



STATE OF SAFETY PROGRAMS IN VIRGINIA

Working to Drive Deaths and Serious Injuries Towards Zero on Our Highways

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March 1, 2019

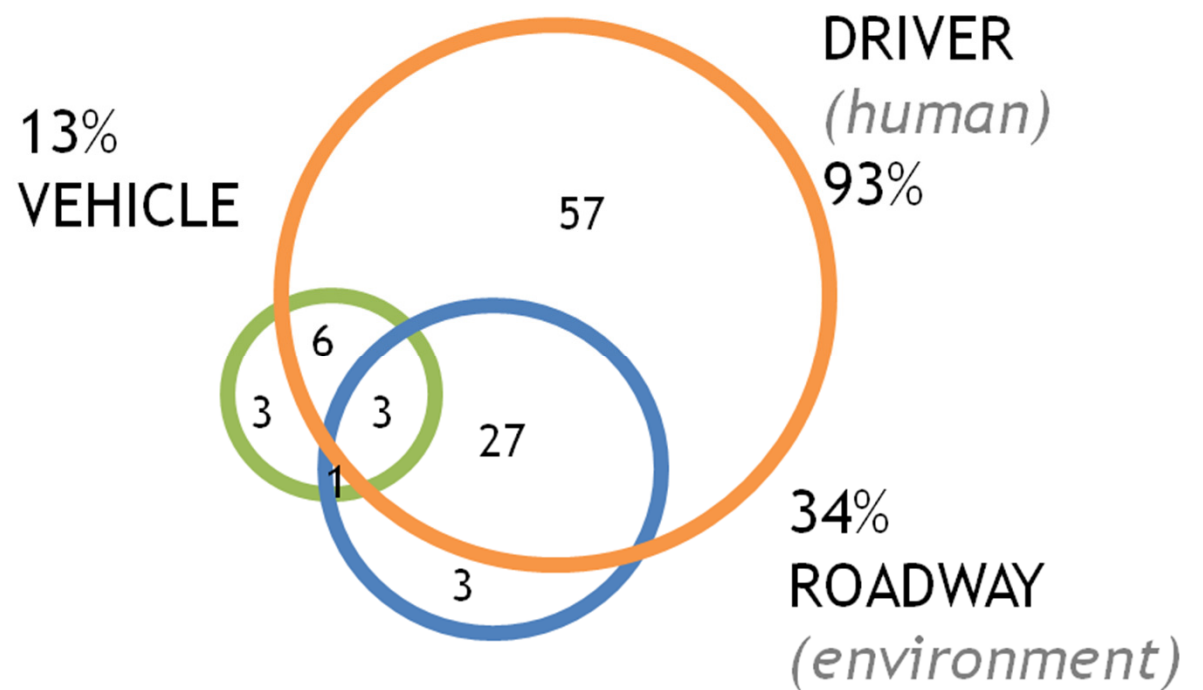
Outline

1. **Severe Crash Factors Affecting Safety Performance**
2. **Virginia's Safety Programs**
3. **SMART SCALE Prioritization Safety Considerations**
4. **What does the future safety performance look like?**

Crash Causation Factors

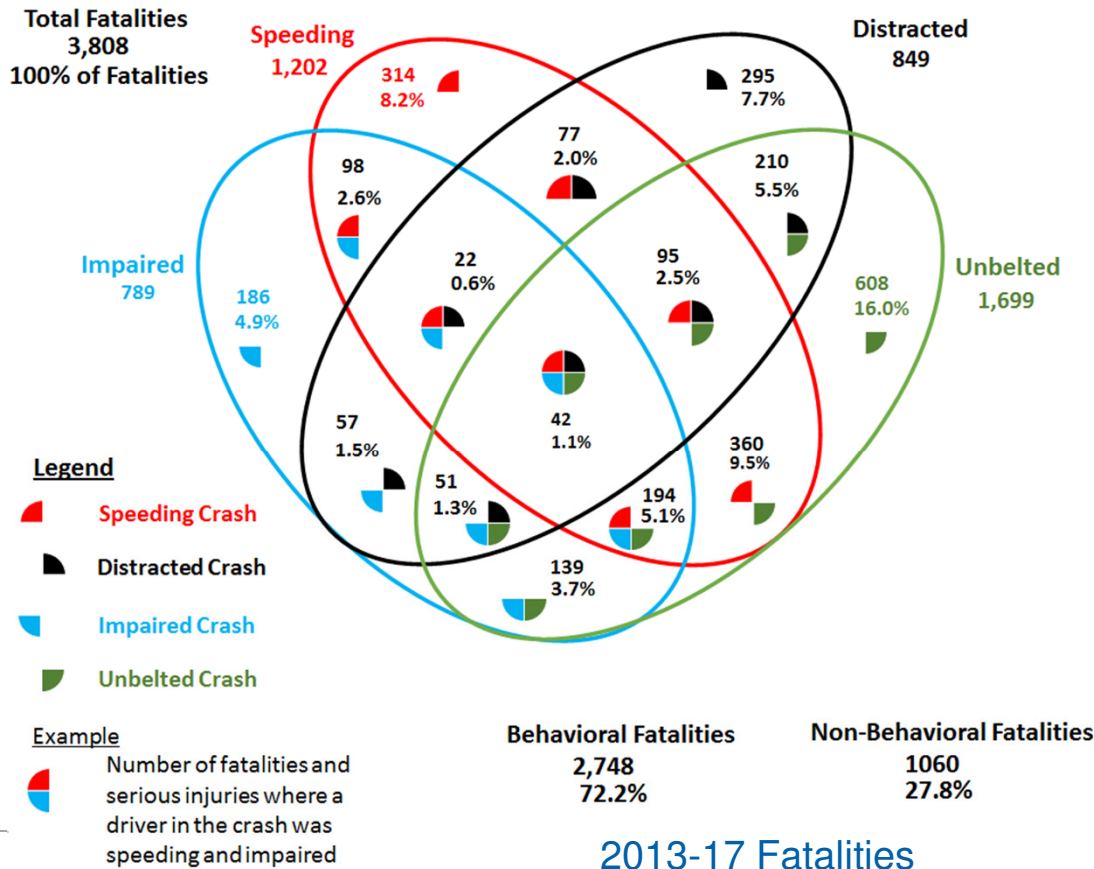
Driving, riding and walking actions include:

- Inattention
- Following too close,
- Poor perception of speed, distance, gap
- Inappropriate/unlawful behavior
- Etc.....



Treat, 1979

Major User Behaviors in over 70% of Fatalities



Improving user behaviors remain a critical component to reducing severe crashes and their outcome.

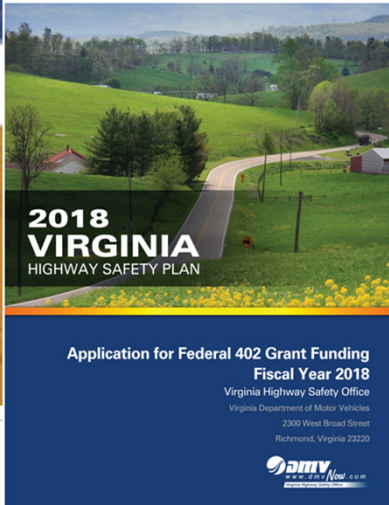
Detailed Assessment of Intersection Crash Improvements

Assessment of “four behaviors” in sample of fatal and serious injury intersection related crashes revealed:

- **Decreased** expected FATAL crash reductions from infrastructure improvements by **33 to 50** percent
- **Decreased** expected SERIOUS INJURY crash reductions from infrastructure improvements by **20 to 30** percent

Range is based on low, medium and higher cost intersection improvements

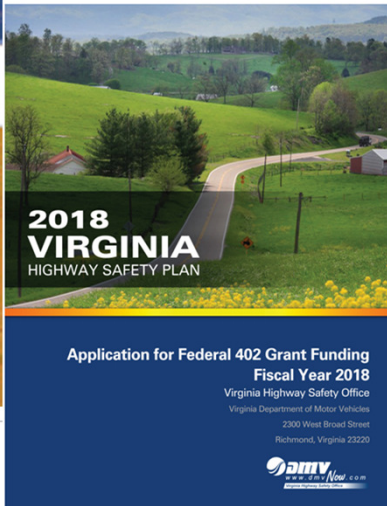
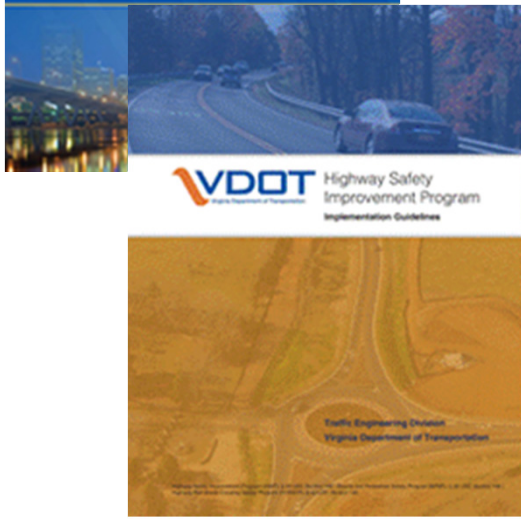
Virginia's Highway Safety Programs



2017-21 **Strategic Highway Safety Plan** contains Countermeasures and Actions for:

- Pedestrians and Bicyclists
- Intersections / Interchanges
- Roadway Departures
- Young Drivers
- Impaired Drivers
- Speeding
- Unbelted Occupants
- Incident Response and Management
- Connected & Automated Vehicles

Virginia's Highway Safety Programs



VDOT Highway Safety Improvement Program:

- Implements safety targeted and cost effective infrastructure treatments

DMV Highway Safety Plan:

- Implements behavioral educational and enforcement activities

HSIP Focus Areas

Intake of Improvement Proposals:

- Highway Spots/Corridors
- Systemic Locations
- Bike / Ped
- Rail Crossings

The screenshot shows the SMART Portal website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'Virginia.gov Agencies | Governor' on the left and 'Search Virginia.Gov' on the right. Below this is a header section with the 'SMART PORTAL' logo on the left, and logos for 'Office of INTERMODAL Planning and Investment', 'DRPT', and 'VDOT' on the right. A secondary navigation bar contains 'Home', 'Dashboard', and 'About' on the left, and user information 'Deepak Koirala' with notification icons (93 and 36) on the right. The main content area starts with 'Welcome to SMART Portal' and features four colored cards: 'Highway Safety Programs' (orange), 'Bike Pedestrian Safety' (yellow), 'Rail Safety Improvements' (green), and 'Systemic Safety Improvements' (purple). Each card includes the VDOT logo and two buttons labeled 'Applications' and 'About'.

Identifying High Crash Locations

Locations with a Potential for Safety Improvement (PSI) are identified annually based on past 5 years of crashes and traffic volumes

Uses predictive analysis to find intersections and segments that experienced more crashes than would be anticipated (based on volume on roadway or intersection features/type)



Prioritizing Spot / Corridor Projects

Driven by reasonably low cost improvements with targeted severe crashes at high crash (PSI) locations

Scoring Card	Weight
Funded	$\geq 75\%$
Waiting List	$\geq 50\%$ and $< 75\%$
Returned	$< 50\%$

Factor	Weight
B/C Ratio	40%
PSI Location	25%
High Number of Targeted Crashes	10%
Cost Estimate	5%
Project Schedule	5%
No Other Funding Sources	5%
Supporting Documents	5%
Location Mapped	5%

Systemic Improvements

Roadway Departures:

- Curve warning signs
- Better lane markings
- Rumble Strips
- High Friction Pavement

Intersections:

- Advance warning
- Reflective Backplates
- Flashing Yellow Arrow Signal
- LED Signals

Pedestrians and Bicyclists:

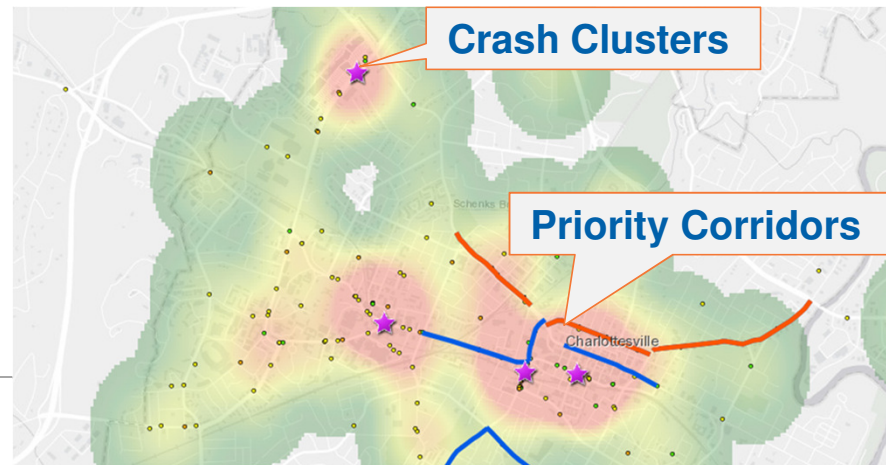
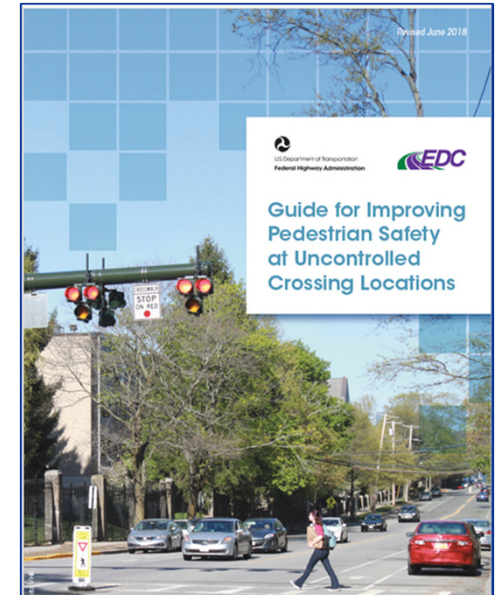
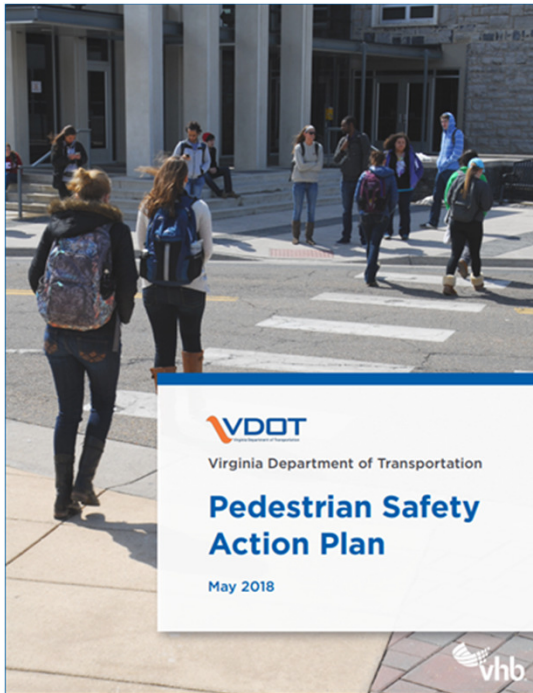
- Warning and crossing signing
- Crosswalk marking
- Ped Signals
- Flashing Beacons

Low cost devices spread across the network

Systemic Bike and Ped

Identify target crash type and/or countermeasure with factors / environment contributing to risk

Prioritize locations based on mix of crashes and factors



Funded \$1.6M projects in NoVA from \$8M for 2019 deployment

HSIP Funding for NoVA

Currently Funded FY 2020 – 24 Projects

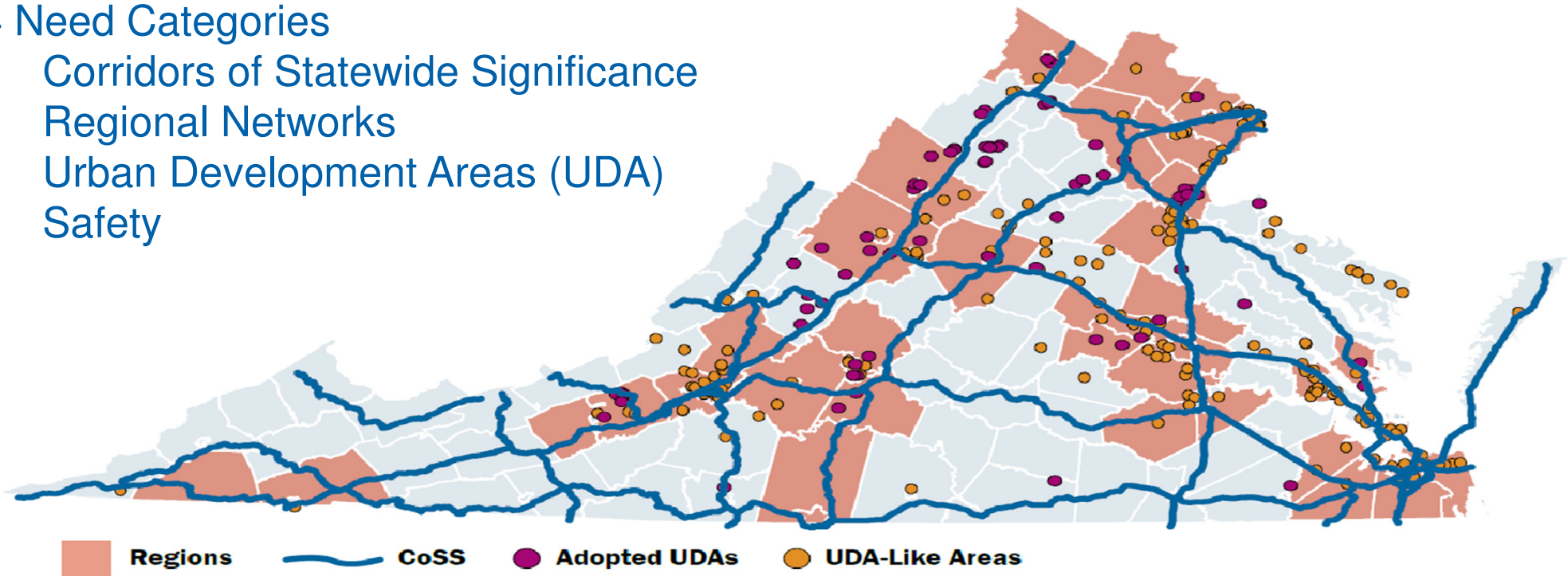
(\$Millions)

Owner	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
Locality	1.15	0.31	0.79	0.99	1.07
VDOT	3.81	2.55	1.28	3.65	6.52
Grand Total	4.96	2.86	2.07	4.64	7.59

VTrans - Needs Assessment

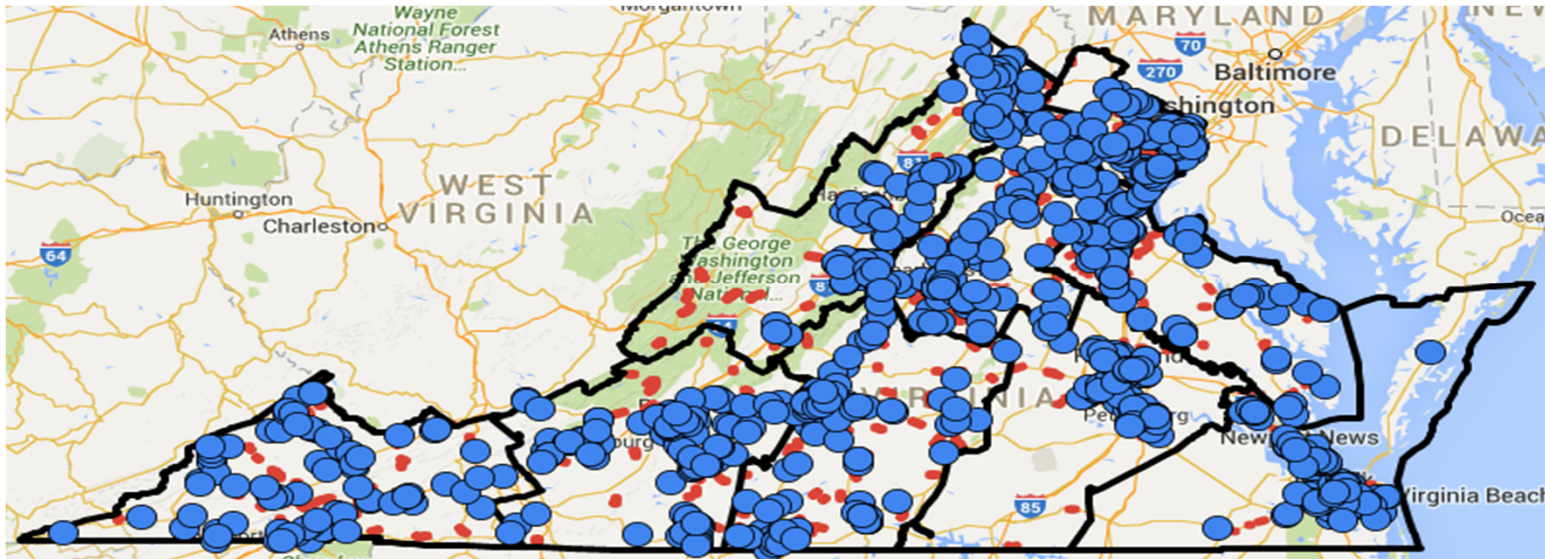
4 Need Categories

- Corridors of Statewide Significance
- Regional Networks
- Urban Development Areas (UDA)
- Safety



SAFETY Needs

- Safety needs based on Potential for Safety Improvement (PSI) intersections and segments identified in each district, or
- Safety assessment of crash history or geometric deficiencies.

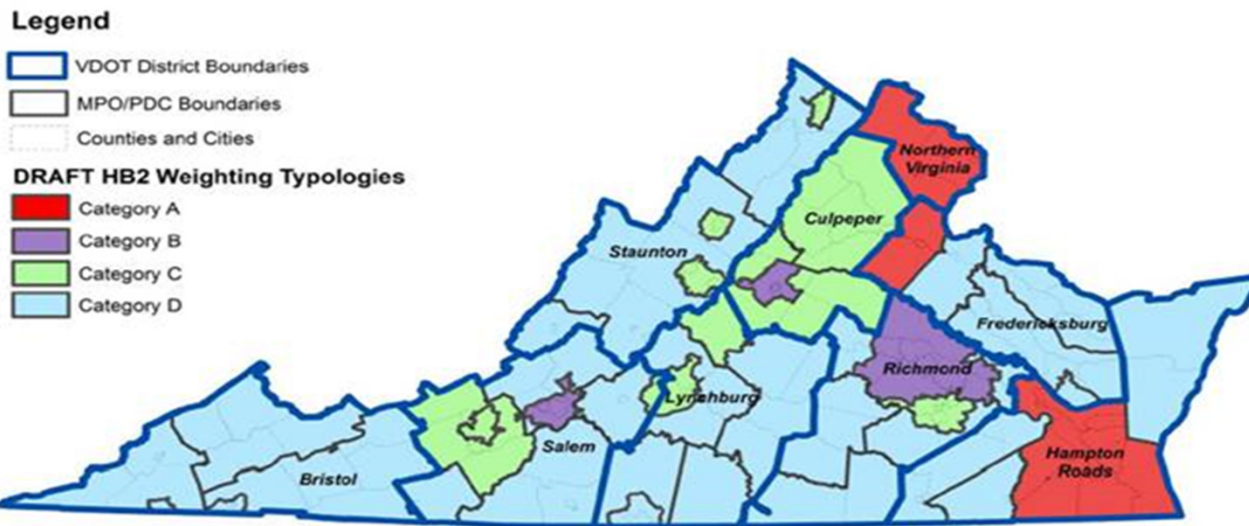


Measuring SAFETY Benefit

- 50% of score – Expected reduction in Equivalent Property Damage Only (EPDO) crash frequency (100% of score for transit projects)
- 50% of score – Expected reduction in EPDO crash rate per 100M VMT
- Convert crashes to EPDO
 - Cost based Weights
 - Fatal (K) - 85
 - Severe Injury (A) - 85
 - Minor Injury (B) - 10
 - Non-visible injury (C) - 5



Area Type Weighting



Factor	Congestion Mitigation	Economic Development	Accessibility	Safety	Environmental Quality	Land Use
Category A	45%	5%	15%	5%	10%	20%
Category B	15%	20%	25%	20%	10%	10%
Category C	15%	25%	25%	25%	10%	
Category D	10%	35%	15%	30%	10%	



SAFETY Benefits

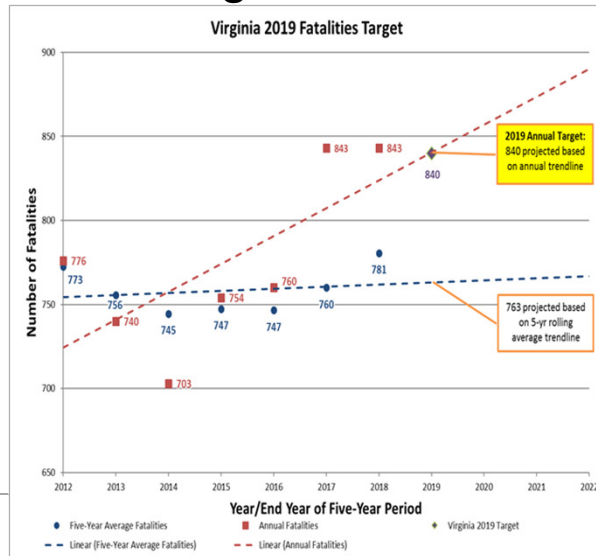
- Reductions determined using published **Crash Modification Factors** for roadway improvements or **changes in VMT (build/no-build)** for Transit/TDM and New Alignment benefits
- Maximize expected reductions by:
 - **minimizing** user **conflict points** with innovative intersections, interchanges and driveway management
 - providing **more “forgiving”** roadways with **non-motorized accommodations**

What does the future safety performance look like?

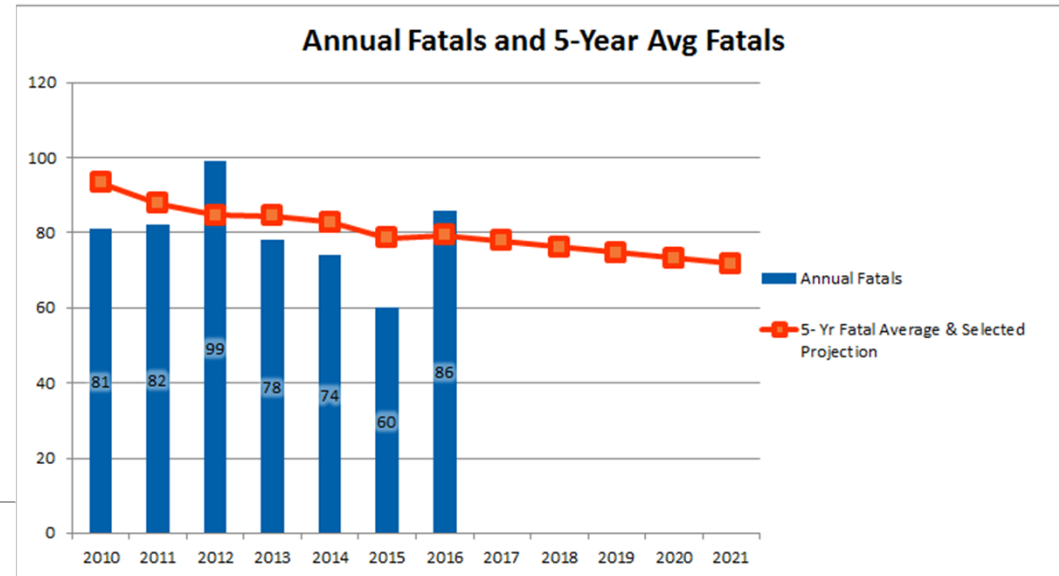
States and MPOs must now set targets for fatalities and serious injuries each year

Annual and five year average trends are not consistent

Virginia Fatalities



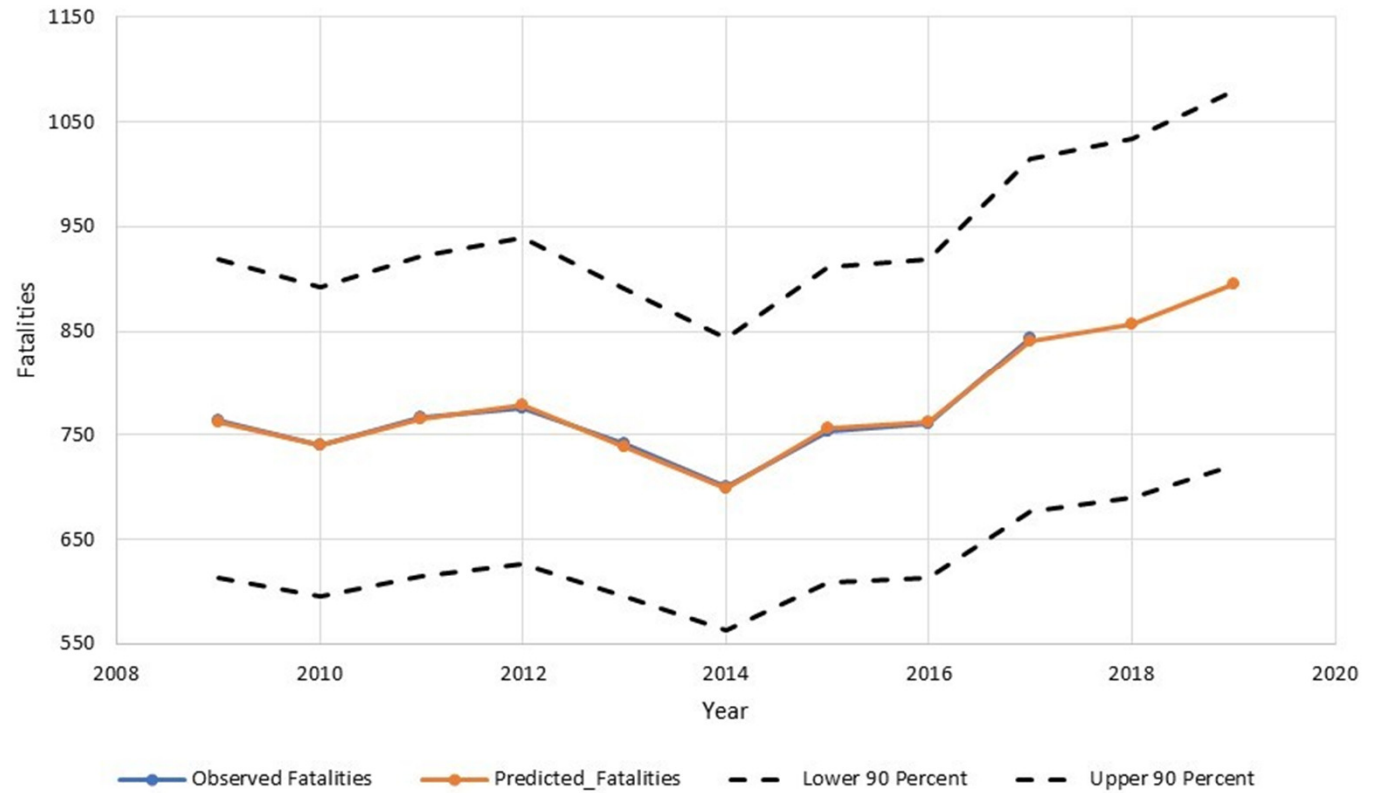
NoVA Fatalities



Improving Forecasting Methods

Developing prediction models at the VDOT District level based on Vehicle Miles Traveled and other significant factors

Observed versus Predicted Fatalities (2009 through 2019)



Initial Findings from Model Development

- Local, collector and minor arterial proportion of VMT increases severe crashes
- Increasing young population (15-24) increases severe crashes
- Increasing aging population (75 plus) increases severe crashes
- Increased snowfall in month decreases severe crashes
- Increasing rural VMT decreases non-motorized severe crashes



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