Safe System Research and Implementation

Evaluating and implementing Safe System Approach principles into Caltrans’ current safety programs for enhanced safety of all California roadway users.

WHAT IS THE NEED?

While the predominant goal of the global transportation system is the safe and efficient mobility of motorized vehicles, other elements of the transportation system may experience less protection and safety, contributing to additional transportation related fatalities and injuries. Such elements include but not limited to bicyclists and pedestrians.

The California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has a strong history of providing a safe transportation system for the State of California. In the constant pursuit of improvement, Caltrans has identified the Safe System Approach (SSA) principles for potential incorporation into their transportation practices. While SSA principles have been implemented in other countries, the Caltrans Division of Safety Programs needs research support to tailor the principles for relevancy and usefulness to Caltrans needs. State-level implementation of such principles is not prescriptive and requires a customized interpretation that can emerge from Caltrans’ existing policies.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

The research comprises of defining an SSA, including an equity and SSA relationship, from a Caltrans’ perspective. Based on the SSA definition specifically for Caltrans, the research focuses on developing a generic method to evaluate whether Caltrans’ existing safety programs align with SSA and proposing an SSA evaluation methodology to a current Caltrans safety monitoring program. Next, the research includes evaluating current Caltrans’ countermeasure selection process with a focus on roundabouts and cable-barriers, identifying challenges in implementing these countermeasures, and providing recommendations to encourage wider application of these countermeasures on California’s highway system.
In addition, the research involves reviewing Caltrans current safety training programs’ effectiveness in obtaining SSA outcomes. This effort includes developing a prioritized list of training needs regarding an SSA for Caltrans, recommending a short-term training course, and developing a curriculum for the selected training course. Afterwards, the research involves brainstorming best-practice models to advance the SSA with an emphasis on managing kinetic energy on the state highway network and identifying future research needs towards achieving the Caltrans Vision Zero goal. This effort includes recommending various technical models suitable for specific road environments, and developing a technical model for application on a selected road environment.

The final step of the research is to compile the research findings into a comprehensive final report and present the results to Caltrans stakeholders in a workshop forum.

**WHAT IS OUR GOAL?**

The goal of the research is to adopt SSA principles and to support SSA usage, transition, and implementation into Caltrans business practices. System implementation of SSA principles can ultimately eliminate fatalities and serious injuries for all road users of California’s roadway system.

**WHAT IS THE BENEFIT?**

Successful adoption and implementation of SSA principles will support Caltrans in applying best safety practices on California roadways. As a result, Caltrans management of enhanced safety practices gained from the research could impact all road users’ behavior, thus potentially mitigating fatalities and significant injuries on California’s roadway system and yielding substantial cost saving benefits to Caltrans and California taxpayers.

**WHAT IS THE PROGRESS TO DATE?**

The Caltrans contract manager (CM) finalized and distributed the research proposal to the university researchers on November 16, 2021 and submitted a complete contract request package to DRISI’s Operations and Resource Management (ORM) team for review on December 1, 2021. The ORM contract analyst officially submitted the contract request package to Caltrans Division of Procurement and Contracts (DPAC) on December 7, 2021 for further processing.

The next immediate steps for this research include receiving feedback comments on the contract request package from the DPAC analyst and collaborating with the Caltrans customers and the university researchers regarding any feedback from DPAC on the contract proposal.

**IMAGES**

**THE SAFE SYSTEM APPROACH VS. TRADITIONAL ROAD SAFETY PRACTICES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traditional</th>
<th>Safe System</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prevent crashes</td>
<td>Prevent deaths and serious injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improve human behavior</td>
<td>Design for human mistakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Control speeding</td>
<td>Reduce system kinetic energy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Individuals are responsible</td>
<td>Share responsibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>React based on crash history</td>
<td>Proactively identify and address risks</td>
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</tbody>
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Whereas traditional road safety strives to modify human behavior and prevent at crashes, the Safe System approach aims to influence the system to prevent and manage operation or anticipating human mistakes and treating residual forces to reduce crash severity and save lives.

Image 1: Traditional and Safe System Approach Comparisons of Road Safety Practices

Image 2: Safe System Approach (SSA) Wheel Diagram of the Five SSA Elements and Six SSA Principles