DIXON PUBLIC SCHOOLS #170

"A Place to Grow"
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Margo Empen, Superintendent Doug Stansford, Asst. Superintendent Marc Campbell, Business Manager

Date: June 20, 2025

To: Board of Education Members

From: Margo Empen, Superintendent & Marc Campbell, Chief School Business Official

RE: FY 26 Board Resolution for Hazardous School Crossings

The designation of a Hazardous Crossing is outlined in Section 29-3 of the School code (105 ILCS 5/29-3) and such designation allows the District to bus students within 1.5 miles of a school and receive reimbursement via the Transportation Claim. There are four designated types of hazardous crossings.

- 1) Type I Walking along a Roadway
- 2) Type II Walking on a Roadway
- 3) Type III Crossing a Roadway
- 4) Type IV Crossing Railroad Tracks

The process of designation is done through an application submitted to the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) and is analyzed via a point system. Pages 10-12 attached to this memorandum from the School Safety Busing and Instructions for Submitting Finding document produced by IDOT provides an example of Type III – Crossing a Roadway.

The Board has the option of submitting an application to IDOT for analysis and consideration of additional hazardous crossings. The process will consider if there are options for safe crossing nearby; adult crossing guard present, stoplight with crosswalks and crossing signals, and the various other types of factors outlined in the document.

At this time, I would like to open discussion to opportunities the Board would like investigated and researched for potential hazardous crossing designation.

According to state regulations, the Board of Education is required to pass a yearly resolution designating previously approved school crossings as hazardous. This is required to claim state reimbursement for those students who live within the 1.5 mile boundary for reimbursement.

It is the recommendation of Administration that the Board of Education approve the attached Resolution for Hazardous School Crossing at the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board of Education on June 25, 2025.

3) Examples:

A) Pupils going to a school with pupils through 12th grade, walking on a roadway for 100 feet because of a narrow bridge on a two-lane road posted 50 miles per hour, with an hourly volume of 500 vehicles, would have the following points:

$$2(Table 6) + 4(Table 7) + 4(Table 8) + 2(Table 9) + 1(Table 10) = 13$$

Since the point total (13) exceeds 12, all pupils through 12th grade would qualify. (Note that pupils through 8th grade would be eligible for additional points from Table 6, but since pupils through 12th grade qualify, only one submittal is required.)

B) Pupils going to a school with pupils through 6th grade, walking 250 feet on a two-lane roadway posted for 50 miles per hour with no shoulder or walkway, with an hourly volume of 500 vehicles would have the following points:

$$5(Table 6) + 0(Table 7) + 4(Table 8) + 2(Table 9) + 1(Table 10) = 12$$

Although the point total is 12, the situation would not qualify because points from Tables 6, 7 and 10 are required to qualify for this type (Type II) of hazardous situation. The situation did not qualify for points from Table 7 because it existed only for a length of 250 feet.

Section 556.140 Crossing a Roadway. (Type III hazard).

- a) Qualification. A serious Type III safety hazard exists if the total of the points from the tables and any judgment points equals or exceeds 12 and the situation qualifies for points from at least Tables 11, 12 and 14. The situation is not disqualified if no points are obtained from Table 13. School districts should add judgment points if found proper, even though the points from the tables alone equal or exceed 12.
- b) Determination of serious safety hazard.
 - 1) Factors to be considered. The following factors are relevant in determining whether pupils crossing a roadway are endangered by a serious safety hazard: grade of pupil, type of intersection control, speed and volume of traffic, and width of roadway. To determine whether a serious safety hazard exists in a particular situation, a school board shall assign points as appropriate for these factors, using the following tables (fractional points may be assigned only in accordance with the tables):

A) Grade of Pupil - Table 11

GRADE	POINTS
K-8	5
9-12	2

B) Type of Intersection Control - Table 12

CONTROLS ON ROADWAY BEING CROSSED	POINTS
No stop control	3
Traffic signals	2
Two-way stop control	1
Control providing pedestrian protection. (All way stop, or adult crossing guards.)	0.5

Where pupils must cross more than one roadway at an intersection, the control with greatest point value should be considered.

C) Speed and Volume of Traffic – Table 13

SPEED (MPH)	HOURLY VOLUMES	POINTS
45 - 55	Greater than 1500	5
	1000 – 1500	4
	500 – 999	3
	<u>250 – 499</u>	2
	100 – 249	1
30 - 40	Greater than 1500	4
	1000 – 1500	3
	500 – 999	2
	250 – 499	1
Less than 30	Greater than 1500	3
	1000 – 1500	2
	500 - 999	1

D) Width of Roadway - Table 14

WIDTH (FT)	POINTS
40 of Greater	2
25 - 39	1
24 or Less	0.5

 Judgment Points. A school district may add one or two points for judgment factors peculiar to the hazards due to vehicular traffic in a specific situation. These additions must be accompanied by adequate information to justify the special circumstances being considered.

3) Examples:

Pupils going to a junior high school with pupils from 6th through 9th grades, crossing a highway at an intersection where the highway traffic is not required to stop, that is posted 45 miles per hour, has an hourly volume of 600, and is 48 feet wide, would have the following points:

Since the point total is less than 12, all pupils through 9th grade would not qualify. However, pupils through 8th grade would qualify and if special considerations could justify two judgment points, pupils up through 9th grade would qualify.

Section 556.150 Crossing Railroad Tracks (Type IV Hazard)

- a) Qualification. A serious Type IV safety hazard exits if a situation qualifies for points from all of Tables 15 through 17 and the total of the points from the tables and any judgment points equals or exceeds 12. School districts should add judgment points if found proper even though the points from the tables alone equal or exceed 12.
- b) Determination of serious safety hazard.
 - 1) Factors to be considered. The following factors are relevant in determining whether pupils crossing railroad tracks are endangered by a serious safety hazard: grade of pupil, crossing protection and number of tracks, and speed and number of trains. To determine whether a serious safety hazard exists in a particular situation, a school board shall assign points as appropriate for these factors, using the following tables (fractional points may be assigned only in accordance with the tables):
 - A) Grade of Pupil Table 15

GRADE	POINTS
K-8	5
9-12	2

B) Crossing Protection and Number of Tracks - Table 16

NUMBER OF TRACKS	POINTS	
(In use during school	Active	Crossbucks
crossing hours)	Protection	Only
3 or more	3	5
2	2	4
1	1	2

RESOLUTION VERIFYING CONTINUED HAZARDOUS NATURE OF PREVIOUSLY APPROVED SERIOUS SAFETY HAZARDS

WHEREAS, on July 31, 1980 the Illinois Department of Transportation approved "Hazardous Walking Conditions" status for four crossing applications numbered 170-80-1, 170-80-2, 170-80-4 and 170-80-5, and whereas on October 1, 1981; October 13, 1981; August 5, 1982; the Illinois Department of Transportation approved similar status for applications 170-81-6, 170-81-7A, 170-82-8, 170-82-9 and 170-82-10 respectively, and whereas on September 1, 1983 and September 24, 1985 respectively; the Illinois Department of Transportation approved similar status for application 170-83-11 and 170-85-12 respectively; the Illinois Department of Transportation approved similar status for application 170-94-13; on February 27, 1996 the Illinois Department of Transportation approved similar status for application 170-96-14, and whereas on August 26, 1998 the Illinois Department of Transportation approved similar status for application 170-98-15;

WHEREAS, the approved conditions continue as identified herein as:

170-80-1	(7th Street at Ottawa, Crawford and Dixon Avenues) Type III (K-8)
170-80-2	(Chicago Road from Anchor Road to Eastern Avenue) Type I (K-8)
170-80-4	(Palmyra Avenue at Willett Avenue) Type III (K-8)
170-80-5	(Route 38 from Anchor Road to 5 point intersection) Type 1 (K-8)
170-81-6	(Chicago Avenue from Tee Street to Eastern Avenue) Type I (K-8)
170-81-7A	(Palmyra Avenue from Lincolnway Auto Electric to Willett Avenue) Type I (K-8)
170-82-8	(Seventh Street between Central Place & Depot Avenue) Type IV (K-8)
170-82-9	(Third Street from Monroe Avenue to Depot Avenue) Type II (K-8)
170-82-10A	(College, Woodlawn and Lincoln Avenues from Harriett Street and College Avenue to former Lincoln School) Type I (K-8)
170-83-11	(Galena Avenue to North Court, Fourth Avenue and Galena intersection) Type I (K-8)
170-85-12	(Everett Street and Galena) Type III and (Squires Street to former Lincoln School) Type IV (K-8);
170-94-13	(Everett Street and Peoria Avenue) Type III (K-8);
170-96-14	(Blocks 2000 to 2800 on West 4th Street to former Lincoln School) Type I (K-8);
170-98-15	(Blocks 100 to 400 on West Graham Street to Jefferson School) Type II (K-8);
WHEREAS, these conditions have continued to be hazardous crossings from 1980 through 2024.	

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Dixon School District #170 as represented by the Dixon Board of Education requests free transportation for the identified population for the 2025-2026 school year.

Adopted by the Board of Education this 25th day of June, 2025.

President, Board of Education, School District #170, Lee and Ogle Counties, Illinois Secretary, Board of Education, School District #170, Lee and Ogle Counties, Illinois