



#### MEETING MINUTES

**Project Name: Centennial Safety Action Plan** 

FHU Reference No.: 123612-01

Meeting Type: Stakeholder Safety Summit

**Meeting Location: City of Centennial Public Works** 

Meeting Date: September 5, 2024

In attendance:

Name	Name Organization Name		Organization
Anna Bunce	Centennial	Melissa Reese-Thacker	South Suburban Parks
Libby Nordeen	Centennial	Chris Vokurka	CDOT Region I
Aubrey Thomas	Centennial	Chris Gulli	Arapahoe County Sheriff
Ala Ahmed	Centennial	Adam Burnson	Arapahoe County Sheriff
Carl Harline	Aurora	Jeremiah Gates	Arapahoe County Sheriff
Erik Braaten	DRCOG	Aaron Heumann	Littleton
Colleen Potton	South Metro Fire	Emily Kleinfelter	Littleton
Anthony Valdez	South Metro Fire	Gaurav Vasisht	Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
Mark Stacks	Douglas County	Amanda Denning	Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
Steven Buckley	Arapahoe County	Ryan Saline	Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
Adam Maxwell	Englewood	Matthew Downey	Felsburg Holt & Ullevig

### **Project Overview**

Anna and Gaurav gave an overview of the project and the intent of the safety summit.

### **Safety Projects**

Attendees were asked to share safety-focused projects they are actively working on or plan to pursue:

- Douglas County:
  - Just completed a crash dashboard for county roadways
  - Future SS4A project upcoming
- Arapahoe County
  - Inverness Drive West road diet construction and some other safety-focused CIP projects
  - Tempe St/Belleview Ave roundabout construction
  - Revising neighborhood traffic management program and signing/striping standards

Kicking off own safety action plan in early 2025

#### Englewood

- Safety intersection audits identify hotspots with DiExSys
- Working on mini-roundabout designs for Dartmouth to address Broadside crashes
- Bicycle corridor improvements on Sherman St (parallel to Broadway) design underway for traffic calming elements
- Aspire to be more proactive about safety actions

#### SSPRD

- Working on a variety of planning studies and design projects to enhance trail safety & comfort (Bear Creek, Mary Carter, High Line Canal)
- Working with municipal partners to improve connections/ between on-street networks and trail system, including crossing locations
- Pursuing opportunities for new trail corridors in Centennial

#### CDOT

- Has been focused largely on improving major corridors in Denver (BRT projects)
- Working with DiExSys to identify specific crash hotspots to focus on
- Region I emphasis on using Flashing Yellow Arrows and omission of phases to serve pedestrians

#### ACSO

- 50 patrol cameras throughout the city average 300 reports per year but mostly emphasize outstanding warrants, violations, etc. not active traffic enforcement
- Pretty robust safe start traffic program with schools during the first few weeks of schools in session, looking to expand the program further into the school year
- Focus on enforcement and engagement; monthly reviews of up-to-date crash stats to determine where to focus
- Monthly meetings with Centennial staff to discuss issues/hotspots and collaborate on solutions
- Federal grant was received for traffic safety officer overtime, additional enforcement & engagement

#### South Metro Fire

- Focus on enforcing the fire code, which sometimes conflicts with traffic safety and pedestrian safety initiatives (e.g., traffic calming has detrimental effect on emergency vehicle access, accommodation of fire trucks leads to road designs which can encourage speeding); always looking to collaborate and be flexible
- Engineered their own traffic table design that has been implemented throughout the district
- Like to be engaged on traffic design efforts
- Lots of education outreach through 2 Safe (Too Safe?) looking to expand the program to additional schools
- Teen Driver Safety Week October 20-26
- Teach defensive driver classes at dedicated facility

#### Littleton

- Kicked off Safer Streets Littleton in 2024 collaborative efforts across multiple jurisdictions;
   includes outreach, planning efforts, pilot implementation projects
- Conducting School Zone Safety Evaluation and Traffic Calming Evaluation
- Added wayfinding signs through city to school routes.
- Designing three different protected intersections with construction intended for 2025
- HSIP projects to improve safety at Broadway/Littleton and Broadway/Mineral
- Lots of emphasis on traffic safety from City Council
- 34 projects underway 13 design, I construction, plus others / studies. Corridor studies for SRTS, partnership with Littleton Public Schools.
- Continuing partnership with LPS on Safe Routes to School efforts; promoting culture changes through art programs and outreach programs

#### DRCOG

- Regional Vision Zero Plan was recently updated
- Developing an updated report for Crash Data Consortium
- Brand new crash dashboard just went live online
- DRCOG has taken a more active role recently in corridor planning and neighborhood planning
- Serve as a resource for local governments

#### Centennial

- Phasing in ATC control cabinets
- Phasing in flashing yellow arrow displays
- Overhauled neighborhood traffic calming program
- Reduced local speed limit from 30 to 25
- Installing RRFBs at trail crossings
- Developing roundabout design standards, plan to pursue implementation funding after that;
   strongly considering opportunities to retrofit legacy intersections from Arapahoe County

#### Aurora

- Developing the Connecting Aurora transportation plan significant focus on multimodal safety
- 13th Ave and Havana corridor studies, also focused on multimodal improvement
- Working on various crosswalk visibility enhancement projects
- Ongoing RRFB implementation throughout the city
- Implementing ADA ramps and median refuges at crossings
- Conducting a before and after study on some of crossing improvement/traffic calming projects
- Will be developing guidelines for uncontrolled bike/ped crossings

### **Safety Mitigation**

Share safety mitigation focus areas your organization is targeting.

#### Littleton:

- Schools are the focus right now data-driven assessment of needed improvements around them
- Looking to increase funding overall for safety initiatives

- No particular mitigation focus area perception vs reality of speeding is tough to manage
- City itself does not focus on education looks to partner with others on that
- Leaning on partners like police and Communications Department as experts in education and enforcement while Public Works focuses on engineering.
- Looking to comprehensively address safety all over the city, not just the really dangerous roads
- Safer Streets Littleton is going beyond goal of zero fatalities with the goal of a comfortable and connected network for multi-modal transportation, that attracts people.

#### South Metro

- Focused on a subset of specific problem intersections Parker Road is a major concern (within Parker city limits)
- Education/Outreach seems to have limited impacts; hoping to partner with Engineering/Public Works departments to make physical interventions
- Distracted driving caused by momentary distractions of systems inside vehicle is a major concern as is parking oversize vehicle parking, obstruction of parking

#### ACSO

- Distracted driving is a major issue not just cellphones; also low awareness of where speed limits change, where school zones are, etc.
- Parking issues all over the place

#### CDOT

- Generally lots of crashes all over the highway system
- Bike/pedestrian safety on the system
- Implementing safety improvements with limited budget

#### SSPRD

- Data limitations with trail safety are an issue and make it challenging to be proactive
- Overflow vehicle parking and traffic around neighborhood parks is a common complaint
- Impacts of e-bikes on trails including high speeds

#### Englewood

• School pick-up/drop-off circulation and safety is a big issue in Englewood and a major focus right now – ignoring signs, speeding, coordination with law enforcement

#### Arapahoe County

- Local Road Safety Plan recommendations are a focus for implementation
- AC SS4A plan will help focus the agency more

#### Douglas County

• Motorcycle crashes in rural areas have been a big issue, large proportion of fatal and severe crashes. Crashes at even low speeds can be very severe.

#### Aurora

- Signal timing adjustments to improve pedestrian safety are being implemented throughout the city
- HAWK signals going in at two schools
- NTCP is focused on speeding on local roads, even where there isn't a significant safety data concern

 Ongoing coordination with APD and Aurora Public Schools – lots of various traffic safety issues at schools – originally designed for more bussing instead of pick-up/drop-off by parents

#### DRCOG

- Act as a technical resource and data resource to member agencies
- Facilitating Vision Zero Working Group
- TIP program helps local agencies acquire funding for safety improvements (\$200M \$400M every four years). A powerful way to shape safety in the future based on what projects are funded.

#### **Counter Measures**

Share counter measures or policy development your organization has in place/upcoming.

#### Aurora

- Went live with crash dashboard that has been helpful to zero in on issues
- Enhanced pedestrian crossings have been effective at encouraging more use and slowing down drivers. Roundabouts, physical changes to roadway have shown effectiveness at slowing people down.
- Funding/Staffing is the main barrier just want to be able to implement more
- Hoping to do before/after studies to quantify safety benefits of physical interventions

#### DRCOG

- Pairing of distinct countermeasures (i.e., redundancy) helps boost effectiveness
- Just mode shift itself can be effective
- Land use that encourages people to use other modes can be a safety measure. Washington State has cited safer land use that encourages people to walk or bike as a strategy to reduce crashes.

#### Littleton

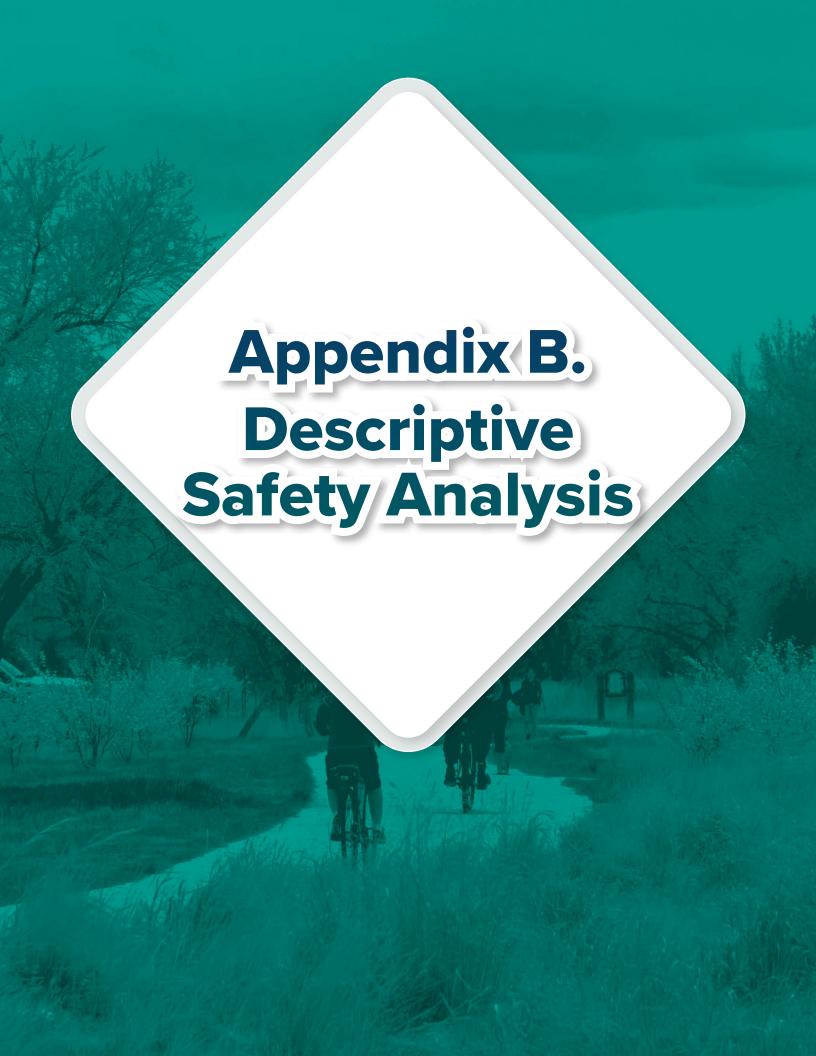
- Kicking off traffic operations/maintenance planning effort to get more organized around data, policies, etc. the lack of policy is hindering effectiveness of making permanent improvements
- Traffic calming measures have shrinking effectiveness over time
- Community has strong feelings about some existing traffic circles because there was a fatality in one community pushback against traffic calming elements is an ongoing challenge
- Some apprehension around "Vision Zero", so the city is de-emphasizing that specific term while still striving for the same mission
- Vision Zero also often has connotations with major arterial corridors while Safer Streets Littleton has more emphasis on neighborhood safety to promote multi-modal access to the front door

#### Centennial

- Suburban land use is a challenge
- Focusing on the umbrella term "livable streets" yet remaining consistent with DRCOG's goals

#### ACOS

- General public doesn't know the traffic safety terminology more education across all channels is beneficial
- Different agencies communicate and do different things internally more regional communication and collaboration on safety initiatives and actions are needed





# **Technical Memorandum**

то:	Anna Bunce, City of Centennial Libby Nordeen, City of Centennial
FROM:	Gaurav Vasisht, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig Ryan Saline, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
DATE:	October 2024
SUBJECT:	Centennial Safety Action Plan (FHU No. 123612-01) Descriptive Safety Analysis

This memorandum has been prepared to document descriptive safety analyses conducted in support of the Centennial Safe Streets for All (SS4A) Comprehensive Safety Action Plan.

### 1. Data Collection

Crash data was obtained from the City of Centennial using *Crash Magic* software to review and document existing safety conditions in the study area. The most recently available five-year period of crash data is from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2023. Crash history from 2020 was notably impacted by the widespread impacts to travel patterns and subsequently crash frequency stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic.

After obtaining crash data, additional data cleaning was conducted to improve usability for the descriptive safety analyses described in this memo. Cleaning tasks included:

- Assigning CDOT crash types based on harmful events, collision types, vehicle movements/directions, and crash narratives
- Exclusion of crashes occurring explicitly occurring on private property (e.g. parking lots)
- Improvement of geocoded latitude/longitude data for crashes resulting in injury or fatality based on crash narratives.
- Inclusion of one fatal crash that occurred in Centennial but was investigated by Colorado State Patrol and not reported in *Crash Magic*



# 2. Crash History

The city-wide crash history for the period of January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2023, was evaluated to understand the magnitude and nature of existing safety concerns within the study area.

During the study period, 5,723 crashes were recorded, of which 4,414 resulted in Property Damage Only (PDO), 1,292 resulted in injuries (1,122 in minor injury, 170 in serious injury), and 17 were fatal collisions. **Table 1** summarizes the total crashes by severity over the five-year study period.

Table 1.	Annual	Crash	History	(2019-2023)
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Year	PDO <sup>1</sup> Crashes	Minor Injury <sup>2</sup> Crashes	Serious Injury <sup>2</sup> Crashes	Fatal <sup>2</sup> Crashes	Total Crashes
2019	1,261	339	43	2	1,645
2020	685	212	24	5	926
2021	772	178	32	2	984
2022	794	178	28	3	1,003
2023	902	215	43	5	1,165
Total	4,414	1,122	170	<b>1</b> 7	5,723
Average	882.8	224.4	34.0	3.4	1,144.6

<sup>1:</sup> PDO = Property Damage Only

As shown in the table, total crash frequency was highest in 2019, then reached a low point in 2020 (likely correlated with decreased travel activities during the COVID-19 pandemic), but has steadily increased in each year from 2021-2023. Similar trends were observed for property damage only (PDO) crashes and minor injury crashes. Severe injury and Fatal crash frequency demonstrated more variation – severe crash frequency ranged between 24-43 crashes per year, while fatal crash frequency ranged between 2-5 crashes per year.

# 3. Crash Analysis

### 3.1 Crash Locations

Crash locations were evaluated to understand what types of facilities within Centennial are more susceptible to injury and fatal crashes. **Figure 1** displays a comparison of crash locations for total and severe (injury and fatal) crashes.

<sup>2:</sup> Injury and Fatal Crashes are often grouped together as "Severe Crashes"



As shown in the figure, intersection and intersection-related crashes represent 52 percent of the total crash frequency over the study period, but 57 percent of the severe crash frequency, suggesting that these crashes are more susceptible to injury and fatal crash outcomes.

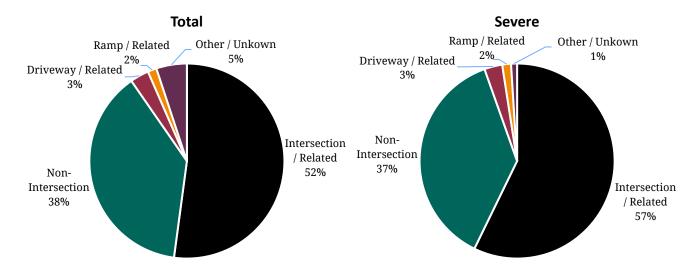


Figure 1. Crash Frequency by Location

# 3.2 Crash Types

Crash types were evaluated to understand which movements and collision types are most common on the corridor and most likely to result in severe (injury and fatal) crashes. **Figure 1** shows the distribution of recorded crash types for total and severe crash frequencies.

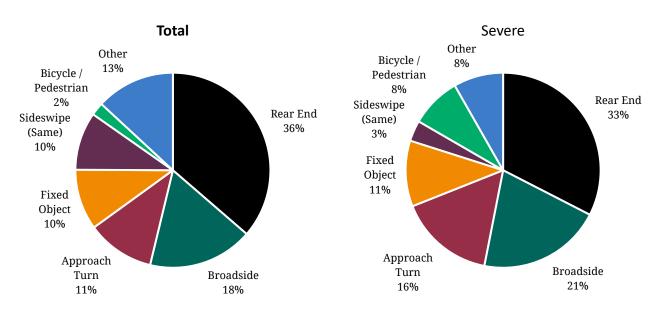


Figure 2. Crash Frequency by Type



Rear End crashes were most common, comprising 36 percent of total crashes. Broadside (18 percent), Approach Turn (11 percent), Fixed Object (10 percent), and Sideswipe Same Direction (10 percent) crashes were the next most common crash types. As depicted in **Figure 2**, there are some differences between the distribution of total and severe (injury and fatal) crash frequencies. This indicates certain crash types may be more susceptible to injury or fatal crashes. For example:

- Broadside crashes represent 18 percent of total crashes but 21 percent of severe crashes
- Approach Turn crashes represent 11 percent of total crashes but 16 percent of severe crashes.
- Bicycle and Pedestrian crashes combined account for just 2 percent of total crashes but 8 percent of severe crashes.

# 3.3 Time of Day

Time of day trends were evaluated to understand the temporal distribution of crash frequency. **Figure 3** displays total and severe crash frequency by time of day. As shown in the figure, crash frequency within the city is highest between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Total and severe crash frequencies exhibit similar trends by time of day. However, severe crash frequency is higher (as a percentage) than total crash frequency from 6 p.m. to 9 a.m.

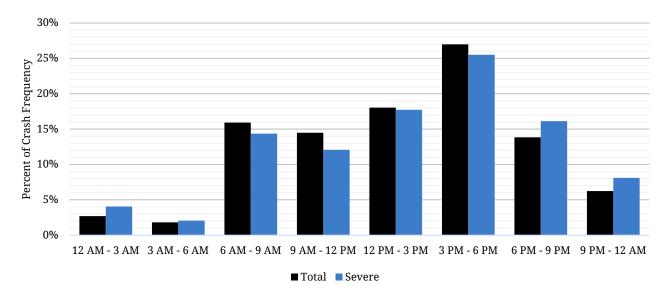


Figure 3. Crash Frequency by Time of Day

### 3.4 Driver Actions

Driver Actions describe specific actions or law violations that led to the crash occurring. Most crashes did not cite a contributing action for the at-fault driver. **Figure 4** displays a comparison of the recorded contributing factors for total and severe crashes. As shown in the



figure, Careless or Reckless Driving is the most frequently cited driver action and is cited in 47 percent of severe (injury and fatal) crashes versus only 35 percent of total crashes. Of note, Careless Driving is often cited as a driver action by law enforcement when there is insufficient evidence of a different traffic violation.

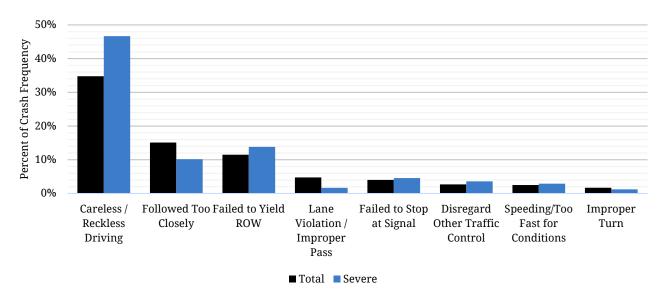


Figure 4. At-Fault Driver Actions

Failure to Yield Right-of-Way, Failure to Stop at Signal, and Disregard of Other Traffic Control driver actions were all cited in a higher percentage of the severe crash frequency than in the total crash frequency.

### 3.5 Driver Contributing Factors

Driver Contributing Factors were evaluated to understand their impact on the recorded crash history. Most crashes did not cite a contributing factor. **Figure 5** displays a comparison of the recorded contributing factors for total and severe crashes.



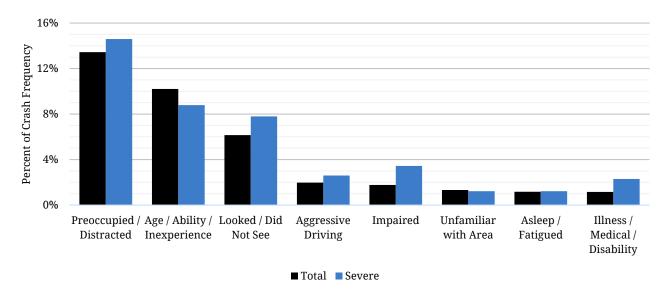


Figure 5. At-Fault Driver Contributing Factors

As shown in the figure, Preoccupied or Distracted driving was the most frequently cited contributing factor and was cited in 15 percent of severe (injury and fatal) crashes versus only 13 percent of total crashes. Additionally, Looked/Did Not See, Aggressive Driving, Impaired Driving, and Illness/Medical/Disability contributing factors were all cited in a higher percentage of the severe crash frequency than in the total crash frequency.

# 3.6 Road User Age Groups

Age groups of road users involved in crashes (excluding passengers of motor vehicles) were evaluated to understand their impact on the recorded crash history. **Figure 6** displays the percentage of crashes that involved at least one road user from each age group. As shown in the figure, young/novice users (ages 0-19) were involved in 20% of the total and severe crashes. Older adult users (age 65 and above) were involved in 19% of total crashes, but 21% of severe crashes.



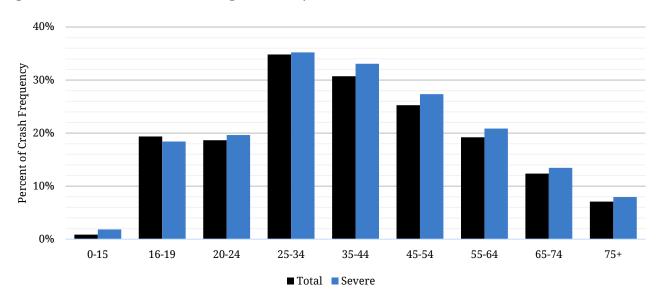


Figure 6. Road User Age Groups

# 4. Fatal Crashes

Seventeen fatal crashes occurred along city roadways during the study period, resulting in 19 persons killed. The following sections provide additional details on each fatal crash.

### March 7, 2019 - Pedestrian

- Location: Ridge Road & Broadway
- **Description:** A pedestrian was crossing Broadway against the traffic signal at Ridge Road and was struck by a northbound motorist. The pedestrian was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited.

### July 8, 2019 - Rear End

- Location: County Line Road east of Colorado Boulevard
- **Description:** A westbound motorist on County Line Road struck a curb near Holly Street and lost the right front tire, then continued to rear end a motorist stopped at the Colorado Boulevard intersection. The driver of the at-fault vehicle was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry pavement; reckless driving and impaired driving were cited as factors for the at-fault driver.

### February 21, 2020 - Fixed Object

Location: Broncos Parkway east of Joplin Court



- Description: A westbound motorist left the roadway on Broncos Parkway, struck guardrail
  on both sides of the road, then struck a bridge structure and the vehicle caught fire. The
  driver was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; reckless driving was cited as a contributing factor.

### February 23, 2020 - Pedestrian

- Location: Himalaya Street north of Gibraltar Way
- **Description:** A pedestrian was crossing Himalaya Street outside of any marked crosswalks north of Gibraltar Way and was struck by a southbound motorist. The pedestrian from injuries sustained in the crash approximately one week later.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-unlighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited.

### March 6, 2020 - Approach Turn

- Location: Arapahoe Road & Vine Street
- **Description:** A westbound left-turning motorist collided with an eastbound motorist. The driver of the left-turning motorist died from injuries sustained in the crash at a later date.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry pavement; the left-turning motorist failed to yield right-of-way to the eastbound motorist.

### May 10, 2020 - Bicycle

- Location: County Line Road & Holly Street
- **Description:** A southbound bicyclist entered the intersection during a red light and was struck by a westbound motorist. The bicyclist was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited.

### October 2, 2020 - Approach Turn

- Location: Otero Ave & University Boulevard
- **Description:** A southbound left-turning motorist collided with a northbound motorcyclist. The motorcyclist was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; reckless driving and aggressive driving were cited as contributing factors. The motorcyclist was estimated to be traveling approximately 50 miles per hour (mph) above the posted speed limit (45 mph) at the time of the crash.

### April 8, 2021 - Fixed Object

• Location: Southbound I-25 near Dry Creek Road



- **Description:** A southbound motorist on I-25 lost control, struck the center median, and subsequently struck two other motorists. The driver of the first vehicle was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited.

### July 15, 2021 - Head On

- Location: Dry Creek Road west of Jackson Street
- Description: An eastbound motorist crossed the double yellow line and struck a westbound motorist. The drivers of both vehicles were killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-unlighted) with wet pavement; neither driver was properly using a seatbelt; reckless driving and aggressive driving were cited as contributing factors.

### February 13, 2022 - Fixed Object

- Location: Reservoir Rd & Himalaya St
- **Description:** A southbound motorist veered right in the intersection of Reservoir Road & Himalaya Street, left the roadway and struck a tree. The vehicle then rolled over and struck a fence. The driver was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited.

### October 16, 2022 - Fixed Object

- Location: Havana Street/Dry Creek Road north of Inverness Drive East
- **Description:** A southbound motorist struck the curb on both sides of the roadway then rolled over on an embankment before returning to the roadway. The driver was ejected during the crash and was killed.
- Contributing Factors: Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry
  pavement; reckless driving, impaired driving, and improper seat belt use were cited as
  contributing factors.

### November 25, 2022 - Broadside

- Location: Smoky Hill Road & Biscay Circle
- **Description:** An eastbound motorcyclist ran a red light and collided with a northbound motorist who was entering the intersection. The motorcyclist was killed.
- Contributing Factors: Crash occurred during the day with clear weather and dry
  pavement; reckless driving and speeding were cited as contributing factors.

### February 14, 2023 - Pedestrian

• Location: Picadilly Street & Netherland Street



- **Description:** A pedestrian was crossing Picadilly Street in a marked crosswalk and was struck by a northbound motorist. The pedestrian was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-unlighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; no driver actions/contributing factors were cited

## March 11, 2023 - Parked Vehicle

- Location: Magnolia Circle west of Newport Street
- Description: A northwest bound motorcyclist failed to navigate the curve in the roadway and struck a parked vehicle. The motorcyclist was killed.
- Contributing Factors: Crash occurred during the day with cloudy weather and dry
  pavement; reckless driving, inexperience, and speeding were cited as contributing factors.

# May 23, 2023 - Fixed Object

- Location: County Line Road & I-25 Northbound Ramps
- **Description:** An eastbound motorist was traveling on County Line Road attempting to turn towards northbound I-25. The vehicle struck guardrail and a signal pole then rolled over. All three occupants of the vehicle were ejected. The driver was killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; reckless driving, inexperience, speeding, and improper seat belt use were cited as contributing factors.

### June 18, 2023 - Fixed Object

- Location: Dry Creek Road & Yosemite Street
- **Description:** An eastbound motorist was traveling at a high rate of speed and went airborne in the intersection of Dry Creek Road & Yosemite Street, after hitting the ground, the motorist lost control and hit a tree, rolled over, and came to rest against a parking garage before catching fire. The driver and a passenger were both killed.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-lighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; reckless driving, was cited as a contributing factor.

### September 23, 2023 - Rear End

- Location: Arapahoe Road & Lima Street
- **Description:** A westbound motorist was distracted by a disturbance from a passenger, leading the driver to stop suddenly near Arapahoe Road & Lima Street. Another westbound motorist rear ended the first vehicle. The passenger in the first vehicle died as a result of injuries sustained in the crash.
- **Contributing Factors:** Crash occurred at night (dark-unlighted) with clear weather and dry pavement; careless driving and distracted driving were cited as contributing factors.



# 5. High Frequency Locations

A preliminary review of high-frequency crash locations was conducted to evaluate the spatial distribution of severe (injury and fatal) crashes that occurred within the city.

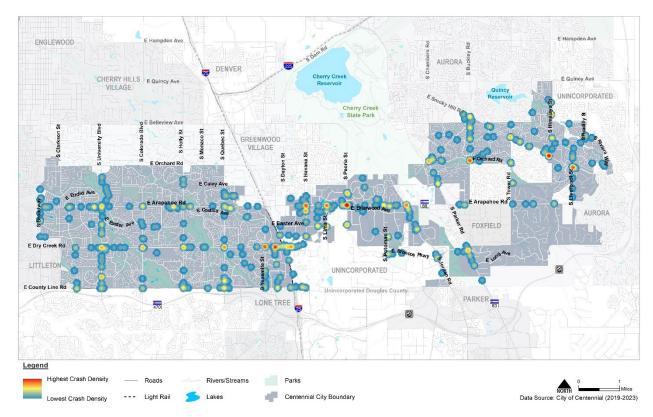
**Figure** 7 displays the distribution of intersection and intersection-related crashes. As shown, the highest density of severe crashes often occurs at the intersection of major arterial roadways, for example:

- Arapahoe Road & Peoria Street
- Dry Creek Road & Chester Street/Alton Court
- Smoky Hill Road & Himalaya Street

**Figure 8** displays the distribution of segment crashes. As shown, the highest density of severe crashes often occurs along major arterial roadways, for example:

- Interstate 25 ramps
- Dry Creek Road
- Parker Road
- University Boulevard
- Arapahoe Road

Figure 7. Severe Crash Density - Intersection Crashes





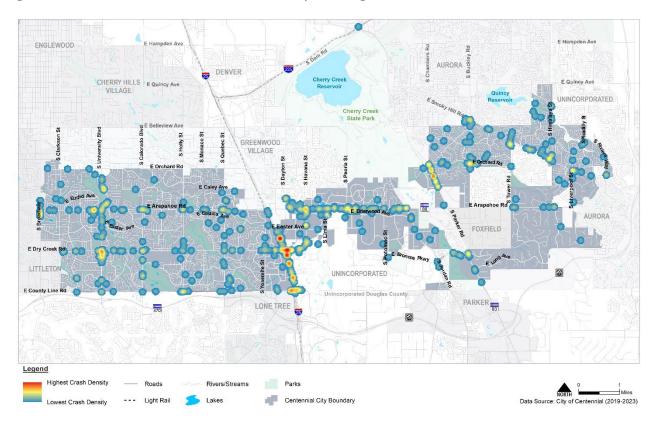


Figure 8. Severe Crash Density – Segment Crashes

# 6. Summary and Next Steps

This memorandum has been prepared to document descriptive safety analyses that will be included in the Comprehensive Safety Action Plan. Centennial's crash frequency decreased from 2019 to 2020 but has steadily increased year-over-year from 2020 through 2023. Some crash types and factors were found to have a higher frequency in severe (injury and fatal) crashes and need further evaluation, such as:

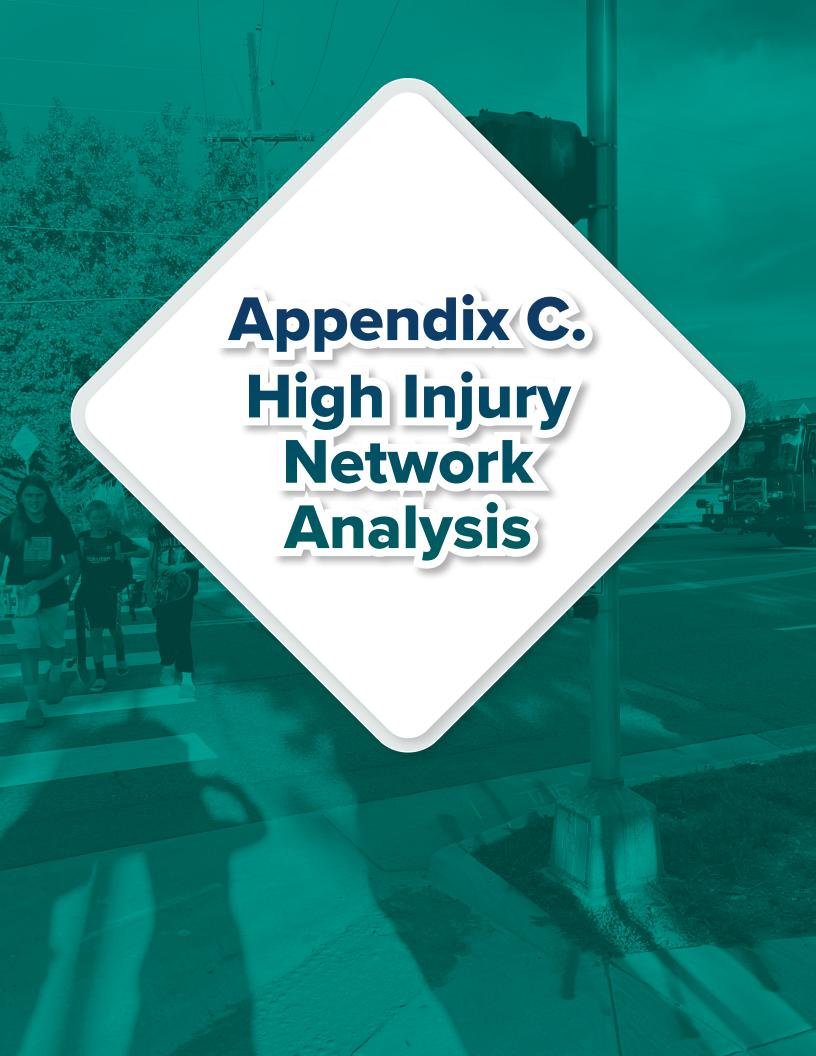
- Broadside, Approach Turn, Bicycle/Pedestrian crash types
- Nighttime crashes (6 p.m. 6 a.m.)
- Careless/Reckless driving, Failure to Yield Right-of-Way driver actions
- Preoccupied, Impaired, Looked Did not See contributing factors.

Next steps for the crash analysis will include:

- Development of a high-injury network to identify corridors and intersections with high crash rates based on historic data.
- Systemic crash analysis to identify focus crash types and contextual roadway factors that are most commonly associated with crashes resulting in injury or fatality.



 Development of a high-risk network that, when paired with the high-injury network, helps identify some target areas for improvements.





# **Technical Memorandum**

то:	Anna Bunce, City of Centennial Libby Nordeen, City of Centennial
FROM:	Gaurav Vasisht, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig Ryan Saline, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
DATE:	November 2024
SUBJECT:	Centennial Safety Action Plan (FHU No. 123612-01) High-Injury Network Development

This memorandum has been prepared to document the development process of the High Injury Network (HIN) for the Centennial Safe Streets for All (SS4A) Comprehensive Safety Action Plan.

### 1. Introduction

Development of a High Injury Network (HIN) is a method of network screening used to identify the portions of the transportation system that are most susceptible to injury and fatal crash frequency. Once determined, the HIN can be used to help understand patterns of injury and fatality and focus countermeasures to a handful of locations where safety benefits can be maximized given limited resources.

### 2. Data Collection

# 2.1 Roadway Network

Roadway network data was obtained from the City of Centennial open data records. Using this base dataset, two unique networks were developed: 1) intersections and 2) roadway segments.

Intersections points were identified at locations where roadway segments crossed. In total, 2,902 unique intersections were identified.

Roadway segments for the HIN were limited to functional classes of Interstate, Arterial, and Collector, resulting in approximately 159 centerline miles of roadway to be evaluated. This subset of segments was then split at all intersections. Additionally, since uniform segment length is a key factor in HIN analysis, long segments were broken to achieve a more uniform segment length between 0.2 miles and 0.4 miles.



#### 2.2 Crashes

Crash data used to develop the HIN was obtained from the City of Centennial using *Crash Magic* software for the five-year period from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2023. A total of 5,723 crashes were recorded during the analysis period, of which 17 were fatal, 170 resulted in serious injury, and 1,122 resulted in minor injury. In many cases, HIN development tends to focus on fatal and serious injury (KSI) crashes only. However, due to the small sample size in Centennial, the HIN development process included minor injury crashes.

Crash data was separated into intersection and non-intersection categories. Intersection and related crashes accounted for 52 percent of the total crash history (2,983 total crashes) and 57 percent of the severe crash history (749 injury and fatal crashes). Non-intersection crashes accounted for 48 percent of the total crash history (2,740 total crashes) and 43 percent of the severe crash history (560 injury and fatal crashes).

## 2.3 Joining Roadway and Crash Data

Intersection crashes were joined to defined intersection points assuming a 200-foot buffer for each intersection. Non-intersection crashes were joined to defined roadway segments assuming a 50-foot buffer for each segment.

2,372 of 2,983 intersection and related crashes were joined to intersection points on the roadway network, including 664 of 749 severe (injury and fatal) crashes. The average frequency was 0.28 severe crashes per intersection, with a standard deviation of 1.32 crashes.

2,037 of 2,740 non-intersection crashes were joined to segments on the roadway network, including 428 of 560 severe (injury and fatal) crashes. The average frequency was 3.28 severe crashes per mile per segment, with a standard deviation of 6.51 crashes per mile.

### 3. HIN Selection

## 3.1 Severe Crash Frequency

A subset of intersections and segments were selected to the HIN based on their relative severe (injury and fatal) crash frequency.

Intersections were ranked by severe crash frequency. Intersections with a top 15 ranking of severe crash frequency were included in the HIN. This included 20 total locations with nine (9) or more severe crashes.

Segments were ranked by severe crash density (severe crashes per mile). After this ranking, segments associated with the first 50 percent of cumulative severe crashes were included in the HIN. This included 78 segments totaling approximately 13.6 miles.



# 3.2 Weighted Crash Severity Index

Weighted Crash Severity Index (WCSI) describes a metric used to rank locations based on crash risk using an index value for each crash severity. The WCSI for a location is equal to the sum of weighted crash values. Index values for the WCSI used in this study were based on USDOT's monetized values of crashes by KABCO level. The index value is equal to the ratio of monetary values of a given severity level versus the next level down:

•	Fatal	(K) = 11
•	Evident Incapacitating (Serious) Injury	(A) = 5
•	Evident Non-Incapacitating Injury	(B) = 2
•	Complaint of Injury	(C) = 1
•	Property Damage Only	(O) = 0

Intersections were ranked by WCSI. Intersections with a top 15 ranking of WCSI were included in the HIN. This included 16 total locations with a WCSI of 19 or higher. 14 of the 16 locations were also included in the HIN based on severe crash frequency.

Segments were ranked by WCSI density (WCSI divided by length). After this ranking, segments associated with the first 50 percent of cumulative WCSI were included in the HIN. This included 72 segments totaling approximately 13.5 miles. 14 of the 16 locations were also included in the HIN based on severe crash frequency. 61 of the 72 segments (11.1 of 13.5 miles) were also included in the HIN based on severe crash frequency.

# 3.3 Fatal Crash Frequency

Seven (7) intersections were included in the HIN due to a fatal crash recorded at the intersection, but not enough severe (injury and fatal) crashes to support inclusion due to severe crash frequency or WCSI.

# 4. HIN Refinement

# 4.1 Network Smoothing

Several pieces of the roadway network were added or removed from the HIN to 1) filter out short, isolated locations, and 2) connect segments by adding links to the HIN to create continuous corridors. Additionally, some intersections were added to the HIN based on total crash frequency and proximity to HIN segments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> United States Department of Transportation. November 2024. *Benefit-Cost Analysis Guidance for Discretionary Grant Programs (Table A-1).* 



## 4.2 Staff Input

Based on input from Centennial staff, a handful of segments were removed from the HIN based local context and knowledge of the areas of concern, as well as the expected impacts of recently completed projects that are not reflected in the historic crash data.

#### 4.3 Additional Locations

Intersection locations were added to the HIN which had not previously been identified due to missing data along the City Boundary. This mostly affected ramp terminal intersections along Interstate 25 (I-25).

# 5. Final High Injury Network

**Figure 1** displays the HIN, which includes 33 intersections and 20 corridors totaling approximately 17 centerline miles. The HIN includes 43 percent (2,261 of 5,273) of total crashes and 44 percent (573 of 1,309) of severe crashes, and accounts for 10 percent (17 of 159 miles) of the total centerline roadway length in Centennial.

**ENGLEWOOD** AURORA DENVER Cherry Creel CHERRY HILLS E Quincy Ave E Quincy Ave VILLAGE UNINCORPORATED GREENWOOD E Orchard Rd AURORA FOXFIELD E Dry Creek Rd UNINCORPORATED PARKER 83 LONE TREE 470 Centennial City Boundary HIN Intersections HIN Segments

Figure 1. High Injury Network



#### 5.1 Intersections

**Table 1** displays a summary of the HIN intersections and associated crash frequency. 33 of 2,902 intersections (1 percent) were included in the HIN. Of the 749 severe intersection crashes, 321 (43 percent) occurred at HIN intersections.

### 5.2 Corridors

Corridors were defined as any series of contiguous segments along the same roadway. **Table 2** displays a summary of the HIN corridors and associated crash frequency. 21 unique corridors were identified in the HIN, totaling 16.7 miles (10 percent). Of the 560 severe non-intersection crashes, 252 (45 percent) occurred on HIN corridors.



Table 1. Summary of HIN Intersections

Main Street	Cross Street	Traffic Control Type	Total Crashes	Severe <sup>1</sup> Crashes	WCSI <sup>2</sup>
S Broadway	E Highline Cir	Two-Way Stop	4	1	11
E Arapahoe Rd	S Vine St	Signal	18	6	22
S University Blvd	E Arapahoe Rd	Signal	44	8	9
S University Blvd	E Dry Creek Rd	Signal	24	9	14
S University Blvd	E Otero Ave	Signal	25	9	30
E Dry Creek Rd	S Colorado Blvd	Signal	20	9	22
E County Line Rd	S Colorado Blvd	Signal	12	3	18
E County Line Rd	S Holly St	Signal	20	7	18
E Arapahoe Rd	S Quebec St	Signal	45	5	6
E Dry Creek Rd	S Quebec St	Signal	38	11	23
E Dry Creek Rd	S Yosemite St	Signal	42	15	38
E Dry Creek Rd	S Alton Ct / S Chester St	Signal	52	17	29
E Dry Creek Rd	I-25 SB Ramps	Signal	18	4	5
E Dry Creek Rd	I-25 NB Ramps	Signal	44	7	10
E Arapahoe Rd	S Havana St	Signal	68	15	29
S Havana St	E Costilla Ave / E Briarwood Ave	Signal	27	9	15
E Arapahoe Rd	S Lima St	Signal	44	13	18
S Lima St	E Easter Ave	Signal	15	9	14
S Peoria St	E Caley Ave	Two-Way Stop	18	8	19
E Arapahoe Rd	S Peoria St	Signal	93	22	51
S Peoria St	E Easter Ave	Signal	34	8	15
E Arapahoe Rd	S Potomac St	Signal	47	12	20



Main Street	Cross Street	Traffic Control Type	Total Crashes	Severe <sup>1</sup> Crashes	WCSI <sup>2</sup>
E Arapahoe Rd	S Jordan Rd	Signal	45	13	20
S Parker Rd	E Orchard Rd	Signal	39	9	11
S Parker Rd	E Fair Pl / S Lewiston Wy	Signal	31	6	9
S Parker Rd	E Broncos Pkwy / E Jamison Ave	Signal	31	9	12
E Orchard Rd	S Buckley Rd	Signal	57	15	25
E Smoky Hill Rd	S Tower Rd	Signal	37	8	9
E Smoky Hill Rd	S Biscay Cir	Signal	8	4	14
S Reservoir Rd / S Himalaya St	S Himalaya St	Signal	4	3	14
S Himalaya St	E Chenango Dr / E Chenango Ave	Signal	37	11	19
E Smoky Hill Rd	S Himalaya St / E Orchard Rd	Signal	66	19	29
E Smoky Hill Rd	S Picadilly St / S Liverpool St	Signal	44	17	41

Notes: 1: Severe includes Injury and Fatal crashes; 2: WCSI = Weighted Crash Severity Index



Table 2. Summary of HIN Corridors

Roadway	Start	End	Length (miles)	Total Crash/mi	Severe <sup>1</sup> Crash/mi	WCSI <sup>2</sup> per mile
S Broadway	n.o. E Highline Cir (City Limits)	s.o. E Costilla Ave (City Limits)	0.34	68.4	23.8	50.6
S Clarkson St	E Mineral Ave	E County Line Rd	0.52	13.4	5.8	28.8
S University Blvd	E Cresthill Ave	E Commons Ave / E Easter Ave	1.01	77.9	17.8	28.6
E Arapahoe Rd	S Race St	S University Blvd	0.25	96.8	24.2	48.4
S University Blvd	S Knolls Wy	E Otero Cir	1.00	51.2	13.0	24.1
E Dry Creek Rd	S Clarkson St	S Colorado Blvd	1.64	26.9	6.7	16.5
S Holly St	E Otero Ave	E County Line Rd	0.17	34.3	5.7	28.6
E Dry Creek Rd	S Yosemite St	Inverness Dr E	0.94	213.1	37.3	82.1
S Chester St	E Dry Creek Rd	E Panorama Dr	0.20	25.3	10.1	15.2
E County Line Rd	S Chester St	Inverness Dr W	0.70	122.1	27.3	63.2
S Clinton St	E Easter Ave	s.o. E Geddes Ave (City Limits)	0.36	13.8	11.0	27.5
S Havana St	E Arapahoe Rd	Inverness Dr E	0.97	50.3	12.3	28.7
E Costilla Ave	S Fulton St	S Havana St	0.30	10.1	3.4	16.9
E Arapahoe Rd	S Galena St	S Jordan Rd	2.64	98.5	17.1	36.8
S Parker Rd	E Orchard Rd	E Fair Pl / S Lewiston Wy	0.59	181.6	49.2	78.1
E Broncos Pkwy	S Jordan Rd	S Parker Rd	0.84	27.2	5.9	21.3
S Parker Rd	n.o. E Broncos Pkwy (City Limits)	s.o. E Broncos Pkwy (City Limits)	0.33	73.3	15.3	21.4
E Orchard Rd	S Parker Rd	S Telluride St	1.29	25.6	7.8	17.1
S Tower Rd	E Smoky Hill Rd	E Berry Rd	0.24	41.2	24.7	70.0
E Smoky Hill Rd	S Tower Rd	S Picadilly St / S Liverpool St	1.70	32.3	6.5	12.3
S Himalaya St / E Orchard Rd	E Crestline Cir / E Berry Dr	s.o. E Smoky Hill Rd (City Limits)	0.64	26.5	12.5	37.5

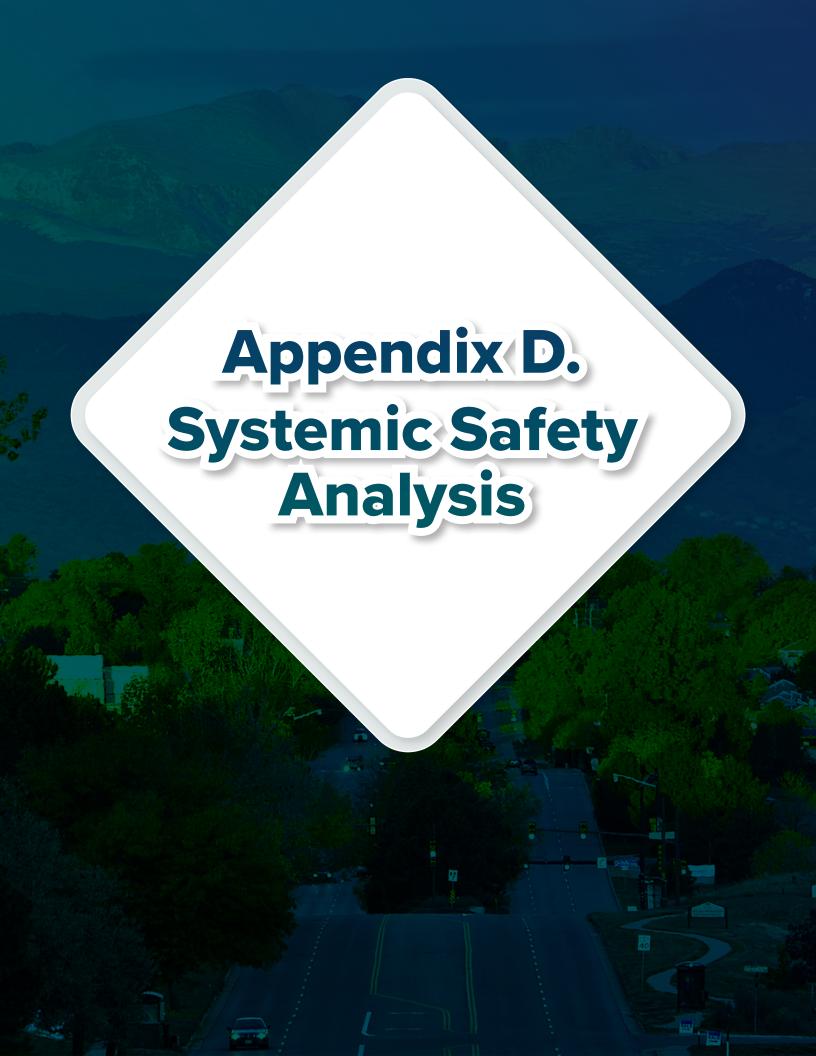
Notes: 1: Severe includes Injury and Fatal crashes; 2: WCSI = Weighted Crash Severity Index



# 6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of the High Injury Network (HIN) identifies key locations within the transportation network that are most susceptible to injury and fatal crashes. The analysis utilized crash data from 2019 to 2023 to prioritize locations with high crash frequencies and severity. The HIN includes 33 intersections and 20 corridors, totaling approximately 17 centerline miles of roadway, which account for 43% of all crashes and 44% of severe crashes in Centennial.

The methodology applied in this study involved ranking intersections and roadway segments by both severe crash frequency and Weighted Crash Severity Index (WCSI). Intersections and segments representing the top 15% in terms of severe crash frequency and WCSI density were selected for inclusion in the HIN. Additionally, locations were added or removed based on local context and knowledge, as well as the expected impact of recently completed infrastructure projects. These findings will help inform the identification of future implementation strategies, actions, and countermeasures.





# **Technical Memorandum**

TO:	Anna Bunce, City of Centennial
FROM:	Gaurav Vasisht, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig Ryan Saline, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
DATE:	October 2024
SUBJECT:	Centennial Safety Action Plan (FHU No. 123612-01) Systemic Safety Analysis – Focus Crashes

This memorandum has been prepared to document the selection of Focus Crashes which will be evaluated in the systemic safety analysis in support of the Centennial Safe Streets for All (SS4A) Safety Action Plan. Crash data from the City of Centennial was collected from *Crash Magic* for the period from January 1, 2019, to December 31, 2023, to conduct this analysis.

# 1. Overrepresented Crashes

The following crash types and contributing factors were identified as overrepresented in the fatal and serious injury (KSI) and/or fatal and injury (Severe) crash histories compared to the total five-year crash record for the City:

- Number of Users
  - 1-Vehicle Crash
  - 3+ Vehicle Crash
- Location
  - Ran Off Road Left
- Crash Type
  - Approach Turn
  - Bicycle
  - Broadside
  - Fixed Object
  - Head On
  - Pedestrian
- Road Condition
  - Dry
- Weather
  - Clear

- Lighting
  - Dark-Lighted
  - Dark-Unlighted
- Involved Vehicle Types
  - Motorcycle
  - Pickup/SUV
- Involved Road User Ages
  - 65+
- At-Fault Vehicle Movements
  - Going Straight
  - Making Left-Turn
  - Negotiating a Curve
  - Traveled Wrong Way
  - Other Vehicle Movement

- At-Fault Driver Action
  - Careless/Reckless
     Driving
  - Disregarded Other Traffic Control
  - Failed to Yield ROW
- At-Fault Driver Contributing Factor
  - Illness/Medical/
     Disability
  - Impairment
  - Looked/Did Not See
  - Other Contributing Factor



- Other
  - Involving Impaired Driver
- Involving Improper Seat Belt Use

**Table 1** displays a summary of the Total, Killed and Seriously Injured (KSI), and Severe (fatal and injury) crash frequencies of all overrepresented crashes.

Table 1. Summary of Overrepresented Crashes (2019-2023)

Overrepresented Crash	Total Crashes	KSI Crashes	Severe Crashes
Total	5,723	187	1,309
1-Vehicle Crash	714	62	250
3+ Vehicle Crash	653	29	217
Ran Off Road (Left)	117	9	39
Approach Turn	644	31	208
Bicycle	58	10	48
Broadside	997	38	269
Fixed Object	575	29	142
Head On	66	12	38
Pedestrian	66	22	62
Dry Road	4,639	169	1,131
Clear Weather	4,514	157	1,099
Dark (Lighted)	950	34	270
Dark (Unlighted)	388	25	106
Involving a Motorcycle	92	26	67
Involving a Pickup/SUV	3,025	94	728
Involving Road User Aged 65+	408	23	104
Going Straight	2,679	82	659
Making Left-Turn	964	39	274
Negotiating a Curve	57	5	23
Traveled Wrong Way	28	5	16
Other Vehicle Movement	165	15	40
Careless/Reckless Driving	1,970	91	604
Disregarded Other Traffic Control	153	6	46
Failed to Yield Right-of-Way	646	21	176
Illness/Medical/Disability	65	8	30
Impairment	100	9	44
Looked/Did Not See	341	17	96



Overrepresented Crash	Total Crashes	KSI Crashes	Severe Crashes
Other Contributing Factor	832	25	264
Involving Impaired Driver	233	15	90
Involving Improper Seat Belt Use	140	26	66

# 2. Focus Crash Refinement

Refinement to the list of overrepresented crashes was conducted to develop a selection of Focus Crashes that will be used for more detailed systemic safety analysis. Through this refinement process, some overrepresented crash types and contributing factors were removed from the list of Focus crashes based on their status as the normal travel condition, redundancy with other crashes, lack of total crash frequency, unique scenarios found within crash trees, or additional stakeholder input.

#### 2.1 Normal Condition

Multiple crash types were removed from the list of Focus Crashes based on their status as the "normal condition" within the crash history:

- Dry Road: Dry Road conditions were identified as an overrepresented contributing factor but represent a normal state for road conditions and are therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- **Clear Weather:** Clear Weather conditions were identified as an overrepresented contributing factor but represent a normal state of weather and are therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- **Going Straight:** Going Straight movements were identified as an overrepresented contributing factor but represent a normal state of and are therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.

## 2.2 Redundancy

Multiple crash types and contributing factors were removed from the list of Focus Crashes based on their redundancy with other crashes:

- 1-Vehicle Crash: Approximately 87 percent of crashes involving only one vehicle were Bicycle, Pedestrian, or Fixed Object crashes, which are also identified as focus crashes. 1-Vehicle Crash was therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes since it is a less specific crash characteristic.
- Ran Off Road (Left): Nearly 90 percent of Run Off Road Left Side crashes were Fixed Object crashes, which is also identified as a focus crash. Ran Off Road (Left) was therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes since it is a less specific crash characteristic.



- Impairment (At-Fault Driver Contributing Factor): Impairment (At-Fault Driver Contributing Factor) and Involving Impaired Driver are both overrepresented but are redundant. Impairment (At-Fault Driver Contributing Factor) was therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes due to smaller sample size.
- Making Left-Turn: Nearly 85 percent of crashes involving left-turns were Approach Turn, Broadside, Bicycle, or Pedestrian, which are all redundant overrepresented crash types.
   Making Left-Turn movements were therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes since it is a less specific crash characteristic.

# 2.3 Total Crash Frequency

Multiple crash types and contributing factors had less than 100 total crashes occur throughout the city and were therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes:

- Bicycle (Crash Type) & Pedestrian (Crash Type): Bicycle and Pedestrian crashes were identified as an overrepresented crash types but had less than 100 total crashes each. These crashes were combined into a single Bicycle/Pedestrian crash type for further evaluation.
- **Head On:** Head On crashes were identified as an overrepresented crash type but had less than 100 total crashes and were therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- **Involving a Motorcycle:** Crashes involving at least one motorcycle were identified as overrepresented but had less than 100 total crashes and were therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- Negotiating a Curve: Crashes involving an at-fault motorist who was negotiating a curve
  were identified as overrepresented but had less than 100 total crashes and were therefore
  removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- Traveled Wrong Way: Crashes involving an at-fault motorist who traveled the wrong way
  were identified as overrepresented but had less than 100 total crashes and were therefore
  removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- Illness/Medical/Disability: Illness/Medical/Disability was identified as an overrepresented contributing factor but had less than 100 total crashes and was therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes.



# 2.4 Stakeholder Input

Through conversations with Arapahoe County Sheriff's Office (ACSO), some contributing factors that were identified as overrepresented are frequently used by law enforcement as catch-all fields when specific information about a crash cannot be determined. These factors were therefore removed from the list of Focus Crashes:

- Careless/Reckless Driving: Careless and Reckless Driving citations are often used by ACSO
  when other specific driver actions in a crash cannot be determined. Therefore, this field
  was removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- Other Vehicle Movement: Other Vehicle Movement does not describe a specific set of vehicle movements but is seemingly used when detailed information about the crash is not available. Therefore, this field was removed from the list of Focus Crashes.
- Other Contributing Factor: Other Contributing Factor does not describe a specific set of factors but is seemingly used when detailed information about the crash is not available. Therefore, this field was removed from the list of Focus Crashes.

Crashes involving three or more motorists are an overrepresented crash type, but discussions throughout the refinement process concluded that the number of vehicles involved in a crash has a degree of random variability and there are no direct countermeasures to address these crashes. Therefore, this field was removed from the list of Focus Crashes.

Following discussions with staff at City of Centennial, age-related trends in crash frequency were investigated as a possible contributing factor to KSI and Severe crashes. Two key road user groups were identified: young/novice users (ages 0-19) and older adults (ages 65 and above). Crashes with at least one road user aged 65 and above are overrepresented and therefore included in the list of Focus Crashes.

### 2.5 Crash Trees

Crash trees were developed for all overrepresented crash types to evaluate the frequency of crashes in specific roadway conditions and eliminate crash types and contributing factors from the list of Focus Crashes if potential countermeasures are beyond the scope of the safety action plan (e.g. high crash frequency on freeways controlled by other jurisdictions).

After developing and evaluating crash trees, there were no crash types or contributing factors that demonstrated a high propensity for occurring on interstates or state highways. However, it was found that if only city streets are considered, KSI and Severe crash frequency would not support Looked/Did Not See as an overrepresented contributing factor. Therefore, Looked/Did Not See was removed from the list of Focus Crashes.



### 3. List of Focus Crashes

After completing the refinement process, including consideration of input from stakeholders, the following list of 11 Focus Crashes will be advanced for use in conducting systemic safety analysis:

- Approach Turn
- Broadside
- Fixed Object
- Bicycle/Pedestrian
- Dark (Lighted)
- Dark (Unlighted)
- Involving a Pickup/SUV
- Involving Road User Aged 65+
- Disregarded Other Traffic Control
- Involving Impaired Driver
- Involving Improper Seat Belt Use

### 4. Next Steps

Using this list of Focus Crashes, systemic safety analysis will continue with the following steps:

- Map locations of Focus Crashes
- Pair crash data with roadway and land use attributes from GIS
- Identify Critical Roadway Attributes that are significant risk factors for Focus Crashes
- Develop Countermeasure Toolbox based on Critical Roadway Attributes and Focus Crashes
- Identify/screen locations to develop a prioritized list of potential locations for systemic safety improvements



### **Technical Memorandum**

TO:	Anna Bunce, City of Centennial
FROM:	Gaurav Vasisht, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig Ryan Saline, Felsburg Holt & Ullevig
DATE:	January 2025
SUBJECT:	Centennial Safety Action Plan (FHU No. 123612-01) Systemic Safety Analysis – High-Risk Network

This memorandum has been prepared to document the development process of the High-Risk Network (HRN) for the Centennial Safe Streets for All (SS4A) Comprehensive Safety Action Plan.

### 1. Introduction

Development of a High-Risk Network (HRN) is a method of network screening used to identify the portions of the transportation system with characteristics that are most closely associated with the Focus Crashes that were previously identified. Once determined, the HRN can be used to identify locations without substantial crash history that could be candidates for proactive treatments to prevent crashes in the future.

### 2. Data Collection

## 2.1 Join Crash Data with Roadway Attributes

Crash data was joined with roadway attribute data, including the following characteristics:

- Signalized Intersection
- Functional Classification
  - Interstate
  - Major Arterial
  - Minor Arterial
  - Major Collector
  - Minor Collector
  - Local

- Number of Lanes
  - Two-Lane Road
  - Four-Lane Road
  - 6-Lane Road
- Posted Speed Limit
  - 25 MPH or less
  - 30-40 MPH
  - 45 MPH or more

- Volume-to-Capacity Ratio
  - Uncongested
  - Approaching Congested
  - Near Capacity/Congested
  - Over Capacity/Highly Congested
- Walksheds
  - 10-Minute School Walkshed
  - 10-Minute Recreation Walkshed
  - 10-Minute Transit Walkshed



# 3. High-Risk Factors

# 3.1 Identifying Overrepresented Characteristics

Select Focus Crashes were identified to include in the High-Risk analysis:

- Approach Turn
- Broadside
- Fixed Object
- Bicycle/Pedestrian
- Dark (Lighted)
- Dark (Unlighted)
- Road User Age 65+

Roadway characteristics associated with specific Focus Crashes were evaluated using the binomial distribution to determine if they are overrepresented relative to their total frequency within the citywide crash history. As a result, a subset of roadway characteristics were identified as High-Risk Factors for each Focus Crash.

# 3.2 Summary of High-Risk Factors

**Table 1** displays a summary of the High-Risk Factors for each Focus Crash. Additionally, the table displays the minimum number of High-Risk Factors that overlap to be considered part of the High-Risk Network.



Table 1. Summary High-Risk Factors by Focus Crash

Focus Area:	Approach Turn	Broadside	Fixed Object	Bicycle/ Pedestrian	Dark (Lighted)	Dark (Unlighted)	Road User Age 65+
High-Risk Factors:	<ul> <li>Signalized Intersection</li> <li>Major Arterial</li> <li>Minor Collector</li> <li>Four-Lane Road</li> <li>Speed Limit = 30-40 MPH</li> <li>Approaching Congestion (V/C = 0.7-0.9)</li> <li>Congested (V/C = 0.9-1.2)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Minor Arterial</li> <li>Major Collector</li> <li>Four-Lane Road</li> <li>Speed Limit = 30-40 MPH</li> <li>Uncongested (V/C &lt; 0.7)</li> <li>Approaching Congestion (V/C = 0.7-0.9)</li> <li>10-Minute School Walkshed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Minor Arteria</li> <li>Major Collector</li> <li>Two-Lane Road</li> <li>10-Minute Recreation Walkshed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Four-Lane Road</li> <li>Speed Limit = 30-40 MPH</li> <li>Uncongested (V/C = less than 0.7)</li> <li>10-Minute School Walkshed</li> <li>10-Minute Transit Walkshed</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Four-Lane Road</li> <li>10-Minute         Recreation         Walkshed</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Signalized Intersection</li> <li>Major Arterial</li> <li>Four-Lane Road</li> <li>Speed Limit = 30-40 MPH</li> <li>Highly Congested (V/C &gt;1.2)</li> <li>10-Minute Recreation Walkshed</li> </ul>
Minimum Overlapping Factors on HIN:	3	3	2	3	1	2	3



# 4. Mapping the High-Risk Network

To better understand locations with elevated risk profiles, segments and intersections featuring High-Risk Factors were mapped, highlighting locations where risk factors overlap. This process allows for the identification of the High-Risk Network (HRN) – a collection of critical roadway segments and intersections with elevated risk profiles – for each Focus Area.

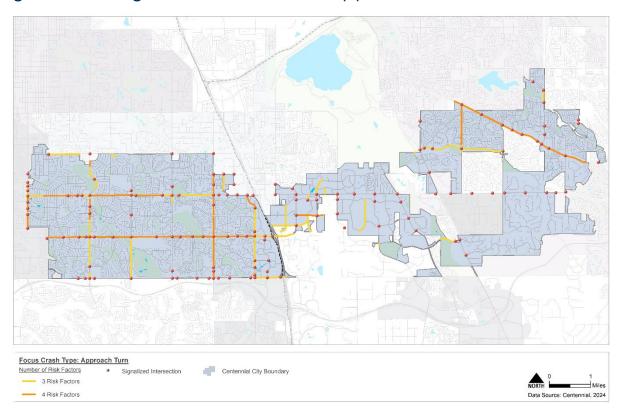
### 4.1 Approach Turn

High-Risk Factors associated with Approach Turn crashes include:

- · Signalized Intersections
- Functional Class: Major Arterial
- Functional Class: Minor Arterial
- Four-Lane Roadways
- 30-40 MPH Posted Speed Limit
- Approaching Congested Conditions (V/C Ratio between 0.7-0.9)
- Near Capacity/Congested (V/C Ratio between 0.9-1.2)

**Figure 1** displays the HRN for Approach Turn crashes. This includes all segments with at least three (3) of the factors shown above, as well as signalized intersections along the HRN.

Figure 1. High-Risk Network - Approach Turn





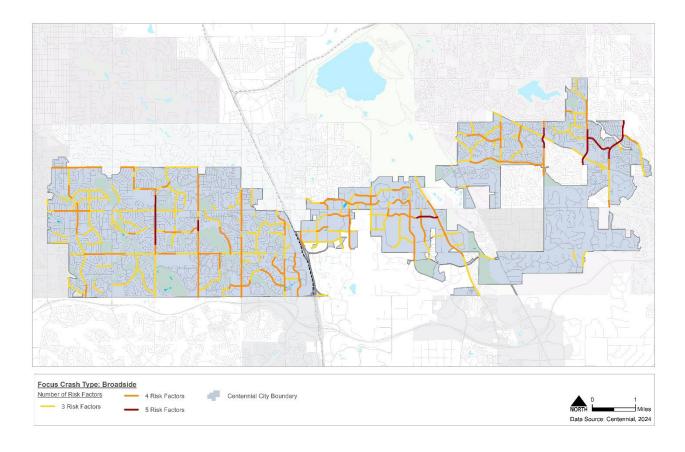
### 4.2 Broadside

High-Risk Factors associated with Broadside crashes include:

- Functional Class: Minor Arterial
- Functional Class: Major Collector
- Four-Lane Roadways
- 30-40 MPH Posted Speed Limit
- Uncongested Conditions (V/C Ratio less than 0.7)
- Approaching Congested Conditions (V/C Ratio between 0.7-0.9)
- 10-Minute School Walkshed

**Figure 2** displays the HRN for Broadside crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least three (3) of the factors shown above.

Figure 2. High-Risk Network - Broadside





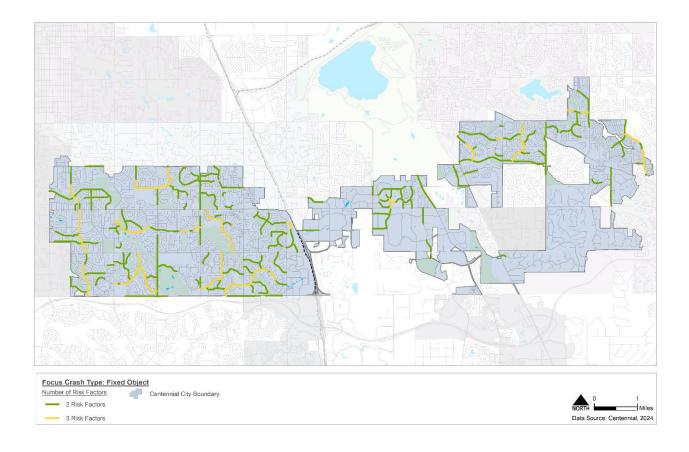
# 4.3 Fixed Object

High-Risk Factors associated with Fixed Object crashes include:

- Functional Class: Minor Arterial
- Functional Class: Major Collector
- Two-Lane Roadways
- 10-Minute Recreation Walkshed

**Figure 3** displays the HRN for Fixed Object crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least two (2) of the factors shown above.

Figure 3. High-Risk Network - Fixed Object





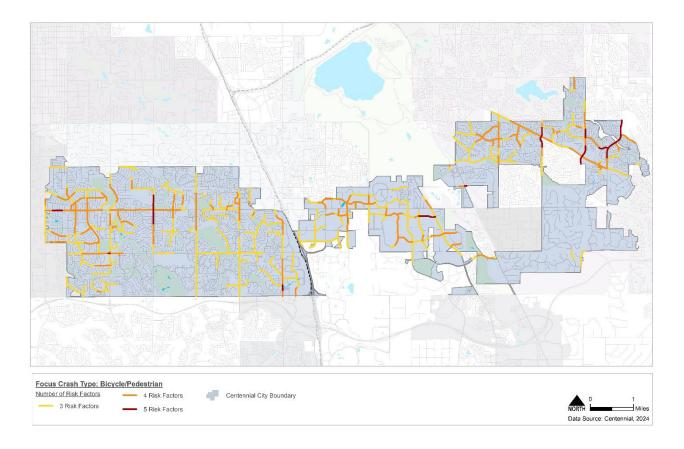
# 4.4 Bicycle/Pedestrian

High-Risk Factors associated with Bicycle/Pedestrian crashes include:

- Four-Lane Roadways
- 30-40 MPH Posted Speed Limit
- Uncongested Conditions (V/C Ratio less than 0.7)
- 10-Minute School Walkshed
- 10-Minute Transit Walkshed

**Figure 4** displays the HRN for Bicycle/Pedestrian crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least three (3) of the factors shown above.

Figure 4. High-Risk Network – Bicycle/Pedestrian





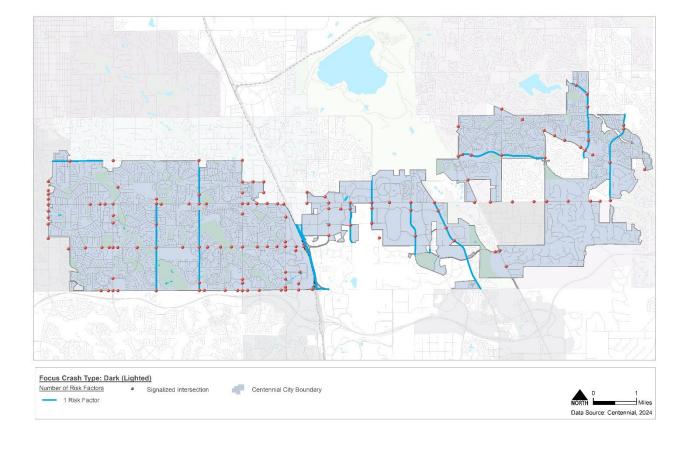
# 4.5 Dark (Lighted)

High-Risk Factors associated with Dark (Lighted) crashes include:

- Signalized Intersections
- Functional Class: Interstate
- Functional Class: Minor Arterial

**Figure 5** displays the HRN for Dark (Lighted) crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least one (1) of the factors shown above, as well as any signalized intersections along the HRN segments.

Figure 5. High-Risk Network – Dark (Lighted)





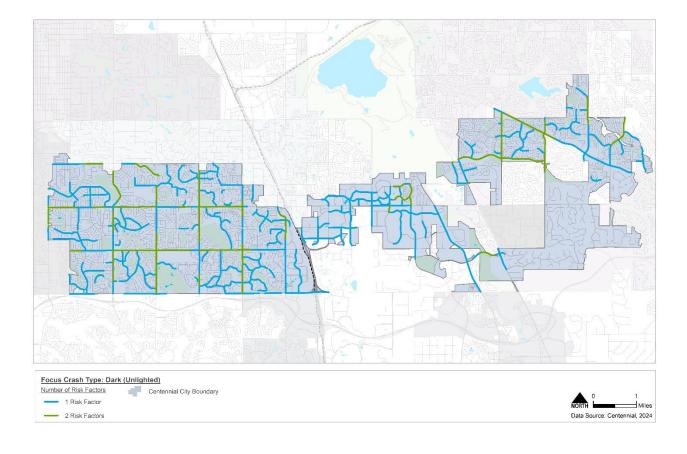
# 4.6 Dark (Unlighted)

High-Risk Factors associated with Dark (Unlighted) crashes include:

- Four-Lane Roadways
- 10-Minute Recreation Walkshed

**Figure 6** displays the HRN for Dark (Unlighted) crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least two (2) of the factors shown above.

Figure 6. High-Risk Network - Dark (Unlighted)





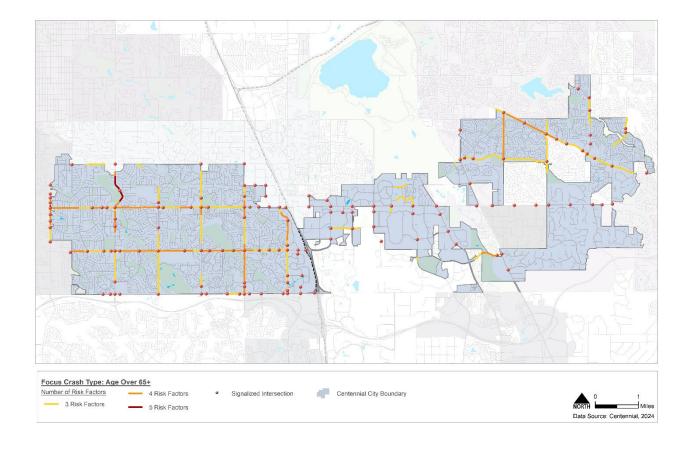
# 4.7 Road User Age 65+

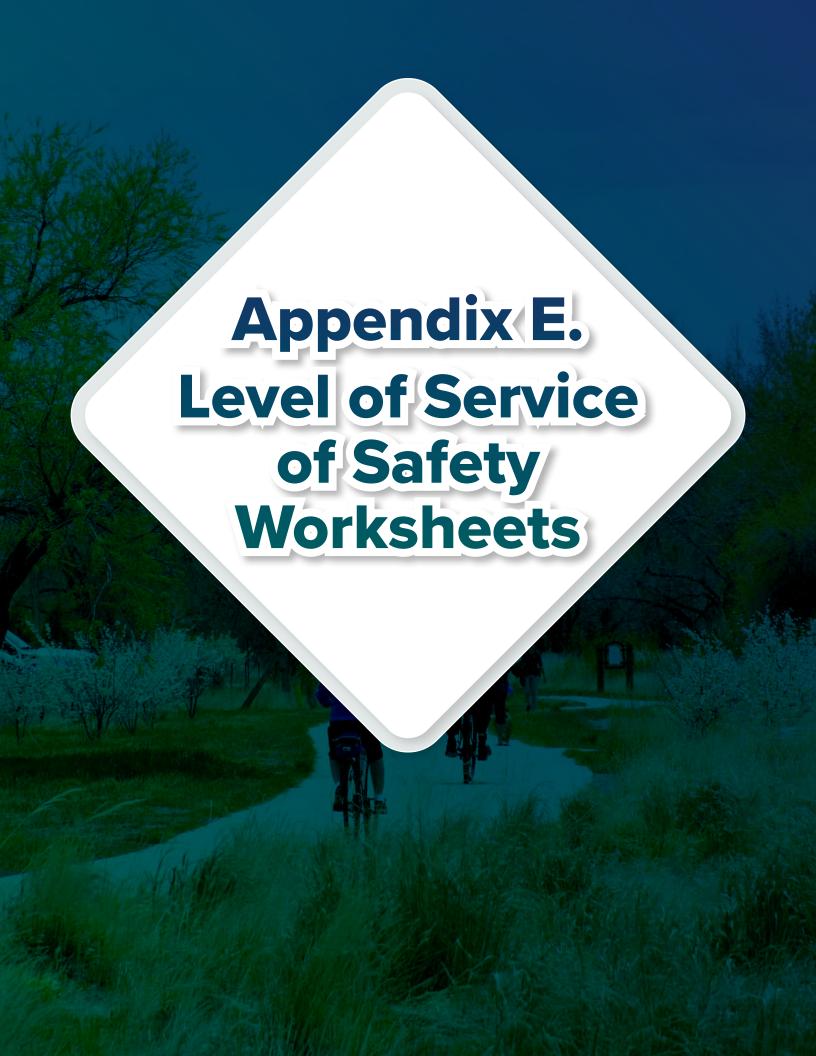
High-Risk Factors associated with Road User Age 65+ crashes include:

- Signalized Intersections
- Functional Class: Major Collector
- Four-Lane Roadways
- 30-40 MPH Posted Speed Limit
- Over Capacity/Highly Congested (V/C Ratio greater than 1.2)
- 10-Minute Recreation Walkshed

**Figure 7** displays the HRN for Road User Age 65+ crashes. This includes all roadway segments with at least three (3) of the factors shown above.

Figure 7. High-Risk Network – Road User Age 65+





### Accessibility of Appendix E

In accordance with section 24-34-802(1), C.R.S. and Rules Establishing Technology Accessibility Standards, 8 CCR 1501-11, the Centennial Safety Action Plan and associated Appendices A through D comply with the accessibility standards established by the Governor's Office of Information Technology. This page describes the plan for providing equally effective access for Appendix E, which is currently not accessible for all users.

### 1. Inaccessible Technology/Documents

Appendix E of the Centennial Safety Action Plan

- The PDF document has known accessibility barriers with navigation by keyboard and lack of screen reader support. Compliance will require fundamental alteration of both the source file and output PDF documents.
- Accessibility currently imposes an undue burden of prohibitive cost.

### 2. Individuals likely affected by above accessibility issues:

- Members of the public
- Employees
- Elected officials

# 3. Process for the City to provide an alternative means for accessible use/content:

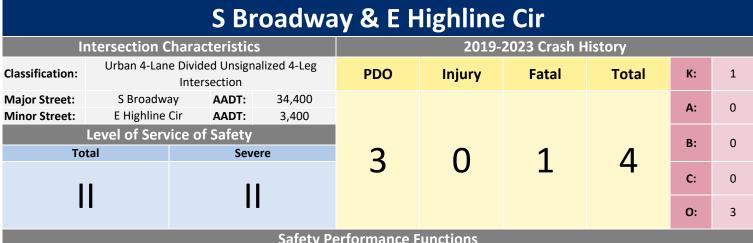
For those affected and requiring accommodation, please contact the following project team members through the information below:

- Name and Title: Anna Bunce, City Traffic Engineer
- Email: abunce@centennialco.gov
- Phone: (303) 325-8036

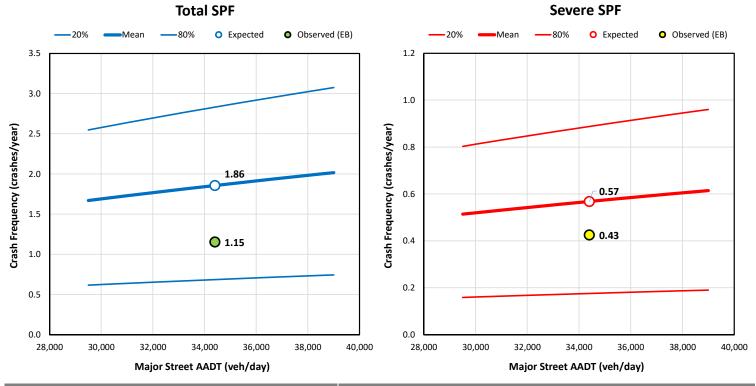
Individual Level of Service of Safety (LOSS) Worksheets will be made accessible upon request. The project team will respond to the accessibility request with information as to when the accessible documents will be produced on a case-by-case basis.

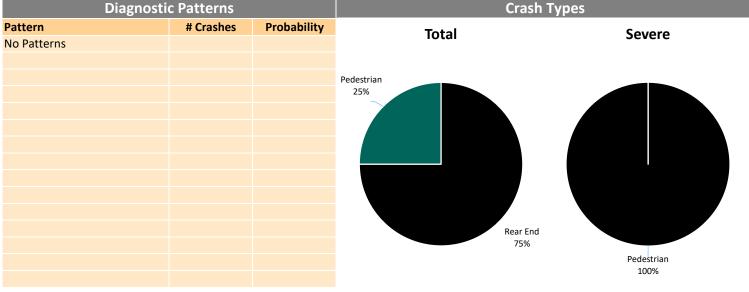
The project consultant is currently working toward developing an accessible LOSS worksheet template to reduce the burden of compliance.



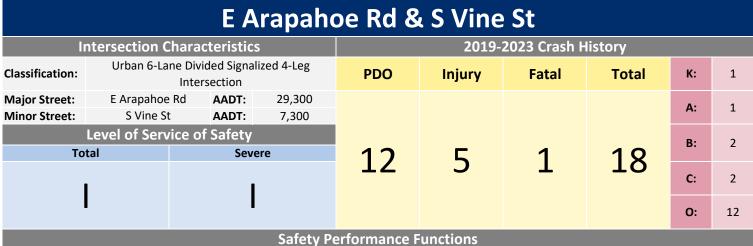




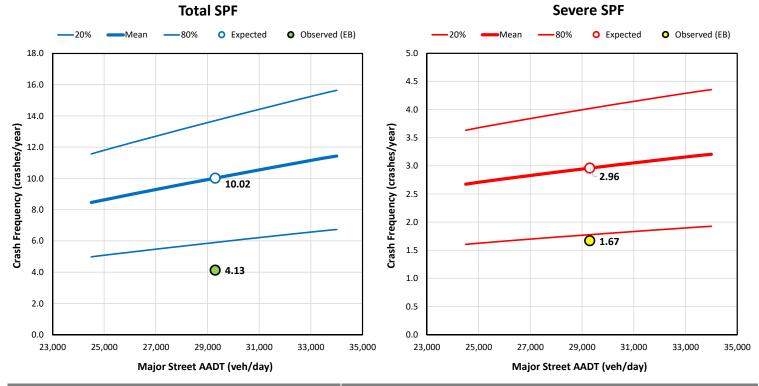


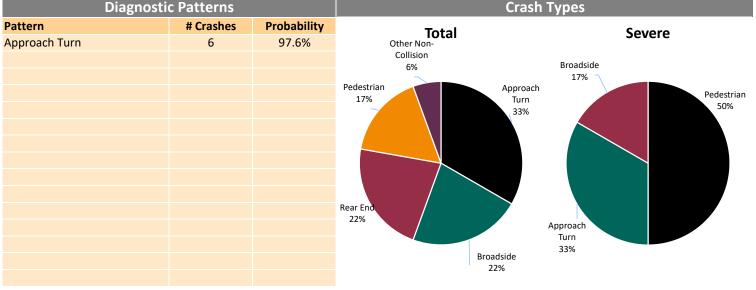




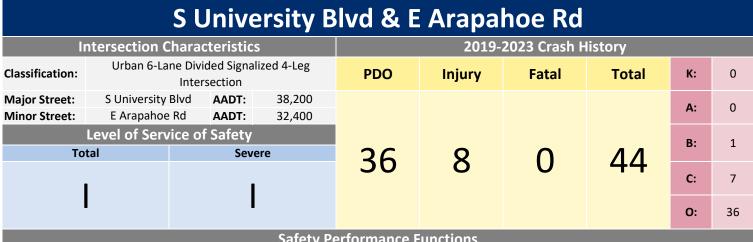




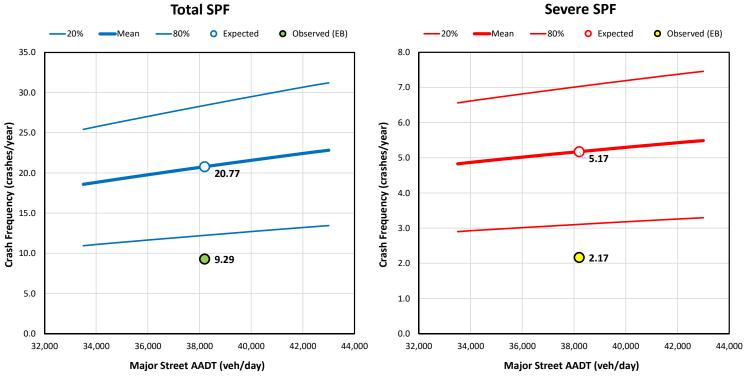


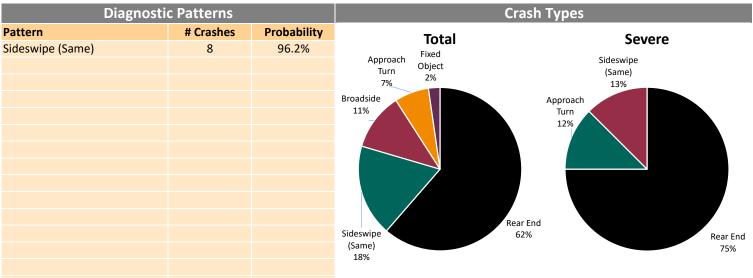




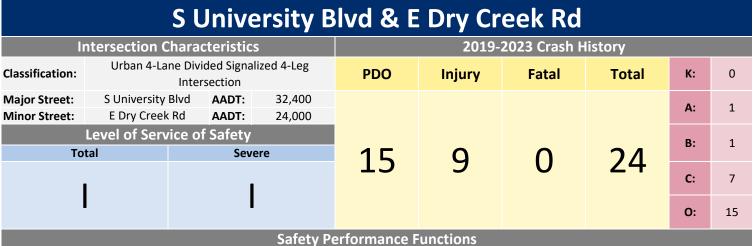




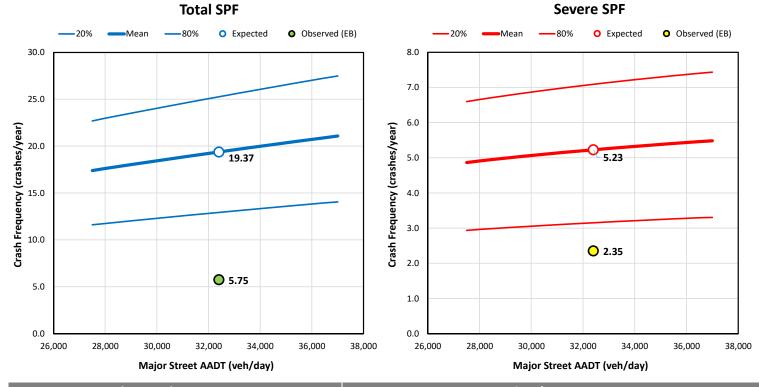


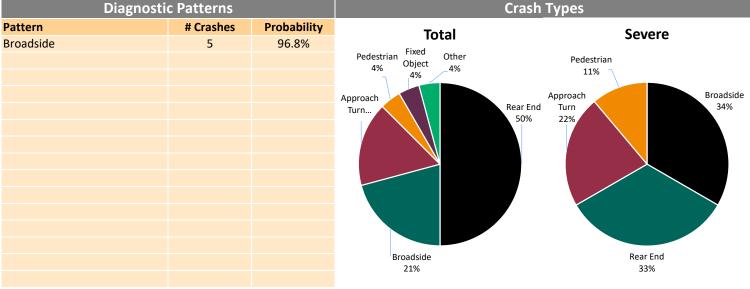








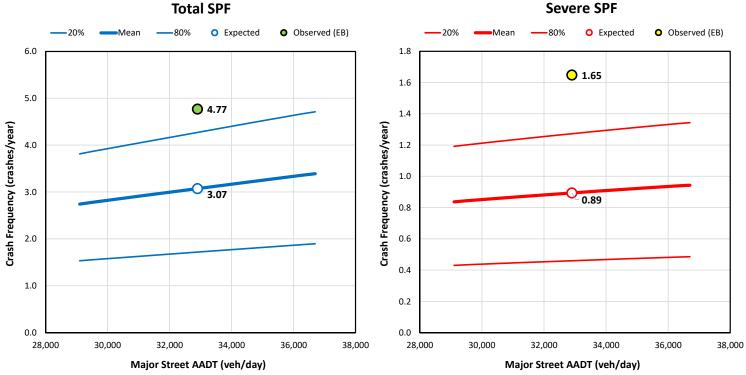






#### S University Blvd & E Otero Ave 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 1 Intersection 32,900 **Major Street:** S University Blvd AADT: 2 A: E Otero Ave **Minor Street:** AADT: 3,300 **Level of Service of Safety** 3 B: Total 16 8 Severe C: 3 0: 16

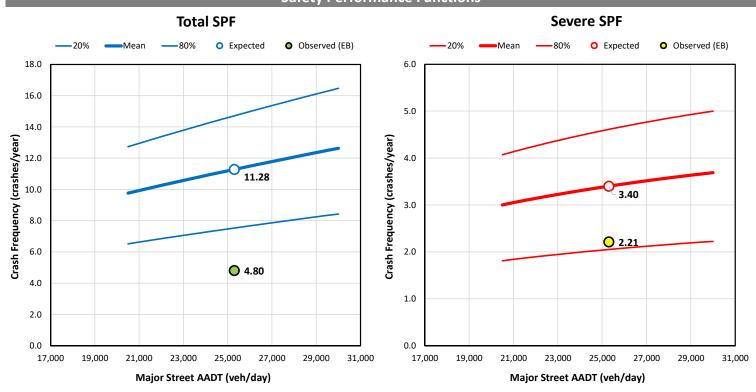


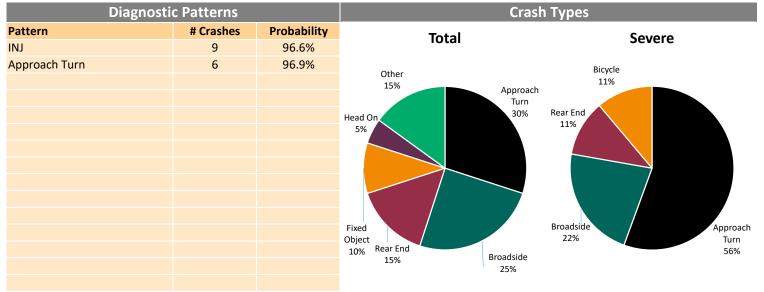


Major Street AADT (veh/day)  Diagnostic Patterns			Мајо	Street AADT (veh/day)
			Crash Types	
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
Broadside	5	96.1%		Severe
Approach Turn	10	99.9%	Pedestrian Bicycle Other 4% 4% 4%	Bicycle 11%
			Approach Turn 40%  Rear End 28%	



#### E Dry Creek Rd & S Colorado Blvd 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Dry Creek Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 25,300 A: 3 S Colorado Blvd **Minor Street:** AADT: 11,700 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 1 **Total** Severe C: 5 0: 11 **Safety Performance Functions**

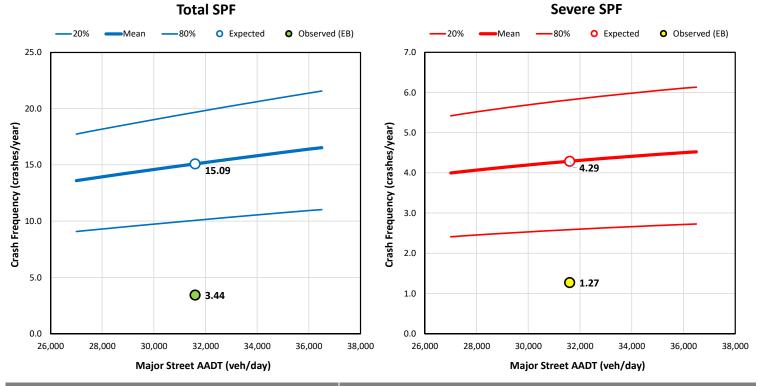


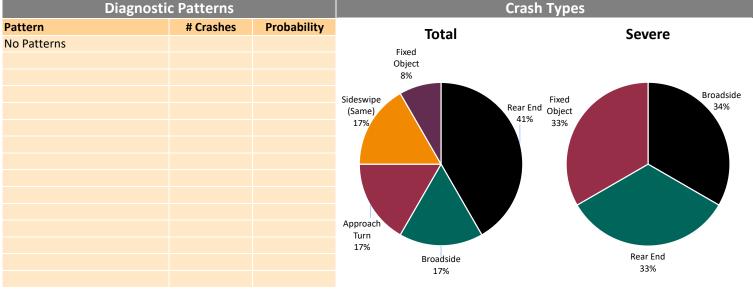




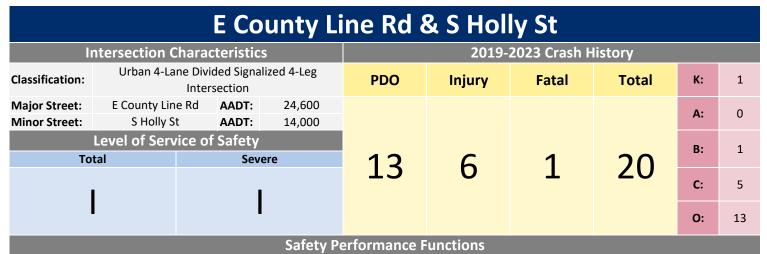
#### E County Line Rd & S Colorado Blvd 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 1 Intersection E County Line Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 31,600 A: 1 S Colorado Blvd **Minor Street:** AADT: 15,300 Level of Service of Safety B: 1 **Total** Severe C: 0 0: 9 **Safety Performance Functions**

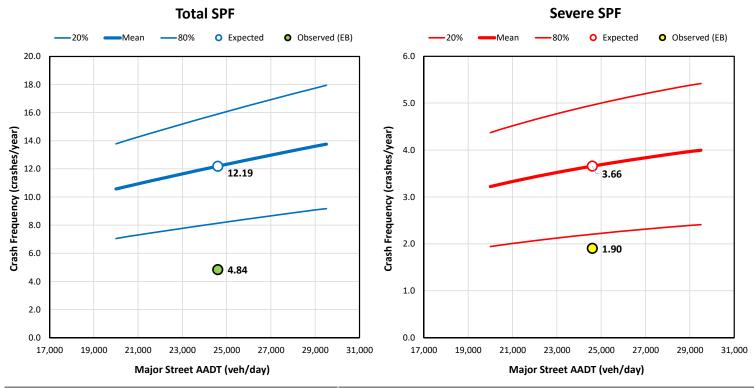


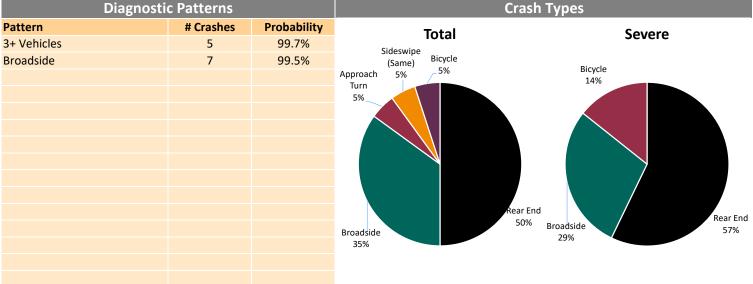




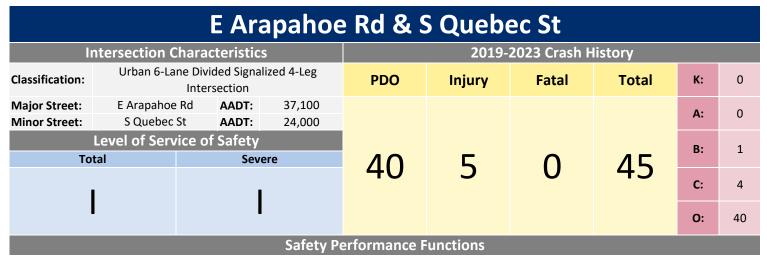


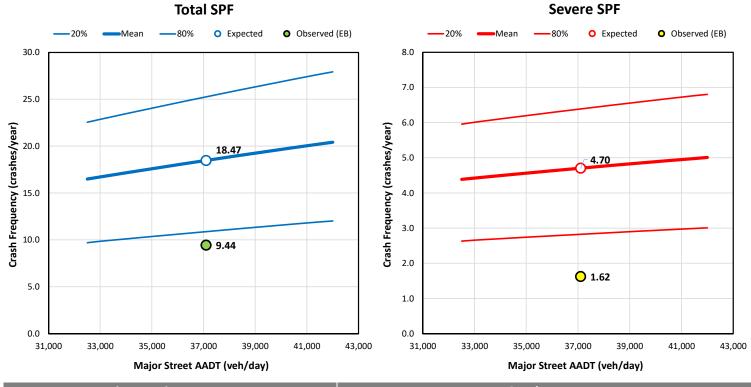


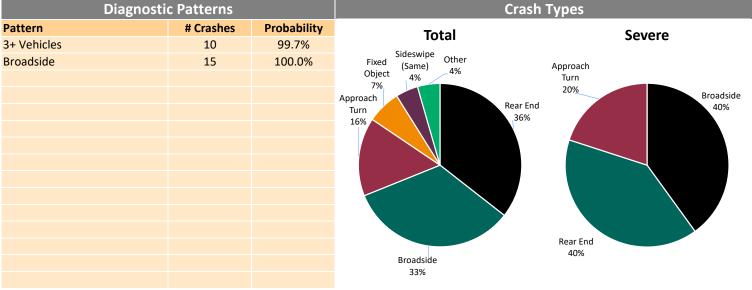




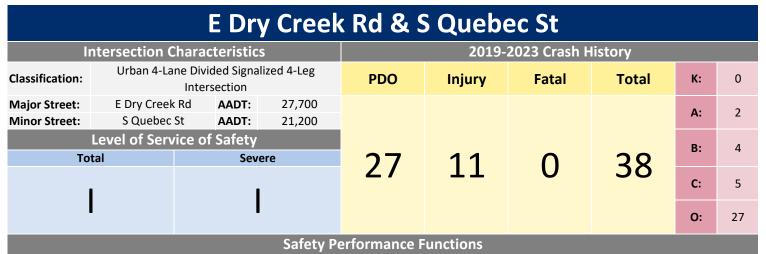


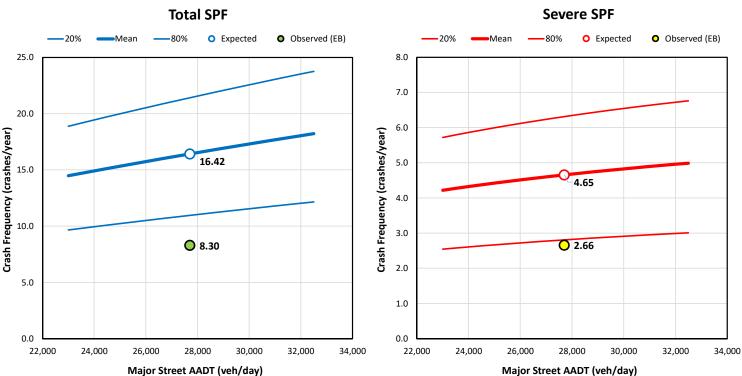








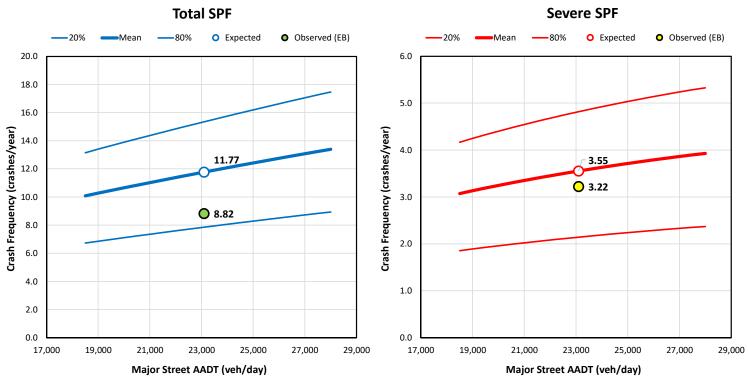


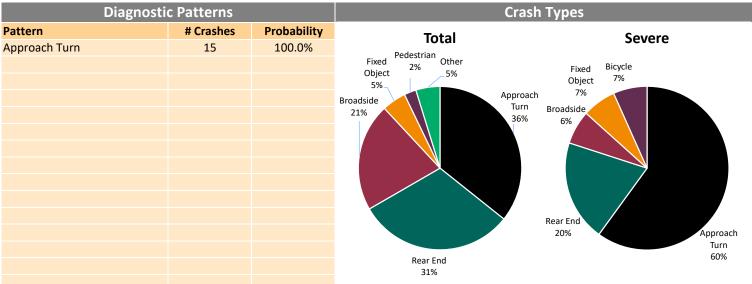


Diagnostic Patterns			Crash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total Severe
Broadside	11	99.4%	Fixed
Approach Turn	16	100.0%	Sideswipe <sub>Objec</sub> Other Rear End
Dark-Lighted	13	97.2%	(Same) 3% 3% 9%
Inexperience	7	98.8%	
			Rear End Broadside 18%
			pproac
			Turn 12%
			Approach
			Turn 770/
			Broadside 73% 29%



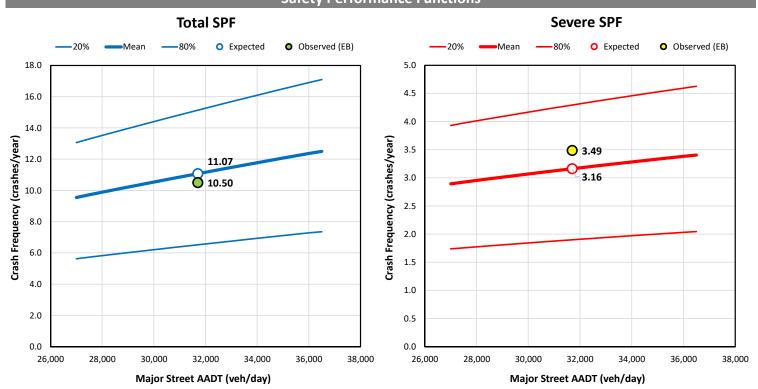
#### E Dry Creek Rd & S Yosemite St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 1 Intersection E Dry Creek Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 23,100 A: 1 S Yosemite St **Minor Street:** AADT: 14,200 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 9 **Total** Severe C: 4 0: 27 **Safety Performance Functions**





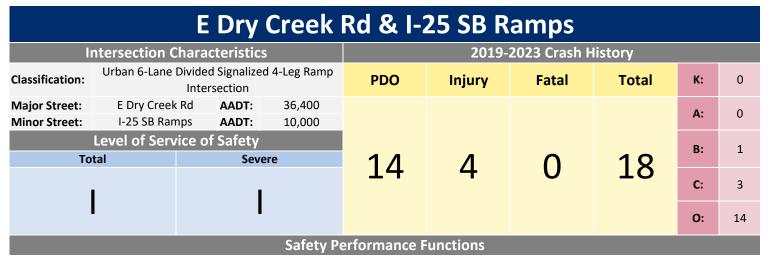


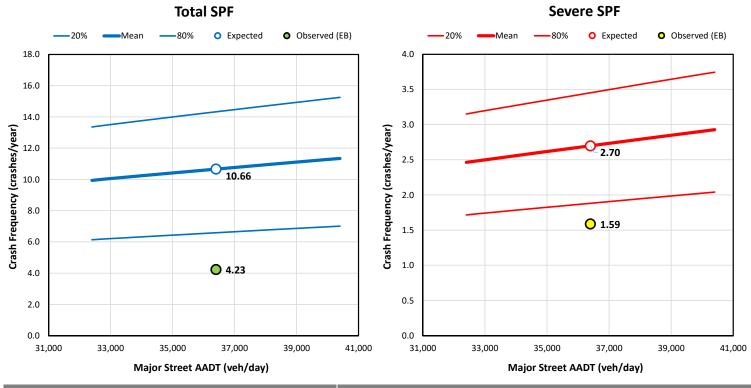
#### E Dry Creek Rd & S Alton Ct / S Chester St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Dry Creek Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 31,700 2 A: S Alton Ct / S Chester St AADT: **Minor Street:** 7,900 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 4 Total Severe C: 11 0: 35 **Safety Performance Functions**

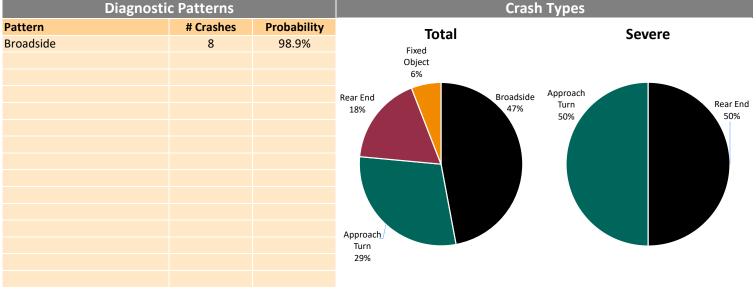


Diagnostic Patterns			Crash	n Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
Broadside	15	100.0%		Severe
Approach Turn	18	99.9%	Pedestrian Other	Pedestrian
			Sideswipe Approach	12%
			(Same) Turn	Broadside
			6%	Rear End 41%
				12%
			Rear	
			End	
			23%	
				Approach/ Turn
			Broadside 29%	35%
			2570	



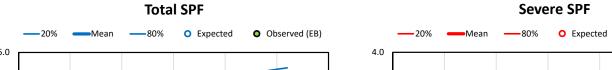


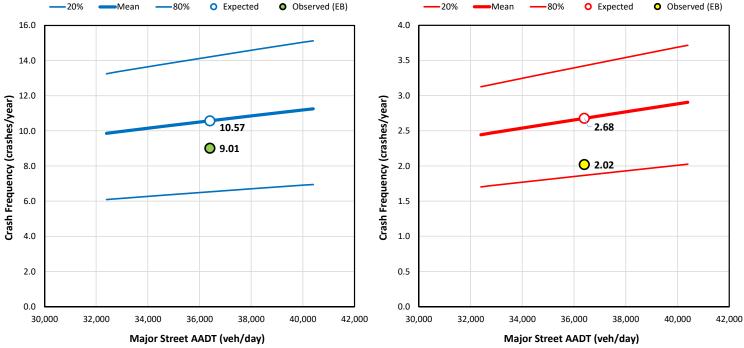


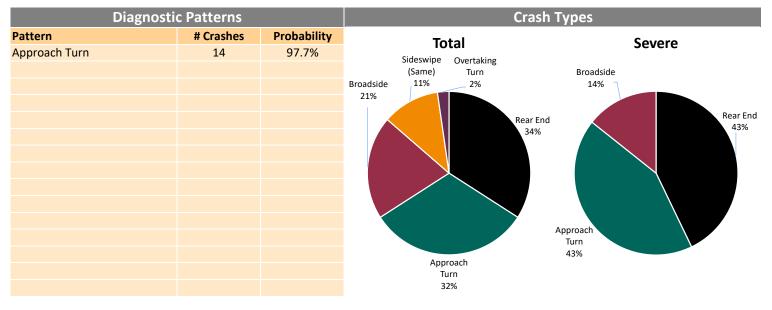




#### E Dry Creek Rd & I-25 NB Ramps 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Ramp Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Dry Creek Rd 36,400 **Major Street:** AADT: A: 0 I-25 NB Ramps **Minor Street:** AADT: 9,800 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 3 **Total** Severe C: 4 0: 37 **Safety Performance Functions**

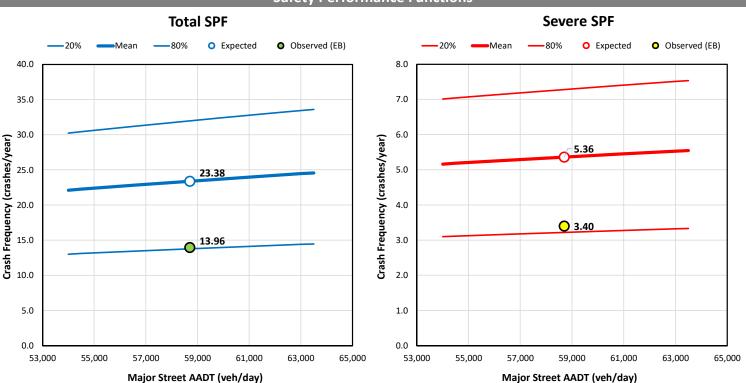








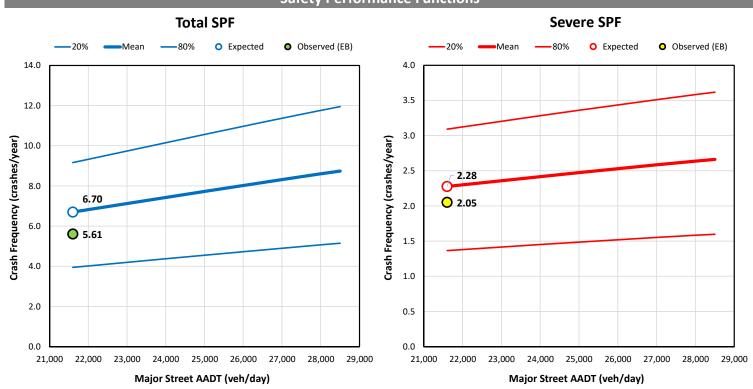
#### E Arapahoe Rd & S Havana St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection **Major Street:** E Arapahoe Rd 58,700 AADT: 2 A: S Havana St **Minor Street:** AADT: 17,300 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 6 Total Severe 7 C: 0: 53 **Safety Performance Functions**

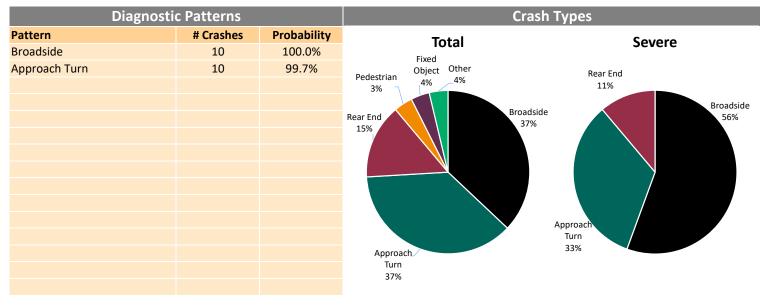


Diagnostic Patterns			Crash <sup>·</sup>	Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
Approach Turn	17	98.3%		Severe
Dawn/Dusk	7	98.9%	Fixed Sideswipe (Same) Other 4%  Broadside 10%  Approach	Broadside 13% Rear End 54%
			Turn	Turn
			25%	33%

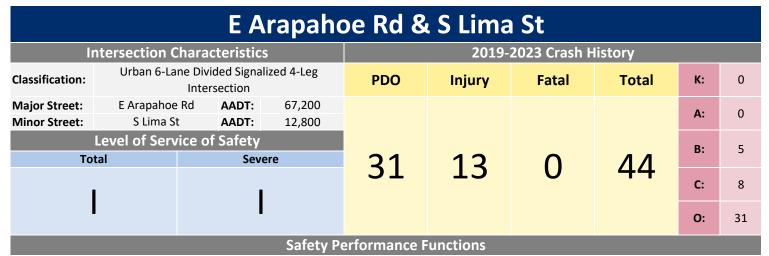


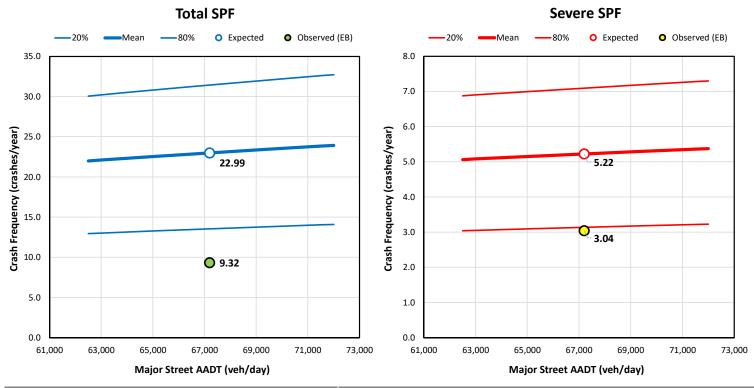
#### S Havana St & E Costilla Ave / E Briarwood Ave 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection **Major Street:** S Havana St AADT: 21,600 A: 1 **Minor Street:** E Costilla Ave / E Briarwood Ave AADT: 5,400 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 2 **Total** Severe 18 C: 6 0: 18 **Safety Performance Functions**

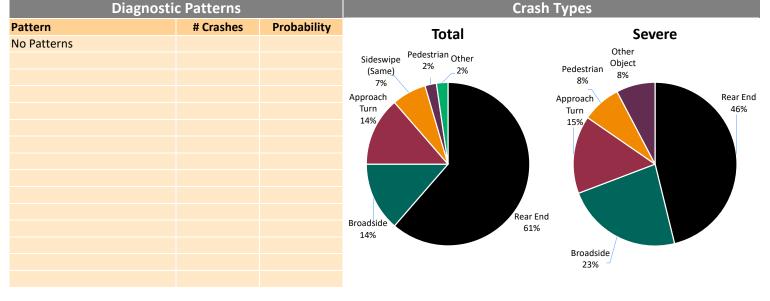




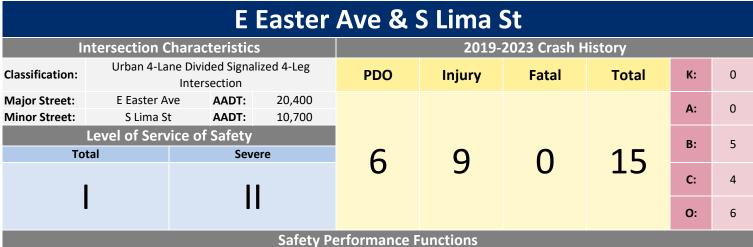




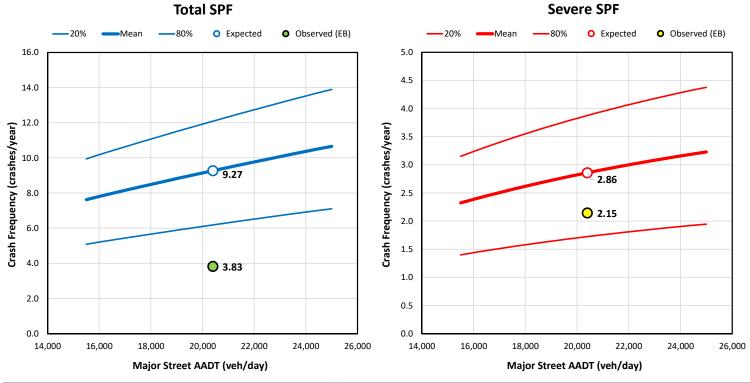


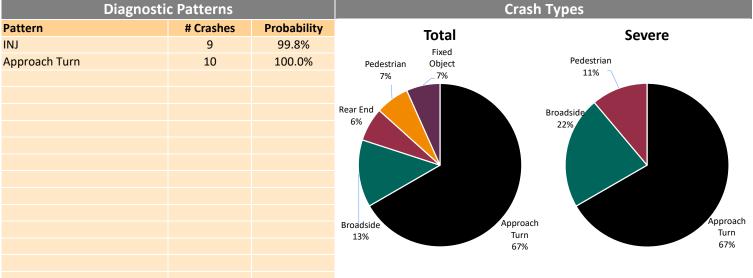




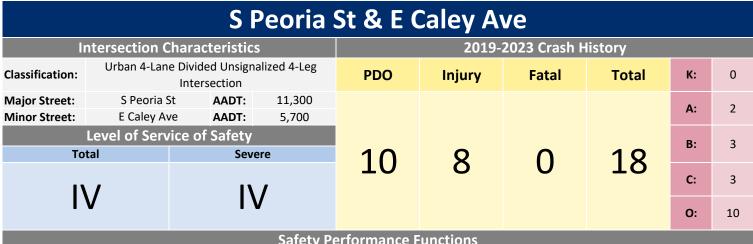




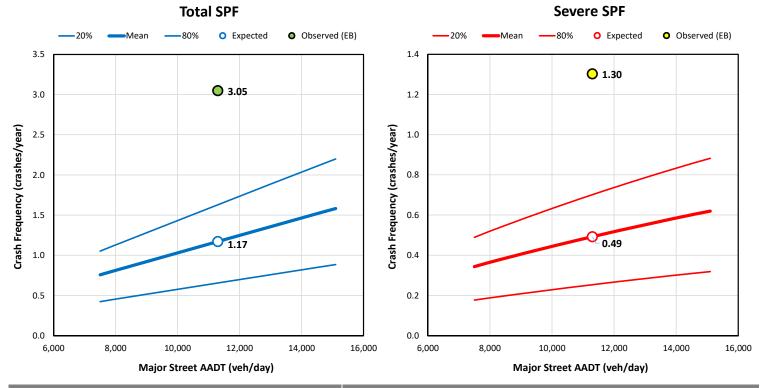








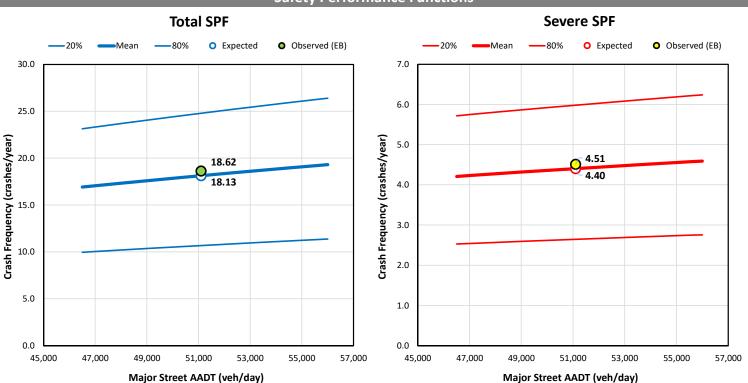


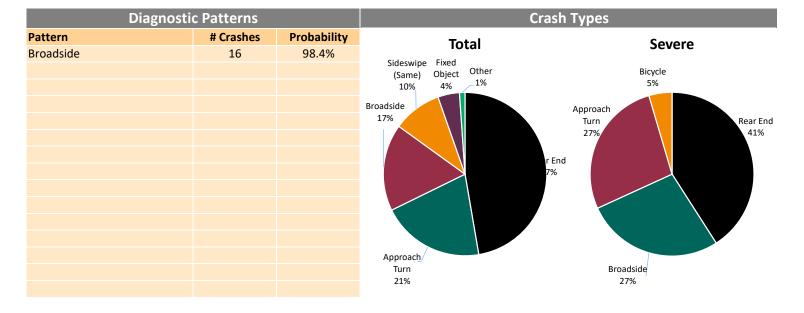


Diagnostic Patterns			Cras	h Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
2 Vehicles	17	96.5%	Sideswipe	Severe
Broadside	17	100.0%	(Same)	
Inexperience	5	99.5%	6%	
			Broadside 94%	Broadside 100%

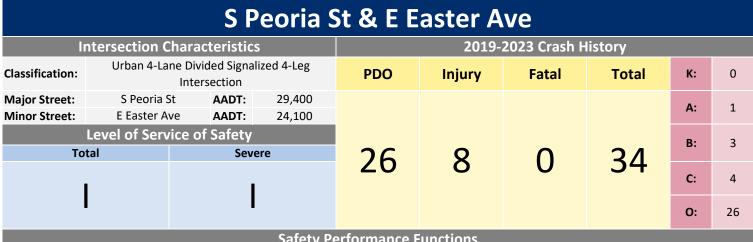


#### E Arapahoe Rd & S Peoria St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Arapahoe Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 51,100 A: 5 S Peoria St **Minor Street:** AADT: 10,800 Level of Service of Safety B: 9 **Total** 22 Severe C: 8 0: 71 **Safety Performance Functions**

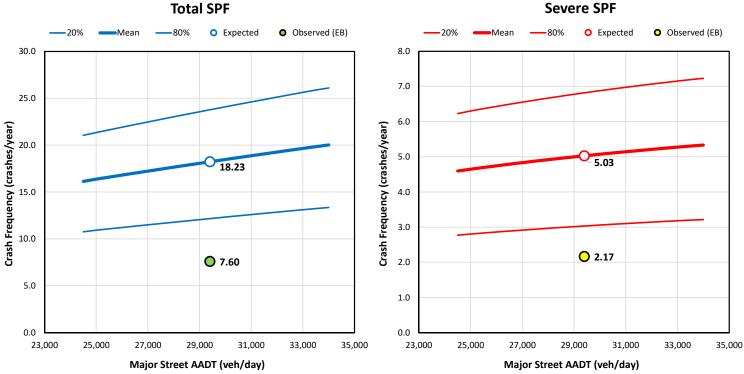








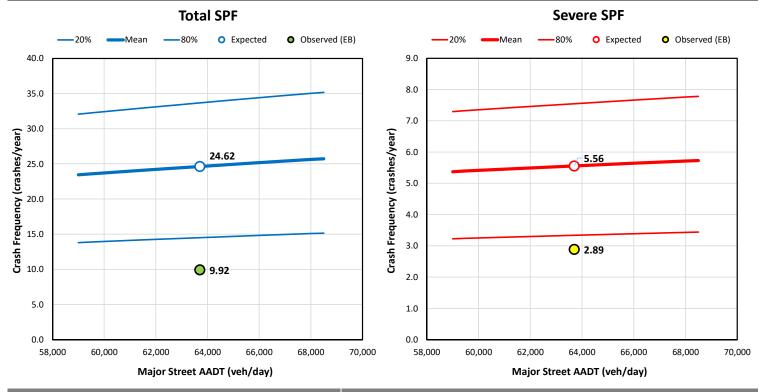


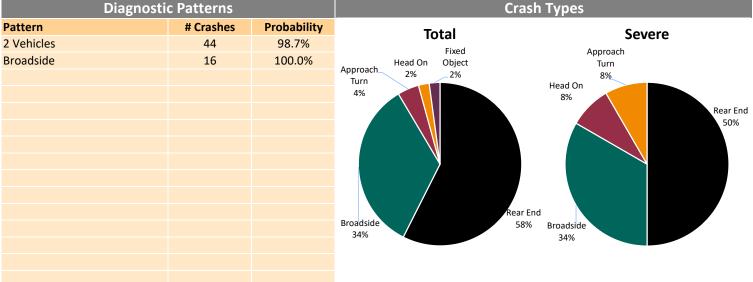


Diagnostic Patterns			Cr	ash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
3+ Vehicles	6	98.7%	Sideswipe	Severe
Approach Turn	19	100.0%	Broadside (Same)	Rear End
Total Fixed Object	5	99.8%	9% 9%	13%
Dawn/Dusk	6	99.9%	Rear End 12%	Fixed Object 25%
			Object	Approach furn Turn 62%

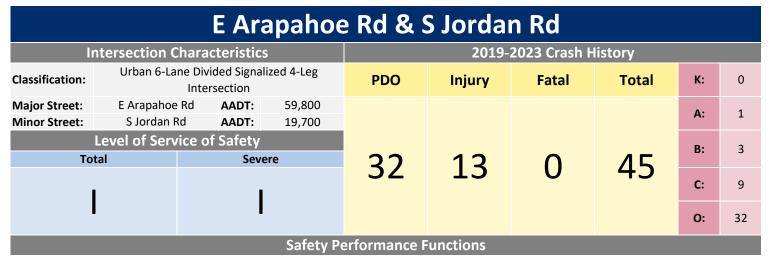


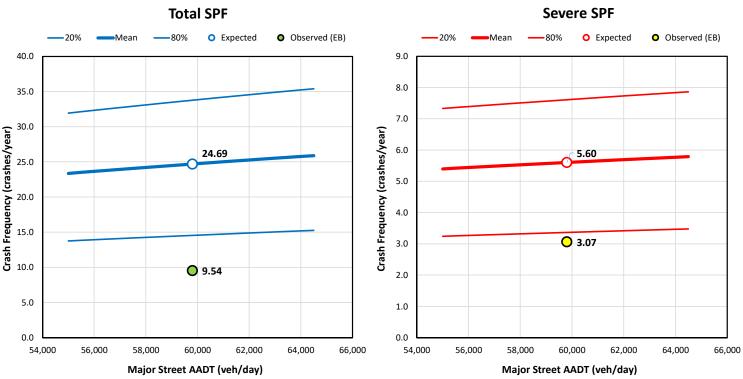
#### E Arapahoe Rd & S Potomac St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Arapahoe Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 63,700 A: 1 S Potomac St **Minor Street:** AADT: 17,300 Level of Service of Safety B: 4 **Total** Severe C: 7 0: 35 **Safety Performance Functions**





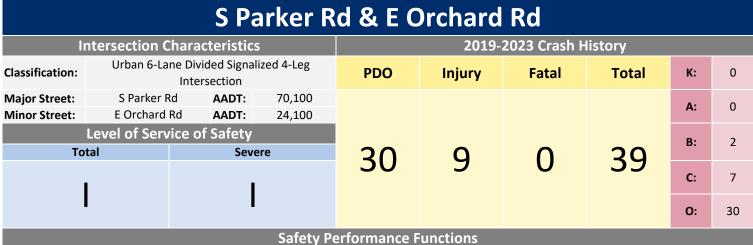




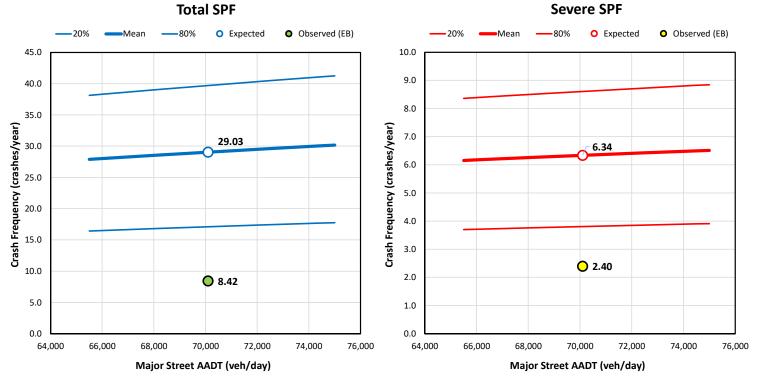


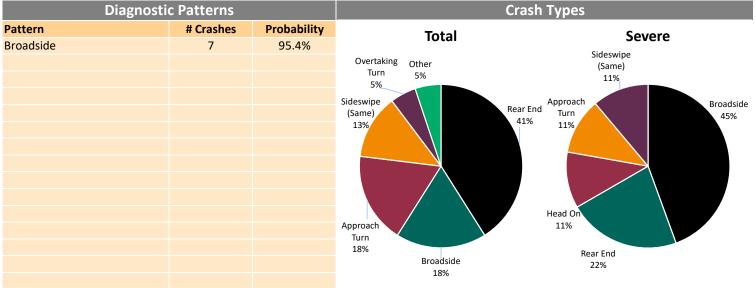
Diagnostic Patterns			Crasl	h Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
2 Vehicles	42	98.3%	er i	
Broadside	9	98.4%	Turn Object Other	Fixed Other Approach Object 8%
Inexperience	8	99.9%	7% 2% 2%	Approach Object 8% Turn 8%
			Sideswipe (Same) 9%	Rear End 38%







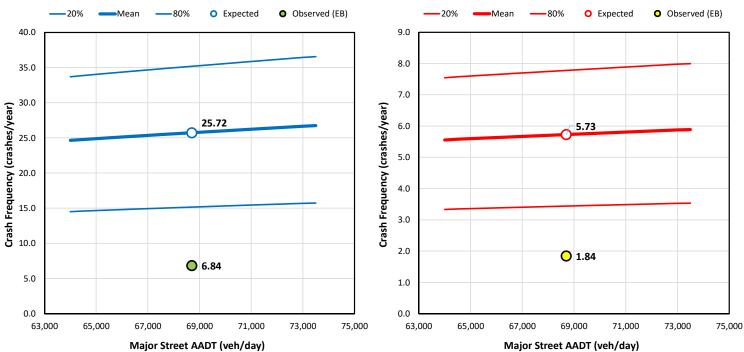


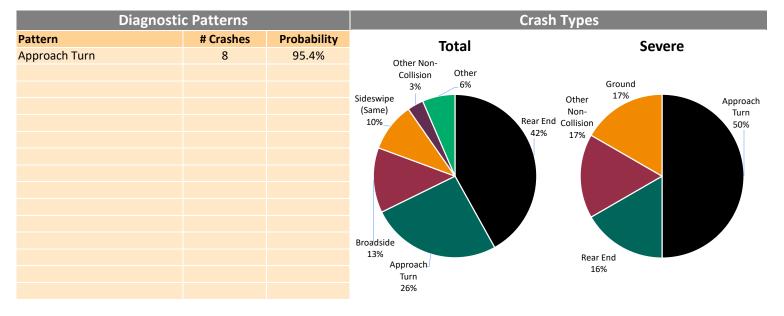




## S Parker Rd & E Fair Pl / S Lewiston Wy 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection S Parker Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 68,700 A: 0 **Minor Street:** E Fair Pl / S Lewiston Wy AADT: 17,200 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 3 **Total** Severe 6 C: 3 0: 25 **Safety Performance Functions**

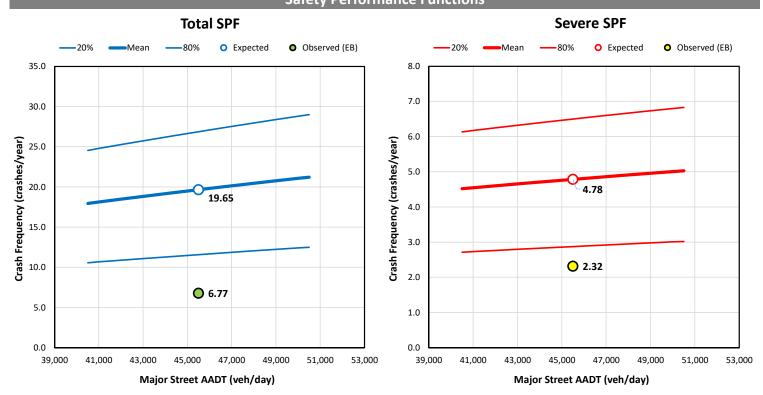








# S Parker Rd & E Broncos Pkwy / E Jamison Ave 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 6-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection 45,500 S Parker Rd **Major Street:** AADT: A: 0 **Minor Street:** oncos Pkwy / E Jamison AADT: 17,600 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 3 Total Severe C: 6 0: 22 **Safety Performance Functions**

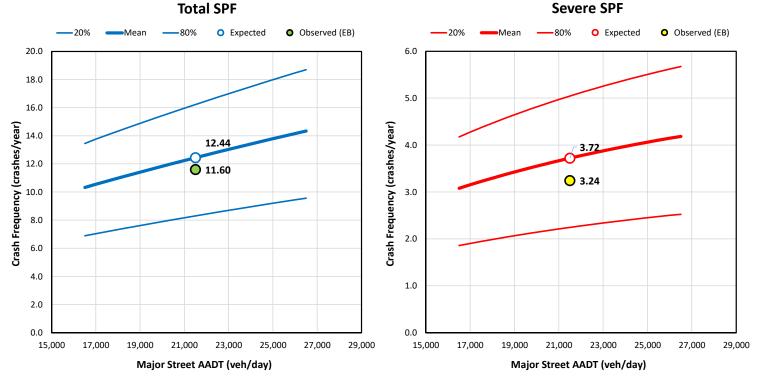


c Patterns		Crash Types			
# Crashes	Probability	Total Severe			
6	97.7%	The state of the s			
8	99.4%	Object (Same)			
		Approach Turn  3%  3%  11%			
		Approach Turn 11%  Rear End 56%  Broadside 26%  Rear End 58% 22%			
	6	# Crashes Probability 6 97.7%			



# E Orchard Rd & S Buckley Rd 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection AADT: **Major Street:** E Orchard Rd 21,500 2 A: S Buckley Rd **Minor Street:** AADT: 17,300 **Level of Service of Safety** 2 B: Total Severe C: 11 0: 42



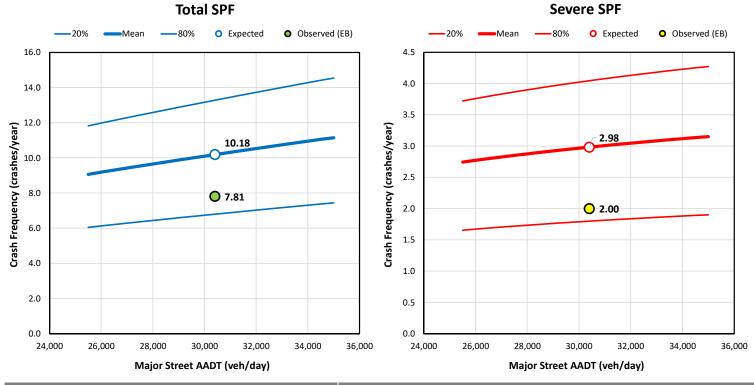


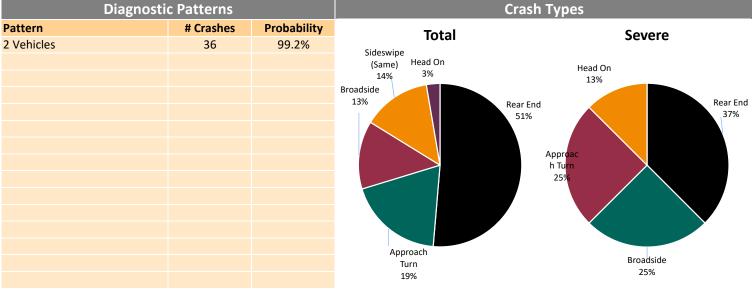
Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types				
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe			
Approach Turn	16	99.3%		Severe			
Total Fixed Object	5	97.4%	Sideswipe (Same) Other	Broadside			
Dark-Lighted	20	99.2%	7% Fixed	13%			
			Object 9%	Rear End 47%  Approach Turn 40%			



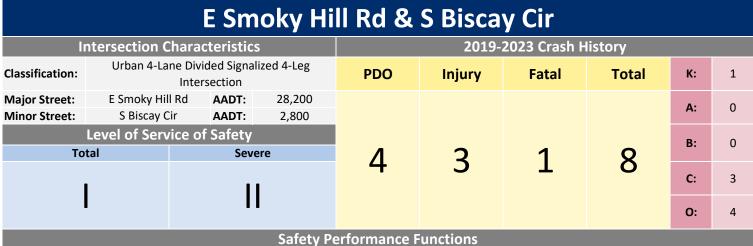
#### E Smoky Hill Rd & S Tower Rd 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Smoky Hill Rd **Major Street:** AADT: 30,400 A: 0 S Tower Rd **Minor Street:** AADT: 7,800 Level of Service of Safety B: 1 **Total** 8 Severe C: 7 0: 29 **Safety Performance Functions**



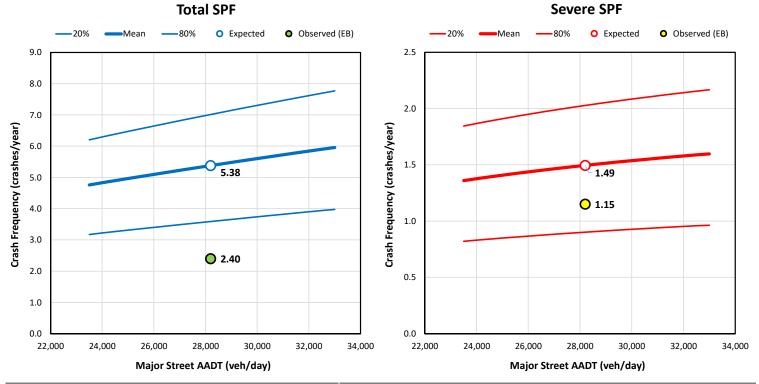


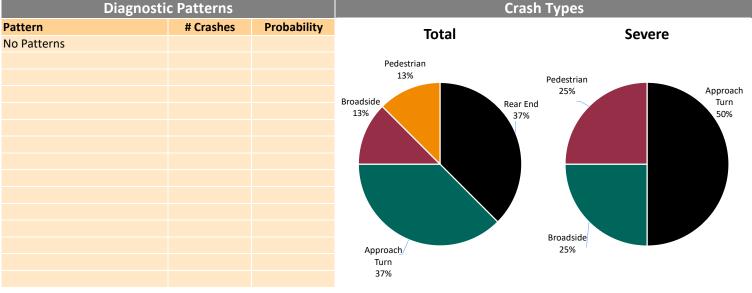






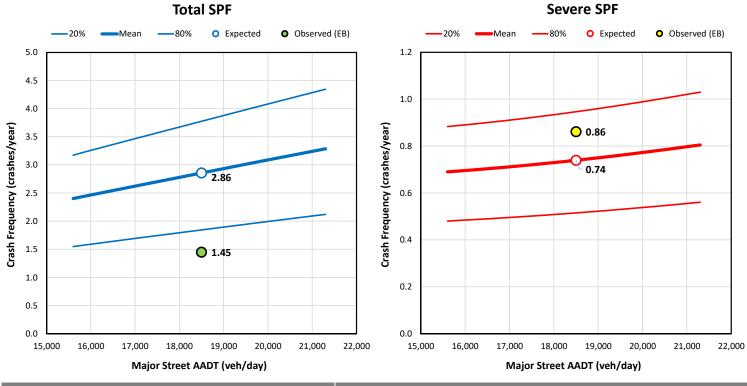


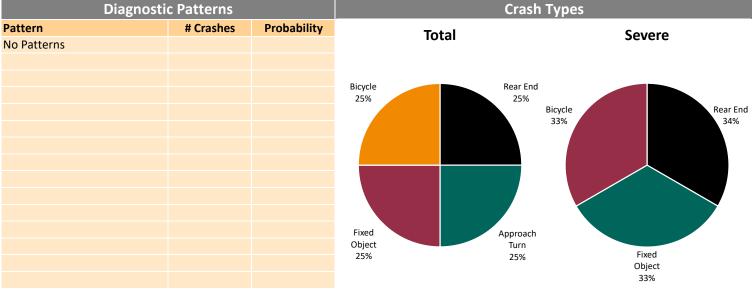






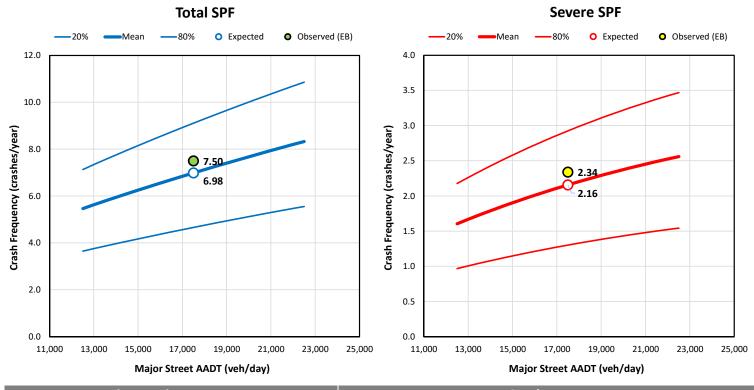
# S Reservoir Rd / S Himalaya St & S Himalaya St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 3-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 1 Intersection S Reservoir Rd / S Himalaya St AADT: **Major Street:** 18,500 A: 0 **Minor Street:** S Himalaya St 3,900 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 1 **Total** Severe C: 1 0: 1 **Safety Performance Functions**







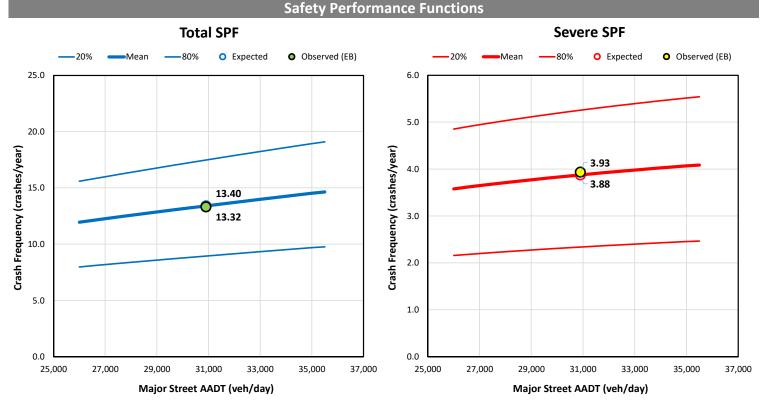
## S Himalaya St & E Chenango Dr / E Chenango Ave **Intersection Characteristics** 2019-2023 Crash History Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection **Major Street:** S Himalaya St AADT: 17,500 A: 1 E Chenango Dr / E Chenango Ave AADT: **Minor Street:** 7,800 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 4 Total 26 Severe C: 6 0: 26 **Safety Performance Functions**



Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types					
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe				
Approach Turn	13	99.9%	Product days Brown	Severe				
Inexperience	6	96.8%	Pedestrian Bicycle Other  3% _3% _8%					
			Broadside 16% Rea	Other 18%  Bicycle 9%  Pedestrian 9%  Rear End 9%  Broadside 9%				



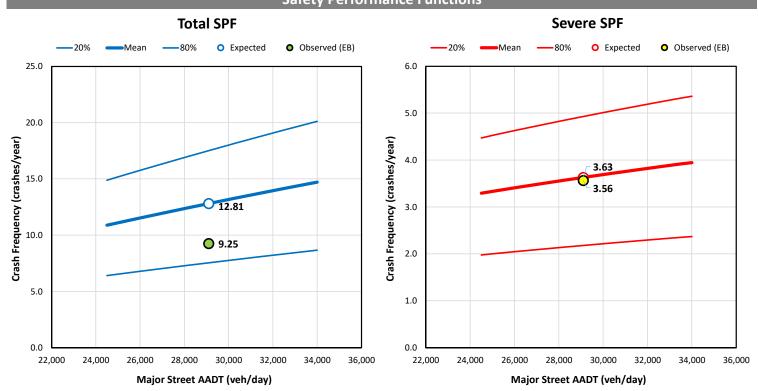
# E Smoky Hill Rd & S Himalaya St / E Orchard Rd 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Smoky Hill Rd 30,900 **Major Street:** AADT: A: 1 S Himalaya St / E Orchard Rd AADT: **Minor Street:** 12,600 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 6 Total Severe C: 12 0: 47



Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types			
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total Severe			
1 Vehicle	7	98.8%	iotai Severe			
Broadside	20	100.0%	Other Other Bicycle 09/ Pedestrian 11%			
Inexperience	9	95.3%	Sideswipe (Same) 8%  Approach Turn 18%  Rear End 16%  Pedestrian 11%  Broadside 26%  Approach Turn Turn Turn Turn 16%			
			30% 26%			



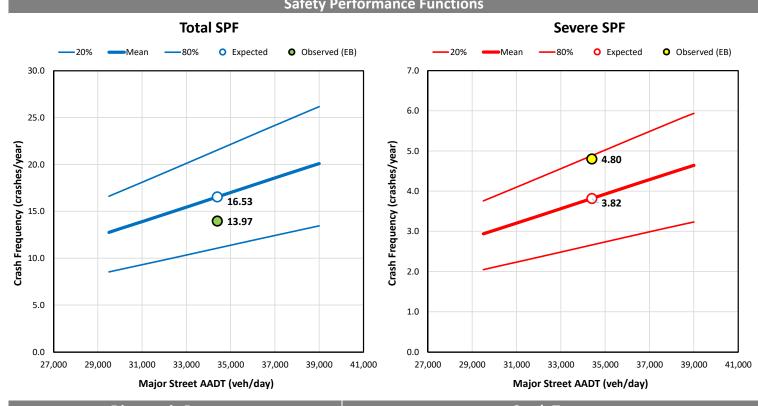
# E Smoky Hill Rd & S Picadilly St / S Liverpool St 2019-2023 Crash History **Intersection Characteristics** Urban 4-Lane Divided Signalized 4-Leg Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Intersection E Smoky Hill Rd 29,100 **Major Street:** AADT: A: 5 S Picadilly St / S Liverpool St AADT: **Minor Street:** 15,000 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 4 Total Severe C: 8 0: 27 **Safety Performance Functions**

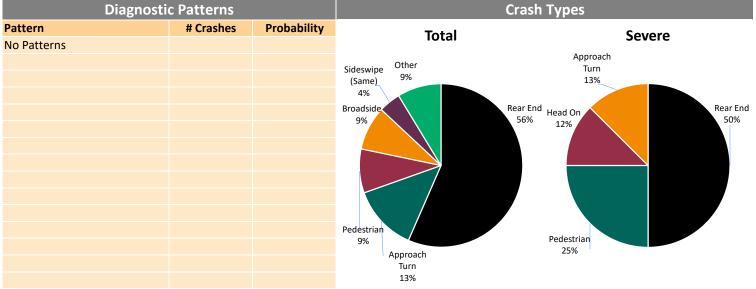


Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types				
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe			
Approach Turn	17	100.0%		Severe			
Dawn/Dusk	7	99.9%	Fixed Other Approach Object 294 Turn	Other			
			Sideswipe 9% 2% Turn 39% (Same) 14% Broadside 18%	Bicycle 6% Approach Fixed 6% Object 6% Rear End 18%  Broadside 23%			



S Broadway										
Intersection Characteristics 2019-2023 Crash History										
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0	
From Street: To Street:	n.o. E Highline Cir (City Limits) Len: 0.34 s.o. E Costilla Ave (City Limits) AADT: 34,400				_	_		A:	2	
Тс	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			15	8	0	23	В:	1	
	11 111		1	(44.6	(23.8	(0	(68.4	C:	5	
11 111		per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	<b>O</b> :	15			
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions					

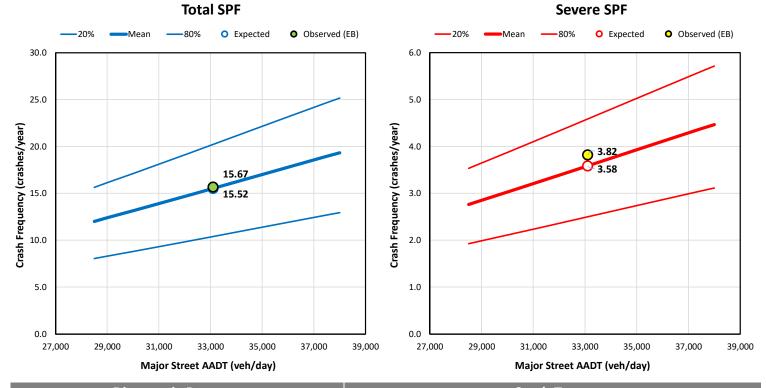






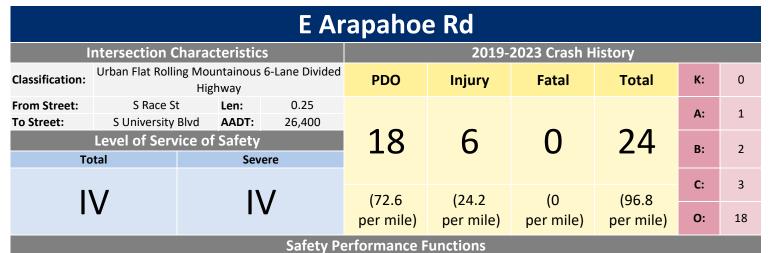
	S University Blvd										
Intersection Characteristics 2019-2023 Crash History											
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0		
From Street: To Street:		E Cresthill Ave Len: 1.01 mmons Ave / E Easter Ave AADT: 33,100							A:	1	
To	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			61	18	0	79	В:	7		
	111 111		(60.2	(17.8	(0	(77.9	C:	10			
111			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	61			
				Safety De	erformance F	unctions					

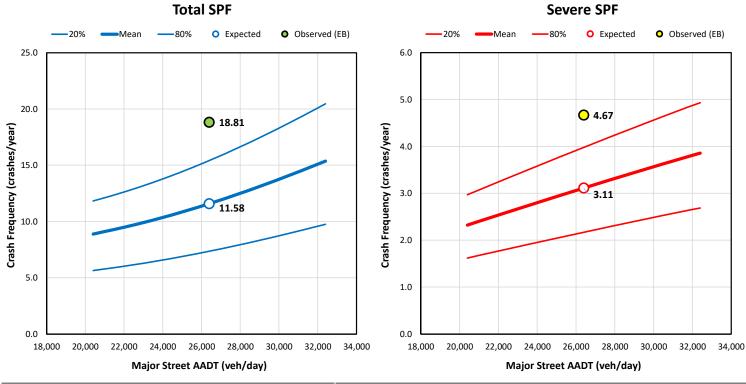


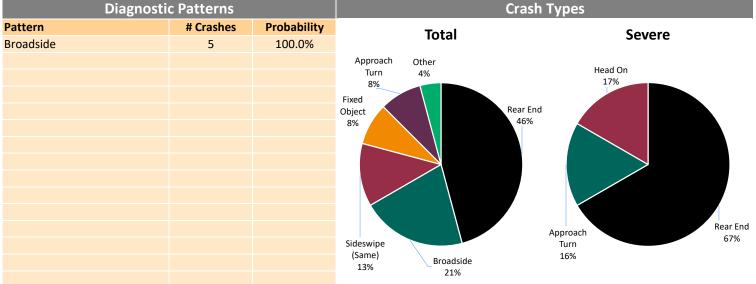


Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types			
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe		
Broadside	7	100.0%	iotai			
Head On	7	100.0%	Other	Sideswipe (Same) Other		
Dawn/Dusk	6	96.2%	13%	5% 0%		
			Fixed Object 14%  Sideswi e (Same 23%)	Fixed Object P 22%		



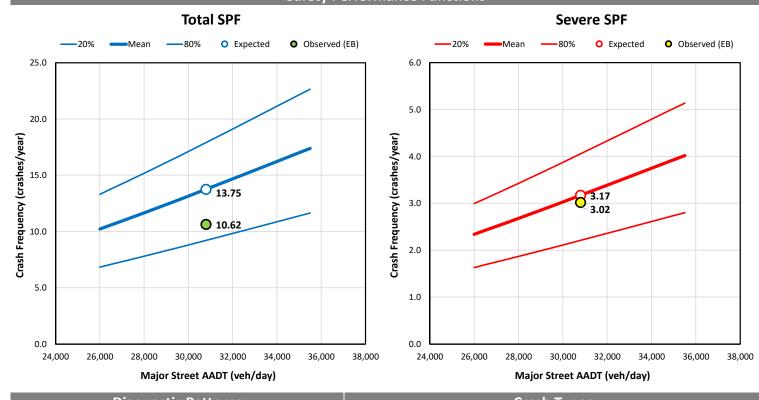


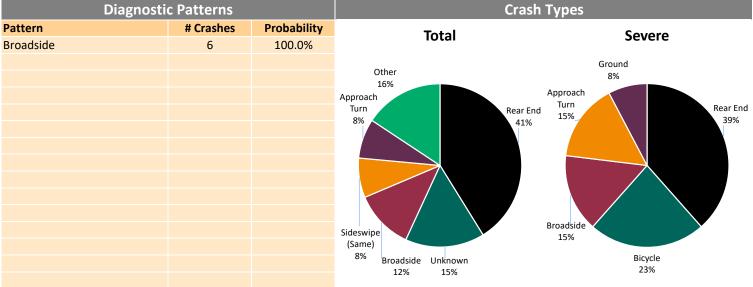






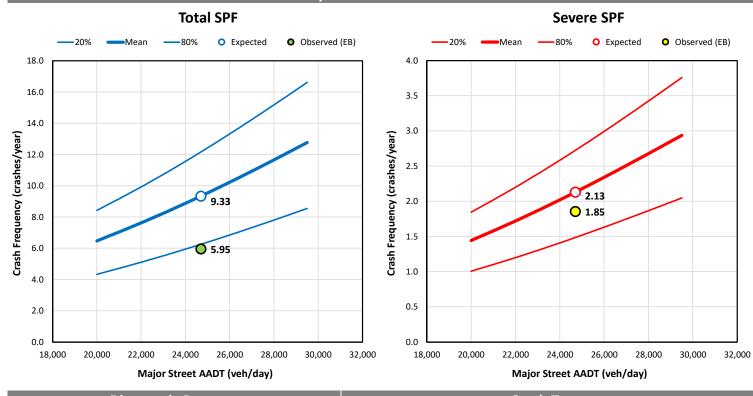
S University Blvd										
ı	Intersection Characteristics 2019-2023 Crash History									
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0	
From Street: To Street:	S Knolls W E Otero C		1.00 30,800		4.0			A:	2	
То	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			38	13	O	51	B:	3	
ı	11 11		(38.1	(13	(0	(51.2	C:	8		
11 11		l	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	38		
			Safety Pe	erformance F	unctions					

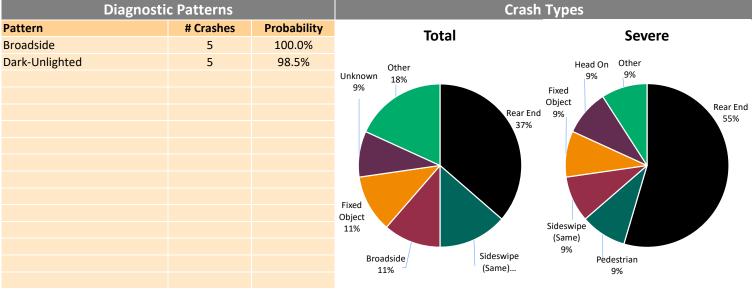






	E Dry Creek Rd										
ı	ntersection (	Characteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory				
Classification:	on: Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	1		
From Street: To Street:	S Clarkson S Colorado		1.64 24,700		4.0	_		A:	1		
To	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			33	10	1	44	B:	2		
			(20.2	(6.1	(0.6	(26.9	C:	7			
1 11		per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	33				
			Safety Pe	erformance F	unctions						

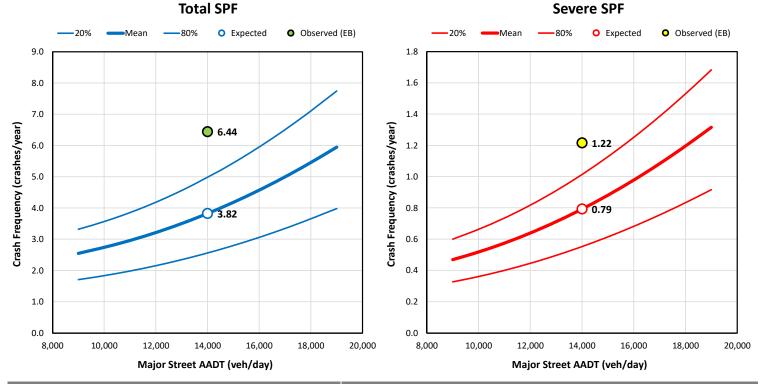


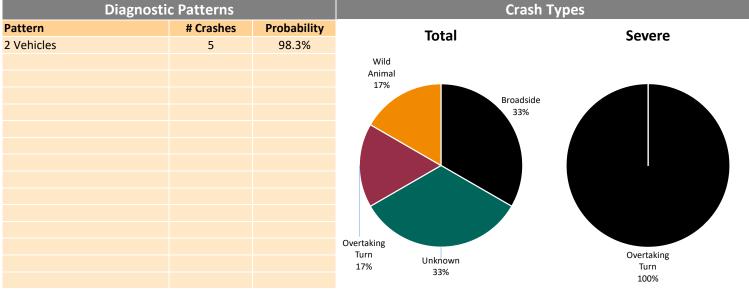




	S Holly St										
ı	ntersection C	Characteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory				
Classification:	on: Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0		
From Street: To Street:		E Otero Ave Len: 0.17 E County Line Rd AADT: 14,000				_		A:	1		
То	Level of Serv	rice of Safety Sev		5	1	0	6	В:	0		
1,	11.7		(28.6	(5.7	(0	(34.3	C:	0			
IV IV			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	<b>O</b> :	5			
			Safety Pe	erformance F	unctions						

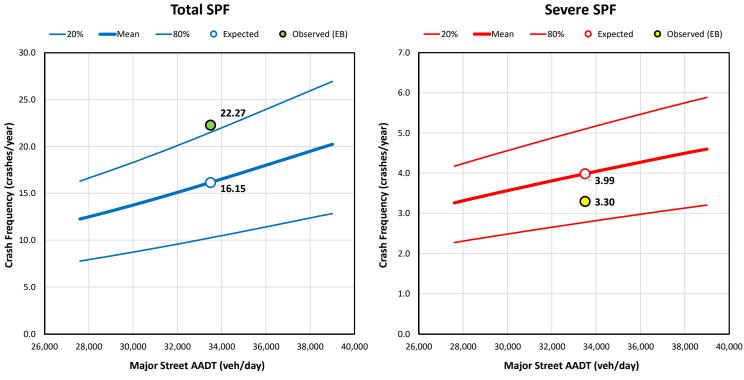






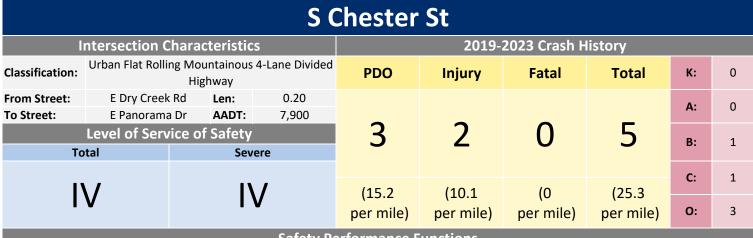


#### **E Dry Creek Rd Intersection Characteristics** 2019-2023 Crash History Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 6-Lane Divided Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 0 Highway S Yosemite St 0.94 From Street: Len: 3 A: To Street: Inverness Dr E AADT: 33,500 13 93 106 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 4 **Total** Severe C: 6 (99.1)(13.9)(0 (113 0: 93 per mile) per mile) per mile) per mile) **Safety Performance Functions**

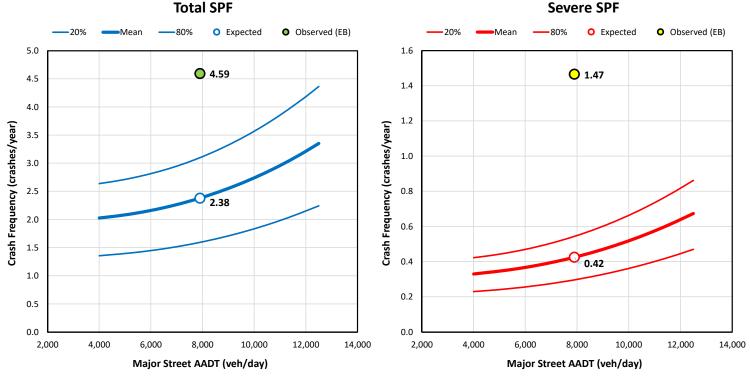


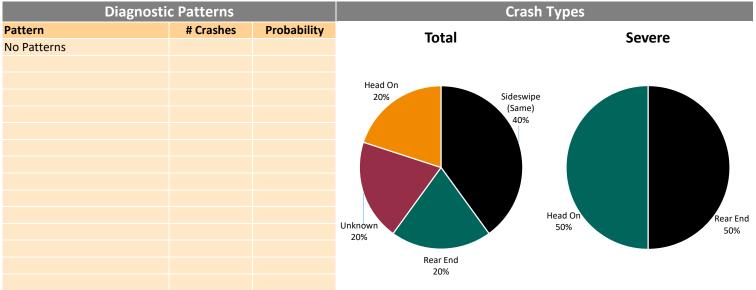
Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types			
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe		
2 Vehicles	86	99.1%	iotai	Approach		
Broadside	9	100.0%	Fixed Other	Turn Other		
Dark-Unlighted	5	98.5%	Object 4%	8% 8%		
			Sideswipe (Same) Unknown 25%	870		







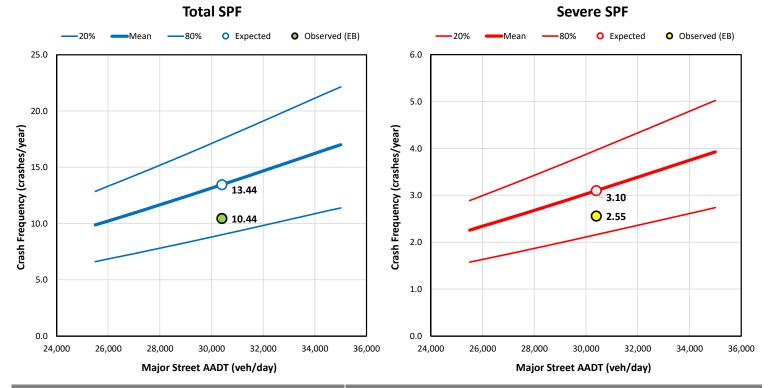


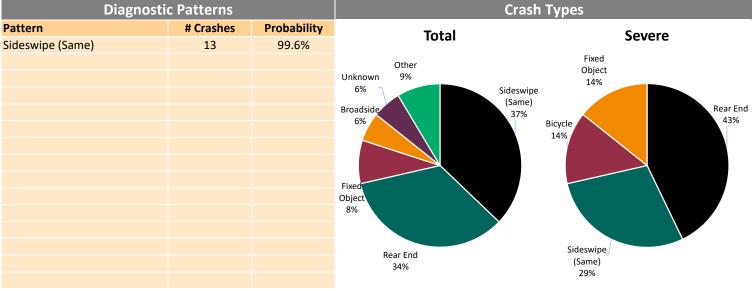




	E County Line Rd									
ı	ntersection C	Characteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory			
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	1	
From Street: To Street:	S Chester St Len: 0.70 Inverness Dr W AADT: 30,400				_	_		A:	2	
To	Level of Serv	vice of Safety Sev		28	6	1	35	В:	0	
	11		(40.2	(8.6	(1.4	(50.3	C:	4		
11 11			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	28		
			Safety Pe	erformance F	unctions					



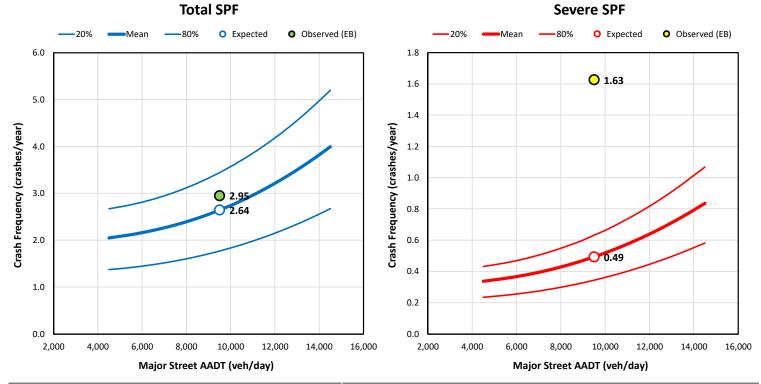


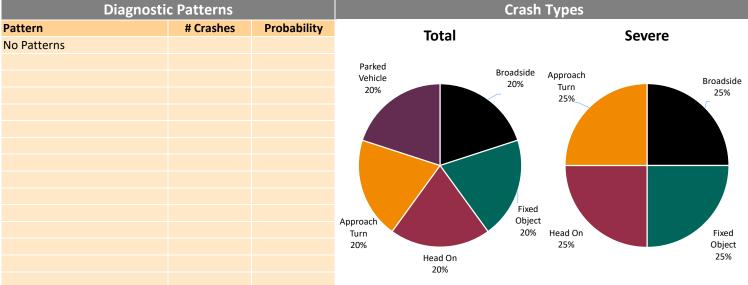




	S Clinton St								
1	ntersection C	Characteristi	cs		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory		
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0
From Street: To Street:	E Easter Ave Len: 0.36 s.o. E Geddes Ave (City Limits) AADT: 9,500							A:	1
To	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			1	4	0	5	В:	2
ı	111 11.7		(2.8	(11	(0	(13.8	C:	1	
III			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	1	
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions				





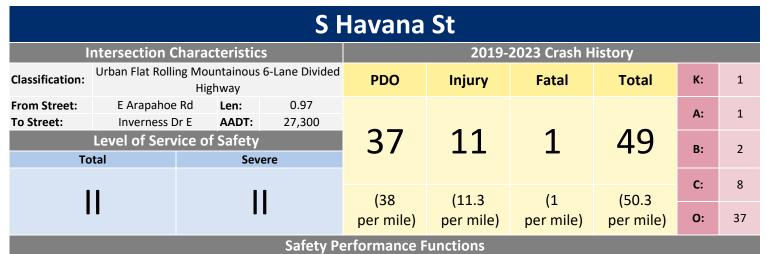


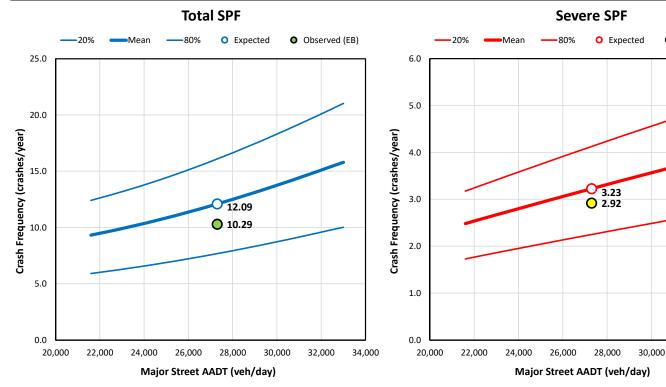
Observed (EB)

32,000

34,000





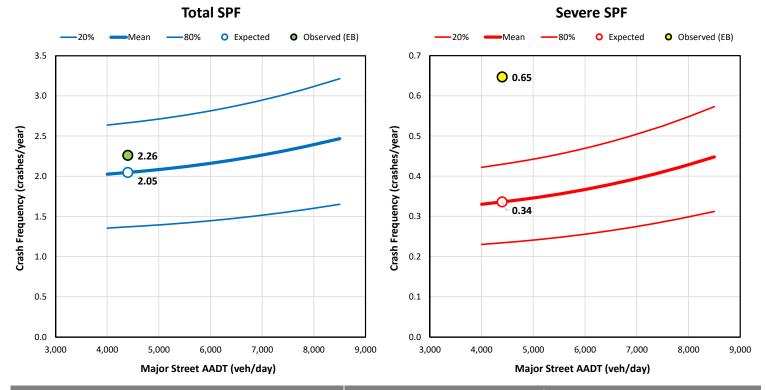


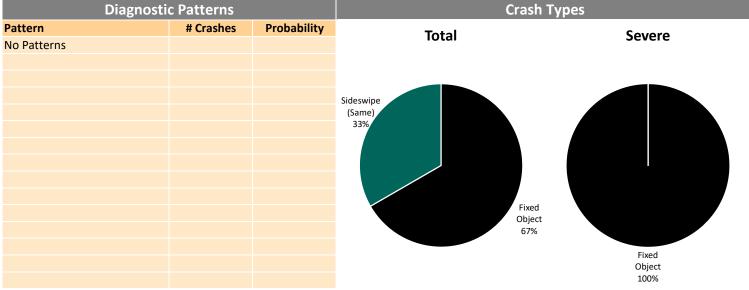
Diagnostic Patterns			Crash Types				
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe			
1 Vehicle	10	99.6%	iotai	Severe			
Broadside	6	100.0%	Broadside Other				
Total Fixed Object	10	99.9%	12% 4%				
			Sideswipe (Same) 12% Fixed Object 20%	Rear End Fixed 31% Object 33%  Unknown 21%  Broadside 33%			



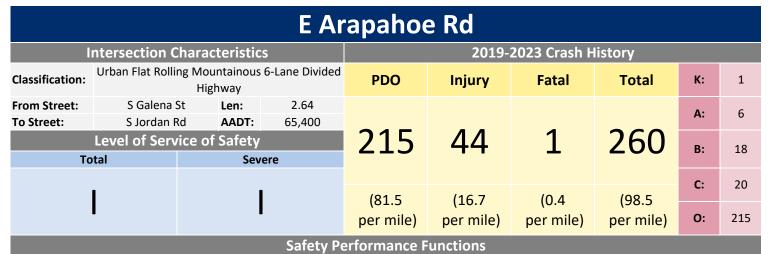
	E Costilla Ave								
ı	ntersection C	Characteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory		
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0
From Street: To Street:	S Fulton St <b>Len:</b> 0.30 S Havana St <b>AADT:</b> 4,400			_				A:	1
To	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			2	1	0	3	В:	0
1	111 117		(6.7	(3.4	(0	(10.1	C:	0	
III IV			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	<b>O</b> :	2	
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions				

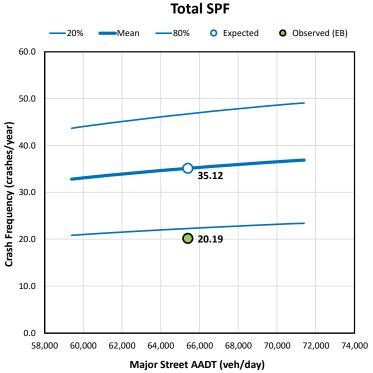


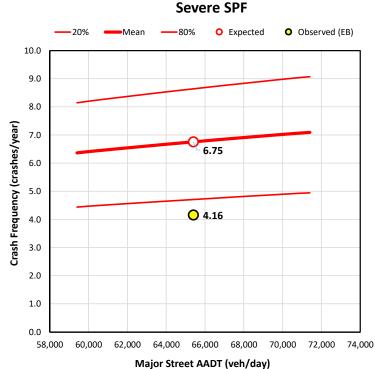










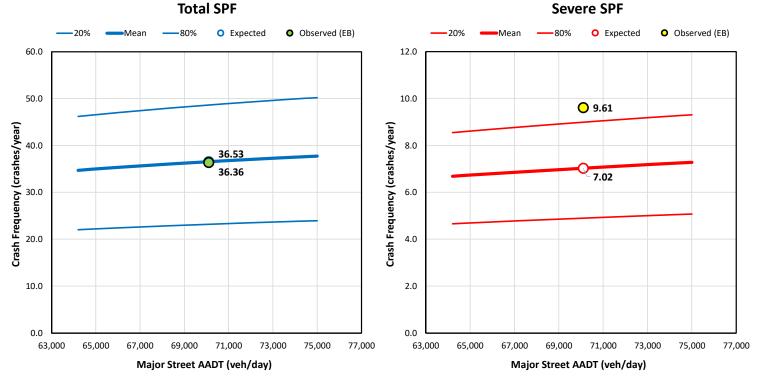


Diagnosti	ic Patterns			Crash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
2 Vehicles	198	95.3%		
Broadside	6	100.0%	Fixed Broadside Other	Broadside Other Fixed Head On <sup>2%</sup> 2%
Rear End	174	100.0%	Sideswipe (Same) 10%.	Rear End 67%  Rear End 82%



S Parker Rd									
1	ntersection C	haracteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory		
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 6-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0
From Street:	E Orchard Rd Len: 0.59							A:	2
To Street:	E Fair Pl / S Lewiston Wy <b>AADT:</b> 70,100						40-	۸.	
	<b>Level of Serv</b>	rice of Safety		78	29	()	107	B:	9
То	tal	Sev	ere	, 0			_0,	<b>J.</b>	3
								C:	18
1	11 1\1		(132.4	(49.2	(0	(181.6	С.	10	
	l	IV			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	78



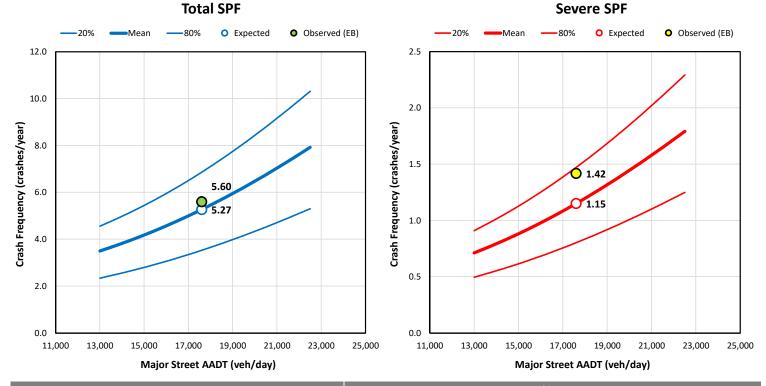


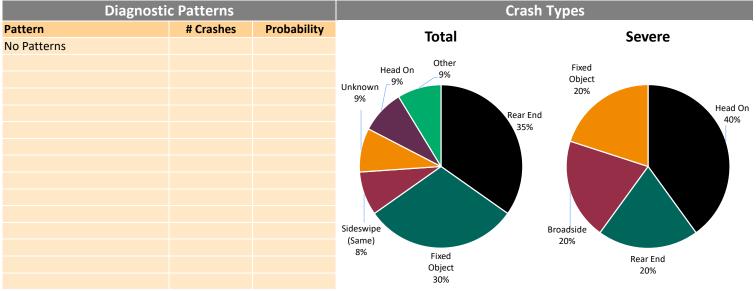
Diagnosti	c Patterns		Crash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total Severe
INJ	29	96.5%	Fixed Vehicle Vehicle
3+ Vehicles	24	96.6%	Unknown Object Cargo/Debris Fixed Cargo/Debris Object
Rear End	92	100.0%	5% 2% 2% Object 3% Sideswipe
			(Same)
			5%
			Rear End Rear End
			86% 90%



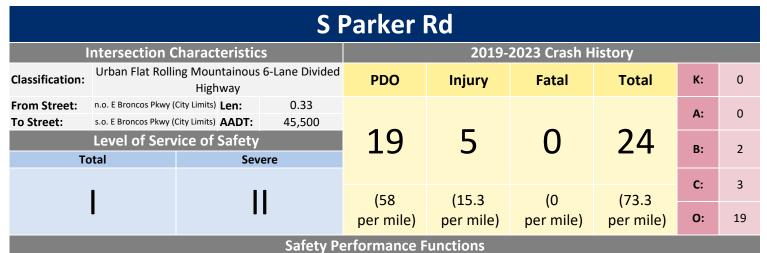
	E Broncos Pkwy								
Intersection Characteristics 2019-2023 Crash History									
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	1
From Street: To Street:	S Jordan Rd <b>Len:</b> 0.84 S Parker Rd <b>AADT:</b> 17,600				_	_		A:	0
То	Level of Serv	rice of Safety Sev		18	4	1	23	В:	3
	11	1 111		(21.3	(4.7	(1.2	(27.2	C:	1
	111			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	<b>O</b> :	18
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions				

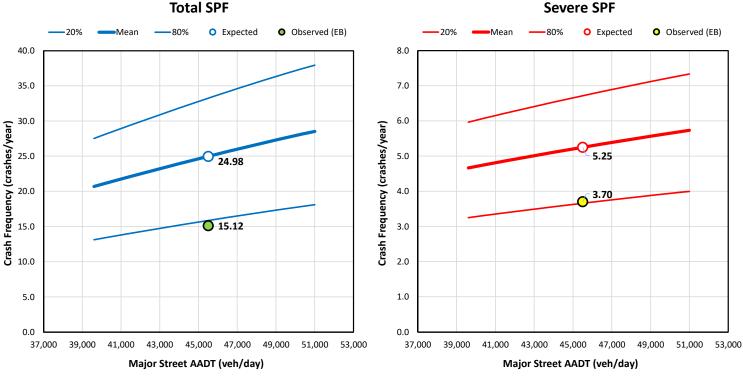


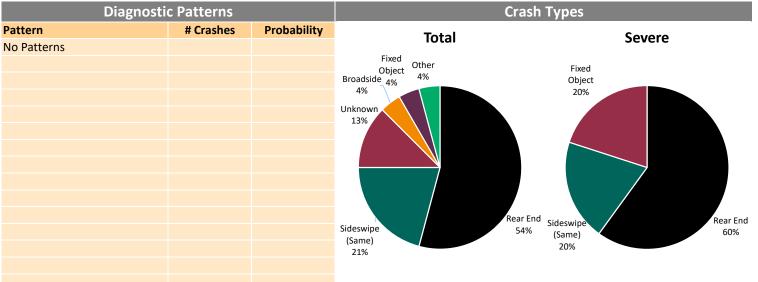








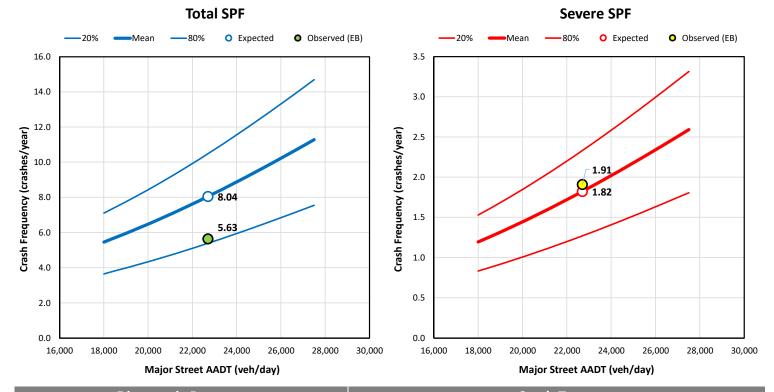






	E Orchard Rd									
I	ntersection C	Characteristic	S		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory			
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0	
From Street: To Street:	S Parker Rd Len: 1.29 S Telluride St AADT: 22,700							A:	2	
То	Level of Service of Safety  Total Severe			23	10	0	33	В:	4	
	11 111		(17.9	(7.8	(0	(25.6	C:	4		
11			per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	per mile)	0:	23		
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions					



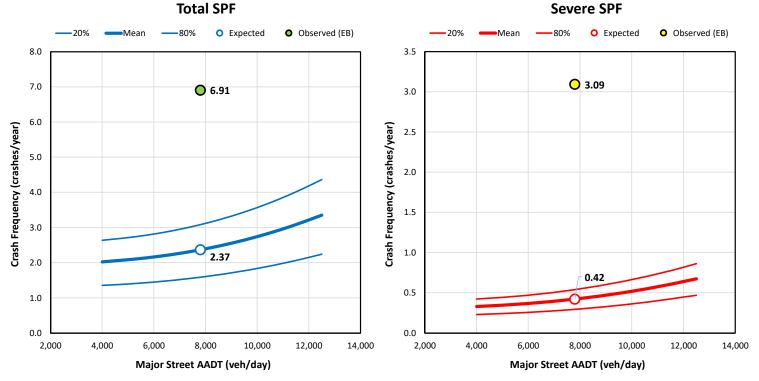


Diagnosti	c Patterns		C	rash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
1 Vehicle	16	100.0%	iotai	Severe
Total Fixed Object	16	100.0%	Broadside	Broadside
Dark-Unlighted	5	99.6%	9%	10%
			Unknown 15% Sideswipe (Same) 15%	Sideswipe (Same) Fixed 10% Object 49%  Rear End 20%



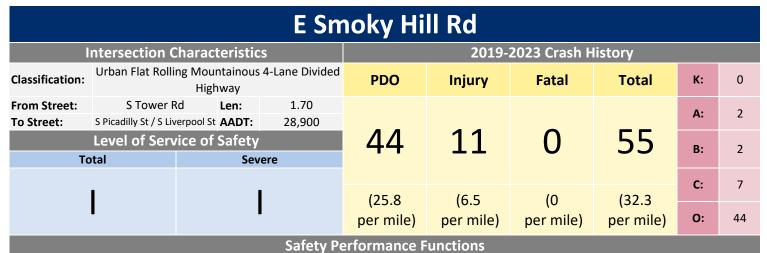
	S Tower Rd								
ı	ntersection C	haracteristi	cs		2019-	2023 Crash H	listory		
Classification:	Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Highway			PDO	Injury	Fatal	Total	K:	0
From Street: To Street:	E Smoky Hill Rd Len: 0.24 E Berry Rd AADT: 7,800							A:	2
To	Level of Serv			4	6	0	10	B:	3
	, tai	Severe						C:	1
IV IV			(16.5 per mile)	(24.7 per mile)	(0 per mile)	(41.2 per mile)	0:	4	
			Safety De	erformance F	unctions				

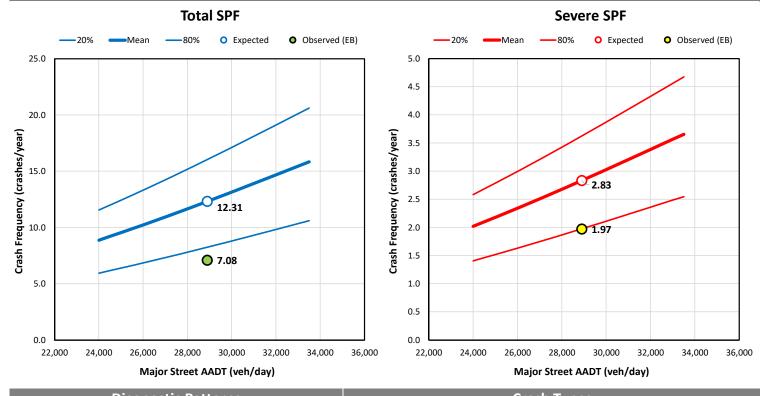


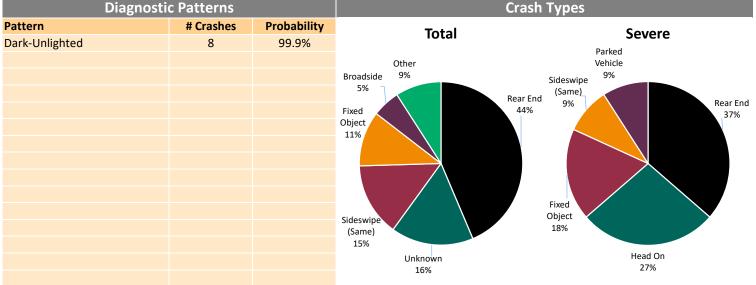


Diagnostic	<b>Patterns</b>			Crash Types
Pattern	# Crashes	Probability	Total	Severe
INJ	6	99.9%	iotai	Jevere
Total Fixed Object	5	99.4%	Sideswipe (Same) 30%	Fixed Object 50%  Fixed Object 83%











#### S Himalaya St / E Orchard Rd **Intersection Characteristics** 2019-2023 Crash History Urban Flat Rolling Mountainous 4-Lane Divided Classification: **PDO** Injury **Fatal Total** K: 1 Highway E Crestline Cir / E Berry Dr Len: From Street: 0.64 A: 1 To Street: s.o. E Smoky Hill Rd (City Limits) AADT: 12.500 **Level of Service of Safety** B: 2 **Total** Severe C: 4 (14 (10.9)(1.6)(26.5)9 0: per mile) per mile) per mile) per mile)



