TE-111 (7-09)

HAZARDOUS WALKING ROUTE ENGINEERING AND TRAFFIC STUDY





A - LOCATION INFORMATION COUNTY MUNICIPALITY STREET NAME TOWNSHIP ROAD # SR# SCHOOL DISTRICT BETWEEN: Seament: Offset: To Segment: Offset: Location: To Location: NORTH SOUTH Side of Street: EAST WEST **B - REFERENCE INFORMATION** REFERENCE SECTION(S) 7A.01 and 7A.02 MUTCD REFERENCE SECTION(S) Chapter 7.3 and Appendix 7B-1 and 7C-1 **PUB 46** REFERENCE SECTION(S) 67 Pa. Code, Chapter 447 Other **C - STUDY ELEMENTS** FROM PUB 212 APPENDIX: Crash Analysis (1) Pedestrian Volumes (12) Traffic Volumes (20)_____ Arrival & Departure Hours of Students (5) School Route Plan (15) Other _____ Gap Study for School Children (7) Sight Distance (16) Geometric Review (8) Speed Data (17) **D - ATTACHMENTS LISTING** Check those that apply and attach to this form in the order listed below: 1. 10-Day Response Letter 7. Crash Extract 13. Traffic/Pedestrian Volumes 2. Letter or Memo Requesting Study 8. Crash Rate 14. STAMPP Identification Data 3. Location Map 9. Collision Diagram Plot 15. Speed Limit 4. Straight Line Diagram 10. Speed Study 16. Traffic Signal Permit Plan 11. Warrant Analysis 5. Photographs 17. Other 12. Multi-Way Stop or Truck Restriction Worksheet 6. Field View Drawing or Condition Diagram

Confidential - Traffic Engineering and Safety Study

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E - SITE OBSERVATION CHECKLIST						
Operational Checklist:						
Do obstructions block a driver's view of pedestrians or approach	hing vehicles? YES NO N/A					
2. Do drivers respond correctly to signals, signs, or other traffic co	ntrol devices?					
3. Is there evidence of crashes (skid marks, property damage, tree/bush of	damage, broken glass/vehicle parts, etc.)? YES NO N/A					
4. Are there violations of parking or other traffic regulations?	YES NO N/A					
5. Do drivers appear confused about routes, street names, or other	r guidance information? YES NO N/A					
6. Have you observed the location during peak hours for volume, c	crashes, and traffic operations? YES NO N/A					
7. Are there traffic flow deficiencies or traffic conflict patterns asso	ociated with turning movements? YES NO N/A					
8. Are there significant delays and/or congestion?	YES NO N/A					
9. Are there vehicle/pedestrians conflicts?						
10. Are there other traffic flow deficiencies or traffic conflict pattern	ns?					
Physical Checklist:						
Can sight obstructions be removed or lessened?	YES NO N/A					
Do the street alignments or widths adequately accommodate the	e type of traffic using the roadway? YES NO N/A					
3. Are curb radii adequate for turning vehicles?	YES NO N/A					
4. Are pedestrian crosswalks properly located?						
5. Are signs adequate as to usefulness, message, size, conformity,	, and placement?					
6. Are traffic signals adequate as to placement, visibility, glare, conform	nity, number of signal heads, and timing? 🗌 YES 📗 NO 📗 N/A					
7. Are pavement markings adequate as to their conformance to sta	andards and location? YES NO N/A					
8. Is channelization (islands or pavement markings) adequate for re	educing conflict areas,					
separating traffic flows, and defining movements?	YES NO N/A					
Does the existing legal parking layout affect sight distance for the second secon	nrough or turning vehicles? YES NO N/A					
10. Is the pavement condition free of potholes, washboard, slick su	ırface, etc.?					
F - SITE DATA						
DATE DATA COLLECTED PERSON CONDUCTING STUDY	TITLE					
Location of school student walking route:	During what time periods are students using the subject route?					
	Elementary Students Secondary Students					
	(a) Morning to to to to to					
	(b) Mid-day to to to					
2. a. Typical roadway width? ft.	(c) Afternoon to to to to to					
b. Shoulder width? ft.	6. Which 15-minute time period has the greatest vehicular traffic volume					
c. Approximate Length? ft.	while:					
	(a) Elementary students are enroute?					
3. Are sidewalks present? YES NO	to 15-minute volume: (b) Secondary students are enroute?					
Are shoulders present?YESNO	to 15-minute volume:					
4. Is this a request for a re-evaluation of a previously inspected route?						
☐YES ☐NO	7. How many pedestrian-related accidents occurred in the study area in the last 36 months during the hours students are normally going to or					
If yes, when was it last reviewed and what was the finding?	from school?					
	(If any pedestrian accidents occurred, please attach a copy of each police accident report and indicate the location of the accident on the					
	accompanying map The walking route between two or more accident locations is hazardous.)					

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F - :	SITE DATA (CONTINUED)		
8.	Does the student walking route cross the roadway at any location where vehicular traffic is not controlled by either a stop sign or traffic-control signal, or an adult crossing guard?		If yes, how far away can drivers see the shortest student? ft.
	□YES □NO		(If the distance is less than the appropriate value in Table II in
	If yes, what is the roadway width?		§447.4(b)(1) of the regulations, the section of street or highway on which the sight distance deficiency exists is hazardous.)
	and, is the crossing by:	13.	If the roadway has no sidewalks, how wide are the shoulders?
	(a) Elementary students? Secondary students?		ft.
	(b) Number of vehicles using the road during a 15-minute period while students would ordinarily be attempting to cross the road?		During any 15-minute period that students are enroute to or from school, how many vehicles normally travel on the roadway?
	(If the number of vehicles exceeds the appropriate values in Table 1 of §477.4(a)(2) of the regulations, the crossing is hazardous.)		(If the number of vehicles exceeds the values in §447.4(b)(2) for the appropriate speed, the route is hazardous for elementary and secondary students.)
9.	Does the student walking route cross a highway-rail grade crossing which has two or more tracks? YES NO If yes,	14.	Do elementary students who use the student walking route have to cross a signalized intersection which is not routinely protected by an adult crossing guard? YES NO
	(a) Do trains normally use the crossing during the time students are		
	going to or from school? YES NO		If yes, is the signal without an exclusive pedestrian walk phase?
	(b) Is the crossing unprotected? YES NO Question (b) is answered "yes" when both of the following are satisfied:		(If both answers are "yes", the route is hazardous for elementary students.)
	 No flashing light signal (i.e., two alternately flashing red light units) is installed at the crossing. No "flagger", who is employed by the railroad company to stop highway vehicles and pedestrians, is present whenever a train moves over the crossing. 	15.	Do secondary students who use the student walking route have to cross a signalized intersection which is not routinely protected by an adult crossing guard? YES NO
			If yes, is the signal so complex that:
	(c) Is the speed of the trains and the available sight distance such that students walking at a speed of 3.5 feet per second cannot safely cross the tracks?		(1) the students cannot readily see visible signal indications when
	, □YES □NO		desiring to cross the intersection; or
	(If the answers to all four questions are "yes", crossing the rail- highway grade crossing is hazardous.)		(2) the signal is a multi-phase operation where it may not be apparent what traffic is being given a green indication; or
10.	Is the roadway less than 20 feet wide and without either sidewalks or minimum 4-foot wide shoulders at any location? YES NO		(3) a 4.5-foot tall student using a crosswalk within the intersection may not be visible at a point which will allow an approaching driver turning through the crosswalk time to come to a safe stop; or
	If yes, how many trucks with three or more axles (excluding garbage trucks or other types of trucks making house-to-house stops) normally use the roadway during the time elementary students are enroute?		(4) the complexity of the geometrics of the intersection makes it difficult for a secondary school student to traverse the intersection or reach a safe refuge?
	(If the first answer is "yes", and one or more trucks normally uses the roadway during this time, the section of highway or street on which		(If both answers are "yes", the route is hazardous for secondary students.)
	the trucks travel is hazardous.)	16.	Could the route be revised or the school bus stop relocated to avoid
11.	What is the safe-running speed? mph.		a hazardous certification?
12	Do at least 10 vehicles use the roadway during the hours students		
	are going to or from school, and is the roadway without either side-		
	walks or minimum 4-foot wide shoulders at any location?	17.	Are there any other extenuating circumstances that you believe
	YES NO		would qualify this route as being hazardous?
	If yes, are there any sections of the roadway where the visibility of the student(s) is a problem for approaching drivers?		
	YES NO		
	20		

PLEASE NOTE: A map or detailed accurate sketch of the area must accompany this study and data sheet, highlighting the school student walking route. This map or detailed sketch should be large enough to include nearby streets and roadways. The location of all adult crossing guards should be shown on the map. Any additional supporting data would also be appreciated.

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G - REMARKS							
H - ENGINEERING JUDGEMENT							
I - APPROVALS							
Comments:							
Reviewed and Approved by Signature	Name/Title	Date					
Reviewed and Approved by Signature	Name/Title	Date					

J - GLOSSARY

For Purposes of this review, the following definitions apply:

Elementary students – School students in kindergarten or grades one through six.

Hazardous – An unsafe condition caused by potential incompatibility between vehicles and school students, while the students are walking between their home and their school or school bus stop.

Safe - running speed – The official speed limit as posted by signs or, in the absence of a posted speed limit, the average speed as determined by making a minimum of five test runs in each direction and periodically recording the operating speed at different locations while driving at a speed at which is reasonable and prudent considering the spacing of interactions, roadside developments and sight distance.

Secondary students – School students in grades 7 through 12.

Shoulder – The portion of the highway contiguous to the roadway used for accommodation of stopped or parked vehicles, for emergency use or for lateral support of base and surface courses.

Sidewalk – That portion of a street or highway or other public right-of-way which is reserved exclusively for pedestrian travel and is normally protected by a minimum average 4-inch, nonmountable curb, or is not immediately adjacent to the roadway. A sidewalk should have a minimum width of 2 feet; a gravel, brick, stone, or paved surface; and be available for use during normal weather conditions.

Student walking route – The system of streets, shoulders, sidewalks and crosswalks used by school students when walking between their homes and their school or school bus stop, officially designated by the school district or, where no official route has been designated, used by school students because of the unavailability of a reasonable alternate route.

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