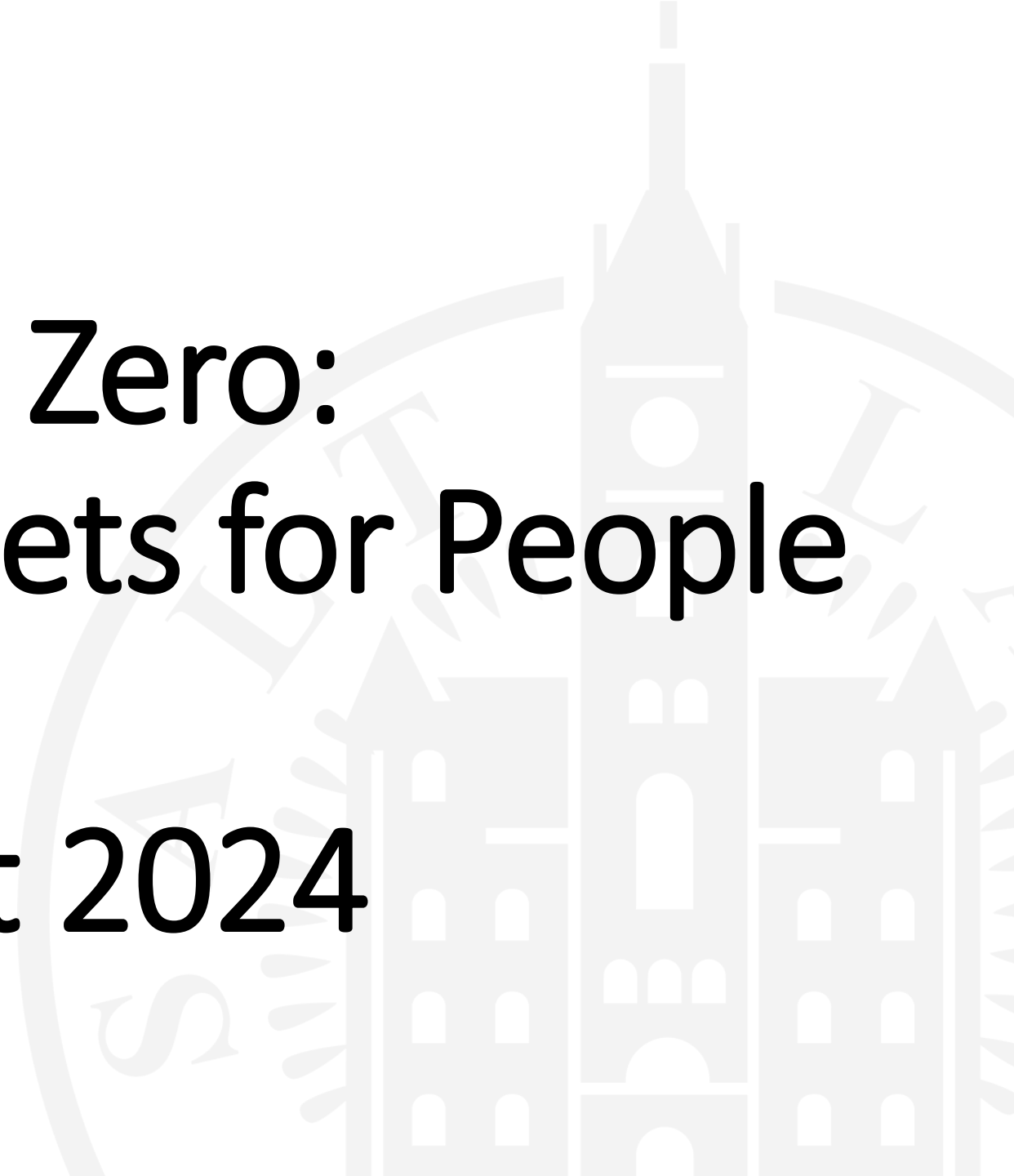


Vision Zero: Designing Streets for People

August 2024



Vision Zero

TRADITIONAL APPROACH

Traffic deaths are **INEVITABLE**

PERFECT human behaviour

Prevent **COLLISIONS**

INDIVIDUAL responsibility

Saving lives is **EXPENSIVE**

VS

VISION ZERO

Traffic deaths are **PREVENTABLE**

Integrate **HUMAN FAILING** in approach

Prevent **FATAL AND SEVERE CRASHES**

SYSTEMS approach

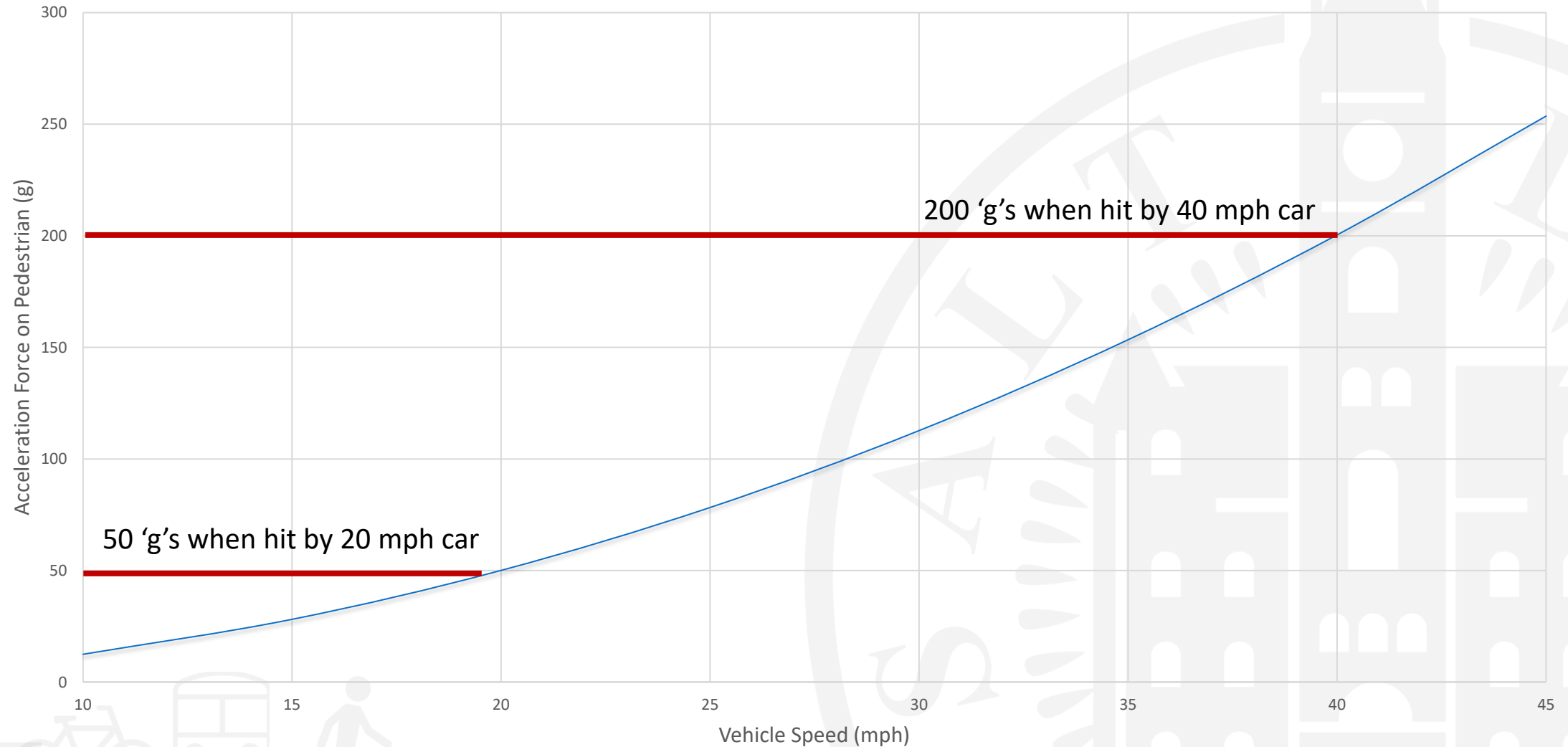
Saving lives is **NOT EXPENSIVE**

Vision Zero: Safe System Approach

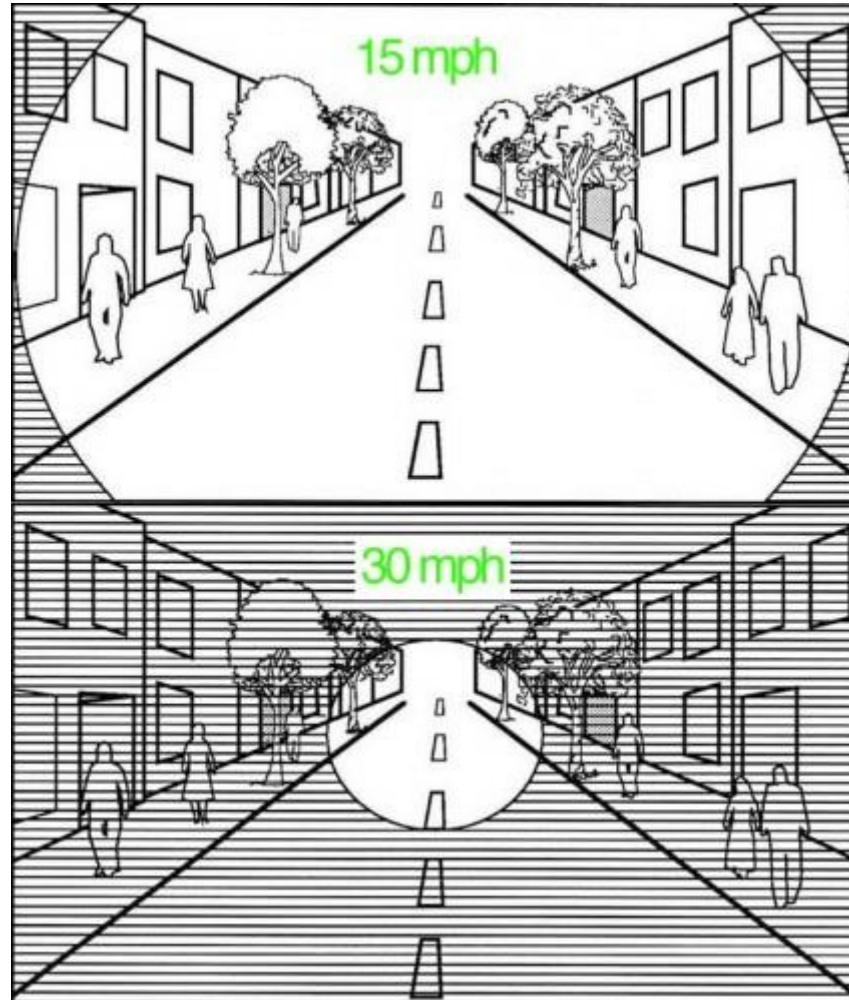


Let's Slow Down

Speed vs Impact



Forgiving Design vs Forgiveness of Slow Speeds



Forgiving Design vs Forgiveness of Slow Speeds

Typical Stopping Distances



Highways vs Streets

Highway	Street
Go from Point A to Point B	This is Point B
Long trips	Short trips
High speed vehicles	Low speed vehicles
Pedestrian activity discouraged	Pedestrian activity encouraged
Vehicles first	People first

Design Matters

Norman door (n.):

- 1. A door where the design tells you to do the opposite of what you're actually supposed to do.**
- 2. A door that gives the wrong signal and needs a sign to correct it.**

Are we doing this
to our street users?



Vision Zero Actions in Salt Lake City

- Vision Zero Proclamation from Mayor Mendenhall
- Multi-discipline task force that meets quarterly
- Partnered with WFRC to develop Safety Action Plan
- Reboot of traffic calming as Livable Streets
- Lower speed limits
- Complete Street makeovers
- Crosswalk enhancements
- Neighborhood Byway program
- Infusing safety into all decision making

Vision Zero Action Plan

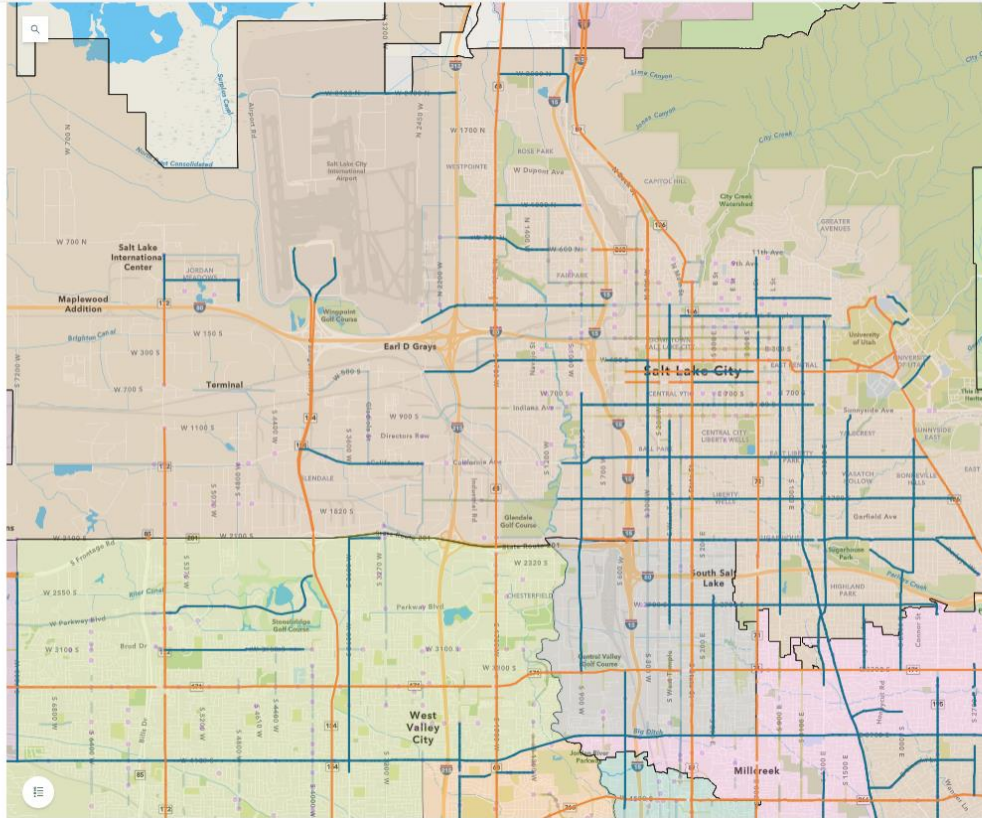
WFRC Safety Action Plan Supplemental Information

Description Case Study Project Locations CSAP Safety Analysis

Map 7 - Composite Network

Informed by each of the safety analyses previously described, a Composite Network was created to identify roadways and intersections with the highest potential for safety improvements.

- Critical Crash Rate Analysis (Map 3)
- Crash Profile Risk Assessment (Map 4)
- usRAP Rating Assessment (Map 5)
- Local Street Assessment (Map 6)

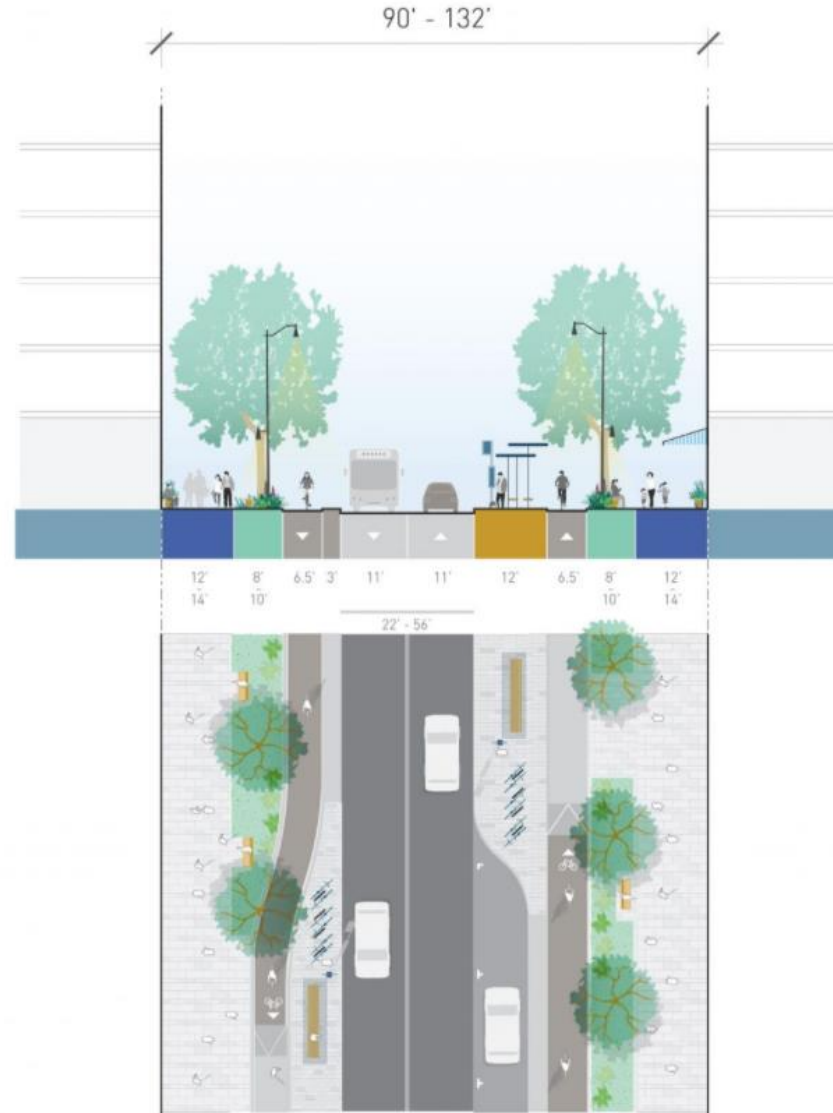


Street and Intersection Typologies Design Guide

7. Urban Village Main Street

Main street in or connecting urban village centers with multiple land uses and building types, where activity, movement, sense of place, and access are important.

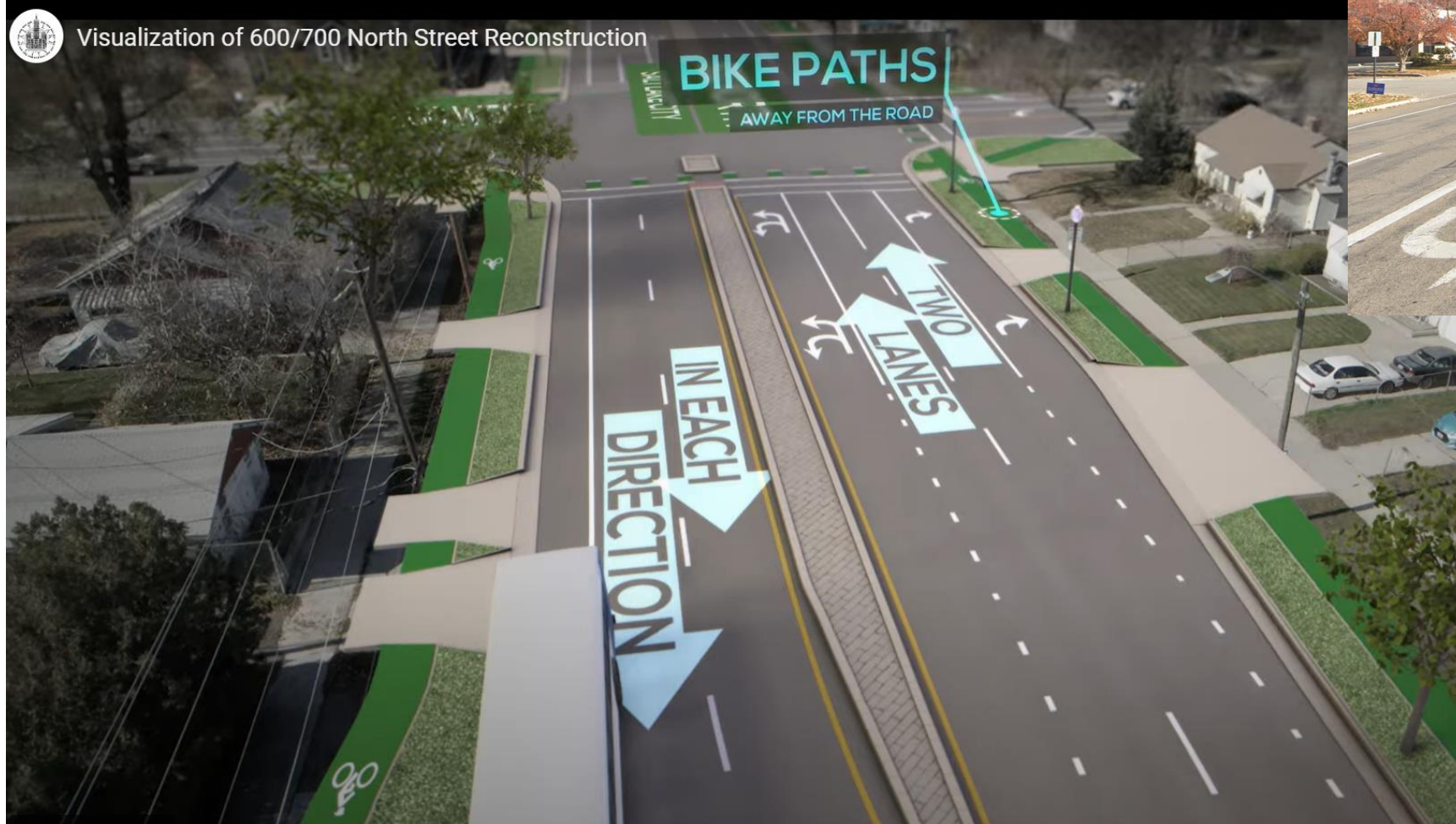
ROW	90' - 132'
Travel Lanes per direction	1-2 [2 lanes if ROW=132']
Lane Width / Crossing Distance	11' / 22' + 22'
Bike Lane	Separated [Type 1]
Transit	B
Median [or Left Turn Lane, when needed]	10' [add if ROW=132']
Flex Area [i.e., parking, transit stop, art, etc.]	50%, One Side
Sidewalk ft (Min-Max)	12-14'
Bldg Height (Existing/Allowable)	15' / 150'
Setback (Min-Max)	Varies
Likely Functional Classification	Collector
Target Speed	25 mph
Traffic Volumes	Medium
Miles (% of total)	7.1
Person Mobility	High
Greening	Medium / High
Placemaking	High
Curbside Diversity	High
Vehicle Mobility	Medium



200 South- Transit Corridor Makeover



600 North- Calming a “Stroad”

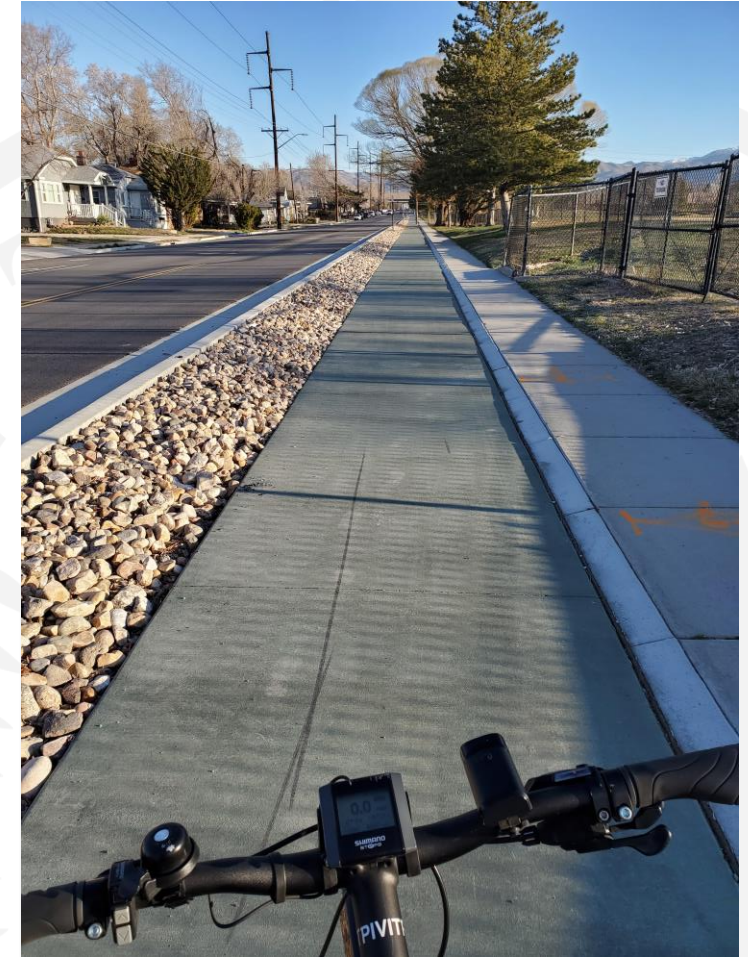


300 West- From Car-Centric to Multi-Modal



900 East- Reconstruction with Protected Bike Lanes

Final Design – Golf Course/Stratford Ave



900 South- Complete Street Makeover with a Trail



2000 East- Complete Street Makeover



1100 East- Complete Street Makeover



Safer Crosswalks



Neighborhood Byways



Traffic Calming/Livable Streets



Livable Streets- Quick Action



Green Loop

