Speed Management Action Plan

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Pennsylvania Department of Transportation

Final

11/2/2016









National Selection Criteria

Criteria	Description
Fatalities	The number of fatalities resulting from speeding-related crashes.
Percentage	Compares total fatalities in each State to those attributed to speeding- related factors.
Fatality Rate	Shows speeding-related fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT).
Potential Reduction	Estimates the number of fatalities that could be reduced in relation to the size of the transportation network.
HSIP/SHSP	Identifies and assesses elements contained within each Highway Safety Improvement Program and Strategic Highway Safety Plan.
Opportunity	Rates each State based on rankings for each criterion above.



State's Results

State	Speeding Related Fatalities	Percent	Speeding Fatalities Per 100m VMT	Percent Potential er Change Fatalities Possible Saved		HSIP SM Engr Actions (2014)	SHSP Elements (2014)	Summary/ Opportunity
West Virginia	144	42%	0.75	-54%	(78)	N	moderate	6
Montana	88	43%	0.74	-54%	(47)	N	weak	6
Pennsylvania	614	47%	0.62	-45%	(274)	Y	moderate	5
South Carolina	316	37%	0.64	-47%	(147)	Y	weak	5
Texas	1,247	37%	0.52	-34%	(428)	Y	strong	4
North Dakota	62	36%	0.61	-44%	(27)	N	weak	4
Illinois	387	40%	0.37	-7%	(27)	N	weak	4
Arizona	297	36%	0.49	-30%	(90)	Y	strong	3
Oklahoma	218	31%	0.46	-24%	(53)	N	moderate	3
Alabama	272	31%	0.42	-18%	(48)	N	weak	3
Louisiana	208	29%	0.44	-22%	(47)	N	weak	3
Hawaii	67	53%	0.67	-48%	(32)	Y	strong	3
Maine	78	48%	0.55	-37%	(29)	Y	strong	3
Delaware	46	40%	0.50	-31%	(14)	Y	moderate	3
Missouri	326	39%	0.48	-28%	(90)	Y	moderate	2
North Carolina	440	34%	0.42	-18%	(79)	N	strong	2
New Mexico	121	33%	0.47	-27%	(33)	N	weak	2
Nevada	100	39%	0.41	-17%	(17)	Y	weak	1

> 2012 FARS data

> 18 States



Data Analysis Results

Speeding-related Fatal/Serious Injury crashes account for **33%** of all FSI crashes in Pennsylvania



Speed Management

What is a Speed Management Action Plan (SMAP)?

- Federal Speed Management Team Multimodal/Multidisciplinary is attacking the problem
- A Speed Management Action Plan can help
 Integrate SM concepts into other action plans and focus areas
 - Provide collaboration opportunities engineering, driving behavior, education, and enforcement
 - □Prioritize short- and long-term SM actions



Data Analysis Approach

- Speeding is key factor in many safety areas
- Speeding is a cross-cutting issue
- Focus areas with potential speed management fatalities reduction:
 - □Roadway Departures
 - □Intersections
 - □Pedestrians & Bicycles



Data Analysis Results

Percent Speeding-related FSI Crashes grouped by Focus Area







Roadway Departure Strategies

- Pavement, HFST and drainage improvements
- Evaluate passing zones on twolane highways
- Rural ITS solutions
- Improve recovery area/clear zone
- Improve roadway design and geometric enhancements
- Consider road diets, pavement marking medians, lane reconfigurations, etc.

Intersection Strategies

- Roundabouts
- Revise geometry of complex intersections
- Complete Streets to safely accommodate all road users
- Enhanced ITS solutions & dilemma zone protection
- Reduction of lane width markings

Advance intersection warning



Pedestrian/Bicycle Strategies

- Reduce exposure to vehicular traffic
- Improve signal hardware for pedestrians
- Improve shoulders/int for bike traffic
- Increase public awareness on bike/pedestrian safety
- Promote bicycle helmet use
- Accommodate bicycle use on roads







• Overall Key Themes

- Enhancing Speeding-related Data Collection
- Setting Appropriate Speed Limits
- Systemic Approach To Proactively Addressing Speeding Related Crashes
- Performance Measurement



Speed Management Strategies

- Road Geometry
- Speed Setting Criteria
- Traffic Signals
- Targeted Enforcement
- Internal Training
- Collaboration with External Partners
- Policy and Guidance
- Data
- Education and Outreach





	Im	Relative Impact Area Implementation Time					Relative Cost			Relative Impact		
Strategy	RwD	Intersections	Ped/Bike	Immediate	Short Term	Long Term	Low	Midrange	High	High	Midrange	Project Specific
Road Geometry				-	-	-						
Widen lanes and/or shoulders on curves and rural highways	Х					Х			Х		Х	
Utilize HSM to Evaluate Geometric Improvements												
Consider roundabouts to help transition from higher speed to lower speed roadways.		Х	Х			Х		Х				Х
Review existing 4-lane undivided roadways to determine candidate roads for reconfiguring the lanes.			х		х		х					х
Revise intersection geometrics, use left/right turn channelization, j-turns, offset/longer turn lanes, lane widths. Consider on-street parking, street trees, sidewalks, bicycle facilities, planter strips, and other street elements to create visual friction without introducing new crash types (such as fixed objects).		Х	x		x			x				×
Improve sight distance at intersections and availability of gaps in traffic and assist drivers in judging gap sizes at unsignalized intersections		х			х			x		х		
Assess existing pedestrian and bicycle facilities to identify areas where these users may be more vulnerable to speed-related crashes.			х			х		х			х	
Speed Setting Criteria												
Develop an alternative process to identify higher risk roads and conduct a screening	V	v	V		V		v			V		



Appendix A – Countermeasure List

- Static Signing
- Interactive Signing
- Surface Treatments & Markings
- Intersection Treatments
- Vertical Changes Within the Roadway
- Horizontal Changes Within the Roadway
- Vertical Delineation
- Enforcement & Education Related
- Other Countermeasures



Appendix A – Speed Management Countermeasures List

			Urban/Pural	Poadway	Priority to Implement (scale of 1-5)
Countermeasure	Description	Safety Focus	Applicability	Environment	5 - high
STATIC SIGNING					
One direction large arrow sign (W1-6)		RwD	Rural	Curves	5
Add flashers to existing curve warning		RwD	Rural	Curves	Λ
signs					4
Add orange diamonds to existing curve		RwD	Rural	Curves	Λ
warning signs					4
Curve Treatment Level 1: Basic Curve	Installing basic curve signing to meet	RwD	Rural	Curves	
Signing (advanced warning, chevrons,	MUTCD minimum				5
speed plates)					
Curve Treatment Level 2: Enhanced	Installing enhanced signing/delineation	RwD	Rural	Curves	
signing/delineation	(oversized signs, florescent sheeting, full				4
	post delineation, etc)				
INTERACTIVE SIGNING					
Sequential Dynamic Curve Warning	series of blinking chevron signs installed	RwD	Urban, Rural	Curves	
System	throughout a curve, flashes sequentially				4
	through the curve to warn speeding drivers				
Speed feedback signs	sign that dynamically displays speed of	RwD	Rural, Urban	Any roads; school	
	passing vehicles with the message, "YOUR			zones, advance of	
	SPEED XX"			signalized	5
				intersection; work	
				zones	
- • • • • •	I				

Linking SMAP to the 2017 SHSP







SHSP Strategies

- 1. Reducing Speeding & Aggressive Driving
- 2. Enhancing Safety in Work Zones
 Improve speed management and enforcement in work zones
- 3. Enhancing Safety on Local Roads
 - Assist local agencies with speed limit guidance that analyzes operating speeds versus design speeds



Speed Management Action Plan

What are we currently doing

 Analyzing signalized intersections with 40 & 45 MPH approaches





Crash Data



Crash Data



Narrowing Down the Data

- Signalized Intersection crashes and fatalities are on the rise
- Year end reports were showing a negative trend for intersections despite intersection safety projects being completed every year
- A recent in-house study showed that not all intersection safety projects were resulting in respectable safety returns



Narrowing Down the Data

- In Pennsylvania, 32 percent of all intersection Fatal & Serious Injury crashes are speedingrelated at roads with posted speed limits between 40 to 45mph.
- Focusing on road sections with this speed limit range may lead to more effective fatality reductions. Provide direction to start at roads with posted 40 & 45 MPH Speed Limit
- Page 14 of the Speed Management Action Plan



Data for Signalized Intersections & Speed Limits

- All signalized intersection locations
- The streets where these signals are located
- The speed limit of those streets
- Crash data at those intersections



Intersection Safety Review

- Reviewed 3,525 signalized intersections that met criteria
- Determined main crash type, main causation factor along other key factors
 - % running red light
 - % proceeding w/o clearance
 - % night time crashes
 - % speeding related

Major segment	Major offset		State Route	Major segment	Major offset		Total Crashes	F& I Crashes	Main Crash Type	Main Causation Factor	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	On County Network
_	_	MinorStreet		_		Intersection Criticality	(2013-17)	(2013-17)	_		Running Red	Proceeding	Nighttim e	Speeding	Screening?(Y/N)
•	۷	•	▼	*	•	*	•	•	▼	*	Light 💌	w/o Clearan 💌	Crashes 💌	Related Crash 🔻	*
0420	0000	MAIN ST (SR 0073)	0073	0070	0000	C	35	11	Rear-End	Too Fast For Conditio	3%	3%	37%	31%	Y
0140	1008	DIAZA DIAN (DDDD)	2011	0100	1435	C	18	10	Angle LT	Improper Turn	11%	2%	44%	11%	Y
0140	0000	LEESPORT AVE (SR 1004/TWP)	1004	0040	2061	С	11	5	Angle NT	Running Red Light	17%	4%	9%	18%	Y
0160	0513	PARK RD (SR 1010)	1010	0010	0000	C	10	5	Rear-End	Other	6%	0%	30%	30%	N
0130	0856	TUCKERTON AVE & TUCKERTON RD	T547			C	5	2	Angle LT	Improper Turn	0%	10%	40%	0%	N
0040	3490	PRIVATE DR & QUARRY RD	TWP			С	1	0	Rear-End	Too Fast For Conditio	0%	0%	0%	100%	N
0640	1668	MAPLEWOOD DR	T642			С	6	6	Rear-End	Physical Condition	8%	0%	33%	17%	N
0641	0000	MAPLEWOOD DR	T642			С	14	7	Angle LT	Distracted Driving	6%	0%	21%	0%	N
0650	0849	RIVER BRIDGE RD (SR 2077)	2077	0010	2365	С	21	16	Angle NT	Running Red Light	29%	0%	19%	19%	Υ.
0590	0000	LIMEKILN RD (SR 2025) & MUNUCACY CREEK RD (SR 2025)	2025	0270	0000	С	40	24	Rear-End	Too Fast For Conditio	4%	0%	25%	33%	Y
0650	0000	OLD SWEDE ROAD (SR 0662)	0662	0010	0000	С	16	8	Angle NT	Running Red Light	17%	3%	44%	13%	N
0040	1897	BROADMOOR BLVD	TWP			С	3	1	Angle NT	Running Red Light	33%	0%	0%	33%	N
0090	1059	NB SR 0222 OFFRAMP (SR 0222) (RAMP A & D)	8022	0250/0010	0663/0000	С	9	6	Rear-End	Failure to Respond T	11%	0%	33%	11%	N
0150	0000	PALISADES DR (SR 4030) & PLUM CREEK RD (SR 4030)	4030	0010	0000	С	7	4	Rear-End	Improper Turn	0%	0%	14%	43%	N
0090	2200	SB SR 0222 OFFRAMP (SR 0222) (RAMP C-1)	8022	0750	1413	C	4	2	Rear-End	Other	8%	0%	25%	50%	N
0090	0808	VAN REED RD	T560			С	16	10	Angle NT	Failure to Respond To	14%	0%	25%	6%	Y
0280	0000	COVER BRIDGE RD (SR 1030/T-711)	1030	0090	0000	D	6	5	Rear-End	Other	8%	0%	0%	33%	N
0150	0000	MEMORIAL HWY (SR 0662)	0662	0120	0000	D	8	4	Angle LT	Improper Turn	0%	14%	38%	0%	N
0040	1890	SHELBOURNE RD (SR 2033)	2033	0030	3665	D	0	0			0%	0%	0%	0%	N
0200	0000	WALL ST (SR 1003)	1003	0030	2811	С	9	7	Angle LT	Improper Turn	10%	0%	11%	33%	N
_															

Collision Diagrams



- Created 5 collision diagrams for each county (335 total)
- 5 locations selected based on total crashes at intersection



Implementing Improvements

- HSIP funds are a possible funding source since SMAP is part of the SHSP
- Lower cost improvements can also be implemented by 715 funds or on capital projects
- Work with HOP units to address challenging intersections where new development is coming



NCHRP 17-76 (Guidance for Setting Speed Limits)

- PennDOT is a member
 Bob Pento is PennDOT's representative
- Project began in December 2016
- Will complete final deliverables April 2019
- Project will:

 Identify factors that influence operating speeds
 Provide guidance to make informed decisions related to establishing speed limits on roadways

Oversight and research team includes
 □Federal, State, & Local governments
 □Texas Transportation Institute
 □Michigan State University.



Questions



