

VISION ZERO

SAFER STREETS FOR ALEXANDRIA

Action Plan
Fall 2017



Acknowledgments

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ALEXANDRIA'S COMMITMENT

Vision Zero is a traffic safety policy that takes an ethics-based approach to achieving safety for all modes of transportation on a jurisdiction's roads with the understanding that transportation systems affect human life and that no traffic-related loss of life is acceptable. The goal of all Vision Zero initiatives is to design strategies based on data, engineering, enforcement, and education ultimately to get to zero traffic deaths and serious injuries.

Vision Zero is an ambitious goal for any city or jurisdiction to undertake. It involves a commitment to an approach to safety that is based on data collection. This action plan and its contents serve as The City of Alexandria's (the City or Alexandria) commitment to building a safer city where human life and safety is valued above all else. With this plan, we acknowledge that we all have a role in the safety of our transportation system as the government, policy and decision-makers, residents, visitors, and employees traveling within the City both through our individual actions and in looking out for one another on the roads. The goal of zero deaths and serious injuries by 2028 has been set and, with this plan, the City can achieve it.



CITY COUNCIL PLEDGE

This document is the plan for the City of Alexandria to achieve zero traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries by 2028. As your elected leaders, we take this commitment very seriously. We are proud to represent the Alexandria community as we undertake this shift in our thinking about transportation safety and achieving Vision Zero. However, this commitment is not ours alone to make; we encourage you ALL to take the pledge with us. Together, we can get to zero.



MESSAGE FROM THE CITY MANAGER

This document is the plan for the City of Alexandria to achieve zero traffic related fatalities and serious injuries by 2028. You will see that our departmental leadership has all signed onto this initiative and are committed to doing their part to achieve this goal. As your government, we take this commitment very seriously. I am proud to help lead the City of Alexandria as we undertake this shift in our thinking about how we behave on our streets and get to zero. This commitment to traffic safety, however, is not ours alone to make.

We need you, our residents, employees, visitors, business owners, and community groups to do your part to make the roadways safer. At the end of this action plan, there is an individual pledge that outlines what each of us can do in our daily lives to make our streets safer. I encourage all of you to join me in taking the Vision Zero pledge and live by it as we make traffic safety a top priority. Together, we can get to zero.

Mark Jinks, City Manager

DEPARTMENTAL COMMITMENT

Multiple City departments collaborated to build this Action Plan, devoting staff time, policies, and program focus to achieve the important Vision Zero initiative.



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Executive Summary

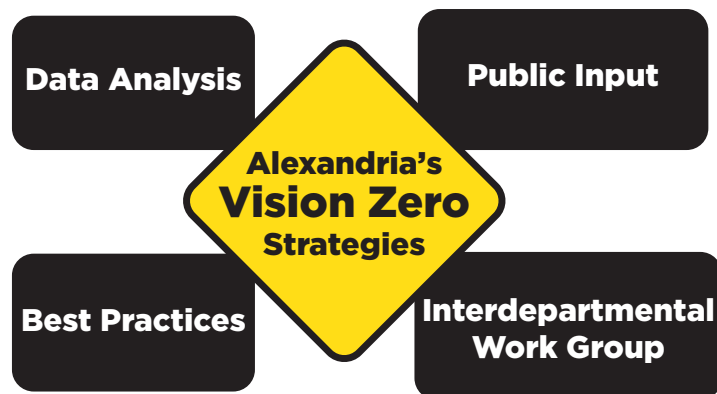
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE GOAL

ZERO TRAFFIC DEATHS AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY 2028

Vision Zero is a data driven approach to eliminate ALL traffic deaths and serious injuries in which human life is valued above all else. In Alexandria, it is crucial that all users of City roads look out for one another to make a safer City. The goal is to achieve Vision Zero by 2028 through better data, education, enforcement, and engineering.

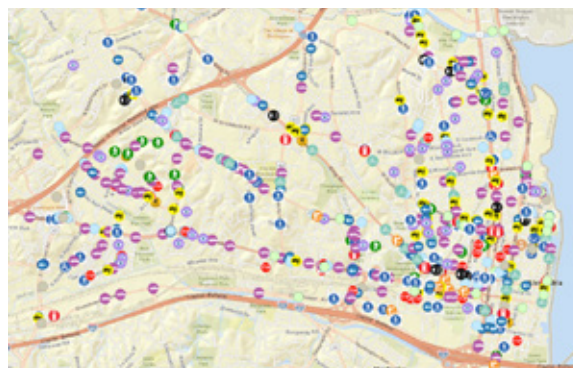
THE PROCESS



The City used a four-part process to build the action plan: data analysis, public involvement, evaluating best practices, and an interdepartmental working group.

PUBLIC INPUT

Over 1,000 residents, visitors, employees, and business owners participated in the Vision Zero Action Plan process.



THE PUBLIC GAVE NEARLY **700** COMMENTS ON AN INTERACTIVE SAFETY MAP.

THE WORK GROUP

The City created an interdepartmental working group (IWG) to best coordinate planning efforts, identify current programs, assess the feasibility of best practices, and to determine action items. This group met multiple times throughout the process. In order to implement the action items outlined in this plan, the IWG will continue working in groups: Data, Enforcement, Engineering, Education and Communications, Legislation & Policy.



THE DATA

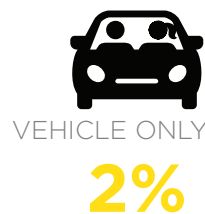
To support the Vision Zero planning effort, the Alexandria Office of Performance and Accountability conducted an analysis of crash data provided by the Alexandria Police Department.

HIGH KSI CRASH NETWORK
The City identified six high KSI (killed or seriously injured) crash corridors for serious or fatal crashes.



PEDESTRIAN CRASHES ARE ON THE RISE...
People walking or biking have a higher chance of serious injury or fatalities when involved in crashes as shown in the graphic below. These and other vulnerable users are a safety priority in Vision Zero.

CHANCE OF
SERIOUS INJURY
OR FATALITY BY
MODE DURING A
CRASH



Note: Total KSI crashes for each mode are: Pedestrian (64), Bicycle (10), and Vehicle Only (146).

THE STRATEGIES

The interdepartmental group worked to develop the following guiding principles and strategies:

IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

- 1A - Make information easily available to the public
- 1B - Enhance data collection and coordination efforts
- 1C - Evaluate success of existing and planned programs to determine best way to allocate resources for change

ENHANCE CITY PROCESSES AND COLLABORATION

- 2A - Support and encourage statewide legislative efforts to implement stricter traffic safety laws
- 2B - Evaluate City policy and administrative guidelines to improve safety outcomes

BUILD SAFE STREETS FOR EVERYONE

- 3A - Improve prioritization of safety treatments to inform implementation
- 3B - Develop and implement infrastructure policies to reduce KSIs

PROMOTE A CULTURE OF SAFETY

- 4A - Inform the public of Vision Zero efforts
- 4B - Create a network of partnerships to ensure the success of Vision Zero
- 4C - Craft a successful public education campaign to inform the public of Vision Zero and Topic Areas
- 4D - Encourage city staff to incorporate Vision Zero into everyday practices
- 4E - Strengthen traffic safety enforcement policies and practices

THE PATH FORWARD



COMMUNITY SUPPORT

The City needs everyone to take part in achieving Vision Zero through individual pledges and looking out for each other on the road.



FUNDING

Funding for Vision Zero needs to come from existing budgets, grants, as well as regional, state, and federal sources.



REGIONAL SUPPORT

A regional commitment to Vision Zero will be crucial to our individual jurisdictional successes.



STATE SUPPORT

We need state support to amend our plans, policies, and laws to align with Vision Zero principles.





1

Efforts Toward Vision Zero





Source: Boys and Girls Club

WHAT IS VISION ZERO?

The concept of Vision Zero started in the late 1990s in Sweden. It is a traffic safety policy that takes an ethics-based approach to achieving safety for all modes of transport on a jurisdiction's roads with the understanding that transportation systems affect human life and that no traffic-related loss of life is acceptable. Through its effort toward Vision Zero, Sweden has cut its traffic deaths in half and is one of the safest countries in the world when it comes to transportation safety. The goal of all Vision Zero initiatives is to design strategies based on data, engineering, enforcement, and education ultimately to get to zero traffic deaths and serious injuries.

Vision Zero carries with it five fundamental beliefs:

- Traffic deaths and severe injuries are acknowledged to be preventable.
- Human life and health are prioritized within all aspects of transportation systems.
- Acknowledgment that human error is inevitable, and transportation systems should be forgiving.
- Safety work should focus on systems-level changes above influencing individual behavior.
- Speed is recognized and prioritized as the fundamental factor in crash severity.¹

In 2015, 35,092 people lost their lives in the U.S. due to traffic related crashes.² That is a 7.2 percent increase from 2014, the largest percent increase in nearly 50 years.

¹ Vision Zero Network. [Moving from Vision to Action: Fundamental Principles, Policies & Practices to Advance Vision Zero in the US](#) (Feb 2017)

² National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, 2015 Motor Vehicle Crashes: Overview, August 2016

1 EFFORTS TOWARD VISION ZERO

For the City of Alexandria, Vision Zero is not a new concept- its underlying intent has long been part of the way the City thinks about and designs roadways to improve safety. In the past, the City departments have focused on safety efforts individually or through partnerships. The City Council's adoption of the Vision Zero Policy, however, presented the opportunity to work collaboratively across departments to consider traffic safety through different lenses that will ultimately improve livability, walkability, and public health. Vision Zero in Alexandria prioritizes safety and uses a people-first approach to eliminate deaths and serious injuries for people using the City's transportation network.

WHY VISION ZERO?

Traffic-related injuries and fatalities pose a serious public health risk that cannot be tackled by one group or City department alone. Each year, an average of 37 people in Alexandria are killed or seriously injured while using the City's streets. After several years of decline, the percent of all crashes that resulted in death or serious injuries rose in 2016 for all travel modes. The solution to this grave situation requires an intensive, collaborative effort from police, transportation engineers, elected officials, and, most important, each and every person who walks, bikes, wheels, and drives in Alexandria. The City departments and the Alexandria community will join forces to combat traffic injuries and fatalities from all angles.

In Alexandria those who are the most vulnerable roadway users – the young, the elderly, bicyclists and pedestrians – have the highest rates of fatalities and serious injuries, as shown in Figure 1. Pedestrians and bicyclists are involved in 6% of all traffic crashes but represent 34% of crashes that result in serious injury or death. The young (ages 10 and under) and the elderly (ages 91 and higher) have a higher risk of serious injury or death if involved in a crash. These conditions are not consistent with the core values that make Alexandria a

RISK BY AGE

older and younger people have a higher risk of serious injury or fatality if involved in a crash

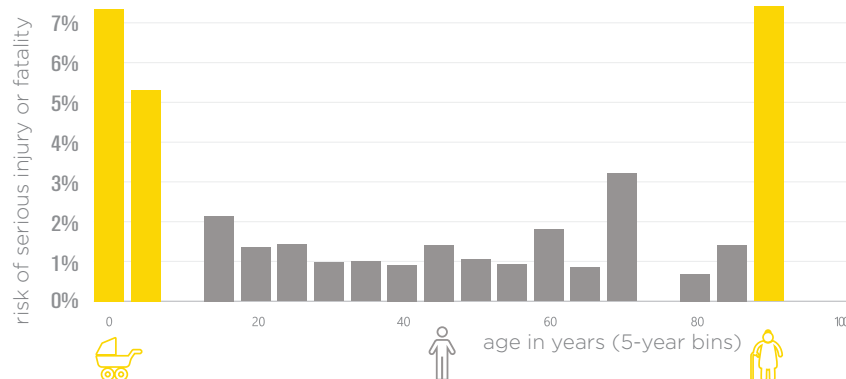
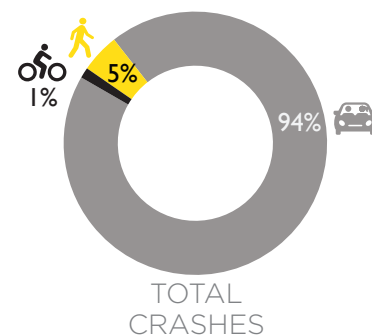


Figure 1.

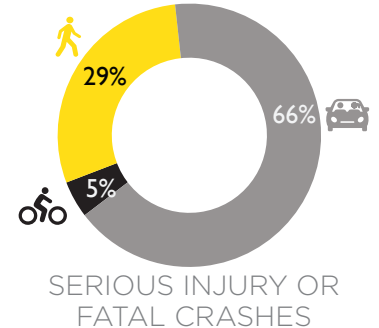
Graphics showing data results for the most vulnerable users: pedestrians, bicyclists, children, and the elderly

VULNERABLE ROAD USERS

ONLY 6% OF CRASHES INVOLVE BICYCLISTS OR PEDESTRIANS



BUT 34% OF ALL SERIOUS CRASHES INVOLVE BICYCLISTS OR PEDESTRIANS



great city where people of all ages and backgrounds can safely live, work, and visit.

Traffic crash data reveals a critical finding in Alexandria and around the world: speed matters. As seen in the Figure 2, below, vehicle speed plays a significant role in the severity of crashes, particularly for vulnerable road uses like pedestrians. The City will re-evaluate how we design roadways, increase education and communication efforts, and target equitable enforcement efforts that focus on dangerous behaviors to help make Alexandria a safer place to drive, walk, wheel, bike, and live.

Motivated by these trends and alongside cities around the world that have adopted Vision Zero, Alexandria has set an ambitious goal to achieve zero deaths and serious injuries from traffic related crashes by 2028. Increasing the safety of our streets will not only save lives and prevent life-long injuries, but it will make the streets more appealing places to engage in physical activity, walk or ride a bike, and contribute to a dynamic and inviting environment for everyone to share. As a community, we must come together to recognize that the routine loss of life and serious injuries due to traffic related crashes are not acceptable in Alexandria.

SPEED MATTERS

When vehicles hit pedestrians while traveling at speeds of...

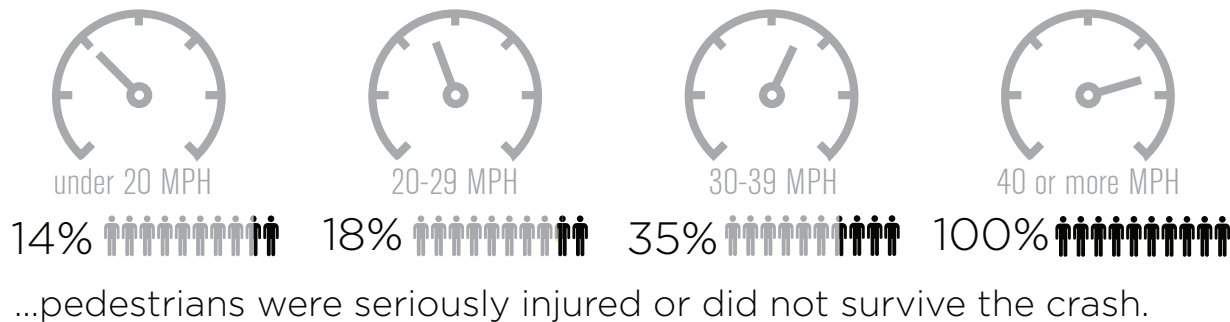


Figure 2.
Graphic showing
the rate of survival
of pedestrians
based on crashes
in Alexandria at
different speed
levels.

Figure 3.
Timeline of key traffic safety policies, programs, and plans that have increased the focus on traffic safety

This plan presents the City's strategy for reaching its goal of zero traffic fatalities and serious injuries by 2028. Many City departments are joining forces to coordinate existing and new programs focused on safety. At the same time, this plan represents a Call to Action for everyone who travels in and through Alexandria. By recognizing that crashes are preventable and cannot be viewed as a price to pay for mobility, we can work together to create a safer and better Alexandria for current and future generations.

FOCUS ON TRAFFIC SAFETY

An intensive focus on traffic safety is not a new concept in Alexandria. The City has prioritized traffic safety in many of its planning, engineering, and police-led programs for decades. Traffic safety is a paramount consideration in all roadway design decisions and is at the heart of the everyday work of the Alexandria Police Department. A few recent City-led initiatives related to traffic safety are shown in the graphic below.



Alexandria adopts a [Complete Streets Policy](#), which states that every street project shall incorporate, to the extent possible, Complete Streets infrastructure to enable reasonably safe travel along and across the right-of-way for each category of user.



The [Complete Streets Policy](#) was reenacted and Complete Streets program was established to implement the policy.



The City updates its [Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan](#), which includes a strategy to launch a Vision Zero program.

2008

2011

2013

2014

2015

2016

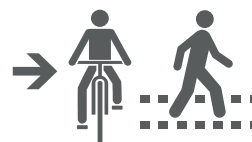
2017



The City adopts its [Transportation Master Plan](#), which emphasizes safety in each of the chapters on Transit, Pedestrian, Bicycle, Streets and Parking.



Alexandria hires its first Complete Streets Coordinator and develops the [Complete Streets Program](#).



City hosts kickoff event for [Street Smart](#) initiative, a regional public education, awareness, and behavioral change campaign to improve safety for pedestrians and bicyclists.



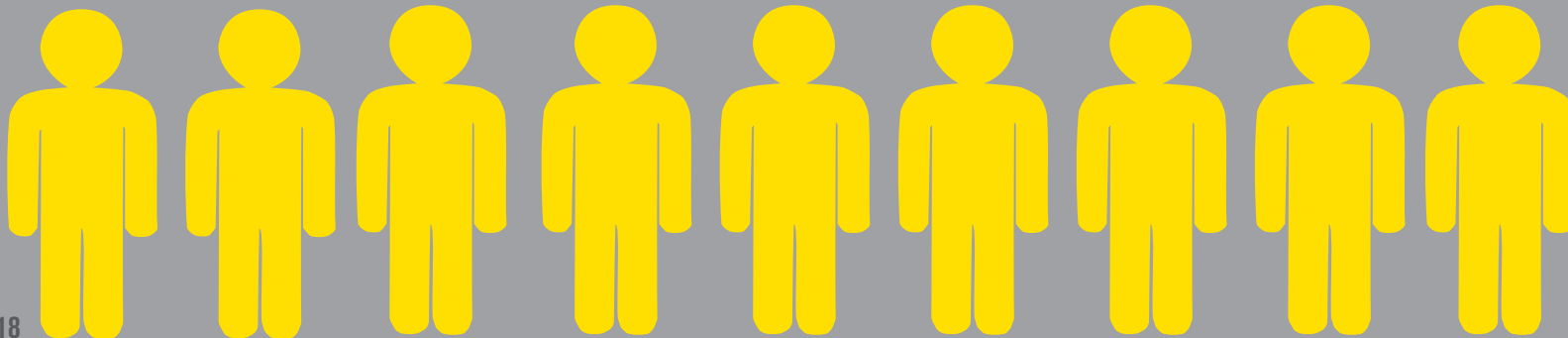
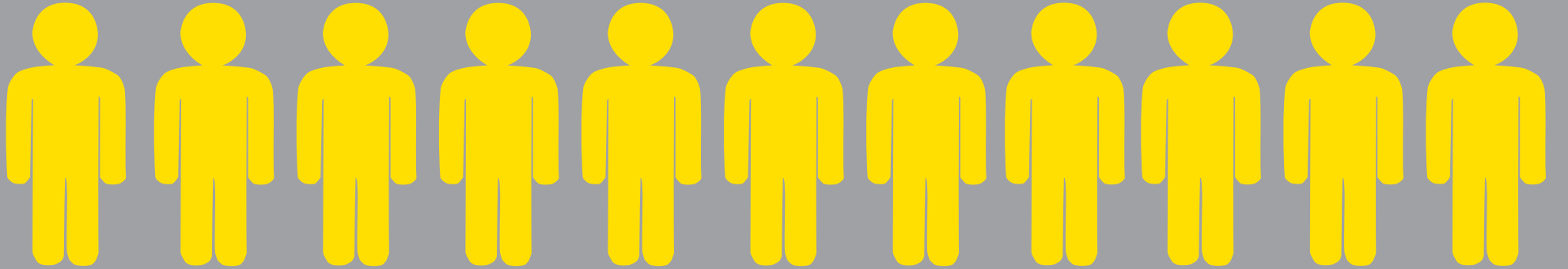
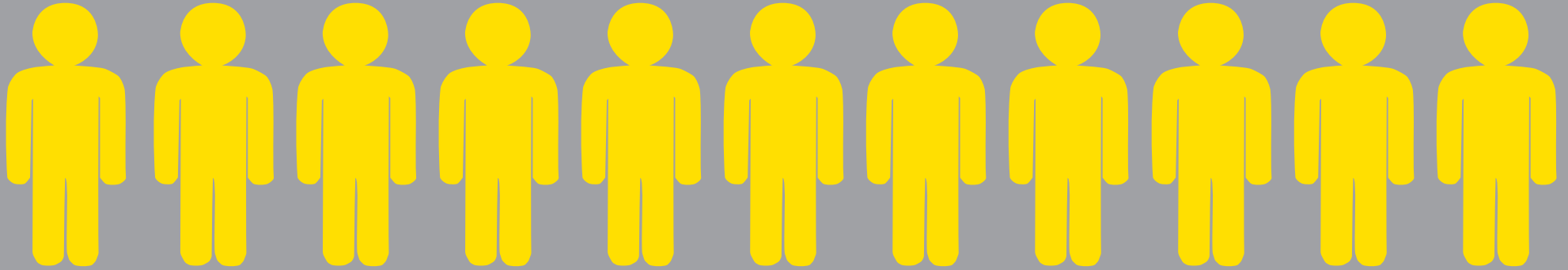
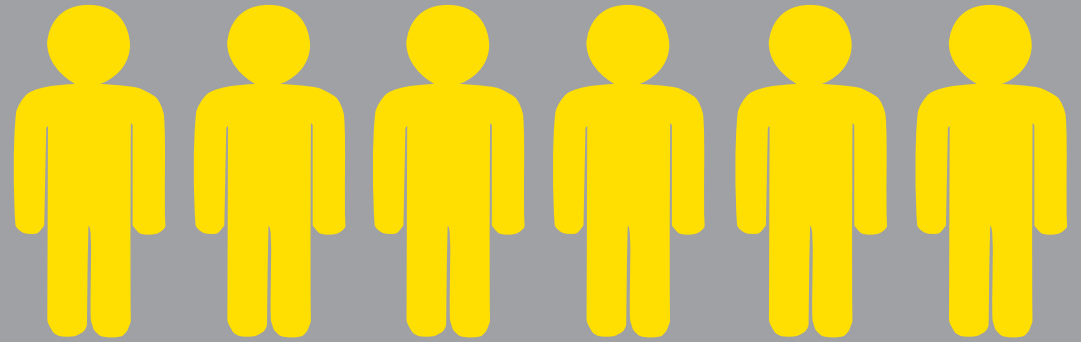
Alexandria City Council adopts a Vision Zero resolution and, soon after, an Interdepartmental Working Group began developing this Action Plan.



The Alexandria Police Department develops a new Traffic Safety Plan.

CRASHES ARE NOT ACCIDENTS

The Vision Zero initiative calls collisions “crashes” rather than “accidents” because traffic deaths and serious injuries are preventable.



An average of 37 people in Alexandria are killed or seriously injured each year using the City’s streets. These people are friends and neighbors, husbands, wives, coworkers, children, and grandparents.



2

Building an Action Plan



2

BUILDING THE ACTION PLAN

The purpose of building an action plan for Vision Zero is to coordinate interdepartmental efforts and ideas, evaluate crash data, and consider public concerns to identify actions that will reduce traffic deaths and serious injuries to zero by 2028. Since Vision Zero is a data-driven approach to traffic safety, qualitative and quantitative data were used to develop the strategies and action items set forth in this plan. Planning these efforts is important in outlining a clear pathway of activities to reach the goal of zero.

OUR APPROACH

The City used a four-part process, as illustrated in Figure 4, to build the action plan: data analysis, public involvement, evaluating best practices, and an interdepartmental working group.

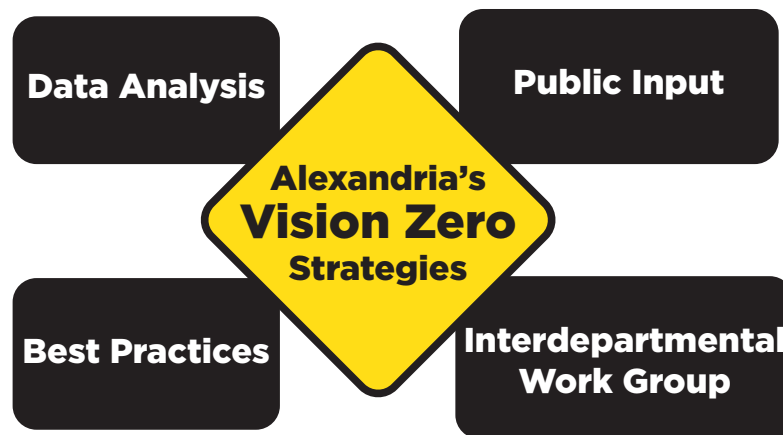


Figure 4.
Process to
develop
Alexandria's
Vision Zero
Action Plan

Vision Zero is a data-driven process and to be true to this, the Office of Performance and Accountability (OPA) used state crash data to evaluate crashes. These crashes were analyzed for crash types, severity, locations, modes, and environmental conditions that may have influenced the incident and severity. To engage the public, the City held in-person events on the streets of Alexandria to gather feedback on residents' top safety concerns and experience with crashes in the City. In addition, the City hosted an interactive map on Alexandria's Vision Zero website to gather location-specific concerns from the public. Best practices were gleaned from many U.S. cities that have been implementing Vision Zero initiatives over the last two decades. The Vision Zero team evaluated other jurisdictions' action plans and implementation reports to determine which strategies had been successful and were applicable to the City of Alexandria. The City created an interdepartmental working group to coordinate planning efforts, identify active programs, develop new strategies, and determine the feasibility of best practices.

2 PLANNING OUR ACTIONS

The data analysis, public involvement, evaluation of best practices, and interdepartmental working group were all key parts of building the action plan. Each element contributed valuable information to the development of the action plan and the final strategies.

INTERDEPARTMENTAL WORK GROUP

Fifteen departments in the City joined forces to chart a strategy for reaching Vision Zero. The Interdepartmental Work Group (IWG) includes the City departments shown on the right. Each of these departments oversee a diverse portfolio of programs and initiatives that serve the public in some form, and many of these programs relate to traffic safety, transportation, or public awareness about health and safety topics. The IWG was formed to create unilateral alignment and coordination across all facets of City government in support of Vision Zero.

Figure 5. List of Departments involved in the IWG





Figure 6. IWG Meeting

[To view the full
OPA data analysis
CLICK HERE](#)

From April to November 2017, the IWG met to review national best practices, discuss existing traffic safety programs in Alexandria, review trends from crash data, and develop the strategies presented in this plan. Each of these departments, alongside additional community partners, have made a commitment to do their part to achieve Vision Zero. Upon adoption of the plan and during implementation, the IWG will continue to work in smaller, focused groups: Data, Enforcement, Engineering, Education and Communications, Legislation & Policy.

DATA ANALYSIS

To support the Vision Zero planning effort, the Alexandria Office of Performance Accountability (OPA) conducted an analysis of traffic data provided by the Alexandria Police Department (APD) from the Traffic Records Electronic Data System (TREDS)¹. The analysis only includes crash reports from the APD, meaning that crashes where State agencies responded (such as on an interstates) or minor collisions that did not involve a police report were not recorded. The collision data provided were for crashes occurring from 2011 to 2016 with a reported injury, or a minimum of \$1,500 in damage. OPA staff mapped the locations of crashes to provide further context regarding traffic infrastructure and traffic volume. To support the Vision Zero planning effort, OPA conducted an in depth analysis into the high-risk conditions and situations leading to serious crashes in

¹ www.treds.virginia.gov/Mapping/Map/CrashesByJurisdiction

Alexandria. The consultant team highlighted the data trends that are presented in this Action Plan about the state of the problem regarding serious crashes.

Key variables were reviewed and analyzed to determine factors that contribute to serious injury and fatal crashes.

VARIABLES	NOTES
Number of crashes over time	Total number of crashes
Geographic location of crashes	Data includes latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates that can be used to identify corridors or roads that have higher rates of crashes
Environmental location of crashes	This variable includes conditions such as weather, lighting, and roadway conditions
Speeding	Whether the speed of the vehicle involved in the crash was reported exceeding the posted speed limit (This variable includes the posted speed limit and estimated speed the vehicle was traveling at the time of the crash)
Infrastructure conditions	This variable relates to traffic control devices, including traffic signals, marked lanes, no traffic control, stop or yield signs
Pedestrian and vehicle action	Crashes involving pedestrian had associated actions such as crossing with signal, crossing within a crosswalk, and crossing intersections without a traffic signal Recorded vehicle movements such as motorists making a left turn, a right turn, or going straight at the time of the crash
Primary event	This variable describes the primary type of crash (Crash events include angle, rear end, sideswipe, and pedestrian- or motorcycle-involved)
Vehicle maneuvers	Vehicle maneuvers such as making a left turn, going straight, making right turns, and stopping in a traffic lane were recorded for vehicle involved in a crash
Age	The age of people involved in the reported crash
Personal choices	This variable includes whether a person was wearing a seat belt and if a person was under the influence of alcohol

The variables listed above were analyzed using the following definitions:

- **PEDESTRIAN INVOLVED CRASHES:** Crashes that involved at least one pedestrian.
- **BICYCLE INVOLVED CRASHES:** Although the police crash report form doesn't include a specific box for whether a bicyclist was involvement in a crash, APD reviewed additional crash narratives to identify all crashes during this period involving a bicycle.
- **VEHICLE ONLY CRASHES:** Crashes that are not classified as either pedestrian involved or bicycle-involved crashes.

The analysis was limited due to data availability and quality. Data quality depends on how uniformly crash reports are completed by the responding officer. Inconsistent spelling of street names, misspellings, or fields that are not filled out can lead to diminished quality or missing data. Also, some information included in crash records can be subjective and may contribute to data inconsistencies. For example, for environmental conditions the officer can only enter one condition; if there are compounding conditions, such as poor lighting, poor road conditions, and rain, only one of those conditions may be noted, leading to the other factors not being recorded. Missing data and errors may also occur during the data entry



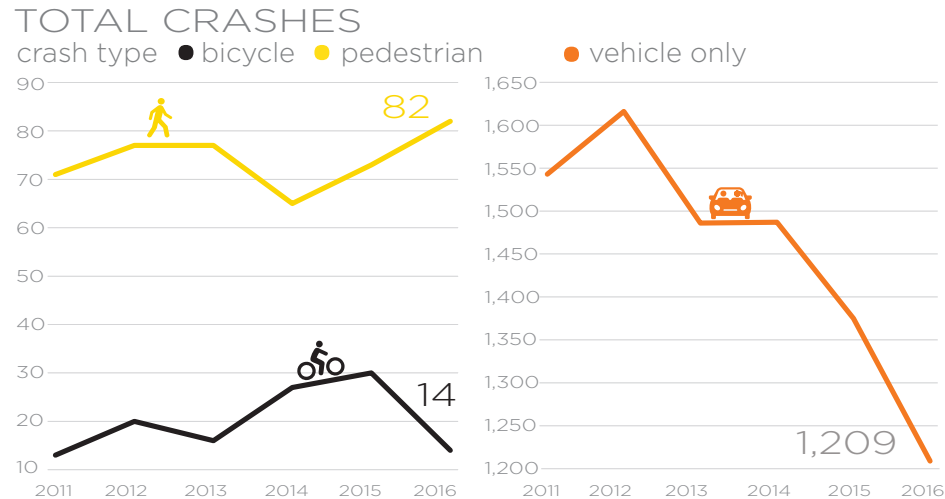
process, which historically involved technicians manually entering in the crash reports into the traffic record data system (TREDS) software. The APD has initiated a new record management system that will address some of these challenges moving forward. Officers are also being retrained on the crash reporting software to ensure accurate and consistent data entry.

HIGHLIGHTED DATA TRENDS

The data analysis highlighted several trends of crashes shown in the graphics below. Overall, crashes have been declining in Alexandria, as has the number and proportion of crashes that are KSI crashes. However, 2016 data indicate a slight uptick in the number and proportion of KSI crashes as seen

KSI- "Killed or Seriously Injured" this is the acronym for the most crucial types of crashes that Vision Zero seeks to eliminate.

TRENDS OVER TIME



PERCENTAGE OF CRASHES RESULTING IN SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH

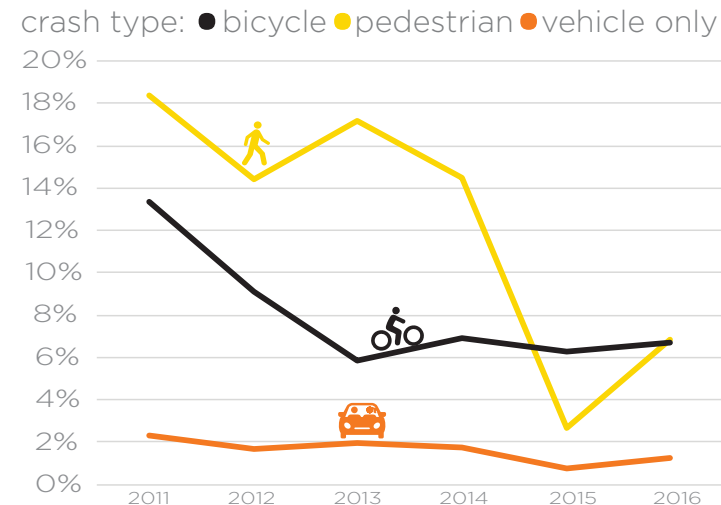


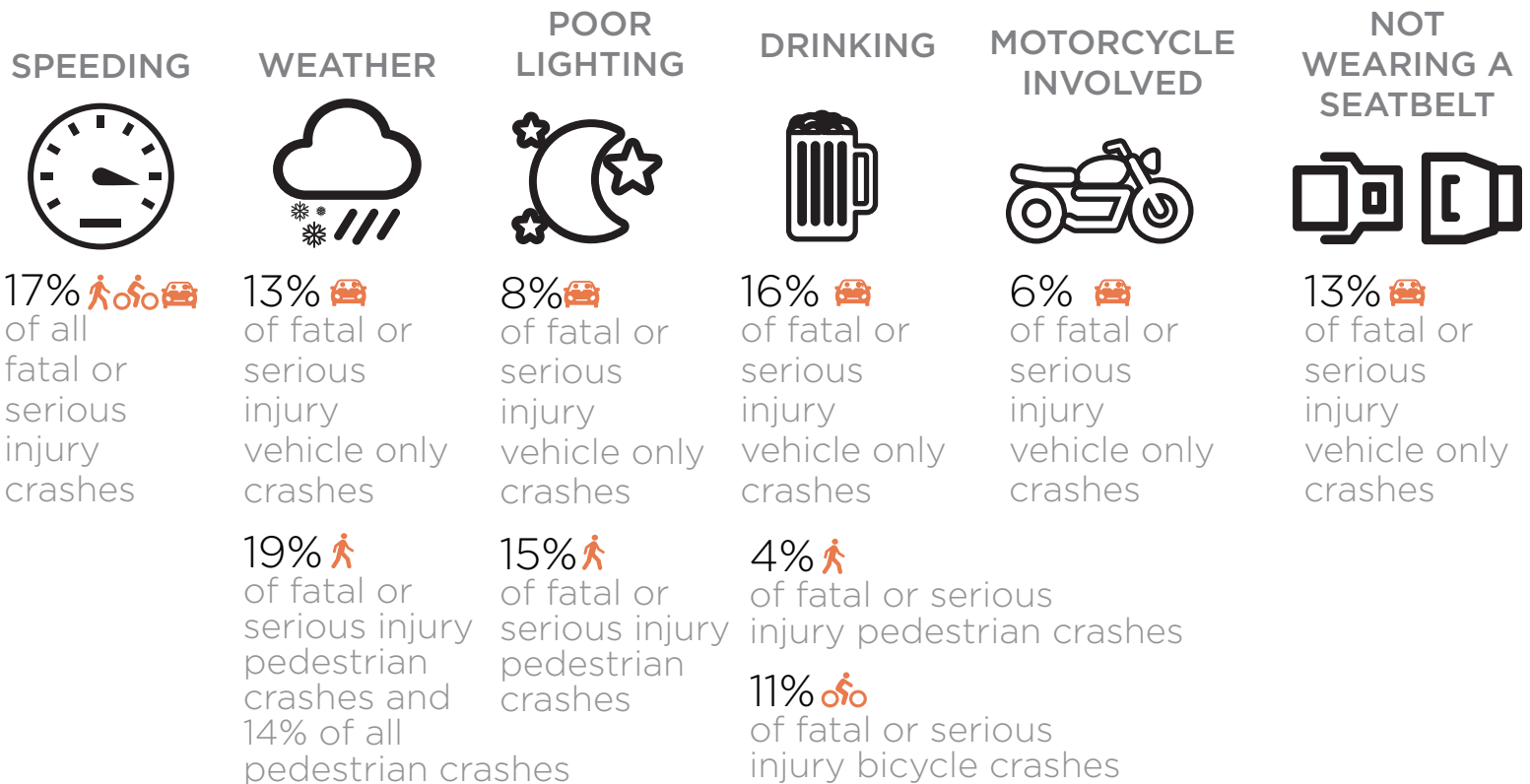
Figure 7.
Crash Trends
in Alexandria

Note: Crash data provided by the Alexandria Police Department. Figures only include reports from the Alexandria Police Department, meaning that crashes where State agencies responded (such as on an interstate) or minor collisions that did not involve a police report are not recorded.

in Figure 7. Pedestrians and bicyclists have a higher chance of serious injury or death resulting from a crash. Additionally, 13 percent of all pedestrian crashes and 8 percent of all bicycle crashes result in a serious injury or fatality compared to two percent of vehicle only crashes. High risk behaviors include those that might be predictable causes of serious injuries and fatalities like speeding, driving under the influence of alcohol, and not wearing a seat belt. One trend is a seasonality effect for bicycle-involved crashes, such that the proportion of the crashes that are KSI increases in the summer and fall.

Figure 8.
High Risk
condition trends
found in crash
data

HIGH RISK CONDITIONS



HIGH KSI CRASH NETWORK

The data showed the most damaging crashes were geographically distributed throughout the whole of Alexandria. However, Old Town, the West End, and Fairlington have a high density of KSI crashes compared to other areas. At the street level, traffic corridors that have higher numbers of KSI crashes include Duke Street, George Washington Parkway, West Glebe Road, and Jefferson Davis Highway. Higher speed crashes occur throughout the City, though the West End has a higher rate of speed-involved crashes that resulted in a death or serious injury. This geographic distribution has resulted in the High KSI crash network seen below.

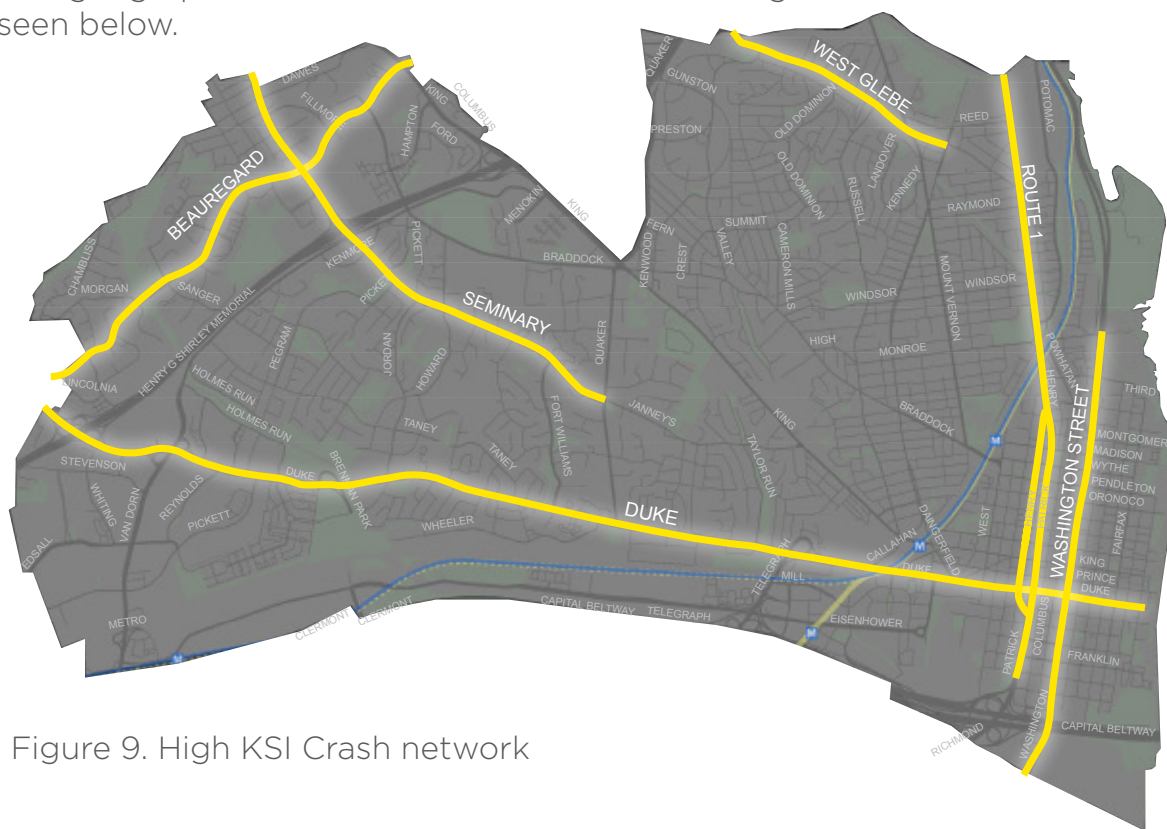


Figure 9. High KSI Crash network



PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

The purpose and goal of public involvement was to structure the engagement efforts to reach a wider sample of Alexandria's population than traditionally seen at established public meetings. The team created a digital survey and online interactive map to gather feedback.

STREET MEETINGS

The city held seven on-site events, or street meetings, across Alexandria to talk to residents, visitors, and youth and to encourage participation and engagement through the interactive map and survey. The map below shows the event locations.



GATHERING INPUT

At each street meeting and online, the City asked about participants' top three traffic safety concerns, if the person or someone they know had experienced a crash, details about that crash, and to identify where in the city they had experienced traffic safety issues through an online interactive map.

USING THE INFORMATION

With the survey results, comments, and interactive map information, the Vision Zero team built strategies aimed at addressing and prioritizing these concerns.



Figure 10.
Street Meeting
Outreach Event
Locations

2

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT KEY FINDINGS

Over **1,000** residents, visitors, employees, and business owners were engaged in the Vision Zero Action Plan process. The following are the key findings:



Distracted Driving



Speeding



People running red lights or stop signs

TOP 3 SAFETY CONCERNS REPORTED

CRASHES EXPERIENCED

16%

of survey participants were seriously injured or knew someone that had been seriously injured or killed in a traffic crash in Alexandria

PRIMARY CRASH FACTORS REPORTED:



Distracted Driving



Speeding



People running red lights or stop signs

TOP 3 CONCERNS: DIFFERENCES

PARTICIPANTS IN ARLANDRIA, THOSE AGED 30-50 YEARS, AND TITLE VI POPULATIONS NOTED...



Drivers not stopping for people walking or in wheelchairs

...IN THEIR TOP THREE CONCERNS

SELF-REPORTED CRASHES INVOLVED:



People walking or driving

CRASHES REPORTED OF OTHERS INVOLVED:



People driving or riding a bike

Title VI Populations

include any participants that identified as minority, low-income, and Limited- or No-English Proficiency.

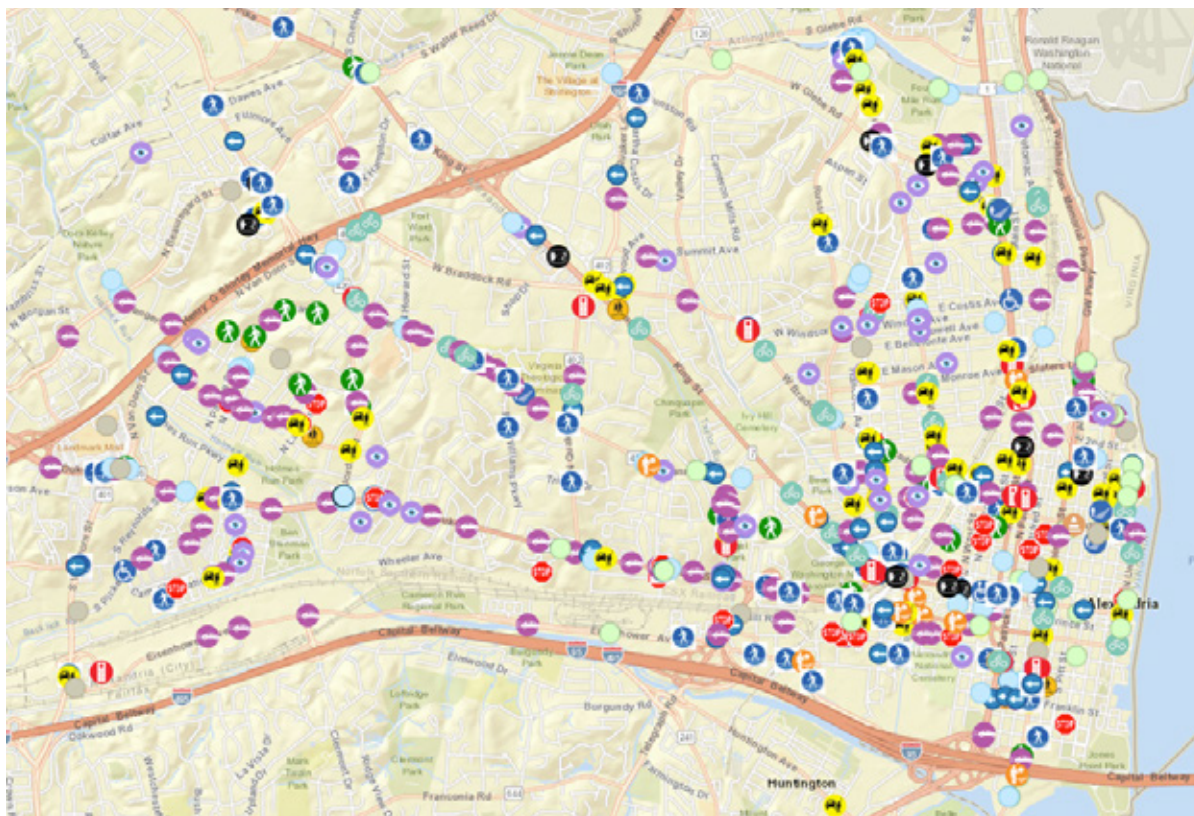
A detailed version of the results from the online survey and street meetings can be viewed in Appendix B.

THE PUBLIC
NOTED NEARLY
700
SAFETY CONCERNS
ON THE INTERACTIVE
MAP.



Figure 11. The team featured the interactive map at the street meetings using a printed map and sticky notes

INTERACTIVE MAP



Most frequent comments noted:

- Speeding
- Drivers not stopping for people walking or in wheelchairs across the street
- People running red lights or stop signs
- Needs for improved pedestrian infrastructure
- Poor accessibility due to sidewalk and other infrastructure
- Confusing traffic patterns

2

CRASH LOCATIONS

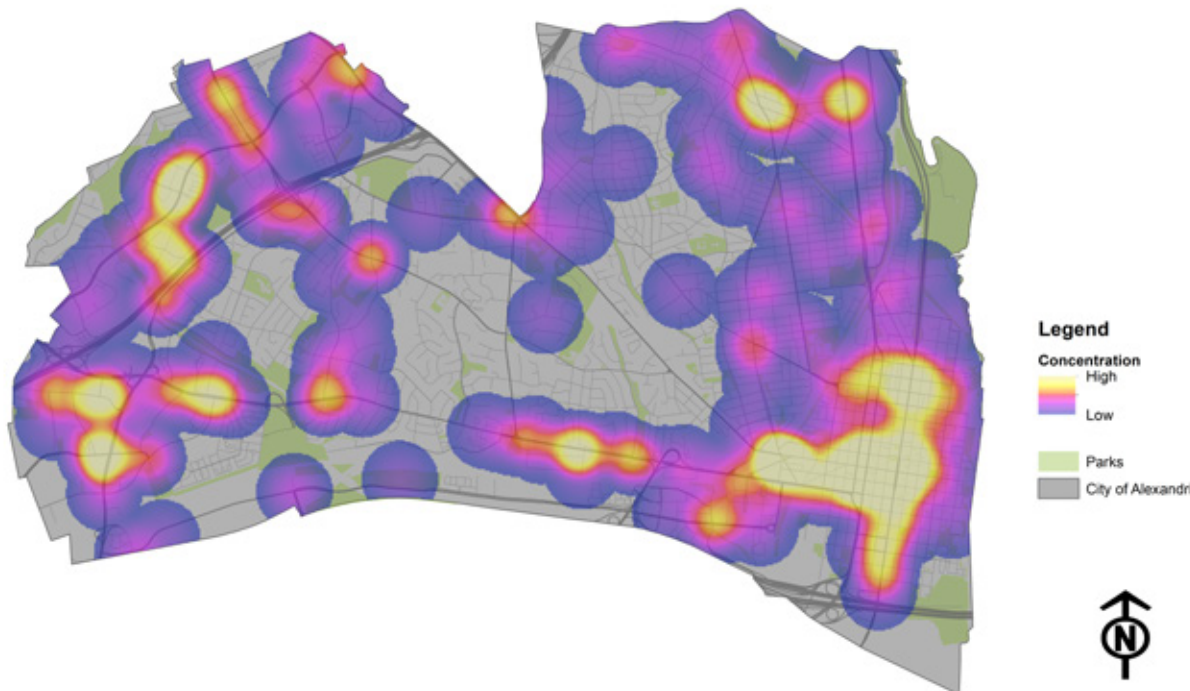
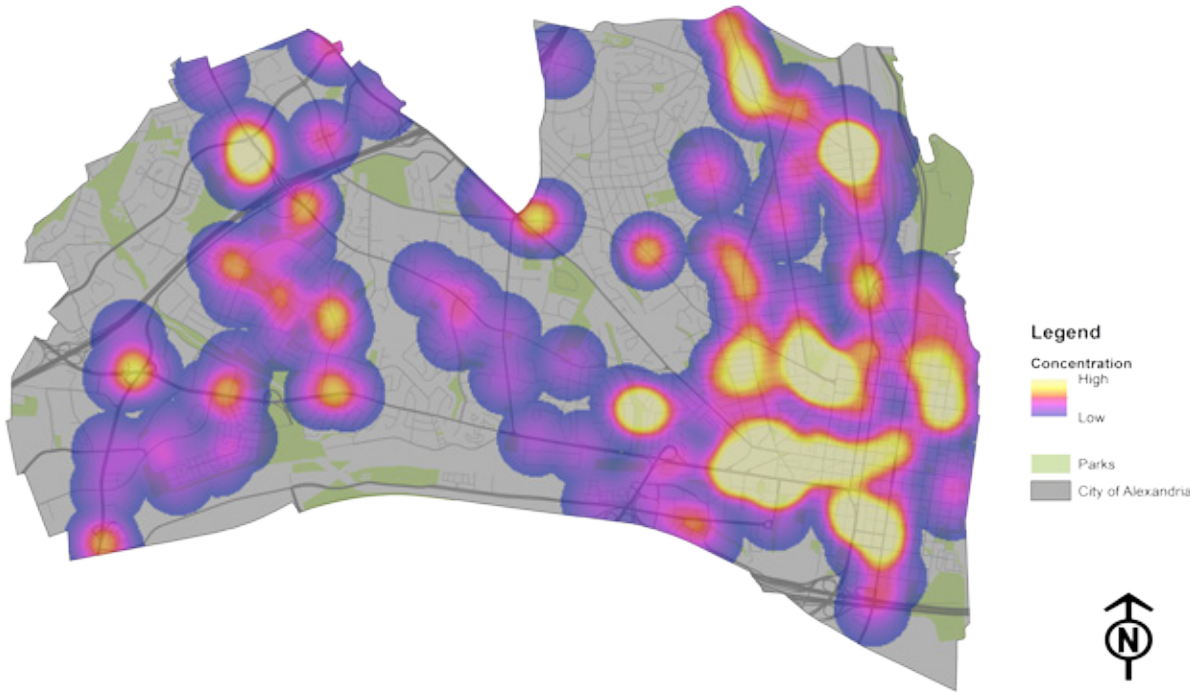
One key component of traffic safety is the perception of safety in the street. This has an effect on the public's confidence to use alternate modes of transportation like walking, biking, or transit to reach their destinations. The following maps show the reported issues of people walking (pedestrians), people biking (bicyclists), and people driving (vehicle only) compared to actual crashes over the last 5 years. The areas in which there are more comments than actual crashes will require further examination to determine the nature and cause of these comments as well as potential actions that would improve safety. For a more detailed view of high-crash locations visit the [Vision Zero Dashboard](#).

KSI Crashes



The map here shows all crashes resulting in a death or serious injury (KSI crashes) over the last 5 years. These locations were used to determine Alexandria's High Injury Network (HIN) seen on page 28. With the goal of Vision Zero being to eliminate traffic related deaths and serious injuries over the next 10 years, the HIN will be used to focus safety improvements through implementation.

PUBLIC COMMENTS VS. CRASHES FOR PEOPLE WALKING



COMMENT ISSUES MAPPED

ACTUAL CRASHES (ALL CRASHES)

The maps here show a comparison of the feeling of safety for people walking in Alexandria versus actual pedestrian crash locations. The feeling of safety, primarily for people walking and biking can be a barrier to taking these alternate means of transportation. Key areas that do not have as many crashes, but people reported feeling unsafe walking are:

- Quaker Lane and Janneys Lane/Seminary Road
- Fort Williams Parkway and Seminary Road
- Cameron Station Neighborhood
- Potomac Yard near the intersection of Route 1 and East Glebe Road

Further investigation into the nature of these comments and field observation is needed to determine if these are near-misses or other potential conditions.

PUBLIC COMMENTS VS. CRASHES FOR PEOPLE BIKING

The maps here show a comparison of the feeling of safety for people biking versus actual bicycle crash locations. The feeling of safety, primarily for people walking and biking, can be a barrier for people considering these alternate means of transportation. Key areas that have a disproportionate number of comments to actual crashes for people biking are:

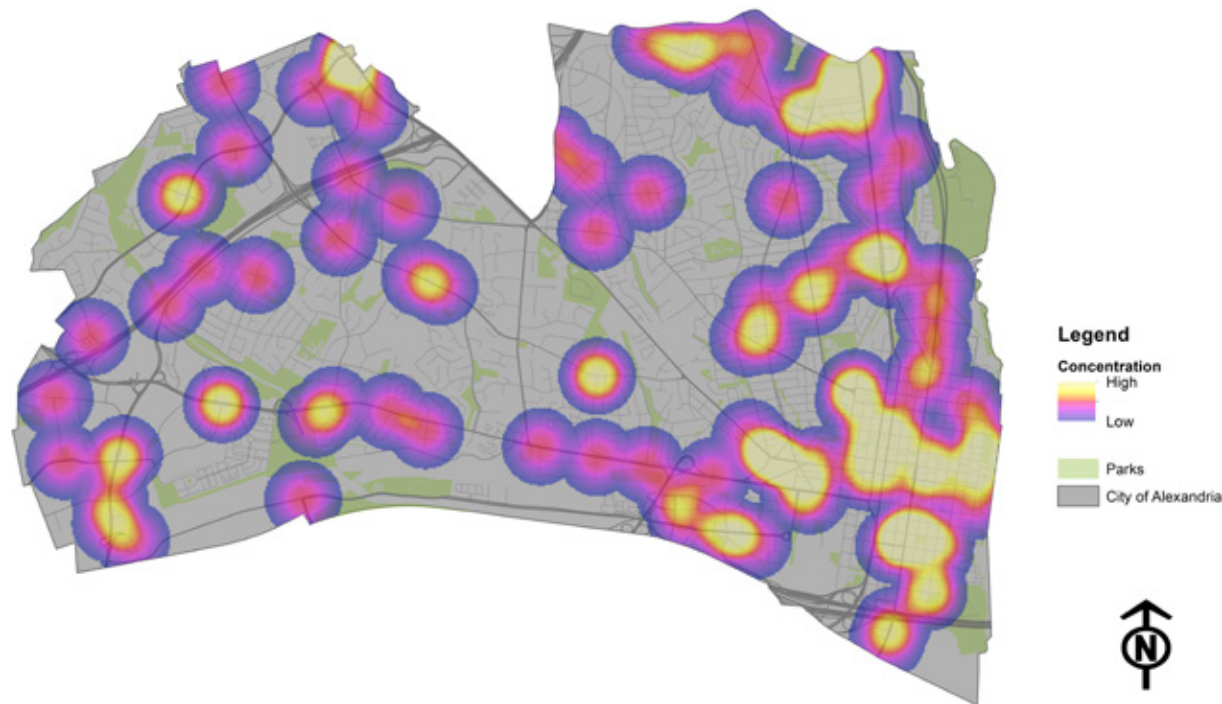
- Braddock and Russell Road
- Mount Vernon Ave and Braddock Road
- Old Town North neighborhood along the Mount Vernon Trail
- The area around TC Williams High School

More examination will be conducted to determine the issues and needs of these areas.

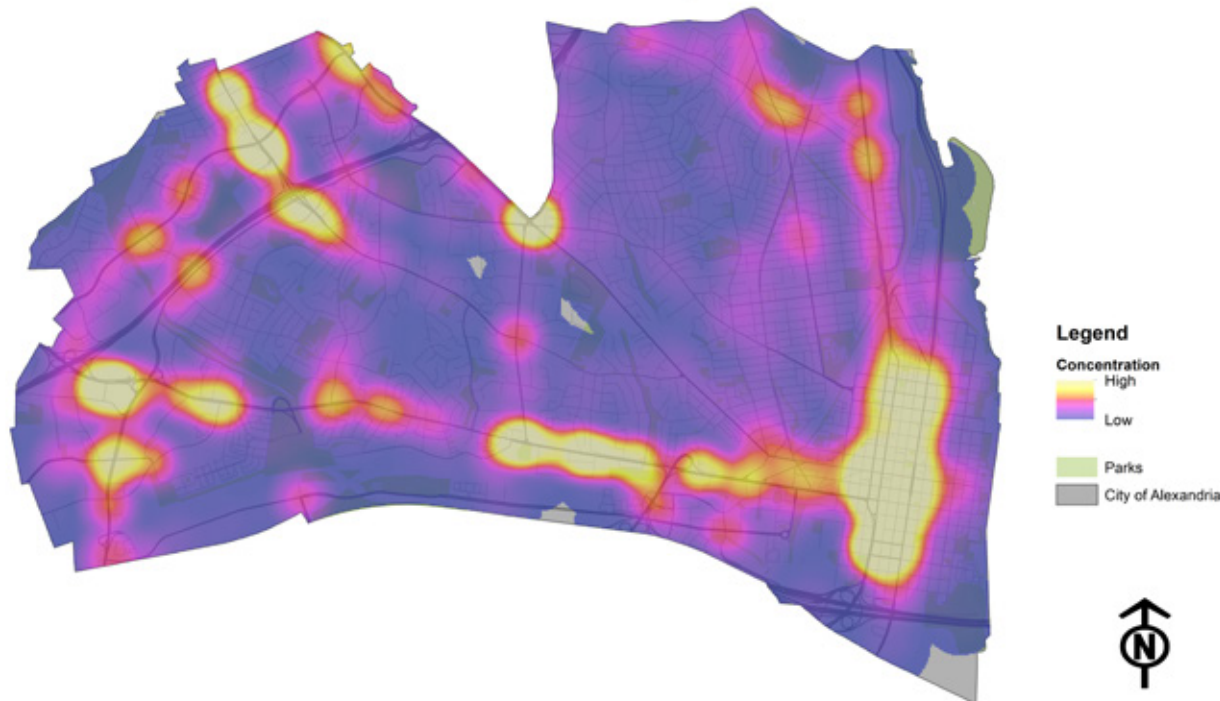
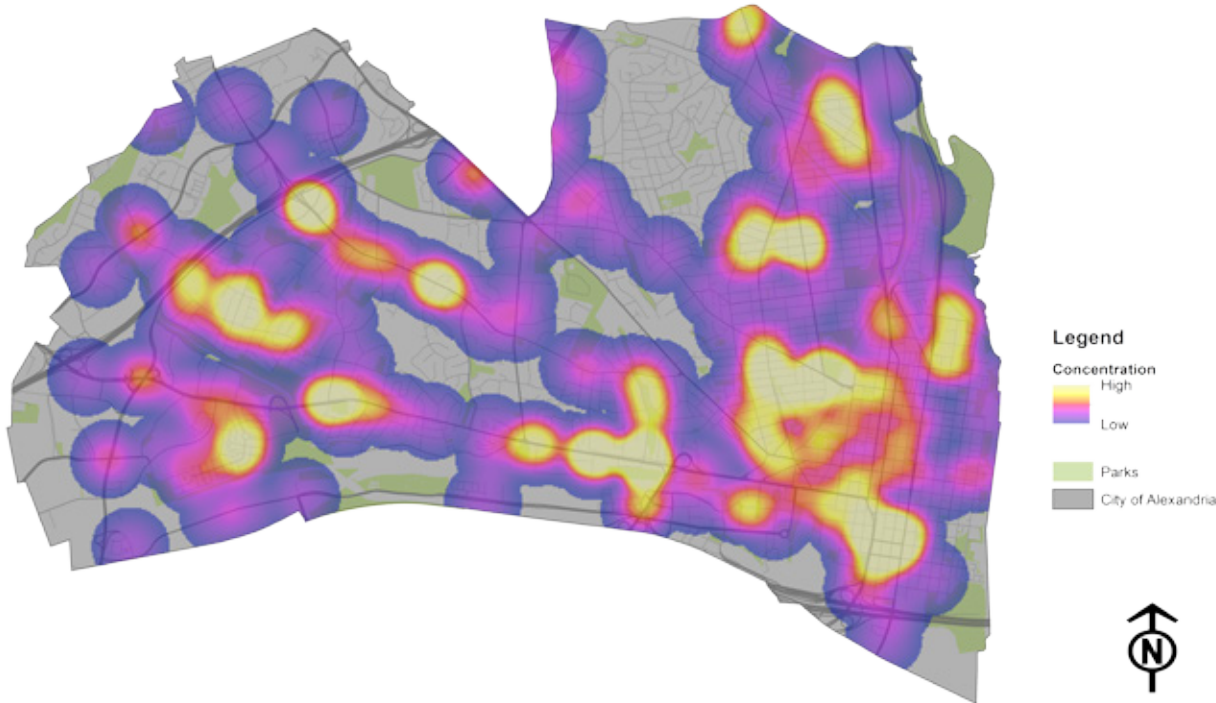
COMMENT ISSUES MAPPED



ACTUAL CRASHES (ALL CRASHES)



PUBLIC COMMENTS VS. CRASHES FOR PEOPLE DRIVING



COMMENT ISSUES MAPPED

ACTUAL CRASHES (ALL CRASHES)

The maps here show a comparison of the feeling of safety for people driving versus actual vehicle crash locations. Key areas that have a disproportionate number of comments to actual crashes for people driving are:

- Del Ray Neighborhood
- Potomac and Potomac West Neighborhoods
- Cameron Station Neighborhood
- Potomac Yard near the intersection of Route 1 and East Glebe Road

These are areas that can be examined and studied for traffic calming installations, road and/or intersection redesign, and other traffic safety interventions. Interventions that keep drivers focused on the roads should be prioritized to deter distracted driving.

BEST PRACTICES

A rich network of existing U.S. Vision Zero cities, as seen in Figure 12, provided a long list of strategies and practices that have been effective in these communities. A Vision Zero City must meet the following minimum standards:

- Sets clear goal of eliminating traffic fatalities and severe injuries
- Mayor has publically, officially committed to Vision Zero
- Vision Zero plan or strategy is in place, or Mayor has committed to doing so in clear time frame
- Key city departments (including Police, Transportation and Public Health) are engaged.

The Vision Zero team combed the Action Plan strategy lists and used them as a benchmark to gain insight into creative and effective actions that could be implemented.

CITIES USED AS PRECEDENTS

The cities used as precedents were chosen either for their regional proximity, similar size and character to Alexandria, or innovative strategies. Each city is listed below.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

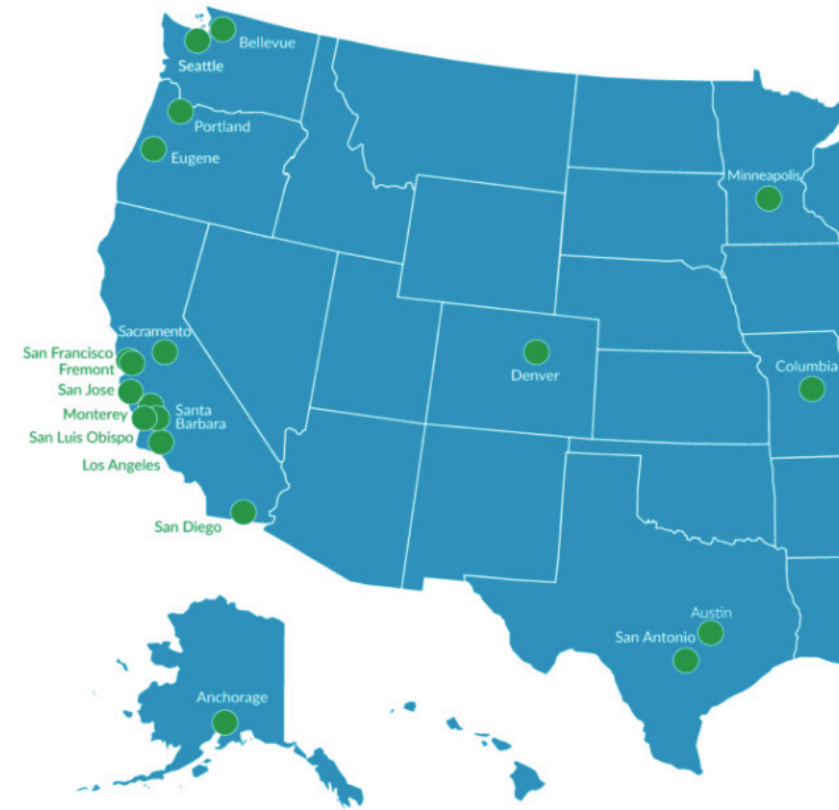
As one of the most recent cities to adopt Vision Zero, Washington, DC is a precedent for regional comparison and context. Reviewing and including some of their strategies in this Action Plan can create regional cohesion and coordination as residents of Virginia, the District, and Maryland flow daily between borders.

Figure 12.

Vision Zero Network

Map of Vision Zero Cities

Vision Zero Cities





CITIES SIMILAR IN CHARACTER

Eugene, Oregon; Austin, Texas; Fort Lauderdale, Florida; and Portland Oregon are similar in character or urban form to Alexandria. These cities are smaller in population than that of New York or Los Angeles and often have a historic downtown core.

INNOVATIVE PRACTICES FROM LARGE CITIES

Los Angeles, San Francisco, Boston, Denver, and Seattle were used as precedents for innovative practices and programs that could be applied to Alexandria.

OVERVIEW OF BEST PRACTICES

1. ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Strategies often focused on administrative activities like forming task forces, conducting an internal review of city fleet crashes, updating existing plans and ensuring the inclusion of Vision Zero principles for safety in future plans. There was a focus on empowering existing groups or organizations to have a stake in the creation of the plan as well as taking on a strategy to help the City achieve

Vision Zero. Safety becomes more of a focus for new developments to both manage multimodal traffic during construction and at completion.

2. EDUCATIONAL ACTIONS

In many cases, the best educational practice was to have an ongoing conversation about traffic safety and Vision Zero to ensure effective implementation and to update the public on progress. Capitalizing on captive audiences and using existing resources to show educational videos or place materials has been proven to be effective at raising awareness of Vision Zero and traffic safety campaigns. Public art has also proven to be a key component of communicating more complex messaging.

3. ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

One of the key elements to more effective enforcement is to collect better, more specific data. Giving officers traffic safety 'cheat sheets' and educational materials to use during traffic stops is effective at spreading the Vision Zero message or specific



Source: Vision Zero Network

2

campaign. Increased automated enforcement has been used to enforce speeds or traffic signals in areas with high numbers of children or people walking, biking, or traveling in wheelchairs. Another important factor is making enforcement data more readily available to the public to ensure a transparent process.

4. ENGINEERING ACTIONS

Most engineering actions focused on environmental conditions that lead to hazardous conditions. These include focuses on better lighting, sidewalks, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) facilities, and signage. Slow zones (Figure 13) that are implemented around schools, recreation centers, libraries, or areas of high residential land uses.

5. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS

All legislative actions focus on changing policies to enhance education and increase fines for

the most dangerous infractions. Policies around driver education are also updated to ensure more frequent and adequate information on new policies. Using various policies to deter dangerous driving like enabling the use of speed and/or red light cameras and reducing the citywide speed limit has shown to be effective at improving safety in the streets.

6. EVALUATION ACTIONS

Collecting more data and linking data is often the focus of evaluation best practices. More data collected and linked through the hospital system, police department, and crash data can show the effectiveness of Vision Zero measures and also allow the city to better evaluate hazardous conditions. Engaging the public in data analysis (Figure 14) is also effective in ensuring transparency in the process, crowdsourcing information, and analyzing the data available for information city staff may not be able to analyze.



Figure 13. An Engineering Action like the Slow Zones, seen above, can help manage speeds in neighborhoods or areas with schools, senior centers, or other uses that draw vulnerable users. (Source: NYC Streetsblog)



Figure 14. DC Vision Zero Hackathon hosted by the District Department of Transportation (Source: DDOT)



3

Path
to
Zero



Source: Dan Reed

3

PATH TO ZERO

This plan’s subtopics and action items were formed through a mix of all four components of the Vision Zero Process: data analysis, public input, the interdepartmental work group, and analysis of best practices. All of the strategies in this chapter have been assessed by the interdepartmental group for their effectiveness, applicability, and ability to be implemented. The full list of strategies are all contingent on funding availability. The City will update the Vision Zero Work Plan as necessary to reflect funding availability and prioritize action items accordingly. In [Appendix C](#), you will find the 3-year work plan of strategies, action items, corresponding agencies and time frames for these actions.

DEVELOPING STRATEGIES

During the Vision Zero process, four overarching goals emerged for Alexandria. These are to:

- Promote a Culture of Safety
- Build Safer Streets for Everyone
- Improve Data Collection and Evaluation
- Enhance City Processes and Collaboration

Within each goal, related subtopics and subsequent action items have been developed. Action items are the specific implementation strategies that each department will undertake to enhance traffic safety and help achieve Vision Zero.

Strategies and Action Items



IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

Evaluating the impacts of Vision Zero efforts and keeping ourselves accountable is critical to ensuring that the initiative is successful. To this end, the City will improve data collection, evaluation and dissemination regarding all projects, including enforcement efforts and education campaigns. All information must be easily accessible not only to the City, but the public as well. The City will be creative in finding the resources needed to make this process efficient and effective.

Note: * indicates Year 1 Priority in the following strategies

STATE OF MINNESOTA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
TRAFFIC ACCIDENT REPORT
(FOR POLICE USE ONLY AS REQUIRED BY STATUTE)

PS-320003-08 1-91

LOCAL CASE NO. _____

PAGE _____ OF _____

HIT AND RUN
☐ ATTENDED
☐ UNATTENDED

PUB PROP ☐ VEHICLES ☐ KILLED ☐ INJURED ☐ \$ MIN _____

MONTH _____ DATE _____ YEAR _____ DAY _____ TIME _____ AM ☐ PM ☐

ROUTE SYSTEM ROUTE NUMBER OR STREET NAME _____

AT ☐ INTERSECTION WITH _____ OR _____

ON _____

COUNTY NO. ☐ CITY ☐ TWP _____ INT ELEM _____ REFERENCE POINT _____

ROUTE SYS _____ ROUTE #, STREET, CORP LIMIT, REF POINT OR FEATURE _____

UNIT 2 ☐ VEHICLE ☐ PEDESTRIAN ☐ BICYCLE

FACTOR 1 DRIVER LICENSE NUMBER - 1 _____ STATE _____ CLASS _____

FACTOR 2 NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) _____ RESTRICTNS COMPLIED _____ WITHDRAW _____

MIN/VER ADDRESS _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____

PHYSOL CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

ROOM/NO ADDRESS _____ SEX ☐ EJECT ☐ RSTRNT ☐ NUOOD ☐ TO HOSP ☐ TRANSPORT ☐ AMBULANCE ☐ OTHER ☐

OWNER NAME _____

FIRE ADDRESS _____ OCCUP _____

TOW CITY, STATE, ZIP _____ PULLING UNIT _____ DIRECT _____

DMGLGC MAKE _____ MODEL _____ YEAR _____ COLOR _____ SEQUENCE OF EVENTS _____

DMOSBY PLATE # _____ STATE _____ YEAR _____ INSURANCE _____

INJURED PASSENGERS/WITNESSES

UNIT (POSTN) AGE SEX EJECT RSTRNT NUOOD TO HOSP TRANSPORT

☐ AMBULANCE
☐ OTHER

☐ AMBULANCE
☐ OTHER

☐ AMBULANCE
☐ OTHER

☐ AMBULANCE
☐ OTHER

ACC/TYP OWNER OF OTHER DAMAGED PROPERTY AND/OR YELLOW TAG NUMBER(S) _____

AMBULANCE SERVICE(S) AND/OR STATE AMBULANCE RUN NUMBER(S) _____

FXDOBJ _____

ON BRIDGE _____

LOCATN _____

RWORK _____

RDESIGN _____

RDSURF _____

RDCAR _____

DESCRIPTION, CHARGES PENDING, AND/OR CITATIONS ISSUED _____

DEVICE _____

WORKING _____

SPEED LIMIT _____

INTREL _____

WEATHER _____

PHOTOS TAKEN _____

LIGHT _____

DIAGRAM _____

OFFICER RANK, NAME, BADGE, AND AGENCY _____

☐ PATROL ☐ SHERIFF ☐ LOCAL ☐ OTHER

UNIT MOTOR CARRIER _____

HAZ MAT _____ HAZ PLACE _____

HAZ CLASS/D _____

HAZ CLASS/D _____

HAZ CLASS/D _____

BOY TYP _____

ADDRESS _____

MOTOR CARRIER ID _____

MC SOURCE _____ AXELS DOWN _____ AXELS UP _____

TRAILER HITCH _____

CITY, STATE, ZIP _____

ICR# _____

INSPECTOR # _____

GVWR _____

Source: NHTSA

1A – MAKE INFORMATION EASILY AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC

- **1A.1** Establish dashboard for all crash and safety data on the Vision Zero website.*
- **1A.2** Publish an annual report card on the progress of Vision Zero, present it to the Transportation Commission, and publish it on the Vision Zero website.
- **1A.3** Provide annual citation data for infractions that potentially lead to serious injuries and deaths.*

Vision Zero

On January 24, 2017, the City of Alexandria adopted Vision Zero with the goal of eliminating all traffic deaths and serious injuries by 2028.

Page updated on Nov 2, 2017 at 2:02 PM

ON THIS PAGE

- [What is Vision Zero?](#)
- [Vision Zero Action Plan](#)
- [Why Vision Zero?](#)

What is Vision Zero?

Vision Zero is about saving lives on Alexandria's streets.

Vision Zero is a multidisciplinary, multi-national traffic safety concept that aims to achieve a transportation system with no deaths and serious injuries. It began in Sweden in 1997 and has since been adopted by other countries and cities around



1B – ENHANCE DATA COLLECTION AND COORDINATION EFFORTS

- **1B.1** Continue building and expanding electronic citation database pending funding and resources.
- **1B.2** Work with State Police, DMV, VDOT and State Pedestrian Task Force to revise crash reporting standards and information captured to better inform data analysis leading to projects and programs.*
- **1B.3** Standardize and establish definitions and training on crash reporting methods.*
- **1B.4** Work with the State to update crash reporting methods to differentiate between alcohol and drug related crashes.*
- **1B.5** Improve existing Multi-department Response Team for all KSI crashes and develop T&ES crash form to document contributing crash factors related to street design.
- **1B.6** Continue existing and investigate new opportunities for partnerships with universities, technology companies, and researchers to develop a comprehensive traffic crash prediction and traffic exposure model.

1C – EVALUATE SUCCESSFULNESS OF EXISTING AND PLANNED PROGRAMS TO DETERMINE BEST WAY TO ALLOCATE RESOURCES FOR CHANGE.

- **1C.1** Create standard data evaluation template to track before and after studies of all Complete Streets projects.
- **1C.2** Identify gaps in data in order to identify on-call data collection contracts that will help us more efficiently obtain data.
- **1C.3** Increase opportunities for interns and students to conduct research, compile data and assist city with evaluation of programs.



ENHANCE CITY PROCESSES AND COLLABORATION

Vision Zero, for Alexandria, is an initiative where everyone looks out for one another on the road. To make these action items a reality, the City will continue interdepartmental collaboration to get to the goal of zero traffic related fatalities or serious injuries. Multiple agencies and departments will need to help with education, encourage legislative intervention, lead enforcement, and improve data collection and management. Moreover, all departments will be responsible for evaluating and improving efforts together as the City moves into implementation.



Source: OZinOH (Flickr)



2A – SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE STATEWIDE LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT STRICTER TRAFFIC SAFETY LAWS

- **2A.1** Support statewide efforts to reform Driving Under the Influence (DUI) standards related to Blood Alcohol Content, arrest and adjudication process, and repeat offenders.
- **2A.2** Pursue and support state legislation to allow the use of fixed automated enforcement cameras for speed violations.
- **2A.3** Support statewide efforts to revise distracted driving laws, including increase of fines.*
- **2A.3** Pursue and support state legislation to require drivers to stop, rather than yield, for pedestrians in the crosswalk.

Note: * indicates Year 1 Priority in the following strategies

2B – EVALUATE CITY POLICY AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES TO IMPROVE SAFETY OUTCOMES

- **2B.1** Develop system to track, manage, respond to, and prioritize resident and customer requests for safety improvements.*
- **2B.2** Implement graduated penalties for repeat offenders of infractions that contribute to KSI crashes and the City has the authority to change.
- **2B.3** Evaluate Traffic & Parking Board charter and consider revisions to make traffic safety a primary focus of the Board.
- **2B.4** Encourage and promote national and regional senior driving education programs, such as the "We Need to Talk" program.
- **2B.5** Evaluate Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) Plan requirements and revise to prioritize safe, accessible, and convenient routes for bicyclists and pedestrians. Enforce MOT plans in work zones.



BUILD SAFE STREETS FOR EVERYONE

Street design has an impact on both perception of safety when driving, biking, walking, or wheeling as well as the actual rate of crashes. Street design focuses largely on the engineering, streetscaping, and urban planning that determine traffic behaviors. It's been proven that reconfiguring roadways for lower speeds and designing intersections for pedestrian safety reduces both the number and severity of crashes for all modes.

The graphics on these two pages show the common types of motor vehicle and pedestrian crashes that occur in Alexandria. The data showed that vehicles involved in KSI crashes in the City were on average

FROM 2011-2016, there were

9,328

CRASHES INVOLVING ONLY MOTOR VEHICLES

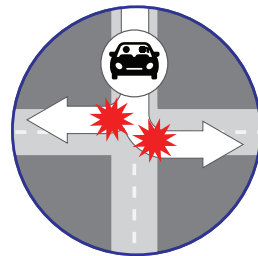
1 in 50

CRASHES RESULTED IN A FATALITY OR SERIOUS INJURY



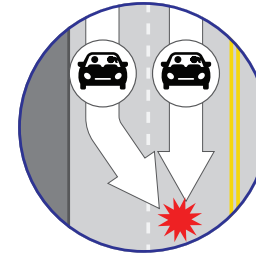
COMMON MOTOR VEHICLE CRASH TYPES*

ANGLE



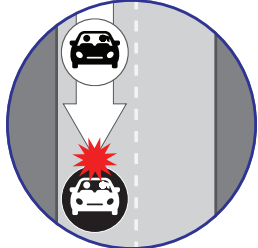
46% of all reported crashes were angle crashes. 2% of all angle crashes resulted in serious injury or loss of life.

SIDESWIPE, SAME DIRECTION



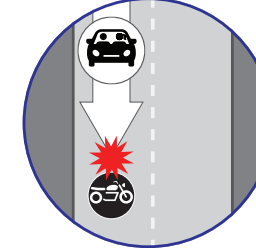
26% of all reported crashes were sideswipe, same direction crashes. 1% of all these crashes resulted in serious injury or loss of life.

REAR END



11% of all reported crashes were rear end crashes. 1% of all rear end crashes resulted in serious injury or loss of life.

MOTORCYCLIST



27% of crashes involving a motorcyclist resulted in a serious injury or fatality and accounted for less than 1% of all crashes.

*No other crash types comprised more than 3% of the dataset. Crash types listed have the highest percent share of total crashes.

FROM 2011-2016,

445 PEDESTRIANS WERE INVOLVED IN CRASHES

1 in 7 CRASHES RESULTED IN A FATALITY OR SERIOUS INJURY



COMMON PEDESTRIAN CRASH TYPES

LEFT-TURN CRASH AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



10 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING MID-BLOCK



12 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

RIGHT-TURN CRASH AT SIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



4 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

LEFT-TURN CRASH AT UNSIGNALIZED INTERSECTION



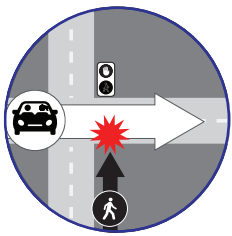
6 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING FROM BEHIND PARKED CARS



4 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

PEDESTRIAN CROSSING AGAINST SIGNAL



3 people suffered serious injuries or fatalities

Note: Crash data provided by the Alexandria Police Department does not include information on why the pedestrian chose to cross the street, or if there were factors that forced the pedestrians to cross the street.

traveling faster than the posted speed. A crash involving a speeding vehicle significantly increased risk of KSI in vehicle-only crashes and pedestrian-involved crashes (especially when there is adverse weather for vehicle only crashes). Most of these can be addressed through road design and engineering practices.

Designing roads that have narrower lanes, alert drivers to traffic changes or intersections, or provide horizontal or vertical shifts force drivers to slow down and become more aware of their surroundings. These also deter distracted driving. Roadway design that focuses on the safety of people walking makes it safer for all other modes as well.

3A – IMPROVE PRIORITIZATION OF SAFETY TREATMENTS

- **3A.1** Use most recent crash data to continually prioritize implementation of recommendations from Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan.
- **3A.2** Identify criteria for installation of "No Right on Red" and LPIs for intersections and outline process for implementing changes.*
- **3A.3** Reduce delivery timelines for safety improvements by implementing near-term, temporary treatments for priority Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan and Safe Routes to School engineering recommendations.*

Note: * indicates Year 1 Priority in the following strategies



Source: FHWA

Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPIs)

are a part of traffic signal timing that gives pedestrians waiting to cross a few seconds head-start in front of vehicles making turns.

3B – DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES TO REDUCE KSIs

- **3B.1** Incorporate Vision Zero data and recommendations into Transportation elements of future Small Area Plans.
- **3B.2** Automatically display the pedestrian walk signal where signal timing permits.*
- **3B.3** Use the data that identifies high injury crash corridors and intersections to help prioritize engineering and education efforts, and require comprehensive safety improvements when designing these corridors and intersections.*
- **3B.4** When new public school facilities open or relocate to a new site, ensure appropriate agencies continue to work together to develop a transportation plan that prioritized safety for the new school facility.
- **3B.5** Explore a Citywide 25mph speed limit.*
- **3B.6** Update the Streets and Transit Chapters of the Transportation Master Plan to prioritize the reduction of KSI crashes and elevate crash data as a priority in decision-making.*
- **3B.7** Develop neighborhood slow zone program with selection criteria, a request process, and launch an application-based program, through engineering and design improvements to reduce vehicle speeds.

PROMOTE A CULTURE OF SAFETY

Vision Zero is not just a one-time initiative - it's a community mindset. Traffic safety should become intuitive and ingrained in the daily lives of Alexandria community members and visitors. Alexandria should be known for its culture of safety and protection of all roadway users, regardless of travel mode. By the end of the first five years of our effort, safety will become second-nature for everyone traveling on Alexandria streets.

Note: * indicates Year 1 Priority in the following strategies





4A – INFORM THE PUBLIC OF VISION ZERO EFFORTS

- **4A.1** Maintain a comprehensive website to provide information on the projects, programs, and progress of Vision Zero to include dashboard and annual reports.*
- **4A.2** Utilize social media to share information and promote dialog.
- **4A.3** Provide Vision Zero logo, goal and message on back of parking receipts and City email signatures.
- **4A.4** Work with media partners to more accurately report traffic crashes to avoid victim-blaming and report crashes in the context of Vision Zero.*

4B – CREATE A NETWORK OF VISION ZERO PARTNERSHIPS

- **4B.1** Develop a network of "civic partners" who pledge to support Vision Zero through the dissemination of safety and educational information to their networks.
- **4B.2** Develop a network of "Coalition partners" who pledge to support Vision Zero through implementation of one or more action items.
- **4B.3** Form interdepartmental subgroups of Vision Zero Stakeholders as necessary, to ensure successful implementation of the plan.
- **4B.4** Partner with VDOT's Northern Region Transportation Operations Center to further enhance public messaging of crashes and traffic disruptions within the City.*

- **4B.5** Initiate a regional Vision Zero Task force to identify path toward regional Vision Zero education campaigns and policies. Policy.*

4C – CRAFT A SUCCESSFUL EDUCATION CAMPAIGN TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF VISION ZERO AND TOPIC AREAS

- **4C.1** Develop education "campaigns" with messaging that focuses on topic area(s) of importance (e.g. Speeding, Distracted Driving, and Driving Under the Influence).*
- **4C.2** Increase distribution of safety equipment including bike lights, helmets, bells, and reflectors at City events.
- **4C.3** Display the safety campaign at additional government facilities and on City fleet.

- **4C.4** Provide handouts for APD to distribute at traffic stops educating the public on safety.
- **4C.5** Explore mobile application based technology to promote behavior change and safe driving habits.
- **4C.6** Develop a program to foster and teach safe driving habits to teen drivers.

4D – ENCOURAGE CITY STAFF TO INCORPORATE VISION ZERO INTO EVERYDAY PRACTICES

- **4D.1** Add Vision Zero education to defensive driving courses to training for all City employees receiving fleet driving permissions. Require employees to update this training certification every 3 years.*

- **4D.2** Continue and enhance recognition programs for safe driving of school buses, transit, and City fleet vehicles.
- **4D.3** Install Pedestrian Collision Avoidance systems on DASH buses.*
- **4D.4** Develop walking and biking curriculum for elementary school students (ACPS SRTS Coordinator).

4E – STRENGTHEN TRAFFIC SAFETY ENFORCEMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES

- **4E.1** Require all Alexandria Police officers to participate in the NHTSA's pedestrian training for law enforcement.
- **4E.2** Focus enforcement on roadways with higher speeds and increase traffic stops in these areas.*
- **4E.3** Reduce driving under the influence through a collaboration with transit,

taxi companies, transportation network companies, bar owners and other retail outlets, especially targeting hot spot locations.

- **4E.5** Develop data-driven process to determine high crash intersections where red light violations are frequent, and install and rotate maximum allowed automated red light enforcement cameras.
- **4E.4** Regularly deploy high-visibility DUI enforcement in high-priority areas on nights with higher concentrations of severe and fatal crashes and major community events.*
- **4E.6** Increase the number of crossing guards at schools through a volunteer training program.
- **4E.7** Identify and install signage at critical intersections to permit increased fines for failure to yield to pedestrians in a marked crosswalk.*

3

WHAT WILL IT TAKE TO ACHIEVE ZERO?

The City has taken on the challenge of accomplishing the goal of Vision Zero within ten years of the adoption of this Action Plan. Each of the strategies and action items have been prioritized and assigned to departments that will lead and support each item, which can be found in Appendix C. However, City Staff cannot accomplish these goals alone.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Part of the success of this plan is having our residents, visitors, businesses, and workers take responsibility for their individual actions, look out for one another on the roads, and embrace the culture of safety Alexandria is trying to build. Many Coalition Partners, highlighted later in this plan, have signed on to do their part to achieve Vision Zero. What can you do?

- Take the pledge to make safe choices when moving through the city streets and make these actions a part of your daily life
- Help the City spread the word about Vision Zero by talking to your friends, neighbors and community groups
- Attend and help promote Vision Zero and other city events in the future
- Join or become active in a civic group focused on your neighborhood

Figure 15. Vision Zero Funding Table (in Thousands)

Vision Zero Funding	Current FY 2018
Capital	
East Glebe & Route 1	\$3,200
King & Beauregard Intersection Improvements	\$1,900
Citywide Transportation Mgmt Technologies	
Fixed Transportation Equipment	\$1,150
Holmes Run Trail Connector	\$800
Complete Streets	\$730
Ped/Bike Study	
King Street Ped/Bike Safety Improvements	
Seminary & Howard	\$400
Old Cameron Run Trail	\$2,845
Shared Use Paths	\$150
Sidewalk Maintenance	\$300
Transportation Master Plan	\$340
Van Dorn/Beauregard Bike	
Backlick Run Paths	
Duke Street Corridor	



Short Term		Mid-Term		Long Term	
Year 1 FY 19	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5 FY 23	Year 6+
\$1,400					
\$250		\$250		\$250	\$250
\$850	\$850	\$850	\$850	\$2,350	\$2,675
\$830	\$830	\$830	\$830	\$830	
\$340					
				\$1,000	
\$102	\$1,409	\$1,360			
\$0	\$300	\$0	\$300	\$0	\$600
\$600	\$300	\$600	\$300	\$600	\$1,800
		\$500			
\$250	\$1,171				
		\$118	\$2,000	\$4,382	
			\$2,000	\$3,000	\$14,000

FUNDING

The strategies outlined in this plan provide the roadmap to reach the goal of zero traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries. To achieve this goal by 2028, the City and each department has committed staff resources and departmental focus for the action items they are assigned.

Implementation of the strategies outlined in this plan will require dedicated staff time, support from community and partner agencies, and the alignment of a variety of existing and new funding sources. The City's Approved Capital Improvement Plan (FY 2018 – FY 2027) already includes a number of projects that are aligned with this plan, including, but not limited to the projects seen in Figure 15 to the left.

In addition to reallocating internal resources and shifting priorities to incorporate Vision Zero into existing work, additional funding will be needed to accomplish the goals of this plan. Annual funding will be determined through the budget process and will be guided by the annual work plan for implementing Vision Zero. The estimated additional funding needed to implement this plan includes up to \$200,000 per year in operating funds and up to \$1,300,000 per year in capital funding. These figures do not include Alexandria Police Department (APD) staff time or costs for the implementation of the APD traffic safety plan, which will be estimated through a separate effort. It is likely that a combination of City funds and outside funding (i.e. grants) will be needed to achieve these funding levels. Also, coordination with other City efforts, such as

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the Pedestrian and Bicycle Master Plan, will allow the City to target resources toward projects that support cross-cutting goals.

INTERNAL COORDINATION

In order to accomplish the action items outlined in this plan as well keep the goal of Vision Zero in mind, city staff has developed a **3-year work plan** that will help break the implementation of these items into measurable milestones. The work plan will include an outline for each action item that details the timeframe, budget, staff resource allocation and leading department.

REGIONAL SUPPORT

The City of Alexandria is part of the larger Washington metropolitan region and many residents cross state and local borders on a daily basis for school, work, and leisure activities. Through public campaigns and other communication channels, the City will educate residents of other jurisdictions who use Alexandria streets to promote our culture of safety. However, because of our regional draw of visitors and workers, it will take more than the City's efforts alone to achieve Vision Zero. It is for this reason that the City will initiate and take part in discussions with the other jurisdictions in Virginia, DC, and Maryland about creating a regional Vision Zero plan. A multi-jurisdiction strategy would help align transportation priorities across borders, building a regional culture of safety.





STATE SUPPORT

Part of the success of this plan depends on State support for amending policies, procedures, and laws. City staff will work with state partners and advocates to explore a state-wide Vision Zero program, in conjunction with the State’s Strategic Highway Safety Plan.

MEASURING SUCCESS

The Vision Zero movement is focused on one central performance metric: reducing serious traffic injuries and deaths to zero. On the one hand, that makes the success of Vision Zero fairly easy to measure. However, it is critically important for the City to continually evaluate the impact of various Vision Zero strategies over time, so that they can be refined, revised and targeted for better outcomes. The City will develop and publish an annual report to summarize progress on Vision Zero activities and report trends in traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries. As the Alexandria Police Department implements a new data management system, it will become increasingly easier to analyze traffic crash data with greater frequency, which could lead to the development of additional programs in response to new trends. While this Action Plan targets the next five years, the City will assess the progress toward Vision Zero after the third annual report has been published to assess the status of the **3-year work plan** and adjust the plan to address new data and emerging trends in crashes.

3

YEAR 1 ENGINEERING PRIORITIES

Transportation & Environmental Services (T&ES) has developed a set of priority engineering improvements in the first year of Vision Zero. These priorities are listed below:

- Install Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPIs) at ten intersections
- Install No Right on Red turn restrictions at ten intersections
- Install Pedestrian count-down signals at five intersections
- Reduce the speed limit from 35mph to 25mph on one high crash corridor
- Upgrade twenty crosswalks with high visibility, ladder markings
- Install two major pedestrian intersection improvements
- Install fifteen low-cost safety improvements, including new road markings, signs and minor signal modifications
- Develop concept design for funding application for at least one high crash location
- Upgrade curb ramps to improve accessibility at fifteen locations
- Upgrade three uncontrolled crossing locations with safety improvements
- Implement Safe Routes to School improvements at six schools



4

Call to Action



4

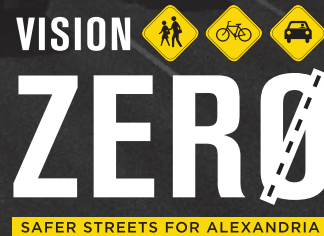
CALL TO ACTION

Vision Zero is an ethics-based approach to traffic safety, meaning that human life is prioritized above all else in our transportation system and that no loss of life is acceptable. We are all residents, visitors, employees, or employers that move around Alexandria. Our individual actions contribute to the whole of traffic safety on our streets, sidewalks and trails. Therefore, it is the responsibility of all users of these spaces to follow the rules of the road and look out for one another.

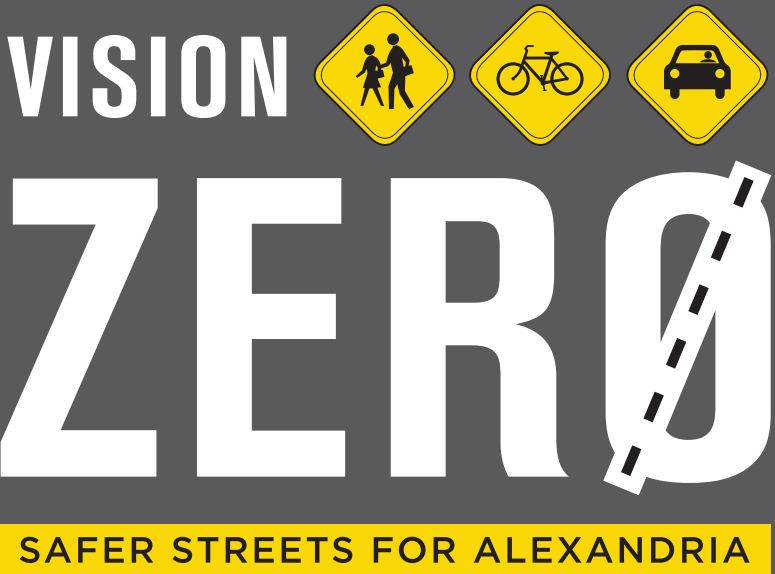
In this section you will see more pledges and commitments made by City leaders and Coalition Partners with the promise to do their part in to accomplish Vision Zero. This plan serves as the City's commitment and pledge to help prevent traffic deaths and serious injuries with the goal of reaching zero in the coming decade, but we cannot do it alone.

We call upon everyone traveling in Alexandria and around the DC Metro region to take the pledge on the following pages and do your part to help us reach the goal of Vision Zero.

Together, we can get to zero.



COALITION PARTNER PLEDGE



The Vision Zero Action Plan lays the foundation for upcoming years and solidifies the City of Alexandria’s long term commitment to achieve zero traffic fatalities by 2028. Alexandria continually strives to provide a traffic system that prioritizes safe and excellent transportation choices for all of our residents, employees and visitors. Along with our community stakeholders, we commit to work together in partnership with City departments to be of assistance with the implement these action items where we can and incorporate the concepts of Vision Zero into the work we do related to mobility. We will be a resource to the City staff and a bridge to the community we represent to reach our goal of zero traffic fatalities and severe injuries.

ORGANIZATION: _____

DATE: _____

SIGNATURE: _____

[To sign your organization up to support Vision Zero](#)
[CLICK HERE](#)

These Coalition Partners have already taken the pledge:



Boys and Girls Club of Alexandria



Alexandria Commission on Aging



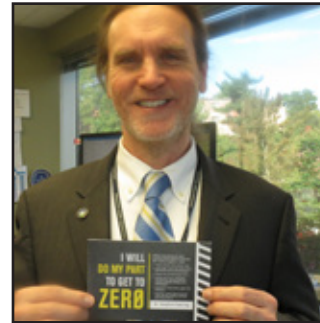
4

I WILL DO MY PART TO GET TO ZERO...

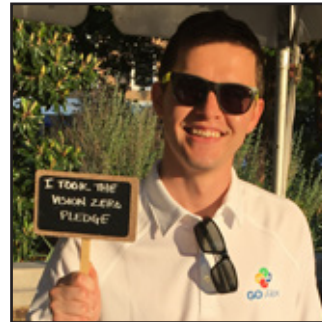
These residents, visitors, business owners, and employees have taken the pledge to help the City get to zero traffic deaths and serious injuries by 2028. Will you take the pledge?



**Take the Pledge
to add your photo
here!**



**This could be you!
Follow these 3 easy
steps...**



**Step 1: Read the
plan and commit
to moving safely
around Alexandria**



**Step 2: Print and
sign your pledge
and snap a selfie**



**Step 3: Send your
photo to
Hillary.Orr@alexandriava.gov**

I WILL DO MY PART TO GET TO ZERO

YOUR NAME

Vision Zero is a data-driven, all-hands-on-deck approach to eliminate ALL traffic deaths and serious injuries. Alexandria's goal is to achieve Vision Zero by 2028 through better data, education, enforcement, and engineering.

Safer streets for Alexandria starts with you. Take the [PLEDGE](#) to become a safer driver, bicyclist, and pedestrian and help us achieve Vision Zero.

- I pledge to slow down and observe posted speed limits.
- I pledge to give pedestrians the right of way at all times.
- I pledge to keep my hands on the wheel and my eyes on the road, not my phone.
- I pledge to be aware of people walking and riding their bikes.
- I pledge to never drink and drive.
- I pledge to stop at all red lights and stop signs.
- I pledge to obey the rules of the road when driving, walking, and biking.
- I pledge I will always be responsible for acting safely.



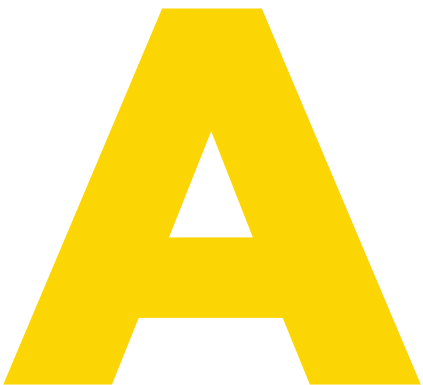
Source: Bob Simmons



Appendices



Source: Evan Michio Cantwell



EXTERNAL REFERENCES

City of Alexandria Guiding Documents

[Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan – Vision Zero Strategy](#)
[Complete Streets Policy Resolution](#)
[Vision Zero Policy Resolution](#)
[City Strategic Plan](#)
[Transportation Master Plan](#)
[Complete Streets Design Guidelines](#)
[Ped Bike Crash Response Report](#)
[APD Traffic Enforcement Plan](#)
[Vision Zero Dashboard](#)
[Vision Zero 3-year Work Plan](#)

Regional Resources

[DC Vision Zero Action Plan](#)
[VDOT Strategic Highway Safety Plan](#)

External Resources

[Vision Zero Network](#)
[NHSTA Resources](#)
[FHWA Resources](#)

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

The following is a summary of the questions posed to the public during street meetings and in the online survey period.

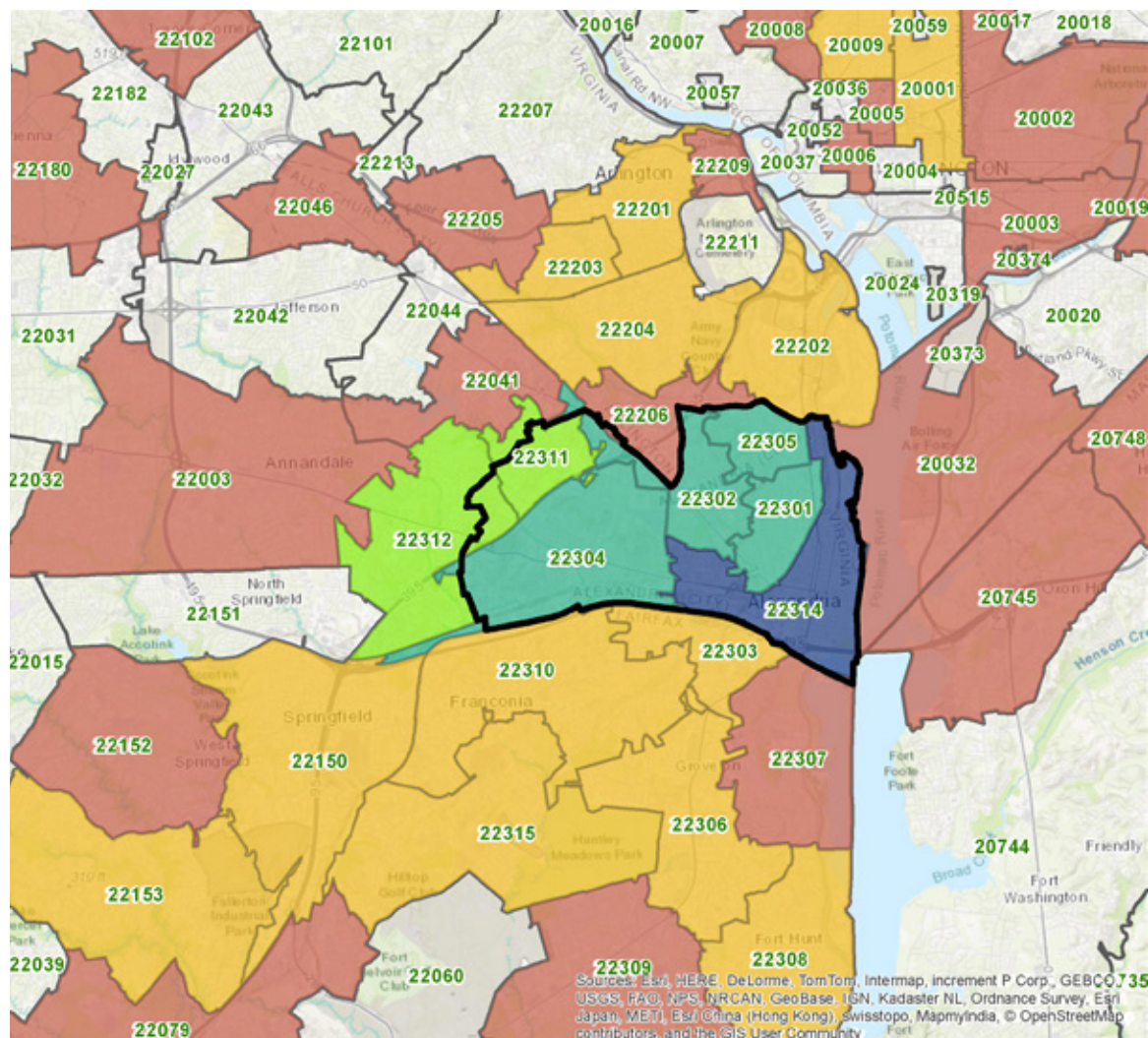
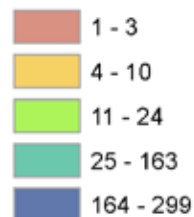
1. What is your Zip Code?

Legend

 City of Alexandria Boundary

Zipcodes

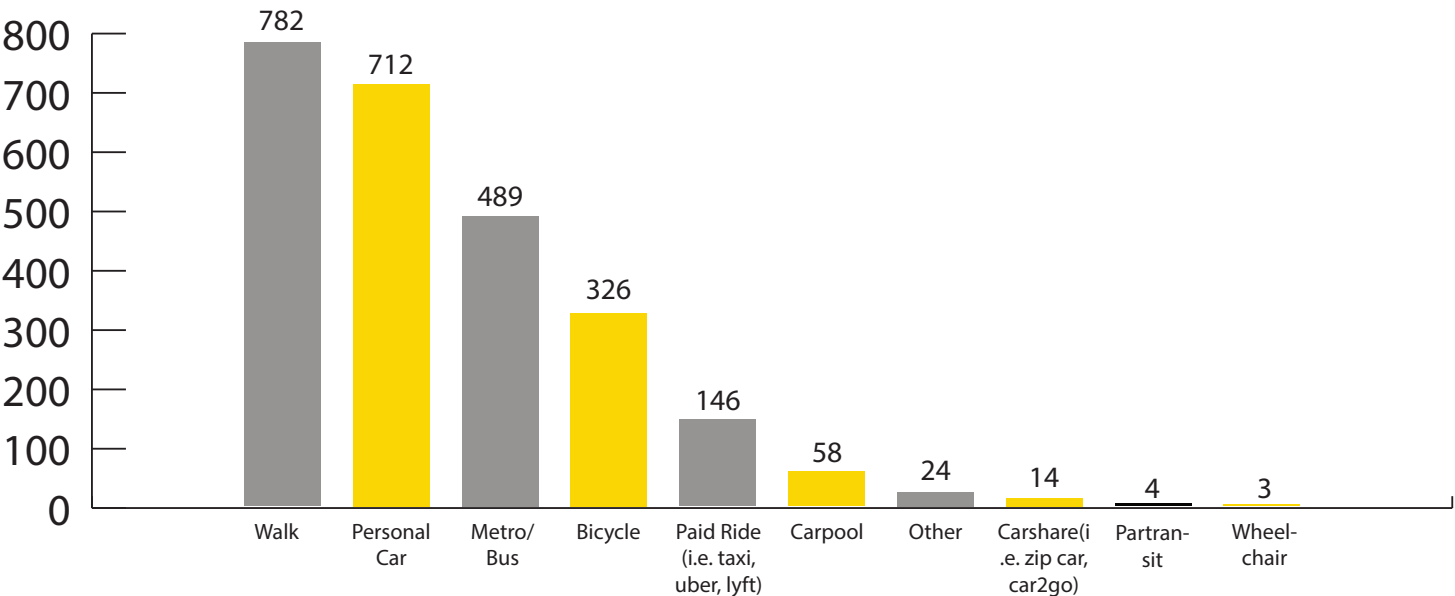
Number of People Surveyed



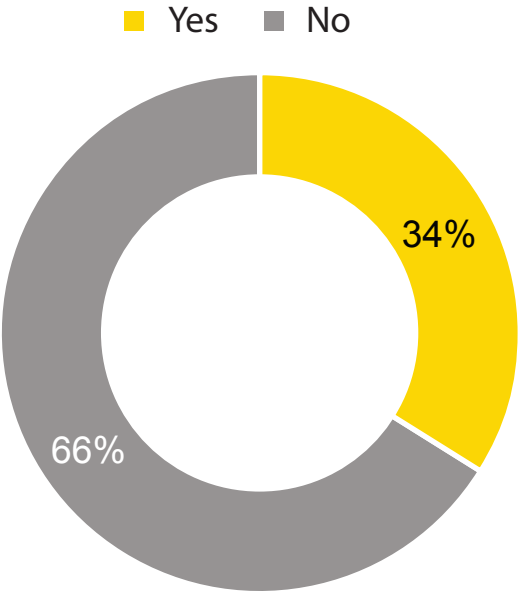
B

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT

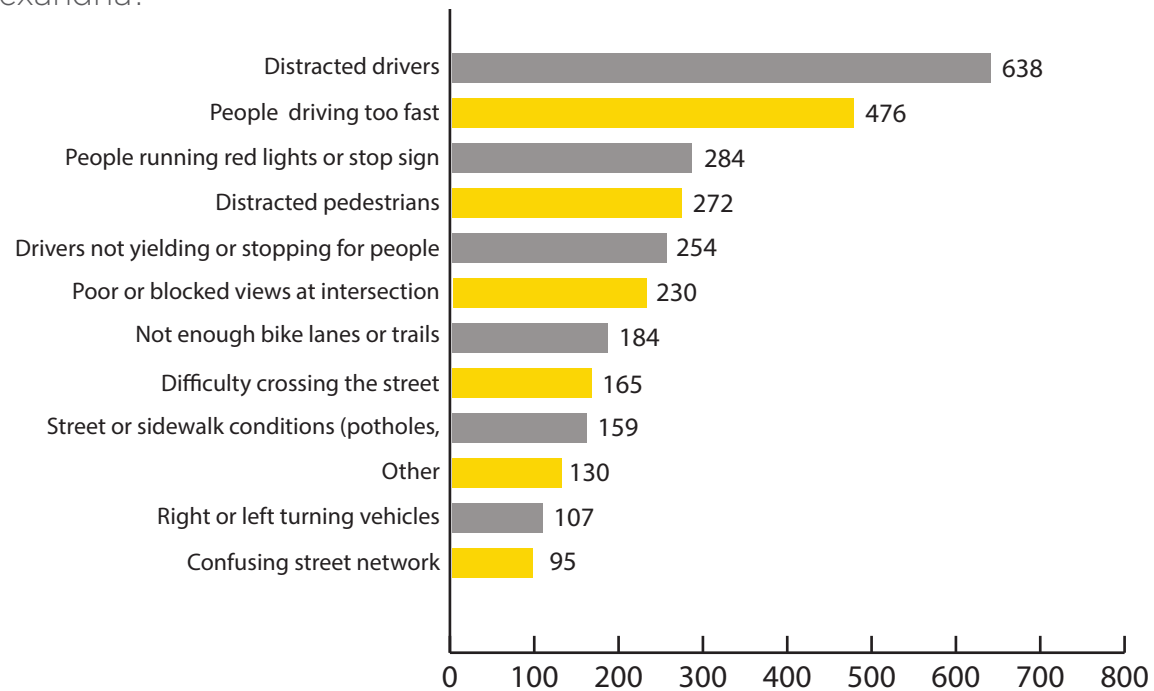
2. How do you most frequently get around? (Choose up to three)



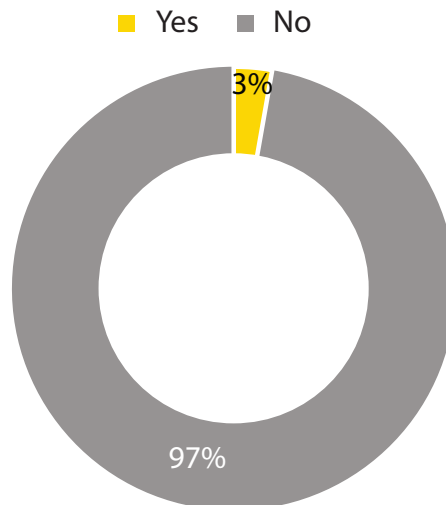
3. Did you know that Alexandria has adopted a Vision Zero Policy before today?)



4. What do you think are the top three challenges to moving safely around Alexandria?



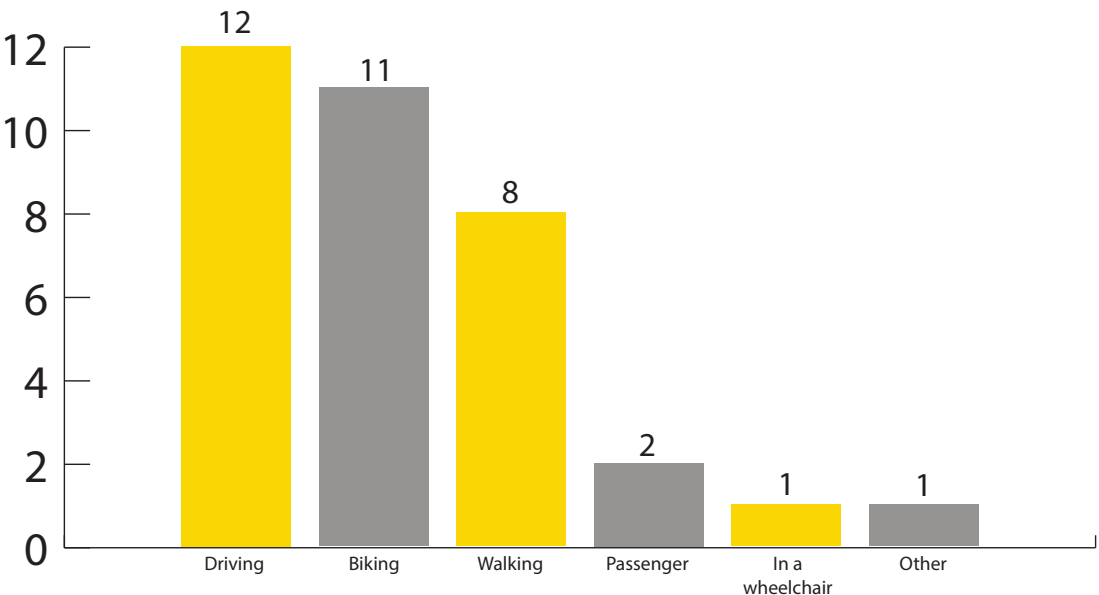
5. Have you ever been seriously injured in a traffic crash in Alexandria?



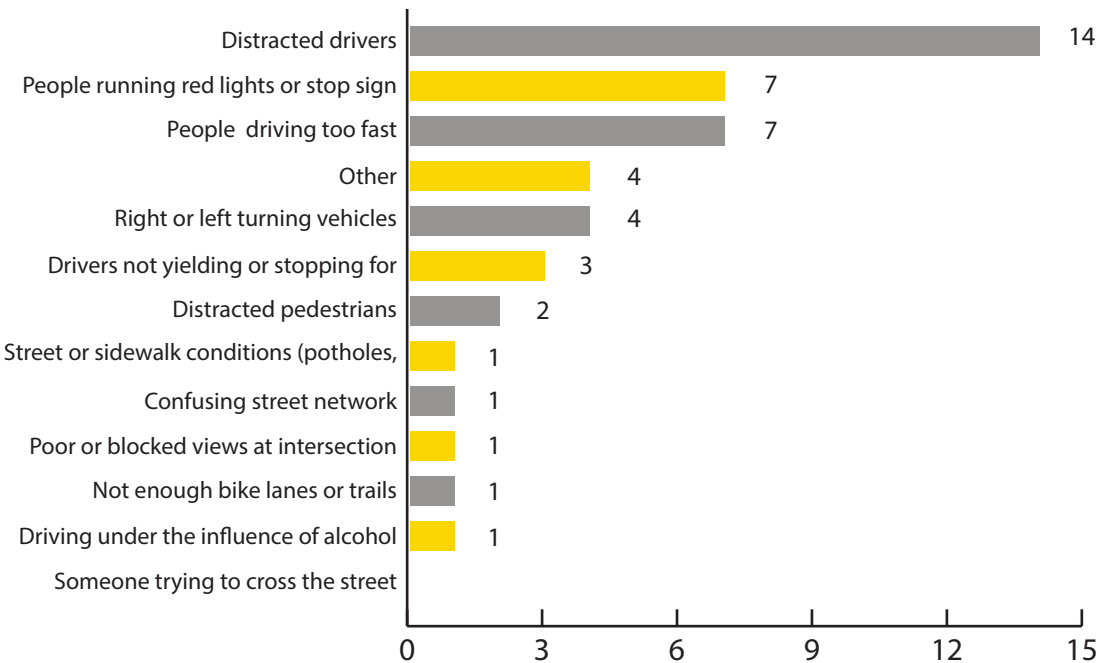


SUMMARY OF
PUBLIC INPUT

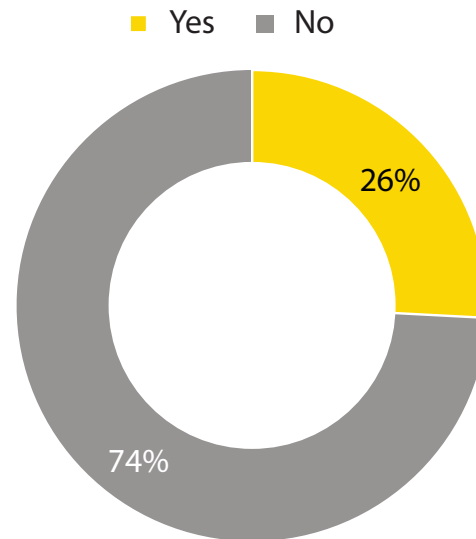
a. If yes, how were you getting around when the crash happened?



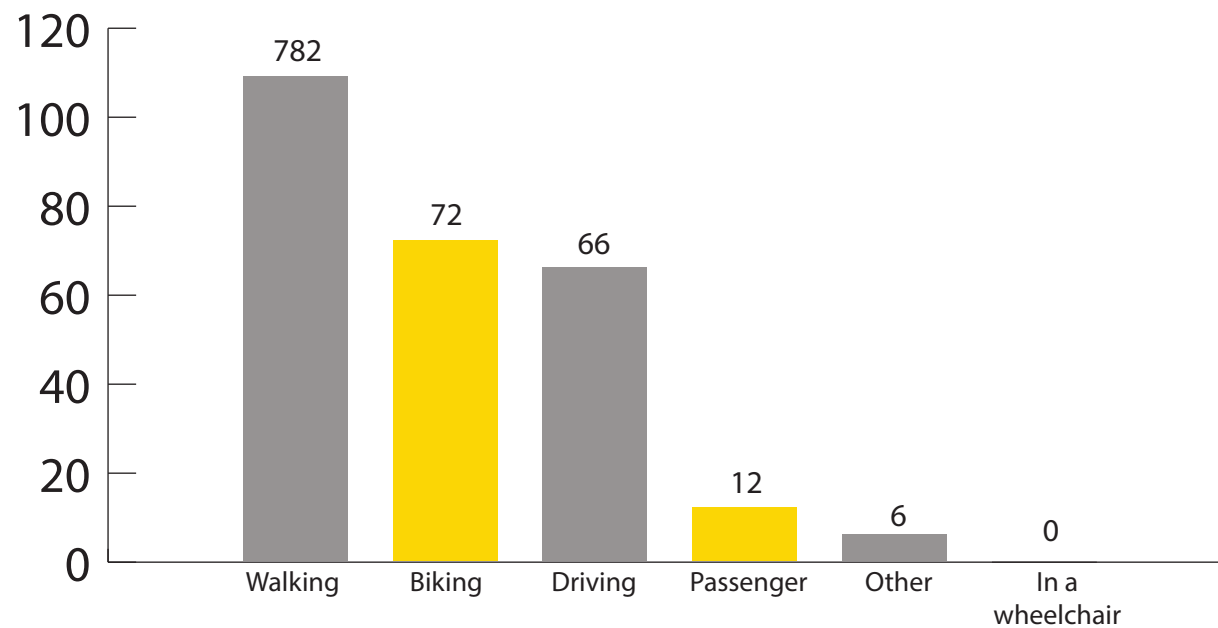
b. What primary factor contributed to the crash?



6. Do you know someone who has been killed or seriously injured in a traffic crash in Alexandria?



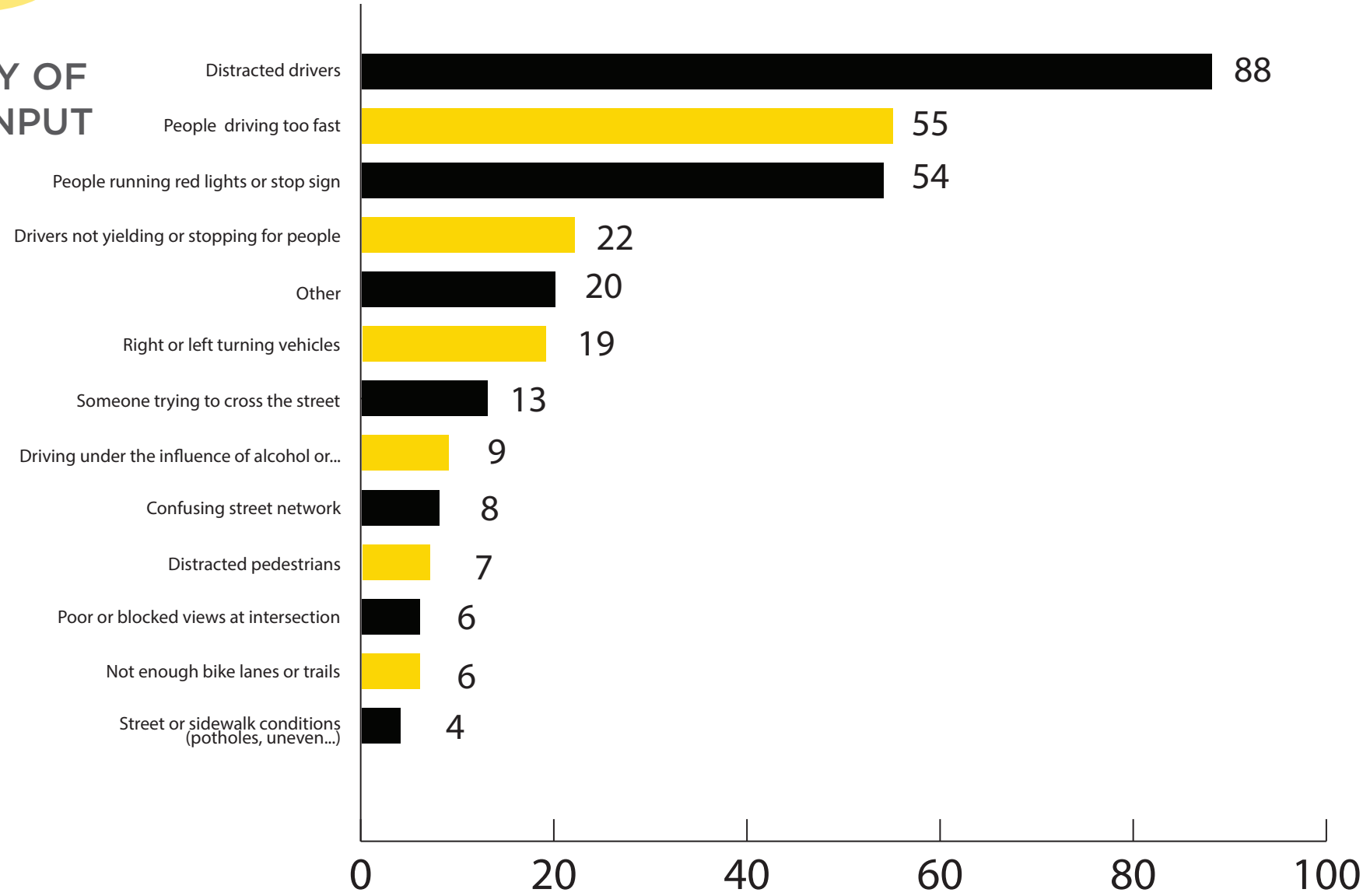
- a. If yes, how were they getting around when the crash happened?





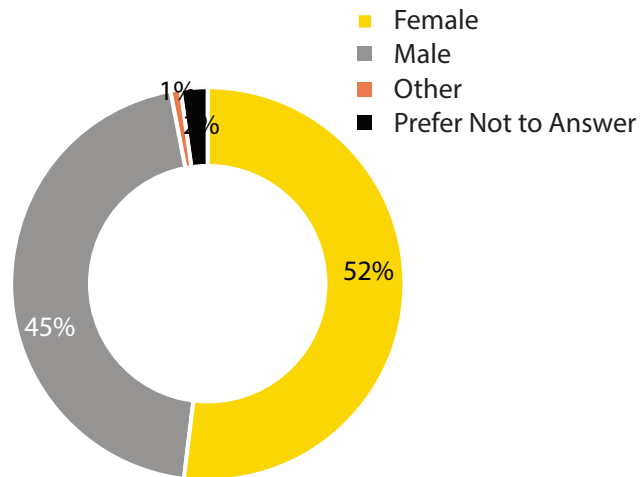
SUMMARY OF
PUBLIC INPUT

b. What primary factor contributed to the crash?

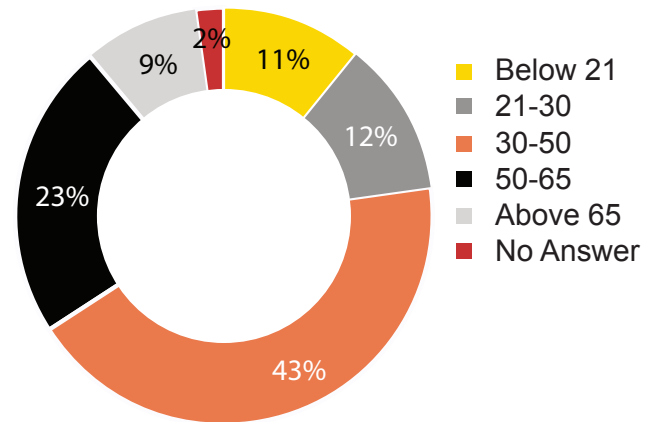


Demographic Questions

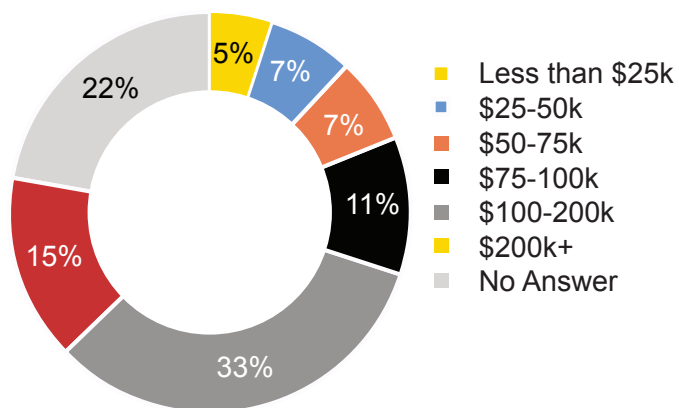
Gender Identity



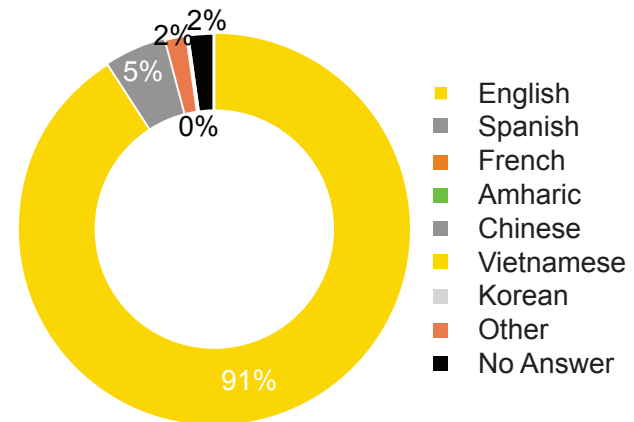
Age



Income

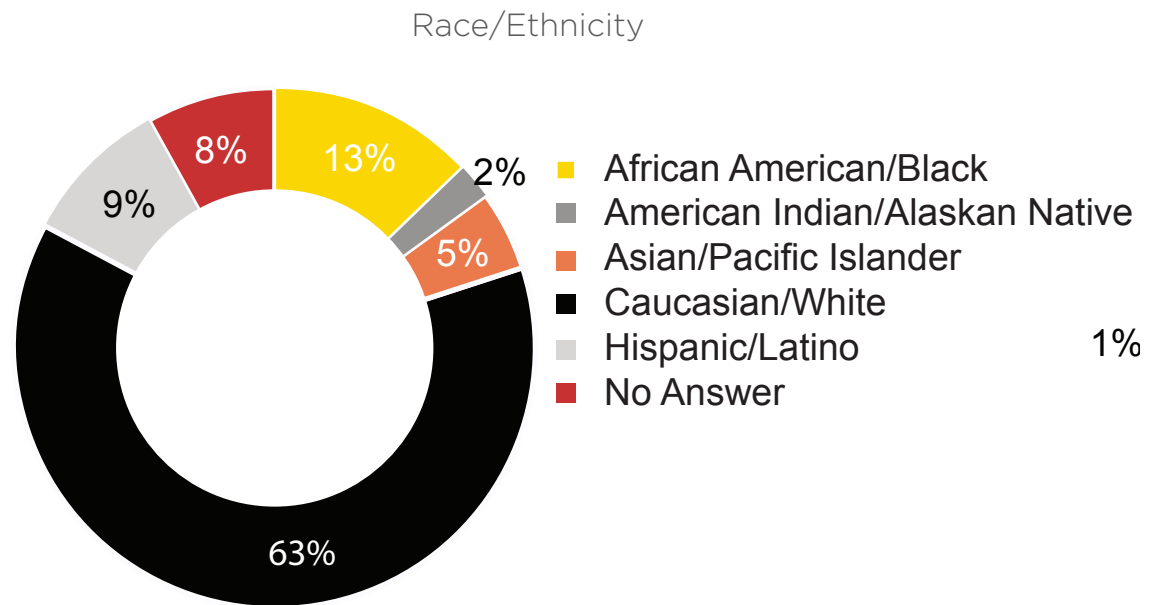


Primary Language Spoken at Home



B

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC INPUT



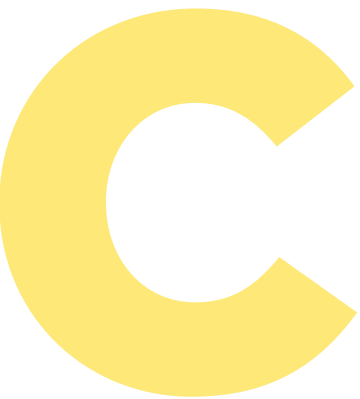
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GOAL: IMPROVE DATA COLLECTION AND EVALUATION

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
Action 1A: Make information easily available to the public			
1A.1*	Establish dashboard for all crash and safety data on the Vision Zero website.	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1A.2	Publish an annual report on the progress of Vision Zero	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1A.3*	Provide annual citation data for infractions that potentially lead to serious injuries and deaths	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
Action 1B: Enhance data collection and coordination efforts			
1B.1	Develop electronic citation database pending funding and resources	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1B.2*	Work with State Police, DMV, VDOT and State Pedestrian Task Force to revise crash reporting standards and information captured to better inform data analysis leading to projects and programs	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1B.3*	Standardize and establish definitions and training on crash reporting methods	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1B.4*	Work with the State to update crash reporting methods to differentiate between alcohol and drug related crashes.	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1B.5	Improve existing Multi-department Response Team for all KSI crashes and develop T&ES crash form to document contributing crash factors related to street design	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1B.6	Continue existing and investigate new opportunities for partnerships with universities, technology companies, and researchers to develop a comprehensive traffic crash prediction and traffic exposure model.	Long-Term (4-5 Years)	2019
Action 1C: Evaluate successfulness of existing and planned programs to determine best way to allocate resources for change			
1C.1	Create standard data evaluation template to track before and after studies of all Complete Streets projects	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1C.2	Identify gaps in data in order to identify on-call data collection contracts that will help us more efficiently obtain data	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
1C.3	Increase opportunities for interns and students to conduct research, compile data and assist city with evaluation of programs	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018

* indicates Year 1 priorities

TRANSPARENCY		LEAD DEPARTMENT	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	COST CATEGORY
	Website	OPA	T&ES, APD, OCPI, GIS	\$
	Website	T&ES	ALL	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES, OPA	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES, OPA	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES, APD	OPA	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES, OPA	\$\$
	Annual Report	APD, T&ES	N/A	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	APD, GIS	\$
	Website	T&ES	OPA	\$\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	Finance	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	OPA, HR	\$



STRATEGIES

GOAL: ENHANCE CITY PROCESSES AND COLLABORATION

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
Action 2A: Support and encourage statewide legislative efforts to implement stricter traffic safety laws.			
2A.1	Support statewide efforts to reform Driving Under the Influence (DUI) standards related to Blood Alcohol Content, arrest and adjudication process, and repeat offenders.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
2A.2	Pursue and support state legislation to allow the use of fixed automated enforcement cameras for speed violations	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
2A.3*	Support statewide efforts to revise distracted driving laws, including increase of fines.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
2A.4	Pursue and support state legislation to require drivers to stop, rather than yield, for pedestrians in the crosswalk	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
Action 2B: Evaluate City policy and administrative guidelines to improve safety outcomes			
2B.1*	Develop system to track, manage, respond to, and prioritize resident and customer requests for safety improvements.	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
2B.2	Implement graduated penalties for repeat offenders of infractions that contribute to KSI crashes and the City has the authority to change	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2019
2B.3	Evaluate Traffic & Parking Board charter and consider revisions to make traffic safety a primary focus of the Board.	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
2B.4	Encourage and promote national and regional senior driving education programs, such as the "We Need to Talk" program	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2019
2B.5	Evaluate Maintenance of Traffic (MOT) Plan requirements and revise to prioritize safe, accessible, and convenient routes for bicyclists and pedestrians.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2019

* indicates Year 1 priorities

	TRANSPARENCY	LEAD DEPARTMENT	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	APPROVAL OF ACTION	COALITION PARTNER	COST CATEGORY
	Annual Report	CAO	CMO, APD, T&ES	YES	BPAC	\$
	Annual Report	CAO	CMO, APD, T&ES	YES	BPAC	\$
	Annual Report	CAO	CMO, APD, T&ES	YES	BPAC & AFSS	\$
	Annual Report	CAO	CMO, APD, T&ES	YES	BPAC & AFSS	\$
	Website	T&ES & APD	OPA	YES	BPAC	\$
	Annual Report	CAO	T&ES, APD, CMO	YES		\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	CMO, CAO, APD	YES		\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	OCPI	YES	Comm. On Aging AARP	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	P&Z	YES		\$

GOAL: BUILD SAFE STREETS FOR EVERYONE

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
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Action 3A: Improve delivery and implementation of safety treatments

3A.1	Use most recent crash data to continually prioritize implementation of recommendations from Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
3A.2*	Identify criteria for installation of "No Right on Red" and LPIs for intersections and outline process for implementing changes	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
3A.3*	Reduce delivery timelines for safety improvements by implementing near-term, temporary treatments for priority Pedestrian & Bicycle Master Plan and Safe Routes to School engineering recommendations	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018

Action B: Develop and implement infrastructure policies to reduce KSIs

3B.1	Incorporate Vision Zero data and recommendations into Transportation elements of future Small Area Plans	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
3B.2*	Automatically display the pedestrian walk signal where signal timing permits	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
3B.3*	Use the data that identifies high injury crash corridors and intersections to help prioritize engineering and education efforts, and require comprehensive safety improvements when designing these corridors and intersections	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
3B.4	When new public school facilities open or relocate to a new site, ensure appropriate agencies continue to work together to develop a transportation plan that prioritized safety for the new school facility.	Long-Term (4-5 Years)	2020
3B.5*	Explore a Citywide 25mph speed limit	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
3B.6	Update the Streets and Transit Chapters of the Transportation Master Plan to prioritize the reduction of KSI crashes and elevate crash data as a priority in decision-making.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
3B.7	Develop neighborhood slow zone program with selection criteria, a request process, and launch an application-based program, through engineering and design improvements to reduce vehicle speeds.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2019

* indicates Year 1 priorities

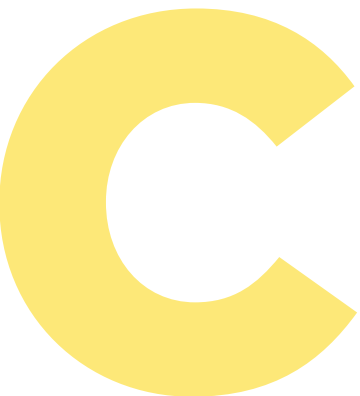
TRANSPARENCY	LEAD DEPARTMENT	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	COST CATEGORY
	Annual Report and Websites	T&ES	\$\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	\$\$
	Annual Report and Websites	T&ES ACPS	\$\$\$
	Annual Report and Websites	T&ES & P&Z OPA	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	\$\$\$
	Annual Report and Websites	T&ES P&Z, ACPS	\$\$
	Annual Report	T&ES APD	\$\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	\$\$\$
	Annual Report and Websites	T&ES APD	\$\$

GOAL: PROMOTE A CULTURE OF SAFETY

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
Action 4A: Inform the public of Vision Zero efforts			
4A.1*	Maintain a comprehensive website to provide information on the projects, programs, and progress of Vision Zero to include dashboard and annual reports	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4A.2	Utilize social media to share information and promote dialog	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4A.3	Provide Vision Zero logo, goal and message on back of parking receipts and City email signatures	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4A.4*	Work with media partners to more accurately report traffic crashes to avoid victim-blaming and report crashes in the context of Vision Zero	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
Action 4B: Create a network of partnerships to ensure the success of Vision Zero			
4B.1	Develop a network of "civic partners" who pledge to support Vision Zero through the dissemination of safety and educational information to their networks	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4B.2	Develop a network of "Coalition partners" who pledge to support Vision Zero through implementation of one or more action items	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4B.3	Form an interdepartmental group of Vision Zero Stakeholders as subgroups, as necessary, to ensure successful implementation of the plan	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4B.4*	Partner with VDOT's Northern Region Transportation Operations Center to further enhance public messaging of crashes and traffic disruptions within the City	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2019
4B.5*	Initiate a regional Vision Zero Task force to identify path toward regional Vision Zero education campaigns and polices.	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018

* indicates Year 1 priorities

TRANSPARENCY		LEAD DEPARTMENTS	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	COST CATEGORY
	Website	T&ES	OCPI, OPA	\$
	Annual Report	OCPI	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	OCPI	\$
	Annual Report	OCPI	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	ALL	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	ALL	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	ALL	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	ALL	\$

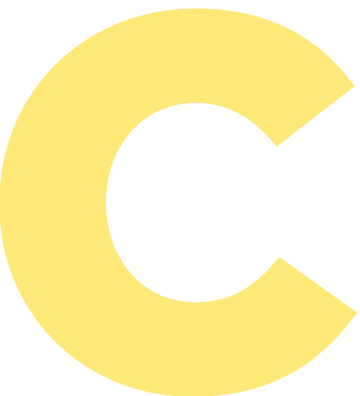


STRATEGIES

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
Action 4C: Craft a successful education campaign to inform the public of Vision Zero and topic areas			
4C.1*	Develop education "campaigns" with messaging that focuses on topic area(s) of importance (e.g. Speeding, Distracted Driving, and Driving Under the Influence).	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4C.2	Increase distribution of safety equipment including bike lights, helmets, bells, and reflectors at City events	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4C.3	Display the safety campaign at additional government facilities and on City fleet	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4C.4	Provide handouts for APD to distribute at traffic stops educating the public on safety	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4C.5	Explore mobile application based technology to promote behavior change and safe driving habits	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2019
4C.6	Develop a program to foster and teach safe driving habits to teen drivers	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2018
Action 4D: Encourage City Staff to incorporate vision Zero into Every Day Practices			
4D.1*	Add Vision Zero education to defensive driving courses to training for all City employees receiving fleet driving permissions. Require employees to update this training certifications every 3 years	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4D.2	Enhance recognition programs for safe driving of school buses, transit, and City fleet vehicles	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4D.3*	Install Pedestrian Collision Avoidance systems on DASH buses	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2019
4D.4	Develop walking and biking curriculum for elementary school students	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2019
Action 4E: Strengthen traffic safety enforcement policies and practices			
4E.1	Require all Alexandria Police officers to participate in the NHTSA's pedestrian training for law enforcement	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4E.2*	Focus enforcement on roadways with higher speeds and increase traffic stops in these areas	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018

* indicates Year 1 priorities

TRANSPARENCY		LEAD DEPARTMENT	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	COST CATEGORY
	Annual Report	T&ES	OCPI	\$\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	ALL	\$\$
	Annual Report	DGS	ALL	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES, APD	OCPI	\$
	Annual Report	T&ES	OPA, ITS	\$\$
	Annual Report	ACPS & T&ES	APD, OCPI	\$
	Annual Report	Finance	T&ES, RPCA, OCPI	\$
	Annual Report	ACPS, DASH, DGS	T&ES, RPCA, OCPI	\$
	Annual Report	DASH		\$\$
	Annual Report	ACPS	T&ES	\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES	\$\$
	Annual Report	APD	T&ES, OCPI	\$\$\$



STRATEGIES

ACTION ID	STRATEGY	INITIATION TIME FRAME	YEAR
4E.3	Reduce driving under the influence through a collaboration with transit, taxi companies, transportation network companies, bar owners and retail outlets, especially targeting hot spot locations.	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4E.4	Regularly deploy high-visibility DUI enforcement in high-priority areas on nights with higher concentrations of severe and fatal crashes and major community events	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4E.5	Develop data-driven process to determine high crash intersections where red light violations are frequent, and install and rotate maximum allowed automated red light enforcement cameras	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2018
4E.6	Increase the number of crossing guards at schools through a volunteer training program	Mid-Term (2-3 Years)	2019
4E.7*	Identify and install signage at critical intersections to permit increased fines for failure to yield to pedestrians in a marked crosswalk	Short-Term (<2 Years)	2020

* indicates Year 1 priorities

TRANSPARENCY	LEAD DEPARTMENT	SUPPORT DEPARTMENTS	COST CATEGORY
Annual Report	T&ES	APD, OCPI	\$\$
Annual Report	APD	T&ES, OCPI	\$\$\$
Annual Report	APD	T&ES	\$\$
Annual Report	APD	ACPS, T&ES	\$\$
Annual Report	CAO	APD, T&ES, CMO	\$

