



A Red Light Running (RLR) Photo Enforcement System was installed at the intersection of IL Route 31 and IL 72 on December 1, 2008 after finding limited success with other attempted measures to promote safer driving and improve compliance with traffic laws. As a condition of use, both Illinois law and the Illinois Department of Transportation require periodic statistical analyses / evaluations be conducted.

Specifically, the Illinois Compiled Statutes, 625 ILCS 5/11-208.6 Automated Traffic Law Enforcement System states:

(k-7) A municipality or county operating an automated traffic law enforcement system shall conduct a statistical analysis to assess the safety impact of each automated traffic law enforcement system at an intersection following installation of the system. The statistical analysis shall be based upon the best available crash traffic and other data, and shall cover a period of time before and after installation of the system sufficient to provide a statistically valid comparison of safety impact. The statistical analysis shall be consistent with professional judgment and acceptable industry practice. The statistical analysis also shall be consistent with the data required for valid comparisons of before and after conditions and shall be conducted within a reasonable period following the installation of the automated traffic law enforcement system. The statistical analysis required by this subsection (k-7) shall be made available to the public and shall be published on the website of the municipality or county. If the statistical analysis for the 36-month period following installation of the system indicates that there has been an increase in the rate of accidents at the approach to the intersection monitored by the system, the municipality or county shall undertake additional studies to determine the cause and severity of the accidents, and may take any action that it determines is necessary or appropriate to reduce the number or severity of the accidents at that intersection.

The Illinois Department of Transportation Safety Engineering Policy Memorandum, Safety 2-13, Automated Traffic Law Enforcement Systems: Red Light Running (RLR) Camera Enforcement Systems and Automated Railroad Grade Crossing (RGC) Enforcement Systems states:

Follow Up Evaluation

An Evaluation Report shall be prepared by the Permit Applicant one year after the installation and shall be prepared every three years thereafter. The Evaluation Report shall include the following:

- *Intersection location(s);*
- *Date of implementation;*
- *RLR Camera System manufacturer and contractor name;*
- *Crash data specific to RLR location(s) for the three (3) year period prior to and for the period post RLR Camera installation;*
- *An analysis of the crash data, including a summary of any increase in crash types;*
- *Signal timing and other settings before and after RLR Camera installation;*
- *Traffic volumes before and after RLR Camera System installation; and,*
- *Summary of adjudication experience and results.*

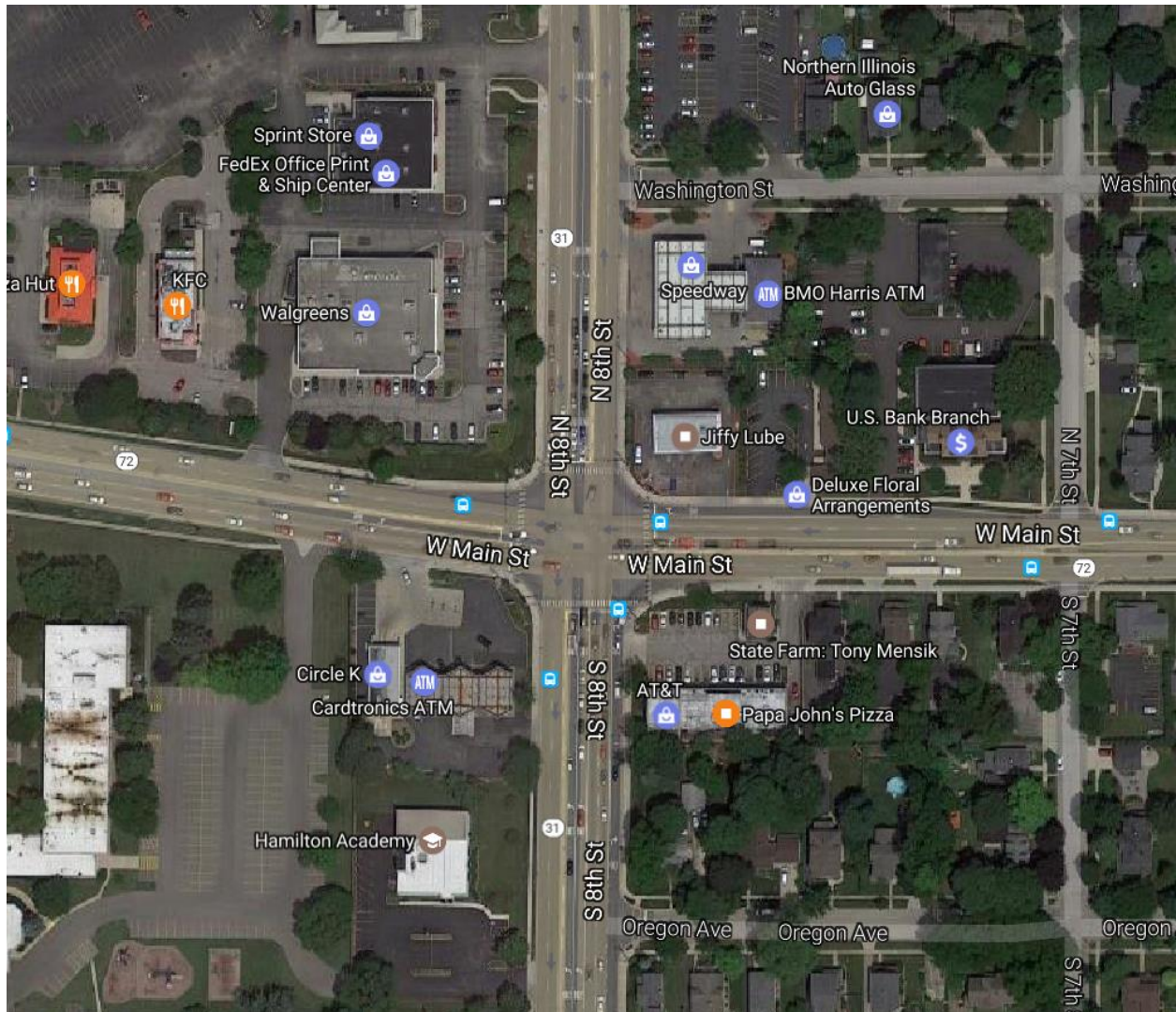
The following statistical analysis was performed through 2016.

Please note: Due to an IDOT intersection improvement project, the photo enforcement camera at Route 31 and Route 72 was removed in April of 2013. The camera was inactive from May 2013 until August 2015, when it was re-installed post-intersection improvement project. The crash data included in this report is not yet sufficient to make a proper post-reinstallation analysis as IDOT crash data is only available through the end of 2016.



IL 31 at IL 72
West Dundee, IL

- RLR Photo Enforcement System monitors violations occurring on the northbound approach of the intersection
- RLR Photo Enforcement System installed: December 1, 2008
- RLR Photo Enforcement System removed: April, 2013
- RLR Photo Enforcement System re-installed post-construction: August 12, 2015
- Traffic signal timing strictly adheres to the guidelines for timing of clearances established by the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT), in accordance with the MUTCD standards. Neither the Vendor nor the Village has access to or influence over the establishment of signal timings. Both entities understand that tampering with these timings would be a safety violation with significant consequences.





IL 31 at IL 72- Northbound Approach



IL 31 at IL 72- Southbound Approach





IL 31 at IL 72- Eastbound Approach



IL 31 at IL 72- Westbound Approach



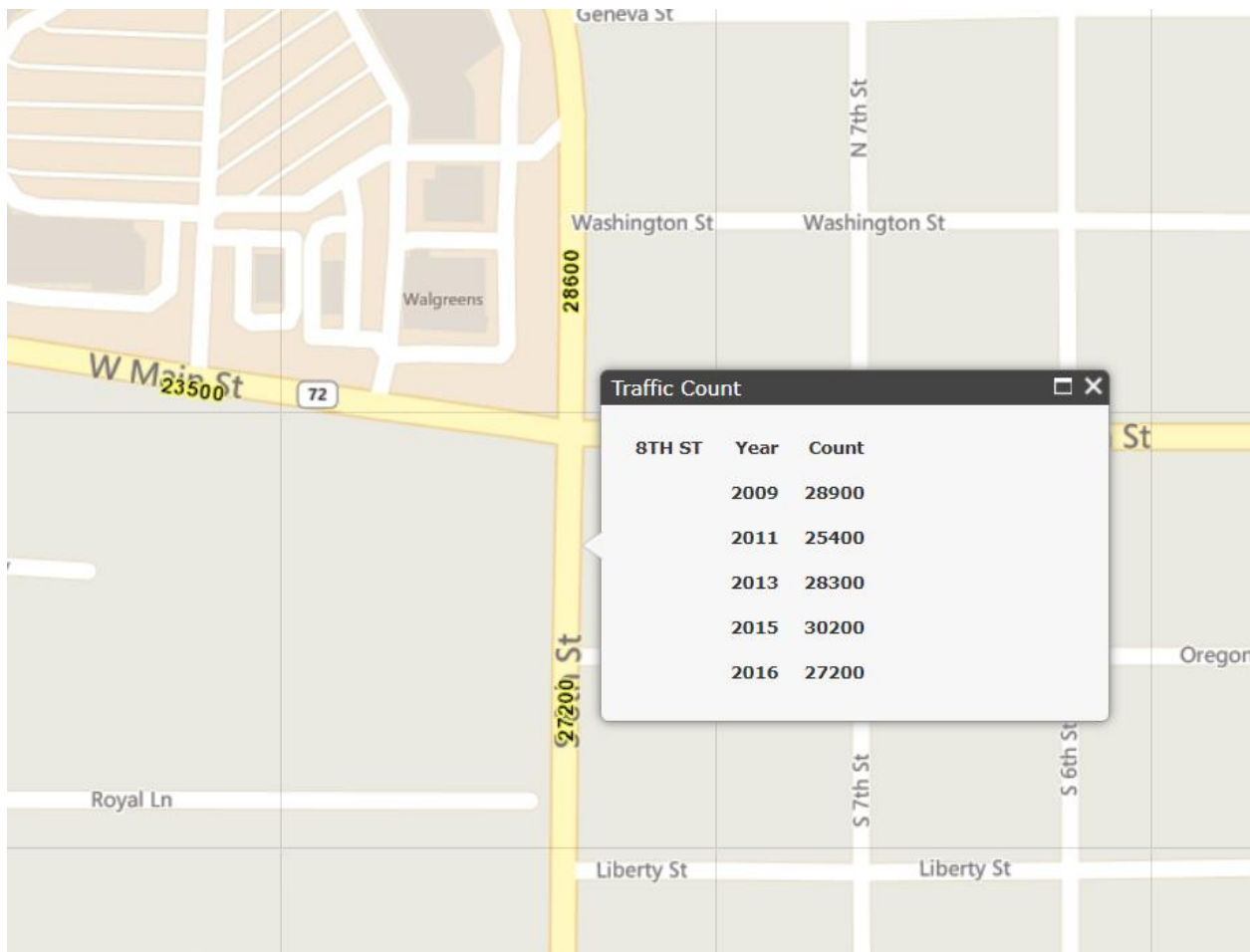


Average Daily Traffic

Data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation's website www.gettingaroundillinois.com.

IL 31 (Northbound)

- 31,700 (2005)
- 30,000 (2007)
- 28,900 (2009)
- 25,400 (2011)
- 28,300 (2013)
- 30,200 (2015)
- 27,200 (2016)



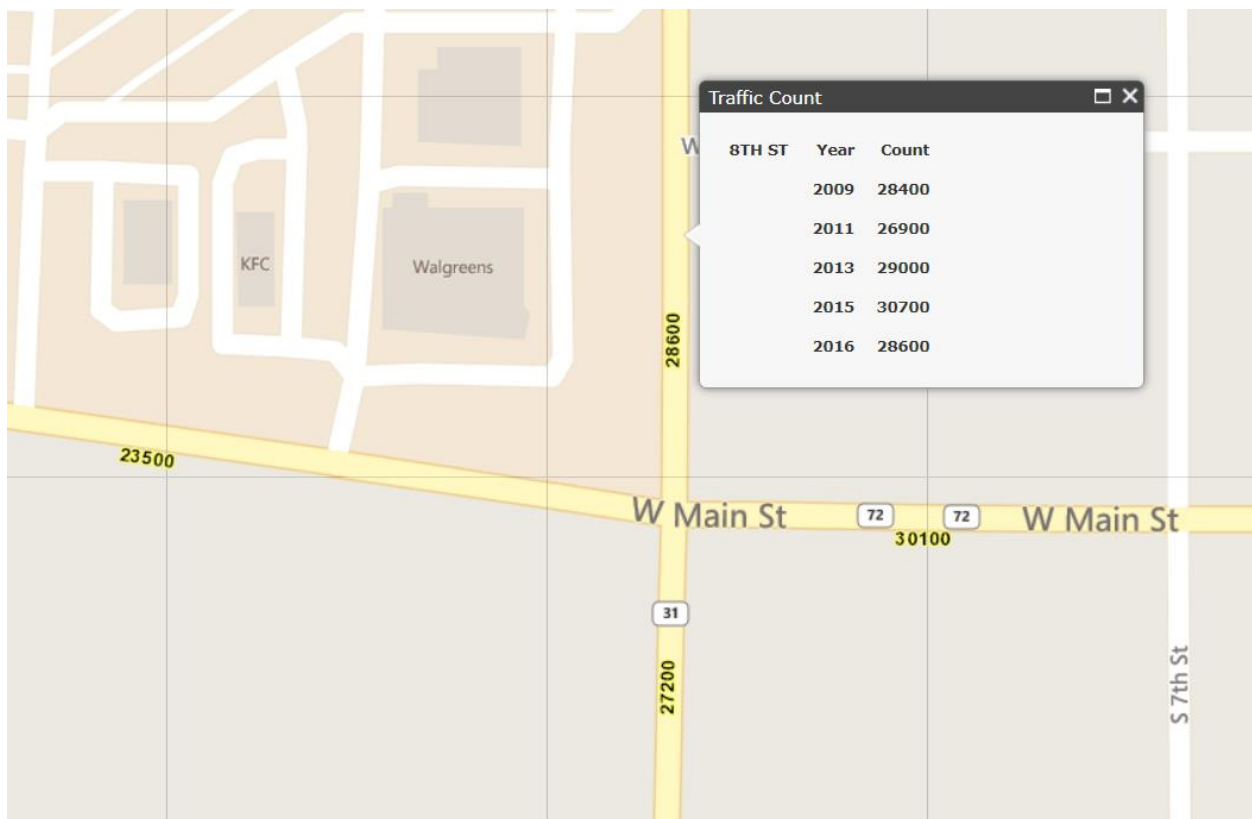


Average Daily Traffic (continued)

Data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation's website www.gettingaroundillinois.com.

IL 31 (Southbound)

- 29,600 (2005)
- 29,800 (2007)
- 28,400 (2009)
- 26,900 (2011)
- 29,000 (2013)
- 30,700 (2015)
- 28,600 (2016)



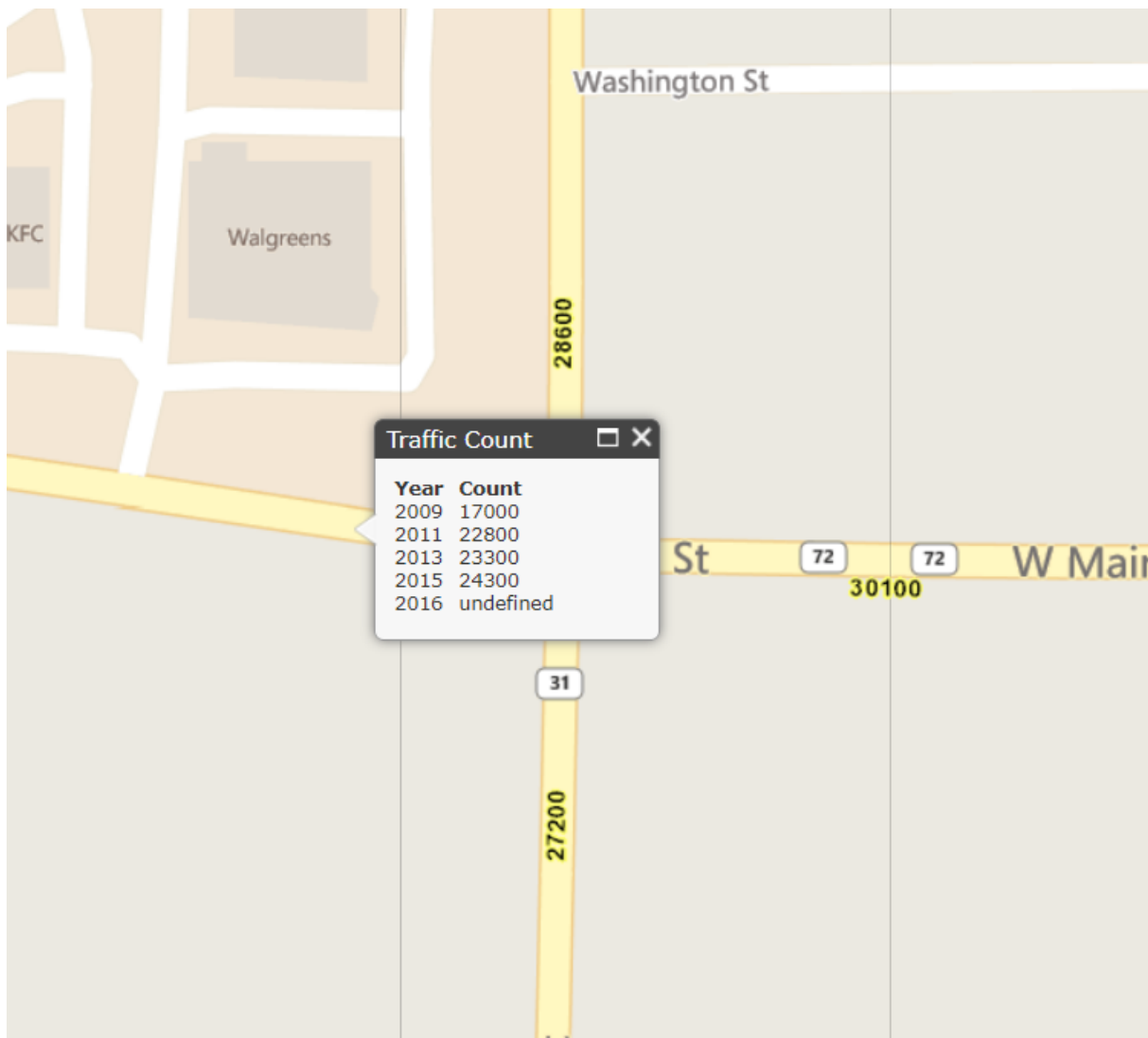


Average Daily Traffic (continued)

Data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation's website www.gettingaroundillinois.com.

IL 72 (Eastbound)

- 19,800 (2005)
- 18,700 (2007)
- 17,000 (2009)
- 22,800 (2011)
- 23,300 (2013)
- 24,300 (2015)



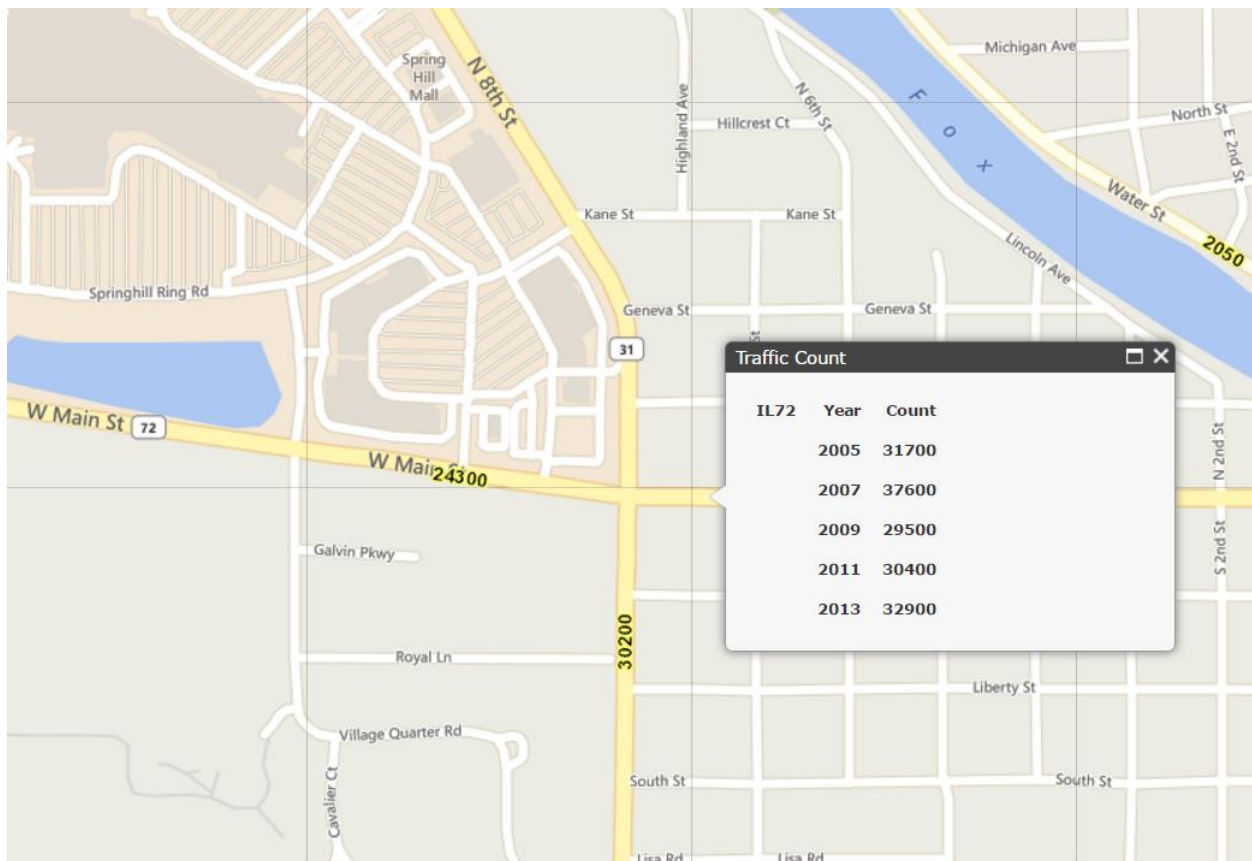


Average Daily Traffic (continued)

Data was obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation's website www.gettingaroundillinois.com.

IL 72 (Westbound)

- 31,700 (2005)
- 37,600 (2007)
- 29,500 (2009)
- 30,400 (2011)
- 32,900 (2013)





Adjudication Experience

RLR camera violations are contested and adjudicated through an administrative hearing conducted each month. Adjudication data for the Village’s Automated Enforcement Program is shown below in Table 1.

VILLAGE OF WEST DUNDEE ADJUDICATION FOR AUTOMATED PHOTO ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM		
YEAR /TOTALS	LIABLE	NOT LIABLE
2008	46	9
2009	228	26
2010	60	8
2011	47	8
2012	65	12
2013	47	7
2014	63	7
2015	86	14
2016	137	18
2017	132	24
2018*	54	9
TOTAL:	965	142

**Adjudication totals include contested violations for entire program (all RLR cameras).*

***2018 totals through May 2018*

Table 1

The high quality video footage and photographic evidence produced by the enforcement system is a contributing factor in a majority of the contested RLR violations being upheld by the Hearing Officer. The police officers assigned to review and approve/reject potential violations are vigilant in applying the same officer discretion and criteria they would if issuing an in-person citation, resulting in only highly prosecutable violations being mailed out.



Crash History and Analysis

- Table 2 includes crash data obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation, detailing angle, turning, rear-end, and other type crashes occurring at the intersection pre/post RLR Photo Enforcement System installation.

ALL INTERSECTION APPROACHES

	Crashes								
	Rear-End (% of Total)		Angle (% of Total)		Turning (% of Total)		Other (% of Total)		Total
2005	13	48.2%	0	00.0%	11	40.7%	3	11.1%	27
2006	6	24.0%	3	12.0%	13	52.0%	3	12.0%	25
2007	10	37.0%	2	07.4%	9	33.3%	6	22.2%	27
Total	29	36.7%	5	06.3%	33	41.8%	12	15.2%	79
2005-2007 Average	9.7		1.7		11.0		4.0		26.3

RLR Camera Installation December 1, 2008									
2008	17	58.6%	0	00.0%	10	34.5%	2	06.9%	29
2009	13	56.5%	2	08.7%	8	34.8%	0	00.0%	23
2010	9	64.3%	0	00.0%	5	35.7%	0	00.0%	14
2011	6	40.0%	1	06.7%	7	46.6%	1	06.7%	15
2012	8	50.0%	1	06.3%	7	43.7%	0	00.0%	16
Total	36	52.9%	4	05.9%	27	39.7%	1	01.5%	68
2009-2012 Average	9.0		1.0		6.8		0.3		17.0

RLR Camera Removed for IDOT Project April 2013									
2013	10	52.6%	0	00.0%	7	36.8%	2	10.5%	19
2014	6	40.0%	0	00.0%	8	53.3%	1	06.7%	15

RLR Camera Re-Installation August 12, 2015									
2015	8	38.1%	1	04.8%	7	33.3%	5	23.8%	21
2016	9	52.9%	0	00.0%	6	35.3%	2	11.8%	17
Average	9.0		0.0		6.0		2.0		17.0

- Other indicates the following: Pedestrian, Pedal Cyclist, Fixed Object, Sideswipe, Head-On and Unknown

Table 2

DISCLAIMER: The motor vehicle crash data referenced herein was provided by the Illinois Department of Transportation, based upon information derived from multiple sources. Any conclusions drawn from analysis of the aforementioned data are the sole responsibility of the data recipient(s). Additionally, for coding years 2015 to present, the Bureau of Data Collection uses the exact latitude/longitude supplied by the investigating law enforcement agency to locate crashes. Therefore, location data may vary in prior years, since the data prior to 2015 was physically located by bureau personnel. Given the subjective nature of the reporting process, the modifications in the incident locating protocols and the changes to the crash reporting thresholds effective 2009, the Village of West Dundee acknowledges the potential for discrepancies in the final conclusions drawn.



Crash History and Analysis (continued)

- Table 3 includes crash data obtained from the Illinois Department of Transportation, detailing angle, turning, rear-end, and other-type crashes occurring at the intersection on the southbound approach only, pre/post RLR Photo Enforcement System installation.

**SOUTHBOUND APPROACH ONLY
 (PHOTO ENFORCED APPROACH)**

	Crashes								
	Rear-End (% of Total)		Angle (% of Total)		Turning (% of Total)		Other (% of Total)		Total
2005	1	16.7%	0	00.0%	5	83.3%	0	00.0%	6
2006	3	21.4%	2	14.3%	8	57.1%	1	07.2%	14
2007	1	20.0%	0	00.0%	4	80.0%	0	00.0%	5
Total	5	20.0%	2	08.0%	17	68.0%	1	04.0%	25
2005-2007 Average	1.7		0.7		5.7		0.3		8.3

RLR Camera Installation December 1, 2008									
2008	5	33.3%	0	00.0%	8	53.3%	2	13.3%	15
2009	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	6	75.0%	0	00.0%	8
2010	3	60.0%	0	00.0%	2	40.0%	0	00.0%	5
2011	1	14.3%	0	00.0%	5	71.4%	1	14.3%	7
2012	3	42.9%	0	00.0%	4	57.1%	0	00.0%	7
Total	8	29.6%	1	03.7%	17	63.0%	1	03.7%	27
2009-2012 Average	2.0		0.3		4.3		0.3		6.8

RLR Camera Removed for IDOT Project April 2013									
2013	3	75.0%	0	00.0%	1	25.0%	0	00.0%	4
2014	2	40.0%	0	00.0%	3	60.0%	0	00.0%	5

RLR Camera Re-Installation August 12, 2015									
2015	2	28.6%	1	14.2%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	7
2016	1	33.3%	0	00.0%	1	33.3%	1	33.3%	3
Average	1.0		0.0		1.0		1.0		3.0

- Other indicates the following: Pedestrian, Pedal Cyclist, Fixed Object, Sideswipe, Head-On and Unknown

Table 3

DISCLAIMER: The motor vehicle crash data referenced herein was provided by the Illinois Department of Transportation, based upon information derived from multiple sources. Any conclusions drawn from analysis of the aforementioned data are the sole responsibility of the data recipient(s). Additionally, for coding years 2015 to present, the Bureau of Data Collection uses the exact latitude/longitude supplied by the investigating law enforcement agency to locate crashes. Therefore, location data may vary in prior years, since the data prior to 2015 was physically located by bureau personnel. Given the subjective nature of the reporting process, the modifications in the incident locating protocols and the changes to the crash reporting thresholds effective 2009, the Village of West Dundee acknowledges the potential for discrepancies in the final conclusions drawn.



Comparison of annual averages shows the total number of crashes decreasing by 35% at the intersection for all approaches and by 18% for the northbound (photo enforced) approach while the RLR camera was installed from 2009-2012.

At the time of reporting, IDOT had not yet released 2017 crash data, therefore a proper 2 year RLR camera re-installation (post-construction) crash analysis cannot yet be completed. However, a preliminary analysis of 2016 crash data shows crashes decreasing by 35% at the intersection for all approaches and by 64% for the northbound (photo enforced) approach when compared to pre-RLR installation crash data.

The US Department of Transportation Project Development and Design Manual states that turning, angle or head-on crashes have a number of probable crash causes, to include:

- Large volumes of left /right turns
- Large total intersection volume
- Excessive speed on approaches
- Inadequate traffic control devices
- Poor visibility of signals

While red light cameras cannot truly decrease the volume of cars entering the intersection, speed and proximity of vehicles entering an intersection or the amount of turning traffic volume, red light cameras and red light camera photo enforcement warning signs have the ability to reduce traffic crashes and improve compliance with traffic control devices.

Analysis of all available data indicates the Village's RLR Photo Enforcement Program has made a significant impact on traffic safety at this intersection and that continued enforcement will be beneficial in the years to come.