# Section 20.2 SPEED STUDY

### **20.2.1 PURPOSE**

The following study is to accompany the Establishment of Speed Zones EDSM VI.1.1.1. The purpose of the SPEED STUDY is to determine the basic measure of traffic performance. The study is also used to measure speeds at locations under the traffic and environmental conditions prevailing at the time of the study.

#### 20.2.2 EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

Test vehicle (passenger car/vehicle), driver, observer, radar unit, laser unit or stop watch, SPOT SPEED STUDY TABLE (Figure 20.2.1) to input data.

### 20.2.3 PROCEDURE

The following is the minimum that should be collected and/or examined:

- 1. Calculate the 95<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, and 15<sup>th</sup> percentile speeds and the 10 miles per hour pace speed range.
  - **Equipment** Radar Unit, Laser Unit or Stop watch.
  - Locations where drivers can obtain uninterrupted free flow speed. (i.e. tangent sections, outside of braking area for intersection)
  - Sample size a minimum of 100 vehicles of spot speeds should be recorded. If 100 vehicles cannot be achieved, 2 hours of data is sufficient.
  - **Time of Day** Outside of peak hours. Typically 10am-noon or 1pm-3pm depending upon location.
  - Weather dry and sunny
- 2. Note the roadway characteristics, such as but not limited to:
  - Curves
  - Lane width and number of lanes
  - Medians
  - Sight distance
  - Traffic control features and spacing of such
  - Number of driveways
  - Number of side streets
  - ADT
  - Shoulder conditions
  - Pavement Conditions
- 3. Crash analysis for the last 3 years (i.e. abnormal crashes, crash type, crash summary, traffic volumes, etc.)

## 20.2.4 SPEED STUDY REPORT

The report should follow the order below and include all described information.

- 1. Description of roadway characteristics
- 2. Reason for zoning study
- 3. Write up with supporting documentation
- 4. Crash analysis and crash summary with description (i.e. abnormal crashes, crash type, crash summary, traffic volumes, etc.)
- 5. Explanation of additional information deemed necessary by engineering judgment.
- 6. Conclusion
- 7. Proposed Chief Engineer's Order (not required if speed is statutory) The order must include a description containing intersecting street or bridge names, control section and logmiles from Agile Assests for the beginning and end of the zone. An example Chief Engineer's Order is shown below:

"No person shall operate any vehicle at a **speed** in excess of **45 miles per hour** on **State Route LA 447** between (1) a point 470 feet north of its intersection with Crotwell Drive (CS 268-01, LM 6.08) and (2) its intersection with State Route LA 1027 (CS 268-02, LM 0.04), in the Town of Walker, all in Livingston Parish."

8. **Current Speed Zone Map on aerial** (Figure 20.2.2) – Shows the existing speed limit(s), location, logmiles, and speed study locations with the 85<sup>th</sup> and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile speeds identified.

All maps included in the report should follow the coloring scheme below.

	Red - 25 mph Green - 30 mph			
	Yellow - 35 mph			
	Purple - 40 mph			
	Blue - 45 mph			
	Brown - 50 mph			
	Orange - 55 mph			
	Light blue - 60 mph			
	Pink - 65 mph			
	Gray - 70 mph			
	Aqua - 75 mph			

Oak Hill Elementary School Existing

Oak Hill Elementary School
LA 33, CS 162-01
Morehouse Parish

State 10

State 1

Figure 20.2.2 Current Speed Zone Map Example

9. **Suggested Speed Zone Map on aerial** (Figure 20.2.3) – Shows the proposed speed limit (s) location, and logmiles.



Figure 20.2.3 Suggested Speed Zone Map Example

- 10. **Spot Speed Study Table** (Figure 20.2.1) Shows the 95<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile speeds along with the 10 miles per hour pace range.
- 11. **Cumulative Frequency Curve Form** (Figure 20.2.4) Shows a graphical representation of the 95<sup>th</sup>, 85<sup>th</sup>, and 50<sup>th</sup> percentile speeds.

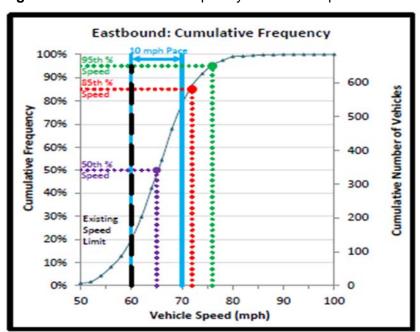


Figure 20.2.4 Cumulative Frequency Curve Example

12. **Crash Data Tables** (See below or <u>Road Safety Triage</u>) – Must include 3 years of crash data describing all types of crashes.

East Baton Rouge Parish East Baton Rouge Parish - Eastbound Crash Analysis East Baton Rouge Parish - Eastbound Crash Analysis 1,000 900 ■ Left/Right Turn 800 Rear-End Crashes 496 432 Sideswipe (Same Direction) Number of Crashes 700 Crash Type Not a Collision with a Motor Vehicle 56 48 2 49 600 Head-On 500 Left/Right Tum ■ Not a Collision with a Moto 827 803 Crash Summary Fatal Crashes 300 ■ Sideswipe (Same Direction) Injury Crashes Annual Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (MVMT Rear-End Crashes 2008 2010 Year of Analysis Fast Baton Rouge Parish - Westbound Crash Analysis East Baton Rouge Parish - Westbound Crash Analysis 900 ■ Left/Right Turn 649 480 516 Rear-End Crashes 800 120 75 Sideswipe (Same Direction) Total Number of Crashes 700 Crash Type Not a Collision with a Motor Vehicle 66 72 Head-On 600 42 41 56 500 Left/Right Tum ■ Not a Collision with a Moto 940 756 400 rash Summary Fatal Crashes 300 ■ Sideswipe (Same Direction) 190 Injury Crashes Annual Million Vehicle Miles Traveled (MVMT 200 Rear-End Crashes 100 ■ Angle Crashes 2008 2009 2010 Year of Analysis

Figure 20.2.5 Crash Data Table Example

### 20.2.5 SPEED LIMIT SIGNS

The following guidelines apply to the length of zones and placement of signs.

- 1. Speed limit signs shall be placed at the beginning of all speed zones.
- 2. Suggested sign spacing for additional speed limit signs:
  - Urban highways a two block interval between signs
  - Rural areas a one mile interval between signs if the speed limit is not statutory
  - After state route intersections
- 3. If the speed limit is statutory, suggested sign spacing is as follows:
  - Rural areas five mile spacing
  - Urban highways one mile spacing
  - After state route intersections

Speed Limit signs indicating the statutory speed limits shall be installed at entrances to the State and, where appropriate, at jurisdictional boundaries in urban areas. A W3-5 Reduced Speed Limit Ahead sign should be used with all speed zones unless there is insufficient room or if the speed zone begins at a stop, signalized, or yield controlled intersection.

Figure 20.2.1 Spot Speed Study Table Example

### SPOT SPEED STUDY

LOCATION: On US 167, 1000' north of the LA 8 intersection, in Bentley.

REPORT # TIME OF STUDY: 10:20 A-11:30 A

 DATE:
 5/29/2013
 WEATHER:
 Partly Cloudy

 DIRECTION OF TRAVEL:
 Southbound
 ROAD CONDITIONS:
 Dry

 ROUTE:
 US 167
 PARISH:
 Grant

CONTROL SECTION: 023-02 POSTED SPEED LIMIT: 45 mph

 MEAN (AVERAGE): 47.0
 50 TH PERCENTILE: 46

 MODE: 51
 85 TH PERCENTILE: 51

MODE: 51 85 TH PERCENTILE: 51
MEDIAN: 46 95 TH PERCENTILE: 55
BOTTOM OF10 MPH PACE SPEED: 43 NO. OF OBSERVATIONS: 104

TOP OF 10 MPH PACE SPEED: 52 % OF VEHICLES IN PACE RANGE: 72.1%

Percent	Percent	SPEED	FREQ.	Percent	Percent
					1 OTCOTIC
		49	3	2.88	64.42
		50	7	6.73	71.15
		51	13	12.50	83.65
		52	5	4.81	88.46
		53	4	3.85	92.31
		54	1	0.96	93.27
		55	1	0.96	94.23
		56	2	1.92	96.15
		57	2	1.92	98.08
		58	2	1.92	100.00
		59			
		60			
		61			
		62			
		63			
		64			
		65			
		66			
		67			
0.96	0.96%	68			
		69			
		70			
1.92	2.88%	71			
		72			
0.96	3.85%	73			
2.88	6.73%	74			
6.73	13.46%	75			
2.88	16.35%	76			
10.58	26.92%	77			
9.62	36.54%	78			
	9.62 10.58 0.96 5.77 7.69	10.58 47.12% 0.96 48.08% 5.77 53.85%	10.58 47.12% 79 0.96 48.08% 80 5.77 53.85%	10.58     47.12%     79       0.96     48.08%     80       5.77     53.85%	10.58 47.12% 79 0.96 48.08% 80 5.77 53.85%