

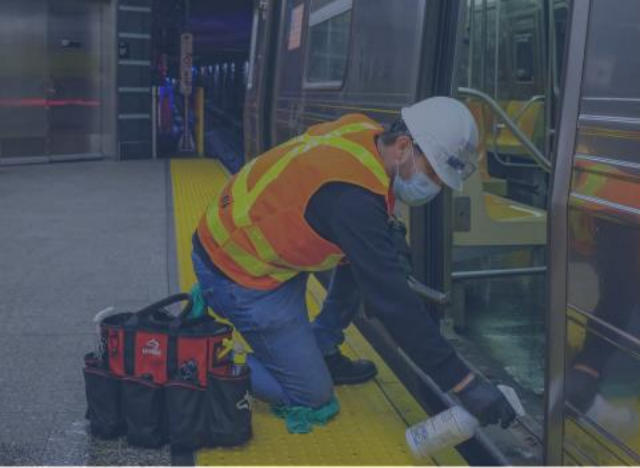
2020 FTA Joint State Safety Oversight and Rail Transit Agency Virtual Workshop

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**U.S. Department
of Transportation**

**Federal Transit
Administration**



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Transit Administration

Transit Advisory Committee for Safety (TRACS) Recommendations for Innovation in Transit: Roadway Worker Protections

Discussion of TRACS recommendations in report to FTA on innovations in Trespass and Suicide Prevention, Roadway Worker Protections and Employee Safety Reporting

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Roadway Worker Protection Subcommittee

Subcommittee Members:

- Paul King, Ph.D., (Acting Team Lead, Public Participant), California PUC
- Herman Bernal, ADOT
- Pam Fischhaber, Ph.D., Colorado PUC
- Ronald Nickle, Transit Safety & Security Solutions, Inc.
- Scott Sauer, SEPTA

Summary:

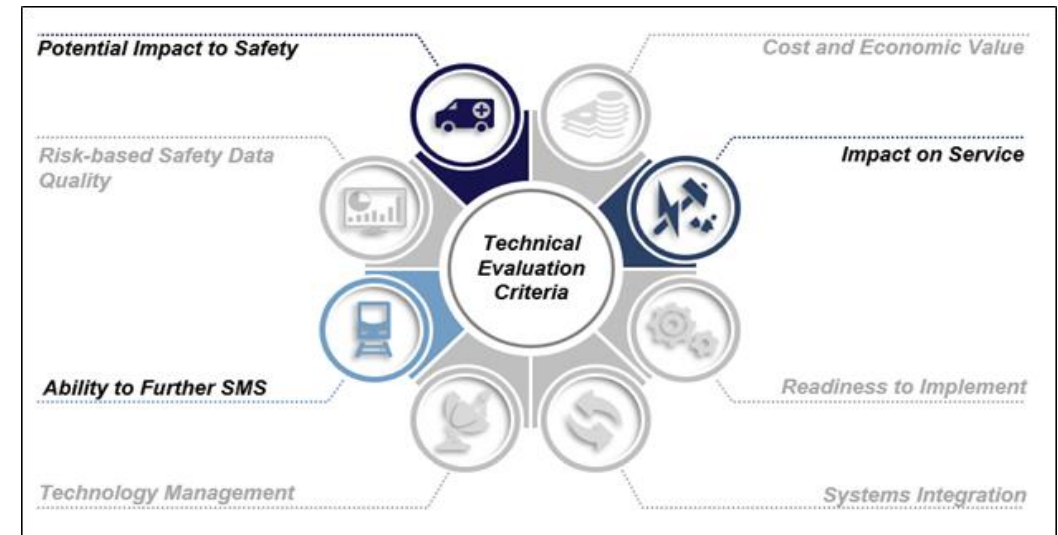
- RWP has been recognized as a priority by FTA and NTSB through NTSB reports and FTA Safety Advisory 14-1
- Roadway workers have been identified in fatality statistics as a high-risk occupation and have been the subject of many NTSB reports
- RWP Subcommittee developed 8 recommendations focused on technologies, human factors, safety and reliability needs of the rail transit industry

Roadway Worker Protection Recommendations

- #1 – Require Use of Secondary Warning Systems
- #2 – Funding for New Research and Implementation of New Systems and Technology
- #3 – Minimum RWVP Safety Requirements as the Basis for Secondary Warning Systems
- #4 – Develop RWVP Safety Technology Reliability Criteria
- #5 – Development of Risk-Based Safety Metrics Including Leading Indicators
- #6 – Fatigue Management for Maintenance, Controller, and Other Non-Operating Personnel
- #7 – Research and Create Guidance on Cognitive Workload and Distraction of LRT Operators using In-Cab RWVP Technology
- #8 – Behavior-Based Safety Systems for RWVP

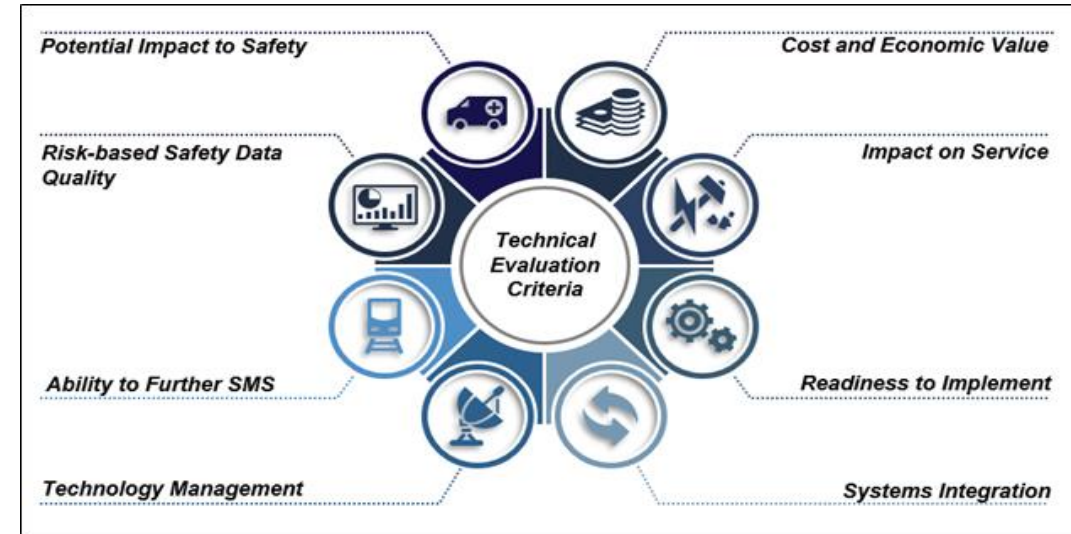
RWP Recommendation #1 – Require Use of Secondary Warning Systems

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Include problem and error analysis
- Key Takeaways
 - California already requires secondary systems
 - Potential positive impacts to safety and service
 - Safety technologies can further SMS
- Information Gaps
 - Number of agencies that have implemented RWP safety technology to address NTSB findings and FTA Safety Advisory 14-1: Right of Way Worker Protection
 - What are SSOAs doing with respect to RWP
 - Need a relevant working definition of redundant protection



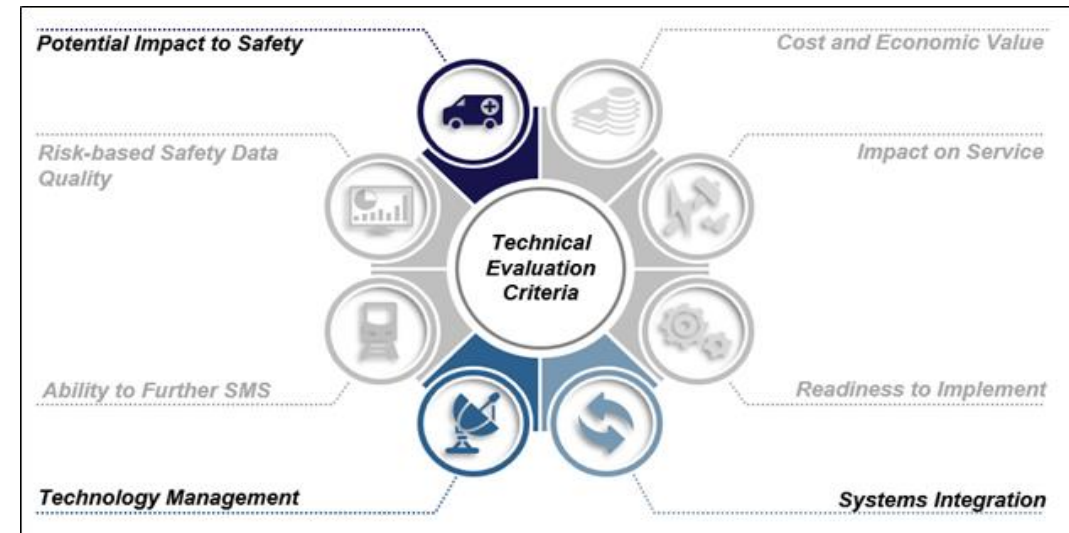
RWP Recommendation #2 – Funding for New Research and Implementation of New Systems and Technology

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Include review of railroad technologies
- Key Takeaways
 - A number of vendors already exist
 - RTAs are concerned about compatibility
 - Significant \$\$\$\$ and time to implement
- Information Gaps
 - Lack of significant research testing validity of existing technologies
 - Lack of research on applicability of railroad technology on rail fixed guideway systems
 - Lack of information on on-going maintenance costs once a system is installed
 - Lack of information on testing, implementation, and costs of other types of RWP systems



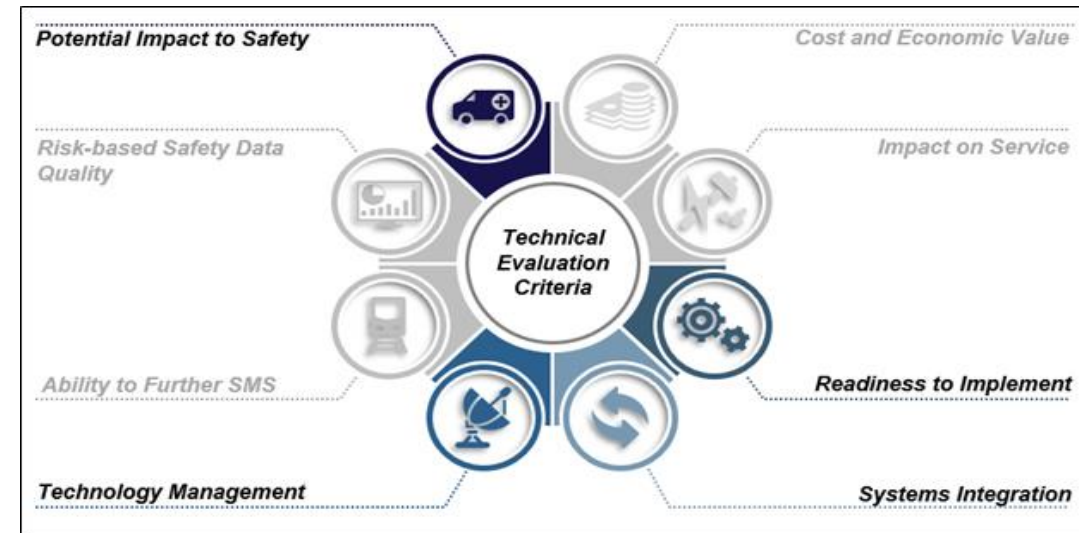
RWP Recommendation #3 – Minimum RWP Safety Requirements as Basis for Secondary Warning Systems

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Evaluation to include susceptibility to failure
- Key Takeaways
 - Tech exists to augment primary protections
 - Redundancies need adaptation to use-cases
 - Include RTA technology experiences
- Information Gaps
 - Need information on the evolution of technologies
 - Need information on newer RWP safety technologies being planned
 - Need information regarding use-cases
 - Awaiting TTCl use-case research



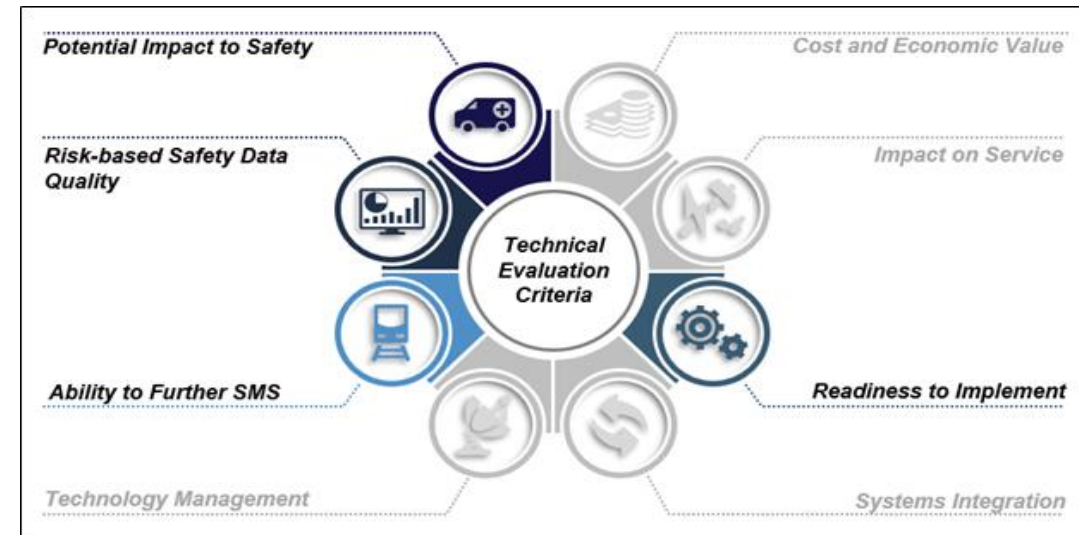
RWP Recommendation #4 – Develop RWP Safety Technology Reliability Criteria

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Include reliability experiences
- Key Takeaways
 - Different types of technology available
 - Different types of technology being used
 - Include existing work following from SA 14-1
- Information Gaps
 - Need reliability information on newer technologies
 - Information on how maintenance and issues may affect reliability
 - Need structure for reporting technological failures no matter how small
 - Need complete listing of secondary warning systems in use or in testing



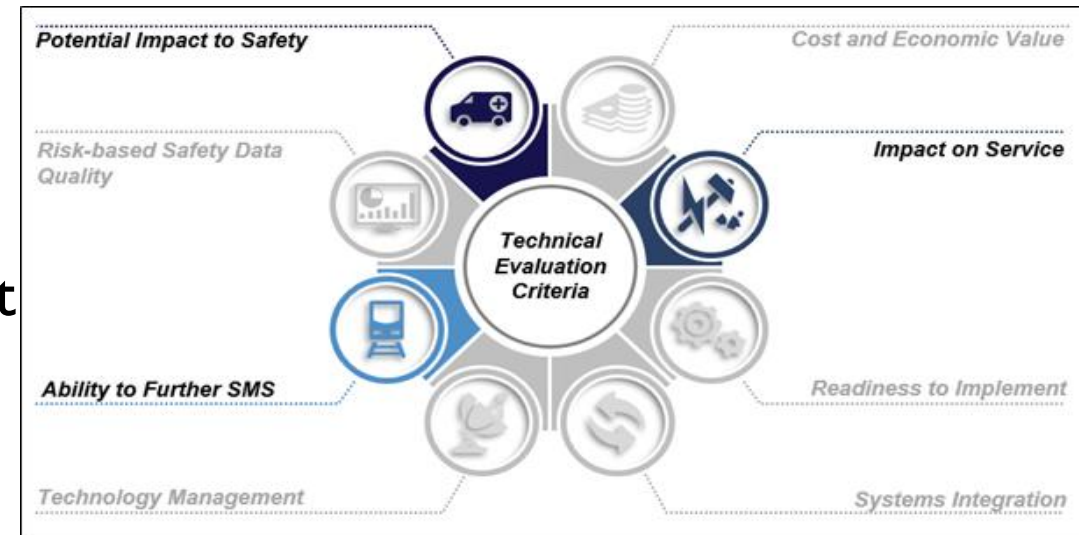
RWP Recommendation #5 – Development of Risk-Based Safety Metrics including Leading Indicators

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Leading indicator development important
- Key Takeaways
 - Risk-based safety metrics would benefit RTAs
 - Different types of technology being used
 - Include existing work following from SA 14-1
- Information Gaps
 - Need reliability information on newer technologies
 - Information on how maintenance and issues may affect reliability
 - Need structure for reporting technological failures no matter how small
 - Need complete listing of secondary warning systems in use or in testing



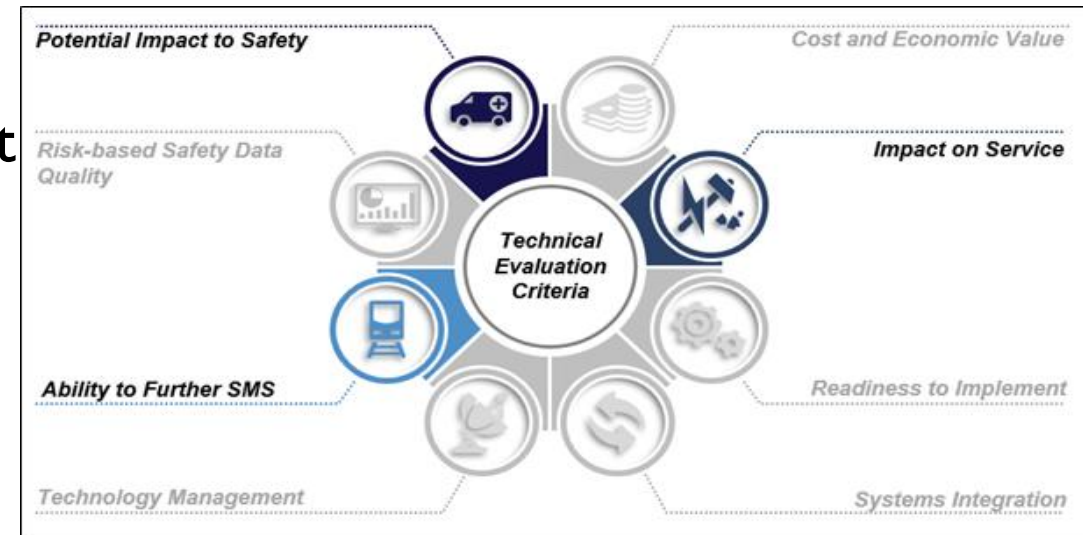
RWP Recommendation #6 – Fatigue Management for Maintenance, Controller, and Non-Operating Personnel

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Employee alertness important
- Key Takeaways
 - All RTA RWP involved personnel must be alert
 - Fatigue and alertness are incompatible
 - Fatigue must be managed
- Information Gaps
 - Need information on FTA actions on general fatigue management
 - Information on what fatigue management requirements exist for all RTA personnel
 - Need for a consistent framework so SSOA guidance not subject to multiple interpretations



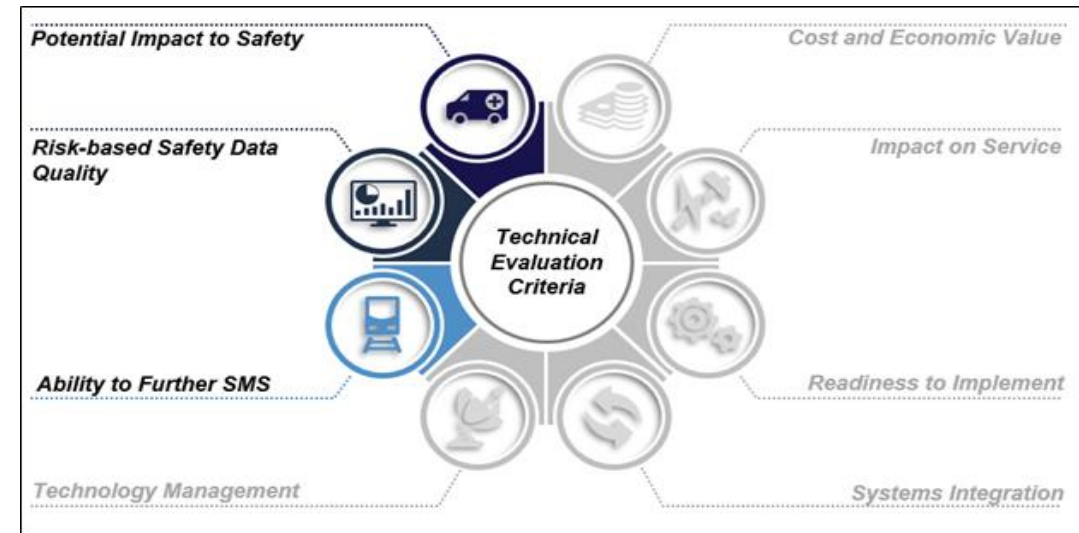
RWP Recommendation #7 – Research and Create Guidance on Cognitive Workload and Distraction of LRT Operators using In-Cab RWP Technology

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Include operator adaption to in-cab equipment
 - Include cognitive load and distraction
- Key Takeaways
 - Need complete cognitive workload research
 - Need guidance to limit cognitive distractions
- Information Gaps
 - Need review of existing cognitive workload distraction including FRA information
 - Need research on cognitive workload and distraction specific to RTA in-cab technology
 - Lack of guidance on training and mitigation of in-cab cognitive workload issues



RWP Recommendation #8 – Behavior-Based Safety Systems for RWP

- Criteria/Methodology
 - Look at casualty reduction behavior
- Key Takeaways
 - RWP safety depends on individual behavior
 - Positive reinforcement is more successful
 - RTAs benefit from applied behavior science
 - Root cause analysis can reveal behavioral underpinnings of errors and mistakes
- Information Gaps
 - Need program-level detail on BBS safety program implementation and maintenance
 - Need full inventory of behavior and psychological science relating to safety culture/SMS
 - Insufficient information to produce any final report on BBS in the rail/transit industry





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