Scan Trip on Traffic Incident Response
April 2005

England
Germany
Netherlands
Sweden

Sponsors:
FHWA, AASHTO, NCHRP
Scan Trip Concept

- Convene a team of experts
- Send team to selected countries
- Identify technologies/practices that might have immediate or near-term implementation value in the U.S.
Incident Response

• 50-60% of congestion is non-recurring

• Incident management is receiving greater attention
  - National Traffic Incident Management Coalition

• Improving response effectiveness benefits safety and mobility
TIR Scan Trip

• Traffic Incident Response (TIR)
• Major issues of interest
  - Pre-incident planning
  - Organizational response & on-scene operations
  - Incident responder & activity coordination
  - Tools, systems, and communication technologies
  - Incident response resource management & administration
• Trip objective
  - Examine programs and practices that provide coordinated response to traffic incidents
TIR Team

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Representing: FHWA, state DOT, fire, police, medical, trucking, and research perspectives
Locations Visited

- **England**
  - Birmingham

- **Germany**
  - Ahrweiler, Cologne, Bergisch-Gladbach

- **The Netherlands**
  - Delft, Arnhem

- **Sweden**
  - Stockholm

Two weeks in April 2005
Locations Visited

• Time frame
  - Two weeks in April 2005

• Countries & cities
  - England
    • Birmingham
  - Germany
    • Ahrweiler, Bonn, Cologne
  - The Netherlands
    • Delft, Arnhem
  - Sweden
    • Stockholm
TIR Trip Implementation

- Team member presentations
  - Wide range of meetings and audiences
- Summary report
  - Submitted June 1
- Final report
  - Publication in late 2005
- Scan Technology Implementation Plan (STIP)
  - Coordinated with NTIMC
Observations about Incident Response Practices

- Countries geographically compact - higher population densities
  - Practical to implement & operate national traffic management / information centers
  - Countries less complex institutionally, lesser amounts of overlapping authority
  - Difficult to compare national practices in Europe to national practices in the U.S.

- Generally a national leader for coordinating incident response efforts
- Service patrols provide traffic control and motorist assistance to drivers and responders
- Clear jurisdictional responsibility for the police authority responding to incidents
- Fire departments had significant resources and training relative to incident response efforts
- Medical response is typically coordinated with the fire department response
  - Medical response might include dispatching of a doctor to scene
- National auto clubs provide roadside repair or towing services to members
  - Many drivers belong to an auto club
  - Auto club responders often able to provide roadside vehicle repairs
  - Auto club response vehicles often have towing capability
- Recovery companies often contracted for incident response
  - Required to meet minimum qualifications
  - Required to meet response time criteria to maintain their contract
NTIMC

• National Traffic Incident Management Coalition (timcoalition.org)

• Overreaching topics:
  - Programs and Institutions
  - On-Scene Management
  - Communications and Technology

• Topics used to organize report
Programs and Institutional Issues

• Recommendations on:
  - National Incident Response Policy
  - On-Scene Working Relationship of Incident Responders
  - Performance Measures
  - Training
  - Auto Clubs
Recommendations for Programs and Institutional Issues

National Incident Response Policy

• Develop and adopt a national policy for incident response that addresses:
  - Safety of responders & traveling public
  - Recognize improvement to safety & travel time reliability from better incident management
  - Improved traveler information to the public
  - Integrated communications between responders
Netherlands Safety Priority

Netherlands priority for handling incidents:

1. Worker’s safety
2. Traffic safety
3. Assistance to victims
4. Maintaining flow
5. Salvaging cargo/vehicle
Relationship of Incident Responders

- Incident response agencies should adopt formal agreements between response agencies that are:
  - *Incorporated into day-to-day operations*
  - *Integrated into training programs & included in regular rehearsals for incident response scenarios*
  - *The subject of ongoing joint planning*
  - *Addressed as part of the debriefing activities of individual incidents*
Performance Measures

- Develop guidance on performance measures:
  - Can be used by local & regional stakeholders to assess programs
  - Accounts for regional variations
  - Establishes basic minimum criteria
  - Funding to support meeting criteria
Training

- All incident responders should receive training in incident safety and first aid
- Stakeholders should conduct regular and coordinated training
  - Apply across agencies and jurisdictions
- Integrate road incidents into training for all responders
- Develop certification and accreditation to improve accountability
Recommendations for Programs and Institutional Issues

Auto Clubs

- Identify ways that auto clubs can contribute to quick clearance of incidents
Auto Club Assistance

- Auto Clubs play important role
  - Repair gear
  - Computer diagnostics
Tactical and On-Scene Operations

- Recommendations on:
  - Incident Responders
  - Clearance Practices
  - Tactical Considerations
  - Dispatch Practices
  - Response Times
  - Road Users Upstream of Incident
Safety of Responders and Users

• Develop national guidelines on:
  - High visibility garments
  - Buffer zones
  - Response vehicle positioning
  - Vehicle lighting and marking
Vehicle Livery
Vehicle Definition

• Retroreflective dots used to define the shape of the vehicle at night
Recommendations for Tactical and On-Scene Operations

Response Vehicle Enhancements

- Extra seats to accommodate victims
- Swivel seats in EMS vehicles
- Use of motorcycles
Recommendations for Tactical and On-Scene Operations

Clearance Practices

- Recommended clearance time targets
- Spilled cargo clearance vs salvage
- Quicker clearance of deceased victims
Recommendations for Tactical and On-Scene Operations

**Incident Command**

- Advance tactical plans to promote consistency regardless of lead responder
- Identify commanders and command vehicles on-scene
- On-scene meetings at beginning of incident
Recommendations for Tactical and On-Scene Operations

**Dispatch and Response**

- Simultaneous dispatch of first responders
- Pre-planned response assignments
- Response time guidelines
Communications and Technology

• Traffic Management and Information Centers
  - Implement traffic information centers on national, state, and/or regional basis

• Communication Practices
  - Incorporate towing, recovery, and auto clubs into dispatch and TMC operations where appropriate
Neat Stuff

• Team saw several interesting or potentially useful practices
• These practices are not a part of the team’s recommendations
**Swedish Road Administration**

**Service Patrol Vehicle**

- Rear seat to accommodate passengers
- Truck mounted attenuator
- Small crane
- Real-time video camera
Motorcycle Use

- Dutch roadside assistance (auto club)
- Sweden looking at motorcycle with foldable car trailer
Portable Lighting

• Powermoon
  - Portable lighting unit
  - Provide scene lighting
  - Reduces the glare for approaching vehicles.
  - (www.powermoon.de)
Automated Enforcement

- Automated enforcement widely used
  - Red light running cameras
  - Speed cameras
Medical Services

• Ambulance cots
  - *With hydraulic mount - enables cot tilt & one person operation*
  - *Studier*

• Wheeled chair for transport (similar to stair-chair)
  - *Used for vast majority of patient transports*
Fire Response Equipment

- **Firexpress**
  - Uses small water droplets combined with foam
  - Low pressure, portable, minimal water
  - Safe for humans

- **Guidance for locating cutting points on vehicles for extraction equipment**
  - Software - specific to individual vehicle designs
  - Addresses: airbag gas cartridges, airbag sensors, belt pretensioners, batteries in hybrids, electrical hazards, strengthened materials, etc.
Training

- Virtual reality (augmented reality) training used in Netherlands
  - Provides realistic scenarios
  - Coordinates all types of responders
Questions ???
Not included

- EMS personnel would use cell phone cameras to send pictures of crashed vehicles and perhaps their occupants (patients coming to the hospital) to emergency rooms to better inform hospital personnel of the forces exerted on the patients.
- Sweden has the capability to impact the speed of vehicles (that have specific equipment) through a GPS system that compares the vehicle’s speed to the posted speed limit.
- Automated number plate (license plate) recognition is used to develop travel time data in some countries. Detail for the final report from Helman: License plates in Europe are also more uniform than in the US and probably better able to be read by ANPR equipment.)
- Some countries use short-term travel time prediction algorithms to provide travelers with predicted travel times.
- There is a large volunteer effort in Germany that can be involved in responses to major incidents. The assistance may be on-scene by providing power, lighting, and other support services, or may be directed at the welfare of road users stuck in a long-duration queue.