Towards Zero Deaths
Alabama is on the Move

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Cambridge Systematics, Inc.

Susan Herbel

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How Big is the Safety Problem?

- Stand up if you have ever been injured in a transportation-related event
- Stand up if any of your family members or friends have been injured or killed in a transportation-related event
- Stand up if you know someone who has been injured or killed in a transportation-related event
- How many of you think it is important to consider safe in transportation policies, programs, and projects?
Challenges

**SAFETY**

**Often Takes the Backseat**

- Newer Concept
- Competing Priorities
- Safety Initiatives are Reactive
- Funding Silos
- Limited Staff and Tools
- No Ribbon Cutting in Safety
- Other Documents Address Safety
Addressing Transportation Safety

Design
Everything We Do is Safe – Meeting Standards

Reactive
Identify a safety hot spot – Fix it Right Away

Planning
Understanding what is unsafe and why - developing policies and strategies in LRTP
The Alabama Approach

- Strategic Highway Safety Plan
- Data Improvements
  - AADT Estimation Methodology
  - Link-Node Conversion
- Guidance and Tools
  - Road Safety Assessment Manual
  - HSIP Management Manual
  - Horizontal Curve Resigning Program
  - Electronic Ball Bank Equipment and Training
  - Alabama Roundabout Guide
Alabama Approach

- Workforce Development
- Research
  - Troopers and First Responders
  - Enhanced Enforcement
  - High Friction Surface Treatments
  - Drowsy/Fatigued Driving
- Integrating Safety and Operations
- Regional Safety Pilot Program
- ALSAFE
What does this have to do with you?

- Data
- Guidance and Tools
- Workforce Development
- Research
- Safety and Operations
- Regional Safety Pilot Program
- SHSP Update
- ALSAFE
Transportation Safety Planning Principles

1. Discuss safety at committee meeting or identify opportunities to engage safety stakeholders in transportation planning.

2. Collect and analyze crash and roadway data to identify transportation safety goals, objectives, and project priorities.

3. Utilize public and stakeholder input, the results of data analysis, and information in other plans to develop safety goals and objectives in planning documents.

4. Identify safety performance measures and targets to track progress towards the safety goals and objectives.

5. Establish safety as a decision factor for the selection of transportation projects.

6. Routinely track and monitor safety performance and evaluate safety programs and policies.

7. Include safety in the context of other transportation goals and objectives (i.e., bicycle, pedestrian, highway, transit safety).
Integrating Safety in the Planning Process

Planning Tasks
- Public Involvement and Outreach
- Multidisciplinary Coordination and Input
- Data Collection and Analysis
- Development of Goals and Objectives
- Identification of Performance Measures and Targets
- Project Prioritization and Programming
- Monitoring and Evaluation
• MAP-21 Process Compliant
• Data Driven
• All Public Roads
• Collaborative Process
• Multidisciplinary
• A Program of Strategies
• Coordinated with Other Plans and Programs
• Goals, Objectives, and Performance Measures
Alabama’s SHSP Update Process

- Multiple Support Activities
- Unique Approach
- Local/Regional Focus
- Data Driven (Regional Profiles)
- Regional Pilot Programs
What will it take?

- Champions
- Stakeholders
- Data Analysis
- Outreach and Collaboration
- Sustainable Coalitions
- Emphasis Area Teams
Safe Systems

- Safety Considerations in All Policies, Programs, and Projects
- Project Prioritization Techniques
  - Cost Benefit
  - Systemic Approach
- Proven Effective Countermeasures
- Low Cost Countermeasures
- Collaboration – It’s the Key!
Thanks for Your Time and Attention

Susan Herbel
Cambridge Systematics
202.494.5539
sherbel@camsys.com
Safety: It’s Everybody’s Business