# DETERMINATION OF RUMBLE STRIP EFFECTIVENESS 

IOWA HIGHWAY RESEARCH BOARD HR-184 Final Report



Prepared by
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# DETERMINATION <br> OF 

# RUMBLE STRIP EFFECTIVENESS 

Project $\mathrm{HR}-184$
Final Report
by
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## ABSTRACT

Rumble strips are patches of specially treated pavement surfaces which are designed to produce aural and tactile stimuli inside vehicles. The intent is to alert drivers and when desirable, cause them to slow down or come to a stop. Installations were made in a three-county area in Iowa to study rumble strip effectiveness as an accident reducing measure. The investigation of accidents at the various test sites showed that rumble strips were effective in reducing certain types of intersection accidents. Although no statistically significant effect of the 'saturation' use was found on total accidents, there are indications that accidents may be reduced when used in low density i.e., rural type areas.

## INTRODUCTION

## Problem Statement

A considerable percentage of accidents at intersections are of the type where one or more of the drivers fail to stop at the stop sign. Both human and environmental factors may be contributing causes for most of these accidents. Unfamiliarity with the area, poor sight distance, inclement weather are examples of some of the factors. Rumble strips, a device to alert drivers by noise created by vehicle tires on specially treated pavement surfaces, are thought to be one of the appropriate solutions to the above mentioned accident problems. A rumble strip can consist of sawed grooves in the pavement, a series of transverse sprayed thermoplastic strips, or some other means of creating the 'rumble' effect. The Iowa Department of Transportation has been using a pattern of grooved sections cut in the pavement surface in advance of stop controls as shown in Appendix A, at a limited number of selected intersections as depicted in Appendix B. Some counties have adopted a similar program.

In addition to the benefits that may be obtained from accident reductions as a result of rumble strip installations, the effects of 'saturation' use of rumble strips on the total 'ran stop sign' type accidents were studied. Objectives

The purpose of the research was to identify the effectiveness
of the rumble strip as a traffic safety device when used on a widespread basis in both rural and urban situations. Further, with installations at many types of intersections involving varying geometric and operational characteristics, the effect on total intersection related accidents in the three counties that participated in the above program could be analyzed. Procedure

The rumble strips were cut by Iowa D.O.T. Maintenance personnel at all rural paved intersections in a three county area at which a stop condition existed and where the pavement design permitted. Locations included Primary to Primary, Primary to Secondary, and Secondary to Secondary highway intersections. Black Hawk, Bremer and Chickasaw counties participated in this research program. These counties offered the locations desired in that they are adjacent counties, one with urban characteristics, one with rural characteristics, and one with an intermediate environment.

All of the rumble strip sections were cut in a manner similar to the standard depicted in Appendix A. The locations where rumble strips were placed in 1976 are shown on the county maps and listings in Appendix $B$.

The analysis and evaluation of the program considers changes in the number and severity of accidents at intersections which had rumble strips placed. In addition, accidents at all intersections in the 'before' and 'after' period for Bremer and

Chickasaw Counties were compared with similar data for adjacent counties. Due to the unique characteristics of Black Hawk county in that area, its accident data could not be meaningfully compared with any other county.

The effectiveness of rumble strips as an accident reduction measure was studied by comparing 1975 accidents as the 'before' data with 1977 accidents as the 'after' data. For the second part of the study, i.e., the effect of the 'saturation use' of rumble strips on intersection accidents, the 'before' period used was from January 1, 1974 through June 30, 1975 while the 'after' period was from January 1, 1977 through June 30, 1978.

As previously stated, rumble strips were cut at all paved intersections at which a stop condition existed and where the pavement design permitted in Chickasaw, Bremer and Black Hawk Counties. These locations included Primary to Primary, Primary to Secondary and secondary to Secondary highway intersections. The accident data for all three categories of intersections mentioned above were combined as there were no recognized differences among these locations and also because of low frequencies in the total accident occurrence.

In the first part, an evaluation is made of the effect rumble strips have on the number of accidents at locations receiving rumble strips as part of this evaluation program. As the accident reduction capability of rumble strips was studied in this part, only those locations that had previous accident experience were considered. Table $I$ shows the 'before' and 'after' accidents at the above locations by severity class, i.e., property damage, nonfatal injury and fatal types. However, the total number of accidents, only, does not reflect differences in severities. Therefore, a method of weightingthe accidents based on severities is needed. This is commonly done by assigning weights of 1,3 and 12 to property damage, nonfatal injury, and the fatal accidents respectively. As shown in Table $I$, the total severity points are evaluated based on the above weighting factors. Table $I$ also shows

## 'BEFORE' AND 'AFTER' ACCIDENTS FOR SELECTED LOCATIONS

BEFORE PERIOD

| County | SEVERITY |  |  | Total | Rumble Strip Related | Severity <br> points ${ }^{*}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Injury | Property <br> Damage |  |  |  |
| Black Hawk | 1 | 17 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 84 |
| Bremer | 0 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 18 |
| Chickasaw | 0 | 9 | 13 | 22 | 7 | 40 |
| Total | 1 | 31 | 37 | 69 | 17 | 142 |

AFTER PERIOD

| Black Hawk | 1 | 13 | 19 | 33 | 2 | 70 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bremer | 0 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 17 |
| Chickasaw | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 1 | 18 | 25 | 44 | 3 | 91 |

PERCENT CHANGE

| Black Hawk | 0 | 23.5 | 9.5 | 15.4 | $75.0 *$ | 16.7 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bremer | 0 | 20 | -66.6 | -12.5 | 50.0 | 5.6 |
| Chickasaw | 0 | $88.9 *$ | $92.3 *$ | $90.9 *$ | $100.0 *$ | 90.0 |
| Total | 0 | 41.9 | 32.4 | $36.2 *$ | $82.4 *$ | 35.9 |

- Fatal $=12, \quad$ Injury $=3, \quad$ Property Damage $=1$
* Denotes statistically significant change
that positive reduction in total accidents for all three counties combined occurred in all but the fatal category where there was no change.

A rumble strip related accident is defined, for purposes of this study, as an accident which could be directly influenced by rumble strips. These accidents would involve at least one driver on the rumble strip leg of the intersection who is unaware of the stop control situation and the impending hazard.

Positive reductions occurred in rumble strip related accidents in each of the three counties as shown in Table I. The reductions for Black Hawk County (urban type) and Chickasaw County (rural type) are statistically significant at the $95 \%$ level of confidence using the Chi-square test of significance. The Chi-square test is a 'conservative test' which minimizes the chance of calling a reduction significant when it is not. ${ }^{1}$ Statistically significant reductions occurred in Chickasaw County for total injury, total property damage and overall total accidents. Statistically significant reductions also occurred for the combined total for all accidents in the three counties and also for the combined total for all rumble strip related accidents. The reductions in the total injury and property damage accidents were significant by the 'liberal' test using the Poisson distribution but failed the Chi-square or the 'conservative' test. ${ }^{1}$

[^0]A random check on the 'before' and 'after' traffic volumes at the various intersections revealed the change to be quite small. This fact is quite helpful in the 'before' and 'after' comparison, as it has been established by a study that marked differences in traffic volumes do affect the accident experience. ${ }^{2}$

[^1]
## 'SATURATED' VS. 'CONTROLLED' CONDITIONS

The total intersection related accidents for the 'saturated' counties, i.e., Black Hawk, Bremer and Chickasaw are shown in Table II. The intersection accidents that involve 'stop sign' conditions are shown in Table III. These latter type accidents would be the ones expected to be affected by rumble strip installations. A comparison of the 'before' and 'after' accidents in Tables II and III shows that while total accidents in Bremer county (intermediate type) increased somewhat and a small reduction occurred in chickasaw County (rural type), stop sign related accidents i.e., those that could be influenced by rumble strips, were reduced considerably. These changes, however, are not statistically significant at the $95 \%$ confidence level. In Black Hawk County (urban type), the accidents increased in both total number and 'stop sign' related types. The increases have been statistically significant for total injury and also for the 'stop sign' related injury accidents. However, the 'stop sign' related accidents as a percent of total accidents changed from $23.7 \%$ in the 'before' to $29.6 \%$ in the 'after' period which is not that pronounced. It seems like in urban areas, high volumes of traffic, resulting in delay and congestion in some cases, is a contributing factor in accident occurrences.

In order to evaluate the effect of the 'saturated' condition on accidents, two other counties, one for rural type (Floyd) and one for intermediate type (Butler) were selected as 'controlled' areas, to compare with Chickasaw and Bremer Counties. No comparable county for Black Hawk was found in the area.

Table IV shows the total accidents and Table $V$ shows the accidents that were related to stop signs. As it is shown in Table IV, the total accidents decreased $7.3 \%$ in both Floyd and Butler counties.

BEFORE PERIOD

| county | S EVER I TY |  |  | Total | Night | Percent <br> Night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Injury | Property <br> Damage |  |  |  |
| Black Hawk | 4 | 40 | 70 | 114 | 29 | 25.4 |
| Bremer | 1 | 28 | 36 | 65 | 22 | 33.8 |
| Chickasaw | 0 | 19 | 21 | 40 | 14 | 35.0 |

AFTER PERIOD

| Black Hawk | 3 | 63 | 69 | 135 | 30 | 22.2 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bremer | 1 | 32 | 46 | 79 | 23 | 29.1 |
| Chickasaw | 2 | 13 | 19 | 34 | 8 | 23.5 |

PERCENT CHANGE

| Black Hawk | 25 | $-57.5 *$ | 1.4 | -18.4 | -3.4 |
| :--- | ---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bremer | 0 | -14.3 | -27.8 | -21.5 | -4.5 |
| Chickasaw | - | 31.6 | 9.5 | 15.0 | 42.9 |

Minus sign indicates increase

* Indicates statistically significant change

BEFORE PERIOD

| county | S EVER I T Y |  |  | Total | Night | Percent Night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Injury | Property Damage |  |  |  |
| Black Hawk | 2 | 9 | 16 | 27 | 3 | 11.1 |
| Bremer | 1 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 35.3 |
| chickasaw | 0 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3 | 21.4 |

AFTER PERIOD

| Black Hawk | 1 | 21 | 18 | 40 | 4 | 10.0 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bremer | 0 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 8.3 |
| Chickasaw | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 33.3 |

PERCENT CHANGE

| Black Hawk | 50 | $-133.3 *$ | -12.5 | -48.1 | -33.3 | - |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Bremer | 100 | 50.0 | -16.7 | 29.4 | 83.3 | - |
| Chickasaw | - | 50.0 | 62.5 | 57.1 | 33.3 | - |

Minus sign indicates increase

* Indicates statistically significant change

TOTAL INTERSECTION ACCIDENTS FOR 'CONTROLLED' CONDITION

BEFORE PERIOD

| county | S EVERITY |  |  | Total | Night | Percent Night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Injury | Property <br> Damage |  |  |  |
| Butler | 1 | 24 | 30 | 55 | 14 | 25.5 |
| Floyd | 0 | 27 | 28 | 55 | 15 | 27.3 |

AFTER PERIOD

| Butler | 0 | 18 | 33 | 51 | 13 | 25.5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Floyd | 0 | 28 | 23 | 51 | 22 | 43.1 |

PERCENT CHANGE

| Butler | 100.0 | 25.0 | -10.0 | 7.3 | 7.2 | - |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Floyd | 0 | -3.7 | 17.9 | 7.3 | -13.4 | - |

Minus sign indicates increase

| county | SEVERITY |  |  | Total | Night | Percent Night |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Fatal | Injury | Property <br> Damage |  |  |  |
| Butler | 1 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 50 |
| Floyd | 0 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2 | 16.7 |
| AFTER PERIOD |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Butler <br> Floyd |
| :---: |
| 0 <br> 0 |
| PERCENT CHANGE |

Minus sign indicates increase

In comparison, Table $V$ shows no reduction in the stop sign related accidents for floyd county but does show a large reduction for Butler County. However, if the normal trends in accident occurrence (i.e., decrease of $7.3 \%$ ) for these counties are taken into account and adjustments made accordingly, the reduction for Butler county will be less observable and for floyd there will actually be an increase. Also, none of the changes were statistically significant at the $95 \%$ level using the chi-square test for significance.

Examining the severity of the accidents, the personal injury accidents for Floyd County have increased nearly 43\% for stop sign related accidents although the injury accidents for all intersections in Floyd county increased only $3.7 \%$ in the same period.

## Nighttime Accidents

It was felt that installation of rumble strips might be effective during nighttime conditions as an accident reduction measure. Thus a comparison was made between the 'saturated' and the 'controlled' counties on the 'before' and 'after' nighttime accidents. As seen in Table II, the percent nighttime accidents for the total intersection accidents did not show any marked change for the 'saturated' counties. However, as shown in Table III, the percent nighttime accidents for the stop sign related accidents only, in the same counties,did show a considerable reduction for Bremer county (intermediate type) and an increase for chickasaw County (rural type). A very small change occurred for Black Hawk County.

It seems apparent from the above findings that this study did not establish any significant correlation between the existence of rumble strips and the frequency of nighttime accidents at an intersection.

## CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study show that there is evidence of accident reductions on approaches to intersections that have a history of 'ran stop sign' type accidents. This can be interpreted to mean that drivers have been made more aware of the hazard ahead by the rumble strips. The benefit of such an aural stimulus is exemplified by the accident reports in Appendix D. In the first report, the driver who ran the stop sign in Chickasaw County told witnesses that he did not see the sign at all. In the other accident report, which occurred in a rural section of pottawattamie County, the driver at fault stated that he thought the stop sign was located about three miles on down the road. Thus, the results of this study would justify recommending the installation of rumble strips for locations experiencing 'ran stop sign' type accidents.

The 'saturation use' of rumble strips, which makes up the second part of this study, did not seem to have any significant effect on the occurrences of all types of accidents in the intermediate type and urban type counties. In the rural type county, however, the results have indicated positive overall reductions of accidents. In rural areas, with low traffic volumes and relatively large distances between intersecting roads, the rumble strip should be helpful in alerting unsuspecting motorists as indicated in the accident reports in Appendix D. In a more developed area, factors other than the lack of awareness of hazards,
seem to be predominant. Though it is not possible to conclude definitely from this data alone, that the 'saturated' use had an effect on the accidents, it is apparent from the results of this study, that the greatest benefit of this type of use can be derived from areas of low densities and low traffic volumes.


Appendix B
RUMBLE STRIPS
AT PAIMARY WITH PRIMARY NTER-
SECTIONS
AT PRIMARY WITH SECONDARY
INTERSECTIONS
AT SECONDARY WITH SECONDARY
INTERSECTIONS

GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP BLACK HAWK CDUNTY IOMAA federal highway administration


BLACK HAWK COUNTY
(Rumble Strips Cut During October, 1976)
PRIMARY WITH SECONDARY

## Intersection

1. US $20 \&$ CO Rd V43
2. US 20 \& Co Rd V5l (E)
3. US $20 \&$ Co Rd V51 (W)
4. Ia 21 \& Co Rd D35
5. Ia $21 \&$ Co Rd D38
6. Ia $21 \&$ Co Rd D46
7. Ia $21 \&$ Co Rd D52
8. Ia 57 \& Co Rd D19
9. US 63 \& CO Rd C66
10. US 63 \& CO Rd D35
11. US 63 \& CO Rd D46
12. US $218 \&$ CO Rd C57
13. US 218 \& CO Rd D34
14. US 218 \& CO Rd D46
15. US $281 \&$ Co Rd V49
16. Ia 297 \& Indian Creek Rd.
(NW Corner, Sec. 14-88-12)
SECONDARY WITH SECONDARY
Intersection
17. Co Rd C55 \& Co Rd T71
18. Co Rd C55 \& Co Rd T75

Route (Legs Cut)
V43 (N \& S)
V51 (S)
V51 (N)
D35 (E \& W)
D38 (E)
D46 (E \& W)
D52 (E)
D19 (E)
C66 (E \& W)
D35 (E)
D46 (E \& W)
C57 (E \& W)
D34 (W)
D46 (W)
V49 (N \& S)

Indian Creek Rd. (W)

## Intersection

3. Co Rd C57 \& Co Rd T75
4. Co Rd C57 \& Co Rd V3C
5. Co Rd C57 \& Co Rd V25
6. Co Rd C57 \& Co Rd V49
7. Co Rd C66 \& Co Rd V25
8. Co Rd C66 \& Co Rd V49
9. Co Rd Dl6 \& Co Rd V43
10. Co Rd D16 \& Co Rd V49
11. Co Rd D34 \& Co Rd V37
12. Co Rd D35 \& Co Rd V27
13. Co Rd D35 \& CO Rd V37
14. Co Rd D38 \& Co Rd V37
15. Co Rd D38 \& Co Rd V51
16. Co Rd D38 \& Co Rd V62
17. Co Rd D46 \& Co Rd V27
18. Co Rd D46 \& Co Rd V37
19. Co Rd D48 \& Co Rd V51
20. Co Rd D52 \& Co Rd V37
21. Co Rd V3C \& Co Rd V62

## Route (Legs Cut)

$C 57$ ( $E \& W$ )
C57 (W)
V25 (S )
C57 (E \& W)
C66 (E)
V49 (N \& S)
V43 (S)
D16 (W)
D34 (E \& W)/V37 (N \& S)
V27 (N \& S)
D35 (W)
D38 (E)
D38 (E \& W)/V51 (N \& S)
D38 (E)
$V 27(N) / D 46$ (E \& W)
D46 (E \& W)
V51 (N)
D52 (E \& W)
V62 (N)


BREMER COUNTY
ROAD CONDITION JANUARY 4,1070 POLYCONIC PROJECTION

BREMER COUNTY
(Rumble Strips Cut During October, 1976)

## PRIMARY WITH PRIMARY

## Junction

1. Ia 3 \& Ia 241
2. US $63 \& \operatorname{Ia} 93$

PRIMARY WITH SECONDARY

## Intersection

1. Ia 3 \& Co Rd V43
2. Ia 3 \& Co Rd V4.9
3. Ia 3 \& Co Rd V56
4. Ia 3 \& Co Rd V62
5. US 63 \& Co Rd C33
6. US $63 \&$ CO Rd V5C
7. Ia $93 \& \mathrm{CO}$ Rd V5C (NE)
8. Ia $93 \& \operatorname{Co~Rd} \operatorname{V} 5 \mathrm{C}$ (SW)
9. Ia 93 \& Co Rd V48
10. Ia 93 \& Co Rd V56
11. Ia 188 \& Co Rd V21
12. US 218 \& Co Rd Cl4
13. US 218 \& CO Rd C33

SECONDARY WITH SECONDARY

## Intersection

1. Co Rd C33 \& Co Rd V14
2. Co Rd C33 \& Co Rd V21
3. Co Rd C50 \& Co Rd V49

## Route (Legs Cut)

241 (S)
93 (E)

## Route (Leqs Cut)

V43 (N)
V49 (S)
V56 ( N \& S )
V62 (N \& S)
C33 (W)
V5C (S \& E)
V5C (W)
V5C (N)
V48 (N)
V56 (N \& S)
V21 ( $\mathrm{N} \& \mathrm{~S}$ )
C14 (W)
C33 (E)

## Route (Legs Cut)

C33 (E \& W)/V14 (N \& S)

V21 (N)
C50 (E \& W)

| RUMBLE STRIPS |
| :--- |
| AT PRIMARY WITH PRIMARY NTER- <br> SECTIONS <br> AT PRIMARY WITH SECONDARY <br> INTERSECTIONS <br> AT SECONOARY WITH SECONDARY <br> INTERSECTIONS |

## GENERAL HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION MAP

CHICKASAW COUNTY

## IOWA

IOWA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH office of transportation inventory pmone (sis) $200-1209$
in COOPEPATION with
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
federal highway administration

1975


CHICKASAW COUMTY
Road condition january i, 1978
POLYCONIC PAOJECTION

## CHICKASAW COUNTY

(Rumble Strips Cut During September \& October, 1976)

## PRIMARY WITH PRIMARY

## Junction

1. US 18 \& US 63 \& Ia 346 (Recut)
2. US 63 \& Ia 289

PRIMARY WITH SECONDARY

## Intersection

1. US 18 \& Airport Rd
2. US $18 \& \mathrm{Co}$ Rd V18
3. US 18 \& Co Rd V48
4. US $18 \&$ Co Rd V56
5. Ia $24 \&$ Co Rd V48
6. Ia 24 \& Co Rd V56 (NE)
7. Ia 24 \& Co Rd V56 (SW)
8. US 63 \& Old US 63
( $W_{1}^{1}$ Cor.. Sec. 32-96-12)
9. US 63 \& CO Rd B22
10. US 63 \& Co Rd B54
11. Ia 346 \& Co Rd T76
12. Ia 346 \& Co Rd V14
13. Ia 346 \& Co Rd V21

Route (Legs Cut)
18 (E)/346 (W)
289 (W)

## Route (Legs Cut)

Airport Rd (N)
V18 (N)
V48 (N)
V56 (N \& S)
V48 (S)
V56 (N)
V56 (S)

Old 63 (S)
B22 (E)
B54 (E)
T76 (S)
V14 (N)
V21 (S)

CHICKASAW COUNTY (continued)
SECONDARY WITH SECONDARY

Intersection

1. Co Rd B16 \& Co Rd V56
2. Co Rd B16 \& Co Rd V64
3. Co Rd B22 \& Co Rd V56
4. Co Rd B28 \& Co Rd T76
5. Co Rd B28 \& Co Rd V18
6. Co Rd B33 \& Co Rd V62 (N)
7. Co Rd B33. \& Co Rd V62 (S)
8. Co Rd B33 \& Co Rd V46
9. Co Rd B33 \& Co Rd V56
10. Co Rd B44 \& Co Rd V56
11. Co Rd B54 \& Co Rd V38
12. Co Rd B54 \& Co Rd V48
13. Co Rd B57 \& Local Rd (NW Cor., Sec. 13-95-13)
14. Co Rd B57 \& Co Rd T76 (E)
15. Co Rd B57 \& Co Rd T76 (W)
16. Co Rd T76 \& Local Rd.
(NW Cor.. Sec. 27-97-14)
17. Co Rd T76 \& Co Rd Vl8

Route (Legs Cut)
B16 (E)/B56 (S)
V64 (S)
B22 (W)
T76 (N)
B28 (W)

B33 (W)
B33 (E)
V46 (S)
B33 (E)
B44 (E)
B54 (E \& W)
B54 (W)

B57 (W)
T76 (N)
T76 (S)

T76 (E)
V18 (N)

Appendix C

Agreement by and between Black Hawk_ County, Iowa, Board of Supervisors (County) and the Division of Highways of the Iowa Lepartment of Transportation (DOT).

The purpose of the agreement is to produce a study of the use of "rumble strips" as a traffic safety device. At designated locations approved by county engineers of the counties involved in the study "rumble strips" will be cut. A "before" and "after" accident study will be conducted by DCT using study periods of two years before and two years after placement of the rumble strips.

It is proposed by DOT and agreed by county that rumble strips will be cut by DOT in the locations indicated on Exhibit "B" attached hereto and in the manner indicated in Exhibit "A" attached hereto.

In consideration of the mutual agreements of the parties contained herein, it is hereby agreed:

1. County hereby grants permission to DOT to enter the County road right of way to cut said strips.
2. The County will be under no obligation for any of the construction costs involved with the cutting of the rumble strips.
3. The State will bear the full responsibility for traffic control during the cutting operation, and the removal of any debris caused by said construction.
4. Upon completion of construction the State of Iowa shall be held harmless by county from any damages or liability incurred as a result of the cutting of said strips.
5. Upon completion of construction, the County shall assume full responsibility for the maintenance of said rumble strips.

Approved $\qquad$ $917 / 76$


Iowa Department of Transportation


Agreement by and between Bremer County, Iowa, Board of Supervisors (County) and the Division of Highways of the Iowa Departmenc of Tsansportation (DOT).

The purpose of the agreement is to produce a study of the use of "rumble strips" as a traffic safaty device. At designated locations approved by county engineers of the counties involved in the study "rumble strips" will be cut. A "before" and "after" accident study will be conducted by DחT using study periods of two years before and two years after placement of the rumble strips.

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1. County hereby grants permission to DOT to enter the county road right of way to cut said strips.
2. The county will be under no obiigation for any of the construction costs involved with the cutting of the rumble strips.
3. The State will bear the full responsibility for traffic control during the cutting operation, and the removal of any debris causeri by said construction.
4. Upon completion of construction the state of Iowa shall be held harmless by county from any damages or liability incurred as a result of the cutting of said strips.
5. Upon completion of construction, the County shall assume full responsibility for the maintenance of said rumble strips.

Approved $9 / 7 / 76$

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


Iowa Department of Transportation


Director - Chief Engineer Highway Division

Agreement by and between Chickasaw County, Iowa, Board of Supervisors (County) and the Division of Highways of the Iowa Department of Transportation (DOT).

The purpose of the agreement is to produce a study of the use of "rumble strips" as a traffic safety device. At designat $\in \mathbb{A}$ locations approved by county engineers of the counties involved in the study "rumble strips" will be cut. A "before" and "after" accident study will be conducted by DOT using study periods of two years before and two years after placement of the rumble strips.

It is proposed by DOT and agreed by County that rumble strips will be cut by DOT in the locations indicated on Exhibit "B" attached hereto and in the manner indicated in Exhibit " $A$ " attached hereto.

In consideration of the mutual agreements of the parties contained herein, it is hereby agreed:

1. County hereby grants permission to DOT to enter the County road right of way to cut said strips.
2. The County will be under no obligation for any of the construction costs involved with the cutting of the rumble strips.
3. The State will bear the full responsibility for traffic control during the cutting operation, and the removal of any debris caus $\in i$ by said construction.
4. Upon completion of construction the State of Iowa shall be held harmless by county from any damages or liability incurred as a result of the cutting of said strips.
5. Upon completion of construction, the County shall assume full responsibility for the maintenance of said zumble strips.

Approved $9 / 7 / 76$

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS


Chairman

Iowa Department of Transportation
 Highway Division





## DIAGRAM WHAT HAPPENED:

## INSTRUCTIONS

Follow dotted lines to draw outline of roadway at place of accident.
Number each vehicle and show direction of travel by arrow.


Use solid line to show path
before accident.

dotted line after accident
$\rightarrow-\frac{2}{\text { Show pedestrian by: }-\mathrm{O}}$


DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENED (Refer to vehicles by number)
Vehicle \#2 was eastbound on $\# 6$ and Vehicle $\# 1$ vas southbound on the county road. Vehicle $\% 1$ ran the stop sign and ran into the side of Vehicle $\# 2$ as it was going by the intersection. Driver itl stated he thought the stop sign was about 3 miles or so away yet and wasn't even thinking about having to stop until he was going oy the stop sign。



[^0]:    $l_{\text {R. M. Michaels, "Two Simple Techniques for Determining the }}$ Significance of Accident Reducing Measures". Traffic Engineering, September, 1966.

[^1]:    2"The Interstate Highway Accident Study by Morton S. Raff", Highway Research Board Bulletin 74 , 1955, pp 18-45.

