



**SAFETY ANALYSIS
FIELD ASSESSMENT FORM**

General Information

County Street Name and/or Road Number: _____
Project Description (limits): _____
County Capital Improvement Program Number: _____
Date: _____

1. Traffic Operations

- Traffic control devices
- Traffic signal operations (support, type of detection, backplates, indications, cycle length, phasing, displays, intervals, phase sequence, clearance times, detection, pedestrian signals, timing, and so forth) NOTE: These factors need to be documented for rear-end, left-turn, right angle, right-turn, pedestrian and bicycle crashes
- Queue on the intersection approaches, adequate capacity?
- Access management: mainline access to adjacent land negatively influence traffic operations

2. Geometric Conditions

- Visual obstructions (trees/scrubs blocking signs, pedestrians, parked vehicles, advertising signs, and so forth)
- Decision Sight Distance
- Road side private property (bright signage, glare, detractions, and other items impacting drivers)
- Clear zones (roadside objects, pedestrian standing areas, bus stops, and so forth)
- Recent roadway geometry changes
- Site design compares to Hillsborough County design criteria and other related guidelines
- Transition area (area where drivers are alerted that the roadway conditions are changing)

3. Physical Conditions & Weather

- Road conditions including pavement and friction
- Roadway, separator, and shoulder tire marks
- Sequence and spacing of signs (measured relative to posted speed limit)



- Too many signs for drivers to evaluate and react
- Signs and pavement markings deliver right messaging for conditions
- Placement of stop bars
- Sign legibility at night and poor weather conditions
- Environment (sun, shadowing impacting perception and visibility especially during dawn and dusk for east/west roadways)
- Roadside erosion resulting in drop-off conditions
- Pavement markings obscured by water or lack of contrast
- Daylight evaluation
- Darkness evaluation especially lighting conditions at intersections and crosswalks
- Headlights from oncoming traffic
- Glare and reflection from windows, metal, and pavement making signs and markings hard to see
- Pavement marking retroreflectivity at night

4. Traveler Behavior

- Driver behavior:
 - Aggressive driving
 - Speeding
 - Ignoring traffic control
 - Failing to yield to pedestrians
 - Making maneuvers through insufficient gaps in traffic
 - Belted or unbelted
 - Elderly drivers
- Bicyclist behavior:
 - Riding on the sidewalk instead of the bike lane
 - Riding excessively close to the curb or travel lane within the bicycle lane
 - Ignoring traffic control
 - Not wearing helmets
- Pedestrian behavior:
 - Ignoring traffic control to cross intersections or roadways
 - Insufficient pedestrian crossing spaces and signal time, Roadway design that encourages pedestrians to improperly use facilities



5. Transit, Bicycle Pedestrian and Other Vulnerable Road User Activity

- Location of pedestrian generators and attractors
- Placement of crosswalk markings
- Waiting time for pedestrians
- Potential to introduce other travel modes (e.g. new bus stops, sidewalks, bike lanes, or multi-use trail)
- Placement of bus stop
- Continuous bicycle or pedestrian network
- The way of vulnerable road users interacting with the road facilities
- Visual clues exist to alert motorists to pedestrians and bicycles (e.g. striped bike lanes, curb extensions at intersection for pedestrians)
- Other multimodal concerns:
 - Roadway shoulders and edge treatments
 - Exclusive or shared transit lanes
 - Adjacent parking

6. Heavy Vehicle Activity

- Percentage of heavy vehicle
- Heavy vehicle concerns:
 - Sight Distance
 - Signal Operations
 - Emergency vehicle
 - Freight truck maneuvers in the site vicinity
 - Presence of road maintenance or farm vehicles