Southern Tier Corridor – Rock County to Kenosha & Racine

Corridor Overview
This 60-mile corridor is part of a major passenger and freight route between the metro areas of Janesville and Beloit (and locations to the south and west) and the metro areas of Racine and Kenosha. This corridor serves major industrial and manufacturing areas in southern Wisconsin. It also provides access to rich agricultural land as well as the major tourism/recreational areas in Walworth County. The corridor includes the urban and urbanized areas of Beloit, Janesville, Delavan, Lake Geneva, Elkhorn, Burlington, Round Lake Beach, Union Grove, Racine and Kenosha.

Current Corridor Characteristics
- **Airports:**
  - Transport/corporate airports: Rock County (Janesville), Waukesha County (Waukesha), John H. Batten (Racine), Kenosha Regional
  - General utility airports: East Troy Municipal, Burlington Municipal
  - Basic utility airport: Palmyra Municipal
- **Highways:**
  - Primary state highways: WIS 11, WIS 50
  - Corridors 2030 Connector Routes: WIS 11, WIS 50
  - NHS intermodal terminals with local road connections: Refer to the Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission – Kenosha County map
- **Public Transit:**
  - Bus systems: Beloit, Janesville, Racine, Kenosha
  - Shared-ride taxi: No service along this corridor
  - Specialized transit: Available in all counties, level of service depends on location
  - Fixed Guideway Transit: Connections in Kenosha to Chicago, IL
  - Rail Freight: Freight rail service exists
  - Intercity Passenger Rail: Amtrak Hiawatha service between Chicago, IL and Milwaukee, with a stop in Sturtevant
  - Intercity Bus:
    - Connections in Kenosha to intercity bus services to Milwaukee and Chicago, IL
    - Connections in Beloit to intercity bus services to Madison, Minneapolis/St Paul, MN, and Chicago, IL
    - Connections in Janesville to intercity bus services to Madison and Chicago, IL
  - Ports and Harbors: Kenosha
  - Ferry: None in this corridor
- **Bicycle/Pedestrian:**
  - Major trails: White River State Trail, Seven Rivers Trail, Milwaukee-Racine-Kenosha Trail
  - Accommodations, linkages and accessibility along and across some facilities

Future Corridor Vision
- **Airports:** Continued service, increased direct air service and infrastructure projects to support business airplane-capable airports
- **Highways:** Maximized preservation and maintenance of infrastructure and continued user efficiency and mobility, including improved traffic movement, by implementing:
  - New Corridors 2030 Backbone Routes (US 14/WIS 11: I-39/90 to I-43)
  - State Access Management Plan vision
    - Tier 1: US 14/WIS 11
    - Tier 2: WIS 50 (US 12 to WIS 31)
    - Tier 2B: WIS 11 (from US 12 eastward), WIS 50 (from I-43 to Lake Geneva municipal limit)
  - Candidate expressway upgrade of corridor and the potential conversion of expressway-to-freeway corridor (US 14/WIS 11)
- **Public Transit:** Increased regional coordination and continued service
- **Fixed Guideway Transit:** New service (Rock County)
- **Rail Freight:** Continued freight rail service and corridor preservation
- **Intercity Passenger Rail:**
  - New service: New Madison – Milwaukee – Chicago, IL intercity passenger rail service
  - New Minneapolis/St. Paul, MN – Madison – Milwaukee – Chicago, IL intercity passenger rail service
  - New Green Bay – Milwaukee – Chicago, IL intercity passenger rail service
  - All new intercity passenger rail services will operate within existing corridors
- **Intercity Bus:**
  - Continued existing services
  - New service:
    - Phase 2: Between Janesville and Milwaukee, with stops in Whitewater and Waukesha; between Janesville and Kenosha, with stops in Delavan and Lake Geneva; and between the proposed Madison passenger rail station and Chicago, IL passenger rail station, with stops in Janesville and Beloit
  - Ports and Harbors: Continued service, preservation, maintenance and infrastructure improvements (Kenosha)
- **Ferry:** None in this corridor
- **Bicycle/Pedestrian:** Continued and enhanced accommodations, linkages and accessibility along and across facilities
About Multimodal Corridors

The Connections 2030 planning process identified statewide multimodal, intercity corridors as visual communication tools to view existing conditions, transportation features and future recommendations. These corridors collectively represent a starting point toward long-term implementation of Connections 2030 and the corridor management process. These multimodal corridors:

- Serve critical sectors of the economy or major population centers
- Carry significant travel activity for passenger and/or freight traffic
- Show significant growth in travel or economic development
- Serve an important role for other transportation modes

Corridor selection was also influenced by local land use and development plans. Each corridor is a broad geographical band that follows a general directional flow connecting trips that may include streets, highways, rail, pedestrian, bicycle facilities and routes and transit route alignments. A corridor generally follows the directional flow of a state highway alignment. It includes parallel state and local roads, service roads and facilities for other transportation modes, such as rail, pedestrian, and transit, which influence the mobility, capacity, safety and other functional elements of the corridor.
### Southern Tier Corridor – Rock County to Kenosha & Racine

#### Current and Proposed Future Activities

These activities may not occur in the time frame identified due to budget constraints, changing conditions or shifting priorities. Refer to the “Important Notes about What is Depicted” for more information or contact the WisDOT Region Office.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Short-Term (2008 – 2013)</th>
<th>Entire Planning Period</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WIS 140</strong></td>
<td><strong>US 14/WIS 11</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Reconstruct within Village of Clinton from southern village limits to northern village limits</td>
<td>Complete corridor plan from I-39 (Janesville) to I-43 (Waukesha Co.), and implement results, which may include adding lanes and/or capacity, constructing candidate expressway upgrades and/or converting to freeway if supported by environmental document and process leading to candidate major project enumeration</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Commuter Bus/ Fixed Guideway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Airports</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support regional service expansion to include Janesville and Beloit in Wisconsin, and Rockton, Roscoe, Rockford and Belvedere in Illinois</td>
<td>Support continued preservation, maintenance and infrastructure projects at State Airport System Plan airports</td>
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<td><strong>Public Transit/ Fixed Guideway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Bicycle/Pedestrian</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support studies of commuter bus or rail service in Dane, Rock and Walworth counties with potential links to Rockford, IL, and Chicago, IL</td>
<td>Support accommodations and linkages to create a connected network that provides accessibility along and across facilities</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public Transit/ Fixed Guideway</strong></td>
<td><strong>Fixed Guideway</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Support implementation of the South Central Wisconsin Commuter Transportation Study. Transit alternatives include commuter rail service from Janesville and/or Beloit to the Harvard, IL Metra station, express bus service from Madison to Rockford, IL, and feeder bus service from Beloit and/or Janesville to the Harvard, IL Metra station</td>
<td>Support studies and implementation of potential new commuter rail service from Rock, Walworth, Racine and Kenosha counties to Chicago, IL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mid-Term (2014 – 2019)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Local Roads</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intercity Bus</strong></td>
<td>Support continued preservation, maintenance and infrastructure projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>Support new intercity bus service between Janesville and Kenosha with stops in Delavan and Lake Geneva</td>
<td>Support continued preservation, maintenance and infrastructure projects</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>State Highways</strong></td>
<td><strong>Rail Freight</strong></td>
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<td>Construct grade separations at rail crossings if supported by environmental document</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Specialized Transit</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Highways</strong></td>
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<td>Preserve and maintain infrastructure</td>
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<td><strong>State Highways</strong></td>
<td><strong>State Highways</strong></td>
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<td>Improve traffic movement with traffic operations infrastructure strategies</td>
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### Important Notes about What is Depicted

The map shows currently programmed and proposed future activities (as of December 31, 2007) that have significant impacts on the corridor. Not all projects or initiatives are mapped, and additional analyses, including an environmental document, will be conducted before any of the projects or activities are completed. These analyses may include studying alternatives (including a no build/no change alternative) with public involvement opportunities as appropriate. Resources and shifting priorities may impact WisDOT’s implementation of any proposed activity within the time frames identified. WisDOT will remain flexible in the implementation of Connections 2030 recommendations. The table and map activities (on the previous page) reflect actions identified in:

- Connections 2030 policies
- WisDOT’s Six-Year Highway Improvement Program (2008 - 2013)
- Other WisDOT program data
- Other WisDOT plans and studies
- Metropolitan planning organizations’ (MPOs), regional planning commissions’ (RPCs) and tribal long-range transportation plans

For information on funding and implementation priorities, see those Connections 2030 chapters. For more information on transportation projects, contact the WisDOT Region Office (see Connections 2030 or www.dot.wisconsin.gov/projects/ for a map of region offices). MPO, RPC and tribal long-range transportation plans offer recommendations on all transportation modes within their boundaries.
Corridor Map – Data Definitions and Sources

Data Definitions

Corridors 2030
See Connections 2030 Chapter 5, Preserve and Maintain Wisconsin’s Transportation System, for more information.

• Backbone system: Multilane, divided highways interconnected all major population and economic centers of the state and linking them to the national transportation network
• Connector system: Two- and four-lane highways directly linking other significant economic and tourism centers to the Backbone system

State Access Management Plan vision
See Connections 2030 Chapter 9, Promote Transportation Efficiencies, for more information.

• Tier 1: By 2030, in rural areas (outside of city and village boundaries), access to the highway will primarily be at interchanges (with some existing safely spaced, locked, and gated emergency vehicle driveways and a few isolated field entrances possible at select locations)
• Tier 2A: By 2030, in rural areas (outside of city and village boundaries), access to the highway will primarily be at at-grade public road intersections (with some existing safely spaced, locked and gated emergency vehicle driveways and few isolated field entrances)
• Tier 2B: By 2030, in rural areas (outside of city and village boundaries), access to the highway will primarily be at at-grade public road intersections with some existing safely spaced, lower volume private, residential, field or emergency service driveways
• Tier 3: By 2030, in rural areas (outside of city and village boundaries), access to the highway will primarily be at at-grade public road intersections with some existing safely spaced, higher volume private, residential and field or emergency service driveways
• Tier 4: By 2030, in rural areas (outside of city and village boundaries), access to the highway will be at safely spaced driveways and roads

State Airport System Plan classifications
Air carrier (passenger) / air cargo: Designed to accommodate virtually all aircraft up to and, in some cases, including wide body jets and large military transports
• Transport/corporate: Intended to serve corporate, small passenger and cargo jet aircraft used in regional service, and small airplanes (piston or turboprop) used in commuter air service
• General utility: Intended to serve virtually all small aviation single and twin-engine (both piston and turboprop) with a maximum take-off weight of 12,500 pounds or less
• Basic utility: Intended to serve all small-engine piston aircraft and many of the smaller twin-engine piston aircraft with a gross takeoff weight of 12,500 pounds or less

Truck volume descriptions
• Low (0 – 501 trucks per day), Medium (501 – 2,500 trucks per day), High (2,501 – 8,000 trucks per day)
• Very High (more than 8,000 trucks per day)

Urban/urbanized areas
• Urban areas: Areas with populations between 5,000 and 49,999
• Urbanized areas: Areas with populations of 50,000 or more

Data Sources

Annual average daily traffic (AADT)
• Current data: WisDOT, 2005 Wisconsin Highway Traffic Volume Data, December 2006
• Forecast data: WisDOT, August 2007

Enplanements
• Current data: WisDOT, 2006 Wisconsin Aviation Activity, April 2007
• Forecast data: Flight Transportation Associates, Inc., Updated Wisconsin State Airport System Plan Aviation Activity Forecasts, September 2005; Southeast Wisconsin Regional Planning Commissions, Review and Update of Regional Airport System Plan Forecasts, 2005

National Highway System (NHS) intermodal terminals
• Federal Highway Administration, October 2007

Passenger rail ridership
• Current data: WisDOT, 2007
• Forecast data:
  • Transportation Economics & Management Systems, Inc., Midwest Regional Rail Initiative Project Notebook, 2004
  • Forecast year 2020
• Forecast Milwaukee station data includes all Milwaukee area stations (Milwaukee Intermodal Station, General Mitchell International Airport and Granville)

Population
• Current population: Wisconsin Department of Administration, January 1, 2007
• Preliminary Population Estimates for Wisconsin Counties, August 10, 2007
• 2030 Population: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Final Population Projections for Wisconsin Counties by Age and Sex, 2000 – 2030, January 2004
• Current Age 65 and older population: 2010 Census, Summary File 1, Variable P12: Sex by Age
• 2030 Age 65 and older population: Wisconsin Department of Administration, Final Population Projections for Wisconsin Counties by Age and Sex, 2000 – 2030, January 2004

Public and specialized transit
• WisDOT, January 2008

Truck volume
• WisDOT, August 2007

Wisconsin Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs)
• Chippewa - Eau Claire Metropolitan Planning Organization, Long Range Transportation Plan 2005 – 2030, October 2005
• Dubuque Metro Area Transportation Study, 2031 Long-Range Transportation Plan Duluth - Superior Metropolitan Interstate Council, Access and Mobility for People and Freight 2030, September 2005
• Fond du Lac Metropolitan Planning Organization, Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fond du Lac Urbanized Area, October 2005
• Fox Cities Metropolitan Planning Organization, Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Fox Cities Urbanized Area, October 2005
• Green Bay Metropolitan Planning Organization, Long Range Transportation Plan, November 2005
• Janesville Metropolitan Planning Organization, 2005 – 2035 Long Range Transportation Plan, December 2005
• La Crosse Area Planning Committee, 2030 La Crosse and La Crescent Metropolitan Area Transportation Plan, August 2005
• Madison Area Transportation Planning Board, Regional Transportation Plan 2030, November 2005
• Oshkosh Metropolitan Planning Organization, Long Range Transportation/Land Use Plan for the Oshkosh Urbanized Area, October 2005
• Sheboygan Metropolitan Planning Organization, Year 2035 Sheboygan Area Transportation Plan, January 2006
• Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission, Planning Report 49, A Regional Transportation System Plan for Southeastern Wisconsin 2035, March 2006
• Stateline Area Transportation Study, 2006 – 2035 Long-Range Transportation Plan, December 2005
• Wausau Metropolitan Planning Commission, Wausau Area Metropolitan Long-Range Transportation Plan – 2035, December 2005

Wisconsin Tribal Transportation Plans
• Bad River Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Long Range Tribal Transportation Plan, July 2006
• Forest County Potawatomi Community, Long Range Transportation Plan, March 2003
• Ho-Chunk Nation, No-Chunk Nation Long Range Transportation Plan, June 2005, amended March 2007
• Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, 2006 Transportation Plan, March 2006
• Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians, Long Range Transportation Plan, February 2007
• Menominee Nation, Menominee Indian Reservation Long Range Transportation Plan, May 2007
• Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin, Transportation Improvement Plan, December 2003, amended March 2007
• Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Tribe of Chippewa Indians, Long Range Transportation Plan for the Red Cliff Reservation, February 2006
• St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, St. Croix Tribal Council 2007 Long Range Transportation Plan, March 2007
• Stockbridge-Munsee Community, Long Range Transportation Plan, March 2007
• Stockbridge-Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians, 2006 Tribal Long-Range Transportation Plan Update, May 2007

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