

Hey, that road isn't dangerous –
why are you spending money
there?

SE TZD Workshop
May 03, 2018

Mark Vizecky
Programs Engineer
MnDOT – State Aid



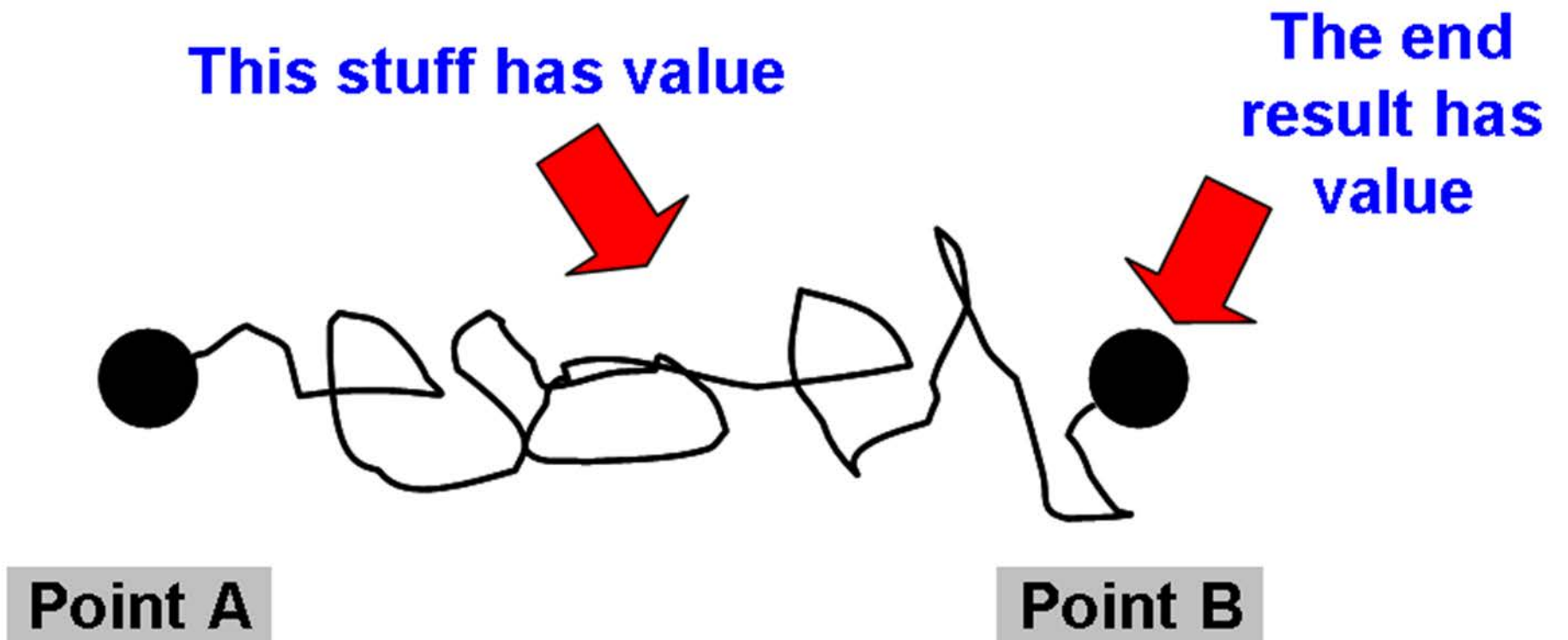
Handwritten signature or mark.

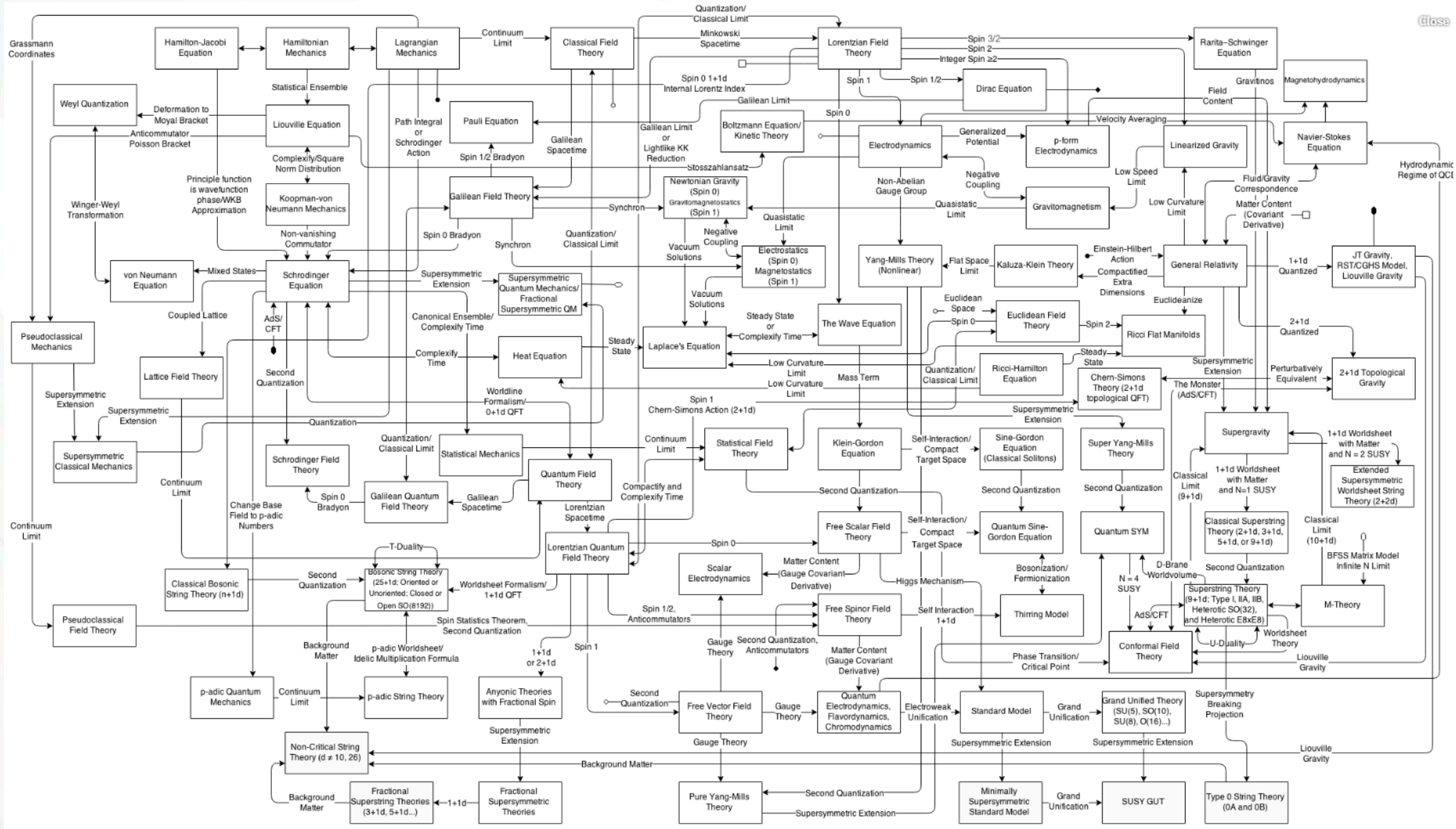
How are Safety Project Chosen?

- What we did do
- What we changed
- What it looks like now



A Circuitous Path to Road Safety







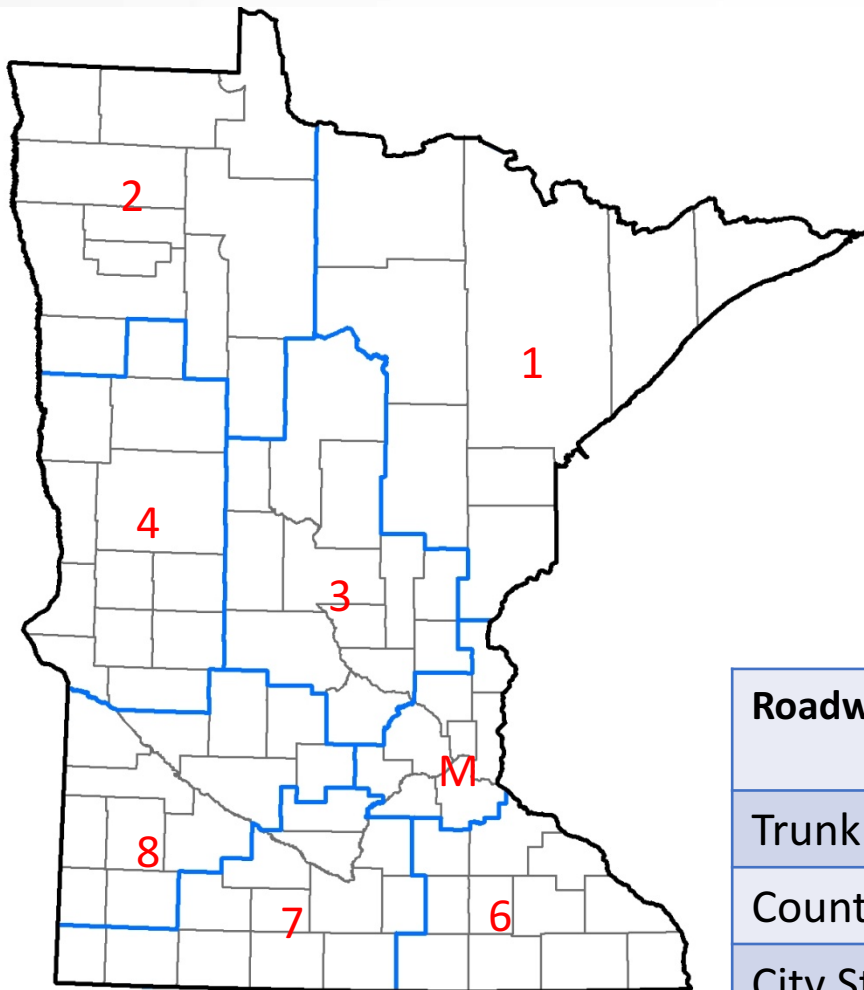


Existing Safety Program

- Total Crashes
 - Black spot
 - B/C at great than or equal to 1
 - Fatal and Severe injury crashes are random



Minnesota



141,000 miles of Roadway

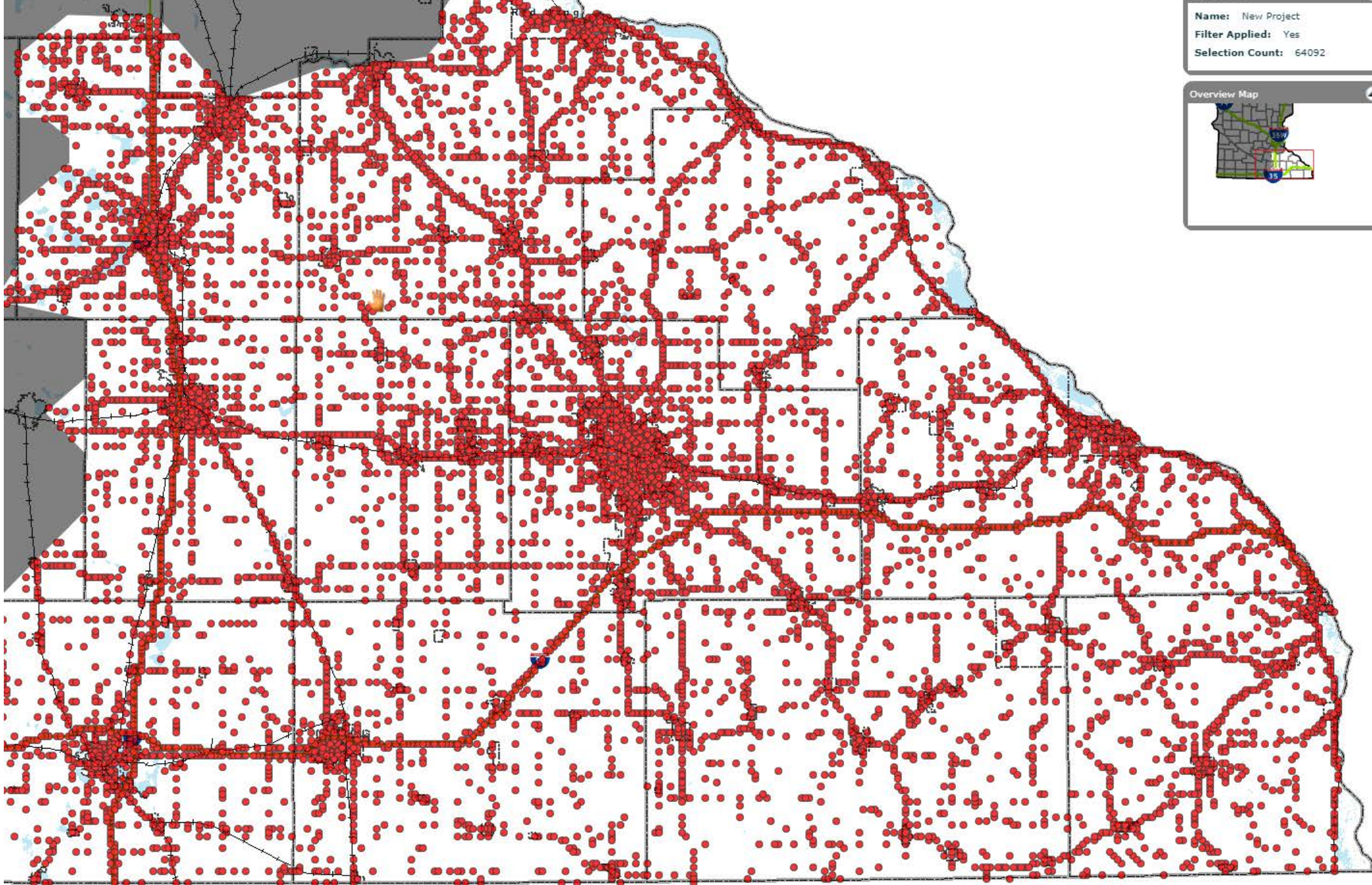
- 900 miles of Interstate
- 11k miles of Trunk Highway
- 45k miles of County Road
- 22k miles of City Streets
- 62k miles of Township/Other roads

2002 K Crashes

- 657 Fatalities (Ks)

Roadway	Fatal Crashes	% Fatal Crashes
Trunk Highway	254	49%
County Highways	201	39%
City Streets	41	8%
Other Roads	24	4%

51%

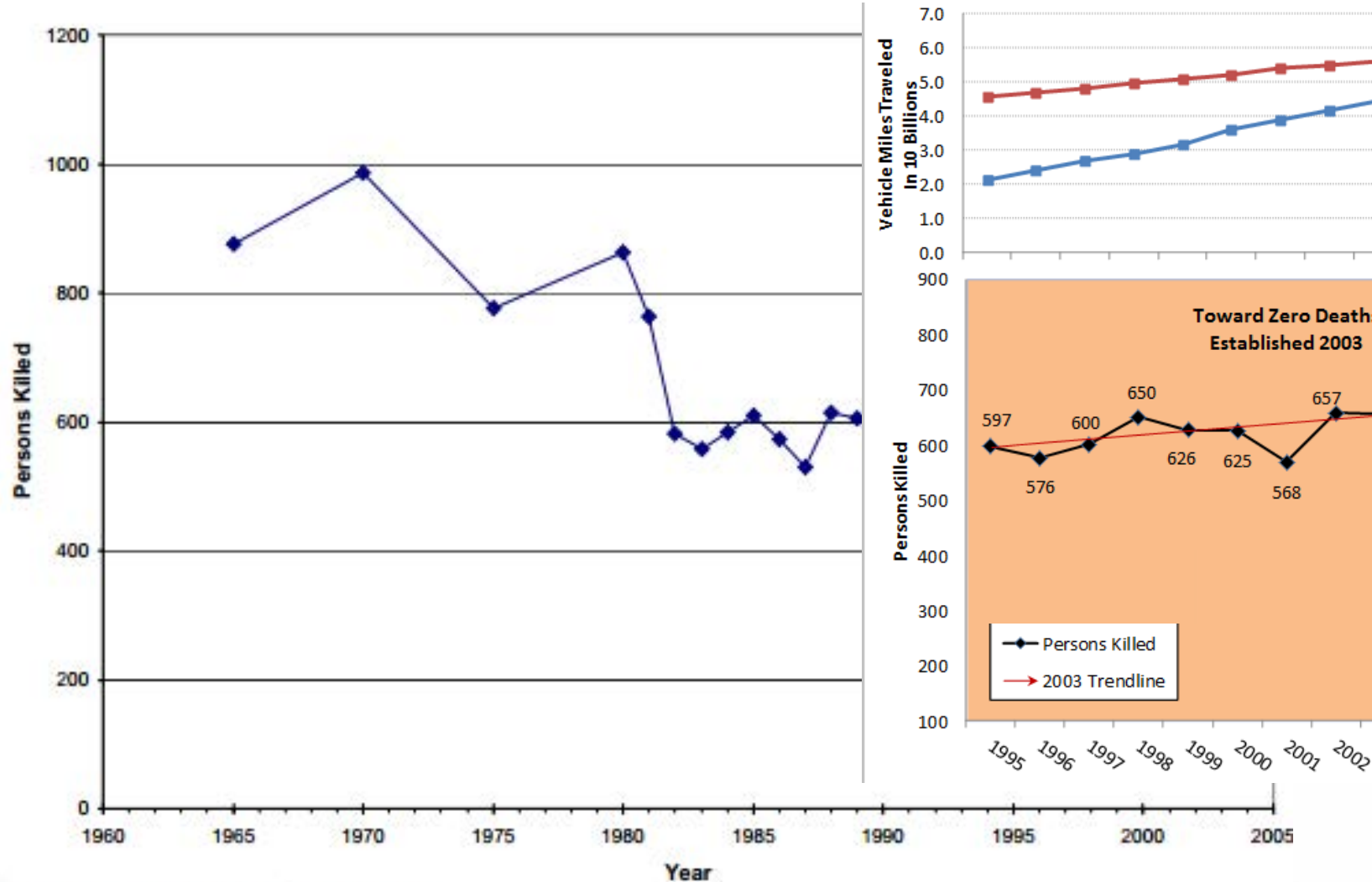


Name: New Project
Filter Applied: Yes
Selection Count: 64092



Existing Safety Program

Traffic Fatalities in Minnesota

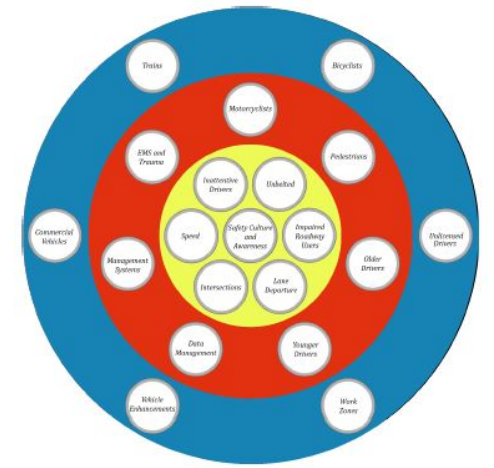


Source: Minnesota Motor Vehicle Crash Facts, 2002



It's Time to Change

- The SHSP adopts severe crashes – those involving fatalities and incapacitating injuries as the safety performance measure in Minnesota.
- It adopts a long-term goal of ZERO fatalities and identifies changing the safety culture as a fundamental safety focus area.
- 4E's – Engagement, Enforcement, Education and Engineering



2014-2019 Minnesota Strategic Highway Safety Plan, Data 2008-2012



It's Time to Change

Old Approach

Crashes = Risk & No Crashes = No Risk

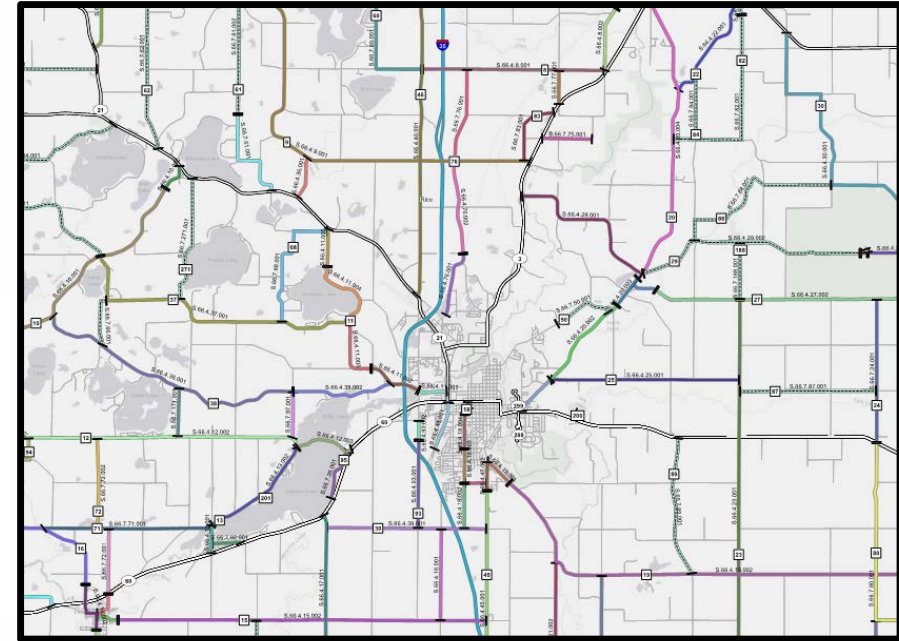
The key questions:

- Is every element of the system equally at risk?
- Where to Start?
- A new approach to safety planning

New Approach

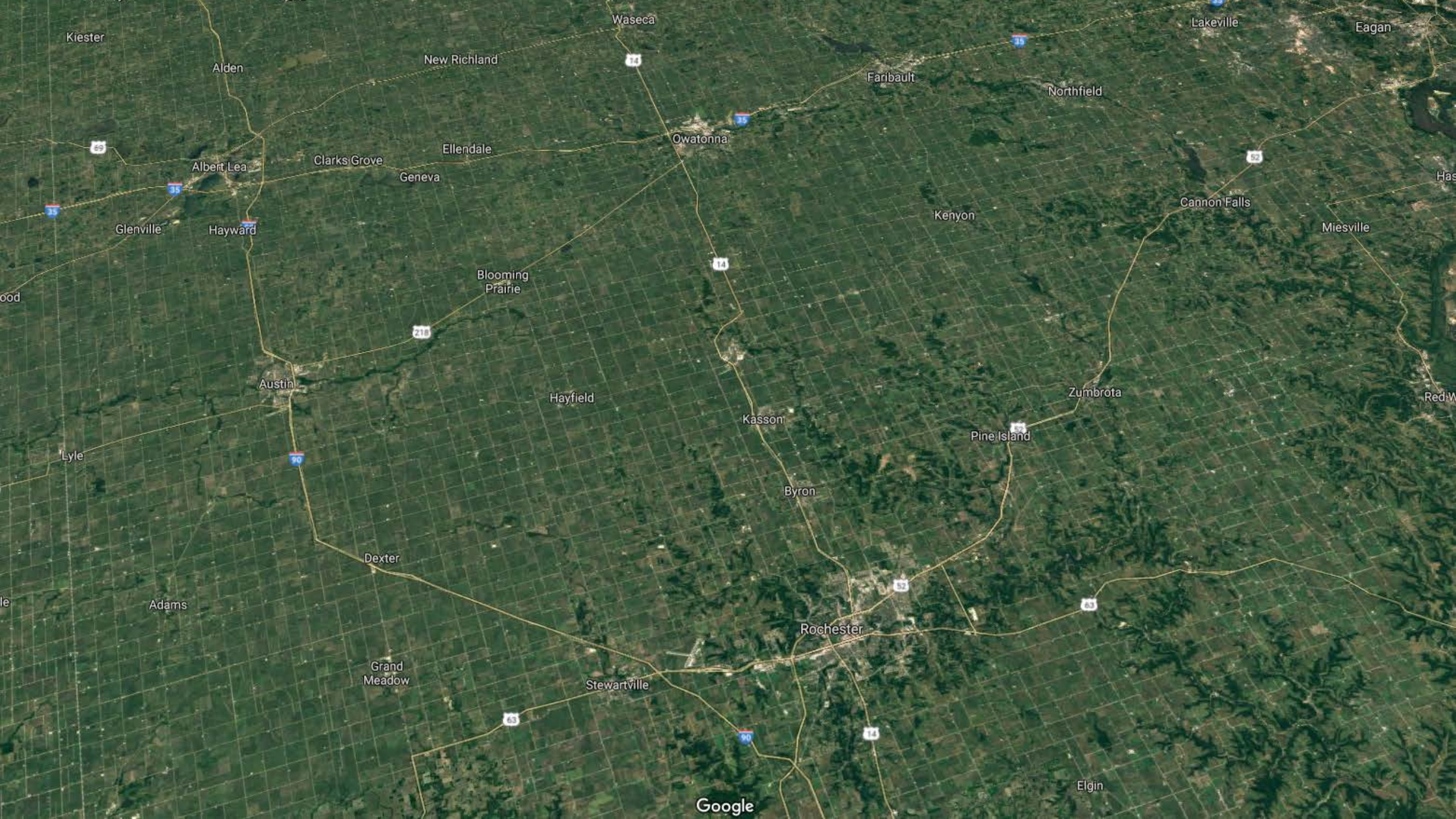
No Crashes \neq No Risk

Use characteristics of crashes (roadway, traffic and crash)
to identify risk and prioritize



Risk Factors







Fishing

vs

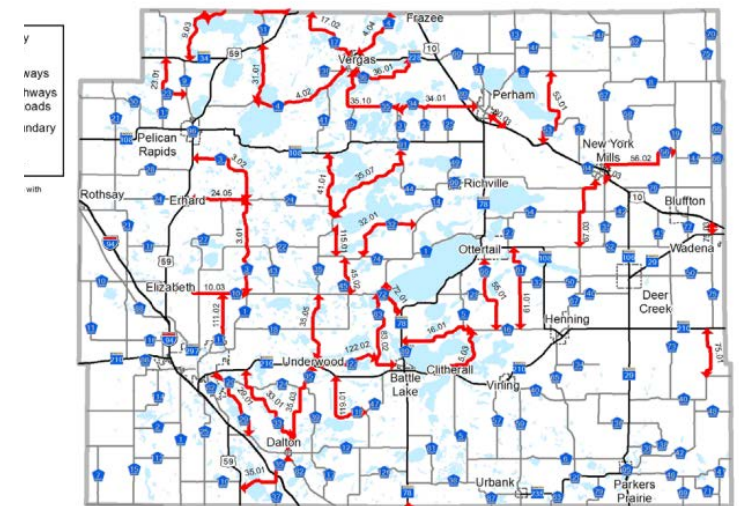
FISHING



What Data-Driven Safety Analysis?



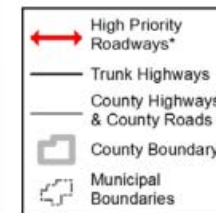
Deployment of low cost
specific severe crash types.



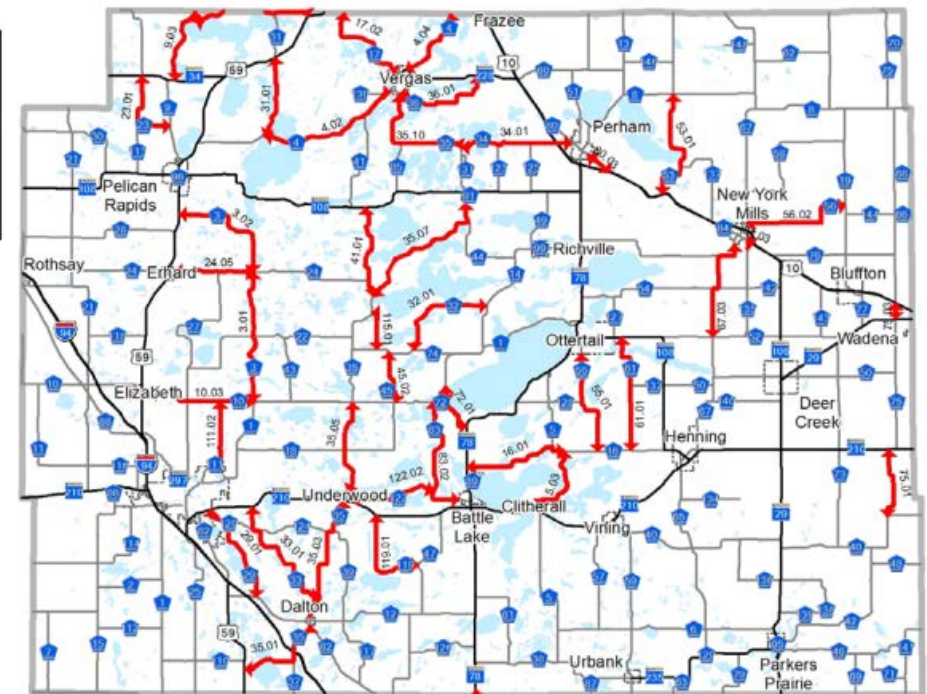
Source: CRSP Safety Analysis, 2011

ATP 6 - Segments

- Risk Criteria
 - Traffic Volume
 - Rate/Density of Road Departure Crashes
 - Curve (Critical Radius) Density
 - Edge Risk Assessment



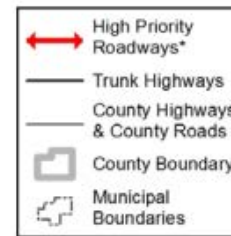
* Map reflects segments with three or more stars



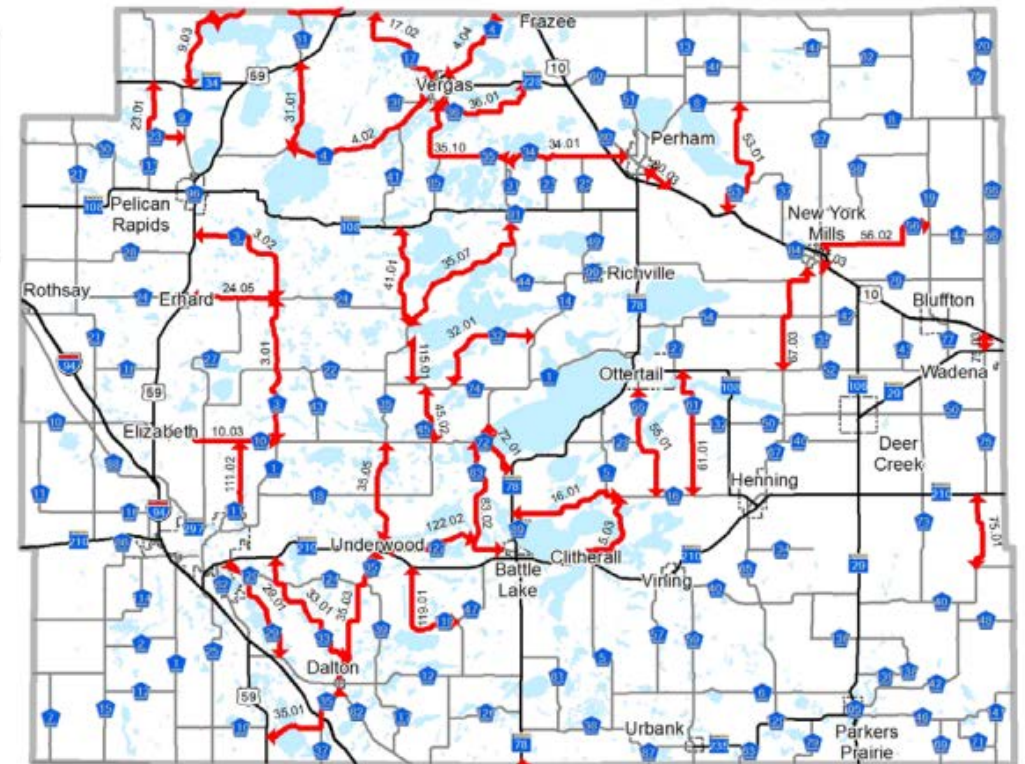
Source: CRSP Safety Analysis, 2011

What Data-Driven Safety Analysis?

- An approach to safety involving a wide deployment of low cost projects on high-risk roadways tied to specific severe crash types.



* Map reflects segments with three or more stars



Typical Low Cost Strategies

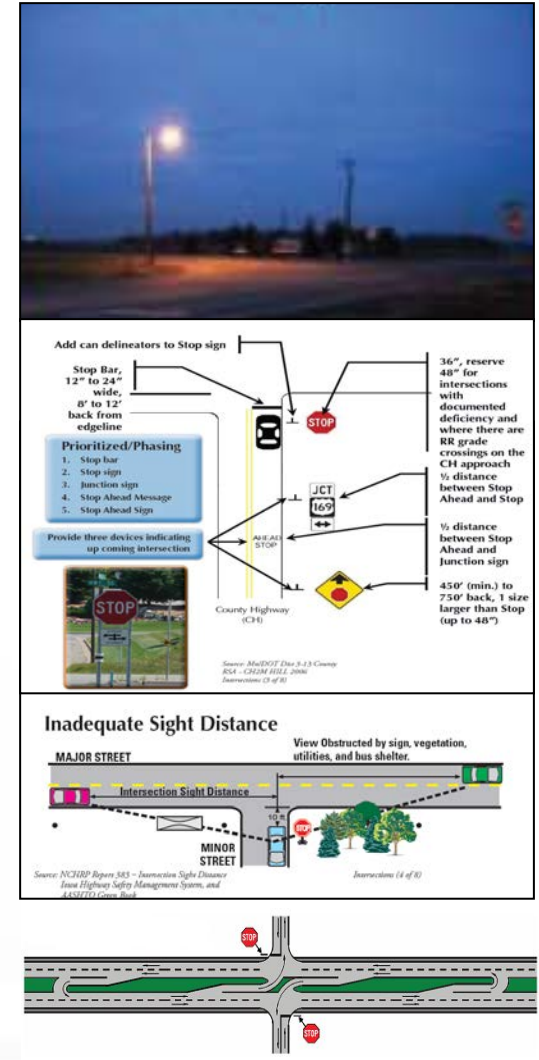
Segments



Curves



Intersections



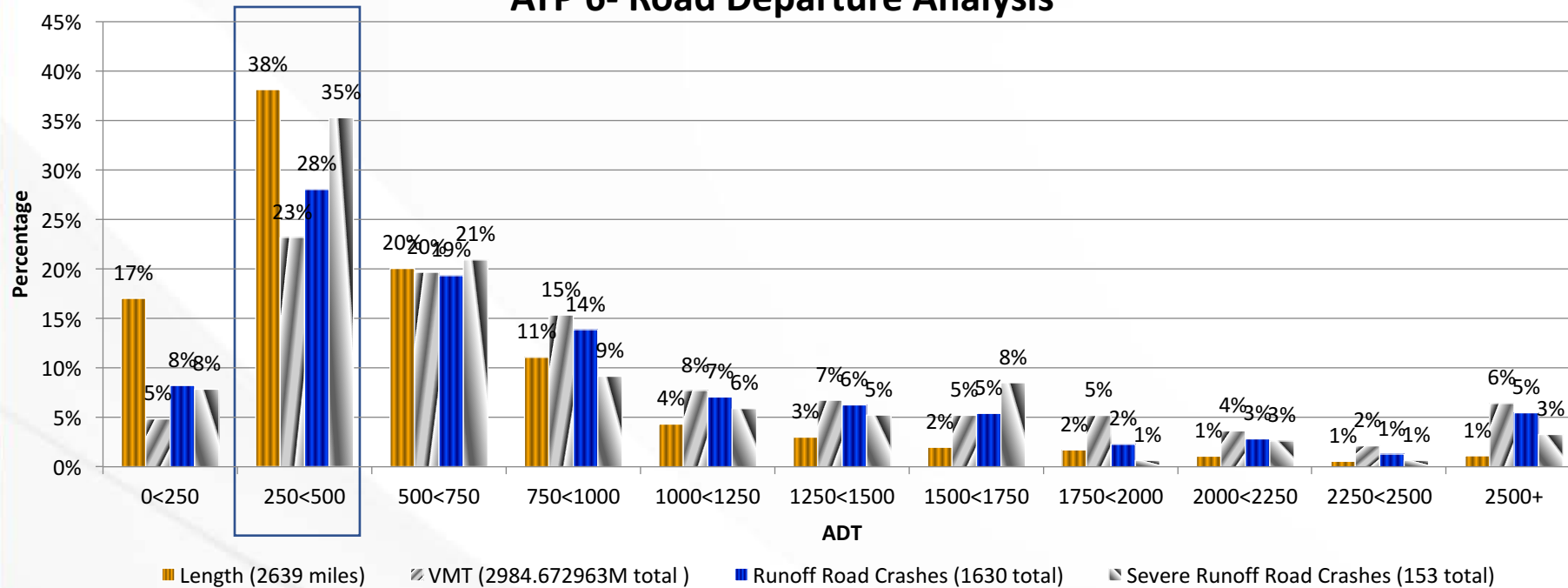
Where, When and What



ATP 6 – Segment Traffic Volume



ATP 6- Road Departure Analysis



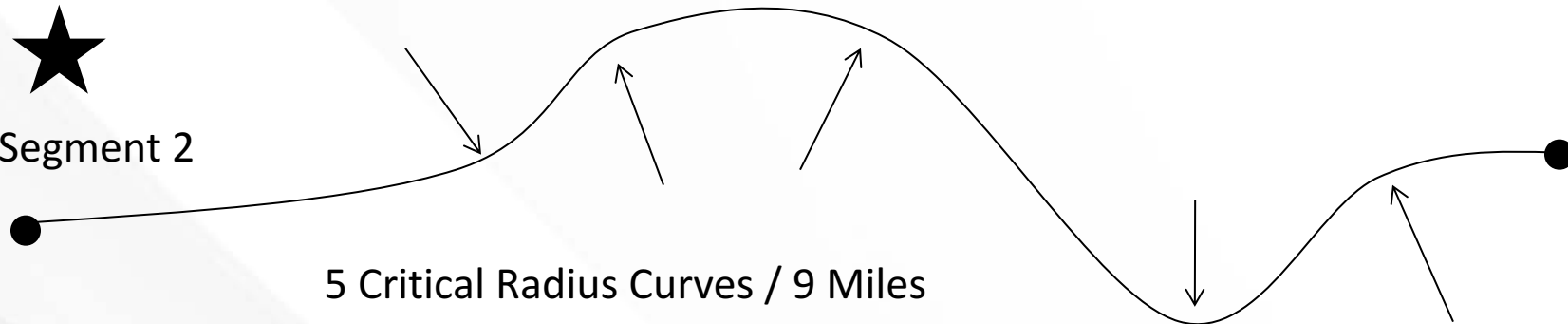
- Roads with 250 to 500 ADT had the highest percentage of severe road departure crashes.

ATP 6 – Curve Density

Segment 1

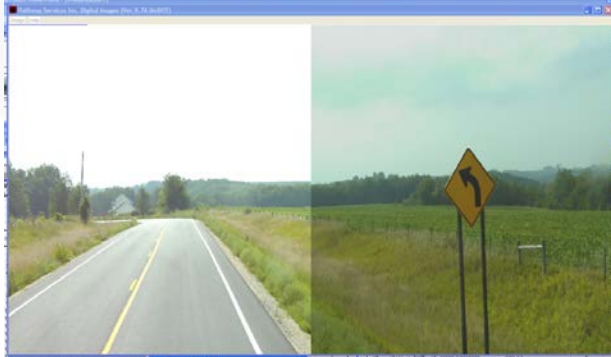


Segment 2

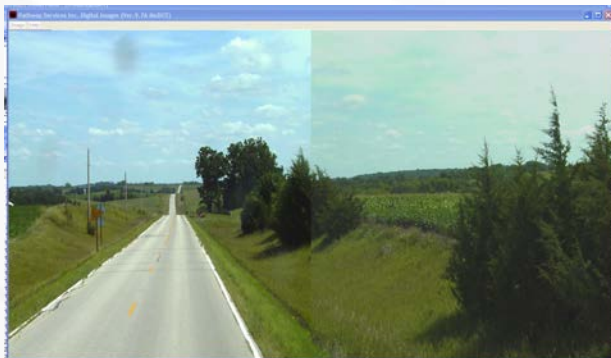


- 62% of severe road departure crashes were curve-related
- Segments with a Critical Curve Density higher than the average received a ★

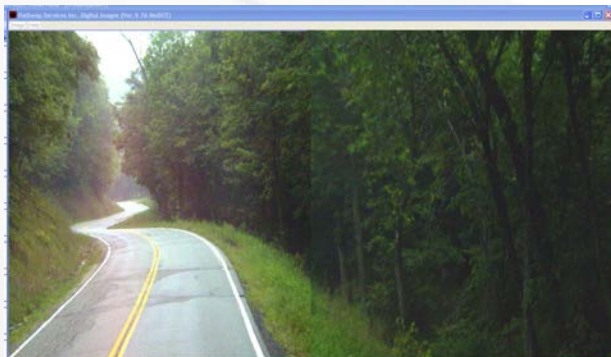
ATP 6 - Edge Risk Assessment



1 – Good Edge, Good Clear Zone



★
2 – No Edge, Good Clear Zone



★
3 – No Edge, No Clear Zone

County Segment Prioritization

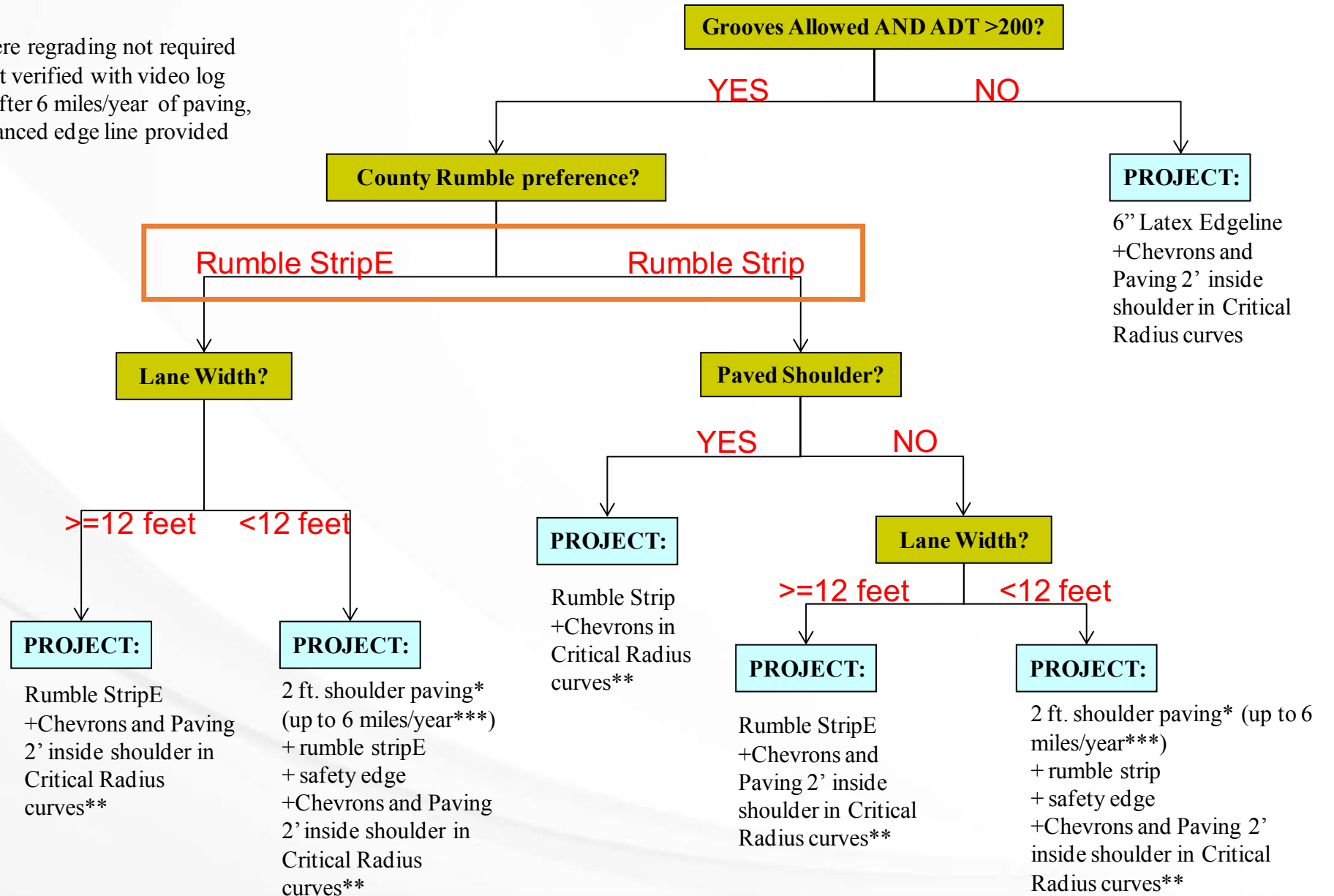
Rank	Corridor	Route	#	Start	End	Length	ADT Range	RD Density	RD Rate	Curve Critical Radius	Edge Risk	Totals	Tiebreakers	
													RD Density	RD Density
1	12.04	CSAH	12	CSAH 1	Speed Limit 30	1.7	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	3	0.35
2	3.01	CSAH	3	CSAH 12	US 61	4.3	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	3	0.23
3	23.01	CSAH	23	CSAH 25	US 14	5.2	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	2	0.31
4	25.03	CSAH	25	CR 110	US 61	13.2	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	2	0.23
5	8.01	CSAH	8	CSAH 11	CSAH 5	3.8	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	2	0.21
6	20.02	CSAH	20	CSAH 25	US 14	2.9	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	2	0.21
7	17.01	CSAH	17	Waldo Rd	CSAH 12	2.2	★	★	★	★	★	★★★★★	2	0.18
8	101.01	CR	101	Start	CSAH 12	1.2	★	★	★		★	★★★★	3	0.33
9	11.01	CSAH	11	Houston Co Line South	CR 103	1.8	★		★	★	★	★★★★	3	0.11
10	5.01	CSAH	5	Houston Co Line South	CSAH 12	5.7	★	★	★		★	★★★★	2	0.21
11	30.01	CSAH	30	Wabasha Co Line West	CSAH 31	6.5	★		★	★	★	★★★★	2	0.15
12	19.01	CSAH	19	begin pavement	MN 43	4.1	★		★	★	★	★★★★	2	0.15
13	1.01	CSAH	1	CSAH 12	Houston Co Line South	6.9	★		★	★	★	★★★★	2	0.12
14	43.01	CSAH	43	Fillmore Co Line South	CSAH 6	1.9	★	★	★	★		★★★★	1	0.53
15	26.01	CSAH	26	Wabasha Co Line West	MN 74	4.5	★	★	★	★		★★★★	1	0.27
16	7.01	CSAH	7	CSAH 12	Pickwick	4.5	★			★	★	★★★	3	0.09
17	17.02	CSAH	17	CSAH 12	Winona CL South	6.0		★		★	★	★★★	2	0.43
18	105.01	CR	105	Start Paved	Winona CL South	2.3		★		★	★	★★★	2	0.17
19	25.01	CSAH	25	Fillmore Co Line South	CSAH 12	9.3			★	★	★	★★★	2	0.11
...
...
...
...
59	10.01	CSAH	10	Olmsted Co Line West	MN 74	0.5							1	0.00
60	37.01	CSAH	37	US 14	CSAH 24	5.9							1	0.00
61	108.01	CR	108	CSAH 39	CSAH 37	1.2							1	0.00
62	106.01	CR	106	CSAH 29	CSAH 25	2.3							1	0.00
Total Stars --							22	25	29	27	28			
% That Gets Star --							35%	40%	47%	44%	45%			

- Is the entire system at-risk?
 - No – about 1/3 of system is High Priority

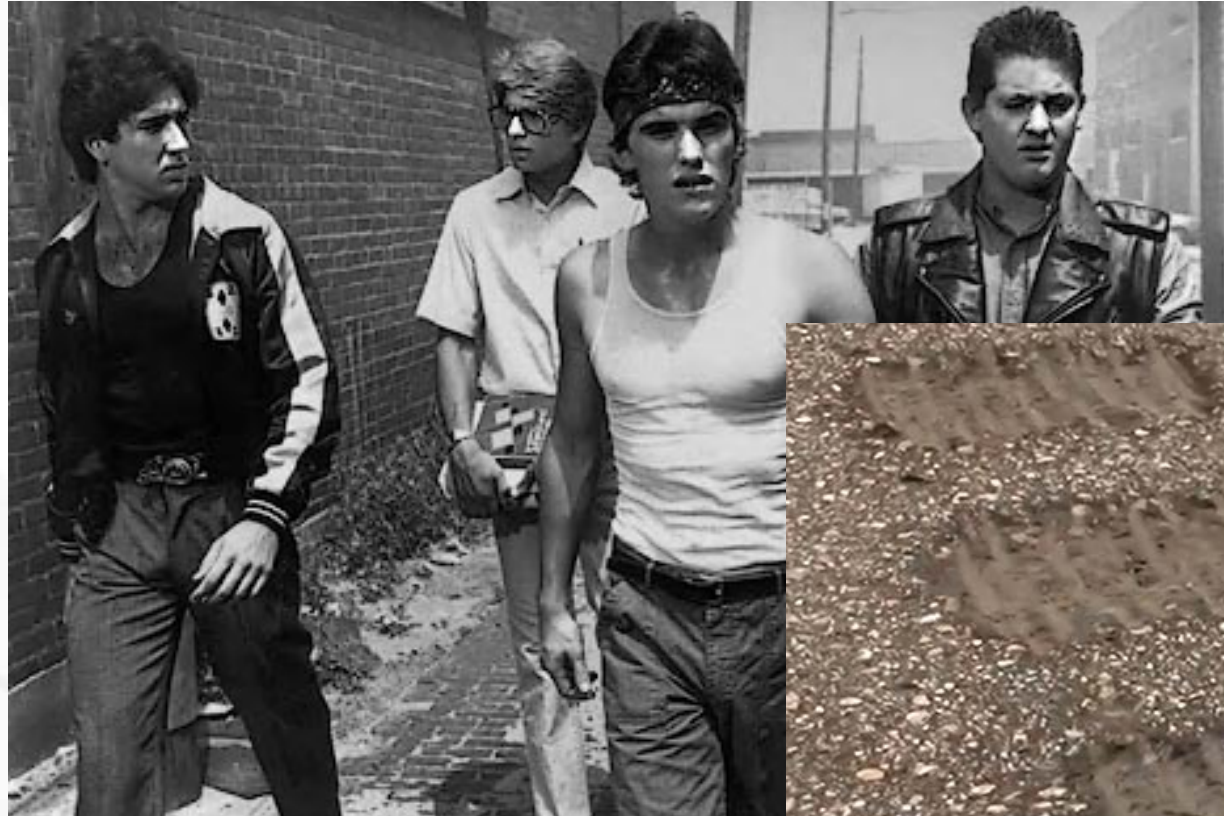
Stars	#	%	Miles	%
★★★★★	7	11%	33.3	11%
★★★★	8	13%	32.6	11%
★★★	8	13%	45.1	15%
★★	15	24%	58.1	20%
★	10	16%	50.7	17%
-	14	23%	77.2	26%
	62	100%	297	100%

When and What

* Where regrading not required
 ** Not verified with video log
 *** After 6 miles/year of paving,
 enhanced edge line provided



Rumbles





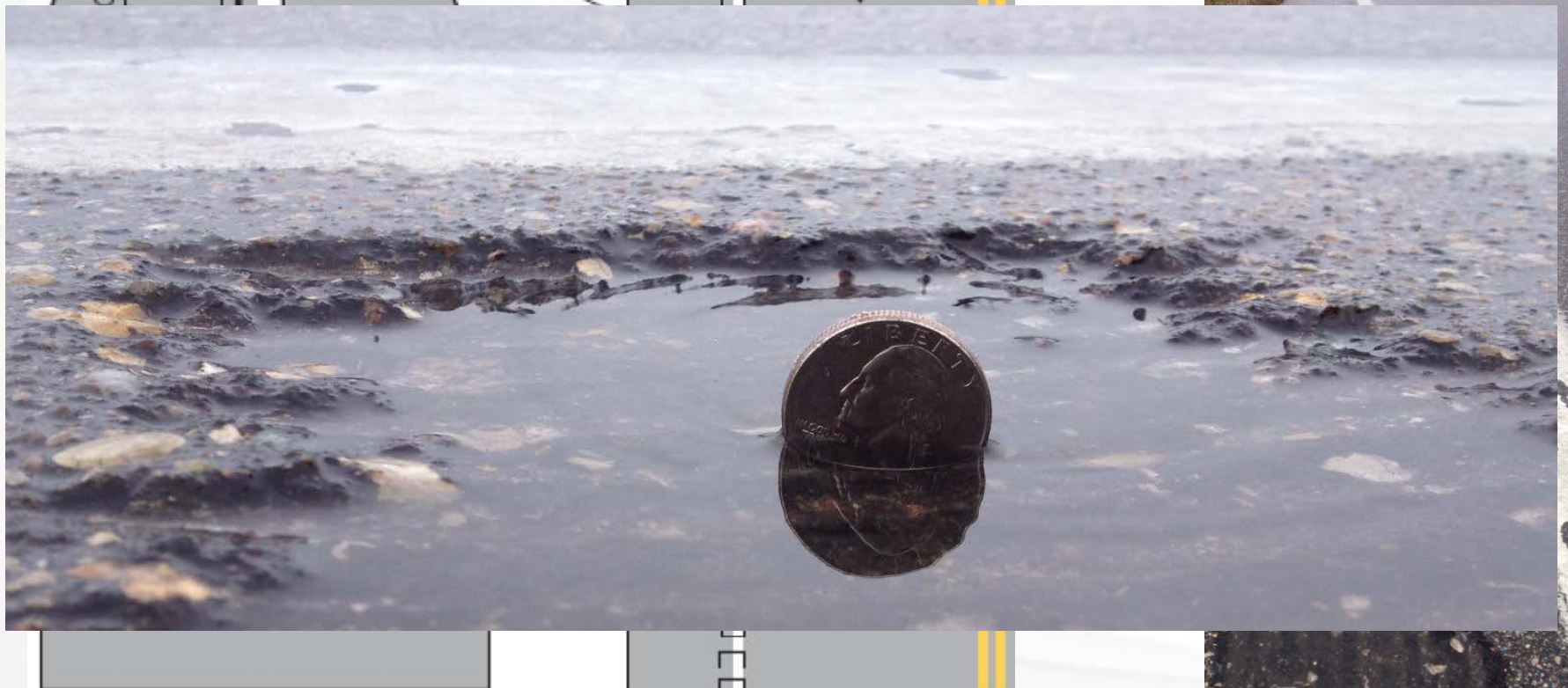
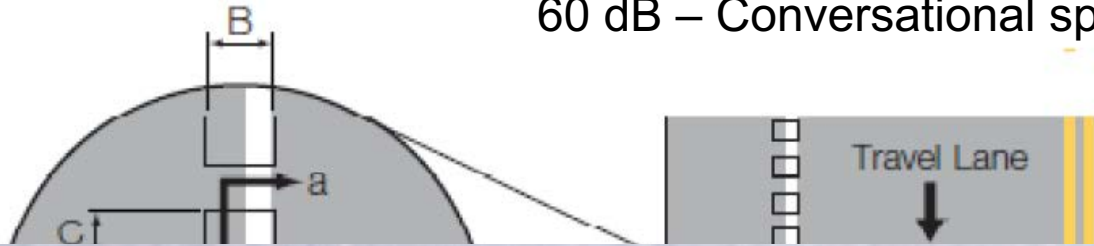
Rumble Strips and Stripes

Bench Mark

- 80 dB – Heavy truck traffic
- 70 dB – Business office
- 60 dB – Conversational speech

MnDOT Noise Evaluation

- 50' away 82 dB
- 100' away 75 dB
- 200' away 67 dB
- 300' away 62 dB

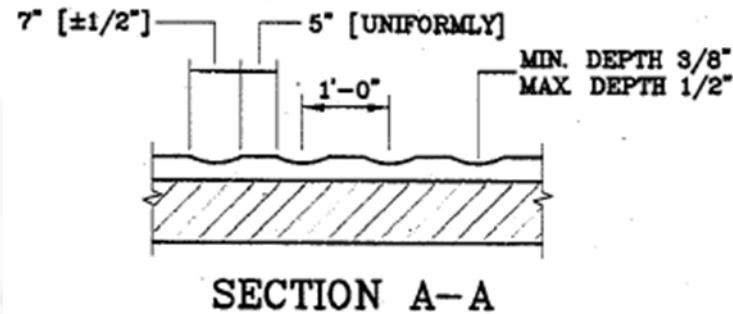


Rumbles and Installation



NCHRP 641 Summary of Noise Prediction Models

- Unit increases in length, width, and depth dimensions increase noise levels in passenger compartment
- Unit increase in space dimension decreases noise level in passenger compartment



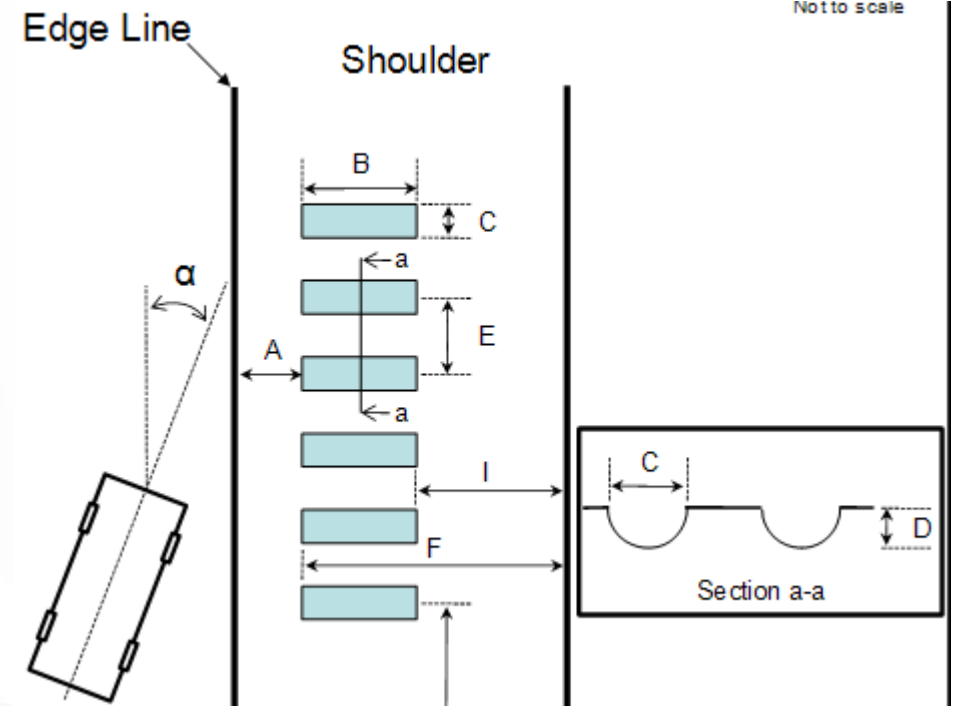
Primary Rumble Strip Dimensions

B – Length

D – Depth

C – Width

E – Spacing



Rumbles and Noise



Hit Rate 0.5 -1.0%

Approx. Hit Rate 5.0%

Lateral displacement of vehicle: Approx. 7" (Institute for Transportation, ISU)

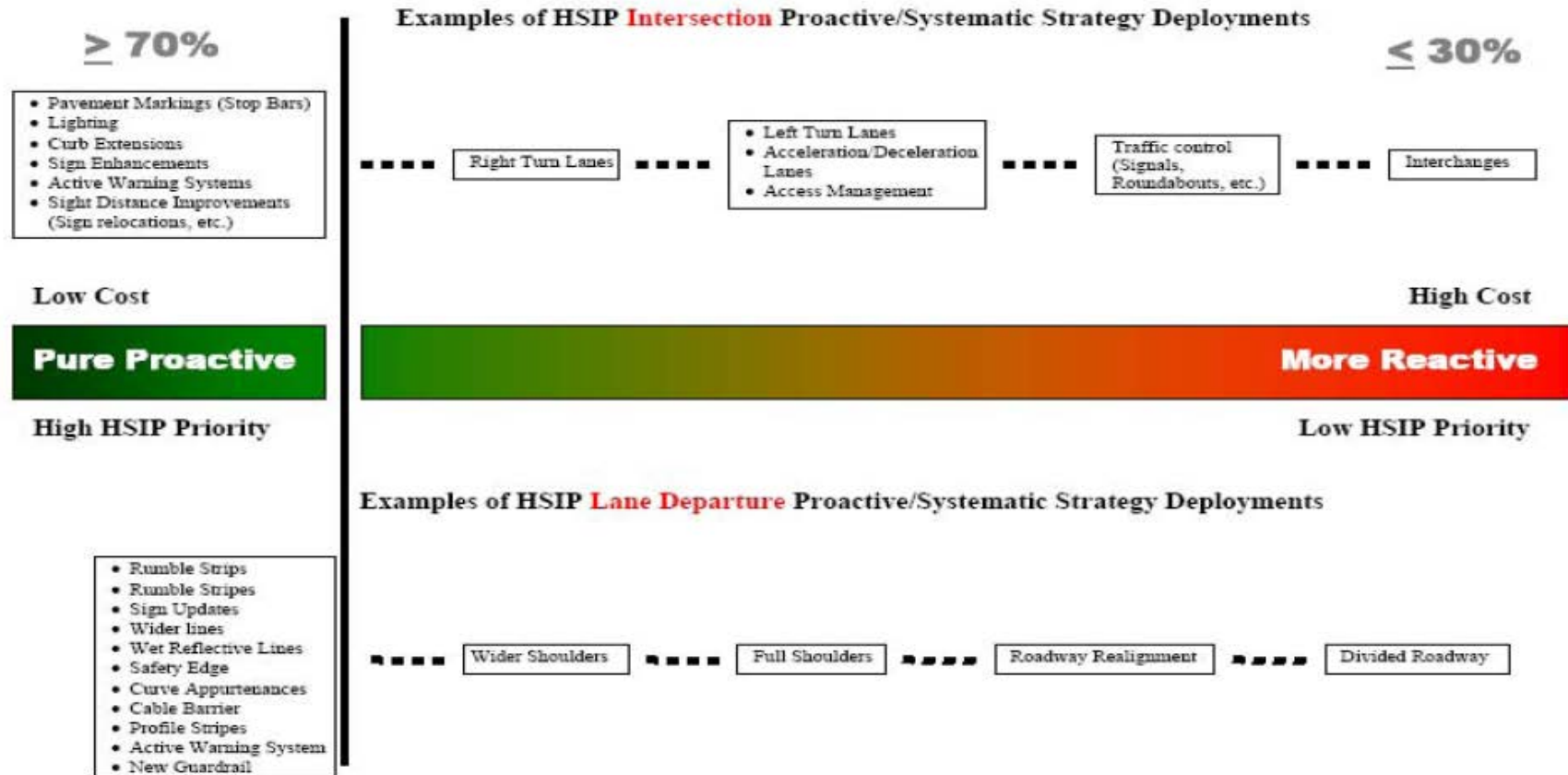
http://www.dot.state.mn.us/stateaid/sa_safety_strategies.html

Decibel equivalent to heavy truck: 82 dBA @ 50 ft from edge of road (MnDOT)

<http://www.dot.state.mn.us/trafficeng/safety/rumble/index.html>

So what are we doing now?

GREATER MN PROACTIVE SPECTRUM



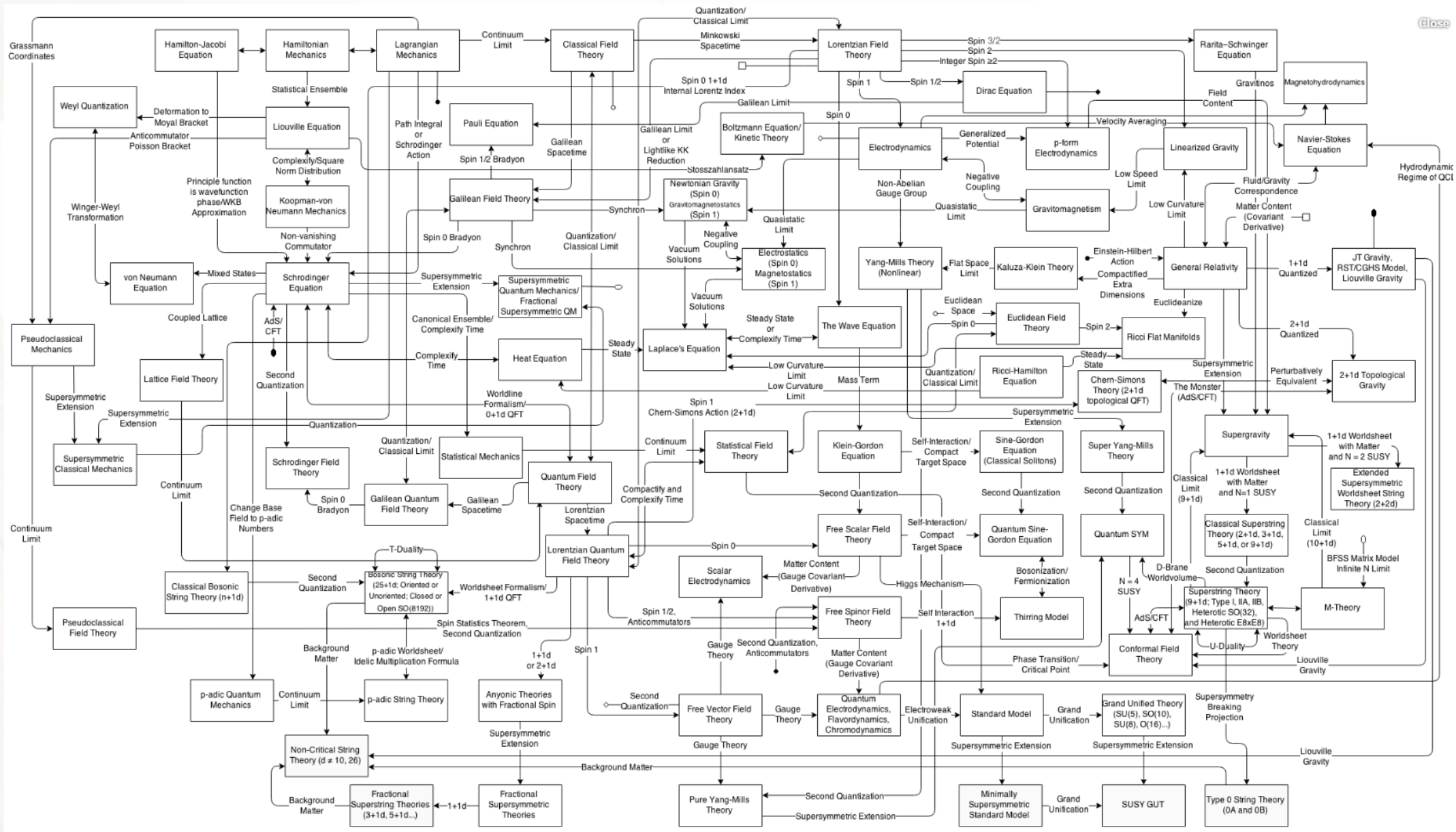
NOTE: The Proactive Spectrum is not all inclusive of all safety strategies. Additional strategies may be appropriate for some roadways.

So what are we doing now?



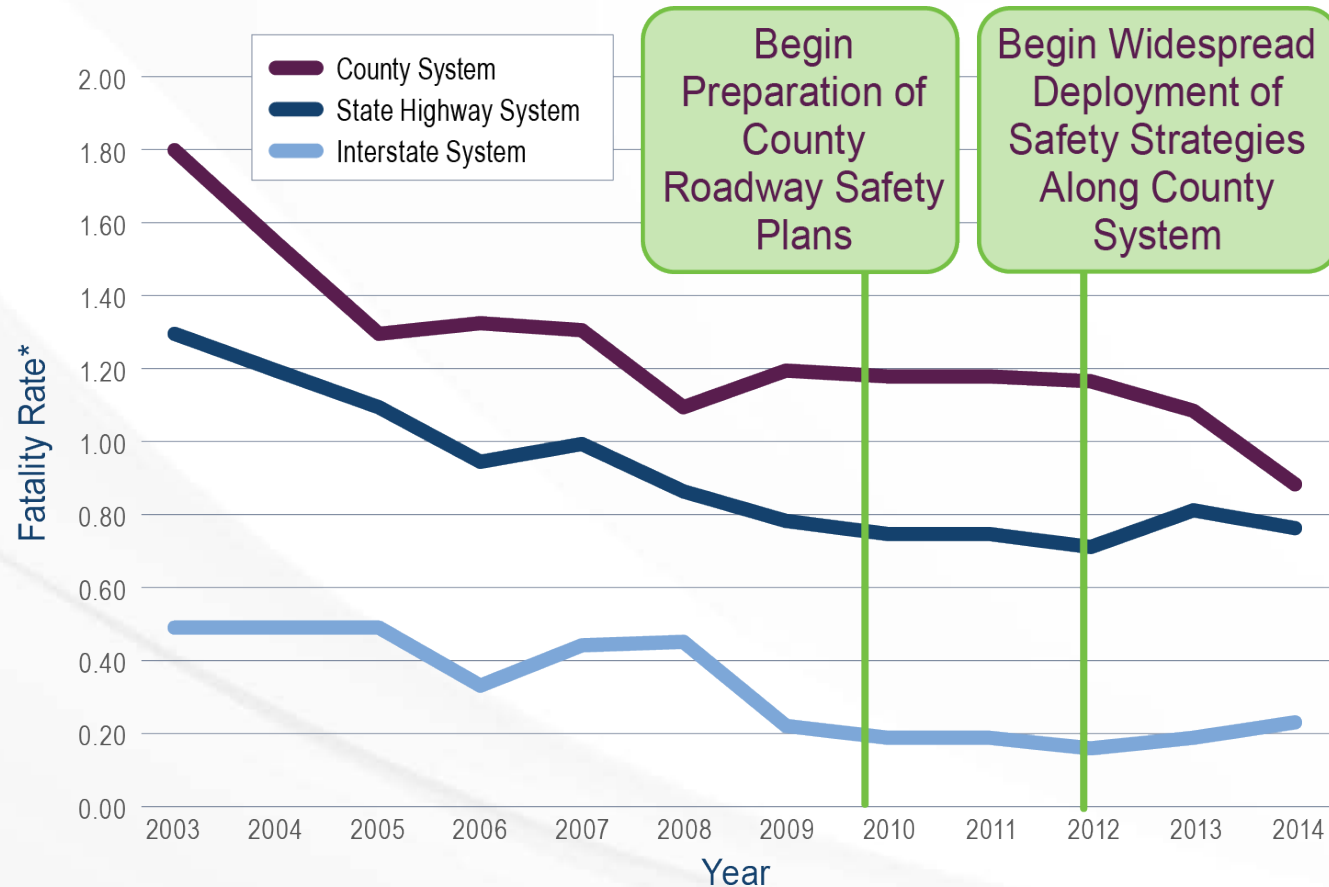
A sample of HSIP projects for across MN

Projects	Cost	Total
Segments		
Edgeline Rumble Strips/Stripes	\$3,336,000.00	
Enhanced Edgelines	\$12,391,000.00	
Pave Shoulder & Edgeline Rumble Strips/Stripes	\$3,322,000.00	
Pave Shoulder & Embedded Markings	\$250,000.00	
Embedded Markings	\$1,246,000.00	\$20,545,000.00
Curves		
Chevrons	\$3,591,000.00	
Pave Shoulder & Edgeline Rumble Strips/Stripes	\$289,000.00	\$3,880,000.00
Intersections		
Upgrade Traffic Signs & Markings	\$419,000.00	
Street Lights	\$2,711,000.00	
Street Lights & Signs & Markings	\$606,000.00	
Rural Intersection Collision Warning System	\$488,000.00	
Turn Lanes	\$1,017,000.00	
Roundabout	\$465,000.00	
Red Light Confirmation Lights	\$84,000.00	
Dynamic Speed Feedback Signs	\$59,000.00	\$5,849,000.00
TOTAL of ALL		\$30,274,000.00



Local Road Safety Improvements = Results!

From 2012 to 2014, Minnesota's county system fatality crash rate decreased by 25%



Questions?

Mark Vizecky
MnDOT State Aid
Mark.vizecky@state.mn.us
651-366-3839



Traffic Safety Fundamentals Handbook



Minnesota Department of Transportation
Office of Traffic, Safety and Technology

Revised June 2015

Prepared by CH2M, Inc.

