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City of Austin Vision Zero Intersection Daylighting Initiative

2025 Texas Pedestrian Safety Forum

June 17, 2025



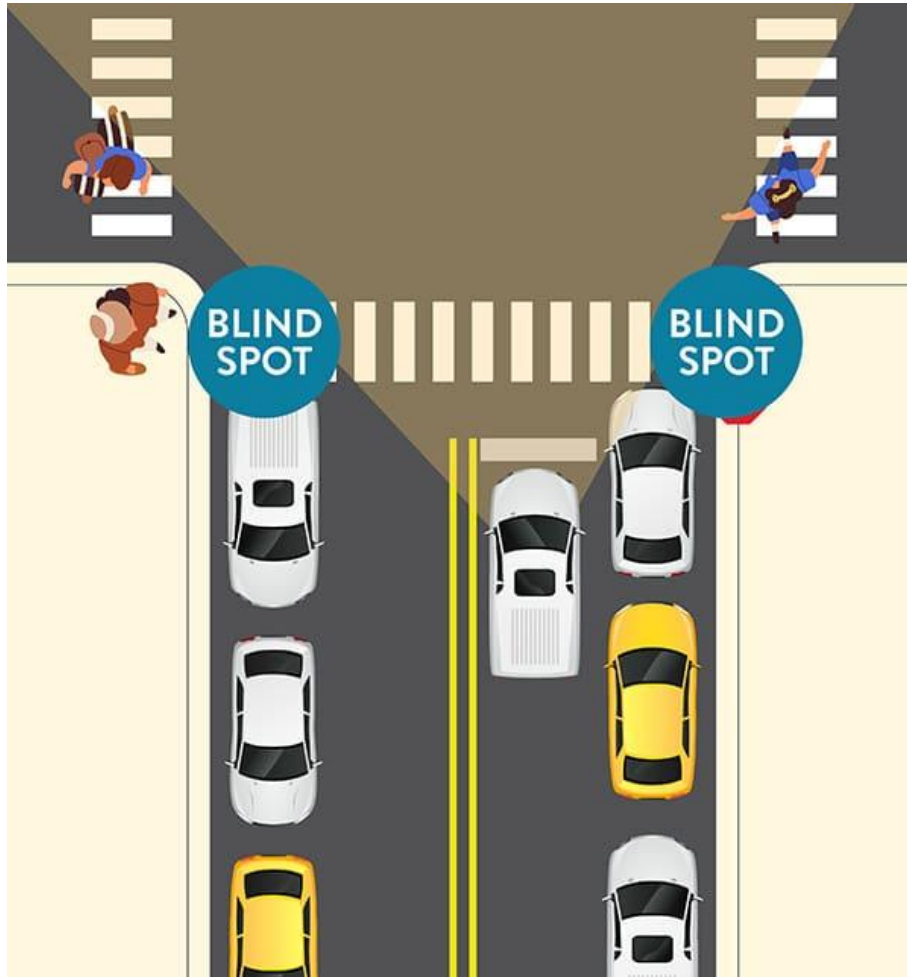
Vision Zero in Austin

- Adopted in 2015
- Based on the Safe Systems approach to traffic safety
- Where we've invested in safety we've seen positive results
 - Major intersection safety projects have seen a 29% decrease in injury + fatal crashes
 - 70% reduction in left turn crashes where protected turns have been implemented
 - 64-70% decrease in high-risk speeding for safety corridors (e.g. Barton Springs Road)
- **Intersection Daylighting** represents a low-cost, impactful systemic safety strategy that can potentially be implemented at scale

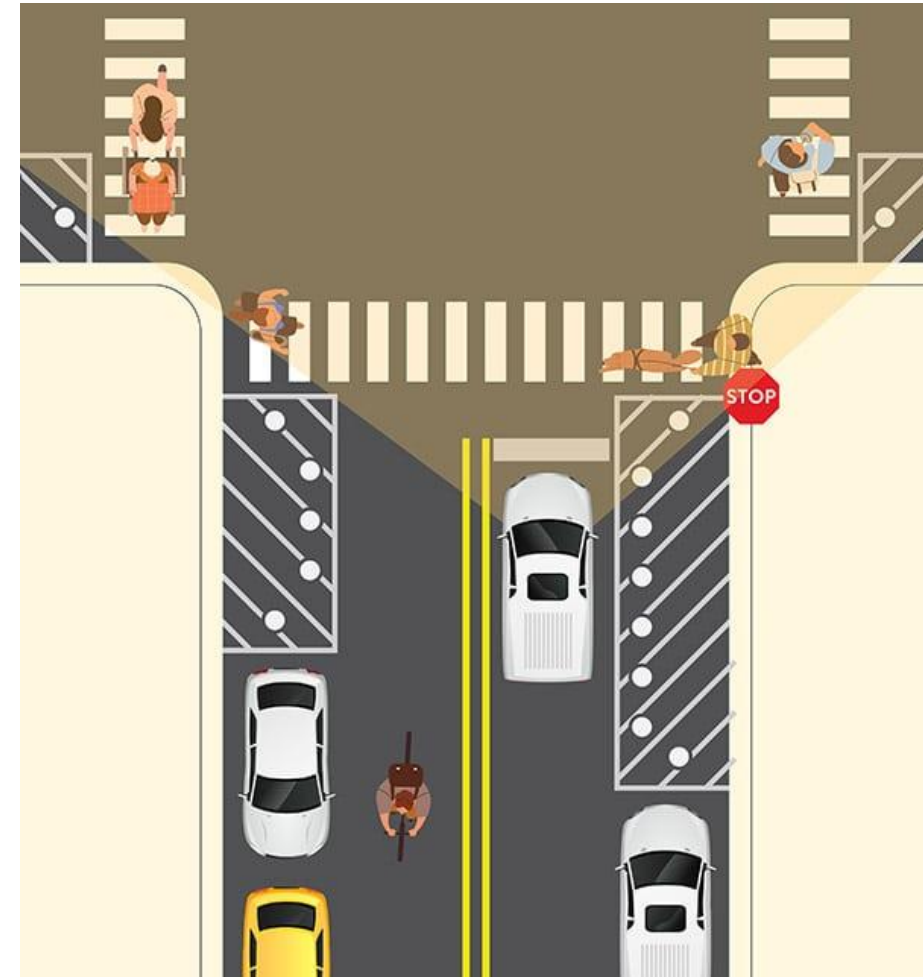
What is Intersection Daylighting?



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Before Daylighting



After Daylighting

Why Intersection Daylighting?



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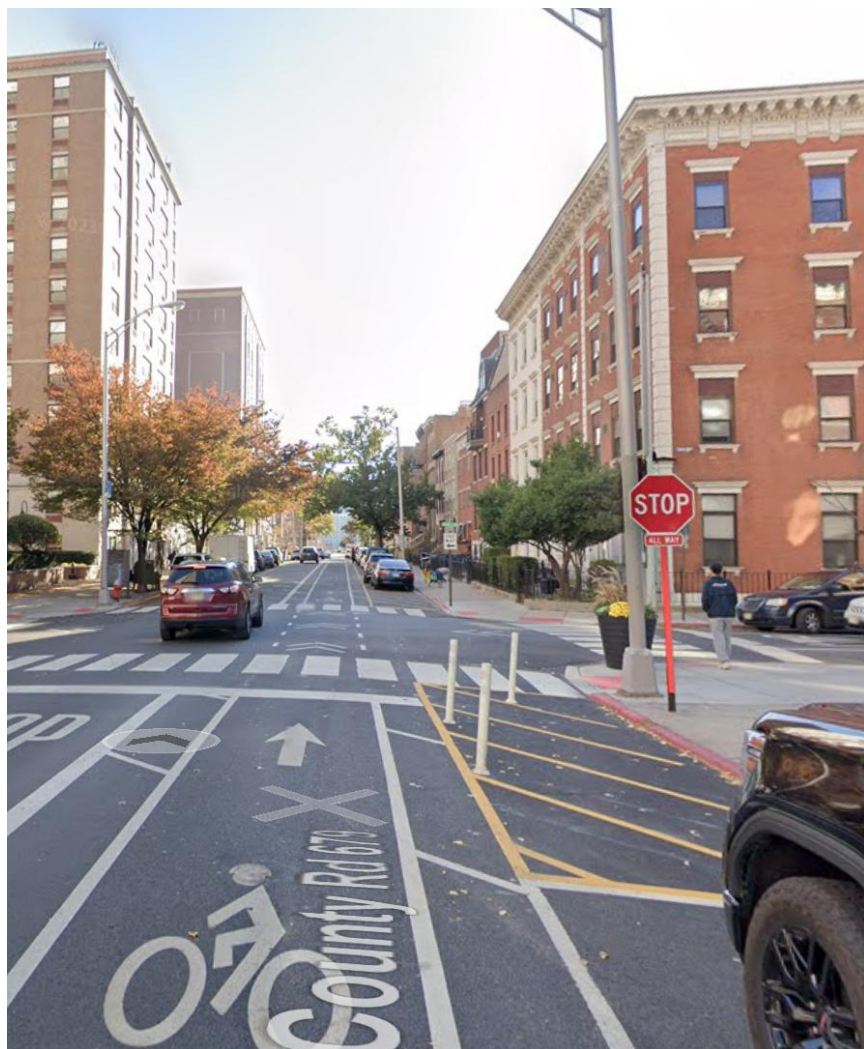
Intersection daylighting improves safety at intersections:

- Restricting parking near intersections can **reduce pedestrian crashes** by 30% (FHWA)
- **Reduces blind spots** and gives drivers, pedestrians, and cyclists a **better view** of the intersection
- Provides **more time to respond** to other approaching road users
- **Slow turning vehicles** so they're more likely to see and yield to pedestrians in the crosswalk

Examples - Hoboken, NJ



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Examples – Seattle, WA



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Examples - Baltimore, NY



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Examples – New York, NY



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Daylighting intersections for increased visibility also opens up space for bike racks, curb extensions, and bioswales that diversify the use of the curb space.

Existing Daylighting Programs

- **Initiatives in Other Cities**
 - City of Hoboken, NJ
 - City of San Francisco, CA
 - City of Lancaster, PA
 - City of Baltimore, GA
 - City of Orlando, FL
 - New York City, NY
- **Initiatives in the City of Austin**
 - Vision Zero

State of Practice

- **Design Guidance**
 - NACTO (2013) Urban Street Design Guide
 - Portland Bureau of Transportation (2018) Vision Clearance Guidelines
 - Hoboken Street Design Guide
- **Different Treatments and Materials Used**
- **Intersection Prioritization**
- **Review of Safety Performance**
- **Maintenance Considerations**
- **Goals and Performance Measures**

Lit Review and Peer City Findings



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- **Daylighting treatments** enhance safety, are low-cost, quick to implement, and require minimal approvals or maintenance.
- **Permanent features** (e.g., curb extensions) offer durable, low-maintenance, and effective safety improvements.
- **High-risk intersections**, especially on the High Injury Network (HIN) or near schools, are often prioritized.
- **Alignment with Vision Zero** and adherence to local/state regulations support consistent, effective implementation.
- **Data collection** is critical for tracking performance and evaluating impact.

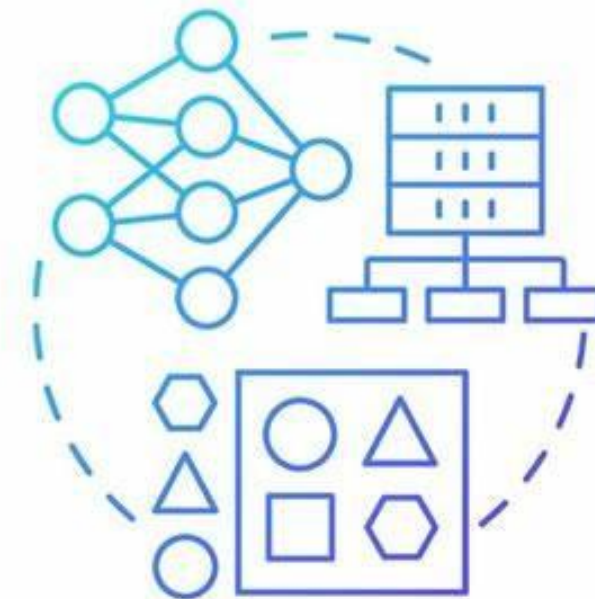
Systemic Daylighting Needs Analysis



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Data Consolidation and Processing

- Identify intersection-related crashes
- Filter for “Potential Sightline Crashes” that could be mitigated by daylighting
- Narrow to intersections with on-street parking



DATA PROCESSING

Systemic Daylighting Needs Analysis



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Identify Systemic Screening Factors

- Functional Class Combination
- Highest Lane Count
- Maximum Speed
- Maximum AADT
- AADT Ratio
- High Pedestrian Trip Potential
- Austin Equity Analysis Zone (EAZ) Vulnerability
- Off Street Leg
- Turn Lanes
- Traffic Control
- Protected Bike Intersection
- Street Lighting Presence
- Near Transit Stop
- Near Education Center
- Near Park
- Sidewalks Present
- Driveways Present
- Intersection Traffic Calming
- Segment Traffic Calming

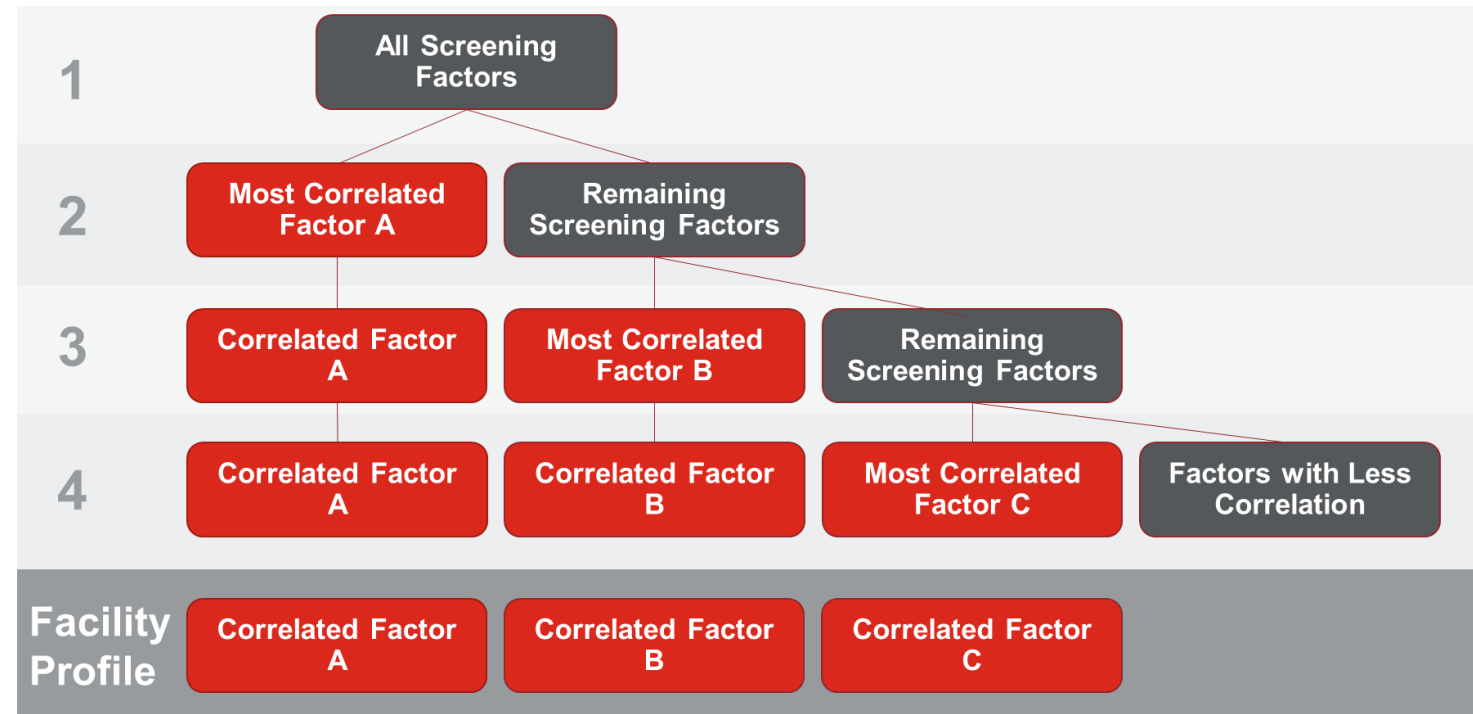
Systemic Daylighting Needs Analysis



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Systemic Screening Process

A decision tree machine learning algorithm screens all factors recursively to identify the most correlated factor and continues until a set of factors is identified as a facility profile.

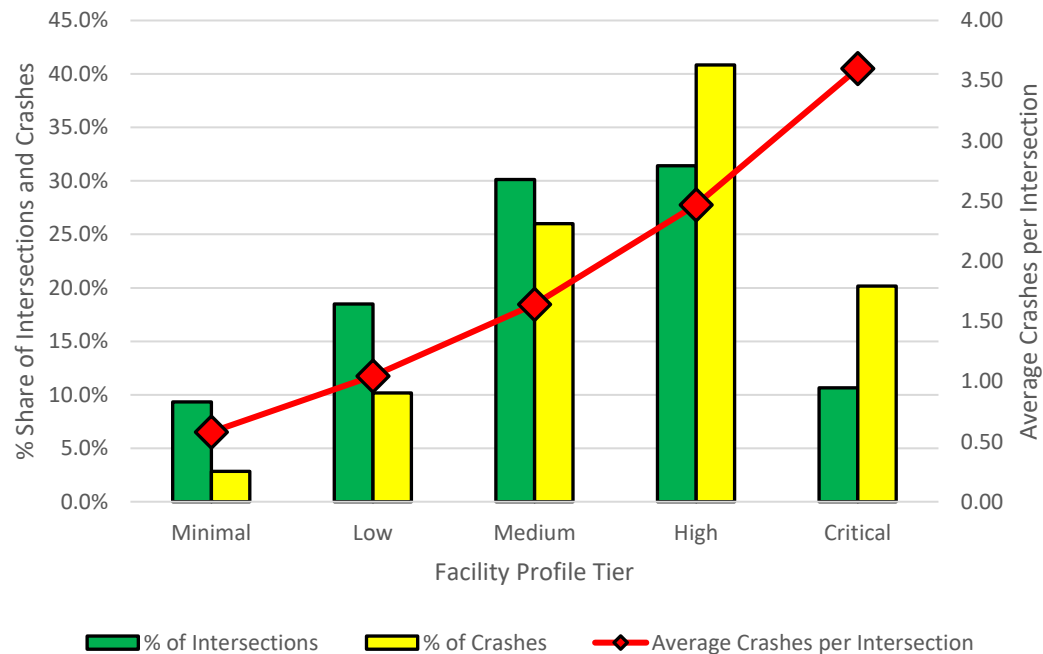


Systemic Daylighting Needs Analysis

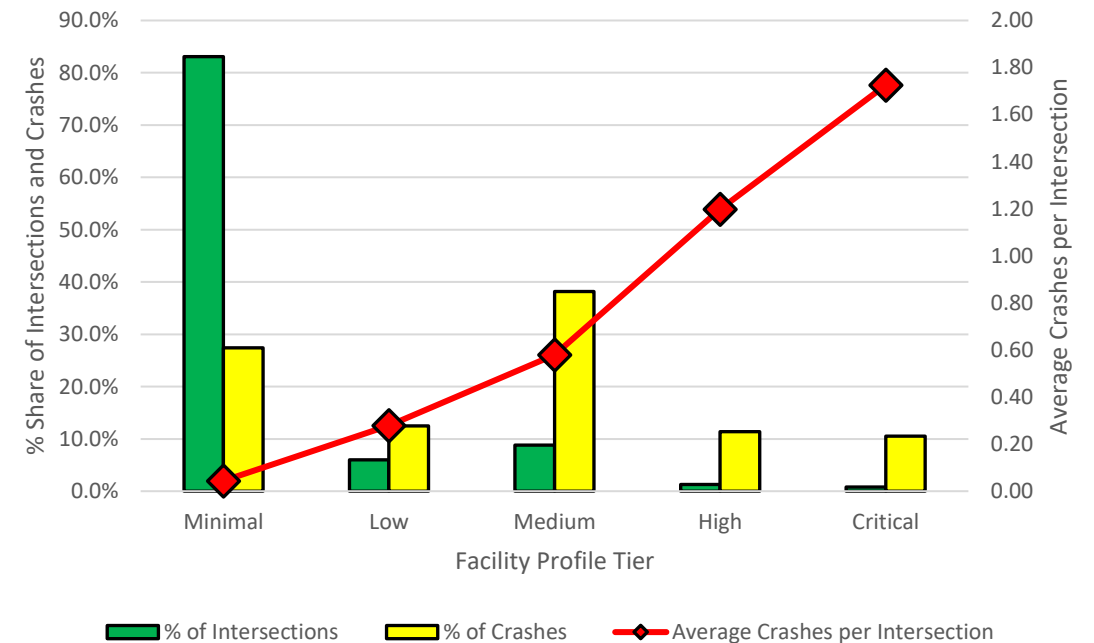


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Systemic Screening Results



The Critical and High tiers intersections carry about 60% of potential sightline crashes but represent only about 40% of the studied **signalized intersections**



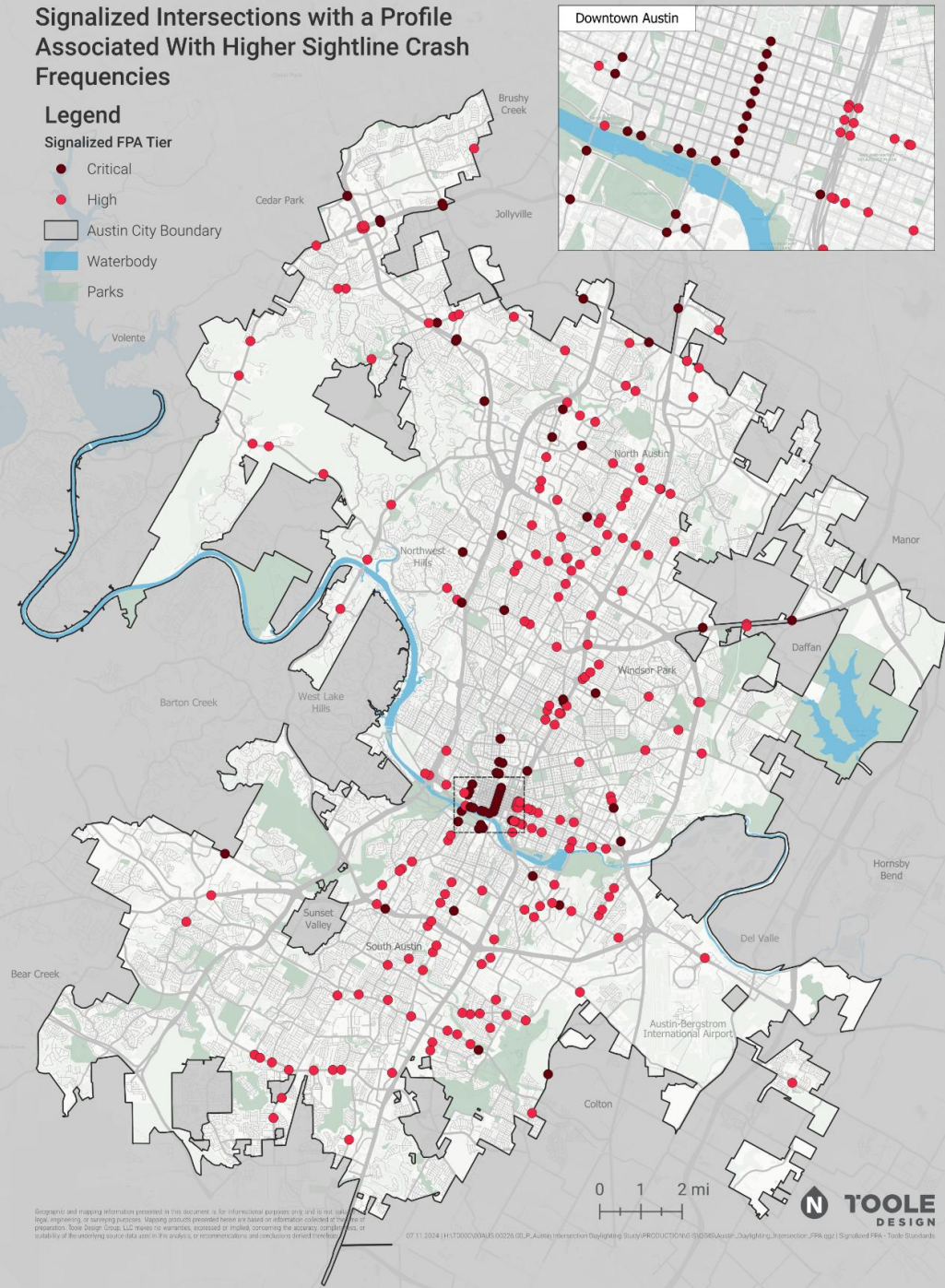
The Critical and High tiers intersections carry about 22% of potential sightline crashes but represent only about 2% of the studied **unsignalized intersections**

Signalized Intersections with a Profile Associated With Higher Sightline Crash Frequencies

Legend

Signalized FPA Tier

- Critical
- High
- ▭ Austin City Boundary
- ▭ Waterbody
- ▭ Parks

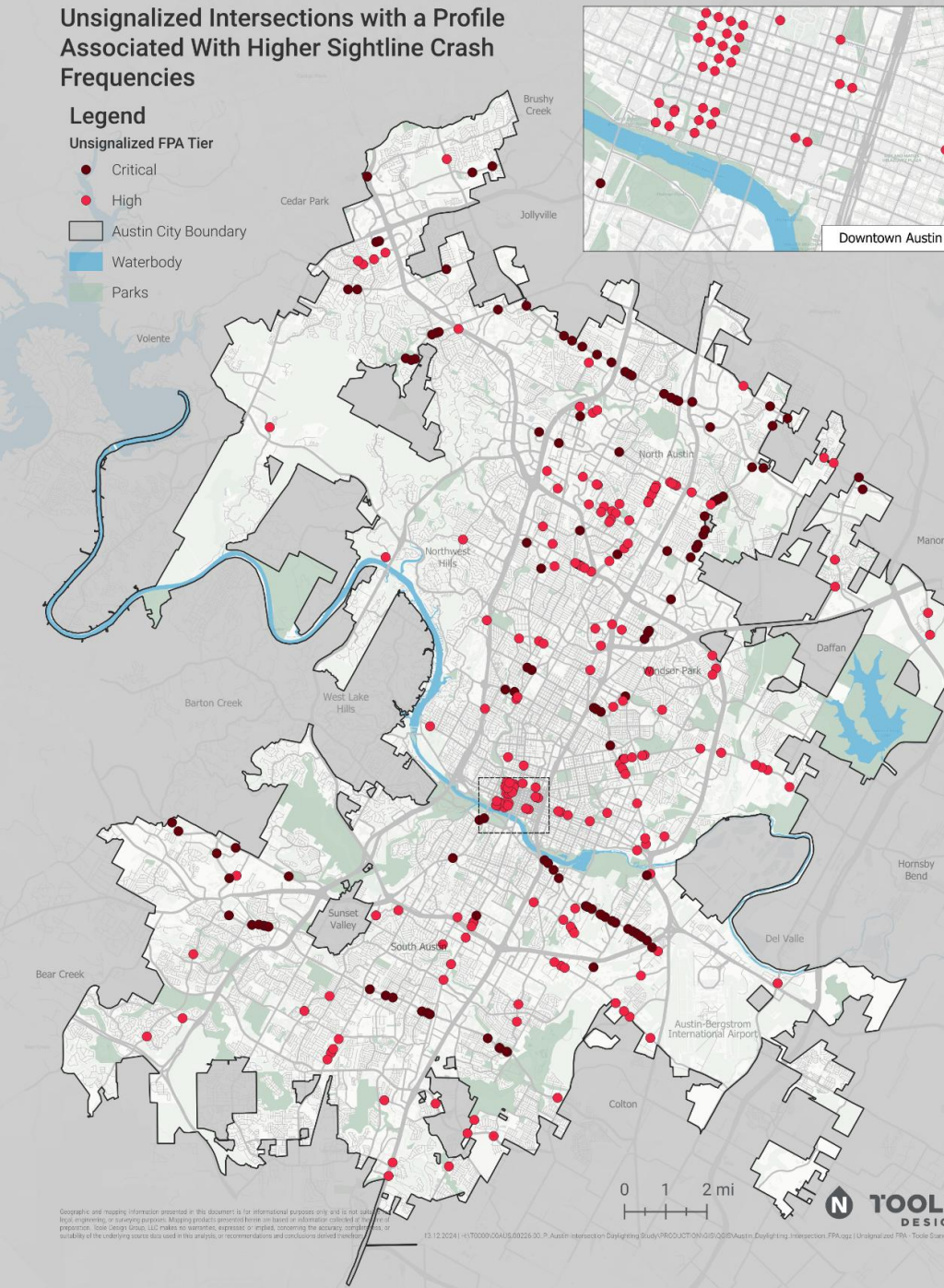


Unsignalized Intersections with a Profile Associated With Higher Sightline Crash Frequencies

Legend

Unsignalized FPA Tier

- Critical
- High
- ▭ Austin City Boundary
- ▭ Waterbody
- ▭ Parks



Daylighting Prioritization



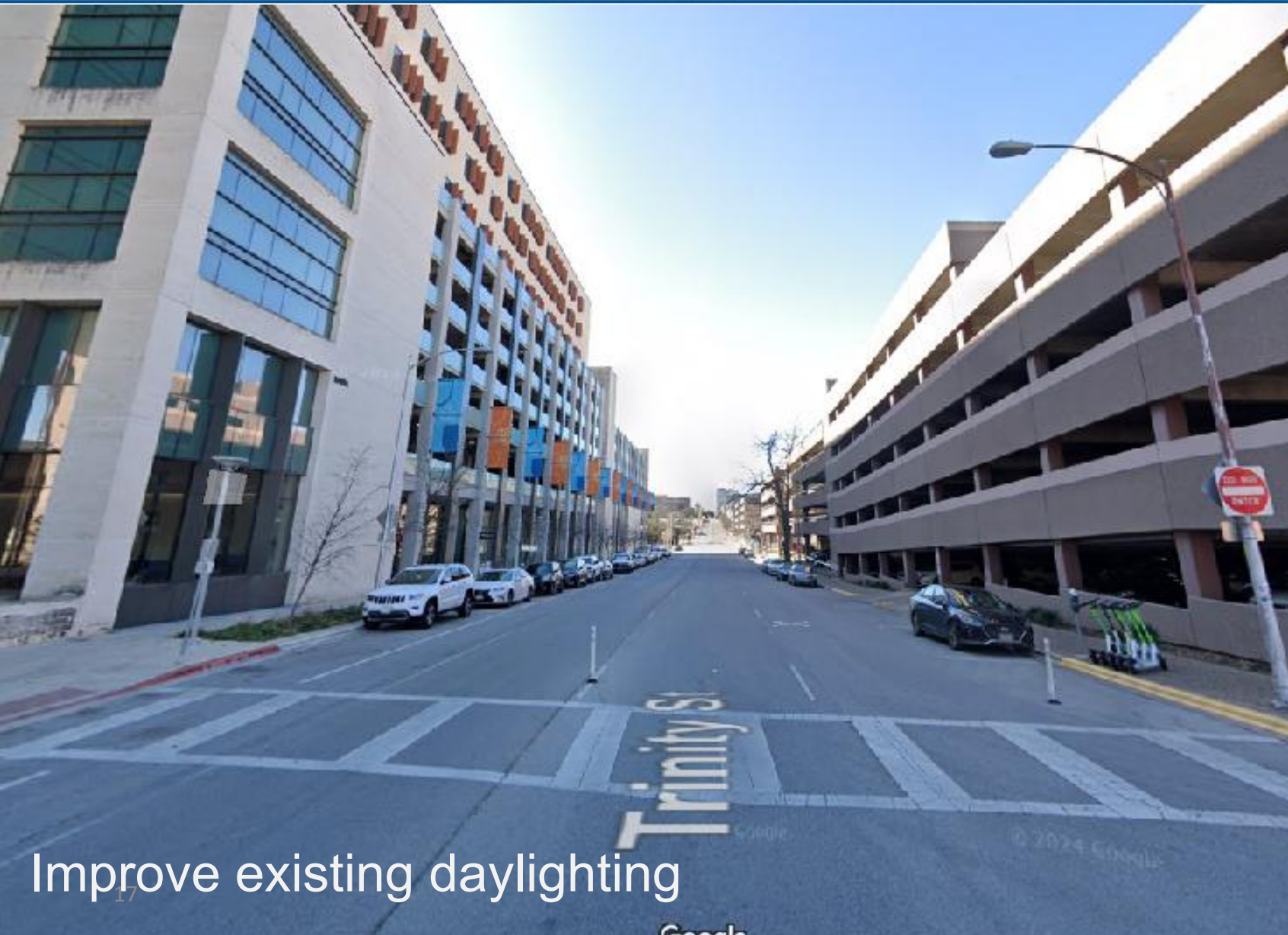
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Category	Metric	Description	Weight	Score
Crash History	Overlap with HIN	Located along the City's HIN	20%	5 pts – If the intersection is on Ped HIN 3 pts – if the intersection is on the overall HIN 0 pts – not on HIN
	Crash Severity	Number of KSI “potential sightline crashes”	10%	5 pts – 3 KSI crashes 3 pts – 2 KSI crashes 1 pts – 1 KSI crashes
	Systemic Crash Risk	Risk level from the systemic safety analysis	5%	5 pts - Critical 3 pts - High
Intersection Characteristics	Connecting bike/ped facilities	Intersections with a shared-use path/trail or protected bike lane approach	15%	5 pts - Yes 0 pts - No
	Intersection Control Type	Signalized vs four-way vs two-way controlled	15%	5 pts – signalized intersections 3 pts – 2-way stop controlled intersection
	Intersection geometry	Intersections with more than 4 legs or skewed angles	10%	5 pts – with more than 4 legs or skewed angles larger than 60 degrees 3 pts – with skewed angles larger than 45 degrees 1 pts – with skewed angles larger than 30 degrees
Land Use Context	High Pedestrian Trip Potential	Whether there is a high trip potential at the intersection based on the “walk trip potential” analysis from Austin Walk Bike Roll.	25%	5 pts - Yes 0 pts - No
Total			100%	

Example Location for Daylighting



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- Enforce existing No Parking areas
- Shorten crosswalk
- Improve visibility for pedestrians and vehicles

Improve existing daylighting

Example Location for Daylighting



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- Improve sight lines blocked by existing fence
- Shorten crosswalk
- Improve visibility for pedestrians and vehicles

Improve sight lines

Example Location for Other Safety Improvement



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Daylighting will not work due
to existing driveways

Other safety improvements
should be considered to
improve safety for pedestrian
crossing without blocking
driveways

Driveways near intersection

Daylighting Not Recommended



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Daylighting exists



No parking lanes on all intersection legs

- Daylighting
- Daylighting + Other Safety Treatment



Implementation Considerations

- Other planned projects
- Clusters of intersections
- Coordination with other agencies such as TxDOT, Cap Metro
- Maintenance considerations
- Evaluation



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