# Rural Road Safety Solutions



# **Rural Road Safety Workshop**







### **Rural Road Safety Solutions Workshop**

### **Course Agenda**

8:30-9:00	Sign-in
9:00-9:45	<ul> <li>Introducing the Issues</li> <li>Course Objective</li> <li>Present the need for safety</li> <li>Initiatives</li> </ul>
9:45-10:30	<ul> <li>Understanding the Problem</li> <li>Overview of 15 Critical Strategies (from the CHSP, SHSP)</li> <li>Specific Strategies for Engineers</li> </ul>
10:30-10:45	Break
10:45-12:00	<ul><li>Tools and Techniques</li><li>Identifying the Problem – via the tools</li></ul>
12:00-12:30	Lunch (catered in)
12:30-2:00	<ul> <li>Tools and Techniques (continued)</li> <li>Identifying the Solution – the techniques</li> </ul>
2:00-2:15	Break
2:15-3:30	Putting Safety into Practice

- Funding
- Stakeholder Involvement
- Foster a "Culture of Safety"
- Steps to get started: Policy Solutions County Comprehensive Highway Safety
- Case studies

### **Questions/Answers Session**



### Instructor(s)

Dave Engstrom, MnDOT (All workshops)
Dave Kopacz, FHWA (All workshops)
Karen Sprattler, SRF Consulting Group, Inc. (All workshops)
Sue Miller, Freeborn County (D7 and D6 workshops)
Wayne Fingalson, Wright County (D8 and D3 workshops)
Rick West, Otter Tail County (D4 and D2 workshops)
Wayne Sandberg, Washington County (Metro and D1 workshops)



**GREATER MN PROACTIVE SPECTRUM** 

NOTE: The Proactive Spectrum is not all inclusive of all safety strategies. Additional strategies may be appropriate for some roadways.



### **Rural Road Safety Solutions Workshop**

### **Technique Resources**

### **Pavement Markings**

Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University, *Treatments for Crashes on Rural Two-lane Highways in Texas Report 4048-2*, April 2002 http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/4048-2.pdf

### Lighting

NCHRP, 500. Volume 5: A Guide to Addressing Unsignalized Intersection Collisions. http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp\_rpt\_500v9.pdf

Agenet, Kenneth R. et. Al. *Development of Accident Reduction Factors. Research Report KTC-96-13.* Kentucky Transportation Center College of Engineering, June 1996 <u>http://www.its.pdx.edu/CRF/reports/Kentucky\_CRF.pdf</u>

U.S. Department of Transportation and Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Toolbox of Countermeasures and Their Potential Effectiveness to Make Intersections Safe*, April 2004, <u>http://www.ite.org/library/IntersectionSafety/toolbox.pdf</u>

### Signing

American Traffic Safety Devices Association, *Low Cost Local Road Safety Solutions*, Fredricksburg, VA, 2006, Volume 1, Number 1 http://www.atssa.com/galleries/default-file/LowCostLocalRoads.pdf

NCHRP, 500. Volume 5: A Guide to Addressing Unsignalized Intersection Collisions. http://onlinepubs.trb.org/onlinepubs/nchrp/nchrp\_rpt\_500v9.pdf

### **Sightline Improvements**

Minnesota Department of Transportation, Office of Traffic Engineering, *Traffic Safety Fundamentals Handbook*, April 2001 <u>http://www.dot.state.mn.us/trafficeng/otepubl/fundamentals/safetyfundamentals.pdf</u>





### **Rumble Strips**

American Traffic Safety Devices Association, *Low Cost Local Road Safety Solutions*, Fredricksburg, VA, 2006, Volume 1, Number 9 and 10 <u>http://www.atssa.com/galleries/default-file/LowCostLocalRoads.pdf</u>

### **Rumble StipEs**

American Traffic Safety Devices Association, *Low Cost Local Road Safety Solutions*, Fredricksburg, VA, 2006, Volume 1, Number 11 http://www.atssa.com/galleries/default-file/LowCostLocalRoads.pdf

### Safety Edge

Federal Highway Administration and U.S. Department of Transportation, *The Safety Edge: The Georgia Department of Transportation Experience Pavement Edge Treatment FHWA Publication No. FHWA-SA-05-004*, <u>http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway\_dept/docs/sa05004.pdf</u>

Federal Highway Administration and U.S. Department of Transportation, *The Safety Edge Pavement Edge Treatment FHWA Publication No. FHWA-SA-05-003*, http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/roadway\_dept/docs/sa05003.pdf

LTAP The Pennsylvania Local Roads Program. *Remedy for Pavement Edge Drop-offs from Resurfacing Projects, LTAP Technical Information Sheet #123*, Fall 2005 <a href="http://ftp.dot.state.pa.us/public/pdf/BPR\_PDF\_FILES/Documents/LTAP/TechSheets/TS\_123.pdf">http://ftp.dot.state.pa.us/public/pdf/BPR\_PDF\_FILES/Documents/LTAP/TechSheets/TS\_123.pdf</a>

### **Clear Zone Management**

Federal Highway Administration and U.S. Department of Transportation, *Desktop Reference for Crash Reduction Factors Report No. FHWA-SA-07-015*, September 2007 <u>http://www.transportation.org/sites/safetymanagement/docs/Desktop%20Reference%20C</u> <u>omplete.pdf</u>





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### **ITS Applications – Dynamic Speed Display Signs**

American Traffic Safety Devices Association, *Low Cost Local Road Safety Solutions*, Fredricksburg, VA, 2006, Volume 1, Number 5 <u>http://www.atssa.com/galleries/default-file/LowCostLocalRoads.pdf</u>

### **ITS Applications – Animal Detection Systems**

Huijser, Marcel, *Animal Detection Systems*, Montana State University Western Transportation Institute, http://www.coe.montana.edu/wti/wwwshare/Report%20animal%20detection%20systems

### **Shoulder Paving/Widening**

Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University, *Treatments for Crashes on Rural Two-lane Highways in Texas Report 4048-2*, April 2002 http://tti.tamu.edu/documents/4048-2.pdf

Federal Highway Administration and U.S. Department of Transportation, *Desktop Reference for Crash Reduction Factors Report No. FHWA-SA-07-015*, September 2007 <u>http://www.transportation.org/sites/safetymanagement/docs/Desktop%20Reference%20C</u> <u>omplete.pdf</u>

### **Turn-lane Treatments**

Agenet, Kenneth R. et. Al. *Development of Accident Reduction Factors. Research Report KTC-96-13*. Kentucky Transportation Center College of Engineering, June 1996 <a href="http://www.its.pdx.edu/CRF/reports/Kentucky\_CRF.pdf">http://www.its.pdx.edu/CRF/reports/Kentucky\_CRF.pdf</a>

U.S. Department of Transportation and Institute of Transportation Engineers, *Toolbox of Countermeasures and Their Potential Effectiveness to Make Intersections Safe*, April 2004, <u>http://www.ite.org/library/IntersectionSafety/toolbox.pdf</u>





### **Rural Road Safety Solutions Workshop**

### **Other Resources**

### "Room To Live" Video Clip

A FOX 9 news story by Trish Van Pilsum that underscores the important role of seat belts. Courtesy of the Minnesota Department of Public Safety. Available for free download at: <u>http://www.dps.state.mn.us/ots/</u>

### **Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts**

The Minnesota Office of Traffic Safety researchers annually produce *Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts*. This detailed report summarizes all sorts of information in regards to crashes: who, what, where, when and why. In addition, it breaks out information regarding the following: alcohol, seat belt use, motorcycles, trucks, pedestrians, bicycles, school buses and trains.

http://www.dps.state.mn.us/OTS/crashdata/crash\_facts.asp

### Minnesota Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) June 2007

http://www.dot.state.mn.us/trafficeng/safety/shsp/MinnesotaSHSPCover2007.pdf

### Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis (MnCMAT) Tool

The Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT) enables users to analyze crash data based on a number of attributes, including County, City and accident case number, just to name a few. The development of this graphical application provides Transportation Professional's with a powerful tool for grouping and analyzing crash data. This easy to use software produces a map with plotted crash locations, a series of charts and automated crash reports based to selected crash data. The software uses data filters to reduce the number selected incidents, allowing users to customize crash data searches to their requirements. <u>http://www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/res\_crash\_map\_tool.html</u>

### **MnDOT's Access Management Manual**

http://www.oim.dot.state.mn.us/access/





### MnDOT's 2007 Highway Safety Improvement Program

http://www.dot.state.mn.us/trafficeng/safety/hes/index.html

### **Toward Zero Deaths**

Toward Zero Deaths is a multi-agency partnership that includes representatives from the Minnesota Department of Transportation, Minnesota Department of Public Safety, Minnesota State Patrol, Federal Highway Administration, and the Center for Transportation Studies at the University of Minnesota. The goal is to raise awareness of traffic safety issues and to develop tools that can be used to reduce the number of deaths and injuries resulting from traffic accidents in Minnesota. <u>http://www.tzd.state.mn.us/</u>

### **Workshop Sponsors**

Local Road Research Board: <u>http://www.lrrb.org/</u>

Minnesota Department of Transportation: <u>http://www.dot.state.mn.us</u>





# Part 1-Introducing the Issues

### **Rural Safety Workshop**



Rural Safety Workshop Part 1 – Introducing the Issues



## Why are we concerned about highway safety?

- A. In the average lifetime of a driver or passenger, only 1 in 100 people will NEVER be involved in a crash
- B. Motor vehicle traffic crashes were the leading cause of death for the age group 2 through 34 (2004)
- C. Economic impact of traffic crashes is \$230 billion (2000)
- $\square$  D. All of the above







### Driver Behavior National traffic safety experience

### **Speed**

- Speed-related crashes cost approximately **\$40.4 billion** per year
- 86% of speed-related fatalities occurred on non-Interstate highways (2005)

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### Driver Behavior National traffic safety experience

#### **Seatbelts**

- A 35 mph crash with no seatbelt is equivalent to falling from a third-story window
- In 2006, the national seatbelt use was 81%





### Driver Behavior

### **Alcohol-Related crashes**

- 3 in 10 Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash in their lifetime
- There were 16,885 alcohol-related fatalities in 2005 (39% of total)
- 1 out of 139 licensed drivers were arrested for DWI (in 2004, 1.4 million nationwide)!!!

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### Driver Behavior

National traffic safety experience

### **Motorcycles**

- Motorcycle fatalities have increased 104% over the past decade while overall fatalities have increased only 4%
- Motorcyclists were 34 times more likely to die and 8 times more likely to be injured per VMT than other vehicle drivers (2004).

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### Other considerations National traffic safety experience

Approximately 25% of travel occurs during darkness, yet... 49% of fatalities occur at night

Daytime <u>Fatalities</u>	Standing of the state	Nighttime <u>Fatalities</u>
53%	Seatbelt use	36%
18%	Alcohol-involved	60%
21%	Speed-related	37%
39%	Single vehicle crash	62%
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### Lane departure National crash experience

- Of the 42,643 people killed on our nation's highways in 2003, 25,321 were lane departure fatalities (59 %)
- At this rate, a road departure fatality occurs every 21 minutes

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### Intersection Crashes National crash experience

- Intersection crashes account for more than 45% of all reported crashes and 21% of fatalities
- In 2004, 9096 intersection related fatalities occurred– a rate of more than one every hour







age-	Cost of Motor Vehicle Crashes
5	2006 - State of Minnesota

Category	Incidence	Cost Per Incident	Total Cost
Fatal Crashes	456	\$3,400,000	\$1,550,400,000
Severe Injury Crashes	1,528	\$280,000	\$427,840,000
Moderate Injury Crashes	7,111	\$63,000	\$477,993,000
Minor Injury Crashes	16,024	\$31,000	\$496,744,000
Property Damage Crashes	53,626	\$4,600	\$246,679,600
Total			\$3,169,656,600
		Per Capita:	\$614
Total Crashes	78,745		
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2006 Minnesota Crash Facts						
	<u>By Road Design</u>					
		Fatalities	Injuries			
	Two lane two way	326	14,332			
	Other divided highway	67	5,420			
	Freeway	52	4,309			
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### Speed

- Most commonly cited contributing factor in fatal crashes
- 151 fatalities and 5,940 persons injured in speed-related crashes

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### 2006 Minnesota Crash Facts

### **Seatbelts**

- 83% of MN motorists used their seatbelts
- 52% of occupant fatalities were not using seatbelts
- 27% of all occupant fatalities are vehicle ejections

### 2006 Minnesota Crash Facts

### **Alcohol-Related**

- 166 fatalities (34%), 3,501 injuries
- 80% are single vehicle crashes
- 41,842 DWI arrests in 2006
- 1 in 8 MN licensed drivers have 1 or more DWI arrest on record (493,059 total)

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### **Driver Inattention**

- # 1 cited factor in multiple vehicle crashes (25.3%)
- 75 people killed, 10,216 injured in inattentive driving crashes in 2006

### 2006 Minnesota Crash Facts

### **Young Drivers**

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### Teen drivers:

- 7% of licensed drivers
- 14% of crashes
- Drivers under 30:
- 40% of all traffic deaths 47% of all injuries

National Response
US Congress
SAFETEA-LU:
Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act:
A Legacy for Users
US DOT
Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
Physical environment
<ul> <li>Roadways, bridges, bikes, peds</li> </ul>
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA)
Human behavior
Vehicles
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### Minnesota Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

- The MN SHSP is the 2007 update to the 2004 MN CHSP (Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan)
- The MN SHSP is a cooperative effort by the MN Departments of Transportation and Public Safety
- VISION: To reduce fatal and life changing crashes on Minnesota roadways by aggressively implementing systematic and proactive safety strategies with an ultimate goal of moving Toward Zero Deaths

## Toward Zero Deaths Campaign (TZD)

VISION: To reduce fatalities and injuries on Minnesota's roads to zero.

MISSION: To move the State of Minnesota toward zero traffic deaths on our roads through the application of engineering, enforcement, education, emergency services, research activities and community involvement.

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LRRB Workshop Objective

Creating an operating culture where <u>safety</u> is the mind set... and data drives priorities and decisions



# Part 2-Understanding the Problem

### **Rural Safety Workshop**



Rural Safety Workshop Part 2 – Understanding the Problem

## **Presentation Outline** 2. Understanding the Problem -6

3. Tools and Techniques

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4. Putting Safety into Practice

### Understanding the Problem

- What are Minnesota's greatest safety problems?
  - Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan (CHSP-2004) - a strategic effort to prioritize highway safety solutions in Minnesota developed by
    - Mn/DOT • MN DPS
    - Broad range of traffic safety partners
  - Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP-2007)

### Minnesota 2007 SHSP update

#### Purpose:

- Update MN's CHSP in compliance with SAFETEA-LU
- Provide overview and coordination of other safety plans and programs in MN
- Confirm 2004 CHSP "Critical Emphasis Areas (CEAs)" with recent crash data

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### Minnesota 2007 SHSP update

Purpose (continued):

- Review/update 15 "Critical Safety Strategies (CSS)" in CHSP to reflect new initiatives and program advances
- Provide assistance to local agencies with prioritizing and deploying countermeasures
- Define a process for updating the SHSP in the future

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### Minnesota 2007 SHSP update

Critical Emphasis Areas (CEA) and Critical Safety Strategies (CSS) in the 2004 CHSP are representative of the areas the 2007 SHSP should focus upon, with three modifications:

- Crash data was broken down to a local level
- New strategies for metro intersection improvements were identified
- All strategic safety plans developed by MN agencies were integrated



To obtain a copy of the SHSP, visit MnDOT's website at:

http://www.dot.state.mn.us/trafficeng/safety/ shsp/index.html

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### Minnesota 2007 SHSP Critical Emphasis Areas (CEAs)

- 1. Increasing seat belt usage and improving airbag effectiveness
- 2. Reducing impaired driving
- 3. Improving the design and operation of highway intersections
- 4. Keeping vehicles on the roadway (combined with minimizing the consequences of leaving the road)

### Minnesota 2007 SHSP Critical Emphasis Areas (CEAs)

- 5. Curbing aggressive driving
- 6. Instituting graduated drivers licensing for young drivers
- 7. Reducing head-on and across-median crashes
- 8. Increasing driver safety awareness
- 9. Improving information and decision support systems
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### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 1. Increasing seat belt usage and improving airbag effectiveness
  - Primary seat belt law (CSS 2)
  - Communications and marketing task force (CSS 6)
  - High-level traffic safety panel and legislative action committee (CSS 7)
  - Support the enforcement of traffic safety laws (CSS 10)
  - Targeted enforcement (CSS 11)

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### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 2. Reducing impaired driving
  - Provide adequate law enforcement resources (CSS 1)
  - Communications and marketing task force (CSS 6)
  - Support the enforcement of traffic safety laws (CSS 10)
  - Targeted enforcement (CSS 11)

### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 3. Improving the design and operation of highway intersections
  - Implement automated enforcement (CSS 3)
  - Cost-effective intersection improvements (CSS 8)
  - Roadway maintenance (CSS 9)
  - Road safety audits (CSS 13)

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### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 4. Keeping vehicles on the roadway (combined with minimizing the consequences of leaving the road)
  - Cost-effective lane departure improvements (CSS 5)
  - Roadway maintenance (CSS 9)

### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 5. Curbing aggressive driving
  - Support the enforcement of traffic safety laws (CSS 10)
- Targeted enforcement (CSS 11)



- 6. Instituting graduated drivers licensing for young drivers
  - Stronger graduated licensing system (CSS 4)
  - High-level traffic safety panel and legislative action committee (CSS 7)
  - Enhance driver education (CSS 12)

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### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 7. Reducing head-on and across-median crashes
  - Roadway maintenance (CSS 9)
  - Road safety audits (CSS 13)

### Critical Emphasis Areas with corresponding Critical Safety Strategies

- 8. Increasing driver safety awareness
  - Communications and marketing task force (CSS 6)
  - High-level traffic safety panel and legislative action committee (CSS 7)



### New to the Minnesota SHSP

- Crash data broken down to a local level
- Metro area intersection strategies
- Integrate various Minnesota safety plans to support "Toward Zero Deaths"
  - Statewide Heavy Vehicle Safety Plan
  - ITS Safety Plan
  - Statewide Trauma System
  - DPS Highway Safety Plan

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### Metro Area Intersection Safety Plan Strategies

- Install left and right turn lanes
- Enhance signing, lighting, pavement marking and delineation
- Access management
- Enforcement of red-light running
- Signal timing improvements
- Improve intersection sight distance

### MN Statewide Heavy Vehicle Safety Plan Strategies

- Develop law enforcement and inspector resources
- Install cost effective road and roadside improvements
- Strengthen graduated drivers licensing
- Improve passenger vehicle driver education
- Install four-cable median barrier

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## MN Statewide Heavy Vehicle Safety Plan Strategies

- Develop automatic notification of driver convictions
- Implement a demonstration corridor
- Review work zones
- Targeted enforcement
- Improve data systems

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### Minnesota ITS Safety Plan Strategies

- Implement in-vehicle based safety system
- Improve first responder/law enforcement systems
- Implement vehicle infrastructure integration systems

### Minnesota ITS Safety Plan Strategies

- Improve infrastructure systems and signage
- Use intersection collision warning systems
- Improve driver education and licensing using ITS

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### Statewide Trauma System Safety Plan Strategies

- Expand the trauma registry
- Enhance rural ambulance services
- Improve trauma centers in rural Minnesota
- Enhance first responder capabilities
- Utilize air support to reduce emergency response times

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### Department Public Safety Highway Safety Plan Strategies

- Safe & Sober and NightCAP
- Highway enforcement of aggressive traffic
- Safe Communities coalitions
- Motorcycle safety program
- Law Enforcement, Child Passenger Safety and Public Health Liasons

## Department Public Safety Highway Safety Plan Strategies

- Minnesota child passenger safety program
- Public information and education
- Monitoring of drivers with repeat impaired driving offenses

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### Common Engineering Strategies and Goals

Review of the various Minnesota strategic

- safety plans found similar strategies and goals: Low cost safety improvements for lane departures/intersections

  - Perform proper maintenance
  - Perform road safety audits/plans
  - Create partnerships with law enforcement
  - Improve sign systems





# Part 3-Tools and Techniques

### **Rural Safety Workshop**



Rural Safety Workshop Part 3 – Tools and Techniques



### **Tools and Techniques**

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Tools – Identifying the Problem

Techniques – Identifying the Solution

### Tools – Identifying the Problem

- Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)
- Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT)
- Road Safety Audits (RSA's) and Road Safety Plans (RSP's)
- Safe Communities Coalition

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### Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

- Summarizes crash data and trends statewide and by Area Transportation Partnership (ATP)
- Provides agencies technical assistance in prioritization and deployment of safety countermeasures
- Documents highest priority strategies by ATP and county

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## Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)

- Crash data priorities by ATP
  - Fatal and serious injury crashes
  - State and local roadway
  - Location (rural or urban)
  - Type of roadway (freeway, expressway, multi-lane or 2-lane conventional)
  - Primary contributing factors



- Primary contributing factors
  - Under the age of 21
  - Speeding-related
  - Alcohol-related
  - Unbelted vehicle occupantSingle vehicle run-off-road
  - Intersection
  - Head-on and Sideswipe

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### Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT)

- Contains 10 years of detailed crash information for all 87 counties.
- User defined filtering on 32 different driver and crash categories.





### Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT)

Future improvements to MnCMAT

- 2007 data is estimated for release in July 2008.
- The County Safety Committee and State Aid are researching the requirements for a web based application (2009).
  - Seamless application upgrades and near real-time data updates
  - The ability to integrate multiple layers
  - No on going licensing requirements

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### Minnesota Crash Mapping Analysis Tool (MnCMAT)

Crash Mapping Analysis Tool Version 3.7.0

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For more info: Contact: <u>MnCMAT@dot.state.mn.us</u>

http://www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/res\_crash\_map\_tool.html

### Road Safety Audits (RSA's)

Definition: A formal safety performance examination of an existing or future road or intersection by an independent audit team

- Formal examination with a structured process
- Conducted independently by professionals
- Completed by a multi-disciplinary team
- Focuses solely on safety issues





### Road Safety Audits (RSA's)

RSA's can be performed at one or more stages of a roadway project:

- Planning or feasibility
- Preliminary design
- Final design
- Pre-opening or during construction
- On an existing roadway

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### Road Safety Plan

- New process to systematically deploy safety enhancements throughout a jurisdiction
- Road Safety Audits = reactive
- Road Safety Plans = proactive



### Road Safety Plan

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- Utilize SHSP data to determine areas where a high return on safety investments may be realized
- Based on combination of local knowledge and SHSP data for the study area.
  - Local crash analysis may be needed
  - Document local roads of concern

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### Road Safety Plan

- Outcome is a plan that identifies traffic safety concerns and potential countermeasures to reduce crashes
- Provides basis for future safety project funding and deployments.

### Safe Communities Coalition (SCC)

- Promoting traffic safety prevention activities at a local level.
- Model developed by NHTSA
- Often grant funded
- Engineering, Education, Enforcement and Emergency Medical Services professionals all have a role to play
- A fatality review team may be part of a SCC

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### Safe Communities Coalition (SCC)

- Example SCC Fatality Review Team (cont.)
  - Reviews every fatal promptly, within 30-60 days (goal)
  - Reviews factors in crash
  - Eye to "what could have been done differently"
  - Positive for all involved

### **Rural Safety Workshop**

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		GREATER MN PROACTIVE SPECTRUM	
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### **Pavement Markings**

Research findings:

- Adding 4-inch edgelines to roadways with no delineation can reduce crashes by 36%
- Effectiveness of 8-inch edgelines is mixed and not cost effective in areas with snow and de-icing
- Cost: Low

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### Techniques - Identifying the Solution

Pavement Markings (Stop Bars)
 Lighting

 Lighting
 Curb Extensions · Sign Enhancements

Active Warning Systems
 Sight Distance Improvem (Sign relocations, etc.)

- Lighting

- Safety Edge
- Clear Zone Management
  General Maintenance
- ITS ApplicationsShoulder Paving/Widening
- Turn-lane Treatments



What it is: Improving visibility at an intersection and its approaches in nighttime conditions



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Research findings:

- Installation of lighting at a rural intersection can reduce:
  - All crashes by 19-75%
  - Nighttime crashes by 18-70%
- Effective for older drivers
- Cost: Medium (Low when power supply is available)

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### Techniques - Identifying the Solution

Pavement Markings (Stop Bars)
Lighting
Curb Extensions

Active Warning Systems
 Sight Distance Improvem (Sign relocations, etc.)

Sign Er

- Signing
- Sightline ImprovementsRumble Strips/StripEs
- Safety Edge
- Clear Zone Management
  General Maintenance
- ITS ApplicationsShoulder Paving/Widening
- Turn-lane Treatments



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#### Research findings:

- Key to success is using a combination of regulatory and warning signs; and adequately maintaining the signs
- Heightened awareness of the roadway is expected to be effective in reducing crashes, but has not been quantified
- Local agencies must adequately maintain signs to maintain effectiveness.
- Cost: Low

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### Signing

Other findings: Care should be taken to not overuse traffic

signing, which could result in driver confusion





### Sightline Improvements

The sight distance at an intersection can be obstructed by various objects such as foliage, buildings, vertical and horizontal curves, parked vehicles and signs.



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### Sightline Improvements

Research findings:

- Crash rates will generally decrease when sight obstructions are removed
- Reduction in head-on, right-angle and turning-related crashes (20%)
- Cost: Low (assuming objects are within the right-of-way)





### **Rumble Strips**

What they are: Grooved patterns on the roadway that produce audible and tactile warnings when traversed by vehicles



**Rumble Strips** 

### Edge line

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- Located on shoulder to notify drivers they have left the travel lane
- Research Findings:
- Reduction in run off the road crashes (15-70%)
- Reduction in bicycle/vehicle crashes by
- keeping vehicles off the shoulder



#### Transverse

- Located in wheel path to notify drivers they are approaching a stop controlled intersection
- Research Findings:
  - Reduction in speed of approaching vehicles (2-5 mph)
  - Crash reduction results are mixed, with most indicating that crashes are not reduced

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### **Rumble Strips**

#### Centerline

- Located in the centerline to notify drivers they have crossed into opposing traffic lanes
- Research Findings:
  - Reduction in overall crashes (14%)
  - Reduction in head-on and side-swipe opposite direction crashes (21-25%)
  - Reduction in horizontal curve encroachment (40-76%)

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### **Rumble Strips**

#### Other concerns:

- Drivers using opposing lanes to drive around transverse rumble strips
- Drivers/motorcyclists/bicyclists losing control
- Noise complaints
- Cost: Low

### Rumble StripEs

What they are: Pavement markings over centerline and edge line rumble strips to enhance the visibility of edge line pavement markings in wet weather conditions



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### Rumble StripEs

Research Findings:

- Dry and wet edge line rumble stripE markings provide 2-4 times more reflectivity than flat markings
- Edge line markings are protected from plows and tires, extending the service life
- Cost: Low

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## Rumble StripEs

START OF RUMBLE STRIPE wet Reflective Tape





### Safety Edge

What it is: A 30-35 degree angle asphalt fillet on the edge of the roadway to eliminate vertical drop offs



Safety Edge

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**Research findings:** 

- Drop offs of more than 2 inches at a 90 degree angle are considered unsafe
- The Safety Edge helps vehicles that have left the roadway return safely
- Minimal research has been conducted on the effectiveness of the safety wedge
- Cost: Low less then 1% of hot-mix asphalt material cost



### Clear Zone Management

What it is: Removing, relocating, shielding or protecting objects that are located on the side of the roadway within the clear zone.

### Clear Zone Management

Research Findings:

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• Removing or relocating objects that are located on the side of the roadway within the clear zone can reduce crashes by 17-61%

• Cost: Variable



### General Maintenance

What it is: Maintaining investment

in roadways by ensuring that the road remains serviceable throughout its design life



### **General Maintenance**

#### Includes:

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- Maintaining/mowing grass along the side of the road and in corners of intersections
- Erosion control
- Guardrails
- Sign life/reflectivity



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### **ITS** Applications

- Dynamic Speed Display Signs
- Dynamic Curve Warning System



### ITS Applications: Dynamic Speed Display Signs

#### What it is:

A dynamic sign that measures approaching vehicle speed. This sign is typically mounted below a speed limit sign, to notify drivers if they are traveling above the limit



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### ITS Applications: Dynamic Speed Display Signs

Five Studies were conducted in Washington and Dakota Counties:

- CSAH 8 Hugo from 50 mph to 30 mph
- CSAH 18 Newport from 55 mph to 40 mph
- CSAH 18 Lakeland 50 mph to 45 mph
- CSAH 46 Hastings 55 mph to 45 mph
- CSAH 46 Hastings 45 mph to 35 mph

		TS Appl Dynamic	ications: Speed D	isplay Si	gns			
	Study Results: Summary of five studies							
		Average (	Change in 85%ile	Speed After Insta	allation			
	0	1 week	2 months	7 months	12 months			
	-2 -							
	-6 -							
	-8 -	▼ MPH	7.5 MPH	-5.8 MPH	~			
	-10		-7.5 МРП		-8 MPH			
6	LRRB Rural	Road Safety Solutio	ns					





### ITS Applications: Dynamic Curve Warning System

What it is:

Loop detector located in the pavement prior to a curve, that detects if a vehicle is traveling too fast for the curve. Drivers are warned to slow down with a flashing beacon



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### ITS Applications: Dynamic Curve Warning System

- Low volume, rural road applications
- Solar powered and wireless
- Out-of-box user friendly for agency
- Moveable from location to location
- Limited research is available, however anecdotal evidence suggests that drivers have reacted
- positively to the system and have slowed down prior to curves



What it is: Sensors detect animals on the edge of the roadway and drivers are warned by a flashing beacon





#### **Research Findings:**

- Annually in the US, collisions with wildlife result in approximately:
  - 200 people killed
  - 15,000+ people injured
  - 300,000 vehicles damaged
- Montana University is currently conducting a 6-year study of this new technology

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### ITS Applications: Animal Detection Systems

Research Findings:

- In April 2007, an animal detection system was installed in Marshall, MN
- Results so far have been extremely positive: – Before installation: 1 deer killed a week
  - After installation: 4 deer killed in 6 months
- One mile of system costs less than \$30K



- ITS applications assist the driver with awareness of conditions by visually notifying drivers of hazards
- Cost: Low Medium

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Pavement Markings
 Lighting
 Signing
 Sightline Improvements
 Rumble Strips/StripEs
 Safety Edge
 Clear Zone Management
 General Maintenance
 TTS Applications
 Shoulder Paving/Widening
 Turn-lane Treatments

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### Shoulder Paving/Widening

What it is: Increasing the recovery area along the side of the roadway







### Turn-lane Treatments

What it is: Adding right and/or left turn lanes at an intersection to separate turning vehicles from thru vehicles



### Turn-lane Treatments Research Findings: • Adding a left-turn lane:

- Can reduce total crashes by 25-41%
- Can reduce left-turn related crashes by 50-86%
- Cost: Medium-High

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### **Turn-lane Treatments**

Research Findings:

- Adding a right-turn lane:
  Can reduce total crashes by 24-30%
- Cost: Medium

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### **Turn-lane Treatments**

MnDOT's Access Management Manual: http://www.oim.dot.state.mn.us/access/



# Part 4-Putting Safety into Practice

### **Rural Safety Workshop**



Rural Safety Workshop Part 4 - Putting Safety into Practice



### Funding (Old Process)

### Four Major Safety Funding Sources:

- Highway Safety Improvement Program
- High Risk Rural Roads Program
- Local Road Improvement Rural Road Safety Account
- Comprehensive Highway Safety Program

### Funding (Old Process)

### Highway Safety Improvement Program:

- Replaces STP Hazard Elimination Set-aside (HES) program
- \$18M of **FEDERAL** funds were allocated for each year, 2007-2008
- Initially funds are used only for Infrastructure, then can be applied to other "E's"
- Monies may be used for any public road or publicly owned bike/ped path or trail.

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### Funding (Old Process)

#### High Risk Rural Roads Program:

- MnDOT State Aid administers funds through ATP
  process
- \$1.5M of **FEDERAL** funds were allocated for 2007
- Infrastructure only improvements
- Monies for Rural Major, Minor Collector or Local Roads with fatal and serious injury crash rates above state average.

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### Funding (Old Process)

#### **Rural Road Safety Account:**

- Subprogram of the Local Road Improvement Program – Capital bonding
- \$7.65M of state funds were allocated for 2006/07
- Engineering only improvements with focus on reducing fatal and serious injury crashes
- Monies only for CSAH projects

### Funding (Old Process)

### Comprehensive Highway Safety Program:

- MnDOT funds through Central Safety Fund
  \$4.15M of FEDERAL funds were allocated
- for 2007/08
- Monies only for CSAH or CR projects

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### Changes to Funding in 2007 (New Process)

The following funding sources have been combined into a new program called:

2007 Greater MN Combined Solicitation for FEDERAL Funds

- Comprehensive Highway Safety Program
- High Risk Rural Roads Program
- Highway Safety Improvement Program

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#### 2007 Greater MN Combined Solicitation for **FEDERAL** Funds (New Process)

#### **Program Guidelines:**

- \$14M will be awarded over 2 years (2009 and 2010)
- One application was used for all three programs
- Applications were due February 1, 2008
- Applicants were advised to consult the 2007 SHSP
- Safety projects must stand alone, not be a part of a
- larger project
- Another solicitation is scheduled for 2008

#### 2007 Greater MN Combined Solicitation for **FEDERAL** Funds (New Process)

### **Program Guidelines (cont.):**

- Minimum of 70% of funds to proactive projects; maximum of 30% of funds to reactive projects with a B/C ratio > 1
- New safety tool to be funded: Road Safety Plans
- Road Safety Audits will not be funded
- A stakeholder meeting must be held before the completion of the project

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### 2007 Greater MN Combined Solicitation for **FEDERAL** Funds (New Process)

#### Program Guidelines (cont.):

- Maximum **FEDERAL** Funding is 90% of project costs up to:
  - \$250K for individual proactive projects
  - \$750K for proactive projects with more than one county, county/city, or ATP partnership
  - \$1M or as much available by ATP for reactive projects
- A minimum 10% local hard match is required
- Agencies may submit multiple applications

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### Stakeholder Involvement

#### **Develop Safety Partnerships:**

- Informal communications
- Safety-related community organizations

### Stakeholder Involvement

### Informal communications:

- Know what safety efforts others are involved in
- Support others with their programs and efforts

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### Stakeholder Involvement

#### Safety-related community organizations:

- County staff is not alone, can get help and support for efforts from the community
- Funding is available through DPS for *Safe Communities* coalitions
- Find the right people
  - Passionate
  - Committed
  - Stake in the problem

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### Stakeholder Involvement

Types of people involved:

- Engineers
- Law Enforcement
- Public Health
- Students
- Elected Officials
- Many others

### Stakeholder Involvement

### Safety-related community organizations (cont.):

- Leadership has to be passionate to get attention of policymakers
- Start at local level; use policy to affect more people

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### Foster a "Culture of Safety"

- In your community:
  - Incorporate all four "E's"Engineering
    - Enforcement
    - Education
    - Emergency Medical Services
- In the workplace

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- Incorporate into everyday activities

### Foster a "Culture of Safety"

### Incorporate all four "E's"

- No simple solutions
- Collaborative response by many players is needed
- To be most effective, all stakeholders need to be on the same page and work together

### Foster a "Culture of Safety"

### Incorporate into everyday activities:

- Personal issue, we all spend time on the road
- Transportation is about getting people/goods to destination safely
- "Culture of Safety" focus upon keeping people/community/employees safe

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## County Comprehensive Highway Safety Plan

- Next step?
- Use state version as a template
- Apply the 15 critical strategies to each county
- Formalize stakeholder involvement
- Develop a Road Safety Plan

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### **Case Studies**

- Safe Communities of Wright County (SCWC)
- Mn/DOT District 3 13 County Road Safety Audit Review
- Rumble StripEs
- Other Engineering Improvements
  - Rural intersection lighting
    Geometric Improvements

  - Sightline Improvements - Guardrail Additions
  - Driver feedback signs





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Case Studies: Safe Communities of Wright County

### **Initiatives**

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- Distracted Driving Campaigns
- Parent-Teen Driver's Ed Meetings



• Drive Wright & Teen Drive Wright



### Case Studies: Safe Communities of Wright County **Initiatives** • Distance Dots Campaign • Seat Belt Challenge • Community Signs &

Billboards · Speed Trailer Grant Project













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### Part 4: Putting Safety into Practice









Prepared by:



One Carlson Parkway North, Suite 150, Minneapolis, MN 55447-4443 <u>http://www.srfconsulting.com</u> 763-475-0010