

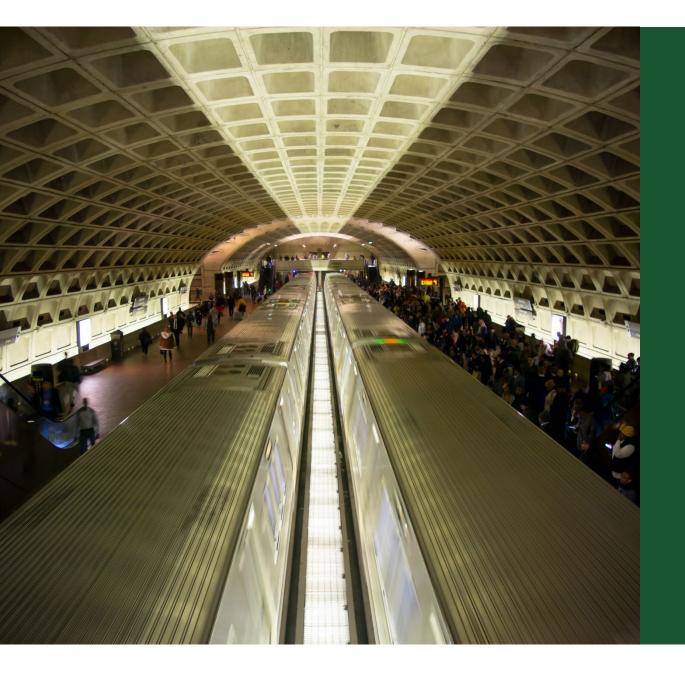
Comprehensive Safety Action Plans: Lessons Learned

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TPB Safety Subcommittee, October 8th, 2024

Agenda

- Elements of a Sustainable Safety Program
- Lessons Learned from Recent Safety Plans
 - Safe System Benchmarking
 - Leadership, Culture, Commitment
 - Intergovernmental Working Groups
 - Strategies and Actions
 - Data Visualization and Dashboards



Setting Up a Sustainable Safety Program

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Thinking about Sustainability Now

Traffic fatalities are a public health crisis affecting all road users.

1.35M

40,990

7,318

Lives lost globally each year from traffic crashes

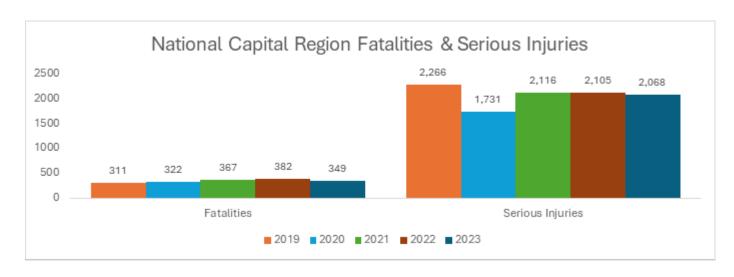
Source: World Resources Institute

Lives lost on US roads in 2023

Source: NHTSA

Pedestrians killed in US traffic crashes in 2023

Source: NHTSA



Elements of a Sustainable Safety Program

Safe Streets and Roads for All (SS4A)

In year three of grant funding, so plenty more opportunities!

But these grants cannot fund every safety need, for every agency, for forever



Be Creative with Resources

Rush Hour Towing

No Safety Co-Benefits



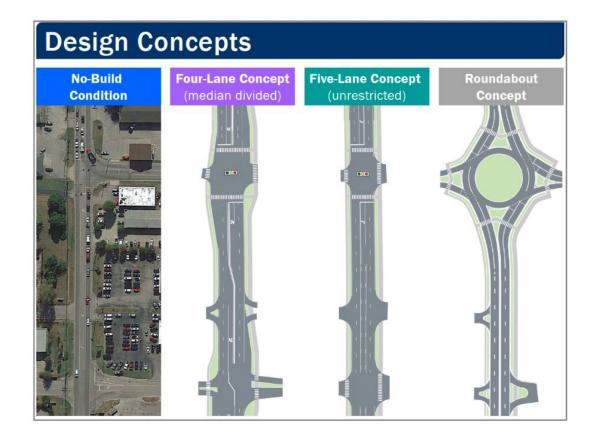
Moving Violations Over \$3,000 Towing

Safety Co-Benefits - Focus on Unsafe Drivers
No Changes to Allocated Annual Budget



[Source: District Department of Transportation]

Co-Benefits



| | | No-Build Condition (2041 volumes) | Four-Lane Concept (median divided) | Five-Lane Concept (unrestricted) | Roundabout Corridor Concept | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| sical | Between | ~70' | 95' | 91' | 83' | |
| | Intersections | ditch-to-ditch | total width | total width | total width | |
| Physical | At | BASELINE | AVERAGE | AVERAGE | INCREASED footprint | |
| Impact | Intersections | footprint | footprint | footprint | | |
| Safety | Between | BASELINE | -25% | +41% | -25% | |
| mpacts | Intersections | (+49% from 2016) | fewer collisions | more collisions | fewer collisions | |
| Safety Impacts | At Intersections | BASELINE (+43% from 2016) | +2% more collisions | +2% more collisions | -29% fewer collisions | |
| <u></u> | Through Traffic Delay | 190 sec/veh | 185 sec/veh | 155 sec/veh | 145 sec/veh | |
| Operational | Side Street | 750 | 255 | 375 | 70 | |
| Impacts | Delay | sec/veh | sec/veh | sec/veh | sec/veh | |
| d d | Average Travel Time | 5m40s | 5m30s | 4m50s | 4m35s | |

Operationalizing

III. Information to Carry Out This Secretary's Executive Order

To support the objectives of this policy, WSDOT divisions responsible for highway and road user safety planning, programming, scoping, design, operations, and maintenance, and those offices supporting these processes, are expected to work collaboratively and in consultation with the Highway Safety Executive Committee (HSEC) to achieve the goals of Target Zero and Getting to Zero. These divisions and offices will consult with HSEC and abide by its direction on all highway safety program policies.

This executive order assigns the following responsibilities:

A. Secretary of Transportation

- Represent WSDOT on the Washington Traffic Safety Commission and foster support for the Safe System Approach.
- Communicate WSDOT's commitment to eliminating fatalities and serious injuries.

B. WSDOT Executives and Senior Managers

- Communicate WSDOT's commitment to eliminating fatalities and serious injuries.
- Facilitate alignment of this policy with other related policies and initiatives conducted by WSDOT and partner organizations.
- Provide the resources necessary to implement this executive order and support the implementation of the Safe System Approach.
- · Direct policies and activities to prioritize safety across the agency.

C. Headquarters Division Directors

Develop supporting policies, guidance, programs, and training in support of the Safe System Approach within respective areas of responsibility.

D. Regional Administrators

Develop plans, projects, and practices as appropriate to support implementation of this policy.

E. All Supervisors and Managers

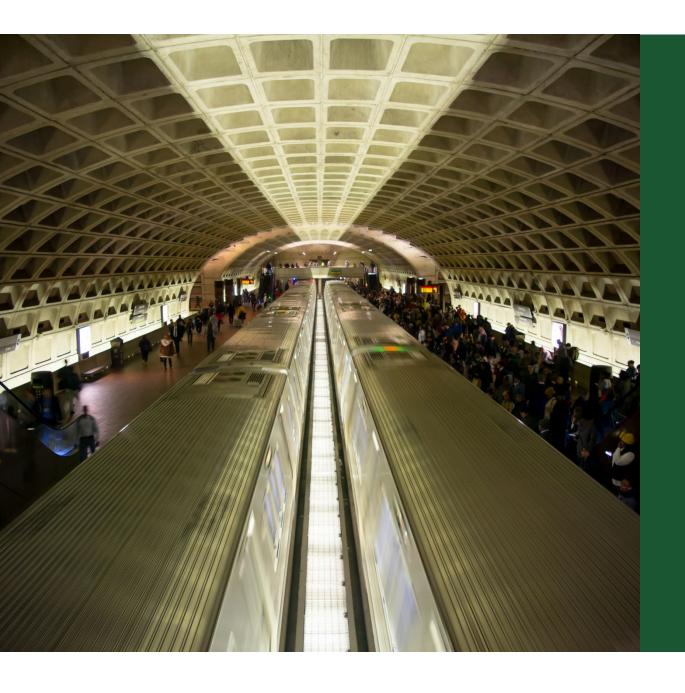
- Promote knowledge of the Safe System Approach through discussion and training.
- Consider ways in which their program responsibilities contribute to and support the Safe System Approach.
- Support employees in incorporating the Safe System Approach into WSDOT practices.

F. All Employees, Divisions, and Programs

- Promote the implementation of the Safe System Approach within their professional responsibilities.
- Prioritize road safety while considering race, age, ability, income, and mode-based
 equity in transportation outcomes to establish and maintain a system that works for
 everyone.
- Adopt road safety initiatives and practices within their divisions and disciplines.

G. Director, Transportation Safety and Systems Analysis

- Develop policies and procedures related to the implementation of the Safe System Approach in consultation and collaboration with affected disciplines, divisions, and programs.
- Report to the Secretary of Transportation the current State of Road Safety in Washington, outlining current crash statistics, trends, and proposed priorities and strategies for reducing fatal and serious injury crashes on Washington's roads across WSDOT programs.
- Develop the Target Zero Strategic Highway Safety Plan and the Getting to Zero Implementation Plan and set federally required safety performance targets.
- Carry out performance measurement and evaluation of Washington's road system to achieve incremental improvement towards implementation of the Safe System Approach.
- Work with affected modal plan owners to align plans and action with the Safe System Approach.



Recent Safety Plan Lessons Learned

- Benchmarking
- Leadership and Commitment
- Equity
- Coordination
- Strategies and Actions
- Visualization

Safety Benchmarking



UNDESTANDING

Be aware of the basic activities to implement Vision Zero and a Safe System Approach



BASELINE

Assess where the jurisdiction is in addressing safety needs



IDENTIFY

Inventory successes and gaps in the jurisdiction's safety programs, and develop strategies to further address safety

| General Strategy | Strategy Details |
|---|--|
| Leadership and Commitment | |
| Public, High-Level, and Ongoing Commitment | Key elected officials and leaders within public agencies, including transportation, public health, and police, commit to a goal of eliminating traffic fatalities and serious injuries within a specific timeframe. Leadership across these agencies consistently engages in prioritizing safety via a collaborative working group and other resource sharing efforts. |
| Authentic Engagement | Meaningful and accessible community engagement toward Vision Zero strategy and implementation is employed, with a focus on equity. |
| Strategic Planning | A Vision Zero Action Plan is developed, approved, and used to guide work. The Plan includes explicit goals and measurable strategies with clear timelines, and it identifies responsible stakeholders. |
| Project Delivery | Decision-makers and system designers advance projects and policies for safe, equitable multimodal travel by securing funding and implementing projects, prioritizing roadways with the most pressing safety issues. |
| Safe Roads and Safe Speeds | |
| Complete Streets for All | Complete Streets concepts are integrated into communitywide plans and implemented through projects to encourage a safe, well-connected transportation network for people using all modes of transportation. This prioritizes safe travel of people over expeditious travel of motor vehicles. |
| Context-Appropriate Speeds | Travel speeds are set and managed to achieve safe conditions for the specific roadway context and to protect all roadway users, particularly those most at risk in crashes. Proven speed management policies and practices are prioritized to reach this goal. |
| Data-Driven Approach, Transparency, and A | Accountability |
| Equity-Focused Analysis and Program | Commitment is made to an equitable approach and outcomes, including prioritizing engagement and investments in traditionally under-served communities and adopting equitable traffic enforcement practices. |
| Proactive, Systemic Planning | A proactive, systems-based approach to safety is used to identify and address top risk factors and mitigate potential crashes and crash severity. |
| Responsive, Hot Spot Planning | A map of the community's fatal and serious injury crash locations is developed, regularly updated, and used to guide priority actions and funding. |
| Comprehensive Evaluation and Adjustments | Routine evaluation of the performance of all safety interventions is made public and shared with decision makers to inform priorities, budgets, and updates to the Vision Zero Action Plan. |

Benchmarking Tool

| | | | | Assessed Lev | | | |
|--------------|-------------|--|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Core Element | Category | Benchmark | Not a Current Practice | Occasional/ Partial Practice | Institutionalized Practice | State of Current Practice in Hagerstown | |
| | | Clearly define equity in the safety plan and include equity considerations throughout the emphasis areas and strategies. | | Х | | The VRU safety assessment takes into consideration equity location attributes using data from ACS and clearly defined thresholds. | |
| | | Incorporate equity considerations in implementation and assessment plans, such as goals related to safety improvements for populations that are traditionally underserved. | | х | | LRTP identified vulnerable populations. Conducted intercept surveys. Spanish translation of outreach materials and online surveys. | |
| | | Meaningfully engage populations that are traditionally underserved in shared decision- making for safety efforts. | х | | | Host most public meetings in public libraries in downtowns. The consultation memo for the VRU safety assessment | |
| Safe Users | Education | Perform outreach through educational programs, with a focus on the behaviors and target audiences most linked to death and serious injuries. Utilize partnerships with community-based organizations and advocacy groups. | | х | | Washington County SHSP identifies education outreach initiatives linked to pedestrian and bicycle safety, aggressive driving, occupant protection, and impaired driving. Most educational outreach is conducted at state level. | |
| | | Use demonstration projects to raise awareness of new designs, encourage support among stakeholders for safety projects requiring capacity trade-offs, and solicit feedback from the public. Demonstration projects also provide opportunity to measure safety effects and encourage innovation and design flexibility. | | х | | Toured Fairfax Blvd in Ranson. No demonstration projects. Bike boxs in Hagerstown. | |
| | Enforcement | Investigate and document the impacts of traffic safety enforcement and traffic safety surveillance on minority communities. Take steps to mitigate disproportionate impact of enforcement on disadvantaged populations. | х | | | The George Street Pedestrian Study suggests employing police surveillance as a deterrent for jaywalking in the corridor. The Residential Traffic Calming Program lists police | |
| | | Reallocate enforcement activities to target those behaviors and locations most linked to death and serious injury. | | х | | Hagerstown conducted bike safety enforcement in Sept 2021. Washington County's sheriff's office passed out reflective vests along dual highway. 100 days of safety for targeted enforcement along I-81. | |
| | Research | Develop and implement strategies for robust demographic data collection in crash reporting. | X | | | | |

Benchmarking Outcomes

1. Lack of advanced data methods to detect safety issues

- •Leverage technology to better understand core crash factors, including conducting near-miss analysis at high-frequency crash locations.
- Consider incorporating data analysis in decision making and prioritization of projects, budgets, and other elements.

2. Safety considerations tend to be reactive rather than proactive

- •Conduct city-wide safety assessment to identify at risk variables and locations.
- Develop a project lifecycle process and incorporate safety considerations.
- Host staff trainings as part of Safety Action Plan rollout.

3. Surveillance strategies raise concerns for potential disproportionate impacts

•Examine enforcement impacts on minority and disadvantaged communities (e.g. citation data overlaid on the Transportation Disadvantaged Communities).

4. Gap in Standardizing Intersection Design Evaluations for Reduced Kinetic Energy Transfer

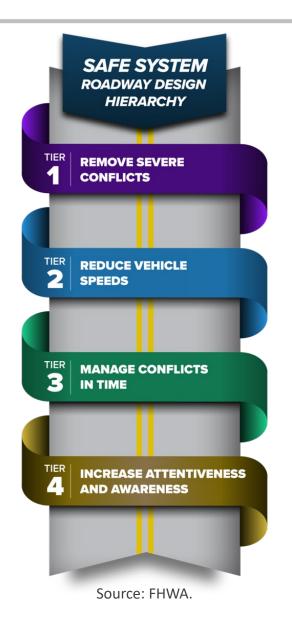
- Draft intersection design evaluation guidelines that focus on reducing kinetic energy transfer, based on FHWA recommendations and best practices in traffic safety.
- Establish a review process to periodically assess the effectiveness of the intersection designs and adjust based on emerging research and technology in traffic safety.

5. Absence of smarter roadways and Intelligent Transportation Systems infrastructure

- •Long Term: Integrate smarter roadways and Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) infrastructure as part of a future Comprehensive Plan.
- •Short Term: Identify strategic locations for electric vehicle (EV) charging stations to satisfy the existing and growing demand.

Support for Safe System Alignment



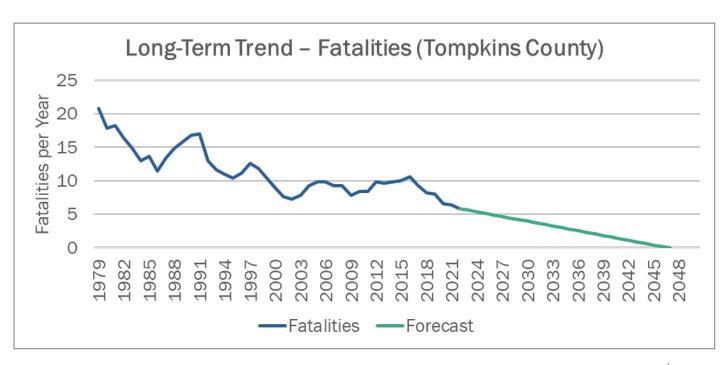




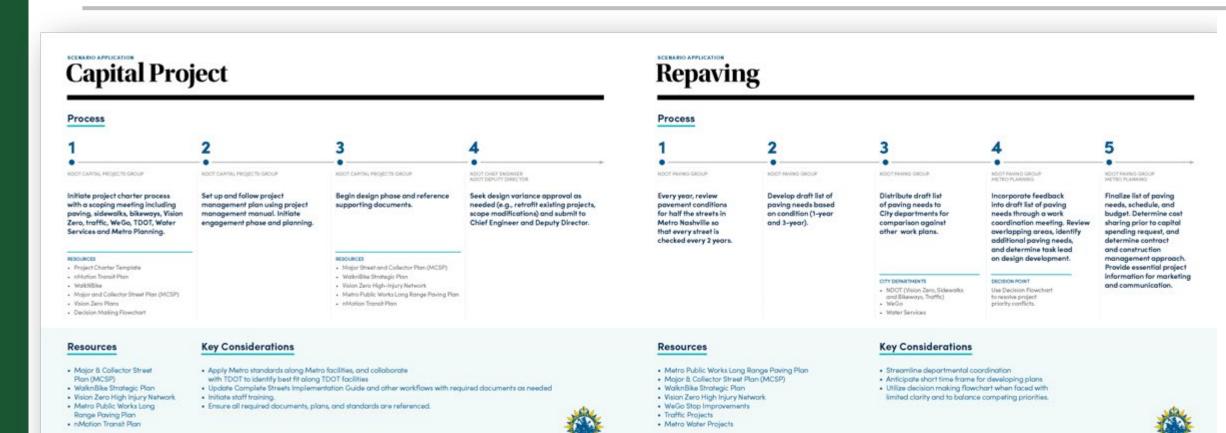
Leadership Buy-In

Best Practices:

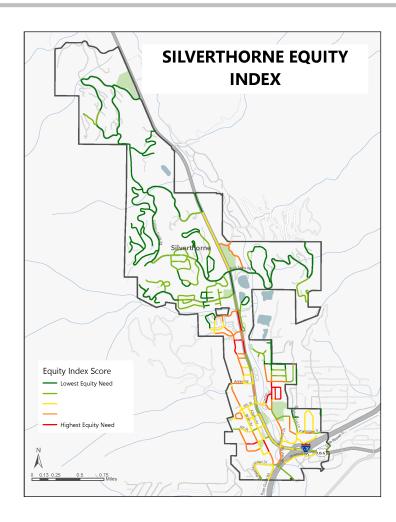
- Reviewing long term trends and progress towards zero
- Including touchpoints with leadership throughout the plan development process
- Conducting robust outreach to all communities
- Providing good examples of Vision Zero Communities and resolutions



Commitment to Safety Culture



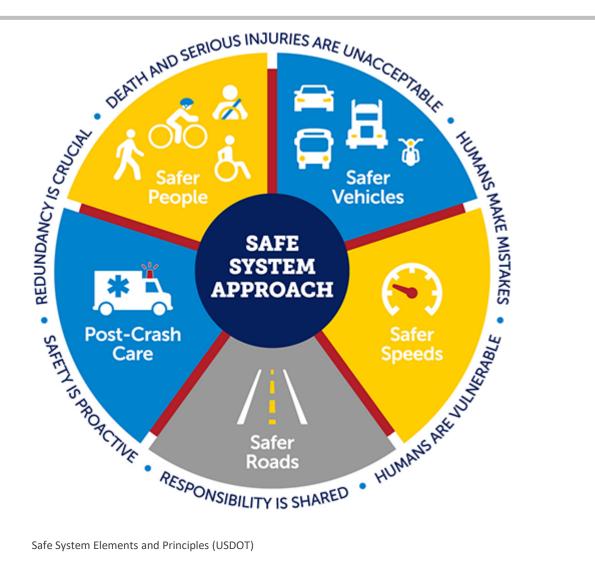
Equity





Coordination

- Participation of agencies that cover all elements of the Safe System wheel
- Relate to commitment statement(s), resolution(s), executive order(s)
- Ongoing engagement of groups beyond the creation of the plan



Safe System Elements and Principles (USDOT)

Intergovernmental Working Groups

- Type of groups
 - Official boards and commissions
 - Action plan working groups
 - Topical groups or committees
- Public participation
- Cadence of meetings
- Meeting access (physical/virtual)
- Transparency of reporting
- Websites and social media



Keene, New Hampshire Roadway Safety Action Plan website (City of Keene)

Strategies and Actions

- Emphasis Areas
 - Relationship to State SHSP and/or other plans
- Safe System Elements
- Contextual Strategies
 - Location
 - Roadway Type
- Relationship of actions across multiple strategies

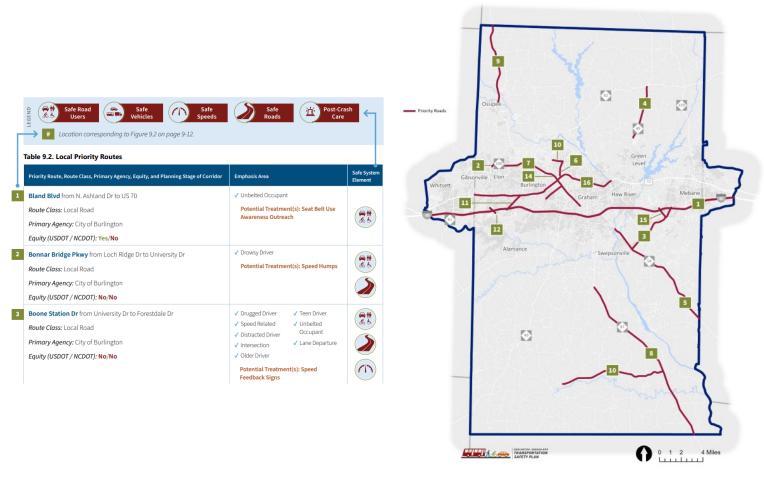
| Downtown | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Strategy | Safe System Element | Priority Location | Emphasis Area | | | | |
| Improve Visibility at Crossings | ₽₩ | N Main | -030 | | | | |
| | | S Main | | | | | |
| Community Education about Safety Culture | ∂ À | N Main | 691 | | | | |
| | | N Main | 00 | | | | |
| Safe Access to Transit | ∂A | S Main | 247 | | | | |
| | | Griffith | | | | | |
| Madal Canavation | | N Main St | | | | | |
| Modal Separation | ॐ∰♣Ġ | S Main St | | | | | |
| Improved Safety Data | ∂ ₽Å& | West Davidson | (2) | | | | |
| Reduce Conflicts at Intersections | | N Main | 8 \$ | | | | |

Contextual Strategies and Relationships (Davidson, North Carolina)

| | Strategy | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Supporting Action | Improved Visibility at Crossings | Community Education about Safety Culture | Speed Management | Reduced Crashes at Curves | Reduce Conflicts at Intersections | Safe Access to Transit | Improved Safety Data | Modal Separation |
| Enhanced Pavement Markings | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| Outreach to Older Adults | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| Expand Police Department Teen Driver Education | | | | | | | | |
| Bike/Ped Education | | | | | | | | |
| "Geofence" Safety Culture Messages | | | | | | | | |
| Near Miss Data Collection | | | | | | | ✓ | |
| Detour Route Coordination | | | | | | | | |
| Speed Feedback Signs | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | |
| Traffic Calming Policy | | | | | | | | |
| Shared Streets/ Woonerf Design Guidelines | | | | | | | | |
| Distracted Driving Education Marketing Program | | | | | | | | |
| Bicycle Detection | | | | | | | | |
| Advance Warning Signs | | | | | | | | |
| Flashing Yellow Arrows | | | | | | | | |
| Signal Head Backplates | | | | | | | | |
| Data Integration with Public Health Officials | | | | | | | | |
| Monitor Emergency Response Times | | | | | | | | |
| Coordinate Regional Transit with Emergency Response | | | | | | | | |
| Improve Sight Distance | ✓ | | | | | | | |

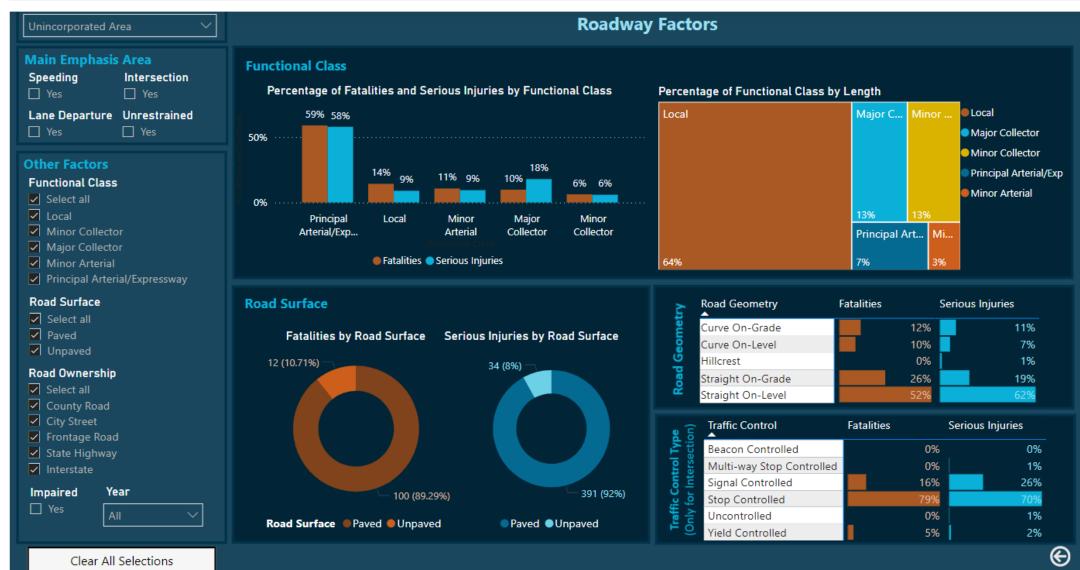
Packaging and Prioritization

- Tiering of Projects
- Roadway Ownership
- Data-influenced prioritization
- Funding influenced prioritization



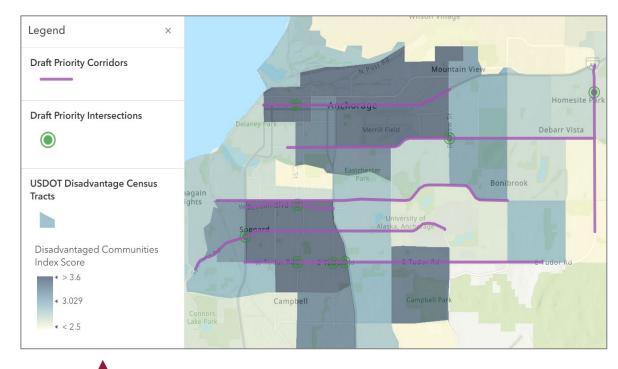
Local roadway prioritization (Burlington-Graham Metropolitan Planning Organization)

Safety Data Exploration

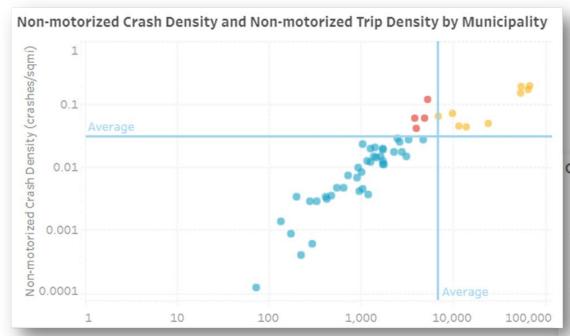


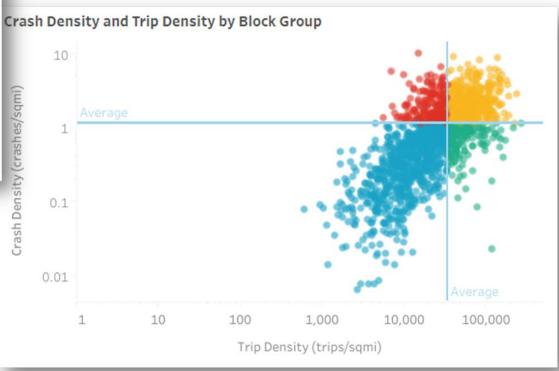
Priority Network Review





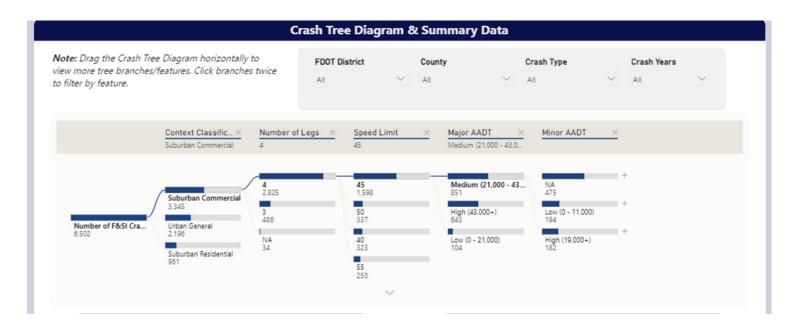
Comparative Analyses





Systemic Safety and Crash Trees

- Proactively address risk characteristics to eliminate future severe injury crashes
- Avoid need for existing severe crash history at a site for treatment or SPF development
- Make use of proven low-cost countermeasures
- Address focus crash types that are overrepresented for focus facilities
- Provides solutions for rural and low volume contexts, as well as urban



Systemic Safety and Crash Trees

