



Iowa Vulnerable Road User (VRU) Safety Assessment





Overview

- New requirement from the Bipartisan
 Infrastructure Law
- Must be approved by the governor or designee



"All states are required to develop a Vulnerable Road User Safety Assessment as part of their Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 148(1)."

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Link to FHWA Guidance: https://tinyurl.com/4cum7sbk

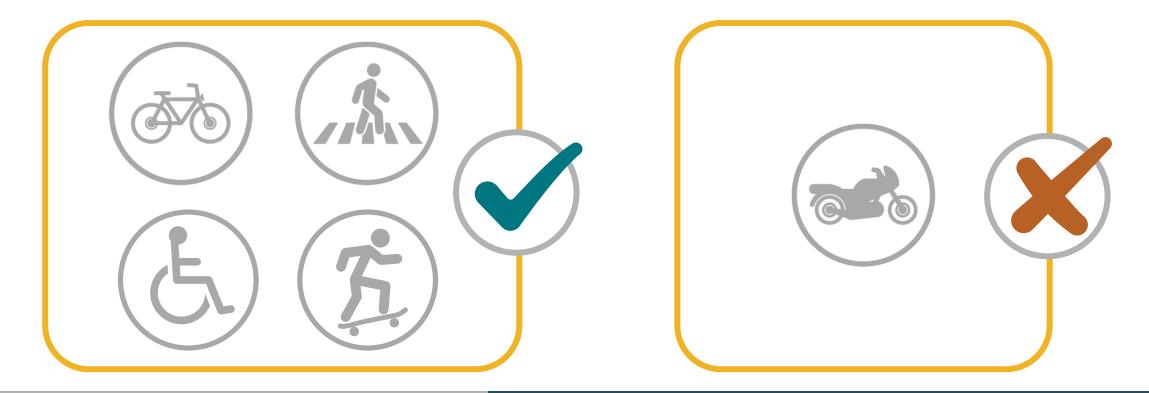
Goal of VRU Safety Assessment?

- Identify areas of higher risk for bicyclist and pedestrian crashes
- Provide insight on areas of necessary infrastructure improvements on Iowa roads
- Furthering the objective of achieving zero fatalities on the nation's roads



What is a VRU?

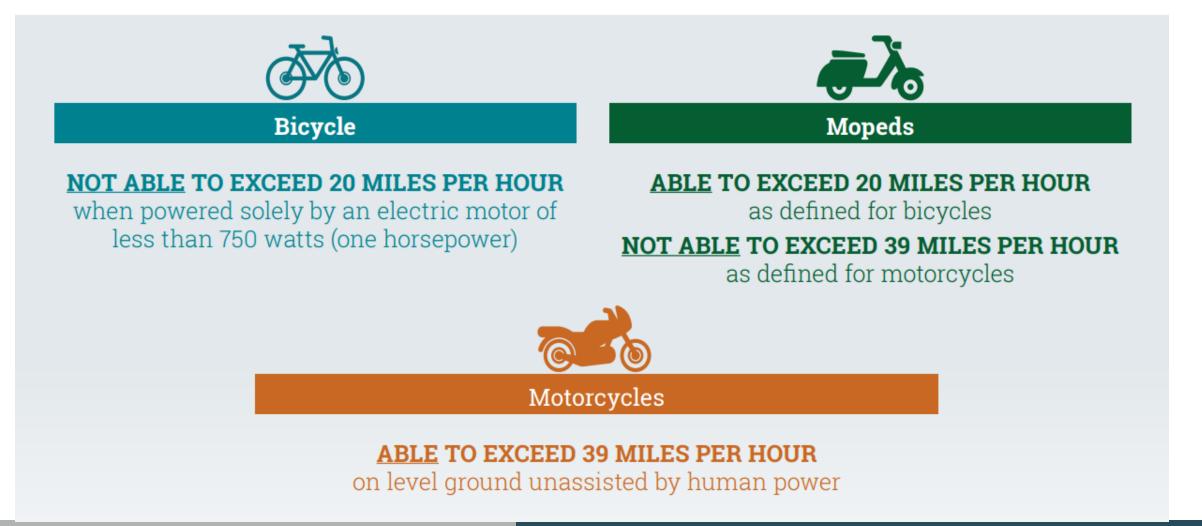
The definition of "vulnerable road user" is provided in 23 U.S.C. 148(a)(15) as "a nonmotorist."





IOWA-SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

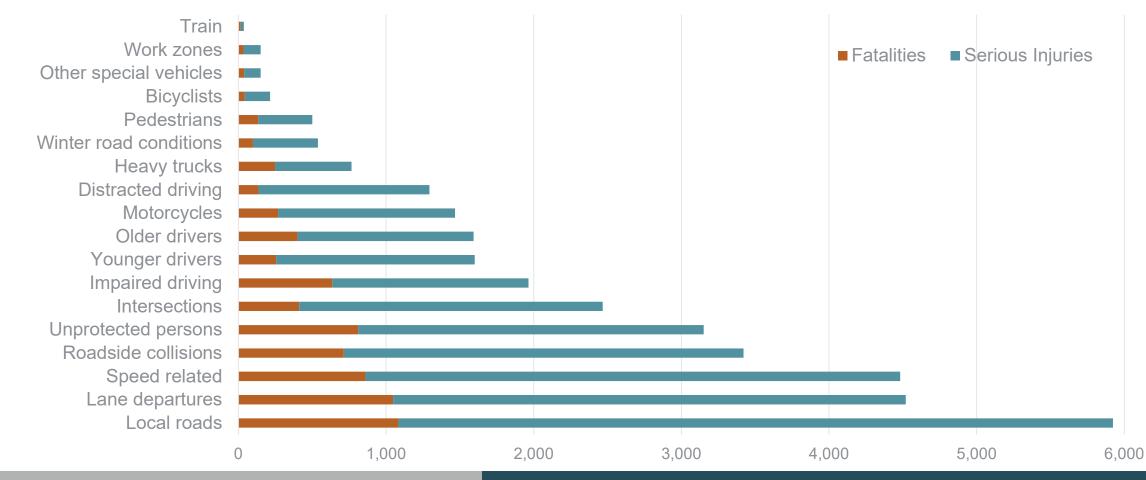
In Iowa, motorized bicycles (mopeds) that exceed a certain speed are considered motorcycles. Because motorcycles are excluded from the definition of VRUs, it is imperative to clearly define what is considered to be a motorcycle. The following guidance outlines how these types of devices are classified in Iowa:





Crash Analysis

Fatalities and Serious Injuries by Emphasis Area (2017 - 2021)



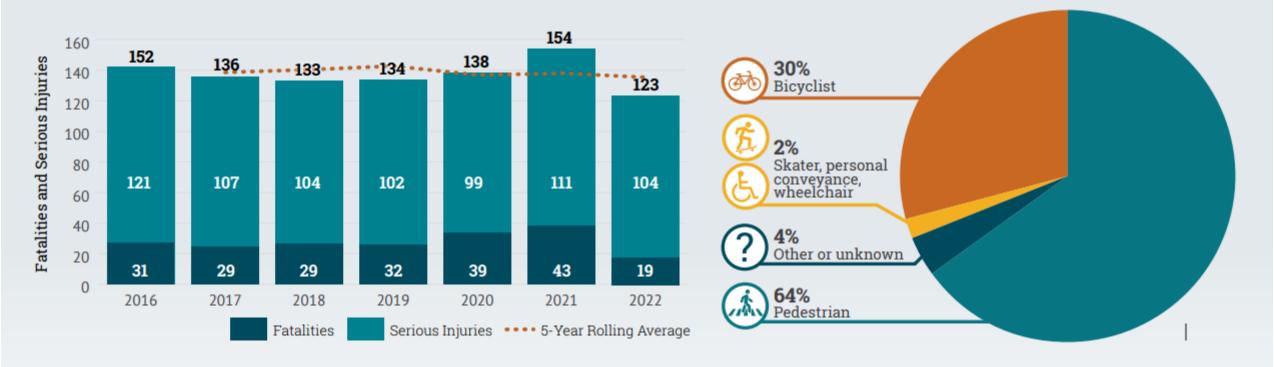
Note: Fatalities and serious injuries can include multiple emphasis areas.



VRU Fatalities and Serious Injuries

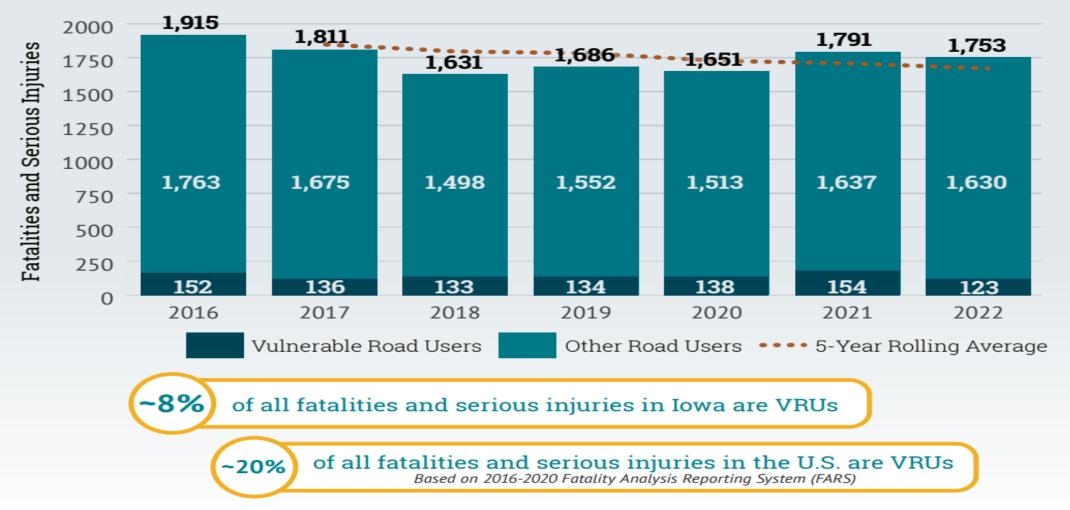
FIGURE 2.1: VRU FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES (2016-2022)

FIGURE 2.2: VRU FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURIES BY USER TYPE (2016-2022)





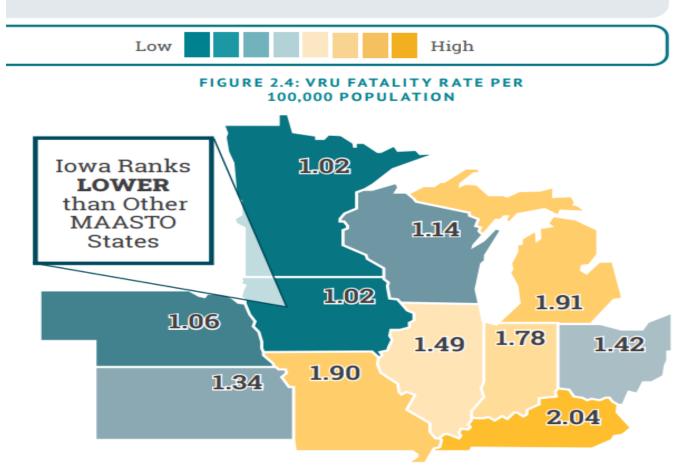
Fatalities and Serious Injuries All Road Users

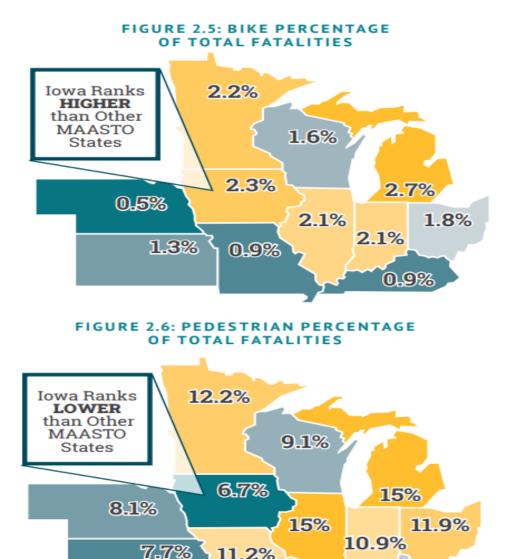




IOWA VRU FATALITY TRENDS

lowa is one of the 10 states that are included in Mid America Association of State Transportation Officials (MAASTO), which includes the following states Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Nebraska is also a helpful comparison state for lowa due to its geographical proximity and its similarities in demographics and population. Figures 2.4, 2.5, and 2.6 provide a comparison of various VRU fatality data within these states based on 2016-2020 fatality data in FARS.





11.2%



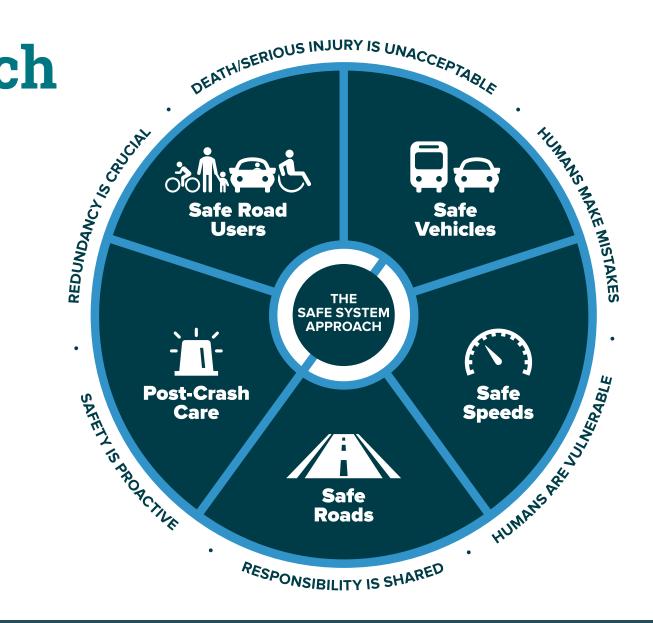
10.4%

Note: Fatalities and serious injuries can include multiple emphasis areas.



APPROACH

Zero is our goal. A Safe System is how we get there.



Source: https://highways.dot.gov/safety/zero-deaths



Emphasis Areas

Grouping based on the Safe System Approach

Safer People	Post-Crash Care	Safer Vehicles	Safer Speeds	Safer Roads
Occupant Protection (37%) *	Post Crash Care	Heavy Trucks (9%) Motorcycles (17%)	Speed-related (52%) *	Local Roads (69%) * Lane Departures (53%) *
Impairment Involved (23%) *		Other Special Vehicles (2%)		Intersections (29%) *
Distracted Driving (15%) *		Train (0.4%)		Roadside Collisions (40%) Winter Road Conditions (6%)
Younger Drivers (19%)				Work Zones (2%)
Older Drivers (19%)				
Bicyclists (3%)				
Pedestrians (6%)				

Percent indicates percentage of fatalities and serious injuries associated with the Emphasis Area. Note: Fatalities and serious injuries can include multiple Emphasis Areas. * Indicates Key Emphasis Areas



Risk Factor Assessment

- Builds off previous Statewide Bicycle Pedestrian Systemic Safety Analysis 2020
- Utilizes 7 years of crash data (January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2022)
- Adds equity data analysis
- Identifies strategies to address safety risks for VRU
- Develops high-level recommendations for selected locations





Based on the statewide risk assessment of the roadway network and feedback obtained via stakeholder engagement, recommendations have been identified for high-risk locations on the lowa DOT system, and strategies have been developed to assist with educating the public about VRU safety and funding VRU safety projects.

PROJECTS IN HIGH-RISK LOCATIONS

High-level recommendations/improvement options were developed for each of the urban and rural highrisk locations on **Figure 5.1**. The recommendations developed as part of this assessment will be discussed and refined with each agency. Based on FHWA guidance, recommendations focused on prioritizing countermeasures and strategies that align with the Safe System Approach to improve safety for people walking, biking, and rolling include:

- » Separating users in space (e.g., separated bicycle lanes, walkways, pedestrian refuge islands)
- Implementing physical features to slow traffic (e.g., self-enforcing roads, 4- to 3-lane conversions)
- » Separating users in time (e.g., leading pedestrian interval)
- Increasing attentiveness and awareness (e.g., crosswalk visibility enhancements, pedestrian hybrid beacons ([PHBs], lighting)
- Implementing speed enforcing strategies (e.g., speed safety cameras)





FIGURE 5.1: HIGH-RISK PROJECT LOCATIONS

Table 5.1 provides a list of the highest-ranking urban and rural locations. These locations are only along state routes or intersections with at least one roadway being a state route. Detailed project information sheets for each location, including location scoring, screening details, recommendations, and aerial images, can be found in **Appendix E**. While the Step 2 screening focuses on high-risk state facilities, all paved facilities in Iowa, excluding those with a minimum speed limit, were scored in Step 1 of the assessment. **Appendix B** provides the 25 highest-risk locations for each of the eight category bins split into the six Iowa DOT districts. For more detailed scoring, contact the Iowa DOT.

TABLE 5.1 HIGH-RISK PROJECT LOCATIONS

Context	Bike or Ped	Location No.	Intersection or Segment	County	City/Nearest City	Mainline	Minor Road/ Start of Segment	End of Segment
Urban	Both Both Bike Bike	1	Segment Segment Intersection Intersection	Webster	Fort Dodge	Kenyon Rd (US 20/US 169) S 8th St IA 926 IA 926	S 12th St 4th Ave S 3rd Ave S 4th Ave S	Avenue C Kenyon Rd N/A N/A
	Ped Ped	2	Segment Intersection	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	E Kanesville Blvd E Kanesville Blvd	Hillsdale Dr Sherwood Dr	Railroad Hwy N/A
	Bike Bike Bike Bike	3	Intersection Intersection Intersection Intersection	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	S 6th St S 6th St S 7th St S 7th St	5th Ave Willow Ave Willow Ave 5th Ave	N/A N/A N/A N/A
	Ped Ped	4	Intersection Intersection	Scott	Davenport	US 61 US 61	Brown St Marquette St	N/A N/A
	Ped	5	Segment	Des Moines	Burlington	US 61	Mount Pleasant St	Agency St
	Both Bike Ped Ped	6	Segment Segment Intersection Intersection	Johnson	lowa City	US 6 US 6 IA 1/Burlington St IA 1/Burlington St	1st Ave Newton Rd Front St S Capitol St	Newton Rd South of W Burlington St N/A N/A
	Bike	7	Intersection	Jasper	Newton	US 6	E 5th St	N/A
Rural	Bike Bike Bike	1	Segment Intersection Intersection	Lucas	Chariton	US 34 US 34 US 34	Albia Rd 472nd Ln Red Haw State Park	Lake Ellis Culvert N/A N/A
	Ped Ped Both Both	2	Segment Intersection Intersection Intersection	Pottawattamie	Council Bluffs	IA 92 IA 92 IA 92 IA 92	Valley View Dr Valley View Dr Pine Terrace Dr Somerset Ave	Somerset Ave N/A N/A N/A
	Ped	3	Segment	Scott	Davenport	US 67	Mound St	Greenwood Ave
	Bike	4	Segment	Muscatine	Muscatine	US 61	Savannah Ave	Old US 61 Frontage Rd
	Ped	5	Segment	Polk	Ankeny	US 69	SW Oralabor Rd	NE 72nd Ave



STRATEGIES

The following strategies have been identified to address VRU safety within Iowa.

📌 Public Education Campaign

The lowa DOT recently developed educational videos on the following topics that can be shared through public educational campaigns:

- » Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacons (RRFBs)
- » PHBs
- » 4- to 3-lane conversions
- » Roundabouts

Sunding Opportunities

A variety of funding opportunities are available through the Iowa DOT to assist with funding VRU-related projects in Iowa:

HSIP-Local

The Iowa DOT HSIP-Local program provides Federal-Aid Swap (State) funds to counties and cities for low- to medium-cost systemic safety improvements. HSIP-Local program funding is \$5 million/year for FY 2023-2027. The program aims to reduce two types of crashes: lane departure crashes and intersection crashes.

Traffic Safety Improvement Program (TSIP)

TSIP funding can be used to treat a single location based on demonstrated crash history. TSIP awards cannot exceed \$500,000 per project. Example projects include but are not limited to:

- » RRFBs
- » Speed feedback signs
- » Leading Pedestrian Intervals (LPIs)
- » Painted crosswalks

Discretionary Grants

The following discretionary grants are mostapplicable for VRU projects and can be considered by those looking to implement projects to improve VRU safety in Iowa:

- » Safe Streets for All (SS4A): Iowa DOT is providing a funding match for counties to develop Safety Action Plans (\$5,000 per county) and for MPO/RPA (\$12,000 per MPO/RPA)
- » Rebuilding American Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE)
- » If the project meets the appropriate criteria the following grants could be utilized:
 - Reconnecting Communities and Neighborhoods (RCN)
 - Railroad Crossing Elimination (RCE)
 - Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI)
 - Strengthening Mobility and Revolutionizing Transportation (SMART)

*List is not all-inclusive go to: https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/bicycle_ pedestrian/funding/



https://iowadot.gov/traffic/shsp/home

Contact

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