



New SHSP 2024-2028 & Vulnerable Road Users Assessment

Meeting South Region September 8, 2023



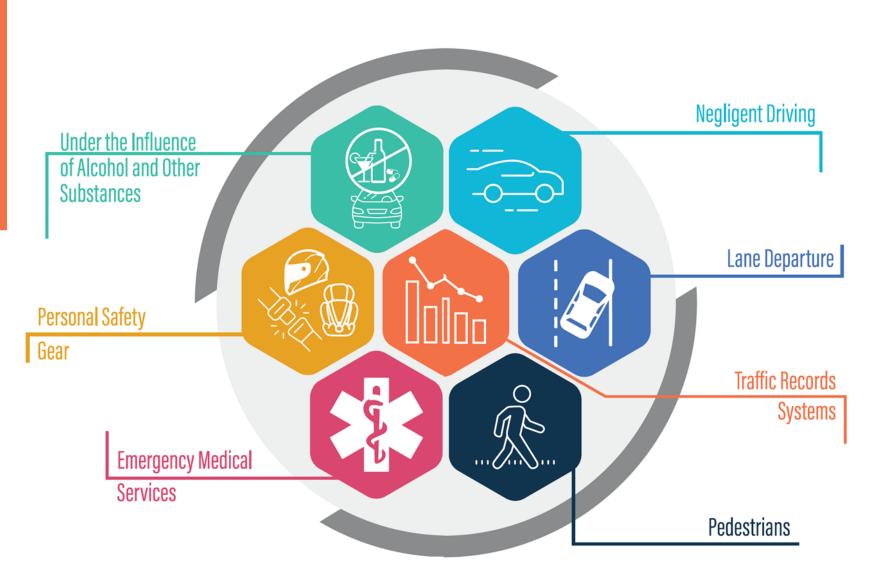




SHSP 2024-2028 Overview



Current 2019-2023 Emphasis Areas



New Emphasis Areas (2024-2028)

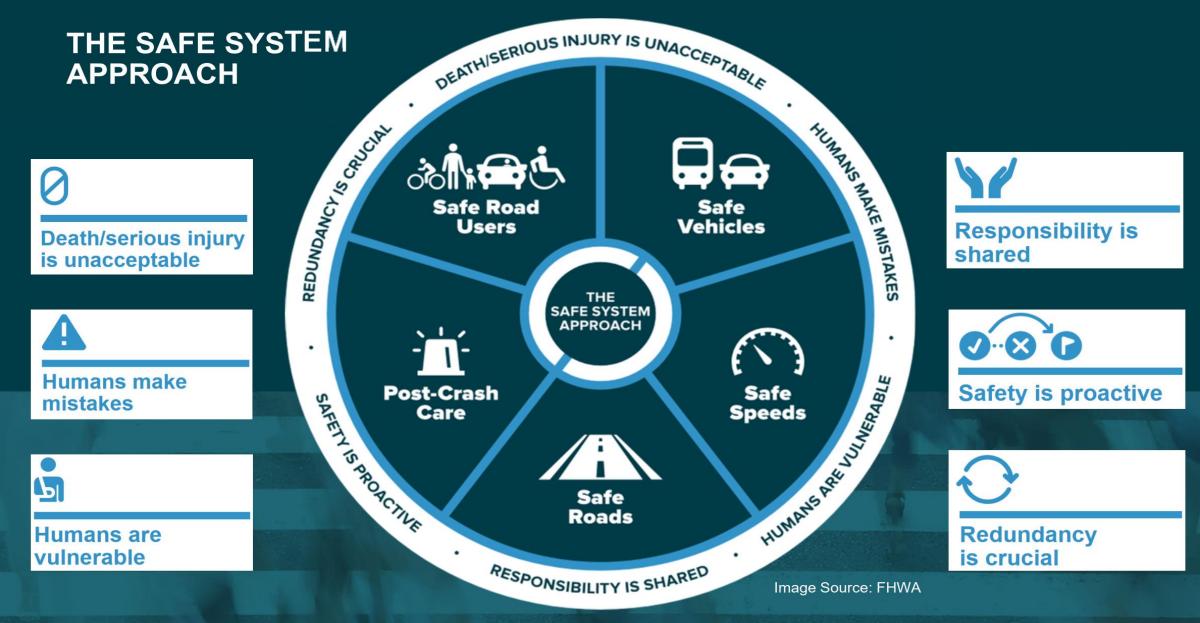
High Priority Areas

- Vulnerable Road Users
- Speed Management
- Impaired Driving
- Occupant Protection
- Lane Departure
- Communication Integration

Focus Areas

- Traffic Records Systems
- Motorcyclists
- Aging Drivers (65+)
- Legislations & Procedures

The Safe System Approach

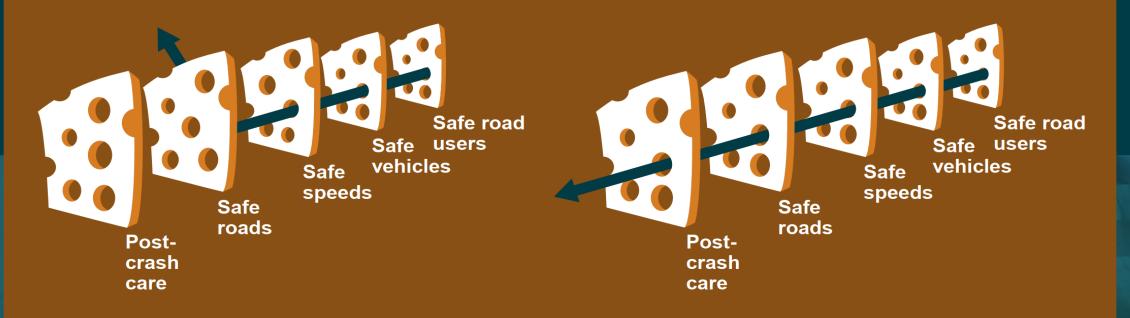


The Safe System Approach (Cont.)

THE 5 SAFE SYSTEM ELEMENTS CREATE REDUNDANCY

The "Swiss Cheese Model" of redundancy creates layers of protection

Death and serious injuries only happen when all layers fail

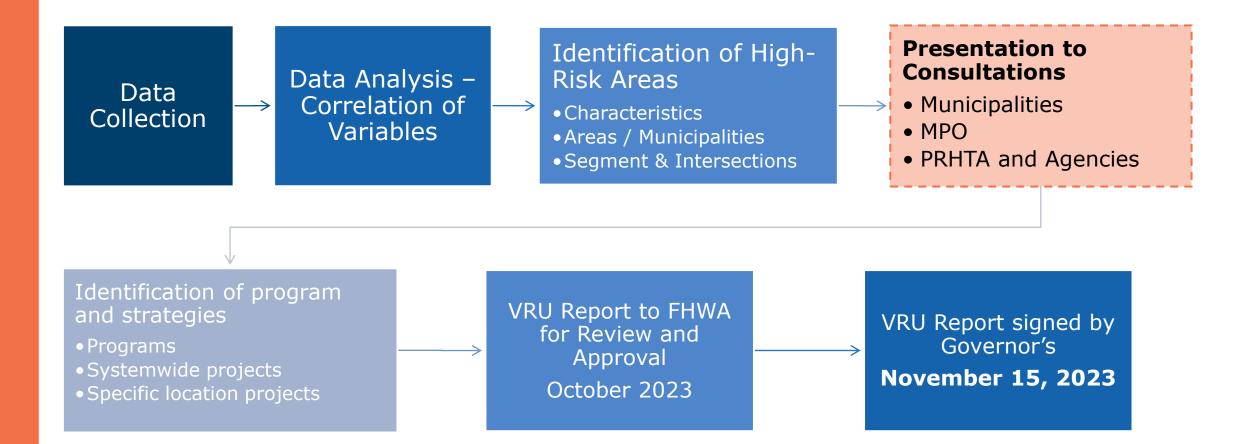




VRU Assessment: Development Process



Development Process



PR VRU Assessment Data

Data Base

Crash Data (Observatorio de Seguridad Vial OSV)



2019 to 2022

Fatal and Severe Injury

Pedestrian and Bikes

Age of Victim

Time of Day

Month

Location

Intersection vs Non intersection

Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS) Functional Classification

Speed

Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)

Number of Lanes

Kilometers of road by area

PR VRU Assessment Data (Cont.)

Data	G
Base	A



Transit

Urban vs Rural

PRHTA Regional Areas

DTPW Areas

Municipalities

Bus routes (AMA) and stop locations

Transit route (TU) and stop locations



Census



Population

Ethnicity and Race

Income

Zero Car Households

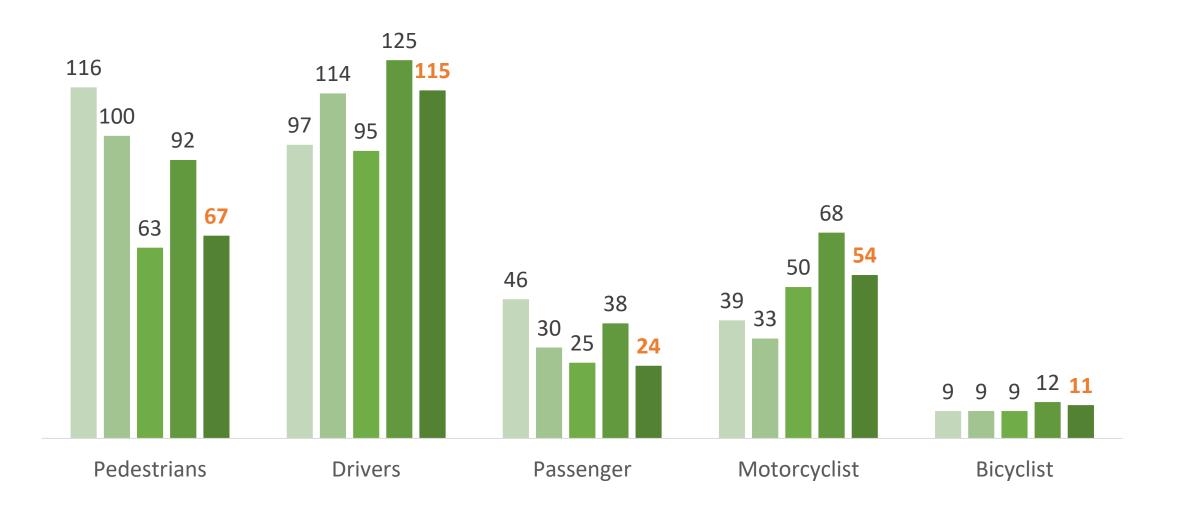
Disability



VRU Assessment: Preliminary Results

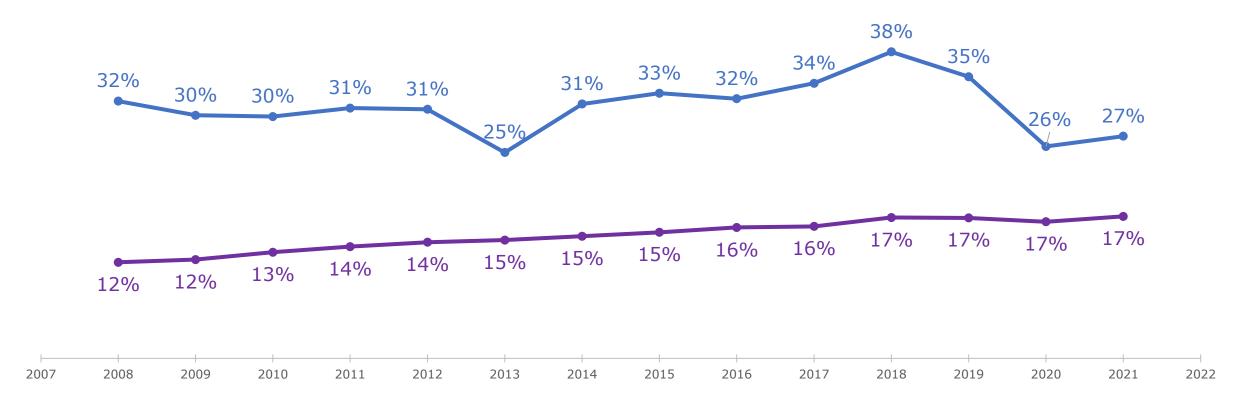


PR Fatalities by Users



2018 2019 2020 2021 2022

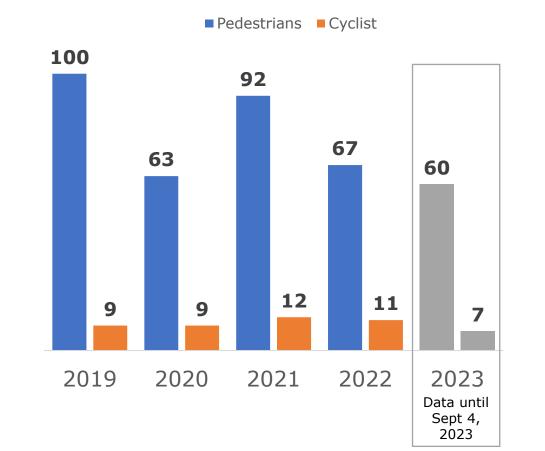
Pedestrian Fatality Percent (PR vs US)



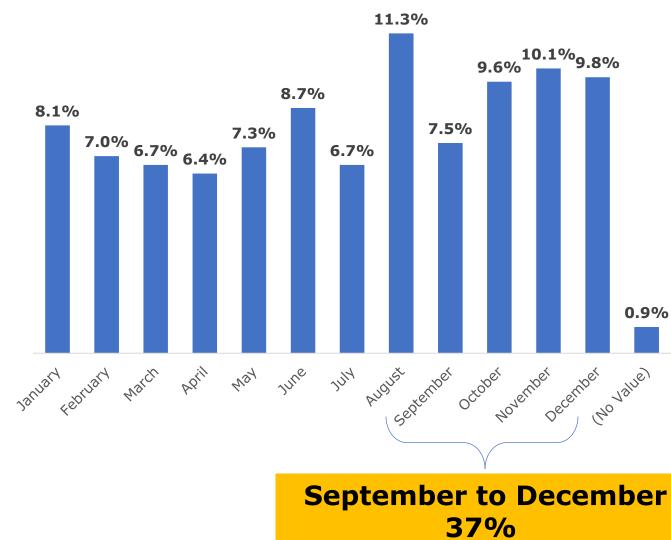
← PR - Peds Fatalities (%) ← USA - Peds Fatalities (%)

PR VRU Data Results Fatal & Severe

VRU Crash Data by Month



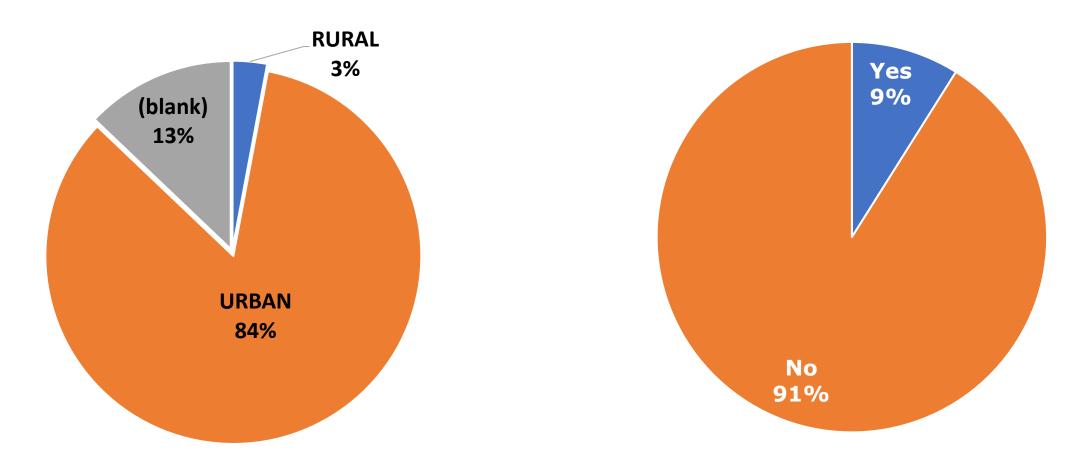
VRU Fatalities by Year



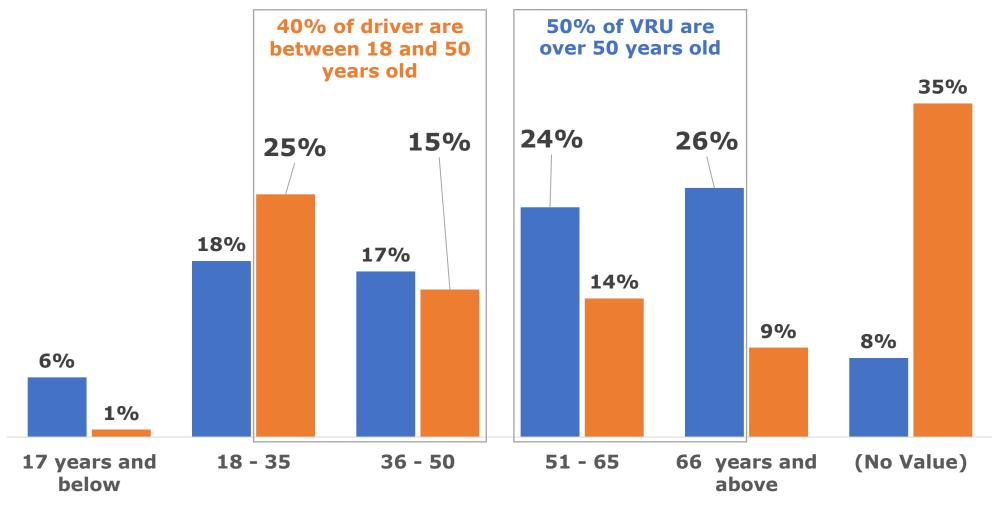
Urban vs Rural and Intersection

VRU Crashes Urban vs Rural

Intersection Related Crashes

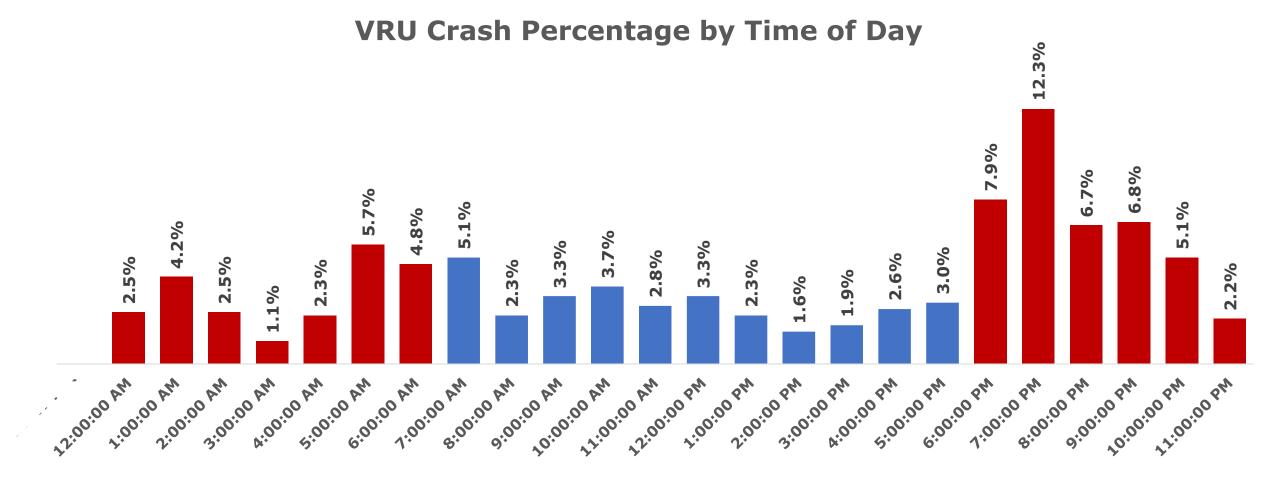


VRU Age vs. Driver Age Fatal & Severe



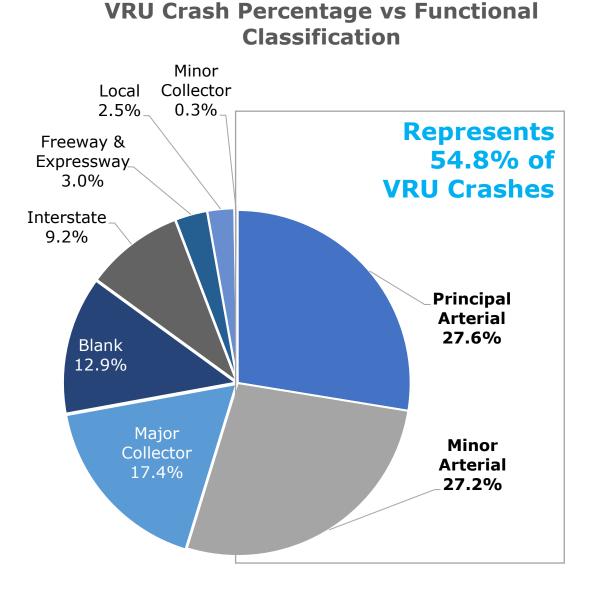
Pedestrian or Bicyclist Age
Driver Age

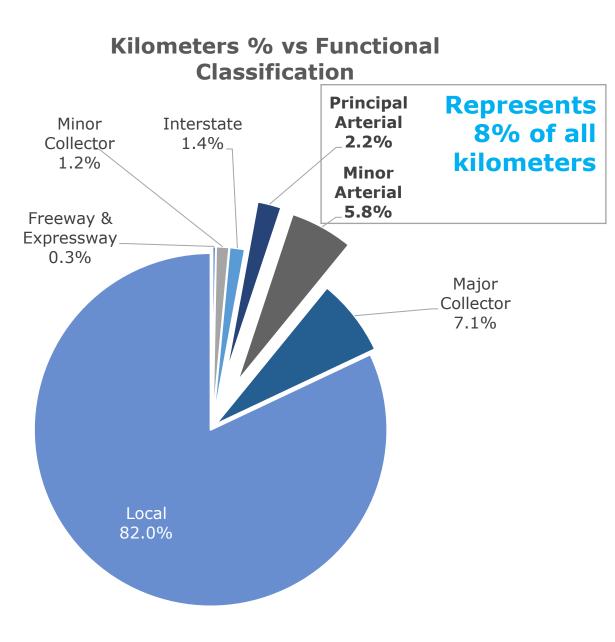
Time of Day



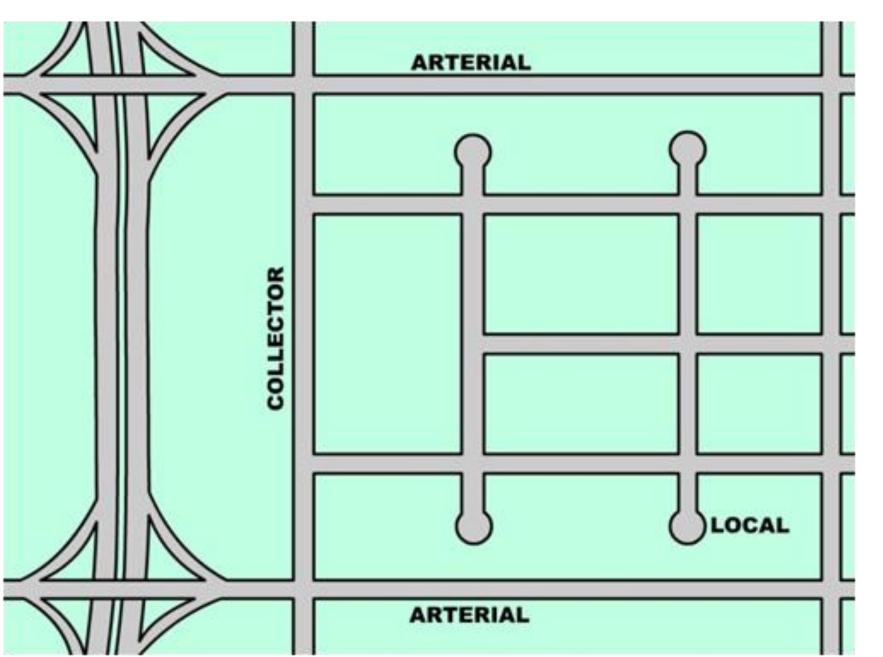
59% of VRU Fatal and Severe occurred from 6:00pm to 6:00am (i.e., nighttime conditions)

Roadway Functional Classification





Roadway Functional Classification



Principal and Minor Arterials:

- Mid-high volume roads
- 2 or more lanes
- Major intersections some with signal controlled
- Direct vehicular access to properties from the road
- Some sidewalk presence
- No cycling infrastructure

Roadway Functional Classification



PR 3 – Arroyo Source: Google Maps



PR 149 – Juana Diaz Source: Google Maps



PR 14 – Ponce Source: Google Maps



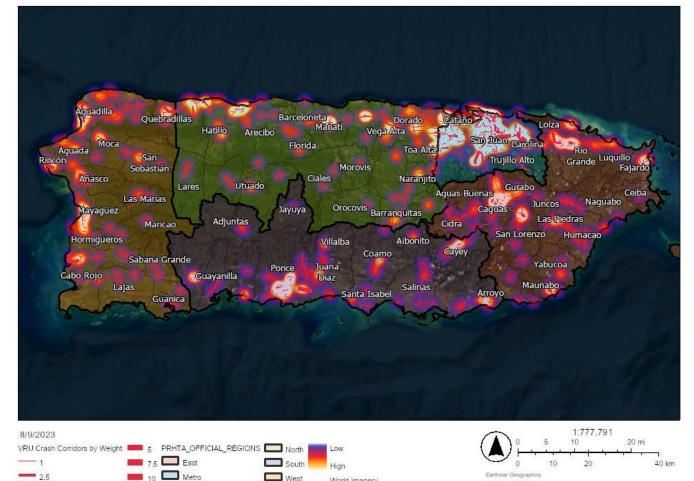
PR 1 – Ponce Source: Google Maps

VRU Crash Percentage by VRU Crashes and Transit Stops Speed Limit 1/2 Mile **59% occurred in** TU 41% speed limit zones 8% of 35mph or higher 1/4 Mile AMA 19% 21% 15% 8% Outside 4% 5% 3% 4% Buffer 2% 0% TU/AMA (blank) 30 · ···· 65 71% 25 0.0 25 50 5 Speed Limit (mph)

20

Speed Limit and Transit

VRU High-Risk Areas



World Imagery

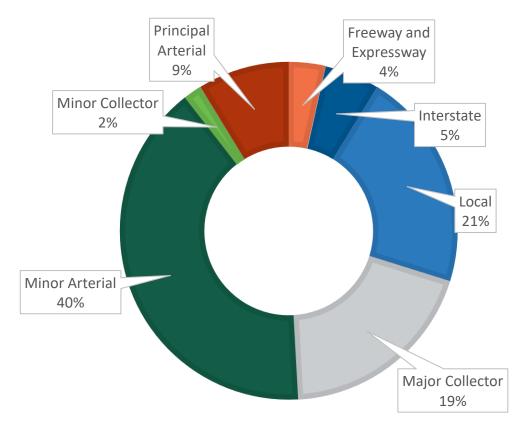
SHSP VRU Assessment Interactive Map

Areas

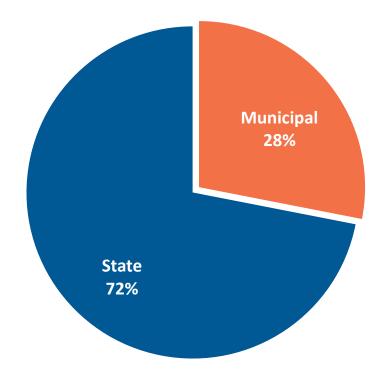
- By PRHTA Region
- Population
- Kilometers
- Hundred Million Vehicle Miles Travel

VRU South Region

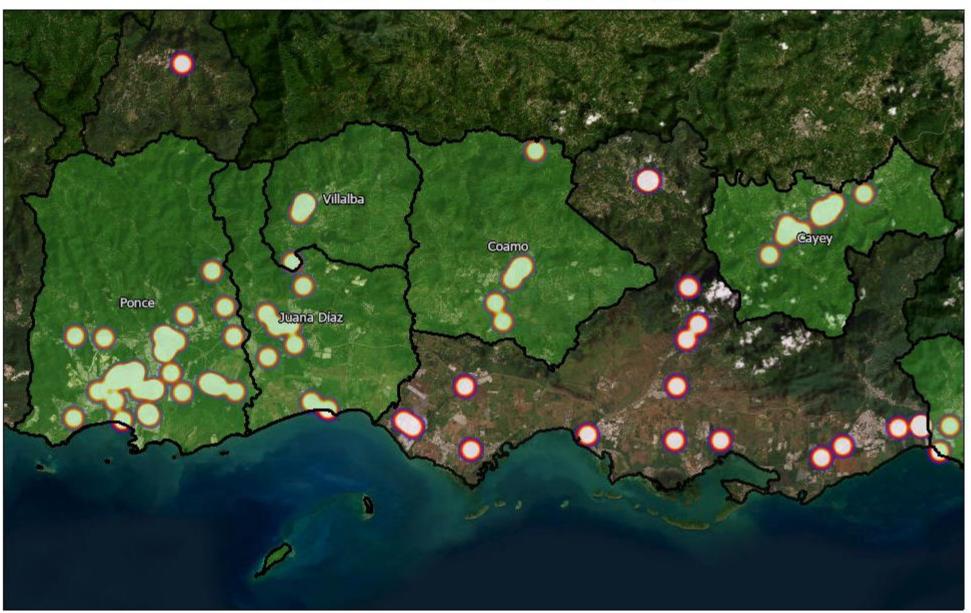
PRHTA SOUTH REGION FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION



PRHTA South Region Jurisdiction



SHSP VRU Assessment Interactive Map



VRU South Region

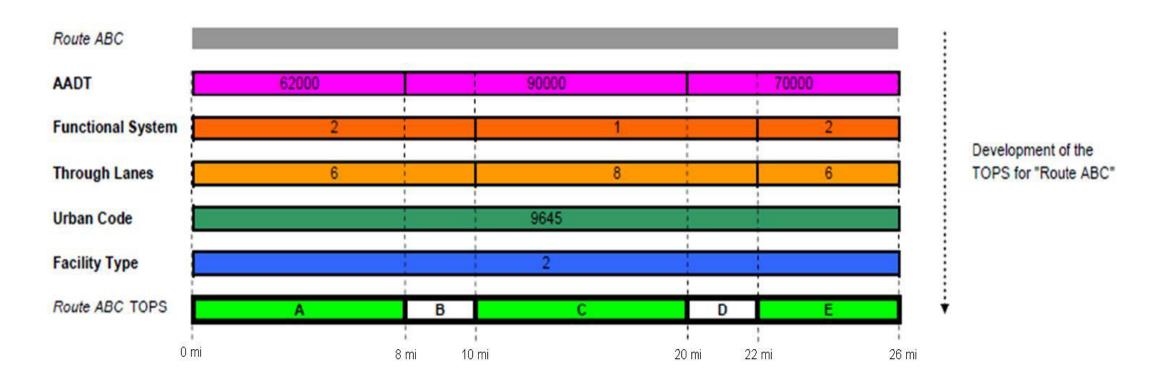
<u>SHSP VRU</u> <u>Assessment</u> <u>Interactive Map</u> (arcgis.com)

VRU Corridor Selection - HPMS

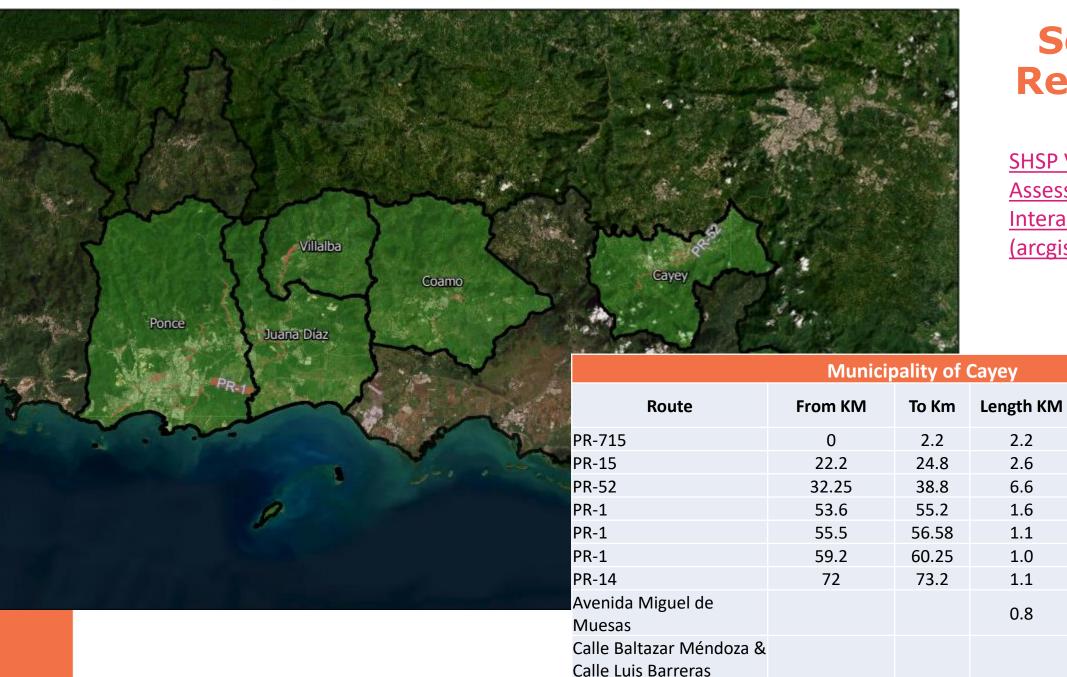
Chapter 6

HPMS Field Manual December 2016

Figure 6.1 TOPS Development Process



SHSP VRU Assessment Interactive Map



VRU South Region

SHSP VRU Assessment **Interactive Map** (arcgis.com)

Fatal

1

1

2.2

2.6

6.6

1.6

1.1

1.0

1.1

0.8

Severe

1

1

1

1

1

1



VRU Assessment: Strategies, Implementation Examples and Potential Projects



Safe System Approach

SAFE ROADS: AVOIDING CRASHES

Elements of the Safe System Approach



Avoiding crashes involves:





Separating users in space



Separating users in time

Increasing attentiveness and awareness



Safe System Approach

SAFE ROADS: CRASH KINETIC ENERGY

Elements of the Safe System Approach

2 CANSO





Managing speed

Managing crash angles

Managing crash kinetic energy involves:

Managing crash energy distribution









Pedestrian/Bicyclist



<u>Bicycle Lanes</u>



<u>Crosswalk Visibility</u> <u>Enhancements</u>



<u>Leading Pedestrian</u> <u>Interval</u>



<u>Medians and</u> <u>Pedestrian Refuge</u> <u>Islands in Urban and</u> <u>Suburban Areas</u>



<u>Pedestrian Hybrid</u> <u>Beacons</u>



<u>Rectangular Rapid</u> <u>Flashing Beacons</u> <u>(RRFB)</u>



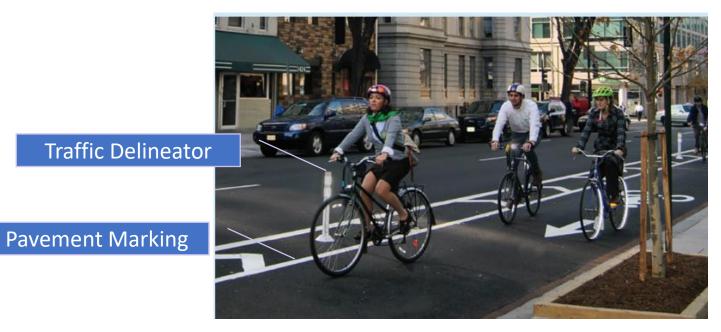
<u>Road Diets (Roadway</u> <u>Configuration)</u>



 References:
 Proven Safety Countermeasures | FHWA (dot.gov)

 Pedestrian Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (pedbikesafe.org)









Additional reference: Pedestrian Safety Guide and Countermeasure Selection System (pedbikesafe.org)

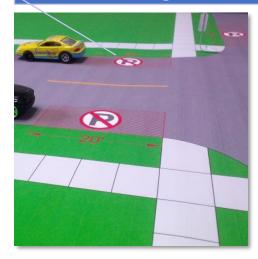


Curb Extension



Pedestrian Lighting

Limit Parking at Intersections



Signage "Stop here for pedestrians"







Traffic Signals APS and Peds Signals













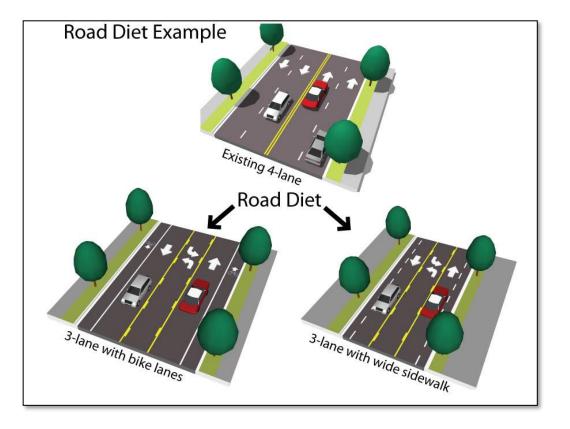


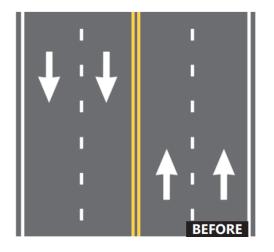


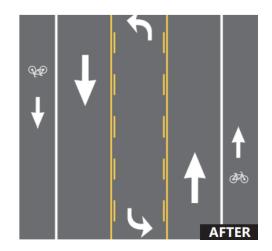
RRFB

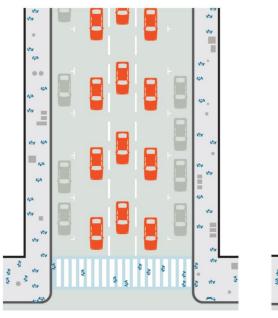
PHB

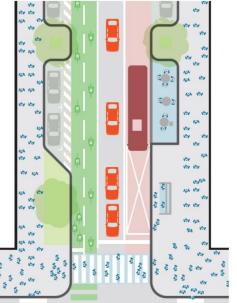








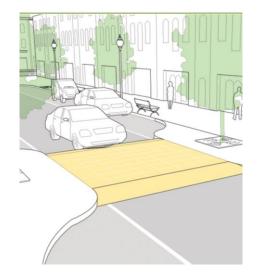






Pedestrian Crossings & Walkways









Safety Countermeasures







PUERTO RICO COMPLETE STREETS

PLAN & DESIGN GUIDELINES FINAL DOCUMENT September 2018



VRU Assessment Strategies



Source: PR Complete Streets Plan & Design Guidelines

Complete Street Vision

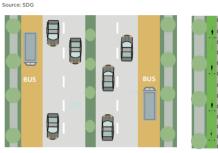
Successful urban roads should provide reliable major routes through cities with vibrant, safe, secure and well maintained urban environments, and make shops and services easily accessible. Urban Streets Complete Street vision includes:

- Maintain automobile priority but improve provisions for other modes;
- Reduce width of travel lanes where appropriate;
- Comfortable and sheltered waiting areas for transit users;
- Comfortable sidewalk width of 1.5

 2.1 meters /5-7 feet;
- Crossings to match wider pedestrian network, including at mid-block where appropriate;
- Buffered, separated or off-road bikeways (Class I, II or IV - for Class definitons see Bikeways, Section 3 Part B);
- High quality landscape character;
- Provide shade trees along sidewalks and bikeways; and
- Provide street lighting that relates to pedestrians and cyclists.



Figure 2.5: Urban Road Complete Street Vision



Transit priority

Non-motorized priority

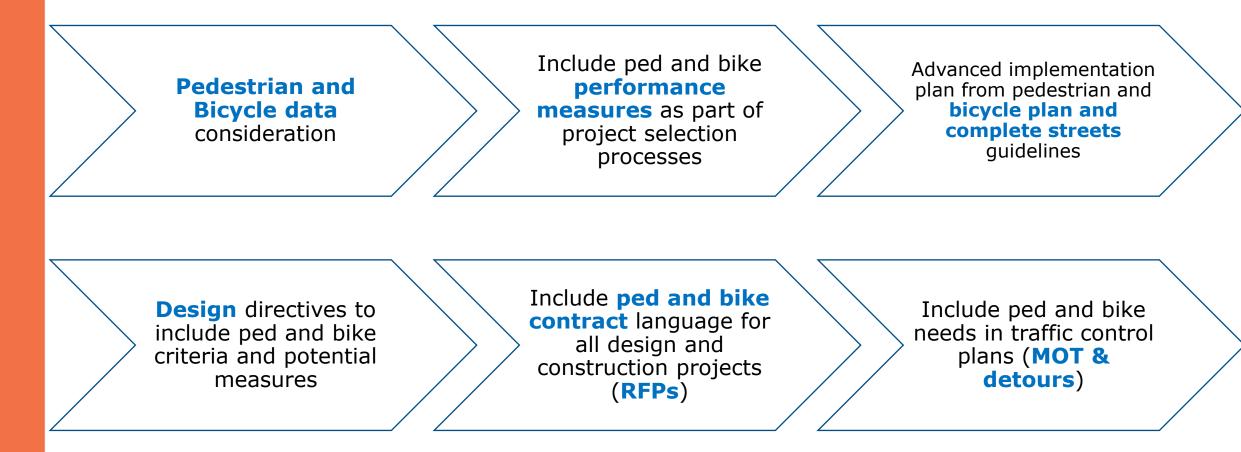
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Source: FHWA bikeway selection guide

VRU Assessment Strategies

Project Development

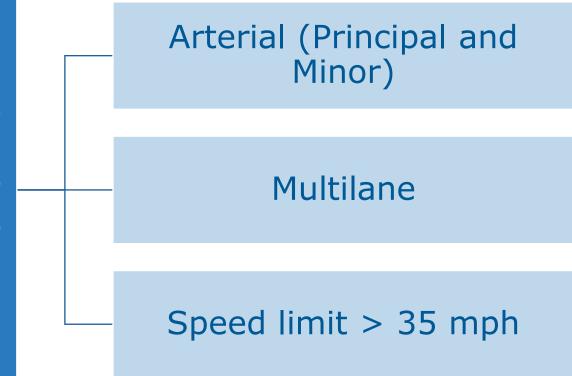
Bicycle and pedestrian considerations a full component of Puerto Rico project planning and development.



Systemic approach



adway S D **I**Y 0 I



Intersection – (i.e., pedestrian push buttons and proper time to cross, ADA ramps, sidewalks) **Segments** – Road diets, speed management such as traffic calming, roundabouts, mid block crossings, sidewalks repairs, protected bike lanes, shared use path, and pedestrian and bikes signage

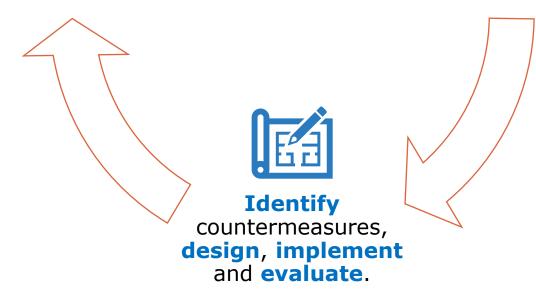
VRU Potential Projects



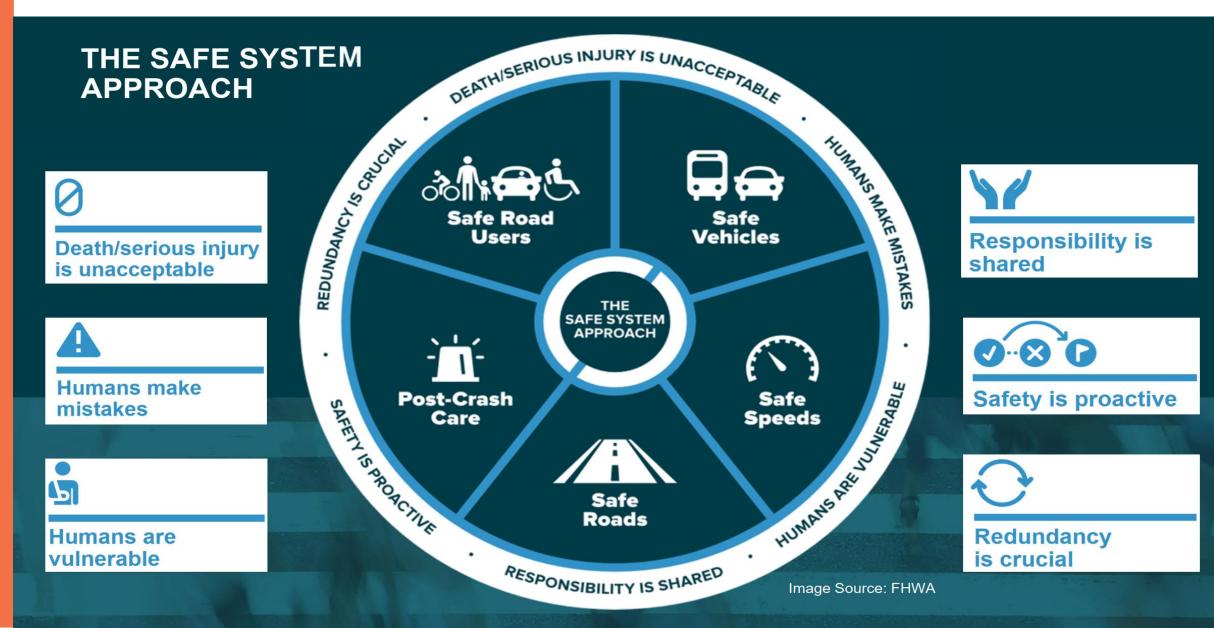
Prioritize roadway

segments by highrisk roadway features for potential projects Evaluation of site crash report conditions including crash report review and road safety audits.



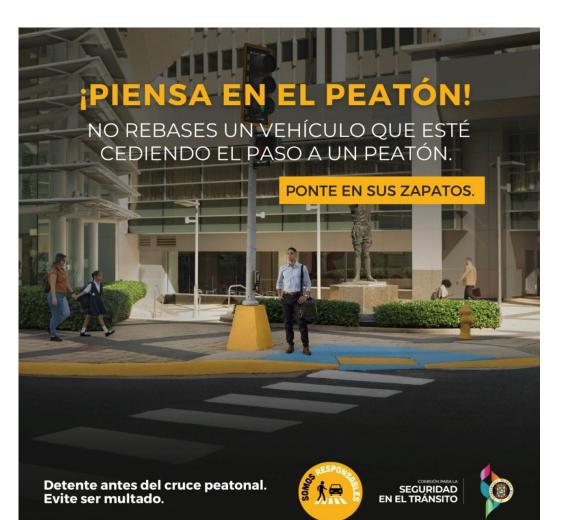


The Safe System Approach



Responsibility is Shared





15 MINUTES BREAK



Encuesta - Grupos consultivos en seguridad vial (Región Sur)



Thank You!

