Vision Zero Louisville

Speed Management Plan

Kentucky Partnering Conference September 4, 2024





What is one similarity between these two photos?





Does the speed limit change when you see the sign or as you pass the sign?



Safe System Approach

Safer Speeds is one of the five pillars of the <u>Safe System Approach</u>, which prioritizes safety and human vulnerability in the design and operation of a transportation system. Speeding increases both the frequency and severity of crashes and is a significant contributor to traffic deaths.



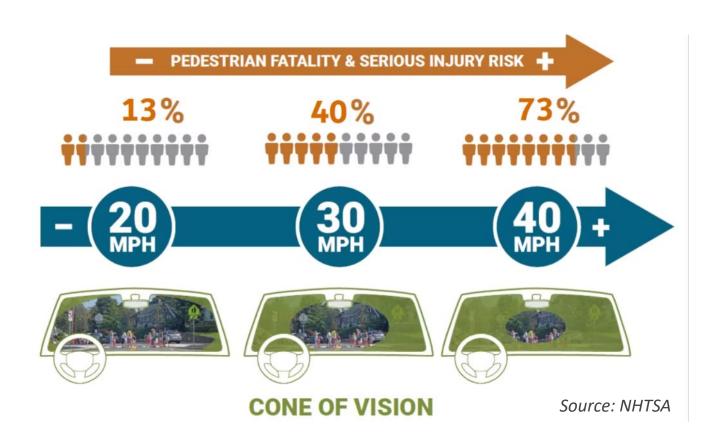
The Effect of Speed

Speeding is particularly hazardous to pedestrians.

As speed (v) increases, Kinetic Energy is multiplied.

 $KE = \frac{1}{2} mass^* v^2$

According to the National Highway
Traffic Safety Administration
(NHTSA), speeding-related crashes
accounted for 28% of fatalities in the
U.S. between 2011-2020.



Why Develop a Speed Management Plan?

- Foundation for Vision Zero Louisville's Safer Speeds strategy.
- Design roadways for life-sustaining speeds.
- Support setting appropriate/ration/desirable/safe speed limits
- Reduce speed differentials (posted speed limit vs. travel speeds)
- Engage, learn from, and educate the community



Process: Understanding Speed in Louisville

Learn from Others

Collect Extensive Data

Analyze Data

- Tampa, FL
- Portland, OR
- Detroit, MI
- Austin, TX
- Bellevue, WA
- Minneapolis, MN

- Posted speed limits
- Actual speeds
- Context speed limits
- Crash data
- HIN
- VRU
- Community assets

- Actual vs. posted speed
- Actual vs. road context
- Posted vs. road context
- Quantify and categorize the issues

Process: Develop Tools to Mitigate Negative Effects of Speed





Road contexts

Road characteristics



Prioritization & Screening

Speeding "routes of concern"

Crashes

Equity

Community areas

Traffic volumes



Collect Input & Craft Plan

Transportation agencies

Louisville Metro stakeholders

Elected officials

Public

Propose policies, programs, & projects

Coordination with Other Initiatives

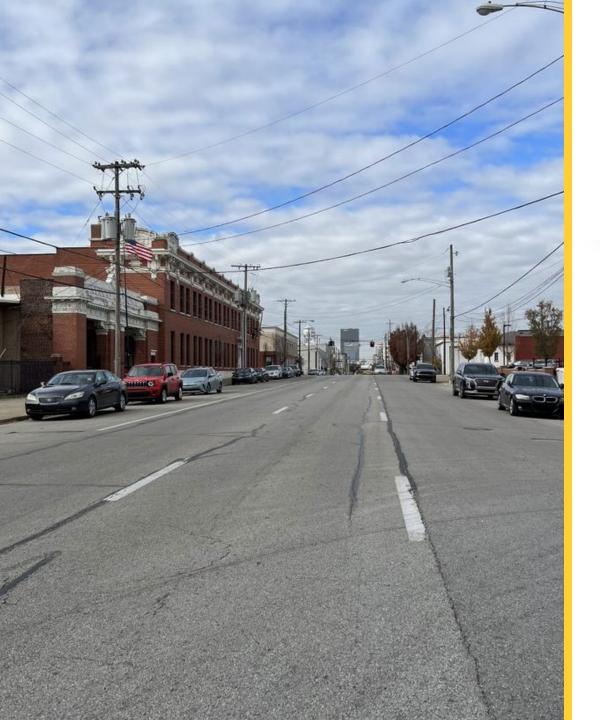
- Vision Zero Louisville Safety Report (2021)
- KIPDA SS4A Safety Action Plan (Active)
- KYTC Statewide Vulnerable Road User (VRU) Safety Assessment (2023)
- High Injury Network (2024)
- Programmed Projects (Active)
- VRU Roadway Safety Assessment Initiative in Jefferson County (Active)

- Safe Routes to School (Active)
- Louisville Metro Neighborhood Traffic Calming Program (Active)
- Louisville Complete Streets Design Guide (2020)
- KYTC Complete Streets, Roads, and Highways Manual (2022)



EVALUATING SPEEDS

× • + • • × • + • _ • × • + • • × • + • _ × • + • • × • + • _ × • + • • × • + • • ×



Current Posted Speeds in Louisville

85th percentile speed - "the speed at or below which 85 percent of all vehicles are observed to travel under free-flowing conditions past a monitored point."

OR the speed at which only 15% of traffic violate on average

Origins in the 1920s as a guideline, but....

- Cars have become more powerful
- Cars can go faster with less 'road feedback' to the driver regarding speed

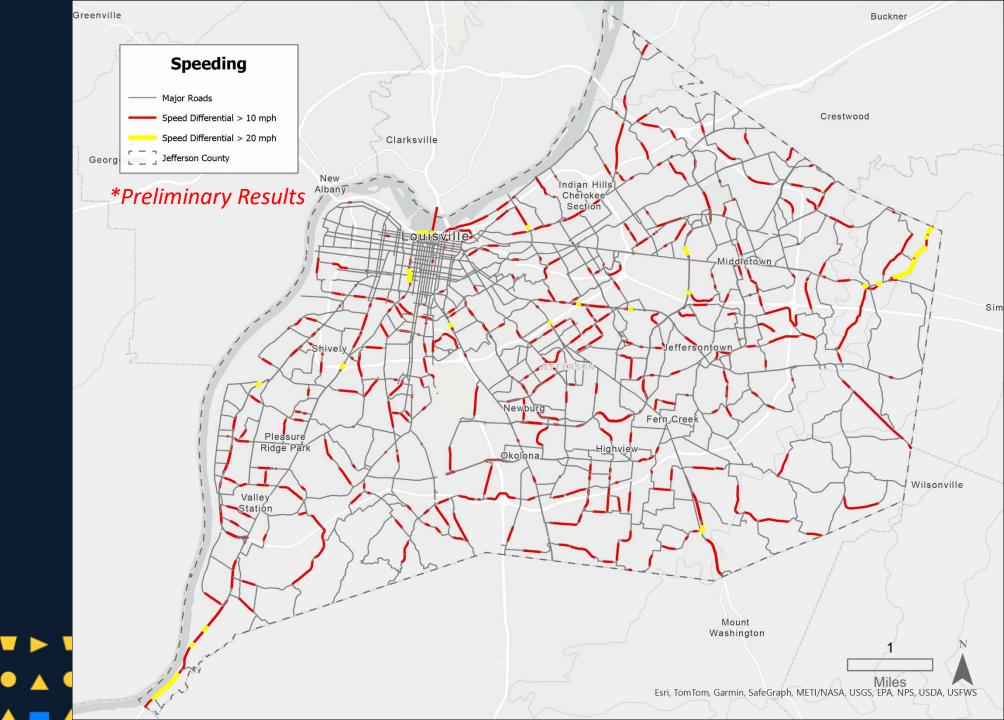
Data Analysis – Comparing Speeds to Posted Speed

Speed data obtained from HERE data

- What is HERE? Big data company uses GPS probe data from 100-plus providers collected globally from connected vehicles, navigation systems, fleet telematics systems, or mobile devices.
- What is the data?
 - Probe speed data averaged in 60-minute increments
 - Weekday (Tue-Thu) or Weekend (Sat-Sun) in 2019
 - Presented with percentile speeds
 - Both car and truck vehicle types
- What were the parameters for the plan?
 - Weekday (T-Th) 6 am 8 pm
 - Focused on 50th, 85th, and 95th percentile speeds for comparison to posted speed

- What are the limitations of the data?
 - Small sample size in some hours

Posted vs.
Actual
Speeds in
Louisville



Key Observations

- 31% of speeding (10-20 mph over) occurred on minor arterials followed by 20% of speeding on principal arterials
- Excessive speeding occurred 36% on principal arterials and 32% on local roadways
- Excessive speeding (20 mph and over) is widely distributed, short segments, and are often in transition zones (64% of excessive speeding occurred on 35 mph posted speed limit roadways)
- Using 85% actual speeds and assuming 5 mph or more is speeding, 45% are 'speeding' (not just 15%!)
- Speeding is also distributed across speed limit groups, but is over-represented on a per mile basis at <u>25 MPH</u> and <u>50 MPH</u> considering 10-20 mph over
- Areas with new development usually need to be addressed for speed



EVALUATING SPEED LIMITS

X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • 4 • X

Approaches to Choosing Appropriate Speed Limits

Alternate methods have been emerging for setting speed limits that take more of roadways' total presence and impact into account:

- 1. Florida DOT's Context Classification Guide (updated Feb 2022)
- 2. National Association of City Transportation Organization (NACTO) City Limits: Setting Safe Speed Limits on Urban Streets (2020)
- 3. National Cooperative Highway research Program's (NCHRP)

 Report 966 Posted Speed Limit Setting Procedure and Tool (2021)

Florida DOT's Context Classification Guide

Determine a roadway's context





C1-Natural

Lands preserved in a natural or wilderness condition. including lands unsuitable for settlement due to natural conditions.

C2-Rural

Sparsely settled lands; may include agricultural land. grassland, woodland, and wetlands.

C2T-Rural Town

Small concentrations of developed areas immediately surrounded by rural and natural areas; includes many historic towns

C3R-Suburban Residential

Mostly residential uses within large blocks and a disconnected or sparse roadway network.

C3C-Suburban Commercial

Mostly non-residential uses with large building footprints and large parking lots within large blocks and a disconnected or sparse roadway network.

C4-Urban General

Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. May extend long distances. The roadway network usually connects to residential neighborhoods immediately along the corridor or behind the uses fronting the roadway.

C5-Urban Center

Mix of uses set within small blocks with a well-connected roadway network. Typically concentrated around a few blocks and identified as part of a civic or economic center of a community, town, or city.

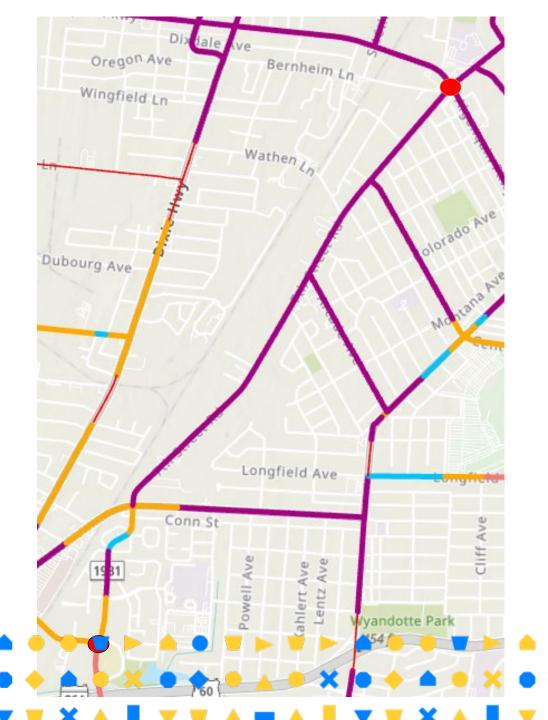
C6-Urban Core

Areas with the highest densities and building heights, and within FDOT classified Large Urbanized Areas (population >1,000,000). Many are regional centers and destinations. Buildings have mixed uses, are built up to the roadway, and are within a wellconnected roadway network.

Florida DOT's Context Classification Guide

CONTEXT CLASSIFICATION	ALLOWABLE DESIGN SPEED RANGE (MPH)	SIS MINIMUM (MPH)
C1 Natural	55-70	65
C2 Rural	55-70	65
C2T Rural Town	25-45	40
C3 Suburban	35-55	50
C4 Urban General	25-45	45
C5 Urban Center	25-35	35
C6 Urban Core	25-30	30

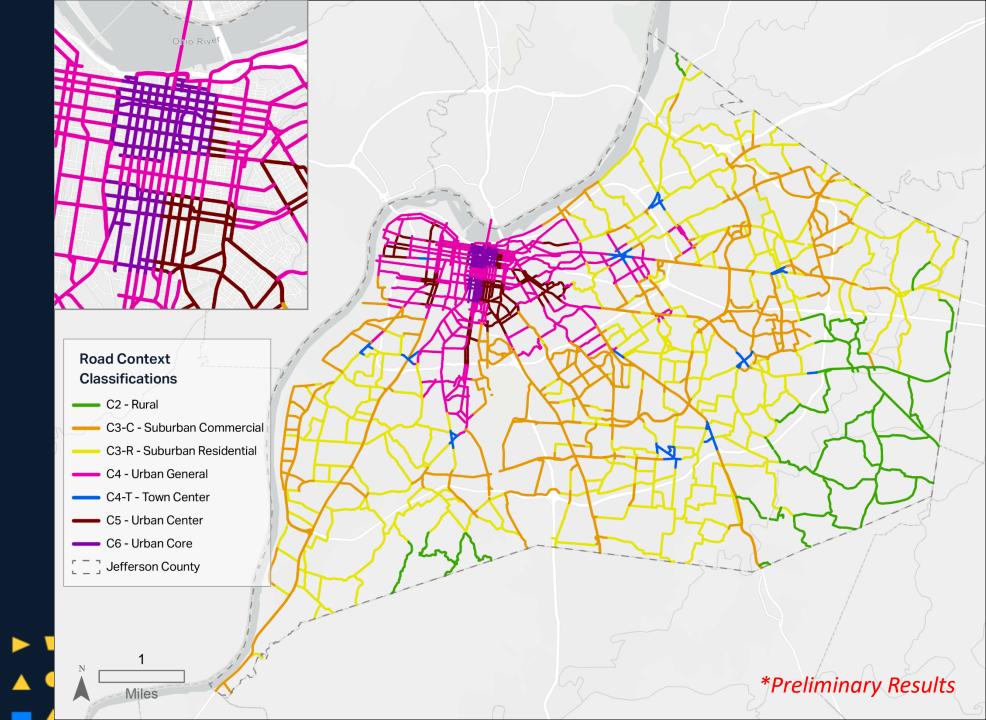
- In C1, C2, start at high end of design speed range and justify reduction
- In C2T and above, start at the **low end** of the design speed range and **justify increase**



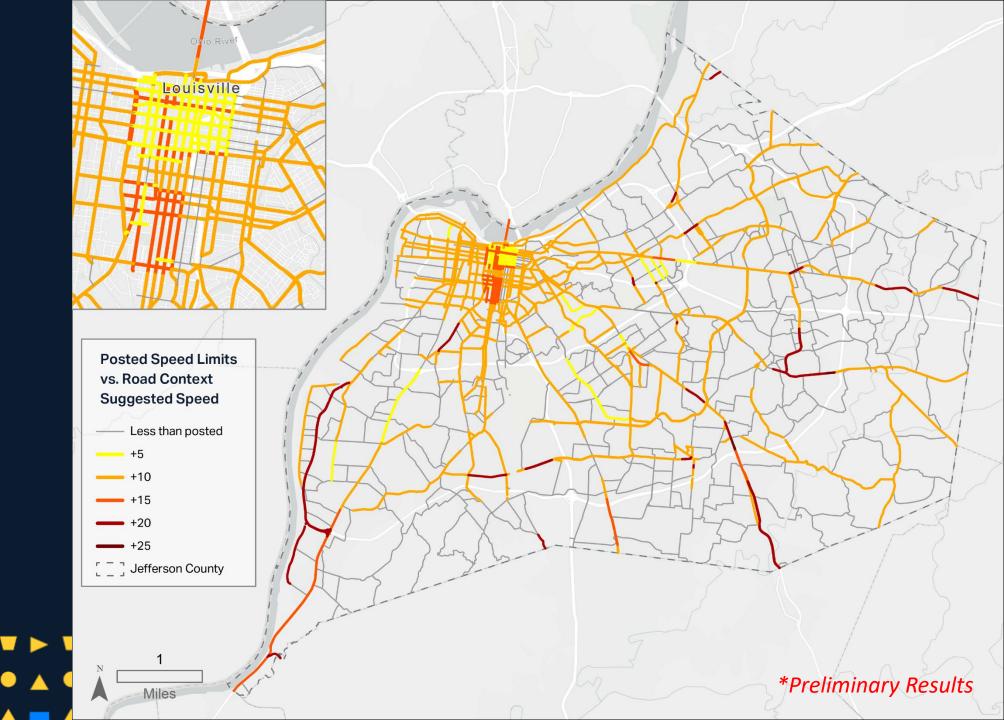
Example: FDOT's Context Classification on KY 1931

C5 – Urban Center: 25-35 mph

Developing Road Contexts for Louisville



Posted vs.
Context
Speed
Limits







PRIORITIZING NEEDS

× • + • • × • + • _ • × • + • • × • + • _ × • + • • × • + • _ × • + • • × • + • • ×

Prioritization Method to Determine Which Segments/Areas to Address

Speed

- Speed Limit vs.
 Context Speed
- Speed Limit vs. Actual Speeds
- Context Speed vs. Actual Speeds

Geometrics

- Lane widths
- Shoulder widths
- Number of Lanes
- Median widths
- Signals
- TWLTLs

Crashes

- K & A Crashes
- Speed-related K& A
- HIN
- VRU Corridors

Equity

USDOT

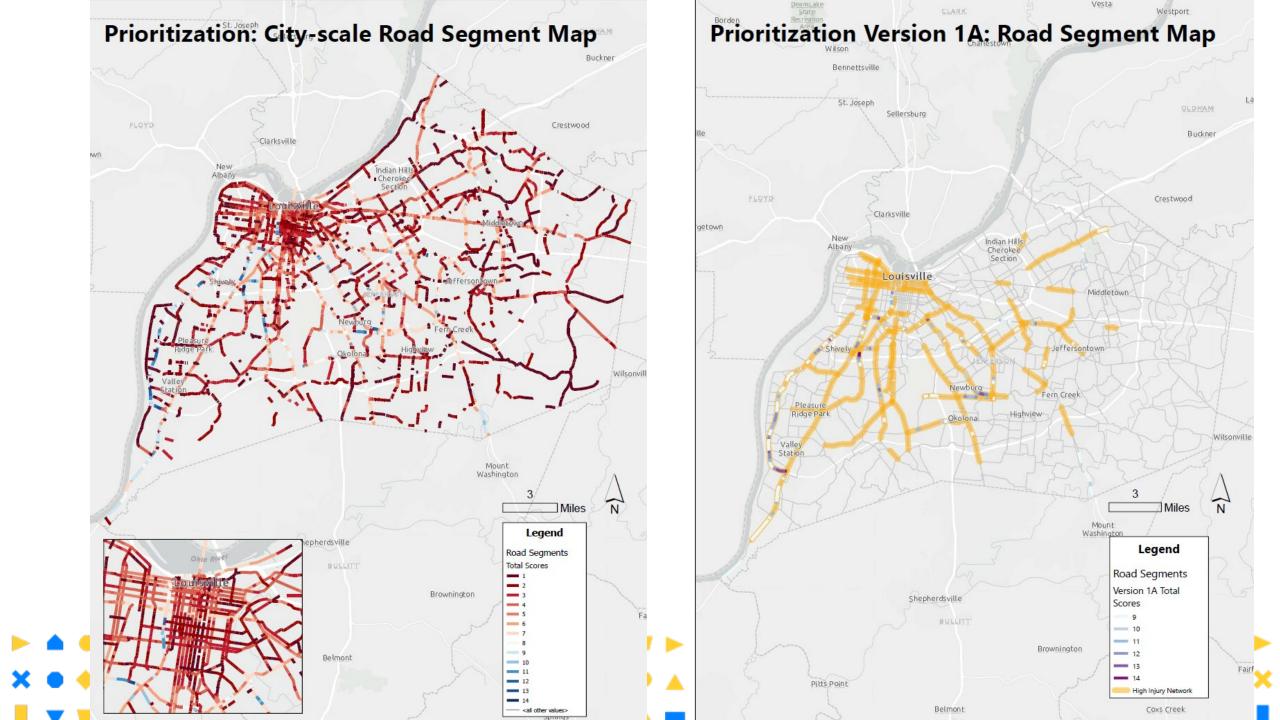
 Justice 40
 (Disadvantaged
 Census Tracts)

Community Assets

- Schools
- Libraries
- Parks
- Major TransitStops

Traffic

- AADT
- Truck Routes





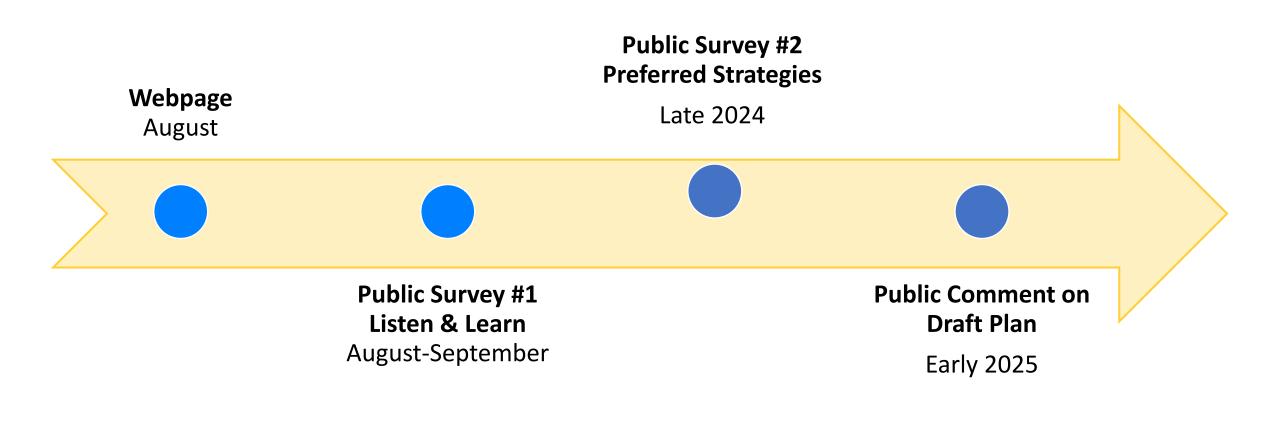


ENGAGING

THE COMMUNITY

X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • • X • + • 4 • X • + • 4 • X

Public Engagement



Public Engagement





Vision Zero Louisville is the city's transportation safety initiative. We believe traffic deaths are preventable and responsibility for the road system is shared.

How can Louisville achieve its vision of zero roadway fatalities by 2050?

Vision Zero Louisville uses the **Safe System Approach**, which prioritizes the prevention of fatal and serious injury crashes. The five overlapping strategies of the Safe System Approach are:

- Safer Roads
- Safer Vehicles
- Safer Speeds
- Post-Crash Care
- Safer People
- People

Vision Zero Louisville is developing a Speed Management Plan to guide its Safer Speeds strategic approach.



This may mean modernizing how speed limits are set, developing projects to calm traffic, changing speed limits, and educating drivers. Our community's Speed Management Plan is a multifaceted and balanced effort that includes defining the relationship between speed, speeding and safety. We are studying current conditions, including crash data, driver trends, and roadway design, as well as evaluating best practices from other Vision Zero cities.

We want to hear from you!

What are your concerns about speeding in Louisville?
Where do you think speeding is a problem?
What are your ideas for solutions to manage speeds and reduce speeding?

Stay Engaged with Us

WEBSITE:

louisvilleky.gov/government/vision-zero-louisville/safer-speeds
We want to hear your ideas for safer speeds in Louisville.
Visit our website and complete any active surveys!

NEWSLETTER:

louisvilleky.gov/government/vision-zero-louisville/ subscribe-vision-zero-newsletter

Subscribe to the Vision Zero Louisville e-newsletter and stay up to date!





Transportation Agency Engagement









Focus: Input + Buy-In





STEPS

What's Next?



Policy

Recommendations for setting appropriate speed limits

State legislation of automated speed enforcement



Programs

Ongoing community engagement and education

Traffic calming on local roads
Safe Routes to School



Projects

Identify **corridors** that could benefit from improvements

- **Low-cost:** signage, markings, rightsizing with resurfacing projects, etc.
- Higher-cost: traffic calming, capital projects, etc.





Elizabeth Farc Transportation Planner

elizabeth.farc@wsp.com





Claire Yates

Transportation Planner, Vision Zero Louisville Program Manager

claire.yates@louisvilleky.gov



Mike Vaughn

KYTC Traffic Safety Branch Manager mike.vaughn@ky.gov