

# Designing Arterials for Safe Speeds

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NACTO

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U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**National Highway  
Traffic Safety  
Administration**

# TRAFFIC SAFETY FACTS

## Crash • Stats



DOT HS 812 115

A Brief Statistical Summary

February 2015

## **Critical Reasons for Crashes Investigated in the National Motor Vehicle Crash Causation Survey**

Critical Reason	Estimated (Based on 94% of the NMVCCS crashes)	
	Number	Percentage* ± 95% conf. limits
Recognition Error	845,000	41% ±2.2%
Decision Error	684,000	33% ±3.7%
Performance Error	210,000	11% ±2.7%
Non-Performance Error (sleep, etc.)	145,000	7% ±1.0%
Other	162,000	8% ±1.9%
Total	2,046,000	100%

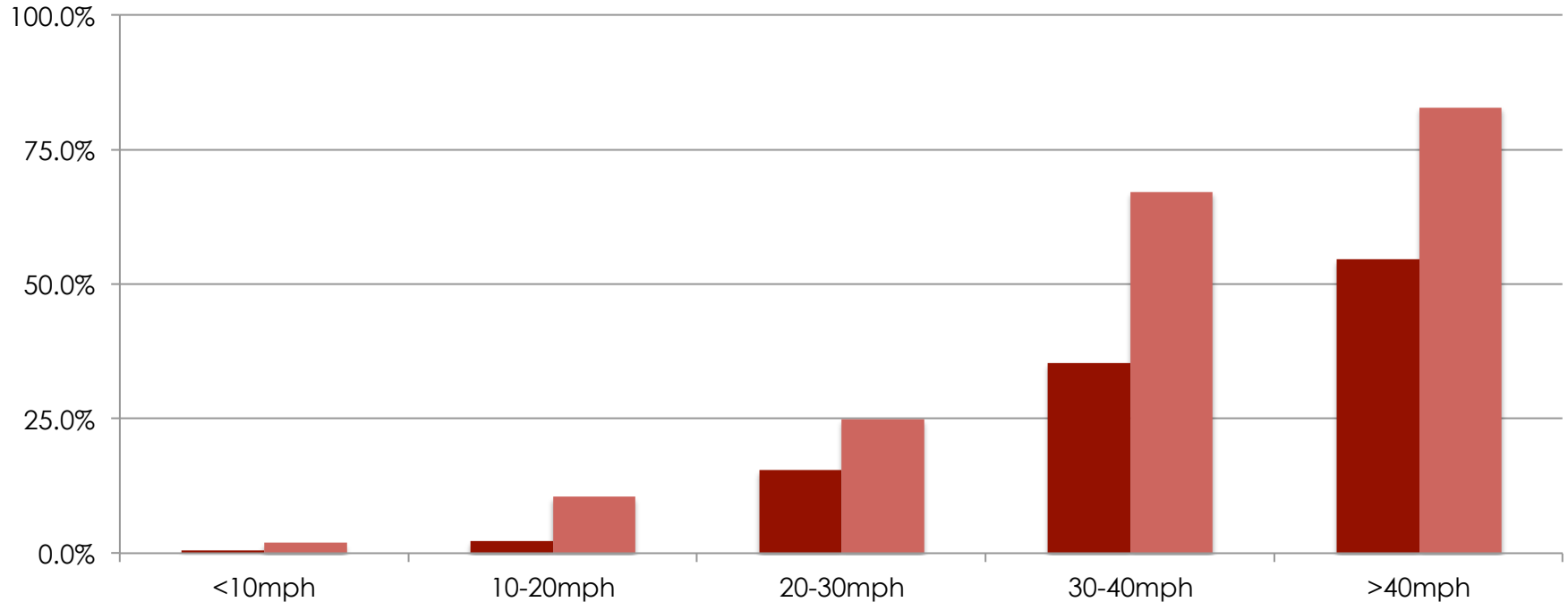
“The critical reason was assigned to the driver in an estimated **94%** of crashes.”

Speed is the problem.



# Vehicle Speed increases Risk

## Pedestrian Fatality / Severe Injury Risk



# Speed reduces recognition.



20 mph

# Speed reduces recognition.





# Speed extends stop distance.

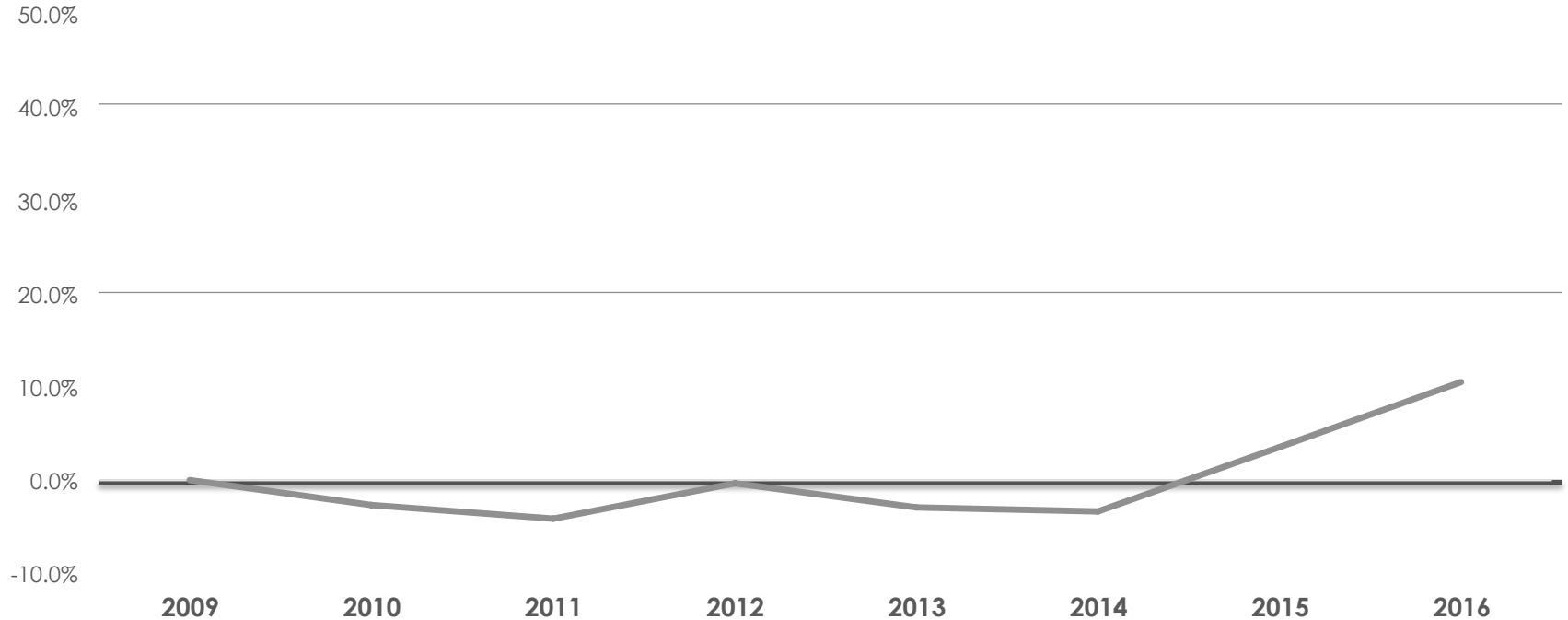




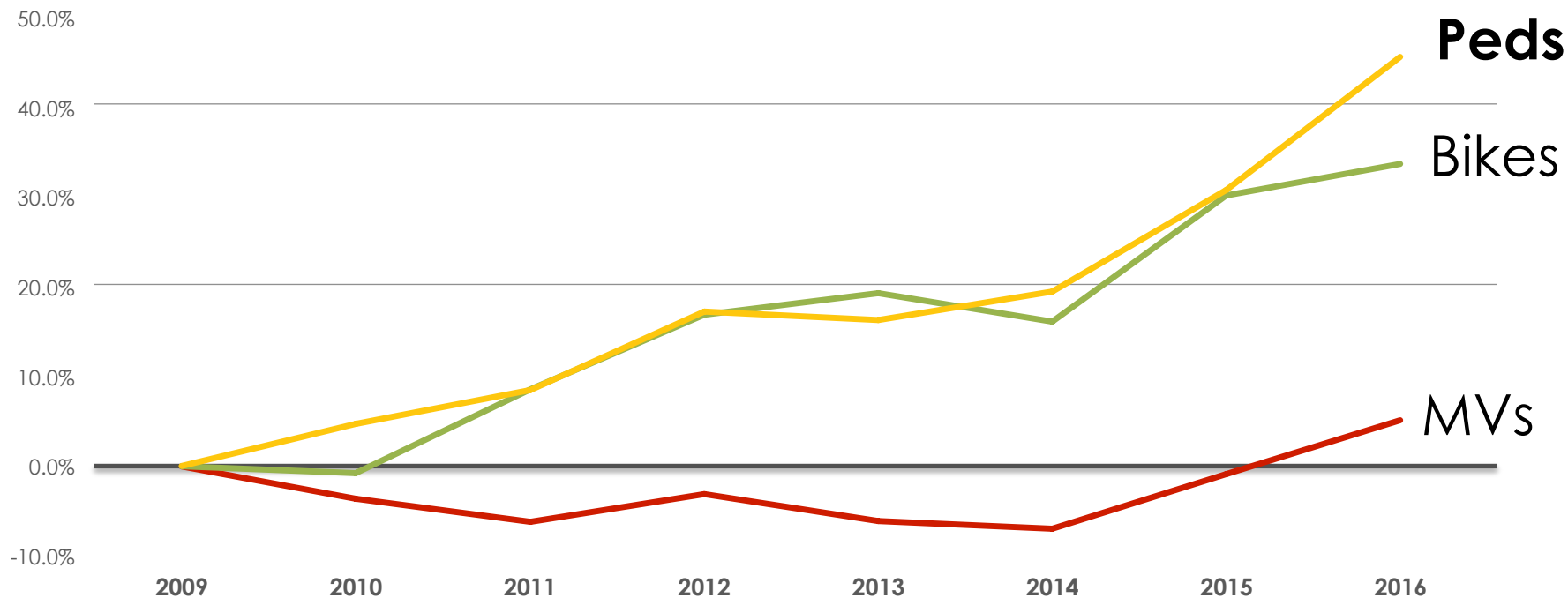
# Speed extends stop distance.



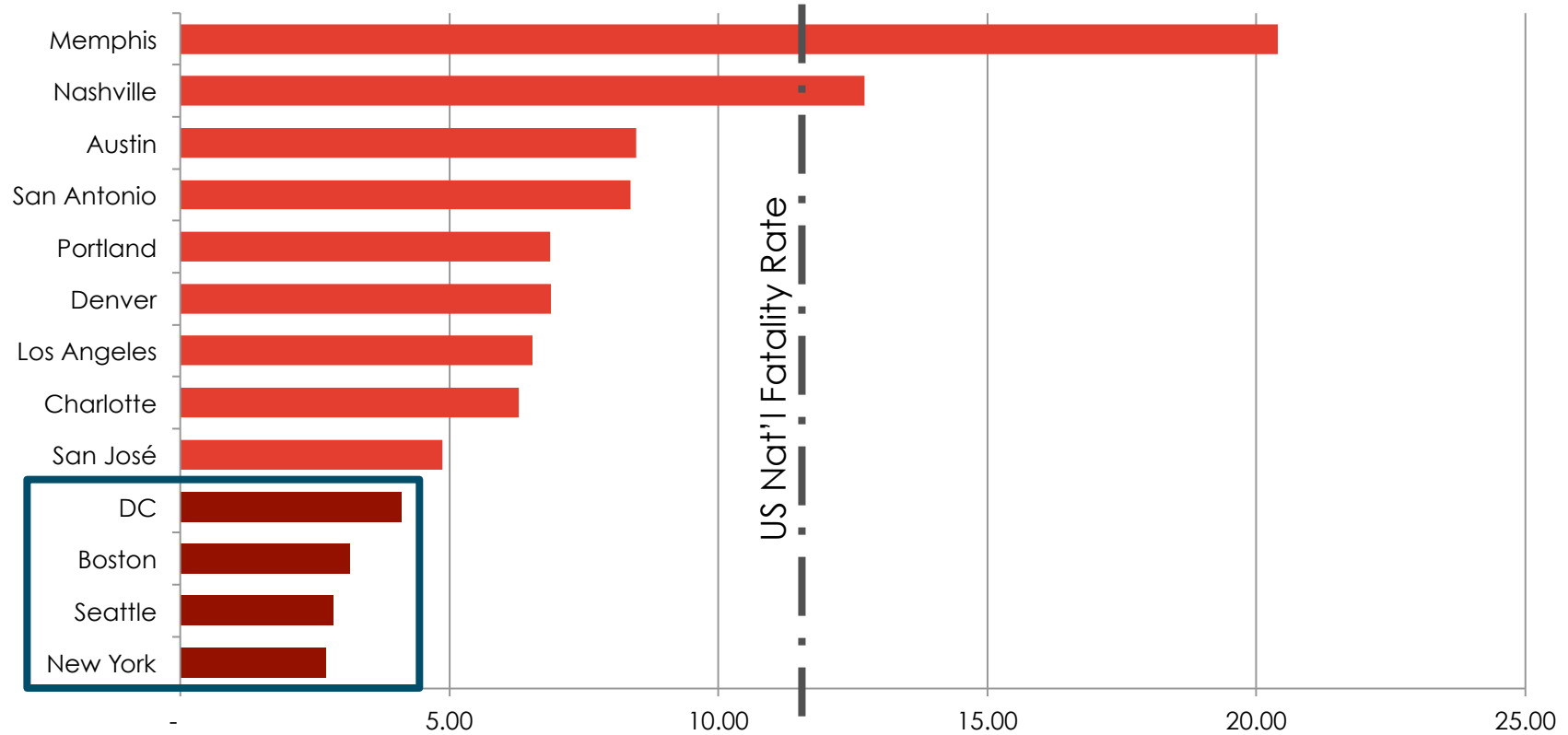
# While all fatalities are rising...



# ...Ped & Bike are Growing Fastest



# Auto-Centric Design $\neq$ Safety



FARS data (NHTSA), 2016



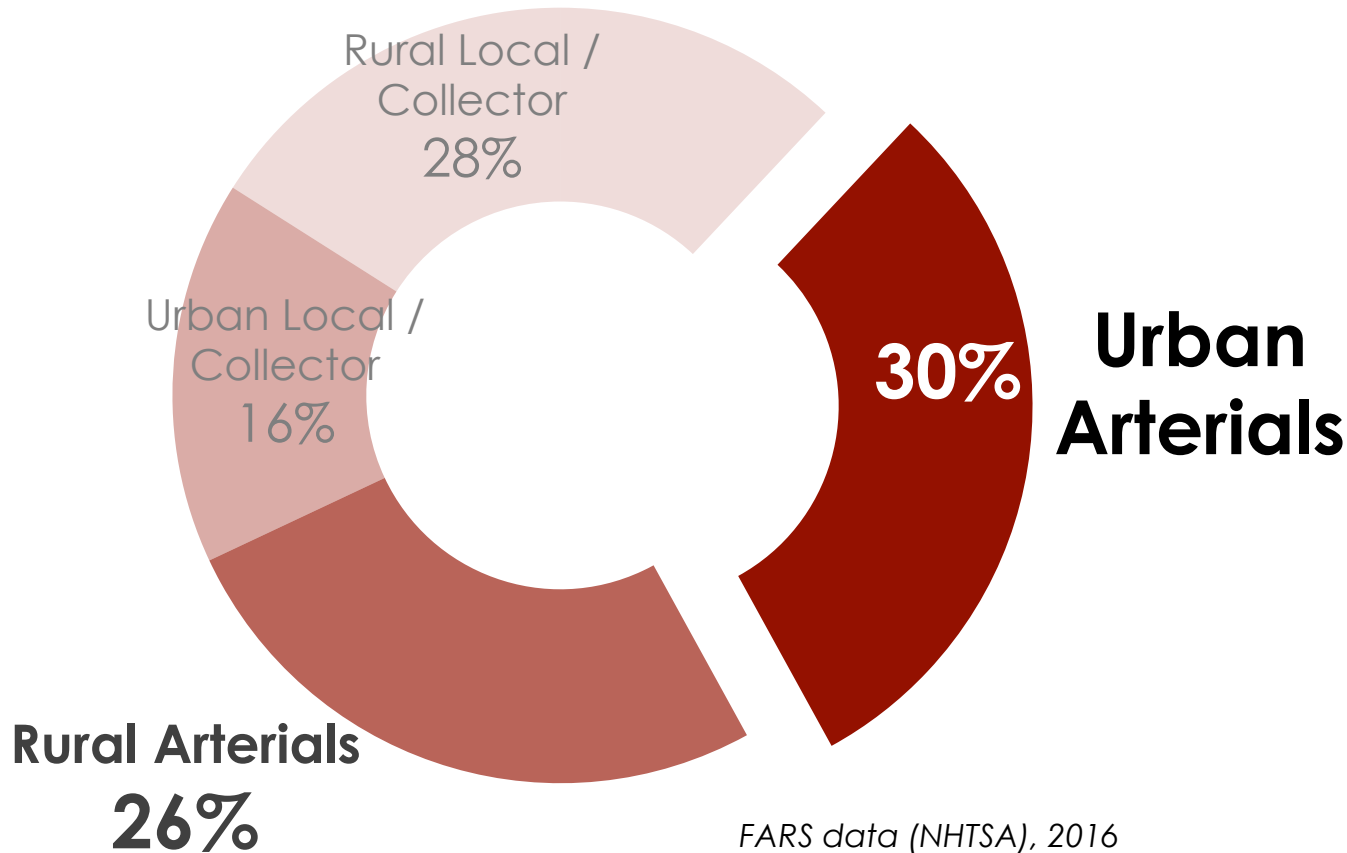
# Really?



# Risk to people walking & biking is systemic.

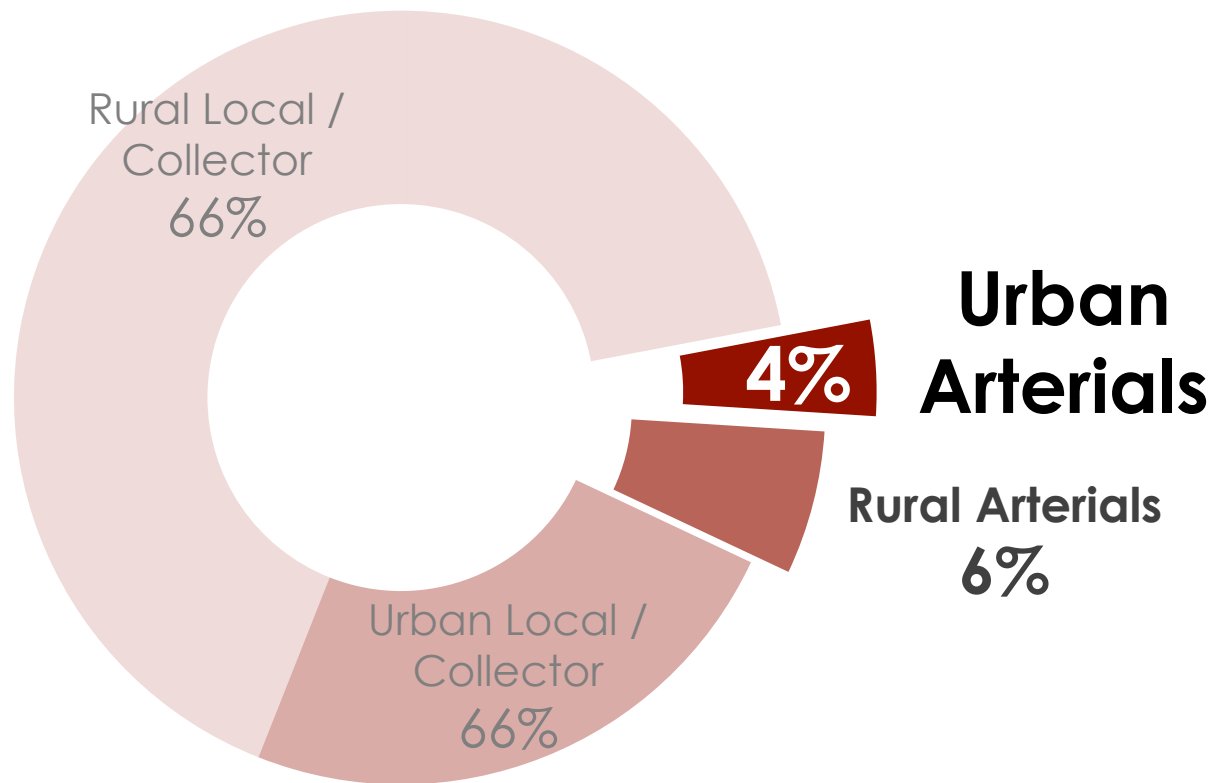


# Most (non-freeway) traffic fatalities...



FARS data (NHTSA), 2016

# ...are on a small % of streets



We need to proactively  
design streets for safe speed.

# Passive Approach

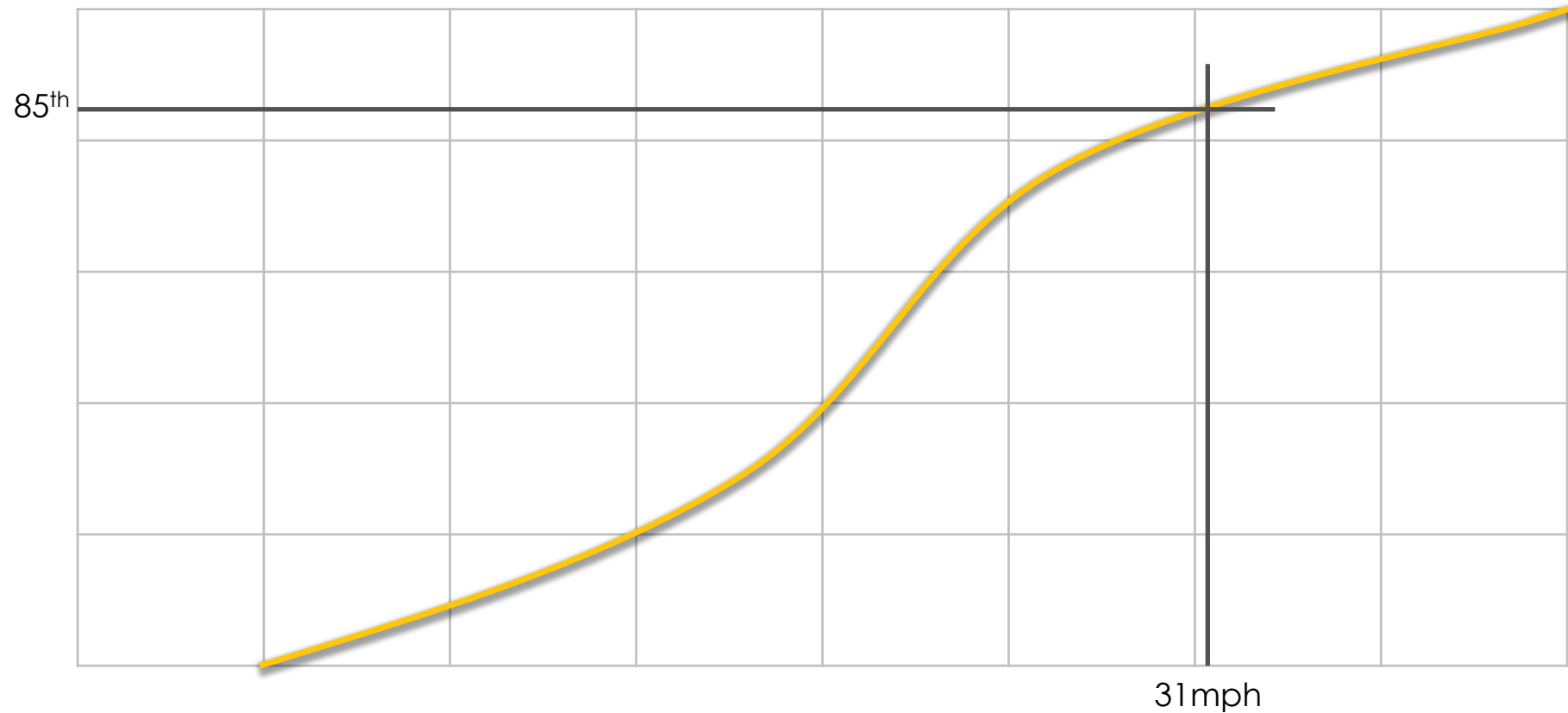
**Operating Speed** →

Design Speed →

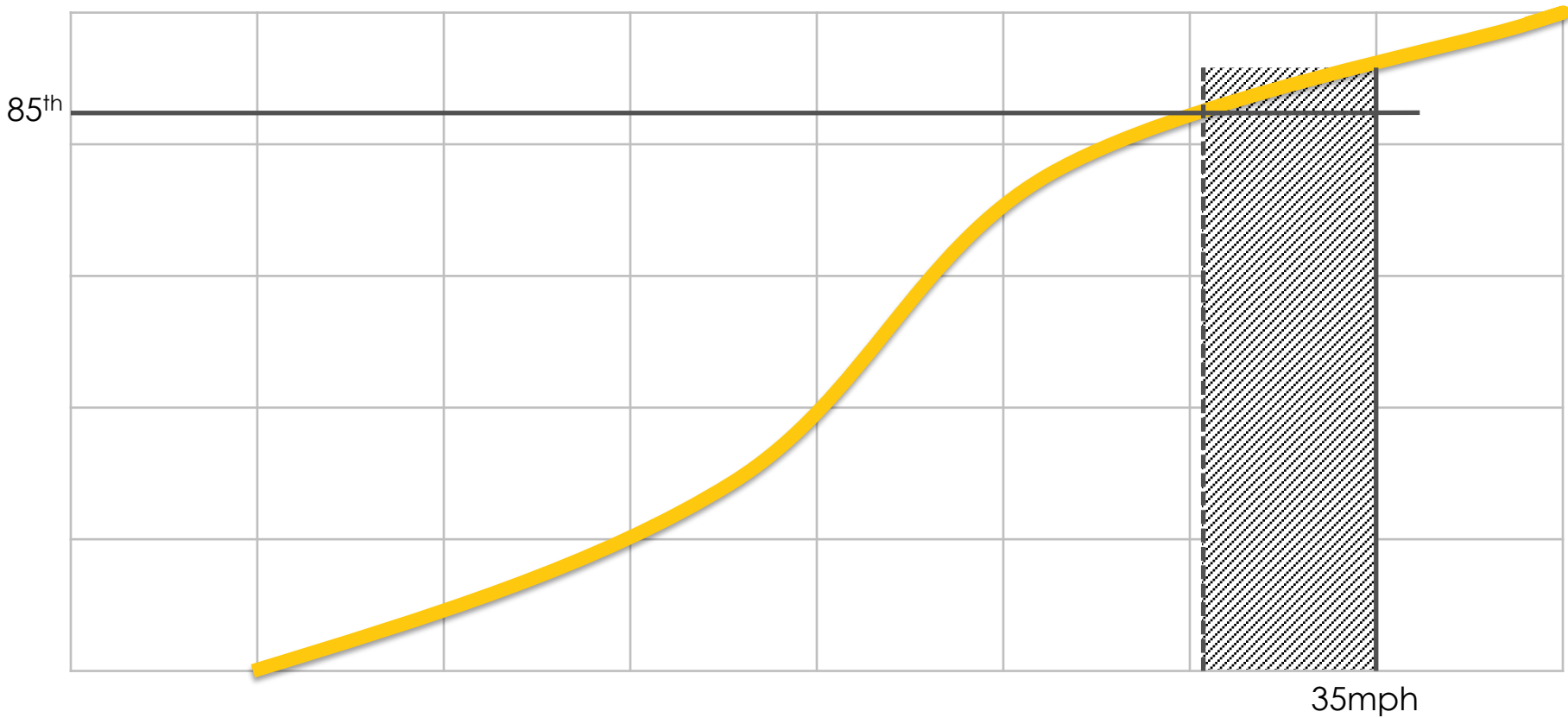
Posted Speed



# Observed Operating Speed

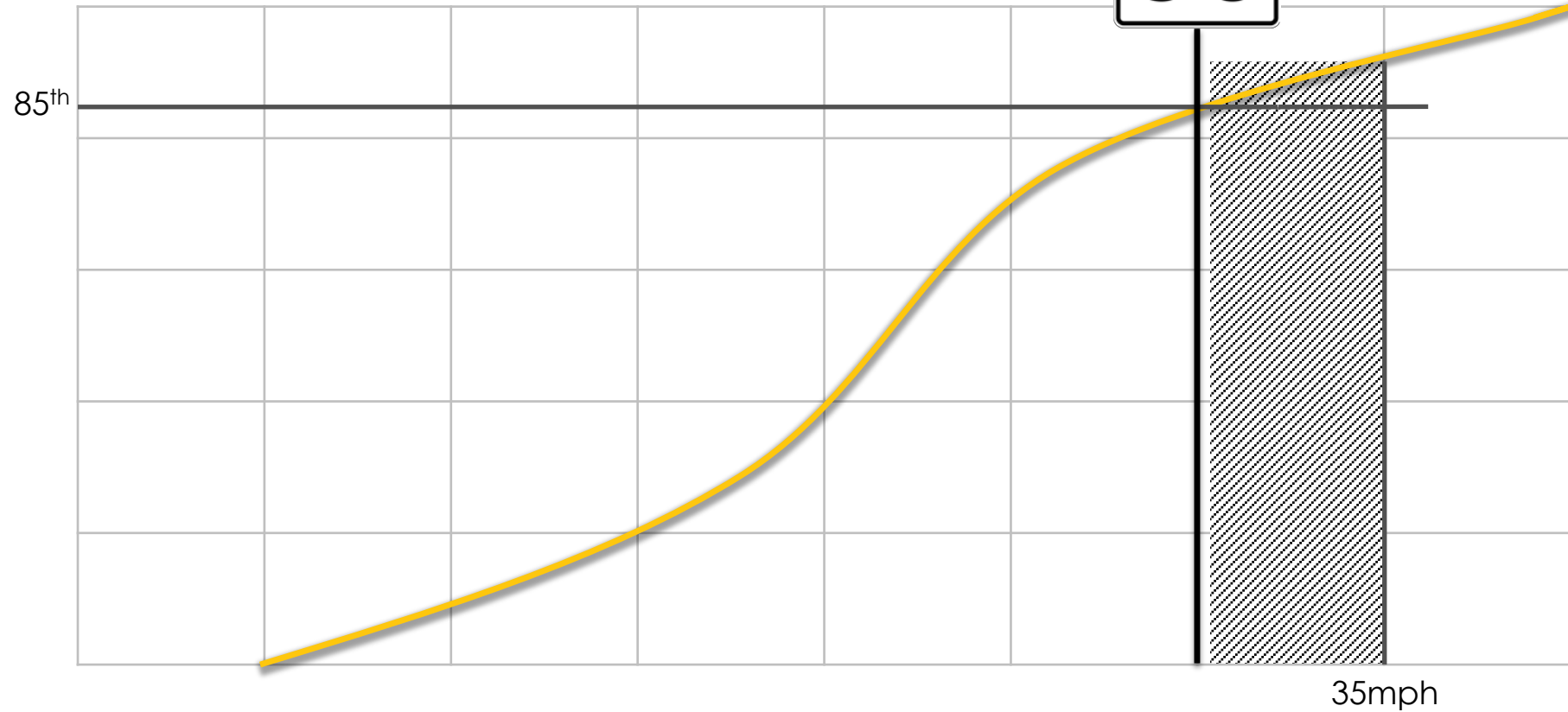


# Design Speed





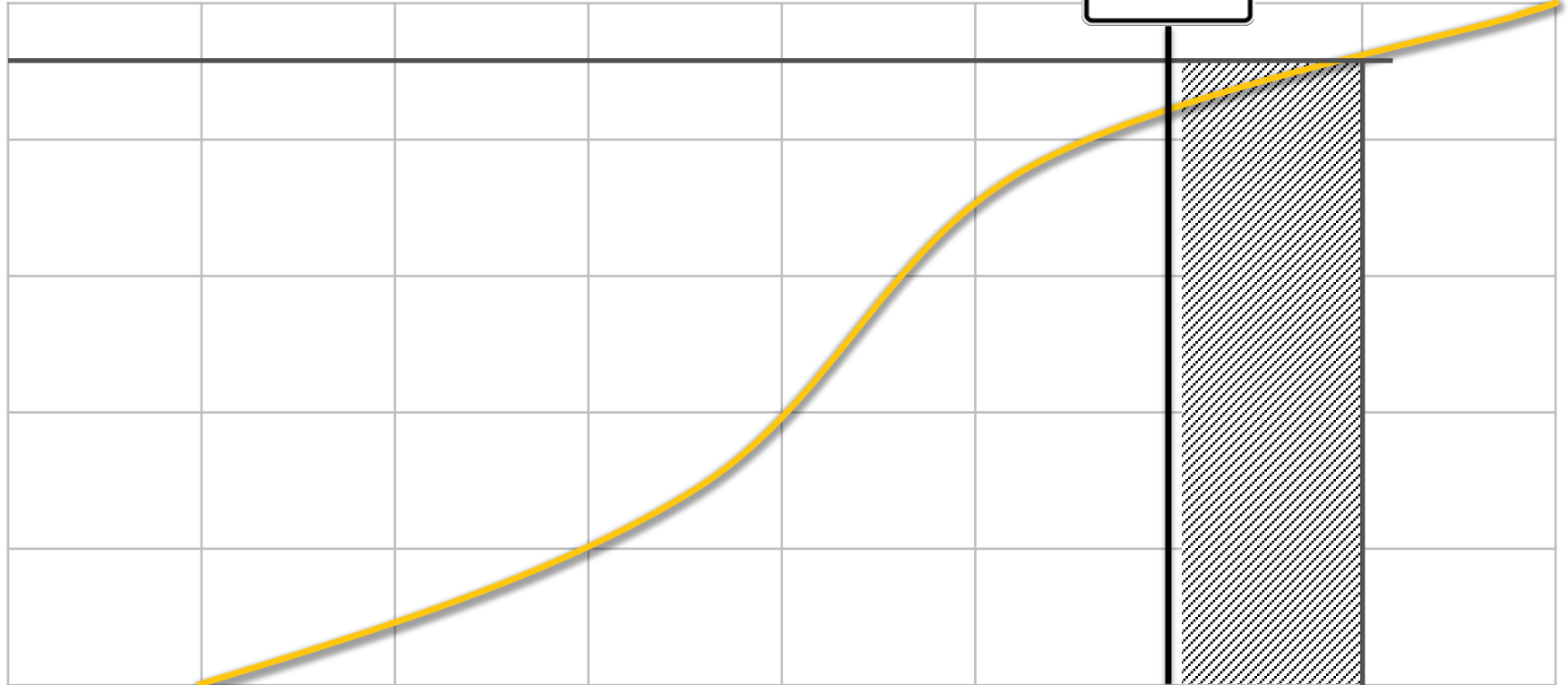
# Posted Speed



# Operating Speed



85<sup>th</sup>



35mph

# Passive Approach



# Rainier Ave, Seattle

SPEED  
LIMIT  
**30**

Location	Speeders	High-End Speeders
Northbound	<b>84%</b>	<b>4%</b>
Southbound	<b>82%</b>	<b>6%</b>

# Proactive Approach

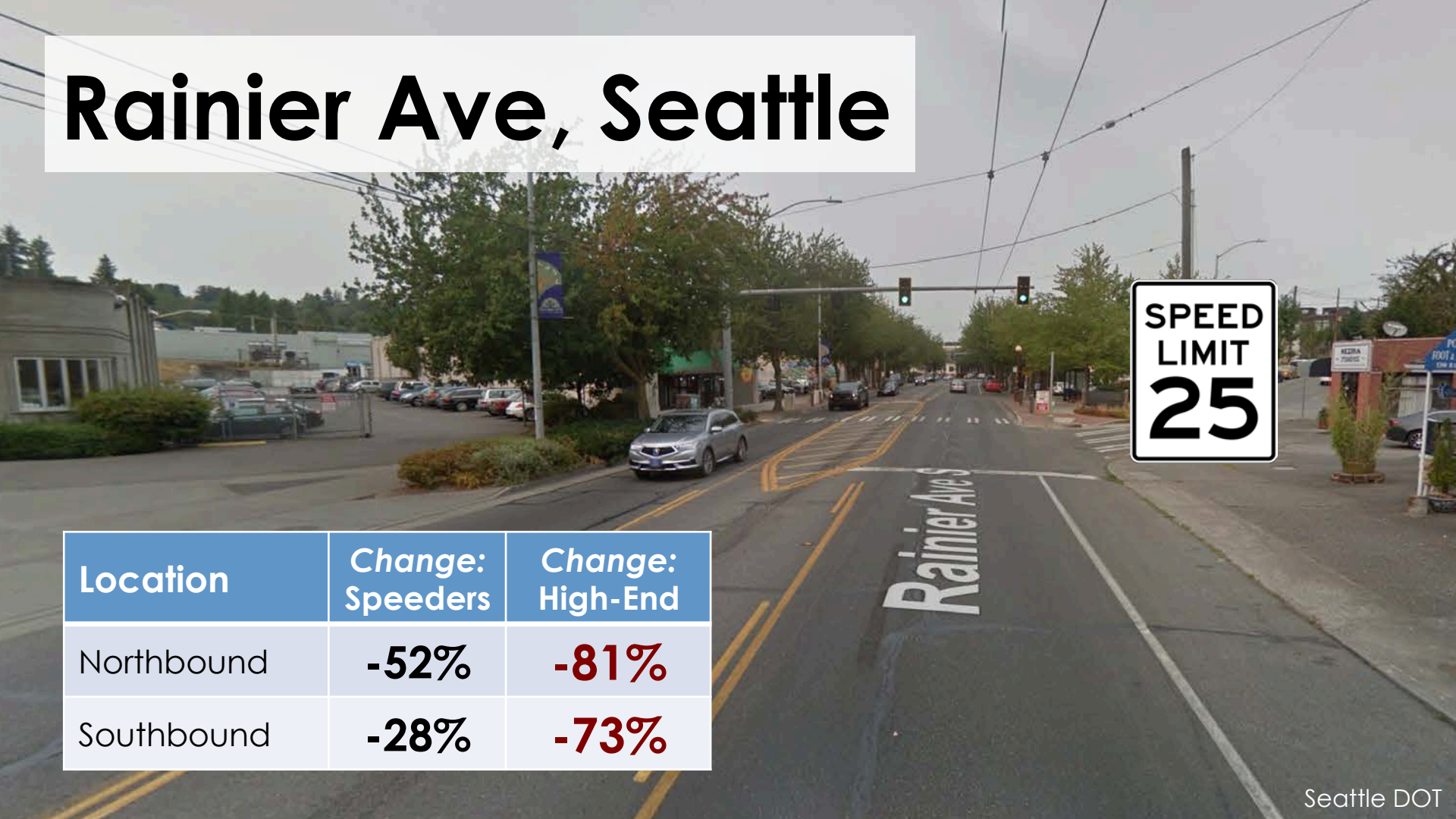
**Target Speed** =

Design Speed =

Posted Speed



# Rainier Ave, Seattle



Location	Change: Speeders	Change: High-End
Northbound	<b>-52%</b>	<b>-81%</b>
Southbound	<b>-28%</b>	<b>-73%</b>



# Rainier Ave, Seattle



Before:

9 injury crashes  
per year

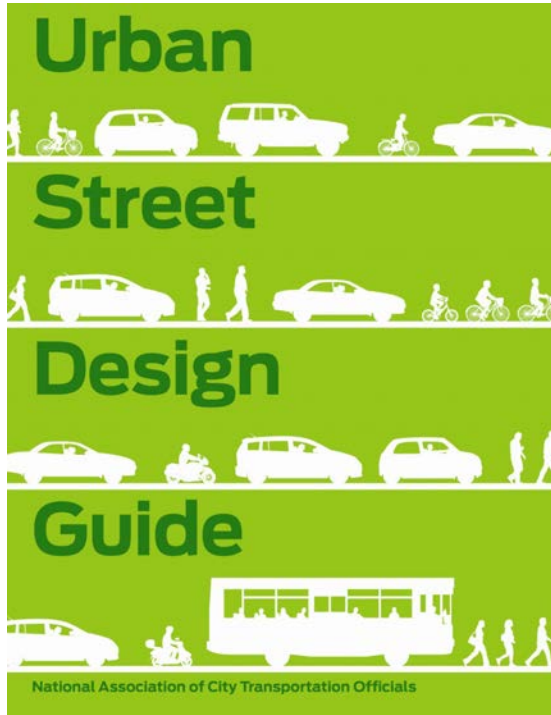
After:

0 injury crashes  
in 2016

How can *proactive*  
street design reinforce  
safe speed?



# Design Toolbox



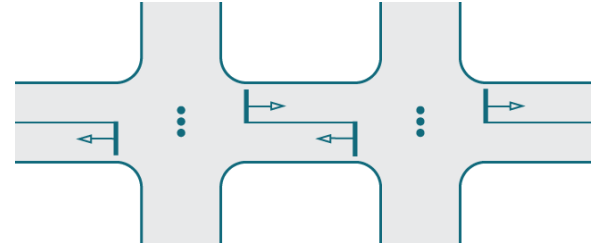
# Design Toolbox



Building Lines



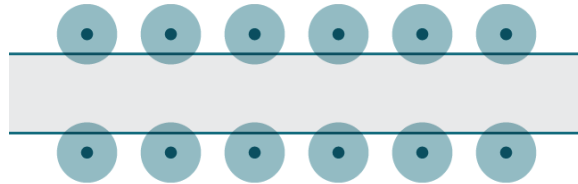
Medians



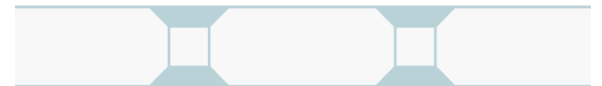
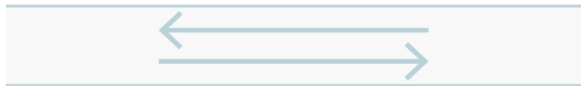
Signal Progression & Spacing



Street Parking



Street Trees



# Reinforcing Target Speed

- Don't overbuild for vehicle capacity
- Don't overbuild for large, infrequent vehicles
- Use signals to manage speed(ing)
- Provide comfortable and efficient multi-modal facilities

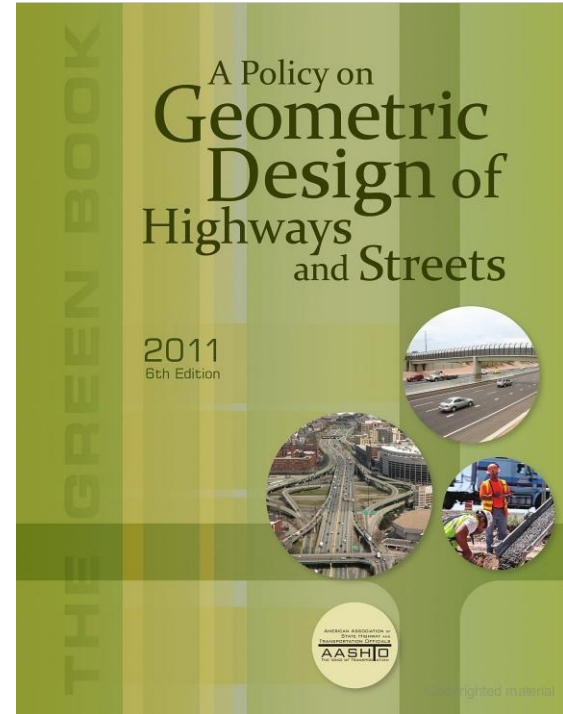
Design for all day,  
not just peak hour.

# Peak Hour Design

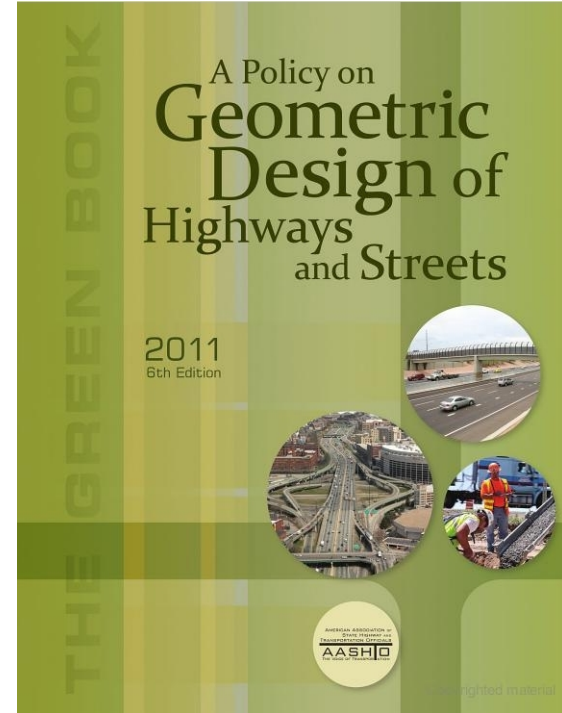
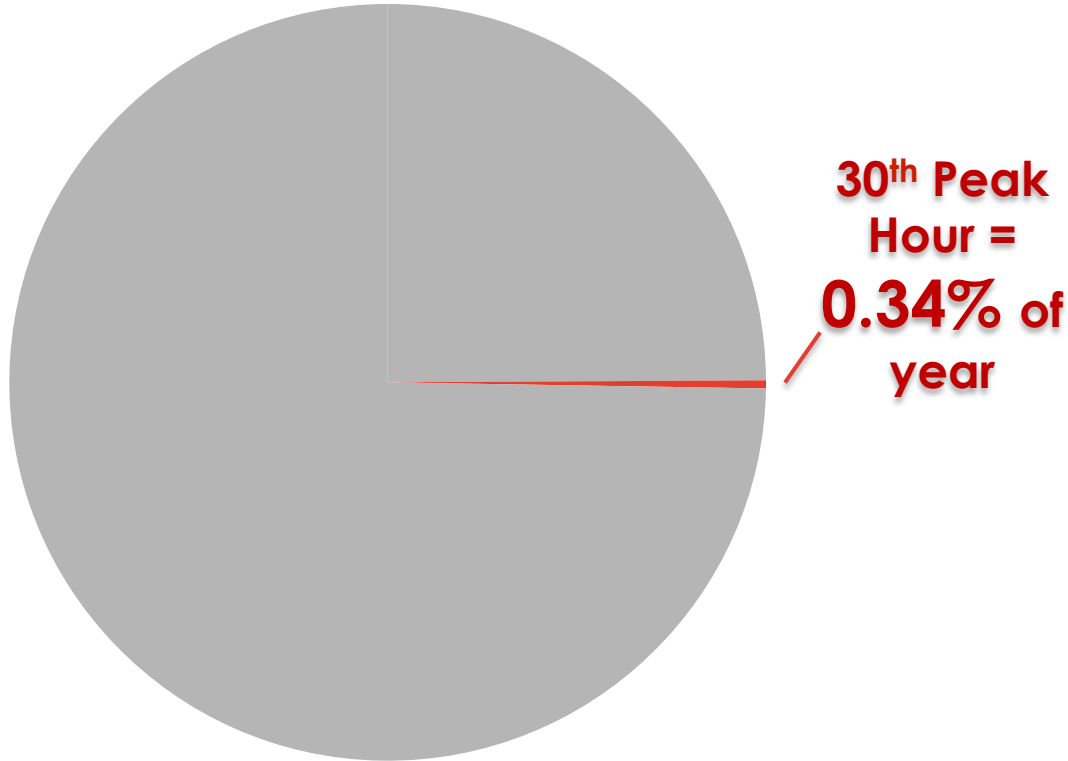
“in urban design, the 30th highest hourly volume can be a reasonable representation of daily peak hour”

“the use of average hourly traffic would result in an inadequate design”

– AASHTO 2.3.2



# Peak Hour Design



9:30am





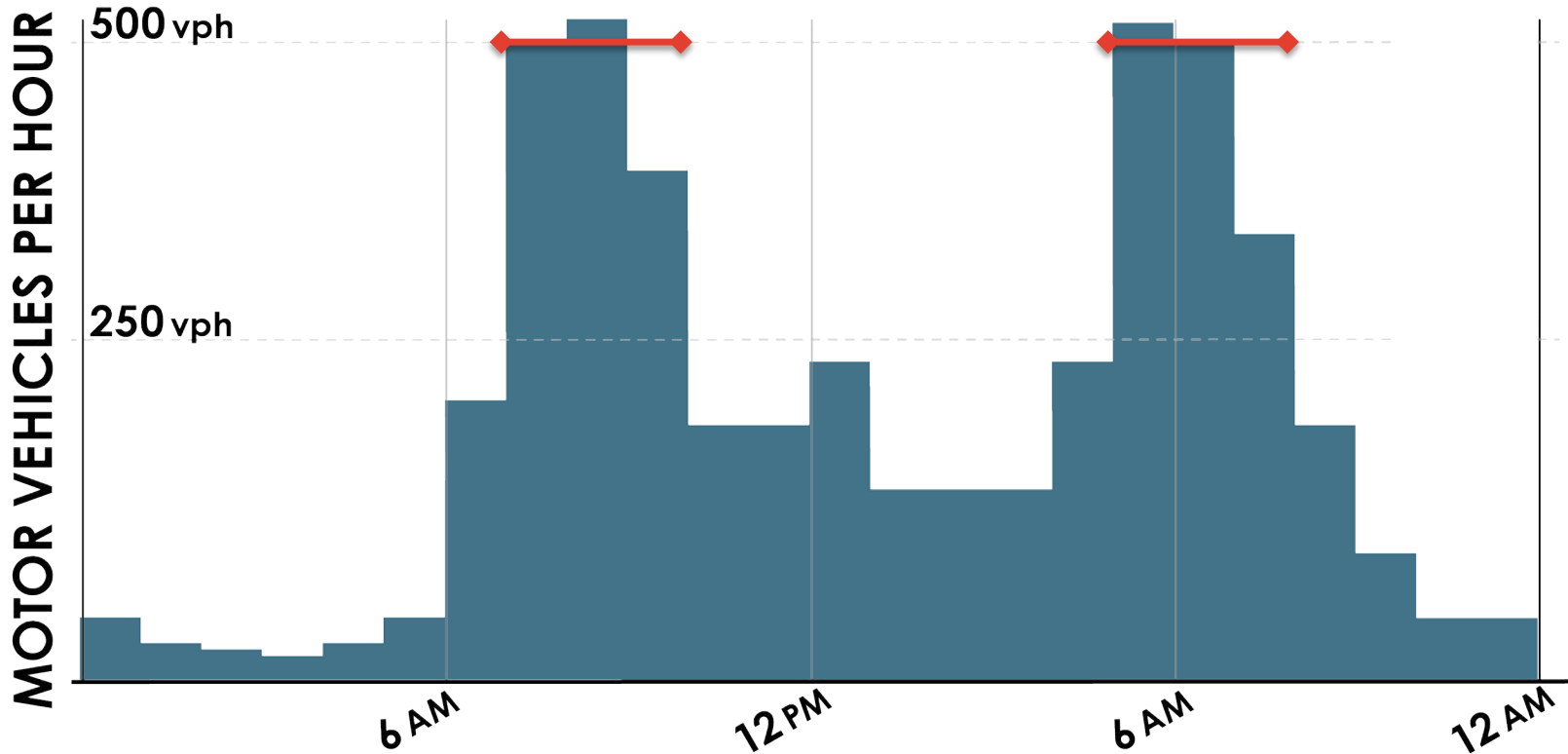
12:30pm



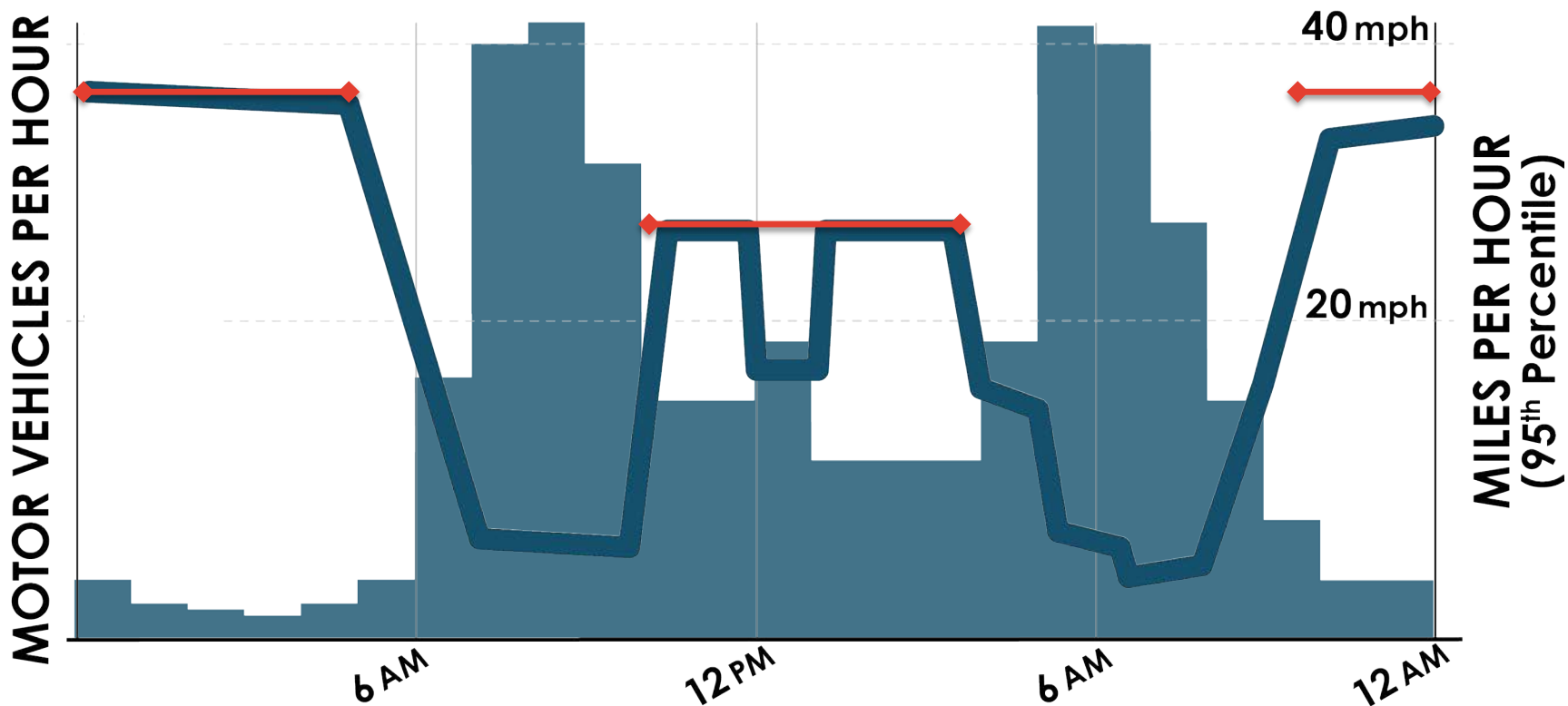
4:30pm



# Streets change through the day



# Streets change through the day





# Fewer Good Lanes > More Bad Lanes



# Fewer Good Lanes > More Bad Lanes

## Travel Time:

Slight  
improvement

## Traffic Volume:

No change

## Speeding (>35):

75% decrease





# Fewer Good Lanes > More Bad Lanes

**Total Crashes:**

50% decrease

**Ped. Injuries:**

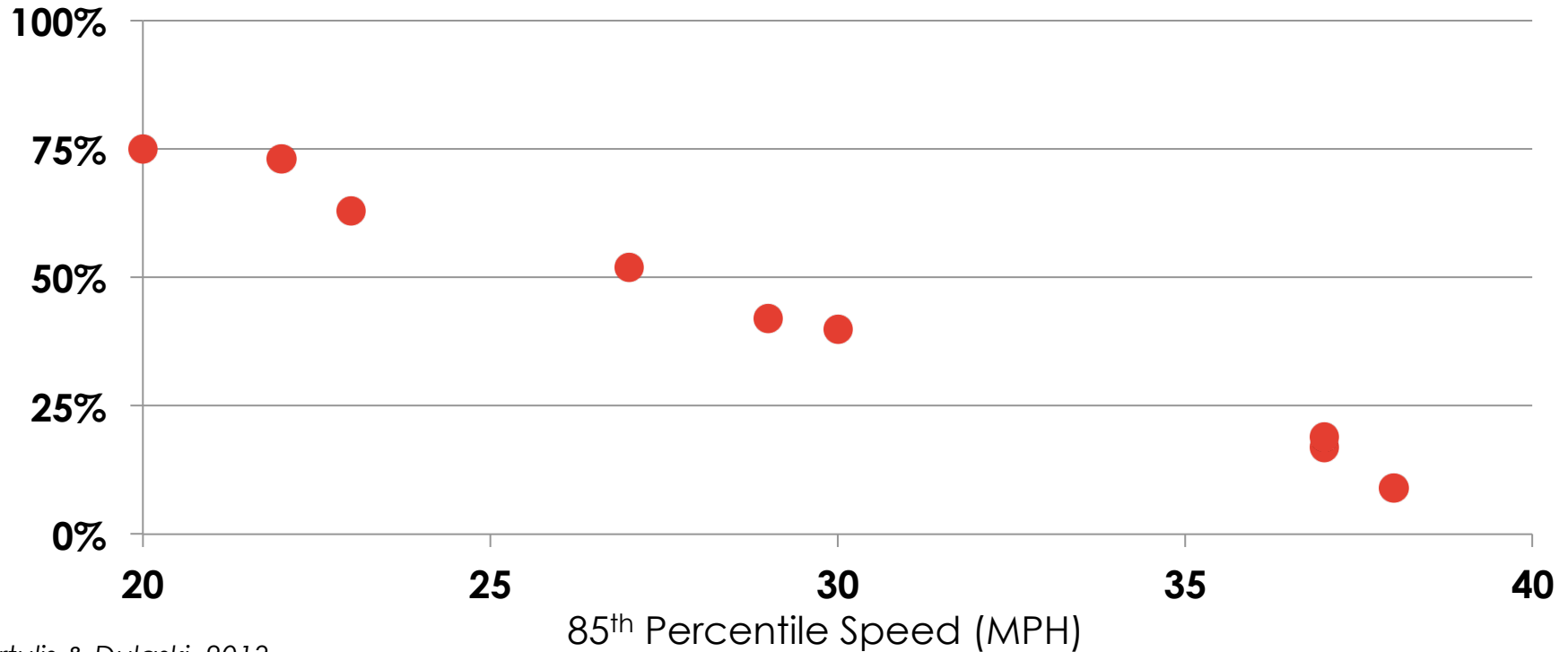
51% decrease



Design compact  
intersections.

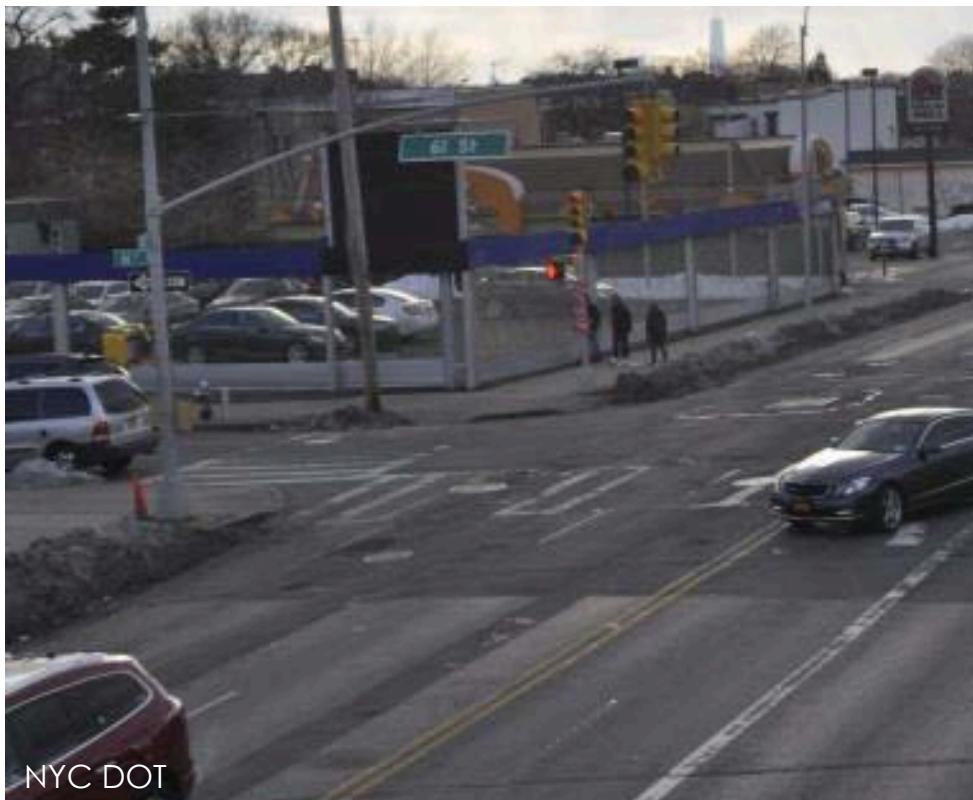
# Speed reduces yield rate

Yielding Rate to Pedestrians by 85<sup>th</sup> Percentile Speed





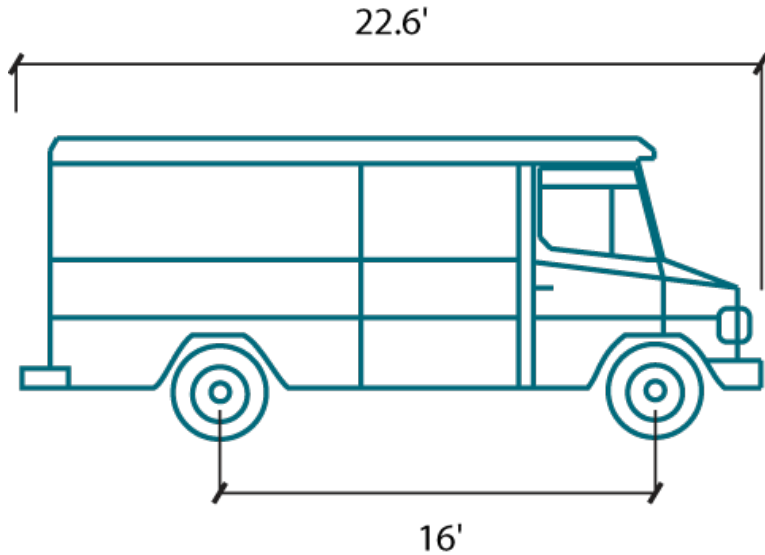
# NYC Left Turn Study



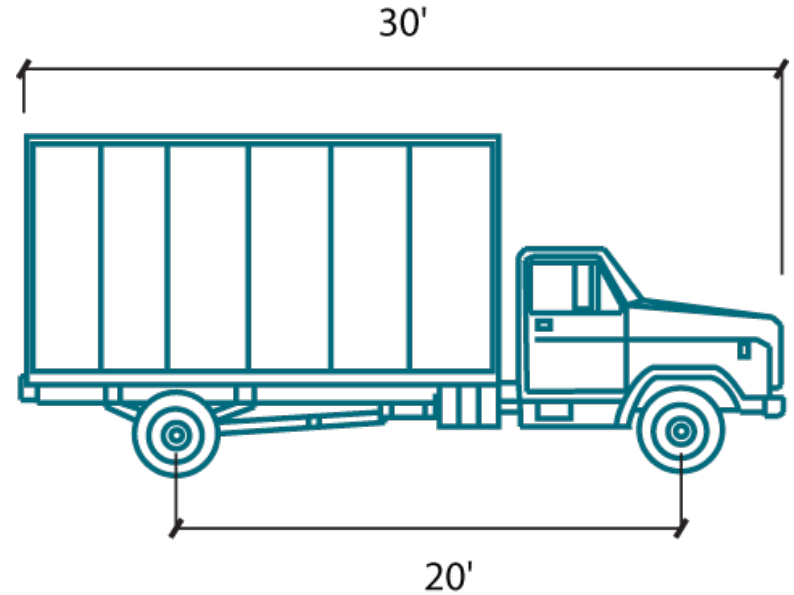
**1 in 5** Ped / Bike  
KSIs were hit by left-  
turning vehicles

**69%** of those were  
on receiving streets  
>60ft wide.

# Match Design Vehicles to Streets

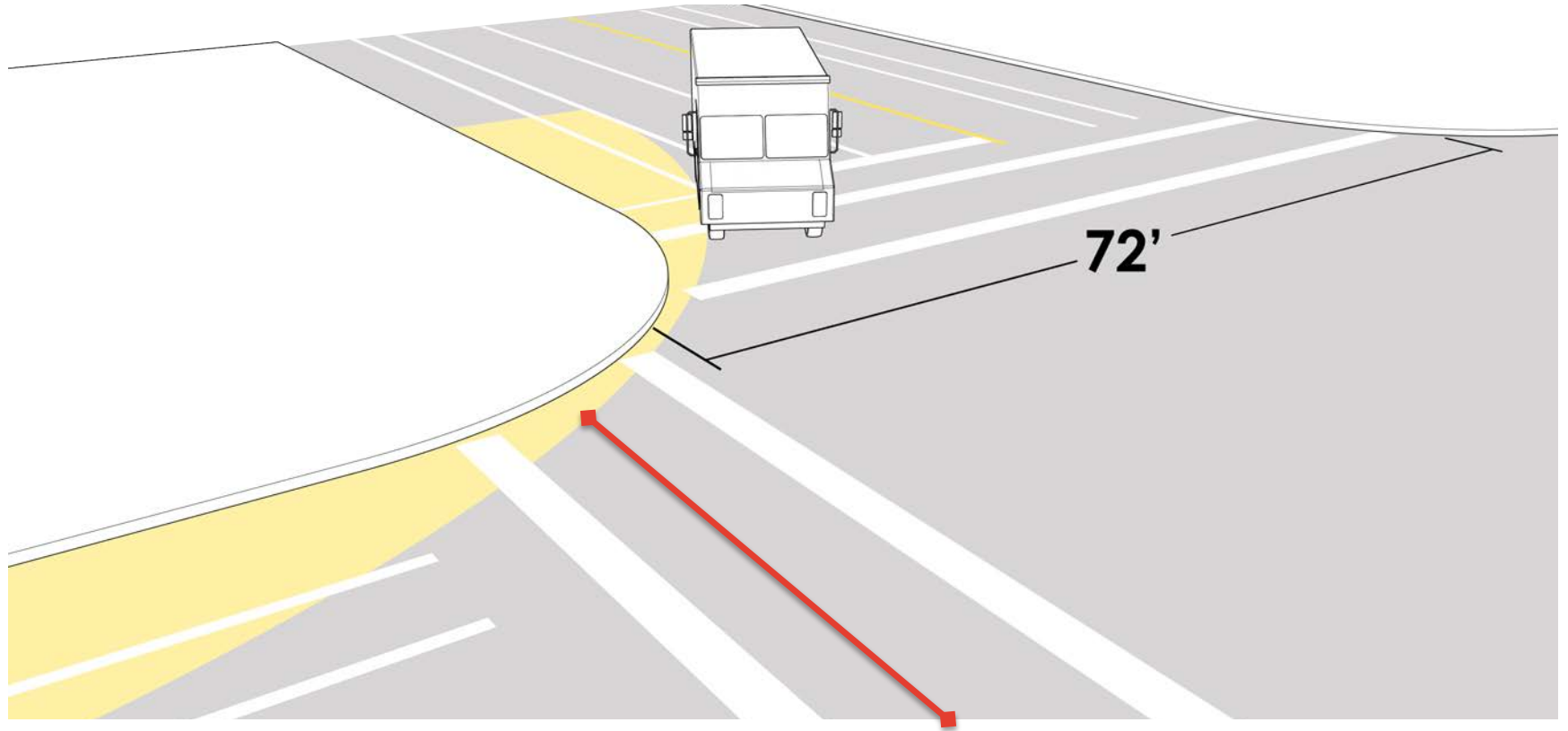


**DL-23**

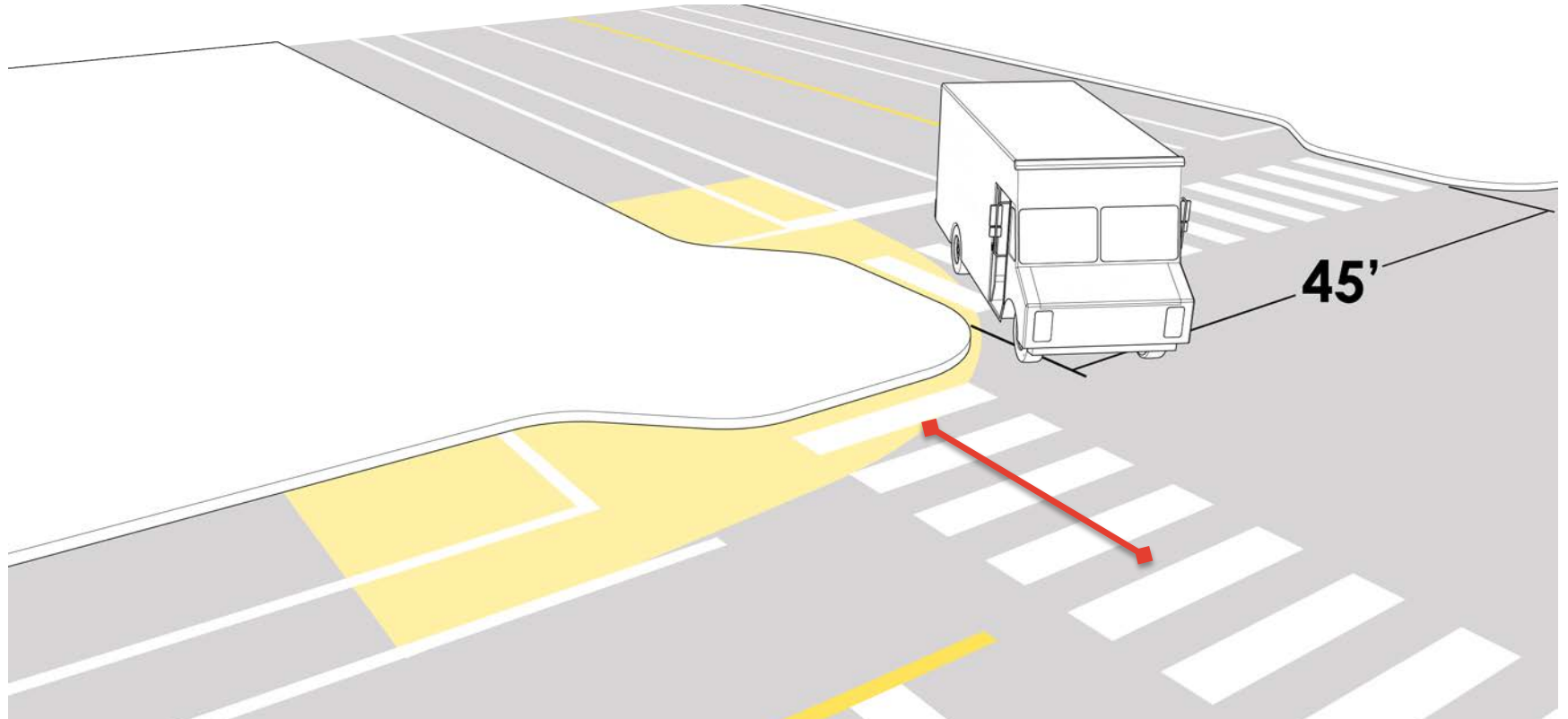


**SU-30**

# Design for effective radius



# Design for effective radius





# Design for effective radius





# Mountable aprons





# Test using interim materials

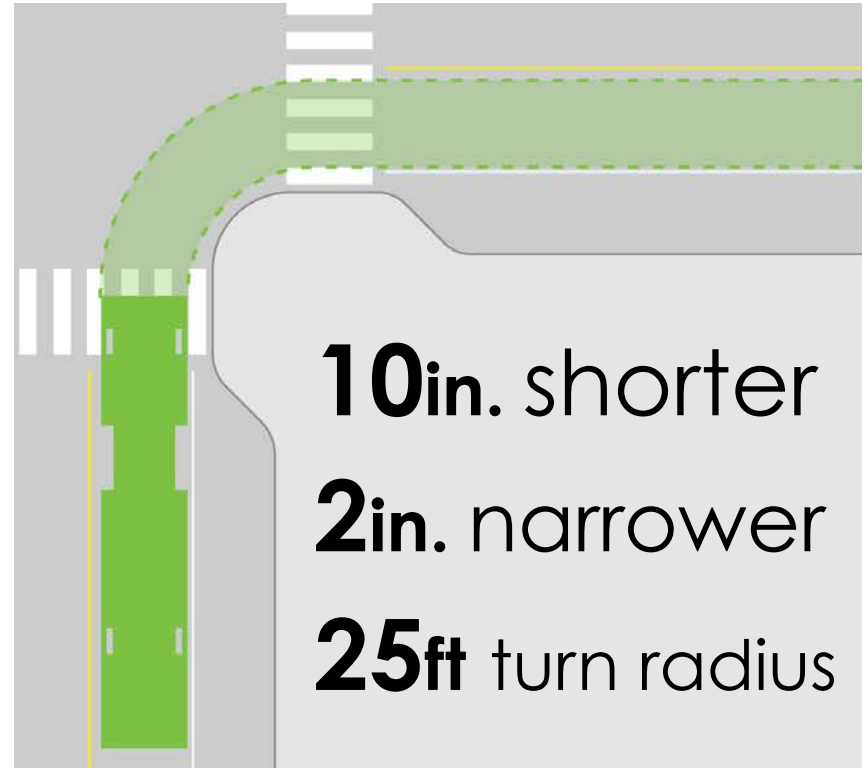
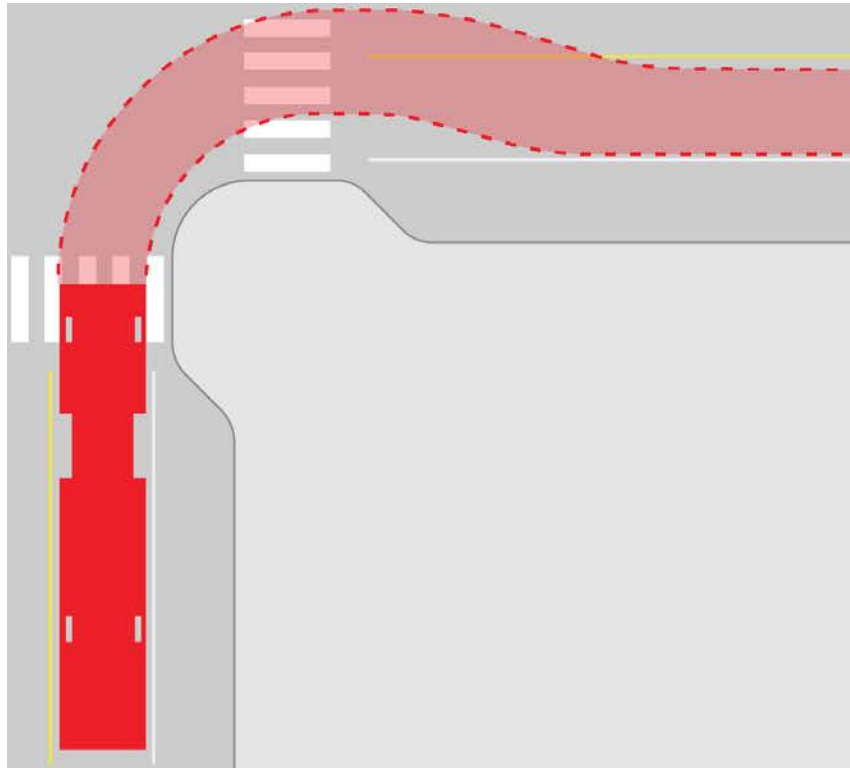




# Match Vehicles to Goals



# Matching Vehicles to Goals



Use signals for efficient traffic,  
not fast traffic.



# Use signals to manage speed



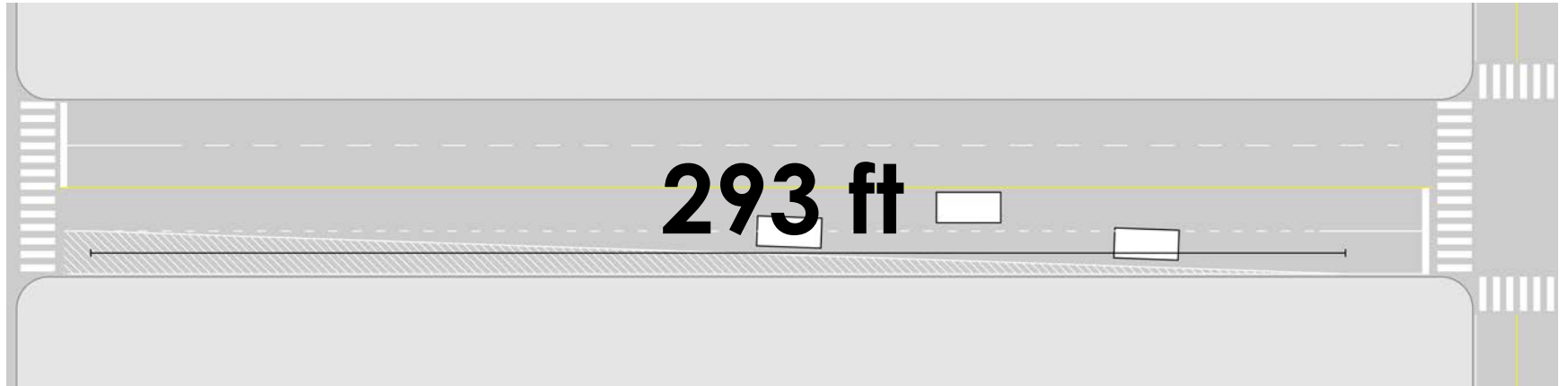
# Use signals to manage speed



Slow streets unlock space.

# Speed consumes linear space

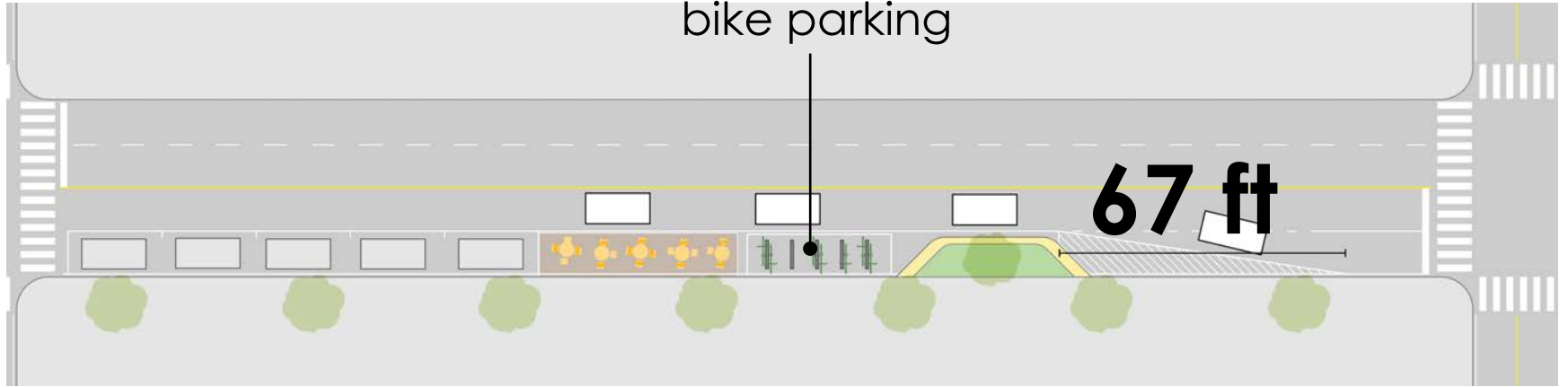
40mph



# Slow streets unlock linear space

20mph

Bike share /  
bike parking





# Safe Places to Bike



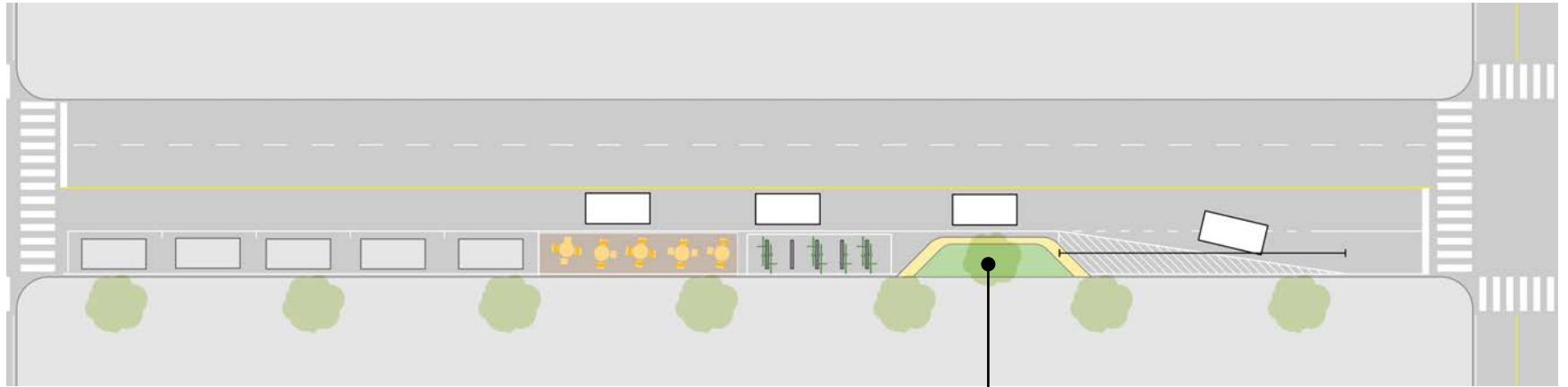


# Efficient & Accessible Transit



# Slow streets unlock linear space

20mph



Green  
Infrastructure

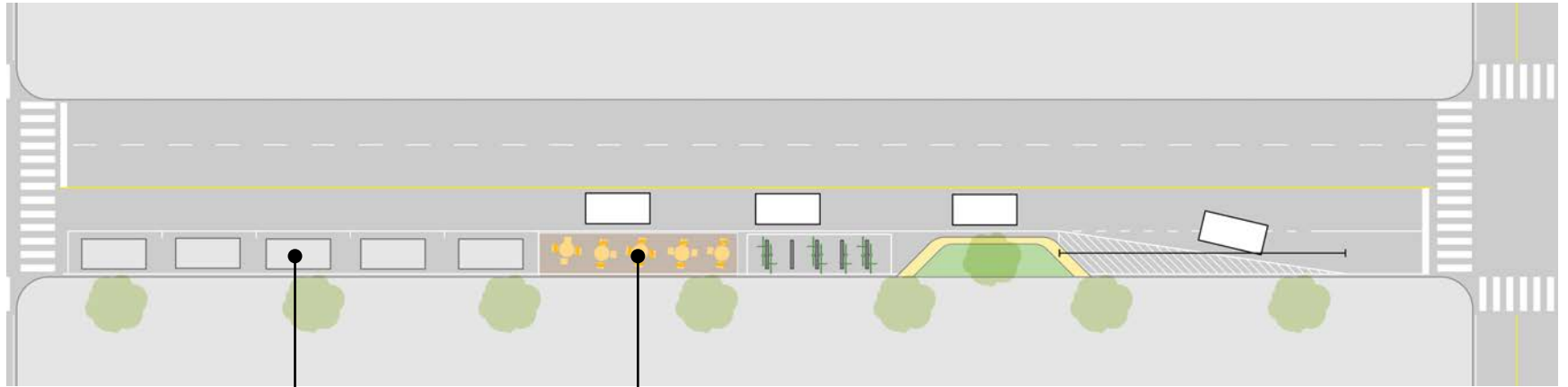


# Unlock space for water



# Slow streets unlock linear space

20mph



Street parking  
& loading

Plazas /  
Parklet



# Vibrant Spaces for People



# nacto.org

Jan 16 – Webinar  
Integrating Bike Share  
& Transit

May 31 – Training  
Sister Cities Roadshow:  
Better Street & Bikeways,  
Columbus, OH

# Join us in LOS ANGELES OCT 1<sup>ST</sup> - 4<sup>TH</sup>, 2018



**DESIGNING  
CITIES 2018**

# Thank you!

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