Student-Walking Route - Study and Data Sheet

County	Municipality		
School District Name		IU	
Address:			
		Zip Code	

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 which is reasonable and prudent considering the spacing of intersections, roadside development 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 that is reserved exclusively for pedestrian travel and is normally protected by a minimum average 4-inch high, non-mountable 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.

PLEASE NOTE: A map or detailed 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, and should show the location of all adult crossing guards. Also, provide any additional supporting data.

Location of school student-walking	g route:	_
		_
Local street name, Township Road	No., or State Route No.	-
Beginning location		_
Ending location		_
Approximate length		_
Any general comments regarding	the location:	
Typical roadway width is	feet. Shoulder width is feet.	
Are sidewalks present?	Are shoulders present?	
Is this a request for a re-evaluation	on of a previously inspected route?	If
yes, when was it last reviewed	and what was the finding?	
During what time periods are stud	lents using the subject route?	_
Elementary Students	Secondary Students	
(a) Morningto	(a) Morning to	
(b) Mid-day to	(b) Mid-day to	

	(c) A	Afternoon	to	(c) Afternoon	to
7.	Whi	ch 15-minute	time period has	the greatest vehicular traff	fic volume while:
	(a)	Elementary	students are enr	oute?	
			to	15-minute volume:	
	(b)	Secondary s	tudents are enro	oute?	
			to	15-minute volume:	
8.	How	many pedes	trian-related acci	idents occurred in the stud	y area in the last 36 months
	duri	ng the hours	students are norr	mally going to or from scho	ool?
	the l		accident on the acc		police accident report and indicate ng route between two or more
9.	Doe	s the student-	-walking route cr	oss the roadway at any loc	ation where vehicular traffic is
	not	controlled by	either a STOP sig	gn or traffic-control signal,	or an adult crossing guard?
		If	yes, what is the	roadway width?	and, is the crossing by:
	(a)	Elementary	students?	Secondary students	5?
	(b)	Number of v	vehicles using the	e road during a 15-minute	period while students would
		ordinarily be	e attempting to c	cross the road?	<u></u>
		e number of ve crossing is haza		appropriate values in Table 2	1 in §447.4(a)(2) of the regulations,
10.	Doe	s the student-	-walking route cr	oss a highway-rail grade cr	ossing that has two or more
	tracl	ks?	If yes,		
	(a)	Do trains no	ormally use the cr	rossing during the time stu	dents are going to or from
		school?			

	(b)	is th	e crossing unprotected?	Question (b) is ans	wered "no" when:
		•	A flashing light signal (i.e., two the crossing, or	alternately flashing red ligh	nt units) is installed at
		•	A "flagger is employed by the r pedestrians, is present wheney		· ,
	(c)	Is th	e speed of the trains and the ava	ailable sight distance such t	hat students walking at
		a sp	eed a normal pace of approxima	itely 3.5 feet per second ca	nnot safely cross the
		trac	ks?		
	(If th	e ansv	vers to all four questions are "yes,"	crossing the rail-highway grad	de crossing is hazardous.)
11.	Is th	e road	dway less than 20 feet wide and	without either sidewalks o	r minimum 4-foot wide
	shou	ılders	at any location?	If yes, how many trucks v	vith three or more axles
	(exc	luding	g garbage trucks or other types o	of trucks making house-to-h	ouse stops) normally
	use	the ro	padway during the time element	ary students are enroute?	
		-	answer is "yes," and one or more tr highway or street on which the trucl	-	ay during this time, the
12.	Wha	it is th	ne safe running speed (see the de	efinition on Page 7C-1)?	mph.
13.	Do a	t leas	t 10 vehicles use the roadway du	uring the hours students are	e going to or from
	scho	ol, an	d is the roadway without either	sidewalks or minimum 4-fo	oot wide shoulders at
	any	locatio	on? If yes, are the	ere any sections of the road	dway where the visibility
	of th	ie stud	dent(s) is a problem for approacl	hing drivers?	If yes, how far away
	can	driver	s see the shortest student?	feet.	
			ance is less than the appropriate val street or highway on which the sight		•

14.	If the roadway has no sidewalks, how wide are the shoulders? feet 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 values in §447.4(b)(2) for the appropriate speed, the route is hazardous for elementary and secondary students.)
15.	Do elementary students have to cross at a signalized intersection that does not have an
	exclusive pedestrian walk phase <u>or</u> an adult crossing guard? If yes, is sight
	distance, traffic volumes, or roadway widths such that it may be difficult for an elementary
	student to cross the intersection safely?
	(If both answers are "yes" the route is hazardous for elementary students.)
16.	Do secondary students who use the student-walking route have to cross a signalized
	intersection which is <u>not</u> routinely protected by an adult crossing guard? If
	yes, is one or more of the following is satisfied?
	 Students cannot readily see visible signal indications when desiring to cross the intersection.
	• The signal is a multi-phase operation where it may not be apparent what traffic has a green indication.
	 A 4.5-foot tall student using a crosswalk within the intersection may not be visible at a point that will allow an approaching driver turning through the crosswalk time to come to a safe stop.
	 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 both answers are "yes" the route is hazardous for secondary students.)
17.	Can the school bus stop or the student-walking route be relocated to avoid a hazardous
	certification?

18.	Are there any other extenuating circumstar	ices that you believe w	vould qualify this route as
	being hazardous?		
PERS	ON RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLETING THIS FO	<u>RM</u> :	
	eby certify that I personally examined this stu vledge, the information I have supplied on thi		·
Nam	e		
Signa	ature	Date	Title
	Teleŗ	hone No	
<u>SCH(</u>	OOL SUPERINTENDENT:		