

# Metropolitan Council Regional Safety Action Plan

Technical Advisory Committee – Aug 7, 2024 (9:00 - 11:00)

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# Regional Safety Action Plan

## General Overview

- **Focus:** Vehicle crashes and bicycle-vehicle crashes with an emphasis on fatalities and serious injuries in MPO planning area
- **Team:** Consultant project with SRF and support from Alta Planning, Safe Streets Research, and Isthmus Engineering
- Technical Advisory Group with representatives from local, state, and federal partners
- Intended to help address requirements for USDOT Safe Streets and Roads for All funding program
- Began May 2023, will finalize this year

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# Federal Safe Streets & Roads for All (SS4A) Program

## General Overview

- **About:** The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL) established the new SS4A discretionary program with \$5 billion in appropriated funds over the next 5 years.
- **Purpose:** Promote safety; employ low-cost, high-impact strategies; ensure equitable investment; incorporate evidence-based project.



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# SS4A Funding Opportunities

- **Supplemental Activities**
  - Enhances or Improves and Action Plan
- **Demonstration**
  - Informs Action Plan
- **Implementation Project**
  - Infrastructure improvements

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# Regional Safety Action Plan Components

- Work with Technical Advisory Group
- Public engagement
- State of the practice review
- Trend summaries by mode
- Create high injury streets identification (including pedestrians)
- Crash Risk Index analysis
- Crash rate analysis
- Review TPP policies and actions for revisions
- Corridor recommendations for further work
- High-level countermeasures
- Programmatic recommendations
- Final report

# Public Engagement

## Engagement input

- **Survey to local agencies** - Open Aug 7 – Sept 15, 2023
  - Sent to 33 agencies
  - Received 7 responses on previous safety engagement
- **Focus groups** working with Zan Associates
- Reviewing other equity-focused engagement work for safety-related input
- Engagement Summary Report to be completed end of August

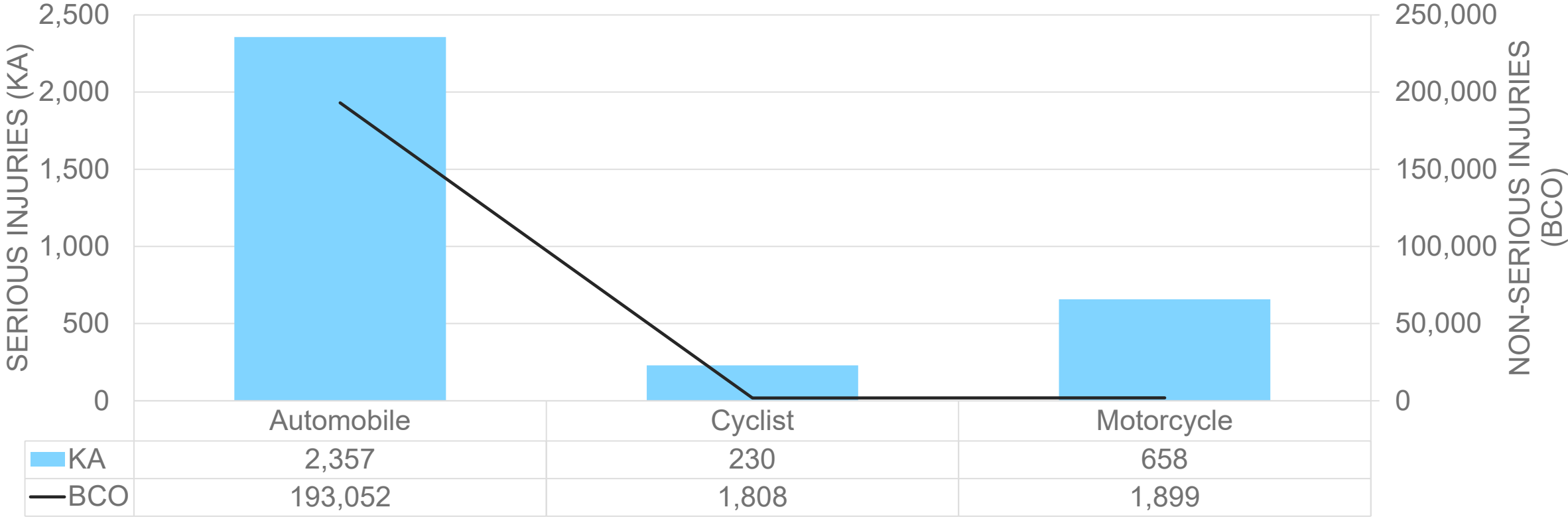
Date	Organization name	Audience	Engagement Activity
6/11/2024	The Arc Minnesota	People living with disabilities	Hybrid Focus Group
6/12/2024	YWCA	Women	In-person Focus Group
6/17/2024	Autism Society of Minnesota	People living with disabilities	Virtual Focus Group
6/24/2024	Pillsbury United Communities: Waite House Neighborhood Center	Latinx	In-person Focus Group (Spanish)
6/29/2024	African Career, Education, and Resources (ACER)	African Americans	Pop-up event
7/1/2024	Banyan Community Center	Latinx	In-person Focus Group (Spanish)
TBD	Women's Initiative for Self Empowerment (WISE)	Women	In-person Focus Group

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# Crash Data Analysis Summary

- Crash data from 2018-2022
- Analyzed motor vehicle, motorcycle and bicycle crashes
  - Pedestrian crashes were analyzed as a part of the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan
- Key Themes
  - Approximately half of all crashes (58%) took place at an intersection.
  - Approximately three quarters of all crashes (74%) had speeding listed as a contributing factor.
  - Motorcyclists are most likely to be severely injured or killed when involved in a crash (26% of the 2,564 crashes involving a motorcycle resulted in a fatal or incapacitating injury)
  - Cyclists are second most likely to be severely injured or killed when involved in a crash (11% of the 2,038 crashes involving a cyclist resulted in a fatal or incapacitating injury)

# Crash Severity by Mode

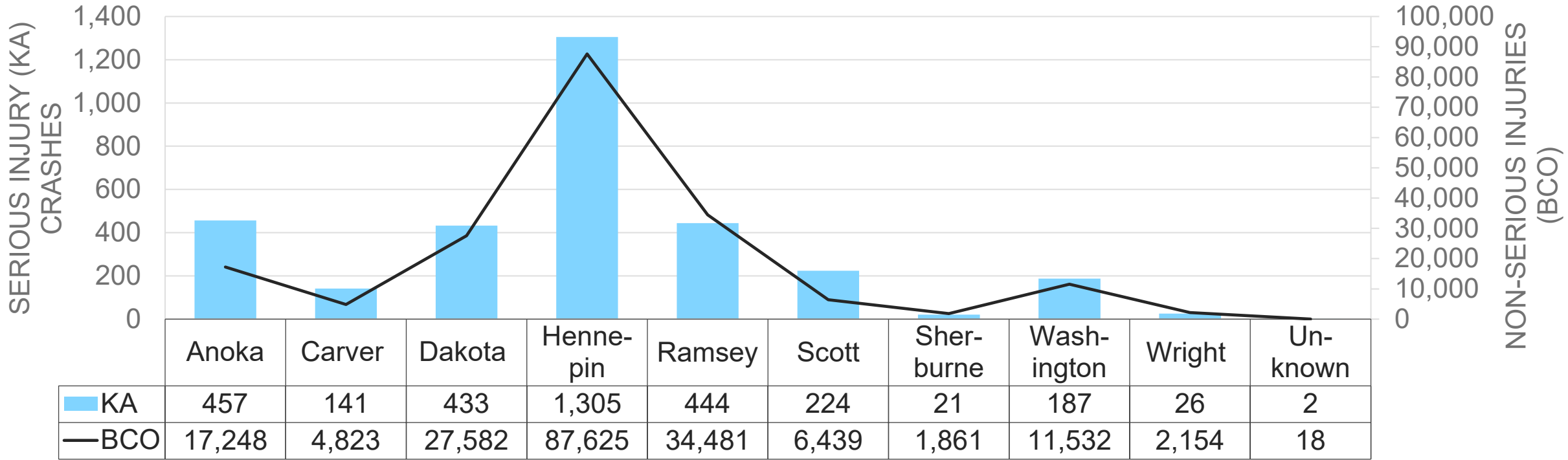


Serious to non-serious injury Ration	.012	.127	.346
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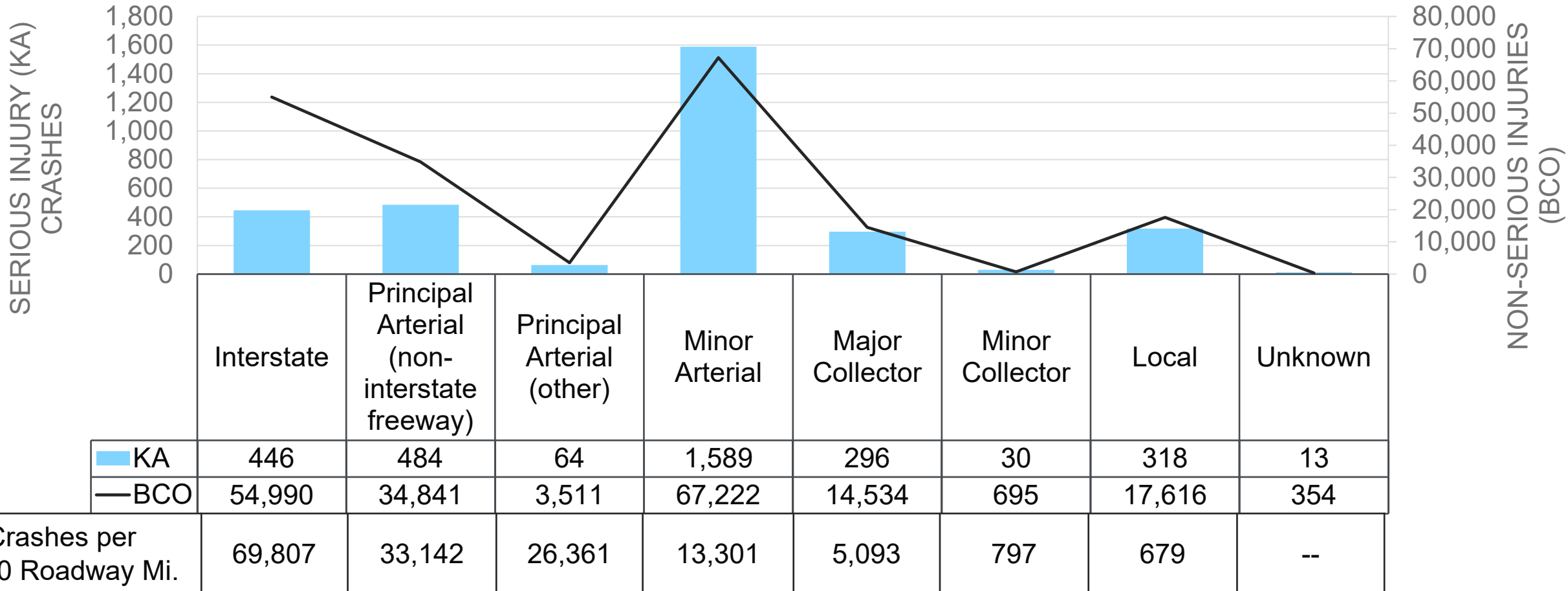
# Crashes by County



Serious injury crashes per 100,000 residents	124	128	98	104	83	145	21	68	18	--
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- Crash data from 2018-2022
- Pedestrian crashes were analyzed as a part of the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (not included as part of this graph)
- Normalizing by 100,000 residents is just one way to provide context. The results may vary depending on how the crashes are analyzed. Example – by population, centerline miles, etc.

# Crashes by Functional Class



- Crash data from 2018-2022
- Pedestrian crashes were analyzed as a part of the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan (not included as part of this graph)
- Normalizing by 1,000 roadway miles is just one way to provide context. The results may vary depending on how the crashes are analyzed. Example – by population, centerline miles, etc.

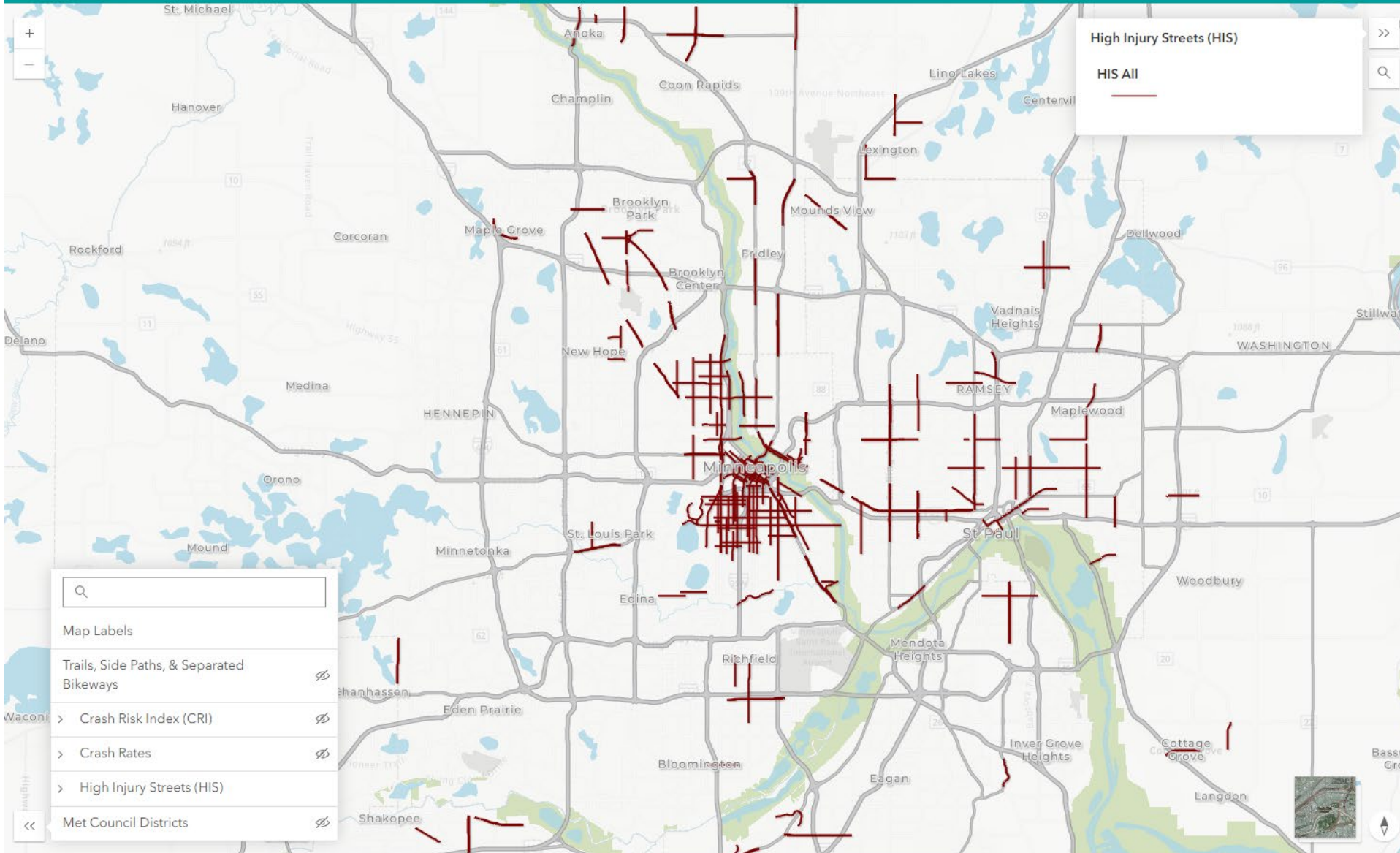
# High Injury Street Identification

- **High injury streets** are locations where a high number of fatal and serious injury crashes have occurred in close concentration along a corridor or segment.
  - They represent a high priority subset of the region’s overall transportation network.
  - They are used alongside other screening and safety analysis tools, like systemic safety analysis, to help prioritize the most urgent traffic safety needs.
- Crash data from 2018-2022

Mode	Threshold	Miles	Severe Crashes	Severe Crashes Per Mile
Pedestrians	12 (Urban Center) & 7 (non-U)	129.3 (0.7%)	236 (39.2%)	1.82
Bicyclists	5	163.7 (0.8%)	104 (44.3%)	0.64
Motorcyclists	9	35.8 (0.2%)	70 (12.1%)	1.96
Motorists	12	129.6 (0.6%)	301 (17.4%)	2.32
<b>All Modes</b>		<b>370.7 (1.8%)</b>	<b>968 (30.8%)</b>	<b>2.61</b>

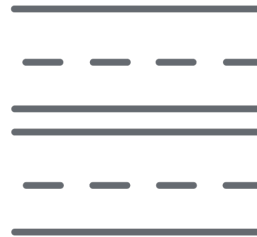
# High Injury Street Map

Met Council | Crash Data Viewer



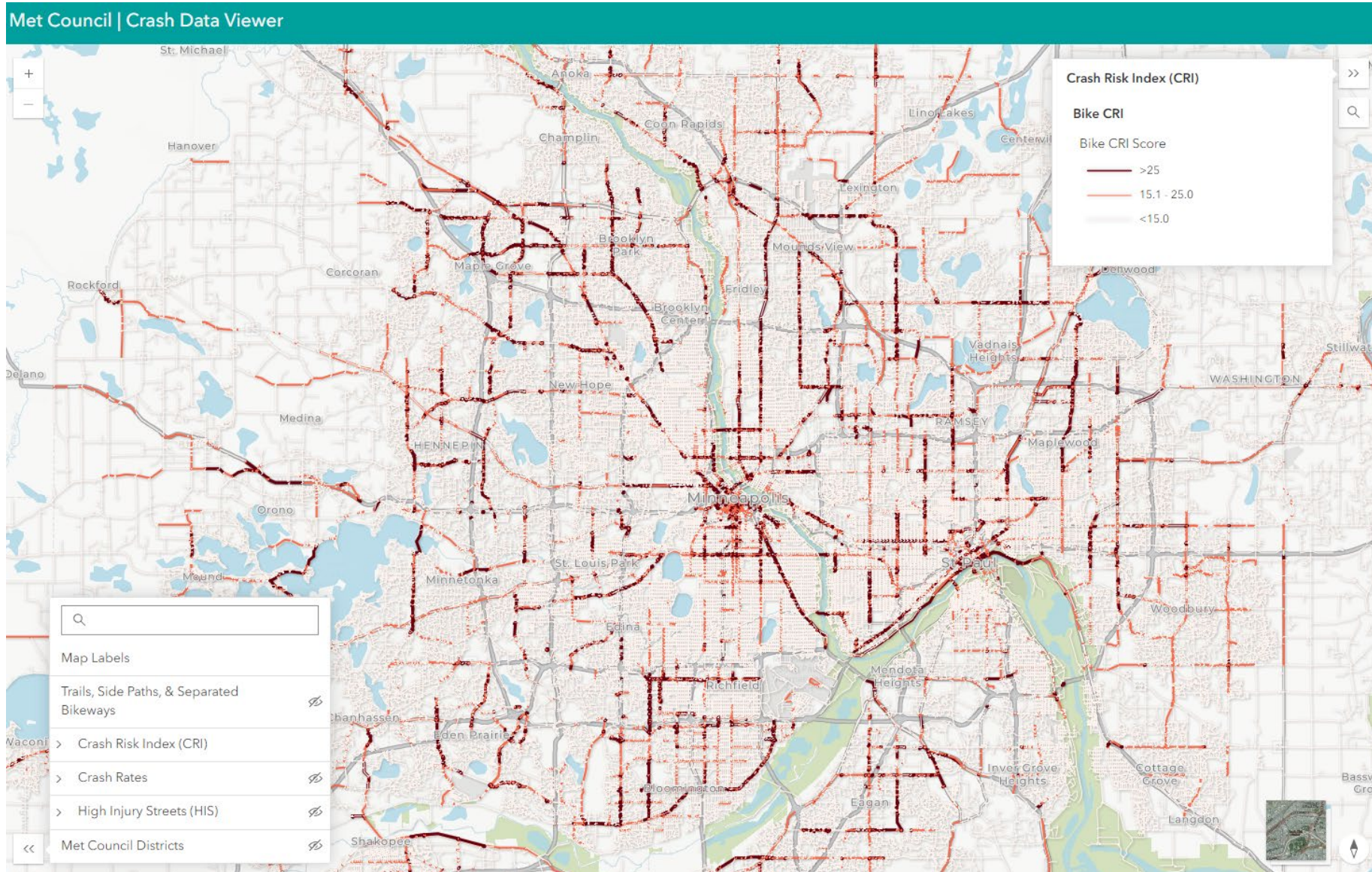
# Crash Risk Index (CRI) Analysis

- Identify road segments and intersections with high-risk characteristics for bicycles and motor vehicles.
- The CRI analysis uses crash history to determine high-risk roadway characteristics but, unlike the HIS, it is **not** a reflection of where crashes have been happening.
- Process:
  - Add context to crashes
  - Compare crash contexts
  - Calculate severe crash risk
  - **Result:** CRI analysis factors
    - Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)
    - Number of Lanes
    - Posted Speed





# Crash Rate Index (CRI) Map



# Crash Rate Analysis

- The crash rate analysis shows road segments with a high number of crashes when compared to traffic volumes.
  - MNDOT Vehicle Average Annual Daily Traffic (AADT)
  - Replica Bike Trips
- Highlights road segments with concerning crash **rates** that may point to an underlying issue.

$$\text{Crash rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled} = \frac{(C \times 100,000,000)}{(V \times 365 \times N \times L)}$$

C = Number of crashes in the study period

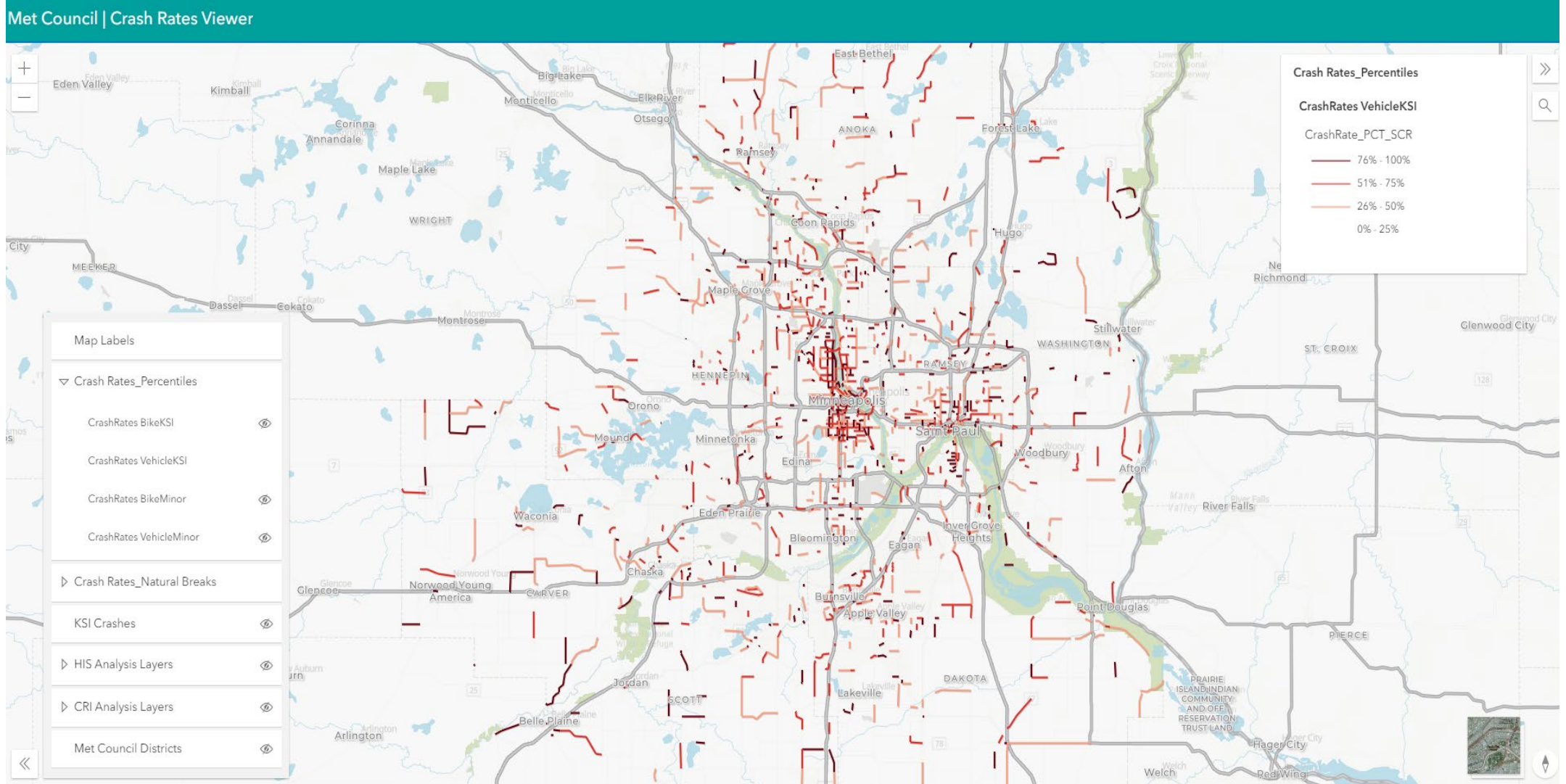
V = Traffic volumes using average annual daily traffic (AADT) volumes

N = Number of years of data

L = Length of the roadway segment in miles



# Crash Rate Analysis Map





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# Recommend Corridors for Further Work

- Regional priority lists -
  - **Priority 1** Existing High-Risk Corridor and Intersection List (identifies the top 25)
  - **Priority 2** Proactive High-Risk Corridor and Intersection List (identifies the top 25)
- County priority lists –
  - **Priority 1** Existing High-Risk Corridor and Intersection List (identifies up to 10)
  - **Priority 2** Proactive High-Risk Corridor and Intersection List (identifies up to 10)



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# Identify Potential Countermeasures

In Progress

- ***Deliverable:*** A “toolbox” of potential safety countermeasures for the Met Council/communities to tackle regional and local traffic safety issues.
- ***Goal of the Risk Assessment:*** develop a list of proven safety countermeasures that directly correlate to the causes of severe crashes.
- ***Next Steps:*** Review draft

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# Programmatic Recommendations

In Progress

- Programmatic recommendations related to the Regional Solicitation, HSIP Solicitation, and other ways the Council can move the needle on safety.
  - Strategies will include time ranges and project prioritization criteria for SS4A compliance.
  - Strategies will consider outputs from both this Regional Safety Action Plan and the Pedestrian Safety Action Plan.
- ***Goal of the Programmatic Recommendations:*** develop strategies that help the region work toward a safety target of zero traffic deaths.
- ***Next Steps:*** In progress. Still developing draft strategies.

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**Thank you!**