



Managing Speeds in All Contexts: Best Practices

Thursday, April 9, 2025

- 11:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. ET
- 10:00 a.m. - 11:00 p.m. CT
- 9:00 a.m. -10:00 a.m. MT
- 8:00 a.m. - 9:00 a.m. PT

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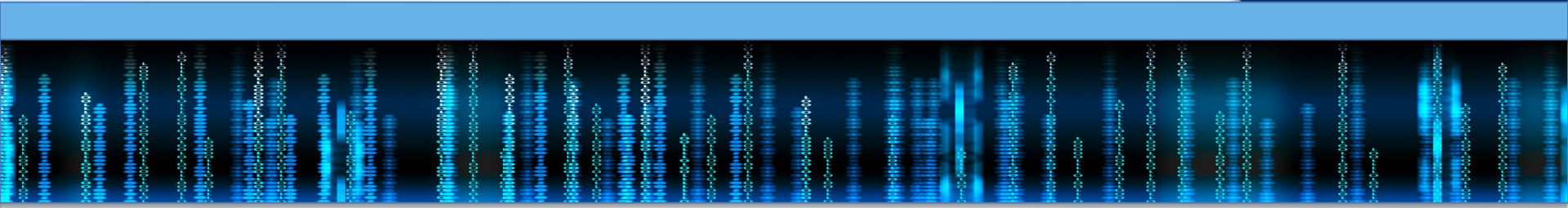


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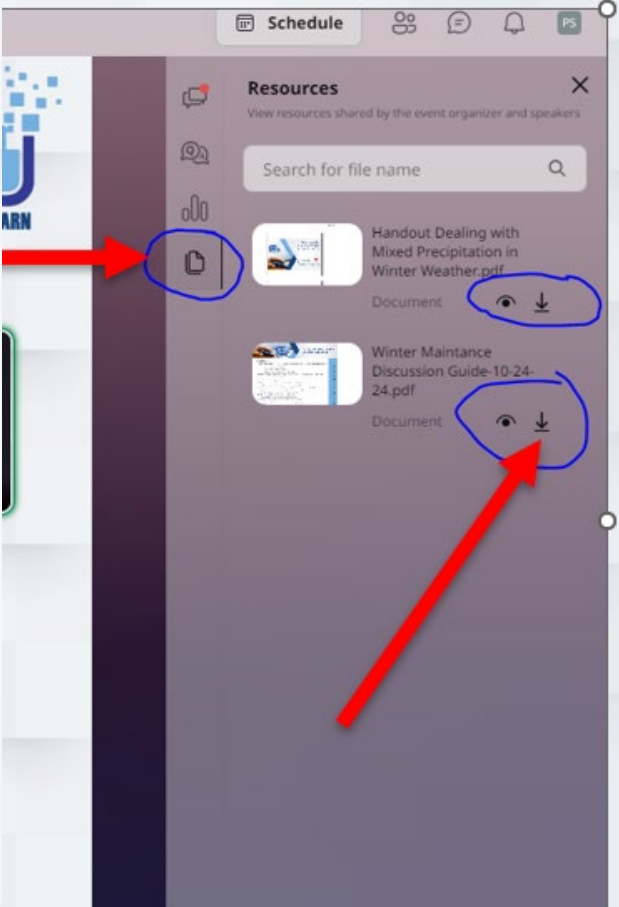
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Handout for Today's Program can be download from the right-hand chat panel.



Viewing the Presentation

The screenshot displays a webinar interface. The top header shows the title "Precipitation in Winter Maintenance". Below it, a slide is visible with the text "Working with Mixed Precipitation in Winter Maintenance" and the logo for the "AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION". To the right of the slide is a control panel featuring a logo with a lightbulb and gears, and the text "CLICK, LISTEN & LEARN". A red arrow points to a small square icon in the top right corner of the control panel. Further right, there are buttons for "Schedule", a shield icon, and a user icon. Below these is a "Chat" section with the text "Enjoy interacting with the pe webinar!". A vertical sidebar on the right contains icons for chat, a document, and a magnifying glass.



Communication & Engagement Opportunities

Copy of Managing Public Art in the Right-of-Way

APWA AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION

CLICK, LISTEN & LEARN

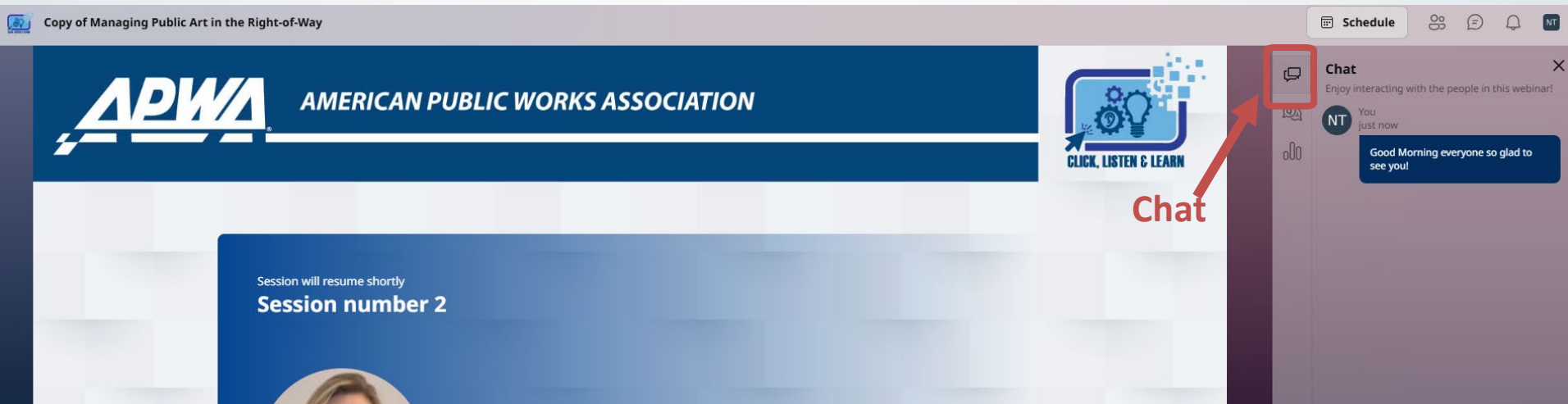
Session will resume shortly
Session number 2

Chat

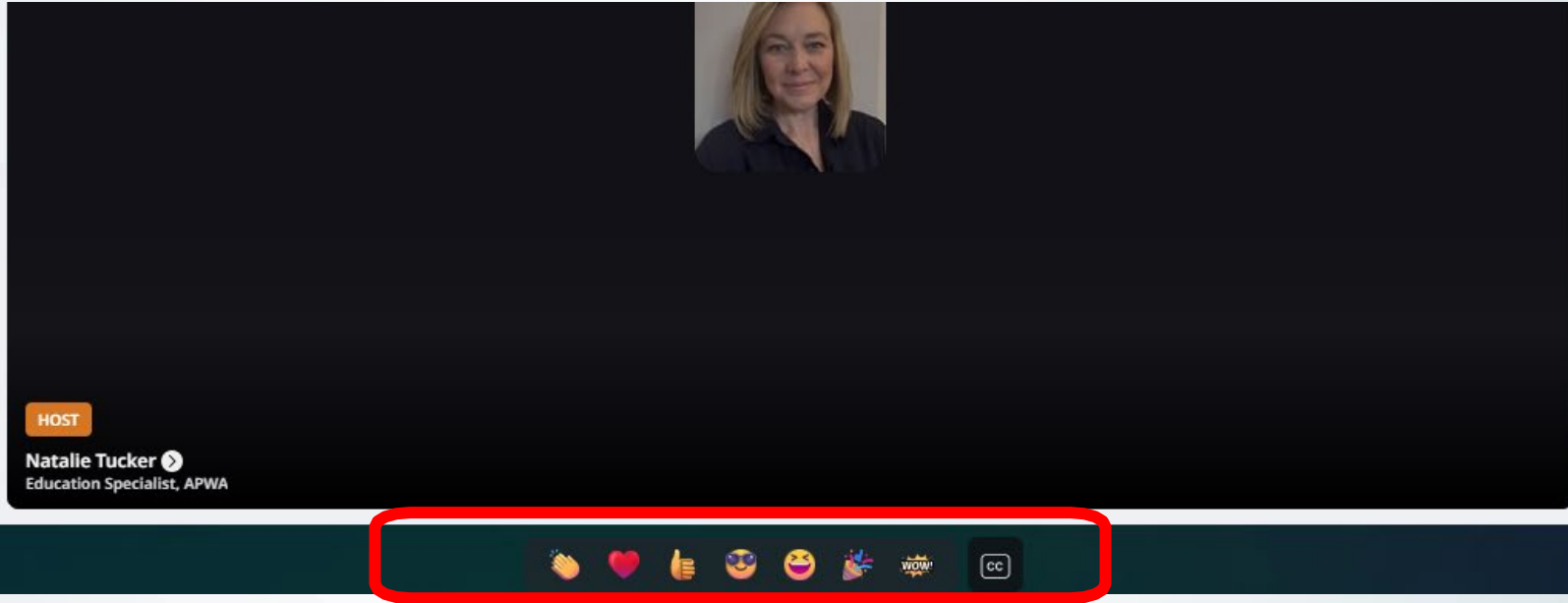
Chat
Enjoy interacting with the people in this webinar!

You just now
NT

Good Morning everyone so glad to see you!



Reactions



A screenshot of a video player interface. The main content area is dark, with a small video thumbnail in the top right corner showing a woman with blonde hair. Below the video, the name "Natalie Tucker" is displayed with a play button icon, and below that, "Education Specialist, APWA". To the left of the name is an orange "HOST" label. At the bottom of the player, a dark green reaction bar is highlighted with a red border. This bar contains several reaction icons: a clapping hands emoji, a heart emoji, a thumbs up emoji, a sunglasses emoji, a grinning face with smiling eyes emoji, a party popper emoji, a "WOW!" icon, and a "CC" icon.

HOST

Natalie Tucker ▶
Education Specialist, APWA

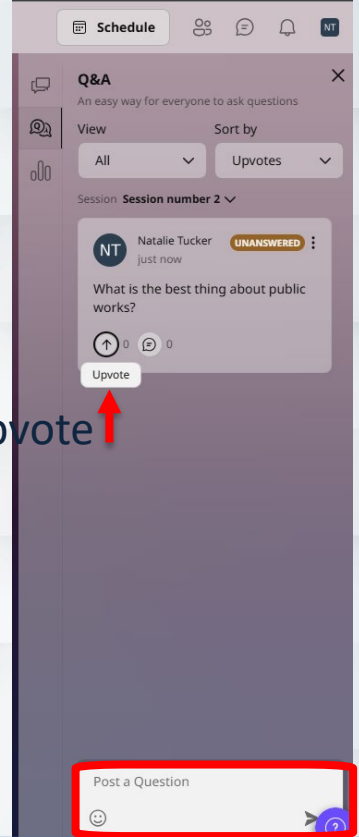
👏 ❤️ 👍 😎 😄 🎉 🗣️ CC

Program Questions

1. If you have questions for our speakers, you may ask them using the Q&A feature.

2. Choose to Upvote a question that is the same as your question.

Q & A →



Upvote ↑

Nominations to join an APWA knowledge team or subcommittee are considered year-round. Share your interest via the QR code below.



Get Involved with APWA

Today's Moderator:



Marshall Elizer
Senior Transportation
Engineer
Kittleson & Associates

Learning Objectives

After completing this course, participants will be better able to:

- *Explain key factors that influence target speed selection.*
- *Identify current speed management treatments and operational techniques used and describe situations in which they are most effective.*
- *List practical strategies for speed management and SSA implementation.*



Today's Speakers



Kevin Elliott
Senior Marketing & Communications Strategist
Applied Research Associates, Inc.



John Murphy
Neighborhood Traffic Safety Services Manager
Bellevue, Washington



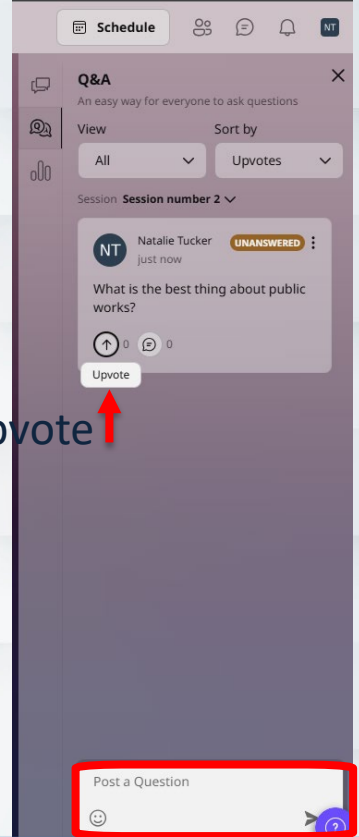
Hermanus Steyn
Senior Principal Engineer
Kittleson & Associates

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2. Choose to Upvote a question that is the same as your question.

Q & A →



Upvote ↑



**Please join us in
the virtual lounge
for continued
discussion**





What is the Safe System Approach?

Kevin Elliott
Senior Marketing Strategist
ARA, Inc.



What is the Safe System Approach?

A New Way of Thinking About Transportation Safety

- What it is
- How it's different
- How speed fits in



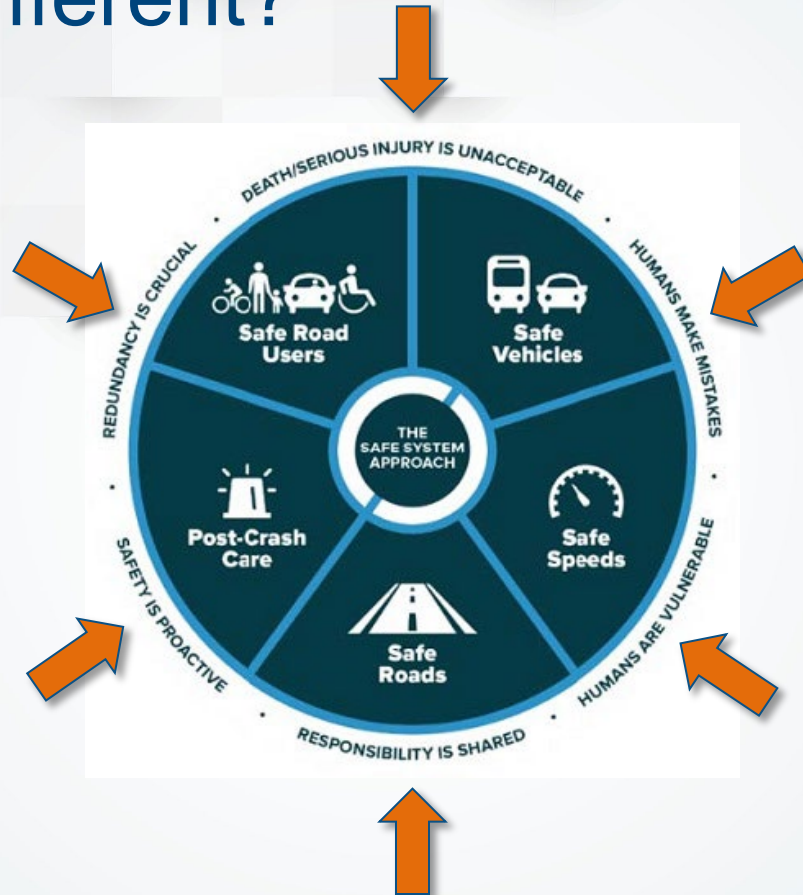
What is the SSA?

- A philosophy / perspective shift

Traditional

Safe System

How is it different?



SSA Principles

- Death/Serious Injury are Unacceptable
- Humans Make Mistakes
- Humans are Vulnerable
- Responsibility is Shared
- Safety is Proactive
- Redundancy is Crucial



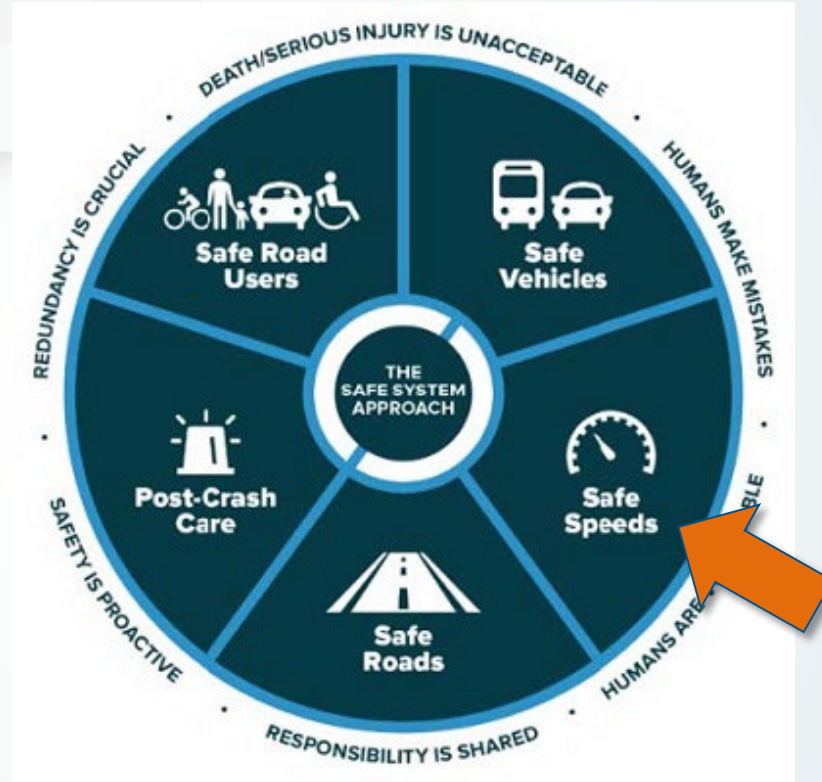
SSA Principles

- Death/Serious Injury are Unacceptable
- **Humans Make Mistakes**
- Humans are Vulnerable
- Responsibility is Shared
- Safety is Proactive
- Redundancy is Crucial



SSA Elements

- Safe Road Users
- Safe Vehicles
- Safe Speeds
- Safe Roads
- Post-Crash Care



What is the Safe System Approach?

A New Way of Thinking About Transportation Safety

- Multidisciplinary
- Puts more responsibility on the system
- Ensures mistakes are not fatal





What is the Safe System Approach?

Kevin Elliott
Senior Marketing Strategist
ARA, Inc.





Drivers are speeding...
how can we slow them down?

Making the Case for Speed Management & Traffic Calming

Hermanus Steyn
Senior Principal Engineer
Kittelson & Associates, Inc.



Presentation Outline

- Speed and Safety
- Traditional Approach to Speed
- Target Speed Concept
- Speed and Context
- Speed Management / Traffic Calming Treatments



Photo Source: Kittelson & Associates, Inc.

Trends in Traffic Fatalities

Total US Traffic Fatalities
2014-2023

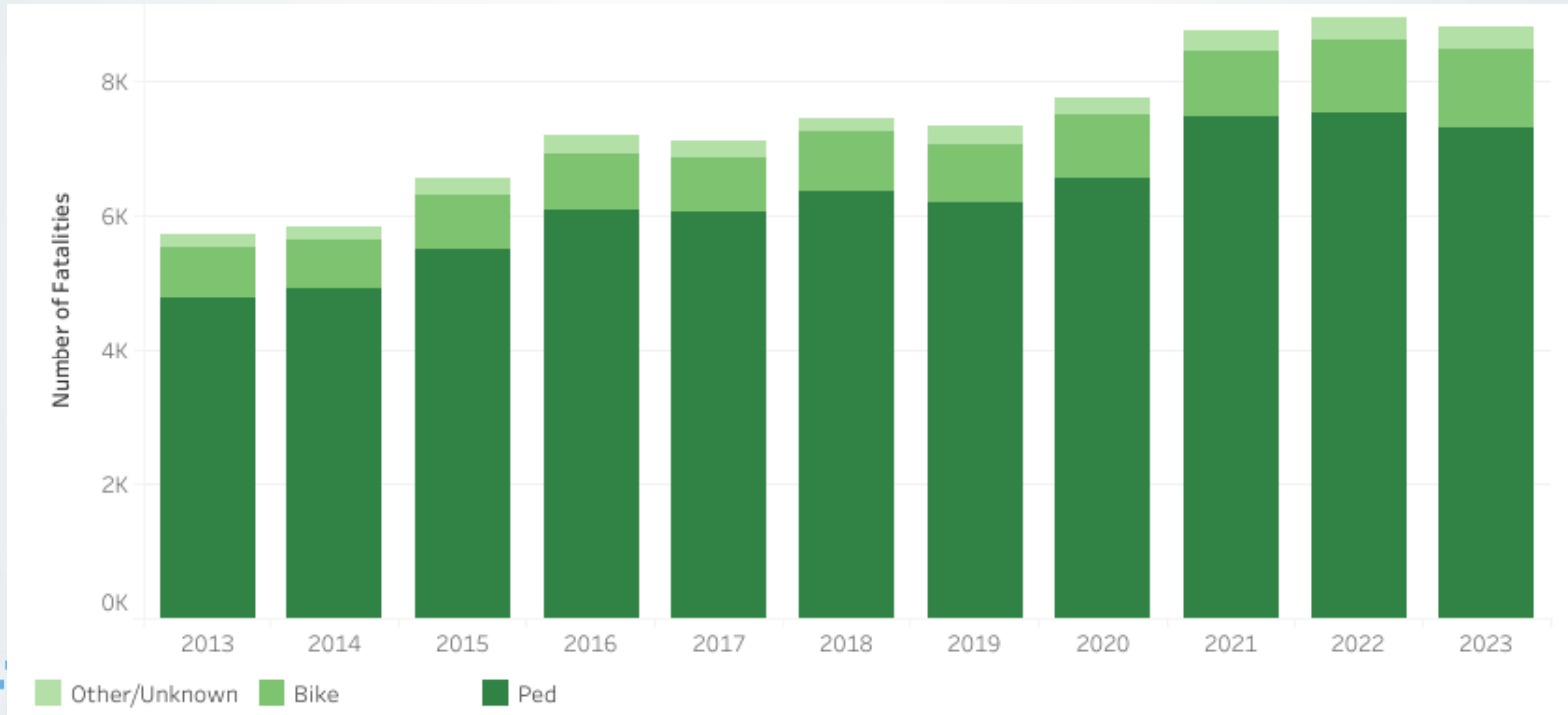


Data Source: NHTSA, Graphic Source: FHWA Safe System Presentation (style modified)

* 2023 number
is preliminary



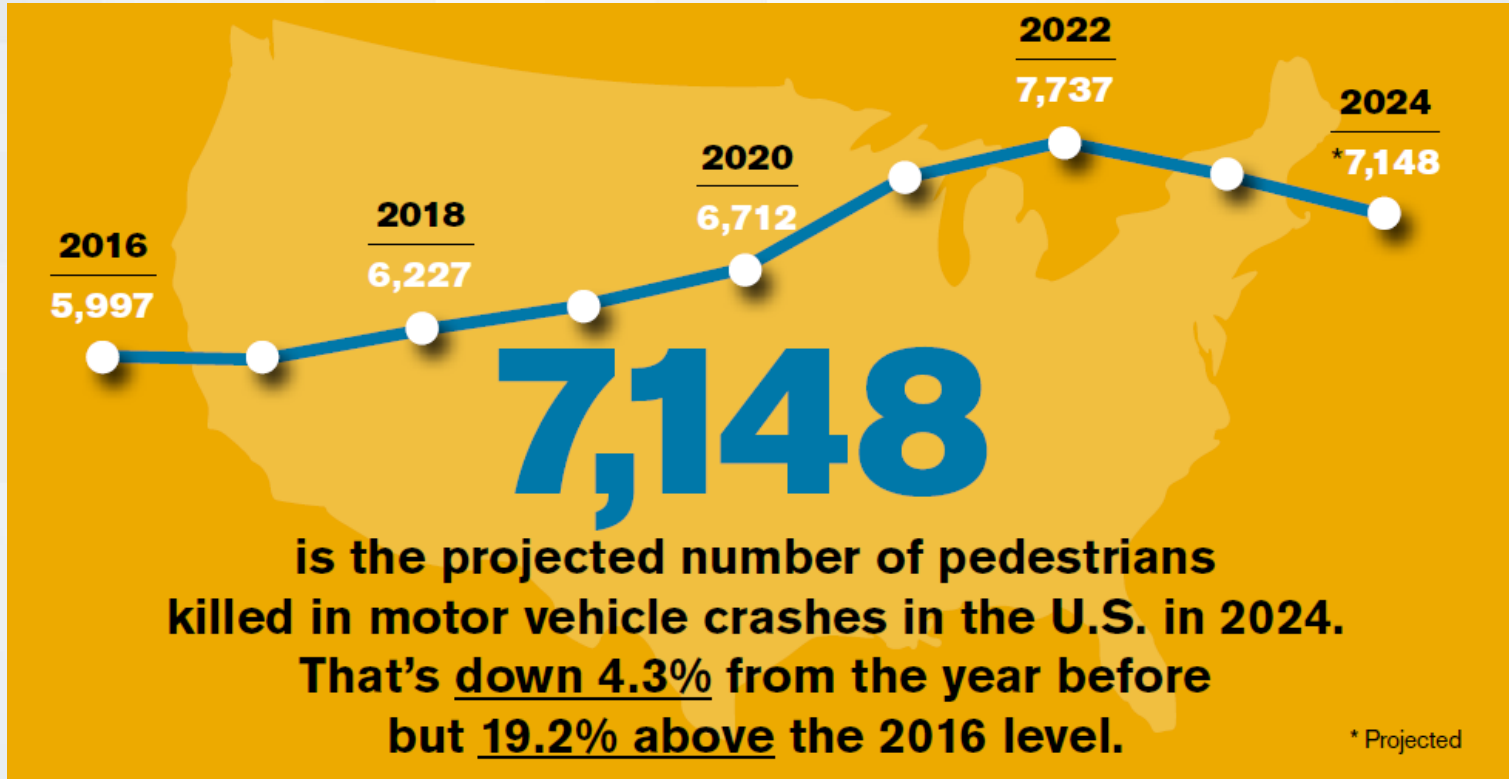
Number of Pedestrians, Bicyclists & Other Non-Motorized Fatalities



Source: PBIC, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. (2026, January 9). Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)



Pedestrian Fatality Trends

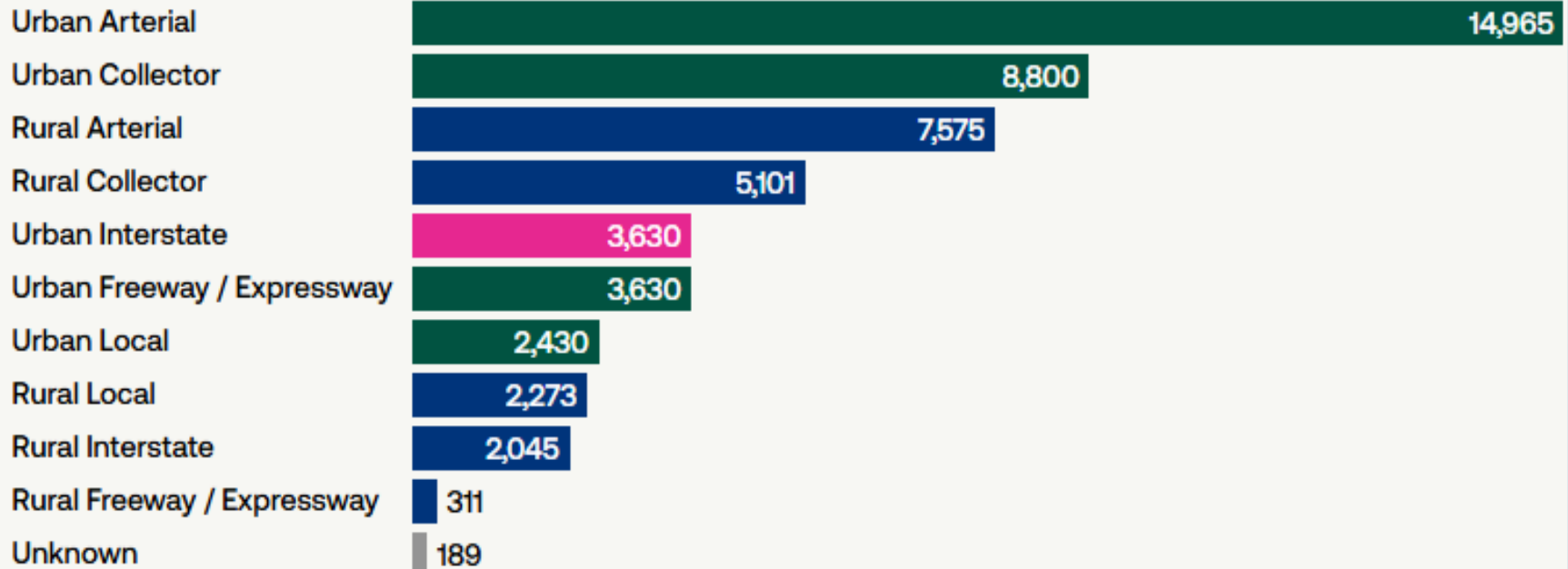


Source: Pedestrian Traffic Fatalities by State, Governor's Highway Safety Association

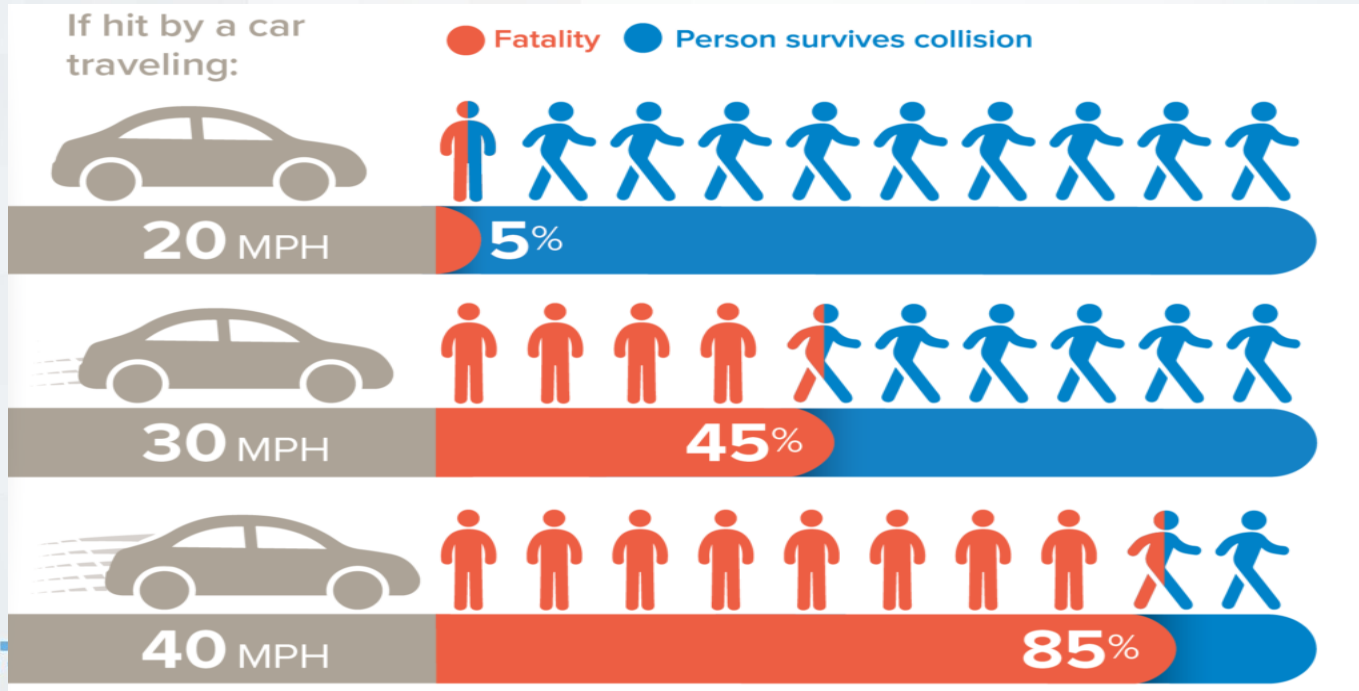


Traffic Fatalities by Type of Road, 2021

44% of all traffic fatalities occur on arterial roads



Vehicle Speed comparison to chance of Pedestrian Injury and Fatality

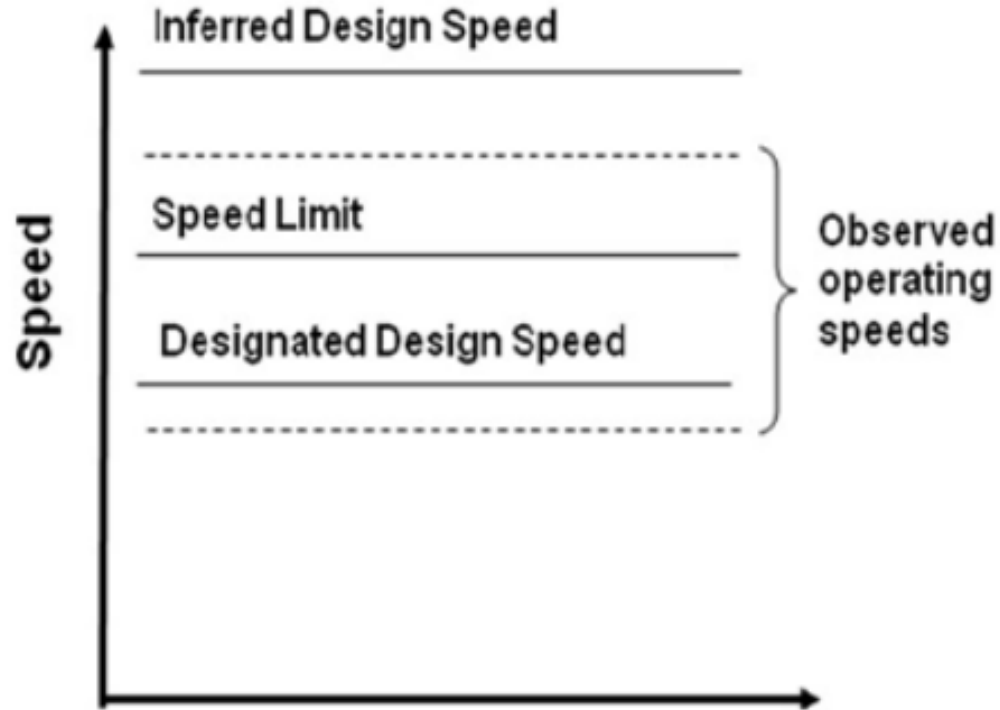


Data source: National Traffic Safety Board (2017) Reducing Speeding-Related Crashes Involving Passenger Vehicles

Traditional Approach to Speed

Design speed used to determine geometric design features like horizontal and vertical curvature

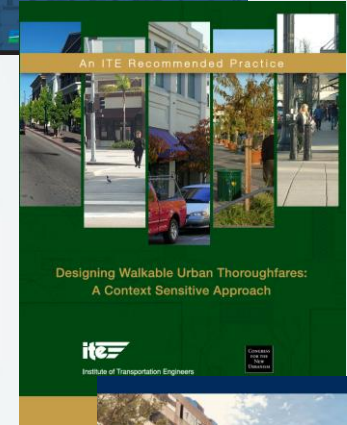
Posted speed limit typically based on observed 85th percentile speeds



Target Speed Concept

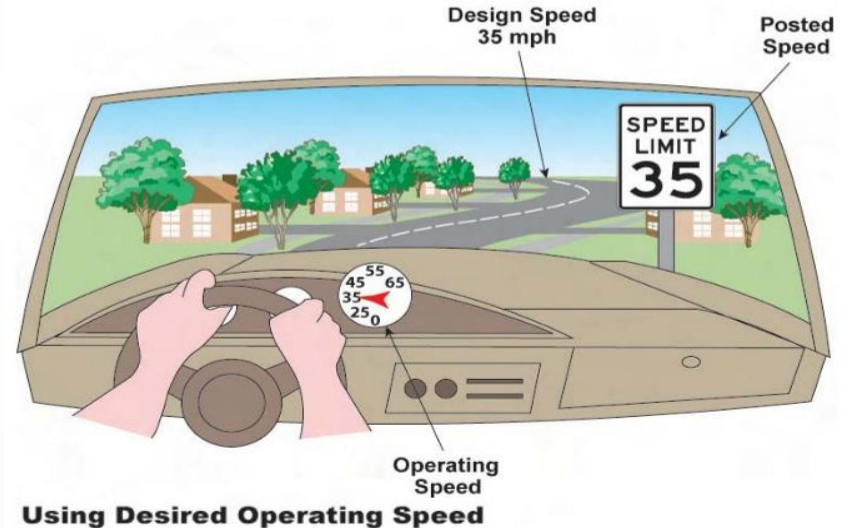
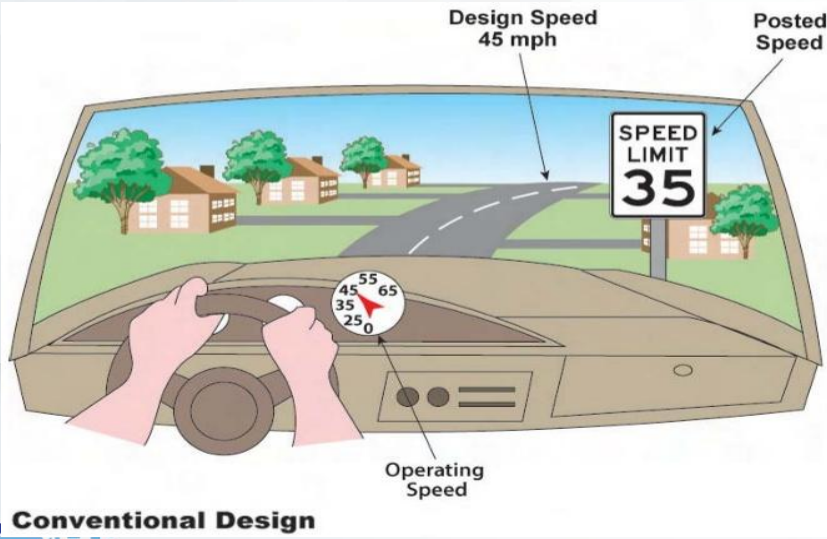
Concept of target speed introduced in 2006
Massachusetts Project Development & Design
Guide & 2010 ITE/CNU Designing Walkable
Urban Thoroughfares: A Context Sensitive
Approach

Target speed now used in a variety of guides and
research reports, like FHWA's Safe System
Approach for Speed Management (2023)



Target Speed Concept

Target Speed = Desired Operating Speed \neq Posted Speed
Target Speed may not always equal the Design Speed

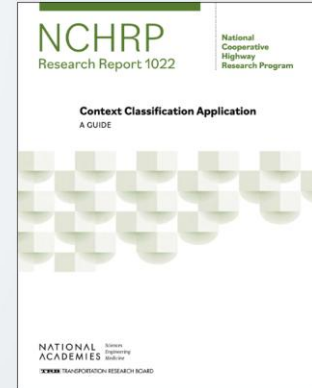
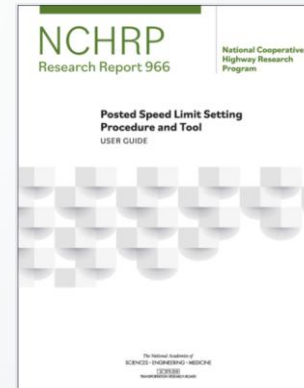
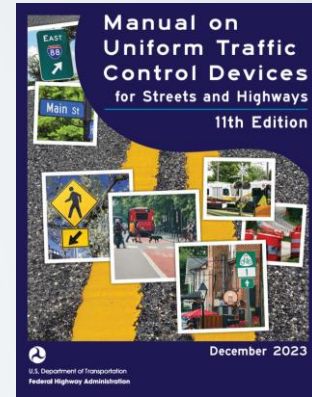


Speed and Context

Context significant factor in determining target speed

Other current and future considerations may include:

- Multimodal activity and user types
- Adjacent land uses
- Functional classification
- Access control
- Driver characteristics
- Transportation role of the roadway
- Priority users
- Safety data
- Community and corridor plans



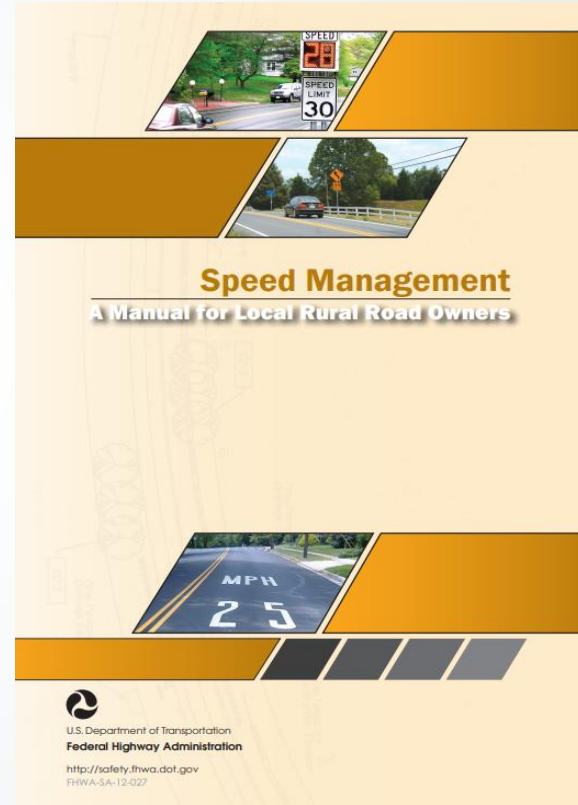
Speed Management / Traffic Calming

- Nationally and many State DOTs refer to “speed management”
 - Most State DOTs focusing more on higher order roads
- Local agencies mostly use “traffic calming”
- Takeaway – following fundamental principles to implement the appropriate treatment
 - It is not picking any tool out of the toolbox
 - Understand what you want to fix and then pick the appropriate tool(s) to get the result you want



What is Speed Management?

The **FHWA Speed Management Guidebook** states that a speed management program is a strategy to address concerns of undesirable speeds at a specific location, along a corridor, or within a road network.



Source: FHWA

Speed Management Considerations

Things to consider when selecting strategies to achieve desired operating speed:

- Roadway Context
- Target speed
- Community vision for the roadway
- Multimodal needs (including safety)
- Design vehicle and emergency vehicles
- Access management needs



Photo Source: Kittelson & Associates, Inc.

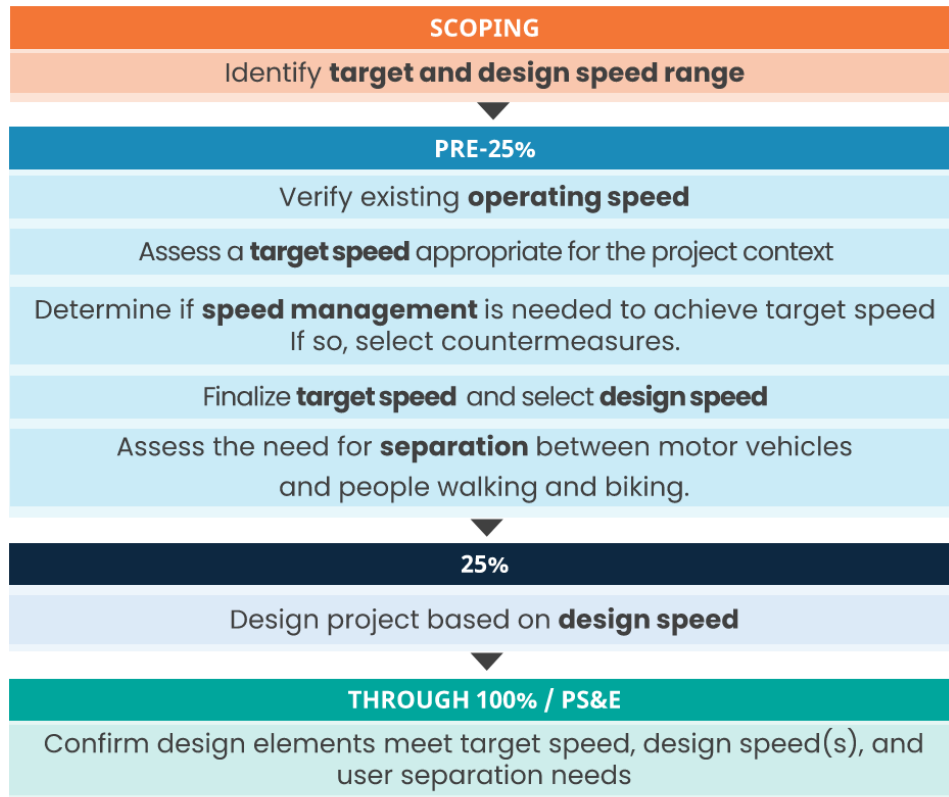
Speed Management Treatments

Examples include:

- Roundabouts and traffic circles
- On-Street Parking
- Chicanes
- Lane Narrowing
- Horizontal Deflection
- Street Trees/Landscaping
- Short Blocks
- Vertical Deflection
- Raised Intersections or crosswalks
- Speed Feedback Signs
- Speed Limit Pavement Marking
- Median Islands
- Curb Extensions/Bulb-Outs
- Terminated Vista

MassDOT: Target Speed & Countermeasures

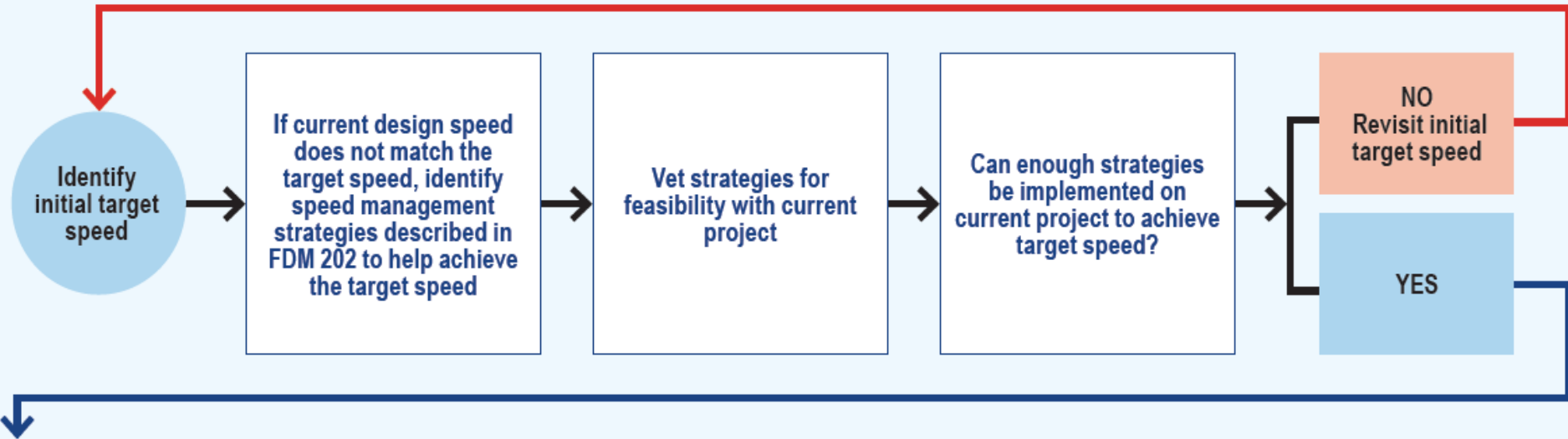
Target Speed Process



Speed Management Treatments – Florida DOT Example

REVIEW POTENTIAL COUNTERMEASURES:

Graphic Source: FDOT, Context Classification Guide, 2022



DOCUMENT TARGET SPEED: If the initial recommended target speed value is not feasible to attain in a single project, the target speed should be as close to the initial target speed values as can be achieved within the constraints of the project.

Speed Management Treatments – Florida DOT Example

Graphic Source: FDOT, Context Classification Guide, 2022 (left), Design Manual, 2024 (right)

FIGURE 20 C2T-RURAL TOWN SPEED MANAGEMENT



- 1** Terminated vista
- 2** Raised crosswalk
- 3** Shared lanes with sharrows
- 4** Street trees

| Context Classification | Target Speed (mph) | Strategies | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|-------------------|----------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-------|------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Lane Repurposing | Roundabouts | On-Street Parking | Chicanes | Lane Narrowing | Horizontal Deflections | Street Trees | Short Blocks | Speed Tables | Raised Intersections | Raised Crosswalks | Speed Feedback Sign | Pedestrian Refuge Islands | Bulb-Outs | RRFBs | PHBs | Terminated Vistas | Islands in Curved Sections |
| C2T | 40-45 | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | | X | |
| | 35 | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 30 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 25 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| C3R, C3C | 40-45 | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | X | | |
| | 35 | X | X | | | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| C4 | 40-45 | X | | | | X | X | | | | | | X | | | | X | | |
| | 35 | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 30 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| C5 | 25 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 35 | X | X | X | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 30 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| C6 | 25 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| | 30 | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |

Notes:

- 1. For C1 and C2 (55-70 mph): Speed Management Strategies are not used on high-speed roadways. See **FDM 202.4** for information on transitions from high-speed to low-speed facilities.
- 2. For C3R and C3C (50-55 mph): Project-specific; see **FDM 202.4**.



Speed Management Treatments – Washington DOT Example

| Strategy Category | Strategy | Speed Range (mph) | Hard/Soft | Land Use | | | | Cost | | Maintainability |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|----|---|----|---------|---------|-----------------|
| | | | | R | SU | U | UC | Initial | Ongoing | |
| Circular Intersections | Neighborhood Traffic Circle | ≤ 35 | Hard | | | | * | Low | Low | ● |
| | Mini Roundabouts | ≤ 35 | Hard | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Low | Low | ● |
| | Compact Roundabouts | All | Hard | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Medium | Low-Med | ● |
| | Modern Roundabouts | All | Hard | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | High | Medium | ● |
| Delineation | Lane Narrowing | All | Either | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Low | None | ● |
| | Optical Speed Markings | ≥ 40 | Soft | ✓ | ✓ | | | Low | Low | ○ |
| | Pavement Markings: Longitudinal | ≤ 45 | Soft | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Low-Med | None | ● |
| | Pavement Markings: Transverse | All | Soft | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Low | Low | ○ |
| | Transverse Rumble Strips | All | Either | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | Low | None | ● |

○ = Very Hard

◐ = Hard

◑ = Neutral

◒ = Easy

● = Very Easy

R = Rural

SU = Suburban

U = Urban

UC = Urban Core

Ongoing Research

NCHRP Project 17-111: Speed Management Strategies to Improve Pedestrian and Bicyclist Safety on Arterials and Higher-Speed Roadways

NCHRP 15-76(01), Designing for Target Speed



Thank You

Hermanus Steyn
Kittelsohn & Associates, Inc.
hsteyn@kittelsohn.com





Local and Arterial Speed Management

*Case study from
Bellevue, WA*

John Murphy
Manager | Neighborhood Traffic Safety
Services | City of Bellevue, Washington



Agenda

- Bellevue Context
- Vision Zero
- Local Streets
 - Traffic calming
 - Speed limit reduction
- Arterials
 - Speed Management Plan
 - Speed limit reduction
 - Speed safety cameras

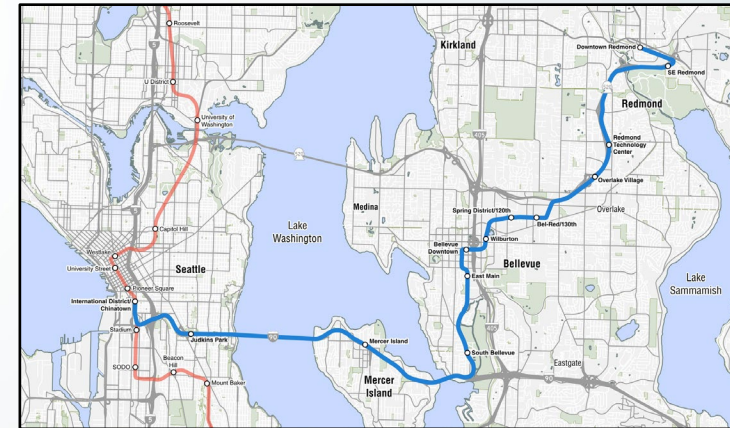


Bellevue Context

- Incorporated 1953; prototypical post-war, edge city
- 158,000 residents; 160,000 jobs
- 117 languages spoken in Bellevue schools

Transportation highlights:

- Light rail (6 stations) to Seattle
- 200+ signalized intersections
- 350 miles of sidewalks
- 165 miles of bicycle facilities
- 1,100 lane miles of roadway



Vision Zero and Safe Speeds

Council adopted vision: Eliminate traffic deaths and serious injuries on Bellevue streets by 2030.

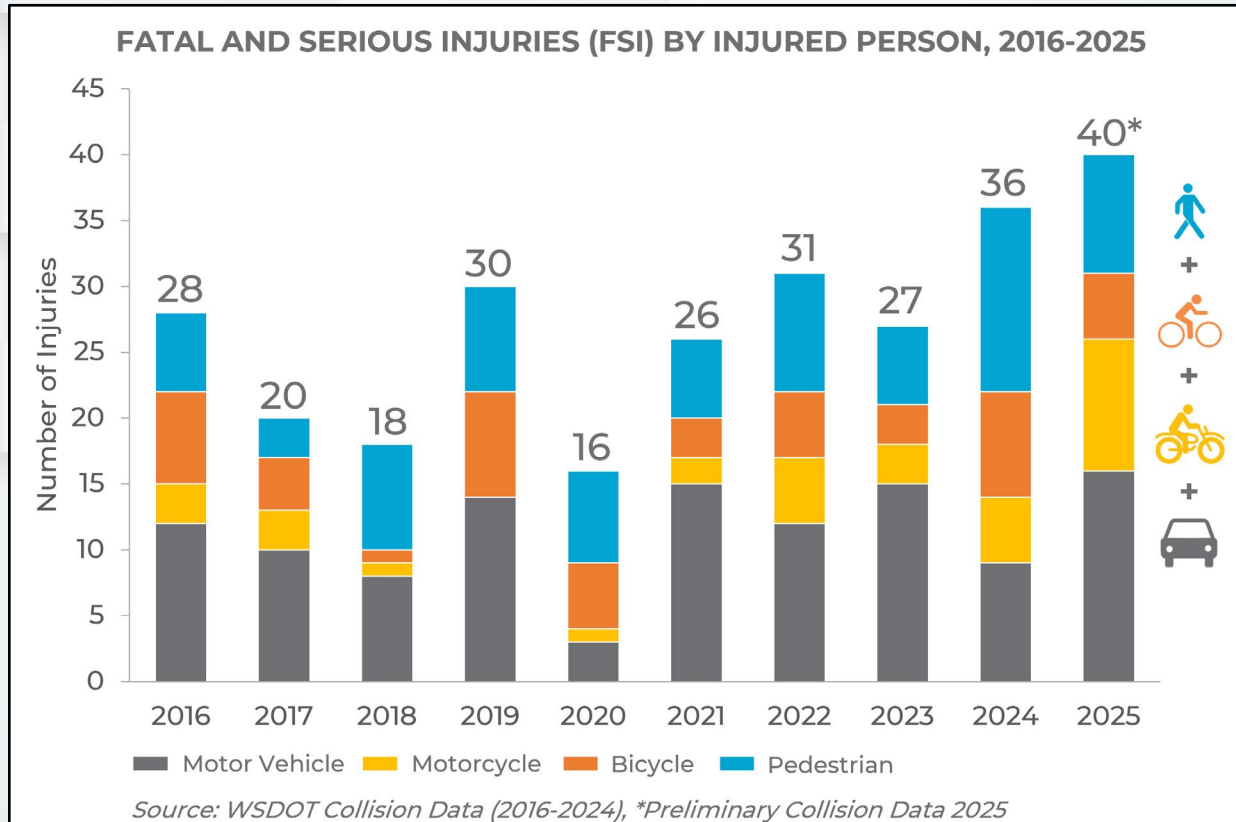
Key Safe Speeds strategies:

1. **Set appropriate speed limits**
2. Design streets for safety over speed
3. Leverage technology to manage speeds



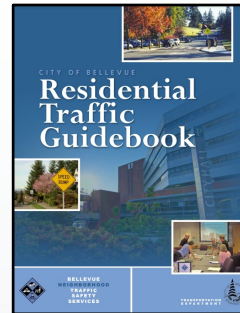
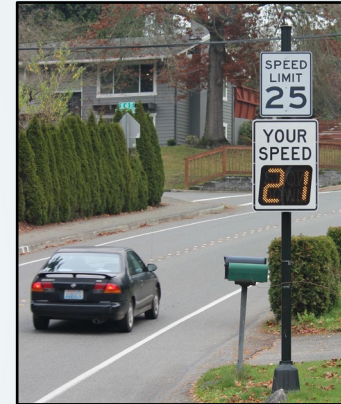
30+ mph streets are
25% of the street network,
but account for
88% of crashes where a
person is **killed or**
seriously injured

Fatal/Serious Injury Crashes in Bellevue



Managing Speeds on Local Streets

- Leader in traffic calming
- Applied to 25 mph streets
- 100s of speed humps, traffic circles, neighborhood entry treatments, school zone flashing beacons
- 70+ radar signs
- Strong educational and encouragement arm



Local Street Speed Limit Reduction

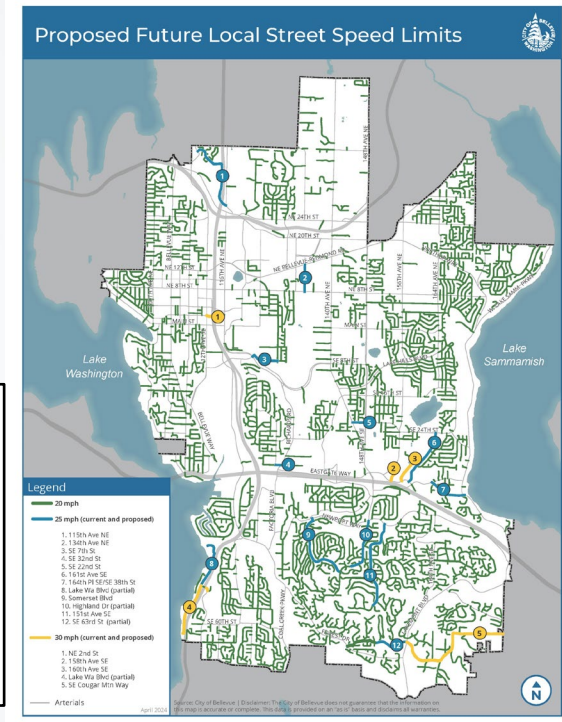
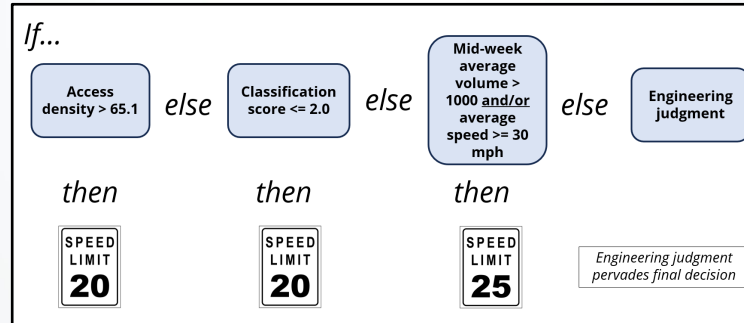


- 2016: state law changed allowing cities to implement 20 mph speed limit without engineering study
- 20 mph speed limit tested (3 neighborhoods over 3 years)
- High-end speeding: reduced 19%
- “Safety starts on your street”



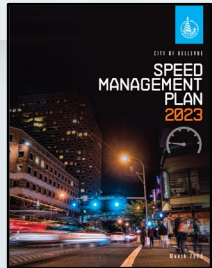
Local Street Speed Limit Reduction

- Subset of streets to remain at 25 mph or 30 mph
- 360 speed limits signs, 160 pavement legends
- Administratively: approved by city Council in October 2024 (updated city code)



Speed Management Plan

- Groundwork for speed limit evaluation (30+ mph streets)
- Identified highest-need streets based on speed probe data
- Developed arterial toolkit of countermeasures



| Strategy 3: Strategic Alignment and Tasks | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Action 5: Create a proactive approach to determining the “recommended” speed limits on multiple corridors.</p> | <p>Establish an approach for determining engineer recommended speeds limits on multiple corridors, including staff leads, sequencing and timeline. While the Speed Limit Setting tool provides a procedure to receive a “suggested” speed from the tool and then develop a “recommended speed” by the engineer(s) (which may better match the roadway context and the Vision Zero 2030 goal), this procedure is limited to a corridor-by-corridor basis.</p> | <p>Develop by Quarter 2, 2024.</p> | <p>Traffic Engineering (Lead) + Mobility Planning & Solutions (Support)</p> |



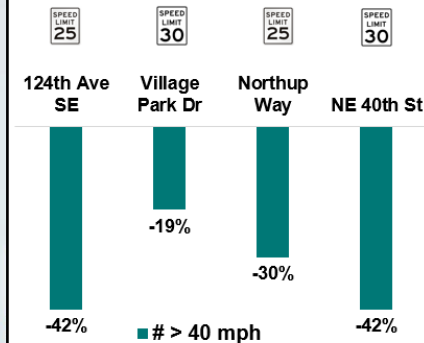
| Countermeasure: | Urban Core | | Urban | | | Suburban | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| | 30 MPH | 35 MPH | 30 MPH | 35 MPH | 40 MPH | 30 MPH | 35 MPH | 40 MPH |
| 1. Horizontal Deflection | | | | | | | | |
| Lateral Shift | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| 2. Vertical Deflection | | | | | | | | |
| Raised Crosswalk | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| Offset/Split Speed Table | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| Raised Intersection | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| Speed Cushion | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| 3. Travel Lane Width Reduction | | | | | | | | |
| Median Island | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Travel Lane Width Reduction | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 4. Pavement Markings/Modifications | | | | | | | | |
| Advisory Speed Marking | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 5. Signing and Speed limit Setting | | | | | | | | |
| Speed Feedback Signs | ● | ● | ● | ● | ○ | ● | ● | ○ |
| Speed Limit Sign Density/Placement | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| Signs Stating Speed Ticket Fine Amount | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 6. Traffic Signal Operations | | | | | | | | |
| Signal Coordination Set for Speed Limit | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| 7. Enforcement Strategies | | | | | | | | |
| Speed Safety Cameras (Automated Enforcement) | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |
| High Visibility Enforcement with Public Campaign | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● | ● |

● Typically appropriate ● Sometimes appropriate ○ Not appropriate

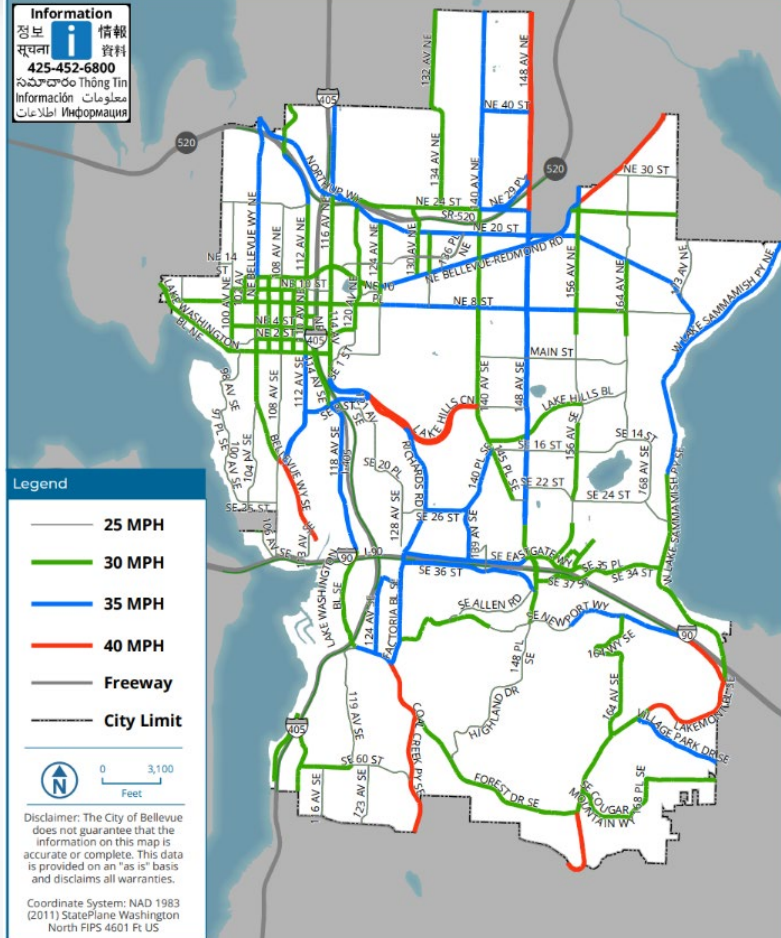
Safe Speeds Bellevue

- Evaluate 30+ mph speed limits
- Target speed approach with underlying standard operating procedure (SOP)
- Tested on 4 streets first
- Robust outreach

Change in High-end Speeding



Belleve Higher Speed Streets Speed Limits of 30 MPH or Greater (June 2025)



Identifying Speed Limits



Conflicts

Frequency of potential conflicts on a street (crossing point density and modal mixing)












+



Activity

How active a street currently is or is expected to be

← Conflicts →

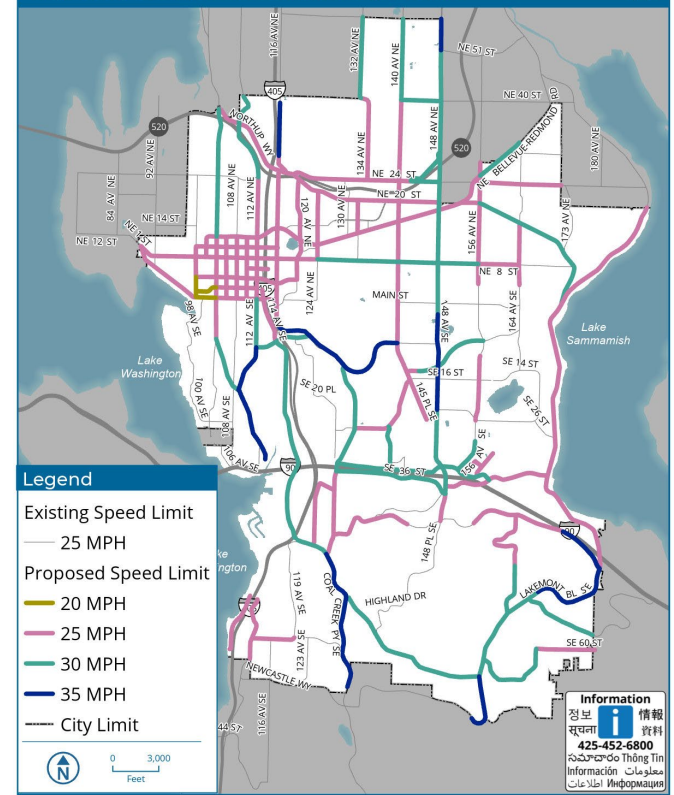
| | High | Moderate | Low |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| High |  |  |  |
| Moderate |  |  |  |
| Low |  |  |  |

* Staff used engineering judgement on streets with high activity and high conflicts to consider a 20 mph speed limit. Staff also used engineering judgement on some other street categories to select a speed limit of either 25 or 30 mph

Proposed Speed Limits

- No 40 mph speed limits
- Proposed changes (by mileage)
 - No change: 21%
 - -5 mph: 59%
 - -10 mph: 20%
- Continued outreach
- Approval in June
- Implementation in 2027+ (phased)
- Additional countermeasures if needed

DRAFT Speed Limits Proposed Speed Limits for All Current 30mph+ Streets



Public Sentiment

“The issue isn't speed limits, it's lack of enforcement that allows a few drivers to drive recklessly.”

“We need to invest in
actual bike and pedestrian
infrastructure.”

“Should have speed
cameras”



Arterial Streets

75%+ think speed of cars affects the safety of people driving, biking, and walking

70%+ say they will follow the speed limit

Local Streets

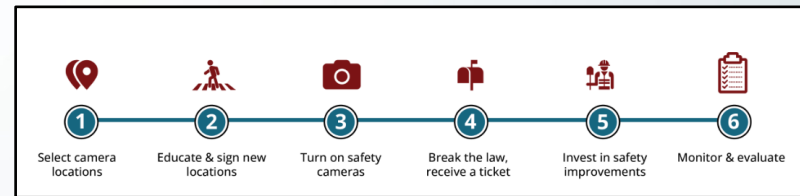
71% of respondents agree/strongly agree that THEY slow down when seeing 20 mph signs



23% of respondents agree/strongly agree that OTHERS slow down when seeing 20 mph signs

Speed Safety Cameras

- School zone and red light cameras in operation since 2009
- State law (2024): expanded use
- Criteria:
 - High-speeding crash network
 - Speeding risk network
 - Police Department citations
- Robust outreach
- 7 locations (14 cameras) planned for 2026



Lessons Learned

1. Tie back to bigger vision.
2. Data. Data. Data.
3. Bring the community along (be omnipresent)
4. Bring the council along.
5. Anticipate the questions.
6. Emphasize: not a panacea.



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