

Traffic Engineering, Operations & Safety Manual

Chapter 4 Signals

Section 5 Signal Plan Format

4-5-1 Permanent Signal Plan Format

April 2025

GENERAL

Preparation of signal plans involves preparing a set of detailed drawings showing location, geometric configuration, quantities, and details of work to be performed on a project. The objective of this section is to present standards that will meet the requirements of the Department.

Preparation of traffic signal plan sheets **shall** follow base sheets that have been developed in the FDM Chapter 15, Plan Preparation. The signal plan sheet set **shall** be in one design file. The number and type of sheets are dependent on the type of traffic signal installation. As a minimum, the signal plan set **shall** include:

- 1. Plan Sheet(s)
- 2. Sequence of Operations Sheet
- 3. Cable routing sheet

And if applicable:

- Temporary signal plan
- 2. Temporary Sequence of Operations Sheet
- 3. Miscellaneous quantities for electrical items
- 4. Engineering estimate for electrical items
- 5. Special provisions pertaining to electrical items
- 6. Signal Removal plans
- 7. Details of non-standard items
- 8. List of SDDs, general construction notes, and construction details pertaining to electrical items

To obtain a signal number (e.g., S 18-1006), the Regional Traffic Signal Unit will assign the signal number once the DT1199 form has been approved by the Bureau of Traffic Operations. In rare cases, a T-number *may* be assigned instead of an S-number due to the temporary nature of the signal.

The Sequence of Operations Sheet comes in three variations: 1) TS1; 2) Econolite TS2; and 3) Eagle TS2.

Consultants' logos **shall not** be included on the signal plans. These two sheets, along with the plan sheet and cell libraries, are available from the Department for CADD usage.

Consultant prepared plans **shall** be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer registered in Wisconsin and submitted to the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer for approval. Electronic CADD files **shall** be submitted in accordance with the FDM.

An original, 11"X17" signal plan signed by the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer Professional Engineer (refer to Wis. State Statute 443) or delegate, needs to be submitted by the Regions to Central Office, Bureau of Traffic Operations for all new signal plans and for signal plan revisions.

All signal plan sets, including those in a PS&E submittal or permit application, must be submitted to the Regional Traffic Unit for approval. If the signal plan is part of a PS&E, the signal plan must be submitted to the Region at least one month prior to the draft PS&E date. Upon approval by the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer, it is the responsibility of the Region to submit the signal plan to the Bureau of Traffic Operations for approval. If a signal plan is to be included in a permit application, the permit coordinator will submit the signal plan to the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer for approval. Upon approval by the Region, it is the responsibility of the Region to submit the signal plan to the Bureau of Traffic Operations for approval.

PLAN SHEET

- 1. Signal plans **shall** have a signature block in the lower right hand corner showing approvals and revision history. Use the appropriate signature block on the signal plan to distinguish between connecting highways and state-owned signals.
 - a. Page 1 Signature block for state owned signals (see Figure 1.1a)
 - b. Page 1 Title block for connecting highways and locally owned streets (see Figure 1.1b)
 - c. Signal plan page 2 identification block, if required (see Figure 1.1c)
 - d. Page 1 Revision block, if required (see Figure 1.1d)
 - e. Sequence of operations block (see Figure 1.1e)

Figure 1.1a. Traffic Control Signal Plan Page 1 Signature Block for State-owned Signals

PAGE 1 NEW PLAN OR SIGNAL RECONSTRUCT PAGE 1 NEW PLAN OR SIGNAL RECONSTRUCT (4 LINES TEXT) (3 LINES TEXT) TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL INTERSECTION INTERSECTION INTERSECTION/MUNICIPALITY MUNICIPALITY MUNICIPALITY COUNTY COUNTY CABINET TYPE: TYPE CONTROLLER TYPE: TYPE CABINET TYPE: TYPE CONTROLLER TYPE: TYPE SIGNAL NO. NUMBER SIGNAL NO. NUMBER WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION APPROVAL RECOMMENDED APPROVAL RECOMMENDED TRAFFIC ENGINEER
REGION TRAFFIC ENGINEER DATE DATE TRAFFIC ENGINEER REGION TRAFFIC ENGINEER DATE DATE APPROVED APPROVED DATE DATE STATE ENGINEER STATE TRAFFIC ENGINEER DATE DATE STATE ENGINEER STATE TRAFFIC ENGINEER REGION CONTACT: REGION CONTACT
DESIGNED BY: DESIGNED BY REGION CONTACT: REGION CONTACT DESIGNED BY: DESIGNED BY PAGE XX OF XX PAGE XX OF XX REVISED BY

Figure 1.1b. Traffic Control Signal Plan Page 1 Title Block for Connecting Highway and Local Signals

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL
INTERSECTION
MUNICIPALITY
COUNTY

MUNICIPAL CONTACT:
DESIGNED BY:
PAGE OF

Figure 1.1c. Traffic Control Signal Plan Page 2, 3, 4, etc. Block for state-owned signals

PAGE 2, 3, 4, ETC
(THERE ARE BLOCKS FOR 4 & 5
LINES OF TEXT

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL
INTERSECTION
MUNICIPALITY
COUNTY

SIGNAL NO. NUMBER

REGION CONTACT: REGION CONTACT
DESIGNED BY: DESIGNED BY
REVISED BY: REVISED BY
PAGE XX OF XX
REVISED BY: REVISED BY

Figure 1.1d. Traffic Control Signal Plan Page 1 Revision Block for state-owned signals

PAGE 1 SIGNAL PLAN REVISION W/REVISION BLOCK

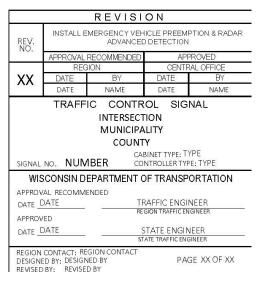
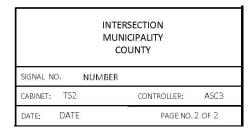


Figure 1.1e. Traffic Control Signal Plan Sequence of Operations Block



According to state statute 443.08(4)(b), final signal plans **shall** bear the signature of a professional engineer. In addition, PS&E plans not developed by WisDOT staff **shall** bear the stamp of the consultant designer.

- 1. Show North arrow on all sheets.
- 2. The mainline roadway *should* be oriented horizontally on the plan sheet. Typically, the STH *should* be designated as the mainline.
- 3. Matchlines **shall** be used instead of breaklines. Matchlines are helpful for indicating utility locates, approach geometries, intermediate access points, and signal infrastructure placement.
- 4. NEMA phasing convention **shall** be used. Typically, NEMA phase 6 is in the Cardinal direction (Northbound/Eastbound).
- 5. Show curb cuts, ramps, sidewalks, crosswalks and stop bars due to their influence on signal base and detection placement.
- 6. Pavement markings **shall** be shown on the signal plan. Lane lines need to be shown due to their effect on detector placement past the far loops. Informational lane designation arrows *may* be shown on complicated designs. If the pavement marking plan is not incorporated into the plan sheet, and arrows are shown for lane designation purposes, supply the symbols and a note in the legend saying, "Arrows shown are for lane designation and are for information only".
- 7. Show posted speed limits on each approach.
- 8. Show right-turn control. STOP or YIELD if separated by an island and not controlled by the signal.
- 9. The Department has created a CADD cell library specifically to aid in the creation of signal and lighting plans. The State signal cell library **shall** be used for signal design. Each signal and pedestrian head **shall** have a number.
- 10. Show and label asphalt-to-concrete-pavement joints. Loop detectors *should not* cross these joints; therefore, they are important for detector placement.
- 11. Show municipal lighting, if any, and state lighting. It is the policy of the Department to light signalized intersections.
- 12. All signal plans **shall** show utilities, including overhead lines.
- 13. Show mast arm lengths for mast arm installations. Show monotube arm lengths for monotube arm installations.
- 14. Each detector **shall** be a two-digit number, the first digit of the number being the phase number with which it is associated.
- 15. Signal plans **shall** be drawn and printed at 1"=40' scale on an 11"x17" (D-size) number 2 tab plan sheet. For signal plans to be included in a PS&E submittal, refer to FDM Chapter 15, Plan Preparation.
- 16. Show Right-of-way gray shaded.
- 17. Show reference line.
- 18. Show access points.
- 19. Existing geometrics on fully reconstructed intersections **shall not** be shown.

The Regional Traffic Signal Unit will assign an intersection signal number ("S", "M", "T" or "U" number) as required for proper identification & future reference.

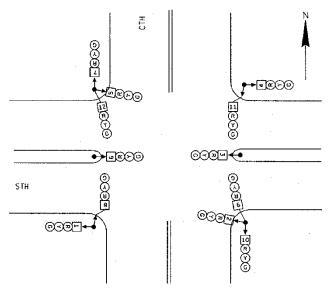
Signal equipment to be installed in the field are identified on the plan and quantity sheets by the schemes described below, these schemes *should* be applied on a per signalized intersection basis. In the case where multiple signal plans exist along a corridor within the same plan set, these numbering schemes **shall** apply to individual signal locations.

Signal Head Numbering

Individual signal heads **shall** be uniquely numbered. Head numbering is arbitrary, but typical practice is to number signal heads by approaches.

Pedestrian head numbers **shall** also be numbered. When using the same numbering scheme for both signal and pedestrian heads, first number all vehicular signal indications, then label pedestrian heads starting with the next consecutive number.

Figure 1.2. Signal Head Numbering



Detection Numbering

Loops **shall** be designated by two numbers (NEMA phase + consecutive numbering systems as described below). Detection associated with an overlap **shall** be designated with the NEMA phases that it accompanies. Dimensions and number of turns **shall** be included on the traffic signal plan sheet or in the case of a TS1 cabinet, the sequence of operation sheet.

Number loops starting at advanced detection to near stop bar detection, then right lane to left lane. If left turns phases are added, left turn loops do not influence renumbering of other detection.

Signal Base Numbering

Signal base numbers **shall** be prefixed with an "SB" and numbered consecutively in the clockwise direction starting at the signal cabinet.

Light Base Numbering

Lighting bases that only have lighting equipment on them shall be prefixed with an "LB".

Cabinet Numbering

The main cabinet base **shall** be called "CB1", a splice cabinet **shall** be called "CB2" and temporary cabinets **shall** be called "TCB1".

Pull Box Numbering

Pull box numbers **shall** be prefixed with a "PB" and numbered consecutively in the clockwise direction starting at the signal cabinet.

SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS SHEET

The standardized Sequence of Operations Sheet is in the State standard cell library.

The guidelines listed below **shall** be followed when preparing the Sequence of Operations Sheet.

- 1. Show North arrow. It **shall** be oriented the same as the plan sheet. The arrows in the boxes on the sequence of operations **shall not** be rotated and **shall** remain oriented up and down or left and right. The north arrow *may* be rotated up to 45 degrees in either direction to accomplish this.
- 2. NEMA phasing **shall** be used for uniform phase numbering. Use phases 2 & 6 for the mainline and phases 4 & 8 for the cross street. Phase 6 **shall** be for the northbound or eastbound phase and phase 8 **shall** be counterclockwise from phase 6 (the phasing and directions can be changed only in special phasing situations, such as interchanges, T-intersections, or split-phase operations).
- 3. The pedestrian movements are shown with half arrow heads.

- 4. If the word "phase" is listed in a column, the symbol "Ø" does not need to be shown. Using just the number is sufficient.
- 5. In the controller logic box, the phase-recall column *should* be listed as "MIN", "MAX", "PED", and/or "SOFT". The remaining columns *should* have either a number or an "X."
- 6. Overlaps can be shown in one of two ways:
 - a. A movement is active or allowed to be on with 2 or more phases.
 - b. A Flashing Yellow Arrow.

SIGNAL CABLING

For all new or reconstructed state-owned signals installed under contract, a Cable Routing Schedule **shall** be included, and reviewed by the Regional Electrical staff and the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer as part of the signal plan review process.

The Cable Schedule assures the maintaining electrical staff that the standard WisDOT wiring scheme is followed. Electrical staff *should* be contacted prior to preparing the Cable Routing Schedule to discuss proper wiring practices. Additionally, it is important that this plan sheet correctly identifies the wiring scheme as installed at the intersection. A sample of the chart is provided.

The cable routing sheet is also used by the electrical contractor as a blueprint for the routing of the signal feeder cables and field connections. This sheet will also aid the signal designer when determining miscellaneous quantities.

This section presents information, some of which has been previously printed in such documents as the State of Wisconsin Standard Specifications for Highway and Structure Construction (Specification 655), Standard Detail Drawings, and the Wisconsin Electrical Code.

COMPLETION OF THE CABLE ROUTING SCHEDULE

At the top left of the cable routing sheet, insert the project identification number followed by the intersection name and signal number.

The color-coding chart provides identification of each conductor within the signal feeder cables. The conductor colors and sequence for cables can be found in the International Municipal Signal Association, Inc. (IMSA) specification No. 20-1. Base colors **shall** consist of colored insulation. Tracers **shall** be colored stripes or bands along the surface of the insulation. The color-coding chart utilizes the use of a three-letter abbreviation for each conductor color. Examples: RED=red, ORG=orange, GRN=green and for the tracer colors: WHT/BLK=white/black, RED/WHT=red/white, etc.

There are six tables placed in the cable routing sheet, which are:

- SIGNAL FEEDER CABLES
- EQUIPMENT GROUNDING CONDUCTOR
- CONDUCTIVE PULL BOX BONDING JUMPERS
- LIGHTING CABLES
- EMERGENCY VEHICLE PREEMPTION CABLES
- NON-INTRUSIVE DETECTION

To fill in the cable routing sheet from the example Second Revision Plan, the signal feeder cable goes from the cabinet base (i.e. CB1) to each signal base (i.e. SB1). For SB1, the minimum number of conductors needed is 7 and a maximum will typically be 15 conductors. The following concepts apply to the example chart provided: head no. 18 requires 3 conductors, head no. 23 requires 2 conductors, 1 conductor is needed for the pedestrian push button (in some cases loop lead-in cable *may* be used instead), and 1 conductor is used for the grounded conductor. This example used a 12 conductor as a feeder cable. A 15 conductor could also be used, in either case this will provide some additional spare conductors to meet future needs.

Signal Cable, IMSA-20-1, Ungrounded Conductors

During emergency situations, it is imperative that the maintenance staff knows the wiring at the intersection. For this reason, the Signal Cable, IMSA-20-1, Ungrounded Conductors (wiring table) is very important. The wiring table identifies the signal cable path and wiring scheme for all signal and pedestrian indications at the intersection it is important that a copy of this be located inside the controller cabinet for use during maintenance. Wiring color schemes vary among Regions and local jurisdictions. Prior to beginning the wiring table, the maintaining electrician *should* be contacted to determine the proper routing procedure.

Signal Feeder Cables Table

The preferred method for installing signal feeder cable is to run a separate home run cable from the control cabinet base to each individual signal base. When selecting the number of conductors needed in each signal feeder cable, future signal expansion *should* be considered such as adding pedestrian heads, pedestrian push buttons, turn arrows, etc. Consideration *should* also be given to minimize the number of different sized cables to be used as feeder cables. For intersection wiring, it is easier to provide a few standard size cables like a 12-conductor cable instead of providing 7, 9, or 10 conductor cables.

The next entry on the chart is the signal head number and the phase the head is associated with as shown on the signal plan. In the example, Head 18 is a phase 4 head, head 23 is a phase 6 pedestrian head, and the push button is for the phase 6 ped.

To complete the entries for SB 1, the signal indication wire color section needs to be entered. Across the top of the chart are the signal indications. We start with the circular indications of red, yellow, and green followed by the arrow indications, the pedestrian signal indications, the pedestrian push buttons, and other. For each indication used, a signal feeder conductor is assigned to the signal indication. These colors are entered as shown in the signal wire color-coding section. Head # 18, RED = red, ORG = yellow, and GRN = green. Head #23 the DON'T WALK = BLK and the WALK = BLU. The push button needs 2 conductors. One conductor will be the WHT/BLK and the other side of the button will be connected to the grounded conductor (neutral) in the signal feeder cable. If loop lead-in cable is to be used for the pedestrian push buttons refer to the pedestrian push button chart.

Cable Routing Schedule Example

PROJECT ID:	
INTERSECTION:	

							SIGNAL INDICAT	ION WIRE COLOR				
SC1 TO	CABLE (AWG 14)	HEAD NO.	RED	YELLOW	GREEN	FLASHING YELLOW	<red></red>	<yellow></yellow>	<green></green>	<flashing YELLOW></flashing 	DON'T WALK	WALK
SB1	12/C	81	RED	ORG	GRN			1.5				12)
201	12/0	72	0	151	828	D D	RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK	٠ - ا	121
SB2	12/C	42,43	RED	ORG	GRN	5		tes.	-	-		1,51
SBZ	12/0	71	3	350	(SE)	5	RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK		
SB3	12/C	21	RED	ORG	GRN							(8)
585	12/0	12		(4)	(04)		RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK		
SB4	12/C	62,63	RED	ORG	GRN		19		-	-	-	-
5B4	12/0	11		(80	(10)		RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK		140
		41	RED	ORG	GRN	-		721	-		-	(4)
ESB307	12/C	32	-	-) New	-	RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK	-	(4)
		P62			10-0	-	-	(9)	-	-	BLK	BLUE
ESB308	12/C	31	RED	ORG	GRN	BLUE		- 1	2	¥	4	818
ESBSUB	12/0	73	9	(2)	(6)	9	RED/BLK	ORG/BLK	GRN/BLK	BLUE/BLK	-	121
SB8	12/6	82,83	RED	ORG	GRN	5		170				121
588	12/0	12/C P82		120	820	U	-	120	-	ų.	BLK	BLUE
				150	(2)	5		125	5.			35
				150	(87)			100	- 5			151
			-	(4)	1071		9	(87	7.		7	100
				680	10=1			150	-	-		0.00
				(4)	(#)			100	*	-		000
				(4)	(4)			(5)	H)			(5)
			15	686	(*)		(#	157				153

To complete the wiring chart, an entry is added for each signal base and associated signal heads and pedestrian push buttons. The OTHER column is used for any shadow box signs, time of day signs, etc., fed out of the signal feeder cable.

Equipment Grounding Conductor

The equipment grounding conductors provide grounding for the physical elements at the intersection (i.e. controller cabinet, signal poles, pull boxes, light poles powered from signal cabinet). As with signal cable, the maintaining electrician *should* be contacted to determine the correct routing for the equipment grounding conductors.

Equipment Grounding Conductor Table

The equipment-grounding conductor is a stranded 10 AWG XLP insulated conductor used for grounding purposes. This wire **shall** have an insulation that is green. The conductor starts at the cabinet base and is jumpered in and out of each signal base and returning to the cabinet base. This creates a loop around the intersection. A stranded 10 AWG conductor is used due to the mechanical strength of the conductor. The use of a spare conductor from the signal feeder cable to be used as permitted. In the example, the equipment-grounding conductor starts at CB1 runs to SB20, to SB1, in and out of the signal bases to SB 19 and from SB 20 terminating back at CB1.

GROUNDING
AWG GRN XLP
TO
SB 1
SB 2
SB 3
SB 4

SB 5
SB 6
SB 7
SB 8
SB 9
SB 10
SB 11
SB 12
SB 13
SB 14
SB 15
SB 18
SB 16
SB 17
SB 19
SB 20
CB 1

Conductive Pull Box Bonding Jumper Table

The pull box bonding jumper **shall** be in accordance with Specification 655.2.5. The purpose of this conductor is to bond all metal pull boxes and metal pull box covers that are used as a raceway for cables that carry voltages of 50 volts or more to ground. The pull box bonding jumper extends from the pull box to the nearest signal base or cabinet.

PULL BOX BOND	
AWG GF	
FROM	TO
CB 1	PB 1
SB 2	PB 4
SB 3	PB 2
SB 4	PB 5
SB 6	PB 6
SB 6	PB 7
SB 8	PB 10
SB 10	PB 11
SB 11	PB 12
SB 11	PB 13
SB 13	PB 16
SB 14	PB 17
SB 16	PB 22
SB 18	PB 18
SB 18	PB 19
SB 19	PB 24
SB 20	PB 23
CB 1	PB 25

Lighting

The Lighting Chart identifies the routing for the lighting wire/cable. Since some Regions provide separate conduit for lighting systems, the cable routing *may* have been previously discussed with the maintaining engineer or electrician during the design; nevertheless, the wire/cable routing **shall** be included in the plans. Refer to Specification 655.3.4.

Lighting Table

Lighting fed from a signal cabinet is line to neutral (120V) or line to line (240V) Individual lighting feeder cables could be run to each light pole. Typically, a 12 AWG 2 conductor UF cable with ground feeds the intersection. For higher lighting loads and to maintain minimal voltage drops a larger conductor *may* be required. A maximum 5% voltage drop for a branch circuit is recommended according to the NEC. It is preferred to design up to a 3.5% maximum voltage drop, which would allow for some limited expansion of the lighting system in the future.

LIGHTING UF W/GROUND	12 AWG
FROM	TO
CB 1	SB 21
SB 21	SB 5
SB 5	SB 6
SB 6	SB 9
CB 1	SB 20
SB 20	SB 18
SB 18	SB 15
SB 15	SB 11

When the load of the luminaires exceeds 16 amps, a separate lighting cabinet is required.

When separate traffic signal and street lighting systems are used, the systems **shall** be electrically isolated from each other. Each system would have a separate cabinet and underground conduit system. Examples would include signals and street lighting fed from two different power sources, lighting branch circuit loads exceeding 16 amperes, and/or lighting systems maintained by different governmental agencies.

Emergency Vehicle Preemption Table

The EVP cable and confirmation light cable (if applicable) **shall** be installed as shown on the plan and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The cable(s) **shall** be installed from the control cabinet to the EVP detector head and to the confirmation light (if applicable) in one continuous non-spliced length. The EVP detector cable **shall** be terminated at the detector head and control cabinet. The confirmation light cable **shall** be terminated at the confirmation light and control cabinet. The cable(s) **shall** be routed through the underground conduit system using the shortest route.

EVP C	ABLE
FROM	TO
CB1	HEAD 'C'
CB1	HEAD 'A'
CB1	HEAD 'D'
CB1	HEAD 'B'

Loop Detector Lead-in Cable & Loop Wire Table

Although loop detector lead-in cables are not shown on the chart, a separate loop detector lead-in cable **shall** be provided for each individual loop. This cable **shall** run from the cabinet base (CB) to the loop pull box used as the splice point. The detector lead-in cable **shall** be pulled thru each pull box without any additional loops or coils in each pull box. Excessive coils of detector lead in cables *may* affect the loop detector amplifier or detector card operation. At the splice point pull box, the detector cable **shall** extend 3 feet above the pull box cover for splicing purposes. At the control cabinet, the detector cable **shall** extend 3 feet above the top of the control cabinet to allow for future landing of the detector cables on the associated loop panel. Splices are made between the loop detector wire and the lead-in cable at the pull box at the side of the road.

Non-Intrusive Detection Cable Table

Non-Intrusive Detection cable **shall** be installed as shown on the plan and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The cable **shall** be installed from the control cabinet to the device. The cable **shall** be routed through the underground conduit system using the shortest route. The type of cable along with the use of splices, signal repeaters/extenders, etc. **shall** be used according to manufacturer's specifications.

PROJECT ID:	0000-00	1-00	1	Signal W	ire Color	BLK - black	RED - red	GRN - green	1					
INTERSECTION:	STH XX and	CTH XX]	Coc	ding	WHT - white	BLU - blue	ORG - orange]					
	T	1	1			SIGNA	INDICATION	WIRE COLOR				ı	ī	
1	AWG14 # OF					GIGHA	LINDIOATION	WINE GOLON	<flashing< th=""><th>1</th><th></th><th>1</th><th></th></flashing<>	1		1		
CB1 TO	CONDUCTORS	HEAD NO.	RED	YELLOW	GREEN	<red></red>	<yellow></yellow>	<green></green>	YELLOW>	D/WALK	WALK	PED BUTTON	OTHER	
SB1	12	1	RED	ORG	GRN								-	
	1													
		<u> </u>							<u> </u>					
	-	-												
	1													
	ļ	<u> </u>												
	1	<u> </u>												
	1	<u> </u>		_			-		+					
		<u> </u>												
	-	<u> </u>												
	1	<u> </u>												
	4							• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					-	
Equipment grou AWG (nding conductor 10 Green XLP		Jumper	Bonding 10 AWG on XLP		Lighting UF #	12 w/ground		EVP CA	ABLE		VIDEO DETECTI	ION CABLE	
From	TO]	From	To		From	То		From	То		From	To	
											1			
	1	4	-											
	1	1									1			
]									1			
		-									J			
	1	1												
		1												
		1												
		4												
		_												

^{*}Use the white conductor in the cable assembly as the grounded conductor for all traffic signal indications

UNDERGROUND PLAN FOR FUTURE SIGNALS

If during the design of an improvement project, especially on reconstruction projects, an intersection is deemed to be close to meeting warrants in the next several years, then the underground conduit system and pull boxes may be installed under the improvement project. The signal designer should obtain a U number (e.g., U-XX-1004) from the regional traffic unit for identification purposes, i.e., diggers hotline locates, etc.

If breaker run is used in the construction of the roadway, it is recommended that conduit be installed for future signal installations due to the inability to bore through breaker run. In addition, consideration should be given to installation of signal bases and pull boxes in medians and islands when breaker run is used.

The conduit should be installed in an underground system around the complete intersection, not just under the roadway. The 24" diameter pull boxes should be installed at all angle points, medians and islands. Loop detector conduit may be installed at this time under the new concrete. If several adjacent intersections are being constructed, conduit for the interconnection of the future signals may also be installed. Additionally, according to standard specifications, a continuous pull wire shall be installed in all underground conduits for locate purposes. Loop detector wire should be installed in the loop detector conduit during construction with the number of turns indicated in the construction plans. Locate wire in loop conduit shall be accessible off the roadway.

The underground conduit system should be installed at a sufficient distance along the intersection approach to accommodate for future expansion of the intersection and installation of the future signals. Contact the Regional Traffic Signal Engineer for other considerations, such as possible future geometrics, i.e., turn lanes, radii, etc.

In concrete-capped medians and islands, box-outs may be added for future signal base placement. Box-outs should be sized so they will accommodate a standard concrete base. Conduits from the adjacent pull box should be stubbed and capped to the box-out.

Shown below is an example of an underground plan for a future signal.

This ure the grounded conductor in the feeder cable and the pole cables are both 18" longer than the ungrounded conductors.
*At the signal bases, connect one terminal from the pedestrian push buttons to the color indicated in the chart. Connect the ot
*Reconnect the grounding conductors wherever the circuit has been interrupted to ensure the grounding circuit is complete.
*Reserve the Blue/Black conductor in the cable assembly as the APS conductor for all push buttons

terminal to the grounded conductor

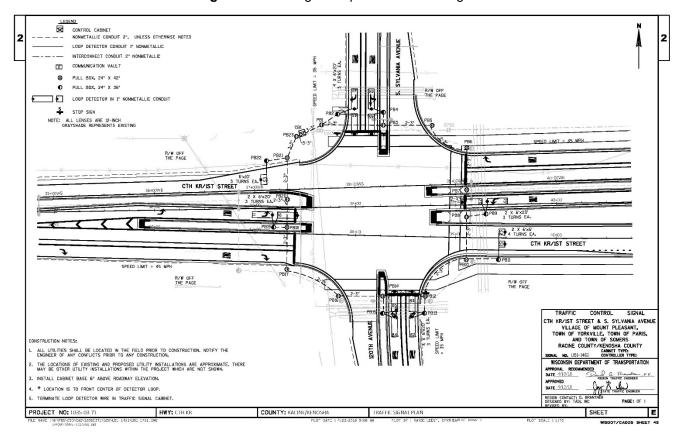


Figure 1.3. Underground plan for a future signal

MISCELLANEOUS QUANTITIES

Plans **shall** be developed including the miscellaneous quantities according to the <u>FDM 15-1-1</u>, General Plan Preparation. The Regional and Central Office Traffic Signal staff will determine which specific plan type is required for each signal installation. Revisions to a plan that are not part of a let or permit project that will be performed by WisDOT forces, such as adding a left turn phase or right turn overlap, etc., do not require a miscellaneous quantities sheet, but will require a plan revision.

Let projects require a significant amount of information regarding the quantities. Discussions of these types of plans can be found in the FDM Chapter 19, PS&E.

MISCELLANEOUS QUANTITIES SHEET

The purpose of these sheets is to indicate specific types, sizes, and locations for the signal equipment at the intersection. The following are common items found in the electrical miscellaneous quantities sheet:

SIGNAL HEADS

SIGNAL POLES, LUMINARE POLES, MAST ARMS, BASES

PULL BOXES

CONDUIT, SPECIAL

CONDUIT

CONCRETE BASES

MAJOR ITEMS REQUIRED FOR TRAFFIC DETECTORS

CONCRETE CONTROL CABINET BASE

CABLE, WIRE

Like items *should* be combined into one table to avoid several small tables. The item reference (i.e. signal base number, head number, pull box number, etc.) **shall** be included for all items labeled on the plan sheet of the signal installation. Station and offset reference *should* be linked only to items installed into the ground (i.e. pull boxes, concrete bases, detector loops, and control cabinet bases). Although not required, a solid line *may* be placed around each table to avoid confusion.

QUANTITY TAKE-OFF PROCEDURES

Methods used to estimate plan quantities follow standard engineering practices, which, for the most part, are self-explanatory. The following points *should* be reviewed prior to computing the final quantities.

Items must use same terminology as stated in the Standard Specifications, Supplemental Specifications, and Special Provisions.

Items appearing in the Miscellaneous Quantities Sheets (as part of the lump sum) shall be so noted.

All plan sheet item references (i.e. signal base number, head number, pull box number, etc.) **shall** be tied to the appropriate quantity.

All pay items must be shown in the Miscellaneous Quantities Sheet.

Station and offset references **shall** be used to locate pull boxes, concrete bases, detector loops, and control cabinet bases.

DETERMINING ELECTRICAL CABLE QUANTITIES

Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3 show suggested cable measurements for poles, light poles, and monotubes that can be used to determine electrical cable quantities.

POLE 2' STANDARD 2' 2' ARM/BRACKET 48 47 46 **45** 44 HEAD 2' SPLICE 2' **45** 44 2' 2' 2' 2' ARM ARM ARM ARM 25 22 ARM ARM ARM 50 20 20 įς. 15 5 2' 2' 2' 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 2' **HEAD MOUNT** POLE POLE POLE POLE POLE POLE POLE 20 50 50 STD STD 13' STD STD 2' 0

Table 1.1. Suggested cable measurements for poles

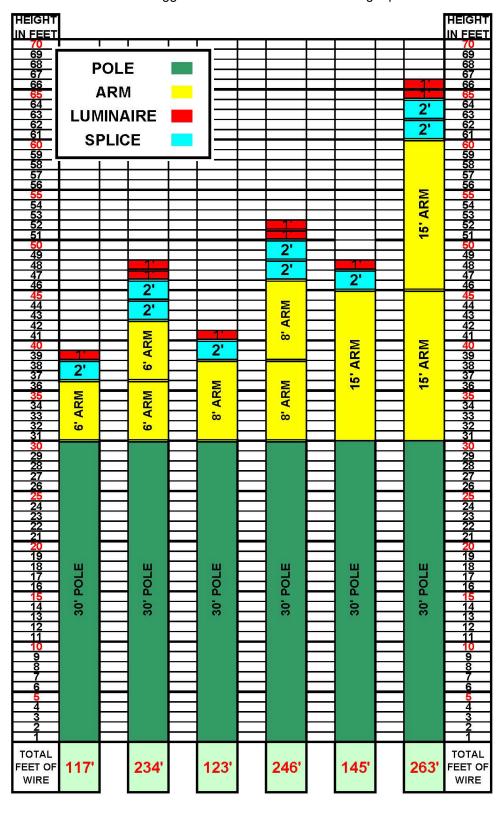


Table 1.2. Suggested cable measurements for light poles

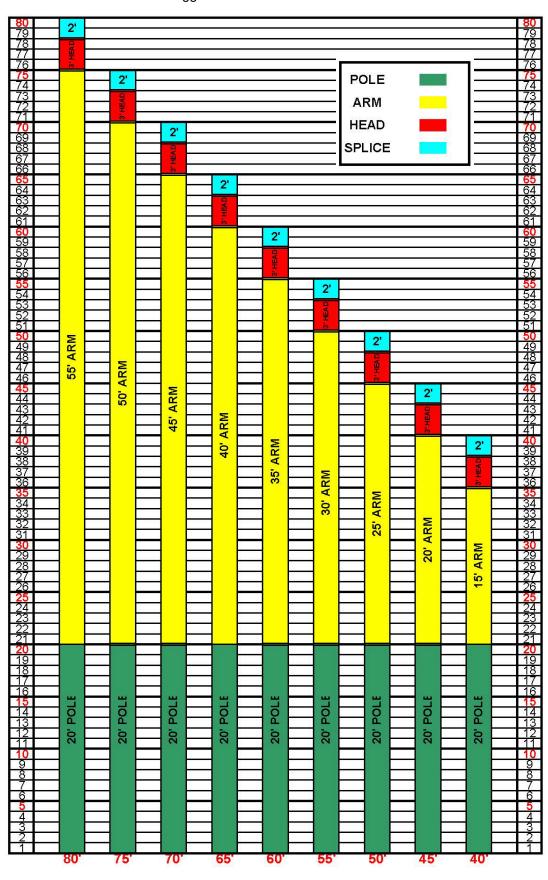


Table 1.3. Suggested cable measurements for monotubes

4-5-2 Signal Plan Revisions

April 2025

Wherever an existing signal is modified, the change **shall** be reflected on the signal plan. Any change **shall** be documented in a revision block located in the bottom right of the signal plan sheet. Revisions **shall** be approved by Bureau of Traffic Operations Statewide Traffic Signal Engineer or a designated representative. Examples of these changes would include:

- adding pedestrian phasing and pushbuttons,
- modifying phasing, including reassigning to NEMA phasing,
- adding preemption,
- modifying detection design,
- modifying signal/lighting equipment,
- as-built plans, or
- other changes that would require a cabinet wire change.

An addition or deletion of a pull box, signal base, signal head, or detection to an existing installation <u>does not</u> require renumbering the existing PB, SB, etc. on the signal plan; the next consecutive number *should* be used.

Only one revision block will appear on the signal plan. Any previous revisions will be noted along with the date approved in history blocks, as shown in the example in Figure 2.1. The original signature block and signature should remain on the plan. With a CADD-prepared plan, the name of the original signers and dates should be inserted in place of the original signatures (see example).

Revised signal plans **shall** bear the initials of a Regional Traffic Signal Unit Professional Engineer. In addition, plans not developed by WisDOT staff **shall** include the stamp and signature of the Professional Engineer.

REVISION INTERSECTION RECONSTRUCT Rev. No. APPROVAL RECOMMENDED APPROVED REGION CENTRAL OFFICE Date Date Ву COE 10/6/04 9/25/04 JOE TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNAL STH XXX & CTH YYY VILLAGE OF XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXX COUNTY SIGNAL NO. S XXXX CONTROLLER TYPE: EPAC WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT TRANSPORTATION APPROVAL RECOMMENDED Date 10/02/1992 APPROVED 3/26/98 Date 10/06/1992 REPLACE CABINET. CHANGE CONTROLLER TO EPAC INSTALL SB LT PROTECTED-PERMITTED REGION CONTACT: ABC DESIGNED BY: DEF PAGE 1 OF 5 10/1992 ORIGINAL INSTALLATION REVISED BY:

Figure 2.1. Sample History, Signature and Revision Blocks

4-5-3 Signal Plan Development Process

April 2025

The PS&E review process is covered in FDM Chapter 3 and Chapter 19. Signal Plans that will require right-of-way acquisition, utility relocation, or railroad coordination *may* require greater coordination efforts. Approval of the traffic signal plan set at the Regional level is required to occur prior to the final submittal. The level of coordination between individuals developing the plan set and the regional traffic section is dependent on the project complexity.

Bureau of Project Development has set specific schedules for PS&E submittal. Chapter 19 of the FDM presents a detailed description of the review process, schedule/timing, and plan composition. The signal plan set within the PS&E *should* include the following sheets:

- 1. Plan Sheet(s)
- 2. Sequence of Operations Sheet
- 3. Cable routing sheet

And if applicable:

Temporary signal plan and timings

- 2. Temporary Sequence of Operations Sheet
- 3. Miscellaneous quantities for electrical items
- 4. Engineering estimate for electrical items
- 5. Special provisions pertaining to electrical items
- 6. Signal Removal plans
- 7. Details of non-standard items
- 8. List of SDDs, general construction notes, and construction details pertaining to electrical items

In cases where the maintaining authority is not the State (i.e. municipality, county, connecting highway), yet is installed through a state administered project on the local system, Regional Traffic Signal Engineers *may* provide a cursory plan review, however the ultimate maintaining authority will be responsible for the final design and approval.

Any questions regarding the approval process should be directed to the Bureau of Project Development.

Other necessary items that are part of the PS&E are the engineers' estimate plan letter and special provisions, and contract time for completion, etc., are the responsibility of the project manager.

(Applies to state-owned signals only) SCOPING MEETING (PDS & TRAFFIC UNIT) Determine which existing signals will be affected by the project and discuss potential new signal locations. **PDS** • Order manual turn count (if existing count is more than 3 years old) • Order 10 & 20-year projections of turning movements at intersections for both AM and PM peaks • Order base-mapping survey (see "Survey Requirements for Traffic Signals") Check with Systems Program Ops for determination on potential new signal locations Projections for weekend or other peak times may be necessary depending on the specific intersection or characteristics of the area. * If consultants perform TRAFFIC UNIT these tasks, the Traffic Conduct capacity analysis to determine recommended geometrics. * Unit and PDS staff should verify the results PDS Designs intersection geometrics TRAFFIC UNIT Review key intersection geometrics to check storage lengths, truck turning radii, island placement, left turn visibility, ADA requirements, etc. **PDS** Revises geometrics if necessary TRAFFIC UNIT Approves final geometrics. Signal designer prepares preliminary signal plan* for TRANS 220 deadline. TRANS 220 SUBMITTAL TRAFFIC UNIT Prepares signal plan, sequence of operation sheet, special provisions, list of SDD's, etc. pertaining to electrical work. Plans distributed for draft 90% review DRAFT PS&E MEETING Consultant-prepared traffic signal plans are stamped and signed. Traffic signal plans shall be approved and signed by regional traffic signal PE. **PS&E SUBMITTAL** SIGNAL PLAN SUBMITTAL BY REGION TO BTO ELECTRICAL (STATE SIGNAL ENGINEER)

SIGNAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE PS&E PROCESS

PERMIT PROJECTS

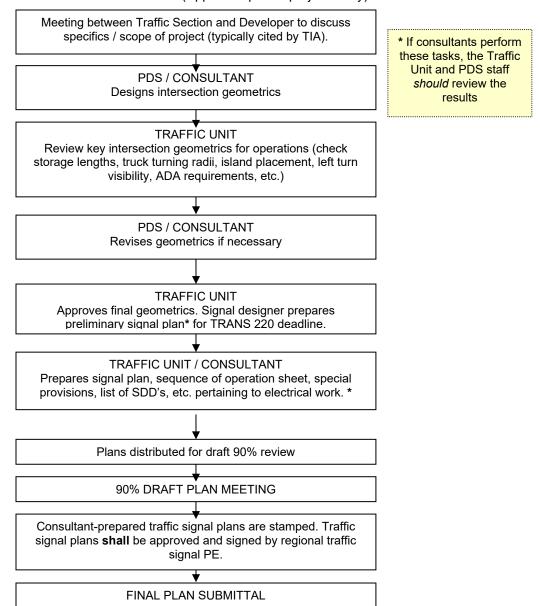
At times, signals or other roadway improvements are needed to mitigate adverse traffic impacts caused by land development. Signals that are designed and installed as a condition of an Access Permit (DT1646) or a Work on Highway Right-of-Way (DT1812) are referred to more generally as Permit Projects. Depending on the improvement program schedule, separate improvements that are required because of a development can be implemented through a let or non-let process, with cost-share provisions. Non-let projects can be performed by contract or State Forces. Signals that are warranted due to these situations are done so as part of a Traffic Impact Analysis (TIA).

Permit Project plan set will include:

- 1. Title Sheet
- 2. Signal Plan Set
- 3. Sequence of Operations Sheet
- 4. Miscellaneous Quantities
- 5. Special Provisions
- 6. Special Details
- 7. Standard Detail Drawings

Costs for State furnished materials and labor that are expended while overseeing Permit Projects *should* be assigned to the local municipality or developer responsible for the project.

SIGNAL PLAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE PERMIT PROCESS (Applies to permit projects only)



4-5-4 Sample Plan Sheets

April 2025

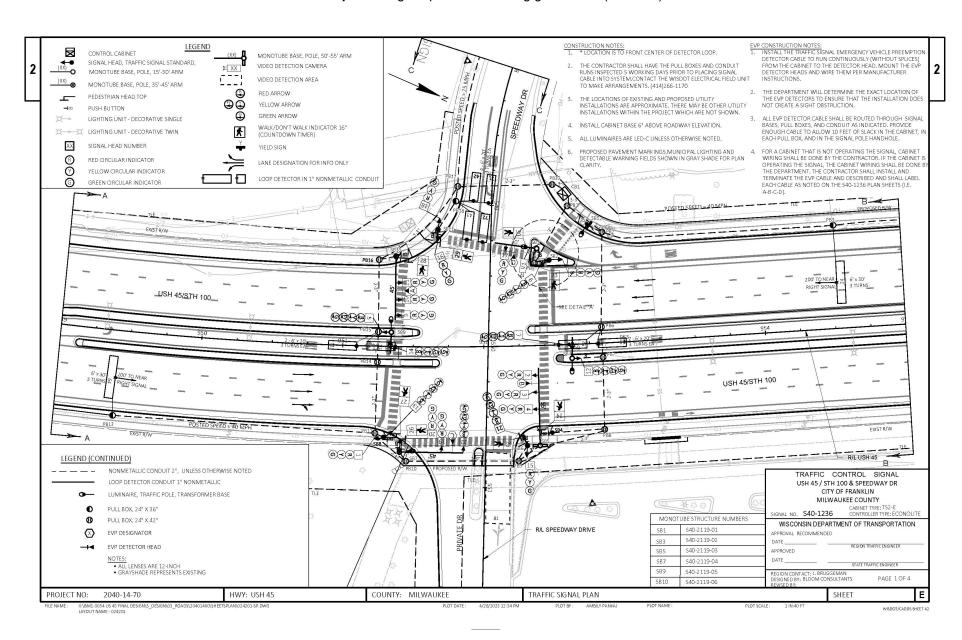
The following plan sets illustrate the possible stages a typical signalized intersection *may* go through when creating/revising traffic signal control plans of an example intersection. <u>FDM 15-1-5</u> covers sample plans for all types of improvement projects.

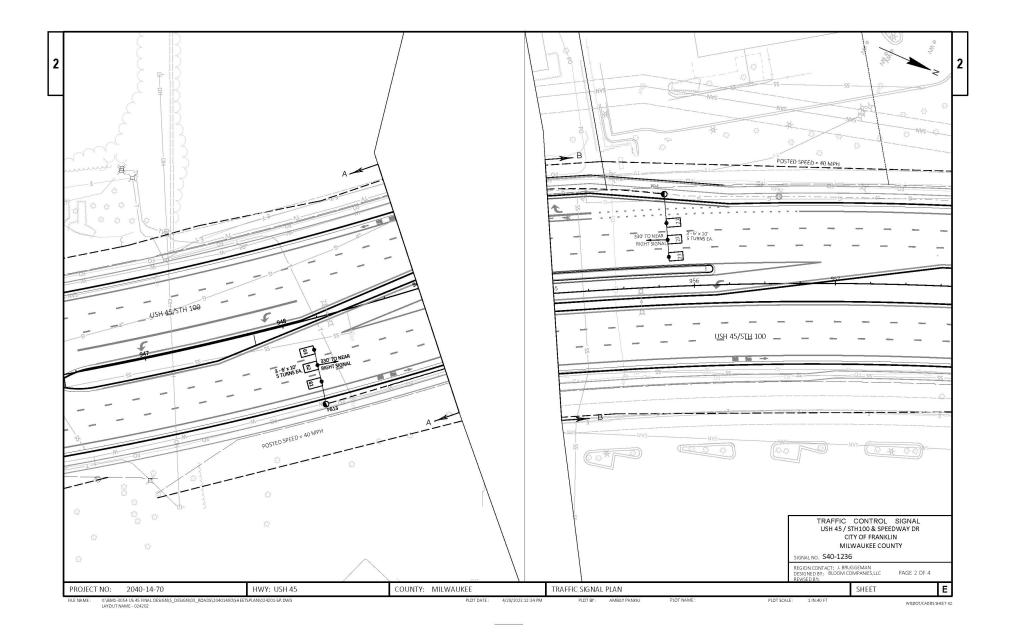
Example Plan Sets

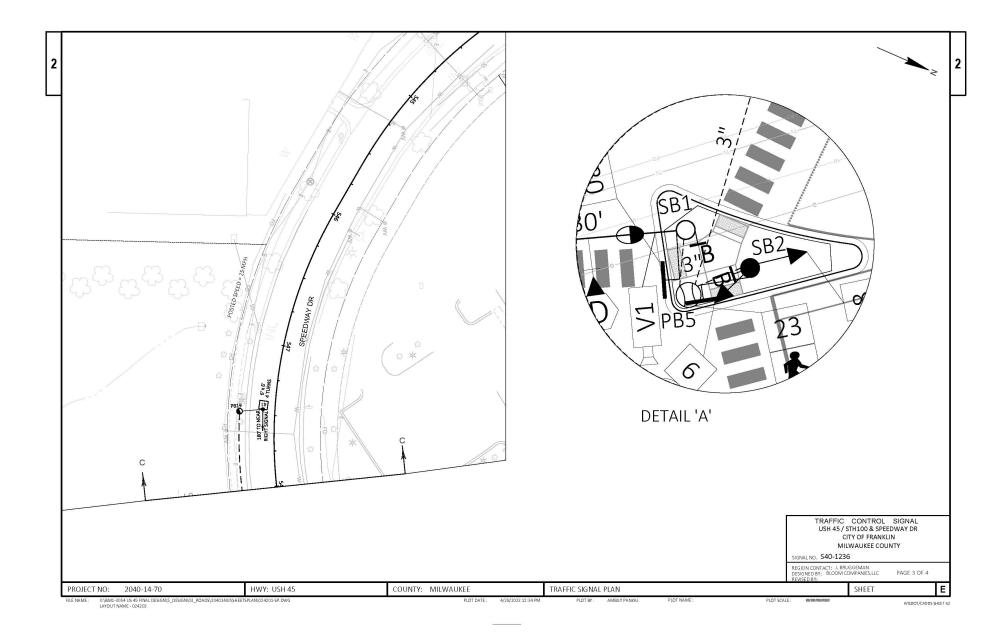
- 1. Original plan with existing geometrics
- 2. Removal plan
- 3. Temporary plan
- 4. Revision plan (add monotubes)
- 5. Signalized intersection plan with railroad preemption
- 6. Single controller plan at an interchange (dual ring with overlaps)
- 7. TTI Phasing plan at an interchange

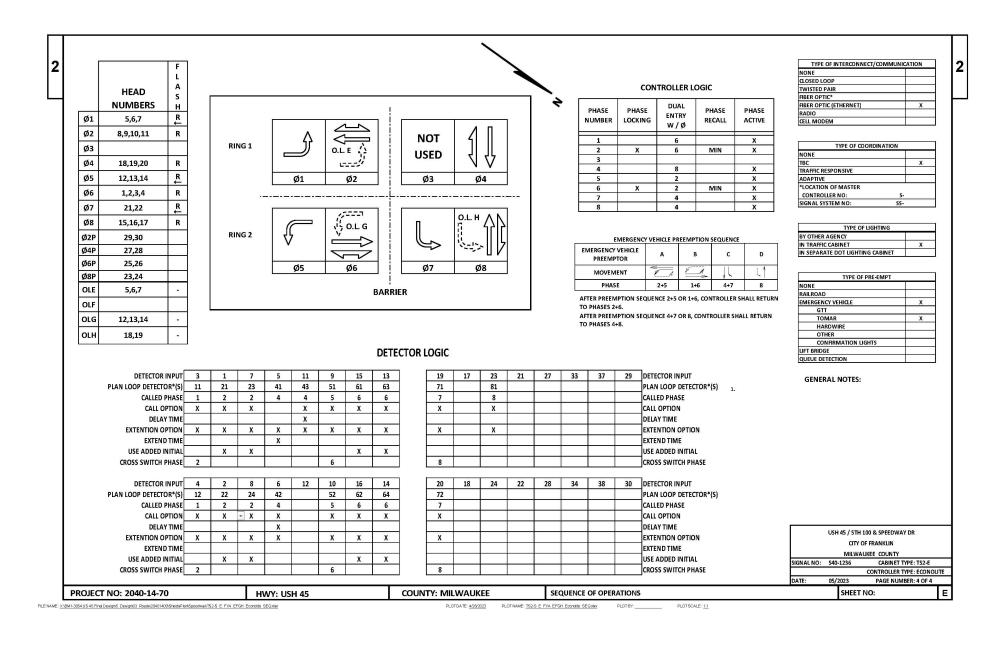
These sample traffic signal plans are strictly for reference. These plans attempt to demonstrate various signal operations and applications of special features (EVP, railroad, interchanges, overlaps). The Regional Traffic Signal Engineering staff *should* be involved during the development of traffic signal plans or special applications.

Example 1. Original plan with existing geometrics (4 sheets)

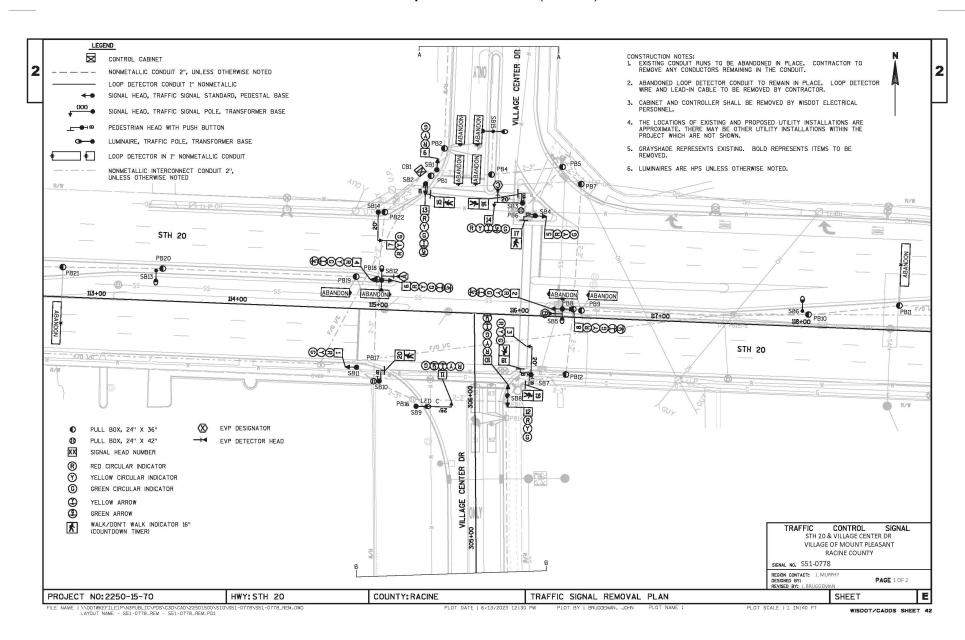


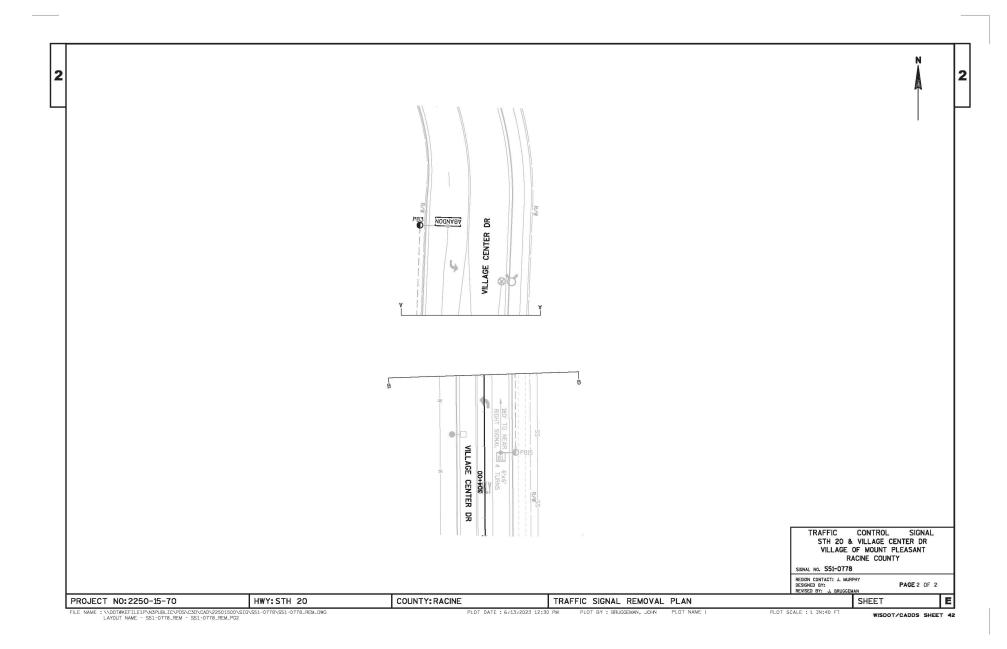




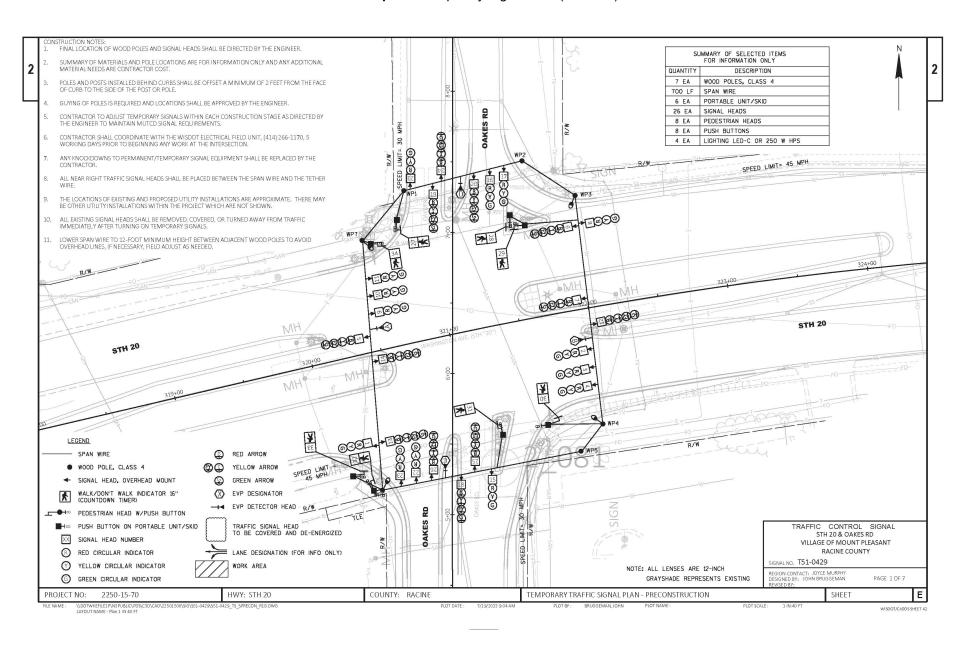


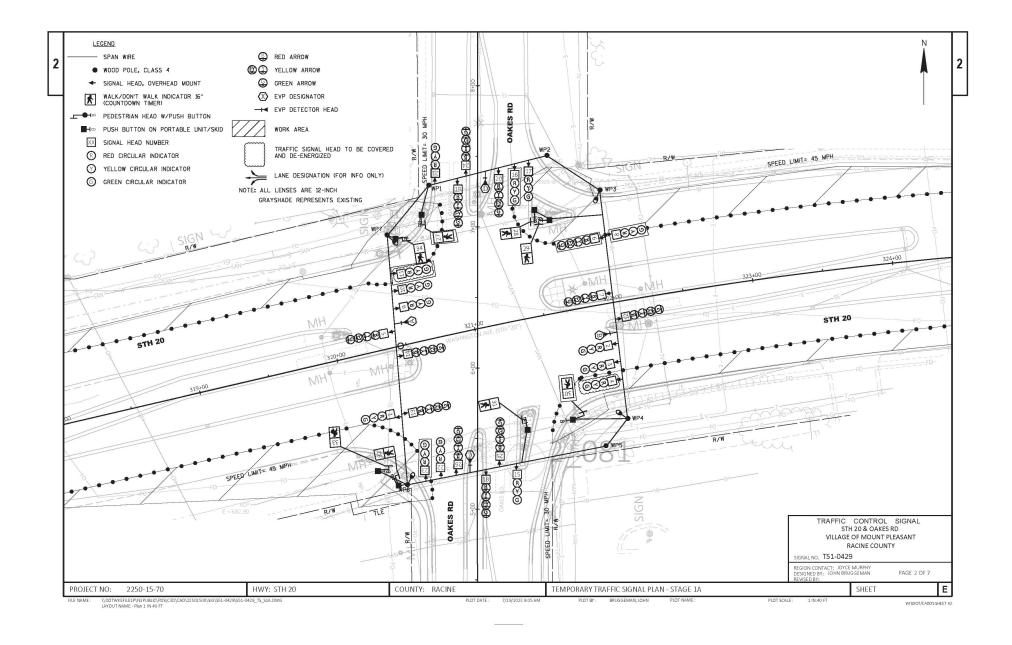
Example 2. Removal Plan (2 sheets)

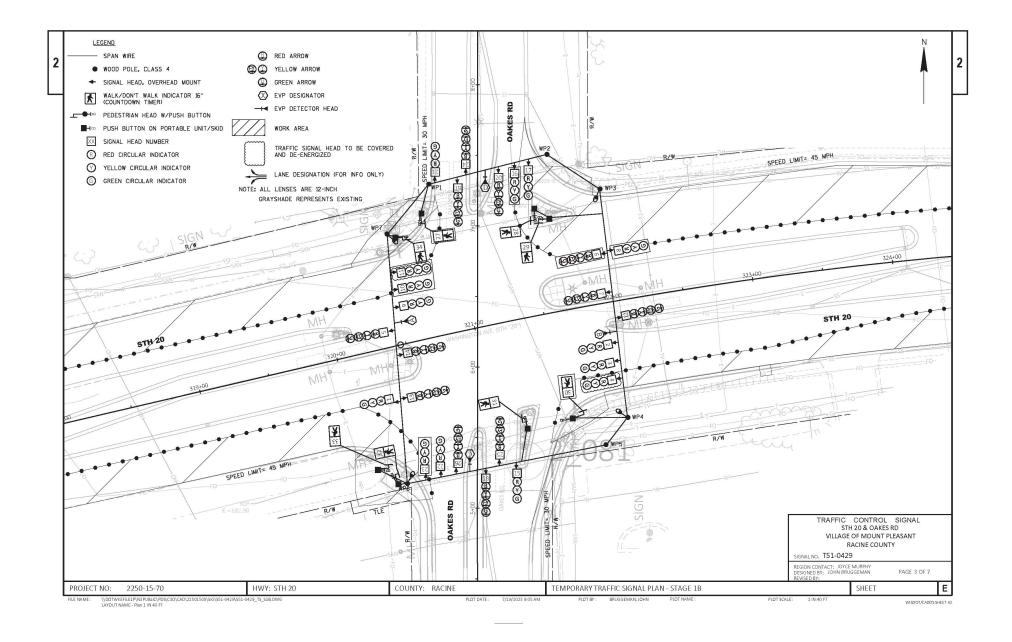


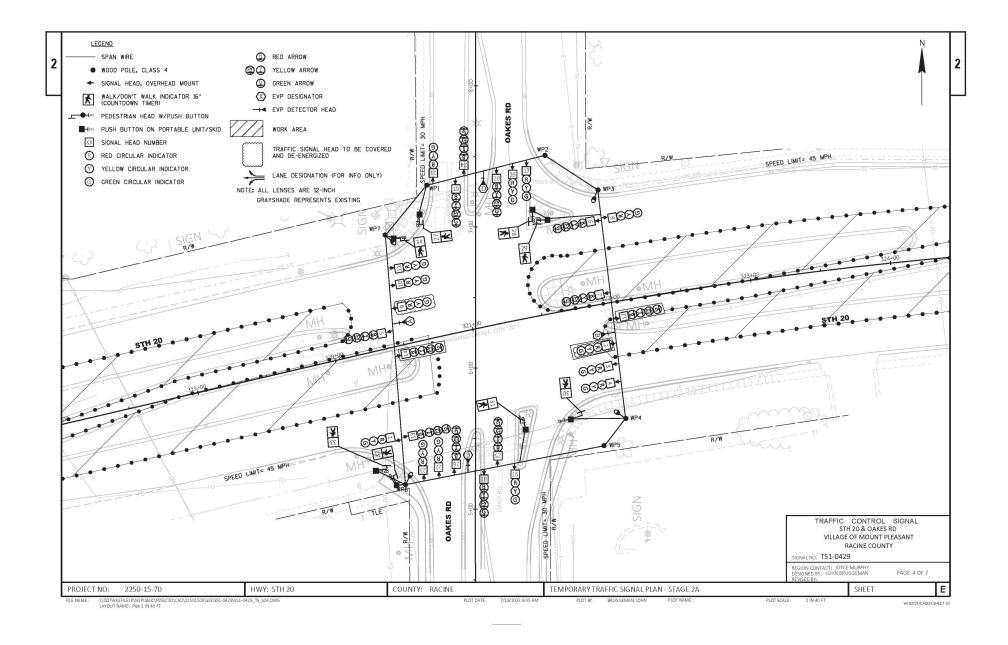


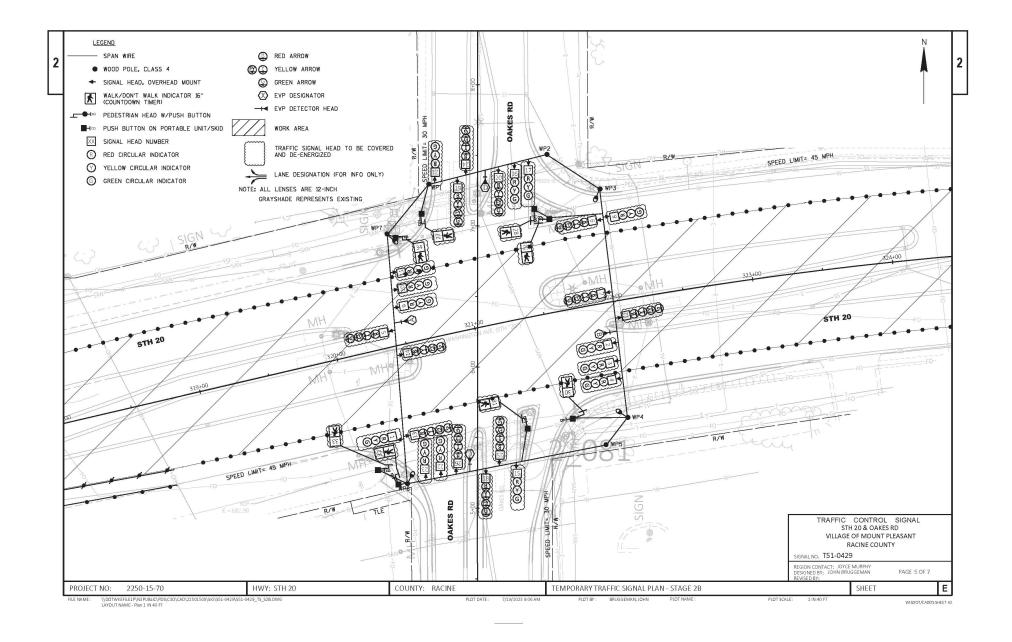
Example 3. Temporary Signal Plan (7 sheets)

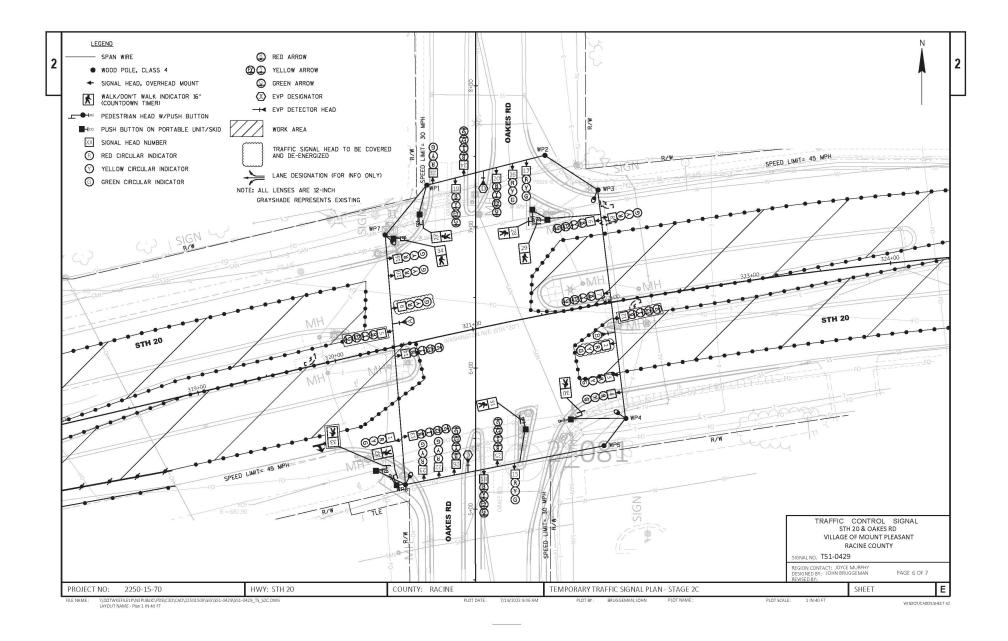


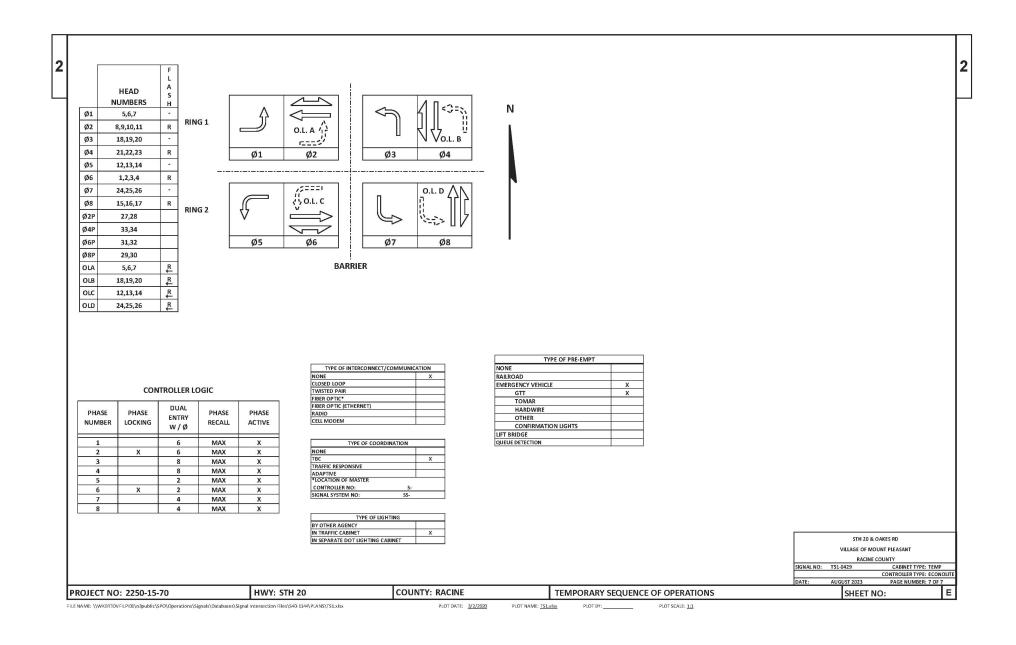


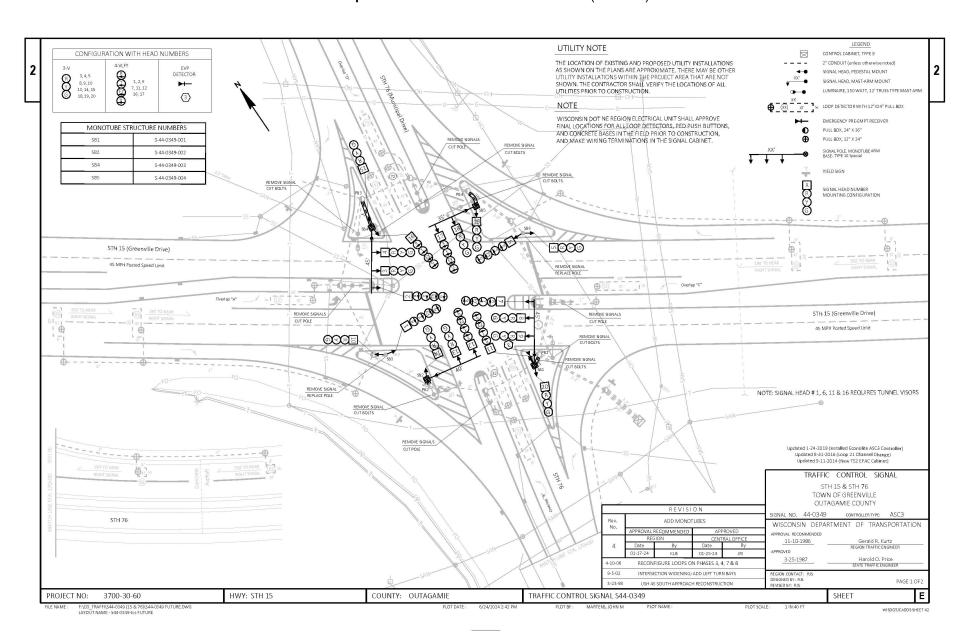




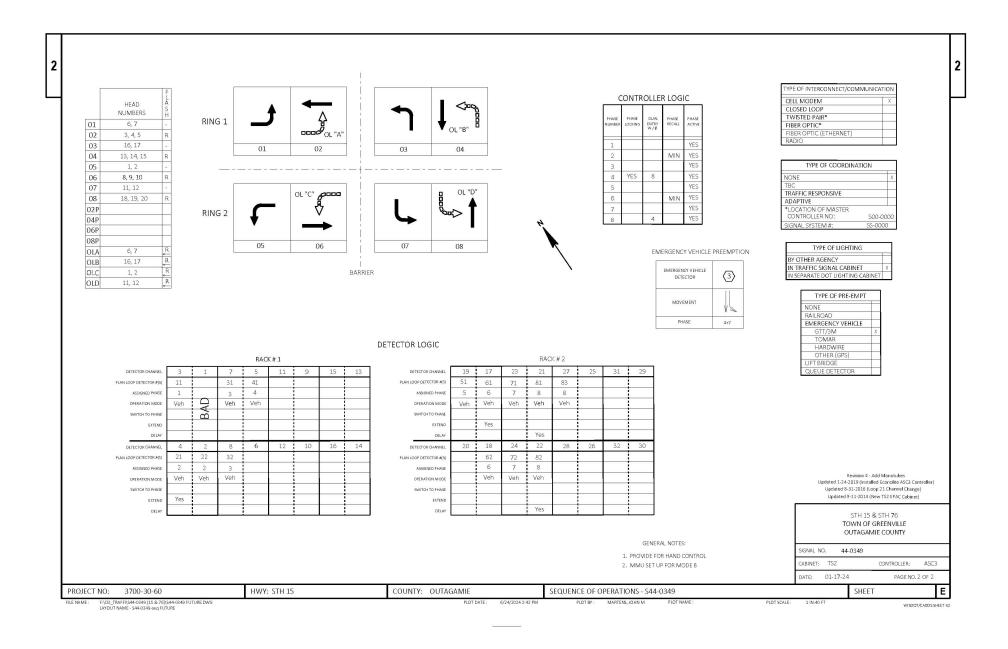






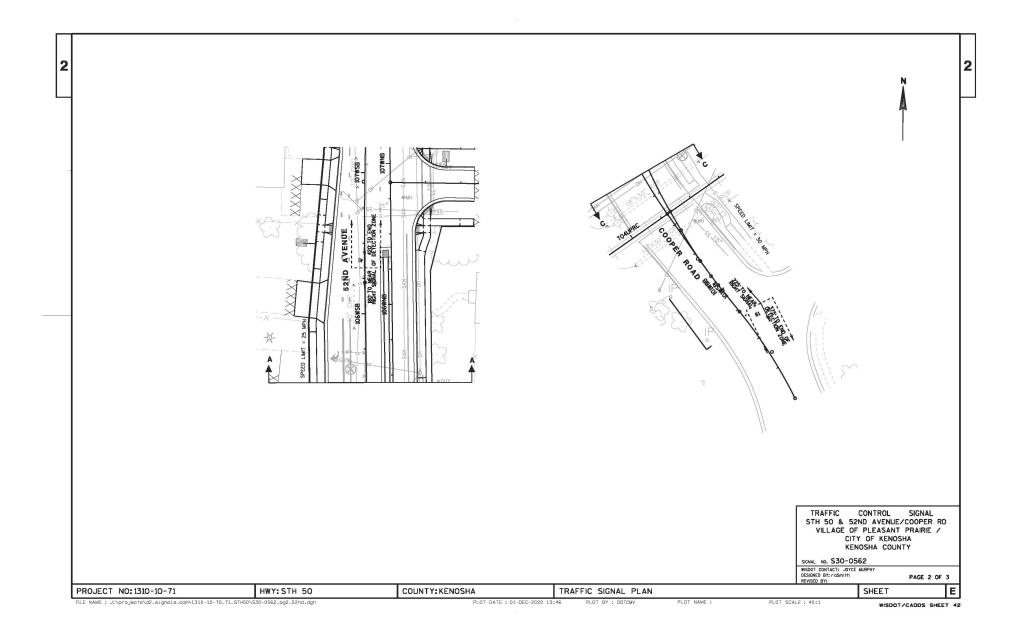


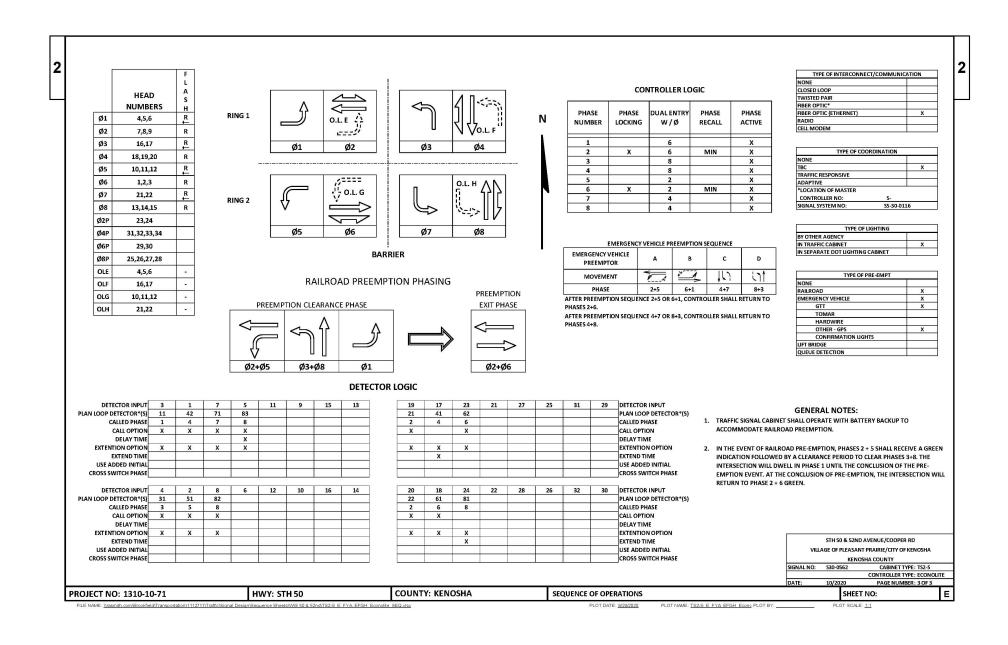
Example 4. Revision Plan to Add Monotubes (2 sheets)

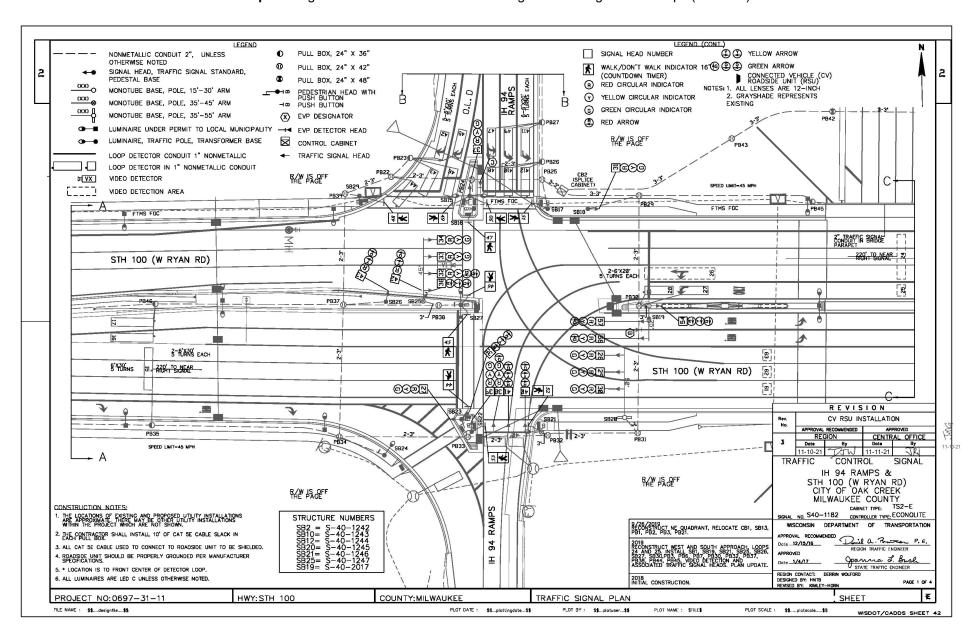


CONSTRUCTION NOTES:
1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE THE PULL BOXES AND CONDUIT RUNS INSPECTED 5 WORKING
DAYTS PRIOR TO PLACING SIGNAL CABLE INTO THE SYSTEM REQUEST FOR INSPECTION SHALL
ALSO INCLUDE A COMPLETE SE REGION TRAFFIC SIGNAL CHECKLIST. CONTROL CABINET SIGNAL HEAD, TRAFFIC SIGNAL STANDARD, PEDESTAL BASE (XX) [2. ALL LUMINAIRES ARE LED CATEGORY C UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. MONOTUBE BASE, POLE, 50'-55' ARM (XX) WONOTUBE BASE, POLE, 35'-45' ARM 3. THE LOCATIONS OF EXISTING AND PROPOSED UTILITY INSTALLATIONS ARE APPOXIMATE, THERE MAY BE OTHER UTILITY INSTALLATIONS WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN PEDESTRIAN HEAD WITH PUSH BUTTON 4. INSTALL CABINET BASE 6" ABOVE ROADWAY ELEVATION. -Im PUSH BUTTON 5. INSTALL PEDESTRIAN PUSH BUTTONS PARALLEL TO TYPE 2 CURB RAMPS. WALK/DON'T WALK INDICATOR 16" (COUNTDOWN TIMER) 6. PROPOSED PAVEMENT MARKING AND DETECTABLE WARNING FIELDS SHOWN IN GRAYSHADE FOR PLAN CLARITY. STOP SIGN MH 7. INTERCEPT EXISTING CONDUIT AND INSTALL NEW RAILROAD PREEMPTION CABLE. YIELD SIGN F000 STH 50 (75TH STREET) OF DETECTION ZONE 340WB 341WB DETECTION LINET - E O S ODDOI-340EB 341EB PB6 () 342EB - 55 V E9999 ZONE RIGHT SIGNAL 43EB PB14 344FR 50' TO RADAM **⊚**3€ STH 50 (75TH STREET) **633**E # 0000 F SPEED LIMIT = 40 MPH RRCB 07,67+501 NONMETALLIC CONDUIT 2", UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED RADAR DETECTOR (ADVANCE) LUMINAIRE, TRAFFIC POLE, TRANSFORMER BASE CONTROL PULL BOX, 24" X 42" STH 50 & 52ND AVENUE/COOPER RD RADAR DETECTOR (MATRIX) SIGNAL HEAD NUMBER VILLAGE OF PLEASANT PRAIRIE / (R) RED CIRCULAR INDICATOR CITY OF KENOSHA NOTE: GRAYSHADE REPRESENTS EXISTING ALL LENSES ARE 12-INCH KENOSHA COUNTY (Y) YELLOW CIRCULAR INDICATOR **6** GREEN CIRCULAR INDICATOR SIGNAL NO. S30-0562 CONTROLLER TYPE: ECONOLITE EVP CONSTRUCTION NOTES: (1) LINSTALL THE TRAFFIC SIGNAL EMERGENCY VEHICLE PRE-EMPTION DETECTOR CABLE TO RUN CONTINUOUSLY VINIOUT SPLICES FROM THE CABINET TO THE DETECTOR HEADS. MOUNT THE EVP DETECTOR HEADS AND WIRE THEM PER MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS. WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION RED ARROW (2) (2) YELLOW ARROW M Murphy Date 9/29/20 (2) 2. THE DEPARTMENT WILL DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION OF THE EVP DETECTORS TO ENSURE 2 THAT THE INSTALLATION DOES NOT CREATE A SIGHT OBSTRUCTION. GREEN ARROW (X) EVP DESIGNATOR Date 9/30/20 3. ALL EVP DETECTOR CABLE SHALL BE ROUTED THROUGH PROPOSED SIGNAL BASES, PULL BOXES, AND CONDUIT AS NOIGATED, PROVIDE ENOUGH CABLE TO ALLOW 10 FEET OF SLACK N THE CABBERT, IN EACH PULL BOX, AND N THE SIGNAL FOLE HANDHOLE. MONOTUBE STRUCTURES GPS EVP EVP DETECTOR HEAD 4. FOR A CABINET THAT IS NOT OPERATING THE SIGNAL, CABINET WIRING WILL BE DONE BY THE CONTRACTOR, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AND TERMINATE THE EVP CABLE AS DESCRIBED AND SHALL LABEL EACH CABLE AS NOTED ON THE PLAN SHEETS (LE. EVP A-B-C). WISDOT CONTACT: JOYCE MURPHY DESIGNED BY: roSmith REVISED BY: VEHICLE DETECTION AREA PAGE 1 OF 3 COUNTY: KENOSHA PROJECT NO: 1310-10-71 HWY: STH 50 TRAFFIC SIGNAL PLAN SHEET PLOT SCALE: 40:1 WISDOT/CADDS SHEET 42

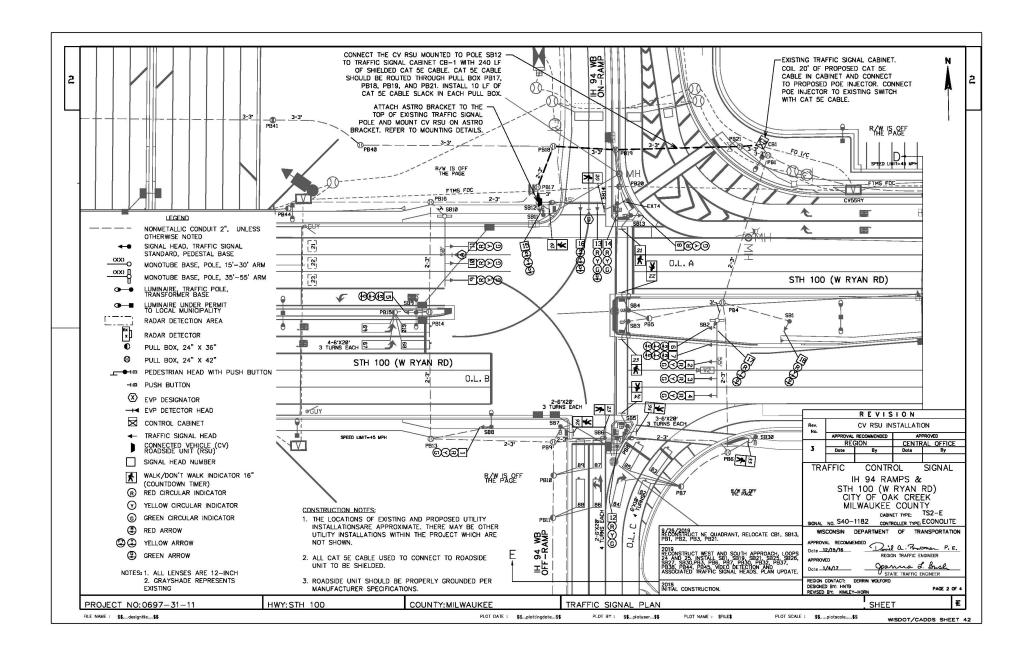
Example 5. Signalized Intersection Plan with Railroad Preemption (3 sheets)

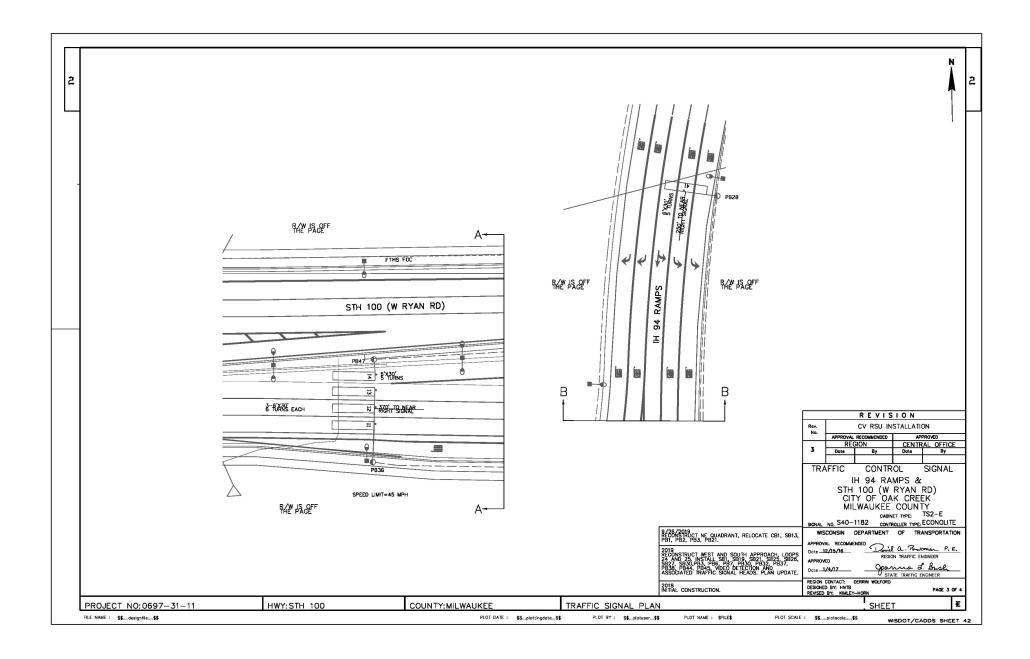


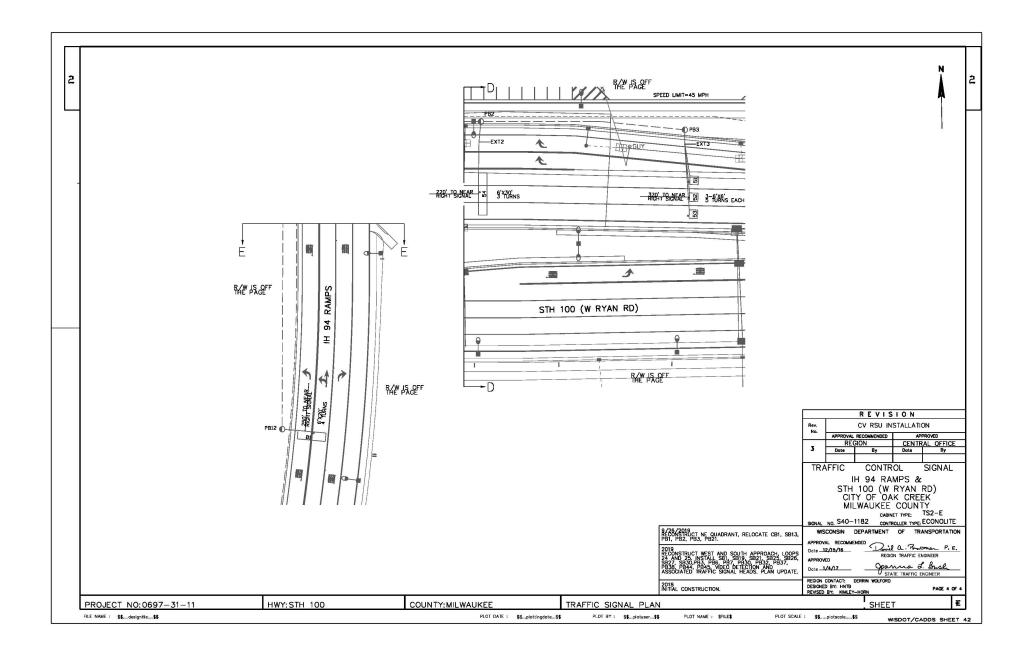


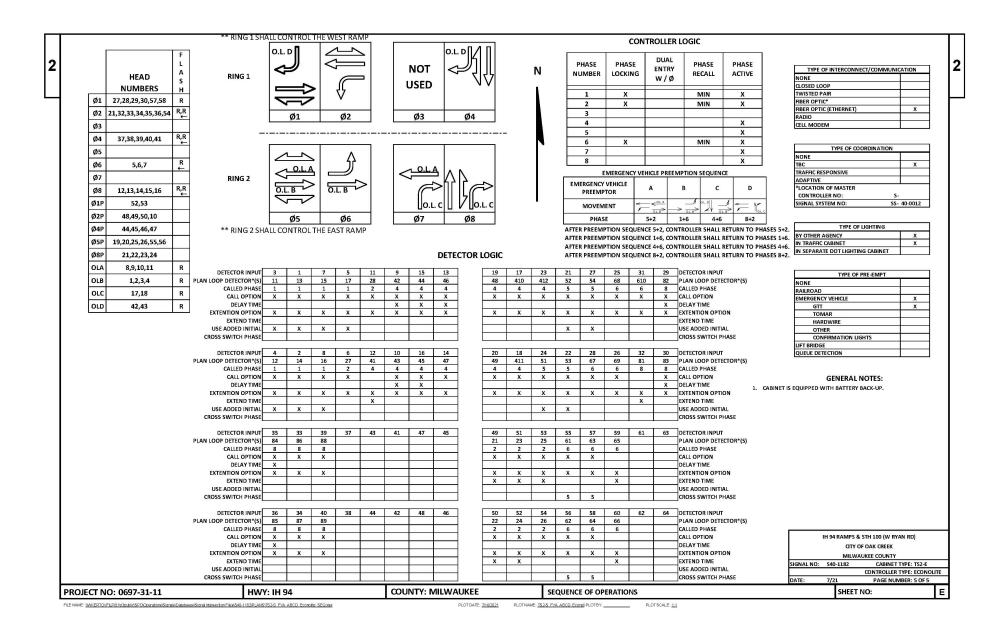


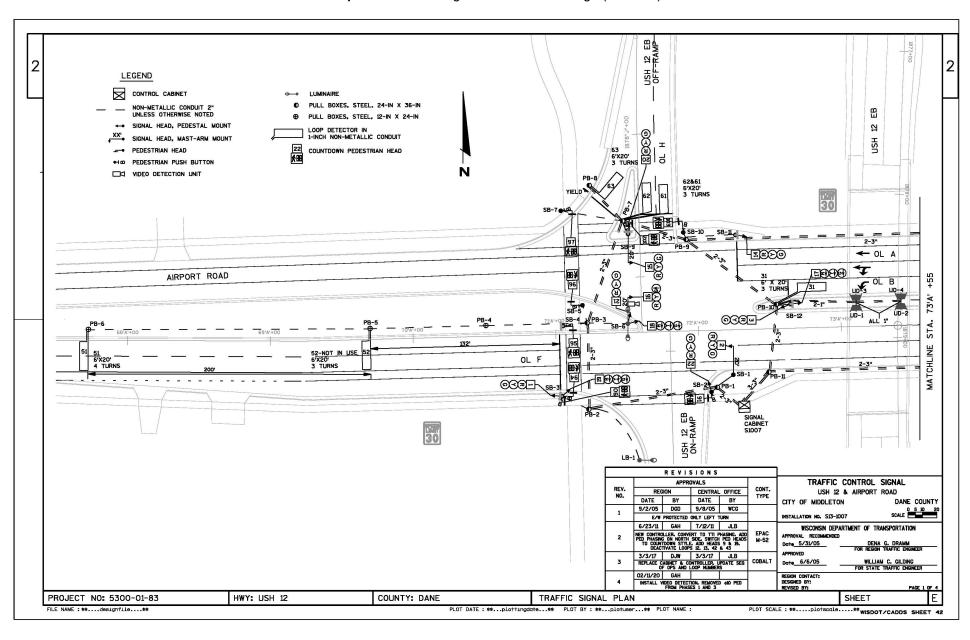
Example 6. Signal Controller Plan at an Interchange - Dual Ring with Overlaps (5 sheets)



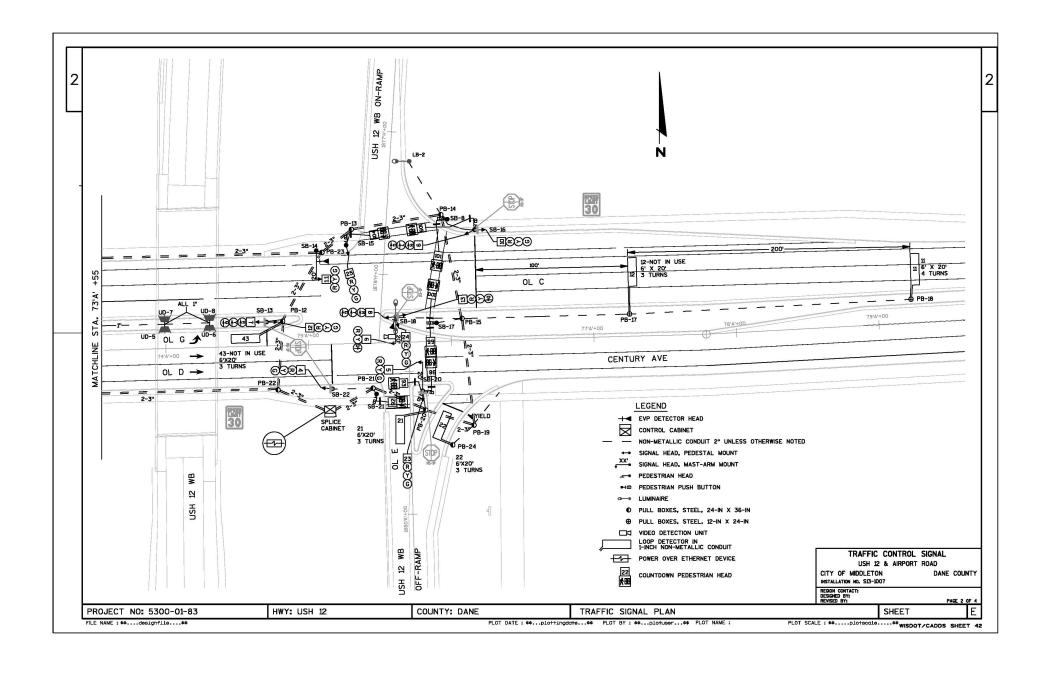


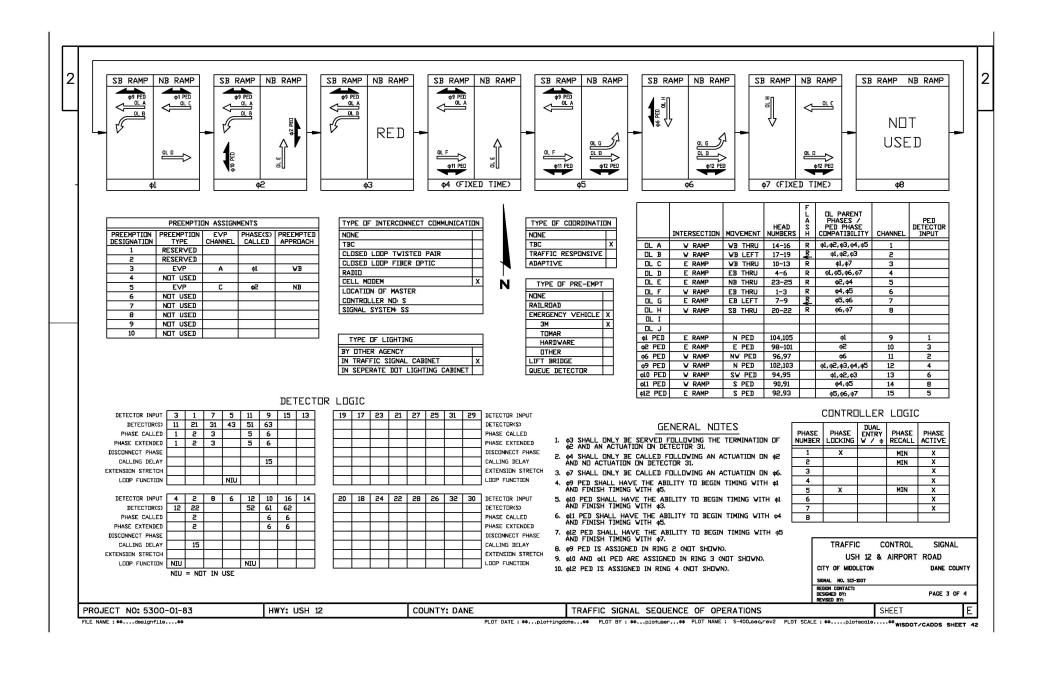






Example 7. TTI Phasing Plan at an Interchange (4 sheets)





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