



Highway Safety Improvement Program
Data Driven Decisions

Utah
Highway Safety Improvement Program
2014 Annual Report

Prepared by: UT

Disclaimer

Protection of Data from Discovery & Admission into Evidence

23 U.S.C. 148(h)(4) states “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for any purpose relating to this section [HSIP], shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location identified or addressed in the reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or other data.”

23 U.S.C. 409 states “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data compiled or collected for the purpose of identifying, evaluating, or planning the safety enhancement of potential accident sites, hazardous roadway conditions, or railway-highway crossings, pursuant to sections 130, 144, and 148 of this title or for the purpose of developing any highway safety construction improvement project which may be implemented utilizing Federal-aid highway funds shall not be subject to discovery or admitted into evidence in a Federal or State court proceeding or considered for other purposes in any action for damages arising from any occurrence at a location mentioned or addressed in such reports, surveys, schedules, lists, or data.”

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Executive Summary

UDOT continues to have success lowering the numbers and rates of serious and fatal injuries. The statewide 5-year rolling averages show steady declines from 2009 through 2013. The decline of serious and fatal injuries holds true for nearly all crash types, roadway functional classifications, roadway ownership (State and non-State) categories, and SHSP focus areas. Because the declines have been so large, UDOT will have to continually find ways in the future to identify targeted construction projects and non-infrastructure programs to sustain the downward trend. To that end, UDOT continues to fund efforts to strengthen its ability to identify safety projects on all roads in the state as well as to find and correct systemic conditions that correlate with serious and fatal injuries.

Introduction

The Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) is a core Federal-aid program with the purpose of achieving a significant reduction in fatalities and serious injuries on all public roads. As per 23 U.S.C. 148(h) and 23 CFR 924.15, States are required to report annually on the progress being made to advance HSIP implementation and evaluation efforts. The format of this report is consistent with the HSIP MAP-21 Reporting Guidance dated February 13, 2013 and consists of four sections: program structure, progress in implementing HSIP projects, progress in achieving safety performance targets, and assessment of the effectiveness of the improvements.

Program Structure

Program Administration

How are Highway Safety Improvement Program funds allocated in a State?

Central

District

Other

Describe how local roads are addressed as part of Highway Safety Improvement Program.

Local roads are eligible for HSIP funds if projects meet program requirements. However, UDOT lacks linear referencing systems and other information about local roads (non-State and non-Federal Aid) that would make it easier to compare relative safety needs on State roads and local roads, especially for systemic treatments. UDOT does perform crash analysis on non-State Federal Aid routes and accept applications from local agencies for HSIP funding consideration. Also, UDOT is planning to initiate pilot projects to apply the usRAP safety protocol to local roads in a few counties in 2015. This protocol is not dependent upon a linear referencing system or limited by UDOT's current roadway attribute databases.

Identify which internal partners are involved with Highway Safety Improvement Program planning. Design Planning Maintenance Operations Governors Highway Safety Office Other:**Briefly describe coordination with internal partners.**Infrastructure Project Selection Criteria

The process that UDOT uses to address the emphasis areas outlined in the Utah Strategic Highway Safety Plan is divided into the following five sections; Planning, Analysis, Prioritization, Programming, and Implementation.

Planning

UDOT uses two methods to plan HSIP projects. For the first method, each UDOT region sends an annual submittal to the Traffic & Safety Division that identifies their priority projects for HSIP funding consideration. The Traffic & Safety Division then screens the crash data, traffic data, and input from the region offices. A meeting is then held with each region office to identify potential spot safety locations based on the screened data and the region submittals. Although the annual submittal is the primary mechanism by which the regions request HSIP funding, the regions may request other projects mid-year and the same process is conducted to analyze, prioritize, program, and implement them.

For the second method, the Traffic & Safety Division employs a systemic approach to identify projects. This is done by looking at crash and roadway attribute data from a statewide perspective. UDOT has several efforts underway to identify projects systemically.

Analysis

A three-year crash history is compiled for each candidate location. Crash characteristics are analyzed and potential measures to mitigate those characteristics are identified. Benefit-to-cost ratios are

calculated for each location based on crash history, expected decrease in crashes for a potential mitigation measure, and cost of that mitigation measure. The Traffic & Safety Division conducts a formal meeting with each region to review potential HSIP project locations. Traffic and Safety Division staff, an FHWA representative, and various region staff attend these review meetings.

Prioritization

Prioritization is based on the following factors and is conducted by the Traffic & Safety Division:

- Greatest benefit to reduce fatal & serious injuries
- Benefit-to-cost ratio
- Timeline to completion
- Coordination with other projects

Programming

Each project is assigned a specific funding year within a three-year planning horizon and is set up in UDOT's project management system. Because the planning horizon covers a three-year period but is re-evaluated annually, project are frequently re-prioritized. This may result in modified or new projects with higher priorities taking the place of previously programmed projects. The Traffic & Safety Division conducts the programming process.

Implementation

After projects are programmed, project managers from the applicable UDOT region offices are assigned to each project. These project managers then shepherd the projects through UDOT's standard federal environmental, design, and construction processes.

Identify which external partners are involved with Highway Safety Improvement Program planning.

- Metropolitan Planning Organizations
- Governors Highway Safety Office
- Local Government Association
- Other: Other-SHSP Partners

Identify any program administration practices used to implement the HSIP that have changed since the last reporting period.

Multi-disciplinary HSIP steering committee

Other: Other-UDOT has adapted to the new processes associated with MAP-21

Describe any other aspects of Highway Safety Improvement Program Administration on which you would like to elaborate.

UDOT focuses its infrastructure improvements primarily on the Roadway Departure Crashes, Drowsy Driving, Distracted Driving, and Intersection Safety emphasis areas. The other emphasis areas (Public Outreach and Education, Use of Safety Restraints, Impaired Driving, Aggressive Driving, Teen Driving Safety, Motorcycle Safety, and Speed Management) are addressed primarily through non-infrastructure efforts such as education, media, and enforcement campaigns. UDOT partners with other state, local, and federal agencies to implement the non-infrastructure components of the SHSP. A "Zero Fatalities" goal (ut.zerofatalities.com) is also part of the SHSP.

Program Methodology

Select the programs that are administered under the HSIP.

Median Barrier

Intersection

Safe Corridor

Horizontal Curve

Bicycle Safety

Rural State Highways

Skid Hazard

Crash Data

Red Light Running Prevention

Roadway Departure

Low-Cost Spot Improvements

Sign Replacement And Improvement

Local Safety

Pedestrian Safety

Right Angle Crash

Left Turn Crash

Shoulder Improvement

Segments

Other: Other-Reduce Serious & Fatal Injuries

Program: Low-Cost Spot Improvements

Date of Program Methodology: 3/5/2014

What data types were used in the program methodology?

Crashes

- All crashes
- Fatal crashes only
- Fatal and serious injury crashes only
- Other

Exposure

- Traffic
- Volume
- Population
- Lane miles
- Other

Roadway

- Median width
- Horizontal curvature
- Functional classification
- Roadside features
- Other

What project identification methodology was used for this program?

- Crash frequency
- Expected crash frequency with EB adjustment
- Equivalent property damage only (EPDO Crash frequency)
- EPDO crash frequency with EB adjustment
- Relative severity index
- Crash rate
- Critical rate
- Level of service of safety (LOSS)
- Excess expected crash frequency using SPFs
- Excess expected crash frequency with the EB adjustment

- Excess expected crash frequency using method of moments
- Probability of specific crash types
- Excess proportions of specific crash types
- Other-Hierarchical Bayesian Model

Are local roads (non-state owned and operated) included or addressed in this program?

- Yes
- No

If yes, are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

- Yes
- No

If no, describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

We do not currently have tools to do network screening on local roads based on the physical characteristics of the roadway. However, since 2012 UDOT geospatially locates all crashes on every public road and performs hot spot analysis.

How are highway safety improvement projects advanced for implementation?

- Competitive application process
- Selection committee
- Other

Select the processes used to prioritize projects for implementation. For the methods selected, indicate the relative importance of each process in project prioritization. Enter either the weights or numerical rankings. If weights are entered, the sum must equal 100. If ranks are entered, indicate ties by giving both processes the same rank and skip the next highest rank (as an example: 1, 2, 2, 4).

- Relative Weight in Scoring
- Rank of Priority Consideration

- | | |
|--|----|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ranking based on B/C | 20 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Available funding | 20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Incremental B/C | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ranking based on net benefit | 20 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Time to Completion | 20 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coordination with other Projects | 20 |

What proportion of highway safety improvement program funds address systemic improvements?

50

Highway safety improvement program funds are used to address which of the following systemic improvements?

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cable Median Barriers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rumble Strips |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Control Device Rehabilitation | <input type="checkbox"/> Pavement/Shoulder Widening |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Install/Improve Signing | <input type="checkbox"/> Install/Improve Pavement Marking and/or Delineation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade Guard Rails | <input type="checkbox"/> Clear Zone Improvements |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Safety Edge | <input type="checkbox"/> Install/Improve Lighting |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Add/Upgrade/Modify/Remove Traffic Signal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Other-Structure Protection on Interstate Freeways |

What process is used to identify potential countermeasures? Engineering Study Road Safety Assessment Other:**Identify any program methodology practices used to implement the HSIP that have changed since the last reporting period.** Highway Safety Manual Road Safety audits Systemic Approach Other: Other-Roadway data collection for usRAP protocol**Describe any other aspects of the Highway Safety Improvement Program methodology on which you would like to elaborate.**Non-Infrastructure Projects

UDOT uses some of its HSIP funding for non-infrastructure projects that aid roadway safety efforts. Such projects include:

Educational Campaigns

Zero Fatalities is a mutual effort between various state safety partners to address the top behaviors that lead to fatalities on Utah's roads. The program targets behaviors such as drowsy driving, distracted driving, aggressive driving, impaired driving, and lack of seatbelt usage.

Integrating Safety Into Planning

UDOT Traffic & Safety Division personnel work internally with other UDOT divisions to integrate safety planning into their core processes. UDOT also works with MPOs and other safety partners across the state to supply them with needed data and tools so they can better integrate safety into their internal planning processes. UDOT continues to partner with the MPOs in order to provide them with tools to incorporate safety into their transportation planning efforts. Integrating safety into UDOT and MPO planning processes helps all agencies proactively address safety.

Improving Crash Data Analysis

HSIP funding is also used to improve UDOT's crash database. The ability to accurately locate crashes and understand crash characteristics is vital to programming HSIP funds.

University & Consultant Support

The Traffic & Safety Division uses HSIP funding to contract with universities and consultants who assist with various HSIP functions. The functions include items such as program management, project management, crash data mapping, statistical analysis, safety modeling, report preparation, SPF/CMF development, training, and HSM analysis.

Progress in Implementing Projects

Funds Programmed

Reporting period for Highway Safety Improvement Program funding.

- Calendar Year
- State Fiscal Year
- Federal Fiscal Year

Enter the programmed and obligated funding for each applicable funding category.

Funding Category	Programmed*		Obligated	
HSIP (Section 148)	28565375	68 %	18871115	62 %
HRRRP (SAFETEA-LU)	646644	2 %	237641	1 %
HRRR Special Rule				
Penalty Transfer - Section 154				
Penalty Transfer - Section 164	6799210	16 %	7419080	24 %
Incentive Grants - Section 163				
Incentive Grants (Section 406)				
Other Federal-aid Funds (i.e. STP, NHPP)				
State and Local Funds	5959759	14 %	3926348	13 %

Totals	41970988	100%	30454184	100%
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How much funding is programmed to local (non-state owned and maintained) safety projects?

\$1,752,945.00

How much funding is obligated to local safety projects?

\$979,389.00

How much funding is programmed to non-infrastructure safety projects?

\$4,342,331.00

How much funding is obligated to non-infrastructure safety projects?

\$4,342,331.00

How much funding was transferred in to the HSIP from other core program areas during the reporting period?

\$7,419,080.00

How much funding was transferred out of the HSIP to other core program areas during the reporting period?

\$0.00

Discuss impediments to obligating Highway Safety Improvement Program funds and plans to overcome this in the future.

Our biggest obstacle to obligating HSIP funds continues to be the addition of the Section 164 penalty transfer funds. During FY14 we knew that we were going to get these funds, so we programmed nearly all of the money. We were not able to obligate all of the money, however, largely due to not being able to meet fiscal year advertising deadlines. In order to address this situation in FY15, we began setting up the FY15 projects in July 2014 and seeded them with enough FY14 money to begin design. We anticipate that this will allow the regions to begin design early enough to comfortably advertise the projects before the end of FY15 and achieve higher obligated percentages next year.

Another obstacle was scope changes that resulted in some projects either being cancelled or advertised with estimates far below the funded amounts. We are working with the regions to get them more involved in up-front scoping of their safety projects so that initial concept estimates are closer in line with the amounts of funding we place in the projects.

Describe any other aspects of the general Highway Safety Improvement Program implementation progress on which you would like to elaborate.

Project delivery is administered through the UDOT region offices. We are working closely with our region counterparts to make sure safety projects are addressed in a timely manner. After projects are programmed, project managers from the applicable UDOT region offices are assigned to each project. These project managers then shepherd the projects through UDOT's standard federal environmental, design, and construction processes.

General Listing of Projects

List each highway safety improvement project obligated during the reporting period.

Project	Improvement Category	Output	HSIP Cost	Total Cost	Funding Category	Functional Classification	AADT	Speed	Roadway Ownership	Relationship to SHSP	
										Emphasis Area	Strategy
I-15; Median Cable Barrier (PIN 11381)	Roadside Barrier - cable	12 Miles	1018865	1018865	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$948,484) ; HSIP (\$70,381)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	15000	75	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Cable Barrier
SR-39; Shoulder Improvements (PIN 11382)	Roadside Barrier-metal	11 Miles	370000	370000	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	400	40	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Guardrail
SR-67; Median Cable Barrier (PIN 11384)	Roadside Barrier - cable	8 Miles	1089677	1089677	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$481,360) ; HSIP (\$608,316)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	22500	55	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Cable Barrier

I-84; Rumble Strips (PIN 11951)	Roadway Rumble strips - edge or shoulder	31 Miles	199301	199301	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	8200	70	State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Rumble Strips
SR-225; Interchange Signing Improvements (PIN 12175)	Roadway signs and traffic control Roadway signs and traffic control - other	1 Miles	130000 0	130000 0	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$125,000) ; HSIP (\$1,075,000)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	6000	45	State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Signing
I-15 & I-84 Interstate Structure Protection (PIN 12176)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	201 Miles	120000 0	120000 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	1050 0	75	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
US-89; Upgrade Mid-Block Crosswalks (PIN 12177)	Pedestrians and bicyclists Pedestrian warning signs - add/modify flashers	3 Numbers	290000	429744	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$240,000) ; HSIP (\$50,000)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	2600 0	35	State Highway Agency	Pedestrians	Signing

US-91; 3200 W & 2000 W Intersection Realignment (PIN 12614)	Intersection geometry Intersection geometrics - modify skew angle	1 Numbers	275000 0	275000 0	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$275,000) ; HSIP (\$2,500,000)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	2065 0	60	State Highway Agency	Intersections	Intersection Realignment
US-89; Median Barrier (PIN 12884)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	1 Miles	400000	400000	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	3100 0	55	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
US-89; Two Locations, Median Barrier (PIN 12892)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	5 Miles	170000 0	170000 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	3400 0	55	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
SR-273; Intersection Realign & Signal (PIN 13023)	Intersection traffic control Systemic improvements - signal-controlled	1 Numbers	600000	200000	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Minor Arterial	1500 0	40	State Highway Agency	Intersections	Intersection Signalization
I-84: Cable Barrier (PIN)	Roadside Barrier -	6 Miles	355115	355115	Penalty Transfer – Section	Urban Principal Arterial -	1850 0	65	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Cable Barrier

11385)	cable				164 (\$301,094) ; HSIP (\$54,021)	Interstate			Agency		
SR-71/2700 W Signal Reconstruction (PIN 11402)	Intersection traffic control Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing (permissive to protected-only)	1 Numbe rs	150000 0	150000 0	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$100,000) ; HSIP (\$1,400,000)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	2960 0	40	State Highway Agency	Intersectio ns	Intersectio n Signalizati on
SR-266/SR-71 Intersection Reconstruction (PIN 11404)	Intersection traffic control Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing (permissive to protected-only)	1 Numbe rs	150000 0	150000 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	2750 0	45	State Highway Agency	Intersectio ns	Intersectio n Signalizati on
SR-266/Auto	Intersection	1	210000	210000	Penalty	Urban	4350	40	State	Intersectio	Intersectio

Bldv/Main St Intersection Improvements (PIN 11405)	traffic control Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing (permissive to protected-only)	Numbers	0	0	Transfer – Section 164 (\$80,000); HSIP (\$2,020,000)	Principal Arterial - Other	0		Highway Agency	ns	n Signalization
SR-266/500 W Intersection Improvements (PIN 11408)	Intersection traffic control Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing (permissive to protected-only)	1 Numbers	120000 0	120000 0	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$30,000); HSIP (\$1,170,000)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	4650 0	40	State Highway Agency	Intersections	Intersection Signalization
SR-172/4100 S Intersection & Signal Improvements (PIN 12215)	Intersection traffic control Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing	1 Numbers	124800 0	124800 0	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	4405 0	45	State Highway Agency	Intersections	Intersection Signalization

	(permissive to protected-only)										
I-80; Upgrade Barrier (PIN 12221)	Roadside Barrier - cable	14 Miles	1210000	1210000	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$100,000) ; HSIP (\$1,110,000)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	21000	75	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Cable Barrier
I-15, I-215, I-80; Interstate Structure Protection (PIN 12222)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	1 Numbers	1000000	1000000	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate		75	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
SR-201 EB & I-80 EB; Overhead Sign Replacement (PIN 11499)	Roadway signs and traffic control Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	1 Numbers	1000000	2000000	HSIP (Section 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate		65	State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Signing
SR-35/SR-208; Intersection Realignment	Intersection geometry Intersection	1 Number	952912	952912	Penalty Transfer – Section	Rural Principal Arterial -	850	55	State Highway	Intersections	Intersection Realignment

(PIN 11395)	geometrics - modify skew angle	rs			164 (\$652,111) ; HSIP (\$300,801)	Other			Agency		nt
I-15; Interstate Structure Protection	Roadside Barrier - concrete	30 Miles	409871	400000	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$317,234) ; HSIP (\$82,766)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	1500	80	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
I-15 & US-40; Freeway Structure Protection (PIN 12984)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	17 Miles	100000	100000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	2140	75	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
US-189; Signal Improvements (PIN 12181)	Intersection traffic control Modify traffic signal - add flashing yellow arrow	4 Numbers	376938	378230	Penalty Transfer – Section 164 (\$296,938) ; HSIP (\$80,000)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	4800	35	State Highway Agency	Intersections	Intersection Signalization
Bulldog/Freedom Blvd (PIN	Intersection traffic	4 Number	372945	373136	Penalty Transfer –	Rural Minor	3700	35	City of Municipa	Intersection	Intersection

12232)	control Modify traffic signal - add flashing yellow arrow	rs			Section 164 (\$259,945) ; HSIP (\$113,000)	Collector	0		I Highway Agency	ns	Signalizati on
SR-12; Sign & Geometry Improvements (PIN 12186)	Roadway signs and traffic control Curve-related warning signs and flashers	53 Miles	800000	800000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	550	50	State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Signing
SR-14; Guardrail & Barrier Improvements (PIN 12187)	Roadside Barrier-metal	4 Miles	400000	500000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	1090	50	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Guardrail
US-163; Install Guardrail (PIN 12188)	Roadside Barrier-metal	41 Miles	1150000	1417000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	1000	65	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Guardrail
I-15 & I-70; Structure	Roadside Barrier -	1 Numbe	296000	296000	Penalty Transfer –	Rural Principal		75	State Highway	Roadway	Concrete

Protection (PIN 12189)	concrete	rs	0	0	Section 164 (\$22,062); HSIP (\$2,937,938)	Arterial - Interstate			Agency	Departure	Barrier
Various Locations; Install Rumble Strips (PIN 12190)	Roadway Rumble strips - edge or shoulder	1 Numbers	280000	280000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other			State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Rumble Strips
US-191; Roadside Improvements (PIN 12191)	Roadside Barrier-metal	8 Miles	250000	250000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	865	40	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Guardrail
SR-14; Curve Improvements (PIN 12192)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	1 Numbers	600000	600000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Minor Arterial	810	50	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
SR-95; Roadside Improvements (PIN 12193)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	4 Miles	400000	400000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	405	55	State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
No Passing Signage (PIN 12202)	Roadway signs and traffic control	1 Numbers	453250	453250	Penalty Transfer – Section 164	n/a			State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Signing

	Roadway signs (including post) - new or updated				(\$361,385) ; HSIP (\$91,865)						
No Passing Signage (PIN 12301)	Roadway signs and traffic control Roadway signs (including post) - new or updated	1 Numbers	500000	500000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			State Highway Agency	Lane Departure	Signing
Interstate Structure Protection (PIN 12931)	Roadside Barrier - concrete	1 Numbers	1500000	1500000	HSIP (Section 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate			State Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Concrete Barrier
Rural Roads in Garfield County (PIN 11742)	Roadside Barrier-metal	1 Numbers	325000	325000	HRRRP (SAFETEA-LU)	n/a			County Highway Agency	Roadway Departure	Guardrail
Research External Factors' Effect on Crashes	Non-infrastructure Transportation safety	1 Numbers	40000	40000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			n/a	Creating more effective processes and safety	Crash Mapping & Analysis

(PIN 12963)	planning									managem ent systems	
usRAP Safer Roads Investment Plans (PIN 13019)	Non- infrastructur e Transportati on safety planning	1 Numbe rs	150000	150000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			n/a	Creating more effective processes and safety managem ent systems	Crash Mapping & Analysis
AGRC Local Roads Feasibility Study (PIN 13021)	Non- infrastructur e Data/traffic records	1 Numbe rs	50000	50000	HSIP (Section 148)				n/a	Data	Crash Mapping & Analysis
Crash Database Maintenance (PIN 13022)	Non- infrastructur e Data/traffic records	1 Numbe rs	300000	300000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			n/a	Data	Crash Mapping & Analysis
Utah CODES 2014-2015 (PIN 13027)	Non- infrastructur e Data/traffic records	1 Numbe rs	75000	75000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			n/a	Data	Crash Mapping & Analysis
Safety Campaigns,	Non- infrastructur	1 Numbe	200000	200000	Penalty Transfer –	n/a			n/a	Increasing driver	Education

Education, & Enf FY14 (PIN 12207)	Educational efforts	rs	0	0	Section 164					safety awareness	
T&S Program Mgmt Support 2014 (PIN 12209)	Non-infrastructure Non-infrastructure - other	1 Numbers	1200000	1200000	HSIP (Section 148)	n/a			n/a	Creating more effective processes and safety management systems	Statewide Safety Planning Support

Progress in Achieving Safety Performance Targets

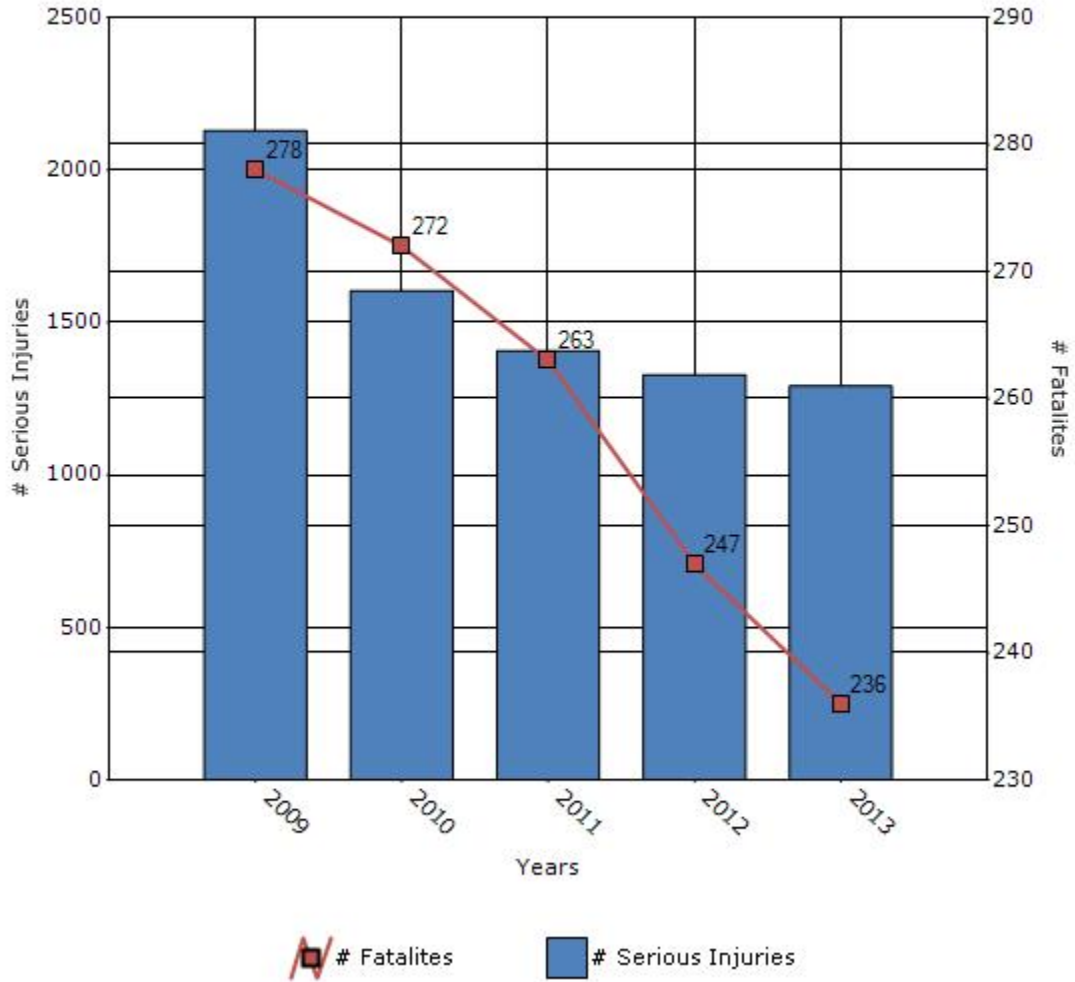
Overview of General Safety Trends

Present data showing the general highway safety trends in the state for the past five years.

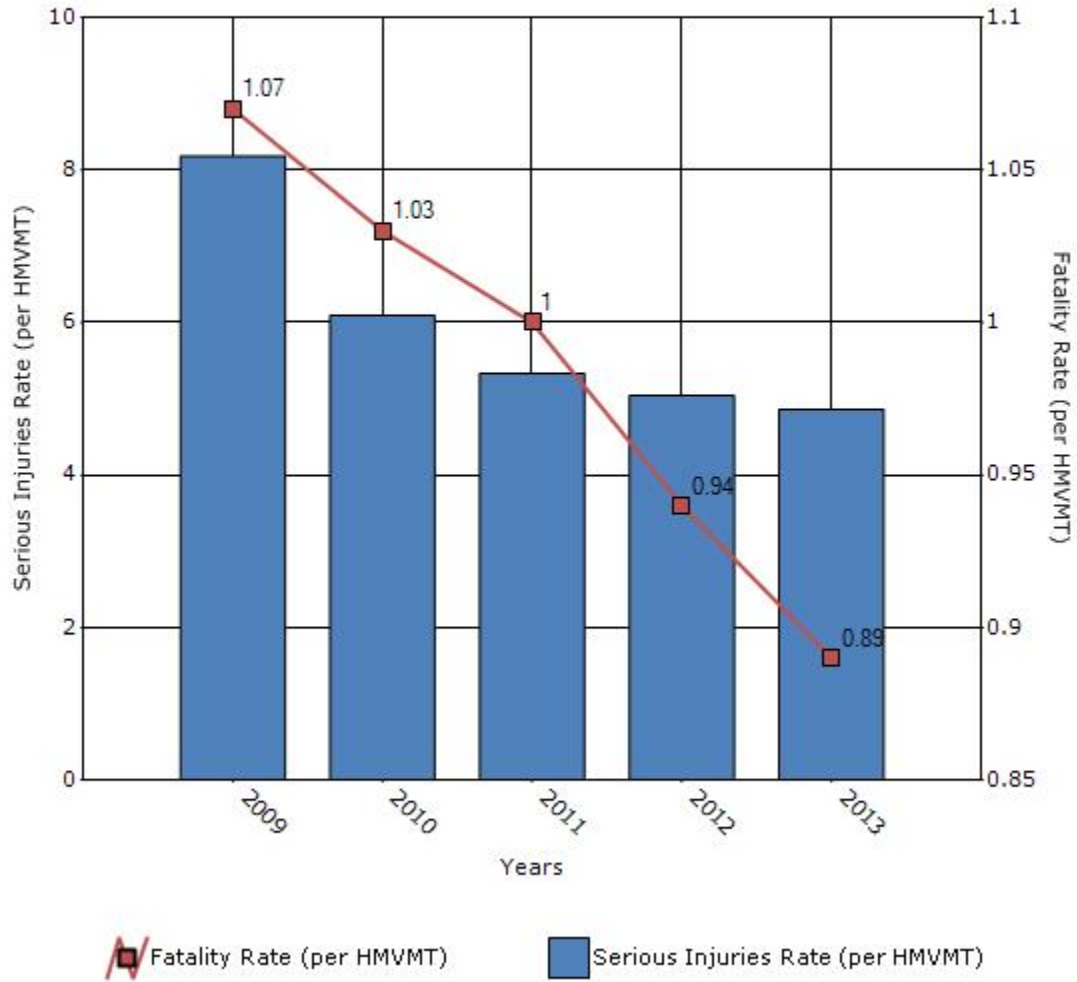
Performance Measures*	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of fatalities	278	272	263	247	236
Number of serious injuries	2129	1604	1407	1328	1291
Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	1.07	1.03	1	0.94	0.89
Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	8.18	6.09	5.33	5.04	4.86

*Performance measure data is presented using a five-year rolling average.

Number of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years



Rate of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years



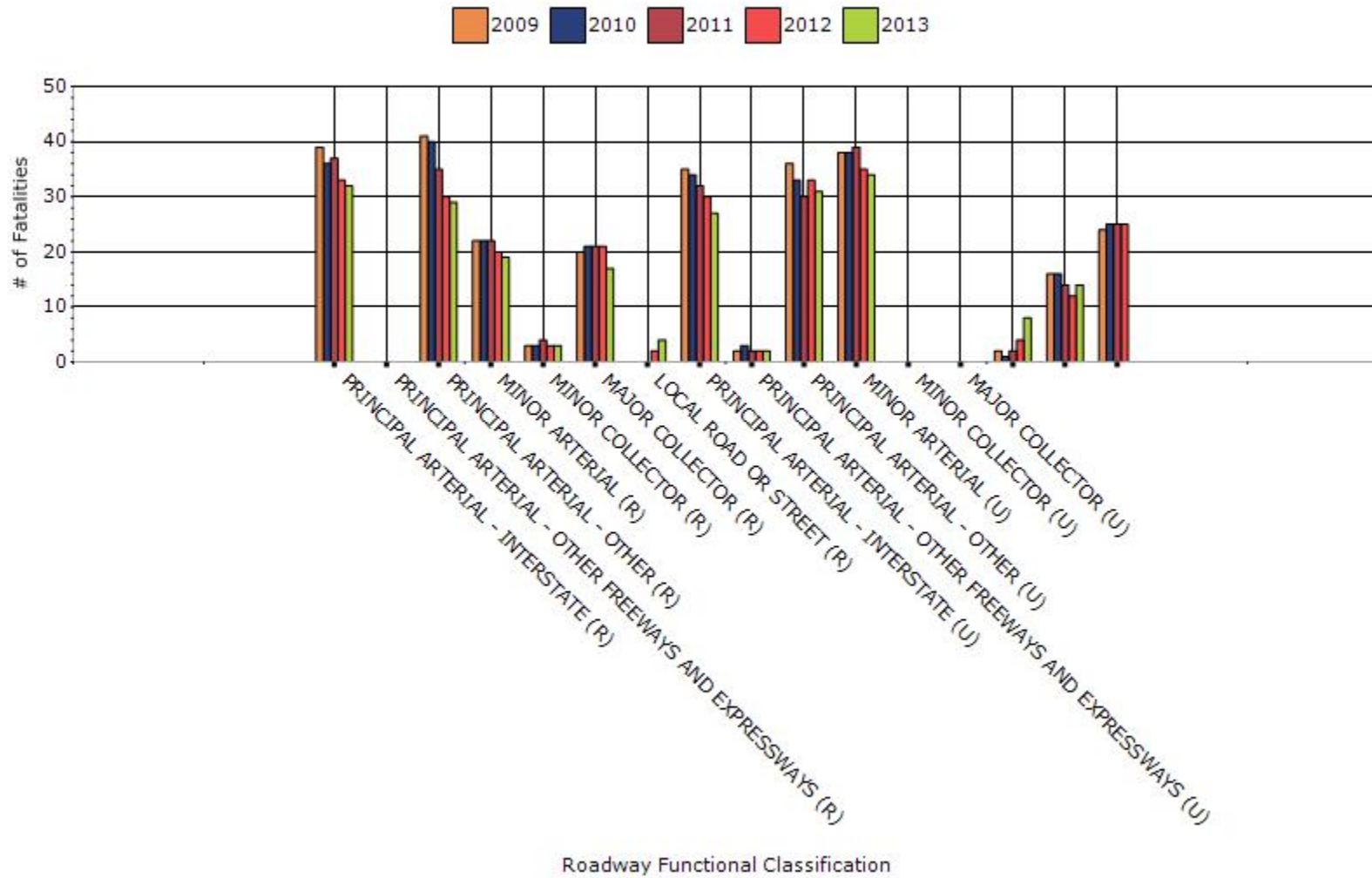
To the maximum extent possible, present performance measure* data by functional classification and ownership.

Year - 2013

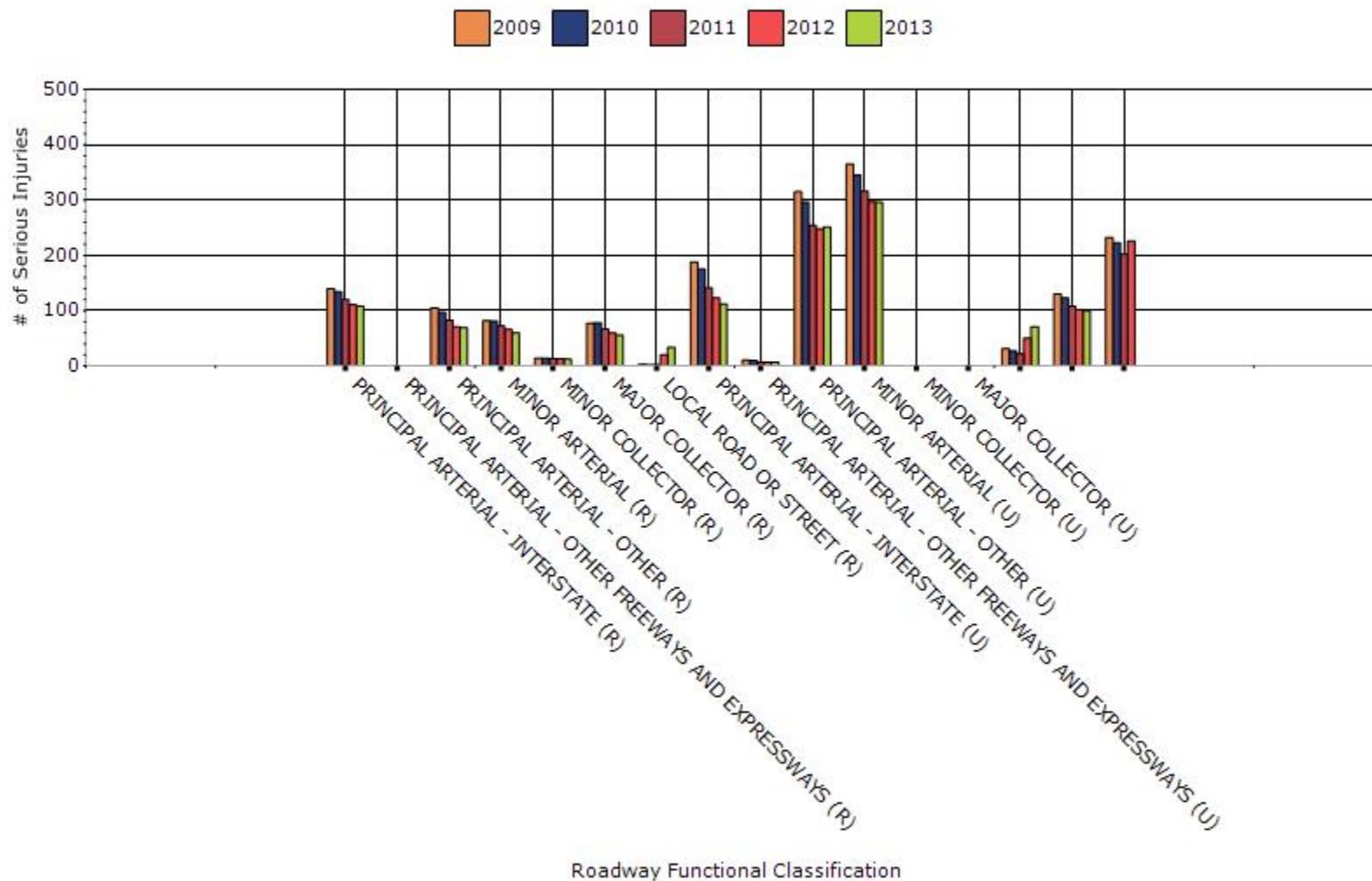
Function Classification	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - INTERSTATE	32	108	0.87	2.89
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS	0	0	0	0
RURAL PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER	29	69	1.43	3.44
RURAL MINOR ARTERIAL	19	60	1.9	6.03
RURAL MINOR COLLECTOR	3	12	1.09	3.72
RURAL MAJOR COLLECTOR	17	56	1.57	5.24
RURAL LOCAL ROAD OR STREET	4	34	0.34	2.56
URBAN PRINCIPAL	27	112	0.36	1.5

ARTERIAL - INTERSTATE				
URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER FREEWAYS AND EXPRESSWAYS	2	7	0.67	2.02
URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL - OTHER	31	251	0.72	5.84
URBAN MINOR ARTERIAL	34	296	0.91	7.99
URBAN MINOR COLLECTOR	0	0	0	0
URBAN MAJOR COLLECTOR	0	0	0	0
URBAN LOCAL ROAD OR STREET	8	71	0.18	1.48
URBAN COLLECTOR	14	100	0.76	5.61
UNKNOWN	0	0	0	0

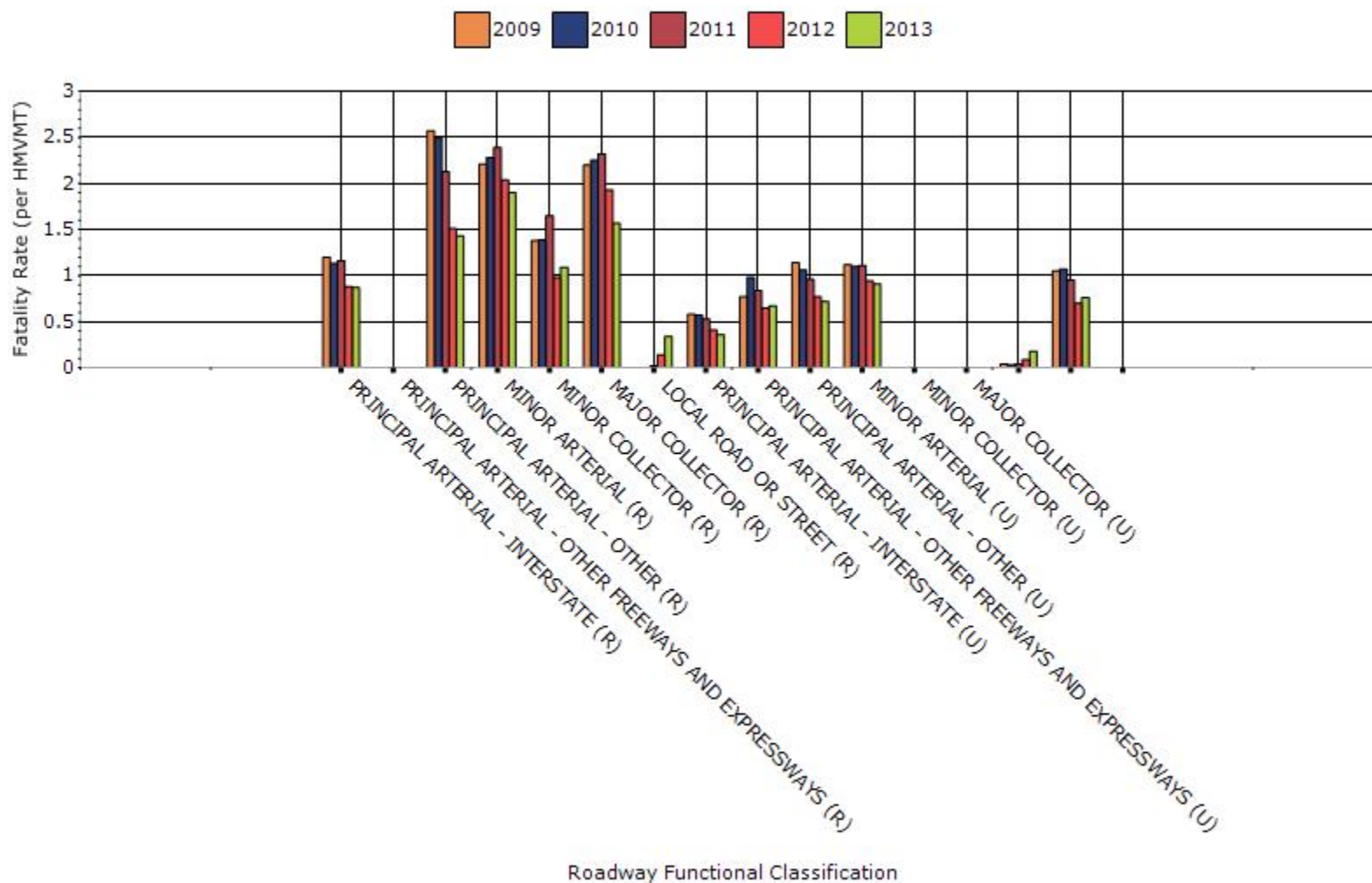
Fatalities by Roadway Functional Classification



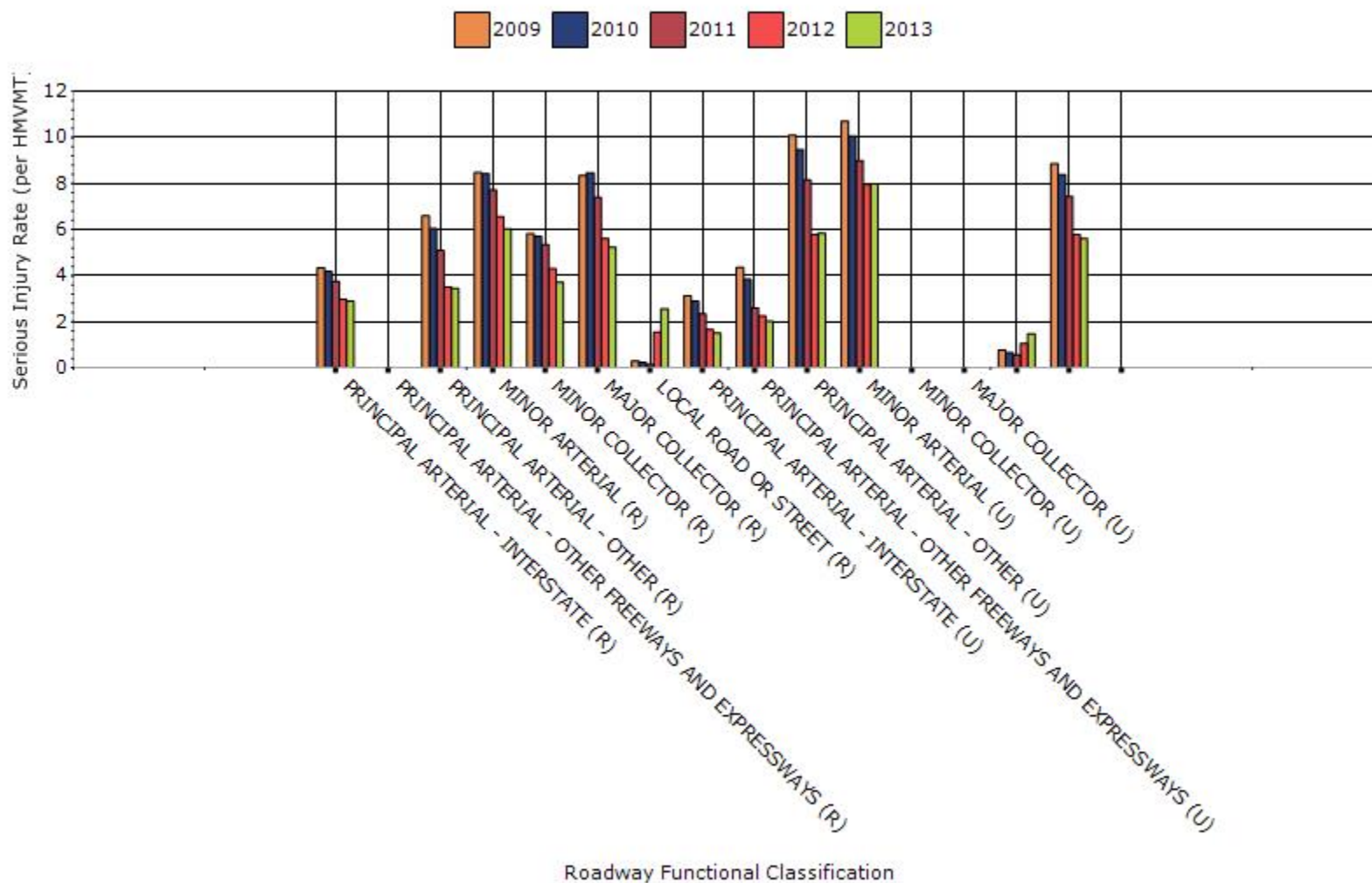
Serious Injuries by Roadway Functional Classification



Fatality Rate by Roadway Functional Classification



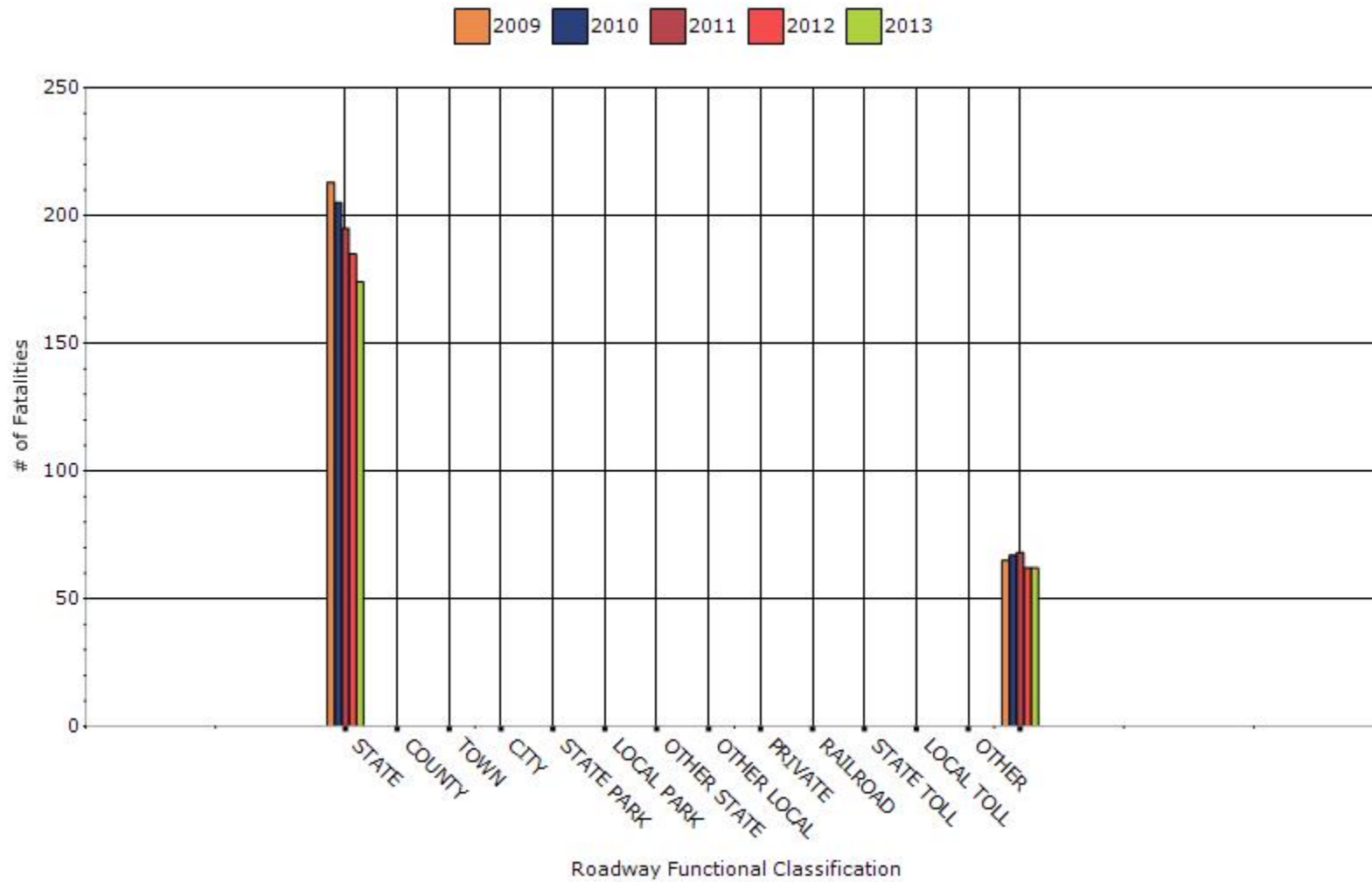
Serious Injury Rate by Roadway Functional Classification



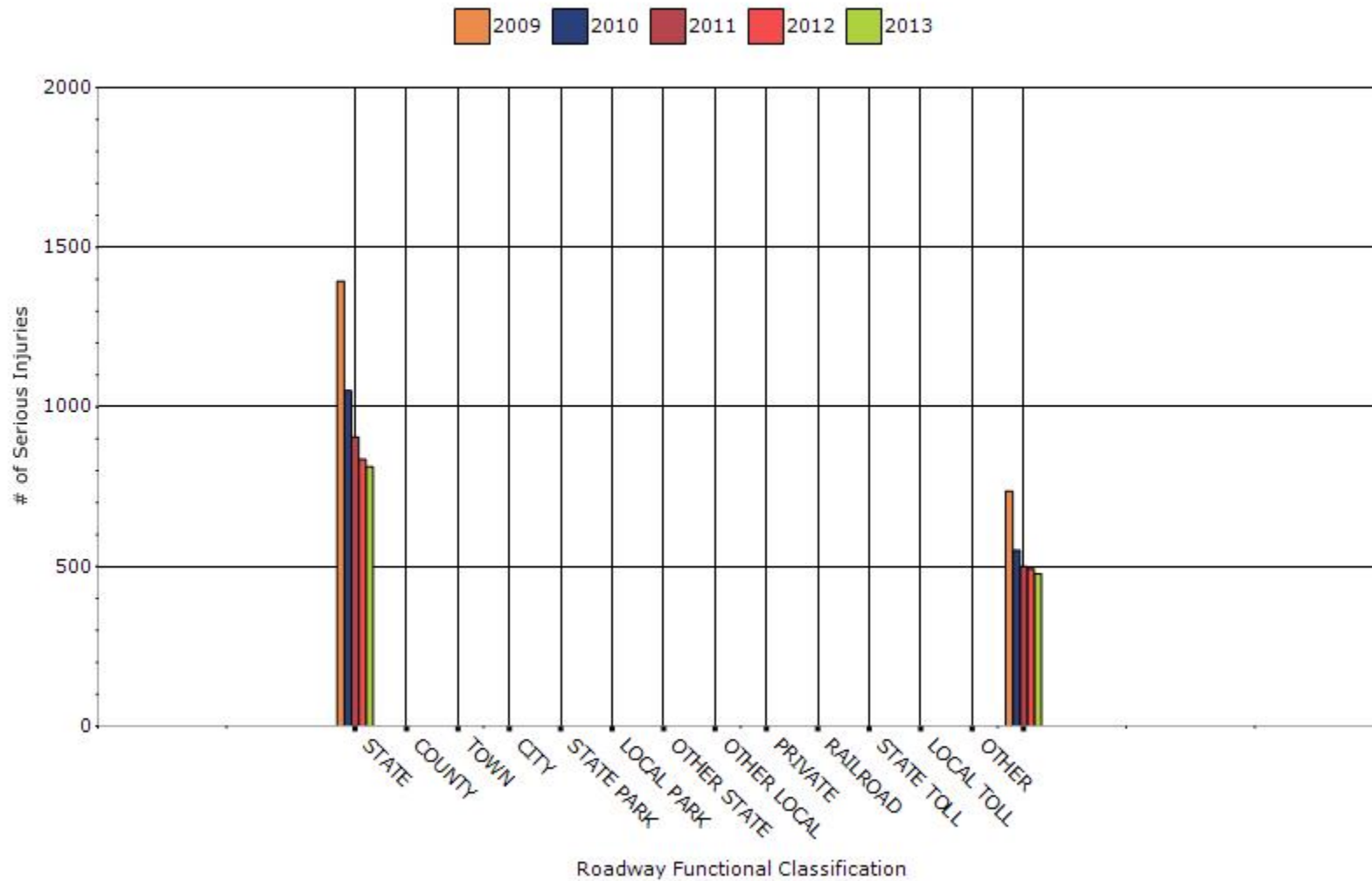
Year - 2013

Roadway Ownership	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)
STATE HIGHWAY AGENCY	174	813	0.99	4.61
COUNTY HIGHWAY AGENCY	0	0	0	0
TOWN OR TOWNSHIP HIGHWAY AGENCY	0	0	0	0
CITY OF MUNICIPAL HIGHWAY AGENCY	0	0	0	0
STATE PARK, FOREST, OR RESERVATION AGENCY	0	0	0	0
LOCAL PARK, FOREST OR RESERVATION AGENCY	0	0	0	0
OTHER STATE AGENCY	0	0	0	0
OTHER LOCAL AGENCY	0	0	0	0
PRIVATE (OTHER THAN RAILROAD)	0	0	0	0
RAILROAD	0	0	0	0
STATE TOLL AUTHORITY	0	0	0	0
LOCAL TOLL AUTHORITY	0	0	0	0
OTHER PUBLIC INSTRUMENTALITY (E.G. AIRPORT, SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY)	0	0	0	0
ALL OTHER	62	478	0.69	5.35

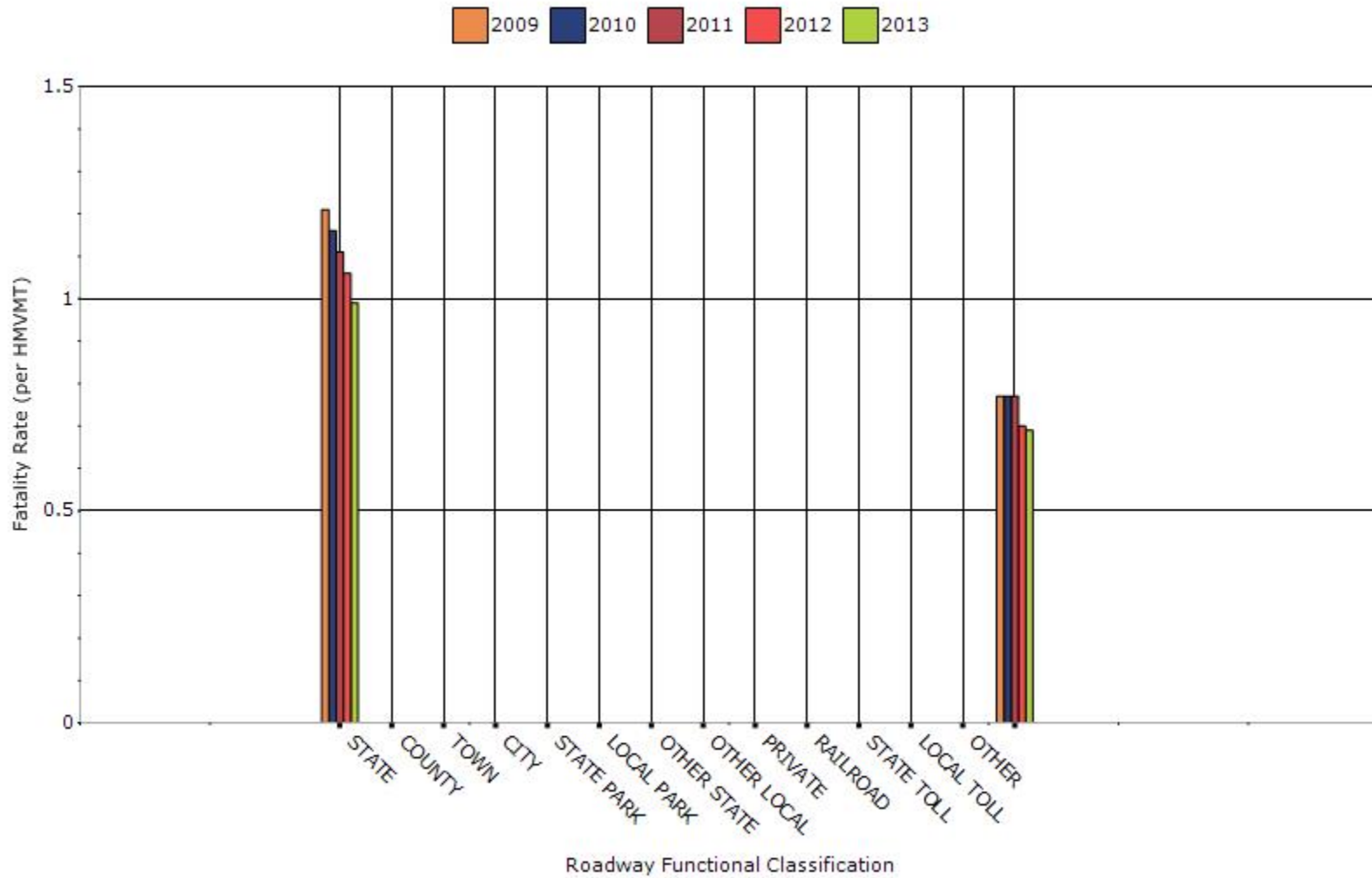
Number of Fatalities by Roadway Ownership



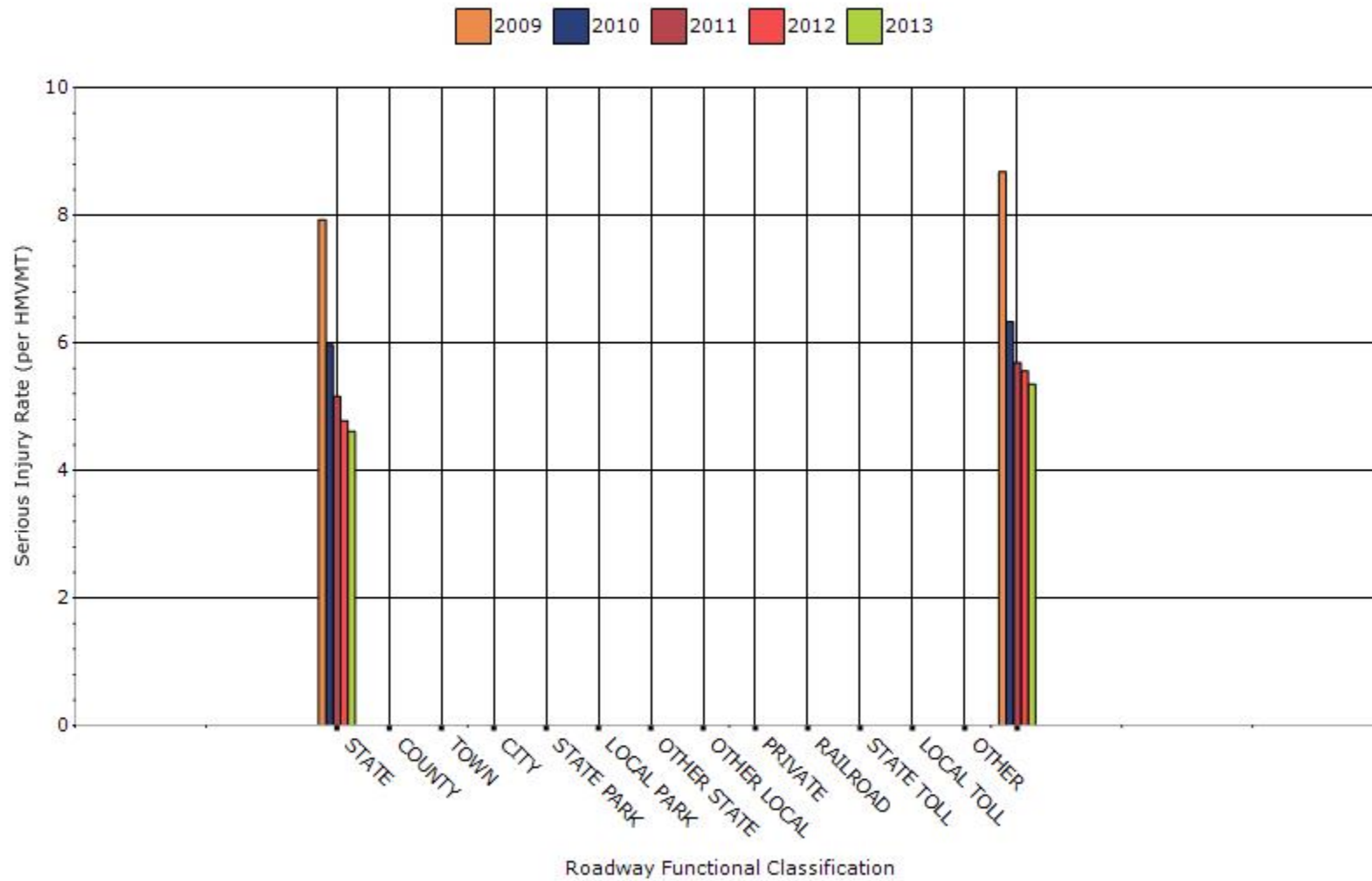
Number of Serious Injuries by Roadway Ownership



Fatality Rate by Roadway Ownership



Serious Injury Rate by Roadway Ownership



Describe any other aspects of the general highway safety trends on which you would like to elaborate.

Overall, serious injury and fatality rates continue to decline in Utah. Serious injury rates have been reduced on a statewide basis by approximately 40% (on a rolling 5-year basis) from 2009 to 2013. Fatality rates have been reduced by approximately 15%.

When broken down by functional class, all classifications have experienced steady declines in serious injury and fatality rates except for rural crashes (both urban and rural). This is probably because UDOT's ability to track local road crashes has become better over the past few years. This has likely resulted in some crashes that were classified as "unknown" as now being attributed to local roads.

Application of Special Rules

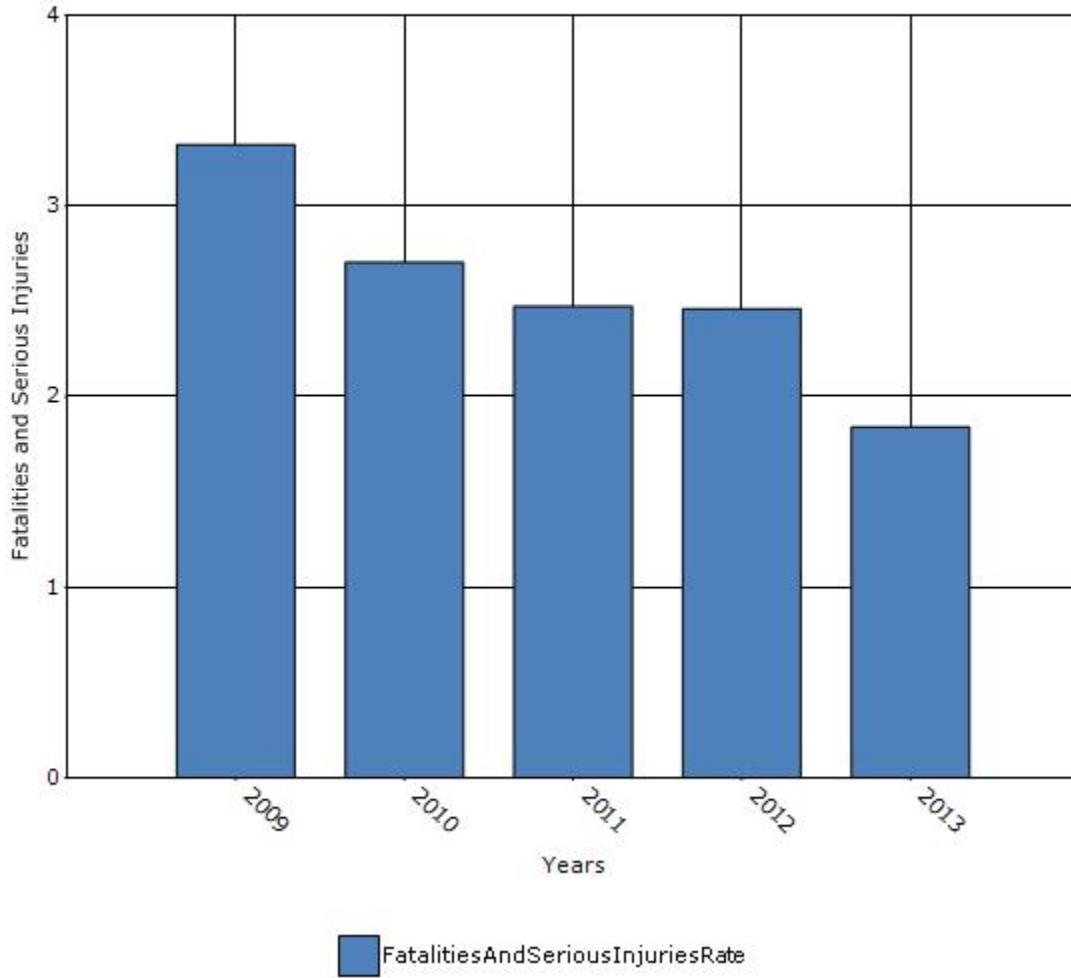
Present the rate of traffic fatalities and serious injuries per capita for drivers and pedestrians over the age of 65.

Older Driver Performance Measures	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Fatality rate (per capita)	0.536	0.54	0.532	0.514	0.392
Serious injury rate (per capita)	2.788	2.168	1.942	1.948	1.45
Fatality and serious injury rate (per capita)	3.322	2.706	2.474	2.46	1.84

*Performance measure data is presented using a five-year rolling average.

Each year's fatalities and serious injuries were divided by the "Number of People 65 Years of Age and Older (per 1,000 total population)" figures for each of the respective years, as instructed in Interim Guidance for the Older Driver Rule provided on the FHWA website. Those are the values we entered in the spreadsheet above. Then the system calculated the 5-yr rolling averages automatically. This method is in line with the instructions on the FHWA website.

Rate of Fatalities and Serious injuries for the Last Five Years



Does the older driver special rule apply to your state?

No

Assessment of the Effectiveness of the Improvements (Program Evaluation)

What indicators of success can you use to demonstrate effectiveness and success in the Highway Safety Improvement Program?

- None
- Benefit/cost
- Policy change
- Other: Other-Reduction in serious injuries and fatalities

What significant programmatic changes have occurred since the last reporting period?

- Shift Focus to Fatalities and Serious Injuries
- Include Local Roads in Highway Safety Improvement Program
- Organizational Changes
- None
- Other: Other-UDOT continues to invest more in systemic analysis. We are working on implementing usRAP and other models that will help us better identify worthy projects, especially off of the State system.

Briefly describe significant program changes that have occurred since the last reporting period.

1) UDOT has continued to work with BYU to further develop a statewide crash model capable of identifying systemic trends, locations where certain crash types are over-represented, and HSM calibration factors.

2) UDOT is in the beginning stages of developing Safer Roads Investment Plans using the usRAP protocol for the entire State highway system as well as a couple of counties where non-State roads will also be evaluated with the protocol.

SHSP Emphasis Areas

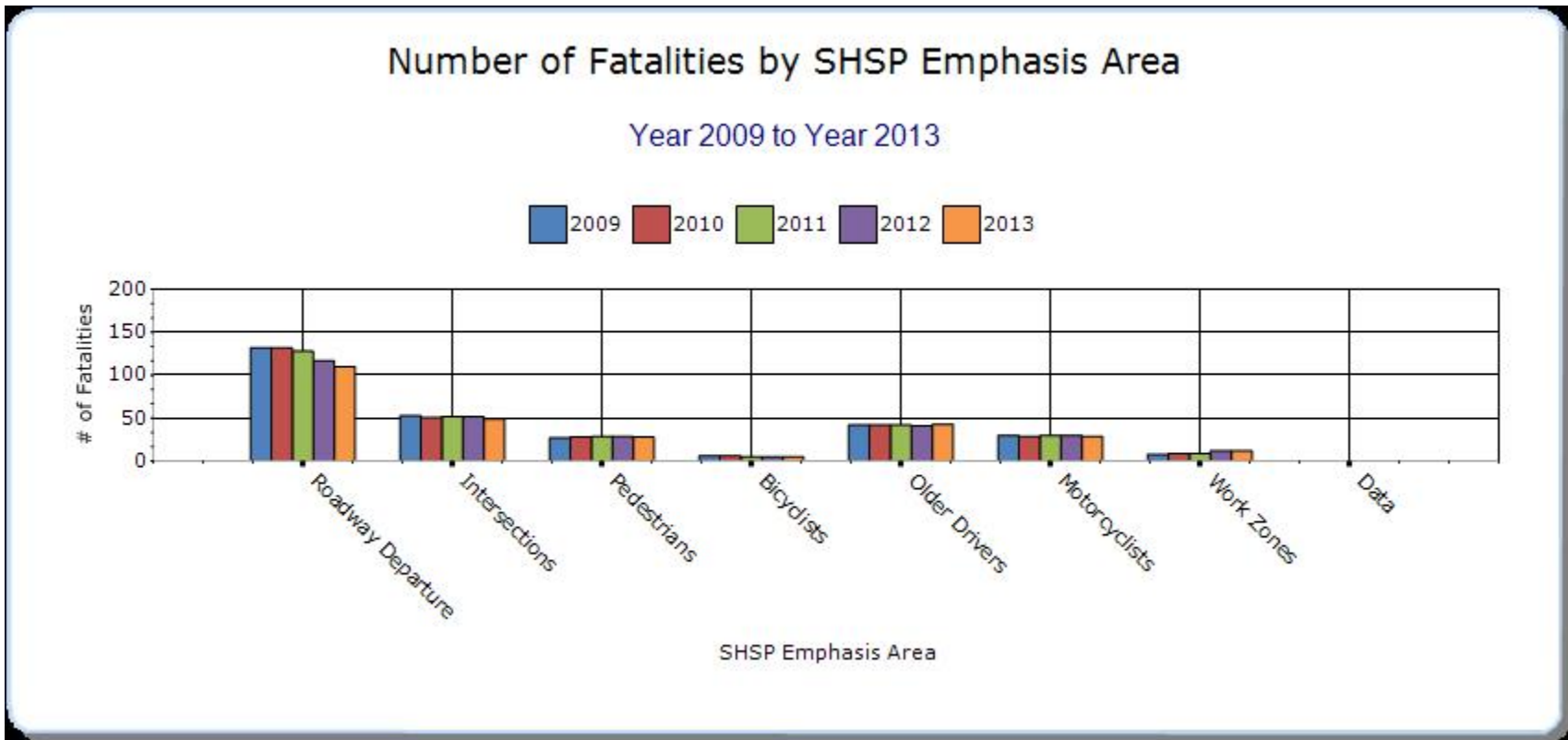
For each SHSP emphasis area that relates to the HSIP, present trends in emphasis area performance measures.

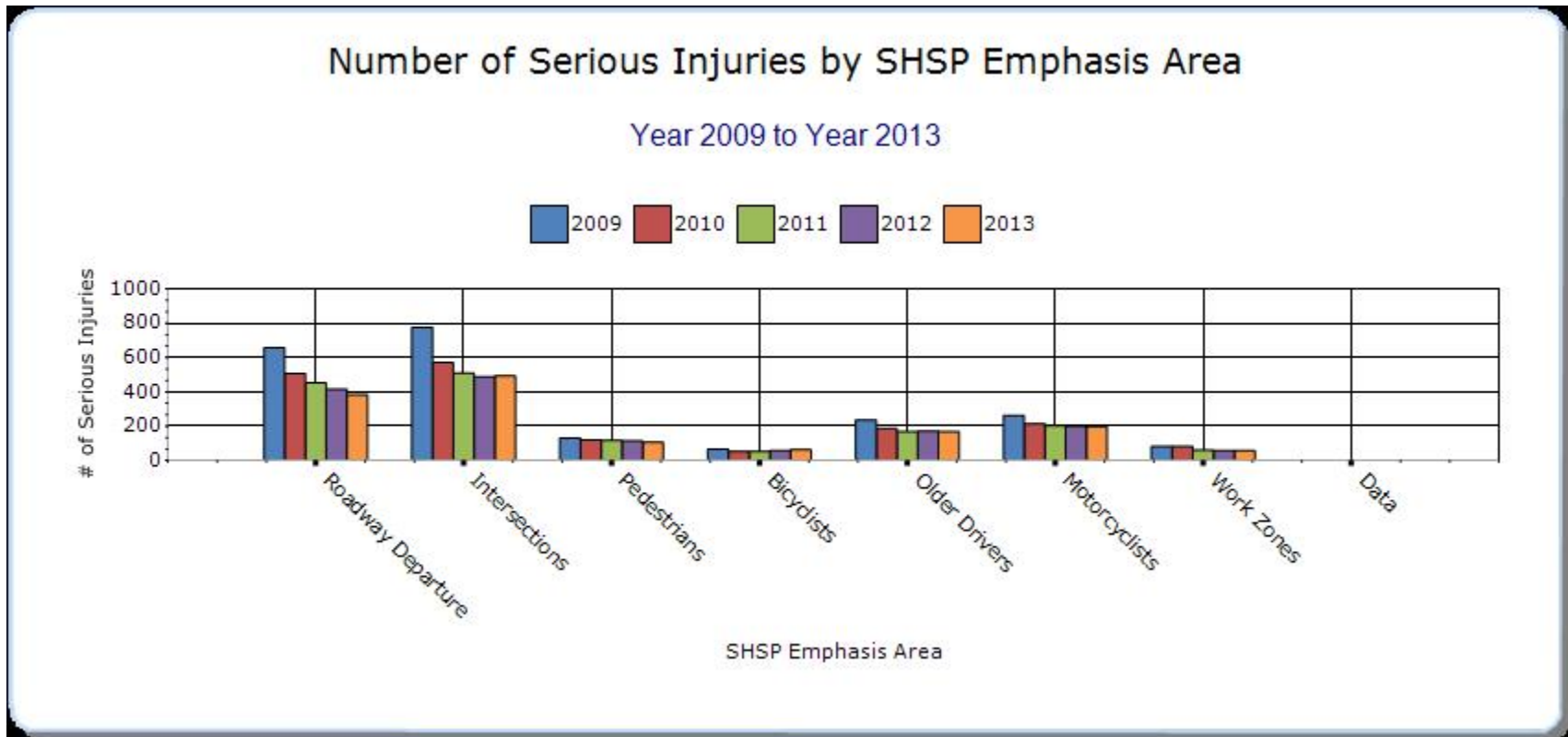
Year - 2013

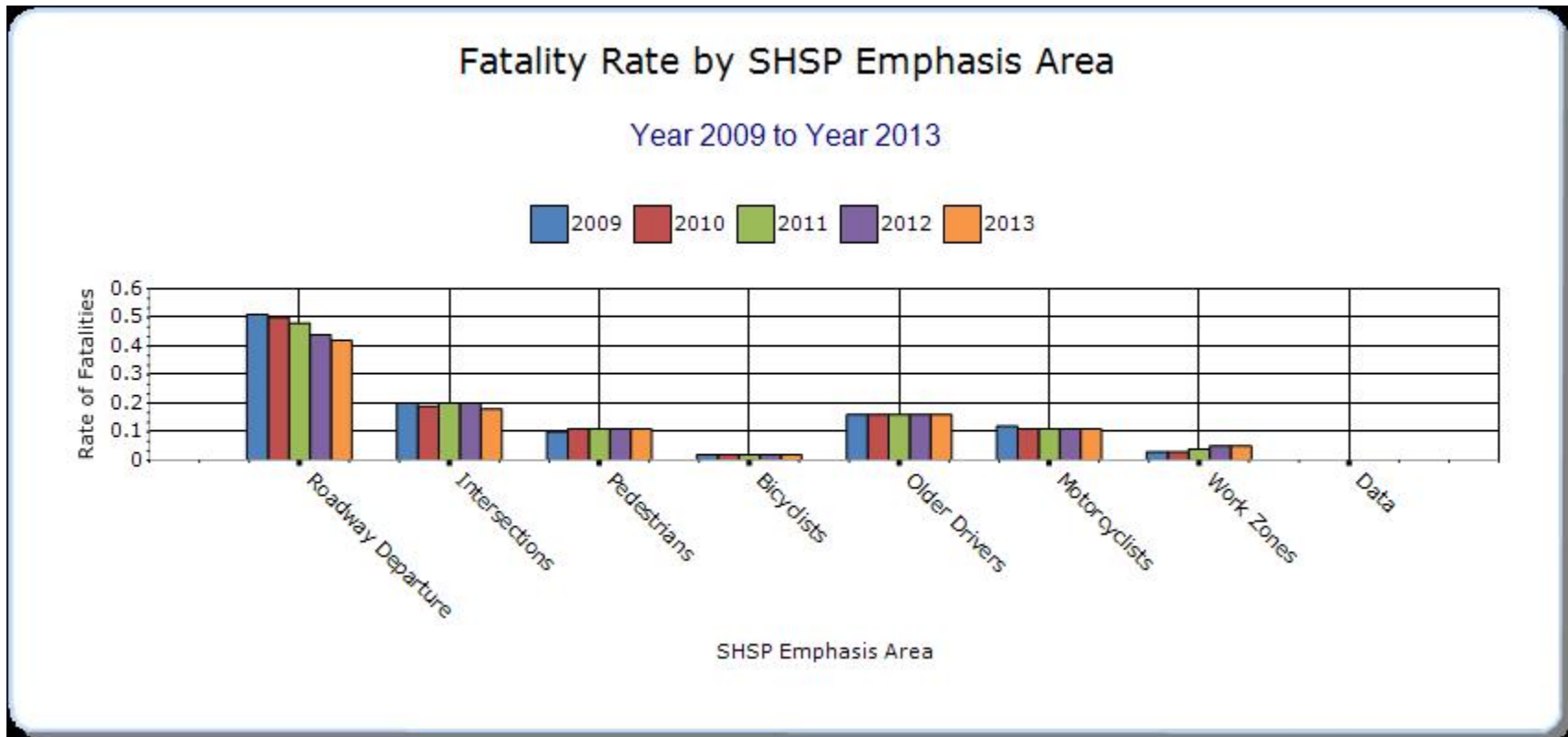
HSIP-related SHSP Emphasis Areas	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	Other-1	Other-2	Other-3
Roadway Departure	Run-off-road	110	384	0.42	1.44	0	0	0
Intersections	Intersection	49	492	0.18	1.85	0	0	0
Pedestrians	Vehicle/pedestrian	28	106	0.11	0.4	0	0	0
Bicyclists	Vehicle/bicycle	5	62	0.02	0.23	0	0	0
Older Drivers	Older Drivers	43	169	0.16	0.64	0	0	0
Motorcyclists	Motorcycle Involved	29	198	0.11	0.74	0	0	0
Work Zones	Work Zone Related	12	57	0.05	0.21	0	0	0
Adverse Roadway Surface Condition	Wet road	36	223	0.14	0.84	0	0	0
Adverse Weather	Poor weather conditions	22	120	0.08	0.45	0	0	0
Aggressive Driving	Aggressive Driving	12	48	0.05	0.18	0	0	0
Collision with Fixed	Run-off-road	55	243	0.21	0.91	0	0	0

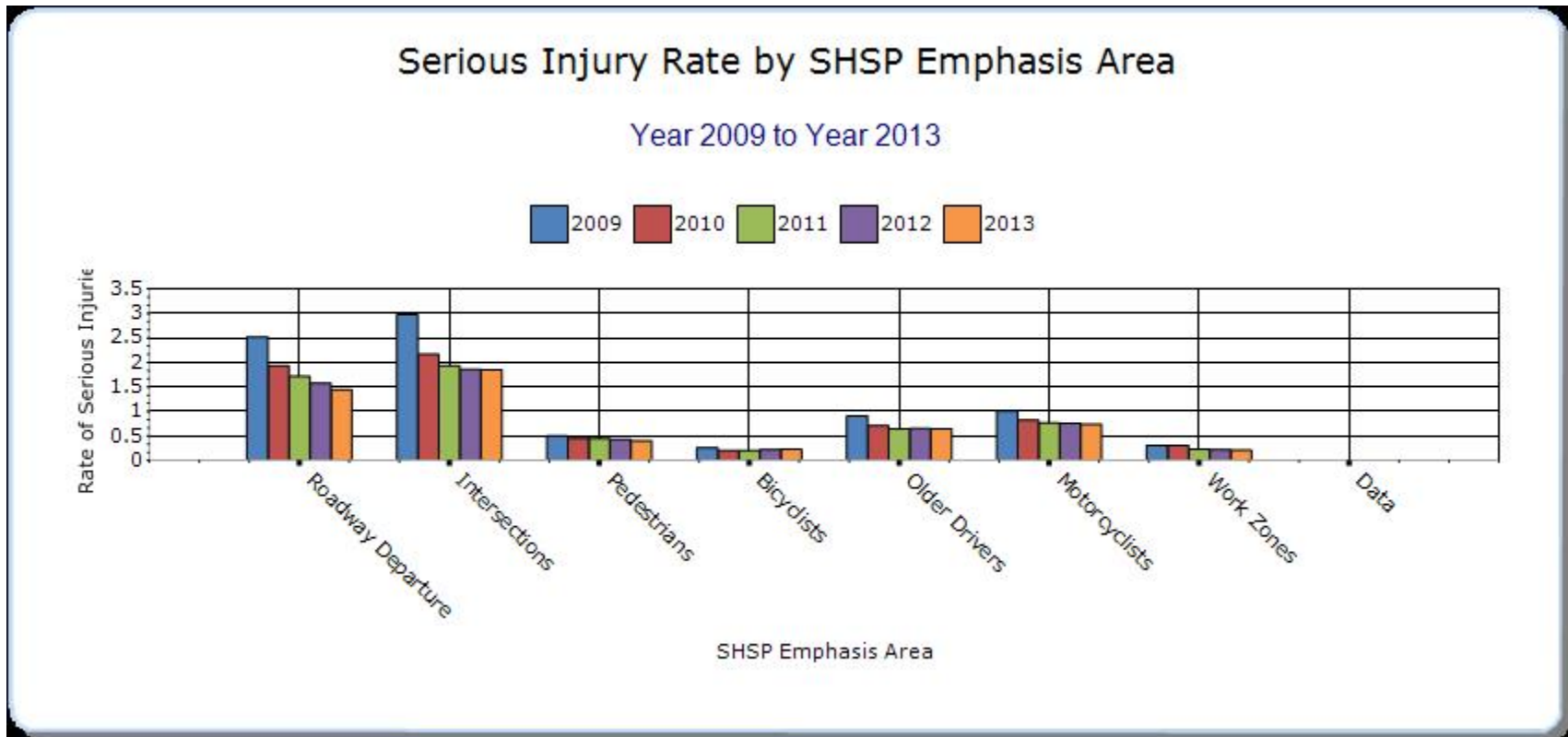
Object								
Commercial Motor Vehicle	Truck-related	30	87	0.11	0.33	0	0	0
Distracted Driving	Distracted Driving	18	130	0.07	0.49	0	0	0
Domestic Animal Related	Domestic Animals	0	5	0	0.02	0	0	0
Drowsy Driving	Drowsy Driving	13	57	0.05	0.21	0	0	0
DUI	DUI	45	153	0.17	0.58	0	0	0
Interstate Highway	Interstates	59	219	0.22	0.83	0	0	0
Night/Dark Condition	Night-time	85	350	0.32	1.32	0	0	0
Overturn/Rollover	Rollover	93	350	0.35	1.32	0	0	0
Railroad Crossing	Railroad Related	1	4	0.01	0.02	0	0	0
Roadway Geometry Related	Road Geometry	109	437	0.41	1.65	0	0	0
State Route	Crashes on State Routes	174	813	0.65	3.06	0	0	0
Single Vehicle	Single Vehicle	133	614	0.5	2.31	0	0	0
Speed Related	Speed-related	60	240	0.23	0.91	0	0	0
Teenage Driver	Teen Drivers	35	216	0.13	0.81	0	0	0

Involved								
Train Involved	Train Involved	2	3	0.01	0.01	0	0	0
Transit Vehicle Involved	Transit Vehicle	4	12	0.02	0.05	0	0	0
Urban County	Urban County	132	916	0.5	3.45	0	0	0
Wild Animal Related	Vehicle/animal	3	18	0.01	0.07	0	0	0
Improper Restraint	Improper Restraint	86	255	0.32	0.96	0	0	0
Rural Non-State	Rural Non-State Roads	19	108	0.07	0.41	0	0	0







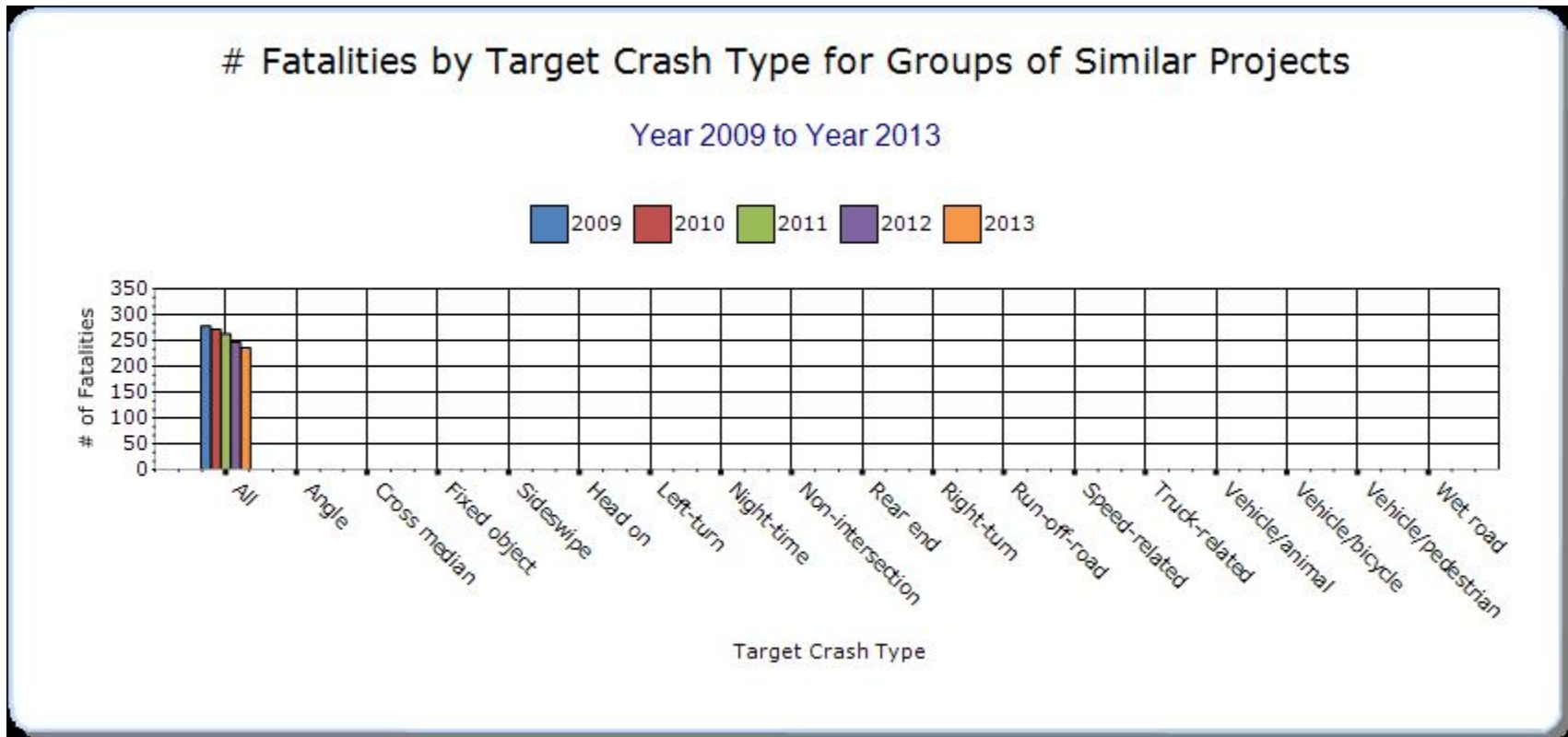


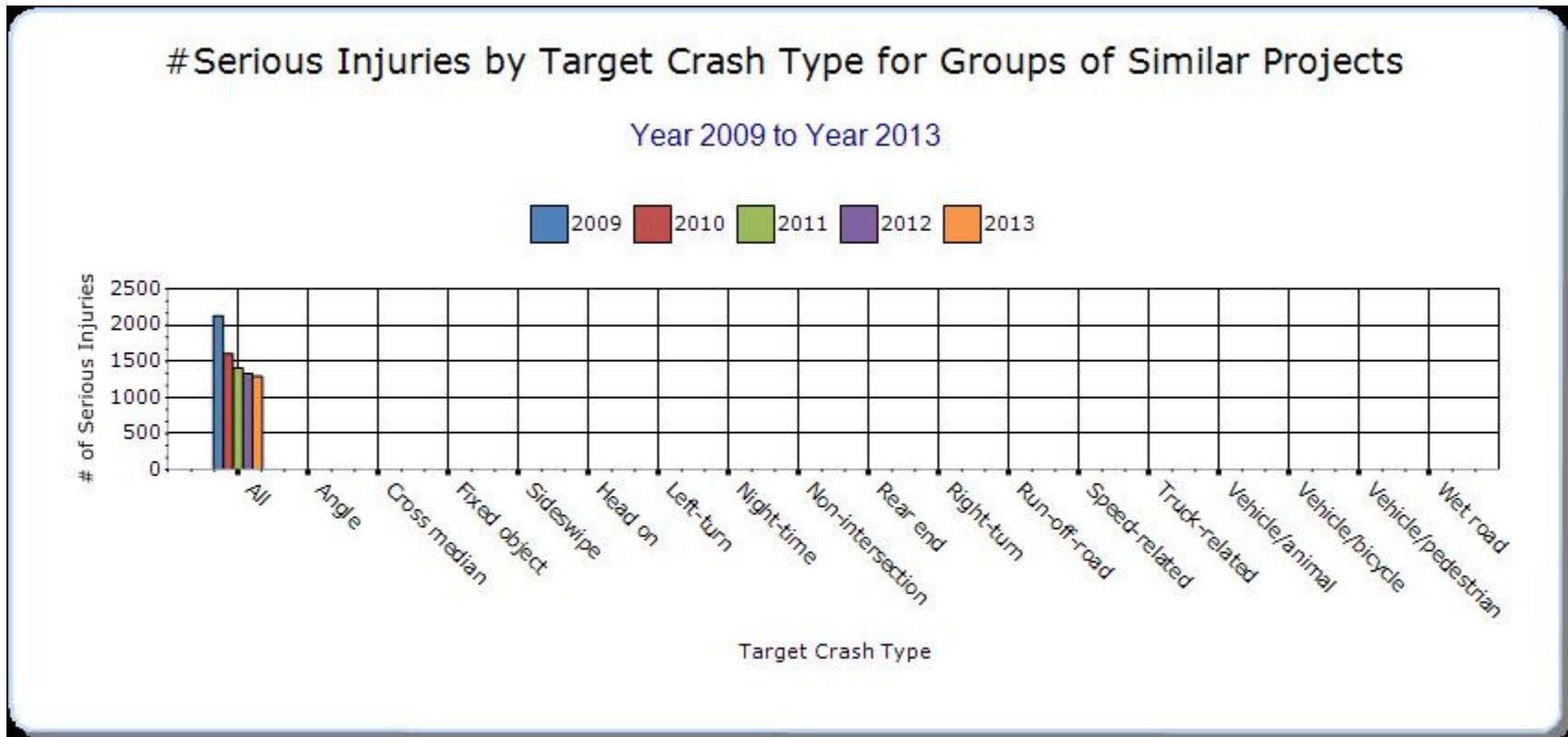
Groups of similar project types

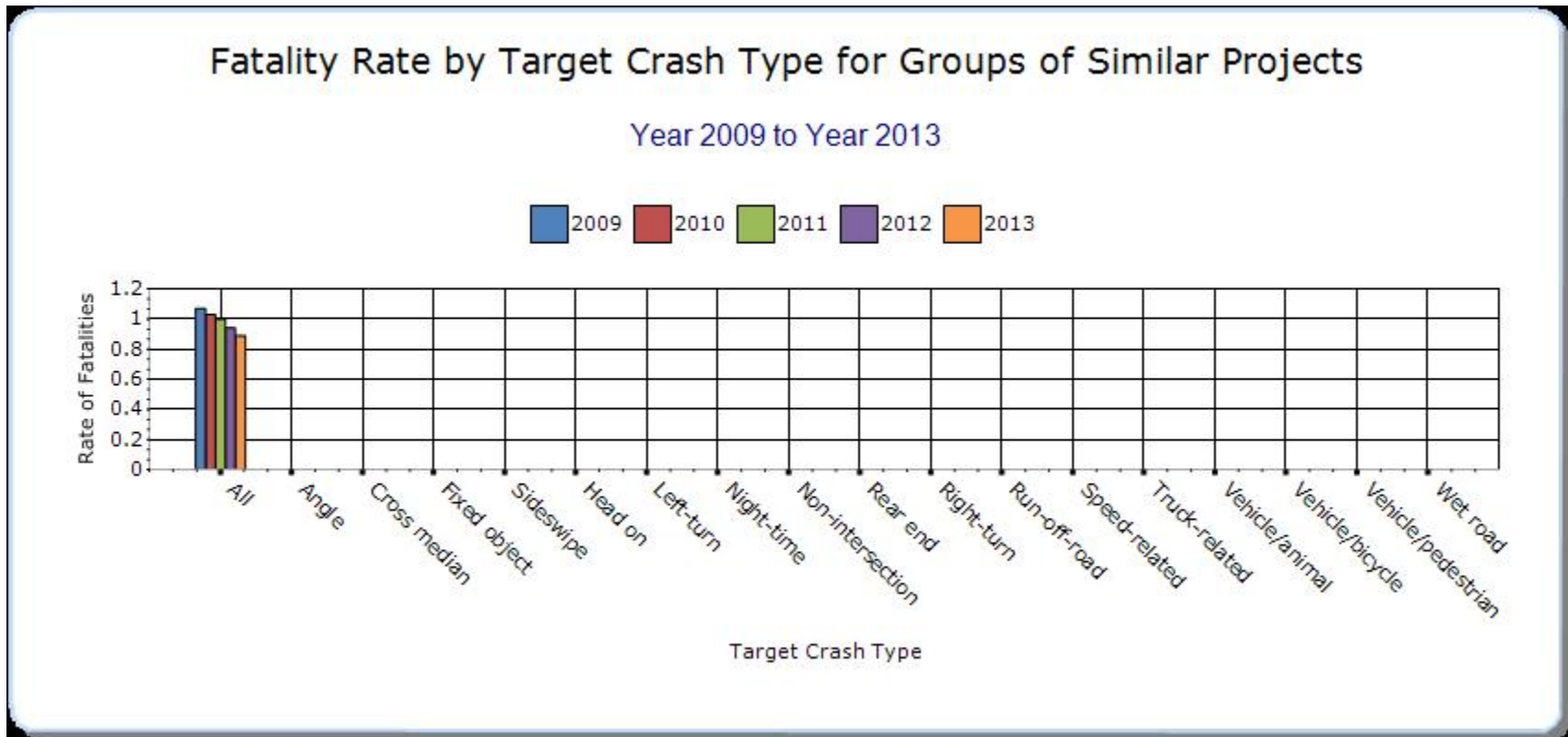
Present the overall effectiveness of groups of similar types of projects.

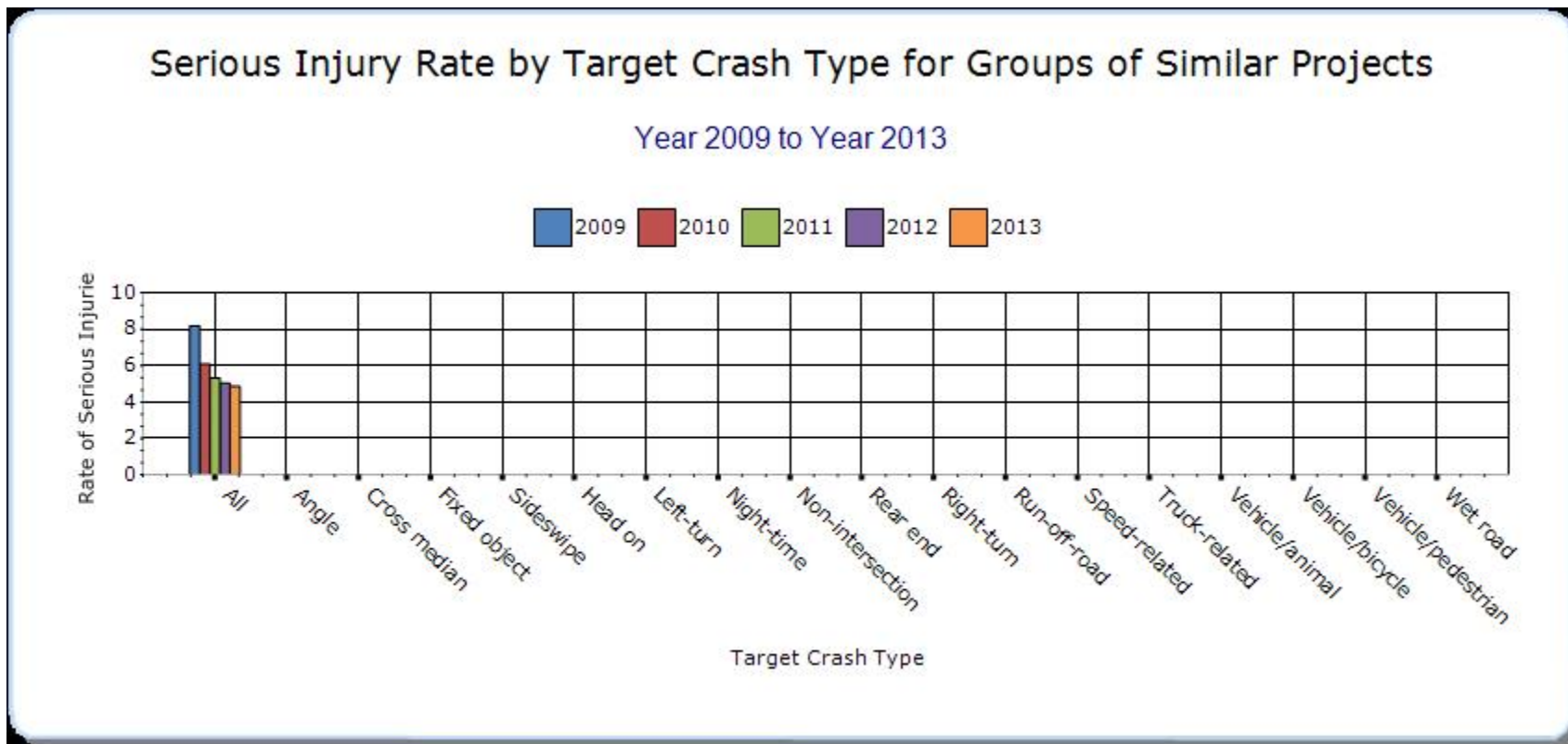
Year - 2013

HSIP Sub-program Types	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	Other-1	Other-2	Other-3
Low-Cost Spot Improvements	Roadway Departure	110	384	0.42	1.44	0	0	0
Other-Reduce Serious & Fatal Injuries	All	236	1291	0.89	4.86	0	0	0









Most of our low-cost spot improvements have been rumble strips and median barrier, both of which target run-off-road crashes. For this reason, we estimated the impact of that program by using the "Roadway Departure" crash totals.

The only other real sub-program that UDOT does is "reducing fatal and serious injury crashes" and we used the overall crash totals to estimate that.

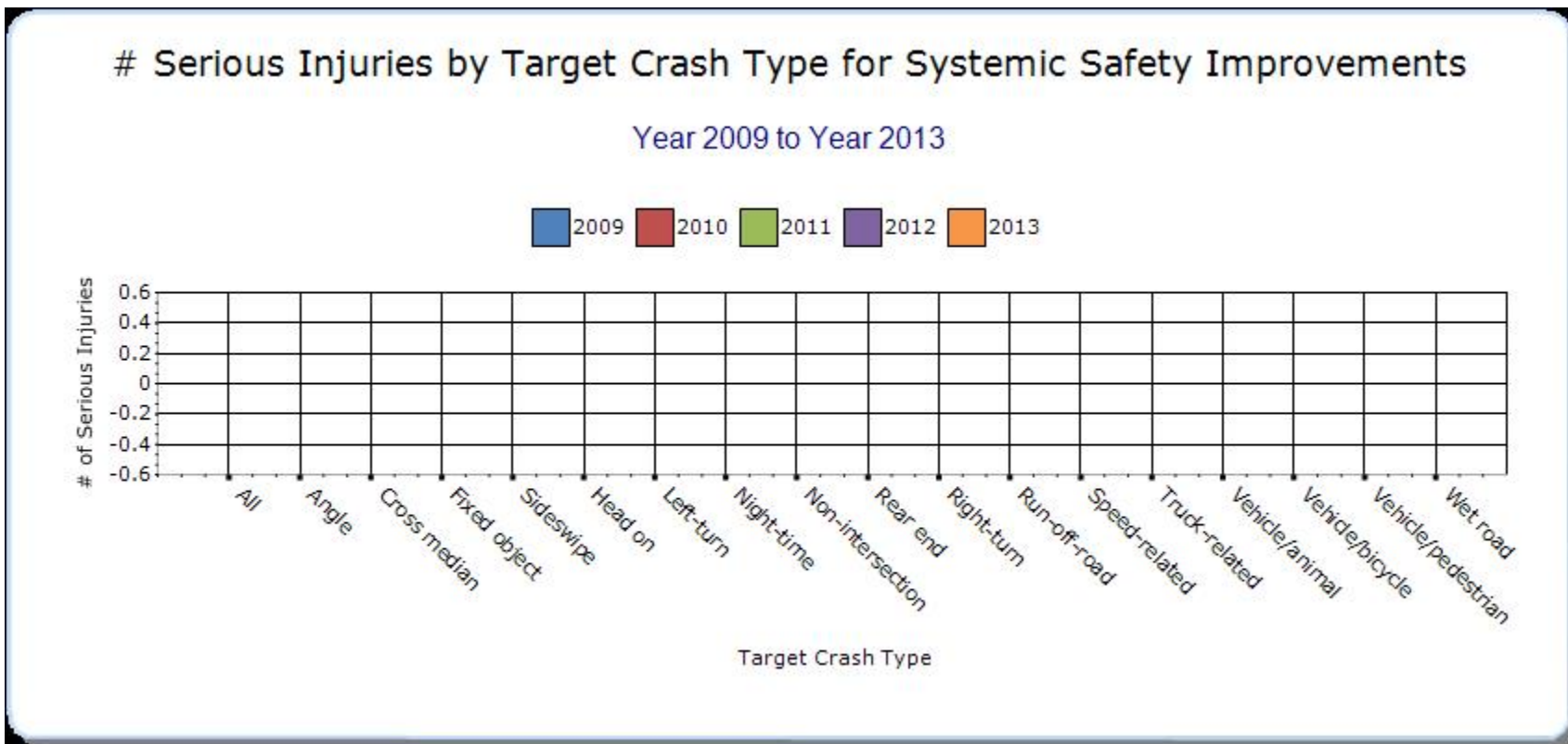
Systemic Treatments

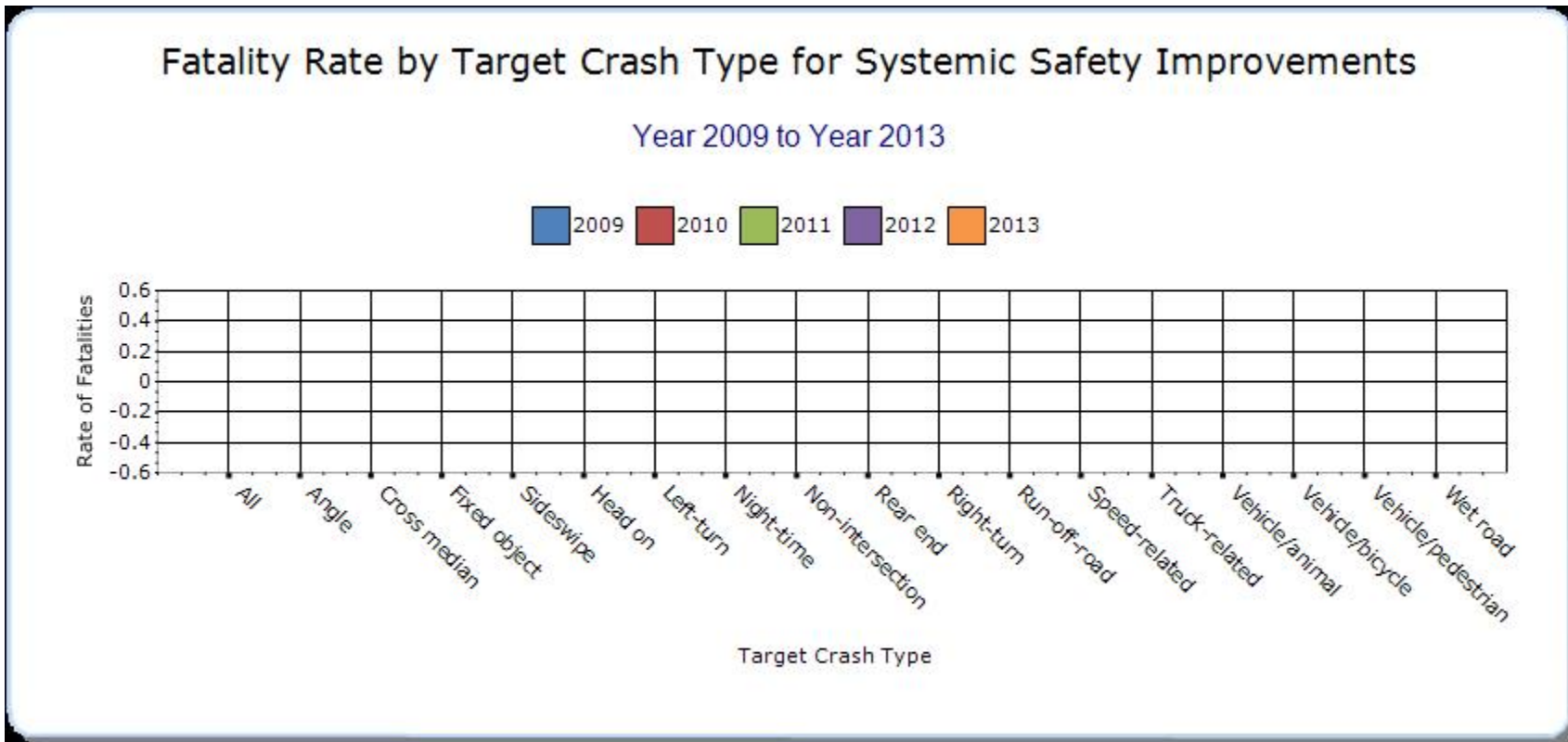
Present the overall effectiveness of systemic treatments.

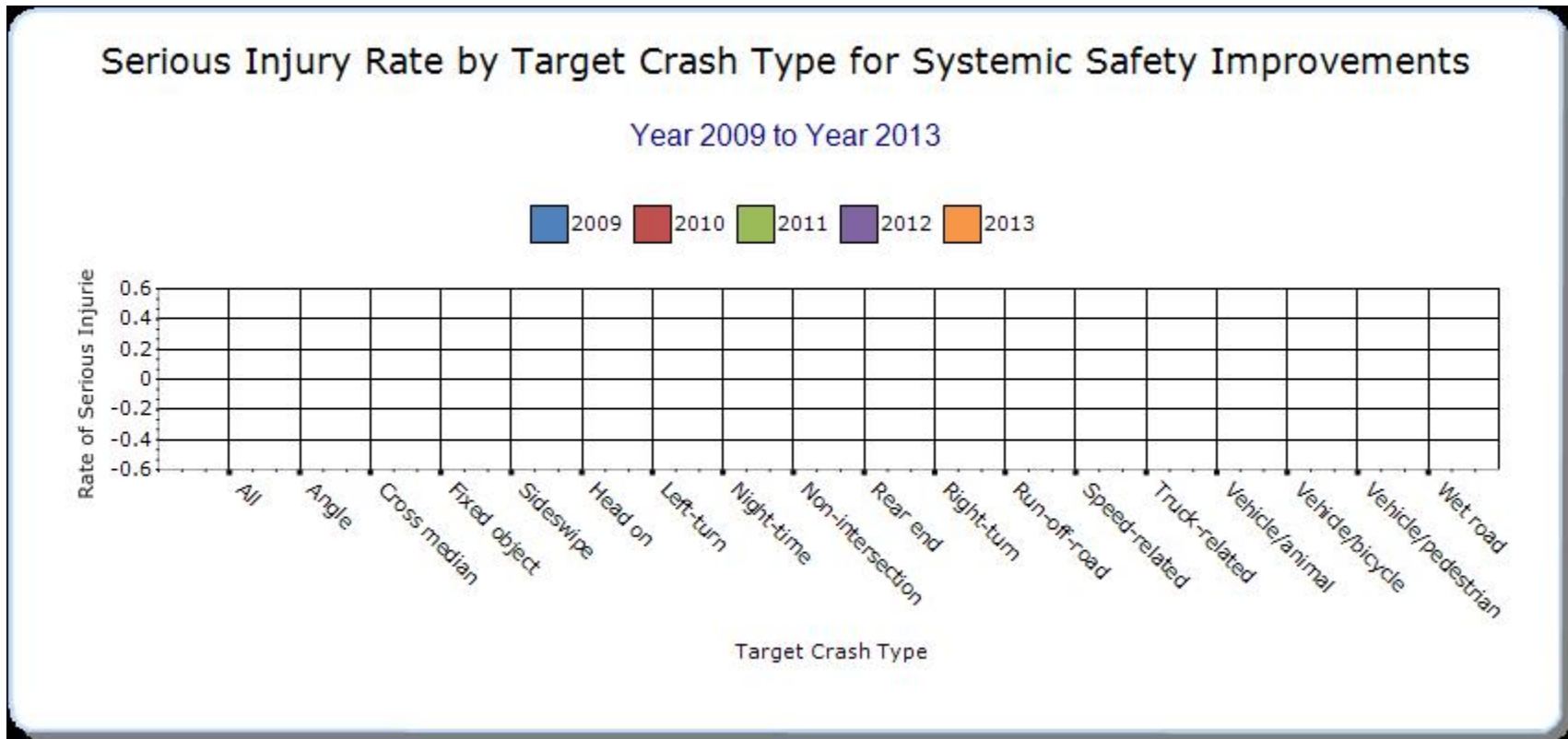
Year - 2013

Systemic improvement	Target Crash Type	Number of fatalities	Number of serious injuries	Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	Other-1	Other-2	Other-3
Median Barriers, Rumble Strips, Guardrails	Roadway Departure	110	384	0.42	1.44	0	0	0









Most of our systemic safety improvements have been geared toward mitigating run-off-road crashes, so we used the "Roadway Departure" crash type to estimate our impact on systemic crash types.

Describe any other aspects of the overall Highway Safety Improvement Program effectiveness on which you would like to elaborate.

As has been demonstrated in the other questions, Utah continues to experience a downward trend in overall serious and fatal injury crashes. Also, nearly all individual crash categories (whether broken down by crash type, road ownership, SHSP emphasis area, etc) have experienced declines. As fatalities continue to be reduced it will become more difficult to find projects that have a large impact on improving safety. UDOT will need to be vigilant about continuing to identify ways to further reduce serious and fatal injury crashes. Our gradual shift towards using systemic methods continues and we will be dependent upon projects identified through systemic means to continue our downward trends.

Provide project evaluation data for completed projects (optional).

Location	Functional Class	Improvement Category	Improvement Type	Bef-Fatal	Bef-Serious Injury	Bef-Other Injury	Bef-PDO	Bef-Total	Aft-Fatal	Aft-Serious Injury	Aft-Other Injury	Aft-PDO	Aft-Total	Evaluation Results (Benefit/Cost Ratio)
I-15; Benjamin to Spanish Fork - MP 253 TO 255 (PIN 6932)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	0	3	14	12	29	1	0	3	17	21	10.03
SR-12 AT MP 121.5 (PIN 6525)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier- metal	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1.45
I-15 Cable Barrier (PIN 6934)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	0	1	1	9	11	0	3	3	30	36	0
I-215; REDWOOD RD. TO I-15 (PIN 7769)	Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	1	1	4	12	18	1	0	3	9	13	18.67

US-6; MP 235.5 TO MP 239 (PIN 6847)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Animal-related	Wildlife Fencing	0	0	1	17	18	0	0	0	9	9	0.54
US-91, MANTUA TO CACHE COUNTY LINE (PIN 6922)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier - concrete	1	1	2	5	9	0	1	1	4	6	2.58
SR-154; NORTH OF SR-201 (PIN 7829)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	Roadside	Barrier - cable	0	1	0	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	4.93
US-89; SPRINGVILLE TO PROVO (PIN 7119)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	1	0	8	2	11	0	0	2	1	3	30.69
SR-28 AT MP 38; NEPHI SANDSTONE ACCESS (PIN 7111)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Intersection geometry	Auxiliary lanes - add acceleration lane	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	0	2	2	0.61

VARIOUS LOCATIONS ON US-40 AND US-189 (PIN 7469)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadway	Rumble strips - edge or shoulder	3	10	31	81	125	1	4	23	82	110	265.9
US-89 - MILEPOST 22 TO 26 (PIN 6555)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier- metal	0	2	2	4	8	0	0	2	1	3	9.08
US-191 - MP 86 to 114 (PIN 6557)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier- metal	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	2	2	1.05
I-15, 2700 NORTH TO HOT SPRINGS (PIN 6921)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	2	1	11	23	37	0	0	6	18	24	12.86
I-15 FROM SR-193 TO SR-97, MP 334 TO 338 (PIN 7524)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	3	3	29	59	94	2	4	13	64	83	9.49
SR-24; MP 86 TO 117 (PIN 7575)	Rural Principal Arterial -	Roadside	Barrier- metal	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	10.43

	Other													
US-91 MP 14 TO 16 (PIN 8240)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier - concrete	0	0	6	4	10	1	0	0	4	5	0
I-80 WEST VARIOUS LOCATIONS BETWEEN MP 0 AND 99 (PIN 8357)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	0	2	5	11	18	0	0	5	17	22	6.97
I-80 WB, MAINLINE MP 127 AND RAMP (PIN 8236)	Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - concrete	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0.31
US-189 PROVO CANYON MP 9 TO 12 (PIN 8223)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadside	Barrier - cable	2	1	2	4	9	0	0	2	2	4	13.39
I-15 VARIOUS LOCATIONS BETWEEN MP 221.95 - 253.04 (PIN	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadside	Barrier - cable	8	6	72	90	176	4	11	42	135	192	1.31

8287)														

We spoke with the UDOT RE in charge of construction supervision for the I-15 Cable Barrier Project (PIN 6934). He feels that the cable barrier is too close to the roadway (8') and that ROR type crashes are now reported higher because they get tangled in the cable barrier easier than if it were placed further back. He was not able to provide plan sets for us to look at to determine whether the barrier was installed per plans or not.

For the US-91 project (PIN 8240), overall crashes were reduced by 50% but a lone fatality in the "after" period resulted in the low B/C. We reviewed the fatal crash report, confirmed the existence of the project upgrade, and verified that the crash was not mitigated by the improvement.

Optional Attachments

Sections

Files Attached

Glossary

5 year rolling average means the average of five individual, consecutive annual points of data (e.g. annual fatality rate).

Emphasis area means a highway safety priority in a State's SHSP, identified through a data-driven, collaborative process.

Highway safety improvement project means strategies, activities and projects on a public road that are consistent with a State strategic highway safety plan and corrects or improves a hazardous road location or feature or addresses a highway safety problem.

HMVMT means hundred million vehicle miles traveled.

Non-infrastructure projects are projects that do not result in construction. Examples of non-infrastructure projects include road safety audits, transportation safety planning activities, improvements in the collection and analysis of data, education and outreach, and enforcement activities.

Older driver special rule applies if traffic fatalities and serious injuries per capita for drivers and pedestrians over the age of 65 in a State increases during the most recent 2-year period for which data are available, as defined in the Older Driver and Pedestrian Special Rule Interim Guidance dated February 13, 2013.

Performance measure means indicators that enable decision-makers and other stakeholders to monitor changes in system condition and performance against established visions, goals, and objectives.

Programmed funds mean those funds that have been programmed in the Statewide Transportation Improvement Program (STIP) to be expended on highway safety improvement projects.

Roadway Functional Classification means the process by which streets and highways are grouped into classes, or systems, according to the character of service they are intended to provide.

Strategic Highway Safety Plan (SHSP) means a comprehensive, multi-disciplinary plan, based on safety data developed by a State Department of Transportation in accordance with 23 U.S.C. 148.

Systemic safety improvement means an improvement that is widely implemented based on high risk roadway features that are correlated with specific severe crash types.

Transfer means, in accordance with provisions of 23 U.S.C. 126, a State may transfer from an apportionment under section 104(b) not to exceed 50 percent of the amount apportioned for the fiscal year to any other apportionment of the State under that section.