



Vision Zero Action Plan

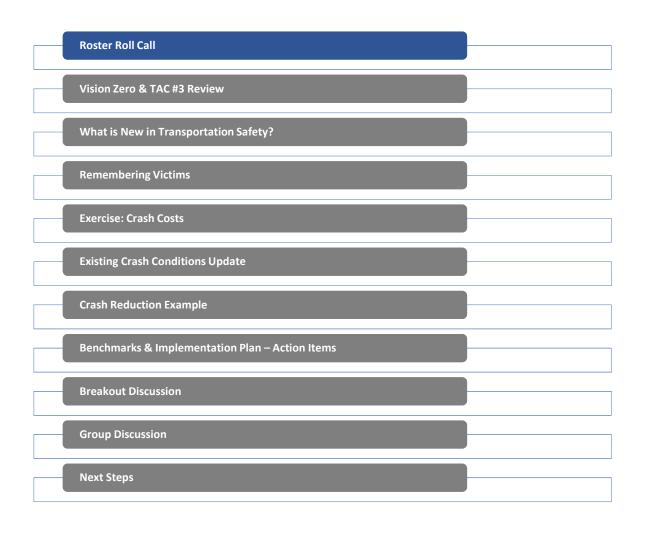
TAC Meeting #4











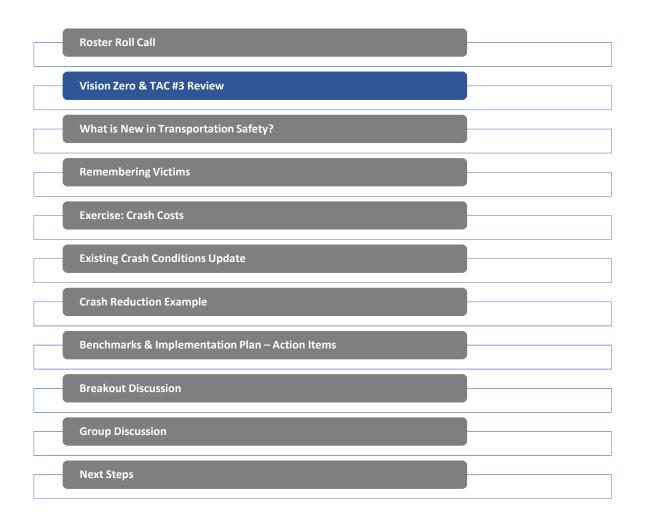


<u>In-Person</u>: I will call off your name, please answer with "Here"

Online: Please write your name and entity in the Comment Section









WHAT IS VISION ZERO

Vision Zero is a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all. First implemented in Sweden in the 1990s, Vision Zero has proved successful across Europe – and now it's gaining momentum in major American cities.

VISIOW44:(•NETWORK





REACTIVE VS. PROACTIVE

TRADITIONAL APPROACH

Traffic deaths are INEVITABLE

PERFECT human behavior

Prevent COLLISIONS

INDIVIDUAL responsibility

Saving lives is **EXPENSIVE**

VISION ZERO

Traffic deaths are PREVENTABLE

Integrate **HUMAN FAILING** in approach

Prevent FATAL AND SEVERE CRASHES

SYSTEMS approach

Saving lives is NOT EXPENSIVE

https://visionzeronetwork.org/about/what-is-vision-zero/

VS





LAS VEGAS VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN

The City of Las Vegas Vision Zero Action Plan will develop strategies to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries by the year 2050. The Vision Zero Action Plan will be a collaborative effort, combining City of Las Vegas, elected officials, safety stakeholders, and public outreach to create safe, healthy, and equitable mobility for all.







Eliminate all transportation fatalities and serious injuries in the City of Las Vegas by 2050







Engage everyone to create safe, healthy, and equitable mobility for all



GOALS & **SUB-GOALS**





Revised during TAC #2 & TAC #3 Currently working on associated Action Items

City of Las Vegas Vision Zero Action Plan Goals

- 2. Colladorate increase the City of Las Yega and Dadelviders to Libertify processes (collaborate long-missionists) and preformance, implementation)
 2. Short-Term Enforcement, Collaboration between the City and Metro regarding location, time, and conduct of failables, including post-rain hangins
 2. Short-Term Enforcement: Strategic locations for enforcement based off the High Injury Network, with equity in mind or normer signar.
 2. Short-Term Schools: Continued and targetic enforcement at schools, including improved rangeoration regiments.
 - improved transportation engineering, consistent signages, meetings, and proof of improvements.

 Short fem five interesting the control of th
- 2. Create safe streets by giving equal importance to all roadway users
- Short-Term Public/Private Developments: Consistency with private develop forethought regarding walkability, bikeability, and micromobility, including incorporating sidewalks on both sides of the road for all new developments
- b. Short-Term Enforcement: Collaborate with Metro to ensure all modes of traffic are b. Short-Term Enforcement: Collaborate with Metro to ensure all modes of traffic are obeying traffic linewing. Check engineering deficiencies to ensure lighting, sidewalks, crosswalks, and blotck lanes are up-to-code for a safe systems approach.
 d. Middel-Term Engineering: Make uitable bicycle facilities, such as buffered bicycle lanes and cycle tracks, the norm along settler facilities. such as buffered bicycle lanes and cycle tracks, the norm along settler facilities.
 e. Middle-Term Engineering: Push for public transportation by lessening the travel time on buses and creating a polytice experience for all road users.

- a. Short-Term Education: Educate the public that speeding is not guaranteed to get you to your location faster and change the focus from how fast you can get somewhere to
- Middle-Term Engineering: Revise how speed limits are set to be more context and safety sensitive versus traditional methods
- Middle-Term Engineering: Decrease the speed limit on arterials posted at 40 MPH and 45 MPH to 35 MPH and time the signals to turn green based off vehicles traveling at 35

City of Las Vegas Vision Zero Action Plan Goals

Develop and promote a culture of safety through new public dialogue on roadway safety Short-Term Education: Involve and coordinate with professional societies, community groups, law enforcement, and media to share a common message surrecunding safe

- speeds
 Short-Ferm Education: Educate the public that it takes more than 2D-minutes to get to piece within Las Vegas and you do not save significant time by speeding.
 Short-Ferm Education: Set again to conduct youtry public metrics within the High Month of the Control of the C
- Leverage actionable data to ensure meaningful changes
 a. Short-Term Schooks: Ensure traffic signals and Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (IRRB) are located in necessary locations
 b. Short-Term Data: Collect more data on pedestrians and bicyclists, including total

 - number of users and trip purpose

 C. Short-Term Engineering: Implement Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPI) along crosswalks
 Downtown and analyze the before and after crash results

 - Middle-Term Engineering: Plan for alternative modes of travel and determine where they make sense based off data driven decisions e. Middle-Term Data: Work with Metro, hospitals, and insurance companies to collect data

Influence and adopt policies and legislation to advance the Vision Zero Action Plan Short-Term Policy: Develop policies for setting safe speed limits as part of the Fiscal Yea 2023 Program Middle-Term Policy: Develop policies to allow for automated traffic enforcement,

- Middle-Term Policy: Develop policies to allow for automates transc enforcement, including allowing fines for speeding and red light running
 Middle-Term Policy: Develop policies to change the parking standards to allow for less parking spaces at new developments and to allow for charging for largaring
 Middle-Term Policy: Develop policies to incentivize drivers not to speed
- Middle-Term Policy: Develop policies to base transportation fines off of a percent of a person's salary, while also increasing the penalties if injuries or fatalities are involved

- logs after street design standards and regulations.

 Short-Ferm Engineering Create new engineering standard plans, based off of a Safe Systems Approach, to help reduce speeds, including reducing travel lane widths, underline give sides with width updating street marings, implementing landscaping, and restription one-perpendicular crosswalls.

 Short-Ferm Engineering Make sure local entities, community groups, and law enforcement agree the new enjoyments streets below and short street in the street of t

WOOD RODGERS



- roadway network, not overbuilt, and have adequate multimodal facilities
- Transportation Improvement Program (RTP/TIP)

 a. Short-Term Action Plan: Develop periodic program updates to ensure the Vision Zero



TAC #3 POLLING: TOP CONCERNS WHY CRASHES OCCUR

- Travel Speed vs. Posted Speed
- Distracted Driving
- Impairment
- Street and Intersection Lighting
- Reason for Trip
- Driver's History
- Exact Location of Crash







TAC #3 POLLING: ITEMS WOULD LIKE TO SEE ON ALL CRASH REPORTS.

- Driver Speeding
- Driver Impairment
- Distracted Driving
- Poor Street & Intersection Lighting
- Poor Road and Community Design







SPEEDING

IMPAIRMENT

DISTRACTED DRIVING

LIGHTING





WOOD RODGERS

EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS

fatalities occurred on Major
Arterials for both Pedestrians
and Bicyclists

36% of serious injuries and
fatalities occurred in dark
lighting for Bicyclists

61% of serious injuries and
fatalities occurred in dark
lighting for Pedestrians

76% of serious injuries and

Las Vegas Risky Behaviors





Source: NDOT Crash Data (Years 2015 - 2019)

In Las Vegas, when compared to vehicular crashes...

Source: NDOT Crash Data (Years 2015 - 2019)



Pedestrian crashes are

more likely to result in a serious injury



Motorcycle crashes are

11 more likely to result in a serious injury



Bicycle crasnes are

more likely to result in a serious injury

Source: NDOT Crash Data (Years 2015 - 2019)

In Las Vegas, when compared to vehicular crashes...



Pedestrian crashes are

15x more likely to result in a fatality



Motorcycle crashes are

more likely to result in a fatality



Bicycle crashes are

5x more likely to result in a fatality

Source: NDOT Crash Data (Years 2015 - 2019)



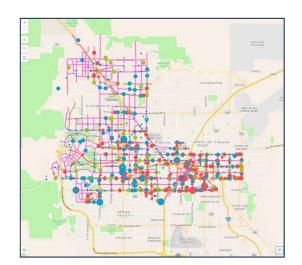
EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS

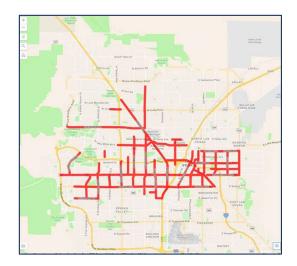
High Injury Network (HIN)

 Identifies roadways with most traffic-related fatalities & serious injuries

Communities of Concern (CoC)

Concentration of vulnerable residents

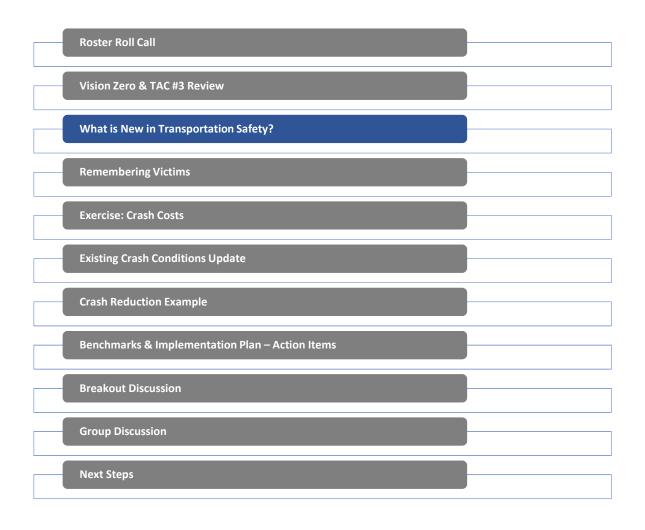




Final HIN & CoC presented today









WHAT IS NEW IN TRANSPORTATION SAFETY?

<u>United States Department of Transportation</u> (<u>USDOT</u>)

Adoption of Vision Zero

North Las Vegas, Nevada

- 9 Fatalities from 1 Crash
- Motorist going 103 MPH

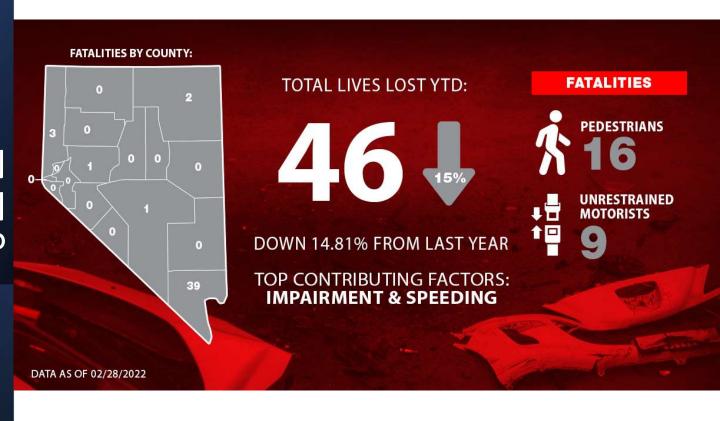
Henderson, Nevada

- Student killed on sidewalk near school
- Student related to Coworker
- My Niece goes to same school



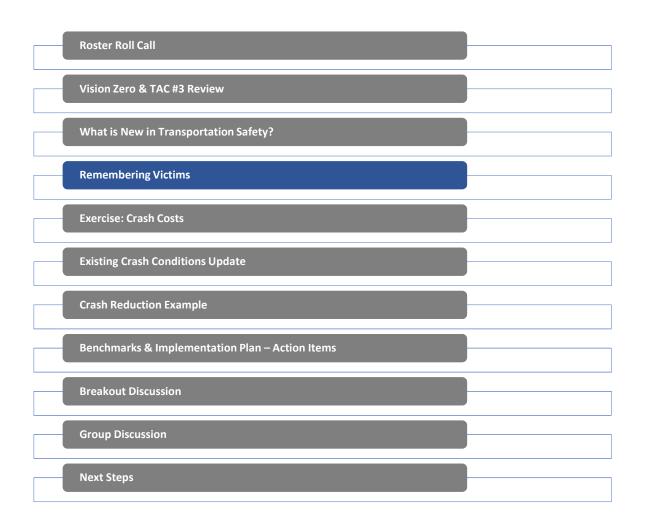


WHAT IS NEW IN TRANSPORTATION SAFETY?











Messages for the Vision Zero Action Plan:





Reached out to:

- Erin Breen, UNLV
- Trauma Intervention Program (TIP)









Please fill in the "Associated Cost" for each category

FATAL CRASH COSTS

CATEGORY

ASSOCIATED COST (\$)

Medical Care

Market Productivity

Household Productivity

Workplace Costs

Insurance Administrative Costs

Legal Costs

Congestion / Travel Delay

Property Damage

TOTAL





Table Definitions

DEFINITIONS				
CATEGORY	DEFINITION			
Medical Care	Ambulance, ER, Inpatient, Follow-up, PT, Prescriptions, Prosthetics, Home			
Market Productivity	Lost Wages & Benefits over Lifespan			
Household Productivity	Lost Productive Household Activity (Hire)			
Workplace Costs	New Employee Training, OT to complete, Administrative			
Insurance Administrative Costs	Administrative			
Legal Costs	Legal Fees & Court Costs			
Congestion / Travel Delay	Travel Delay, Fuel, Greenhouse Gas			
Property Damage	Vehicles, Cargo, Roadways			





Approximate Associated Costs Fatal Crashes

FATAL CRASH COSTS			
CATEGORY	APPROXIMATE ASSOCIATED COST (\$)		
Medical Care	1.4 Million		
Market Productivity	2.7 Million		
Household Productivity	900 Thousand		
Workplace Costs	200 Thousand		
Insurance Administrative Costs	1 Million		
Legal Costs	500 Thousand		
Congestion / Travel Delay	1.1 Million		
Property Damage	3.1 Million		
TOTAL	10.9 Million		





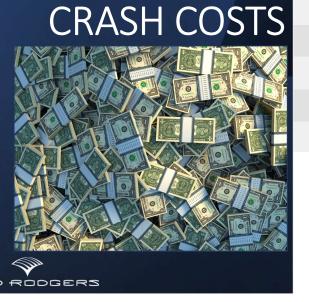
Crash Cost Assumptions All Crash Severities

CRASH COST ASSUMPTIONS				
CRASH SEVERITY	CRASH COST PER CRASH			
Fatal (K)	\$10,900,000			
Serious Injury / Incapacitating Injury (A)	\$521,300			
Minor Injury / Non-Incapacitating Injury (B)	\$142,000			
Possible Injury (C)	\$72,500			
Property Damage Only (O)	\$4,500			





EXERCISE:



City of Las Vegas All Crash Severities Costs

CITY OF LAS VEGAS CRASH COSTS					
CRASH TYPE	# OF CRASHES	COST / CRASH	TOTAL CRASH COST		
Fatality	254	\$10,900,000	\$2,768,600,000		
Injury A	892	\$521,300	\$464,999,600		
Injury B	5,535	\$142,000	\$785,970,000		
Injury C	16,701	\$72,500	\$1,210,822,500		
PDO	18,895	\$4,500	\$85,027,500		
	5-Ye	ear Total (2015-2019)	\$5,315,419,600		
		Average / Year	\$1,063,083,920		



City of Las Vegas All Fatalities & Serious Injuries Costs

CITY OF LAS VEGAS CRASH COSTS						
CRASH TYPE	# OF CRASHES	COST / CRASH	TOTAL CRASH COST			
Fatality	254	\$10,900,000	\$2,768,600,000			
Injury A	892	\$521,300	\$464,999,600			
	5-Year Total (2015-2019)		\$3,233,599,600			
		Average / Year	\$646,719,920			



EXERCISE: CRASH COSTS







Traffic Signal Systems \$600,000 Each

EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

All Severity – # of Systems:

1,772 (1-Year)

8,859 (5-Years)

Fatal/Injury A – # of Systems:

1,078 (1-Year)

5,389 (5-Years)







Streetlight \$5,000 Each

EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

<u>All Severity – # of Streetlights:</u> 212,617 (1-Year) 1,063,084 (5-Years)

Fatal/Injury A – # of Streetlights: 129,344 (1-Year) 646,720 (5-Years)







<u>L-Curb</u> \$30 / Linear Foot

EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

All Severity – Linear Feet L-Curb:

35,436,131 (1-Year)

177,180,653 (5-Years)

<u>Fatal/Injury A – Linear Feet L-Curb:</u>

21,557,331 (1-Year)

107,786,653 (5-Years)







EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

6-Inch Plantmix Bituminous Surface \$100 / Square Yard

All Severity – Yd² 6" Surface: 10,630,839 (1-Year) 53,154,196 (5-Years)

Fatal/Injury A – Yd² 6" Surface: 6,467,199 (1-Year) 32,335,996 (5-Years)







RTC's CIP \$2,150,516,093 / 10-Years

EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

All Severity – # of CIP Years:
5 (1-Year)
25 (5-Years)

Fatal/Injury A – # of CIP Years:

3 (1-Year)

15 (5-Years)







<u>CLV's CIP</u> \$1,220,449,001,/ 5-Years

EXERCISE:
CRASH COSTS
WHAT COULD
YOU BUILD?

All Severity – # of CIP Years:
4 (1-Year)
22 (5-Years)

Fatal/Injury A – # of CIP Years: 3 (1-Year)

13 (5-Years)





EXERCISE: CRASH COSTS CONCLUSION





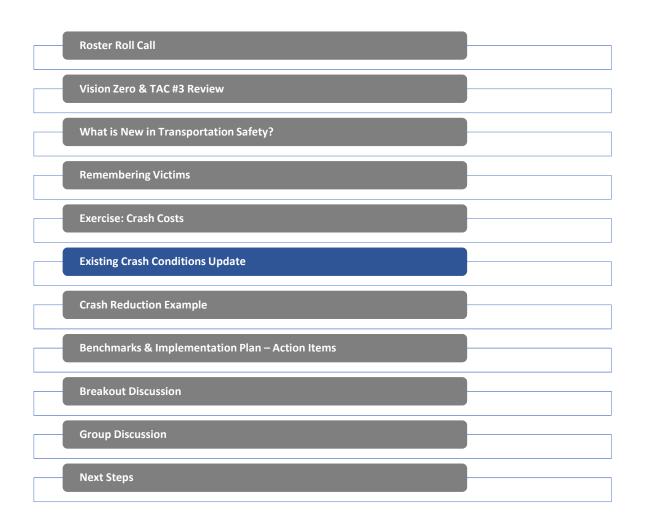
According to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), 3 factors produced the most harm:

- Speeding
- Drunk Driving
- Distracted Driving

CRASH COSTS Cost borne by general public:

- 75% of total costs associated with crashes show up as:
 - Higher Taxes
 - Insurance Costs
 - Medical Costs
 - Negative Economic Effects of Congestion & Other Environmental Impacts







EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS • UPDATE

High Injury Network (HIN)

- Identifies roadways with most traffic-related fatalities & serious injuries
 - Indicates where fatalities and serious injuries are most concentrated, <u>NOT</u> whether the roadway is dangerous
- Aides in prioritizing where improvements will have biggest impact
- Helps in understanding patterns of fatalities and serious injuries
 - Informs more sustainable, more effective engineering measures to ultimately save lives







EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS UPDATE

Updated HIN: Prioritized Arterials

City of Las Vegas Results

 HIN Identified by Red Lines

- ~148-Miles
- 11% of City Surface
 Streets contributes
 to 77% of
 Transportation
 Fatalities and
 Serious Injuries
- https://arcg.is/SPbW5







EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS UPDATE

Communities of Concern (CoC)

- Identify pattern areas with Communities of Concern in mind
 - Concentration of vulnerable residents (lowincome communities, communities of color, seniors, people with disabilities...)
- Integrate TAC input/data subsets into the HIN to account for Equity
 - RTC's Access 2050 RTP











EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS UPDATE



RTC's defined Equity population groups



Low Income

Less than \$12,060 per 1 person/household



People with Disabilities

Individuals with one or more of the following: hearing difficulty, vision difficulty, cognitive difficulty, ambulatory difficulty, self-care difficulty, and independent living difficulty.



Seniors

65 years of age or older



Limited English Proficiency

Speaks English "less than very well"



Minority

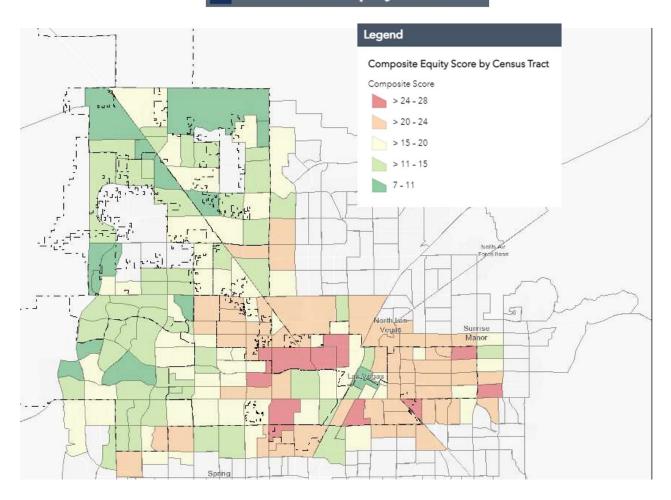
Non-white

Source: RTC Access 2050 - Appendix K: Environmental Justice Analysis

VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN



Realth and Equity Factors



VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN





EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS UPDATE

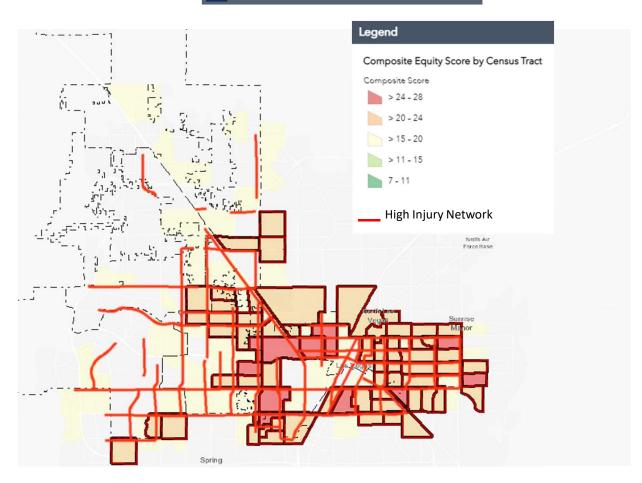
Communities of Concern (CoC)

- Tracts that scored higher:
 - Have a higher identified need and typically represent low-income, minority neighborhoods who rely more heavily on bicycling, walking, or transit as their primary form of transportation.
- Integration of EQUITY & HIN
 - Reveals that traffic crashes
 disproportionately affect disadvantaged
 communities and are impacted by
 higher rates of crashes, fatalities, &
 serious injuries





Health and Equity Factors





EXISTING CRASH CONDITIONS **UPDATE**



City of Las Vegas High Injury Network

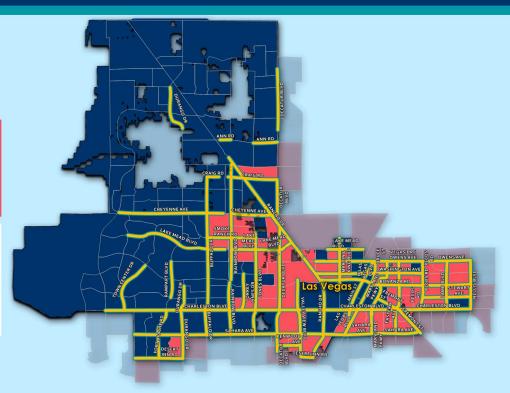
The Vision Zero High Injury Network (HIN) guides the city's investments in infrastructure and programs, and ensures that Vision Zero projects support those most

77% and fatal traffic injuries occur on just 11%



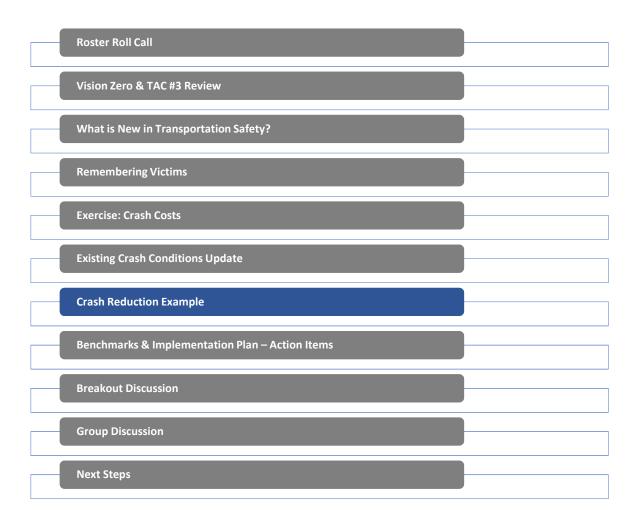
The RTC of Southern Nevada Equity Focus Areas / Communities

The CoC represents areas that have a higher identified need and typically represent low-income, minority neighborhoods who rely more heavily on bicycling, walking. or transit as their primary form of transportation



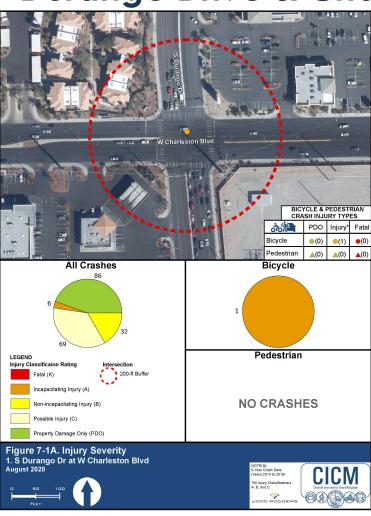








Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard



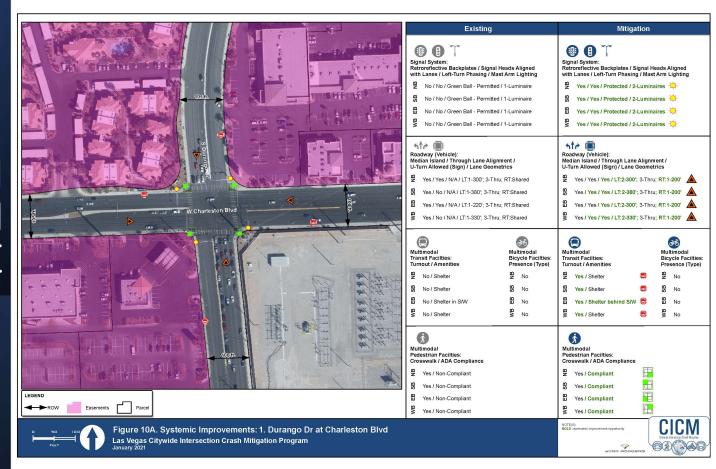
193 Crashes(39 Crashes/Year)

- 0 Fatalities
- 6 Serious Injuries





Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard







Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard

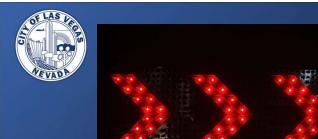


Crash Modification Factors (CMF)

- Minor Traffic
 Signal 0.85
- Roadway 0.76
- Pedestrian
 Realm 0.79

WOOD RODGERS

VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN



Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard

Improvements Include:

- Changed Single Permissive Left-turns for All Approaches to Protected Dual Left-turns for All Approaches (Roadway)
- Added Southbound Right-turn Pocket (Roadway)
- Added Retroreflective Backplates (Minor Traffic Signal)
- Added U-Turn Signs (Minor Traffic Signal)







CRASH CMFs

Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard

Before Improvements

Average of 39 Crashes/Year Average of 1.2 Serious Injuries/Year

REDUCTION Minor Traffic Signal (0.85)

- **EXAMPLE** Average of 33 Crashes/Year **Roadway (0.76)**
 - Average of 30 Crashes/Year Pedestrian Realm (0.79)
 - Average of 31 Crashes/Year





Durango Drive & Charleston Boulevard

Before Improvements

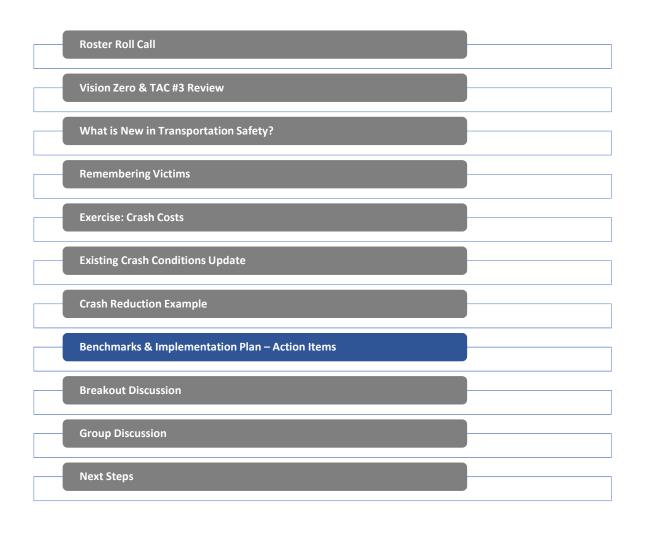
Average of 39 Crashes/Year
Average of 1.2 Serious Injuries/Year

After Improvements (All 2021 Crashes)

- 9 Crashes All Year
- Equivalent CMF = 0.23
- **O Serious Injuries All Year**









BENCHMARKS & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – ACTION ITEMS

Action Items

- At least one Action Item per Sub-Goal
 - Short-term (0-3 Years)
 - Medium-term (4-10 Years)
 - Long-term (10+ Years)
- Responsible Party
 - Lead
 - Supporting



VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN







BENCHMARKS & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – ACTION ITEMS

Discussion Topics:

- In-Person
 - Clark County School District (CCSD)
 Action Items:
 - What coordination is needed with schools across jurisdictions?
 - What action items can we include to make school zones safer?
 - What processes/requirements do we need when new schools are in design?





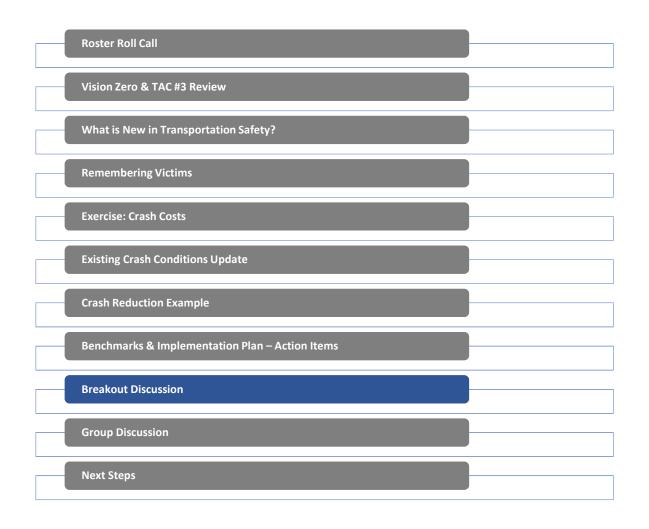
BENCHMARKS & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN – ACTION ITEMS

Discussion Topics:

- Online
 - Collaboration Safety Efforts Action Items:
 - How do we provide consistent advertisement between other safety state and regional programs?
 - Do we want separate Public Service Announcements (PSAs), or can we combine efforts between Zero Fatalities, Vision Zero, Department of Public Safety, & Clark County Office of Traffic Safety?









BREAKOUT DISCUSSION

Group Tasks

- In-Person
 - Clark County School District Action Items
- Online
 - Collaboration Safety Efforts Action Items







BREAKOUT DISCUSSION ·

Discussion Topics:

- In-Person
 - Clark County School District (CCSD) Action Items:
 - What coordination is needed with schools across jurisdictions?
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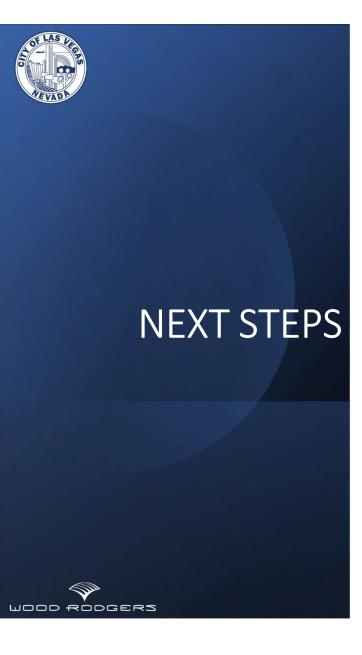


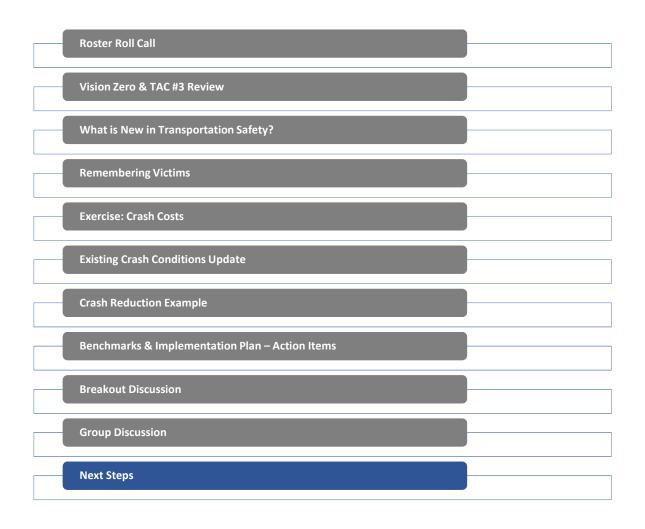
GROUP DISCUSSION

All Groups Discussion

- In-Person
 - Clark County School District Action Items
- Online
 - Collaboration Safety Efforts Action Items









Fifth TAC Meeting

- What: Fifth TAC Meeting
- Where: City of Las Vegas &/or Virtually
- When: <u>TBD</u> Based on Public Meeting Date





TENTATIVE TAC SCHEDULE TAC MEETING #2 (11/16/2021)



TAC MEETING #1 (10/25/2021)

Informational Meeting

Vision Statement, Mission Statement, Goals

TAC MEETING #3 (01/18/2022)

Existing Conditions

TAC MEETING #4 (03/22/2022)

 Remembering Victims, Crash Reduction Examples, Benchmarks & Implementation Plan

TAC MEETING #5 (TBD)

• Public Meeting & Surveys (BOTH Online & In-Person)

TAC MEETING #6 (TBD)

Draft Report





Winter 2022

✓ Completed

- Existing Conditions
- Vision, Mission, Goals
- Crash Reduction Examples

Spring 2022

C In-Progress

- Action Items
- Public Meetings
- Public Surveys
- Remembering Victims
- Webpage
- TAC Meetings

Summer 2022



- Report
- Board Updates
- Action Plan Updates



VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN



Las Vegas Vision Zero Action Plan Email:

ADJOURN

Las Vegas Vision Zero Action Plan Website:





EXERCISE: CRASH COSTS

The crash costs per event (i.e., cost per fatality, cost per serious injury A, and others) were derived using Highway Safety Manual's Crash Cost Estimates. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Employment Cost Index (ECI) were obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) website, https://www.bls.gov/. The crash costs per event then were converted and rounded into 2020 dollars using BLS CPI data. The crash costs per event were converted to costs per crash to correspond with the data on crash reduction. Costs per crash are higher than costs per event because, for example, a fatal crash can involve multiple injuries; therefore, the cost of a single crash is likely higher than one event. Table E-5 shows the crash cost assumptions.

Table E-5 Crash Cost Assumptions

Crash Severity	Crash Cost per Event ¹	Crash Cost per Crash ²
Fatal (K)	\$6,439,100	\$10,900,000
Suspected Serious (A)	\$339,300	\$521,300
Suspected Minor (B)	\$123,900	\$142,000
Possibly/Claimed (C)	\$69,600	\$72,500
Property Damage Only (PDO)	\$11,200	\$4,500

- Source: Highway Safety Manual's Crash Cost Estimates converted into 2020 dollars using BLS CPI data.
- Source: Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs, USDOT, February 2021.

Guide to Calculating Costs

Brief

Data Details

Costs of Motor-Vehicle Injuries

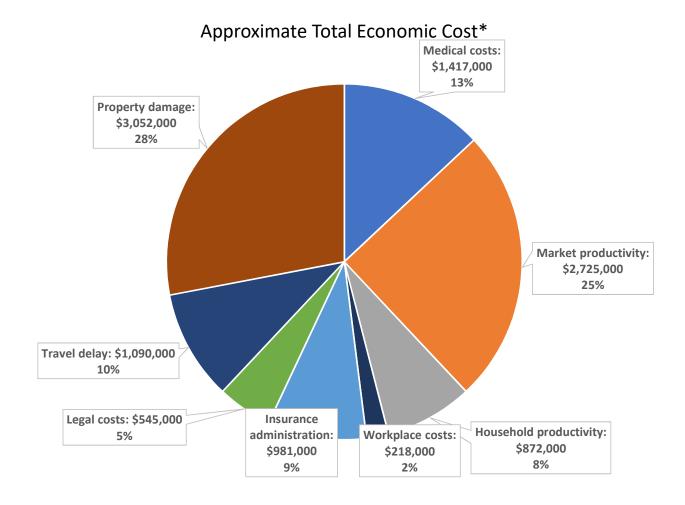
The calculable costs of motor-vehicle crashes are wage and productivity losses, medical expenses, administrative expenses, motor-vehicle damage, and employers' uninsured costs. The costs of all these items for each death (not each fatal crash), injury (not each injury crash), and per-damaged-vehicle were:



VISION ZERO ACTION PLAN



EXERCISE: CRASH COSTS



*Cost breakdown as published in NHTSA Total Economic Costs Estimations, 2015

