

Safety Improvements Project: A Lifesaving Partnership

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SAFETY
IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
A LIFESAVING PARTNERSHIP



SAINT LOUIS COUNTY
Missouri



Overview

- Background
- Safety Analysis
- Design-Build Project Development
- Proposal, Design, and Construction
- Results & Lessons

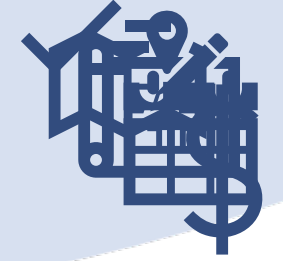
6,642

Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes

Study Period: 2016-2020

Location: Jefferson, Franklin, St. Charles,
St. Louis Counties, and St. Louis City

Initial Direction



- Budget: \$52 million
 - \$4 million: St. Louis County/Federal HSIP Funds
 - \$48 million: MoDOT/Federal Funds
- Schedule: Award by Winter 2024
- Scope: Include improvements to both MoDOT and St. Louis County roadways
- Build on lessons learned and successes of first Safety Improvements Design-Build Project (2016-2019)

Why Design-Build?

- Many ways to improve safety
- Teams of contractors and designers collaborate on proposals
 - Company specialties
 - Means and methods
- Faster schedule to construction of improvements

MoDOT's Design-Build Process

- MoDOT:
 - Shortlists most qualified teams
 - Meets with teams during proposal development
 - Awards contract to proposer offering best value
- Contractor:
 - Completes design of project
 - Constructs project, often starting before design is complete



Jacobs

EFK♦Moen
Civil Engineering Design



SAINT LOUIS COUNTY
Missouri



U.S. Department of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**



V E C T O R
COMMUNICATIONS_{SM}



SAFETY
IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT
A LIFESAVING PARTNERSHIP

Where should we focus?

1. Where are crashes occurring?
2. What types of crashes are occurring there?
3. Which crash patterns can MoDOT or St. Louis County address?

Types of Crashes:

Angle

Animal

Head-on

Pedalcyclist

Pedestrian

Road Departure

Rear End

Sideswipe

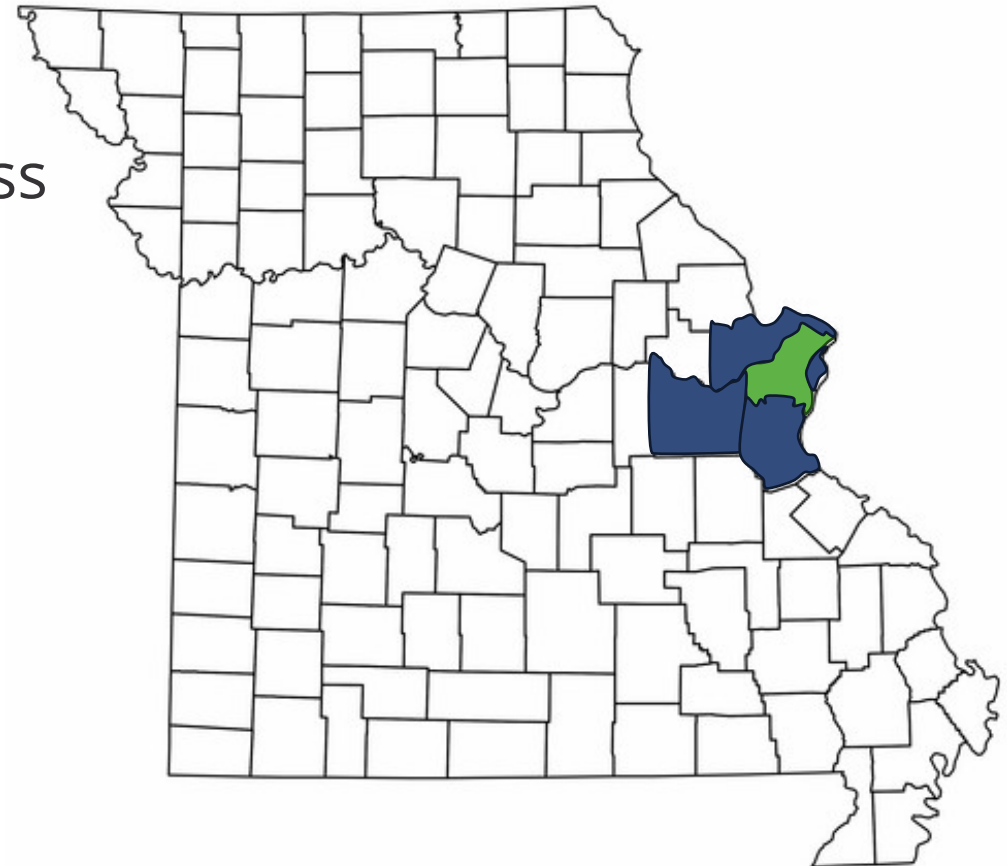
Turning

Safety Analysis

James Ritter

What should be analyzed?

- **MoDOT St. Louis District**
 - District-wide analysis on state owned and maintained roads across four counties and the City of St. Louis
- **St. Louis County**
 - County-wide analysis on County owned and maintained roads ranging from arterial roadways to local streets



How should the systems be analyzed?



High Frequency Crash Analysis

- Reactive addressing of higher-crash locations

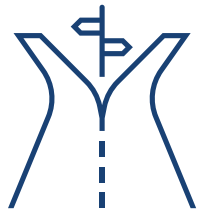
Systemic Safety Analysis

- Proactive addressing of locations with higher crash potential



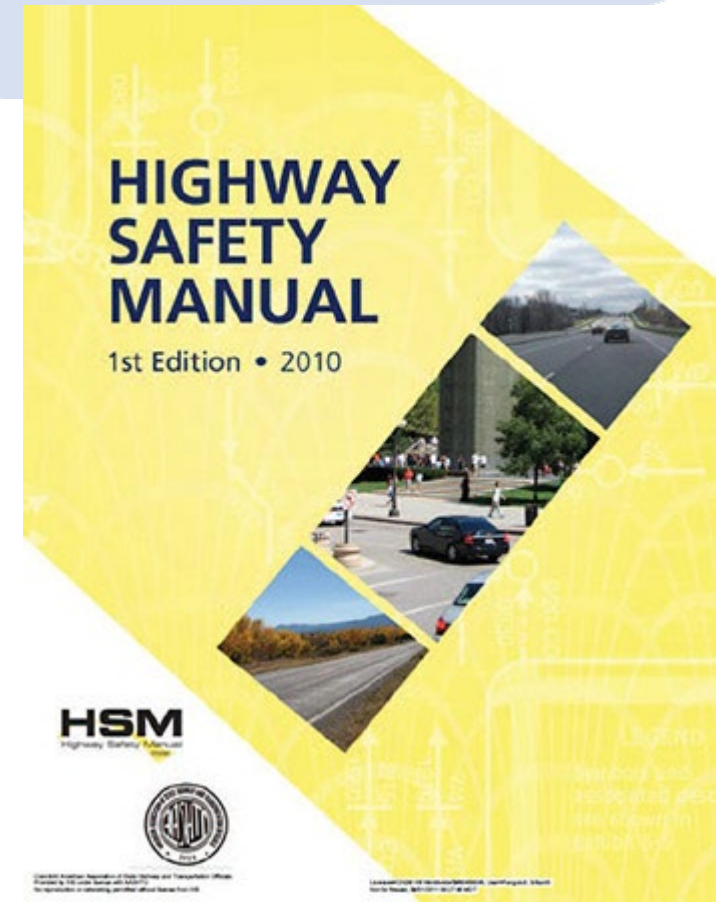
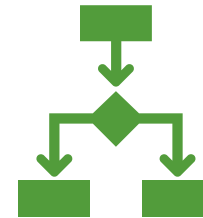
Crash Frequency Analysis

Highway Safety Manual (HSM) based network screening approach



Define Peer Groups

Determine Analyses Methods
and Execute Network Screenings



Crash Frequency Analysis

Peer Groups



Divide the networks into Peer Groups

- Relatively similar operational characteristics
- Adequate sample sizes for analyses
- Keep it simple, logical, and repeatable

Resulting Peer Groups

- *Segments*: Freeways (4-6, 8+ lanes), Ramps, Expressways, Rural, Urban
- *Intersections*: Signalized, Rural unsignalized, Urban Unsignalized



Crash Frequency Analysis Network Screenings

1. Historical Crash Density

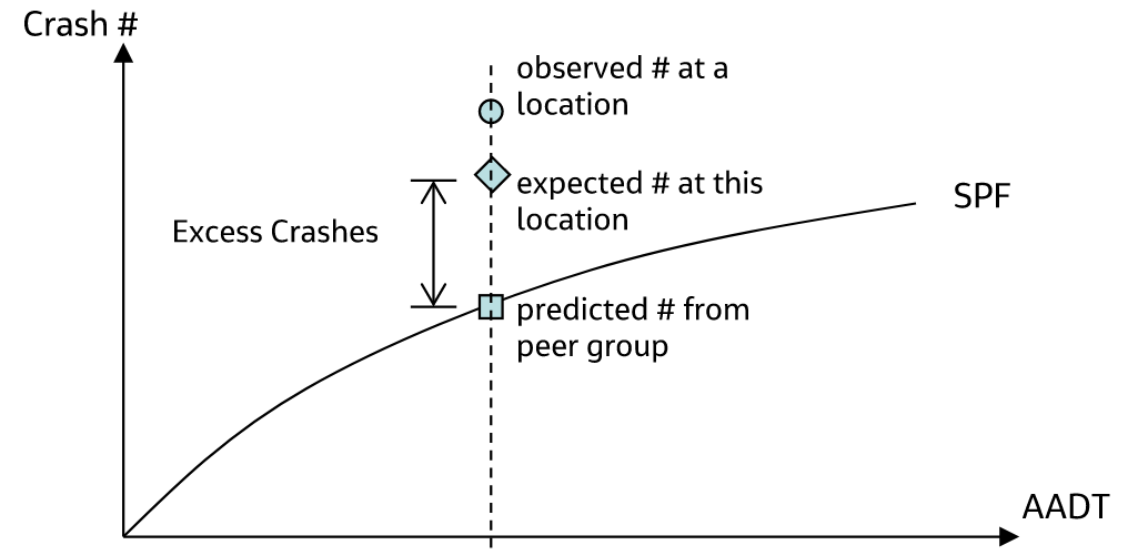
- Using a sliding window analysis to account for data variability

2. Excess Crash Density

- Based on peer group and AADT; expected vs. predicted crashes

3. Crash Type/Characteristic Overrepresentation

- Identifying where the same type of crash repeats more than usual



Safety Performance Function (SPF) for each peer group relates AADT to crashes

Systemic Safety Analysis



Data-driven screening process

- Focused on fatal and serious injury crash potential



Proactively Implement Safety Treatments

- Using proven safety countermeasures

Systemic Safety Analysis Process

What crash types result in more severe injuries? Roadway Departure, Head-on, Pedestrian, Turning, Angle

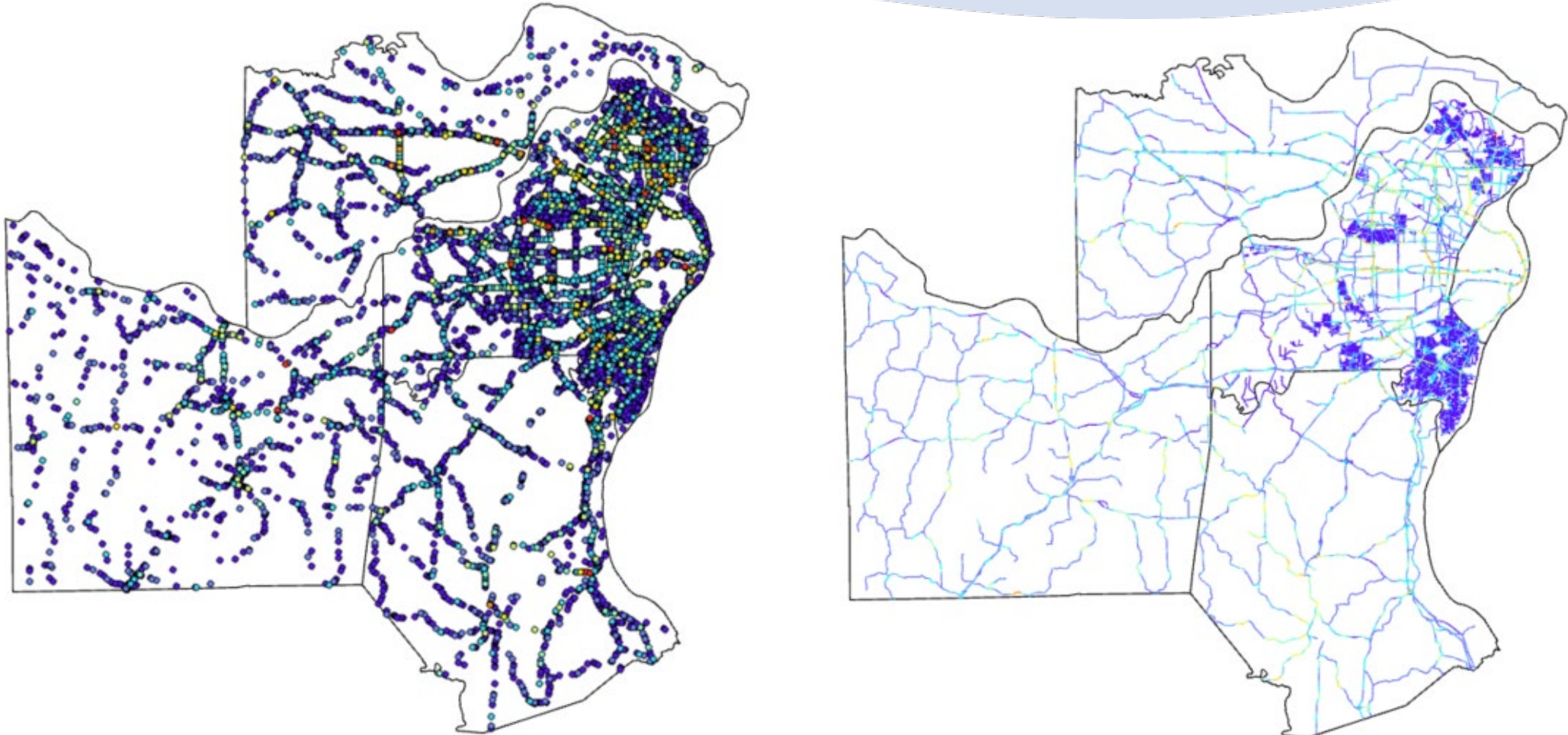
What roadway types see more of these crashes? Classification, Area Type, Divided/Undivided, Speed Limit

What roadway features are present where these types of crashes are happening?

How common are these features throughout roadway system?

Network Screening Results

Intersections and Roadway Segments



Crash Frequency Analysis - Color coded results for intersections and roadway segments

Identifying Potential Countermeasures

Countermeasures seek to **prevent** or **reduce severity** of crashes

- Warning drivers of changing conditions
- Alerting drivers to the presence of pedestrians
- Controlling errant vehicles



Identifying Potential Countermeasures

- **Identified based on:**
 - Potential Crash Reduction
 - Past Performance
 - Applicability to Crash Type
 - Installation Cost
 - ROW and Environmental Impacts
 - Durability
 - Maintenance
 - Public Acceptance

Potential Crash Reduction:

- Crash Modification Factors (CMFs)
- Indicate estimated crash reduction/effectiveness
- Based on historical data and statistical analysis
- May vary by crash type and facility type
- CMF Clearinghouse
<https://cmfclearinghouse.fhwa.dot.gov/>

Design-Build Project Development

Eddie Watkins

Safety Improvements Project Goals

1. Reduce **fatal and serious injury crashes** within the budget of \$52 million. *
2. Maximize safety improvements for **pedestrians and roadway users** distributed equitably across the project area.
3. Provide improvements with **reasonable maintenance** and service life.
4. Construct improvements with an emphasis on safety for workers and the traveling public.
5. Deliver the project by June 30, 2026 using a diverse workforce.



General Safety

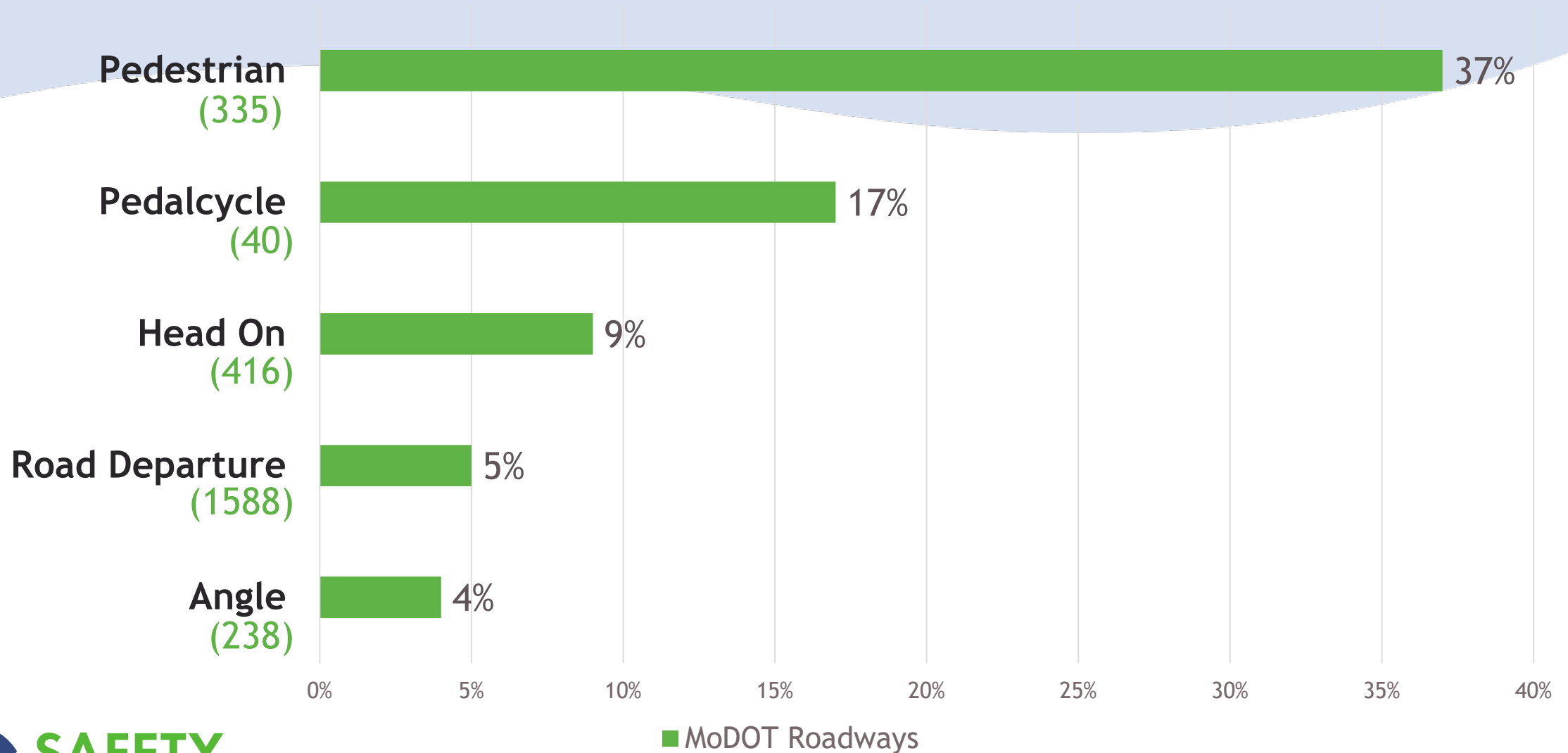
- Reactive addressing of higher-crash locations

Systemic Safety

- Proactive addressing of high-potential locations



Fatal and Serious Injury Rate by Crash Type



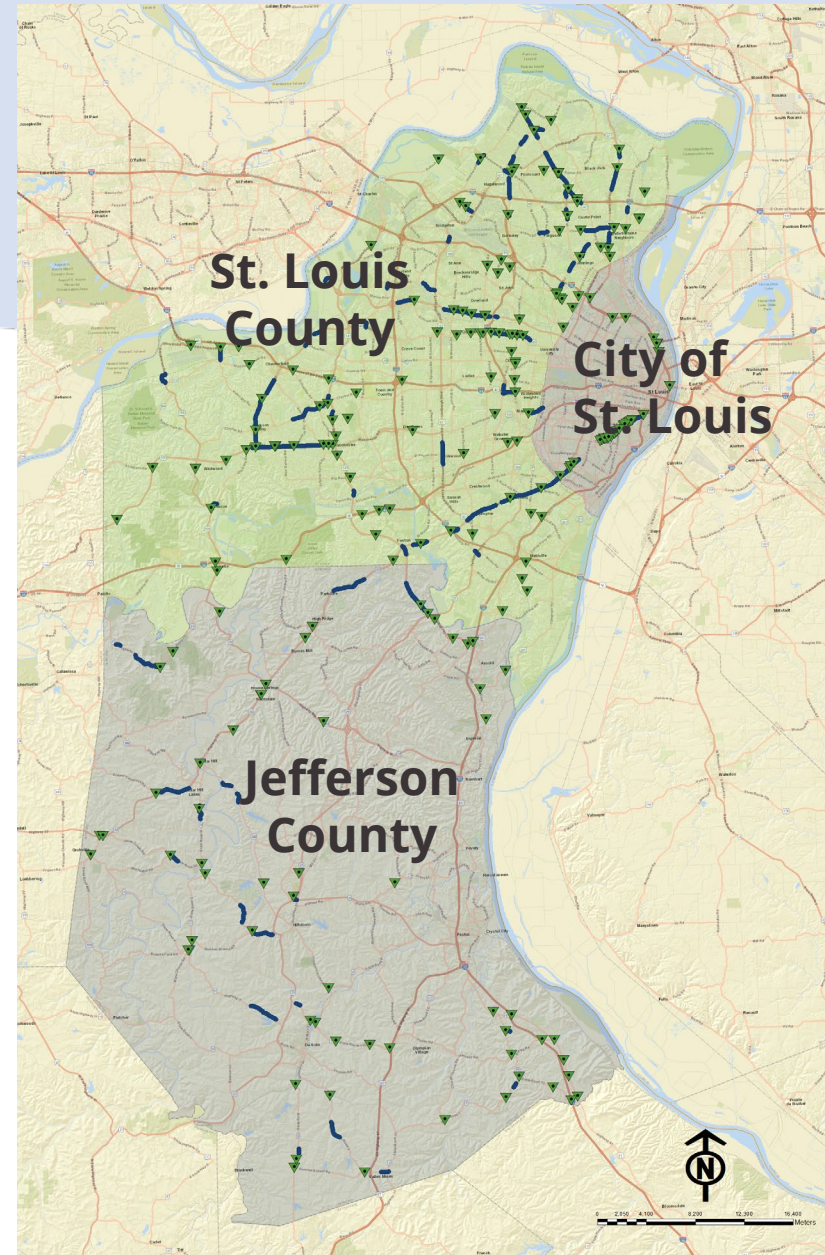
Project Budget

Design-Build Contract:
\$42.5 million

Stipends:
\$250,000

Potential Locations

- 3 counties
- 416 intersections or segments
- 46 countermeasures



Limited Complexities

- Removed locations on interstates, freeways, and ramps
- Removed locations that conflict with STIP projects
- Removed countermeasures with a high PI requirement
 - Roundabouts, J-Turns, Median U-Turns, Road Diets

Opportunities for Innovation

- Additional Applicable Standards (AAS)
 - Standards not used MoDOT
 - Reviewed by SL County, MoDOT, and FHWA
- Additional Applicable Countermeasures (AAC)
 - MoDOT/SL County pre-approved countermeasures
 - Teams encouraged to submit additional countermeasures with supporting documentation

Lessons Learned from Safety 1.0?

- Simplify!!!!
 - Thousands of HSM spreadsheets for fewer locations
 - Proposer's time to organize, combine, and analyze then iterate with the data
 - Limited time for proposal development
- This project: higher budget, more locations, two agencies' roads

Safety Improvements Selection Tool

Centralized, End-to-End Spreadsheet Tool

The screenshot displays a complex spreadsheet interface. The top section is a header area with various colored tabs and labels. Below this, the spreadsheet is organized into several main sections, each with a distinct background color: an orange section on the left, a blue section, a yellow section, a green section, and a purple section on the right. The orange section contains a large table with many columns and rows of data. The blue section contains a smaller table. The yellow section contains a table with a few columns. The green section contains a table with a few columns. The purple section contains a table with a few columns. The spreadsheet is filled with data, including text, numbers, and some highlighted cells.

Location
Data

Crash
Data

Scoring
Summary

Pre-Approved
Countermeasures
With Validation

Proposer
Countermeasure
Inputs

Safety Improvements Selection Tool

(Simplified)

Location	Crashes			Countermeasures			
	Angle	Rear End	Run off Road	Chev-rons	Raised Median	Back-plates	AAC
Location 001	0.5	0.0	3.0	X			
Location 002	2.0	3.0	2.0		X	X	X
Location 003	0.5	5.0	0.2			X	

Credits = (Crash Data) x (CMF) x (Service Life)

WEST
Contracting

 **HORNER
SHIFRIN**
An Employee-Owned Company

 **LOCHMUELLER
GROUP**

 **EDSI**
ENGINEERING DESIGN SOURCE, INC.

Proposal, Design, and Construction

Jarrett Jasper

Scoring Categories

- General Safety Improvements Definition – 60 points
 - MoDOT Improvements – 40 points
 - St. Louis County Improvements – 10 points
 - Summary (Quality of Implementation) – 10 points
- Systemic Safety Improvements Definition – 15 points
- Maintenance and Durability – 20 points
- Work Zone Management – 5 points

Self-scored

TOTAL – 100 points

West's Proposal: General Locations

	By the Numbers
Locations Proposed	195
Additional Countermeasures and Standards	37
Safety Value Credits	2,886
Estimated Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced (10 years)	170+

Top scoring countermeasures:

- Improve Right Turn Angle
- Offset Existing Left Turn Lanes
- Improve Signal Visibility

West's Proposal: General Improvements

- **Improve Right-Turn Angle**
- **Offset Left-Turn Lane**
- Traffic Calming
- Convert TWLTL to Raised Median
- Transverse & Longitudinal Rumble Strips
- Intersection Conflict Warning System (ICWS)
- Stop Ahead Pavement Markings
- LED Stop Signs
- Dynamic Signal Warning Flashers (DSWF)
- Curve Warning Pavement Markings
- Narrow Travel Lanes
- Supplemental Signing
- High Friction Surface Treatment (HFST)
- **Retroreflective Backplates**
- Traffic Signal Enhancements

West's Proposal: Systemic Improvements

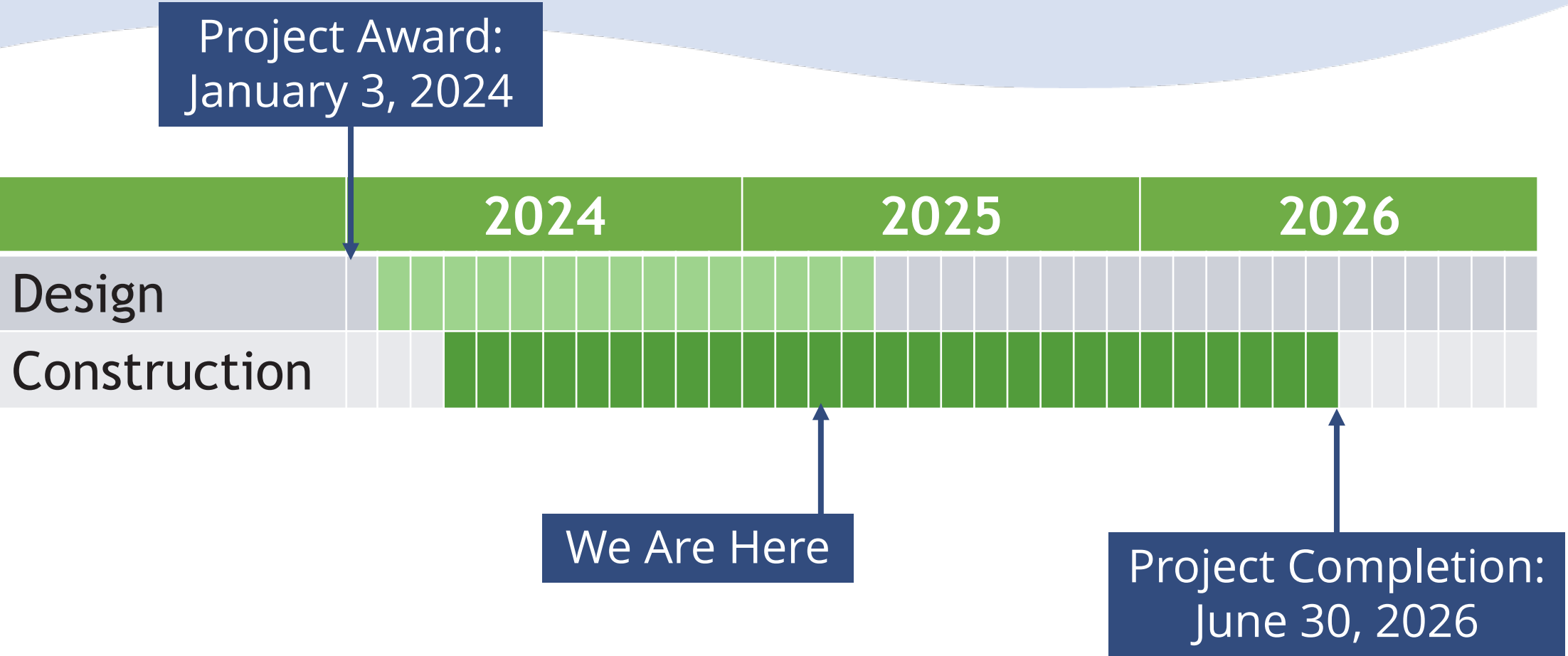
- Add Sidewalk
- Traffic Calming
- ADA Curb Ramps
- High-Visibility Continental Crosswalks
- Pedestrian Countdown Timers
- Retroreflective Backplates
- Lead Pedestrian Intervals
- Protected Only Left Turns



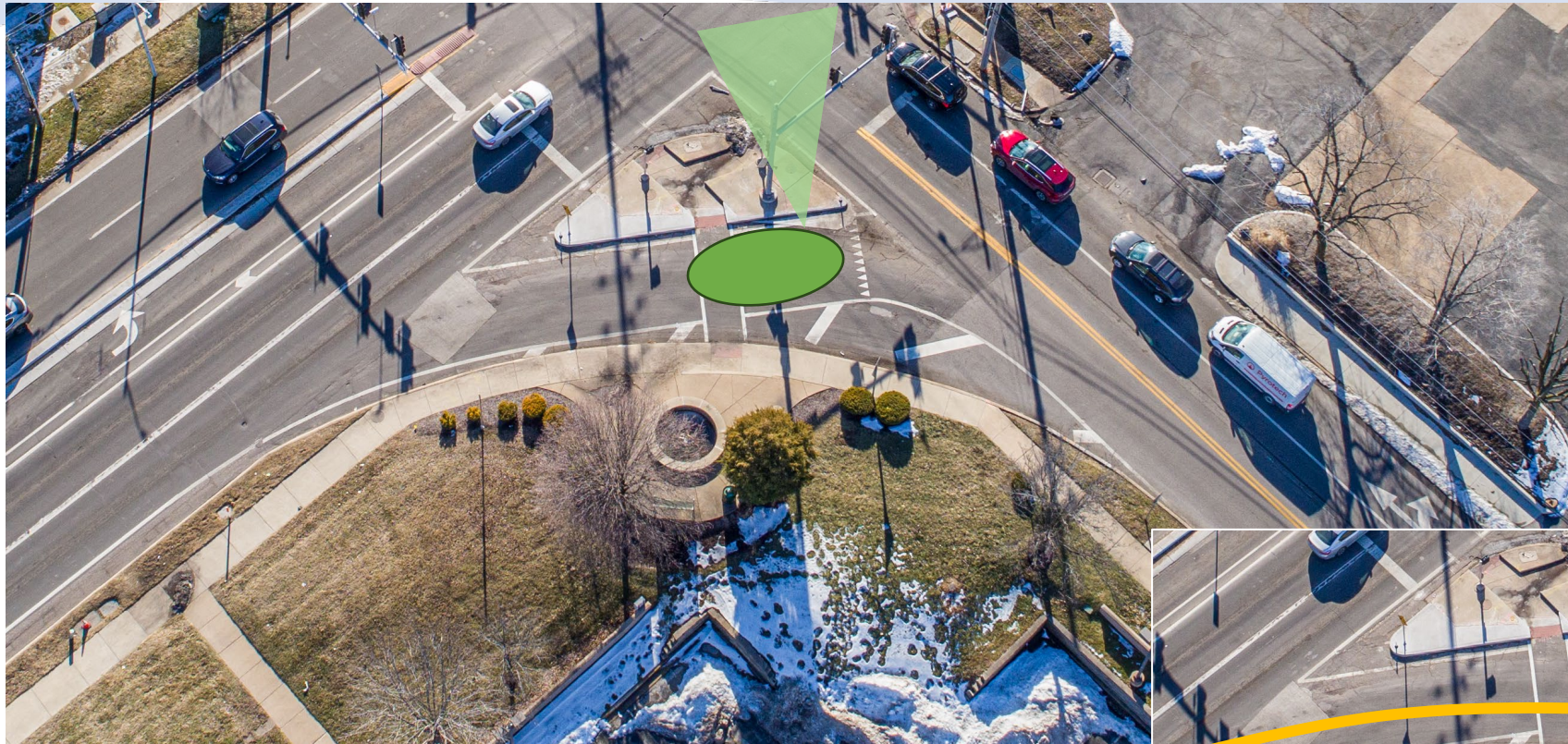
**40 Systemic
Locations**



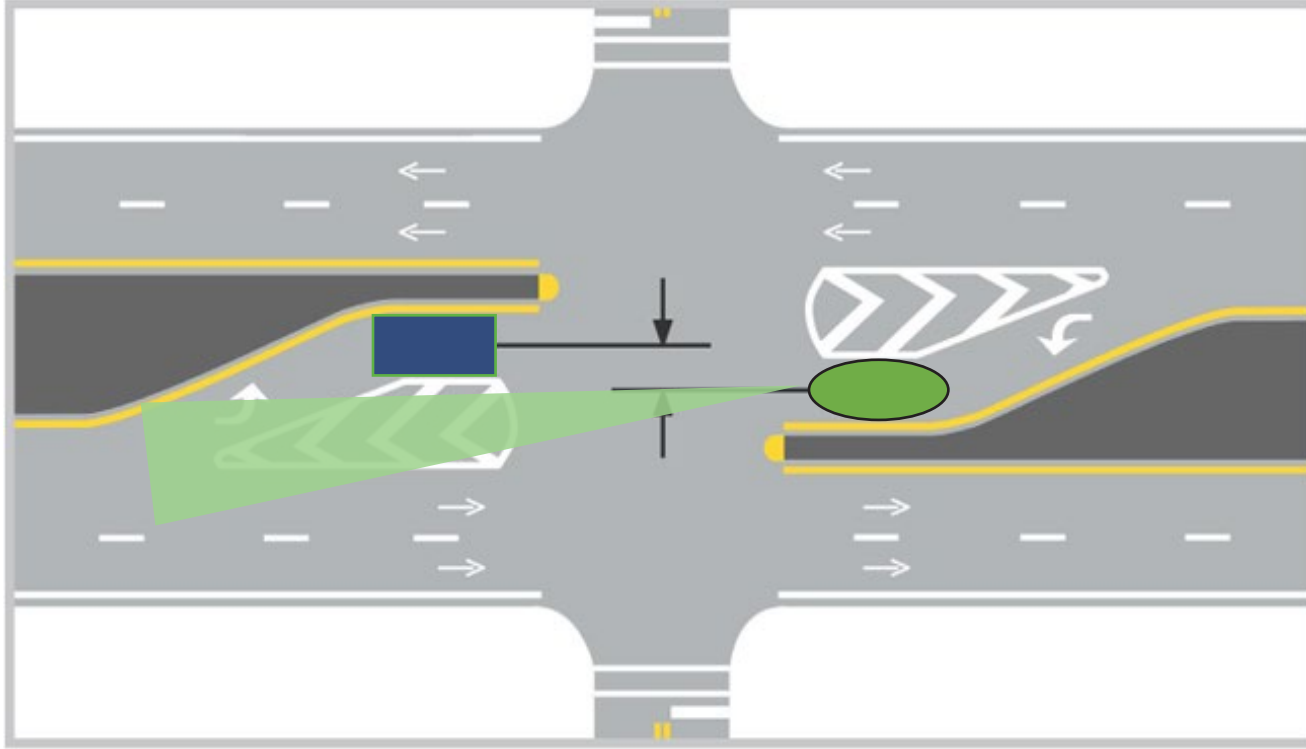
Project Schedule & Status



Modified Right Turn Angles



Offset Left-Turn Lanes



Hardened Centerlines



Lessons Learned and Results

Stacey Smith

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- More time!
 - High number of decisions to get to RFP
 - Site investigations (utilities, right of way, etc)
 - More pre-approved countermeasures
- Coordination with other projects
- More complex/high-impact improvements
- Staff continuity
- Importance of partnering
- Public perception, acceptance, and awareness

\$1.2 Billion

In estimated societal savings due to crash reduction



Source: Missouri Department of Transportation and Federal Highway Administration



170

Fatal and Serious Injury Crashes Reduced
(Estimated) over ten-year period

JOIN THE



MOVEMENT

*Missouri Coalition
for **Roadway Safety***



Take the Pledge here!
modot.org/bupd



Questions

Schedule

Design-Build Authority	October 2022
Procurement	July to December 2023
Project Award	January 2024
Final Design	2024 to early 2025
Construction	April 2024 to June 2026

Safety Improvements Design-Build Project (Safety 1.0)



- Awarded in May 2017 with \$22 million budget
- Included 34 locations on MoDOT's High Severity Crash List in Franklin and St. Charles Counties
- Estimated reduction of 70+ fatal and serious injury crashes
- Before/After Study – In Progress

