



**LANE DEPARTURE & INTERSECTION SAFETY
BUILDING SAFER ROADWAYS
EMPHASIS AREA**

STRATEGIES	
1	Improve safety of roadway infrastructure through the development and implementation of policies, guidelines and procedures
2	Improve roadway infrastructure through installing countermeasures to reduce Lane Departure Crashes
3	Improve roadway infrastructure through installing countermeasures to reduce Intersection Crashes
4	Improve roadway infrastructure to increase safety for vulnerable road users

STRATEGY #1: Improve safety of roadway infrastructure through the development and implementation of policies, guidelines and procedures	
1a	Pursue on a priority basis, projects identified in the Highway Safety Improvement Program (including High-Risk Rural Roads projects, as defined in current guidelines) for locations with known histories and incidents of crashes.
1b	Consult with Police and other road users during project development, and design safe locations to enforce traffic laws
1c	Conduct Road Safety Audits or Assessments on roadway projects to identify additional safety improvements
1d	Develop a coordinated transportation master plan that emphasizes safety, accommodates all users that incorporates multimodal impact assessment
1e	Develop a streamlined process to accelerate delivery of local road projects
1f	Locate and make available to agencies the existing resources related to engineering practices, countermeasures and research that have proven effective in reducing fatalities and serious injuries associated with lane departure and intersection crashes.
1g	Implement Road Diets on Urban, Suburban and Rural roads
1h	Implement State and County Complete Streets policies, with an emphasis on reducing speeds, promoting alternative modes of transport, and improving driver behavior
1i	Implement designs using the National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) design guides to create safer intersections and roadways
1j	Incorporate the 2017 FHWA Guidelines for Uncontrolled Crossing Locations into State and County guidance
1k	Implement the Highway Safety Manual (HSM) to advance data-driven analysis

STRATEGY #2: Improve roadway infrastructure through installing countermeasures to reduce Lane Departure Crashes	
2a	Install milled rumble strips, or appropriate alternative, at centerline and roadway shoulders to alert inattentive and drowsy drivers that are straying into opposing traffic lanes or off the road
2b	Reduce the possibility of hitting an object or overturning by installing high-friction surface treatments (HFST); designing safer slopes and ditches; removing or relocating objects in critical locations; and installing and/or upgrading safety hardware, according to the AASHTO Roadside Design Guide
2c	Install signs that make it easier for older drivers to see and respond (e.g. retroreflective sheeting, new font styles, etc.)

2d	Install delineators and warning signs where the roadway alignment is confusing or unexpected
2e	Install enhanced shoulder or delineation such as chevrons and pavement markings for sharp curves
2f	Install SafetyEdge and /or widen pave shoulder to allow drivers who drift off highways to return to the road safely
2g	Install medians and other physical barriers to reduce head-on or crossover collisions

STRATEGY #3: Improve roadway infrastructure through installing countermeasures to reduce Intersection Crashes

3a	Incorporate designs that reduce conflicts such as synchronized traffic signals, traffic calming, separate left turn signals, one-way streets, turn pockets, and roundabouts
3b	Implement backplates with retroreflective borders and pedestrian countdown timers
3c	Implement intersection signing improvements as a low-cost strategy to improve safety
3d	Implement roundabouts to improve intersection safety

STRATEGY #4: Improve roadway infrastructure to increase safety for vulnerable road users

4a	Implement Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrians (STEP) cost-effective and proven countermeasures to reduce pedestrian fatalities at both uncontrolled and signalized crossings
4b	Improve and maintain signs, pavement markings, overall lighting, and pedestrian-scale lighting to make roadways more visible to drivers in low light and poor weather conditions