



Santa Fe MPO Technical Coordinating Committee

Monday, August 22, 2022 **1:30 P.M.**

SPECIAL PROCEDURES FOR VIRTUAL ATTENDANCE AND PUBLIC COMMENT:

In response to the State's declaration of a Public Health Emergency, the Mayor's Proclamation of Emergency, and the ban on public gatherings of more than five (5) people, this meeting will be conducted virtually using Zoom.

Attending on Zoom: Members of the public may attend the Zoom meeting on a computer, mobile device, or phone. The video conference link and teleconference number will be posted on the City of Santa Fe's Calendar of Events website at least seventy-two (72) hours before the meeting:
<https://www.santafenm.gov/events>.

Join Zoom Meeting

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Meeting ID: 817 1353 2523

Passcode: 535208

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By video: A person attending the Zoom meeting by video conference (using a computer, mobile device, or smart phone) may provide public comment during the meeting. Attendees should use the "Raise Hand" function to be recognized by the chair to speak at the appropriate time.

- By phone: A person attending the Zoom meeting by phone may provide public comment during the meeting but **must** provide advance notice to MPO staff. Please contact Erick Aune (505-955-6664) ejaune@santafenm.gov) no later than Monday, Aug. 22, 2022, by 12PM and provide your **full name, address, and the phone number** you will be using to call in to the teleconference. Without your phone number, the chair will not be able to recognize you to speak at the meeting.

- In writing: A person may submit written public comments in advance of the meeting by email (ejaune@santafenm.gov), by U.S. Postal Service (City of Santa Fe, ATTN: Erick Aune/MPO Officer, PO Box 909, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0909), or by dropping off a comment at the physical drop box which will be located outside City Hall at the entrance to Land Use Lobby facing Marcy Street. Please include your full name and address, and identify the specific agenda item you are commenting on. To be included in the official record and considered at the hearing, written public comment **must** be received no later than Thursday, 24th August 22, 2022 at 12PM.

AGENDA

- ◆ Call to Order
- ◆ Approval of Agenda
- ◆ Approval of Meeting Minutes from July 25, 2022

1. Communications from the Public

2. Items for Discussion and Possible Action:

- a. Recommendation to the MPO TPB Approval of Memorandum of Agreement between the SFMPO and NMDOT Awarding Funding for FFY2023 through FFY2026 via FTA Planning Funds to Manage and Operate the SFMPO in accordance to the SFMPO UPWP. (Erick Aune)
- b. Recommendation to the MPO TPB Approval of Santa Fe Local Road Safety Plan via Self Certificate (Erick Aune)
- c. Recommend to the MPO TPB Approval of FFY 2022-2027 TIP Amendment 4 via Self Certificate (Leah Yngve)
- d. Agency Project Updates (Leah Yngve)

3. Matters from MPO Staff

4. Matters from TCC Members

5. Adjourn - Next TCC Meeting: September 19, 2022

Persons with disabilities in need of accommodations, contact the City Clerk's office at 955-6520, five (5) working days prior to the meeting date. The Santa Fe MPO is committed to compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, 49 CFR, part 2, and all related regulations and directives. The Santa Fe MPO assures that no person shall on the grounds of race, color, national origin, gender, age, or disability be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity under any Santa Fe MPO program, activity or service.

**SUMMARY OF ACTION
SANTA FE MPO TECHNICAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
MONDAY, JULY 25, 2022, 1:30 PM
ATTENDED VIRTUALLY**

<u>ITEM</u>	<u>ACTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
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APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES FROM APRIL 25, 2022	APPROVED	2
COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC	NONE	2
<u>ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION</u>		
RELEASE FOR 15 DAY PUBLIC COMMITTEE: FORMAL AMENDMENT #4 TO SFMPO FFY 2022-27 TIP	APPROVED	2
MATTERS FROM MPO STAFF	INFORMATION/DISCUSSION	2-3
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**SANTA FE MPO TECHNICAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE
MONDAY, JULY 25, 2022, 1:30 PM
ATTENDED VIRTUALLY**

A. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting of the MPO Technical Coordinating Committee was called to order by Brett Clavio, Chair, at 1:30 pm on Monday, July 25, 2022 and was attended virtually.

ROLL CALL

MEMBERS PRESENT

Daniel Alvarado
Bryce Gibson
Romella Glorioso-Moss
Paul Kavanaugh
Javier Martinez
Tomas Martinez
Ivan Trujillo
Brett Clavio, Chair
1 Vacancy

MEMBERS ABSENT

Neal Denton, Excused

OTHERS PRESENT

Erick Aune, MPO Officer
Leah Yngve, MPO
Brian Snyder, Santa Fe County
Neala Krueger, NMDOT

B. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION A motion was made by Mr. Kavanaugh, seconded by Mr. Trujillo, to approve the agenda as presented.

VOTE The motion passed on a roll call vote as follows:

Mr. Alvarado, yes; Mr. Gibson, yes; Ms. Glorioso-Moss, yes; Mr. Kavanaugh, yes; Mr. Javier Martinez, yes; Mr. Tomas Martinez, yes; Mr. Trujillo, yes.

C. APPROVAL OF MEETING MINUTES FROM APRIL 25, 2022

MOTION A motion was made by Mr. Kavanaugh, seconded by Mr. Tomas Martinez, to approve the minutes as presented.

VOTE The motion passed on a roll call vote as follows:

Mr. Alvarado, yes; Mr. Gibson, yes; Ms. Glorioso-Moss, yes; Mr. Kavanaugh, yes; Mr. Javier Martinez, yes; Mr. Tomas Martinez, yes; Mr. Trujillo, yes.

1. COMMUNICATIONS FROM THE PUBLIC

None.

2. ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION

A. RELEASE FOR 15 DAY PUBLIC COMMENT: FORMAL AMENDMENT #4 TO SFMPO FFY 2022-27 TIP

Ms. Yngve said this is an amendment to the Arroyo Hondo Segment 1 project, specifically the railroad station to 14. \$278,380 has been added to the project and will be paid with CMAQ funds.

Ms. Glorioso-Moss asked how long is the trail.

Ms. Yngve said it is around 1 mile. She will follow up with Ms. Glorioso-Moss with the exact length.

Chair Clavio commented that he understood that there were a couple of tunnels that increased the costs.

MOTION A motion was made by Ms. Glorioso-Moss, seconded by Mr. Kavanaugh, to approve the release for 15 day public comment, formal amendment #4 to the 2022-27 TIP.

VOTE The motion passed on a roll call vote as follows:

Mr. Alvarado, yes; Mr. Gibson, yes; Ms. Glorioso-Moss, yes; Mr. Kavanaugh, yes; Mr. Javier Martinez, yes; Mr. Tomas Martinez, yes; Mr. Trujillo, yes.

3. MATTERS FROM MPO STAFF

Mr. Aune said we are in possession of the draft Local Road Safety Plan. If you

want to review it we have a week to comment. We are very pleased with the work project and the level of detail. It is a good Plan for Santa Fe City and County.

Ms. Yngve reported that the MPO is planning another pop-up, protected bike lane on August 13th. It will be during movie night at Ragle Park on Yucca. We are promoting it as Bike and Movie Night.

Mr. Aune asked that the MPO-TCC members update the group as to what they are working on and planning.

Chair Clavio said the County just kicked off, with the Tribal Council, the safety study around the Tesuque Pueblo area. We are looking forward to working with them. There are multi-modal problems there. We are working with the City on its plans for that area as well.

Chair Clavio continued saying, we are entering the second phase bid for the NE/SE connector. We are in the RFP process, and expect a proposal mid September, with a start date of October 1st.

Ms. Glorioso-Moss said she is managing twenty projects. Sixteen projects are roadway intersections and four are drainage projects. We are completing the review of Guadalupe Street and the bridge for a project with NMDOT, and are hoping to begin the project in October. We are ready for construction on Pinada Rincon. Some of the other projects are in the design phase.

Mr. Gibson said the NCRTD has quite a few projects happening now. The Espanola Maintenance Facility will be completed this month. The Taos Maintenance Facility is in the design phase, and is at 90%. The electric bus procurement is underway. We are looking at purchasing ten vehicles - six 40 foot transit vehicles and four vans for our demand service. We are in the process of constructing 21 new bus stops, using our award of \$1.2 million in TAP funds. We are connecting our on-demand service to micro transit, which essentially is Uber for transit.

Mr. Gibson continued, saying we are working on our long range planning now and are planning to hold public meetings over the next few weeks. He will share the flyers with everyone. Mr. Aune is helping us by doing some publicity about that. We will be in four counties. The Santa Fe public meeting will be on August 1st. We would love to have your feedback about where you see the RTD in the next twenty years and on current transit.

Chair Clavio commented that there are a lot of exciting projects going on.

4. MATTERS FROM TCC MEMBERS

Mr. Javier Martinez said he would like to give an update on NMDOT. We kicked off our \$40 million La Bajada project. It will take the next three construction seasons to complete. We will maintain two lanes during peak periods. We have blocked out the scheduled dates for specific major events such as Indian Market, Spanish Market, Fiestas and the Balloon Fiesta. The speed limit will be 55 miles per hour at all times.

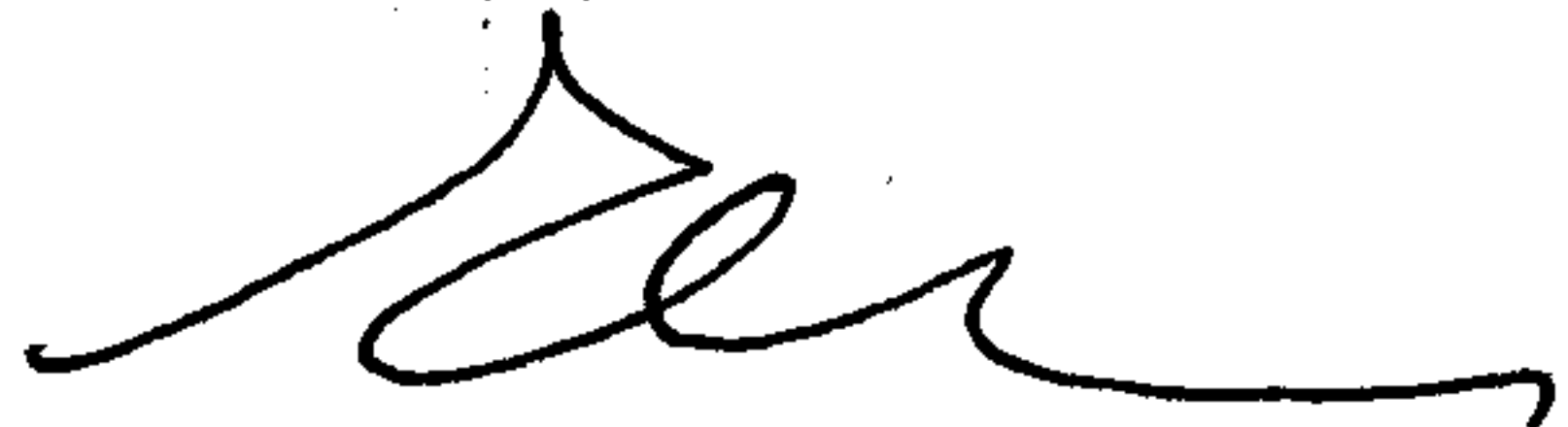
Mr. Javier Martinez continued, saying NM 41 is under construction now, and Galisteo to US 25 will be completed next summer. We have a study being done for Cerrillos Road from St. Michaels to St. Francis. The St. Michaels interchange with St. Francis study is underway as well. The Hyde Park Road study is happening now and is to improve multi-modal access.

5. NEXT TCC MEETING AUGUST 22, 2022

6. ADJOURN

There being no further business before the Committee, the meeting adjourned at 2:00 pm.

Brett Clavijo, Chair



Elizabeth Martin, Stenographer



Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



Santa Fe MPO Staff Report

Technical Coordinating Committee: August 22, 2022

Transportation Policy Board: August 25, 2022

Matter of Approval: Recommendation to the MPO TPB Approval of Memorandum of Agreement between the SFMPO and NMDOT Awarding Funding for FFY2023 through FFY2026 via FTA Planning Funds to Manage and Operate the SFMPO in accordance to the SFMPO UPWP.

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval of the FFY 2023-2027 FTA Federal Grant Funding Memorandum of Agreement between the Santa Fe MPO and the NMDOT .

Background:

Every four years per the Federal Transit Authority's (FTA) code of federal regulations each MPO is to enter into updated federal funding grant agreements. In this case the Memorandum of Agreement details the requirements of the MPO needed to fulfill the allocation of federal 5303 FTA grant funds.

Once approved by the Santa Fe MPO Policy Board and recommended by the MPO Technical Coordinating Committee the NMDOT will provide MPO staff with the signed agreement including a control number used for each of the reimbursement request sent by the City of Santa Fe, the MPO's fiscal agent.

FEDERAL FISCAL YEAR 2023- 2027

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

AND

SANTA FE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION

This Agreement is between the **STATE OF NEW MEXICO**, acting through its **DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**, Transit and Rail Division, (Department), and the **SANTA FE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION** (MPO). This Agreement is effective as of the date of the last party to sign it on the signature page below.

RECITALS

Whereas, 49 U.S.C. Section 5303, authorizes federal assistance from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) for multimodal transportation planning in metropolitan areas that is cooperative, continuous, and comprehensive, resulting in long-range transportation plans and short-range programs of transportation investment priority (Program);

Whereas, the Governor of New Mexico has designated the Department to receive and administer the federal funds under this program;

Whereas, the Department and the MPO have long worked together in transportation planning that involved Section 5303 funds and they want to continue; and

Now, therefore, pursuant to Section 67-3-69 NMSA 1978, the parties agree as follows:

1. Program.

The MPO shall develop and implement a biennial Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) to identify specific tasks, with detailed scopes of work and funding estimates, related to transportation planning and programs. The UPWP is subject to the approval of the Department and the FTA. A copy of the UPWP is on file with the Department and the MPO.

The MPO shall comply with all applicable provisions of 49 USC Section 5303, specifically sections (i) through (j), which requires development and implementation of additional transportation plans and identifies the planning process, a performance-based approach to plan development as well as requirements for public notification and involvement. A copy of each additional plan is on file with the Department and the MPO.

Additional requirements are highlighted in the attached **Exhibit A**, Program Requirements.

2. Funding.

Funding is determined annually by the FTA, the Department and the MPO, which has a 20% funding match requirement. The Department upon consultation with the MPO will select specific tasks from the UPWP to fund and identify the amount for each task. Prior to the start of funding period, the Department will mail to the MPO a Work Authorization that identifies the tasks to be performed, the funding for each task and the local match requirement.

Funding is provided by FTA, Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Number 20.505. State funds will not be earmarked or disbursed to fund the Tasks. The Department shall not be responsible for any other costs incurred by the MPO. The MPO shall take all actions necessary to fund its share of the Program.

3. Method of Payment.

With federal funds, the Department shall reimburse the MPO for 80% of the eligible expenses. Invoices shall be submitted quarterly, to the Department's Transit and Rail Division by the 25th day of the quarter following the close of the invoice period. Invoices shall be certified by the MPO that they accurately reflect work completed, amount due and include the Work Authorization number, remaining work authorization balance, control and/or contract number. All expenses must be actual rather than estimated and must be listed on the invoices as charged. Only those expenses properly documented with sufficient documentation as determined and/or approved by the Department, indicating that expenses have been paid, will be reimbursed.

4. Eligible Costs.

Eligible Costs are those costs attributable to and allowed under the Program and the provisions of 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirement for Federal Awards. Costs incurred by the MPO prior to the effective date of this Agreement or subsequent to the termination date shall not be eligible for reimbursement as Program costs

5. State General Appropriation Funds Not Obligated.

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as obligating state general appropriation funds for payment of any debt or liability arising under this Agreement. The parties expressly acknowledge that all payments made under this Agreement are from federal funds appropriated for these purposes.

6. Term.

This Agreement becomes effective upon the signature of all parties. The effective date is the date the last party signed the Agreement on the signature page below. All costs incurred under this agreement from October 1, 2018 to September 30, 2022 may be reimbursed. This Agreement shall expire September 30, 2022.

7. Termination for Convenience or Cause.

The Department has the option to terminate this Agreement if the MPO fails to comply with any provision. A written notice of termination shall be given at least thirty (30) days prior to the intended date of termination and shall identify all of the MPO breaches on which the termination is based.

The Department may provide the MPO a reasonable opportunity to correct the breach. If within ten (10) days after receipt of a written notice of termination, the MPO has not corrected the breach or, in the case of a breach which cannot be corrected in ten (10) days, the MPO has not begun and proceeded in good faith to correct the breach, the Department may declare the MPO in default and terminate the Agreement. The Department shall retain any and all other remedies available to it under the law.

8. Appropriations.

The terms of this Agreement are contingent upon sufficient appropriations and authorizations being made by the Congress of the United States. If sufficient appropriations and authorizations are not made, this Agreement shall terminate upon written notice from the Department to the MPO. The Department's decision as to whether sufficient appropriations are available shall be accepted by the MPO and shall be final.

9. Termination Management, Allowable Costs.

In the event of termination, neither party may nullify obligations already incurred for performance or failure to perform. The MPO shall be paid for all the allowable costs incurred prior to the date of termination, subject to audit verification by the Department or its duly authorized representative.

The MPO shall not be paid for any costs incurred that are inconsistent with, or contrary to, the terms and conditions of this Agreement.

10. Breach and Dispute Resolution.

Disputes which cannot be resolved informally by the parties shall be decided in writing by a representative of the Department's Transit and Rail Division. The MPO has ten (10) days from receipt of the decision to file a written appeal with the Transit and Rail Division. Upon appeal, the MPO will be afforded an opportunity to be heard and to offer evidence in support of its position. The decision of the Transit and Rail Division on appeal shall be binding.

11. New Mexico Tort Claims Act.

As between the Department and the MPO, neither party shall be responsible for liability incurred as a result of the other party's acts or omissions in connection with this agreement. Any liability incurred in connection with this Agreement is subject to the immunities and limitations of the New Mexico Tort Claims Act, Section 41-4-1, *et seq.*, NMSA 1978. This paragraph is intended only to define the liabilities between the parties and it is not intended to modify, in any way, the parties' liabilities as governed by the common law of the New Mexico Tort Claims Act.

12. Retention of Records.

The MPO shall maintain all books, documents, papers, accounting records, reports and other evidence pertaining to costs incurred in the Program for three (3) years after the date of termination or expiration of this Agreement.

13. Access to Records.

The MPO shall grant authorized representatives of the Department, the state and the federal government access to books, documents, papers, reports, and records of the MPO or its subcontractors, which are directly pertinent to this Agreement, for the purpose of making audits, examination excerpts, and transcriptions. The MPO agrees to permit any of the foregoing parties to reproduce by any means whatsoever or to copy excerpts and transcriptions as reasonably needed. The MPO shall reimburse the Department for any expenditure for which it received payment or reimbursement, as applicable, which is disallowed by an audit exception by the Department, the state or federal government

14. Audit.

The MPO shall ensure that an annual audit of the Program based on the MPO's fiscal year shall be conducted pursuant to 2 CFR 200 Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirement for Federal Awards. The MPO, prior to initiation of the audit, shall seek written approval from the Department of the auditing firm. The MPO agrees to provide the Department with a copy of the audit report concerning any portion of the Agreement period as soon as it is released, but in no case later than six months following the close of the local fiscal year. Audit costs are an eligible administrative expense. Should the MPO fail to produce the annual audit, the Department may, at its option, commission such an audit payable out of Program funds.

15. Audit Exceptions.

If federal or state audit exceptions are made, the MPO shall reimburse all costs incurred by the State and the Department associated with defending against the exceptions, which includes but is not limited to costs of performing a new audit or a follow-up audit, court costs, attorneys' fees, travel costs, penalty assessments.

Immediately upon notification from the Department, the MPO shall reimburse the amount of the audit exception and any other related costs directly to the Department. In the notification, the Department may inform the MPO of the Department's election to withhold an amount equal to the payment owed under this Section from any future distribution owed to MPO under this Agreement.

16. Third Party Beneficiaries.

It is not intended by any of the provisions of any part of this Agreement to create in the public or any member thereof a third party beneficiary or to authorize anyone not a party to the Agreement to maintain a suit(s) for wrongful death(s), bodily and/or personal injury(ies) to person(s), damage(s) to property(ies), and/or any other claim(s) whatsoever pursuant to the provisions of this Agreement.

17. Contracting and Assignment.

The MPO shall not contract any portion of this Agreement without prior written approval of the Department. No such contracting shall relieve the MPO from its obligations and liabilities under this Agreement, nor shall any subcontracting obligate payment from the Department.

Except to a successor in kind, the MPO shall not assign or transfer any interest in this Agreement or assign any claim for money due or to become due under this Agreement without the prior written approval of the Department.

Should subcontract(s) or an assignment be authorized by the Department, the subcontractor(s) and assignor(s) shall be subject to all provisions of this Agreement. It shall be the MPO's responsibility to duly inform the subcontractor(s) and assignor(s) by means of a contract or other legally binding document stipulating responsibility to this Agreement.

Subcontractors and Assignors of FTA funds must meet applicable Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Program requirements when funds are used in whole or in part to finance procurements for applicable products and services.

18. No Federal Government Obligation to Third Parties.

The Department and MPO acknowledge and agree that, notwithstanding any concurrence by the federal government in or approval of the solicitation or award of the underlying contract, absent the express written consent by the federal government, the federal government is not a party to this contract and shall not be subject to any obligations or liabilities to the Department, MPO, or any other party (whether or not a party to that contract) pertaining to any matter resulting from the underlying contract.

The MPO agrees to include the above clause in each subcontract financed in whole or in part with federal assistance provided by FTA. It further agrees that the clause shall not be modified, except to identify the subcontractor who will be subject to its provisions.

19. Civil Rights Laws and Regulations Compliance.

The MPO shall comply with all federal, state and local laws and ordinances applicable to the work called for under this Agreement.

- A. Nondiscrimination - In accordance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 2000d, Section 303 of the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. Section 6102, Section 202 of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. Section 12132, and Federal transit law at 49 U.S.C. Section 5332, the MPO shall not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, color, creed, national origin, sex, age, or disability. The MPO shall comply with applicable Federal implementing regulations and such other implementing requirements FTA may issue. The Nondiscrimination assurance is attached as Assurance-1.
- B. Equal Employment Opportunity - The following equal employment opportunity requirements apply to this Agreement:
 - 1. Race, Color, Creed, National Origin, Sex - In accordance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e, and Federal transit laws at 49 U.S.C. Section 5332, the MPO agrees to comply with all applicable equal employment opportunity requirements of U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. DOL) regulations, "Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity, Department of Labor," 41 C.F.R. Part 60 *et seq.*, (which implement Executive Order No. 11246, "Equal Employment Opportunity," as amended by Executive Order No. 11375, "Amending Executive Order 11246 Relating to Equal Employment Opportunity," 42 U.S.C. Section 2000e note), and with any applicable federal statutes, executive orders, regulations, and federal policies that may in the future affect construction activities undertaken in the course of the project. The MPO agrees to take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, color, creed, national origin, sex, or age. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer, recruitment or recruitment advertising, layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship. In addition, the awarded contractor shall comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.
 - 2. Age - In accordance with Section 4 of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, 29 U.S.C. Section 623 and Federal transit law at 49 U.S.C. Section 5332, the MPO agrees to refrain from discrimination against present and prospective employees for reason of age. In addition, the MPO shall comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.

3. Disabilities - In accordance with Section 102 of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 12112, the MPO agrees that it will comply with the requirements of U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "Regulations to Implement the Equal Employment Provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act," 29 C.F.R. Part 1630, pertaining to employment of persons with disabilities. In addition, the awarded contractor shall comply with any implementing requirements FTA may issue.
- C. The MPO shall include these requirements in each subcontract financed in whole or in part with federal assistance provided by FTA, modified only if necessary to identify the affected parties.
- D. For assistance with a contract clause incorporating the requirements of the new DBE rule in 49 CFR Part 26, contact the FTA at <https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/procurement/third-party-procurement/contract-clauses>.
- E. The MPO also agrees to include these requirements in each contract financed in whole or in part with federal assistance provided by FTA, modified only if necessary to identify the affected parties.

20. Disadvantaged Business Enterprise (DBE) Policy.

- A. This Agreement is subject to the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26, Participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in Department of Transportation Financial Assistance Programs. The Department's proposed overall goal for FTA participation for the 2019 fiscal year is 1.47%, through race-neutral means.
- B. The MPO shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of the Agreement. The MPO shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR Part 26 in the administration of the Program. Failure by the MPO to carry out these requirements is a material breach of the Agreement, which may result in the termination or other such remedy as the Department deems appropriate. Each contract the MPO signs with a contractor must include the assurance in this paragraph (see 49 CFR 26.13(b)).
- C. The MPO agrees to ensure that Disadvantaged Business Enterprises as defined in 49 CFR Part 26 have the maximum opportunity to participate in the performance of Contracts and subcontracts financed in whole or in part with Federal funds. In this regard, all recipients or contractors shall take all necessary and reasonable steps in accordance with 49 CFR Part 26 to ensure that Disadvantaged Business Enterprises have the maximum opportunity to compete for and perform contracts. Recipients and their contractors shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the award and performance of U.S. DOT assisted contracts. The MPO will be required to report its DBE participation obtained through race-neutral means throughout the period of performance.
- D. The MPO is required to pay its contractors performing work related to this contract for satisfactory performance of that work no later than 30 days after the awarded contractor's receipt of payment for that work from the Department.
- E. The MPO must promptly notify the Department, whenever a DBE contractor is terminated or fails to complete its work, and must make good faith efforts to engage another DBE contractor to perform at least the same amount of work. The MPO may not terminate any DBE subcontractor and perform that work through its own forces or those of an affiliate without prior written consent of the Department.

A MPO of FTA funds must meet applicable DBE requirements when funds are used in whole or in part to finance procurements of and contracts for applicable products and services. A MPO with contracting opportunities must sign and submit a *Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Race-Neutral Implementation Agreement for Federal Transit Administration Subrecipients*, which is attached hereto as **Certification 2**.

21. ADA Access.

The MPO shall comply with 49 U.S.C. Section 5301(d), which states the Federal policy that elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities have the same right as other individuals to use public transportation services and facilities, and that special efforts shall be made in planning and designing those services and facilities to implement transportation accessibility rights for elderly individuals and individuals with disabilities. The MPO also agrees to comply with all applicable provisions of section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, with 29 U.S.C. Section 794, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability; with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA), 42 U.S.C. Sections 12101 *et seq.*, which requires that accessible facilities and services be made available to individuals with disabilities; and with the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. Sections 4151 *et seq.*, which requires that buildings and public accommodations be accessible to individuals with disabilities.

22. Program Fraud and False or Fraudulent Statements or Related Acts.

- A. The MPO acknowledges that the provisions of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986, 31 U.S.C. Section 3801 *et seq.*, and U.S. DOT regulations, "Program Fraud Civil Remedies," 49 C.F.R. Part 31, apply to its actions pertaining to this program. The MPO certifies or affirms the truthfulness and accuracy of any statement it makes pertaining to the resultant contract or FTA assisted program for which this work is being performed. The MPO further acknowledges that if it makes, or causes to be made, a false, fictitious or fraudulent claim, statement, submission or certification, the federal government reserves the right to impose the penalties of the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 on the MPO to the extent the federal government deems appropriate.
- B. The MPO also acknowledges that if it makes, or causes to be made, a false, fictitious or fraudulent claim, statement, submission or certification to the federal government under a contract connected with a program that is financed in whole or in part with federal assistance originally awarded by FTA under the authority of 49 U.S.C. Section 5307, the federal government reserves the right to impose the penalties of 18 U.S.C. Section 1001 and any other applicable statute on the MPO, to the extent the federal government deems appropriate.
- C. The MPO certifies to abide by these clauses and include the clauses in each subcontract financed in whole or in part with Federal Transit Administration funds. MPO further agrees that these clauses shall not be modified, except to identify the subcontractor subject to its provisions.
- D. All claims for compensation reimbursement and payment of any amounts due pursuant to this Agreement are governed by the Fraud Against Taxpayers Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 44-9-1 through 44-9-14.

23. Lobbying.

An MPO receiving \$100,000 or more of 49 U.S.C. Section 5303 funds shall file the Lobbying Certification required by 49 C.F.R. Part 20, "New Restrictions on Lobbying." The Lobbying Certification is attached as **Certification 3**. The MPO must certify that it has not used federal appropriated funds to pay any person or organization for influencing or attempting to influence an officer or employee of a member of Congress in connection with obtaining any federal contract, grant or any other award covered by 31 U.S.C. Section 1352.

If the MPO hires a third-party contractor, the contractor must provide the Lobbying Certification to the MPO. Each tier below the contractor shall also provide a Lobbying Certification. Such disclosures are forwarded from tier to tier up to the MPO.

24. Officials Not to Benefit.

Neither any member of the New Mexico Legislature nor any member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise therefrom. The provisions of this clause shall be extended to all public employees, officers, or tribal council members.

25. Energy Conservation.

The MPO agrees to comply with mandatory standards and policies relating to energy efficiency, which are contained in the state energy conservation plan issued in compliance with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

26. Clean Water and Air Requirements.

- A. The MPO agrees to comply with all applicable standards, orders or regulations issued pursuant to the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C. Sections 1251 et seq., and the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. Sections 7401 et seq. The MPO agrees to report each violation to the Department and understands and agrees that the Department will, in turn, report each violation as required to assure notification to FTA and the appropriate United States Environmental Protection Agency Regional Office.
- B. The MPO agrees to include these requirements in each subcontract exceeding \$100,000.00 and financed in whole or in part with federal assistance provided by FTA.

27. Debarment and Suspension.

Executive Order No. 12549, "Debarment and Suspension of Participants in Federal Programs," February 18, 1986, 31 U.S.C. Section 6101 note, as amended by Executive Order No. 12689, "Debarment and Suspension," August 16, 1989 31 U.S.C. Section 6101 note, as implemented by 2 C.F.R. Part 180, subpart C, as adopted and supplemented by U.S. DOT regulations at 2 C.F.R. Part 1200 prohibits FTA MPOs from contracting for goods and services from organizations that have been suspended or debarred from receiving federally-assisted contracts. MPOs shall include the certification and instruction language contained at 2 C.F.R. Part 1200 in all Invitations for Bids and Requests for Proposals (for inclusion by contractors in their bids or proposals) for all contracts expected to equal or exceed \$25,000.00, regardless of the type of contract to be awarded.

The MPO is required to verify that none of the MPO's principals or affiliates are excluded or disqualified as defined, as defined by 2 C.F.R. Part 1200. By signing and submitting this Agreement, the Subrecipient certifies as follows:

The certification in this clause is a material representation of fact relied upon by the Department. If it is later determined that the bidder/MPO or proposer/MPO knowingly rendered an erroneous certification, in addition to remedies available to the Department, the federal government may pursue available remedies, including but not limited to suspension and/or debarment. The bidder/MPO or proposer/MPO agrees to comply with the requirements of 2 C.F.R. Part 1200 while this offer is valid and throughout the period of any contract that may arise from this offer. The bidder/MPO or proposer/MPO further agrees to include a provision requiring such compliance in its lower tier covered transactions.

28. Central Contractor Registration Requirements.

Prior to payment of invoices, MPO must register and maintain current registration in the Central Contractor Registration website, <http://www.sam.gov>. Registration requires having a Dun and Bradstreet Data Universal Number (DUNS), see <http://www.dnb.com>. The Department will not provide vehicles, or make payments, until the MPO demonstrates that it is registered with the System for Award Management (SAM) website.

29. Federal Grant Reporting Requirements.

Under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act, the Department is required to report on projects or activities, which are awarded federal grants of \$25,000 or more. This information will be made available to the public on www.USASpending.gov.

The type of information the Department is required to report includes:

- Name of MPO receiving the award
- Amount of Award
- Funding Agency
- NAICS code for contracts or the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance program number for grants
- Program source
- Award title descriptive of the purpose of the funding action
- Location of the MPO, which includes the Congressional District
- Place of performance of the program or activity, which includes the Congressional District
- Unique identifier—DUNS—of the MPO and its parent organization, if one exists

- Total compensation and names of the top five executives of the MPO. This information is required, if the MPO in the preceding year received eighty (80) percent or more of its annual gross revenues in federal awards, which exceeds \$25 million annually, and the public has no access to this information under the Securities Exchange Act or the Internal Revenue Code.

30. Severability.

In the event that any portion of this Agreement is determined to be void, unconstitutional or otherwise unenforceable, the remainder of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.

31. Scope of Agreement.

This Agreement incorporates all of the agreements, covenants, and understandings between the parties concerning the subject matter. All such covenants, agreements, and understandings have been merged into this written Agreement. No prior agreements or understandings, verbal or otherwise, of the parties or their agents shall become valid or enforceable unless embodied in this Agreement.

32. Applicable Law and Venue; Federal Changes.

The MPO shall comply with all federal, state and local laws, ordinances, rules, warranties, assurances, and regulations applicable to the performance of this Agreement. This includes all applicable FTA regulations, policies, procedures and directives, including without limitation those listed directly or by reference in the current Master Agreement by FTA. The MPO shall make as part of this Agreement between the Department and the MPO the assurances and warranties which were signed as part of the grant award. Venue shall be proper only in a New Mexico court of competent jurisdiction in accordance with NMSA 1978, Section 38-3-1(G).

33. Incorporation of FTA Terms.

Provisions of this Agreement include, in part, certain Standard Terms and Conditions required by the U.S. DOT. All contractual provisions required by the U.S. DOT, as set forth in FTA Circulars 4220.1F, and 9040.1F, are incorporated by reference. Anything to the contrary herein notwithstanding, all FTA mandated terms shall be deemed to control in the event of a conflict with other provisions contained in this Agreement. The MPO shall not perform any act, fail to perform any act, or refuse to comply with any Department request, which would cause the Department to be in violation of FTA terms and conditions, as referenced in the current Federal Transit Administration Master Agreement shall prevail and be the instrument governing the receipt of Federal assistance from the Federal Transit Administration. The Master Agreement can be viewed on the web at <https://www.transit.dot.gov/funding/grantee-resources/sample-fta-agreements/fta-grant-agreements>.

34. Special Notification Requirement for States.

This project is funded in part by a grant from the Federal Transit Administration (FTA). The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) number is 20.505.

35. Amendment.

The terms of this Agreement may be altered, modified or amended by an instrument in writing executed by the parties. *Section 1. Program*, details how such changes are to be approved and documented.

In witness whereof, each party is signing this Agreement on the date stated below that party's signature.

New Mexico Department of Transportation



Tom Church, Cabinet Secretary (or Designee)

10/1/18

Date



Gloria Regensberg, Assistant General Counsel

Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



Ed Moreno, SFMPO Transportation Policy Board Chair

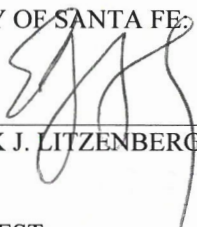
9/11/2018

Date

08/28/2018

Date

ACCEPTED BY THE CITY OF SANTA FE AS FISCAL AGENT FOR THE MPO

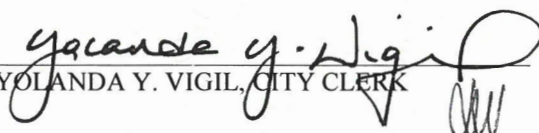
CITY OF SANTA FE:


ERIK J. LITZENBERG, CITY MANAGER

9/21/18

DATE

ATTEST:




YOLANDA Y. VIGIL, CITY CLERK

9-26-18

DATE

APPROVED AS TO FORM:



ERIN K. MCSHERRY, CITY ATTORNEY

9/12/18

DATE

APPROVED:



MARY T. MCCOY, FINANCE DIRECTOR 

09/20/18

DATE

EXHIBIT A
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

In addition to the requirements identified in Section 1, above, and 49 U.S.C. Section 5303 and 2 CFR 200, the MPO shall:

1. Act in the capacity as the designated lead agency for each Task identified in the Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) and designate a point of contact.
2. Assure the development of the biennial UPWP and each Task.
3. Submit quarterly reports to the Department describing progress on each of the Tasks. Quarterly performance of each Task will be reported relative to the annual requirements as specified in each individual Task.
4. Abide by the annual resolution passed by the MPO Policy Committee approving the biennial UPWP in support of each transit planning Task for the Metropolitan Planning Area.
5. Coordinate activities and the planning processes, as appropriate, with local governments and their bureaus overseeing land use, environmental, economic and transportation planning; RTDs, RTPOs and other MPOs; and the Department's Transit and Rail Division and District Offices.
6. Assure all data collected under this MOA is made available to the Department upon request by the Department.
7. Comply with the New Mexico Open Meetings Act, NMSA 1978, Section 10-15-1, *et. seq.* Notification to the Department's Transit and Rail Division shall be transmitted by E-Mail. Provide for distribution of regular MPO meeting agendas and packets to member entities and to the designated Department Transit and Rail Division liaison not later than seven days prior to each meeting.
8. Develop and implement a Public Involvement Plan (PIP) in consultation with the Department, evaluate and report to the Department on the effectiveness of the PIP in contributing to transportation investment and policy decisions on an annual basis and refine as needed.
9. Designate a point of contact, develop and implement a plan and policies to assure Title VI compliance, maintain required documentation.
10. Develop and assure consistency between the Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP), the Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP), the UPWP and annual Performance and Expenditure (P&E) Reports.
11. The MPO shall take action on all written requests to the MPO for all Department changes affecting the TIP.
12. Assure that local entities submit detailed and accurate Project Information Forms, updated as needed to maintain consistency with the current TIP and Statewide Transportation Improvement Plan (STIP) to the Department to facilitate the timely preparation and execution of Local Government Agreements.
13. The Department and Grantee agree to cooperatively develop and share information related to the requirements in 23 CFR 450.314(h). Procedural details are outlined in the Department's Planning Procedures Manual. Requirements in 23 CFR 450.314(h) relate to:
 - i. transportation performance data;
 - ii. the selection of performance targets;
 - iii. the reporting of performance targets;
 - iv. the reporting of performance to be used in tracking critical outcomes for the region of the MPO; and
 - v. the collection of data for the Department's asset management plan for the National Highway System.

**NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TRANSIT AND RAIL DIVISION**

**NONDISCRIMINATION ASSURANCE AGREEMENT
FOR
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION SUBRECIPIENTS**

INTRODUCTION AND INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read the entire Agreement before completing, and do not change or add to the wording of the Agreement. The Agreement is incorporated into and becomes a material part of your contract with NMDOT, and Subrecipients are responsible for complying with the requirements contained therein.

On behalf of this Agreement, the Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization; hereinafter referred to as “MPO” assures that:

1. MPO will comply with the following laws, regulations, and requirements so that no person in the United States will be denied the benefits of, or otherwise be subjected to discrimination in, any U.S. DOT or FTA assisted program or activity (particularly in the level and quality of transportation services and transportation-related benefits) based on race, color, national origin, religion, sex, disability, or age including:

- a. Federal transit laws, specifically 49 U.S.C. § 5332 (prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex (including gender identity), disability, age, employment, or business opportunity),
- b. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d,
- c. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e et seq. (prohibiting discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, (including gender identity and sexual orientation) or national origin,
- d. Executive Order No. 11246, “Equal Employment Opportunity” September 24, 1965, 42 U.S.C. § 2000e note, as amended by any later Executive Order that amends or supersedes it in part and is applicable to federal assistance programs,
- e. Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, as amended, 20 U.S.C. § 1681 et seq., f. U.S. DOT regulations, “Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Sex in Education Programs or Activities Receiving Federal Financial Assistance,” 49 CFR part 25,
- g. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, 29 U.S.C. § 794, et seq.,
- h. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq.,
- i. U.S. DOT regulations, “Nondiscrimination in Federally-Assisted Programs of the Department of Transportation-Effectuation of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964,” 49 CFR part 21,
- j. U.S. DOT regulations, specifically 49 CFR parts 27, 37, 38, and 39, and
- k. Any other applicable federal statutes that may be signed into law, federal regulations that may be issued, or federal requirements that may be imposed.

2. MPO will comply with federal guidance implementing federal nondiscrimination laws, regulations, or requirements, except as FTA determines otherwise in writing.

3. As required by 49 CFR § 21.7:

NONDISCRIMINATION ASSURANCE-1

- a. MPO will comply with 49 U.S.C. § 5332, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, and 49 CFR part 21 in the manner that:
 - (1) MPO implements its Award,
 - (2) MPO undertakes property acquisitions, and
 - (3) MPO operates all parts of its facilities, as well as its facilities operated in connection with its Award.
- b. This assurance applies to its Award and to all parts of its facilities, as well as its facilities used to implement its Award.
- c. MPO will promptly take the necessary actions to carry out this assurance, including the following:
 - (1) Notifying the public that discrimination complaints about transportation-related services or benefits may be filed with U.S. DOT or FTA Headquarters Office of Civil Rights, and
 - (2) Submitting information about its compliance with these provisions to U.S. DOT or FTA upon their request.
- d. If MPO transfers U.S. DOT or FTA assisted real property, structures, or improvements to another party, any deeds and instruments recording that transfer will contain a covenant running with the land assuring nondiscrimination:
 - (1) While the property is used for the purpose that the federal assistance is extended, or
 - (2) While the property is used for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits.
- e. The United States has a right to seek judicial enforcement of any matter arising under:
 - (1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d,
 - (2) U.S. DOT regulations, 49 CFR part 21, or
 - (3) This assurance.
- f. MPO will make any changes in its Title VI implementing procedures, as U.S. DOT or FTA may request, to comply with:
 - (1) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d,
 - (2) U.S. DOT regulations, 49 CFR part 21, and
 - (3) Federal transit law, 49 U.S.C. § 5332.
- g. MPO will comply with applicable federal guidance issued to implement federal nondiscrimination requirements, except as FTA determines otherwise in writing.
- h. MPO will extend the requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 5332, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, and 49 CFR part 21 to each Third Party Participant, including any:
 - (1) Subrecipient,
 - (2) Transferee,
 - (3) Third Party Contractor or Subcontractor at any tier,
 - (4) Successor in Interest,
 - (5) Lessee, or
 - (6) Other Participant in its Award, except FTA and the Applicant (and later, the Recipient).
- i. MPO will include adequate provisions to extend the requirements of 49 U.S.C. § 5332, 42 U.S.C. § 2000d, and 49 CFR part 21 to each third party agreement, including each:
 - (1) Subagreement at any tier,
 - (2) Property transfer agreement,
 - (3) Third party contract or subcontract at any tier,
 - (4) Lease, or

NONDISCRIMINATION ASSURANCE-1

- (5) Participation agreement.
- j. The assurances you have made on your behalf remain in effect as long as FTA determines appropriate, including, for example, as long as:
- (1) Federal assistance is provided for its Award,
 - (2) MPO property acquired or improved with federal assistance is used for a purpose for which the federal assistance is extended, or for a purpose involving similar services or benefits,
 - (3) MPO retains ownership or possession of its property acquired or improved with federal assistance provided for its Award,
 - (4) MPO transfers property acquired or improved with federal assistance, for the period during which the real property is used for a purpose for which the financial assistance is extended or for another purpose involving the provision of similar services or benefits, or
 - (5) FTA may otherwise determine in writing.
4. As required by U.S. DOT regulations, "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Handicap in Programs and Activities Receiving or Benefiting from Federal Financial Assistance," 49 CFR part 27, specifically 49 CFR § 27.9, and consistent with 49 U.S.C. § 5332, you assure that:
- a. MPO will comply with the following prohibitions against discrimination based on disability listed below in subsection 4.b of this Category 01.D Assurance, of which compliance is a condition of approval or extension of any FTA assistance awarded to:
 - (1) Construct any facility,
 - (2) Obtain any rolling stock or other equipment,
 - (3) Undertake studies,
 - (4) Conduct research, or
 - (5) Participate in any benefit or obtain any benefit from any FTA administered program.
 - b. In any program or activity receiving or benefiting from federal assistance that U.S. DOT administers, no qualified individual with a disability will, because of his or her disability be:
 - (1) Excluded from participation,
 - (2) Denied benefits, or
 - (3) Otherwise subjected to discrimination.

AFFIRMATION OF APPLICANT

Name of Applicant: _____

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: Edward H Moreno

Relationship of Authorized Representative: _____

In signing this document, I declare under penalties of perjury that the foregoing certifications and assurances, and any other statements made by me on behalf of the Applicant are true and correct.

Signature: Edward H Moreno Date: 9/11/2018

Printed Name of Signing Official: Edward H Moreno

**NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TRANSIT AND RAIL DIVISION**

**DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE
RACE-NEUTRAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT
FOR
FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION SUBRECIPIENTS**

INTRODUCTION AND INSTRUCTIONS:

The New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT) Transit and Rail Division, through the NMDOT Office of Equal Opportunity Programs (OEOP), must ensure that Subrecipient of Federal Transit Administration (FTA) funds meet applicable DBE requirements when funds are used in whole or in part to finance procurement and contracts of products and service(s). To that end, Subrecipient with contracting opportunities must submit a *Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Race-Neutral Implementation Agreement for Federal Transit Administration Subrecipients* (Agreement).

Please read the entire Agreement before completing, and do not change or add to the wording of the Agreement. The Agreement is incorporated into and becomes a material part of your contract with NMDOT, and Subrecipients are responsible for complying with the requirements contained therein.

DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS ENTERPRISE RACE-NEUTRAL IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT for SANTA FE METROPOLITAN PLANNING ORGANIZATION; hereinafter referred to as “**MPO.**”

I. Definition of Terms

The terms used in this agreement have the meanings defined in 49 CFR Part 26.5.

II. OBJECTIVE/POLICY STATEMENT (§26/1. 26/23)

The MPO intends to receive federal financial assistance from the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) through the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT), and as a condition of receiving this assistance, the MPO will sign the New Mexico Department of Transportation’s Disadvantaged Business Enterprise Race Neutral Implementation Agreement (hereinafter referred to as Agreement).

The MPO must implement a policy to ensure that DBEs, as defined in 49 CFR Part 26 (also referred to as the DBE Program), have an equal opportunity to receive and participate in DOT-assisted contracts. It is also their policy:

To ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of DOT-assisted procurement and contracts of products and services contracts.

To create a level playing field on which DBE’s can compete fairly for DOT-assisted procurement and contracts of products and services contracts.

To ensure that their annual overall DBE participation percentage is narrowly tailored, in accordance with applicable law.

To ensure that only firms that fully meet 49 CFR, Part 26 eligibility standards are permitted to participate as DBEs.

To help remove barriers to the participation of DBEs in DOT-assisted procurement and contracts of products and services contracts.

To assist the development of firms that can compete successfully in the market place outside the DBE Program.

III. Nondiscrimination (§26.7)

MPO will never exclude any person from participation in, deny any person the benefits of, or otherwise discriminate against anyone in connection with the award and performance of any contract covered by 49 CFR Part 26 on the basis of race, color, sex, or national origin. MPO will not, directly, or through contractual or other arrangements, use criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of defeating or substantially impairing accomplishment of the objectives of the DBE Program with respect to individuals of a particular race, color, sex, or national origin.

IV. Race-Neutral Means of Meeting the Annual DBE Goal (§26.51)

MPO will assist NMDOT to achieve its Overall Statewide DBE Goal by race-neutral means of facilitating DBE participation. Race-neutral DBE participation includes any time a DBE wins a prime contract through customary competitive procurement procedures, is awarded a subcontract on a prime contract that does not carry a DBE goal, or even if there is a DBE goal, wins a subcontract from a prime contractor that did not consider its DBE status in making the award (e.g., a prime contractor that uses a strict low-bid system to award subcontracts).

Race-neutral means include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Arranging solicitations, times for the presentation of bids, quantities, specifications, and delivery schedules in ways that facilitate DBE, and other small businesses, participation (e.g., unbundling large contracts to make them more accessible to small businesses, requiring or encouraging prime contractors to subcontract portions of work that they might otherwise perform with their own forces);
2. Providing assistance in overcoming limitations such as inability to obtain bonding or financing (e.g., by such means as simplifying the bonding process, reducing bonding requirements, eliminating the impact of surety costs from bids, and providing services to help DBEs, and other small businesses, obtain bonding and financing);
3. Providing technical assistance and other services;
4. Carrying out information and communication programs on contracting procedures and specific contract opportunities (e.g., ensuring the inclusion of DBEs, and other small businesses, on recipient mailing lists of bidders; ensuring the dissemination to bidders on prime contracts of lists of potential subcontractors; provision of information in languages other than English, where appropriate);
5. Implementing a supportive services program to develop and improve immediate and long-term business management, record keeping, and financial and accounting capability for DBEs and other small businesses;
6. Providing services to help DBEs, and other small businesses, improve long-term development, increase opportunities to participate in a variety of kinds of work, handle increasingly significant projects, and achieve eventual self-sufficiency;
7. Establishing a program to assist new, start-up firms, particularly in fields in which DBE participation has been historically low;
8. Ensuring distribution of the New Mexico DBE directory, through print and electronic means, to the widest feasible universe of potential contractors; and
9. Assisting DBEs, and other small businesses, to develop their capability to utilize emerging technology and conduct business through electronic media.

Subrecipient will encourage utilization of DBE contractors whenever possible on its USDOT-assisted contracts. New Mexico Certified DBE firms and the fields of work in which they participate are listed in the electronic web-based DBE Directory located at <https://nmdot.dbesystem.com>

V. Quotas (§26.43)

Subrecipient will not use quotas or set-asides in any way in the administration of the DBE Program.

VI. DBE Liaison Officer (§26.25)

MPO must designate a DBE Liaison Officer (DBELO). The DBELO is responsible for implementing the DBE Program as it pertains to the MPO and ensures that the MPO is fully and properly advised concerning DBE Program matters.

VII. Federal Financial Assistance Agreement Assurance (§26.13)

The MPO will sign the following assurance, applicable to and to be included in all USDOT-assisted procurements and contracts for products and services:

The recipient shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the award and performance of any USDOT-assisted contract, or in the administration of its DBE Program, or the requirements of 49 CFR Part 26. The recipient shall take all necessary and reasonable steps under 49 CFR, Part 26 to ensure nondiscrimination in the award and administration of USDOT-assisted contracts. The recipient's DBE Program, as required by 49 CFR, Part 26 as approved by USDOT, is incorporated by reference in this agreement. Implementation of this program is a legal obligation and failure to carry out its terms shall be treated as a violation of this agreement. Upon notification to the recipient of its failure to carry out its approved program, the Department may impose sanctions as provided for under Part 26 and may, in appropriate cases, refer the matter for enforcement under 18 U.S.C. 1001 and/or the Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986 (31 U.S.C. 3801 et seq.).

VIII. Required Contract Clauses (§§26.13, 26.29)

MPO assures that the following clauses will be included in each USDOT-assisted prime contract:

A. Contract Assurance

The contractor or subcontractor shall not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex in the performance of this contract. The contractor shall carry out applicable requirements of 49 CFR, Part 26 in the award and administration of DOT-assisted procurement and contracts of products and services contracts. Failure by the contractor to carry out these requirements is a material breach of this contract, which may result in the termination of this contract or such other remedy, as recipient deems appropriate.

B. Prompt Payment**Prompt Progress Payment to Subcontractors**

A prime contractor or subcontractor shall pay to any subcontractor not later than 10 days of receipt of each progress payment. The 10-days is applicable unless a longer period is agreed to in writing. Any delay or postponement of payment over 30 days may take place only for good cause and with the NMDOT's prior written approval. Any violation of this Section shall subject the violating contractor or subcontractor to penalties, sanctions, and other remedies provided by law. This requirement shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies otherwise available to the contractor or subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the contractor, deficient subcontractor performance, and/or noncompliance by a subcontractor. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors.

Prompt Payment of Retainage

MPO shall include either (1), (2), or (3) of the following provisions in their USDOT-assisted contracts to ensure prompt and full payment of retainage (withheld funds) to subcontractors in compliance with 49 CFR 26.29.

1. No retainage will be held by the agency from progress payments due to the prime contractor. Prime contractors and subcontractors are prohibited from holding retainage from subcontractors. Any delay or postponement of payment may take place only for good cause and with the agency's prior written approval. Any violation of these provisions shall subject the violating contractor or subcontractor to the penalties, sanctions, and other remedies provided by law. This requirement shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies, otherwise available to the contractor or subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the contractor, deficient subcontractor performance, and/or noncompliance by a subcontractor. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors.

2. No retainage will be held by the agency from progress payments due the prime contractor. Any retainage kept by the prime contractor or by a subcontractor must be paid in full to the earning subcontractor within 30 days after the subcontractor's work is satisfactorily completed. Any delay or postponement of payment may take place only for good cause and with the agency's prior written approval. Any violation of these provisions shall subject the violating contractor or subcontractor to the penalties, sanctions, and remedies provided by law. This requirement shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies, otherwise available to the contractor or subcontractor in the event of a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the contractor, deficient subcontractor performance, and/or noncompliance by a subcontractor. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors.

3. The agency shall hold retainage from the prime contractor and shall make prompt and regular incremental acceptances of portions, as determined by the agency of the contract work and pay retainage to the prime contractor based on these acceptances. The prime contractor or subcontractor shall return all monies withheld in retention from all subcontractors within 30 days after receiving payment for work satisfactorily completed and accepted including incremental acceptances of portions of the contract work by the agency. Any delay or postponement of payment may take place only for good cause and with the agency's prior written approval. Any violation of these provisions shall subject the violating prime contractor to the penalties, sanctions, and other remedies provided by law. This requirement shall not be construed to limit or impair any contractual, administrative, or judicial remedies, otherwise available to the contractor or subcontractor in the event of: a dispute involving late payment or nonpayment by the contractor; deficient subcontractor performance; and/or noncompliance by a subcontractor. This clause applies to both DBE and non-DBE subcontractors.

IX. Bidders List (§26.11)

The Subrecipient will create and maintain a bidders list, consisting of information about all DBE and non-DBE firms that bid or quote on its USDOT-assisted procurement and contracts for products and services. The bidders list will include the name, address and telephone number of each quoting firm and whether the quoter is a New Mexico certified DBE. MPO will include language in its procurement documents that requires each bidding Contractor, at the time that bids are submitted, to list the quotes received for the project as detailed above.

X. Reporting

MPO will report bidders list and related DBE information to the NMDOT Transit and Rail Division or the NMDOT Office of Equal Opportunity Programs upon request.

MPO will complete and submit annually to the NMDOT Office of Equal Opportunity Programs the NMDOT Annual Profile Registration Form. This Form will be mailed to MPO.

MPO will compile and provide such other information related to its procurements and the DBE Program as deemed necessary by the NMDOT Transit and Rail Division or the NMDOT Office of Equal Opportunity Programs.

XI. Incorporation of Agreement

This Agreement is incorporated into MPO's financial assistance agreement with NMDOT by reference and made a part of that agreement.

Date:	Sept 25, 2018
Signature of MPO Official	<i>Edward H. Moreno</i>
Phone Number:	505-986-6200
Printed Name of MPO Official	Edward H. Moreno.

LOBBYING CERTIFICATION

An Applicant that submits or intends to submit an application to FTA for Federal assistance exceeding \$100,000 is required to provide the following certification. FTA may not award Federal assistance exceeding \$100,000 until the Applicant provides this certification.

- A. As required by 31 U.S.C. 1352 and U.S. DOT regulations, "New Restrictions on Lobbying," at 49 CFR 20.110, the Applicant's authorized representative certifies to the best of his or her knowledge and belief that for each application to FTA for Federal assistance exceeding \$100,000:
- (1) No Federal appropriated funds have been or will be paid by or on behalf of the Applicant to any person to influence or attempt to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress regarding the award of Federal assistance, or the extension, continuation, renewal, amendment, or modification of any Federal assistance agreement; and
 - (2) If any funds other than Federal appropriated funds have been or will be paid to any person to influence or attempt to influence an officer or employee of any Federal agency, a Member of Congress, an officer or employee of Congress, or an employee of a Member of Congress in connection with any application for Federal assistance, the Applicant assures that it will complete and submit Standard Form-LLL, "Disclosure Form to Report Lobbying," including information required by the instructions accompanying the form, which form may be amended to omit such information as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1352; and
 - (3) The language of this certification shall be included in the award documents for all subawards at all tiers (including subcontracts, subgrants, subagreements, and contracts under grants, loans, and cooperative agreements).
- B. The Applicant understands that this certification is a material representation of fact upon which reliance is placed by the Federal government and that submission of this certification is a prerequisite for providing Federal assistance for a transaction covered by 31 U.S.C. 1352. The Applicant also understands that any person who fails to file a required certification shall be subject to a civil penalty of not less than \$10,000.00 and not more than \$100,000.00 for each such failure.

AFFIRMATION OF APPLICANT

Name of Applicant: _____

Printed Name of Authorized Representative: _____

Relationship of Authorized Representative: _____

In signing this document, I declare under penalties of perjury that the foregoing certifications and assurances, and any other statements made by me on behalf of the Applicant are true and correct.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Printed Name of Signing Official: _____

Edward H Moreno



Santa Fe MPO Staff Report

Technical Coordinating Committee: August 22, 2022

Transportation Policy Board: August 25, 2022

Matter of Approval: Approval of Santa Fe Local Road Safety Plan via Self Certificate

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval of the Santa Fe MPO's Santa Fe Local Road Safety Plan via Self Certificate

Background:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) approached the NMDOT in early 2021 with funds available to develop these plans for MPO's in New Mexico. Santa Fe responded favorably to the invitation and the FHWA's contracted consultants began the process of developing the draft Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP).

The attached ppt presentation provides highlights of the plan.

A LRSP is a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) Proven Safety countermeasure.¹ This Santa Fe Metropolitan LRSP provides a framework for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing street and road safety improvements on local streets and roads within the region. The LRSP development process and content are tailored to local issues and needs. The process results in a prioritized list of issues, risks, actions, and improvements that can be used to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on local roads.

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP vision, mission, and goal are:

Vision: Create a transportation system that is safe for all users.

Mission: Prioritize safety through a data-driven, collaborative, multi-disciplinary effort which identifies and implements safety strategies equitably to reduce traffic related fatalities and serious injuries.

Goal: Reduce fatalities and serious injuries by 50 percent by 2027.

The LRSP aligns with the New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) *Safe Mobility for Everyone* ² and supports the New Mexico Department of Transportation's (DOT) implementation of the national Toward Zero Deaths.



Local Road Safety Plan

Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization


Regional Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP).

A LRSP is a Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Proven Safety Countermeasure.

Santa Fe Metropolitan LRSP provides a framework for identifying,
analyzing, and prioritizing street and road safety
improvements



**Goal: Reduce
fatalities &
serious injuries by
50 % by 2027**



Analysis: 5 years (2015 -2019) crash data for 1,664 miles of local streets/roads identified:

Total 2,852 Injury Crashes

Total 109 crashes resulted in 118 traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries

85 % occurred on only 7 % of the local street/road system

SFMPO stakeholders identified strategies and action items

Examples include:

- Establish a Santa Fe Safety Committee
- Improve data collection
- Conduct road safety audits (RSAs) and implement RSA recommendations
- Provide enhanced crosswalk and intersection visibility
- Install six-inch pavement markings
- Implementing leading pedestrian intervals (LPI)

LRSP's intent is to:

- Achieve a significant reduction of traffic fatalities/serious injuries
- Leverage partnerships and resources to maximize implementation
- Complement efforts to develop and implement master transportation plans and other plans and studies
- Identify strategies based on data analysis and crash trends
- Prioritize needed street and road safety improvements
- Increase awareness of road safety and risks through education and enforcement
- Develop support for funding applications
- Support implementation of 2021 New Mexico State Highway Safety Plan

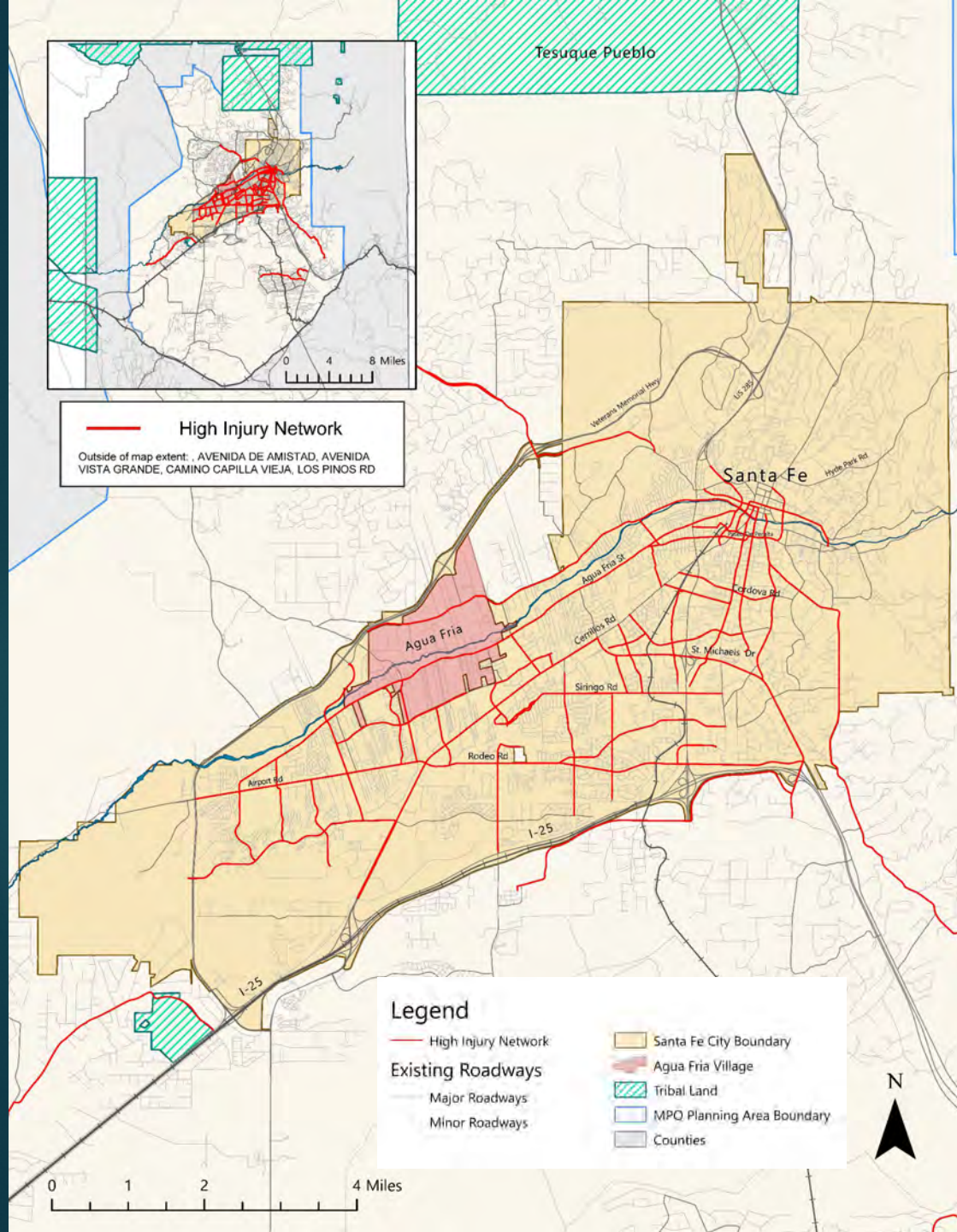




SFMPO and stakeholders considered transportation equity during the LRSP development process.

Evaluating and comparing locations of minority populations, low-income areas, and households with zero-vehicles with those streets and roads with higher concentration of fatal and serious injury crashes.

The LRSP identifies strategies and projects that address the safety needs of all road users.



Streets and roads identified as High Injury Network, the segment lengths, and the number of crashes by severity

- An evaluation of the 114 miles of HIN a subset of 16 corridors
- These priority corridors consist of approximately 44 miles (39%) of the HIN, or nearly 3 % of the 1,664 miles of local roads in the region.
- 70% of fatal and serious injury crashes and 60% of the fatal, serious and minor injury crashes occurred on these priority HIN corridors.
- **The priority HIN corridors are primarily Urban Principal and Minor Arterials.**
- Statewide, for New Mexico, urban principal arterials have the highest number of fatalities and serious injuries, with urban minor arterials having the second highest number of serious injuries.

The intersection of Saint Michaels and South Pacheco Street is like many along the principal arterials in the region.

The intersection is very wide with multiple lanes, requiring pedestrians to walk a longer distance to cross.

High visibility crosswalks and stop bars are not present and reflective backplates are not on the signal heads. This was similar to other locations along the priority HIN corridors.



These low-cost safety countermeasures increase the visibility of the intersection as well as the driver expectation for pedestrians and are effective at reducing fatalities and serious injuries.

Side Note on how local efforts can compliment data analysis and plan Implementation -

At St. Mike's and Pacheco MPO counted 132 Pedestrians who used this on Friday, 7/23/21 during the 24 hour count, 12 bicyclists on the sidewalks and 6 more using the road on that same day. We counted as many as 19 bikes on the road here though during a 14 hour count, and as many as 17 on the crosswalks. A rough estimate suggests that it is a minimum of 7 pedestrians that cross here every hour during the day-time hours (7 am to 9 pm), but as many as 23.

In short, cross-walks like this one are constantly used by non-motorized vehicles and demand attention as all of these users are extremely vulnerable where speeds are high.



Systemic Safety Analysis

Crashes are random in nature.

A system-based approach looks beyond crashes at a specific location, evaluates risk across an entire streets and roads system, and proactively treats locations with **identified risk** where crashes have not yet occurred.

The LRSP contains nine **emphasis areas** which offer the greatest opportunity to achieve significant reductions in traffic-related fatal and serious injury crashes and meet the safety goal of the LRSP.

- 
-  **Roadway Departure**
 -  **Distracted Driving**
 -  **Impaired Driving**
 -  **Speeding**
 -  **Intersections**
 -  **Older Drivers**
 -  **Younger Drivers**
 -  **Pedestrians**
 -  **Bicyclists**

OFFICE OF SAFETY Proven Safety Countermeasures

SPEED MANAGEMENT



ROADWAY DEPARTURE



INTERSECTIONS



PEDESTRIANS/BICYCLES

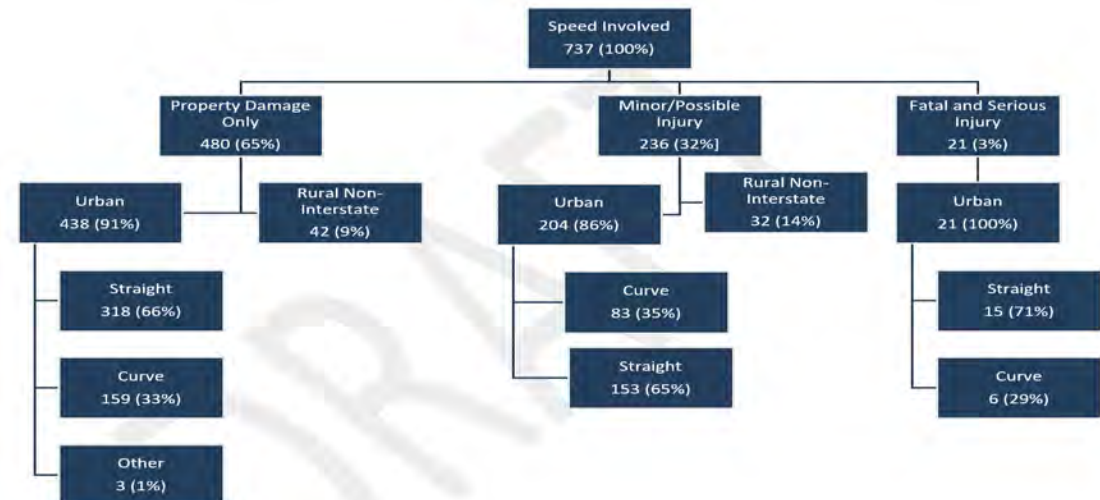
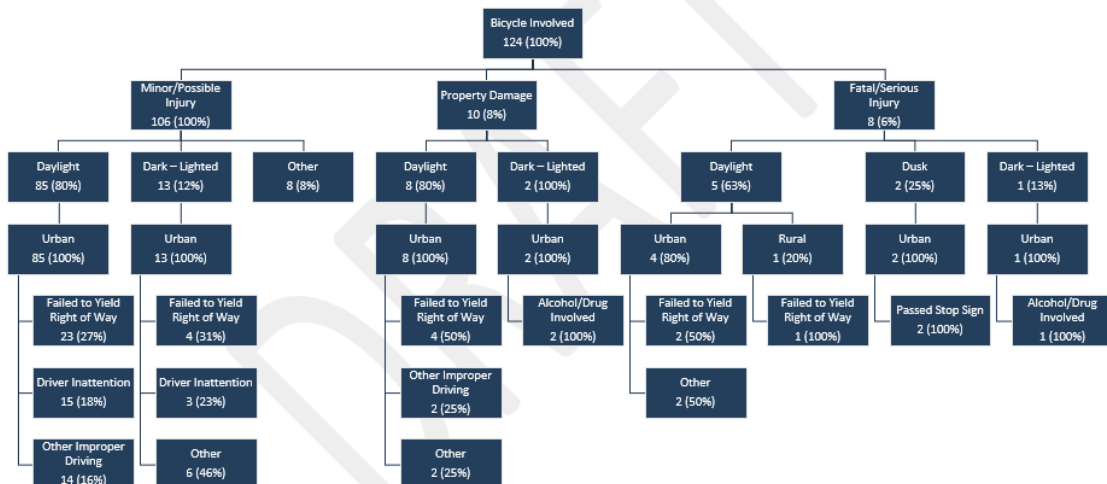


CROSSCUTTING



RHWA-SA-21-082





The data analysis for the LRSP digs deep into all elements of crash data creating multiple “crash trees” shown below that allow the MPO and member agencies to focus improvement where they may make the biggest impact!







Reginal Safety Priorities Includes:

Recommended Systemic Improvements that improve safety to the existing network



Existing and Planned Infrastructure Projects intended to increase safety in the network

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
6	S100440 - NM 466 (St. Michaels): Study, design, and construction of the St. Francis Drive/ St. Michaels Drive interchange; pedestrian ADA improvements; pavement preservation; bridge reconstruction.	NMDOT	High (\$15.54M) ³¹	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians Older Drivers Younger Drivers Speeding	 	
7	S100460 - Guadalupe Street Road Diet & Paseo de Peralta/Guadalupe Street Intersection Improvements: Reduce the roads from 4 to 3 lanes, add bike lanes, widen sidewalks, and add additional pedestrian crossing from Paseo de Peralta (North) to Agua Fria Street. Reconfigure intersection to improve pedestrian crossings and upgrade traffic signals.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$4.15M) ³²	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersection Pedestrians Bicyclists Speeding		
8	S100122 - South/East Connector: ROW acquisition, design, and construction of a new road.	Santa Fe County	High (\$4.750) ³²	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Streets and roads Departure Intersection Pedestrians		

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
1	Systemic Safety Improvement: Intersection and Pedestrian Conspicuity: Systemic application of traffic signal backplates, high-visibility crosswalks, stop bars.	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County SFMPO	Low	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists Older Drivers Younger Drivers	 	
	Systemic Safety Improvement: Road Safety Audit; Traffic Calming; Restriping; Street & Road Redesign; ADA Compliance; Pedestrian Safety Countermeasures: Systemic application of analysis and implementation of fundamental street and road design elements intended to increase safety for all users.	City of Santa Fe	Low, Medium and High	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists Older Drivers Younger Drivers		
2	Systemic Curve Enhancement: Systemic application of Chevrons and Advanced Warning Signs to ensure consistent application on rural two-lane streets and roads s.	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County SFMPO	Low	Safe Roads	Roadway/Departure	 	
	Systemic Safety Improvement: Adding bicycle facilities where feasible: Systemic narrowing of travel lanes, and application of shoulders, bike lanes, <u>sharrows</u> , and/or buffer strips upon road restriping whenever road restriping is <u>implemented</u> and the road configuration allows. Review of existing bike lanes to make sure that	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County	Low	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists	 	

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area
27	Cerrillos – Sandoval Intersection Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.7 M)	Safe Users Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists
28	Calle Po Ae Pi Extension	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.5 M)	Safe Roads	
29	Delgado St - SF River Bridge Replacement	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.0 M)	Safe Roads	
30	South Capital Area Road Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.5 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	
31	Paseo de Peralta - SF River Bridge Rehab	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.5 M)	Safe Roads	
32	Bicycle & Pedestrian Wayfinding System	City of Santa Fe	Med (\$0.4 M)	Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists
33	Cerro Gordo Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$6.0 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists
34	West Alameda St. Drainage/bike lanes	City of Santa Fe	High (\$9.4 M)	Safe Roads	Bicyclists
35	Transit Fixed Route Vehicle Replacement	City of Santa Fe	High (\$5.3 M)	Safe Vehicles	

Including planned projects checks the box for some federal funding eligibility

It is the intent of the MPO to adopt the Plan via the MPO Policy Board and provide systemic support and guidance to member agencies so they may take advantage of the recommendations with highly accurate and objective data detailed in the plan.

The MPO will incorporate updates to the data and implementation progress during each 5 year mandatory update to the Metropolitan Transportation Plan.

The MPO extends our thanks to the U.S. DOT, FHWA and NMDOT Leadership who supported, funded and developed this plan together with many local stakeholders providing input during workshops and the day long field tour/audit of the High Injury Network.

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Ltn. Thomas Grundle, City Police	Chara Abram Christus Health	Eugene Bostwick SFPS
Mahesh Sita, American Heart Association	Ignacio Dominguez, County Emergency Managment	Kathleen Tunney, STVIN
	Anthony Tapia, City Streets	Matthew Heneghan, Consultant Support
	Brian K Snyder, County Public Works	



Local Road Safety Plan

Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



2022 - DRAFT

Acknowledgements

Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization

City of Santa Fe Public Works

Santa Fe Public Schools

City of Santa Fe Police Department

City of Santa Fe Fire Department

City of Santa Fe Land Use Department

Pueblo of Tesuque

Traditional Village of Aqua Fria

Santa Fe County Public Works Department

Santa Fe County Growth and Management Department

New Mexico Department of Transportation

New Mexico Department of Health

American Heart Association in New Mexico

Compass Community Planning Association

CHRISTUS St. Vincent Regional Medical Center

Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) New Mexico Division

Federal Highway Administration Office of Safety



Executive Summary

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization (SFMPPO) promotes a safe, efficient, and reliable multi-modal transportation system that serves the needs of the citizens and those that travel the Santa Fe metropolitan region. The [Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan \(MTP\)](#)¹ documents the SFMPPO's goal to have a safe and secure transportation system for all transportation users. The SFMPPO engaged a multi-disciplinary stakeholder group comprised of federal, state, and local representatives from the 4E's (engineering, enforcement, education, and emergency response) to develop the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP).

A LRSP is a [Federal Highway Administration \(FHWA\) Proven Safety Countermeasure.2](#) This Santa Fe Metropolitan LRSP provides a framework for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing street and road safety improvements on local streets and roads within the region. The LRSP development process and content are tailored to local issues and needs. The process results in a prioritized list of issues, risks, actions, and improvements that can be used to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on local roads.

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP vision, mission, and goal are:

Vision: Create a transportation system that is safe for all users.

Mission: Prioritize safety through a data-driven, collaborative, multi-disciplinary effort which identifies and implements safety strategies equitably to reduce traffic related fatalities and serious injuries.

Goal: Reduce fatalities and serious injuries by 50 percent by 2027.

The LRSP aligns with the [New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan \(SHSP\)](#) [Safe Mobility for Everyone](#)³ and supports the New Mexico Department of Transportation's (DOT) implementation of the national Toward Zero Deaths

1 Santa Fe MPO, 2020 – 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemppo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

2 FHWA, Office of Safety, Proven Safety Countermeasures, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/local_roads.cfm

3 New Mexico Department of Transportation, New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan Safe Mobility for Everyone, bc275f2c-9ec3-406a-94fa-6be73e85187f
(realfilef260a66b364d453e91ff9b3fedd494dc.s3.amazonaws.com)



concept. It adopts the [Safe System approach](#)⁴ which is based on the principles that the human body is vulnerable, humans make mistakes, and it is unacceptable that these mistakes result in death and serious injury.

Developed using the collaborative six-step process documented by FHWA, the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP's intent is to:

1. Achieve a significant reduction of traffic fatalities and serious injuries on the local streets and roads in the SFMPO planning area limits.
2. Leverage partnerships and resources to maximize implementation of this plan.
3. Complement efforts to develop and implement master transportation plans and other plans and studies.
4. Identify safety strategies based on data analysis and crash trends.
5. Prioritize needed street and road safety improvements.
6. Increase awareness of road safety and risks through education and enforcement.
7. Develop support for funding applications.
8. Support implementation of the 2021 New Mexico SHSP and its safety performance targets.

An analysis of 5 years (2015 -2019) of crash data for the 1,664 miles of local roads within the metropolitan planning area limits identified a total of 2,852 injury crashes occurred. A total of 109 crashes resulted in 118 traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries, of which nearly 85 percent occurred on 7 percent of the local road system in the region. Based on the data analysis and discussions, the SFMPO stakeholders identified the following nine emphasis:

1. Roadway Departure.
2. Distracted Driving.
3. Impaired Driving.
4. Speeding.
5. Intersections.
6. Older Drivers.
7. Younger Drivers.
8. Pedestrians.
9. Bicyclists.

4 FHWA, Office of Safety, Safe System Approach flyer, SA-20-015, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/zerodeaths/docs/FHWA_SafeSystem_Brochure_V9_508_200717.pdf



The Safe System approach elements serve as the framework for integrating the LRSP emphasis areas, strategies, and action items. The SFMPO stakeholders identified strategies and action items. Examples include:

1. Establish a Santa Fe Safety Committee
2. Improve data collection.
3. Conduct road safety audits (RSAs) and implement RSA recommendations.
4. Provide enhanced crosswalk and intersection visibility,
5. Install six-inch pavement markings
6. Implementing leading pedestrian intervals (LPI).

The stakeholders identified prioritized projects to implement these strategies and action items. It is the combined, collaborative efforts of the stakeholders that will advance the implementation of the LRSP and achieve the vision of creating a transportation system that is safe for all users.

Acronym List

4Es	Engineering, Education, Enforcement, and Emergency Medical Services
A	Suspected Serious Injury/A-Injury (From The KABCO Injury Scale)
B	Non-Incapacitating Injury (From the KABCO Injury Scale)
C	Possible Injury (From the KABCO Injury Scale)
DWI	Driving While Intoxicated
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
HIN	High Injury Network
HSP	Highway Safety Plan
HSIP	Highway Safety Improvement Program
K	Fatality (from the KABCO injury scale)
KABCO	KABCO Injury Scale
LPI	Leading Pedestrian Interval
MTP	Metropolitan Transportation Plan
NCRTD	North Central Regional Transit District
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NMDOT	New Mexico Department of Transportation
NMEMSTARS	New Mexico Emergency Medical Services Tracking and Reporting System

NMHP	New Mexico Highway Patrol
O	Property Damage Only (From the KABCO Injury Scale)
PHB	Pedestrian Hybrid Beacon
PSC	Proven Safety Countermeasure (As identified by FHWA)
RECC	Regional Emergency Communications Center
RRFB	Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon
SAMS	Safety Analysis Management System
SFMPO	Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization
SHSP	Strategic Highway Safety Plan
STEP	Saturated Traffic Enforcement Program

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Introduction

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization (SFMPO) was established in 1982 and is one of five MPOs in New Mexico. The SFMPO includes the City of Santa Fe, parts of the Santa Fe County, and the Pueblo of Tesuque (see Figure 1). The SFMPO planning area represents 25 percent of the total land area for Santa Fe County, 80 percent of the population and 90 percent of its employment. The region reflects a combination of urbanized and rural characteristics. The total population for the SFMPO planning area is 123,189. The population growth of the region is anticipated to be 20 percent over the next 25 years. The region also receives over 1 million tourists annually.

The Santa Fe metropolitan region has a diverse population with distinct areas of minority populations, low-income and zero-vehicle households. The three predominant cultures in the region are Hispanic, Non-Hispanic

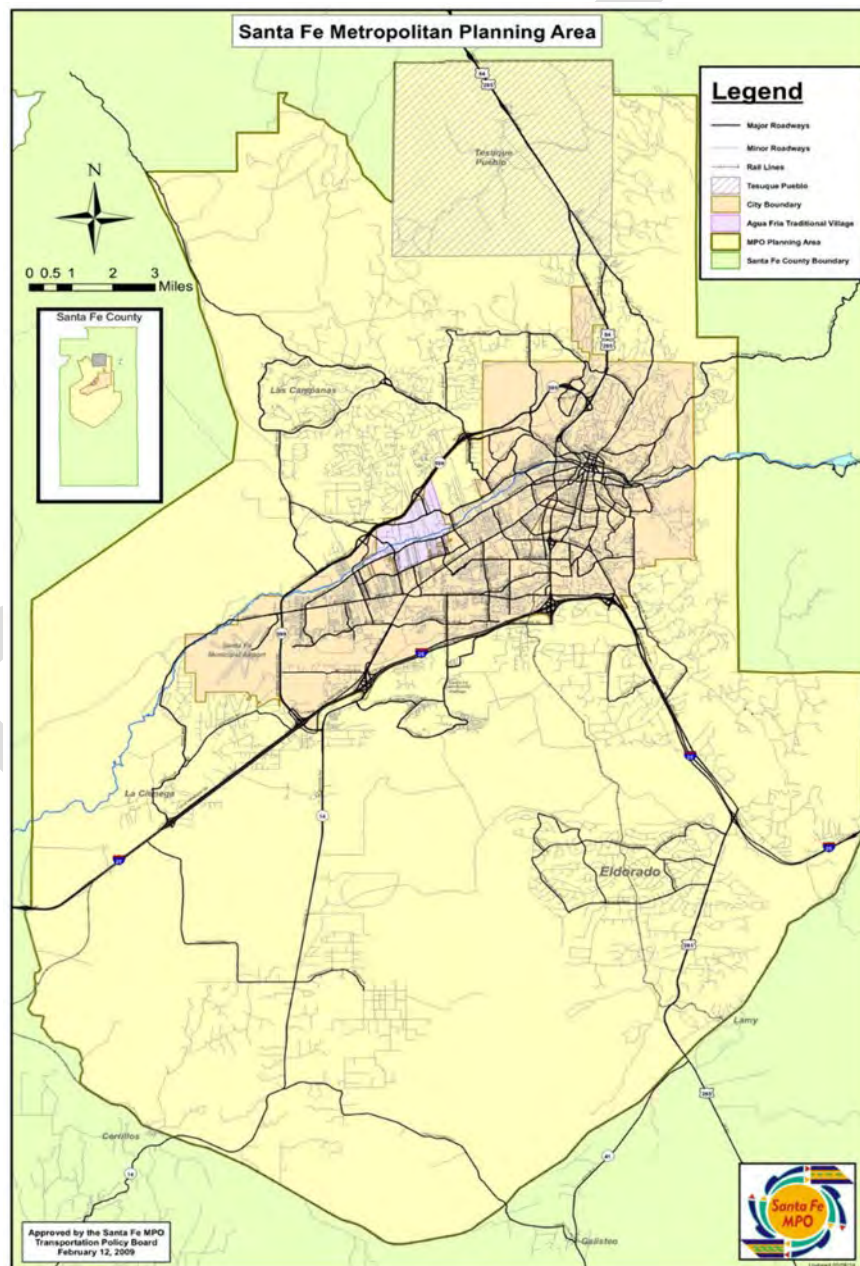


Figure 1. Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Area (Source: Santa Fe MPO, 2022)

White, and Native Americans. Hispanic people represent the largest racial/ethnic demographic population in the region. Based on the most recent U.S. Census Bureau data, Hispanics represent over 50 percent of the population in the region. Native Americans represent 2.7 percent of the region's population. The Santa Fe region has over 50,000 households, of which approximately 6,000 are considered low-income and 2,000 have zero vehicles. The areas where minority population reside align closely with the low-income areas. The region also has a large aging population. The transportation planning decisions and investments have significant impact on the various populations and communities in the Santa Fe metropolitan region. Therefore, it is essential to consider these impacts and transportation equity⁵ early during the planning process.

The SFMPO provides a forum for decision-making in the metropolitan planning area to create a multi-modal transportation system that is safe and addresses the needs of the various system users. The region has a robust multi-modal transportation system that includes state and locally-owned streets and roads, sidewalks, bicycle lanes, multi-use paths, and transit facilities. There are 1,664 miles of locally owned streets and roads within the metropolitan planning area. These streets and roads are a combination of historic and modern and range from multi-lane highways to single lane cart paths that have been paved, to dirt roads. Although the historic nature of the roads sometimes makes upgrading streets to accommodate pedestrian facilities challenging, there are over 450 miles of sidewalks and urban trails within the region. The pedestrian facilities include a mix of sidewalks, crosswalks, and formal and informal pathways. On-street bicycle facilities include 190 miles of shared lanes and 108 miles of bicycle lanes on streets with speed limits from 25 mph to greater than 40 mph. Five public agencies offer public transit service in the Santa Fe area. Consideration of the various users of the system and the local road transportation system within the Santa Fe region creates unique safety challenges. This is particularly notable on the higher speed facilities where vulnerable road users are at greater risk of injury or death should a crash occur.

The SFMPO is committed to improving transportation safety for all users and eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries. The established safety goal from the [Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan \(MTP\)](#)⁶ is "a safe and secure transportation system for motorized and non-motorized users". To achieve this, the SFMPO initiated and engaged a multi-disciplinary stakeholder group comprised of federal, state, and local representatives from the 4E's (engineering, enforcement, education, and emergency response) to develop a Local Road Safety Plan (LRSP).

A LRSP is a [Federal Highway Administration \(FHWA\) Proven Safety Countermeasure](#).⁷ The Santa Fe Metropolitan LRSP provides a framework for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing streets and roads safety improvements on local roads within the region. The LRSP development process and content are tailored to local issues and needs. The process results in a prioritized list of issues, risks, actions, and improvements that can be used to reduce fatalities and serious injuries on local roads.

⁵ FHWA/Federal Transit Administration, Transportation Capacity Building, [Transportation Equity](#)

⁶ SFMPO, Santa Fe 2020 – 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP), https://santafemppo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

⁷ FHWA, Office of Safety, Proven Safety Countermeasures, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/local_roads.cfm

Developed using the collaborative six-step LRSP process documented by FHWA, the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP's intent is to:

7. Achieve a significant reduction of traffic fatalities and serious injuries on the locally owned or maintained streets and roads in the SFMPO planning area limits.
8. Leverage partnerships and resources to maximize implementation of this plan.
9. Complement efforts to develop and implement master transportation plans and other plans and studies.
10. Identify strategies based on data analysis and crash trends.
11. Prioritize needed street and road safety improvements.
12. Increase awareness of road safety and risks through education and enforcement.
13. Develop support for funding applications.
14. Support implementation of the 2021 New Mexico SHSP and its safety performance targets.

The data-driven Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP aligns with the recently updated [New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan \(SHSP\) Safe Mobility for Everyone](#).⁸ and supports the New Mexico Department of Transportation's (DOT) implementation of the national Toward Zero Deaths concept as well as the [2021 NMDOT Pedestrian Safety Action Plan \(PSAP\)](#).⁹ The LRSP complements other SFMPO plans such as the [Santa Fe Metropolitan Bicycle Master Plan 2019](#)¹⁰ and the [Santa Fe Metropolitan Pedestrian Master Plan 2015-2040](#).¹¹ With the focus on improving safety for all users on the local road system in the region, the LRSP adopts and uses the Safe System approach as the framework for integrating the emphasis areas, strategies, and action items.

8 New Mexico Department of Transportation, New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan Safe Mobility for Everyone, bc275f2c-9ec3-406a-94fa-6be73e85187f (realfilef260a66b364d453e91ff9b3fedd494dc.s3.amazonaws.com)

9 New Mexico Department of Transportation, 2021 NMDOT Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (PSAP), https://nmpedplan.altaplanning.cloud/storage/app/media/Final%20Plan_August_2021.pdf

10 SFMPO, Santa Fe Metropolitan Bicycle Master Plan 2019, <https://santafempo.org/plans/bicycle-master-plan/>

11 SFMPO, Santa Fe Metropolitan Pedestrian Master Plan 2015-2040, <https://santafempo.org/plans/pedestrian-master-plan/>

Safe System Approach

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP adopts the [Safe System approach](#)¹² (see Figure 2) which is based on the principles that the human body is vulnerable, humans make mistakes, and it is unacceptable that these mistakes result in death and injury. It is critical to design and operate the streets and road system to keep impact energy on the human body at tolerable levels. Shared responsibility by all stakeholders is key, making it important that the stakeholders are collaborative and engaged partners when developing and implementing the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP.

The FHWA has recognized the Safe System approach as a method for eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries for all street and road users. The Safe System approach moves beyond the traditional approach of reacting strictly based on crash history to proactively identifying risk factors associated with severe crash types and implementing safety countermeasures systemically based on those factors. This LRSP includes the systemic implementation of strategies. All parts of the transportation system need to be strengthened to build in redundancy to accommodate failures of the system that may arise. Examples of redundancy include the installation of curve warning signs to alert motorists of conditions in which a slower speed is necessary combined with speed feedback signs and education and enforcement campaigns that help avoid behaviors that may result in crashes.

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP uses the five elements of the Safe System approach as the framework for integrating emphasis areas and strategies. These elements encompass the 4Es of safety and accommodate human error:

Safe Roads: Streets and roads are the platform in which users move across the system. Safe roads incorporate engineering-related strategies during planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operations to prevent crashes and manage impacts to keep kinetic energy at tolerable levels should a crash occur.

Safe Road Users: This represents all users of all modes of travel. Their capabilities are influenced by factors such as age, level of impairment, and other behaviors. System owners and other stakeholders can use strategies such as signing, enforcement, and education campaigns to address these limitations and encourage behavior change.

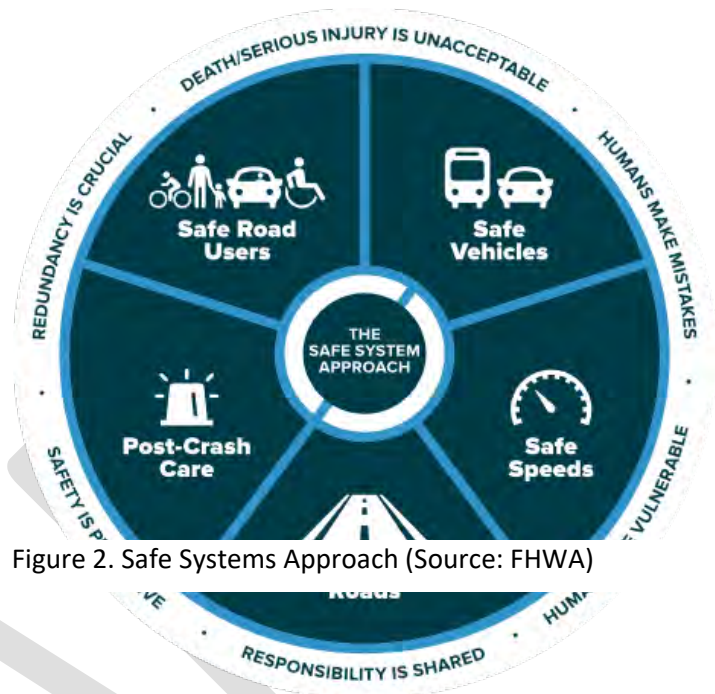


Figure 2. Safe Systems Approach (Source: FHWA)

¹² FHWA, Office of Safety, Safe System Approach flyer, SA-20-015, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/zerodeaths/docs/FHWA_SafeSystem_Brochure_V9_508_200717.pdf

Safe Speeds: As speeds increase, the risk of death and serious injury dramatically increase. This is especially true for pedestrians (see Figure 3) where the risk of death doubles for a pedestrian when speeds increase from 32 mph to 42 mph, and triples at 50 mph. Safe speeds increase the likelihood of an individual surviving a crash. Appropriate speed limits and signing, as well as radar speed feedback signs, help reduce the speed of users. These can be reinforced with enforcement and education campaigns.

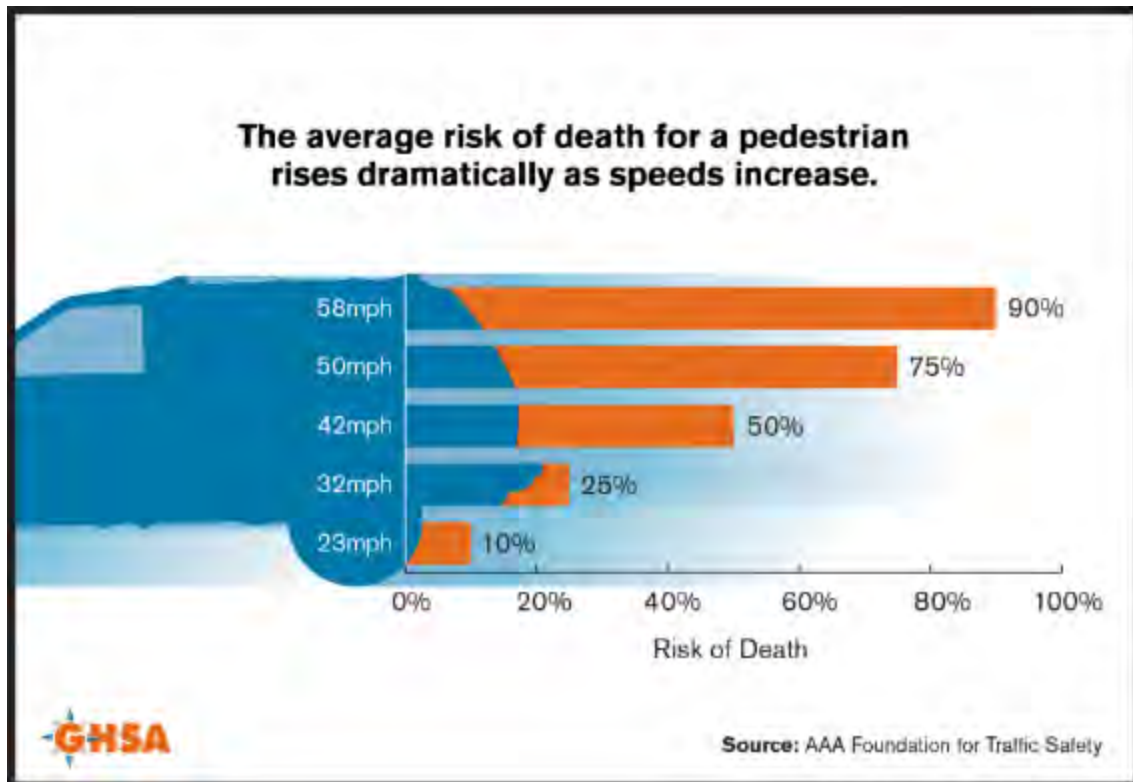


Figure 3. Relationship Between Pedestrian Crash Risk and Speed (Source: GHSA and AAA)

Safe Vehicles: Safe vehicles incorporate new technology and other features to prevent crashes from occurring, and if they do, reduce the severity of a crash.

Post-Crash Care: Post-crash care is critical when a crash occurs, and a person is injured. This includes first responders' being able to quickly locate and respond to the crash and stabilize and transport the individual. This also includes accurate and complete data collection and sharing of the data to facilitate improved decision-making and investments specific to safety.

Ultimately, the Safe System approach puts safety at the forefront and shifts how transportation investments are prioritized. The SFMPO and its stakeholders, through their combined efforts and application of the Safe System approach during the development and implementation of the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP, can have success in reducing traffic fatalities and serious injuries on its streets and roads.

Equity

The transportation system is a vital component of the quality of life of the people in a community. It effects where people live, where and how they travel to work and school, and what services and recreational activities are available. Transportation equity seeks fairness in mobility and accessibility to meet the needs of all community members, especially those individuals traditionally underserved. It is important to note that transportation equity does not mean equal. The FHWA provides information, including pertinent Executive Orders, on its webpage [Transportation Equity - Transportation Planning Capacity Building Program](#)¹³. Under Executive Order 13985 Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities (2021), the term “equity” means the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all individuals, including individuals who belong to underserved communities that have been denied such treatment, such as Black, Latino, and Indigenous and Native American persons, Asian Americans and Pacific Islanders and other persons of color; members of religious minorities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (LGBTQ+) persons; persons with disabilities; persons who live in rural areas; and persons otherwise adversely affected by persistent poverty or inequality.

The Santa Fe metropolitan region has a diverse population with concentrated areas of minority populations, elderly, low-income families, and zero-vehicle households. Hispanics represent the largest racial/ethnic demographic in the region with over 50 percent of the region’s population. Approximately 40 percent of the region’s population is Non-Hispanic White, and 2.7 percent are Native Americans. Approximately five percent of the region’s population identify solely as Black/African American, American Indian, Asian, or Native Hawaii/Pacific Islander. The areas where minority populations reside align closely with the low-income areas. The Santa Fe region has over 50,000 households, of which approximately 6,000 are considered low-income and 2,000 have zero-vehicles. The region also has a large aging population which exceeds the statewide average (18.5 percent). Over 20 percent of the citizens in the region are 65 years of age or older. It is essential to consider these various populations and communities early during the planning process to address potential impacts and transportation equity.

The SFMPO understands that the demographic composition (age, gender, race/ethnicity, ability/disability, income) of the region is critical to making informed transportation investment decisions and achieving the region’s social equity goal of providing equitable investments in transportation to enable quality of life for all residents. The consideration of demographics and equity also influence safety of all road users. For example, houses with zero-vehicles likely means that there will be more people walking, biking, or using transit as a means of transportation. This increased exposure of these vulnerable road users would lead to a higher percentage of crashes in these communities. Implementation of safety countermeasures such as installing and properly maintaining sidewalks and bicycle lanes, adding high visibility crosswalks, evaluating intersections for safe pedestrian use, and placing transit stops to provide for safe travels of users in these zero-vehicle household blocks would improve traffic safety and address equity at the same time.

The SFMPO and its stakeholders considered transportation equity during each step of the LRSP development process. This included evaluating and comparing the locations of minority populations, low-income areas, and households with zero-vehicles with those streets and roads with higher concentration of fatal and serious injury crashes. The LRSP identifies strategies and projects that address the safety needs of all road users. Projects identified support the recognition that the needs of all road users should align with future transportation investments.

13 FHWA/Federal Transit Administration, Transportation Capacity Building, [Transportation Equity](#)

Vision, Mission, Goal

The stakeholders developed the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP Vision, Mission, and Goal statements. These statements reflect the Safe System approach principles that death and serious injuries are unacceptable and shared responsibility by all stakeholders is necessary. The Vision for the LRSP demonstrates the intent that all users of the local street and road system within the Santa Fe metropolitan region reach their destination safely. The Mission statement recognizes that a collaborative effort by all the safety partners is necessary to achieve the reductions in traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries set forth by the Goal. Strategies and action items identified in later sections of this LRSP reflect elements of the Safe System approach and support achieving the Vision, Mission, and Goal statements.

Vision:

Create a transportation system that is safe for all users.

Mission:

Prioritize safety through a data-driven, collaborative, multi-disciplinary effort which identifies and implements safety strategies equitably to reduce traffic related fatalities and serious injuries.

Goal:

Reduce fatalities and serious injuries by 50 percent by 2027.

LRSP Process Methodology

LRSPs are one of several [FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasures](#) and are developed using a collaborative six-step process (see Figure 4). The following sections describe each step. More detail can be found in later sections of the plan. The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP builds upon past and ongoing safety activities and considers the unique needs and issues specific to the local road system within the planning area limits and the users of these streets and roads. The LRSP aligns with the 2021 New Mexico SHSP and its goals and strategies to eliminate traffic fatalities and serious injuries. This is supported by adopting the principles and elements of the Safe System approach. Implementation is key and has been kept in the forefront during the LRSP development process.

Establish Leadership

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP leadership team has a key role in the development and implementation of safety projects, programs, and policies. The leadership team is ultimately responsible for developing, adopting, and implementing the LRSP. The SFMPO served as the safety champion and led efforts to develop the LRSP. The SFMPO engaged multi-disciplinary federal, state, and local safety stakeholders representing 4Es: engineering, enforcement, education, and emergency response to provide input into the development of the LRSP. These partnerships and collaborative efforts recognize a shared responsibility to eliminate fatal and serious injury crashes and provide the opportunity to share knowledge, leverage resources, and maximize implementation of the LRSP. An initial kickoff meeting was held to identify additional stakeholders and sources of data. The New Mexico Local Technical Assistance Program (NMLTAP) Center is a stakeholder that should be engaged to help with LRSP implementation and evaluation efforts.

Analyze Safety Data

Analysis of safety data (e.g., crash, traffic, street and road data) identifies crash trends, high-risk factors, and those locations with a higher concentration of fatal and serious injury crashes. The NMDOT and SFMPO provided safety data for the local streets and roads within the limits of the Santa Fe metropolitan planning area for the five-year period of 2015 to 2019. This overlaps the 2013 to 2019 analysis period for 2021 New Mexico SHSP. The safety analysis for the LRSP considered the over-representation of major crash types and their relationship between each other. This guided the selection of LRSP emphasis areas. Crash tree analysis helped to identify key combinations of factors that contribute to predominant crash types. This is especially beneficial to systemically address locations where crashes have not yet occurred. An assessment of crashes and key corridors identified a High Injury Network (HIN) where most fatal and serious injury crashes occur. An overlay of the HIN with equity area maps for minorities, low-income and zero-vehicle households showed a strong correlation between the HIN and equity areas of concentration. Systemwide analysis of intersections presents a significant challenge as NMDOT's roadway inventory database does not have specific codes or identifiers for intersections. The SFMPO 2020 - 2045 MTP identifies corridors and intersection locations from past analysis efforts and a strong correlation between intersection related crashes and pedestrians and bicyclists. Performing a safety field review helped to overcome this challenge and identify features that may contribute to crashes and safety countermeasures that are typically present to mitigate crashes. Ultimately, the analysis results and safety field review guided the selection of the emphasis areas and strategies and identification of potential projects.



Figure 4. LRSP Development Process (Source:

Determine Emphasis Areas

Emphasis areas in a LRSP enable the safety stakeholders to better focus available resources. The 2021 New Mexico SHSP contains 10 high-priority and 10 priority emphasis areas selected based on analysis results for the period of 2013 to 2019. The safety stakeholders considered these SHSP emphasis areas and the corresponding data analysis results for the local roads within the limits of the Santa Fe metropolitan planning area for 2015 to 2019. They selected the following nine emphasis areas for the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP.

15. Roadway Departure.
16. Distracted Driving.
17. Impaired Driving.
18. Speeding.
19. Intersections.
20. Older Drivers.
21. Younger Drivers.
22. Pedestrians.
23. Bicyclists.

Although crashes involving occupant protection as well as motorcycles are not included as emphasis areas in the LRSP, strategies related to these are integrated into the other emphasis areas. The five Safe System approach elements serve as “pillars,” and each emphasis area aligns with the appropriate Safe System approach element.

Identify Strategies

The LRSP identifies strategies and action items that support the appropriate Safe System element and align with each of the nine emphasis areas. This allows for the strategies to take all road users and modes of transportation into account (see Figure 5), while also ensuring that multiple emphasis areas can be addressed simultaneously. It also makes it easier for the various stakeholders to strategize and implement the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP. Based on local knowledge and potential policy changes, the stakeholders considered the data analysis results, potential to address identified safety issues, different types of road users, equity, and how to ensure the strategies are actionable when identifying multi-disciplinary countermeasures for inclusion in the LRSP. Many of the action items are considered as effective countermeasures by FHWA and National Highway Transportation Safety Administration (NHTSA) and are identified in the 2021 New Mexico SHSP as well as the New Mexico Highway Safety Plan (HSP).

Prioritize and Incorporate Strategies

The stakeholders considered each strategy and action item as well as the feasibility of implementation during the process to prioritize them. The cost and availability



Figure 5. Santa Fe Multi-Modal Roundabout (Source: FHWA, 2022)

of resources as well as the ease of implementation or how a strategy could influence implementation of other strategies were factors that influenced the prioritization. Each action item is listed in priority order and includes the lead agency and partners, application method (e.g., regionwide), priority ranking, effectiveness, level of resources required (e.g., low, medium, or high), and an implementation time frame. Short-term actions are anticipated to be implemented within 3 years; medium-term actions can be implemented within 8 to 10 years; and long-term actions can be implemented within 15 years. Some actions are considered ongoing.

Evaluate and Update

Transportation safety stakeholders including planners, designers, builders, operators, and maintenance personnel, law enforcement, post-crash personnel, road users and others all have a shared responsibility to reduce traffic fatalities and serious injuries on the street and road system within the Santa Fe metropolitan planning area. It is essential that this LRSP moves beyond a planning document. Implementation of the identified strategies and action items by the various stakeholders is key to achieving the goal set forth in this LRSP. The benefit of the alignment of the LRSP with the New Mexico SHSP is that it leverages existing funding sources to support LRSP implementation. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) establishes the new [Safe Streets and Roads for All \(SS4A\) Grant Program](#) and other eligible discretionary grants which can aid in implementation of the LRSP. The SS4A discretionary grant program has \$5-6 billion in grants available over the next five years to support regional, local, and Tribal initiatives to prevent roadway deaths and serious injuries.

The LRSP is a living document that should be evaluated and updated periodically. Tracking the allocation of resources, positive changes in user behavior, and the reduction in crashes as the various strategies and action items are implemented can be the mechanism with which the SFMPO and its safety stakeholders evaluate the effectiveness of the LRSP implementation. Evaluation will assist in identifying new action items, effective strategies to expand application, and determining resources for implementation. Based on the five-year update-cycle required for state SHSPs, it is anticipated that the 2021 New Mexico SHSP would be updated in 2026. The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP should continue to align with the New Mexico SHSP to leverage safety resources. SFMPO may want to reassess the LRSP during the next update of the SFMPO 2020-2045 MTP. This would provide an opportunity to identify and integrate strategies and action items into multi-year projects and continue to advance the region's safety priorities. The New Mexico Local Technical Assistance Program (NMLTAP) Center is a potential resource for assisting with the implementation, evaluation, and update of the LRSP.

Existing Efforts

A review of pertinent documents, stakeholder discussion, and a field review of several miles of locally owned roads in the Santa Fe metropolitan planning area identified various existing efforts that have been implemented or are planned. The NMDOT recently transferred jurisdiction of a portion of Cerrillos Road and Saint Michaels Drive over to the City of Santa Fe, increasing the number of miles of locally owned streets and roads in the region to 1,664 miles.

The SFMPO and its stakeholders emphasize the importance of providing a transportation system that is safe for all users. For example, the goal of SFMPO's [Santa Fe Pedestrian Master Plan 2015-2040](https://santafemetro.org/plans/pedestrian-master-plan/)¹⁴ is to “improve pedestrian safety through well-designed facilities along and across roadways, and by promoting safe driving, walking, and bicycling behaviors.” They anticipate a substantive increase in bicycling and walking in the region. Therefore, the SFMPO and its stakeholders evaluate the roads with consideration of providing for safer alternative modes for transportation within the region, identify opportunities to address safety for all users, and implement improvements that will reduce fatal and serious injury crashes. The stakeholders use various approaches to improve safety for pedestrians and bicyclists within the region. Examples include items such as:

1. Adding separated/buffered bicycle lanes.
2. Constructing new sidewalks.
3. Constructing new trails.
4. Implementing road diets.
5. Constructing or paving shoulders to accommodate bicyclists.
6. Using signs to communicate bicycle travel ways (e.g., shared lanes, start/end of bicycle lanes).
7. Placing in-pavement markings.
8. Constructing underpasses.

Cerrillos Road is a heavily traveled multi-lane arterial. The completion of two of the three reconstruction phases provides designated lanes for commercial access, modernized intersections, bicycle lanes, and sidewalks (see Figure 6). The SFMPO collaborated with the NMDOT to assess the streets and roads, land use, and the various road users and propose an improvement that balanced safety and capacity.



Figure 6. Cerrillos Road at Siler Road
(Source: FHWA, 2022)

¹⁴ Santa Fe MPO, Pedestrian Master Plan 2015-2040, <https://santafemetro.org/plans/pedestrian-master-plan/>

The region has successfully used road diets at various locations in the region to provide dedicated facilities for pedestrians and bicyclists within the existing right of way. This success has the SFMPO and its stakeholders planning for additional road diet projects. These projects include narrowing the lane width or reducing the number of travel lanes to help reduce motorists' speeds, providing a shorter distance for pedestrians to cross, and increasing safety for vulnerable road users.

The region's efforts to provide for safe walking and biking promotes this same approach by others. Developers have designed and constructed streets and roads that separate vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians to safely accommodate the various users (see Figure 7) in newer neighborhoods.

Existing shoulders, where feasible, accommodate bicycles. The SFMPO has identified that steeper cross-slopes, loose soil due to slope erosion, and debris on some of the shoulders may result in bicyclists riding in the travel lane, placing them more at risk for injury should a crash occur.



Bicycle lanes on various roads across the region have designated pavement marking arrows and bicycle symbols (see Figure 7). Sharrows (bicycle logo with arrow on top) are placed in the travel lanes of streets and roads where bicyclists share the lane with motorists. The stakeholders use signs across the region to communicate to the road users where bicycle lanes exist and end and when shared use of the lanes is anticipated.

Figure 7. Local roadway constructed by a developer that accommodates various road users in the Santa Fe region. (Source: FHWA, 2022)

The existing efforts SFMPO and its stakeholders use to address pedestrian safety have included the following:

1. High visibility crosswalks and signing have been installed at multiple uncontrolled pedestrian crossings in region. (see Figure 8)
2. Inventorying the existing sidewalk network to identify gaps and repair needs which can be used to prioritize sidewalk improvement.
3. Include pedestrian and bicycle accommodations in the design and construction of roundabouts. (see Figure 5).
4. New Mexico Department of Health performs walkability assessments and considers the built environment and how it effects safety of pedestrians. Ultimately, the goal is to increase safety while promoting physical activity.
5. Radar speed indicator signs have been installed in a few locations.



Figure 8. Uncontrolled Pedestrian Crossing with marked crosswalk in City of Santa Fe (Source:

Old Santa Fe Trail is rural in nature and has several curves along the corridor. Sections of Old Santa Fe Trail have been recently resurfaced. This improvement included new pavement markings, advanced curve warning signs, and chevrons to provide enhanced visibility of the travel lane and delineation of numerous curves (see Figure 9).



Figure 9. Old Santa Fe Trail Curves and Chevron Installation (Source: FHWA, 2022)

The SFMPO and the stakeholders coordinate, identify, prioritize, and address the transportation needs of the region based on the available funding. The [Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan](https://santafemetro.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf)¹⁵ (MTP) guides transportation improvements for the region and includes a list of ranked projects that are prioritized based on a variety of evaluation criteria of which one is safety. For safety, the evaluation metric is “how well does the project improve safety for all users, and does it alleviate a known issue?”

The SFMPO develops the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) to complement its MTP. The TIP is a short-term funded project list that includes the federally funded projects and any regionally significant projects. Table 1 lists those projects identified in the FFY2022-2027 SFMPO TIP that have significant safety emphasis.

Table 1. Safety Projects-FFY2022-2027 Santa Fe MPO Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Improvement Plan (Source: SFMPO, 2022-2027 TIP)¹⁶

Project	Description	Estimate
Agua Fria St./Cottonwood Drive Intersection (HSIP).	Roundabout at the intersection.	\$1,796,000
Bishop's Lodge Road Reconstruction Study	Location Study, preliminary and final design to include ADA compliant sidewalks and bicycle lanes	\$800,000
Guadalupe Street Reconstruction-Road Diet (HSIP).	Milepost .51 to Milepost 1.19 (.679 mile). The proposed project was identified through the RSA and includes lane reduction, pedestrian and bicycle improvements, signalized intersections improvements, lighting, new signing, and striping.	\$10,709,444
Saint Michael's Drive (HSIP).	Rail Trail Pedestrian Crossing/Underpass, milepost 1 Proposed project was identified through the RSA.	\$4,984,999
Cerrillos Road Reconstruction	Reconstruction of Roadway, Sidewalk, ADA, and Drainage Improvements, and access management	\$30,500,000

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) funds a number of local road safety projects identified in the TIP. Two safety improvement projects identified in the TIP and funded with HSIP, the Guadalupe Street Road Diet Reconstruction study (\$486,000) and improvement (\$10,709,444) as well as the Rail Trail Pedestrian Crossing/Underpass at Saint Michael's Drive, resulted from recommendations of road safety audits (RSA). HSIP

¹⁵ Santa Fe 2020 – 2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemetro.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

¹⁶ SFMPO, FFY2022-2027 SFMPO TIP, <https://santafemetro.org/programs/tip/>



Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



MPO SELF-CERTIFICATION

Santa Fe Local Road Safety Plan Adopted on August 25th, 2022 by the Santa Fe MPO Transportation Policy Board

The Santa Fe MPO Transportation Policy Board has reviewed and supports the adoption of the Santa Fe Local Road Safety Plan via this Self-Certificate.

It is the intent of the MPO to provide systemic support and guidance to member agencies so they may take advantage of the recommendations with highly accurate and objective data detailed in the plan.

The MPO will incorporate updates to the data and implementation progress during each 5 year mandatory update to the Metropolitan Transportation Plan. The MPO extends our thanks to the U.S. DOT, FHWA and NMDOT Leadership who supported, funded and developed this plan together with many local stakeholders providing input during workshops and the day long field tour/audit of the High Injury Network.

Hank Hughes, Chair- Santa Fe MPO TPB

Date

also funded the Agua Fria Street/Cottonwood Drive intersection improvement (\$49,500) study to construct a roundabout.

The NMDOT encourages local safety improvements using HSIP that are data-driven and focused on reducing traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries but also recognizes some challenges exist that have made it difficult to obtain HSIP funding for local projects. One identified challenge included receiving safety project applications that are not data-driven. Project development and delivery is another impediment to obligating HSIP funds. The process and time that it takes to complete studies and designs for a larger scale safety improvement can extend beyond the allowable timeframe to obligate federal funds. The NMDOT is developing a HSIP Manual which will provide a roadmap for implementation of the New Mexico HSIP. This can help local agencies understand what is required to submit a safety improvement application (e.g., data needs, scope of work, alignment with the New Mexico SHSP) and may provide additional information to guide them through the federal aid process. Several other actions needed to support local agencies and the New Mexico HSIP also include improvements to the Linear Referencing System for streets and roads data, improved coordination with safety stakeholders, and greater focus on pedestrian and bicyclist safety.

In addition to infrastructure related improvements, the TIP also includes transit related projects which support Safe System elements (Safe Road Users and Safe Vehicles). These projects include Santa Fe Ride which is an origin to destination program that provides ride sharing as an alternative source of transportation for disabled (ADA Complementary Paratransit Service) and senior citizens of the City of Santa Fe. Another transit project provides funding to maintain and replace aging transit buses and vans which allows the region to acquire vehicles with the latest technology (Safe Vehicles). Transit provides an alternative mode of transportation for impaired drivers. Senior services received funding annually between 2017 and 2019 to provide transportation for elderly to participate in activities in the Santa Fe region. During the 2020 and 2021 period, this transportation service was reduced to only provide transport for elderly to and from doctor appointments. Increasing funding to pre-pandemic levels would support traffic safety related to older drivers and pedestrians.

New Mexico has some of the toughest and diverse traffic safety laws and policies in place. The stakeholders have implemented enforcement and outreach activities and campaigns to encourage safe behavior and reduce the number of traffic crashes, fatalities, and injuries in the region. These include:

1. ENDWI (see Figure 10)¹⁷
2. JUSTDRIVE¹⁸
3. SLODOWN/BKLUP¹⁹



¹⁷ New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, ENDWI, <https://www.endwi.com/>

¹⁸ New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, JUSTDRIVE, <https://www.dntxtjustdrive.com/>

¹⁹ New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, SLODOWN/BKLUP, <https://www.slodwnbklup.com/>

4. ZEROPROOF20

Information (laws, penalties, statistics) and resources (videos, new stories) for each of these programs are available on the NMDOT's website.

Based on population, fatality, and crash data, the NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division has provided behavior grants to support safety programs and initiatives in the Santa Fe region. This includes grants to the three law enforcement agencies (Santa Fe County Sheriff's Office, City of Santa Fe Police Department and Tesuque

Figure 10. NMDOT ENDWI Campaign (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Pueblo Police Department) within the region. The City of Santa Fe Police Department uses a data driven approach to direct their efforts. They develop real time enforcement areas using data from their Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) system and crash reports.

Impaired Driving.

Impaired driving laws in New Mexico are exceptionally strong. These include mandated ignition interlock installed on every vehicle driven by a convicted first or subsequent offender, license revocation, high Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) sanctions, mandatory jail time, and mandatory screening and treatment. In 2021, New Mexico passed legislation legalizing recreational use of cannabis by persons aged 21 years or older, which may create new safety challenges for the region.

NMDOT Traffic Safety Division utilizes evidenced-based, data-driven enforcement and high-visibility media and public awareness activities to support its Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) efforts and its ENDWI campaign.²¹

Law Enforcement Liaisons (LEL):

NMDOT has three full time law enforcement liaisons (LEL) responsible for coordinating ENDWI activities with State, City, County, and Tribal law enforcement agencies. The Santa Fe region is part of the eastern region assigned to one LEL²¹.

DWI Enforcement:

The City of Santa Fe Police Department and the County Sheriff's Office perform DWI enforcement and utilize local DWI grants. The County had the fourth highest number of DWI arrests statewide in 2019 and the City of Santa Fe had the second highest number of DWI arrests in the State. The City of Santa Fe Police Department prepares a monthly report by patrol area and shares with each patrol unit so that they can respond to areas of concern. The City of Santa Fe Police Department also includes an education and outreach component in their efforts. Their activities related to DWI checkpoints place an emphasis on education. In addition, representatives of the NMDOT Division of Traffic Safety will often come out to the checkpoints and distribute education pamphlets. The Santa Fe City Police Department also uses social media platforms to educate the public.

DWI Drug Courts:

The region (Santa Fe County and the City of Santa Fe) has DWI drug courts which focus on alcohol and substance abuse as one way to address impaired driving. These courts serve as an alternative to imprisonment when

²⁰ New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, ZEROPROOF, <http://zeroproofnm.com/>

²¹ NMDOT Traffic Safety Division, <https://www.endwi.com/>

convicted of impaired driving. This approach has been found to reduce relapse by as much as 50 to 60 percent and is less expensive than incarceration of the offender. The NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division directs NHTSA funding to provide training and travel for the Santa Fe County DWI/Drug Court team.

DWI Compliance Monitoring/Tracking:

The NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division also pays for one full-time employee dedicated to supervising and monitoring eligible DWI offenders in Santa Fe County's DWI Compliance Monitoring/Tracking Program who are subject to ignition interlock restrictions. This project is focused on providing enhanced supervision of high-risk first-time offenders. NMDOT also funds a contract with Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) to gather information on impaired driving court cases in the region.

The Santa Fe region benefits from these programs as well as NMDOT's statewide DWI program activities.

Occupant Protection.

New Mexico has a primary seat belt law and strong child safety seat laws. Observed seat belt use in New Mexico remains above 90 percent. NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division uses its SLODOWN/BKLUP22 campaign (see Figure 11) for enforcement and outreach efforts to address speeding and seat belt use.

Santa Fe County Sheriff's Office, Santa Fe City Police Department and Tesuque Pueblo Police Department receive funds from NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division to support occupant protection activities. This includes participating in the 2022 Click It or Ticket National Enforcement Mobilization.

Child Safety Seats:

[Safer New Mexico Now](https://www.safernm.org/)²³ collaborates and supports NMDOT and the local agencies, stakeholders, and the citizens of New Mexico as well as the Santa Fe region to improve traffic safety through a variety of services related to child safety seats. These services include car seat fitting stations, clinics, training, and distribution of car seats.

Car seat fitting stations are currently operating in the region (City of Santa Fe) and offer appointments during regular hours of operation. These fitting stations serve at-risk populations which includes low-income families of all ethnic groups. The City participates in planned Child Restraint Inspection events. Child safety seat clinics are used to supplement the permanent fitting station activities and are on a "first come, first serve" basis. Virtual car seat checks are also available on a regular basis ([Safer New Mexico Now Calendar](https://www.safernm.org/calendar/))²⁴ and can be attended through an appointment made online. The virtual car seat checks provide parents and caregivers of the region the opportunity to receive one-on-one education and instruction from certified child passenger safety



Figure 11. NMDOT BKLUP Campaign (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

²² New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, SLODOWN/BKLUP, <https://www.slodwnbklup.com/>

²³ Safer New Mexico Now, <https://www.safernm.org/>

²⁴ Safer New Mexico Now, Calendar of Events, <https://www.safernm.org/calendar/>

technicians on the proper selection, installation, and use of their car seats. Safer New Mexico Now also provides CPS certification training to law enforcement officers, fire and EMS personnel, health care professionals and other safety advocates.

[New Mexico Child Safety Seat Distribution Program](https://www.safernm.org/car-seat-safety/new-mexico-child-safety-seat-distribution-program/)²⁵ distributes child safety seats to low income families throughout the Santa Fe region and New Mexico.

Distracted Driving.

New Mexico prohibits all drivers from texting or typing on handheld mobile devices, including web site and navigation app use. Drivers may use a hands-free device to talk, except where prohibited by local ordinance. The New Mexico legislature added “Driver Inattention (includes cell phone/texting)” to the Uniform Crash Report as a contributing factor of crashes. This includes activities such as failing to stop or yield. This change allows for more accurate reporting and identification of distracted driving-related crashes. NMDOT’s Traffic Safety Division’s JUST DRIVE 26 (see Figure 12) campaign provides for enforcement and outreach to discourage distracted driving.

The City of Santa Fe Police Department participates in grants related to distracted driving and cell phone use. A challenge related to enforcement of distracted driving is that the officer must observe the use of a cell phone, and because most vehicles have tinted windows, it is difficult to identify this violation. Search warrants to verify that someone was using their phone are only issued when a crash results in a fatality.



Figure 12. NMDOT's JUST DRIVE address distracted driving (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Speeding.

²⁵ Safer New Mexico Now, Child Safety Distribution Program, <https://www.safernm.org/car-seat-safety/new-mexico-child-safety-seat-distribution-program/>

²⁶ New Mexico DOT, JUSTDRIVE, <https://www.dntxtjustdrive.com/>

Addressing speeding in the region is accomplished through a variety of efforts. The City of Santa Fe Police Department have speed complaints from the public which frequently are related to speeding in those neighborhoods that have vehicles pass through to other areas of the City. The City of Santa Fe Police Department installs a small electronic device with radar capabilities and collects and evaluates data (the number of vehicles and speed (average, low, and high)). These are not used for speed enforcement but for data collection only. The City of has installed radar speed feedback signs (see Figure 13) in a few locations and the Police Department recently began using speed trailers to collect data and provide messages and feedback to motorists on their speed. The City of Santa Fe Police Department indicated that drag racing on the City of Santa Fe streets has become an issue, due in part, to less traffic on the road during the COVID-19 pandemic period. They took proactive measures to address this, directing significant resources and deploying police units to stop it.



Figure 13. Radar speed feedback signs encourage speed limit compliance (Source: FHWA, 2022)

Other enforcement efforts by City of Santa Fe Police Department include participation in the *Back to School Blitz* and the *Spring/Fall Blitz* campaigns sponsored by the NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division. These include sobriety check points and saturation patrols, speed enforcement, and check compliance of safety belt laws. Law enforcement continues to implement activities related to Safe Routes to School.

The SFMPO law enforcement stakeholders participate in New Mexico's 100 Days and Nights of Summer Campaign²⁷ which is a NMDOT Traffic Safety Division enforcement program that focuses on DWI and distracted driving. The NMDOT encourages local law enforcement agencies to conduct checkpoints and saturation patrols during a 100-day period from June through September.

The New Mexico Motorcycle Safety Program provides motorcycle safety training courses in the Santa Fe region. Several motorcycle dealerships sponsor a "Safety Days" during the summer months of 2022 to provide a fun opportunity for new and experienced motorcyclists to learn and refresh their riding skills and listen to motorcycle experts.

The City of Santa Fe Police Department also tracks crashes to identify high crash areas. Monthly reports are sent to the Chief of Police's office and leadership of the government body. This is a good resource that can be used for LRSP implementation, especially by a Santa Fe Metropolitan Safety Committee.

²⁷ Safer New Mexico Now, 100 Days and Nights of Summer Campaign, <https://www.safernm.org/resources/enhanced-law-enforcement-campaigns-reports/>

Data Analysis

The data analysis which forms the basis of this LRSP used statewide crash data from the NMDOT's Safety Analysis Management System (SAMS) for the five-year period of 2015 to 2019. The analysis focused on the 1,664 miles of local roads in the region. The severity of a crash is based on the assessment of the responding law enforcement officer using the KABCO scale as follows:

1. Fatality (K)
1. Suspected serious injury (A)
2. Suspected minor injury (B)
3. Possible injury (C)
4. Property damage only (O)

Analysis results for the five-year period indicate that a total of 8,927 reported crashes occurred on the local roads within the limits of the Santa Fe metropolitan region planning area. Of these crashes, 2,852 involved a fatality or injury. A total of 109 KA crashes resulted in 118 fatalities and serious injuries. Santa Fe County is one of the top six counties in New Mexico for fatal and serious injury crashes. The City of Santa Fe is one of the cities with the highest number of total crashes.

Safety data analysis identifies trends and proportions in the types of crashes, risk factors, and locations with higher proportion of fatal and serious injury crashes. The objective of the analysis is to identify road safety priorities, emphasis areas, strategies, and action items that can be implemented by the various stakeholders. The analyses used crash trees which are diagrams that illustrates the breakdown of crash data into more detailed categories that help identify factors for the systemic application of safety countermeasures. Crash maps assisted with identifying High Injury Network (HIN) corridors with higher concentration of fatal and injury crashes. Mapping of the equity areas allowed for a comparison with these HIN corridors.

Emphasis Area Analysis

The data analysis considered the over-representation of major crash types and their relationship between each other to guide the selection of the LRSP emphasis areas. The emphasis areas identified in the 2021 New Mexico SHSP serve as a starting point for the analysis. This ensures that the LRSP aligns with the SHSP while also addressing the safety needs on the local roads within the Santa Fe metropolitan region. The New Mexico SHSP identifies intersection-related crashes as an emphasis areas based on statewide analysis indicating that these crashes represent 40 percent of the fatalities and 61 percent of the serious injuries. NMDOT's roadway inventory database does not have specific codes or identifiers for intersections, making it difficult to perform network level analysis. NMDOT is working to address this challenge.

While the analysis period for this LRSP is 2015 to 2019, the 2021 New Mexico SHSP uses the period of 2013 to 2019. The two outside years of crash data do not significantly impact the comparison of the statewide fatality and serious injury numbers with the values for the Santa Fe metropolitan region. Local intersection data was not available for analysis for the plan. However, based on the statewide numbers, past analysis efforts by the SFMPO, the urban environment of the Santa Fe metropolitan region, the number of intersections, and the interaction between different road users, the SFMPO decided intersections are a significant focus area.

Table 2 shows distribution of crashes and injuries that have occurred on the local roads within the limits of the Santa Fe metropolitan region planning area considering the emphasis areas from the 2021 New Mexico SHSP,

except for intersections. These reflect major crash types or attributes that are likely to be a cause of fatal and serious injury crashes. Those emphasis areas that exceed the statewide average are bolded.

Table 2. SFMPO Local Roads Traffic-Related Crashes and Injuries 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT 2021)

Emphasis Area/ Attribute	SFMPO LOCAL ROADS (2015-2019)								STATEWIDE (2013-2019)	
	CRASHES						INJURIES		INJURIES	
	Percent of KA (109)	Number of KA (109)	Percent of KABC (2,852)	Number of KABC (2,852)	Percent of All (8,927)	Number of All (8,927)	Percent of KA Injuries (118)	Number of KA Injuries (118)	Percent of KA Injuries, NMSHSP (10,911)	Number of KA Injuries, NMSHSP (10,911)
Distracted Driving	32%	35	34.0%	970	31%	2,736	32%	38	47%	5,071
Streets and roads Departure	21%	23	11%	316	13%	1,187	23%	27	42%	4,598
Impaired Driving	28%	31	7%	212	6%	508	30%	35	25%	2,719
Restraint Not Used	23%	25	8%	234	5%	408	22%	26	19%	2,019
Motorcycles	17%	18	5%	129	2%	177	16%	19	13%	1,437
Older Drivers (65 years of age and older)	25%	27	25%	702	25%	2,187	24%	28	17%	1,889
Younger Drivers (15- 20 years)	17%	18	16%	462	16 %	1,462	19%	22	17%	1,854
Speeding	19%	21	9%	257	8 %	737	20%	23	35%	3,831
Pedestrians	18%	20	5%	133	2%	140	17%	20	11%	1,211
Bicyclists	7%	8	4%	114	1%	124	7%	8	2%	211
Inclement Weather	5%	5	6%	165	7%	585	4%	5	9 %	1,013
Heavy Vehicles	4%	4	2%	55	3%	280	3%	4	9%	990
Sleepy/Fatigued	1%	1	1%	15	1%	33	1%	1	3%	354
Wildlife Animal	1%	1	0.1%	4	1%	54	1%	1	1%	74

Each of the potential emphasis categories represents at least 15 percent of the total fatalities and serious injuries on the local roads in the region: distracted driving, streets and roads departure, impaired driving, restraint not used, motorcycles, older drivers (65 years of age and older), younger drivers (15-20 years), speeding, and pedestrians. All of these except for streets and roads departure and speeding exceed the statewide average. Crashes involving distracted driving and impaired driving represent the highest number of fatalities and serious injuries in the Santa Fe region. Based on population size and crash data analysis, the NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division identifies Santa Fe County as high risk for crashes involving impaired driving, unbelted vehicle occupants, distracted driving, and speeding. Bicyclists only represent 7 percent of the total fatalities and serious injuries on the local streets and roads in the region. However, these exceed the statewide average and the SFMPO anticipates a substantive increase in biking in the region.

The safety stakeholders selected the following nine LRSP emphasis areas based on the data presented in Table 2 and local expertise.

5. Roadway Departure.
6. Distracted Driving.
7. Impaired Driving.
8. Speeding.
9. Intersections.
10. Older Drivers.
11. Younger Drivers.
12. Pedestrians.
13. Bicyclists.

The emphasis area matrix shown in Table 3 illustrates the relationship between the selected LRSP emphasis areas, except for intersections. This relationship allows stakeholders to leverage resources and address multiple emphasis areas simultaneously. The matrix is read by selecting the primary emphasis area in the left column and then by reading across the row to determine that portion of fatal and serious injuries associated with the other emphasis areas. For example, looking in the left column at roadway departure emphasis area and across to impaired driving indicates that 56 percent of the streets and roads departure fatalities and serious injuries involve impaired driving.

Table 3. Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP Emphasis Area Matrix, Number of KA Injuries 2015 to 2019.

Emphasis Area	KA Injuries (118) (2015-2019)									
	Distracted Driving	Streets and roads Departure	Impaired Driving	Older Driver	Younger Driver	Pedestrian	Bicyclist	Speeding	Total KA	% of Total KA
Distracted Driving	—	28%	28%	24%	10%	7%	3%	24%	38	32%
Roadway Departure	32%	—	56%	24%	20%	0%	0%	36%	27	23%
Impaired Driving	29%	50%	—	18%	29%	14%	0%	39%	35	30%
Older Driver	27%	23%	19%	—	4%	4%	8%	8%	28	24%
Younger Driver	21%	36%	57%	7%	—	0%	7%	50%	22	19%
Pedestrian	25%	0%	50%	13%	0%	—	0%	13%	20	17%

Bicyclist	17%	0%	0%	33%	17%	0%	—	0%	8	7%
Speeding	39%	50%	61%	11%	39%	6%	0%	—	23	20%

Similar to statewide trends, the LRSP emphasis areas for distracted driving, roadway departure, impaired driving, and speeding are closely related. The implementation of recommended strategies and action items should consider this relationship.

When looking at each of the emphasis areas individually, more older drivers are distracted than young drivers. For younger drivers, impaired driving and speeding as well as roadway departure-related crashes are the major contributing factors of the fatalities and serious injuries.

Santa Fe County is one of 33 counties in New Mexico and is one of 6 counties with the highest number of alcohol-involved fatalities and serious injuries. It also has one of the highest crash rates. Most of these crashes in rural areas occurred on non-interstate roads in dark-not lighted conditions. The urban area alcohol-involved crashes occurred mostly in dark lighted or not-lighted conditions. Most alcohol-involved crashes occurred on the weekend (Friday through Sunday), primarily during the time periods of 6 pm to 3 am.

Pedestrians and bicyclists are the most vulnerable users of the system and are at greatest risk of death or serious injury when involved in a crash. Higher speeds increase the severity of injuries should a crash occur. The 2021 NMDOT Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (PSAP)²⁸ identifies the top three contributing factors for pedestrian-involved crashes as pedestrian error (25 percent), alcohol/drug involvement (24 percent), and driver inattention (18 percent). This aligns with the data analysis results for the region except that alcohol was a factor in over 50 percent of the pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries and 25 percent involved distracted driving. For purposes of coding crashes, New Mexico classifies pedestrian error as the pedestrian failing to yield to right of way, crossing outside of a crosswalk, and other actions.

The number of bicyclists involved fatalities and serious injuries in the Santa Fe metropolitan region is much smaller (8) than those of the other emphasis areas. However, with such a robust bicycle network, and a substantial increase in bicycle use anticipated, ensuring that these users can operate safely on the network is essential. An analysis of bicycle crashes performed by the City of Santa Fe Police Department for the period of 2015 to 2018 indicated that many of the crashes documented occurred on higher speed and higher volume roads, primarily arterials, and at intersections. The main contributing factor was a failure to yield by both motorists and bicyclists with inattention as the second leading cause.

Although occupant protection and motorcycles are not included as LRSP emphasis areas, appropriate strategies and action items can be implemented with other LRSP emphasis areas (e.g., roadway departure, impaired driving) based on their relationship. In 2019, five counties including Santa Fe County accounted for over 45 percent of the New Mexico's unbelted crash fatalities and serious injuries. Santa Fe County represented 19 percent of the total for these five counties. Most unrestrained occupant fatalities and serious injuries occurred on rural non-interstate roads and on urban roads. Drivers on local roads had the lowest observed seatbelt use percentages, regardless of type of vehicle driven. The lowest observed belt use was by pickup truck occupants on local roads.

²⁸ 2021 New Mexico Department of Transportation, 2021 Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (PSAP), walksafenewmexico.com

Figure 14 maps the locations of fatal and serious injury crashes involving vehicles occupants not using the proper occupant restraints. Several of these occur on Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Rodeo Road. Integration of activities that encourage proper use of occupant protection with other LRSP emphasis enforcement and outreach activities will maximize the safety benefits of these efforts.

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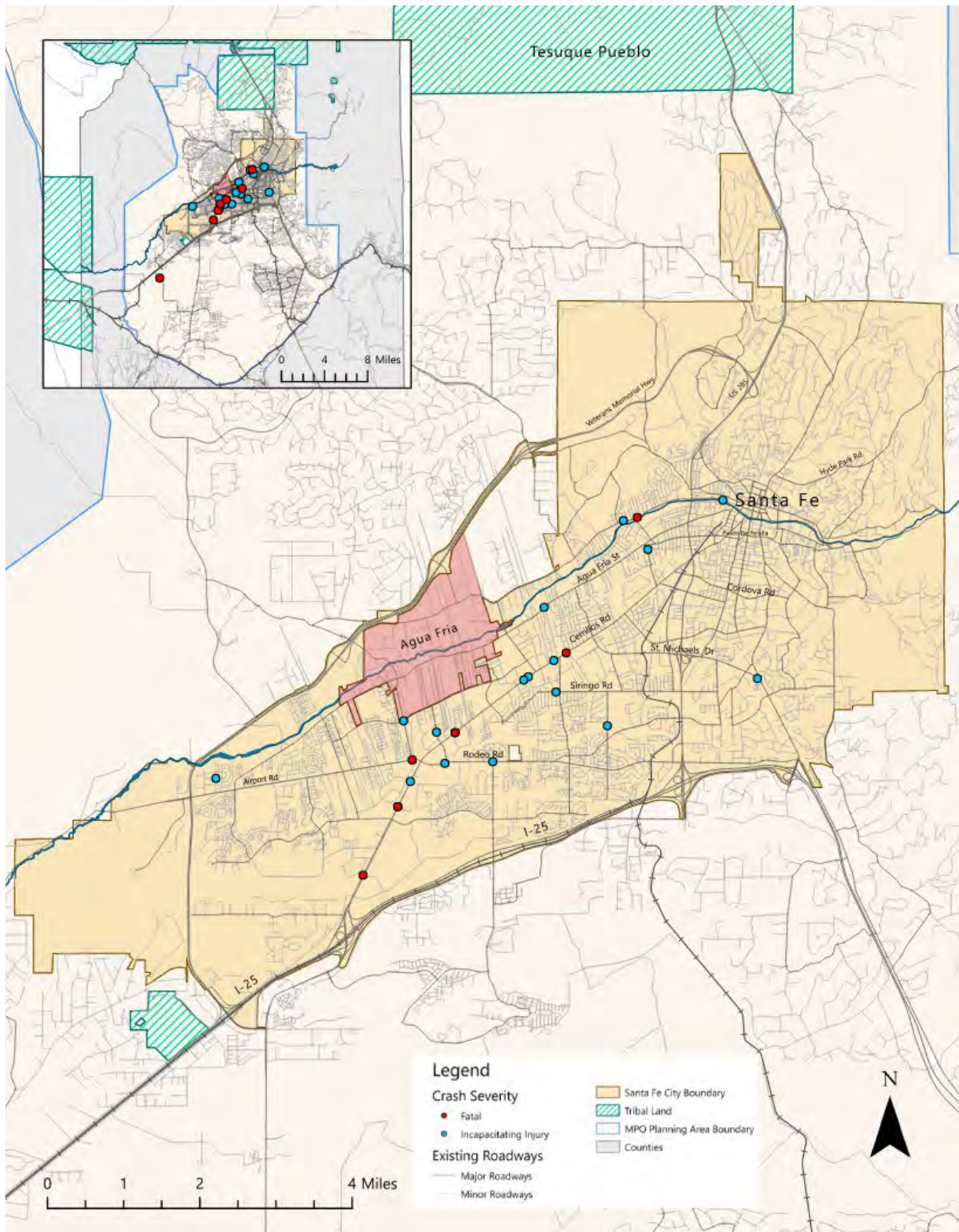


Figure 14. Occupant Restraint Not Used Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

Figure 15 maps the locations of fatal and serious injury crashes involving motorcycles. Cerrillos Road has the largest number of these crashes. Similar to occupant protection, safety activities should consider motorcycle safety.

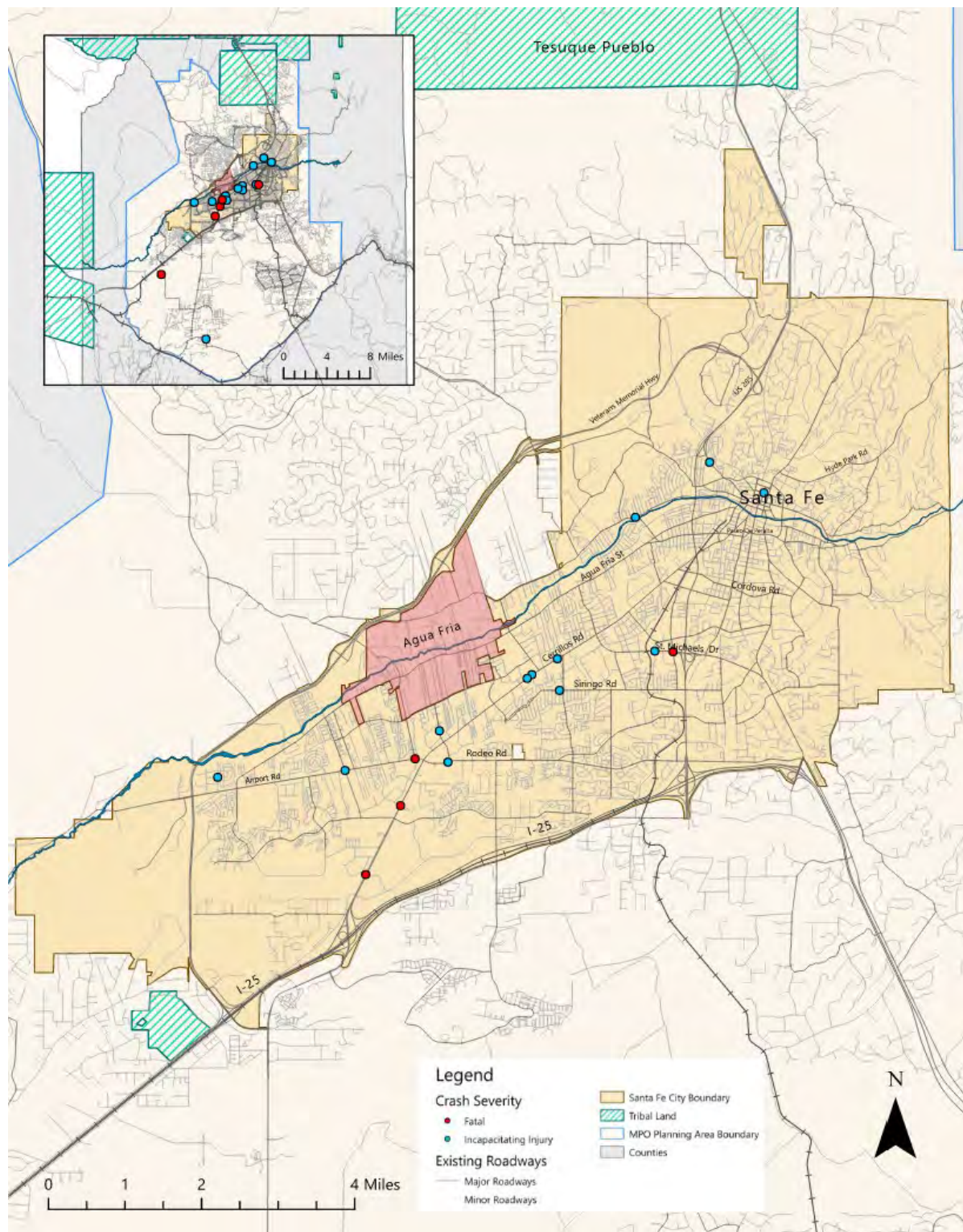


Figure 15. Motorcycle-Related Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

High Injury Network (HIN)

The High Injury Network (HIN) are those streets and roads that have a higher concentration of fatal and serious injury crashes than other streets and roads in the MPO region. An analysis of the data identified 62 street and road segments representing 114 miles of local roads in the Santa Fe region as HIN (see Figure 16). This accounts for almost seven percent of 1,664 miles of local roads in the region, 83 percent (91) of the fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes, and 78 percent (567) of the KAB crashes. Table 5 in the Appendices provides a list of those streets and roads identified as HIN, the segment lengths, and the number of crashes by severity.

An evaluation of the 114 miles of HIN resulted in (?) a subset of 16 corridors listed in Table 4 as priority HIN. These priority corridors consist of approximately 44 miles (39 percent) of the HIN, or nearly 3 percent of the 1,664 miles of local roads in the region. Seventy percent of the fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes and 60 percent of the KAB crashes occurred on these priority HIN corridors. Table 4 includes the limits, length, and percentage of KA and KAB crashes for each priority HIN corridor segment.

The priority HIN corridors are primarily Urban Principal and Minor Arterials. Statewide, for New Mexico, urban principal arterials have the highest number of fatalities and serious injuries, with urban minor arterials having the second highest number of serious injuries. Cerrillos Road has the highest concentration of fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes (27 percent) and KAB crashes (21 percent). Airport Road has the second highest at 12 percent of KA crashes and 10 percent of the KAB crashes. Saint Michaels Drive and West Alameda Street have larger percentages of KA crashes than the remaining priority HIN corridors. The top 44 miles of the HIN should be priority for safety improvements with Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, Saint Michaels Drive and West Alameda Street having the highest priority. This is further supported based on past analysis performed by the SFMPO for the MTP of crashes involving intersections, pedestrians, and bicyclists.

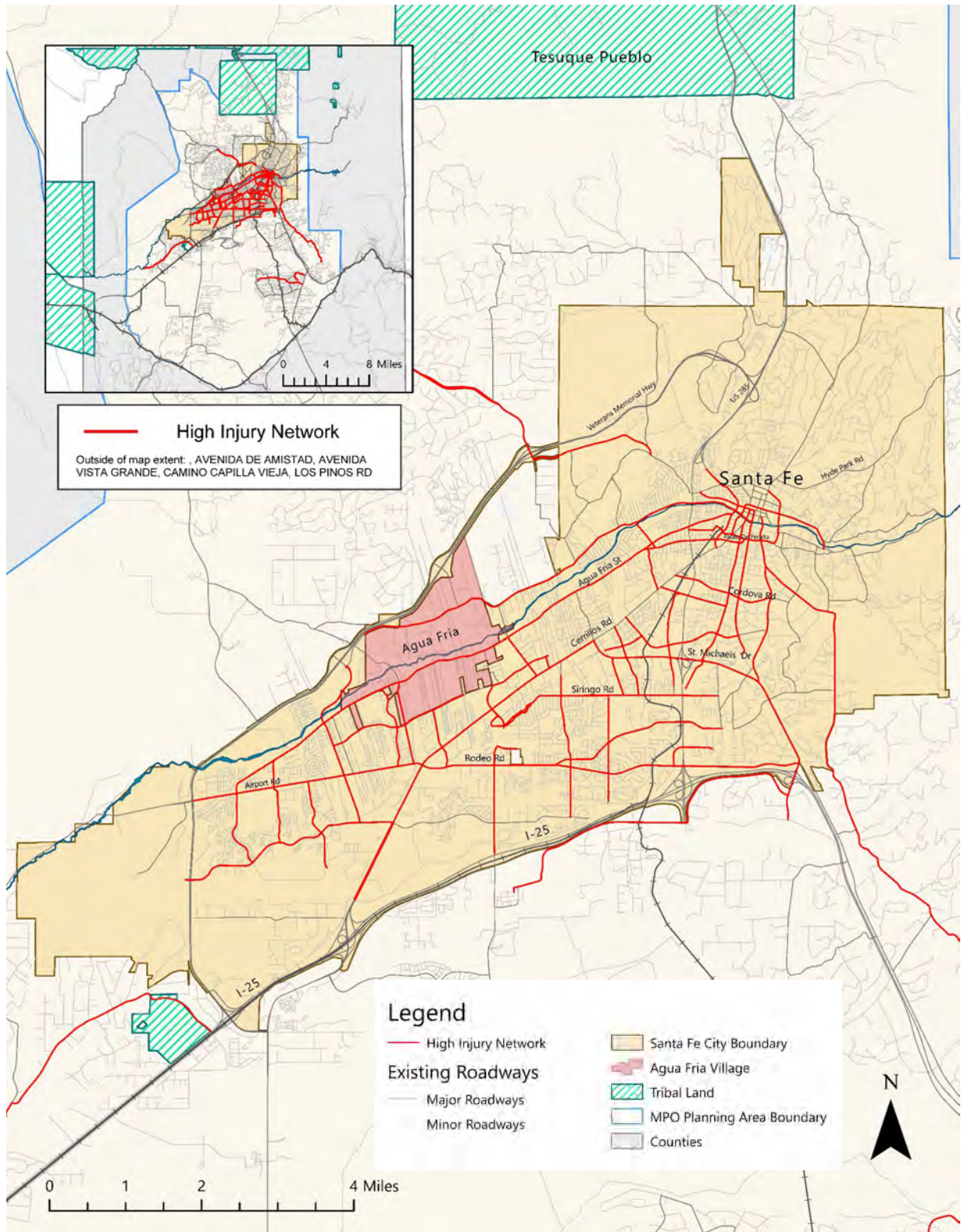


Figure 16. Santa Fe Metropolitan Region High Injury Network (HIN) (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

Table 4. Priority High Injury Network (HIN) Corridors (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

HIN Corridor	Start	End	Miles	K	A	B	% of Locality KA Crashes	% of Locality KAB Crashes
Agua Fria Rd	Airport Rd	Siler Rd	4.01	0	2	24	2%	4%
Agua Fria St	Siler Rd	Alameda St	3.62	0	2	23	2%	4%
Airport Rd	Veterans Memorial Hwy	Cerrillos Rd	3.06	3	10	62	12%	10%
Camino Carlos Rey	Calle De Oriente Norte	Governor Miles Rd	1.88	2	2	10	4%	2%
Cerrillos Rd	Beckner Rd	St. Michaels Dr	5.92	10	20	121	28%	21%
Old Pecos Trail (N)	St. Michaels Dr	Old Santa Fe Trail	1.60	0	2	7	2%	1%
Old Pecos Trail (S)	St. Michaels Dr	W Old Agua Fria Rd	1.97	0	3	14	3%	2 %
Paseo De Peralta	S St. Francis Dr	Washington Ave. - Bishops Lodge Rd	1.92	1	3	14	4%	3%
Richards Ave	Historic Route 66	Rufina St	2.33	1	2	22	3%	4%
Rodeo Rd	Cerrillos Rd	Old Pecos Trail	4.35	1	4	38	5%	6%
Saint Michaels Dr	Cerrillos Rd	Old Pecos Trail	2.34	2	6	48	7%	8%
Siler Rd	Agua Fria St	Cerrillos Rd	0.63	1	3	17	4%	3%
South Meadows Rd	Alameda Frontage Rd	Jaguar Rd	2.41	0	3	12	3%	2%
W Alameda St	Via Abaio	Don Gaspar Ave	5.25	1	6	20	6%	4%
Zafarano Dr	Rufina St	Rodeo Rd	0.79	0	3	18	3%	3%
W. Zia Rd	Rodeo Rd	Botulph Rd	2.38	0	2	13	2%	2%

For intersections, previous analysis by SFMPO determined that between 2010 and 2019, 69 percent of all crashes on the state and local streets and roads network in the Santa Fe metropolitan planning area occurred at or within 100 feet of an intersection. These crashes occurred at 37 percent of the intersections. During this same period, 150 fatal crashes occurred on the state and local streets and roads network. Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive are principal arterials and are the primary corridors for intersection-related fatal crashes. These corridors are multi-lane facilities with heavier traffic volumes and higher operating speeds.

The 2021 New Mexico Pedestrian Safety Action Plan also identifies Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive as pedestrian-involved high crash corridors. Most of these crashes occurred at intersections. The statewide analysis results using data from 2012 to 2018 indicate that most of the pedestrian-involved crashes occurred on four-lane roads with a center median or turn lane and a posted speed limit of 35 mph to 45mph. Many of these pedestrian-involved high crash corridors have longer distances between the signalized intersections and are surrounded mostly by low- to mid-density commercial development. These factors may encourage pedestrians to cross mid-block and contribute to an increased risk of pedestrian crashes. Similarly,

crashes involving bicyclists occurred primarily on principal arterials such as Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive.

A safety field review of the priority HIN corridors including Old Santa Fe Trail provided insight into risk factors and potential safety strategies that could be implemented systemically to address safety of all users and the various facilities. During the field review, vehicles were observed traveling faster than the posted speed limit. Use of radar speed indicator signs on Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive, as a minimum, will increase motorist awareness and compliance of posted speed limits, especially when combined with enforcement.

The intersection of Saint Michaels and South Pacheco Street shown in Figure 17 is like many along the principal arterials in the region. The intersection is very wide with multiple lanes, requiring pedestrians to walk a longer distance to cross. High visibility crosswalks and stop bars are not present and reflective backplates are not on the signal heads. This was similar to other locations along the priority HIN corridors. These low-cost safety countermeasures increase the visibility of the intersection as well as the driver expectation for pedestrians and are effective at reducing fatalities and serious injuries.



Figure 17. Multi-lane, urban signalized Intersection of St. Michaels Drive and South Pacheco Street (Source: FHWA, 2022)

The safety field review of the HIN also noted the need for wider or separated pedestrian and bicycle facilities in some areas, improved connectivity of these facilities, and enhanced visibility of the existing traffic control devices and crosswalks at intersections across the network. Implementing strategies associated with these three key findings addresses crashes related to intersections, pedestrians, bicyclists, older drivers, and younger drivers.

Improved delineation of the bicycle lanes as well as separation of bicycle lanes from the vehicle travel lane, especially on higher speed principal arterials, have the potential to improve the safety of bicyclists. Improved connectivity of bicycle accommodations across the network also provides improved safety, especially as growth occurs in the region.

Consistent application of chevrons and advance warning signs on rural and urban streets and roads can help reduce streets and roads departure crashes. Old Santa Fe Trail (see Figure 18) is a two-lane streets and roads that has rural characteristic with several curves along the corridor. Some curves have chevrons and advanced warning signs while other curves along the corridor have similar characteristics but do not have any signing.

The safety field review also identified an opportunity to enhance uncontrolled pedestrian crossings using a pedestrian actuated Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB). The RRFB enhances pedestrian conspicuity and increases driver awareness of these crossing locations.



Figure 18. Old Santa Fe Trail is a two-lane roadway that has rural design features and several curves along the corridor. Chevrons and advanced curve warning signs are not located

Equity Analysis

The Santa Fe metropolitan region is comprised of a racial/ethnic and economically diverse population. It is essential to consider these various populations and communities during the planning process to address potential impacts and facilitate the equitable distribution of safety improvement in the region. During the development of the MTP, the SFMPO studied the population, household, and demographic data and produced a series of maps to graphically present the composition of the region. Focusing on equity in the LRSP development process improves the ability to respond to the safety needs of the various communities. Superimposing the HIN on the maps for the census block groups showing communities of color, low-income households, and zero-vehicle households allows for comparison of these concentrated areas. Many of these areas overlap with some streets and roads identified as HIN. Addressing safety on these corridors can consider the specific needs of typical underserved populations and communities.

Racial or Ethnic Minorities

Figure 18 shows the areas within the region that have the highest concentration of communities of color. These occur on the western part of the City of Santa Fe and around the Santa Fe Municipal Airport. Over 75 percent of residents in these areas are people of color. The southwest part of the region and near the Pueblo of Tesuque also have higher concentrations of communities of color.

Low Income Households

Figure 19 shows the areas of low-income households in the region. These closely overlap with the areas that have higher concentrations of people of color.

Zero-Vehicle Households

Households may not have vehicles due to a variety of reasons including income, personal preference, or disabilities. These zero-vehicle households, as shown in Figure 20, are concentrated in the highly urbanized area of the City and the southwest portion of the City.

Older and Younger Populations

Those citizens 65 years of age and older represent over 20 percent of the population. These individuals primarily live in the northern part of the region and in the historic part of the City of Santa Fe. The younger population lives western part of the urban center, primarily due to lower housing costs.

Disabled Population

Approximately 19,000 people, or 13 percent of the total population, in the Santa Fe region have a disability related to hearing, vision, cognition, and ambulation. This disabled population have the highest concentration in the southern part of the region and the south and east portions of the center of the City of Santa Fe.

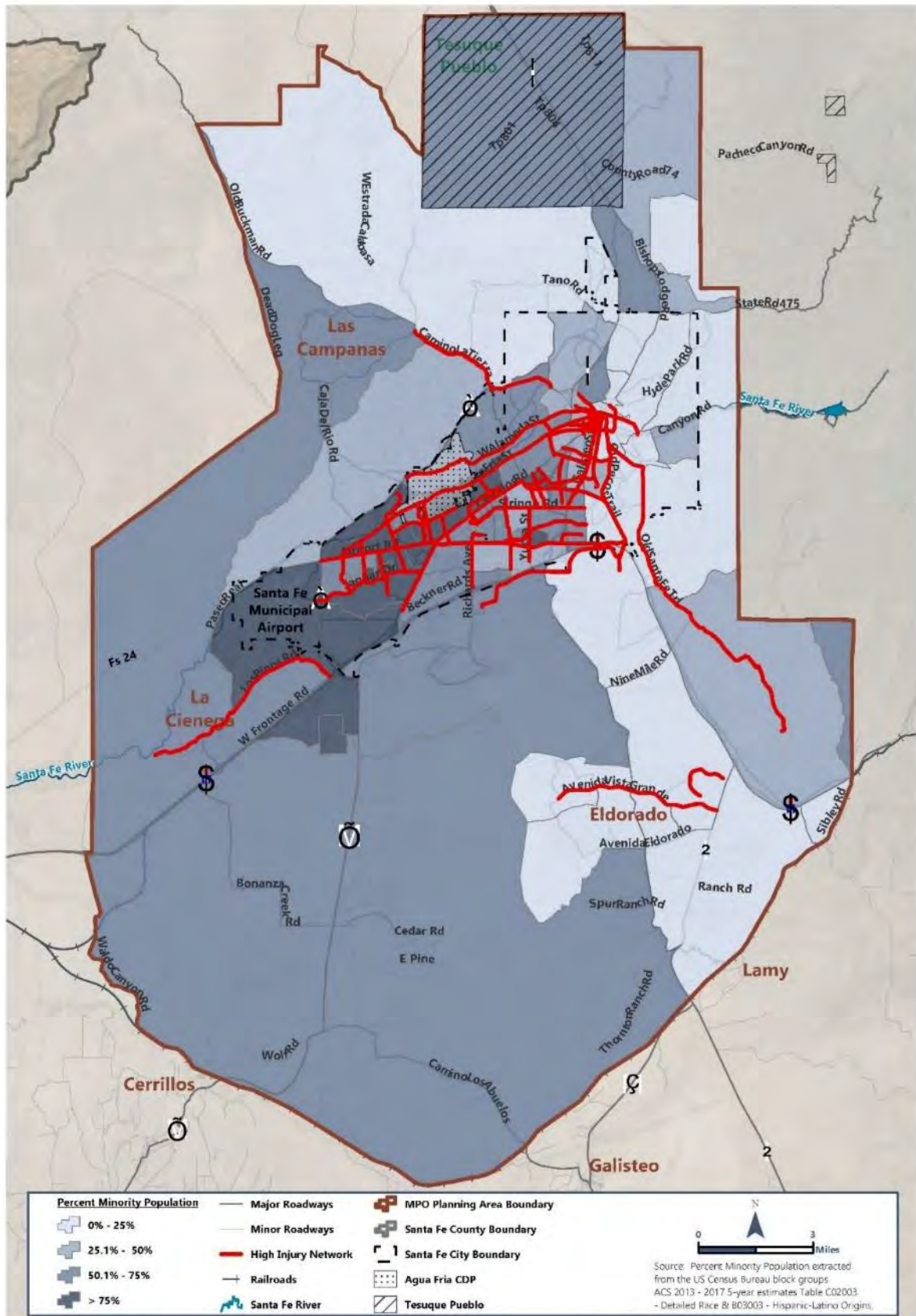


Figure 19. Communities of Color and Corresponding SFMPO High Injury Network (Source: 2019 SFMPO MTP,

NMDOT 2022)

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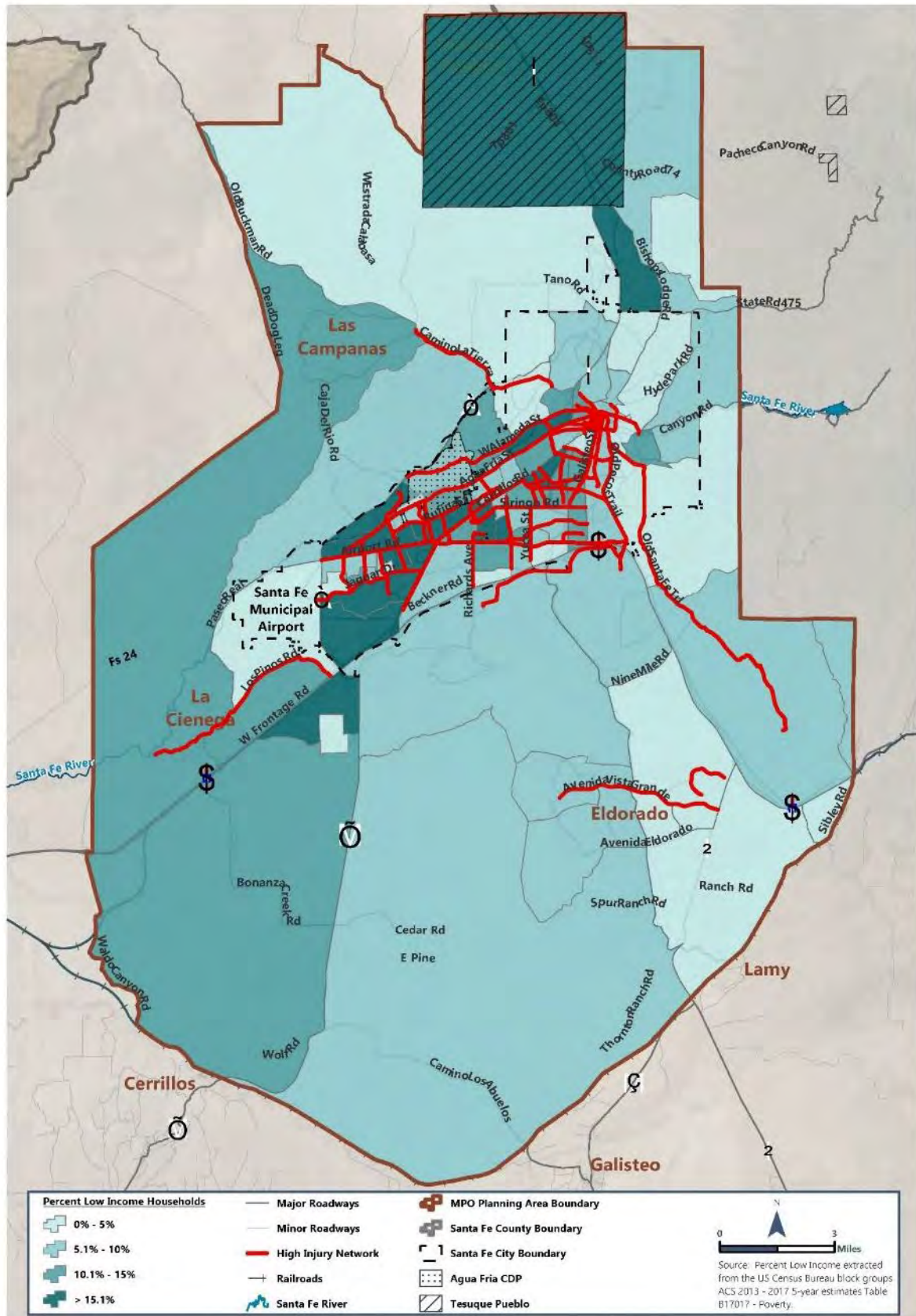


Figure 20. Low Income Households and Corresponding SFMPO High Injury Network (Source: 2019 SFMPO MTP,

NMDOT, 2021)

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Systemic Safety Analysis

Crashes are random in nature. A system-based approach looks beyond crashes at a specific location, evaluates risk across an entire street and road system, and proactively treats locations with identified risk where crashes have not yet occurred. Systemic safety analysis evaluates crash data to identify key combinations of factors that contribute to predominant crash types and guides the selection and systemic implementation of low-cost proven safety countermeasures. This proactive technique complements traditional site-specific analysis and supports the Safe System approach.

The systemic safety analysis used crash trees (see Figures 34 - 44 in the Appendices) for each LRSP emphasis areas to evaluate the local streets and roads within the limits of the Santa Fe metropolitan region. A safety field review supplemented the systemic and HIN analysis to identify risk factors that may contribute to the potential for fatal and serious injury crashes.

Roadway departure crashes occur after a vehicle crosses an edge line or a center line, or otherwise leaves the traveled way. These crashes include those involving hitting fixed objects as well as overturn crashes off streets and roads. The road departure crash tree (see Figure 34 in the Appendices) indicates that Over 80 percent of these crashes occurred on urban streets and roads, of which 35 percent involved curves. Nearly 60 percent of the fatal, serious injury, and possible injury roadway departure-related crashes involved curves on the rural local roads in the region. The largest number of roadway departure injury crashes involve driver impairment with nearly 70 percent occurring during dark conditions. A review of the crash tree for speeding (see Figure 37) indicates that all of the fatal and serious injury crashes and a majority of those that resulted in a possible injury occurred on urban roads in the region. Of these crashes, 40 percent involved curves. Chevrons, advanced signing, and higher visibility pavement markings are countermeasures that help keep motorists in their lane of travel, especially at night.

Distracted driving includes driver inattention, disregarding traffic signal, or passing a stop sign. The distracted driving crash tree (see Figure 35 in the Appendices) indicates the majority of the fatal and injury crashes involving distracted driving occur on urban local roads during daylight conditions across all age groups. Additionally, a notable number of older drivers over the age of 65 are involved in distracted driving crashes. The safety field review observed that some motorists drive faster than the posted speed limit. Speeding reduces the ability for motorists to react quickly to avoid a crash, especially when distracted.

The majority of fatal and injury crashes involving older drivers (65 years of age and older) (see Figure 38 and Figure 39 in the Appendices) occur during daylight conditions. Three primary factors for these crashes are following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention. Mapping of the older driver fatal and serious injury crashes (see Figure 30) indicates a higher concentration of intersection-related crashes on corridors such as Cerrillos Road, Rodeo Drive, Agua Fria Street, and Alameda Street. Properly judging gaps in traffic for turning movements is a common contributing factor related to crashes involving older drivers. Assessing signal timing at intersections with high turning movements on these corridors would determine applicability to addressing older driver crashes. The primary factors related to younger drivers (aged 15-20 years) (see Figure 40) are impaired driving, following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention in urban areas.

Understanding trends such as time of day and highest months for crashes can guide systemic application of strategies that target users or events. Figure 22 shows the fatal and serious injury (KA) and total injury (KABC) crashes for the five-year analysis period. During this period, the highest number of total injury (KABC) crashes

occurred between August and October. The months of March and June had the highest number of fatal and serious injury crashes.

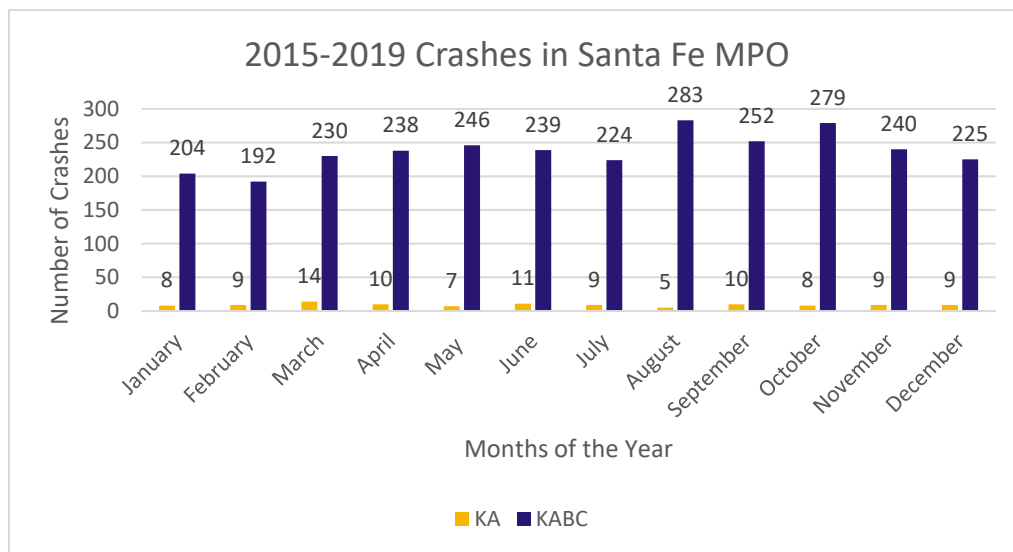


Figure 22. Injury crashes in Santa Fe metropolitan region by month, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

Figure 23 shows the fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes and total injury (KABC) crashes for the five-year analysis period. A large differential in frequency of fatal and all injury crashes on local roads occurs at 7 am and after 7pm. These KABC crashes peak at 6pm. This aligns with the typical work schedule and the commuter traffic patterns. Most of the fatal and serious injury (KA) crashes occur between 6 am and 10 pm, with a higher concentration occurring from 4pm to 10 pm and peaking at 5pm to 6 pm. The later hours align with impaired driving crashes that result in a fatality or serious injury.

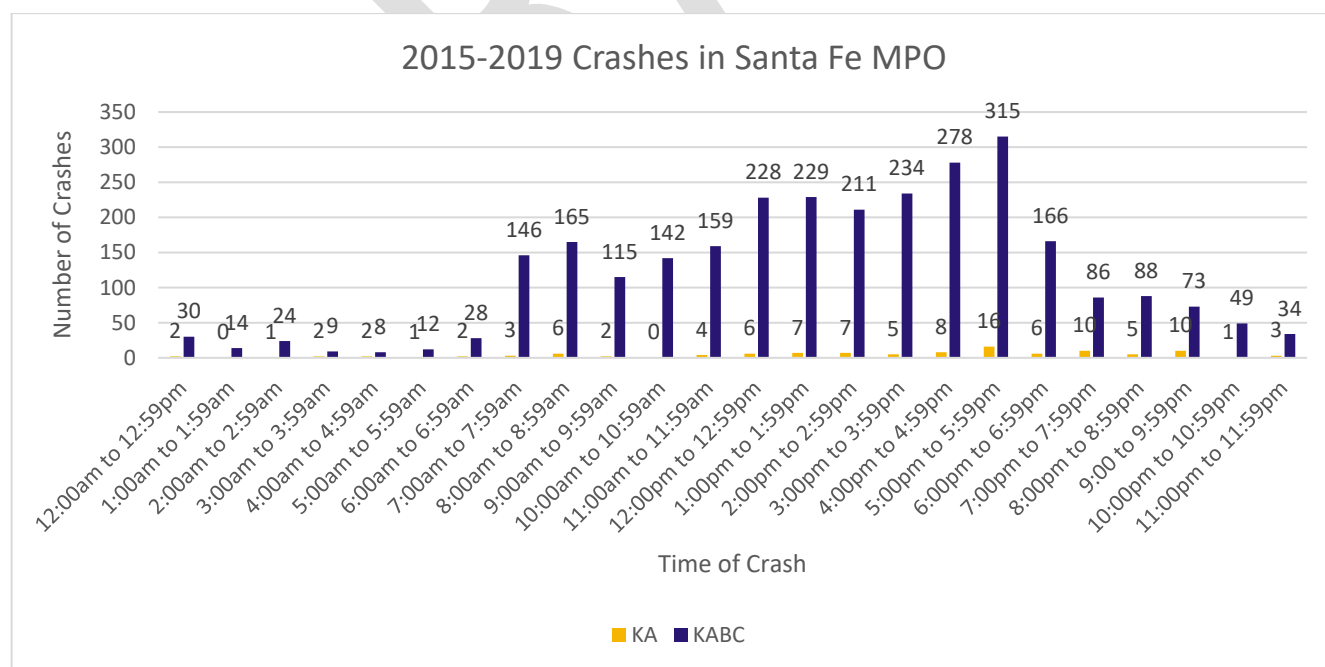


Figure 23. Injury crashes in Santa Fe metropolitan region by time of day, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

Emphasis Areas

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP contains the nine emphasis areas shown in Figure 24 which offer the greatest opportunity to achieve significant reductions in traffic-related fatal and serious injury crashes and meet the safety goal of the LRSP. The five elements of the Safe System approach provide the framework into which each of these emphasis areas are integrated.



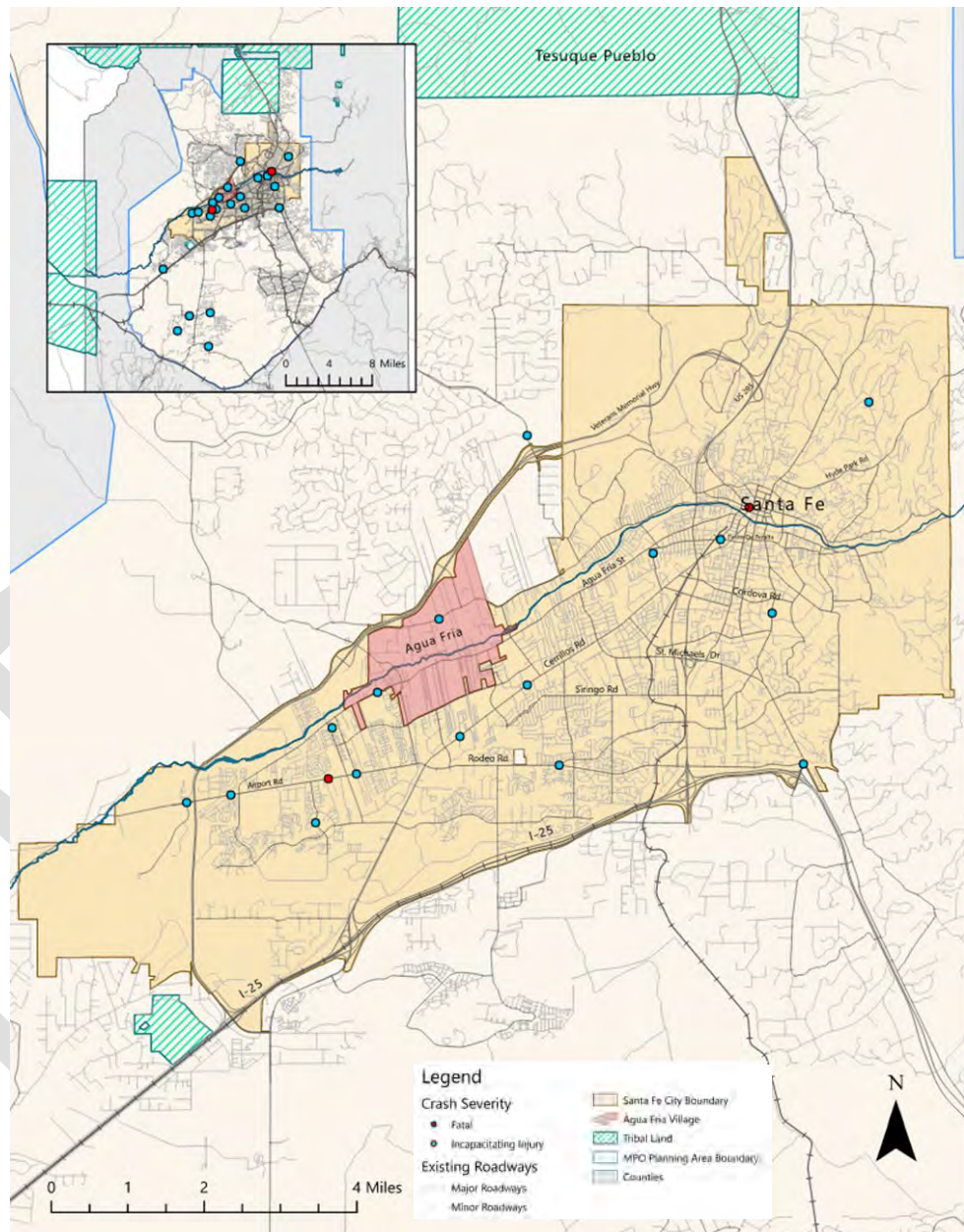
Figure 24. Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP
Emphasis Areas

Roadway Departure

As defined in the NMSHSP, road departure crashes are those that occur after a vehicle crosses an edge line, road edge, or a centerline, or otherwise leaves the travel lane²⁹. These crashes include head-on, fixed objects, overturned, rollover, sideswipe opposite direction, and sideswipe same direction. Of the total number of roadway departure crashes that occurred on the local streets and roads in the Santa Fe region, 23 resulted in a fatal and serious injury, and 293 resulted in a possible injury.

A review of the crash data indicates a majority of those occur during dark conditions. Impaired driving, distracted driving, and speed are the three major contributing factors to fatalities and serious injuries involving roadway departure crashes. Curves represent 43 percent of fatal and serious injury crashes. Figure 25 maps the location of the fatal and serious injury (incapacitating injury) crashes.

Wider pavement markings, chevrons, advance warning signs, and increasing the size and retro-reflectivity of signs are low cost safety countermeasures that address roadway departure crashes. These engineering related countermeasures combined with enforcement and education strategies can help reduce roadway departure crashes.



²⁹New Mexico Department of Transportation, New Mexico 2021 Strategic Highway Safety Plan Safe Mobility for Everyone, bc275f2c-9ec3-406a-94fa-6be73e85187f (realfilef260a66b364d453e91ff9b3fedd494dc.s3.amazonaws.com)

Figure 25. Roadway Departure Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Distracted Driving

Distracted driving is any activity that takes a person's attention away from the primary task of driving. This includes activities such as use of cell phones and other electronic devices, talking and eating. Crashes involving distracted driving are the leading cause of fatalities and serious injuries in the Santa Fe region. These exceed the statewide average for New Mexico. The State Legislature changed the law to include "driver inattention" to the crash report. Driver inattention may result in failing to yield at a stop at an intersection. Combined with speeding, these crashes can result in fatalities and serious injuries of all types of road users.

Many of these crashes occur on urban roads. As shown in Figure 26, Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Agua Fria Street are the primary streets and roads where these crashes have resulted in fatalities and serious injuries. A review of the crash data indicates that most of the crashes involving distracted driving occur during daylight conditions.

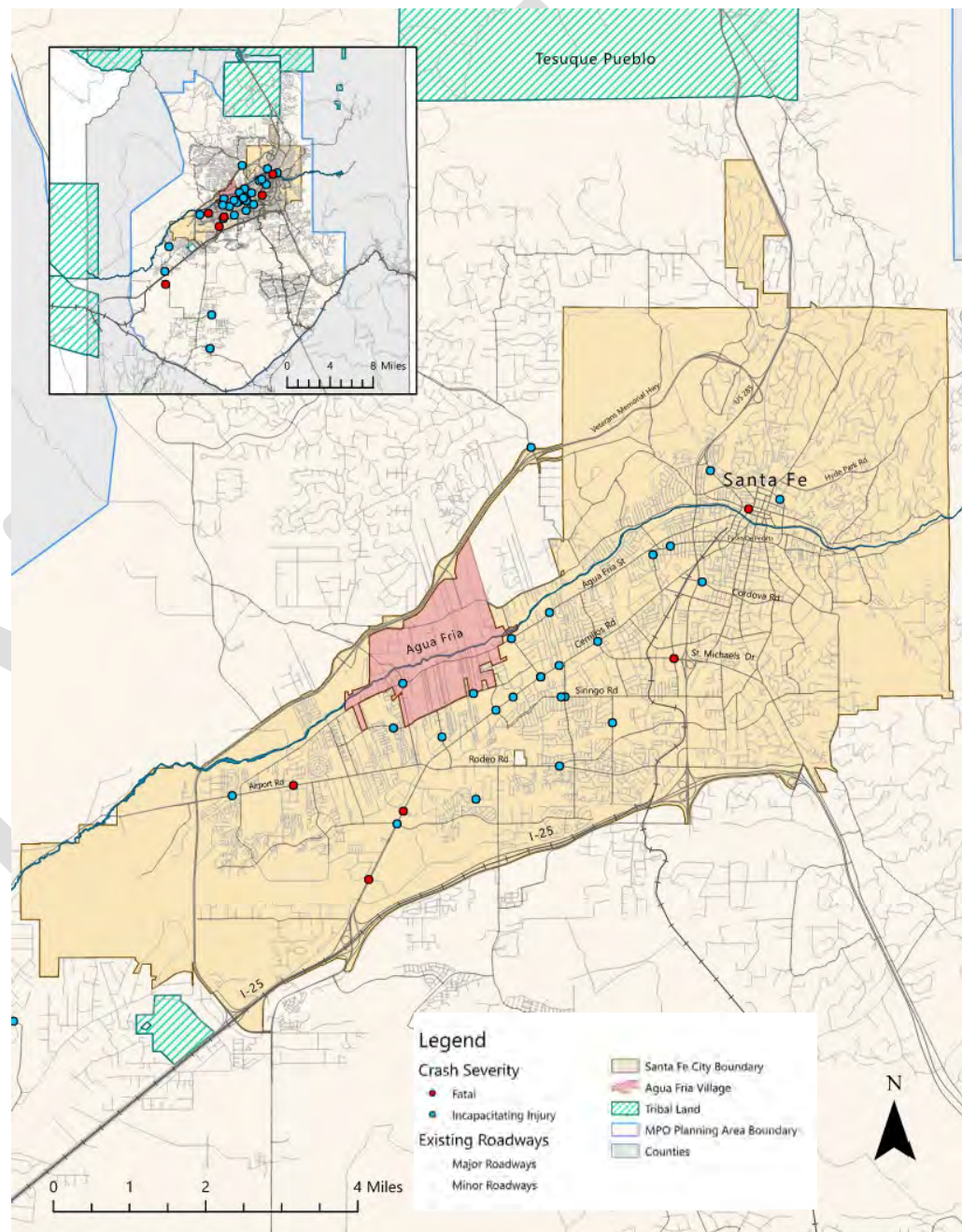


Figure 26. Distracted Driving-Related Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Impaired Driving

New Mexico defines an impaired driving-related crash as a crash where drugs/alcohol was a contributing factor, a person in control of a motor vehicle, a bicyclist, or a pedestrian was suspected of being under the influence of drugs/alcohol, or a Driving While Intoxicated (DWI) citation was issued to the person³⁰. Impaired driving is the second leading cause of traffic fatalities and serious injuries in the Santa Fe region and exceeds the statewide average for fatalities and serious injuries.

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³⁰ https://gps.unm.edu/gps_assets/tru_data/Crash-Reports/Community-Reports/2020-community-reports/State_NewMexico.pdf

Roadway departure, speeding and distracted driving are the major contributing factors for impaired driving-related traffic fatalities and serious injuries. Impaired driving represents almost 60 percent of the fatalities and serious injuries involving younger drivers (15-20 years). It is a factor in 50 percent of the pedestrian related fatalities and serious injuries. As shown on Figure 27, a majority of these crashes occur on Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive.

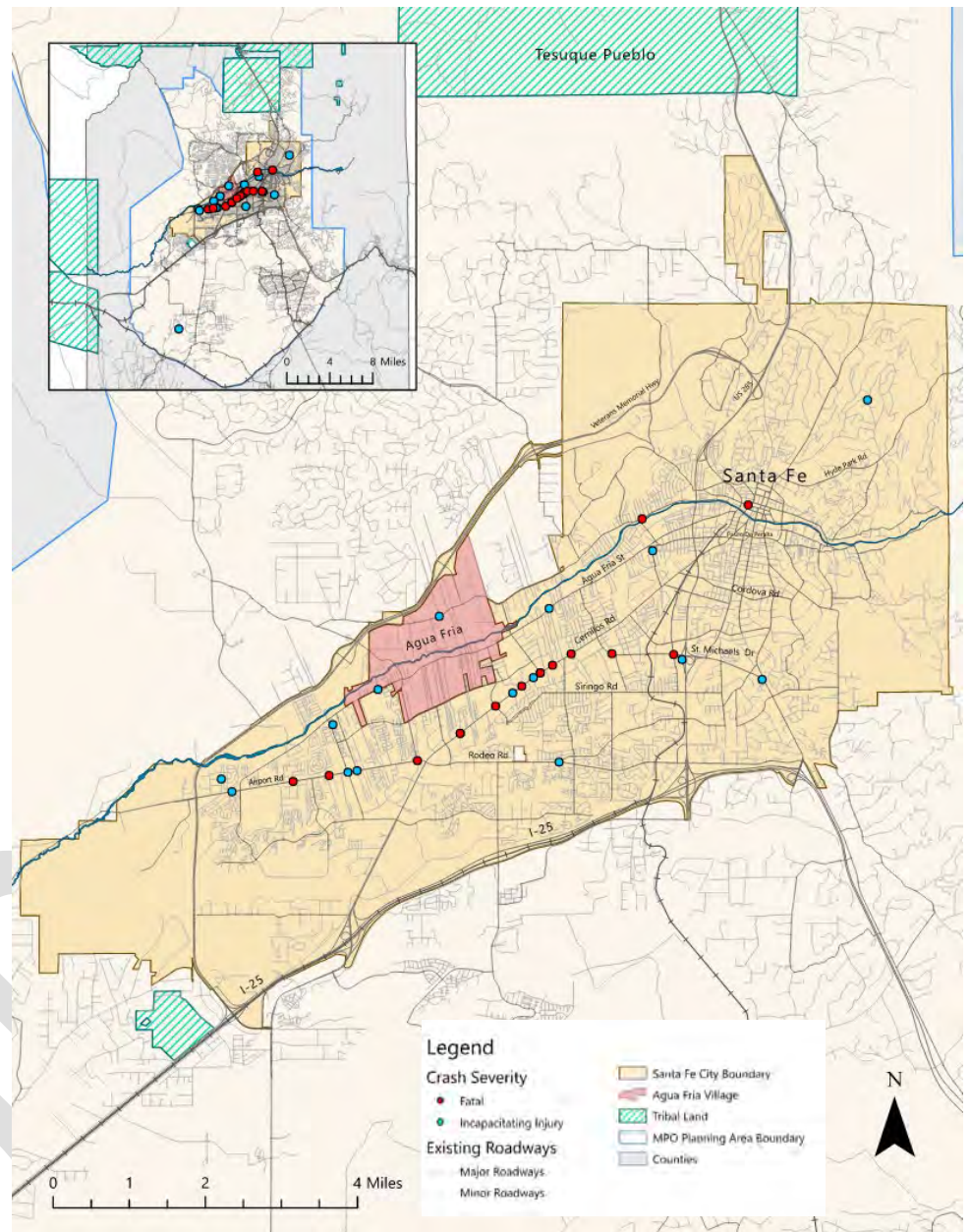


Figure 27. Impaired Driving Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Speeding

As speeds increase, the risk of death and serious injury dramatically increases, especially when pedestrians and bicyclists are involved. Higher speeds require longer stopping distances and influence the ability of drivers to control their vehicle and avoid a crash. Of the total number of speed-related crashes, 21 result in a fatal or serious injury and 236 result in possible injury. The majority of these crashes occur in urban areas.

Crashes involving speeding closely align with other risk factors such as distracted driving, impaired driving, younger drivers and roadway departure. Curves represent a significant number of these crashes. The map shown in Figure 28 shows Cerrillos Road and Airport Road as two primary routes with higher frequency of fatal and serious injury crashes related to speeding.

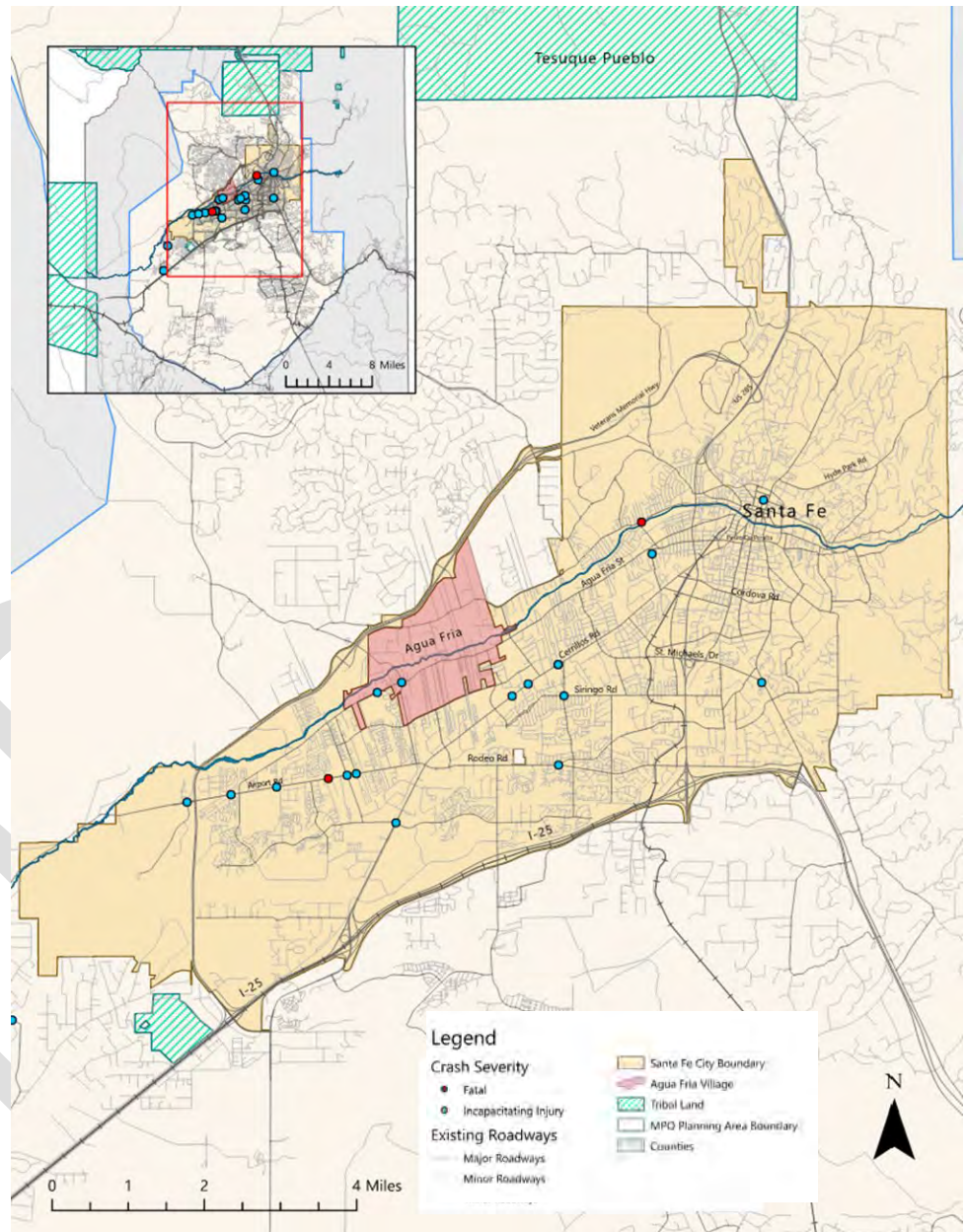


Figure 28. Speeding-Related Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Intersections

Intersections create natural points of conflict due to the various types of maneuvers (turning and crossing) as well as the various types of users (vehicles, pedestrians, bicycles). Because of these factors, greater demand is placed on road users when making decisions. Pedestrians and bicyclists are at greater risk at these locations for crashes. An analysis of the state and local intersections from 2010-2019 within the region by SFMPO identified that 65 percent of the intersection related crashes occurred at 35 percent of the intersections. This represented 150 fatalities. Many of the intersection related crashes involve pedestrians and bicyclists.

Figure 29 identifies Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive as the primary corridors for the fatal crashes involving intersections.

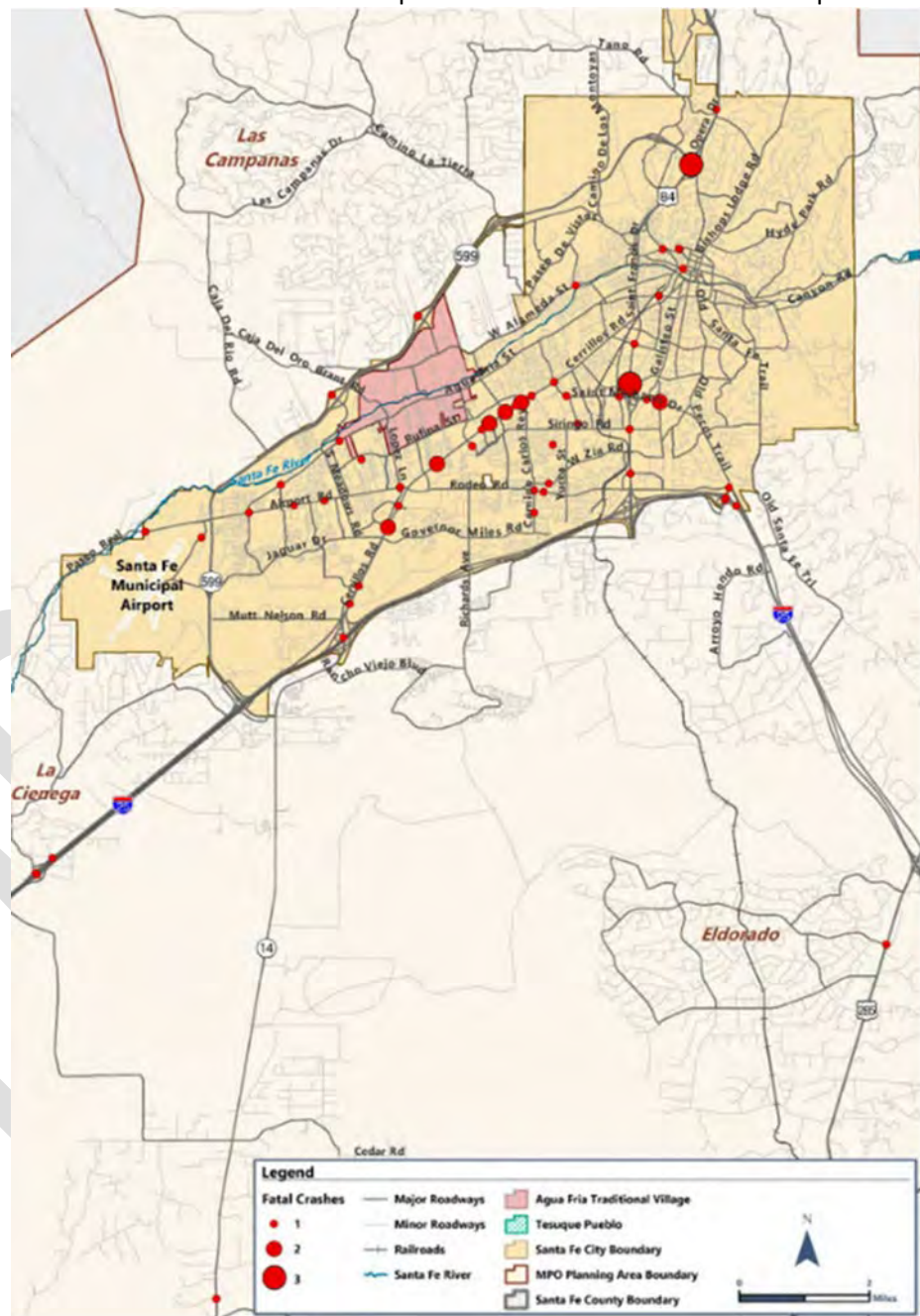


Figure 29. Intersection-Related Fatal Crash Locations, 2010-2019 (Source: SFMPO2020-2045 MTP)

Older Drivers

The Santa Fe region has an aging population. Crashes involving older drivers (65 years of age and older) represent 25 percent of the fatalities and serious injuries. This exceeds the statewide average. Three primary factors related to these older drivers are following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention. Figure 30 indicates many of these crashes occur at intersections.

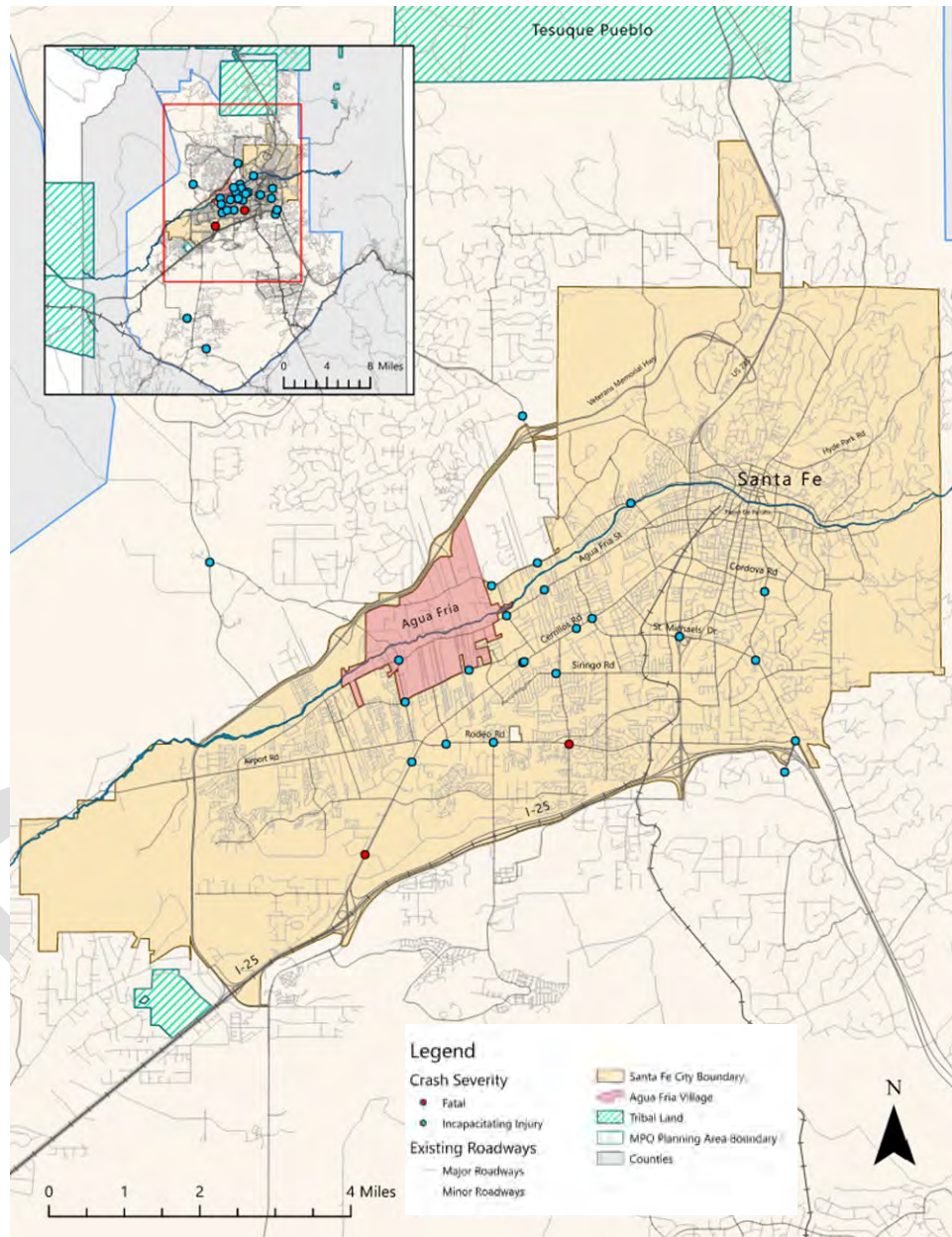


Figure 30. Older Drivers Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Younger Drivers

Crashes involving younger drivers (15-20 years) represents 17 percent of the fatalities and serious injuries in the region. This exceeds the statewide average. The primary factors related to these younger drivers are impaired driving, following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention in urban areas. The two primary routes (see Figure 31) where these crashes have occurred in Cerrillos Road and Airport Road.

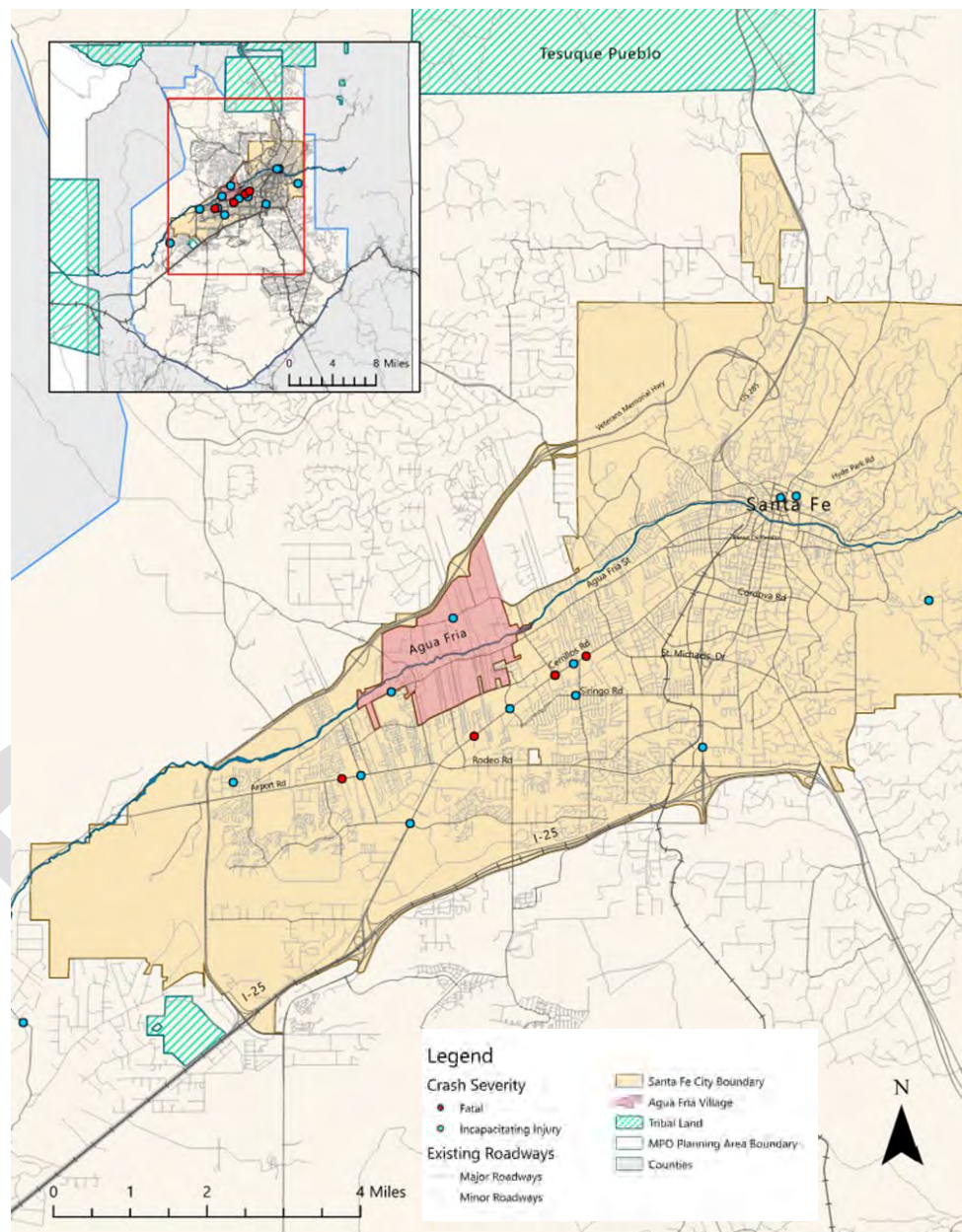


Figure 31. Younger Drivers Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Pedestrians

Pedestrians are the most vulnerable road user. Crashes involving pedestrians resulted in 20 fatalities and serious injuries and 113 resulted in possible injury. This exceeds the statewide average. Alcohol and drugs were a factor in 60 percent of the fatal and serious injury crashes. Pedestrian error, failure to yield the right of way are primary factors in these crashes. Four-lane roads with a center median or turn lane and a posted speed limits of 35 mph to 45mph have a higher risk for pedestrian related crashes. Figure 32 shows Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive as the primary corridors where pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries have occurred.

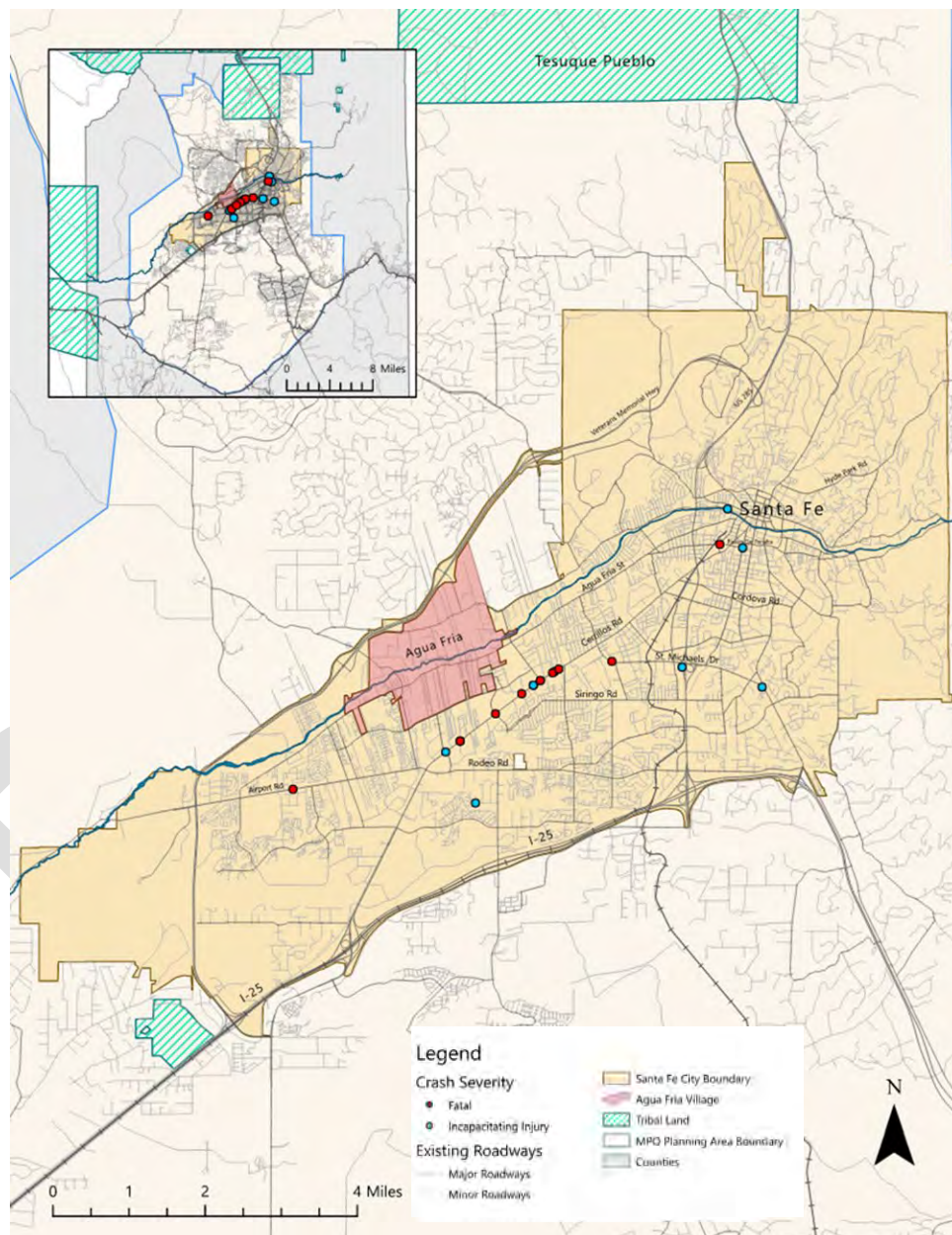


Figure 32. Pedestrian Involved Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Bicyclists

Bicycle-related fatalities and serious injuries in the Santa Fe region exceeded the statewide average. These crashes resulted in eight fatalities and serious injuries and 106 resulted in a possible injury. The majority of these occurred during daylight conditions in urban areas. Bicycle travel demand is anticipated to expand. Crashes involving bicyclists occurred primarily on principal arterials (see Figure 33) such as Cerrillos Road, Airport Road, and Saint Michaels Drive.

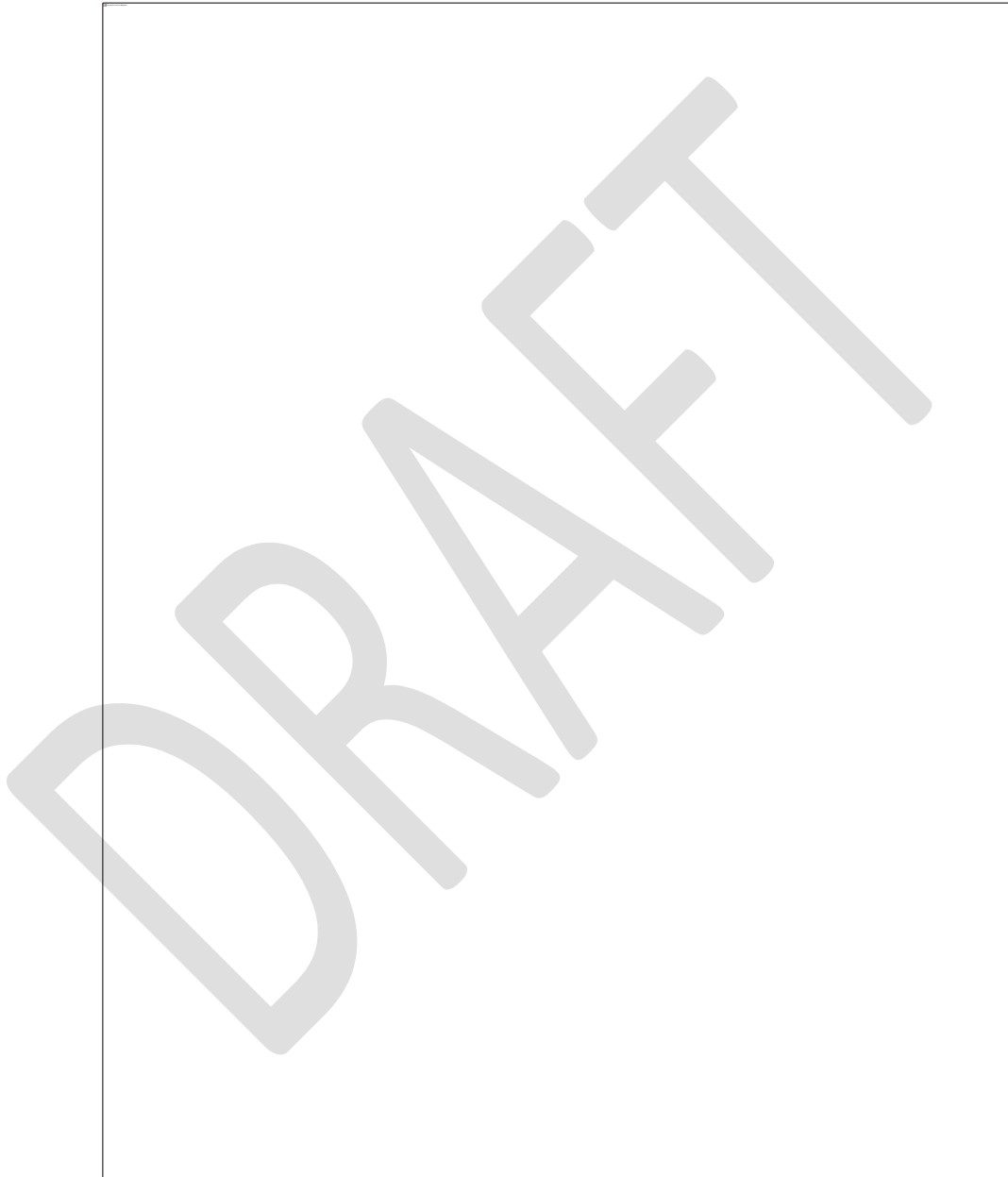


Figure 33. Bicyclist-Involved Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2022)

Action Tables

The SFMPO and its stakeholders evaluated the results of the data analysis, the safety concerns, and priorities of the region, and established the strategies and action items represented in the LRSP with consideration of the Safe System approach. Each Safe System element: Safe Roads, Safe Speeds, Safe Road Users, Safe Vehicles, and Post-Crash Care acts as the pillar for which implementation occurs. LRSP emphasis areas, strategies, and action items are correlated with the Safe System elements which when implemented with leadership and partnership support and input will achieve the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP safety goals. However, in a cost-constrained environment, not all actions will take place simultaneously.

They used multiple resources to develop the appropriate safety strategies and action item and identify the effectiveness (if available). These include the following:

1. FHWA's Proven Safety Countermeasures (see Figure 33)³¹
2. NHTSA's "Countermeasures that Work"³²
3. FHWA's Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse³³
4. New Mexico SHSP
5. New Mexico HSP

The effectiveness of an engineering-related action item is measured by a crash modification factor (CMF) from the FHWA [Crash Modification Factors Clearinghouse](#).³³ NHTSA's publication [Countermeasures That Work: A Highway Safety Countermeasure Guide for State Highway Safety Offices](#)³² contains star ratings to measure the effectiveness of behavior-related (education and enforcement) countermeasures that are used most regularly by State Highway Safety Offices.

Behavior Countermeasure Star Ratings

- ★★★★ or ★★★★★ Effective
 - ★★★ Promising, and Likely To Be Effective
 - ☆☆ Effectiveness Still Undetermined
 - ☆ Limited or No High-Quality Evaluation Evidence
- (Source: NHTSA Countermeasures That Work)³²

³¹ <https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/provencountermeasures/>

³² https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/files/2021-09/15100_Countermeasures10th_080621_v5_tag.pdf

³³ <http://www.cmfclearinghouse.org/>

What is a crash modification factor (CMF)?

A CMF is an estimate of the change in crashes expected after implementation of a countermeasure. For example, an intersection is experiencing 100 angle crashes and 500 rear-end crashes per year. If you apply a countermeasure that has a CMF of 0.80 for angle crashes, then you can expect 80 angle crashes per year following the implementation of the countermeasure ($100 \times 0.80 = 80$). If the same countermeasure also has a CMF of 1.10 for rear-end crashes, you will also expect 550 rear-end crashes per year following implementation ($500 \times 1.10 = 550$).

(Source: FHWA CMF Clearinghouse)³³



Figure 34. FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasures (Source: FHWA, 2022)

Safe Roads

Streets and roads are the platform in which users move across the system. The Safe System element, Safe Roads, considers the interaction of all users and incorporates engineering-related strategies during planning, design, construction, maintenance, and operations of the system to prevent crashes and minimize impact should a crash occur. Many of the identified strategies address multiple LRSP emphasis areas and through implementation, can help reduce fatalities and serious injuries for all road users.

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Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1. Conduct Road Safety Audits (RSA)									
1.	Conduct RSAs on priority corridors and implement recommendations.	Not Available	SFMPO, City PW, County PW	NMDOT, FHWA, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	All	NM SHSP Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA Proven Safety Countermeasure (PSC) (RSAs).
2. Reduce Roadway Departure Crashes									
1.	Install, enhance, or maintain center line and edge line pavement markings to provide enhanced visibility of the travel lane, especially through curves. <i>Consider 6" wide edge lines on HIN, where lane width is adequate.</i>	0.60-0.89	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Roadway Departure	NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Wider Edge Lines, Enhanced Delineation for Horizontal Curves).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1. Provide curve delineation using advance curve warning signs, chevrons, reflective strips on signposts, and pavement markings.	0.78-0.94	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN- Systemic	Priority 1 Short	Low	Roadway Departure	<i>NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety Strategy.</i> <i>FHWA PSC (Enhanced Delineation for Horizontal Curves).</i>

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1.	Install SafetyEdge SM on local roads, as appropriate, to address edge drop-offs and give drivers the opportunity to return to the travel lane and maintain control of the vehicle.	0.79	City PW County PW	NMDOT, FHWA, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Roadway Departure	NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (SafetyEdge SM).
2.	Widen and/or pave shoulders on rural local roads, providing recovery area for drivers and safe riding area for bicyclists.	0.80-0.81	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	Rural HIN	Priority 1 Medium	Medium	Roadway Departure	NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety Strategy.
3.	Install rumble stripes on rural local roads to address roadway departure crashes, considering bicyclists.	0.60	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	Rural HIN	Priority 1 Short	Medium	Roadway Departure	NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Longitudinal Rumble Strips and Stripes).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
4.	Improve clear zones on rural local roads, especially at curves.	0.56-0.92	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	Rural HIN	Priority 1 Medium	Medium	Roadway Departure	<i>NM SHSP Road Departure Priority Safety.</i> <i>FHWA PSC (Roadside Design Improvements at Curves).</i>
1.	Improve Intersection Safety								
1.	Implement signal timing modifications (e.g., Yellow Change Interval) to serve all modes/users.	0.50-0.88	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	Systemic HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	<i>NM SHSP Intersection Priority Safety Strategy.</i> <i>FHWA PSC (Yellow Change Interval).</i>

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
2. Implement Leading Pedestrian Interval (LPI); consider adding NO RIGHT TURN blank out signs to balance safety and capacity.	0.87	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Intersection Priority Safety Strategy. NM Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (PSAP). FHWA PSC (LPI).
3. Install street lighting to improve visibility of intersections and pedestrians.	0.58-0.72	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Intersection Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Lighting).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
4. Improve visibility of intersections and traffic control devices (signs and signals) using low-cost countermeasures (signing, reflective backplates for signals, delineation, pavement markings).	0.73-0.90	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	Systemic HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Intersection Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Systemic Application of Multiple Low-Cost Countermeasures at Stop-Controlled Intersections);
5. Verify sight triangles and eliminate obstructions.	0.53	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Signalized Intersection Safety Strategy C1.

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
6. Increase use of roundabouts.	0.42-0.80	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 2 Medium	High	Intersections, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	<i>FHWA PSC (Roundabouts, Reduced Left-Turn Conflict intersections)</i>
7. Redesign intersections to reduce left and right turn conflicts.	0.46-0.78	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	Divided Highways, HIN	Priority 1 Medium	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	<i>FHWA PSC (Reduced Left-Turn Conflict Intersections)</i>
8. Manage corridor access, particularly at intersections.	0.53-0.95	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Medium	High	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	<i>FHWA PSC (Corridor Access Management.)</i>
Improve Safe Access to Transit								

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1.	Continue to implement the City's Bus Stop and Connectivity Assessment program to adjust transit stop locations and improve accessibility to ensure safety of road users.	Not Available	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Medium	High	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Signalized Intersection Safety Strategy
Improve Pedestrian Facilities									
1.	Adopt updated 2022 and pending Complete Streets Policy.	Not Available	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Pedestrian Safety Priority Strategy

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
2. Install high-visibility crosswalks and stop/yield bars (pavement markings), lighting, and signing at intersections and other appropriate crossing locations.	0.58-0.75	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy FHWA PSC (Crosswalk Visibility Enhancement, Lighting)

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
3. Complete sidewalk gaps via the City's Pedestrian Improvement Program developed by the SFMPO including repairs and phased implementation to ensure connectivity.	0.11-0.35	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Medium	Intersections, Pedestrians,	NM SHSP Pedestrian Safety Priority Strategy FHWA PSC (Walkways)

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
4. Explicitly include the safety of all road users in the design of transportation projects, including maintenance projects.	Varies	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	All roads HIN	Priority 1 Short	Medium	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Pedestrian Safety Priority Strategy
5. Install street lighting on arterials to improve pedestrian visibility.	0.72	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Lighting).
6. Install medians and pedestrian refuge islands.	0.44-0.54	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1	Medium	Intersections Pedestrians	FHWA PSC (Medians and Pedestrian Refuge Islands in urban and Suburban Areas).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
7. Install traffic calming strategies, such as road diets, speed tables, chicane, and narrowing lanes, in the appropriate streets and roads sections.	0.53-0.81	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians, Bicyclists	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Road Diet-Road Reconfiguration).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
8. Install Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB) at uncontrolled, marked crosswalks at locations where pedestrian safety is enhanced by increased driver awareness of a crossing location.	0.53	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (RRFB).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
9. Install pedestrian hybrid beacon (PHB) to help pedestrians safely cross higher-speed roads at midblock crossings and uncontrolled intersections.	0.45-0.85	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections, Pedestrians	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (PHB).
10. Implement Safe Routes to School projects	Varies	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Intersections Pedestrians, Bicyclists	NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy. FHWA PSC (Crosswalk Visibility Enhancements, Walkways, Bicycle Lanes, RRFB, medians and Pedestrian Refuge Islands, PHB, and Road Diets).

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
11.	Amend the County/City Land Use Policy to document local agency sidewalk maintenance responsibility and coordinate maintenance activities with the appropriate agency.	0.11-0.35	City PW County PW	SFMPO	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Medium	Pedestrians Intersections	<i>SFMPO and stakeholder workshop recommendation.</i>
3.	Improve Bicycle Routes								

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1. Add signing and pavement markings (Share the Road, Bicycle Routes and Sharrows) to alert motorists of the potential presence of bicyclists.	Not Available	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Bicyclists, Roadway Departure Intersections	NM SHSP Bicycle Safety Priority Strategy

Safe System Element: Safe Roads

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
2. Include bicycle usage and safety considerations on shoulders for resurfacing and maintenance projects	0.51-0.70	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Bicyclists, Roadway Departure	NM SHSP Bicycle Safety Priority Strategy
3. Include safe interaction and connectivity of transit, pedestrians, and bicycle modes in the planning and design of facilities.	VAR	City PW County PW	NMDOT, SFMPO	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Pedestrians Bicyclists Intersections, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Bicycle Safety Priority Strategy

Safe Road Users

This represents all users of all modes of travel. Their capabilities are influenced by factors such as age, level of impairment, and other behaviors. System owners and other stakeholders can implement engineering, enforcement, and education strategies to address these road user behaviors and limit the impact when a crash occurs.

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2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1. Strengthen Partnerships									
1.	Establish a Santa Fe Metropolitan Region Safety Committee consisting of safety stakeholders which will focus on road safety in the region including implementing and updating the LRSP.	NA	SFMPO	County PW and Sheriff, City PW and PD, NMDOT, FHWA, and other key stakeholders	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	All	<i>Best Practice.</i>
2.	Share and discuss findings from Police Department's and Sheriff's Office traffic investigation team for crashes and speed data.	NA	County Sheriff, City PD	SFMPO, County PW, City PW, NMDOT, FHWA	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	All	<i>Best Practice.</i>
2. Conduct Education and Outreach to Address Road User Behaviors									
1.	Host informational meetings and press events and provide editorials to local news to inform the public of the region's safety activities.	★★★	SFMPO	NMDOT-TSD, County Sheriff, City PD	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	All	<i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i>

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
2.	Promote New Mexico's <i>ENDWI</i> , <i>ZeroProof</i> , <i>Just Drive</i> , and <i>DNTXT34</i> safety campaigns and other similar campaigns on regional, county, city, and other stakeholders' websites.	★★★- ★★★★	SFMPO	City and County stakeholders	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Younger Drivers, Distracted Driving, Speeding, Older Drivers	<i>NM SHSP Strategies.</i> <i>Supports NM HSP Strategies</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i> <i>Includes Occupant Protection as a focus.</i>
3.	Promote use of New Mexico Child Restraint Inspection Stations and virtual inspections in the region to increase proper child restraint use.	★★★	NMDOT-TSD	SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	Streets and roads Departure, Intersections	<i>NM SHSP and HSP Occupant Protection Strategy.</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i>
4.	Support training for Certified Child Seat Inspectors.	★★★	NMDOT-TSD	SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	Streets and roads Departure, Intersections	<i>NM SHSP and HSP Occupant Protection Strategy.</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i>

34 New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, <https://www.dot.nm.gov/planning-research-multimodal-and-safety/modal/traffic-safety/>

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
5.	Support licensing and training for motorcycle riding skills.	☆☆	NMDOT-TSD	SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Speeding, Distracted Driving, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Motorcycle Safety Strategy, NHTSA Countermeasures That Work
6.	Support driver education programs to address high-risk behavior.	☆☆	School districts,	NMDOT-TSD, SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Speeding, Distracted Driving, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Younger Driver Safety Strategy
7.	Promote outreach and education, addressing youth alcohol and drug issues. Promote policies and programs to restrict alcohol access to minors.	☆☆	NMDOT-TSD	County health department	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Impaired Driving Safety Strategy

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
8.	Promote safe ride alternative transportation (e.g., transit) for impaired road users.	★★★	NMDOT-TSD	SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Younger Drivers, Older Drivers	NM SHSP Impaired Driving Safety Strategy
9.	Use the distracted driving simulator, rollover convincer, and other exhibits at community events and high schools to demonstrate impact of risky driver behavior.	☆☆	County Sheriff, City PD	School districts, Regionwide NMDOT-TSD, LEL	Regionwide	Short	Low-Medium	Younger Drivers, Older Drivers, Distracted Driving, Roadway Departure, Intersections	Used by other law enforcement agencies. Including Occupant Protection as a focus area to integrate with other emphasis area activities.

3. Enforce the Rules of the Road

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1.	Conduct High Visibility saturation patrols for impaired driving including participating in <i>ENDWI</i> and <i>National Drive Sober or Get Pulled Over Impaired Driving35</i> campaigns.	★★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMHP, NMDOT-TSD, LEL	Regionwide, HIN	Short	Medium	Impaired Driving, Roadway Departure	<i>NM SHSP Impaired Driving Priority Safety Strategy.</i> <i>NM HSP DWI Strategy</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work</i>
2.	Participate in the Click It or Ticket National Enforcement Mobilization and BUCKLUP campaigns.	★★★- ★★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMHP, NMDOT-TSD, LEL	Regionwide HIN	Short	Medium	Roadway Departure, Intersections, Younger Drivers, Older Drivers	<i>NM SHSP Occupant Protection Priority Safety Strategy.</i> <i>NM HSP Occupant Protection (OP) Strategy.</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work</i>

35 New Mexico DOT, Traffic Safety Division, <https://www.dot.nm.gov/planning-research-multimodal-and-safety/modal/traffic-safety/>

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
3.	Increase high visibility enforcement of cellphone/texting laws.	★★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMHP, NMDOT-TSD, LEL	Regionwide HIN	Short	Medium	Distracted Driving, Younger Drivers, Older Drivers	NM SHSP Distracted Driving Priority Safety Strategy. NM HSP Distracted Driving Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.
4.	Perform integrated enforcement of impaired driving, speeding, occupant protection, and distracted driving including participating in <i>Superblitz</i> enforcement campaign.	★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMHP, NMDOT-TSD, LEL	Regionwide HIN	Short	Medium	Impaired Driving, Speeding, Distracted Driving	NM HSP Safety Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work. Include Occupant Protection as a focus.
5.	Engage LEL for training, grant NA assistance, and coordination of enforcement activities and initiatives.		County Sheriffs, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, NMHP	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Younger Drivers, Distracted Driving, Speeding	NM HSP DWI Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work. Include Occupant Protection as a focus.

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
6.	Conduct well publicized compliance check of alcohol retailers to reduce sales to underage persons.	★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, NMHP	Regionwide	Short	Medium	Impaired Driving, Younger Drivers	NM SHSP Impaired Driving Priority Safety Strategy. NM HSP DWI Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.
7.	Participate in 100 Days and Nights of Summer Enforcement Program ³⁶	★★★	County Sheriff, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, SFMPO	HIN	Short-Term, Ongoing	Medium	Impaired Driving Distracted Driving Speeding	NM SHSP Speeding Safety Priority Strategy. HSP Safety Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work
8.	Support Santa Fe County's DWI Compliance Monitoring/Tracking Program	★★★★	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, NMHP, SFMPO, stakeholders	Regionwide	Short	Medium	Impaired Driving	NM SHSP Impaired Driving Priority Safety Strategy. NM HSP DWI Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.

³⁶ Safer New Mexico Now, 100 Days and Nights of Summer Campaign, <https://www.safernm.org/resources/enhanced-law-enforcement-campaigns-reports/>

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
9.	Partner with motorcycle dealerships and other safety stakeholders (e.g., insurance companies) to sponsor a “Safety Days” during the summer months.	☆☆	County Sheriffs, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, NMHP, SFMPO, stakeholders	Regionwide	Short	Low	Impaired Driving, Speeding, Distracted Driving	NM HSP Motorcycle Safety Strategy; NM HSP DWI Strategy NHTSA Countermeasures That Work
4. Improve Data Collection									
1.	Improve data collection and reporting of distracted driving crashes.		County Sheriffs, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, NMHP, SFMPO, stakeholders	Regionwide	Short	Low	Distracted Driving, Younger Drivers, Older Drivers	NM SHSP Distracted Driving Safety Strategy
2.	Improve collection of intersection crash data.		NMDOT-TSD	SFMPO, County Sheriff, City PD, LEL	Regionwide	Short	Low	Intersections, Younger Drivers, Older Drivers, Pedestrians, Bicyclists	

2. Safe System Element: Safe Road Users

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
3.	Collect pedestrian and bicycle volume/ exposure data.		SFMPO	NMDOT, City and County	Regionwide HIN	Short	Low	Pedestrians, Distracted Driving, Speeding, Intersections	<i>NM SHSP Pedestrian Priority Safety Strategy.</i> <i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work</i>
4.	Improve collection of speed and volume data.		SFMPO	NMDOT, City and County PW	Regionwide, HIN	Short	Low	Speeding, Pedestrians, Roadway Departure, Intersections	

Safe Speeds

Safe speeds increase the likelihood of an individual surviving a crash and can be accomplished through implementation of engineering, education, and enforcement strategies. Designing streets and roads with all users in mind and maintaining appropriate speed limits help reduce fatalities and serious injuries. Traffic calming strategies and radar speed feedback signs have proven to lower speeds.

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3. Safe System Element: Safe Speeds

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1.	Conduct Speed Management								
1.	Set speed limits based on the use of appropriate engineering practices.	★★★★★	City PW County PW	SFMPO, NMDOT, FHWA,	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short, Ongoing	Low	Speeding, Roadway Departure, Impaired Driving, Distracted Driving	NM SHSP
2.	Implement Specific Complete Streets Design Standards to improve safety for all road users and Road Diets to provide context-sensitive street design.	0.53-0.81	City PW County PW	SFMPO, NMDOT, FHWA,	HIN	Priority 1 Medium	Low	Speeding, Roadway Departure, Impaired Driving, Distracted Driving	NM SHSP Speeding Strategy. FHWA PSC (Road Diets)
3.	Use radar speed feedback signs to notify drivers of reduced speed limits, especially at rural/urban transition areas.	0.95	City PW County PW	SFMPO, NMDOT, FHWA,	HIN	Priority 1 Short	Low	Speeding, Roadway Departure, Impaired Driving, Distracted Driving	City of Santa Fe has used speed feedback signs.

3. Safe System Element: Safe Speeds

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
4.	Implement traffic calming measures. ³⁷	Varies	City PW County PW	SFMPO, NMDOT, FHWA,	HIN	Priority 1 Short Medium		Speeding Roadway Departure Distracted Driving, Pedestrians, Bicyclists	<i>FHWA PSC (Road Diets)</i>
5.	Modify Level of Service (LOS) policies to incorporate consideration of safe speeds for vulnerable road users.	Not Available	SFMPO	City PW, County PW, NMDOT	Regionwide	Priority 1 Short	Low	Speeding Pedestrians Bicyclists Intersections	
Conduct Speed Enforcement									

³⁷https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/ped_bike/univcourse/pdf/swless11.pdf and <https://www.ite.org/technical-resources/traffic-calming/traffic-calming-measures/>

3. Safe System Element: Safe Speeds

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
1.	Conduct high visibility speed enforcement.	★★★	County Sheriff, City Police	NMDOT- TSD, LEL, SFMPO	HIN	Ongoing	Medium	Speeding	NM SHSP Speeding Safety Priority Strategy. HSP Safety Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work
2.	Participate in 100 Days and Nights of Summer Enforcement Program ³⁸	★★★	County Sheriff, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, LEL, SFMPO	HIN	Short-Term, Ongoing	Medium	Speeding	NM SHSP Speeding Safety Priority Strategy. HSP Safety Strategy. NHTSA Countermeasures That Work

³⁸ Safer New Mexico Now, 100 Days and Nights of Summer Campaign, <https://www.safernm.org/resources/enhanced-law-enforcement-campaigns-reports/>

3. Safe System Element: Safe Speeds

	Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
3.	Support legislation to allow automated speed enforcement.	★★★★★	County Sheriff, City Police	NMDOT-TSD, SFMPO, Stakeholders	HIN	Medium	Medium	Speeding	<i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i> <i>FHWA PSC (Speed Safety Cameras).</i>
Conduct Outreach Efforts									
1.	Conduct educational campaigns to reinforce safe speeds.	★★★	SFMPO	County Sheriff, City Police, NMDOT-TSD	Regionwide	Short	Low	Speeding	<i>NHTSA Countermeasures That Work.</i>
2.	Continue law enforcement initiative to collect speed data, use radar speed trailers, and enforce speed limits as appropriate in response to speeding complaints.	☆	County Sheriff, City Police	County PW, City PW, NMDOT-TSD, LEL, SFMPO	HIN	Short-Term, Ongoing	Medium	Speeding	<i>NM SHSP Speeding Safety Strategy.</i>

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Post-Crash Care

Post-crash care is critical to the survivability of a crash victim. The ability of emergency responders to quickly locate and respond to a crash and stabilize and transport an individual injured in a crash influences the chances of survivability. The crash location will factor in the response time of emergency medical personnel. The distance from medical care will play a role in whether person survives a crash. For these reasons, accurate and complete data collection and the sharing of data is important to facilitate improved decision-making and investments specific to safety. Communication and collaboration between all stakeholders are necessary to improve post-crash care and reduce the potential of crashes resulting in fatalities and serious injuries.

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2. Safe System Element: Post-Crash Care

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Ratin	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Recommendation Source
1. Coordinate Post-Crash Efforts									
1.	Coordinate with EMS officials to determine road issues related to getting crash victims medical care and determine strategies for improvement and training opportunities.	Not Available	City PW County PW	Santa Fe RECC, Regionwide NM Bureau of EMS, NMDOT, SFMPO	Short	Low	All		NM SHSP EMS Priority Strategy.
2.	Educate and partner with EMS and other emergency personnel (fire, police) to plan and execute	Not Available	County Sheriffs, City Police	Santa Fe RECC, Regionwide NM Bureau of EMS, NMDOT, FHWA, SFMPO	Short	Low	All		NM SHSP EMS Priority Strategy.

2. Safe System Element: Post-Crash Care

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Recommendation Source
incident/scene management.								
3. Improve data collection and analysis capabilities related to EMS tracking and reporting.	Not Available	NM Bureau of EMS	Santa Fe RECC, Regionwide County, City, NMDOT-TSD, SFMPO		Medium	Low/ Medium	All	NM SHSP EMS Priority Strategy.

Safe Vehicles

Safe vehicles incorporate new technology and other features to prevent crashes from occurring, and if they do, reduce the severity of a crash.

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Safe System Element: Safe Vehicles

Strategy/Action		CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
5.1 Coordinate Efforts to Address Safe Vehicles									
1.	Maintain and increase alternative transportation options in the region, especially in underserved communities	NA	Santa Fe MPO	Santa Fe Trails Santa Fe Pick-Up NCRTD NM Park & Ride Rail Runner Express NMDOT, City, County	Regionwide	Medium	Medium	Impaired Driving, Older Drivers, Younger Drivers, Pedestrians, Bicyclists	<i>Santa Fe MPO MTP.</i>
2.	Build and maintain the appropriate infrastructure to support implementation of the SFMPO's Regional Architecture Intelligent Transportation	NA	County and City	NMDOT, SFMPO, FHWA	Regionwide	Long	Medium High	All	<i>FHWA TSMO.</i>

Safe System Element: Safe Vehicles

Strategy/Action	CMF/ NHTSA Star Rating	Lead Agency	Partners	Application Priority Locations	Priority (Ranked as 1- highest, 3- lowest) Timeline	Cost	Emphasis Area	Source of Strategy or Comment from Workshops
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System (ITS) technologies and enhance vehicle roadway interaction.

Implementation and Evaluation

The Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP builds on past and ongoing efforts, strengthens partnerships, and enhances the ability to leverage limited funds and resources. Moving the LRSP from planning to implementation is essential to reduce fatalities and serious injuries occurring on the local roads in the region. This section provides a road map to guide implementation of the LRSP and evaluate success. It identifies potential funding sources, a detailed list of strategies and action items using the Safe System approach as the framework, and a list of projects that represent regional safety priorities.

A key benefit of the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP is its alignment with the New Mexico SHSP. As the NMDOT uses the New Mexico SHSP and its emphasis areas to guide its safety funding, the alignment of the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP strategies and actions with State priorities enhances their eligibility for Federal and State funds. Accessing HSIP funds to support the region's street and road infrastructure safety projects is predicated on this linkage to emphasis areas in the SHSP. Accessing these HSIP funds helps to supplement local funding for projects stemming from this LRSP. Additionally, Federal behavioral grant funding from NHTSA and managed by the State highway safety office is available on an annual basis. The NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division manages these funds for New Mexico and solicits grant applications on an annual basis.

Establishment of a Santa Fe Regional Safety Committee provides a leadership group to facilitate LRSP implementation. Membership from the multi-disciplinary LRSP stakeholder group can facilitate a seamless transition to this new Safety Committee. Activities can include coordinating with the various existing committees, collaborating with key stakeholders, prioritizing safety projects, and pursuing potential funding opportunities that support implementation of LRSP strategies and actions across the region. This Safety Committee can include NMDOT to share safety related information and to ensure the safety activities of the region align with the State safety priorities.

Evaluation of the LRSP will be in the form of process and outcomes. Process evaluation involves reviewing each numbered action under the strategies in the LRSP and determining if progress has been made. Outcome evaluation looks at the impact of activities. For some projects, such as site-specific projects, it is relatively straightforward to determine safety impact based on pre-construction and post-construction crash statistics. For other projects, it may be a combination of several activities that lead to a change in crash frequency. For example, a change in the frequency of impaired driving crashes may be a result of a combination of educational and enforcement initiatives. Therefore, because of the interrelationship between different safety activities in the region, it is ideal to evaluate outcomes at the emphasis area level. The LRSP can use fatalities and injuries as the metric for annual progress in each of the emphasis areas.

In addition to crash frequency, evaluations should also consider other metrics, if data allow. Changes in traffic volumes, crash severity, and characteristics of crashes also provide meaningful insight into the effect of safety countermeasures. Part B of the Highway Safety Manual (HSM)³⁹ is a useful resource that provides further information on different performance measures and evaluation methods.

The SFMPO and its stakeholders recognize that some strategies may take several years to fully implement. Additionally, it may take several years to realize the benefit of the strategies through a reduction of fatal and serious injury crashes. The LRSP is a living document and should be reviewed on an on-going basis. Like the New Mexico SHSP, a full update of the LRSP is anticipated to be completed every five years. However, more frequent updates to

³⁹ <https://www.highwaysafetymanual.org/Pages/default.aspx>

the individual strategies and actions may take place to reflect the Plan's progress and any new policies that affect implementation. The SFMPO will be the primary agency responsible for updating the LRSP with support from the stakeholders.

Additional resources to guide the implementation of the LRSP can be found in Chapter 3 of FHWA's reference, *Implementing a Local Road Safety Plan*⁴⁰.

Funding Sources

Funding is critical to implement the strategies and action items in this LRSP and may come from a variety of sources: Federal, State, local, and the private sector. These include standard funding program mechanisms and grants as well as new initiative grants. Some sources of funding include the following:

1. Local Agency Funding. Local agencies have various funding sources that can be used to improve and maintain streets and roads and perform other safety activities. Consideration of the LRSP strategies during the allocation of funding, especially for maintenance activities or other street and road improvement projects can support implementation of the LRSP.
2. Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP).⁴¹ The NMDOT manages [New Mexico's HSIP programs](#).⁴² This core Federal-aid highway program funds projects and strategies that are data-driven, align with the State SHSP, and through implementation, help reduce traffic-related fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads, including locally-owned public roads and roads on Tribal lands. The HSIP supports advancing implementation of the Safe System approach and LRSPs. NMDOT distributes application information through the MPOs. HSIP funds require a 10 percent match by the participating agency, unless otherwise determined by NMDOT, and use the MPO planning process to program them. Distribution of funds is through Cooperative Agreements with tribal and local agencies.
3. Safe Streets and Roads for All. The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) establishes the new Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A) discretionary program that will provide \$5-6 billion in grants over the next 5 years. Funding supports regional, local, and Tribal initiatives through grants to prevent street and road deaths and serious injuries.
4. Federal NHTSA Grant Funding. The NMDOT [Traffic Safety Division](#)⁴³ manages the various federal NHTSA grant funding that New Mexico receives to support enforcement, education, and emergency response activities to improve driver behavior and reduce deaths and injuries from motor vehicle-related crashes. The NMDOT Traffic Safety Division receives grant applications annually in early spring and approval by NHTSA, typically in July.

⁴⁰ FHWA, Office of Safety, *Implementing a Local Road Safety Plan*, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/local_rural/training/fhwasa20025/chap3.cfm

⁴¹ FHWA, Office of Safety, *HSIP Eligibility Guidance*, https://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/hsip/rulemaking/docs/BIL_HSIP_Eligibility_Guidance.pdf

⁴² New Mexico Department of Transportation, HSIP, <https://www.dot.nm.gov/planning-research-multimodal-and-safety/planning-division/multimodal-planning-and-programs-bureau/highway-safety-improvement-program/>

⁴³ New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Division, *Traffic Safety Programs*, <https://www.dot.nm.gov/planning-research-multimodal-and-safety/modal/traffic-safety/>

5. Federal Section 164 Impaired Driving Repeat Offender Safety Program Funding. NMDOT's Traffic Safety Division uses its allocated Federal Section 164 program funds to maintain and expand impaired driving enforcement activities statewide. As the Santa Fe metropolitan region has high rates of DWI crashes, the law enforcement agencies should continue to pursue grants. The NMDOT Traffic Safety Division funds a [Law Enforcement Liaison](#)⁴⁴ to coordinate enforcement initiatives.
6. Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program: These federal funds are made available to State and local governments for transportation projects and programs to help meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act.
7. Technology Transfer (T2). These federal funds are managed by the FHWA Division office and are used for research development, technology and innovation transfer, outreach and communication activities (e.g., peer exchanges, scan tours). They are completely reimbursable for travel. A 20 percent match is required for other activities.
8. FHWA Grants. FHWA may make other funding available through grants to advance various safety activities. Other initiatives through FHWA that can provide resources to assist locals with LRSP activities include the Local Road Safety Focus Approach.

Implementation of Strategies and Action Items





Each of the strategies and action items in the following tables addresses the nine emphasis areas identified within the Santa Fe Metropolitan Region LRSP using the Safe System approach. Agency leads, priority locations, potential funding sources and timeframe for implementation have been provided for each emphasis area strategy and action item. The implementation time frame identified as "Short" is for a period of now to three years; "Medium" covers three to eight years; "Long" covers a period over eight years.

The strategies and actions in the LRSP can also link to the current and future updates of SFMPO-led programs including the Long Range Transportation Plan, the Transportation Improvement Program, Bicycle/Pedestrian Master Plan, and Regional Transit Plan. Bringing together the LRSP with these other plans and programs has the potential to reduce administrative burden, encourages the use of consistent data and analysis methods, and allocates resources to identified locations and programs that address the greatest safety needs in the region.

⁴⁴ New Mexico Department of Transportation, Traffic Safety Division, LEL Contact Information and list of Law Enforcement Agencies conducting ENDWI activities ([rtsclients.com](https://www.rtsclients.com))









Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
1	Systemic Safety Improvement: Intersection and Pedestrian Conspicuity: Systemic application of traffic signal backplates, high-visibility crosswalks, stop bars.	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County SFMPO	Low	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists Older Drivers Younger Drivers		
	Systemic Safety Improvement: Road Safety Audit; Traffic Calming; Restriping; Street & Road Redesign; ADA Compliance; Pedestrian Safety Countermeasures: Systemic application of analysis and implementation of fundamental street and road design elements intended to increase safety for all users	City of Santa Fe	Low, Medium and High	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists Older Drivers Younger Drivers		
2	Systemic Curve Enhancement: Systemic application of Chevrons and Advanced Warning Signs to ensure consistent application on rural two-lane streets and roads.	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County SFMPO	Low	Safe Roads	Roadway Departure		
	Systemic Safety Improvement: Adding bicycle facilities where feasible: Systemic narrowing of travel lanes, and application of shoulders, bike lanes, sharrows, and/or buffer strips upon road restriping whenever road restriping is implemented and the road configuration allows. Review of existing bike lanes to make sure that	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County	Low	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists		

Regional Safety Priorities





Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
	proper signage exists where bike lanes end or where users must merge with traffic.						
	Review of codes, ordinances, and development plans for compliance with complete street design and recognition of all modes, updating and enforcing these where necessary. Include review of sidewalk policies.		Low	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists		
3	Rectangular Rapid Flashing Beacon (RRFB): Installation of RRFB at, a minimum two midblock crossing locations.	City of Santa Fe Santa Fe County SFMPO	Low	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians		
4	Bishops Lodge Road and Tesuque Village Road Multimodal Road Safety Audit (RSA).	Santa Fe County	Low (\$50,000) ⁴⁵	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists		
5	Cerrillos Road Reconstruction (St. Michaels Drive to St. Francis Drive): Reconstruct to add medians, drainage, bike lanes, sidewalks, and transit facilities. To be turned over to City after construction.	NMDOT	High (\$30M) ⁴⁵	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists		

⁴⁵ Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemtpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf



Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
					Older Drivers		
					Younger Drivers		
					Speeding		
6	S100440 - NM 466 (St. Michaels): Study, design, and construction of the St. Francis Drive/ St. Michaels Drive interchange; pedestrian ADA improvements; pavement preservation; bridge reconstruction.	NMDOT	High (\$15.54M) ⁴⁵	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians		
					Older Drivers		
					Younger Drivers		
					Speeding		
7	S100460 - Guadalupe Street Road Diet & Paseo de Peralta/Guadalupe Street Intersection Improvements: Reduce the roads from 4 to 3 lanes, add bike lanes, widen sidewalks, and add additional pedestrian crossing from Paseo de Peralta (North) to Agua Fria Street. Reconfigure intersection to improve pedestrian crossings and upgrade traffic signals.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$4.15M) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersection Pedestrians Bicyclists Speeding		
8	S100122 - South/East Connector: ROW acquisition, design, and construction of a new road.	Santa Fe County	High (\$4.750) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Streets and roads Departure Intersection Pedestrians		

Regional Safety Priorities








Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
9	S100470 - St. Michaels' Underpass; Design and construction of an underpass along the Rail Trail.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$4.70M) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists Speeding Intersection Pedestrians Bicyclists		
10	S100370 - Agua Fria Street/Cottonwood Drive Intersection Safety Improvements: Construct a roundabout at the intersection.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.775M) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads	Intersection		
11	Agua Fria/South Meadows Intersection Improvements: Reconfigure intersection to include left turn bays on Agua Fria and improve pedestrian crossings and upgrade traffic signals.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$3.150M) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersection Pedestrian Older Drivers Younger Drivers		

⁴⁶ Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemtpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
12	Cerrillos/Sandoval Intersection Improvements: Pedestrian improvements, striping, signage, reconfigure medians.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.80M) ⁴⁶	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersection Pedestrians		
13	Bishop's Lodge Road: Redesign and reconstruction including the addition of sidewalks, curb gutter, bike lanes, and associated drainage facilities.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$4.50M) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists Intersections		
14	Camino del Monte Sol: Expand the streets and roads to add shoulders and repave from Camino de Cruz Blanca to Old Santa Fe Trail.	City of Santa Fe	Low (\$120K) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users	Streets and roads Departure Bicyclists		
15	St. Francis Drive Pedestrian Intersection improvement: Pedestrian improvements at all the intersections along St. Francis Drive.	NMDOT/City of Santa Fe via Agreement	Low-Medium (\$600K) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Intersections		
16	Paseo del Sol Extension: Streets and roads extension of Paseo del Sol within the Tierra Contenta Master Planned development. The streets and roads will include 2 travel lanes, bicycle lanes, sidewalk, lighting and landscaping.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$8.0M) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users	Streets and roads Departure Pedestrians Bicyclists Intersections		

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame










Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
17	Sandoval/Montezuma Intersection Improvements: Pedestrian improvements, striping, signage.	City of Santa Fe	Low-Medium (\$850K) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users Safe Speeds	Intersections Pedestrians		
18	San Felipe Road Reconstruction: Reconstruct streets and roads from Airport Road to Agua Fria Street and add bike lanes, curb and gutter, sidewalk.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.6M) ⁴⁷	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists Pedestrians		
19	Rancho Viejo Boulevard Bike Lanes (Shoulders): Widen from NM 14 to Avenida del Sur to add bike lanes.	Santa Fe County	Medium (\$1.0M) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists		
18	Bishop Lodge Road bicycle, pedestrian, ADA, and transit improvements.	Santa Fe County	High (\$4M) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians		

⁴⁷ Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemtpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

⁴⁸ Santa Fe 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan, https://santafemtpo.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/Santa-Fe-MTP_FINAL_111621-low-res.pdf

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
					Bicyclists		
19	Agua Fria Road/Henry Lynch Street Intersection Roundabout-Study.	City/Santa Fe County	Low (\$130,000) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads	Intersections		
20	St. Francis Street Lights: Between W. San Mateo and Cerrillos.	NMDOT	Low-Medium (\$500K) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads	Pedestrians		
21	Rufina Street/Lopez Lane Intersection Improvements: Pedestrian improvements, striping, signage, reconfigure medians.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.8M) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads	Pedestrians Intersections		
22	Beckner Road/Richards Avenue Intersection Improvements: Pedestrian improvements, striping, signage.	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.0M) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads	Pedestrians Intersections		
23	Tesuque Village Road Bike Lanes: Extend bike lanes from the Tesuque Pueblo Fire Department to the Pueblo of Tesuque boundary.	Santa Fe County	High (\$1.65M) ⁴⁸	Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists		
24	Acequia Trail Extension (Otowi to La Cieneguita):	City of Santa Fe	High (\$3 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
26	Buckman Road Bike and Pedestrian Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.25 M)	Safe Roads	Pedestrians		

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
27	Cerrillos – Sandoval Intersection Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.7 M)	Safe Users Safe Roads Safe Users	Bicyclists Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists		
28	Calle Po Ae Pi Extension	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.5 M)	Safe Roads			
29	Delgado St - SF River Bridge Replacement	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.0 M)	Safe Roads			
30	South Capital Area Road Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.5 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users			
31	Paseo de Peralta - SF River Bridge Rehab	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.5 M)	Safe Roads			
32	Bicycle & Pedestrian Wayfinding System	City of Santa Fe	Med (\$0.4 M)	Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
33	Cerro Gordo Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$6.0 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
34	West Alameda St. Drainage/bike lanes	City of Santa Fe	High (\$9.4 M)	Safe Roads	Bicyclists		
35	Transit Fixed Route Vehicle Replacement	City of Santa Fe	High (\$5.3 M)	Safe Vehicles			

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
36	Arroyo De Los Chamisos Crossing	City of Santa Fe	High (\$11.8 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	All		
37	St. Michael's Drive Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$23.0 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	All		
38	San Felipe Pedestrian and Bicycle Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$1.6 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
40	Bishop's Lodge Road Reconstruction	City of Santa Fe	High (\$10.2 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	All		
41	Rufina St & Lopez Lane Intersection Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.5 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Intersections Pedestrians Bicyclists		
42	Cerrillos Phase III Ped and Bike Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$5.0 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
43	New Entrance Road Regional Airport	City of Santa Fe	High (\$9.0 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	All		

Regional Safety Priorities

Legend:  = Equity Area  = Short Time Frame  = Medium Time Frame  = Long Time Frame

Rank	Project Name and Description	Lead Agency	Cost (Low, Medium, High)	Safe System Element	Emphasis Area	Equity	Time Frame
44	Lopez Lane Bicycle & Pedestrian Improvements	City of Santa Fe	High (\$2.5 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		
45	US-285 Frontage Road Corridor Study through the Pueblo of Tesuque.	NMDOT, Pueblo of Tesuque, SFMPO	Low (\$0.2 M)	Safe Roads Safe Users	Pedestrians Bicyclists		

Appendices

DRAFT

Regional Crash Trees

Roadway Departure Crashes

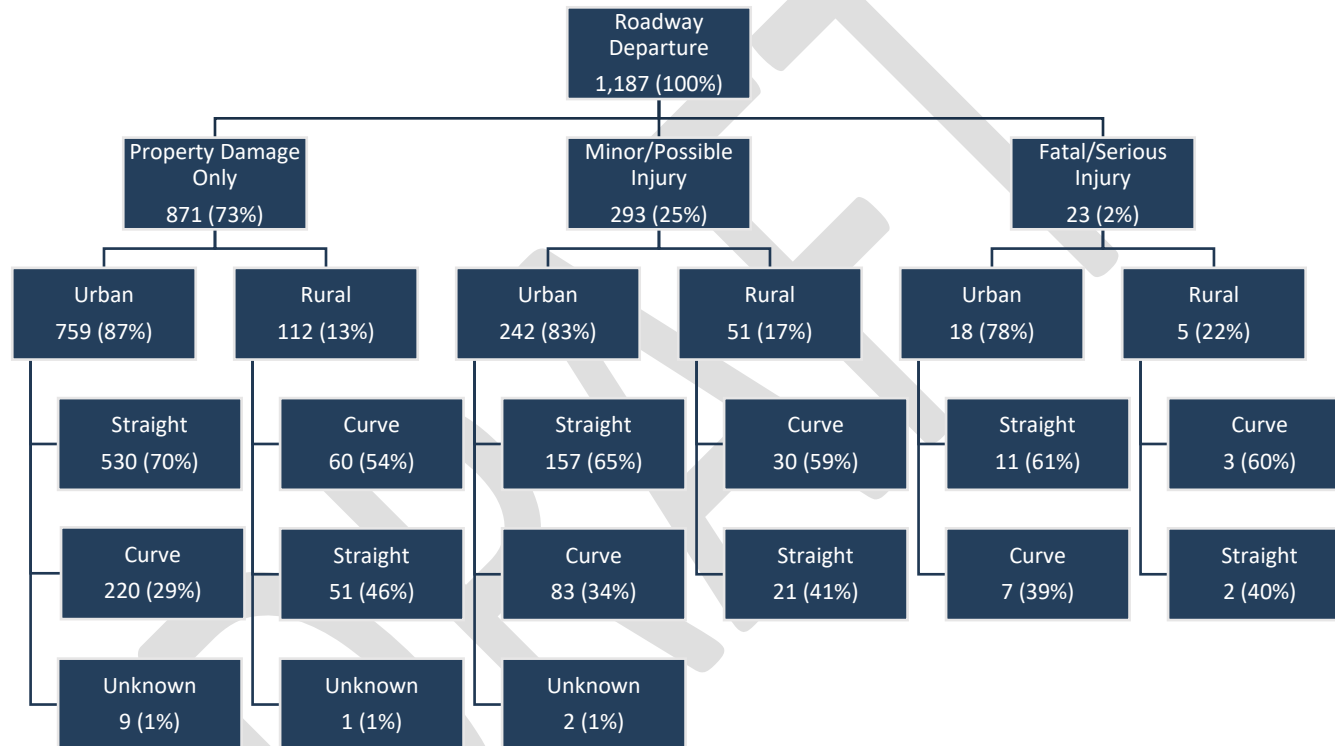


Figure 35. Roadway Departure Fatal and Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The crash tree shown in Figure 35 shows that of the total number of roadway departure crashes on the local roads in the Santa Fe region, 23 resulted in a fatality or serious injury and 290 resulted in a possible injury. Over 80 percent of these crashes occurred on urban roads, of which 35 percent involved curves. Nearly 60 percent of the fatal, serious injury, and possible injury roadway departure-related crashes involved curves on the rural local roads in the region. A review of the crash data indicates a majority of the roadway departure crashes occurred during dark conditions.

Distracted Driving Crashes

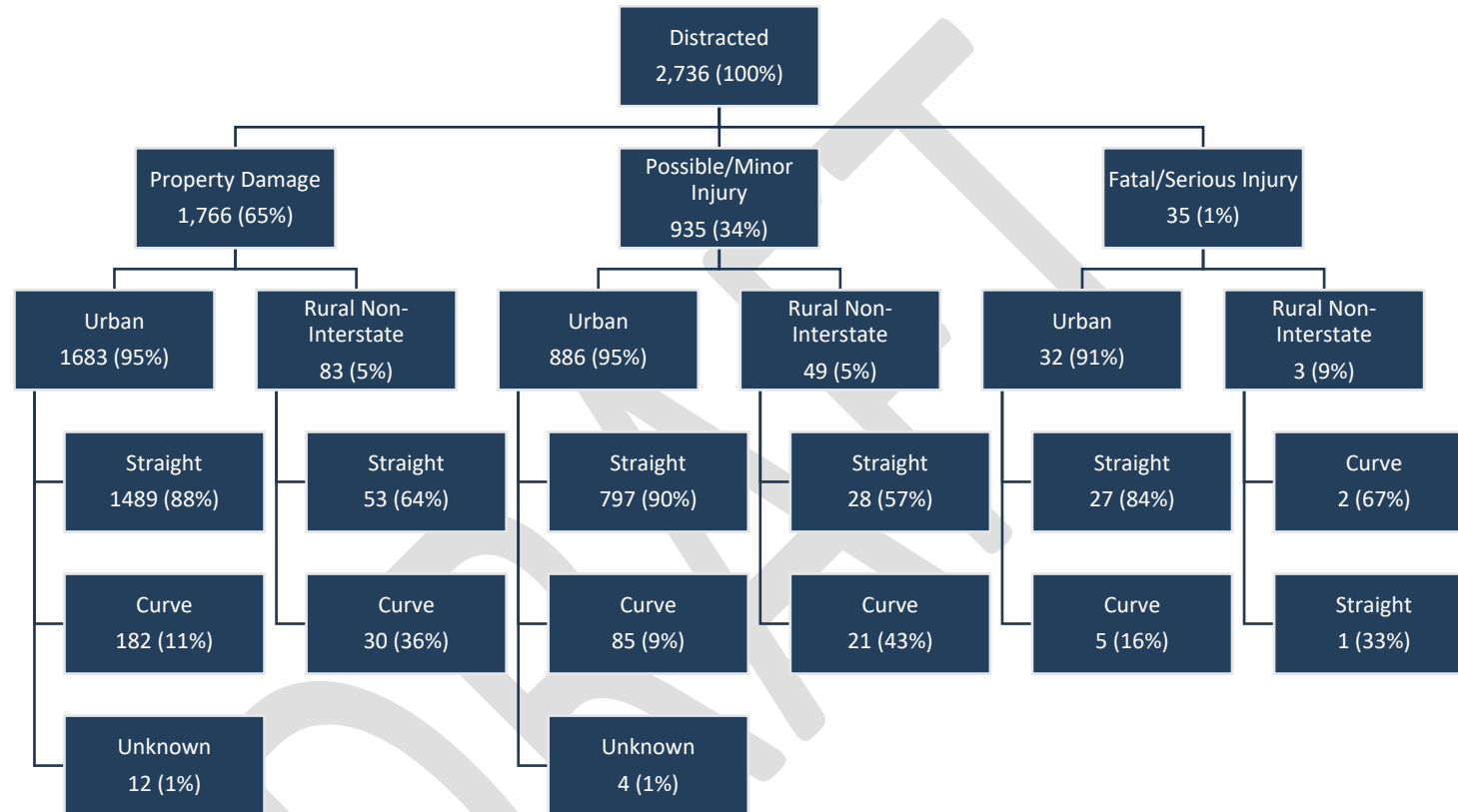


Figure 36. Distracted Driving Fatal and Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The distracted driving crash tree shown in Figure 36 reflects the crashes from NMDOT's SAMS database that are listed as driver inattention, disregarding traffic signal, or passed stop sign. Of the total number of distracted driving crashes on the local roads in the Santa Fe region, 35 resulted in a fatal and serious injury crash, and 935 resulted in possible injury. These crashes primarily occurred on urban local streets and roads, with the majority on straight streets and roads. Distracted driving is a factor on rural roads in the region. A review of the crash data indicates that many of the crashes involving distracted driving occur during daylight conditions.

Impaired Driving Crashes

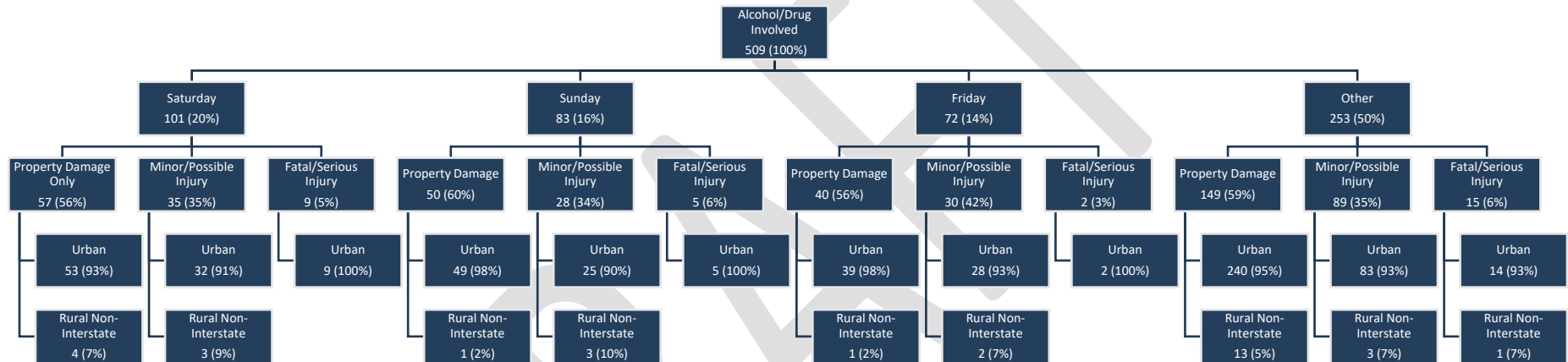
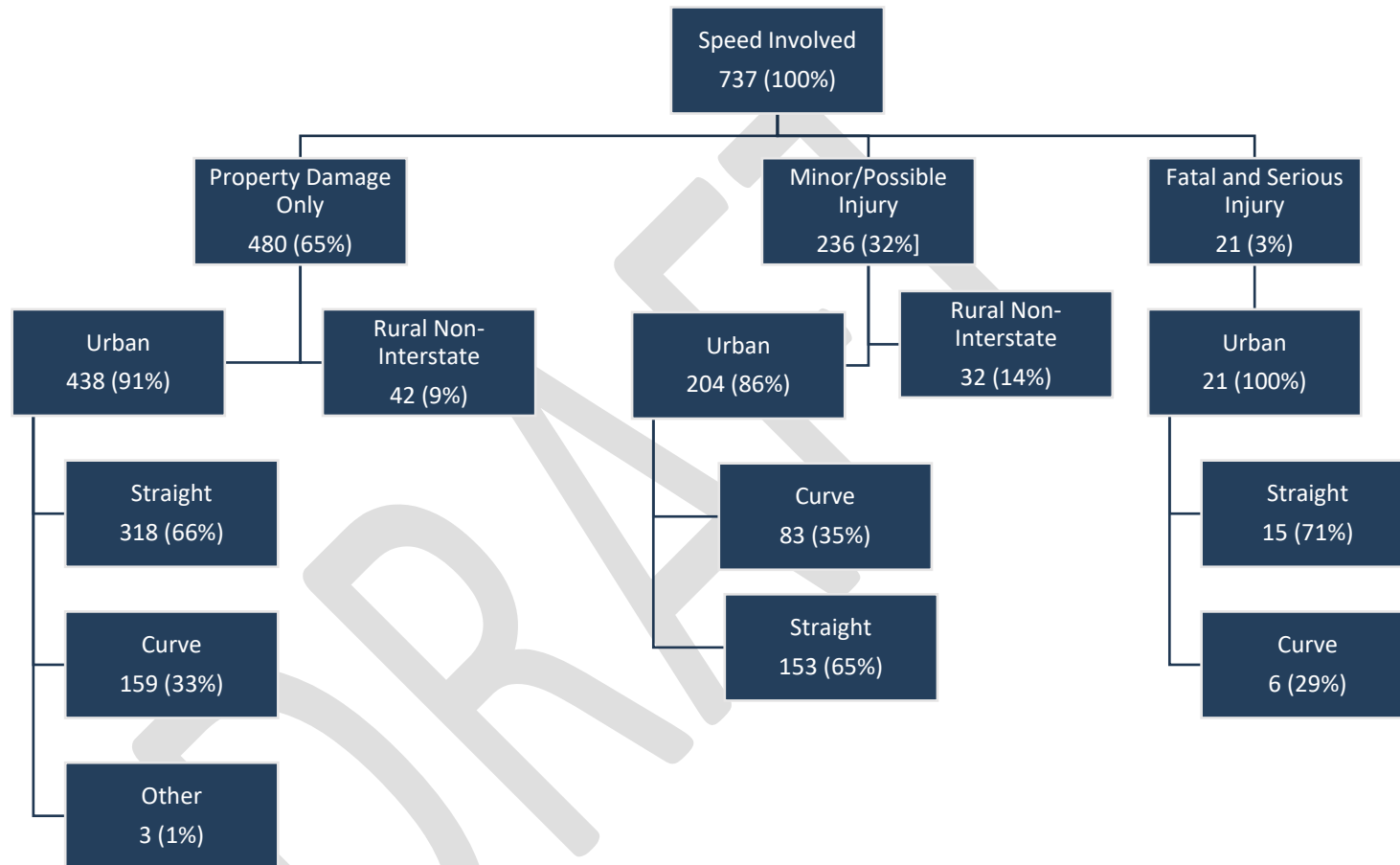


Figure 37. Impaired Driving Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The impaired driving crash tree shown in Figure 37 indicates those crashes in the Santa Fe region that have alcohol or drugs identified in the SAMS database as a factor in the cause of the crash. Approximately 50 percent of the total impaired driving crashes occur on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. On these three days of the week, all of the fatal and serious injury crashes occurred on the urban local roads in the region. A review of the data indicates that the largest number of impaired driving crashes occurred during dark conditions.

Figure 38. Speeding-Related Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)



Speeding/Aggressive Driving Related Crashes

The crash tree shown in Figure 38 reflects the crashes involving speeding and aggressive driving on local roads in the Santa Fe region. Of the total number of speed-related crashes, 21 resulted in a fatal or serious injury and 236 resulted in a possible injury. All of the fatal and serious injury crashes and a majority of those that resulted in a possible injury occurred on urban roads in the region. Of these crashes, 40 percent involved curves.

Older Driver Involved Crashes

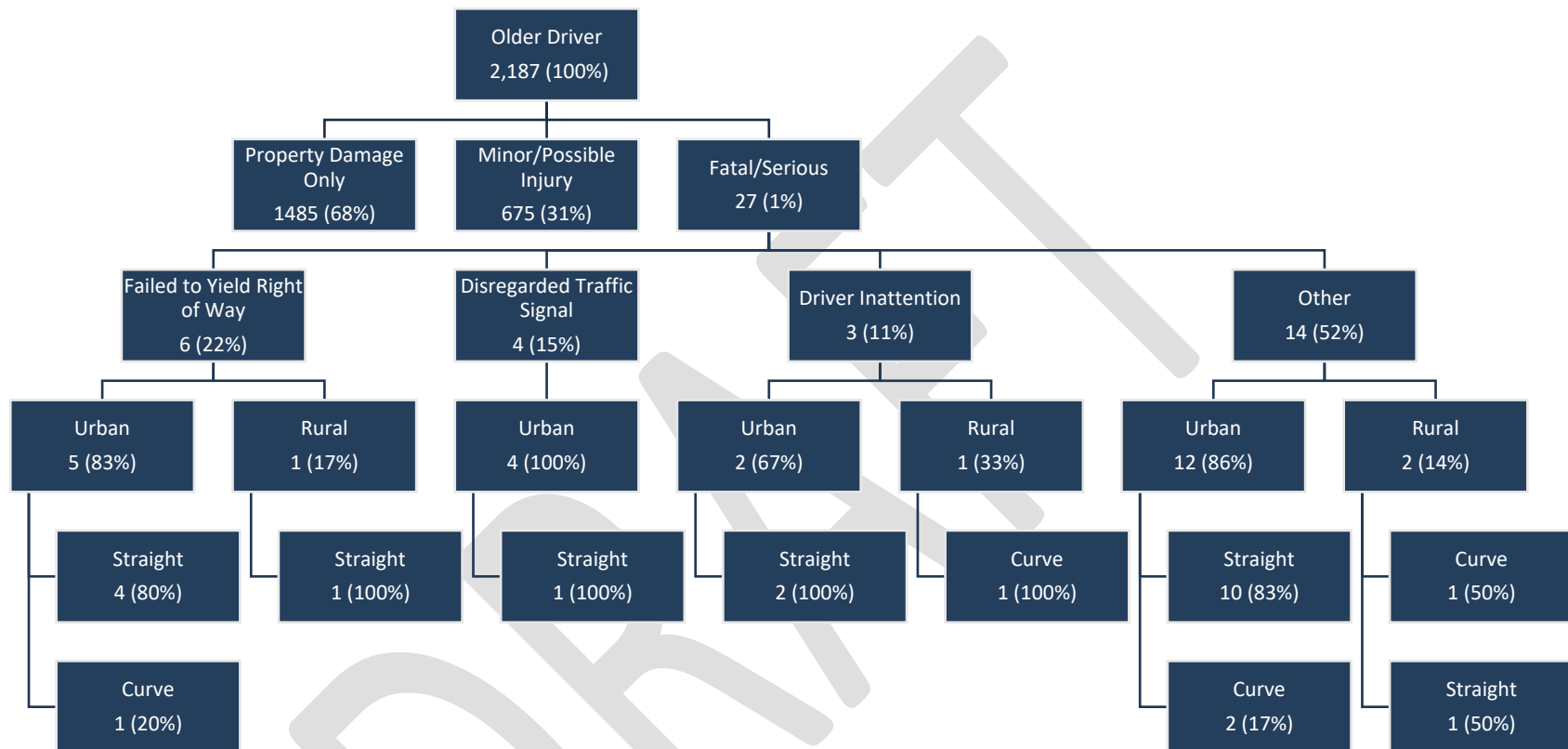


Figure 39. Older Driver-Involved Fatal and Injury Crashes, Detailed Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The crash tree shown in Figure 39 indicates that of the total number of crashes involving older drivers (65 years of age and older), 27 resulted in a fatality or serious injury and 675 resulted in a possible injury. Three primary factors related to the fatal and serious injury crashes involving older drivers are failure to yield the right of way, disregarded a traffic signal, and driver inattention. These crashes primarily occurred in urban areas. Figure 39 provides more information regarding older drivers involved in crashes resulting in a possible injury.

Older Driver Involved Crashes

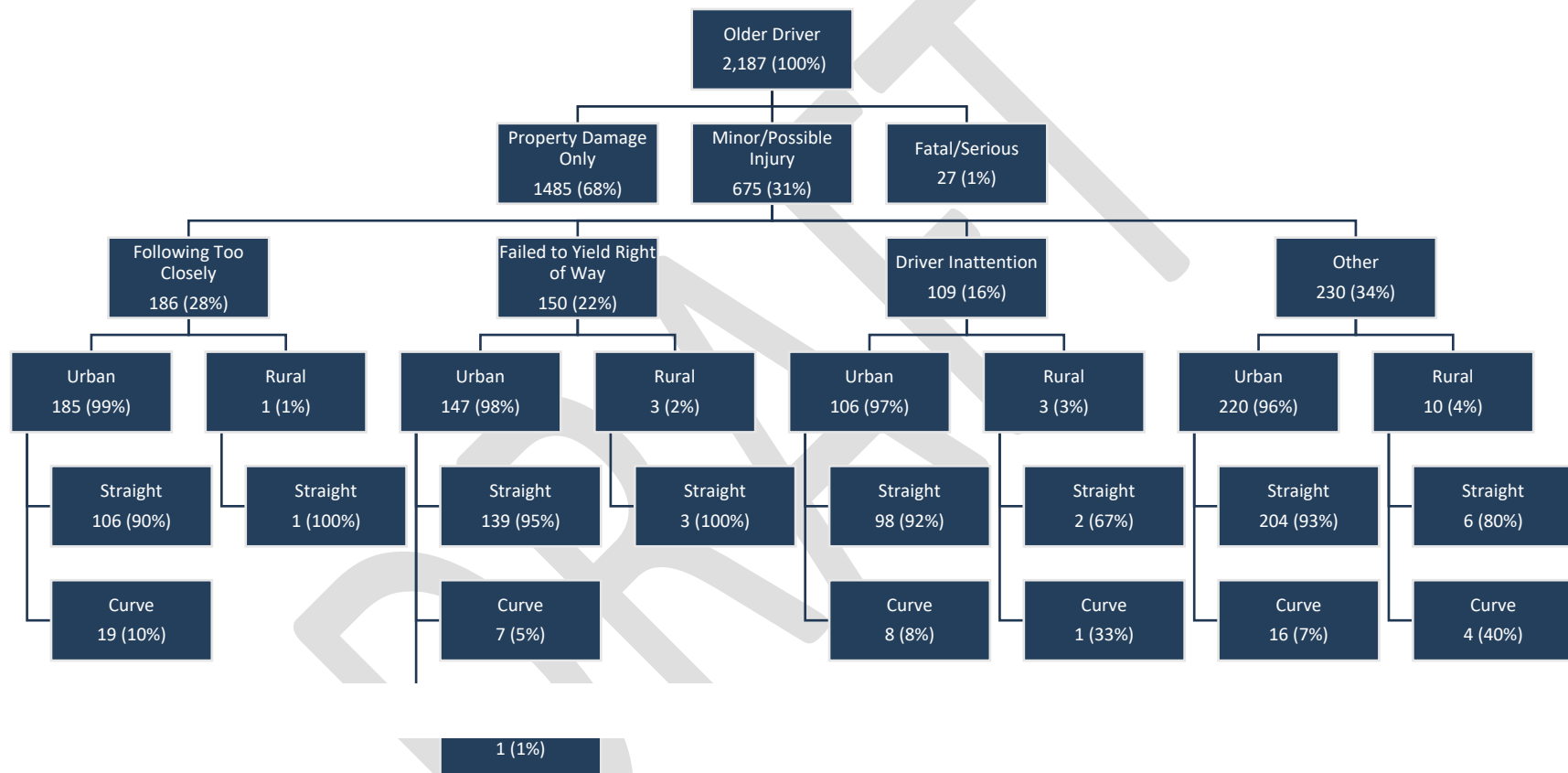


Figure 40. Older Driver-Involved Possible Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The crash tree shown in Figure 40 indicates that of the total number of crashes involving older drivers (65 years of age and older), 675 resulted in a possible injury. Three primary factors related to these crashes are following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention. These occurred on urban local roads in the region. Curves are a factor in these crashes.

Younger Driver-Involved Crashes

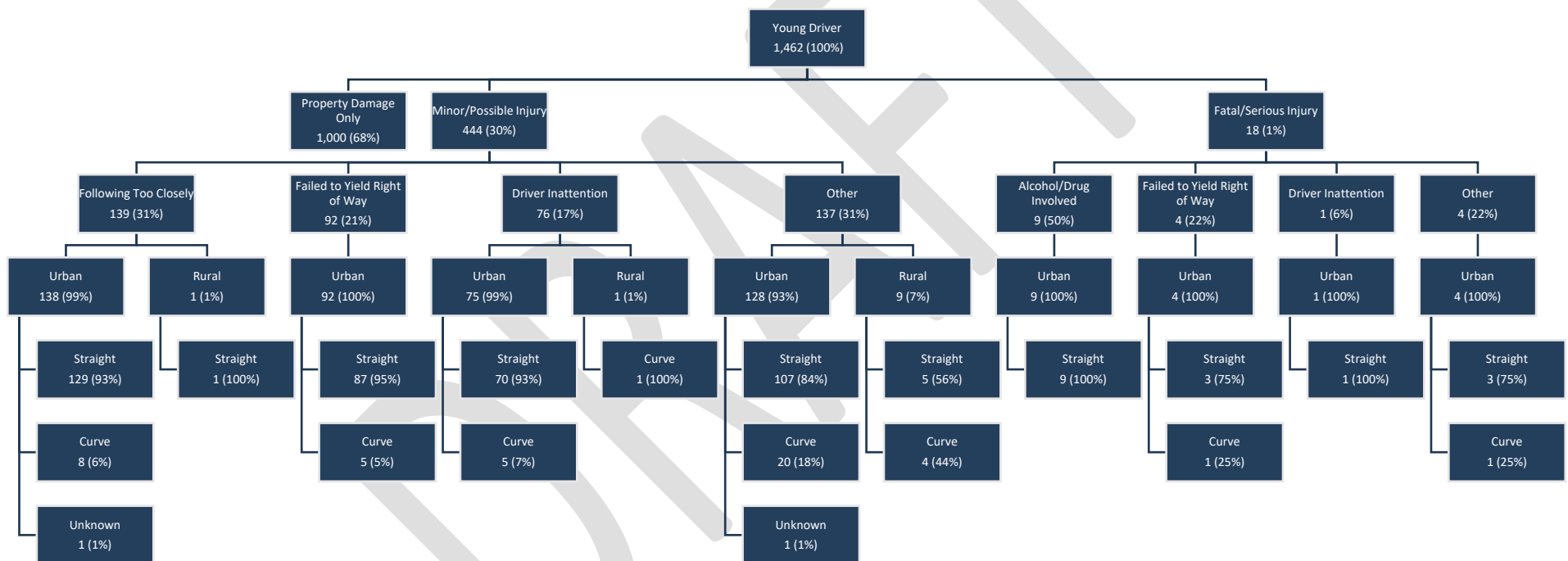


Figure 41. Younger Driver-Involved Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The crash tree shown in Figure 41 indicates that of total number of crashes involving younger drivers, 18 resulted in a fatality or serious injury and 444 resulted in a possible injury. Alcohol or drug involvement represents 50 percent (9) of the fatal and serious injury crashes involving younger drivers in the region and all of these occurred on urban local roads. Other factors related to these younger drivers are following too closely, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention in urban areas. Although most of the crashes occurred on straight streets and roads, curves are a factor in almost 10 percent of all of the injury crashes involving younger drivers.

Pedestrian-Involved Crashes

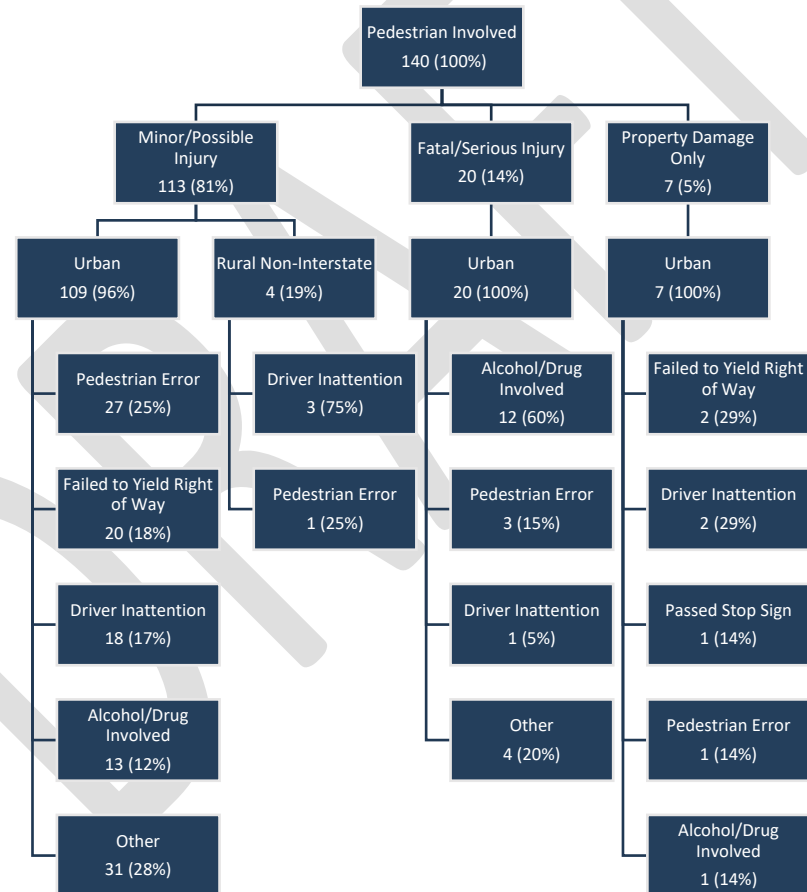


Figure 42. Graphic. Pedestrian -Involved Crashes, 2015-2019.

The crash tree shown in Figure 42 indicates that 140 total crashes on local roads in the region involved pedestrians. Of these, 20 resulted in a fatality or serious injury and 113 resulted in a possible injury. These crashes occurred primarily on urban roads. Alcohol and drugs were a factor in 60 percent of the fatal and serious injury crashes. Pedestrian error, failure to yield the right of way, and driver inattention are the primary factors in pedestrian-involved crashes.

Bicyclist-Involved Crashes

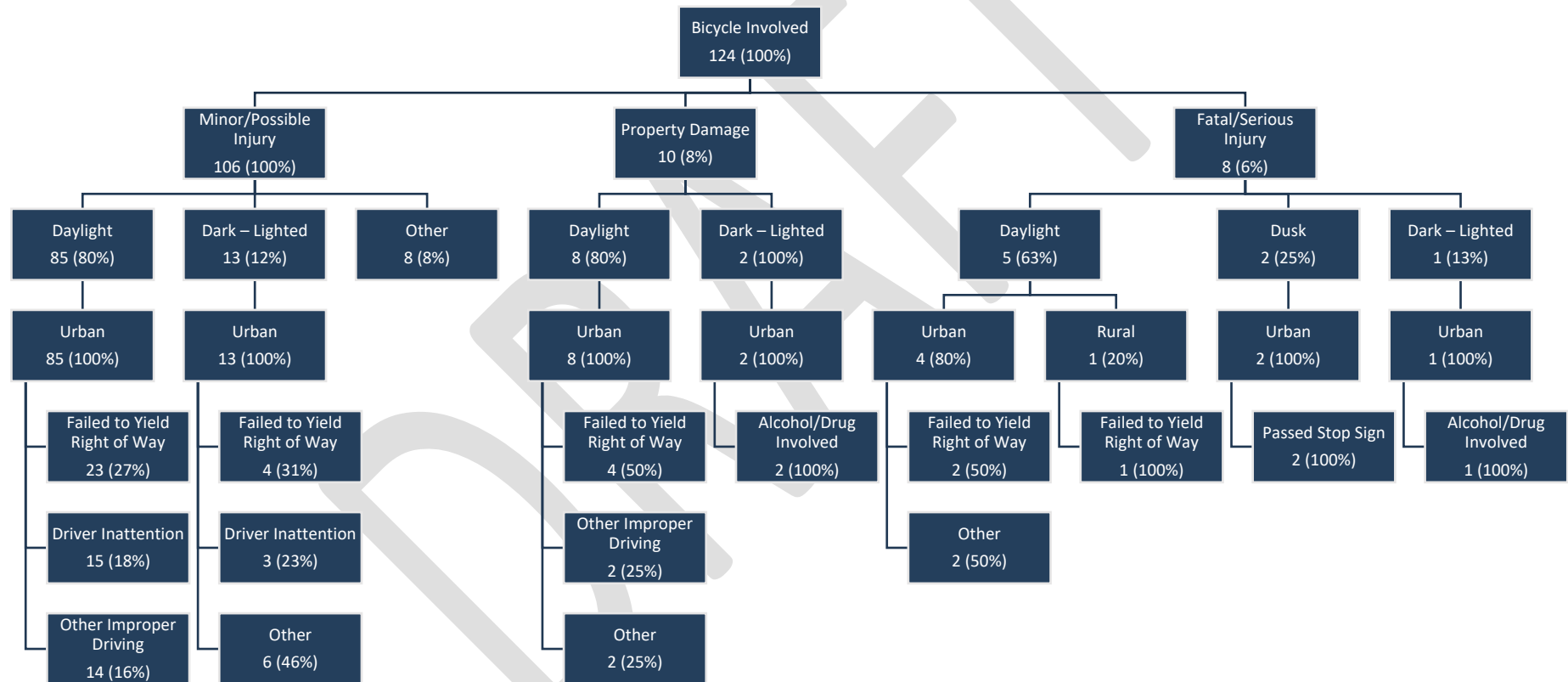
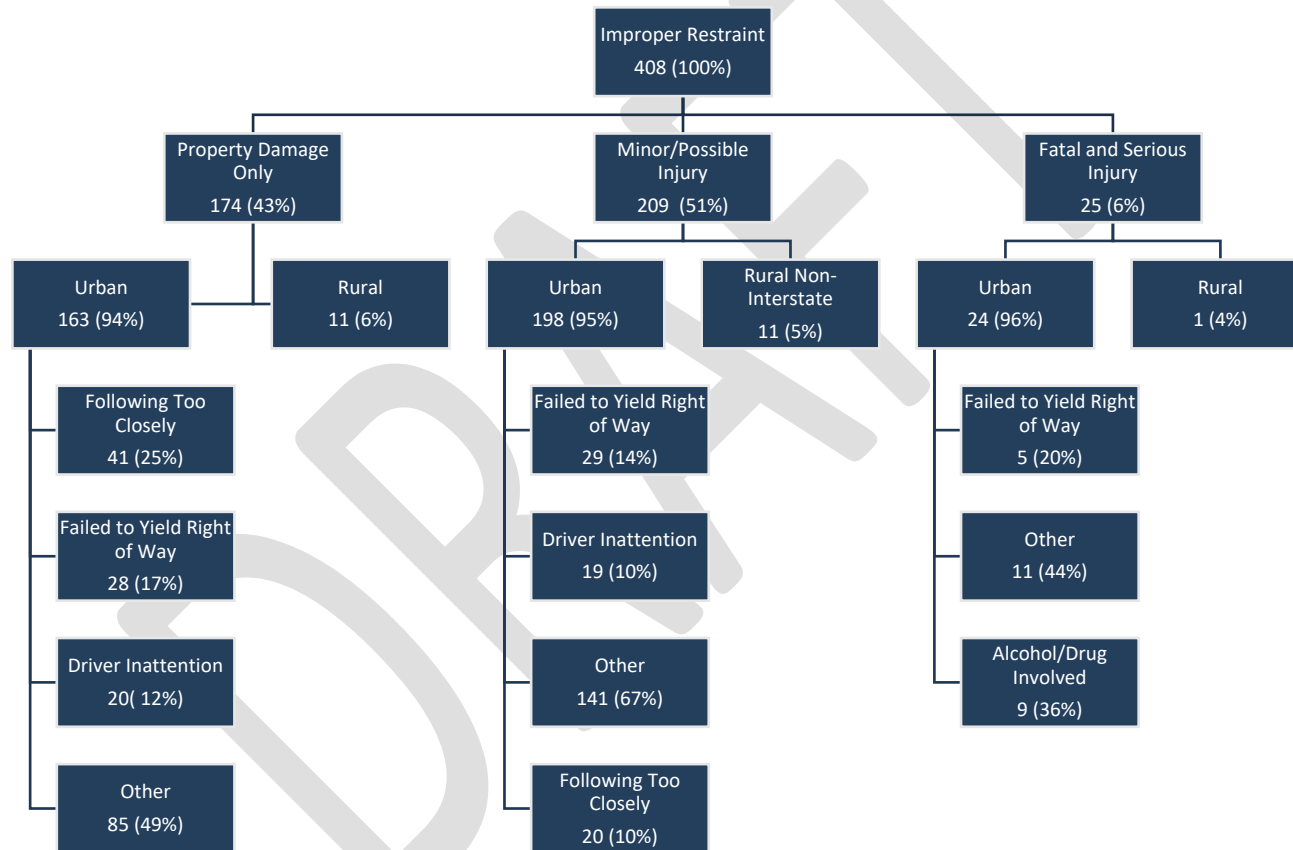


Figure 43. Graphic. Bicycle-involved crashes 2015-2019

The crash tree shown in Figure 43 indicates that of the total number of bicycle-involved crashes, eight resulted in a fatality and serious injury and 106 resulted in a possible injury. All of these crashes except for 1 occurred on urban local roads. The majority of these occurred during daylight conditions. Failure to yield the right of way is a common factor in these crashes.

Improper Restraint Use in Crashes

Figure 44. Graphic. Improper Restraint Use in Crashes, 2015-2019



The crash tree shown in Figure 44 shows the distribution of crashes involving the improper use of vehicle restraints. Although not an emphasis area for the LRSP, improper use of vehicle restraints contributes to 23 percent of the fatal and serious injury crashes in the Santa Fe region. Of the total number of crashes involving improper restraint use by the vehicle occupant, 25 crashes resulted in a fatal and serious injury and 209 crashes in a possible injury. These primarily occurred on urban local roads within the region. Other

contributing factors in these crashes include failure to yield the right of way, following too closely, and alcohol or drug involvement. A review of the data indicates that over one-quarter of these drivers were aged 65 or over. Over 50 percent of the fatal and injury crashes with a restraint not used occurred during daylight conditions.

Motorcycle-Involved Crashes

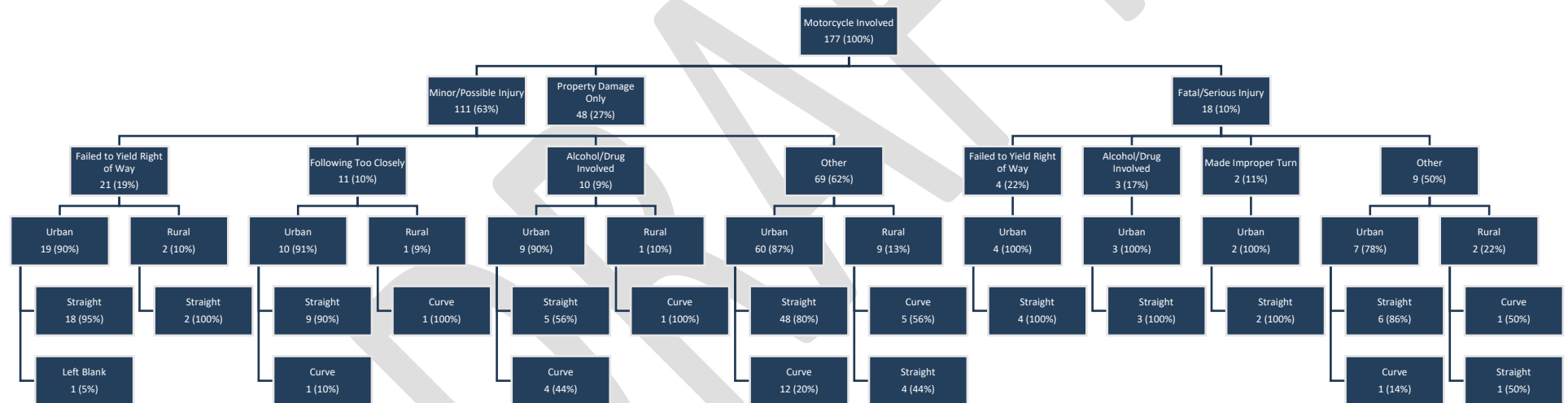


Figure 45. Motorcycle-Involved Fatal and Injury Crashes, 2015-2019 (Source: NMDOT, 2021)

The crash tree shown in Figure 45 represents crashes involving motorcycles on local roads. Although not a LRSP emphasis area, addressing motorcycle crashes in combination with other emphasis areas can result in reductions of fatalities and serious injuries. Of the total number of motorcycle-involved crashes, 18 resulted in a fatality and serious injury and 111 resulted in a possible injury. These crashes are primarily in urban areas and on straight sections of streets and roads. Failure to yield right of way, alcohol or drug involvement, and making an improper turn are common factors in these crashes.

High Injury Network (HIN)

Table 5. High Injury Network (HIN), Source: NMDOT, 2022

HIN Route	Length	K Crashes	A Crashes	B Crashes	% of Locality KA Crashes	% of Locality KAB Crashes	% of Locality Miles
AGUA FRIA RD	4.01	0	2	24	1.83%	3.59%	0.24%
AGUA FRIA ST	3.62	0	2	23	1.83%	3.45%	0.22%
AIRPORT RD	3.06	3	10	62	11.93%	10.36%	0.18%
ALAMEDA FRONTAGE RD	0.49	0	0	2	0.00%	0.28%	0.03%
ALTA VISTA ST	0.89	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%
AVENIDA DE AMISTAD	1.64	0	0	2	0.00%	0.28%	0.10%
AVENIDA VISTA GRANDE	4.42	0	0	3	0.00%	0.41%	0.27%
BACA ST	0.56	0	1	2	0.92%	0.41%	0.03%
BUCKMAN RD	1.71	0	0	2	0.00%	0.28%	0.10%
CALLE ATAJO	1.07	0	0	4	0.00%	0.55%	0.06%
CAMINO ALIRE	0.41	0	0	6	0.00%	0.83%	0.02%
CAMINO CAPILLA VIEJA	1.44	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%
CAMINO CARLOS REY	1.88	2	2	10	3.67%	1.93%	0.11%

SANTA FE METROPOLITAN REGION LOCAL ROAD SAFETY PLAN

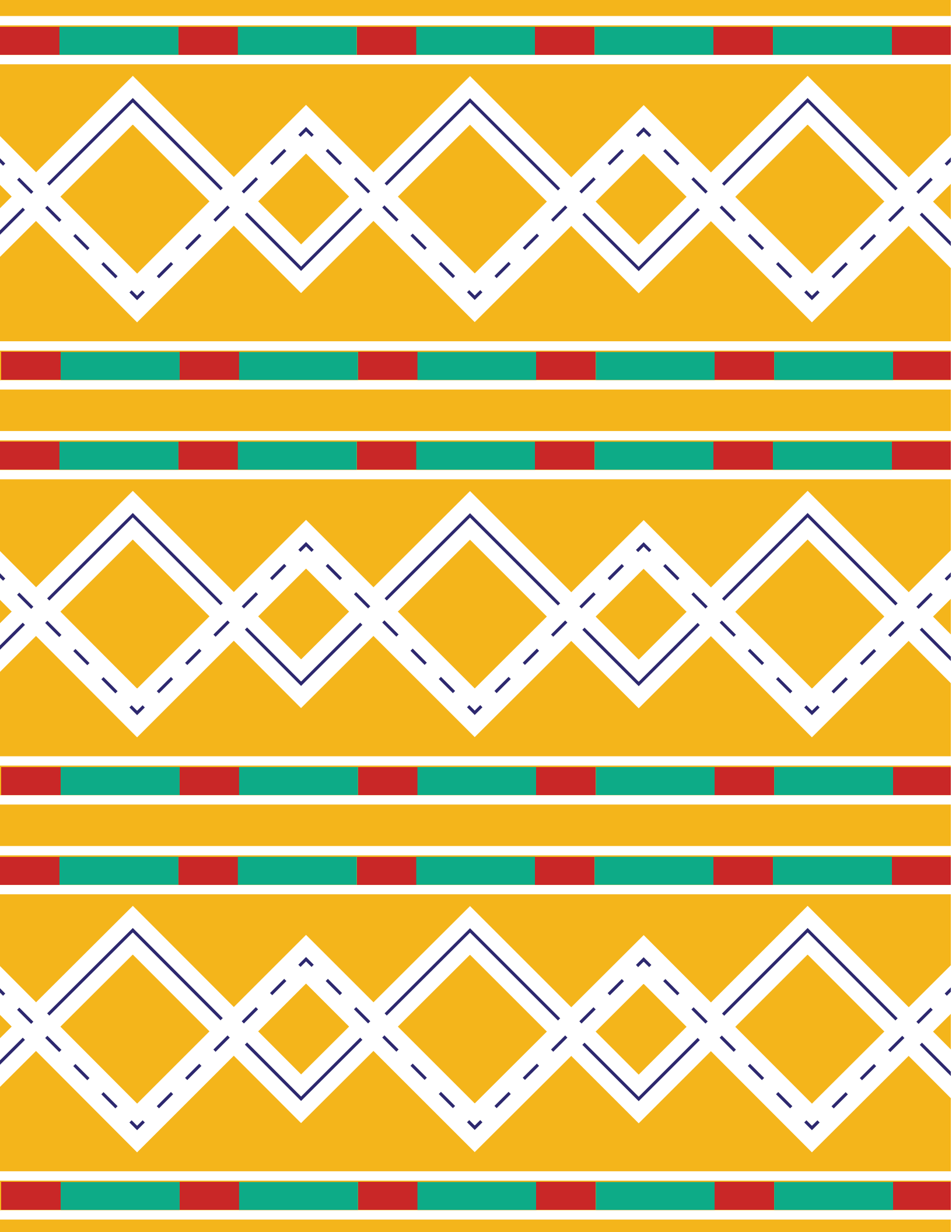
HIN Route	Length	K Crashes	A Crashes	B Crashes	% of Locality KA Crashes	% of Locality KAB Crashes	% of Locality Miles
CAMINO DE LA FAMILIA	0.08	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
CAMINO LA TIERRA	4.55	0	2	4	1.83%	0.83%	0.27%
CERRILLOS RD	5.92	10	20	121	27.52%	20.86%	0.36%
COUNTRY CLUB RD	0.76	0	2	5	1.83%	0.97%	0.05%
DON GASPAR AVE	1.95	0	0	4	0.00%	0.55%	0.12%
E CORDOVA RD	0.44	0	0	2	0.00%	0.28%	0.03%
E PALACE AVE	1.05	0	0	2	0.00%	0.28%	0.06%
FIFTH ST	0.96	0	0	4	0.00%	0.55%	0.06%
GALISTEO ST	2.53	0	2	8	1.83%	1.38%	0.15%
HICKOX ST	0.62	0	1	3	0.92%	0.55%	0.04%
HOPEWELL ST	0.50	0	1	2	0.92%	0.41%	0.03%
JAGUAR DR	3.02	0	1	8	0.92%	1.24%	0.18%
JAMES AVE	0.18	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
JORGENSEN LN	0.16	1	0	1	0.92%	0.28%	0.01%
LLANO ST	0.52	0	1	11	0.92%	1.66%	0.03%
LOPEZ LN	1.09	0	2	3	1.83%	0.69%	0.07%
LOS PINOS RD	4.47	0	0	8	0.00%	1.10%	0.27%
N GUADALUPE ST	0.73	0	1	5	0.92%	0.83%	0.04%
OLD PECOS TRL (N)	1.60	0	2	7	1.83%	1.24%	0.10%

SANTA FE METROPOLITAN REGION LOCAL ROAD SAFETY PLAN

HIN Route	Length	K Crashes	A Crashes	B Crashes	% of Locality KA Crashes	% of Locality KAB Crashes	% of Locality Miles
OLD PECOS TRL (S)	1.97	0	3	14	2.75%	2.35%	0.12%
OLD SANTA FE TRL	10.70	0	0	10	0.00%	1.38%	0.64%
PACHECO ST	0.91	1	0	11	0.92%	1.66%	0.05%
PASEO DE PERALTA	1.92	1	3	14	3.67%	2.49%	0.12%
PASEO DEL SOL	1.22	0	1	5	0.92%	0.83%	0.07%
PASEO DEL SOL WEST	1.03	0	0	8	0.00%	1.10%	0.06%
PASEO NOPAL	0.05	0	0	1	0.00%	0.14%	0.00%
RABBIT RD	4.62	0	1	4	0.92%	0.69%	0.28%
RICHARDS AVE	2.33	1	2	22	2.75%	3.45%	0.14%
RODEO RD	5.00	1	4	38	4.59%	5.94%	0.30%
RUFINA ST	2.72	0	2	9	1.83%	1.52%	0.16%
S GUADALUPE ST	0.58	1	1	6	1.83%	1.10%	0.03%
S PACHECO ST	0.36	1	0	13	0.92%	1.93%	0.02%
SAINT MICHAELS DR	2.34	2	6	48	7.34%	7.73%	0.14%
SAN FELIPE RD	0.35	0	2	4	1.83%	0.83%	0.02%
SANDOVAL ST	0.50	1	0	3	0.92%	0.55%	0.03%
SAWMILL RD	0.71	0	1	9	0.92%	1.38%	0.04%
SECOND ST	0.42	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%
SILER RD	0.63	1	3	17	3.67%	2.90%	0.04%

SANTA FE METROPOLITAN REGION LOCAL ROAD SAFETY PLAN

HIN Route	Length	K Crashes	A Crashes	B Crashes	% of Locality KA Crashes	% of Locality KAB Crashes	% of Locality Miles
SIRINGO RD	3.62	0	2	18	1.83%	2.76%	0.22%
SOUTH MEADOWS RD	2.41	0	3	12	2.75%	2.07%	0.14%
W ALAMEDA ST	5.25	1	6	20	6.42%	3.73%	0.32%
W CORDOVA RD	0.86	0	1	4	0.92%	0.69%	0.05%
W MANHATTAN AVE	0.76	0	0	1	0.00%	0.14%	0.05%
W PALACE AVE	0.17	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
W SAN FRANCISCO ST	0.77	1	0	3	0.92%	0.55%	0.05%
W SAN MATEO RD	1.27	0	0	5	0.00%	0.69%	0.08%
W ZIA RD	2.38	0	2	13	1.83%	2.07%	0.14%
YUCCA ST	1.36	0	2	4	1.83%	0.83%	0.08%
ZAFARANO DR	0.79	0	3	18	2.75%	2.90%	0.05%





Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



Santa Fe MPO Staff Report

Technical Coordinating Committee: August 22, 2022

Transportation Policy Board: August 25, 2022

Matter of Approval: Approval of 2022-2027 TIP Amendment 4

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Approval of the FFY 2022-2027 TIP Amendment 4 via this Self-Certificate formally adopting the amendment.

Background:

Formal amendments to the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) occur every quarter for additions of new projects to the TIP or significant project changes. Amendment 4 to the 2022-2027 TIP is following the below schedule:

SFMPO - Call for Amendment Proposals	7/01/2022
SFMPO – Deadline for Submittal of Amendment Proposals	7/20/2022
SFMPO – TCC Amendment Review	7/25/2022
SFMPO – Release for Public Review	7/28/2022
SFMPO – Close of 15 Day Public Review	8/11/2022
SFMPO – TCC Review and Public Comment and Recommendation	8/22/2022
SFMP – TPB Public Hearing and Approval	8/25/2022

No public comment was received during the 15 day Public Review period.

The proposed amendments are:

TIP ID	Agency	DOC	Project Title	Type	Change
S100640	Santa Fe County	22-04	Arroyo Hondo Segment 3	Bicycle and Pedestrian (28)	\$278,380 additional CMAQ funds awarded due to construction cost increases. Total cost is now \$1,955,249.
S100780	Santa Fe County	22-04	Rail Trail - Spur Ranch Road to 285	Bicycle and Pedestrian (28)	\$847,681 In American Rescue Plan Funds allocated to construct the Rail Trail from Spur Ranch Road in Eldorado to 285.

The next call for formal amendments will be October 3, 2022 through October 29, 2022.



Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization



MPO SELF-CERTIFICATION

Amendment 4 to the FFY 2022-2027 TIP Approved on August 25th, 2022 by the Santa Fe MPO Transportation Policy Board

In accordance with 23 U.S.C. 450.334, the New Mexico Department of Transportation (NMDOT), and the Santa Fe Metropolitan Planning Organization (SFMPO) for the Santa Fe urbanized area hereby certify that the transportation planning process, specifically Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) Amendment 4 meets the Performance-Based Planning and Programming (PBPP) requirements established in 23 CFR 450.326(d), 49 CFR 625, and 49 CFR 630. The projects selected in the FFY 2022 – 2027 Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) were developed from the priorities outlined in the NMDOT Asset Management Plan, the New Mexico Strategic Highway Safety Plan, and the New Mexico Freight Plan; and from the priorities outlined in the Santa Fe Trails Transit Asset Management Plan, and the Santa Fe MPO 2020-2045 Metropolitan Transportation Plan and its formally adopted Master Plans.

The programmed projects included in this Amendment 4 to the TIP support the adopted Performance Targets of the Santa Fe MPO for Performance Measure 1 (Safety), Performance Measure 2 (State of Good Repair), Performance Measure 3 (System Performance), and Transit Asset Management. The TIP and each formal amendment were developed, reviewed and processed by the Santa Fe MPO in accordance with the Santa Fe MPO Public Participation Plan and the Santa Fe MPO Title VI Plan. The Santa Fe MPO also certifies that the transportation planning process is addressing the major issues in the metropolitan planning area and is being conducted in accordance with all applicable requirements of:

- (1) The fiscal constraint required in 23 C.F.R. 450;
- (2) 49 U.S.C. 5323(1), 23 U.S.C. 135, and 23 U.S.C. 450.220;
- (3) Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Title VI assurance executed by each State under 23 U.S.C. 324 and 29 U.S.C. 794;
- (4) Section 1101(b) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Pub. L. 105-178) regarding the involvement of Disadvantaged Business Enterprises in FHWA and FTA funded planning projects (Sec. 105(f), Pub. L. 97-424, 96 Stat. 2100; 49 CFR, Subtitle A, Part 26);
- (5) The provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327, as amended) and U. S. DOT implementing regulation;
- (6) The provision of 49 U.S.C. Part 20 regarding restrictions on influencing certain activities; and
- (7) Sections 174 and 176(c) and (d) of the Clean Air Act as amended (42 U.S.C. 7504, 7506(c) and (d)).

The projects and revisions that were part of the amendment are as follow:

PROPOSED PROJECTS TO BE AMENDED:

TIP ID	Agency	DOC	Project Title	Type	Change
S100640	Santa Fe County	22-04	Arroyo Hondo Segment 3	Bicycle and Pedestrian (28)	\$278,380 additional CMAQ funds awarded due to construction cost increases. Total cost is now \$1,955,249.
S100780	Santa Fe County	22-04	Rail Trail - Spur Ranch Road to 285	Bicycle and Pedestrian (28)	\$847,681 In American Rescue Plan Funds allocated to construct the Rail Trail from Spur Ranch Road in Eldorado to 285.

Hank Hughes, Chair- Santa Fe MPO TPB

Date
