



VISION ZERO
OSCEOLA COUNTY
Counting down to zero traffic deaths

WELCOME



metroplan orlando
A REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION PARTNERSHIP

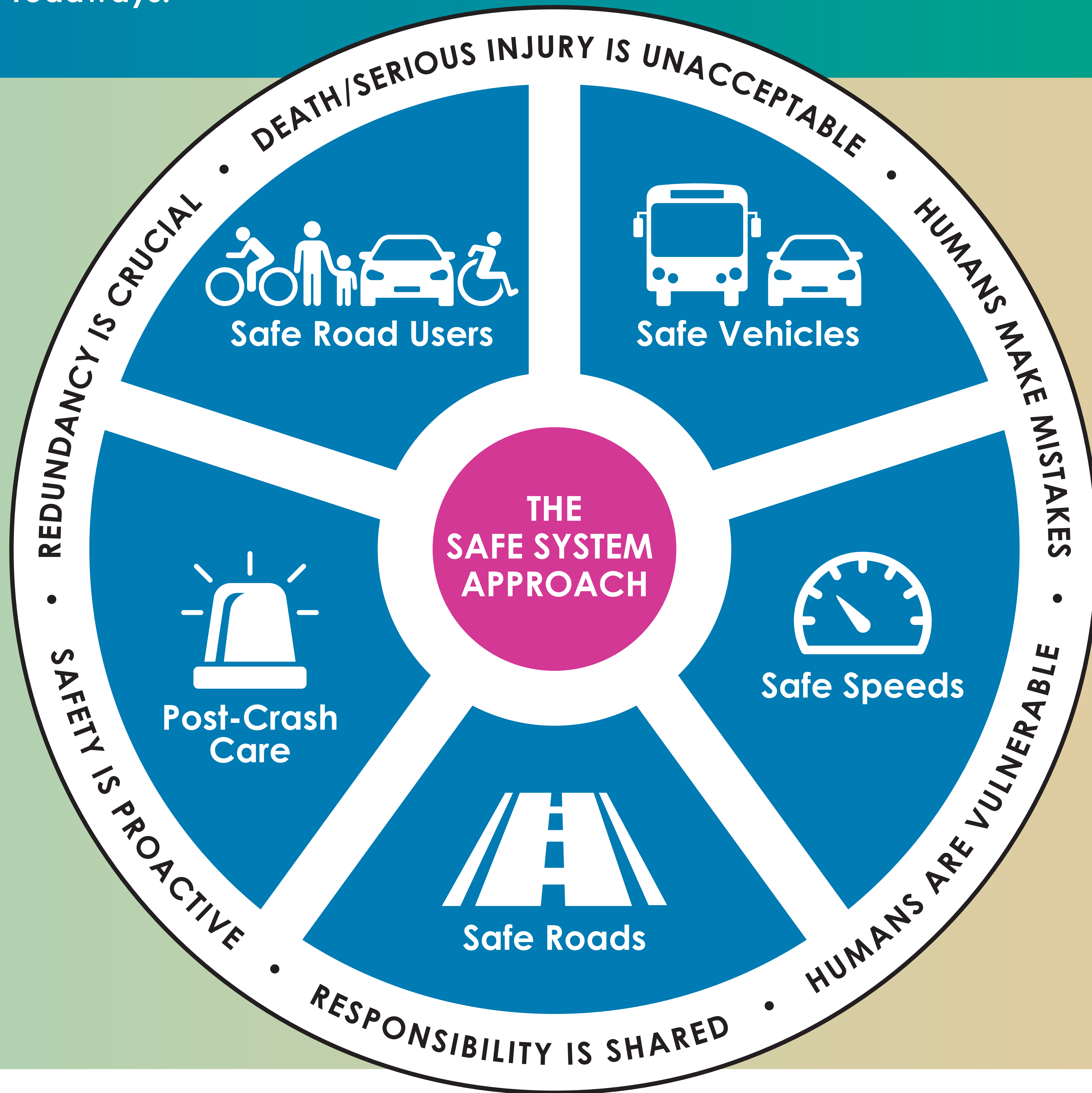


**VISION
ZERO**
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Safe System Approach

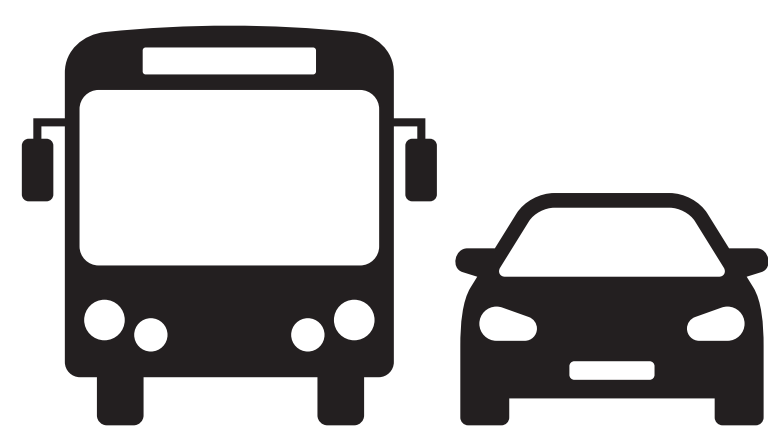
The Safe System Approach emphasizes a focus on reducing and eventually eliminating crashes that result in a fatality or serious injury on our roadways. It takes a holistic view of the transportation system that anticipates human mistakes and seeks to keep impacts of crashes at levels the human body can withstand.

Vision Zero advocates for implementing this approach, which focuses on five elements of a safe transportation system, that together can provide layers of protection against death and serious injuries on our roadways:



Safe Road Users

The Safe System Approach considers the safety of all road users including those who walk, bike, drive, ride transit and travel by other modes.



Safe Vehicles

Vehicles should be designed thoughtfully and appropriately regulated to limit the severity of crashes and ensure that technology related to safety measures is adequately incorporated.



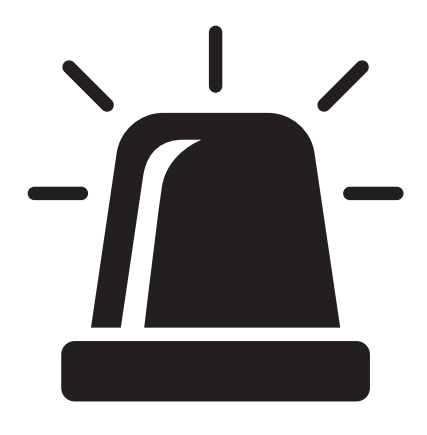
Safe Speeds

High-speed crashes raise the risk of severe injury or death exponentially as vehicle speed increases. The Safe System Approach encourages traveling at speed limit, following the laws of the road, and promoting design that allows drivers to stop in time and have enhanced visibility.



Safe Roads

The Safe System Approach advocates for the use of a series of proven countermeasures to make our roads safer through design. Some examples of countermeasures include providing a separated bicycle facility, improving the visibility of pedestrian crosswalks, and installing rumblestrips to prevent lane departures.



Post-Crash Care

Post-Crash Care considers all of the systems in place to provide support when a crash has occurred. This includes law enforcement, emergency responders, forensic analysis at the crash site, and traffic incident management.

Source: FHWA

Vision Zero

Definition:

Vision Zero is an international movement to reach zero traffic fatalities. Vision Zero Central Florida's goal is simple: saving lives. Zero traffic deaths. Everyone should be able to travel safely around Central Florida without the fear of death or serious injury.

Vision Zero recognizes that humans make mistakes and therefore the transportation system should be designed to minimize the consequences of human error. The Vision Zero approach is fundamentally different from the traditional traffic safety approach in American communities in **six key ways**.

- 1 Reframes traffic deaths as preventable.
- 2 Integrates human failing into the approach.
- 3 Focuses on preventing fatal and severe crashes rather than eliminating all crashes.
- 4 Aims to establish safe systems rather than relying on individual responsibility.
- 5 Applies data driven decision making - using facts and metrics to guide strategic choices aligned with goals.
- 6 Establishes road safety as a social equity issue, identifying the need for improved impartiality, fairness and justice.

How do we get to Vision Zero?

Vision Zero is holistic and includes a variety of strategies, including behavior, infrastructure, legislative, and policy changes.

Vision Zero evaluation establishes a high injury network (HIN) where most serious crashes happen and identifying root causes of crashes that may be infrastructure or behavior based.

Vision Zero also identifies short-term fixes and strategies where they're most needed, along with long-term projects that will transform infrastructure.

Traditional Approach

- Traffic deaths are inevitable
- Human behavior needs to be perfect
- We should prevent all crashes
- Individual responsibility is the key to saving lives
- Incorporating safety improvements is too expensive

VS

Vision Zero Approach

- Traffic deaths are preventable
- Plans should anticipate human mistakes
- We should concentrate on preventing fatal and severe crashes
- A safe systems approach is the key to saving lives
- Eliminating deaths and serious injuries is not expensive

Vision Zero Central Florida

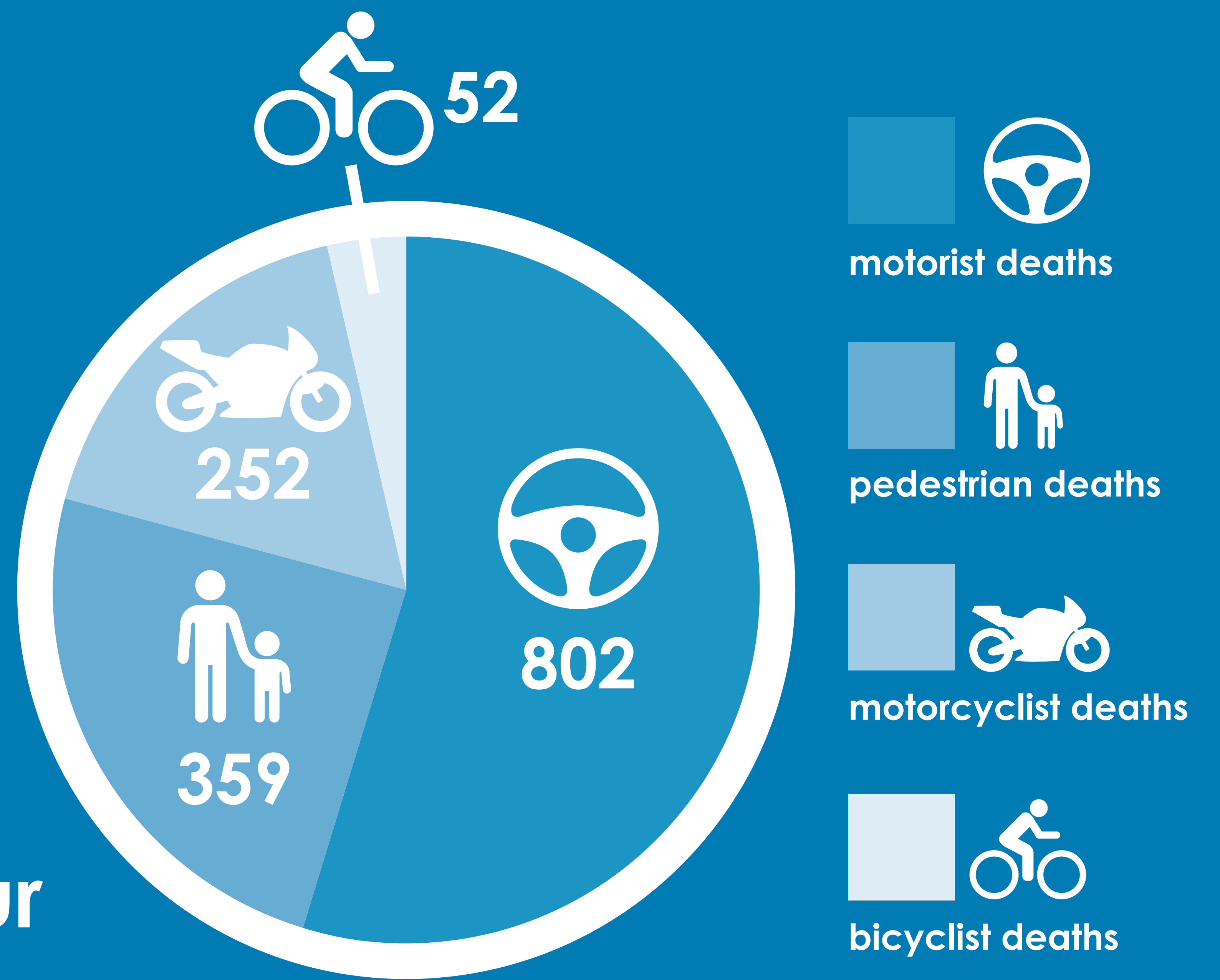
3-County Region (2018-2022)

327,500 total crashes

9,500 serious injuries

1,465 deaths including

41% of our traffic deaths occur on 2% of our roadways.



In Our Region

CRASHES ON HIGH SPEED ROADS

72%

of crashes that result in a death or serious injury occur on roads with a posted speed of 40 mph or greater

LATE NIGHT CRASHES

Crashes that happen between

midnight - 6AM

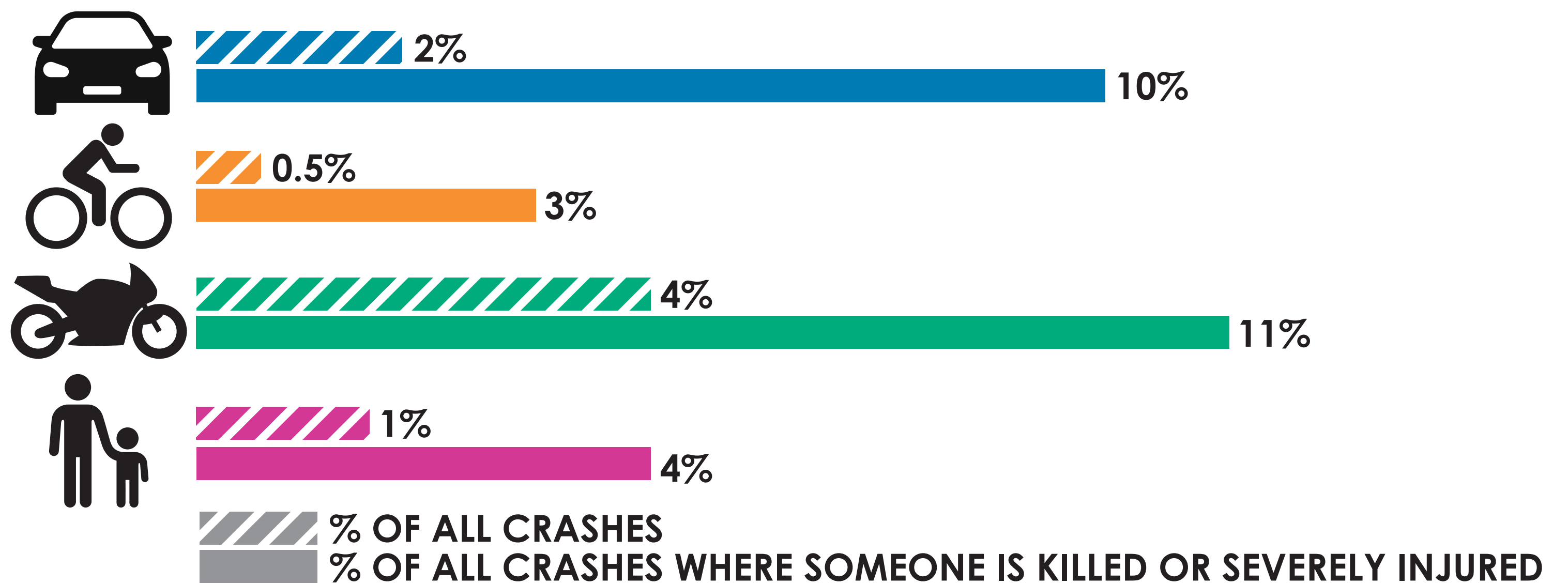
are more likely to result in a death or serious injury

CRASHES ON MULTI-LANE ROADS

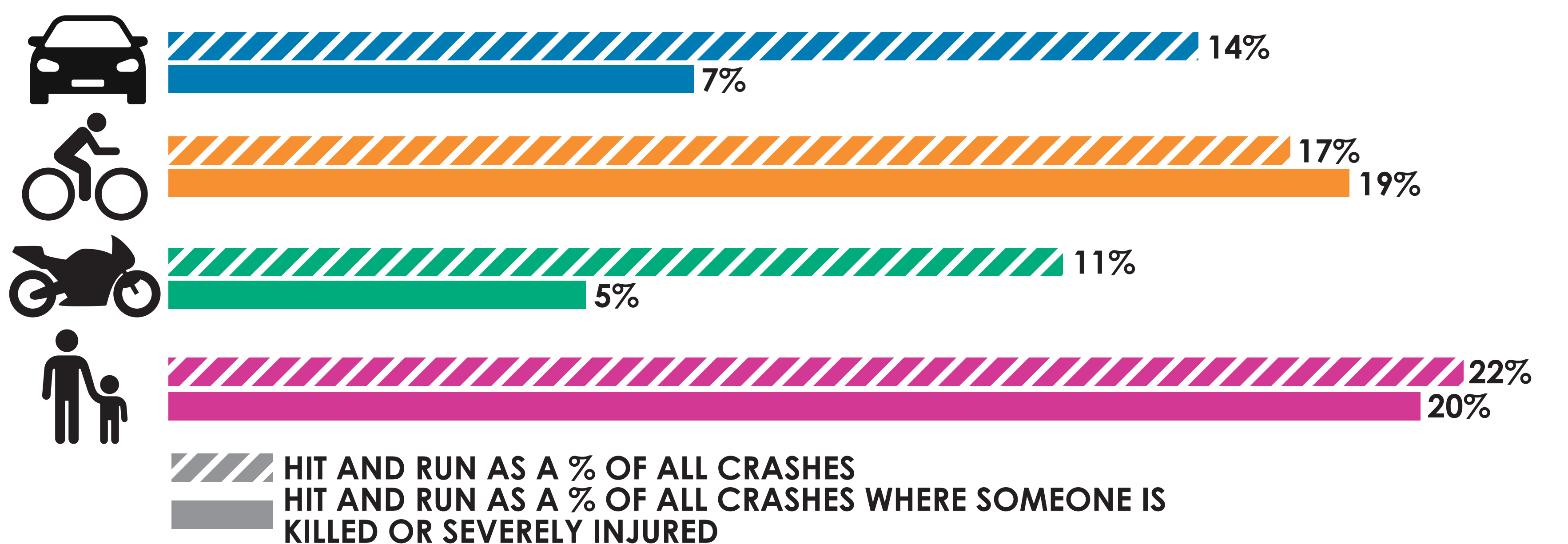
74%

of crashes involving death or serious injury to a pedestrian occur on roads with four or more lanes

ALCOHOL-INVOLVED CRASHES



HIT AND RUN CRASHES



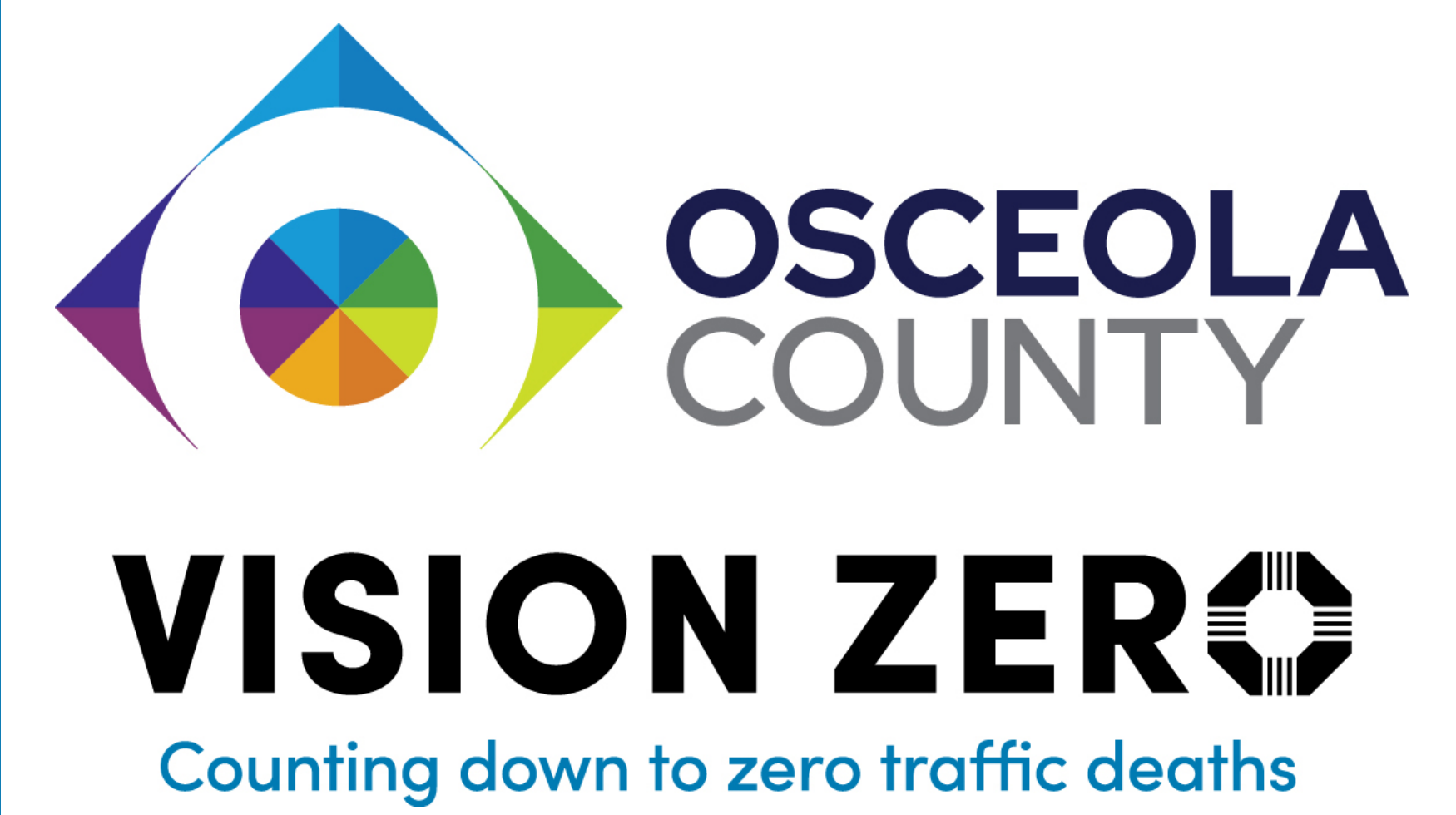
Vehicle crashes are the **most common type of crash** on our region's roadways.



However, when it comes to fatalities, **almost half** are bicyclists, pedestrians, and motorcyclists.

The Action Plan

This coordinated planning effort led by MetroPlan Orlando in partnership with local agencies will result in a comprehensive **Vision Zero Safety Action Plan** for our three-county region (Orange, Osceola, Seminole), as well as additional action plans tailored for each county and city.



This work is being funded by a \$3.79 million Safe Streets and Roads for All federal grant.

What will the Vision Zero Safety Action Plan Include?

The regional plan and each county or city action plan will include the following:

- **High Injury Network**
- **Equity Component**
- **List of Priority Streets and Intersections**
- **Educational and Enforcement Programs**
- **Sustained Effort**
- **Public Meetings**

Outcome: Identified projects will be included in MPO or local jurisdiction priority projects list for funding/implementation.

How Can you Get Involved?

This planning initiative is designed to encourage participation from all members of our region, including community leaders, residents, visitors, and people both young and old. Join us in this quest to eliminate deaths and serious injuries on Central Florida's roads.

We can make progress and save lives in the fight for safety by working together and each doing our part.

OSCEOLA COUNTY (2018-2022)

329 people were killed on our roadways, including:

 **205** motorist deaths

 **50** pedestrian deaths

 **61** motorcyclist deaths

 **13** bicyclist deaths



Visit our website to review crash data, learn information about the study, and find out about upcoming events:

VisionZeroCFL.gov

Osceola County Crash Trends

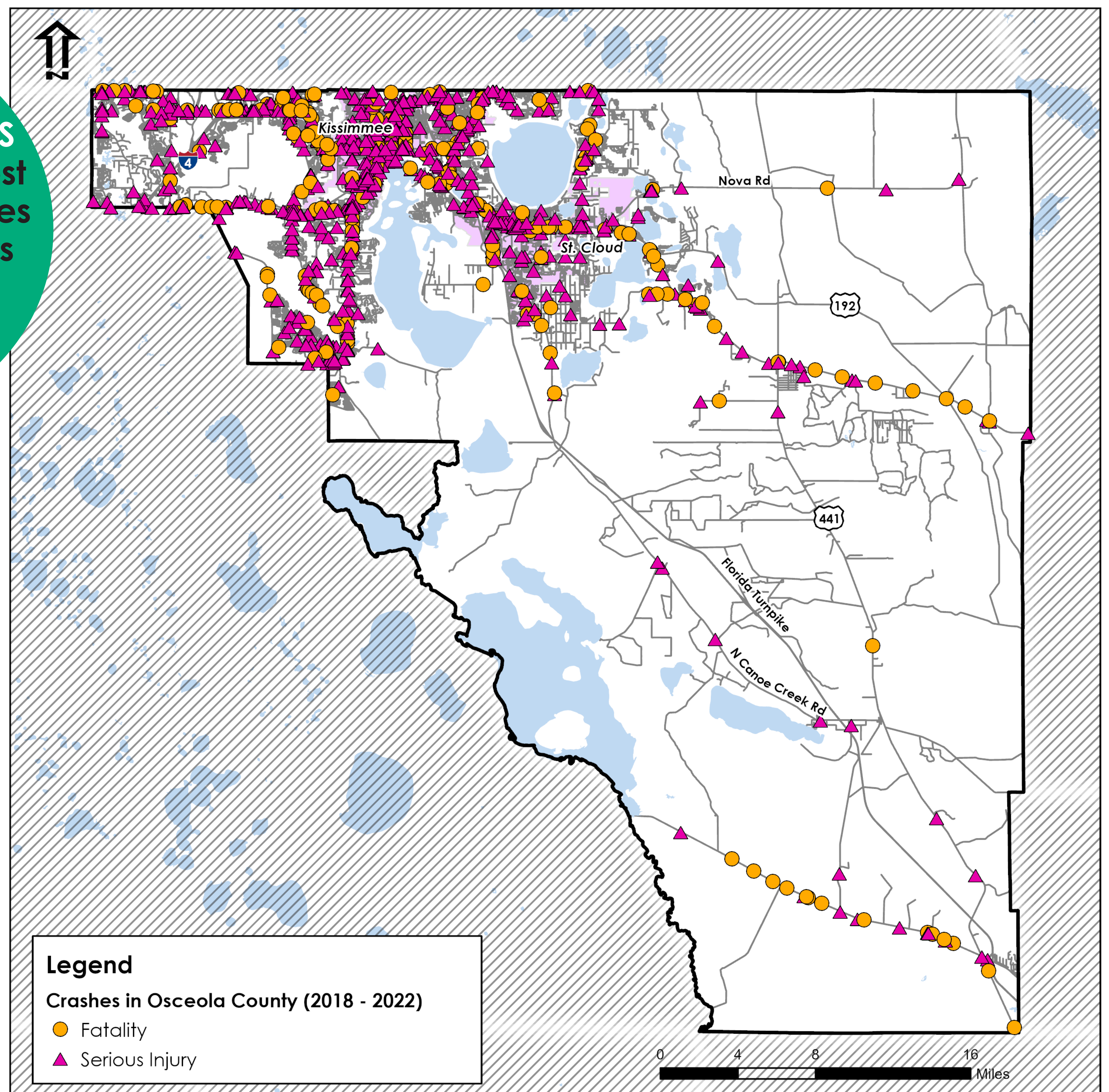
From 2018 to 2022...

- An average of **8,600 crashes** occurred each year
- **Every hour**, someone is involved in a crash
- **Every other day**, someone is incapacitated in a crash
- **Every week**, someone is killed in a crash

Being aware of these trends helps us develop Collision Profiles. These profiles can provide guidance to planners and engineers when selecting appropriate improvements for addressing specific safety concerns on our roadways.

Collision Profiles for Osceola County are grouped into three major areas of concern based on the crash data: Pedestrians, Intersections, and Crashes on Two-Lane Roads.

Where did these serious and fatal crashes occur?



REAR-END CRASHES make up the highest proportion of ALL crashes

LEFT-TURN CRASHES make up the highest proportion of crashes that involve serious injuries and/or fatalities

CRASHES INVOLVING PEDESTRIANS make up the highest proportion of all FATAL crashes

What are the main contributing factors in crashes involving serious injuries and fatalities?

- Vehicles were traveling at high-speeds, often exceeding 60 miles per hour
- Vulnerable users (bicyclists and pedestrians) were involved
- Crashes were often occurring at intersections
- Crashes were often occurring late at night, in dark conditions



Crashes Involving Pedestrians

Pedestrian crashes make up the highest proportion of fatal crashes



Profile 1: Midblock Pedestrian Crashes

38%
of midblock pedestrian crashes resulted in **fatality or serious injury**

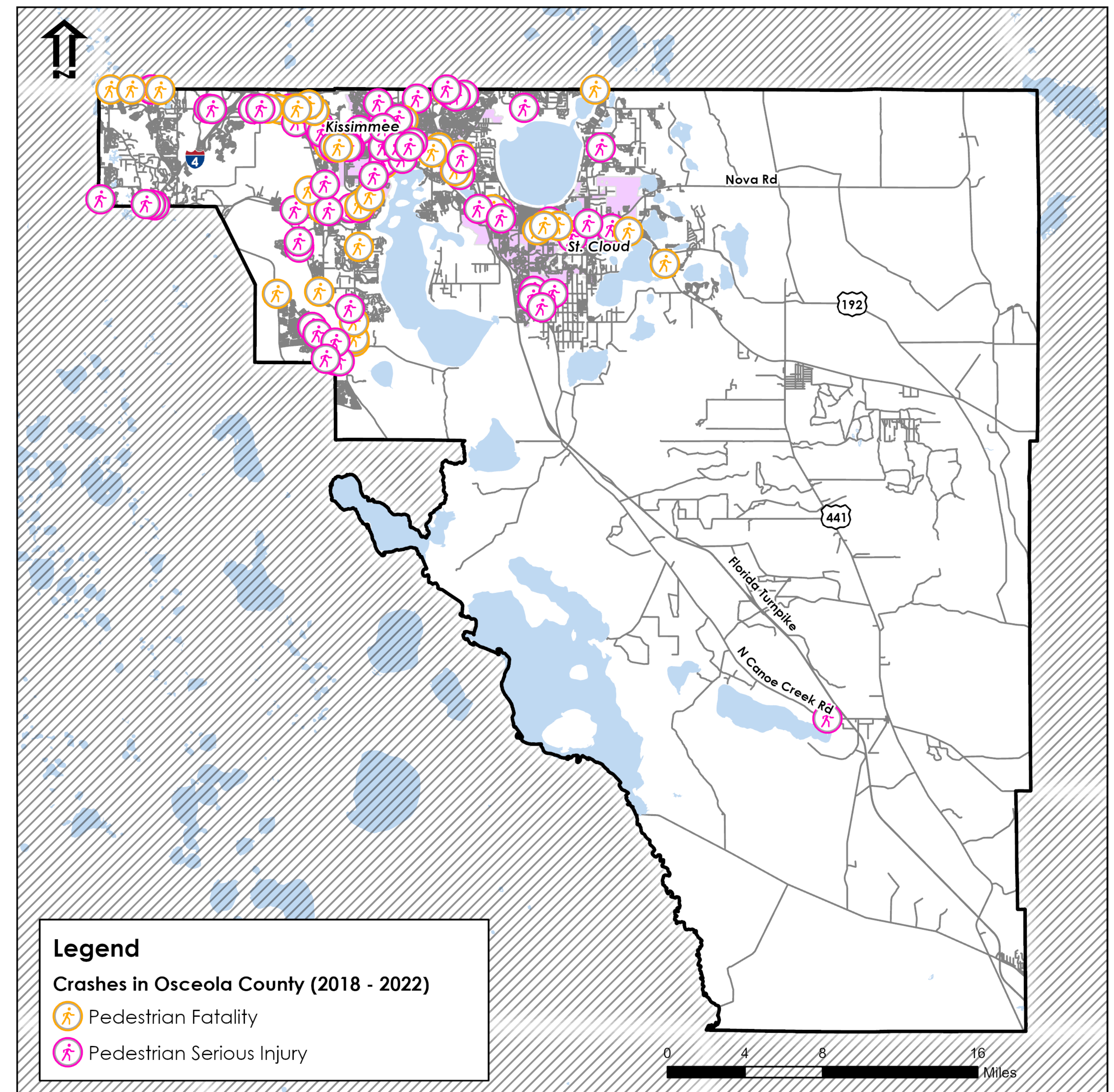
60%
of midblock pedestrian crashes **occurred in the dark**

40%
of midblock pedestrian crashes were caused by a **pedestrian failing to yield**

Profile 2: Intersection Pedestrian Crashes

63%
of intersection pedestrian crashes were caused by a **motorist failing to yield**

42%
of all pedestrian crashes occurred **at or related to intersections**



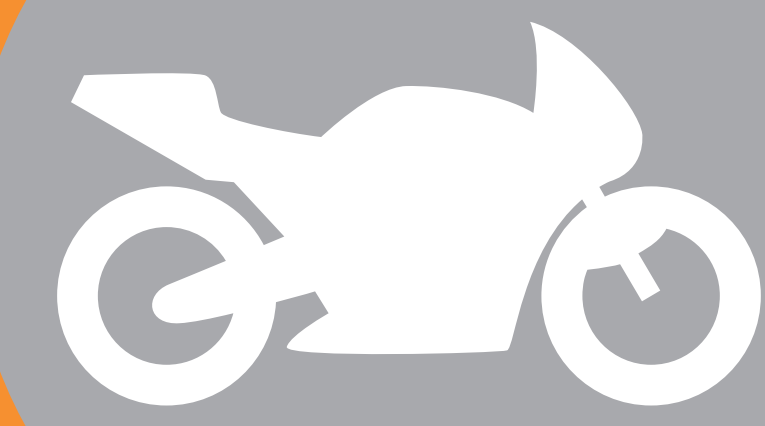
KSI means the crash resulted in at least one person being killed or seriously injured

Intersection Crashes

Profile 3: Left Turns

Left-turn crashes make up the highest proportion of crashes resulting in **fatality or serious injury**

33% of all and **42%** of KSI intersection-related crashes **involved left turns**

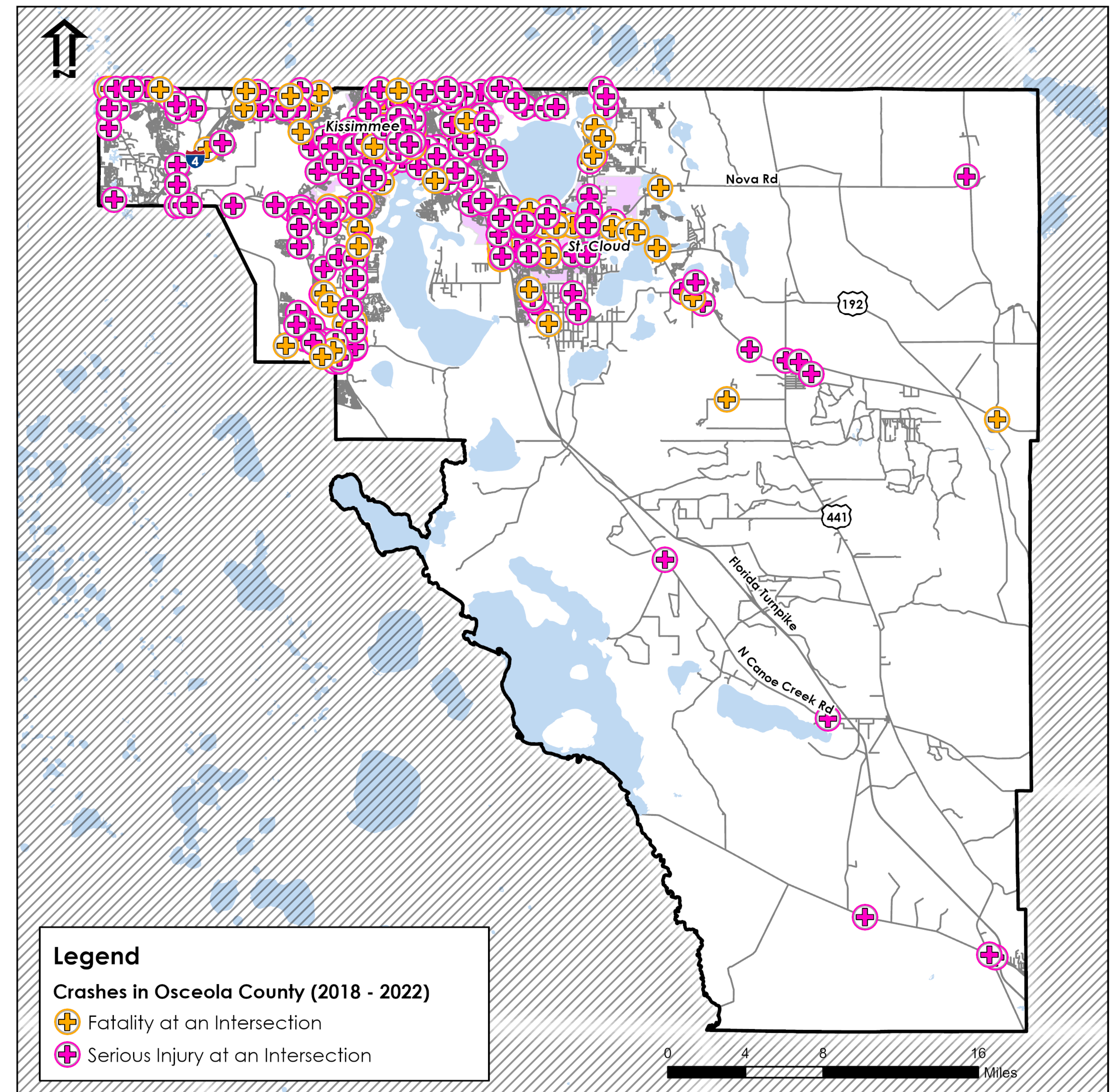


3% of all and **24%** of KSI left-turn crashes **involved a motorcycle**

Profile 4: High-Speed On Principal Arterials

Principal arterials comprise **6%** of the roadway network yet experienced **40%** of intersection-related KSI crashes

Roadways with 40-55 mph speeds comprise **15%** of the roadway network yet are the location of **70%** of intersection-related KSI crashes



KSI means the crash resulted in at least one person being killed or seriously injured

Crashes on Two-Lane Roads

Profile 5: Off-Road Crashes (No Shoulders)

47%
of off-road
crashes
occur in dark
conditions

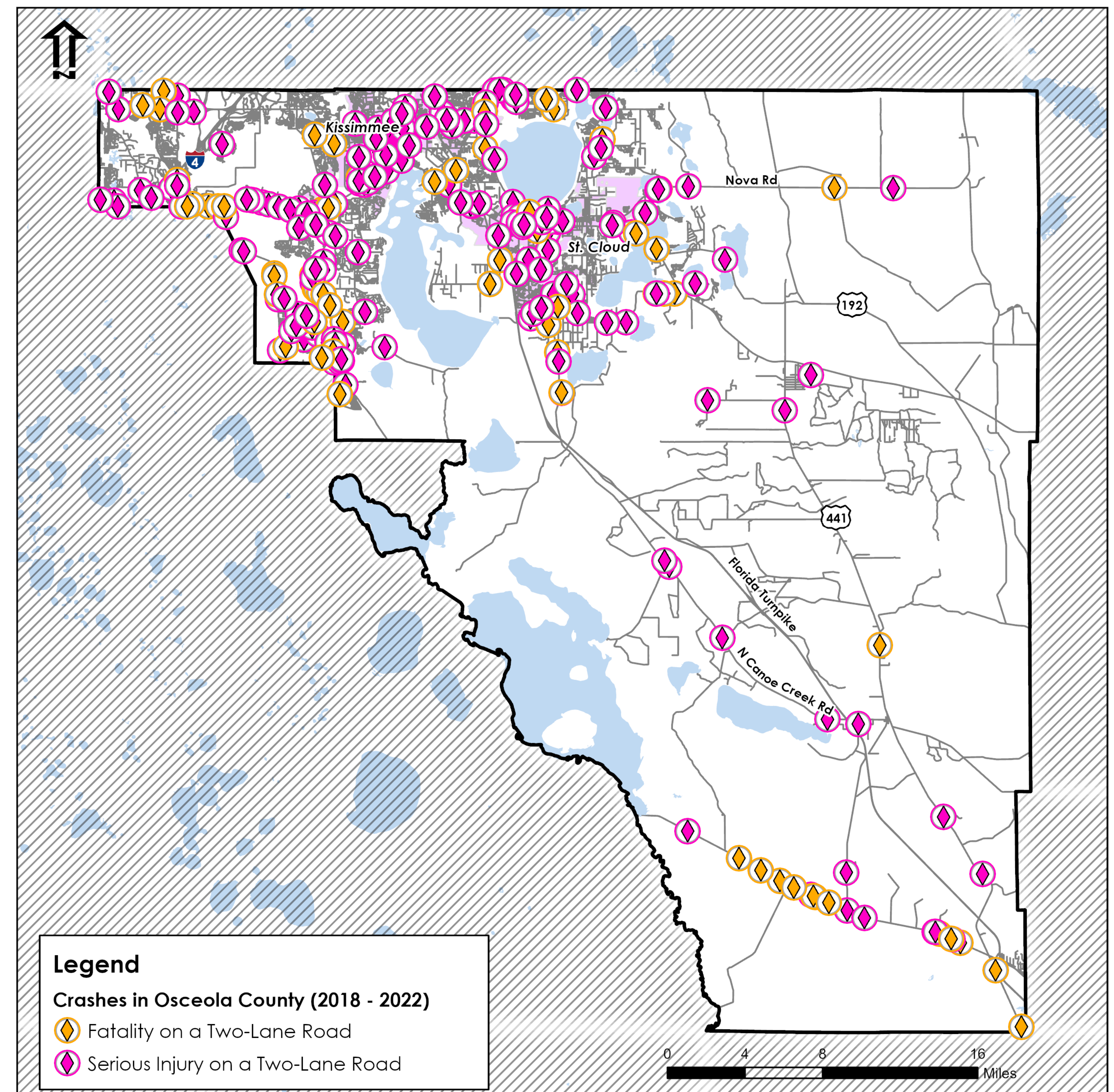
48%
of off-road
crashes occur
on **2-lane
roads** and
25% of those
have **unpaved
shoulders**

46%
of off-road
crashes
involved **trees,
utility/light
poles, and
ditches**

Profile 6: Head-On Crashes (Undivided)

46%
of head-on crashes
occur on **undivided
2-lane roads**

66%
of KSI head-
on crashes on
undivided 2-lane
roads involve **speeds
of 55-60+ mph**



KSI means the crash resulted in at least one person being killed or seriously injured

Examples of Engineering Countermeasures: Pedestrians

What is a countermeasure?

For the purposes of the Vision Zero Action Plan, a countermeasure is defined as a strategy that is effective in reducing roadway fatalities and serious injuries on our roads. These strategies were developed for different users (pedestrians, bicyclists, drivers) and different types of roads.

Adding sidewalks provides a separated and continuous facility for people to walk along the roadway, and reduces the potential for people walking in the roadway, conflicting with vehicle travel.

Cost: \$\$



Add Sidewalk



A traffic calming measure that extends the sidewalk for a short distance at a crossing location to reduce the crossing distance and increase visibility.

Cost: \$\$

Curb Extensions

Crosswalks made from high-visibility material, such as thermoplastic tape, instead of paint, improving safety by increasing the visibility of marked crosswalks.

Cost: \$



High-Visibility Crosswalks



A pedestrian-hybrid beacon (PHB) notifies oncoming motorists to stop with a series of red and yellow lights. Unlike a traffic signal, the PHB rests in dark until a pedestrian activates it via pushbutton or other form of detection.

Cost: \$\$\$

Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon

A rectangular rapid flashing beacon (RRFB) is a pedestrian-activated flashing light with signage to alert motorists of a pedestrian crossing. It improves safety by increasing the visibility of marked crosswalks and provides motorists a cue to slow down and yield to pedestrians.

Cost: \$\$



Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB)



A 12' foot facility that is separated from the vehicular travel way for use by bicyclists, pedestrians, skaters, wheelchair users, joggers, and other users. When adjacent to a travel lane, these are referred to as side paths.

Cost: \$\$\$

Shared Use Path

Examples of Engineering Countermeasures: Bicycles

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Separate lanes marked with symbols and signs specifically for bicycles, reducing bike/vehicle conflicts and slowing vehicle speeds via the road narrowing effect.

Cost: \$\$



Bike Lane/Buffered/Separated Bike Lane



Bicycles may use full lane Signage

Signage that indicates cyclists may use the full lane, discouraging unsafe motorist passage.

Cost: \$

Separates the bike facility and transit boarding area, reducing conflict between the two modes, and lowering the risk of collision.

Cost: \$\$



Floating Transit Island



Parking Buffer

Pavement markings denoting door zone of parked vehicles to help bicyclists maintain safe positioning on the roadway.

Cost: \$

A bikeway with physical separation (horizontal and vertical) from vehicle traffic, designated lane markings, pavement legends, and signage, which reduces conflicts between bicycles and vehicles on the road.

Cost: \$\$\$



Separated Bikeway



Two-Stage Turn Queue Bike Box

Roadway treatment for left turns at signalized intersections from the right-side bike lane protecting bicyclists from traffic.

Cost: \$

Examples of Engineering Countermeasures: Intersections

What is a countermeasure?

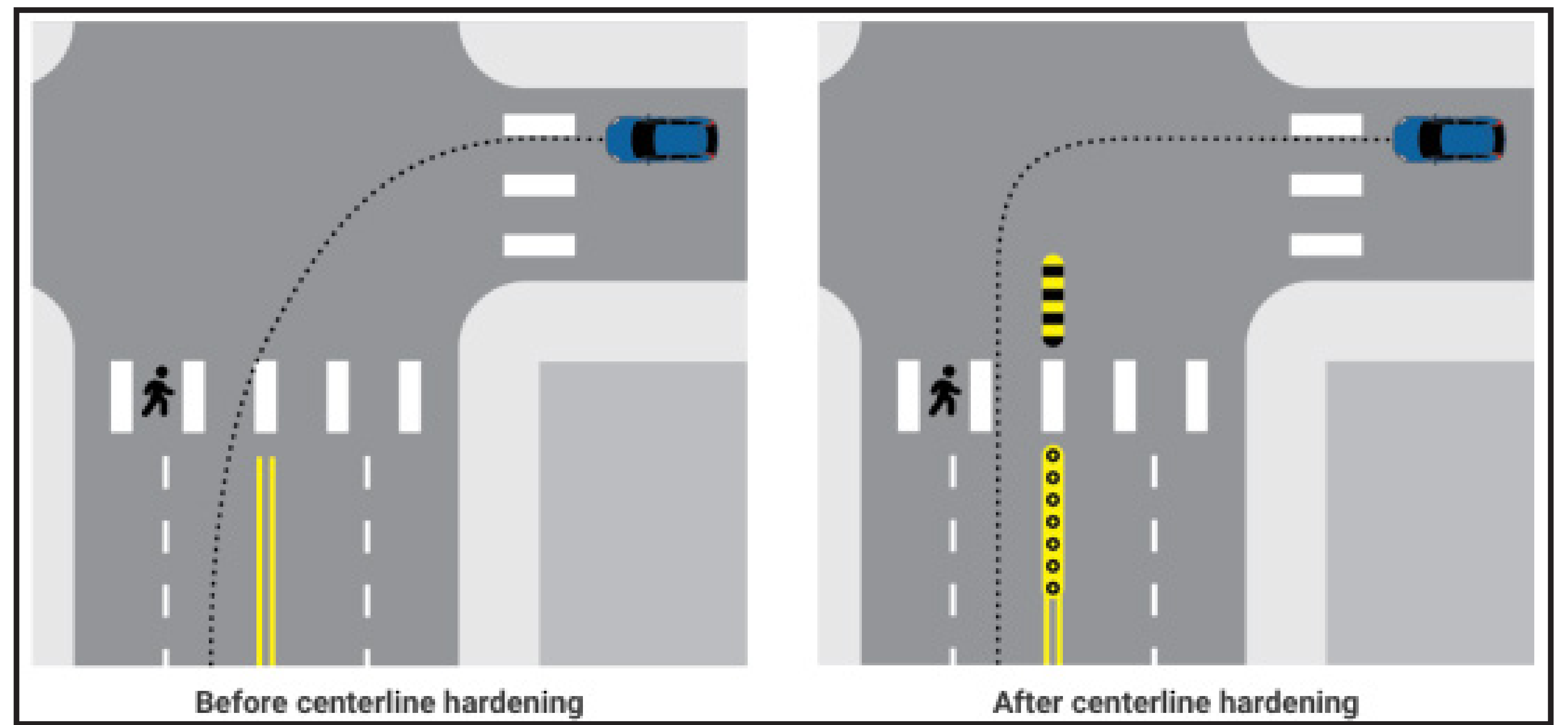
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An all-way stop-controlled intersection requires all vehicles to stop before crossing the intersection and better allocates the right-of-way between roadway users.

Cost: \$



All Way Stop Control



Hardened Median Nose Extension

An extension of the median nose can reduce pedestrian exposure and can improve the crossing experience of multi-lane roadways. Median noses that extend past the crosswalk protect people waiting in the median and slow turning drivers.

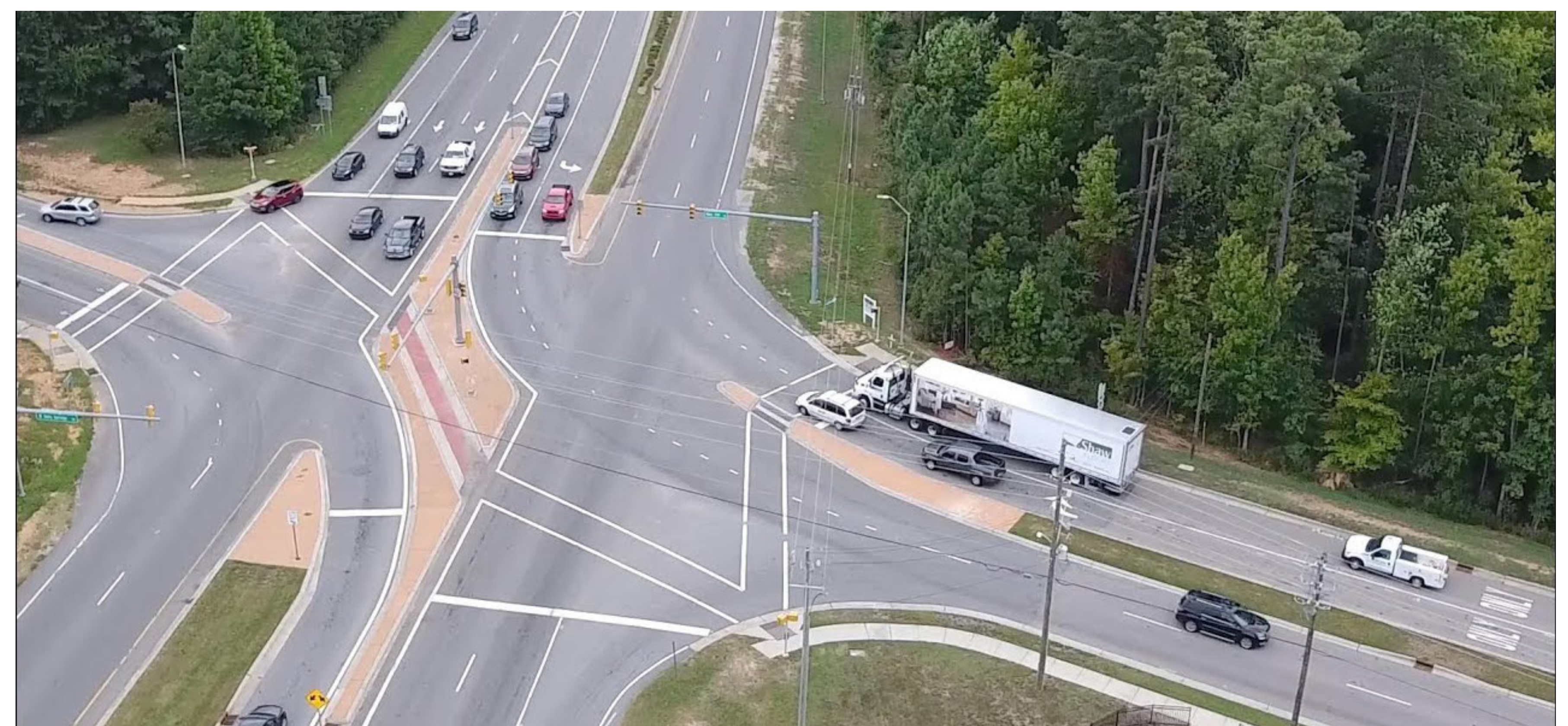
Cost: \$

Raised crosswalks are typically elevated 3-6 inches above the road or at sidewalk level and improves safety by increasing crosswalk and pedestrian visibility and slowing down motorists.

Cost: \$\$



Raised Crosswalk



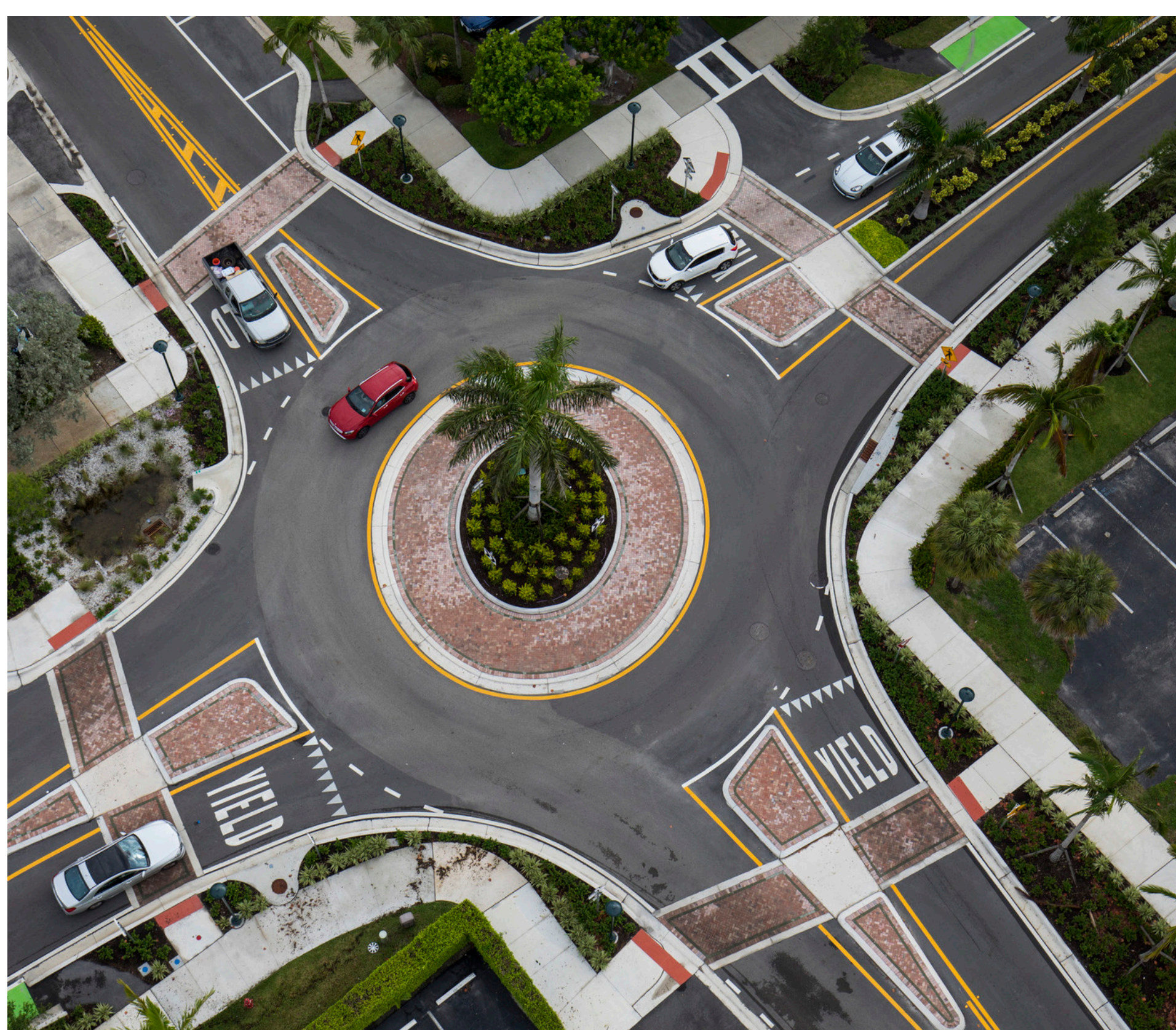
Directional Median Openings to Restrict Left turns / Reduced Left-Turn Conflict Intersection

A median with selective openings that limits the number of turning movement and reduces the number of conflict points.

Cost: \$

A circular non-signalized intersection where traffic flows in one direction that reduces conflict points.

Cost: \$\$\$



Roundabout

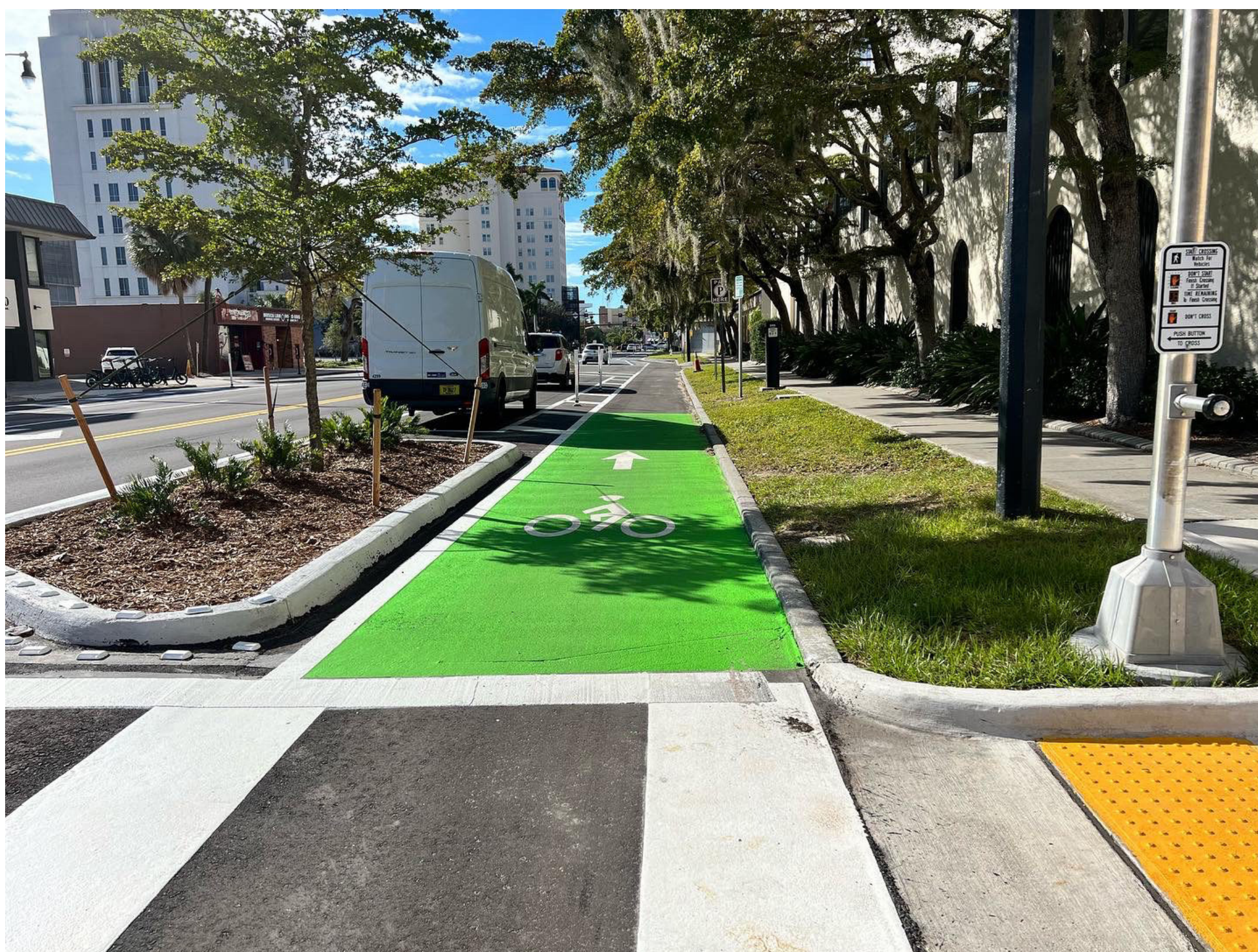
Examples of Engineering Countermeasures: Roadway

What is a countermeasure?

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A right of way reallocation can modify the space dedicated to vehicle travel to create space for bicycle facilities, add a buffer to existing bicycle facilities, wider sidewalks, or center turn lanes.

Cost: \$\$



Lane Repurposing



Crosswalk Density

Short blocks can manage speed by limiting driver acceleration distance between intersections. Where short-blocks do not exist, mid-block crosswalks can be used to simulate the short block effect.

Cost: \$\$

High friction surface treatments can improve pavement friction under all conditions and help reduce the frequency of crashes by allowing motorists to stop faster than on non-treated pavement.

Cost: \$\$



High Friction Surface Treatment



Median Barrier

Barrier in the center of the roadway that physically separates opposing vehicular traffic and controls access to and from side streets and driveways, reducing conflict points.

Cost: \$\$\$

Provides a raised barrier restricting certain turning movements and providing a place for pedestrians to wait if they are unable to finish crossing the intersection. It reduces potential conflict points and the exposure of pedestrians crossing the roadway.

Cost: \$\$



Pedestrian Refuge Island

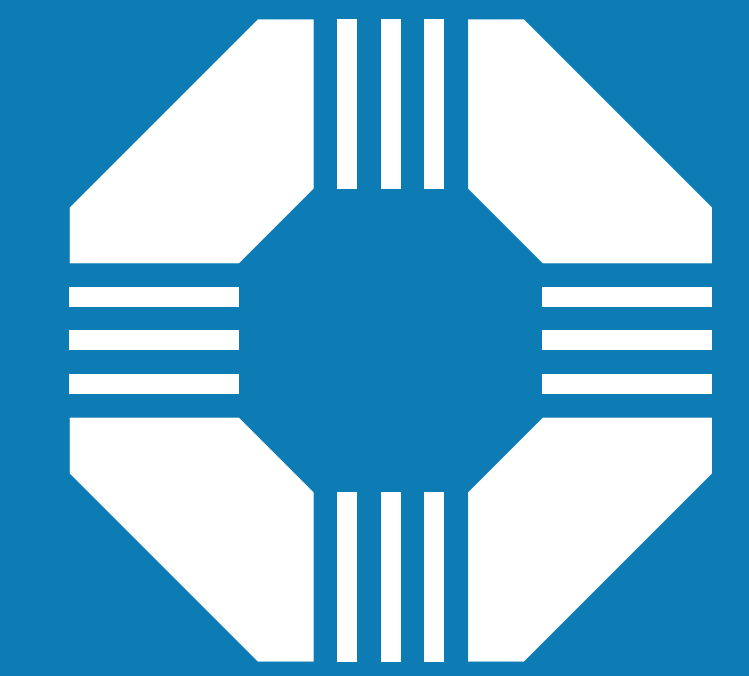


Safety Edge

A safety edge is intended to minimize drop-off related crashes as the shoulder pavement edge is sloped at an angle (30-35 degrees) to make it easier for a driver to safely reenter the roadway after inadvertently driving onto the shoulder.

Cost: \$

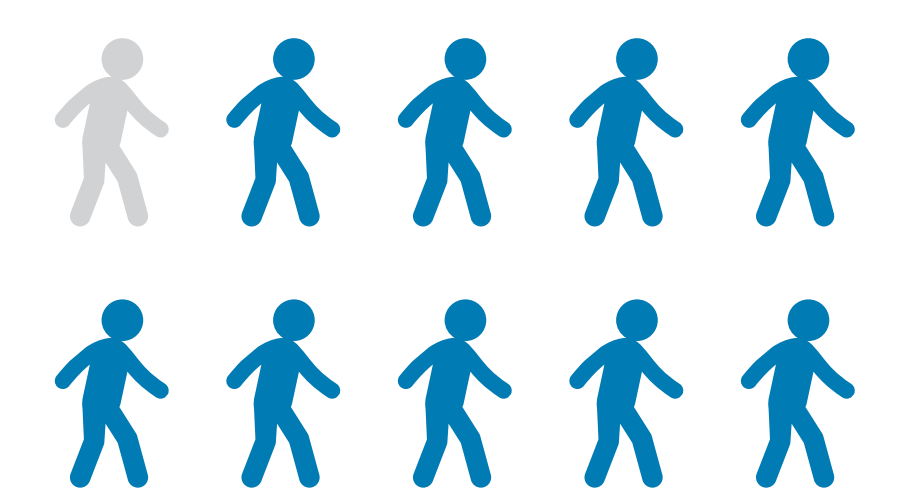
How Speed Affects Traffic Crashes



VISION ZERO
CENTRAL FLORIDA
Counting down to zero traffic deaths

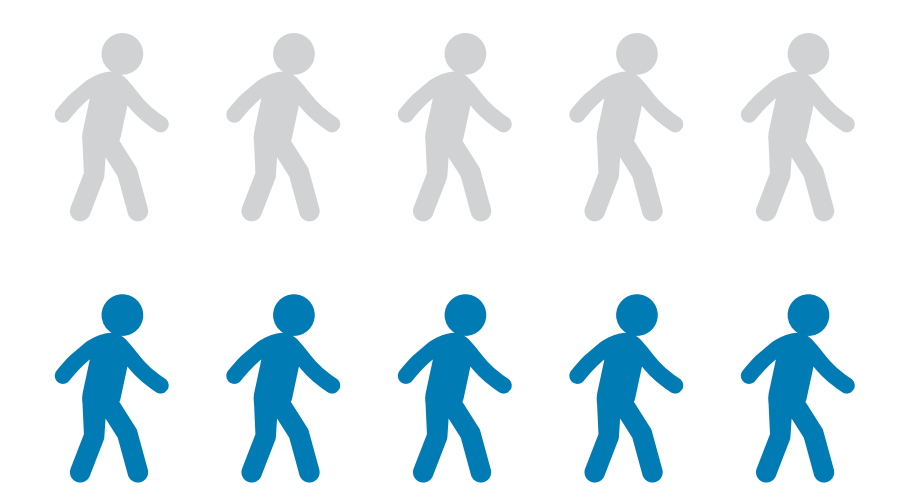
SPEED IS A FUNDAMENTAL PREDICTOR OF CRASH SURVIVAL.

IF HIT BY A PERSON DRIVING AT...



DEATH RISK

10%



DEATH RISK

50%



DEATH RISK

90%

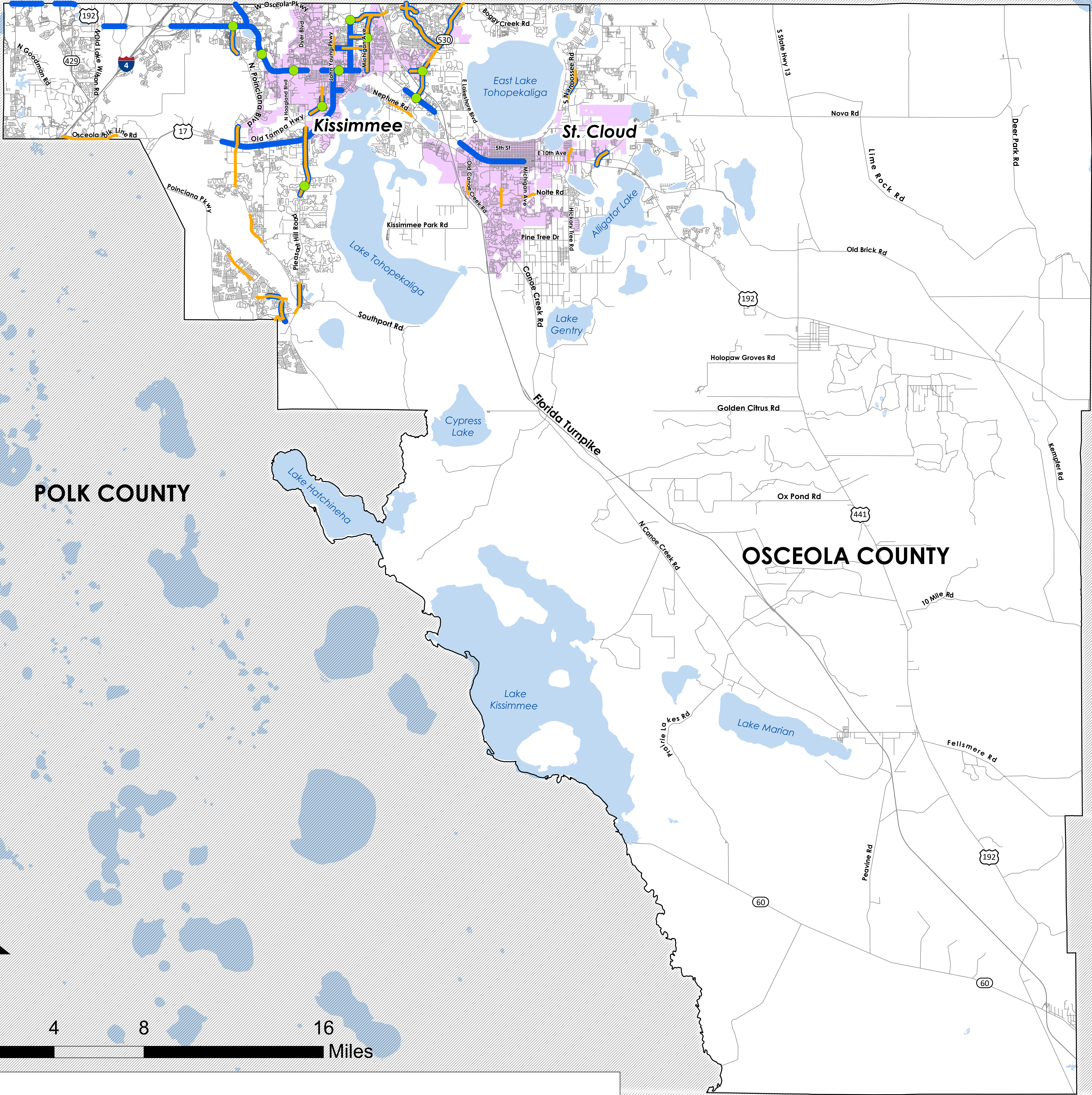
RESEARCH SHOWS

Increasing vehicle speeds from **20 MPH** to **40 MPH** increases the likelihood of a pedestrian death when hit from **10%** to **90%**.

SOURCES: PROPUBLICA, VISION ZERO NETWORK

Lower speeds increase a driver's **field of vision** and allow for more time to react to unexpected situations in the road.

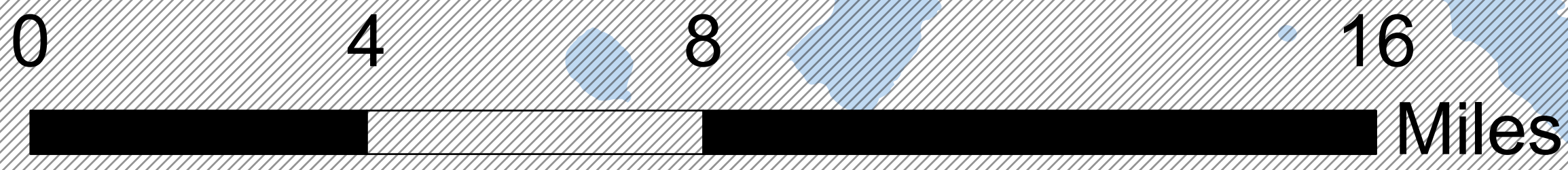
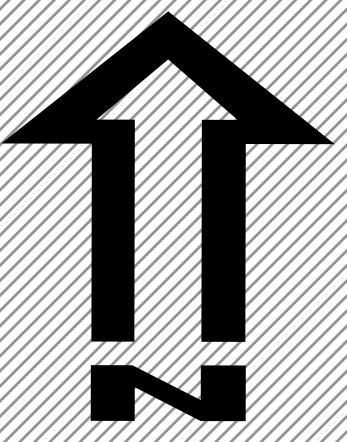
ORANGE COUNTY



POLK COUNTY

OSCEOLA COUNTY

OKEECHOBEE COUNTY

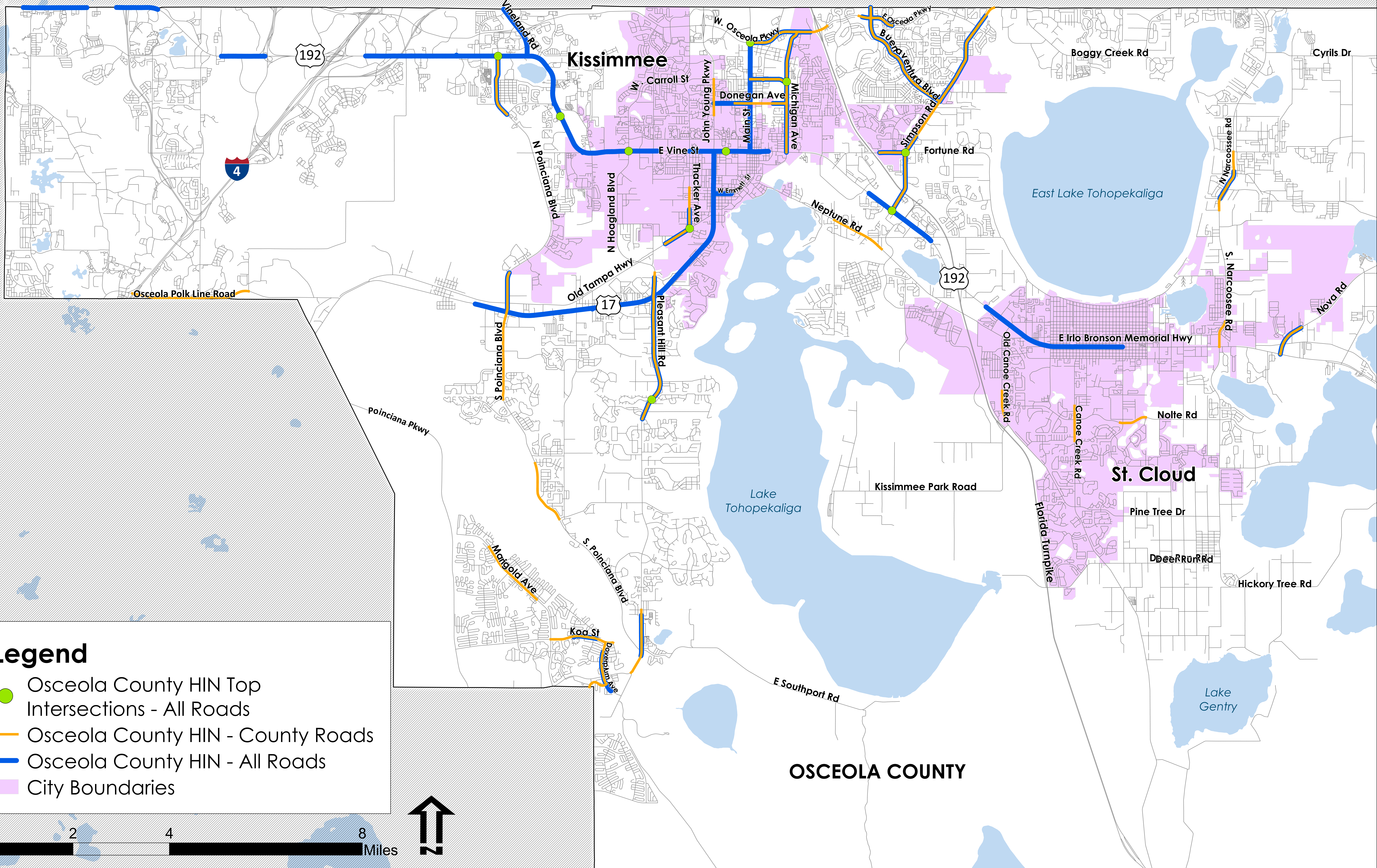


Legend

- Osceola County HIN Top Intersections - All Roads
- Osceola County HIN - County Roads
- Osceola County HIN - All Roads
- City Boundaries

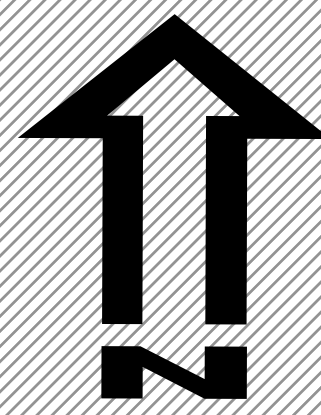
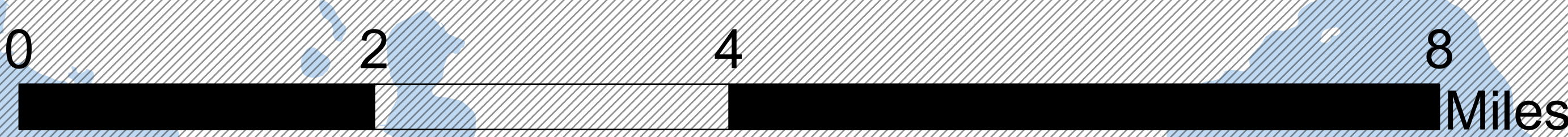


ORANGE COUNTY



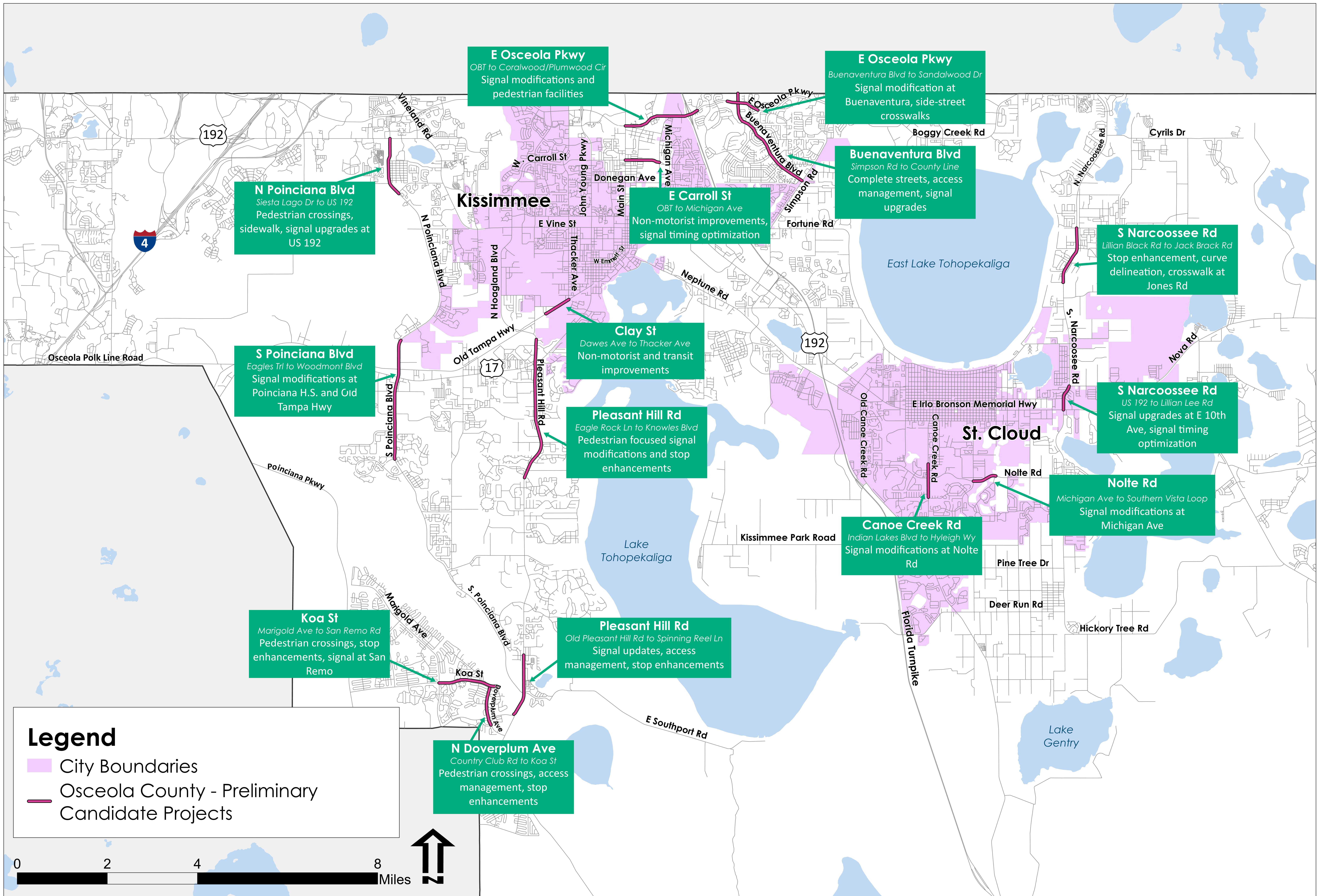
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High Injury Network (HIN)

Osceola County



Preliminary Candidate Projects

Osceola County