramps	SISIP	Monitor Traffic Volumes	Traffic Study Recommended	Notes	Notes	

✓	Traffic Study Recommended
M	Monitoring Traffic Volumes Recommended
1	Tier 1 - Good chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
2	Tier 2 - Maybe treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
3	Tier 3 - Low chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding

1	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal [28,200] - 95 - \$4.94 mil				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			✓	Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements, such as positively offset left-turn lanes and potential modifications to access at the frontage roads. A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.
2	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal [30,250] - 93 - \$3.87 mil				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			✓	Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (all directions). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.
3	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal [25,050] - 52 - \$3.59 mil				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			✓	Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (all directions). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.
4	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal [26,100] - 81 - \$3.25 mil				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			✓	Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements, such as positively offset left-turn lanes and potential modifications to access at the frontage roads. A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.
5	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal [29,650] - 69 - \$3.10 mil				1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1			✓	Intersection is a candidate for a full signal replacement to provide signal heads over each approach lane and incorporating geometric improvements such as positively offset left-turn lanes (NB/SB). A traffic study is recommended to identify specific geometric, access, and operational needs. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.
7	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal [17,200] - 41 - \$2.67 mil				3	3	3	3			3		1				Intersection could benefit by adding signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility. To better accommodate pedestrians, high visibility crosswalks and adding pedestrian countdown timers could be considered. Access management is also recommended as there were several driveway-related crashes. * Note: Because connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications, this intersection is not a good candidate for HSIP funding.
9	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal [22,700] - 68 - \$2.27 mil				2	2	2	2			2					✓	Intersection could benefit from safety improvements to improve signal head visibility (signals over each approach lane), pedestrian accommodations (consider leading pedestrian interval), and geometric modifications to improve capacity and/or left-turn operations. A traffic study is recommended to identify the geometric and operational needs of the intersection before determining HSIP feasibility. * Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.

CONNECTING HIGHWAY INTERSECTIONS

Road Safety Plan (crash data from 2016-2020)

Econ Loss Rank Intersection Name Traffic Control [Entering AADT] - Total Crashes - Economic Loss

			CHANGE TRAFFIC CONTROL			TRAFFIC SIGNAL IMPROVEMENTS						DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS							
			Modern Roundabout	Traffic Signal	All-Way Stop	Full Traffic Signal Replacement	Partial Traffic Signal Upgrades	Retroreflective Backplates	Countdown Ped Timers	Signal Timing	Geometric Modifications	High-Friction Surface	Street Lighting Improvements	Pavement Marking/Signaling	High-Visibility Crosswalks	Upgrade Curb Ramps	SISP		
10	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal [26,950] - 46 - \$2.24 mil				2	2	2	2				2						
11	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal [18,300] - 27 - \$2.05 mil				3	3	3					3			1			
14	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal [19,350] - 38 - \$1.74 mil				3	3	3					3			1			

NOTES

Intersection could benefit by converting signals to monotubes with signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility. Monotubes may help reduce visual clutter of the signal poles, guidance signs and RR signs/crossing arms. Improving the offset of the left-turn lanes and/or implementing protected-only left-turn phasing (where warranted) would also help reduce crash risk.

Consider options for adding pedestrian accommodations and servicing pedestrians in the area (the only sidewalk is in the NW corner).

A traffic study is recommended to identify the geometric and operational needs of the intersection before determining HSIP feasibility.

* Note: connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications.

Intersection currently has 8" signal lenses. Signal visibility could be improved by upgrading to 12" lenses and adding signal heads over each approach lane. Retro-reflective backplates could be considered as well.

To improve pedestrian accommodations, consider adding high-visibility crosswalks.

* Note: Because connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications, this intersection is not a good candidate for HSIP funding. However, the intersection appears to be a good candidate for upgrading old signal equipment through the SISP program.

Intersection could benefit by adding signal heads over each lane and adding retro-reflective backplates to improve signal head visibility.

Consider adding high visibility crosswalks and pedestrian countdown timers.

* Note: Because connecting highway intersections require more than 50 percent of the work to be qualifying roadwork in HSIP applications, this intersection is not a good candidate for HSIP funding.

✓	Traffic Study Recommended
M	Monitoring Traffic Volumes Recommended
1	Tier 1 - Good chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
2	Tier 2 - Maybe treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding
3	Tier 3 - Low chance treatments would be eligible for HSIP funding

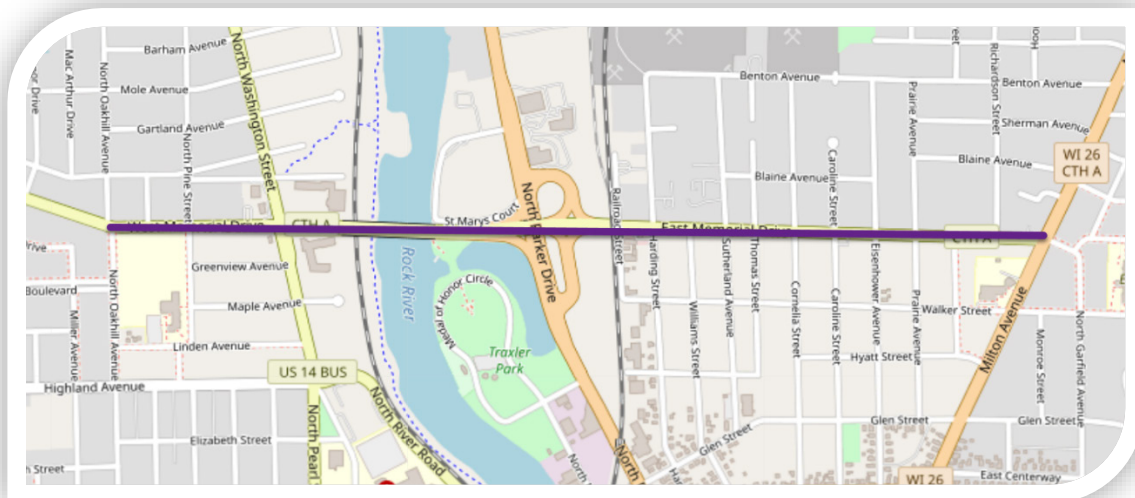
Corridor Evaluation

Crashes were analyzed on three highway corridors as specified by the city. A one-page summary of the crash statistics is provided for each of the corridors in Appendix B1 and has information about the crash trends observed. Target crash types the city may want to aim to reduce are listed for each corridor.

The corridors that were evaluated are listed on subsequent pages in order of overall economic loss. A corridor map and notable crash types to consider targeting for reduction are provided, in addition to a discussion of safety issues and potential solutions.

1. E. Memorial Avenue (S. Oakhill Ave to Milton Ave) 1.46 miles

229 Crashes, \$13,665,800 Economic Loss



Target crash types

- b. Left-turn angle
- c. Run-off-the-road
- d. Right angle
- e. Head-On
- f. Side-Swipe Same
- g. Pedestrian(1)/Bicycle(1)

Statistics

17 crashes, \$2,521,600 in economic loss
 25 crashes, \$2,253,200 in economic loss
 41 crashes, \$2,110,600 in economic loss
 20 crashes, \$896,800 in economic loss
 29 crashes, \$537,600 in economic loss
 2 crashes, \$246,000 in economic loss

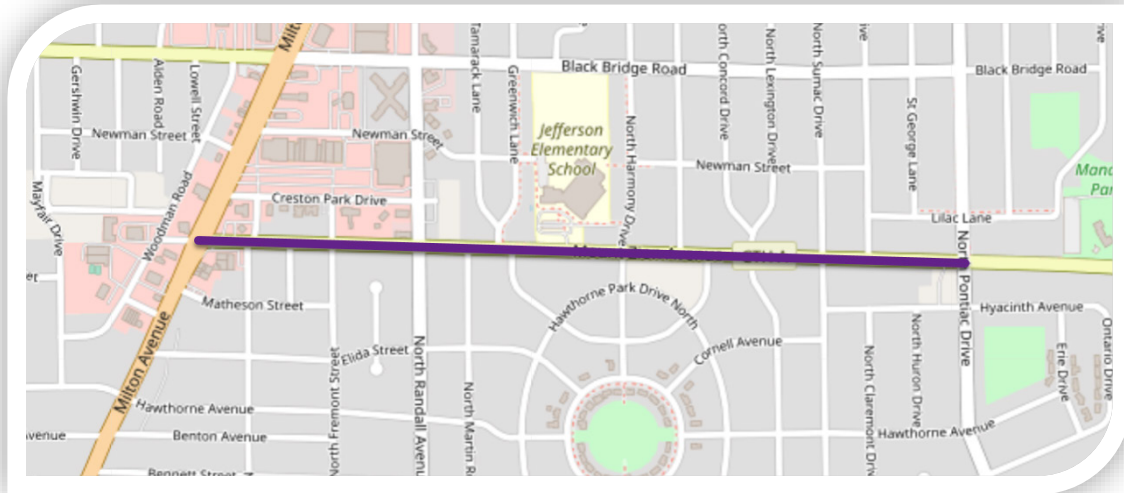
Discussion

Based on the crash history of rear-end, left-turn angle, run-off-the-road and right-angle crashes, improvements along this corridor is a good candidate for HSIP funding. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety. For instance, there are portions of this corridor that appear to be good candidates for a reconfiguration from 4-lane undivided cross section to a three-lane cross section with a center left-turn lane (also called a road diet, 3-lane TWLTL, or safety conversion). Upon completion of a traffic study, HSIP eligibility can then be more closely evaluated.

2. Mt. Zion Street (Milton Ave to Pontiac Dr)

1.02 miles

132 Crashes, \$6,404,800 Economic Loss



Target crash types

- b. Rear-end
- c. Left-turn angle
- d. Pedestrian(1)/Bicycle(2)
- e. Run-off-the-road
- f. Side-Swipe Same

Statistics

- 49 crashes, \$1,839,200 in economic loss
- 10 crashes, \$1,099,600 in economic loss
- 3 crashes, \$557,000 in economic loss
- 12 crashes, \$448,000 in economic loss
- 17 crashes, \$389,800 in economic loss

Discussion

Based on the crash history of right-angle, rear-end, and left-turn angle crashes, improvements along this corridor may be a good candidate for HSIP funding. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration and intersection improvements that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety. Upon completion of a traffic study, HSIP eligibility can then be more closely evaluated.

3. N. Pontiac Drive (Holiday Dr to Milton Ave) 0.32 mile

106 Crashes, \$4,626,000 Economic Loss



Target crash types

Statistics

b. Right angle	14 crashes, \$882,000 in economic loss
c. Head-On	5 crashes, \$578,600 in economic loss
d. Side-Swipe Same	26 crashes, \$505,200 in economic loss
e. Left-turn angle	11 crashes, \$455,400 in economic loss
f. Run-off-the-road	7 crashes, \$187,800 in economic loss

Discussion

Based on the crash history of rear-end and right-angle crashes, improvements along this corridor may be a good candidate for HSIP funding. A traffic study is recommended to determine a lane configuration that will provide acceptable operations while improving safety. For instance, there are portions of this corridor that appear to be good candidates for a reconfiguration from 4-lane undivided cross section to a three-lane cross section with a center left-turn lane (also called a road diet, 3-lane TWLTL, or safety conversion). Upon completion of a traffic study, HSIP eligibility can then be more closely evaluated.

Pedestrian Risk Assessment

Ten pedestrian crossings at locations specified by the city were analyzed and were given a pedestrian risk assessment score (hazard rating) based on the aforementioned criteria. The intersections were prioritized by recommendations by anticipated cost-effectiveness and shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Pedestrian Crossing Recommendations Summary

Pedestrian Crossing Location	Traffic Control	Existing Hazard Rating	Improvements in Order of Anticipated Cost Effectiveness (New Hazard Rating)
Kellogg Ave & Oakhill Ave (west leg, unmarked crosswalk)	Minor Stop	150	<p>[R] High Visibility Crosswalk (90) [C] RRFB (75) [C] Median Refuge (105) [C] Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (38) [C] Curb Extensions (120) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Add School Crossing Signs Since School Speed Limit Sign Nearby* [R] Update School Signs to Current Standards of Color and Retroreflectivity*</p>
Ruger Ave & Ringold St (west leg, standard crosswalk)	Minor Stop	90	<p>[R] High visibility crosswalk (54) [C] RRFB (45) [C] Median Refuge (63) [C] Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (23) [C] Curb Extensions (68) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Update School Signs to Current Standards of Color and Retroreflectivity*</p>
W Memorial Dr & Pine St (west leg, standard crosswalk/flashing beacon)	Minor Stop	50	<p><u>Recommendations for Both Options</u> [R] High visibility crosswalk (30) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Update School Signs to Current Standards of Color and Retroreflectivity*</p> <p><u>If 4-Lane Cross-Section Remains:</u> [R] Double Lane Lines Leading Up to Crossing to Deter Lane Changing Approaching Crossing*</p> <p><u>If 3-Lane TWLTL Implemented:</u> [C] RRFB (25) [C] PHB (13) [C] Curb Extensions (40)</p>

[R] Recommended; [C] Consider; *Research is limited about treatment’s effectiveness and, therefore, is not a part of the pedestrian risk score. Although not included in the scoring method, the treatment is low-cost and incorporate principles that are known to reduce pedestrian risk.

Table 1: Pedestrian Crossing Recommendations Summary (Continued)

Pedestrian Crossing Location	Traffic Control	Existing Hazard Rating	Improvements in Order of Anticipated Cost Effectiveness (New Hazard Rating)
Pontiac Dr & Plymouth Ave (south leg, high visibility crosswalk)	Minor Stop	24	[C] Curb Extensions (18) [C] RRFB (20) [C] Median Refuge (24) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Update School Signs to Current Standards of Color and Retroreflectivity*
Memorial Dr & Harding St (east leg, standard crosswalk)	Minor Stop	495	<u>Recommendations for Both Options</u> [R] High visibility crosswalk (297) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* <u>If 4-Lane Cross-Section Remains:</u> [R] Double Lane Lines Leading Up to Crossing to Deter Lane Changing Approaching Crossing* <u>If 3-Lane TWLTL Implemented:</u> [C] RRFB (248) [C] PHB (124) [C] Curb Extensions (413)
Ruger Ave & Randall Ave (south leg, standard crosswalk)	All-Way Stop	263	[R] High visibility crosswalk (158) [C] Curb extensions (210)
Ice age Trail & Beloit Ave (standard crosswalk)	Stop On Trail	263	[R] High visibility crosswalk (158) [C] RRFB (131) [C] Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (66) [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Double Lane Lines Leading Up to Crossing to Deter Lane Changing Approaching Crossing* [C] Additional Upstream Warning Signs*
E Milwaukee St & Morningside Dr (west leg, high visibility crosswalk)	Minor Stop	101	[R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Double Lane Lines Leading Up to Crossing to Deter Lane Changing Approaching Crossing*

[R] Recommended; [C] Consider; *Research is limited about treatment’s effectiveness and, therefore, is not a part of the pedestrian risk score. Although not included in the scoring method, the treatment is low-cost and incorporate principles that are known to reduce pedestrian risk.

Table 1: Pedestrian Crossing Recommendations Summary (Continued)

Pedestrian Crossing Location	Traffic Control	Existing Hazard Rating	Improvements in Order of Anticipated Cost Effectiveness (New Hazard Rating)
W Milwaukee St & Middle School Rd (west leg, standard crosswalk)	Minor Stop	84	[R] High visibility crosswalk (50) [C] RRFB (42) [R] Count Pedestrian Traffic to Achieve a More Accurate Assessment of the Pedestrian Risk Score [R] Advanced Yield Lines with “Yield to Pedestrian” Signs* [R] Double Lane Lines Leading Up to Crossing to Deter Lane Changing Approaching Crossing*
S Oakhill Ave & Lapham St (south leg, high visibility crosswalk)	Minor Stop	5	[C] Count Pedestrian Traffic to Achieve a More Accurate Assessment of the Pedestrian Risk Score

Images of each recommended mitigation technique are shown below.



High-Visibility Crosswalk



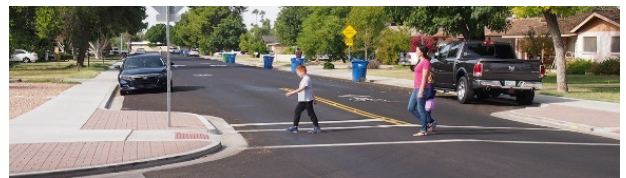
Rapid Rectangular Flashing Beacon (RRFB)



Median Refuge Island



Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB)



Curb Extensions



Advanced Yield Lines



Yield to Pedestrians Sign



School Related Signs Should Be Neon Yellow

Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) Information

Pedestrian actuated RRFBs are a type of warning beacon that are used at uncontrolled pedestrian crossings to assist pedestrians in crossing the roadway. WisDOT received statewide interim approval from FHWA to allow all jurisdictions in Wisconsin to install an RRFB (WisDOT IA-21 Memo). The WisDOT Traffic Engineering, Operations and Safety (TEOpS) Manual 4-5 provides eight criteria that should be met prior to installing an RRFB:

1. The location is an uncontrolled pedestrian crossing.
2. A minimum volume of 20 or more pedestrians during a single hour (any four consecutive 15-minute periods) of an average day should be met. Young (<12), elderly (>85) and disable pedestrians count 2 times toward volume thresholds.
3. A minimum vehicular volume of 1,500 vehicles per day.
4. Maximum of four lanes crossed, unless there is a raised median, in which case it can be six lanes.
5. There exists a minimum of 300 feet between the subject crossing and the nearest controlled pedestrian crossing or intersection traffic control device.
6. Adequate stopping sight distance exists.
7. Flash rate of 75 flashes per minute.
8. Greater than 1,200 feet from another RRFB.

Additionally, TEOpS 4-5 states that RRFBs may not be appropriate at locations where there is a combination of both high traffic volumes and high pedestrian volumes.

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon (PHB) Information

Per the WisDOT Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) Chapter 4F, a PHB is a special type of hybrid beacon used to warn and control traffic at an unsignalized location to assist pedestrians in crossing a street or highway at a marked crosswalk. WisDOT MUTCD Figures 4F-1 & 4F-2 on the following page provide guidelines for the installation of PHBs on roadways with speeds lower than 35-mph and speeds more than 35-mph, respectively. If any one hour of a day has a major street volume total and corresponding pedestrian volume total that falls above the applicable line in the appropriate figure, a PHB may be considered for installation.

WisDOT MUTCD Chapter 4F Figures 4F-1 & 4F-2

Figure 4F-1. Guidelines for the Installation of Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons on Low-Speed Roadways

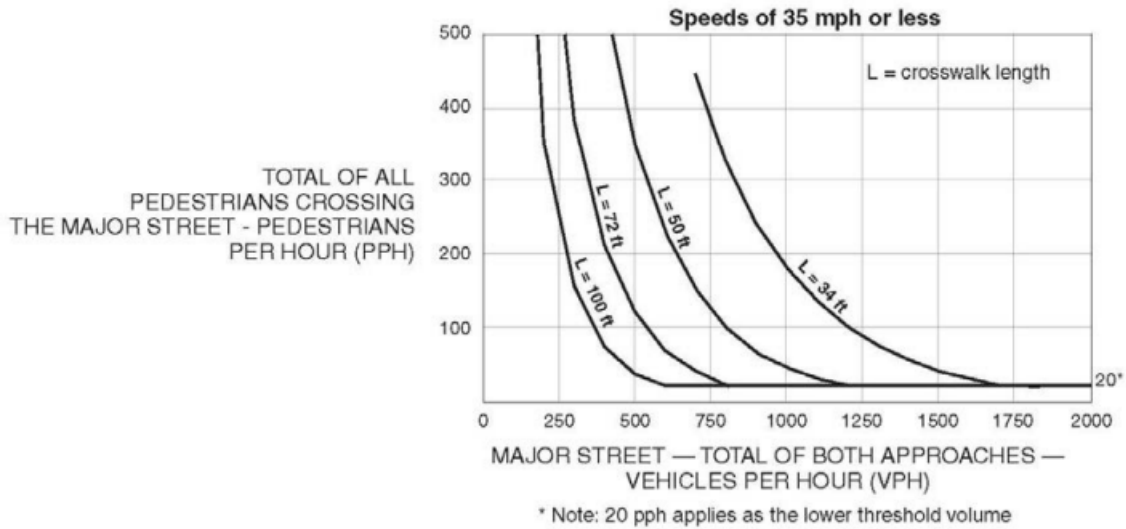
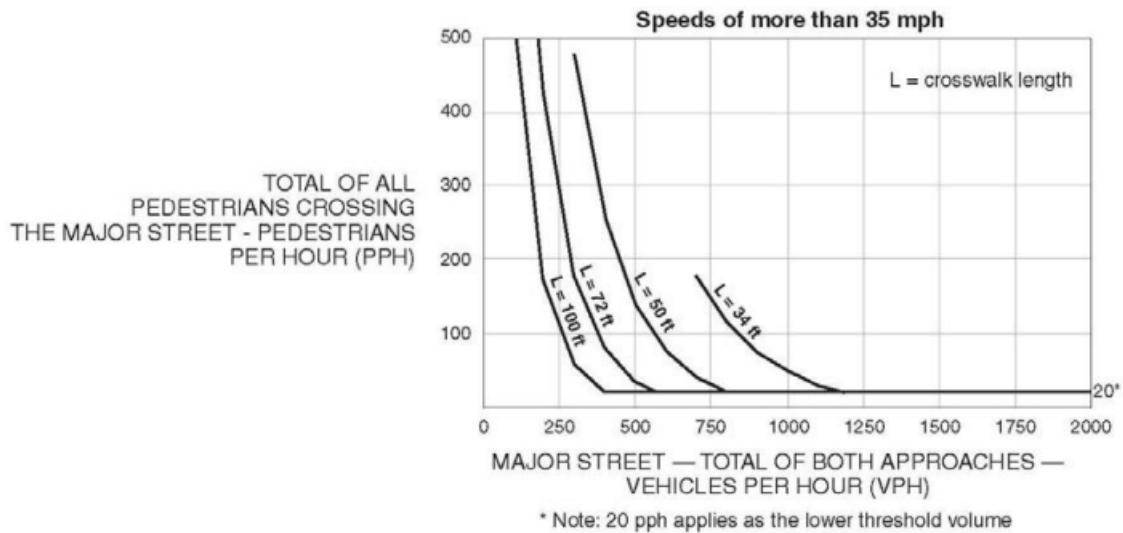


Figure 4F-2. Guidelines for the Installation of Pedestrian Hybrid Beacons on High-Speed Roadways



Recommendations for the ten pedestrian risk assessment crossings are noted below.

Kellogg Avenue & S. Oakhill Avenue (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Unmarked Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs, adding school crossing signs due to the proximity of the school zone speed limit sign, and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, median refuge, PHB, or adding curb extensions. According to the count taken at this intersection in September 2021, pedestrian volumes are not high enough to warrant an RRFB or a PHB, however volumes could be reevaluated if either of those improvements are pursued.

Ruger Avenue & Ringold Avenue (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, median refuge, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.

W. Memorial Drive & N. Pine Street (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk with Flashing Beacon)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity.

If a 4-lane cross-section remains, it is recommended to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

If Memorial Drive is converted to a 3-lane TWLTL, improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.

S. Pontiac Drive & Plymouth Avenue (Minor Stop Control, South Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk)

It is recommended that to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and updating the existing school signs to the current standards of color and retroreflectivity. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include adding curb extensions, an RRFB, or median refuge.

E. Memorial Drive & Harding Street (Minor Stop Control, East Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Additional recommended improvements include adding advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs.

If a 4-lane cross-section remains, it is recommended to add double lane lines between the two eastbound approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

If Memorial Drive is converted to a 3-lane TWLTL, improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB, PHB, or adding curb extensions. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.

Ruger Avenue & Randall Avenue (All-Way Stop Control, South Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Consideration could be given to adding curb extensions to the crossing to shorten the crossing distance.

Ice Age Trail & Beloit Avenue (Trail Crossing, Existing Standard Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing. Additional upstream warning signs could be considered. Other improvements that could be considered, in order of anticipated cost-effectiveness, include an RRFB or a PHB. Pedestrian volumes should be counted if an RRFB or PHB are pursued to verify whether volume thresholds are met.

E. Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk)

It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

W. Milwaukee Street & Middle School Road (Minor Stop Control, West Leg, Existing Standard Crosswalk)

It is recommended that a high-visibility crosswalk is added at this crossing. Consideration could be given to adding an RRFB, but volumes should be counted to verify whether volume thresholds are met. Also, it is recommended to count pedestrians to achieve a more accurate assessment of the pedestrian risk score. It is recommended to add advanced yield lines with “yield to pedestrian” signs and to add double lane lines between the two approach lanes leading up to the crosswalk to deter lane changing near the crossing.

S. Oakhill Ave & Lapham Street (Minor Stop Control, South Leg, Existing High Visibility Crosswalk)

It is recommended to count pedestrians to achieve a more accurate assessment of the pedestrian risk score.

CONCLUSIONS

This Local Road Safety Plan identified opportunities to improve traffic safety throughout the City of Janesville. Twenty intersections were evaluated on the connecting highway and local networks. Three local corridors segments and ten pedestrian crossing locations were also evaluated. Electronic crash data for the years 2016-2020 were used to perform the analysis at these locations.

The study found there appear to be five connecting highway intersections and four local intersections that are good candidates for 90 percent Federal Funding through the HSIP program. Three connecting highway intersections were identified as having the potential to qualify for 90 percent State Funding through the SISP program. There were also potential safety improvements identified at various intersections and pedestrian crossings that could be considered using local funding.

The three corridors examined in the study each appear to be good candidates for reconfiguration to a 3-lane cross section, potentially with 90 percent funding through the HSIP program. Traffic studies are recommended along these corridors to validate a 3-lane cross section would provide adequate capacity. The studies could also further examine the HSIP opportunities for modifications recommended by the capacity analysis.

It is recommended to use the information in this memorandum as a planning tool for prioritizing local safety improvements and applying for HSIP/SISP funding.

NEXT STEPS

HSIP application are due on February 15th, 2022 for the next cycle of applications. If the City of Janesville is interested in pursuing any of the potential projects listed in this study, it is suggested that such applications are begun as soon as possible to ensure time to prepare the applications and proactively coordinate with WisDOT. For the locations and projects in the Tier 1 – “good” and Tier 2 – “maybe” categories that the City of Janesville has interest in potentially improving through the HSIP program, it is suggested that the City of Janesville meet with WisDOT to discuss potential safety solutions, strategies, and HSIP eligibility. If the February 15th, 2022 deadline is not able to be met, the next HSIP application deadline is six months later, on August 15th, 2022. The later application date would afford the City of Janesville to complete the recommended traffic studies and prioritize locations to include in the HSIP application.

If the City of Janesville has interest in improvements to the signal equipment at the intersection of USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street, the SISP municipal applications are due to regional contacts on April 8th, 2022 for the next cycle of applications. If the April deadline is unable to be met, the next SISP application is six months later and is due to regional contacts on September 9, 2022. An overview of the SISP program can be found in Appendix D.

APPENDIX A1

INTERSECTION RANKINGS

APPENDIX A1.1

Intersection Database

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	LEGS	ENTERING AADT	COORDINATES	CRASH FREQ.	CRASH RATE	ECONOMIC LOSS
1	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	4	28,200	42.713819, -89.000824	95	1.84	\$4,937,800
2	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	4	30,250	42.704386, -89.006708	93	1.68	\$3,867,000
3	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	4	25,050	42.700868, -89.008946	52	1.14	\$3,594,000
4	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	4	26,100	42.716255, -88.999289	81	1.70	\$3,252,200
5	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	4	29,650	42.706589, -89.005348	69	1.27	\$3,104,400
6	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	4	13,600	42.695566, -88.987891	27	1.09	\$3,005,600
7	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	4	17,200	42.649761, -89.031155	41	1.31	\$2,671,600
8	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	4	12,950	42.681902, -89.021376	28	1.18	\$2,397,800
9	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	4	22,700	42.693606, -89.013558	68	1.64	\$2,268,800
10	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	4	26,950	42.722699, -89.006063	46	0.93	\$2,237,400
11	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	4	18,300	42.686372, -89.024755	27	0.81	\$2,050,400
12	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	4	13,200	42.677275, -89.016218	24	1.00	\$1,869,400
13	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	4	7,650	42.704296, -89.003280	23	1.65	\$1,819,200
14	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	4	19,350	42.685802, -89.025671	38	1.08	\$1,738,600
15	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	4	9,600	42.698284, -88.979226	23	1.31	\$1,670,600
16	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	4	10,100	42.692711, -88.997050	30	1.63	\$1,615,800
17	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	4	5,050	42.687968, -89.012391	28	3.04	\$1,500,200
18	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	4	11,760	42.693884, -89.025649	22	1.02	\$1,399,000
19	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	4	7,900	42.683358, -89.002897	14	0.97	\$1,048,800
20	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	4	5,800	42.683898, -89.035908	11	1.04	\$755,600
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Averages per Intersection						42	1.37	\$2,340,210
Totals						840		\$46,804,200

1) Ranked by total economic loss. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, and \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.2

Economic Loss Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	CRASH FREQUENCY TOTAL	ECONOMIC LOSS (ALL CRASHES)
1	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	0	1	7	16	71	95	\$4,937,800
2	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	0	2	3	8	80	93	\$3,867,000
3	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	1	6	10	35	52	\$3,594,000
4	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	5	12	64	81	\$3,252,200
5	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	6	10	53	69	\$3,104,400
6	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	1	1	5	3	17	27	\$3,005,600
7	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	7	7	27	41	\$2,671,600
8	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	2	2	3	21	28	\$2,397,800
9	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	2	10	56	68	\$2,268,800
10	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	3	10	33	46	\$2,237,400
11	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	2	6	18	27	\$2,050,400
12	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	4	1	18	24	\$1,869,400
13	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	1	0	8	14	23	\$1,819,200
14	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	1	4	32	38	\$1,738,600
15	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	2	9	12	23	\$1,670,600
16	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	3	6	21	30	\$1,615,800
17	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	0	0	2	7	19	28	\$1,500,200
18	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	4	3	15	22	\$1,399,000
19	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	1	0	2	11	14	\$1,048,800
20	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	0	0	2	2	7	11	\$755,600
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Averages per Intersection		0.05	0.60	3.30	6.85	31.20	42.00	\$2,340,210
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Totals		1	12	66	137	624	840	\$46,804,200
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Avg. by Traffic Control	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	CRASHES	ECONOMIC LOSS
Traffic Signal	0.07	0.71	4.00	7.57	39.00	51.36	\$2,757,914
All-Way Stop	0.00	0.67	0.67	4.00	10.67	16.00	\$1,207,867
Modern Roundabout	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minor Street Stop	0.00	0.00	2.67	6.33	15.33	24.33	\$1,523,267
Minor Street Yield	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1) Ranked by total economic loss. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, and \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.3

Crash Frequency Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	CRASH FREQUENCY TOTAL
1	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	0	1	7	16	71	95
2	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	0	2	3	8	80	93
3	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	5	12	64	81
4	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	6	10	53	69
5	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	2	10	56	68
6	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	1	6	10	35	52
7	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	3	10	33	46
8	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	7	7	27	41
9	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	1	4	32	38
10	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	3	6	21	30
11	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	2	2	3	21	28
12	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	0	0	2	7	19	28
13	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	1	1	5	3	17	27
14	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	2	6	18	27
15	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	4	1	18	24
16	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	1	0	8	14	23
17	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	2	9	12	23
18	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	4	3	15	22
19	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	1	0	2	11	14
20	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	0	0	2	2	7	11
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Averages per Intersection		0.05	0.60	3.30	6.85	31.20	42.00
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Totals		1	12	66	137	624	840
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Avg. by Traffic Control	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	CRASH FREQUENCY
Traffic Signal	0.07	0.71	4.00	7.57	39.00	51.36
All-Way Stop	0.00	0.67	0.67	4.00	10.67	16.00
Modern Roundabout	---	---	---	---	---	---
Minor Street Stop	0.00	0.00	2.67	6.33	15.33	24.33
Minor Street Yield	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	---	---

1) Ranked by total crash frequency in five-year period.

APPENDIX A1.4

Crash Rate Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	ENTERING AADT	CRASH FREQUENCY	CRASH RATE
1	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	5,050	28	3.04
2	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	28,200	95	1.84
3	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	26,100	81	1.70
4	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	30,250	93	1.68
5	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	7,650	23	1.65
6	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	22,700	68	1.64
7	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	10,100	30	1.63
8	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	17,200	41	1.31
9	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	9,600	23	1.31
10	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	29,650	69	1.27
11	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	12,950	28	1.18
12	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	25,050	52	1.14
13	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	13,600	27	1.09
14	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	19,350	38	1.08
15	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	5,800	11	1.04
16	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	11,760	22	1.02
17	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	13,200	24	1.00
18	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	7,900	14	0.97
19	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	26,950	46	0.93
20	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	18,300	27	0.81
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Totals			341,360	840	1.35
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Avg. by Traffic Control	ENTERING AADT	CRASH FREQUENCY	CRASH RATE
Traffic Signal	20,971	51.36	1.34
All-Way Stop	7,117	16.00	1.23
Modern Roundabout	---	---	---
Minor Street Stop	8,803	24.33	1.51
Minor Street Yield	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---

1) Ranked by total number of crashes per million entering vehicles in five-year period.

APPENDIX A1.5

Night-Time Crash Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	NIGHT-TIME CRASHES	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT NIGHT-TIME	ECONOMIC LOSS (NIGHT-TIME)
1	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	6	27	22%	\$1,523,400
2	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	21	93	23%	\$1,218,400
3	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	23	95	24%	\$1,109,600
4	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	11	52	21%	\$755,600
5	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	21	81	26%	\$751,400
6	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	17	69	25%	\$726,400
7	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	4	27	15%	\$716,400
8	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	1	24	4%	\$684,000
9	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	6	22	27%	\$589,400
10	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	7	46	15%	\$506,200
11	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	6	30	20%	\$495,400
12	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	13	68	19%	\$477,000
13	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	14	41	34%	\$469,600
14	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	10	28	36%	\$220,200
15	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	7	23	30%	\$187,800
16	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	5	28	18%	\$166,200
17	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	4	14	29%	\$155,400
18	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	6	38	16%	\$64,800
19	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	2	11	18%	\$21,600
20	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	2	23	9%	\$21,600
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Averages per Intersection			9.30	42.00	22%	\$543,020
Totals			186	840	22%	\$10,860,400

1) Crashes ranked by economic loss of night-time crashes. Night-time includes night, or during low-light (dawn/dusk) conditions. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.6

Slippery Conditions Crash Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	SLIPPERY CONDITIONS CRASHES	TOTAL NUMBER OF CRASHES	PERCENT SLIPPERY CONDITIONS	ECONOMIC LOSS (SLIPPERY CONDITIONS)
1	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	26	81	32%	\$1,554,400
2	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	7	24	29%	\$955,000
3	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	22	68	32%	\$780,400
4	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	14	46	30%	\$712,200
5	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	16	52	31%	\$697,400
6	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	9	27	33%	\$640,000
7	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	22	69	32%	\$574,200
8	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	13	38	34%	\$571,000
9	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	8	41	20%	\$517,000
10	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	20	93	22%	\$440,400
11	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	8	30	27%	\$423,000
12	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	9	22	41%	\$415,600
13	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	7	28	25%	\$412,200
14	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	13	95	14%	\$346,600
15	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	6	28	21%	\$289,200
16	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	6	23	26%	\$271,000
17	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	4	27	15%	\$155,400
18	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	3	11	27%	\$32,400
19	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	3	14	21%	\$32,400
20	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	3	23	13%	\$32,400
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Averages per Intersection			11	42	26%	\$492,610
Totals			219	840	26%	\$9,852,200

1) Crashes ranked by economic loss of slippery pavement conditions crashes. Slippery conditions includes wet, snowy, or icy. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.7

Pedestrian Crash Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	TOTAL PEDESTRIAN CRASHES	ECONOMIC LOSS (PED CRASHES)
1	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	0	2	0	0	0	2	\$1,368,000
2	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$684,000
3	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	2	1	0	3	\$557,000
4	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	1	0	1	2	\$227,800
5	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$217,000
6	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$217,000
7	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$217,000
8	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$217,000
9	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$217,000
10	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$123,000
11	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$10,800
12	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
13	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
14	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
15	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
16	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
17	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
18	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
19	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
20	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
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Averages per Intersection			0.00	0.15	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.75	\$368,690.91
Totals			0	3	8	2	2	15	\$4,055,600.00

1) Ranked by economic loss of crashes involving pedestrians. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.8

Bicycle Crash Ranking

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	FATAL	A-LEVEL	B-LEVEL	C-LEVEL	PDO	TOTAL BICYCLE CRASHES	ECONOMIC LOSS (BICYCLE CRASHES)
1	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
2	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
3	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
4	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
5	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
6	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
7	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
8	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
9	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
10	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
11	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
12	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
13	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
14	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
15	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
16	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
17	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
18	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
19	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
20	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0
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Averages per Intersection			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	\$0.00
Totals			0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00

1) Ranked by economic loss of crashes involving bicyclists. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level.

APPENDIX A1.9

Top Crash Types

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	CRASH TYPES	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ECONOMIC LOSS
1	REAR-END	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	31	\$1,981,400
2	RT-ANGLE	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	17	\$1,493,600
3	RT-ANGLE	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	26	\$1,478,600
4	PEDESTRIAN	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	2	\$1,368,000
5	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	29	\$1,156,200
6	REAR-END	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	27	\$1,152,800
7	RT-ANGLE	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	6	\$1,150,400
8	LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	13	\$1,113,800
9	REAR-END	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	31	\$1,102,000
10	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	10	\$1,099,600
11	LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	7	\$973,200
12	LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	19	\$954,200
13	RT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	8	\$929,400
14	REAR-END	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	23	\$903,400
15	LT-ANGLE	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	14	\$900,200
16	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	12	\$878,600
17	REAR-END	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	38	\$859,200
18	REAR-END	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	19	\$842,000
19	REAR-END	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	3	\$817,800
20	LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	18	\$813,000
21	MISC. OTHER	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	2	\$807,000
22	RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	11	\$792,000
23	RT-ANGLE	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	7	\$730,600
24	LT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	5	\$727,200
25	RT-ANGLE	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	15	\$723,000
26	PARKED-VEHICLE	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	3	\$705,600
27	MISC. OTHER	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	6	\$701,600
28	MISC. OTHER	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	2	\$694,800
29	PEDESTRIAN	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	1	\$684,000
30	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	21	\$675,600
31	RT-ANGLE	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	10	\$650,800
32	RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	9	\$621,800
33	LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	6	\$607,600
34	PEDESTRIAN	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	3	\$557,000
35	RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	11	\$549,400
36	REAR-END	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	8	\$517,000
37	LT-ANGLE	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	7	\$506,200
38	RT-ANGLE	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	5	\$484,600
39	RT-ANGLE	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	6	\$477,200
40	REAR-END	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	12	\$466,200
41	REAR-END	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	13	\$458,800
42	LT-ANGLE	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	3	\$444,800
43	RT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	9	\$433,800
44	MISC. OTHER	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	6	\$401,400
45	RT-ANGLE	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	4	\$379,800
46	RT-ANGLE	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	4	\$361,600
47	REAR-END	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	4	\$361,600
48	PARKED-VEHICLE	Pearl Street & Ravine Street	All-Way Stop	3	\$350,800
49	SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	13	\$346,600
50	RT-ANGLE	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	2	\$340,000
Totals for Top 50 Crash Types				564	\$ 38,525,800

1) Ranked by economic loss per crash type. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level. Most crashes within 300 feet of intersection, per the accident report form.

APPENDIX A1.10

Top Crash Types by Direction

City of Janesville (2016 thru 2020)

RANK ¹	CRASH PATTERN	INTERSECTION	TRAFFIC CONTROL	NUMBER OF CRASHES	ECONOMIC LOSS
1	NB_REAR	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	13	\$1,356,400
2	NB/EB_RT-ANGLE	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	12	\$1,327,400
3	WB/NB_RT-ANGLE	Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street	Minor Street Stop	22	\$1,229,200
4	WB_DRIVEWAY_FARSIDE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	21	\$1,069,800
5	SB_REAR	STH 26 & Memorial Drive	Traffic Signal	18	\$849,400
6	SB_REAR	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	18	\$831,200
7	SB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	9	\$752,200
8	SB_PARKED_VEHICLE	Holmes Street & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	3	\$705,600
9	WB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	3	\$705,600
10	SB_REAR	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	16	\$697,400
11	WB_LT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	2	\$694,800
12	EB_DRIVEWAY_NEARSIDE	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	2	\$694,800
13	NB/EB_RT-ANGLE	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	2	\$694,800
14	MISC_SOUTH-LEG	Main Street & Racine Street	Traffic Signal	1	\$684,000
15	MISC_WEST-LEG	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	1	\$684,000
16	NB_PED_FARSIDE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	1	\$684,000
17	SB_PED_NEARSIDE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	1	\$684,000
18	EB_REAR	Court Street & Main Street	Traffic Signal	1	\$684,000
19	NB_REAR	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	24	\$595,800
20	SB_REAR	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	15	\$592,600
21	WB_LT-ANGLE	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	6	\$589,400
22	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	3	\$557,000
23	NB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	10	\$538,600
24	WB_DRIVEWAY_FARSIDE	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	15	\$498,600
25	SB_REAR	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	15	\$498,600
26	EB/SB_RT-ANGLE	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	5	\$484,600
27	NB_REAR	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	11	\$455,400
28	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	Harding Street & Memorial Drive	Minor Street Stop	3	\$444,800
29	NB_DRIVEWAY_FARSIDE	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	3	\$444,800
30	WB_DRIVEWAY_NEARSIDE	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	8	\$423,000
31	SB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Lodge Drive	Traffic Signal	8	\$404,800
32	EB/SB_RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	4	\$379,800
33	NB/EB_RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road	Traffic Signal	4	\$361,600
34	SB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	2	\$340,000
35	WB_DRIVEWAY_FARSIDE	Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street	Traffic Signal	2	\$340,000
36	EB_DRIVEWAY_FARSIDE	Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive	Traffic Signal	2	\$340,000
37	NB/EB_RT-ANGLE	USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue	Traffic Signal	2	\$340,000
38	NB_LT-ANGLE	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	7	\$300,000
39	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue	All-Way Stop	7	\$300,000
40	NB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	8	\$292,600
41	WB_REAR	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	4	\$267,600
42	SB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue	Traffic Signal	3	\$256,800
43	EB_REAR	USH 51 & Main Street	Traffic Signal	4	\$249,400
44	WB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	4	\$249,400
45	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Holiday Drive	Traffic Signal	2	\$246,000
46	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	USH 14 & Kennedy Road	Traffic Signal	2	\$246,000
47	WB/NB_RT-ANGLE	USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street	Traffic Signal	2	\$246,000
48	EB/SB_RT-ANGLE	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	2	\$246,000
49	SB/WB_RT-ANGLE	Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive	Minor Street Stop	3	\$238,600
50	EB_LT-ANGLE	STH 26 & Black Bridge Road	Traffic Signal	3	\$238,600
Totals for Top 50 Crash Patterns				339	\$ 27,035,000

1) Ranked by economic loss per crash pattern by direction. Economic Loss calculated by using \$684k per Fatal K-Level, \$684k per Incapacitating Injury A-Level, \$217k per Non-Incapacitating Injury B-Level, \$123k per Possible Injury C-Level, and \$10.8k per Property Damage Only PD-Level. Most crashes within 300 feet of intersection, per the accident report form.

APPENDIX A2

INTERSECTION COLLISION DIAGRAMS

A2.1 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Holiday Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 28,200
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.713819, -89.000824

TOTAL CRASHES: 95
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 19.0
CRASH RATE: 1.84 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.16 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 4,937,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

Entering ADT
12,000



STH 26



Mx Other Crashes
1 Within Intersection



WB ← 2,850 Entering ADT



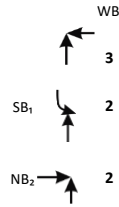
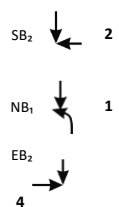
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	2	6	18	26	\$ 1,366,400
2017	0	0	1	2	15	18	\$ 625,000
2018	0	1	1	1	10	13	\$ 1,132,000
2019	0	0	3	4	18	25	\$ 1,337,400
2020	0	0	0	3	10	13	\$ 477,000

TOTAL 0 1 7 16 71 95 \$ 4,937,800
 K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury,
 C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

WB^d WB Driveway Related
21

Misc. Crashes West Leg
M^w 1

Holiday Drive

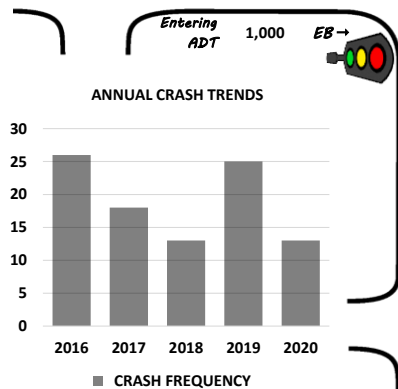


Holiday Drive

M^e Misc. Crashes East Leg
2

EB^d EB Driveway Related
8

ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE
 > \$1 M
 > \$500 K
 Ped/Bike



Misc. Crashes South Leg
M^s 1

STH 26



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	1	3	2	6	\$ 607,600
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	6	5	11	\$ 792,000
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	1	2	5	23	31	\$ 1,981,400
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	1	0	12	13	\$ 346,600
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	3	2	24	29	\$ 1,156,200
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	5	5	\$ 54,000
TOTAL	0	1	7	16	71	95	\$ 4,937,800

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	82	86%
WET	10	11%
SNOW	2	2%
ICE	1	1%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	95	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	72	76%
DARK	23	24%
TOT.	95	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	3	3%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	6	6%

SEASON

SPRING	15	16%
SUMMER	26	27%
FALL	22	23%
WINTER	32	34%
TOT.	95	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	1	1%
SB	2	2%
EB	1	1%
WB	3	3%
TBD	1	1%
TOT.	8	8%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	2	2%
SB	4	4%
EB	2	2%
WB	1	1%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	9	9%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	1	1%
NONE	2	1%
VERY MINOR	12	6%
MINOR	52	28%
MODERATE	80	43%
SEVERE	38	21%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	185	

NOTES:

Injury crashes have been vetted. NOTE: 21 crashes at West service road and 8 crashes at East service road (shown as driveway crashes).

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	MON	11
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	11
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	WED	12
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	THU	16
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4	1	0	4	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	FRI	22
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	SAT	17
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	6
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	8	7	9	14	10	4	10	10	6	2	4	3	2	0	TOT.	95

A2.2 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Black Bridge Road
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

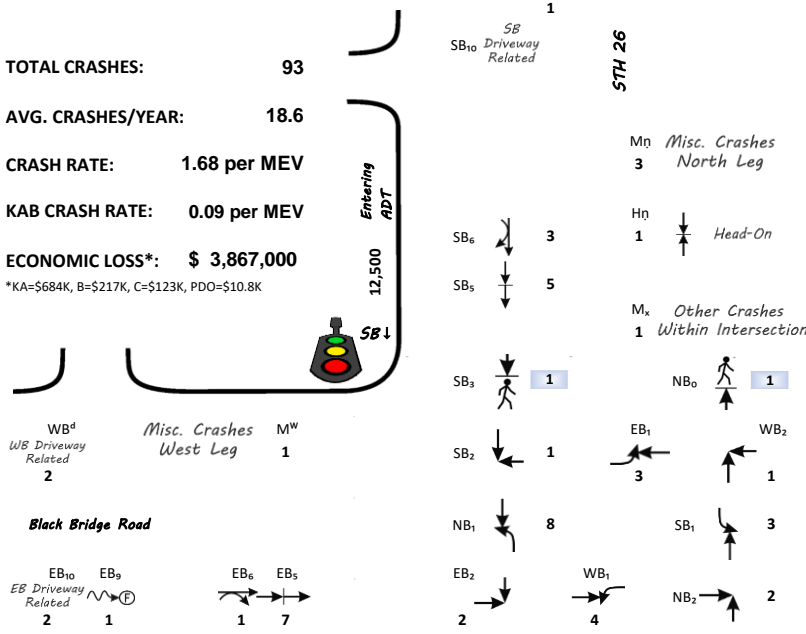
From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 30,250
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.704386, -89.006708

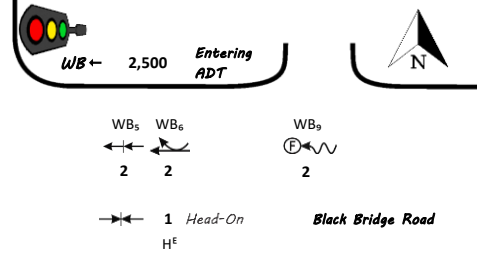
TOTAL CRASHES: 93
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 18.6
CRASH RATE: 1.68 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.09 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 3,867,000

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K



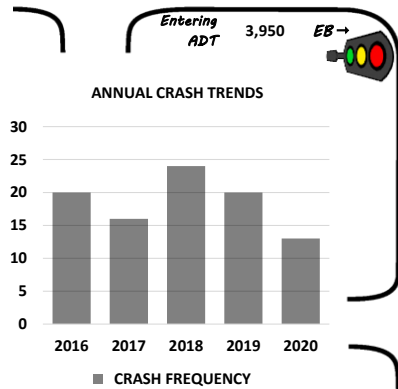
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	5	15	20	\$ 777,000
2017	0	0	1	0	15	16	\$ 379,000
2018	0	0	1	1	22	24	\$ 577,600
2019	0	1	0	1	18	20	\$ 1,001,400
2020	0	1	1	1	10	13	\$ 1,132,000
TOTAL	0	2	3	8	80	93	\$ 3,867,000

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	3	0	15	18	\$ 813,000
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
PEDESTRIAN	0	2	0	0	0	2	\$ 1,368,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
REAR-END	0	0	0	4	34	38	\$ 859,200
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	7	7	\$ 75,600
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	7	7	\$ 75,600
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	7	7	\$ 75,600
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	3	3	6	\$ 401,400
TOTAL	0	2	3	8	80	93	\$ 3,867,000

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 73 78%	DAY 72 77%	ALCOHOL 2 2%	SPRING 26 28%	NB 1 1%	NB 1 1%	OTHER/UNK. 4 2%
WET 15 16%	DARK 21 23%	DRUGS 0 0%	SUMMER 18 19%	SB 0 0%	SB 0 0%	NONE 9 5%
SNOW 5 5%	TOT. 93	SPEED 6 6%	FALL 27 29%	EB 2 2%	EB 1 1%	VERY MINOR 5 3%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 22 24%	WB 1 1%	WB 0 0%	MINOR 54 31%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 93	TBD 18 19%	TBD 3 3%	MODERATE 75 43%
TOT. 93				TOT. 22 24%	TOT. 5 5%	SEVERE 26 15%
						VERY SEVERE 0 0%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 173

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

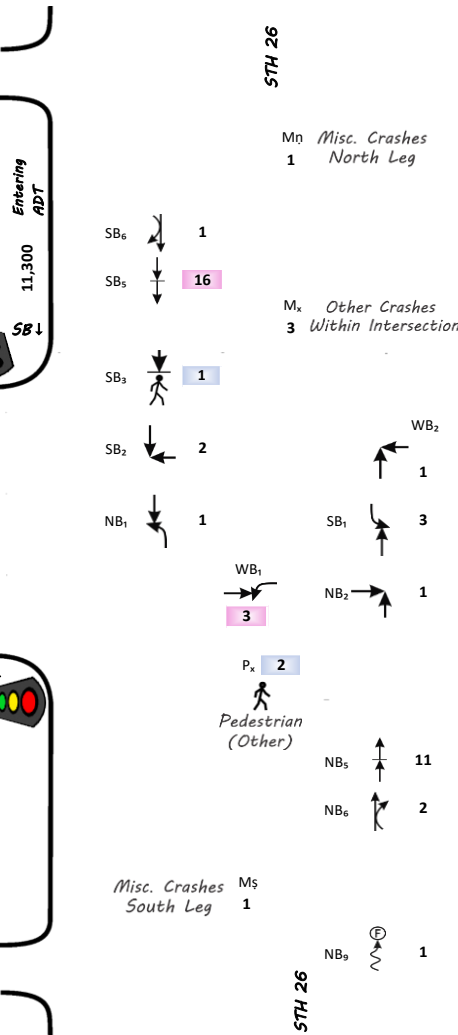
	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	4	0	2	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	17
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	TUE	14
WED	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	2	2	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	WED	20
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	THU	14
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	FRI	15
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	SAT	10
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	SUN	3
TOT.	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6	3	7	9	9	7	3	10	12	5	0	6	3	3	3	0	TOT.	93

A2.3 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Mount Zion Avenue
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

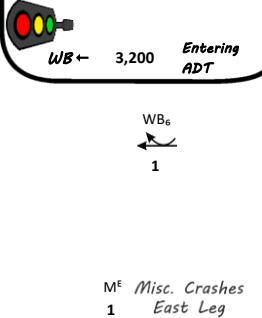
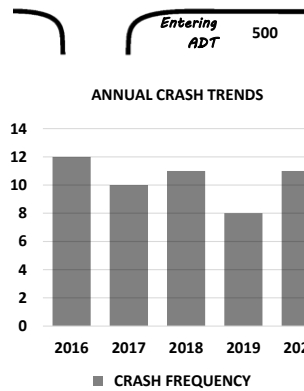
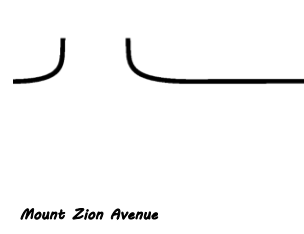
From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 25,050 [MAP](#)
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.700868, -89.008946

TOTAL CRASHES: 52
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 10.4
CRASH RATE: 1.14 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.15 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 3,594,000
*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K



YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	1	5	6	12	\$ 896,800
2017	0	1	2	0	7	10	\$ 1,193,600
2018	0	0	2	1	8	11	\$ 643,400
2019	0	0	0	1	7	8	\$ 198,600
2020	0	0	1	3	7	11	\$ 661,600
TOTAL	0	1	6	10	35	52	\$ 3,594,000

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	1	0	2	4	7	\$ 973,200
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	3	4	\$ 155,400
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	2	1	0	3	\$ 557,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
REAR-END	0	0	2	4	21	27	\$ 1,152,800
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
MISC. OTHER	0	0	2	2	2	6	\$ 701,600
TOTAL	0	1	6	10	35	52	\$ 3,594,000

ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	36	69%
WET	14	27%
SNOW	2	4%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	52	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	41	79%
DARK	11	21%
TOT.	52	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	1	2%
DRUGS	1	2%
SPEED	4	8%

SEASON

SPRING	13	25%
SUMMER	10	19%
FALL	17	33%
WINTER	12	23%
TOT.	52	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	2	4%
SB	2	4%
EB	0	0%
WB	1	2%
TBD	4	8%
TOT.	9	17%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	0	0%
SB	1	2%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	2	4%
TOT.	3	6%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	3	3%
NONE	4	4%
VERY MINOR	5	5%
MINOR	34	34%
MODERATE	37	37%
SEVERE	17	17%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	100	

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted. SB ped was bike in cross. Other Ped was SB bike mid-int.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	6
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	TUE	10
WED	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	6
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	THU	8
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	FRI	10
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	SAT	8
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2	5	5	3	5	7	5	5	0	0	2	5	2	0	TOT.	52	

A2.4 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Lodge Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 26,100
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.716255, -88.999289

TOTAL CRASHES: 81
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 16.2
CRASH RATE: 1.70 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.10 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 3,252,200

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

Entering ADT
12,000



WB^d
WB Driveway Related
15

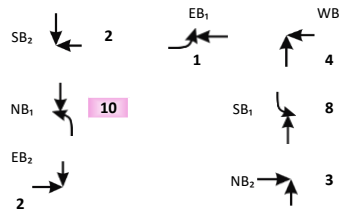
Lodge Drive



STH 26

M_n Misc. Crashes
3 North Leg

M_x Other Crashes
1 Within Intersection



STH 26

Misc. Crashes M_s
2 South Leg



WB ← 1,000 Entering ADT

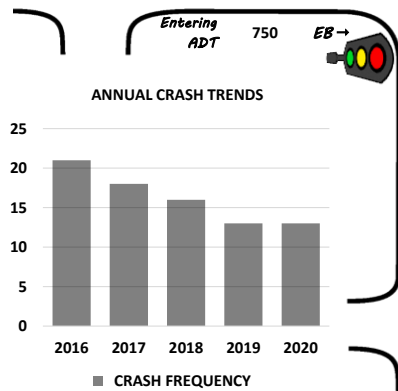


YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	1	4	16	21	\$ 881,800
2017	0	0	0	3	15	18	\$ 531,000
2018	0	0	0	1	15	16	\$ 285,000
2019	0	0	2	1	10	13	\$ 665,000
2020	0	0	2	3	8	13	\$ 889,400
TOTAL	0	0	5	12	64	81	\$ 3,252,200

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



Entering ADT 750 EB →

CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	2	3	14	19	\$ 954,200
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	2	8	11	\$ 549,400
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	2	2	15	19	\$ 842,000
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	4	17	21	\$ 675,600
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
TOTAL	0	0	5	12	64	81	\$ 3,252,200

Entering ADT 12,350

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	55	68%
WET	16	20%
SNOW	10	12%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	81	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	60	74%
DARK	21	26%
TOT.	81	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	1	1%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	8	10%

SEASON

SPRING	15	19%
SUMMER	17	21%
FALL	20	25%
WINTER	29	36%
TOT.	81	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	21	26%
SB	15	19%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	3	4%
TOT.	39	48%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	2	2%
SB	5	6%
EB	2	2%
WB	0	0%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	9	11%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	1	1%
NONE	1	1%
VERY MINOR	5	3%
MINOR	51	32%
MODERATE	58	36%
SEVERE	44	28%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	160	

NOTES:

Crashes have been vetted. NB ped was a bike in the crosswalk. 15 crashes were at the West service road and 6 crashes were at the East service road (shown as driveway crashes).

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	3
TUE	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	4	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	16
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	8
THU	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	8
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	FRI	16
SAT	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	SAT	17
SUN	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	13
TOT.	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	4	11	4	11	3	17	7	8	1	0	2	1	2	0	TOT.	81

A2.5 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Kennedy Road/Randolph Road
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 29,650
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

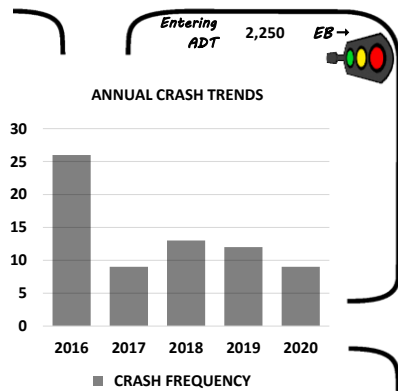
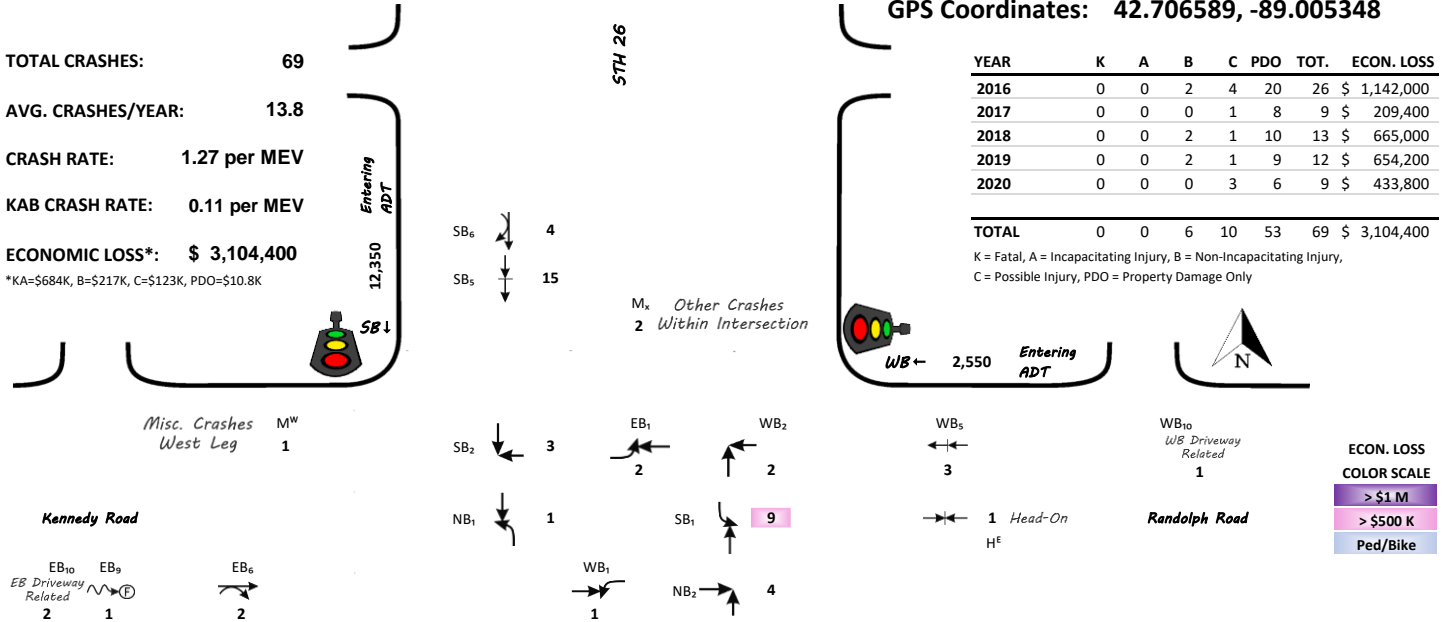
GPS Coordinates: 42.706589, -89.005348

TOTAL CRASHES: 69
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 13.8
CRASH RATE: 1.27 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.11 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 3,104,400

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	2	4	20	26	\$ 1,142,000
2017	0	0	0	1	8	9	\$ 209,400
2018	0	0	2	1	10	13	\$ 665,000
2019	0	0	2	1	9	12	\$ 654,200
2020	0	0	0	3	6	9	\$ 433,800

TOTAL 0 0 6 10 53 69 \$ 3,104,400
K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	2	5	6	13	\$ 1,113,800
RT-ANGLE	0	0	2	1	6	9	\$ 621,800
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	0	1	4	18	23	\$ 903,400
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	11	11	\$ 118,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
MISC. OTHER	0	0	1	0	2	3	\$ 238,600
TOTAL	0	0	6	10	53	69	\$ 3,104,400

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 47 68%	DAY 52 75%	ALCOHOL 1 1%	SPRING 22 32%	NB 1 1%	NB 1 1%	OTHER/UNK. 3 2%
WET 16 23%	DARK 17 25%	DRUGS 0 0%	SUMMER 21 30%	SB 5 7%	SB 1 1%	NONE 3 2%
SNOW 5 7%	TOT. 69	SPEED 10 14%	FALL 8 12%	EB 1 1%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 8 6%
ICE 1 1%			WINTER 18 26%	WB 0 0%	WB 0 0%	MINOR 47 37%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 69	TBD 11 16%	TBD 5 7%	MODERATE 45 35%
TOT. 69				TOT. 18 26%	TOT. 7 10%	SEVERE 22 17%

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction
TOTAL VEHICLES 128

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	MON	9
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	11
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	WED	11
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	THU	15
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	FRI	13
SAT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	SAT	5
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	5
TOT.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	5	5	7	7	5	5	3	7	2	4	1	4	1	2	0	TOT.	69

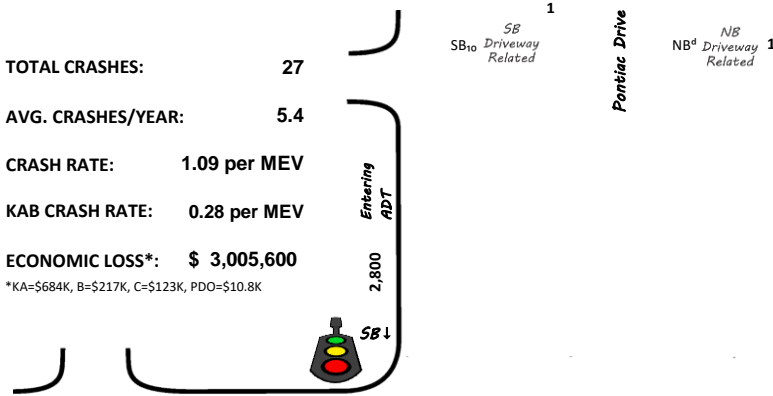
A2.6 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: Milwaukee Street & Pontiac Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AAADT: 13,600
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

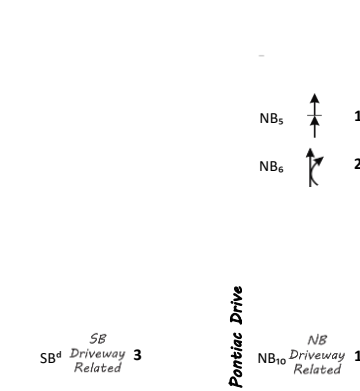
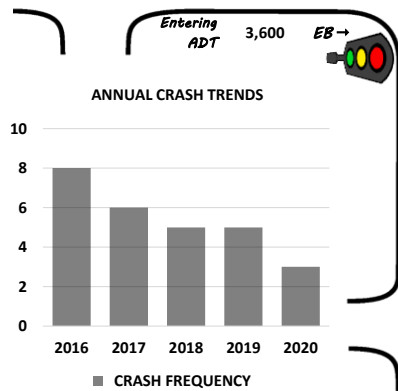
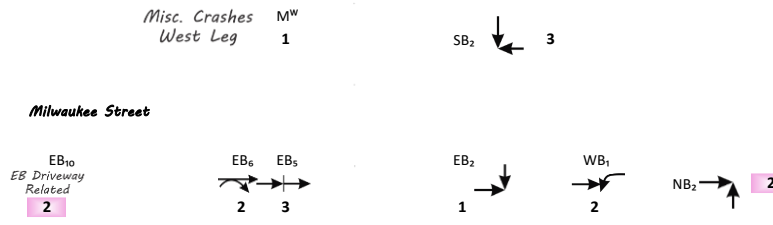
GPS Coordinates: 42.695566, -88.987891



YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	1	2	1	4	8	\$ 1,284,200
2017	0	0	1	1	4	6	\$ 383,200
2018	1	0	0	1	3	5	\$ 839,400
2019	0	0	2	0	3	5	\$ 466,400
2020	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
TOTAL	1	1	5	3	17	27	\$ 3,005,600

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

WB ← 4,300 Entering ADT



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	1	0	1	2	\$ 227,800
RT-ANGLE	1	0	2	0	3	6	\$ 1,150,400
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	1	1	2	4	\$ 361,600
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	1	3	4	\$ 155,400
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	1	1	1	7	10	\$ 1,099,600
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
TOTAL	1	1	5	3	17	27	\$ 3,005,600

Entering ADT 2,900 NB ↑

ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 23 85%	DAY 21 78%	ALCOHOL 2 7%	SPRING 6 22%	NB 0 0%	NB 1 4%	OTHER/UNK. 0 0%
WET 3 11%	DARK 6 22%	DRUGS 1 4%	SUMMER 8 30%	SB 0 0%	SB 0 0%	NONE 2 4%
SNOW 1 4%	TOT. 27	SPEED 2 7%	FALL 7 26%	EB 0 0%	EB 2 7%	VERY MINOR 0 0%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 6 22%	WB 2 7%	WB 1 4%	MINOR 19 36%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 27	TBD 0 0%	TBD 0 0%	MODERATE 18 34%
TOT. 27				TOT. 2 7%	TOT. 4 15%	SEVERE 13 25%
						VERY SEVERE 1 2%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 53

NOTES:
 Crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	3
TUE	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	5
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	WED	5
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	5
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	FRI	4
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	1
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5	1	2	4	4	1	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	TOT.	27

A2.7 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: USH 51 & Kellogg Avenue
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 17,200
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

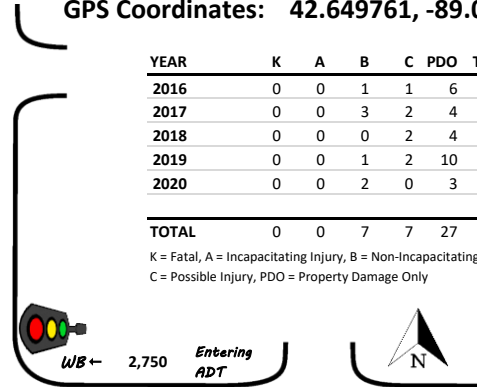
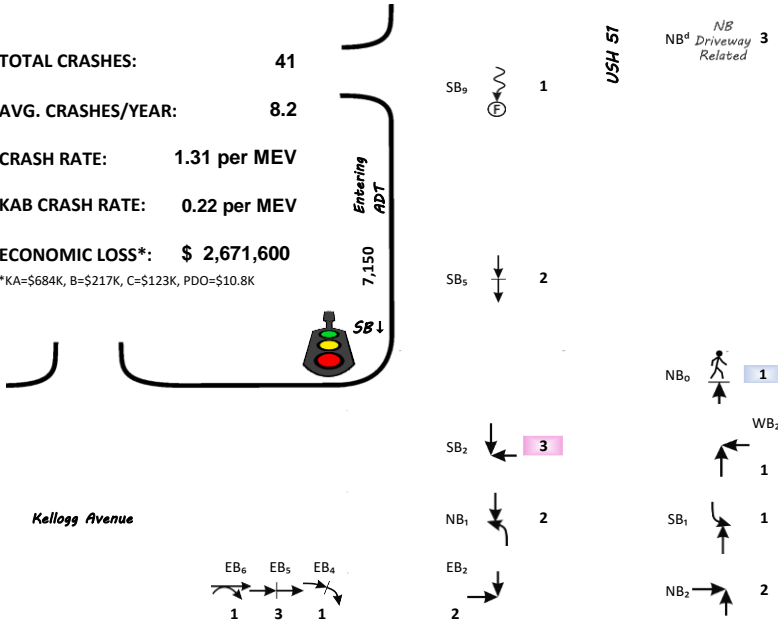
GPS Coordinates: 42.649761, -89.031155

TOTAL CRASHES: 41
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 8.2
CRASH RATE: 1.31 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.22 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 2,671,600

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

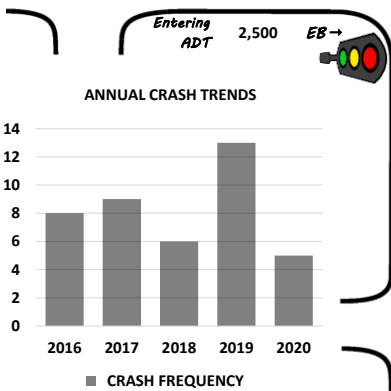
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	1	1	6	8	\$ 404,800
2017	0	0	3	2	4	9	\$ 940,200
2018	0	0	0	2	4	6	\$ 289,200
2019	0	0	1	2	10	13	\$ 571,000
2020	0	0	2	0	3	5	\$ 466,400
TOTAL	0	0	7	7	27	41	\$ 2,671,600

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
RT-ANGLE	0	0	3	2	3	8	\$ 929,400
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	1	2	\$ 227,800
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	0	1	2	5	8	\$ 517,000
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	2	3	7	12	\$ 878,600
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
TOTAL	0	0	7	7	27	41	\$ 2,671,600

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	33	80%
WET	5	12%
SNOW	3	7%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	41	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	27	66%
DARK	14	34%
TOT.	41	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	2	5%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	3	7%

SEASON

SPRING	10	24%
SUMMER	9	22%
FALL	13	32%
WINTER	9	22%
TOT.	41	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	0	0%
SB	1	2%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	4	10%
TOT.	5	12%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	1	2%
SB	2	5%
EB	2	5%
WB	0	0%
TBD	2	5%
TOT.	7	17%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	0	0%
NONE	3	4%
VERY MINOR	2	3%
MINOR	20	27%
MODERATE	27	36%
SEVERE	22	30%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	74	

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted. WB Ped is bike in crosswalk.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.		
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	3
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	7
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	WED	4
THU	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	9
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	FRI	9
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	SAT	3
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	SUN	6
TOT.	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	4	1	4	4	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	2	0	TOT.	41	

A2.8 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: Court Street & Main Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 12,950 [MAP](#)
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.681902, -89.021376

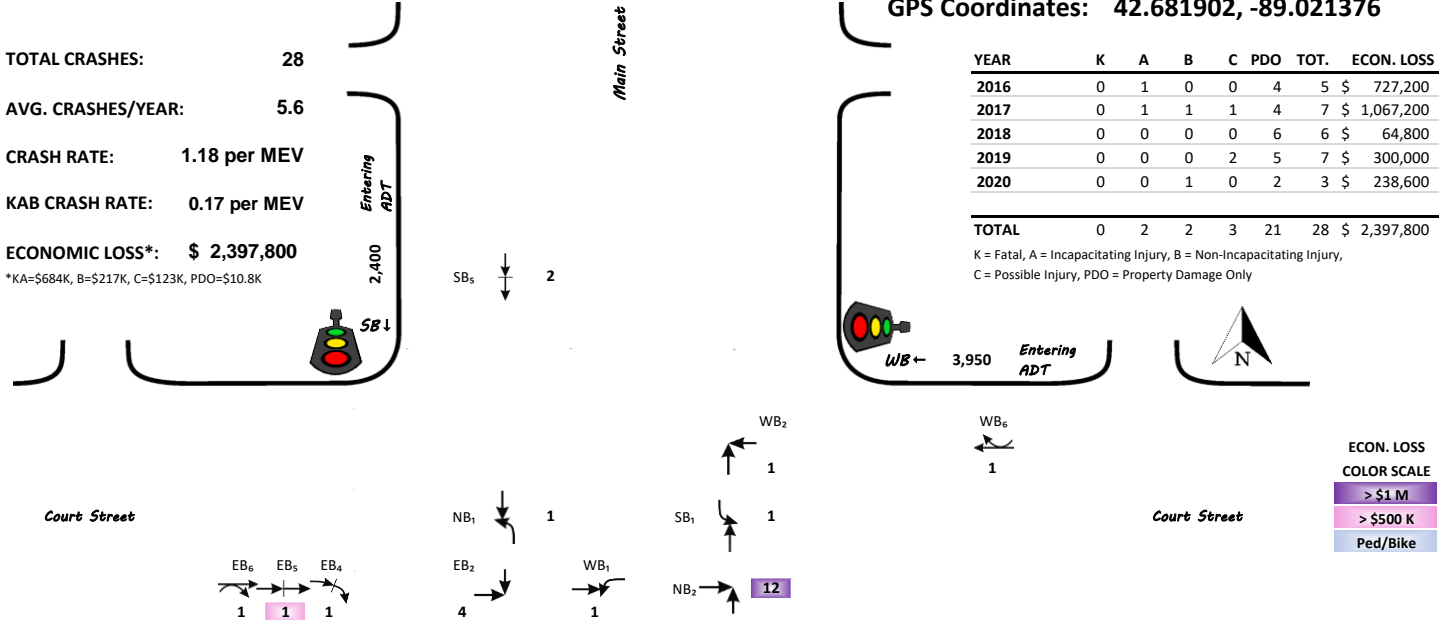
TOTAL CRASHES: 28
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 5.6
CRASH RATE: 1.18 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.17 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 2,397,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	1	0	0	4	5	\$ 727,200
2017	0	1	1	1	4	7	\$ 1,067,200
2018	0	0	0	0	6	6	\$ 64,800
2019	0	0	0	2	5	7	\$ 300,000
2020	0	0	1	0	2	3	\$ 238,600

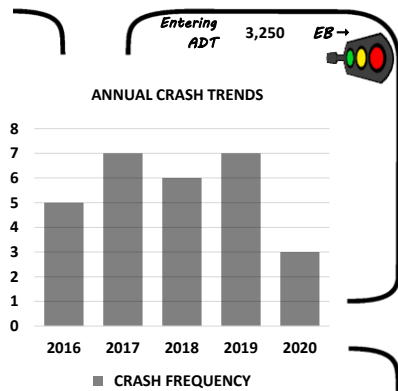
TOTAL 0 2 2 3 21 28 \$ 2,397,800

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
RT-ANGLE	0	1	2	2	12	17	\$ 1,493,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	1	0	1	1	3	\$ 817,800
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
TOTAL	0	2	2	3	21	28	\$ 2,397,800

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 22 79%	DAY 18 64%	ALCOHOL 3 11%	SPRING 6 21%	NB 4 14%	NB 6 21%	OTHER/UNK. 4 7%
WET 5 18%	DARK 10 36%	DRUGS 0 0%	SUMMER 5 18%	SB 3 11%	SB 2 7%	NONE 1 2%
SNOW 1 4%	TOT. 28	SPEED 1 4%	FALL 7 25%	EB 1 4%	EB 2 7%	VERY MINOR 3 5%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 10 36%	WB 1 4%	WB 1 4%	MINOR 15 27%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 28	TBD 0 0%	TBD 0 0%	MODERATE 15 27%
TOT. 28				TOT. 9 32%	TOT. 11 39%	SEVERE 17 31%
						VERY SEVERE 0 0%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 55

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.
Prior to 2018 Court St one-way EB; by Oct 2018 Court St two-way

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	2
TUE	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	4
WED	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	3
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	6
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	2
SAT	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	3
SUN	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	SUN	8
TOT.	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	3	2	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	TOT.	28

A2.9 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: STH 26 & Memorial Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 22,700
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.693606, -89.013558

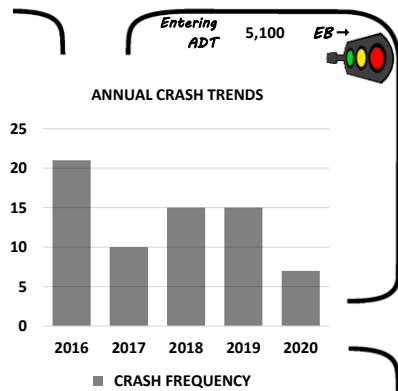
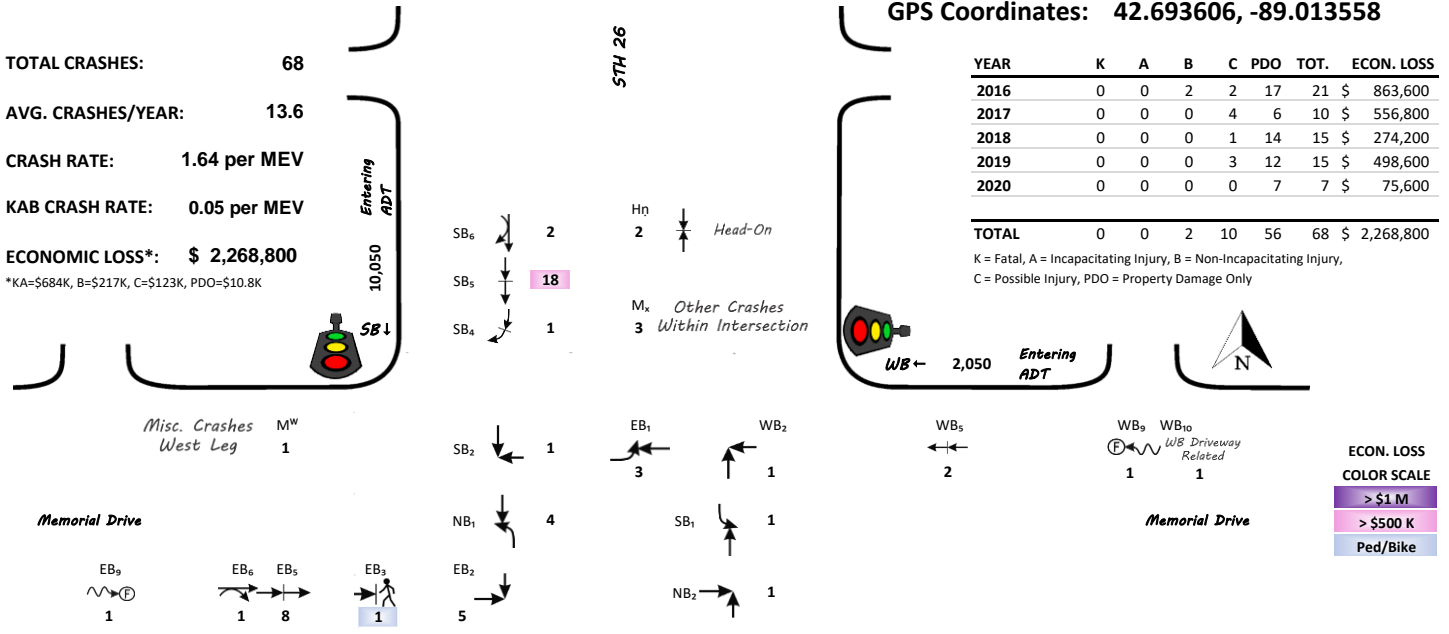
TOTAL CRASHES: 68
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 13.6
CRASH RATE: 1.64 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.05 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 2,268,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	2	2	17	21	\$ 863,600
2017	0	0	0	4	6	10	\$ 556,800
2018	0	0	0	1	14	15	\$ 274,200
2019	0	0	0	3	12	15	\$ 498,600
2020	0	0	0	0	7	7	\$ 75,600

TOTAL 0 0 2 10 56 68 \$ 2,268,800

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	1	0	7	8	\$ 292,600
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	7	8	\$ 198,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	0	1	5	25	31	\$ 1,102,000
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	8	8	\$ 86,400
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	1	1	2	\$ 133,800
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	1	3	4	\$ 155,400
TOTAL	0	0	2	10	56	68	\$ 2,268,800

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 46 68%	DAY 55 81%	ALCOHOL 1 1%	SPRING 14 21%	NB 0 0%	NB 0 0%	OTHER/UNK. 6 5%
WET 12 18%	DARK 13 19%	DRUGS 2 3%	SUMMER 12 18%	SB 0 0%	SB 2 3%	NONE 4 3%
SNOW 9 13%	TOT. 68	SPEED 9 13%	FALL 20 29%	EB 1 1%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 5 4%
ICE 1 1%			WINTER 22 32%	WB 0 0%	WB 0 0%	MINOR 44 34%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 68	TBD 5 7%	TBD 6 9%	MODERATE 44 34%
TOT. 68				TOT. 6 9%	TOT. 8 12%	SEVERE 27 21%
						VERY SEVERE 0 0%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 130

NOTES: Injury crashes have been vetted. EB Ped was a bike in the crosswalk.

DAY/TIME TRENDS	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	MON	9
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	TUE	13
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	WED	13
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	8
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	13
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	SAT	8
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	4	7	1	6	4	8	6	7	5	6	1	3	0	1	0	TOT.	68

A2.10 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: USH 14 & Kennedy Road
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

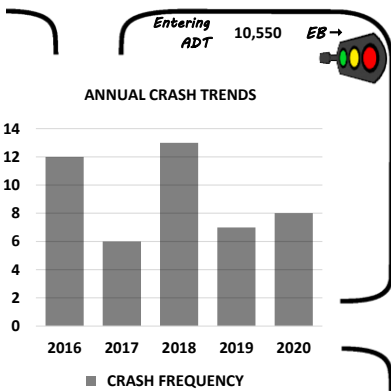
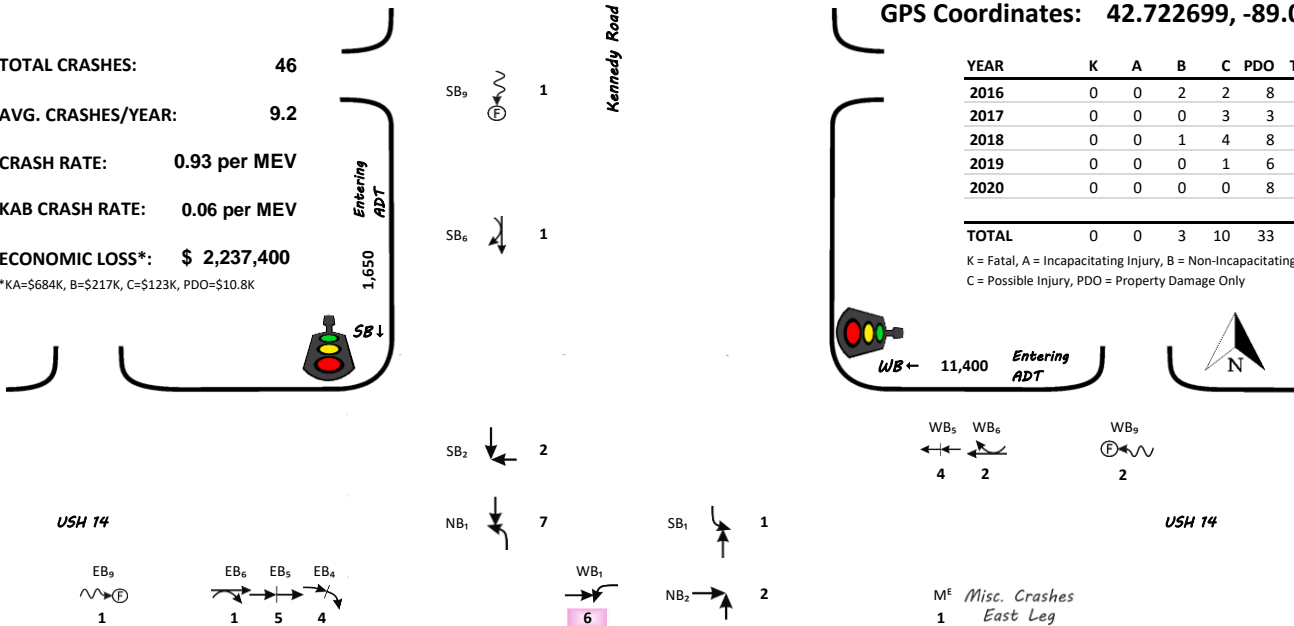
From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 26,950
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.722699, -89.006063

TOTAL CRASHES: 46
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 9.2
CRASH RATE: 0.93 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.06 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 2,237,400

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	2	2	8	12	\$ 766,400
2017	0	0	0	3	3	6	\$ 401,400
2018	0	0	1	4	8	13	\$ 795,400
2019	0	0	0	1	6	7	\$ 187,800
2020	0	0	0	0	8	8	\$ 86,400
TOTAL	0	0	3	10	33	46	\$ 2,237,400

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	2	3	9	14	\$ 900,200
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	3	1	4	\$ 379,800
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
REAR-END	0	0	0	3	9	12	\$ 466,200
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	5	5	\$ 54,000
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	1	1	2	\$ 133,800
TOTAL	0	0	3	10	33	46	\$ 2,237,400

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 32 70%	DAY 39 85%	ALCOHOL 1 2%	SPRING 9 20%	NB 3 7%	NB 0 0%	OTHER/UNK. 4 5%
WET 11 24%	DARK 7 15%	DRUGS 1 2%	SUMMER 16 35%	SB 0 0%	SB 0 0%	NONE 8 9%
SNOW 3 7%	TOT. 46	SPEED 4 9%	FALL 10 22%	EB 1 2%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 1 1%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 11 24%	WB 4 9%	WB 2 4%	MINOR 17 20%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 46	TBD 6 13%	TBD 1 2%	MODERATE 36 42%
TOT. 46				TOT. 14 30%	TOT. 3 7%	SEVERE 18 21%
						VERY SEVERE 1 1%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 85

NOTES: Injury crashes have been vetted. Other Ped was ped walking along road south side of east leg - struck by wrong way vehicle.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	6
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	TUE	7
WED	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	WED	9
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	8
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	11
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	SAT	3
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	2
TOT.	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5	3	2	2	2	6	5	1	4	2	7	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	TOT.	46

A2.11 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: USH 51/Parker Drive & STH 26/Centerway Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

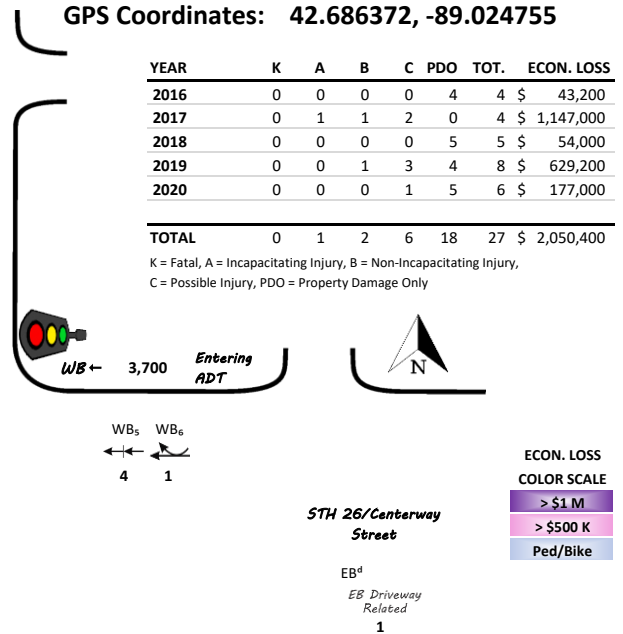
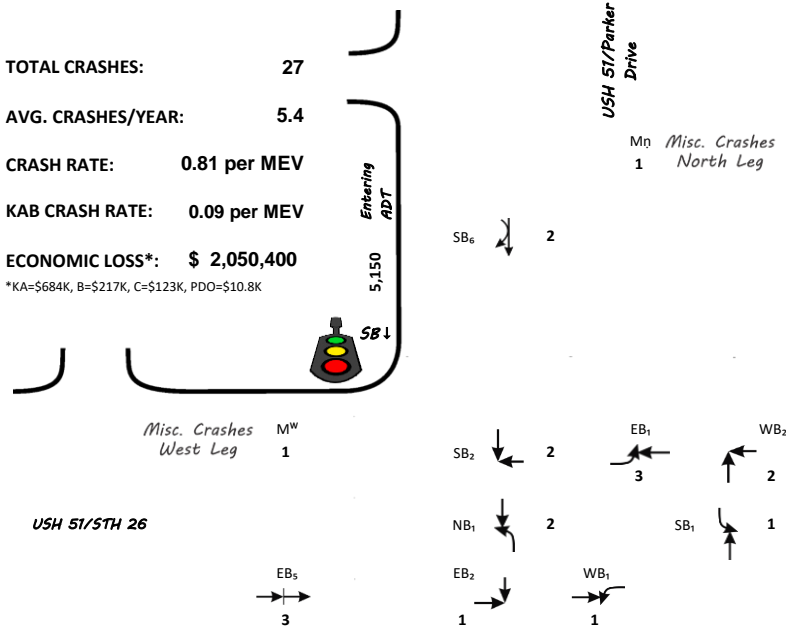
From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 18,300 [MAP](#)
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.686372, -89.024755

TOTAL CRASHES: 27
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 5.4
CRASH RATE: 0.81 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.09 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 2,050,400

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

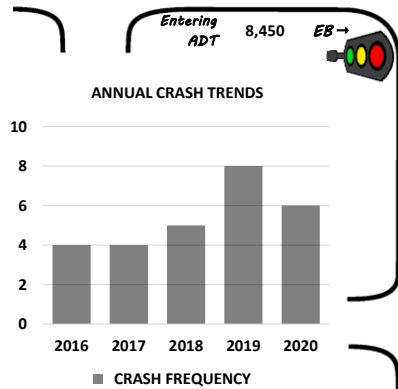
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
2017	0	1	1	2	0	4	\$ 1,147,000
2018	0	0	0	0	5	5	\$ 54,000
2019	0	0	1	3	4	8	\$ 629,200
2020	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
TOTAL	0	1	2	6	18	27	\$ 2,050,400

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	1	2	4	7	\$ 506,200
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	2	2	5	\$ 484,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	1	0	0	0	1	\$ 684,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	1	7	8	\$ 198,600
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
TOTAL	0	1	2	6	18	27	\$ 2,050,400

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 18 67%	DAY 23 85%	ALCOHOL 1 4%	SPRING 4 15%	NB 1 4%	NB 0 0%	OTHER/UNK. 0 0%
WET 4 15%	DARK 4 15%	DRUGS 1 4%	SUMMER 6 22%	SB 1 4%	SB 0 0%	NONE 3 6%
SNOW 5 19%	TOT. 27	SPEED 5 19%	FALL 4 15%	EB 1 4%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 0 0%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 13 48%	WB 1 4%	WB 2 7%	MINOR 17 33%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 27	TBD 2 7%	TBD 2 7%	MODERATE 20 38%
TOT. 27				TOT. 6 22%	TOT. 4 15%	SEVERE 12 23%
					TBD - verification from crash report needed for direction	VERY SEVERE 0 0%
						TOTAL VEHICLES 52

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted. Other Ped was on north leg crossing mid-block.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	3
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	6
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	6
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	1
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	FRI	5
SAT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	2
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	3	1	1	3	3	4	4	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	TOT.	27

A2.12 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: Main Street & Racine Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 13,200
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.677275, -89.016218

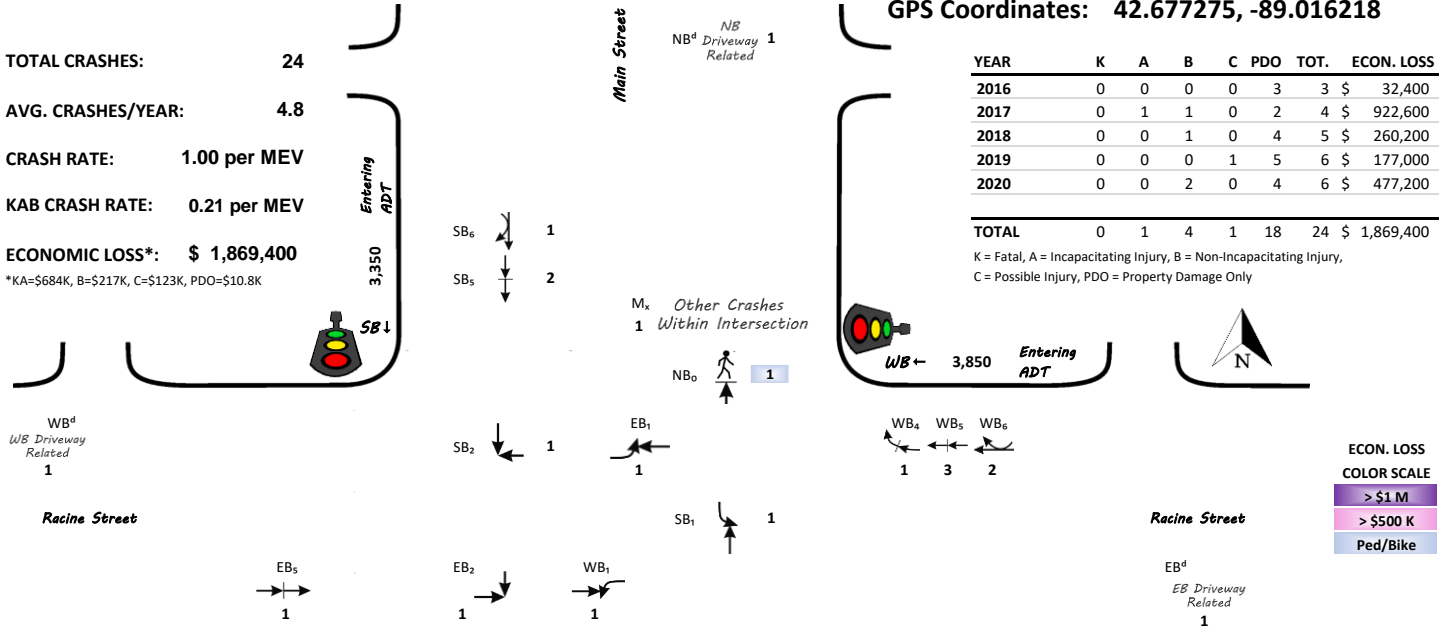
TOTAL CRASHES: 24
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 4.8
CRASH RATE: 1.00 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.21 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,869,400

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
2017	0	1	1	0	2	4	\$ 922,600
2018	0	0	1	0	4	5	\$ 260,200
2019	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
2020	0	0	2	0	4	6	\$ 477,200

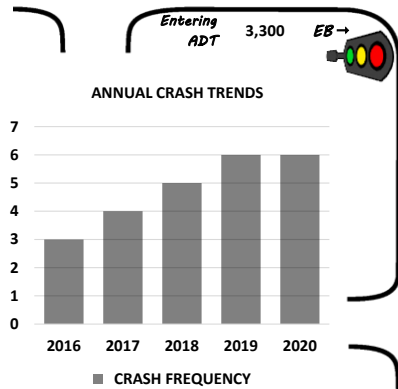
TOTAL 0 1 4 1 18 24 \$ 1,869,400

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	2	0	1	3	\$ 444,800
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	1	0	2	\$ 340,000
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	6	6	\$ 64,800
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	5	5	\$ 54,000
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	1	0	0	1	2	\$ 694,800
TOTAL	0	1	4	1	18	24	\$ 1,869,400

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	17	71%
WET	5	21%
SNOW	1	4%
ICE	1	4%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	24	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	23	96%
DARK	1	4%
TOT.	24	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	1	4%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	1	4%

SEASON

SPRING	6	25%
SUMMER	4	17%
FALL	9	38%
WINTER	5	21%
TOT.	24	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	1	4%
WB	1	4%
TBD	2	8%
TOT.	4	17%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	0	0%
SB	1	4%
EB	1	4%
WB	1	4%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	3	13%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	0	0%
NONE	0	0%
VERY MINOR	2	4%
MINOR	16	35%
MODERATE	17	37%
SEVERE	11	24%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	46	

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted. NB ped is bike in crosswalk.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	4
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	3
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	WED	5
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	3
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	4
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	1
SUN	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	2	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	TOT.	24

A2.13 Intersection Collision Diagram



Location: Black Bridge Road & Randall Avenue
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: All-Way Stop

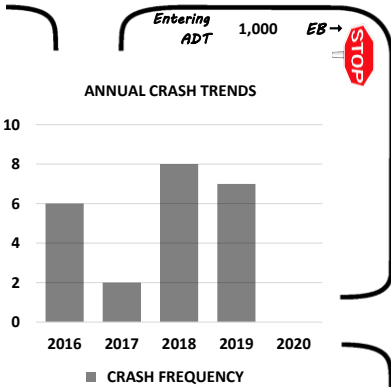
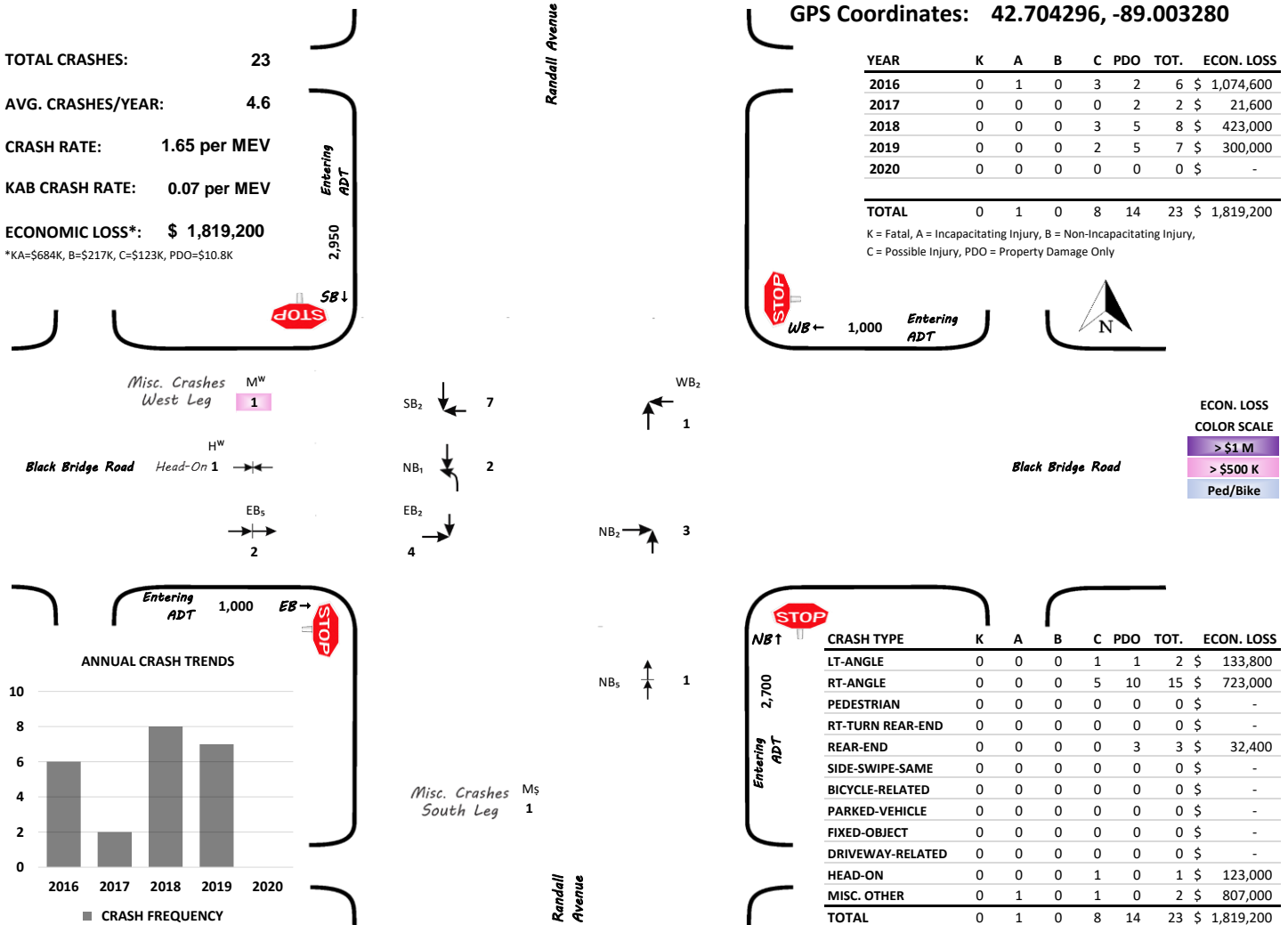
From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 7,650
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.704296, -89.003280

TOTAL CRASHES: 23
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 4.6
CRASH RATE: 1.65 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.07 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,819,200

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	1	0	3	2	6	\$ 1,074,600
2017	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
2018	0	0	0	3	5	8	\$ 423,000
2019	0	0	0	2	5	7	\$ 300,000
2020	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

TOTAL 0 1 0 8 14 23 \$ 1,819,200
 K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury,
 C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	1	2	\$ 133,800
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	5	10	15	\$ 723,000
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
MISC. OTHER	0	1	0	1	0	2	\$ 807,000
TOTAL	0	1	0	8	14	23	\$ 1,819,200

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 20 87% WET 3 13% SNOW 0 0% ICE 0 0% OTH. 0 0% TOT. 23	DAY 16 70% DARK 7 30% TOT. 23	ALCOHOL 0 0% DRUGS 0 0% SPEED 1 4%	SPRING 5 22% SUMMER 8 35% FALL 4 17% WINTER 6 26% TOT. 23	NB 1 4% SB 1 4% EB 0 0% WB 0 0% TBD 11 48% TOT. 13 57%	NB 1 4% SB 1 4% EB 1 4% WB 1 4% TBD 2 9% TOT. 6 26%	OTHER/UNK. 2 4% NONE 0 0% VERY MINOR 0 0% MINOR 7 15% MODERATE 24 52% SEVERE 13 28% VERY SEVERE 0 0% TOTAL VEHICLES 46

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	MON	5
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	1
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	WED	5
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	THU	2
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	5
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	3
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	2
TOT.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	2	2	0	1	0	1	2	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	TOT.	23

A2.14 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: USH 51 & Main Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 19,350
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

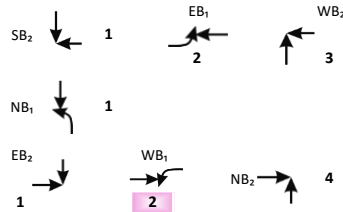
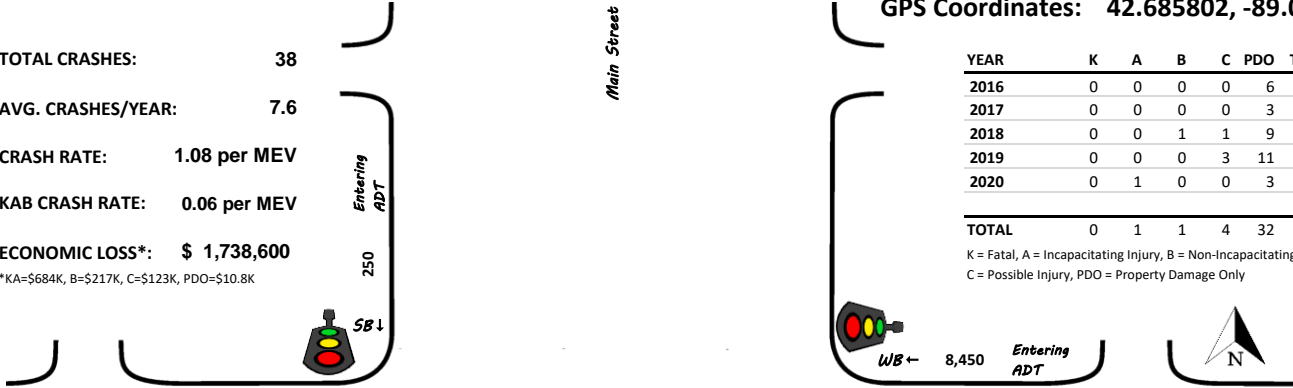
GPS Coordinates: 42.685802, -89.025671

TOTAL CRASHES: 38
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 7.6
CRASH RATE: 1.08 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.06 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,738,600

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

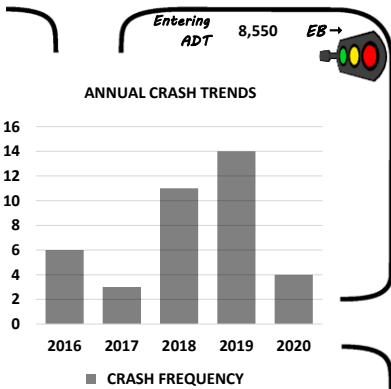
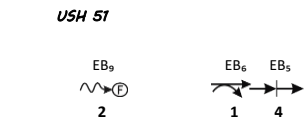
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	6	6	\$ 64,800
2017	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
2018	0	0	1	1	9	11	\$ 437,200
2019	0	0	0	3	11	14	\$ 487,800
2020	0	1	0	0	3	4	\$ 716,400
TOTAL	0	1	1	4	32	38	\$ 1,738,600

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	1	0	0	4	5	\$ 727,200
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	3	6	9	\$ 433,800
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	1	1	11	13	\$ 458,800
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	7	7	\$ 75,600
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
TOTAL	0	1	1	4	32	38	\$ 1,738,600

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	25	66%
WET	10	26%
SNOW	3	8%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	38	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	32	84%
DARK	6	16%
TOT.	38	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	0	0%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	3	8%

SEASON

SPRING	6	16%
SUMMER	6	16%
FALL	10	26%
WINTER	16	42%
TOT.	38	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	1	3%
WB	1	3%
TBD	8	21%
TOT.	10	26%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	2	5%
WB	1	3%
TBD	2	5%
TOT.	5	13%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	0	0%
NONE	3	4%
VERY MINOR	0	0%
MINOR	33	47%
MODERATE	19	27%
SEVERE	15	21%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	70	

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted with crash reports.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.		
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	7
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	2
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	WED	7
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	6
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	10
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	2
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	4
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	3	0	4	6	4	3	6	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	TOT.	38	

A2.15 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: Milwaukee Street & Morningside Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Minor Street Stop

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 9,600
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.698284, -88.979226

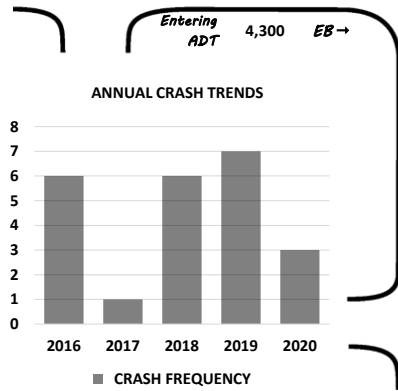
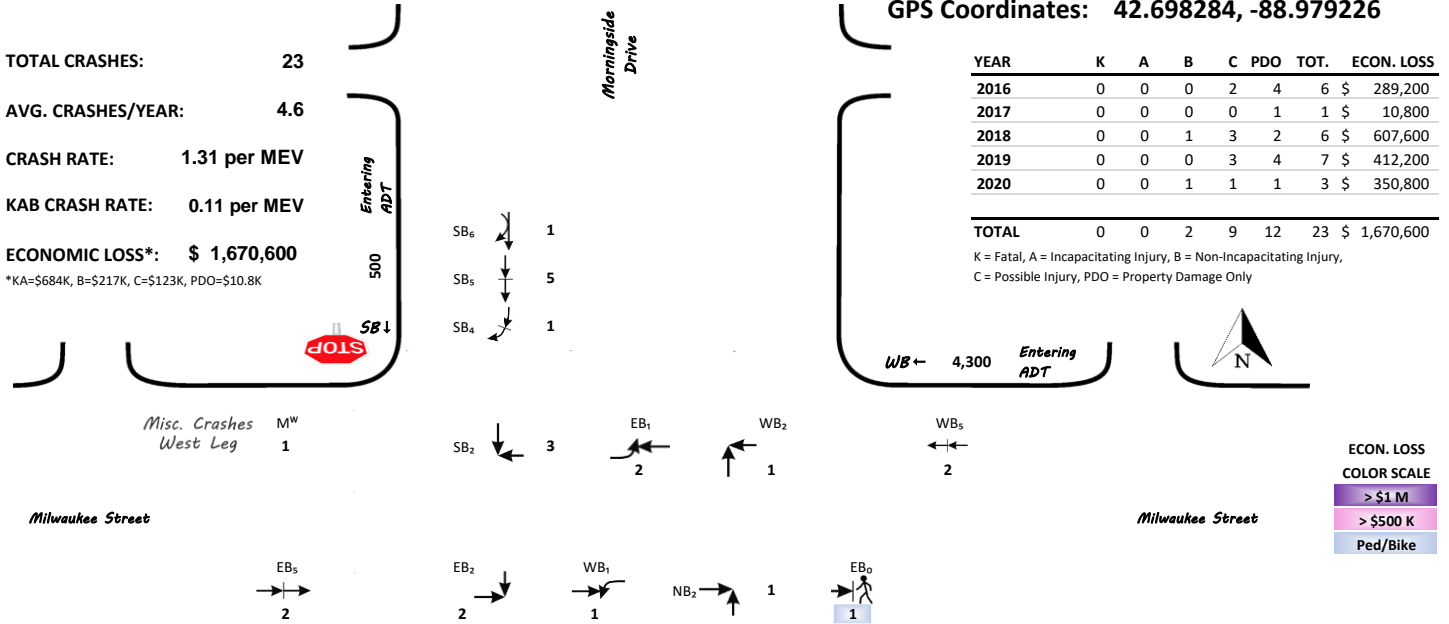
TOTAL CRASHES: 23
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 4.6
CRASH RATE: 1.31 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.11 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,670,600

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	2	4	6	\$ 289,200
2017	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
2018	0	0	1	3	2	6	\$ 607,600
2019	0	0	0	3	4	7	\$ 412,200
2020	0	0	1	1	1	3	\$ 350,800

TOTAL 0 0 2 9 12 23 \$ 1,670,600

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	2	1	3	\$ 256,800
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	4	2	7	\$ 730,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
REAR-END	0	0	0	2	7	9	\$ 321,600
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
TOTAL	0	0	2	9	12	23	\$ 1,670,600

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	17	74%
WET	4	17%
SNOW	1	4%
ICE	1	4%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	23	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	21	91%
DARK	2	9%
TOT.	23	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	1	4%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	1	4%

SEASON

SPRING	5	22%
SUMMER	9	39%
FALL	5	22%
WINTER	4	17%
TOT.	23	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	1	4%
SB	3	13%
EB	1	4%
WB	1	4%
TBD	5	22%
TOT.	11	48%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	0	0%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	0	0%
NONE	1	2%
VERY MINOR	3	7%
MINOR	12	28%
MODERATE	15	35%
SEVERE	12	28%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	43	

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted. EB Ped is SBL-Ped in cross.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	4
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	5
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	2
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	THU	5
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	3
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	SAT	2
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	2
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	1	4	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	TOT.	23

A2.16 Intersection Collision Diagram

Location: Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street
 Municipality: City of Janesville
 County: Rock
 Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
 To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
 AADT: 10,100
 Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

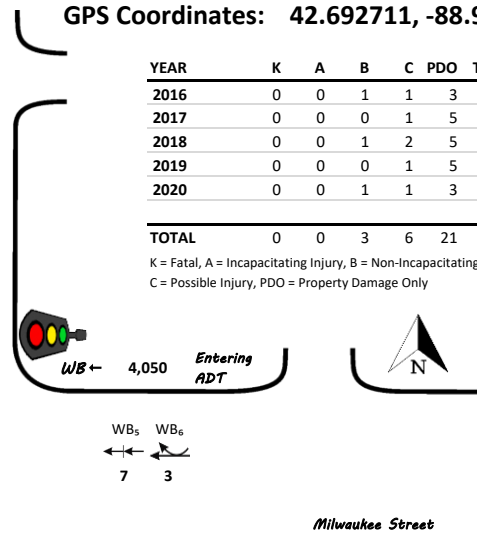
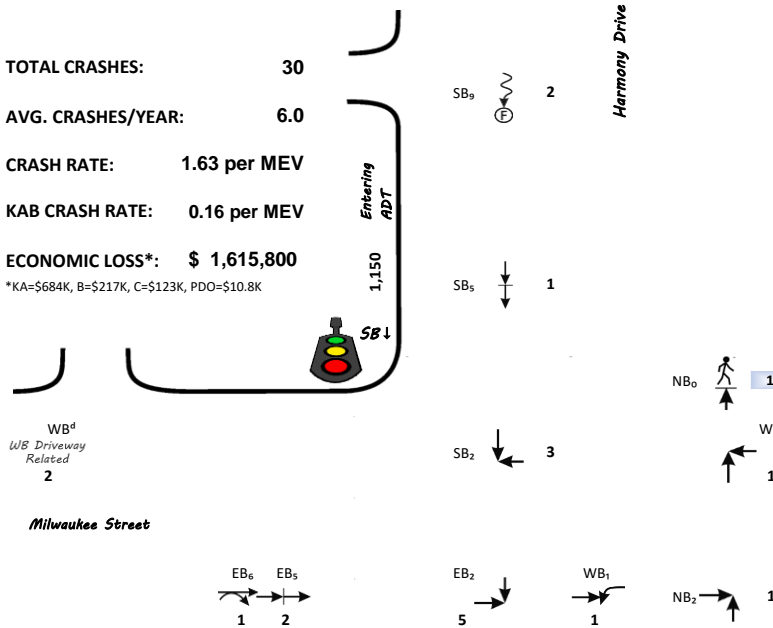
GPS Coordinates: 42.692711, -88.997050

TOTAL CRASHES: 30
 AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 6.0
 CRASH RATE: 1.63 per MEV
 KAB CRASH RATE: 0.16 per MEV
 ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,615,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

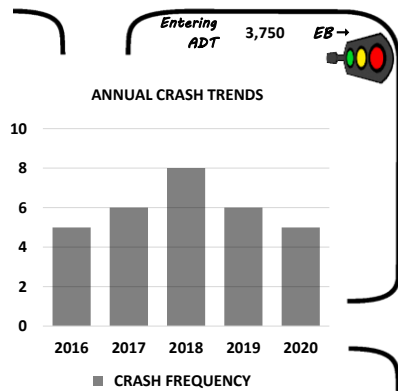
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	1	1	3	5	\$ 372,400
2017	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
2018	0	0	1	2	5	8	\$ 517,000
2019	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
2020	0	0	1	1	3	5	\$ 372,400

TOTAL 0 0 3 6 21 30 \$ 1,615,800
 K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury,
 C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS
 COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	3	6	10	\$ 650,800
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	1	9	10	\$ 220,200
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	1	1	0	2	\$ 340,000
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
TOTAL	0	0	3	6	21	30	\$ 1,615,800

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	22	73%
WET	5	17%
SNOW	2	7%
ICE	1	3%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	30	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	24	80%
DARK	6	20%
TOT.	30	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	2	7%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	4	13%

SEASON

SPRING	6	20%
SUMMER	11	37%
FALL	6	20%
WINTER	7	23%
TOT.	30	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	2	7%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	2	7%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	0	0%
SB	1	3%
EB	2	7%
WB	1	3%
TBD	5	17%
TOT.	9	30%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	0	0%
NONE	1	2%
VERY MINOR	0	0%
MINOR	21	38%
MODERATE	18	32%
SEVERE	16	29%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	56	

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	MON	5
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	TUE	6
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	4
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	5
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	4
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	3
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	3
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	1	1	1	5	5	4	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	TOT.	30

Crash Data

Corresponds to Collision Diagram



Location: Harmony Drive & Milwaukee Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Traffic Signal

From: 1/1/2016
To: 12/31/2020
AADT: 10,100
Area Type: Urban

Duration
5 Years
0 Months

Ref #	Label	Doc. #	Date	Crash Type	Time	Severity	Road Cond.	Light Cond.	Alc. Flag	Drug Flag	Speed Flag	Notes
1	EB ₂	LW92MFX	7/9/2016	RT-ANGLE	5 PM	B						EB could not stop
2	EB ₂	LW9H767	7/27/2016	RT-ANGLE	1 PM	C						On yellow-red
3	EB ₂	CML1782LXZ	7/28/2017	RT-ANGLE	4 PM							
4	EB ₂	CML185NC82	4/16/2018	RT-ANGLE	7 AM	C	WET			Y		EB slid thru red
5	EB ₂	CML18FKD7G	10/27/2019	RT-ANGLE	3 PM							
6	EB ₂	CML1855WSP	6/6/2017	REAR-END	11 AM							
7	EB ₂	CML18FZKTG	6/8/2017	REAR-END	8 AM							
8	EB ₂	LW9FQPX	10/8/2016	SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	11 AM							
9	WB ₂	CML18QXV51	1/22/2018	LT-ANGLE	5 PM	C	WET	DARK				
10	WB ₂	CML18000K1	8/22/2018	RT-ANGLE	2 PM							
11	WB ₂	LW90DX2	10/20/2016	REAR-END	6 PM			DARK				
12	WB ₂	LW9V8G4	12/19/2016	REAR-END	5 PM		SNOW	DAY		Y		
13	WB ₂	CML1782LWP	3/21/2017	REAR-END	4 PM							
14	WB ₂	CML19LVN2J	10/30/2018	REAR-END	4 PM		WET			Y		
15	WB ₂	CML19V8VPI	11/11/2018	REAR-END	11 AM				Y			
16	WB ₂	CML182G296	1/22/2020	REAR-END	3 PM							
17	WB ₂	CML188M7TF	7/13/2020	REAR-END	10 PM	C		DARK	Y			
18	WB ₂	CML179QK5X	3/30/2017	SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	3 PM		WET					
19	WB ₂	CML19KMLZF	8/17/2018	SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	3 PM							
20	WB ₂	CML19LVN55	6/15/2019	SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	4 PM							
21	WB ₄	CML18M7RBJ	7/6/2018	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	11 AM	B						WB rear W Leg
22	WB ₄	CML18LQHF	9/29/2019	DRIVEWAY-RELATED	12 PM	C	WET					WB rear W Leg
23	NB ₂	CML18ZLVNI	12/1/2020	PEDESTRIAN	9 PM	B		DARK				WBR-Ped in cross
24	NB ₂	CML19R5SGD	5/31/2018	RT-ANGLE	4 PM							
25	SB ₁	CML17GNQ7M	5/25/2017	RT-ANGLE	8 AM	C						SBL on yellow-red
26	SB ₁	CML19LVN3W	1/28/2019	RT-ANGLE	6 PM		SNOW	DARK		Y		
27	SB ₁	CML19LVN41	2/8/2019	RT-ANGLE	5 PM							
28	SB ₁	CML19N3P5W	2/6/2019	REAR-END	6 PM		ICE	DARK				
29	SB ₂	CML19LVN7T	5/26/2020	FIXED-OBJECT	8 AM							
30	SB ₂	CML18FKD9W	7/21/2020	FIXED-OBJECT	3 PM							
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Ref #	Label	Doc. #	Date	Crash Type	Time	Severity	Road Cond.	Light Cond.	Alc. Flag	Drug Flag	Speed Flag	Notes
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A2.17 Intersection Collision Diagram



Location: Garfield Avenue & Milwaukee Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Minor Street Stop

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 5,050 [MAP](#)
Area Type: Urban
GPS Coordinates: 42.687968, -89.012391

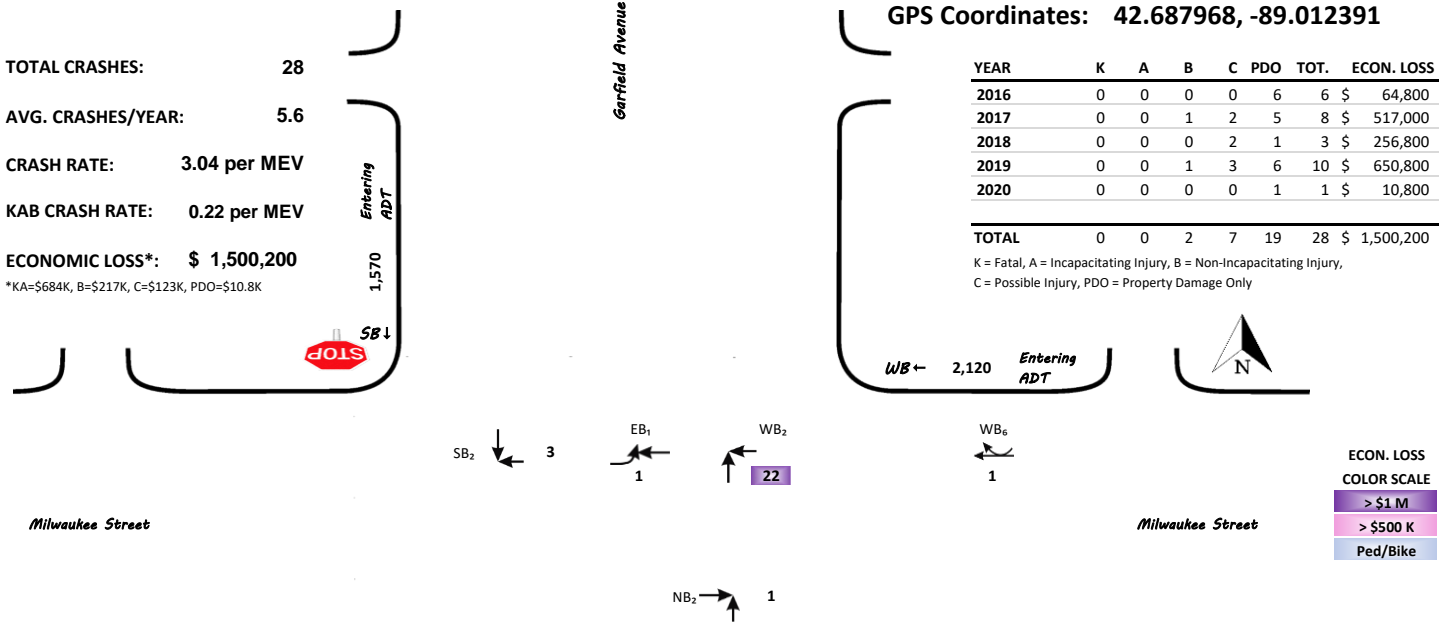
TOTAL CRASHES: 28
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 5.6
CRASH RATE: 3.04 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.22 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,500,200

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	6	6	\$ 64,800
2017	0	0	1	2	5	8	\$ 517,000
2018	0	0	0	2	1	3	\$ 256,800
2019	0	0	1	3	6	10	\$ 650,800
2020	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800

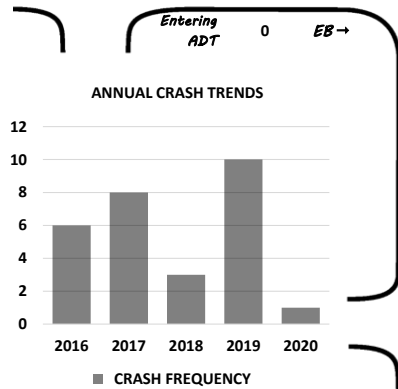
TOTAL 0 0 2 7 19 28 \$ 1,500,200

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
RT-ANGLE	0	0	2	7	17	26	\$ 1,478,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
TOTAL	0	0	2	7	19	28	\$ 1,500,200

ROAD CONDITIONS

DRY	21	75%
WET	6	21%
SNOW	1	4%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	28	

LIGHT CONDITIONS

DAY	23	82%
DARK	5	18%
TOT.	28	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR

ALCOHOL	2	7%
DRUGS	0	0%
SPEED	2	7%

SEASON

SPRING	8	29%
SUMMER	7	25%
FALL	8	29%
WINTER	5	18%
TOT.	28	

FAILURE TO YIELD

NB	8	29%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	16	57%
TOT.	24	86%

DISRGRD. CONTROL

NB	1	4%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	1	4%
TOT.	2	7%

VEHICLE DAMAGE

OTHER/UNK.	2	4%
NONE	0	0%
VERY MINOR	0	0%
MINOR	3	5%
MODERATE	18	32%
SEVERE	33	59%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	56	

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	7
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	TUE	4
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	3
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	THU	7
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	3
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	1
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	3
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	1	5	5	1	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	TOT.	28

A2.18 Intersection Collision Diagram



Location: Harding Street & Memorial Drive
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: Minor Street Stop

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 11,760
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.693884, -89.025649

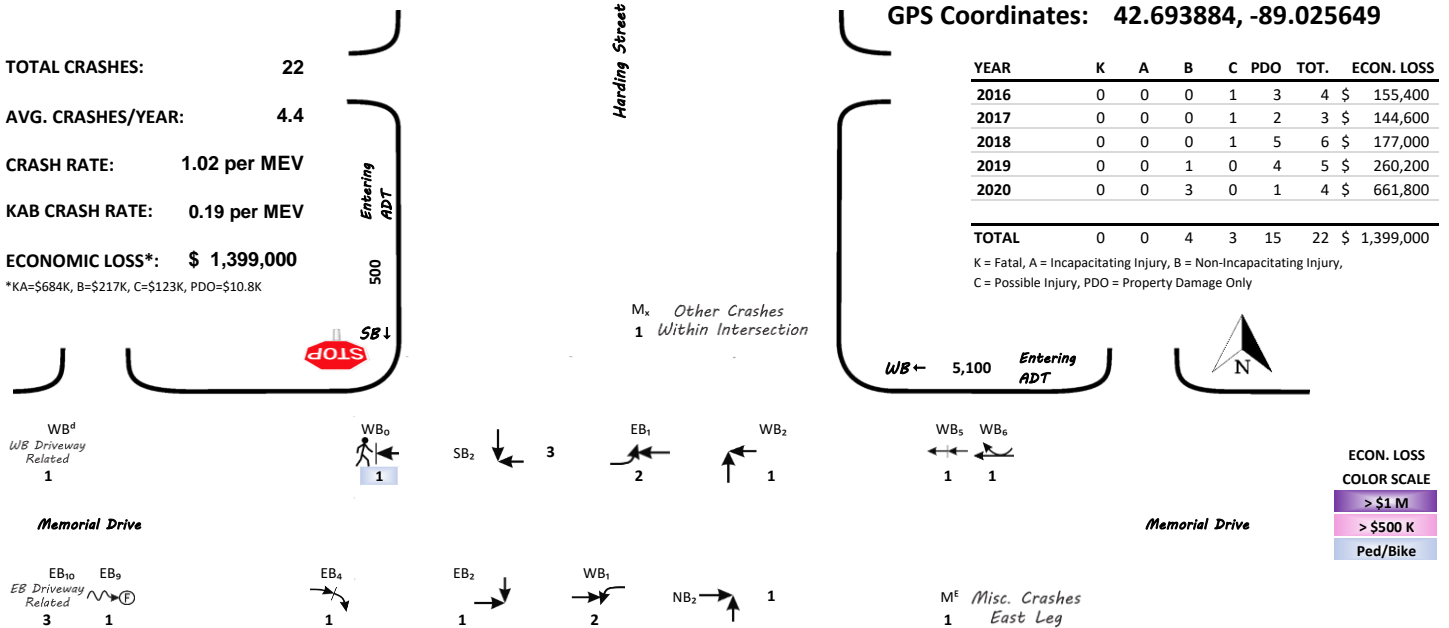
TOTAL CRASHES: 22
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 4.4
CRASH RATE: 1.02 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.19 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,399,000

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	1	3	4	\$ 155,400
2017	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
2018	0	0	0	1	5	6	\$ 177,000
2019	0	0	1	0	4	5	\$ 260,200
2020	0	0	3	0	1	4	\$ 661,800

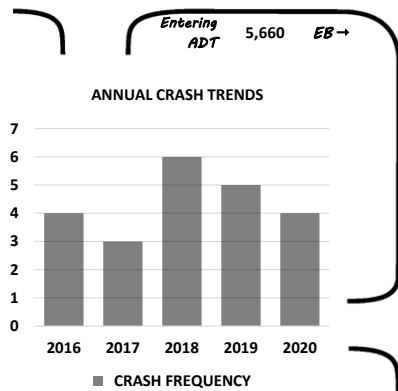
TOTAL 0 0 4 3 15 22 \$ 1,399,000

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



ECON. LOSS COLOR SCALE

> \$1 M
> \$500 K
Ped/Bike



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	2	2	4	\$ 267,600
RT-ANGLE	0	0	2	0	4	6	\$ 477,200
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	1	4	5	\$ 166,200
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
MISC. OTHER	0	0	1	0	1	2	\$ 227,800
TOTAL	0	0	4	3	15	22	\$ 1,399,000

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 13 59%	DAY 16 73%	ALCOHOL 1 5%	SPRING 4 18%	NB 1 5%	NB 0 0%	OTHER/UNK. 1 3%
WET 5 23%	DARK 6 27%	DRUGS 0 0%	SUMMER 8 36%	SB 2 9%	SB 0 0%	NONE 1 3%
SNOW 4 18%	TOT. 22	SPEED 2 9%	FALL 1 5%	EB 1 5%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 0 0%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 9 41%	WB 1 5%	WB 0 0%	MINOR 11 28%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 22	TBD 6 27%	TBD 0 0%	MODERATE 14 36%
TOT. 22				TOT. 11 50%	TOT. 0 0%	SEVERE 12 31%
						VERY SEVERE 0 0%

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	MON	6
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	TUE	1
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	WED	3
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	THU	3
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	5
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	2
SUN	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	2
TOT.	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	3	4	2	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	TOT.	22

A2.19 Intersection Collision Diagram



Location: Holmes Street & Randall Avenue
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: All-Way Stop

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 7,900
Area Type: Urban

GPS Coordinates: 42.683358, -89.002897

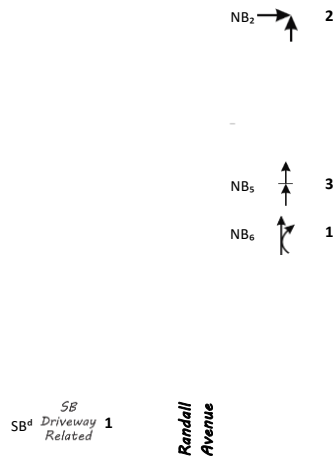
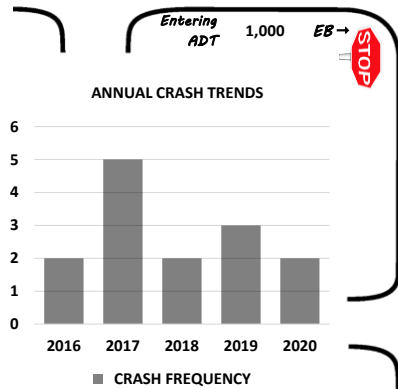
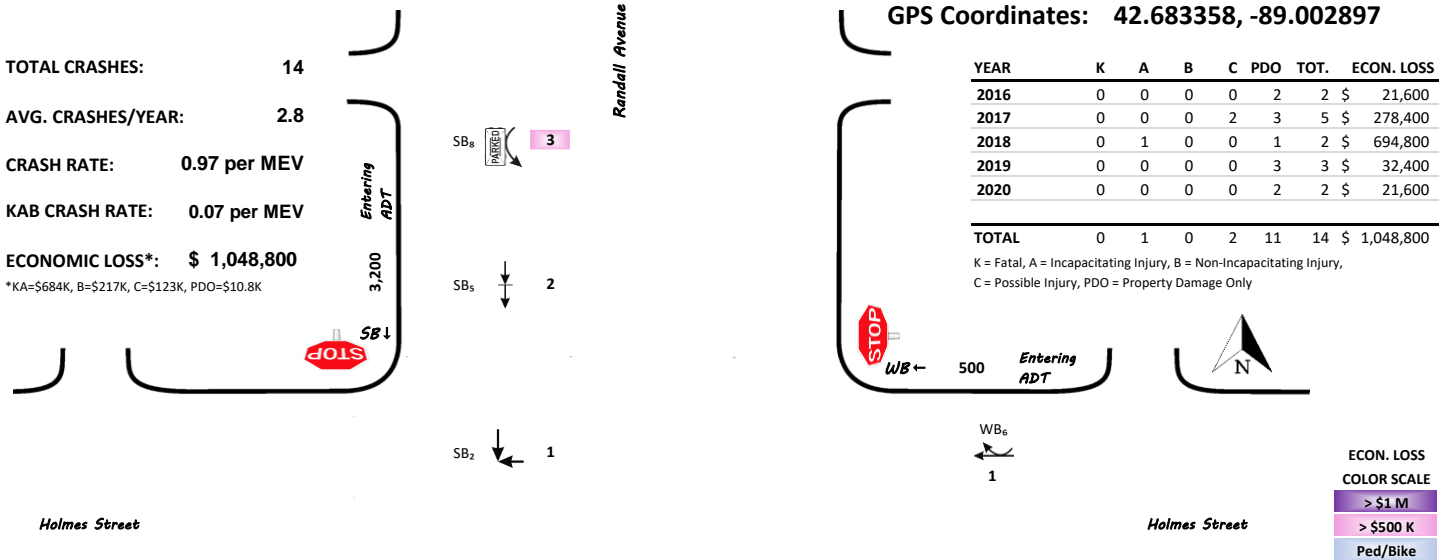
TOTAL CRASHES: 14
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 2.8
CRASH RATE: 0.97 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.07 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 1,048,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
2017	0	0	0	2	3	5	\$ 278,400
2018	0	1	0	0	1	2	\$ 694,800
2019	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
2020	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600

TOTAL 0 1 0 2 11 14 \$ 1,048,800

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-ANGLE	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	5	5	\$ 54,000
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	1	1	2	\$ 133,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	1	0	0	2	3	\$ 705,600
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
TOTAL	0	1	0	2	11	14	\$ 1,048,800

Condition	Count	Percentage
DRY	11	79%
WET	2	14%
SNOW	1	7%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	14	

Condition	Count	Percentage
DAY	10	71%
DARK	4	29%
TOT.	14	

Behavior	Count	Percentage
ALCOHOL	2	14%
DRUGS	1	7%
SPEED	1	7%

Season	Count	Percentage
SPRING	4	29%
SUMMER	2	14%
FALL	5	36%
WINTER	3	21%
TOT.	14	

Direction	Count	Percentage
NB	0	0%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	0	0%

Direction	Count	Percentage
NB	1	7%
SB	0	0%
EB	0	0%
WB	0	0%
TBD	0	0%
TOT.	1	7%

Damage Type	Count	Percentage
OTHER/UNK.	2	7%
NONE	0	0%
VERY MINOR	1	4%
MINOR	7	25%
MODERATE	12	43%
SEVERE	6	21%
VERY SEVERE	0	0%
TOTAL VEHICLES	28	

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	MON	4
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	3
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	1
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	THU	2
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	2
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	SAT	1
SUN	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	1
TOT.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	TOT.	14

A2.20 Intersection Collision Diagram



Location: Pearl Street & Ravine Street
Municipality: City of Janesville
County: Rock
Traffic Control: All-Way Stop

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AADT: 5,800
Area Type: Urban

[MAP](#)

GPS Coordinates: 42.683898, -89.035908

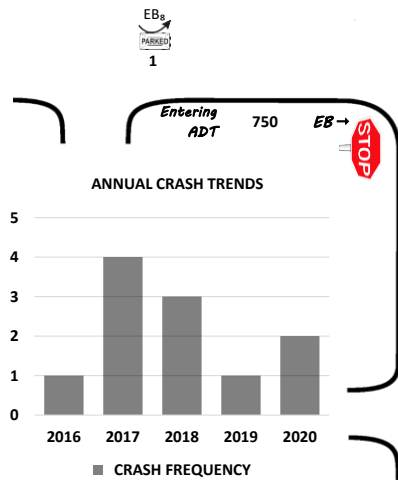
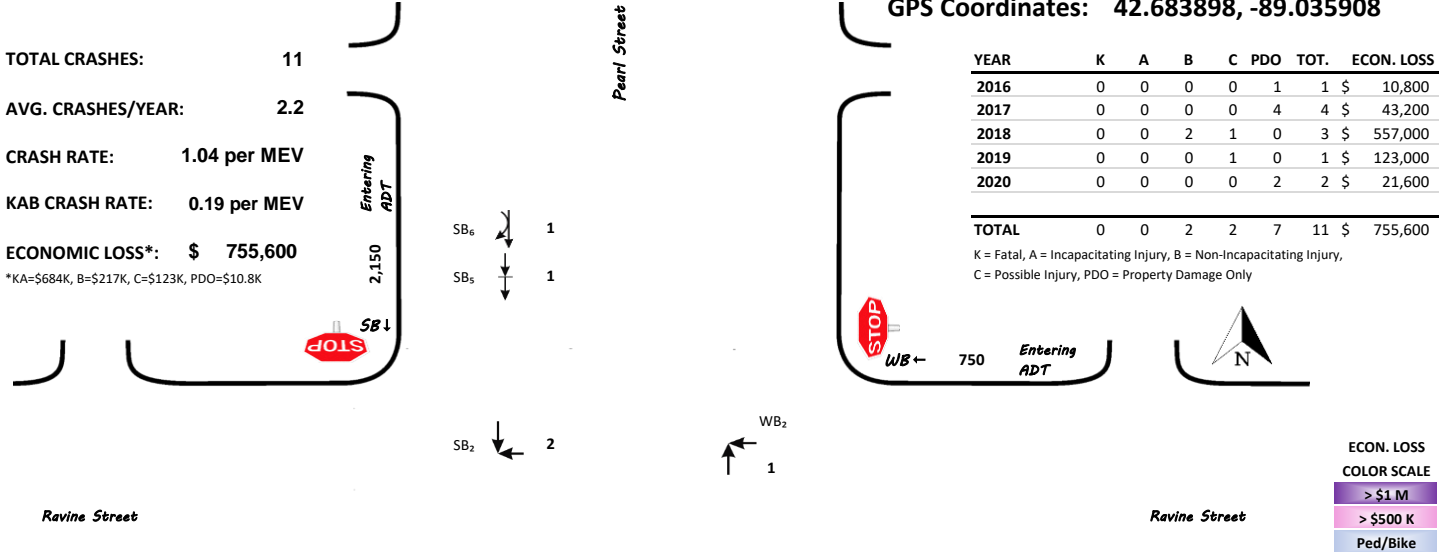
TOTAL CRASHES: 11
AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 2.2
CRASH RATE: 1.04 per MEV
KAB CRASH RATE: 0.19 per MEV
ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 755,600

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
2017	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
2018	0	0	2	1	0	3	\$ 557,000
2019	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
2020	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600

TOTAL 0 0 2 2 7 11 \$ 755,600

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only



CRASH TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
LT-ANGLE	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-ANGLE	0	0	1	1	2	4	\$ 361,600
PEDESTRIAN	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
RT-TURN REAR-END	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
REAR-END	0	0	0	0	3	3	\$ 32,400
SIDE-SWIPE-SAME	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
BICYCLE-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
PARKED-VEHICLE	0	0	1	1	1	3	\$ 350,800
FIXED-OBJECT	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
DRIVEWAY-RELATED	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
HEAD-ON	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
MISC. OTHER	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
TOTAL	0	0	2	2	7	11	\$ 755,600

ROAD CONDITIONS	LIGHT CONDITIONS	DRIVER BEHAVIOR	SEASON	FAILURE TO YIELD	DISRGRD. CONTROL	VEHICLE DAMAGE
DRY 8 73%	DAY 9 82%	ALCOHOL 2 18%	SPRING 4 36%	NB 1 9%	NB 0 0%	OTHER/UNK. 1 5%
WET 2 18%	DARK 2 18%	DRUGS 0 0%	SUMMER 3 27%	SB 1 9%	SB 0 0%	NONE 0 0%
SNOW 1 9%	TOT. 11	SPEED 0 0%	FALL 2 18%	EB 0 0%	EB 0 0%	VERY MINOR 0 0%
ICE 0 0%			WINTER 2 18%	WB 0 0%	WB 0 0%	MINOR 3 14%
OTH. 0 0%			TOT. 11	TBD 1 9%	TBD 1 9%	MODERATE 8 38%
TOT. 11				TOT. 3 27%	TOT. 1 9%	SEVERE 9 43%

NOTES:
Injury crashes have been vetted.

TBD = verification from crash report needed for direction

TOTAL VEHICLES 21

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	MON	1
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	TUE	2
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	WED	3
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	THU	2
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	FRI	1
SAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	0
SUN	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	2
TOT.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	TOT.	11

APPENDIX B1

CORRIDOR SAFETY ANALYSIS

Corridor Safety Analysis



Location: E. Memorial (S. Oakhill Ave to Milton Ave)
Municipality: Janesville
County: Rock
Length of Corridor: 1.5 miles
GPS Coordinates (Start): 42.693884, -89.042328

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
AA DT: 11,050
Peer Group: Urban Streets
GPS Coordinates (End): 42.693610, -89.013569

[MAP](#)

TOTAL CRASHES 229

AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 45.8

CRASH RATE: 777.4 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

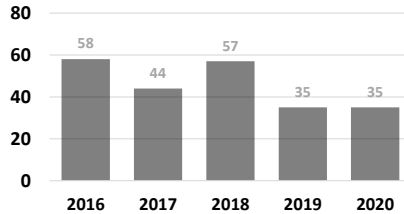
KAB CRASH RATE: 84.9 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 13,665,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

ANNUAL CRASH TRENDS



■ CRASH FREQUENCY

YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	1	3	8	46	58	\$ 2,815,800
2017	0	0	5	10	29	44	\$ 2,628,200
2018	1	1	2	6	47	57	\$ 3,047,600
2019	0	0	4	5	26	35	\$ 1,763,800
2020	0	2	6	4	23	35	\$ 3,410,400

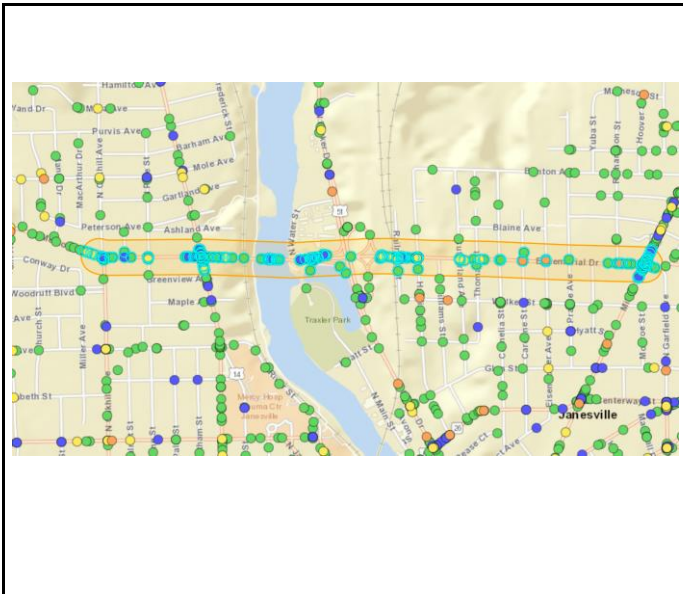
TOTAL 1 4 20 33 171 229 \$ 13,665,800

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

WI AVG. CRASH RATE & (UCL): 343.55, (377.71)

WI AVG. KAB CRASH RATE & (UCL): 39.69, (51.3)

MAP



RUN-OFF-ROAD CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Other	1	1	0	0	4	6	\$ 1,411,200
Fixed-Object	0	0	1	1	7	9	\$ 415,600
Overturn	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000
Ditch	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
Bridge	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
Median Barrier	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
Immersion	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Guardrail	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Rear-End	0	0	8	18	73	99	\$ 4,738,400
Left-Turn Angle	0	3	1	1	12	17	\$ 2,521,600
Right-Angle	0	0	7	2	32	41	\$ 2,110,600
Head-On	0	0	1	5	6	12	\$ 896,800
Side-Swipe-Same	0	0	0	2	27	29	\$ 537,600
Other	0	0	1	1	2	4	\$ 361,600
Side-Swipe-Opposite	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-MODAL CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Pedestrian	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000
Bicycle	0	0	0	1	0	1	\$ 123,000

ALL CRASH TYPES 1 4 20 33 171 229 \$ 13,665,800

ROAD CONDITIONS	Count	Percentage
DRY	176	77%
WET	32	14%
SNOW	18	8%
ICE	3	1%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	229	

LIGHT CONDITIONS	Count	Percentage
DAY	184	80%
DARK	45	20%
TOT.	229	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR	Count	Percentage
ALCOHOL	10	4%
DRUGS	3	1%
SPEED	19	8%

SEASON	Count	Percentage
SPRING	45	20%
SUMMER	63	28%
FALL	60	26%
WINTER	61	27%
TOT.	229	

CURVE TYPE	Count	Percentage
HORZ	12	5%
VERT	45	20%

INTERSECTION	Count	Percentage
INT	113	49%

CAUSATION	Count	Percentage
ROR	25	11%
FTY	42	18%
DTC	16	7%

ROR = RUN-OFF-ROAD
 FTY = FAILURE TO YIELD
 DTC = DISREGARDED TRAFFIC CONTROL

VEHICLE DAMAGE	Count
OTHER/UNK.	10
NONE	18
VERY MINOR	14
MINOR	140
MODERATE	157
SEVERE	84
VERY SEVERE	1
TOTAL VEHICLES	424

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	2	4	6	3	5	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	MON	37
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	2	4	2	1	7	3	3	3	1	4	2	0	1	0	TUE	40
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	3	4	5	5	5	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	WED	34
THU	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	2	1	0	3	1	8	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	THU	32
FRI	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	3	2	2	2	4	5	4	4	5	3	1	0	1	0	FRI	42
SAT	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	2	0	3	2	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	SAT	23
SUN	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	SUN	21
TOT.	2	2	0	1	2	2	1	6	7	12	9	17	17	14	11	28	22	28	15	12	10	7	1	3	0	TOT.	229

Corridor Safety Analysis



Location: Mt. Zion (Milton Ave to Pontiac Dr)
Municipality: Janesville
County: Rock
Length of Corridor: 1.0 miles
GPS Coordinates (Start): 42.700855, -89.008954

From: 1/1/2016 **5 Years**
To: 12/31/2020 **0 Months**
AADT: 7,301
Peer Group: Urban Streets
GPS Coordinates (End): 42.700453, -88.988934

[MAP](#)

TOTAL CRASHES 132

AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 26.4

CRASH RATE: 970.7 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

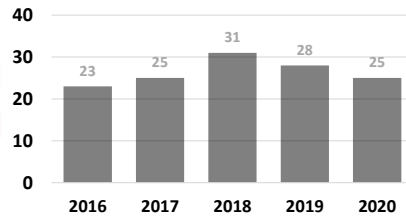
KAB CRASH RATE: 80.9 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 6,404,800

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

ANNUAL CRASH TRENDS



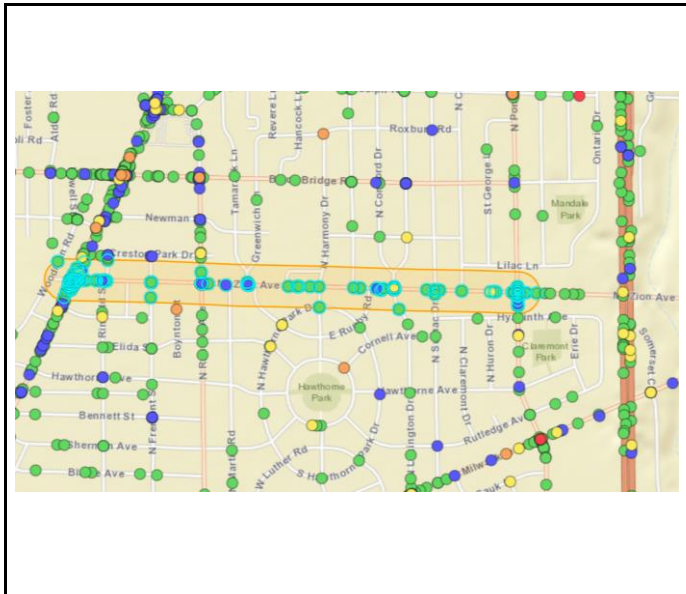
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	2	4	17	23	\$ 1,109,600
2017	0	1	4	3	17	25	\$ 2,104,600
2018	0	0	2	4	25	31	\$ 1,196,000
2019	0	0	1	5	22	28	\$ 1,069,600
2020	0	0	1	4	20	25	\$ 925,000

TOTAL 0 1 10 20 101 132 \$ 6,404,800

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

WI AVG. CRASH RATE & (UCL): 343.55, (393.83)
WI AVG. KAB CRASH RATE & (UCL): 39.69, (56.78)

MAP



RUN-OFF-ROAD CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Fixed-Object	0	0	1	0	6	7	\$ 281,800
Other	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
Ditch	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
Tree	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
Overturn	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Guardrail	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Median Barrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Immersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Right-Angle	0	0	3	9	24	36	\$ 2,017,200
Rear-End	0	0	2	8	39	49	\$ 1,839,200
Left-Turn Angle	0	1	1	1	7	10	\$ 1,099,600
Side-Swipe-Same	0	0	1	0	16	17	\$ 389,800
Other	0	0	0	0	4	4	\$ 43,200
Head-On	0	0	0	0	1	1	\$ 10,800
Side-Swipe-Opposite	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-MODAL CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Bicycle	0	0	1	1	0	2	\$ 340,000
Pedestrian	0	0	1	0	0	1	\$ 217,000

ALL CRASH TYPES 0 1 10 20 101 132 \$ 6,404,800

ROAD CONDITIONS	Count	Percentage
DRY	97	73%
WET	23	17%
SNOW	12	9%
ICE	0	0%
OTH.	0	0%
TOT.	132	

LIGHT CONDITIONS	Count	Percentage
DAY	97	73%
DARK	35	27%
TOT.	132	

DRIVER BEHAVIOR	Count	Percentage
ALCOHOL	4	3%
DRUGS	4	3%
SPEED	8	6%

SEASON	Count	Percentage
SPRING	32	24%
SUMMER	31	23%
FALL	34	26%
WINTER	35	27%
TOT.	132	

CURVE TYPE	Count	Percentage
HORZ	1	1%
VERT	0	0%

INTERSECTION	Count	Percentage
INT	85	64%

CAUSATION	Count	Percentage
ROR	12	9%
FTY	37	28%
DTC	13	10%

ROR = RUN-OFF-ROAD
 FTY = FAILURE TO YIELD
 DTC = DISREGARDED TRAFFIC CONTROL

VEHICLE DAMAGE	Count
OTHER/UNK.	9
NONE	8
VERY MINOR	4
MINOR	77
MODERATE	78
SEVERE	75
VERY SEVERE	0
TOTAL VEHICLES	251

NOTES:
 Injury crashes have been vetted.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	MON	12
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	1	2	4	2	3	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	TUE	23
WED	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	5	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	WED	19
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	THU	14
FRI	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	2	3	1	3	0	1	2	2	1	0	FRI	24
SAT	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	0	4	1	0	3	1	0	0	SAT	28
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	SUN	12
TOT.	2	1	1	0	1	1	2	3	7	6	5	7	10	9	5	15	14	11	7	3	4	9	7	2	0	TOT.	132

Corridor Safety Analysis



Location: N Pontiac Dr (Holiday Dr to Milton Ave)
 Municipality: Janesville
 County: Rock
 Length of Corridor: 0.3 miles
 GPS Coordinates (Start): 42.713741, -88.989278

From: 1/1/2016 5 Years
 To: 12/31/2020 0 Months
 AADT: 8,427
 Peer Group: Urban Streets
 GPS Coordinates (End): 42.718289, -88.989551

[MAP](#)

TOTAL CRASHES 106

AVG. CRASHES/YEAR: 21.2

CRASH RATE: 2152.8 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

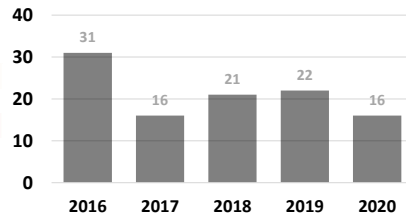
KAB CRASH RATE: 121.9 per 100MVM

Orange = Higher than average, Red = Higher than Upper Control Limit (UCL)

ECONOMIC LOSS*: \$ 4,626,000

*KA=\$684K, B=\$217K, C=\$123K, PDO=\$10.8K

ANNUAL CRASH TRENDS



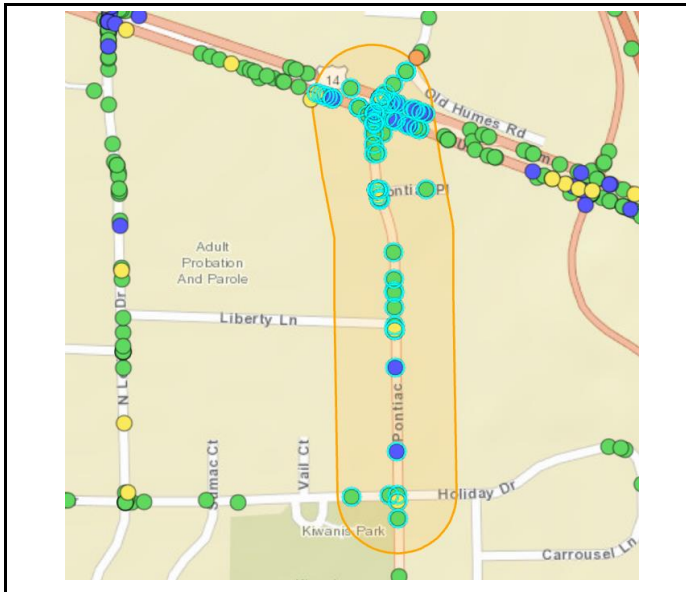
YEAR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
2016	0	0	0	7	24	31	\$ 1,120,200
2017	0	0	2	3	11	16	\$ 921,800
2018	0	0	2	6	13	21	\$ 1,312,400
2019	0	0	0	4	18	22	\$ 686,400
2020	0	0	2	0	14	16	\$ 585,200

TOTAL 0 0 6 20 80 106 \$ 4,626,000

K = Fatal, A = Incapacitating Injury, B = Non-Incapacitating Injury, C = Possible Injury, PDO = Property Damage Only

WI AVG. CRASH RATE & (UCL): 343.55, (427.1)
 WI AVG. KAB CRASH RATE & (UCL): 39.69, (68.09)

MAP



RUN-OFF-ROAD CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Fixed-Object	0	0	0	1	2	3	\$ 144,600
Other	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
Ditch	0	0	0	0	2	2	\$ 21,600
Tree	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Overturn	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Guardrail	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Median Barrier	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Fence	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Immersion	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-VEHICLE CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Rear-End	0	0	1	12	30	43	\$ -2,017,000
Right-Angle	0	0	3	1	10	14	\$ 882,000
Head-On	0	0	2	1	2	5	\$ 578,600
Side-Swipe-Same	0	0	0	2	24	26	\$ 505,200
Left-Turn Angle	0	0	0	3	8	11	\$ 455,400
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Side-Swipe-Opposite	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

MULTI-MODAL CRASH TYPES	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.	ECON. LOSS
Pedestrian	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -
Bicycle	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$ -

ALL CRASH TYPES 0 0 6 20 80 106 \$ 4,626,000

ROAD CONDITIONS	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
DRY	80	75%				
WET	20	19%				
SNOW	5	5%				
ICE	1	1%				
OTH.	0	0%				
TOT.	106					

LIGHT CONDITIONS	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
DAY	86	81%				
DARK	20	19%				
TOT.	106					

DRIVER BEHAVIOR	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
ALCOHOL	3	3%				
DRUGS	1	1%				
SPEED	6	6%				

SEASON	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
SPRING	28	26%				
SUMMER	21	20%				
FALL	20	19%				
WINTER	37	35%				
TOT.	106					

CURVE TYPE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
HORZ	2	2%				
VERT	1	1%				

INTERSECTION	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
INT	73	69%				

CAUSATION	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
ROR	7	7%				
FTY	23	22%				
DTC	9	8%				

ROR = RUN-OFF-ROAD
 FTY = FAILURE TO YIELD
 DTC = DISREGARDED TRAFFIC CONTROL

VEHICLE DAMAGE	K	A	B	C	PDO	TOT.
OTHER/UNK.						5
NONE						7
VERY MINOR						5
MINOR						71
MODERATE						77
SEVERE						40
VERY SEVERE						0
TOTAL VEHICLES						205

NOTES:
 Injury Crashes have been vetted.

DAY/TIME TRENDS

	12 AM	1 AM	2 AM	3 AM	4 AM	5 AM	6 AM	7 AM	8 AM	9 AM	10 AM	11 AM	12 PM	1 PM	2 PM	3 PM	4 PM	5 PM	6 PM	7 PM	8 PM	9 PM	10 PM	11 PM	UNK	TOT.	
MON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	MON	9
TUE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	6	0	3	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	TUE	20
WED	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0	1	1	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	WED	19
THU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	THU	18
FRI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	FRI	18
SAT	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	SAT	13
SUN	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	SUN	9
TOT.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	5	3	4	6	16	11	7	12	14	6	8	5	2	0	1	1	0	TOT.	106

APPENDIX C

PEDESTRIAN RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT

Pedestrian Risk Assessment Criteria Development



PROVIDING TRAFFIC ENGINEERING SOLUTIONS

PEDESTRIAN RISK ASSESSMENT CRITERIA DEVELOPMENT

Pedestrian crashes occur less frequently than motor vehicle crashes, therefore, traditional (reactive) methods of safety analysis based on pedestrian crash history can do a poor job at predicting where pedestrian crashes are most likely to occur.

Thus, TADI's team of Road Safety Professionals (RSP), certified through the Transportation Professional Certification Board, sought solutions for proactively evaluating pedestrian safety. TADI's team developed a method using objective, science-based criteria to calculate pedestrian crash risk based on the amount of exposure to a potential hazard a pedestrian would be subjected to walking along and crossing a roadway. This approach, which relies on research regarding the impact various roadway and traffic characteristics have on pedestrian safety, provides a data-driven method to proactively evaluate pedestrian safety.

The fundamental criteria shown below is then used to calculate a numerical pedestrian risk at a specific location or along a specific walking route.

Walking Along Criteria

Distance Walked
Available Walking Path
Traffic Volume
Vehicle Speeds
Parking Activity
Pedestrian Activity

Crossing Criteria

Crossing Width
Traffic Volume
Vehicle Speeds
Risk Adjustments
Existing Safety Features
Pedestrian Activity

WALKING ALONG EXPOSURE SCORE

The walking along exposure score for each segment is calculated by multiplying the factors of each of the six *Walking Along* criteria.

$$\text{Walking Along Exposure Score} = W_D * W_P * W_V * W_S * W_R * W_{PED}$$

where:

- W_D = distance walked (mi),
- W_P = available walking path,
- W_V = hourly traffic volume,
- W_S = posted speed limit,
- W_R = parking activity and sight distance restrictions, and
- W_{PED} = pedestrian activity.

Distance Walked (W_D)

The numerical value for walking distance, W_D , is the number of miles a pedestrian walks along the particular segment being analyzed.

Available Walking Path (W_P)

Numerical values for available walking path, W_P , are based on crash modification factors developed from research that showed sidewalks resulted in an 88% reduction in pedestrian crash risk¹ and that paved shoulders of at least 4 feet results in a 71% reduction in pedestrian crash risk². The categories used in selecting W_P are shown in the following table.

Category	W_P
Walking Path \geq 10 feet from Thru Lane	1
Sidewalk without Driveways	5
Sidewalk with Driveways	10
\geq 4 feet	25
<4 feet*	50
None	85

The values above were estimated based on the results of the referenced research. For example, the value of 10 used for the “*Sidewalk with Driveways*” category is 88 percent less than the value of 85 used for the “*None*” category [$85 * (1 - 0.88) = 10$].

Most sidewalk crashes occur at driveway conflict points, thus stretches of sidewalk that do not have conflicting driveways are expected to have lower crash risk. Roadways with no access points have been shown to have crash reductions of up to 44 percent for all crash types³. Thus, stretches of sidewalk that do not have conflicting driveways, “*Sidewalks without Driveways*”, are expected to have a lower crash risk than sidewalks that cross driveways. The lower risk for sidewalks without driveways is reflected in the scoring criteria.

Lastly, when sidewalks or pathways do not have conflicting driveways, and have a large buffer zone from the travel lane, the risk to pedestrians is further reduced. To account for pathways with a large buffer, a category for pathways separated from the thru-lane of roadway travel by 10 feet or more was included and assigned a low risk exposure factor.

Hourly Traffic Volume (W_V)

Numerical values for hourly traffic volume, W_V , assumes a linear relationship that more traffic volume will lead to more risk exposure to a pedestrian. The categories used in selecting W_V are shown in the following table and represent the peak hour of traffic volumes. If peak hour volumes were not available but daily traffic counts were available, the peak hour volumes were estimated to be 10 percent of the daily traffic volumes.

Category	W_V	Category	W_V	Category	W_V
\leq 200	1	1,001-1,200	11	2,001-2,200	21
201-400	3	1,201-1,400	13	2,201-2,400	23
401-600	5	1,401-1,600	15	2,401-2,600	25
601-800	7	1,601-1,800	17	2,601-2,800	27
801-1,000	9	1,801-2,000	19	2,801-3,000	29

¹ McMahon, P., Zegeer, C., Duncan, C., Knoblauch, R., Stewart, R., and Khattak, A., “An Analysis of Factors Contributing to ‘Walking Along Roadway’ Crashes: Research Study and Guidelines for Sidewalks and Walkways,” FHWA-RD-01-101, (March 2002).

² Gan, A., Shen, J., and Rodriguez, A., “Update of Florida Crash Reduction Factors and Countermeasures to improve the Development of District Safety Improvement Projects.” Florida Department of Transportation, (2005).

³ Lee, C., Xu, X., and Nguyen, V., “Non-intersection-related Crashes at Mid-block in an Urban Divided Arterial Road with High Truck Volume.” Presented at the 90th Meeting of the Transportation Research Board, Washington, D.C., (2011).

Posted Speed Limit (W_S)

Numerical values for posted speed limit, W_S , are based on a AAA research⁴ regarding speed and pedestrian injury risk. The categories used in selecting W_S are shown in the following table.

Category	W_S	Category	W_S
≤25 or NP [^]	1.0	40	3.0
25	1.5	45	3.1
30	2.0	50	3.2
35	2.5	55	3.3

[^]NP = not posted

Parking Activity & Sight Distance Restrictions (W_R)

Limited research is available that specifically isolates the impact of parking on pedestrian crash risk with regard to walking along roadways, but it is known that limiting sight distance increases crash risk⁵. When a sidewalk is not available, parking activity is expected to increase the risk of pedestrian crashes as pedestrians would need to navigate around parked vehicles. This activity would put pedestrians closer to the travel lanes and could create sight distance restrictions as they navigate around vehicles.

The numerical values for parking activity and sight distance restrictions, W_R , were estimated based on research regarding sight distance for injury crashes of all crash types. The categories used in selecting W_R are shown in the following table and defined below.

Category	W_R	Definitions
N/A - Sidewalk	1.0	A sidewalk is present.
No Parking	1.0	Parking is not allowed or rarely used.
Light Parking	1.2	Sporadically parked vehicles.
Moderate Parking	1.5	Approximately half of available on-street parking spaces are parked in.
Heavy Parking or Other Sight Distance Restriction	2.0	Majority of the available parking spaces are parked in or another sight distance restriction, such as horizontal or vertical curvature exists that could impede the visibility of pedestrians.

Pedestrian Activity (W_{PED})

A greater number of pedestrians walking along a roadway will increase the overall chance of a pedestrian crash occurring due to greater pedestrian exposure. Therefore, the numerical values for pedestrian activity factor, W_{PED} , increase as the pedestrian activity increases on a segment and are shown in the table below.

Category	W_{PED}
Very Low	1.0
Low	2.0
Medium	3.0
High	4.0
Very High	5.0

⁴ Tefft, B.C. (2011). Impact Speed and a Pedestrian's Risk of Severe Injury or Death. AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.

⁵ Elvik, R. and Vaa, T., "Handbook of Road Safety Measures." Oxford, United Kingdom, Elsevier, (2004)

CROSSING EXPOSURE SCORE

The crossing exposure score for each crossing is calculated by multiplying the factors of each of the six *Crossing* criteria.

$$\text{Crossing Exposure Score} = C_W * C_V * C_S * C_R * C_E * C_{PED}$$

where:

- C_W = crossing width,
- C_V = hourly traffic volume,
- C_S = posted speed limit,
- C_R = risk adjustments,
- C_E = existing safety feature adjustment, and
- C_{PED} = pedestrian activity.

Crossing Width (C_W)

Numerical values for crossing width, C_W , are based on an assumed linear relationship that more distance to cross will lead to more risk exposure. The categories used in selecting C_W are shown in the following table.

Category	C_W	Category	C_W
≤ 10 ft	1	51-60 ft	6
11-20 ft	2	61-70 ft	7
21-30 ft	3	71-80 ft	8
31-40 ft	4	81-90 ft	9
41-50 ft	5	>90 ft	10

Hourly Traffic Volume (C_V)

Numerical values for hourly traffic volume, C_V , assumes a linear relationship that more traffic volume will lead to more risk exposure to a pedestrian. The categories used in selecting C_V are shown in the following table and represent the peak hour of traffic volumes. If peak hour volumes were not available but daily traffic counts were available, the peak hour volumes were estimated to be 10 percent of the daily traffic volumes.

Category	C_V	Category	C_V	Category	C_V
≤ 200	1	1,001-1,200	11	2,001-2,200	21
201-400	3	1,201-1,400	13	2,201-2,400	23
401-600	5	1,401-1,600	15	2,401-2,600	25
601-800	7	1,601-1,800	17	2,601-2,800	27
801-1,000	9	1,801-2,000	19	2,801-3,000	29

Posted Speed Limit (C_S)

Numerical values for posted speed limit, C_S , are based on a AAA research⁶ regarding speed and pedestrian injury risk. The categories used in selecting C_S are shown in the following table and represent the posted speed of the roadway to be crossed.

Category	C_S	Category	C_S
≤25 or NP [^]	1.0	40	3.0
25	1.5	45	3.1
30	2.0	50	3.2
35	2.5	55	3.3

[^]NP = not posted

Risk Adjustments (C_R)

Numerical values for risk adjustments, C_R , are based on *CMF Clearinghouse* data regarding the impact of all-way stop control⁷, traffic signals with right-turn-on-red allowed⁸ and sight distance restrictions⁹. Research has shown that these characteristics impact the likelihood of pedestrian related crashes. Intersections with all-way stop control, for instance, require all vehicles to stop thereby reducing vehicle speeds and reducing the risk to pedestrians. At signalized intersections, right-turn-on-reds (RTORs) can increase the risk to pedestrians as drivers can be focused on looking for approaching traffic to their left rather than looking for pedestrians in their path. Lastly, if the crossing has sight-distance restrictions, such as roadway curvature or nearby parking, applying the sight distance restrictions adjustment is suggested. The categories used in selecting C_R are shown in the following table and include combination categories if all-way stop control or traffic signals with RTORs are combined with a sight distance restriction.

Category	C_R
Sight Distance Restriction	2.0
All-Way Stop Control	0.6
All-Way Stop Control with Sight Distance Restriction	1.2
Traffic Signal with RTORs	1.7
Traffic Signal with RTORs and Sight Distance Restriction	3.4

⁶ Tefft, B.C. (2011). Impact Speed and a Pedestrian's Risk of Severe Injury or Death. AAA Foundation for Traffic Safety.

⁷ Lovell, J. and Hauer, E., "The Safety Effect of Conversion to All-Way Stop Control." Transportation Research Record 1068, Washington, D.C., Transportation Research Board, National Research Council, (1986) pp. 103-107.

⁸ American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials. Highway Safety Manual. Washington, DC, 2010.

⁹ Elvik, R. and Vaa, T., "Handbook of Road Safety Measures." Oxford, United Kingdom, Elsevier, (2004)

Existing Safety Features (C_E)

At roadway and intersection crossings, there are several safety improvements that have been shown to reduce the risk of pedestrian crashes. Numeric values for safety treatment adjustment, C_E , are based on research showing certain treatments reduce the risk of pedestrian crashes. Note that only one treatment can be selected for this analysis and it is suggested that the most effective treatment be chosen. For example, if the crossing has a high visibility crosswalk and a pedestrian countdown timer, the factor of 0.3 for pedestrian countdown timer is suggested. The categories used in selecting C_E are shown in the following table and are based on crash modification factors from either the Wisconsin DOT’s Crash Modification Factor Spreadsheet¹⁰ or the Crash Modification Factor Clearinghouse¹¹.

Research is limited on the specific safety benefit of crossing guards – which are difficult to isolate in studies. It is reasonable to conclude, however, that the safety benefits of crossing guards are expected to exceed that of engineering countermeasures. In a 2009 study of school zones in Florida¹², it was stated “perhaps the clearest observation from the site visits and data analysis conducted for the 14 school sites throughout Florida was the great beneficial value of school crossing guards”. It is suggested that sites with a crossing guard or guards be provided with a high-visibility crosswalk to help users of the crosswalk and the roadway recognize the importance of the crossing.

Category	C_E	Category	C_E
Multiple Crossing Guards	0.1	Rectangular Rapid Flash Beacon	0.5
Single Crossing Guard	0.2	High-Visibility Crosswalk	0.6
Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon	0.25	Median Refuge	0.7
Pedestrian Countdown Timer	0.3	Standard Crosswalk	1.0

Pedestrian Activity (C_{PED})

A greater number of pedestrians crossing a roadway will increase the overall chance of a pedestrian crash occurring due to greater pedestrian exposure. Therefore, the numerical values for the pedestrian activity factor, C_{PED} , increase as the pedestrian activity increases at a crossing and are shown in the table below.

Category	W_{PED}
Very Low	1.0
Low	2.0
Medium	3.0
High	4.0
Very High	5.0

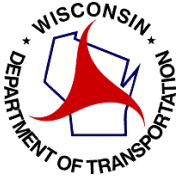
¹⁰ <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/traffic-ops/manuals-and-standards/teops/ch12.aspx>

¹¹ www.cmfclearinghouse.org/

¹² Study of school zones with traffic signals: final report, June 2009. M3 - Tech Report M1 - Report No. 7762-110 UR - https://rosap.ntl.bts.gov/view/dot/17495/dot_17495_DS1.pdf

APPENDIX D

SIGNALS AND ITS STANDALONE PROGRAM OVERVIEW



Signals and ITS Standalone Program

July 2021

General

In 2013, the Wisconsin State Legislature provided the ability for the State to appropriate funds for installation, replacement or rehabilitation of traffic signals and intelligent transportation systems (ITS) not incidental to another highway improvement in **Wisconsin Statute 84.06(13)**.

The Signals and ITS Standalone Program was established in 2013 to manage the appropriated funds for the purpose of addressing signals and ITS needs not incidental to another highway improvement project. The following sections describe the program and how projects are developed, evaluated, prioritized, and awarded.

Applicability

The SISP funds are available for projects with greater than fifty percent cost associated with traffic signal or ITS hardware and construction. All state (including Interstate) and connecting highways are eligible for program funds. Statewide or State maintained facility projects are eligible for full program funds. Maximum project award is limited to a total of \$600,000 with a limit of \$500,000 per State fiscal year.

Those projects on connecting highways are eligible for 90% program funds with a 10% cost sharing component from the maintaining agency. All funds are required to be encumbered within the fiscal year of award. Multi-year projects are eligible for program funds, however, must be released and encumbered within each designated fiscal year.

Project Identification & Development Resources

The SISP is focused on the installation, replacement or rehabilitation of traffic signals and ITS projects. Projects are developed by local, regional, or statewide Bureau of Traffic Operations (BTO) staff.

Project identification and development resources are available through the Transportation Systems Management and Operations Traffic Infrastructure Process (TSMO–TIP) which is an annual process to consider operational needs and potential solutions throughout the State. Needs identification and project benefit tools have been created to assist with project development. Although the process is primarily focused on ITS project types, the information can be used to assist with several project types.

Those projects required to be vetted through the TSMO – TIP must be supported by the sponsoring WisDOT region prior to applying for funding within the SISP. The following project types are identified within the program application and defined as follows. SISP program funds cannot be used to fund decorative signal poles, decorative cabinets, or decorative signal infrastructure.

1. New Signal Installation – Install new traffic signal.
2. Signal Rehabilitation – Upgrade, install or replace existing signal detection, controllers, battery backup, etc.; construct minor geometric improvement.
3. Signal Retrofit – Install monotubes, flashing yellow arrows, or other safety improvements at existing traffic signal; install adaptive signal systems.

4. Signal Retiming – Collect and evaluate data; develop signal timing plan; develop and implement corridor coordination plan. Municipal projects are not eligible for SISP funding to retime signals.
5. Intersection Communication – Construct and integrate fiber communication for signals; install and integrate wireless communication, including cellular modems and radios, for signals.
6. New ITS Device Installation – Install new ITS infrastructure, including cameras, backbone fiber, network equipment, etc.
7. ITS Device Rehabilitation – Upgrade, install or replace existing detection, controllers, battery backup, cameras, ramp meter LED's, etc.
8. System Software – Upgrade, install, or replace software.
9. Life Cycle Replacements - Replace existing end-of-life signals and/or ITS equipment components including cameras, controllers, LED's, etc. Municipal projects are not eligible for SISP funding to replace life cycle components.
10. Other – Examples include:
 - Performance Measures Applications
 - Research and Development Projects
 - CAV Deployments and Applications
 - Studies, Plans, and Evaluations

Project Application Process & Requirements

Application Cycle

The SISP applications are evaluated and awarded on a biannual cycle. Project applications are considered in the Spring and Fall prior to the disbursement of funds at the beginning of the following fiscal year which begins July 1st.

Application Submittal

The SISP application consists of general project information; explanation of anticipated benefits that will be provided by the proposed project; project cost and schedule information; project contact; and managerial support. Any other relevant information, such as maps, support documentation, etc., is requested to be attached to the application. Those projects that are required to complete a TSMO-TIP package should attach the supported documentation with the application as well.

Completed regional and connecting highway application forms should be submitted to the Regional SISP Liaison. The Region will consider all the applications for the upcoming funding cycle and rank the projects according to regional priority. It is critical that the municipality work with the Regional SISP Liaison to communicate the need for a particular project so that it is ranked accurately within the Region. Each Region will submit the applications and regional rankings by the deadline each application cycle. Municipalities may only submit two applications per calendar year (i.e.-2 applications in Spring, 1 application in Spring and 1 application in Fall, or 2 applications in Fall) for consideration.

Project Evaluation and Prioritization Process

The SISP evaluation and prioritization methodology is established to consistently and objectively appropriate funds. Projects are evaluated, scored, and prioritized by an evaluation committee. The SISP Evaluation Committee is created each programming cycle with one representative from each Region as well as statewide representation from BTO, safety, and signals.

The Evaluation Committee reviews project applications and populates a prioritization matrix. The prioritization matrix is used to score projects based on set criteria which are weighted based on the intent of the Program and input provided the Evaluation Committee. The Evaluation Committee reviews each application and determines the appropriate score for each criterion. Scoring is based on evaluation criteria rubrics that provide a guide to the Committee for consistent scoring. The scoring criteria include:

- Mobility
- Accountability
 - Operations and Maintenance
- Preservation
 - Lifecycle Replacement
 - Energy and Environment
- Safety

The Evaluation Committee scores are compiled, reviewed, and discussed during a one-day Prioritization Workshop. The Evaluation Committee prioritizes the applications and considers any multi-year project commitments for the forthcoming fiscal year. The Evaluation Committee then recommends projects for award based on available program funding and the committee prioritization. Regional representatives are notified of project awards.

Project contacts are asked to prepare project work plans for those awarded projects in advance of funding disbursement. It is expected that project managers will prepare for project implementation in advance of the appropriation disbursement such that funds may be encumbered as soon as possible.

Project Funding

Approved statewide and regional SISF projects are funded with 100% Program funds. Sponsored projects on connecting highways are funded with 90% Program funds and a 10% match from local sources. Maximum project award is limited to a total of \$600,000 with a limit of \$500,000 per State fiscal year. In general, the agency sponsoring the project application (the signee of the SISF Project Application Form) is responsible for paying the 10% match. The agency responsible for the 10% match is also responsible for any costs over the project funding cap. Applicants have the flexibility to explore partnerships with other government agencies to share the responsibility of the required 10% match and any overages exceeding a project funding cap. It is important that the terms of any negotiated shared responsibility of a 10% match and any overages exceeding a project funding cap between the State and a municipality be codified appropriately in a State Municipal Agreement (SMA).

All funds must be encumbered by the close of the fiscal year of award. A change in scope after formal SISF approval must be approved through the scope change process.