



University Avenue Rehabilitation & Widening

Project No. Z632130000/0617003

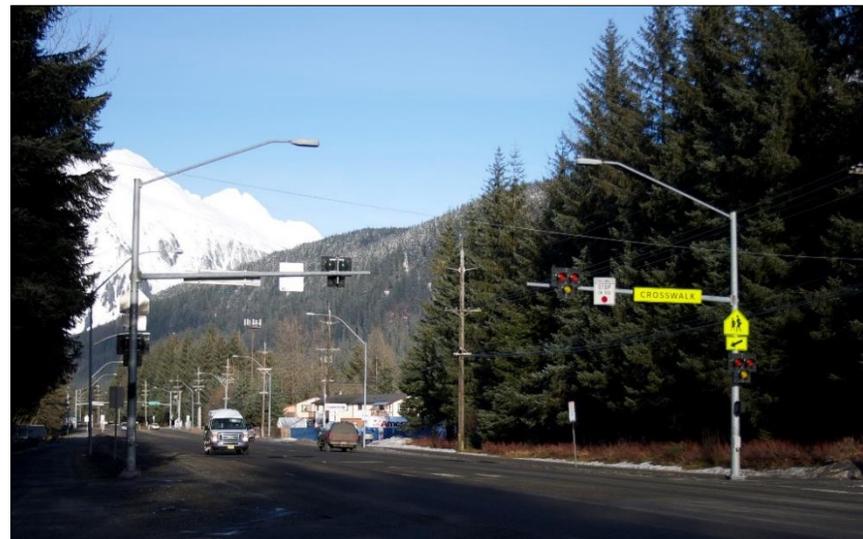
PEDESTRIAN HYBRID BEACONS

A pedestrian hybrid beacon (PHB), also known as a high-intensity activated crosswalk, is a pedestrian-activated signal mounted over the roadway and at the roadside. It is a three-faced signal with two red lenses side by side and a yellow face below the two red. The PHB acts as a signal that requires drivers to stop and allow pedestrians to cross busy, high-speed roads (such as University Avenue near Sandvik Street). The PHB also permits traffic to proceed after a pedestrian has crossed in a stop-and-go operation while the PHB is activated.



Adapted From:

http://www.pedbikesafe.org/PEDSAFE/cm_images/PedHyb3.jpg

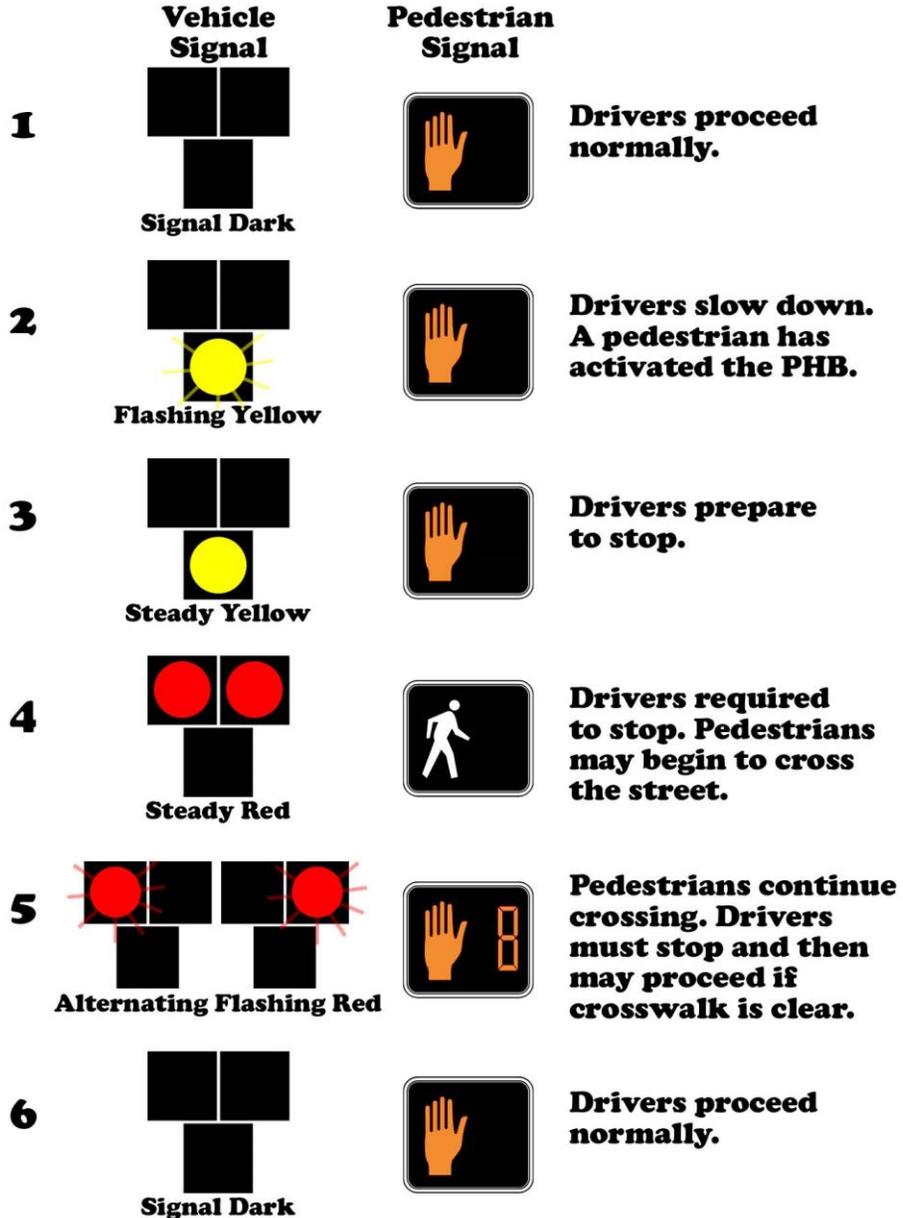


Examples of a PHB installed in Juneau, Alaska



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HOW DOES A PHB OPERATE?

A PHB is dark until activated. Once a pedestrian pushes the button, the PHB flashes yellow and then a steady yellow, indicating that drivers need to slow down and warning drivers of an upcoming red light. The steady red light requires drivers to stop. At this time, pedestrians will be given the “WALK” signal to cross the street.

The steady red light then turns to alternating flashing red lights as a countdown timer is shown for pedestrians to finish crossing the road. At this stage, vehicles are required to stop but may proceed through the crossing if it is clear of pedestrians. Once the PHB is dark, traffic may proceed normally until the PHB is activated again.

PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

On multi-lane, high-volume, high-speed roadways, marking crosswalks alone may not be appropriate for uncontrolled crossings. Studies have shown that drivers generally obey devices with red signals, such as a PHB, and that a high percentage of motorists yield to pedestrians when a PHB is activated. The installation of PHBs may reduce pedestrian crashes by up to 69%.