



ARIZONA

HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM 2017 ANNUAL REPORT



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Photo source: Federal Highway Administration

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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.”

Executive Summary

This annual report has been prepared by the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), TSM&O Division, Traffic Safety Section (TSS) based on best available data and information collected from various internal and external sources.

Arizona DOT is continuing to make progress in the HSIP implementation on all public roads statewide. ADOT-TSS has been leading the efforts to deliver the HSIP program.

Arizona SHSP has been updated in October 2014 to reflect MAP-21 requirements and FHWA guidance. The SHSP implementation phase began in early 2015. This annual report reflects Arizona 2014 SHSP emphasis areas and performance measures.

NOTE: Data are presented by different reporting periods, e.g. funding data or project listing is given by Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) whereas annual fatality and serious injury data is by Calendar Year (CY). Fatalities and serious injury tables and charts in the output report are given in 5-year rolling average.

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 Reporting Guidance dated December 29, 2016 and consists of five sections: program structure, progress in implementing highway safety improvement projects, progress in achieving safety outcomes and performance targets, effectiveness of the improvements and compliance assessment.

Program Structure

Program Administration

Describe the general structure of the HSIP in the State.

The AZ ADOT HSIP Program Manager issues a call for potential HSIP projects in January of each calendar year. Agencies interested in applying must complete an HSIP application that is updated each year before the call for projects. The application process requires the agency to submit a cover/transmittal letter, a complete application, a cost estimate, a crash data spreadsheet, a B/C ratio calculation sheet, a location map, a project limits map and any warrant studies (if applicable). The documentation is evaluated by the ADOT HSIP Program Manager and staff to determine if the potential project is HSIP eligible, i.e. proven safety countermeasure, fatal and serious injury crashes that countermeasure can potentially reduce, supports the AZ SHSP, and B/C ratio of equal to or greater than 1.5. The approved HSIP eligible project is then ranked by the HSIP Program Manager based on the B/C ratio and SHSP score." A nine member Safety Review Committee, comprised of FHWA, local and ADOT staff reviews and approves the proposed list. The HSIP Program Manager then submits the prioritized list to the State Engineer's Office for final ranking and approval. Once the prioritized HSIP eligible list for the year is approved, the HSIP Program Manager issues the approved HSIP eligibility letter and enters the project in the ADOT Five Year Transportation Facilities Construction Program.

Where is HSIP staff located within the State DOT?

Other-TSM&O

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

How are HSIP funds allocated in a State?

Other-80% State, 20% Local

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Describe how local and tribal roads are addressed as part of HSIP.

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Eighty percent (80%) of Arizona's HSIP funds are set aside for statewide safety projects and twenty percent (20%) for local public agencies and tribal. This 80/20 split was adopted to address traffic safety on all public roads with both ADOT and local public agencies (i.e. cities, towns, counties, tribal agencies). This split was re-evaluated as part of the Arizona SHSP update process followed by revision in the Arizona HSIP Manual published in May 2015. As ADOT and local public agencies identify high crash locations using any acceptable screening method and develop safety improvement projects, ADOT reviews them on a statewide basis and prioritize projects for funding. ADOT LPA, in consultation with MPOs and COGs, provides assistance to local agencies throughout the process of identifying and developing the projects.

Identify which internal partners (e.g., State departments of transportation (DOTs) Bureaus, Divisions) are involved with HSIP planning.

Traffic Engineering/Safety

Design

Planning

Maintenance

Operations

Districts/Regions

Other-ADOT Traffic Safety Section (TSS) and Local Public Agency Section (LPAS)

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Describe coordination with internal partners.

Safety analyses begin with the compilation and correlation of data elements on a statewide system. Coordination takes place within ADOT including the State Engineer's Office, the Director's Office, Project Managers, District Engineers and others involved in safety projects as well as the Department of Public Safety (State enforcement agency). Once the project is identified, depending on the nature of the project, justification of HSIP funding through evaluation and formal eligibility process is established by ADOT and FHWA Arizona Division Office.

Identify which external partners are involved with HSIP planning.

Regional Planning Organizations (e.g. MPOs, RPOs, COGs)

Local Government Agency

Tribal Agency

FHWA

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Describe coordination with external partners.

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External coordination involves participation and membership in COG/MPOs Safety Committee meetings and advisory groups. ADOT TSS encourages local and state agencies to submit their draft HSIP applications in advance of the final submittal date for the call for projects so the application can be reviewed and comments provided to the agencies to ensure a successful application.

Have any program administration practices used to implement the HSIP changed since the last reporting period?

No

Are there any other aspects of HSIP Administration on which the State would like to elaborate?

No

Program Methodology

Does the State have an HSIP manual or similar that clearly describes HSIP planning, implementation and evaluation processes?

Yes

To upload a copy of the State processes, attach files below.

File Name:

[HSIP Appendix C.pdf](#)

[HSIP Appendix B.pdf](#)

[HSIP Appendix A.pdf](#)

[2015 HSIP Manual \(RevFeb17\).pdf](#)

Select the programs that are administered under the HSIP.

- Roadway Departure
- Shoulder Improvement
- HRRR
- Other-RSA
- Other-Tree Removal

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Program: HRRR

Date of Program Methodology: 5/1/2015

What is the justification for this program? [Check all that apply]

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

Addresses SHSP priority or emphasis area
FHWA focused approach to safety

What is the funding approach for this program? [Check one]

Competes with all projects

What data types were used in the program methodology? [Check all that apply]

Crashes

Fatal and serious injury crashes only

Exposure

Traffic
Volume
Lane miles

Roadway

Functional classification

What project identification methodology was used for this program? [Check all that apply]

Crash frequency
Relative severity index

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

Yes

Are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Yes

Describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

How are projects under this program advanced for implementation?

selection committee

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).

Rank of Priority Consideration

Ranking based on B/C : 1
Available funding : 2

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

Program: Roadway Departure

Date of Program Methodology: 6/29/2012

What is the justification for this program? [Check all that apply]

Addresses SHSP priority or emphasis area
FHWA focused approach to safety

What is the funding approach for this program? [Check one]

Competes with all projects

What data types were used in the program methodology? [Check all that apply]

Crashes

Exposure

Roadway

All crashes
Fatal and serious injury crashes only

What project identification methodology was used for this program? [Check all that apply]

Crash frequency
Relative severity index

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

Yes

Are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Yes

Describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

How are projects under this program advanced for implementation?

Competitive application process
Other-Based on B/C Ratio and systemic projects based on crash type.

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).

Rank of Priority Consideration

Ranking based on B/C : 2

Available funding : 1

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Program: Shoulder Improvement

Date of Program Methodology: 4/30/2010

What is the justification for this program? [Check all that apply]

Addresses SHSP priority or emphasis area
FHWA focused approach to safety

What is the funding approach for this program? [Check one]

Competes with all projects

What data types were used in the program methodology? [Check all that apply]

Crashes	Exposure	Roadway
Fatal and serious injury crashes only	Volume	Functional classification

What project identification methodology was used for this program? [Check all that apply]

Crash frequency
Relative severity index

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

Yes

Are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Yes

Describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

How are projects under this program advanced for implementation?

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program
Other-Based on B/C Ratio and systemic projects based on crash type.

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).

Rank of Priority Consideration

Ranking based on B/C : 2
Available funding : 1

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Program: Other-RSA

Date of Program Methodology: 1/10/2006

What is the justification for this program? [Check all that apply]

Addresses SHSP priority or emphasis area
FHWA focused approach to safety

What is the funding approach for this program? [Check one]

Funding set-aside

What data types were used in the program methodology? [Check all that apply]

Crashes	Exposure	Roadway
All crashes	Volume	Median width Horizontal curvature Roadside features

What project identification methodology was used for this program? [Check all that apply]

Crash frequency

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

Yes

Are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Yes

Describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

How are projects under this program advanced for implementation?

Other-Based on B/C Ratio and systemic projects based on crash type.

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).

Rank of Priority Consideration

Ranking based on B/C : 2

Available funding : 1

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Program: Other-Tree Removal

Date of Program Methodology: 6/15/2010

What is the justification for this program? [Check all that apply]

Addresses SHSP priority or emphasis area
FHWA focused approach to safety

What is the funding approach for this program? [Check one]

Competes with all projects

What data types were used in the program methodology? [Check all that apply]

Crashes

Exposure

Roadway

Fatal and serious injury crashes only

What project identification methodology was used for this program? [Check all that apply]

Crash frequency

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

No

Are local road projects identified using the same methodology as state roads?

Yes

Describe the methodology used to identify local road projects as part of this program.

How are projects under this program advanced for implementation?

Other-Based on B/C Ratio and systemic projects based on crash type.

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).

Rank of Priority Consideration

Ranking based on B/C : 2

Available funding : 1

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

What percentage of HSIP funds address systemic improvements?

14

HSIP funds are used to address which of the following systemic improvements? Please check all that apply.

Rumble Strips

Pavement/Shoulder Widening

Install/Improve Signing

Install/Improve Pavement Marking and/or Delineation

Clear Zone Improvements

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

What process is used to identify potential countermeasures? [Check all that apply]

Engineering Study

Road Safety Assessment

Crash data analysis

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Does the State HSIP consider connected vehicles and ITS technologies?

Yes

Describe how the State HSIP considers connected vehicles and ITS technologies.

ITS technologies are critical components in Arizona's transportation management systems and are effective at improving safety, as well as mobility. Arizona has leveraged ITS technologies for freeway traffic management with so many miles of freeways currently managed. ITS technologies are critical for providing data to travelers through the AZ511 system, including the highway road closure system. Connected vehicles are emerging as new technology that has the ability to significantly reduce crashes and save lives. ADOT is investing in connected vehicle technologies so that we can maximize the benefits as the technology becomes available in passenger vehicles. The infrastructure components of connected vehicles will allow significantly improved traffic management systems, such as speed harmonization, queue warning, work zone traffic management. The primary goal of connected vehicles is improving safety and Arizona believes that this emerging technology will save lives. Therefore, State HSIP fund can be utilized for connected vehicles and ITS technologies.

Does the State use the Highway Safety Manual to support HSIP efforts?

Yes

Please describe how the State uses the HSM to support HSIP efforts.

The HSM has been used on a limited bases primarily to support B/C ratio analysis and determining CMFs. Arizona's emphasis on predictive modeling over the last year has been focused on bring Safety Analyst on-line.

Have any program methodology practices used to implement the HSIP changed since the last reporting period?

No

Are there any other aspects of the HSIP methodology on which the State would like to elaborate?

No

Project Implementation

Funds Programmed

Reporting period for HSIP funding.

Federal Fiscal Year

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

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

FUNDING CATEGORY	PROGRAMMED	OBLIGATED	% OBLIGATED/PROGRAMMED
HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	\$40,000,000	\$39,369,134	98.42%
HRRR Special Rule (23 U.S.C. 148(g)(1))	\$0	\$3,366,690	0%
Penalty Funds (23 U.S.C. 154)	\$0	\$0	0%
Penalty Funds (23 U.S.C. 164)	\$0	\$0	0%
RHCP (for HSIP purposes) (23 U.S.C. 130(e)(2))	\$0	\$0	0%
Other Federal-aid Funds (i.e. STBG, NHPP)	\$0	\$0	0%
State and Local Funds	\$0	\$1,463,184	0%
Totals	\$40,000,000	\$44,199,008	110.5%

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

How much funding is programmed to local (non-state owned and operated) or tribal safety projects?

20%

How much funding is obligated to local or tribal safety projects?

30%

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

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

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\$0

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

3%

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

See answers to question 29 for a description of non-infrastructure safety projects.

How much funding was transferred in to the HSIP from other core program areas during the reporting period under 23 U.S.C. 126?

\$0

How much funding was transferred out of the HSIP to other core program areas during the reporting period under 23 U.S.C. 126?

\$0

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Discuss impediments to obligating HSIP funds and plans to overcome this challenge in the future.

None

Does the State want to elaborate on any other aspects of it's progress in implementing HSIP projects?

No

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General Listing of Projects

List the projects obligated using HSIP funds for the reporting period.

													RELATIONSHIP TO SHSP	
PROJECT NAME	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TYPE	HSIP PROJECT COST(\$)	TOTAL PROJECT COST(\$)	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AADT	SPEED	OWNERSHIP	METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION	EMPHASIS AREA	STRATEGY
F0018 ADOT SE DISTRICT, US95, US60, SR89 and SR74	Roadway	Rumble strips - edge or shoulder	81.39	Miles	\$997779	\$997779	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	5,290	65	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
F0025, I-17 Velda Rose-Sunset Point MP242-252	Roadway	Roadway - other	47	Miles	\$396228	\$396228	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	31,765	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
F0029 SR 95 AT KIOWA BLVD - MP 184 RIGHT TURN LANES RAISED MED	Roadway	Roadway - other	0.2	Miles	\$265926	\$265926	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	22,394	45	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H5958 US60 MP 111.13 TO MP 112.77	Roadway	Roadway - other	1	Numbers	\$29649.46	\$31441.63	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	17,459	45	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8230 I-10 DRAGON ROAD TO JOHNSON ROAD PHASE I MP 318	Roadway	Roadway - other	1.83	Miles	\$176361	\$56604	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	14,944	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8246 SR264 BURNSIDE - FISH WASH, MP441 to MP450	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	8.83	Miles	\$9786342	\$10221610	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Minor Arterial	4,320	65	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8256 SR260 CHENEY RANCH LOOP - BISON RIDGE TRAIL, MP 334- MP 337.5	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	3.5	Miles	\$1242367	\$1317463	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	17,459	55	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8258 SR 64 GRAND CANYON AIRPORT - FS RD 328, MP 234 to MP 237	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	2.81	Miles	\$2618502	\$2618502	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	6,790	55	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8265 SR 92 @ FOOTHILLS DR MP 321	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Medians and pedestrian refuge areas	1	Intersections	\$344195	\$344195	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Minor Arterial	25,696	45	State Highway Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier
H8308 SR88 SUPERSTITION BLVD MP 196	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Intersections	\$5280800	\$5280800	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Major Collector	5,822	40	State Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
H8377 SR89A COYOTE SPRINGS RD TO LEGEND HILL RD 324.7 - MP-331.2	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	7.2	Miles	\$3303800	\$4042734	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Major Collector	1,689	50	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8388 US 95 AT AVE 8E, MP 30	Intersection traffic control	Intersection traffic control - other	1	Intersections	\$89200	\$135000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	12,424	55	State Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration

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PROJECT NAME	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TYPE	HSIP PROJECT COST(\$)	TOTAL PROJECT COST(\$)	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AADT	SPEED	OWNERSHIP	METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION	RELATIONSHIP TO SHSP	
													EMPHASIS AREA	STRATEGY
H8408 US93 WILLOW BEACH - WHITE HILLS ROAD MP 17.35 to MP 28.09	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	10	Miles	\$1750110	\$1750110	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	15,193	45	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8557 I-8 GILA BEND REST AREA - I-10, MP 125 to MP 175	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	53	Miles	\$130000	\$130000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	7,019	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
H8744 I-40 WEST KINGMAN TI INTERIM IMPROVEMENTS, MP 49	Intersection geometry	Auxiliary lanes - add left-turn lane	1	Lanes	\$414694	\$439574	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	37,485	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
H8825 I-19 TREE THINNING MP .8 TO MP 58	Roadway	Roadway - other	50	Miles	\$1206554	\$1206554	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	25,341	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8826 SR87 PAYSON TO FOREST ROAD/ TREE THINNING, MP 254	Roadway	Roadway - other	29	Miles	\$797762	\$845984	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	5,888	50	State Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
H8919 SR77 RIVER RD - SUFFOLK DR, MP 72 to MP 73	Lighting	Lighting - other	2.86	Miles	\$707250	\$707250	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	45,631	45	State Highway Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier
HS010 ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT	Non-infrastructure	Road safety audits	1	Numbers	\$12259	\$12259	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Various	0	65	State Highway Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys
HS013 I-10 PHOENIX CORRIDOR SAFETY STUDY	Non-infrastructure	Data/traffic records	7.5	Miles	\$8770	\$8770	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	0	65	State Highway Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys
HX253 SR69 KACHINA PLACE TO HEATHER HEIGHTS, MP 281 to MP 295	Intersection traffic control	Modify traffic signal timing - left-turn phasing (permissive to protected-only)	4	Numbers	\$63869	\$36594	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Urban Principal Arterial - Other	34,474	55	State Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
M5149 I-17 NB MP 305-312 & I-40 E/WB MP 204-221	Non-infrastructure	Data/traffic records	1	Numbers	\$142000	\$142000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	20,245	75	State Highway Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys
PNGHS NACOG 2016 APPROVED WORK PROGRAM-HSIP FUNDS	Non-infrastructure	Transportation safety planning	1	Numbers	\$435000	\$435000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys
PWGHS WACOG 2016 APPROVED WORK PROGRAM	Non-infrastructure	Transportation safety planning	1	Numbers	\$400000	\$400000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys
SH465 CITY OF FLAGSTAFF VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Pedestrian signal	100	Numbers	\$3000	\$3000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier

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PROJECT NAME	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TYPE	HSIP PROJECT COST(\$)	TOTAL PROJECT COST(\$)	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AADT	SPEED	OWNERSHIP	METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION	RELATIONSHIP TO SHSP	
													EMPHASIS AREA	STRATEGY
SH504 CITY OF FLAGSTAFF BUTLER AVENUE GUARDRAIL UPGRADES	Roadway	Roadway - other	76	Locations	\$36155	\$36155	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH511 SWITZER CANYON/TURQUOISE DR	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Numbers	\$130000	\$130000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH527 MOHAVE COUNTY VARIOUS RURAL RD - SFTY IMPRVMENTS	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	12	Miles	\$191865	\$191865	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH535 75TH AVE & CACTUS TI	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Intersections	\$936776	\$1177000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH536 75TH AVE & PEORIA TI	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Intersections	\$1149557	\$1149557	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH561 TUCSON DISTRICT, TOHONO OODHAM NATION	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	40	Miles	\$805683	\$805683	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH571 REAY LANE IRRIGATION CANAL DITCH RELOCATION	Roadway	Roadway - other	1	Numbers	\$20746	\$20746	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH575 BIA ROUTE 6, US70-SR170 ON SAN CARLOS RESERVATION	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	12	Miles	\$148529	\$148529	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH576 APACHE JUNCTION IRONWOOD DR SAFETY PULLOUTS	Shoulder treatments	Widen shoulder - paved or other	1	Miles	\$20746	\$20746	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Town or Township Highway Agency	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH586 YUMA COUNTY - SOMERTON AVE & COUNTY 18TH ST.	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Numbers	\$593431	\$593431	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH590 COUNTY ROUTE 1/GOLDEN SHORES PKWY	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Numbers	\$1202439	\$1202439	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		County Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH595 CITY OF FLAGSTAFF VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	6867	Numbers	\$265000	\$265000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH601 City of Safford - Various	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	874	Numbers	\$14980	\$14980	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Town or Township Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

PROJECT NAME	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TYPE	HSIP PROJECT COST(\$)	TOTAL PROJECT COST(\$)	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AADT	SPEED	OWNERSHIP	METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION	RELATIONSHIP TO SHSP	
													EMPHASIS AREA	STRATEGY
SH602 CITYWIDE TRAFFIC SIGN REPLACEMENT, NOGALES	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	896	Numbers	\$66932	\$66932	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH606 TOWN-WIDE SIGN REPLACEMENT PROJECT, CLIFTON	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	546	Numbers	\$2000	\$2000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Town or Township Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH627 City Of Avondale SIGN MGMT SYSTEM/SIGN UPGRADE	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	4734	Numbers	\$33000	\$33000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH633SIGN UPGRADE, PARADISE VALLEY VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	2348	Numbers	\$190234	\$190234	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Town or Township Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH635 59TH AND OLIVE AVENUES	Intersection geometry	Intersection geometry - other	1	Numbers	\$100382	\$100382	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration
SH636 Avondale PEDESTRIAN COUNTDOWN SIGNALS	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Pedestrian signal	256	Numbers	\$50000	\$50000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier
SH641 MARICOPA-SIGN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	3730	Numbers	\$241800	\$241800	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		County Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH642 TOHONO O'ODHAM ROADWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	40	Miles	\$2520000	\$2520000	HRRR Special Rule (23 U.S.C. 148(g)(1))	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH643 TOHONO OODHAM NATION IR 16, 20, 24, 30 & 35	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	40	Miles	\$1353309.9	\$1353309.9	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH643 TOHONO OODHAM NATION IR 16, 20, 24, 30 & 35	Roadway delineation	Roadway delineation - other	40	Miles	\$846690	\$846690	HRRR Special Rule (23 U.S.C. 148(g)(1))	Unavailable	0		Indian Tribe Nation	Other	Lane Departure	Minimizing the consequences of leaving the road
SH647 Town of Eloy VARIOUS LOCATIONS	Roadway signs and traffic control	Sign sheeting - upgrade or replacement	34.5	Miles	\$140593	\$140593	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Town or Township Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH648 VARIOUS LOCATIONS PED HEADS, CASA GRANDE	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Pedestrian signal - audible device	123	Numbers	\$31833	\$31833	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
SH650 SIGN UPGRADE (SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS)	Roadway signs and traffic control	Roadway signs and traffic control - other	7517	Numbers	\$113295	\$113295	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility
T0022 VARIOUS LOCATIONS -	Roadway signs and traffic control	Roadway signs and traffic control - other	1400	Numbers	\$70000	\$70000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

PROJECT NAME	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	SUBCATEGORY	OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TYPE	HSIP PROJECT COST(\$)	TOTAL PROJECT COST(\$)	FUNDING CATEGORY	FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION	AADT	SPEED	OWNERSHIP	METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION	RELATIONSHIP TO SHSP		
													EMPHASIS AREA	STRATEGY	
SUPERIOR SIGN STRIPING UPGRADE															
T0031 Various Locations-Gln Flashing Yellow Arrow PH1	Intersection traffic control	Intersection traffic control - other	34	Intersections	\$174309	\$174309	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		City of Municipal Highway Agency	Other	Intersections	Reduce fatalities through geometric configuration	
T0032 8TH ST AND 21ST AVE - YUMA	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Pedestrian beacons	1	Numbers	\$105000	\$105000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier	
T0039 NACOG MULTI-AGENCY SIGN PROCUREMENT - PHASE 2	Roadway signs and traffic control	Roadway signs and traffic control - other	4500	Numbers	\$45000	\$45000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Older Drivers	Improve retroreflectivity and visibility	
T0055 FLORENCE BLVD; PEDSTRIAN SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS	Pedestrians and bicyclists	Pedestrian beacons	1	Numbers	\$105000	\$105000	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		Other Local Agency	Other	Pedestrians	Making walking and street crossing easier	
T0096 PAG REGIONAL ROAD SAFETY ASSESSMENT	Non-infrastructure	Road safety audits	12	Numbers	\$428122	\$428122	HSIP (23 U.S.C. 148)	Unavailable	0		County Highway Agency	Other	Data Improvement	More effective processes and safety management sys	

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

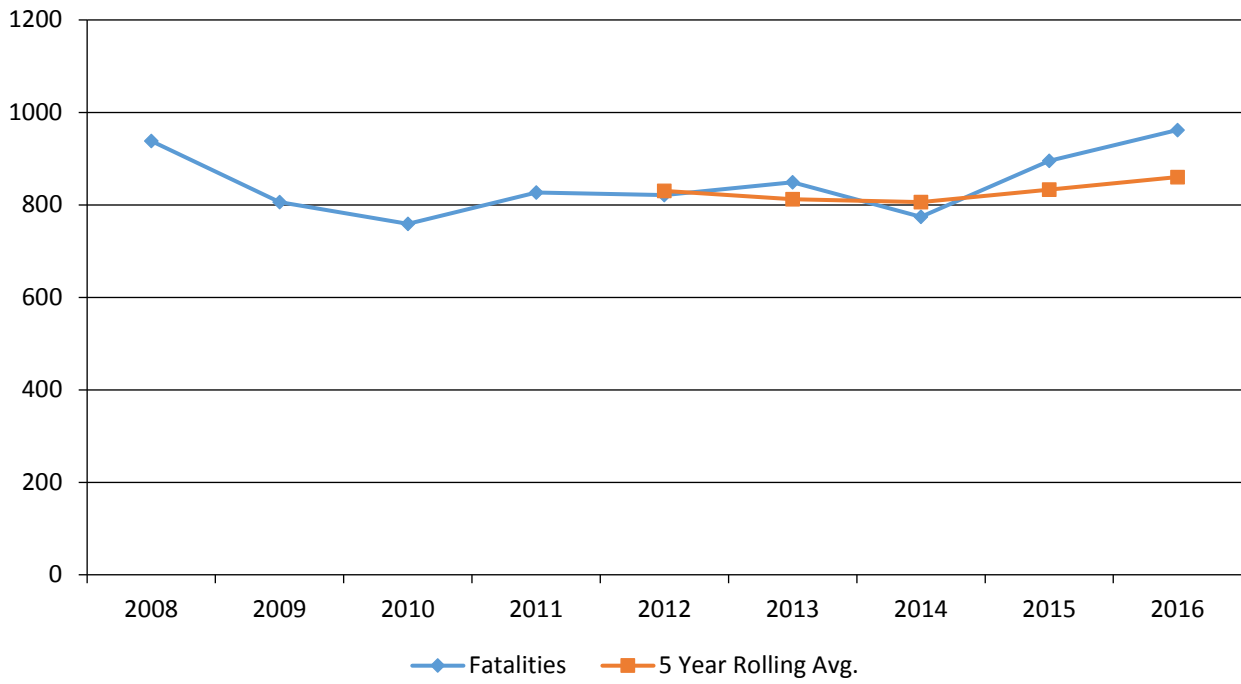
Safety Performance

General Highway Safety Trends

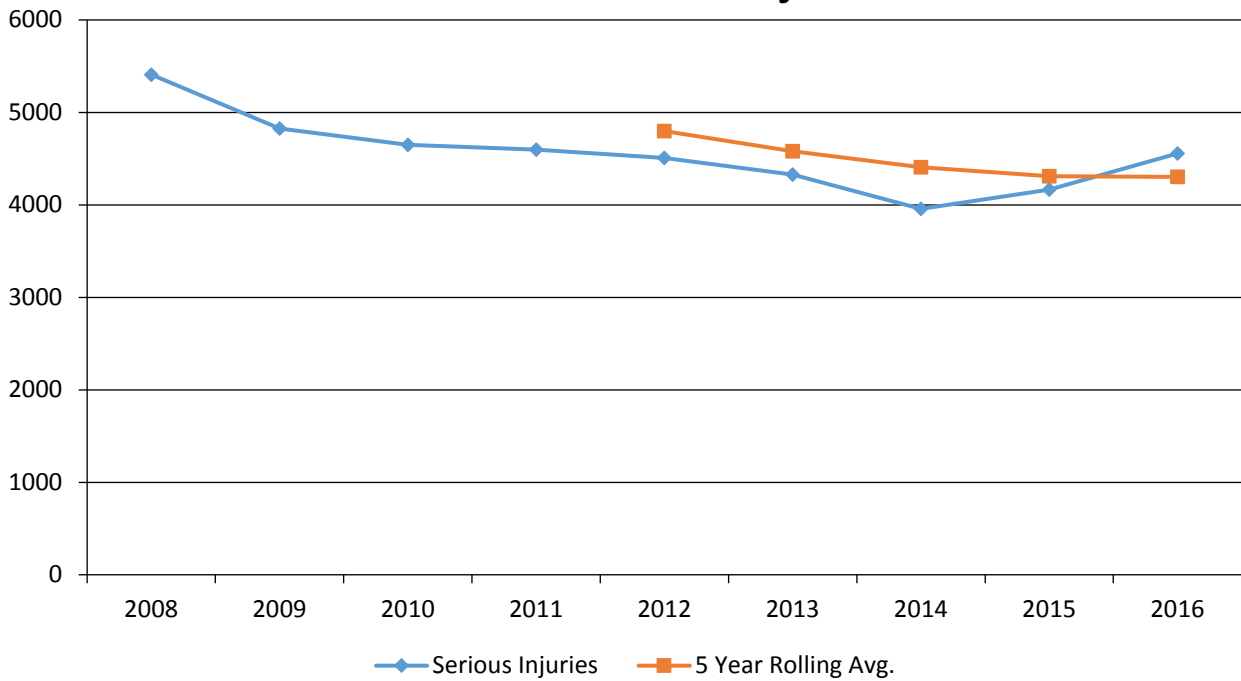
Present data showing the general highway safety trends in the State for the past five years.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fatalities	938	806	759	827	821	849	774	895	962
Serious Injuries	5,409	4,827	4,648	4,598	4,508	4,328	3,957	4,164	4,556
Fatality rate (per HMVMT)	1.520	1.340	1.270	1.390	1.370	1.400	1.240	1.380	1.470
Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)	8.780	8.050	7.760	7.720	7.500	7.140	6.320	6.410	6.950
Number non-motorized fatalities	144	147	173	177	149	189	184	191	228
Number of non-motorized serious injuries	605	574	552	568	572	502	483	480	634

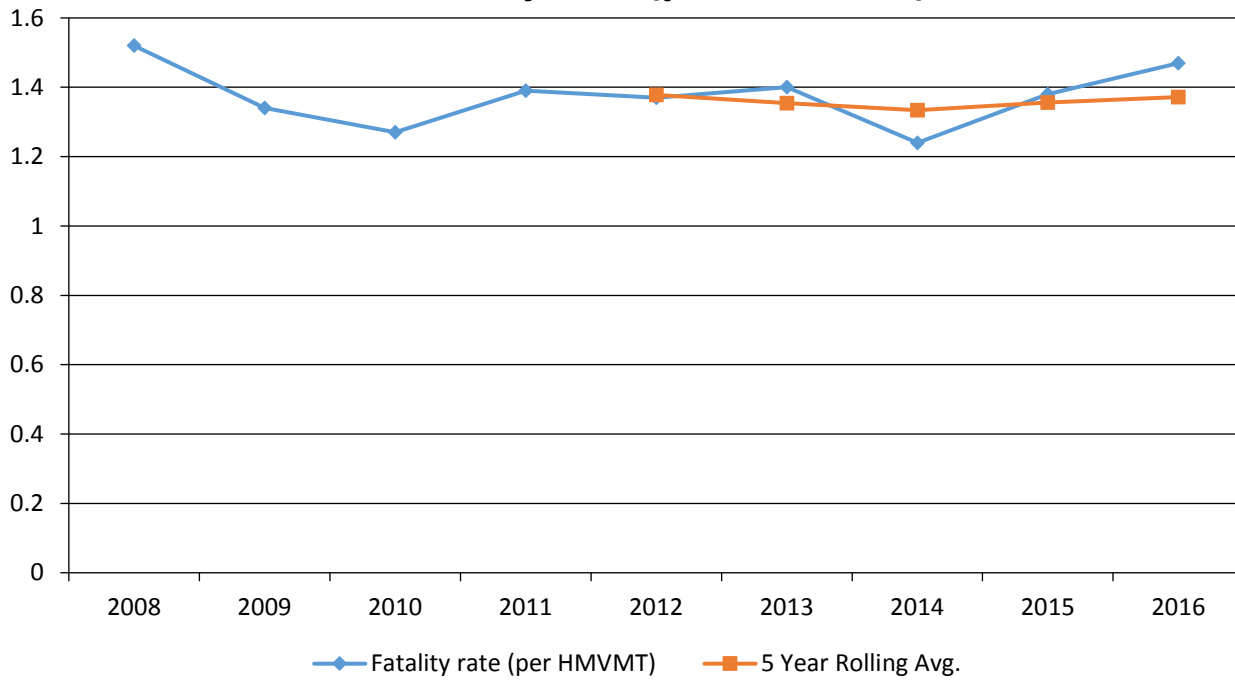
Annual Fatalities



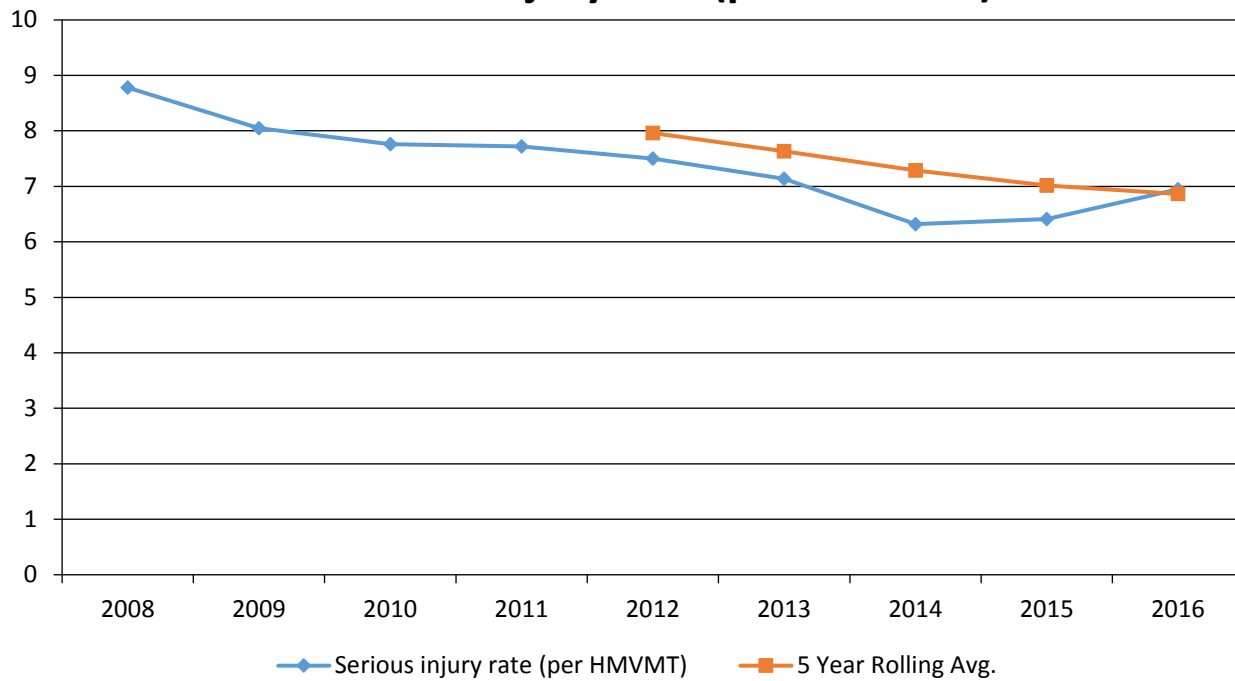
Annual Serious Injuries



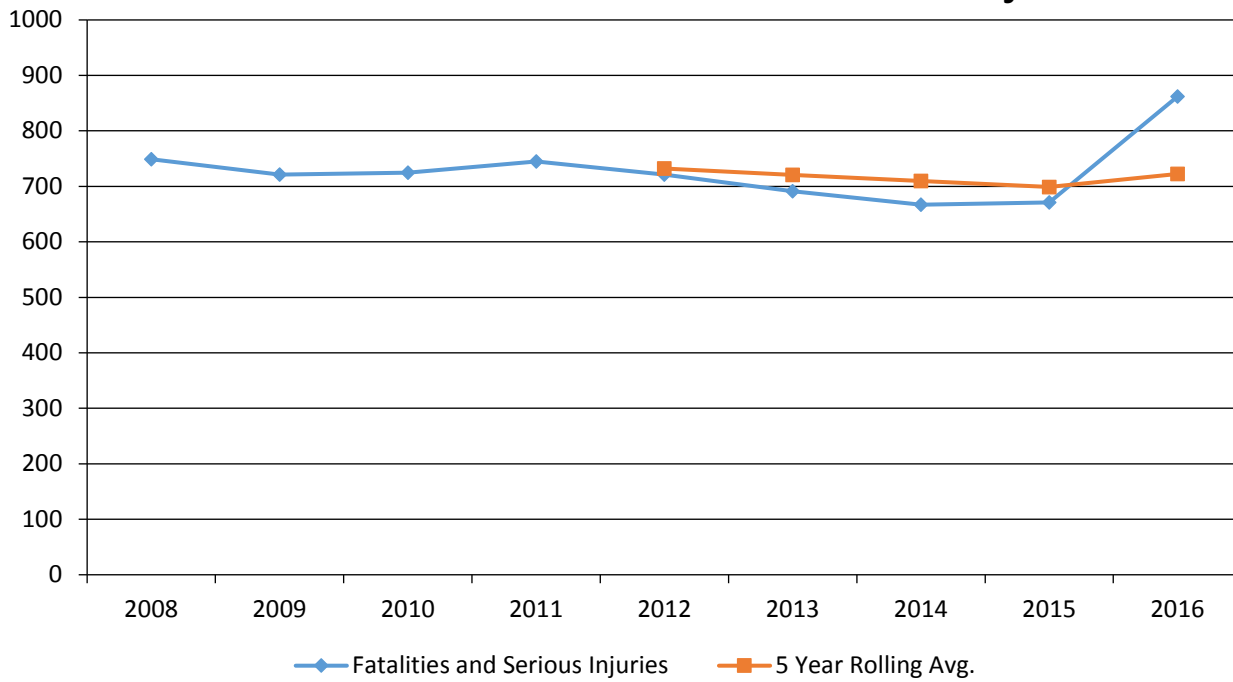
Fatality rate (per HMVMT)



Serious injury rate (per HMVMT)



Non Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries



Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Describe fatality data source.

FARS

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

To the maximum extent possible, present this data by functional classification and ownership.

Year 2016

Functional Classification	Number of Fatalities (5-yr avg)	Number of Serious Injuries (5-yr avg)	Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)	Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)
Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	79.2	165.2	4.53	9.5
Rural Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	0.2	0	2.41	0
Rural Principal Arterial - Other	60.4	110.8	6.71	12.33
Rural Minor Arterial	43.6	89.6	10.69	22.08

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

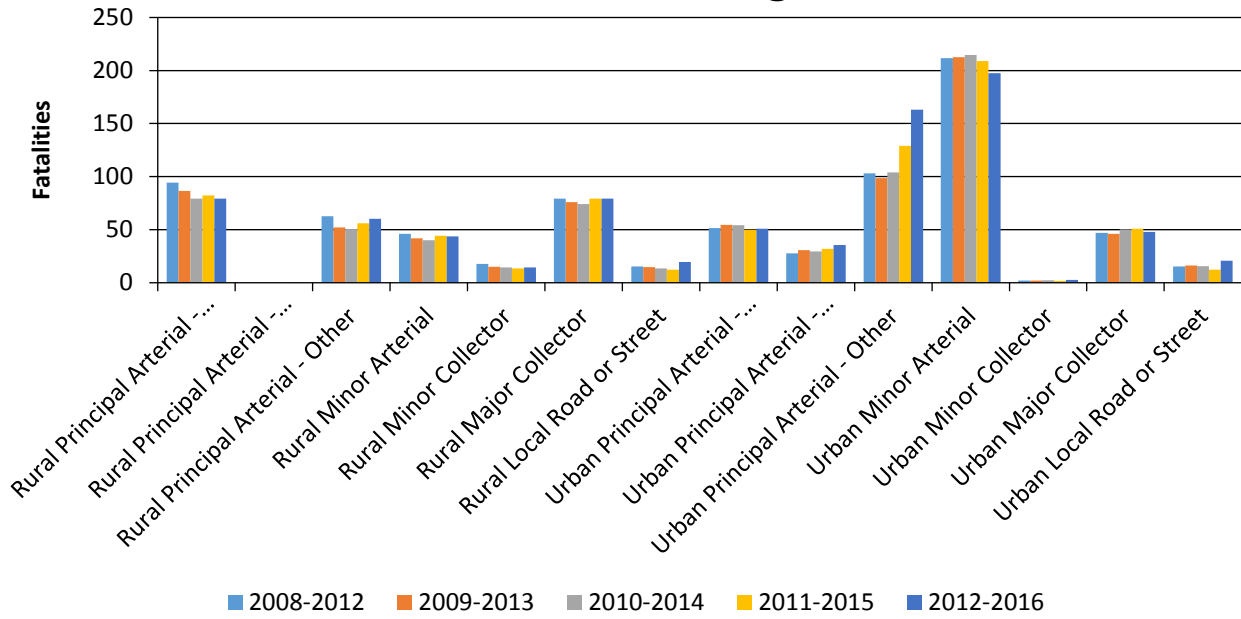
Functional Classification	Number of Fatalities (5-yr avg)	Number of Serious Injuries (5-yr avg)	Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)	Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)
Rural Minor Collector	14.4	38.2	11.19	31.32
Rural Major Collector	79.4	167.8	11.46	24.21
Rural Local Road or Street	19.6	19.4	5.03	4.87
Urban Principal Arterial - Interstate	50.8	142	2.7	7.55
Urban Principal Arterial - Other Freeways and Expressways	35.6	199.4	1.73	9.66
Urban Principal Arterial - Other	163.2	935.2	6.76	38.45
Urban Minor Arterial	197.6	1,225	6.66	41.58
Urban Minor Collector	2.6	5.4	5.66	11.82
Urban Major Collector	48	310.2	3.24	21.54
Urban Local Road or Street	20.8	87.4	1.18	5

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

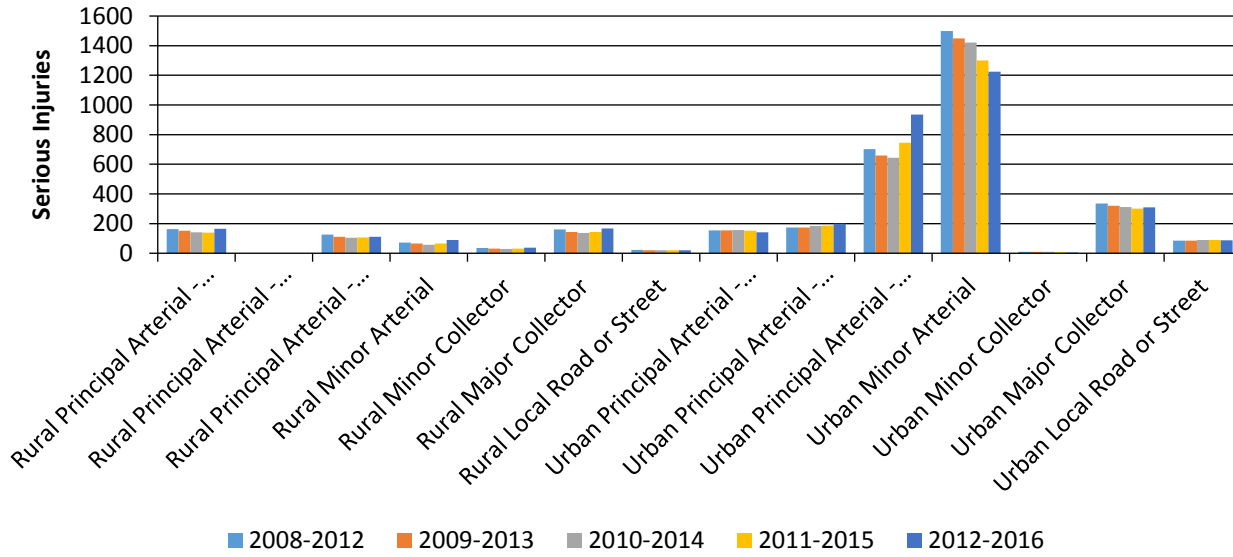
Year 2013

Roadways	Number of Fatalities (5-yr avg)	Number of Serious Injuries (5-yr avg)	Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)	Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)
State Highway Agency	0	0	0	0
County Highway Agency				
Town or Township Highway Agency				
City of Municipal Highway Agency				
State Park, Forest, or Reservation Agency				
Local Park, Forest or Reservation Agency				
Other State Agency				
Other Local Agency				
Private (Other than Railroad)				
Railroad				
State Toll Authority				
Local Toll Authority				
Other Public Instrumentality (e.g. Airport, School, University)				
Indian Tribe Nation				

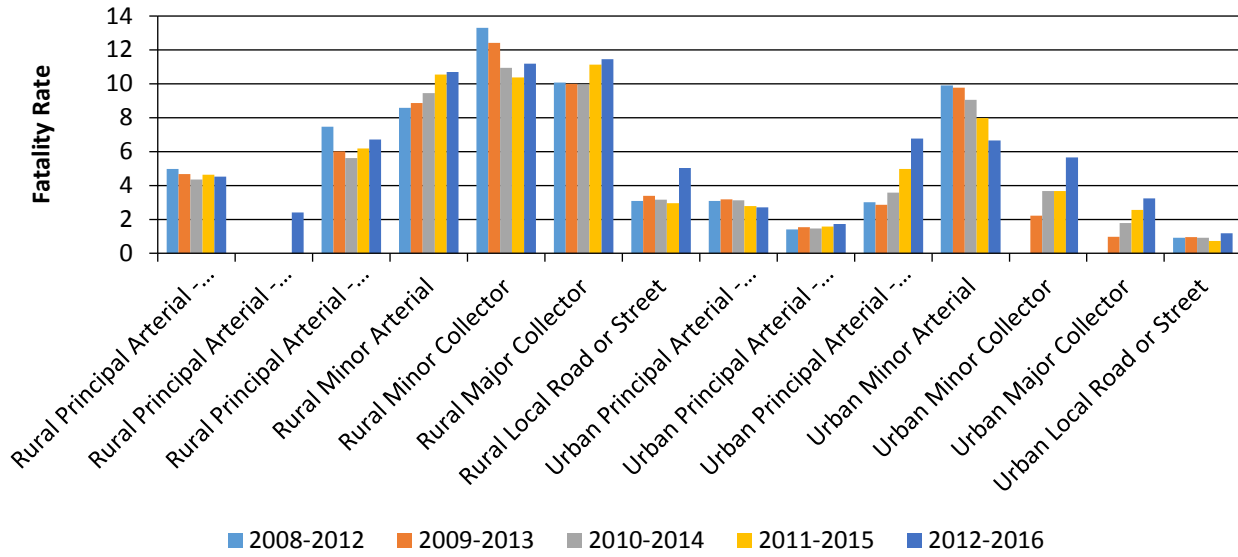
Number of Fatalities by Functional Classification 5 Year Average



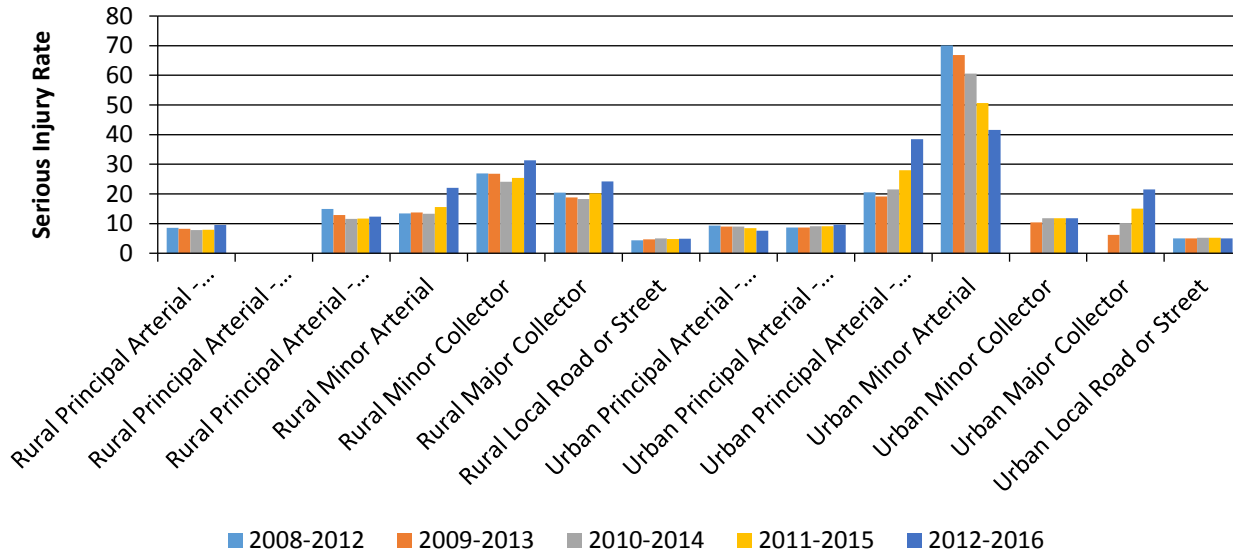
Number of Serious Injuries by Functional Classification 5 Year Average



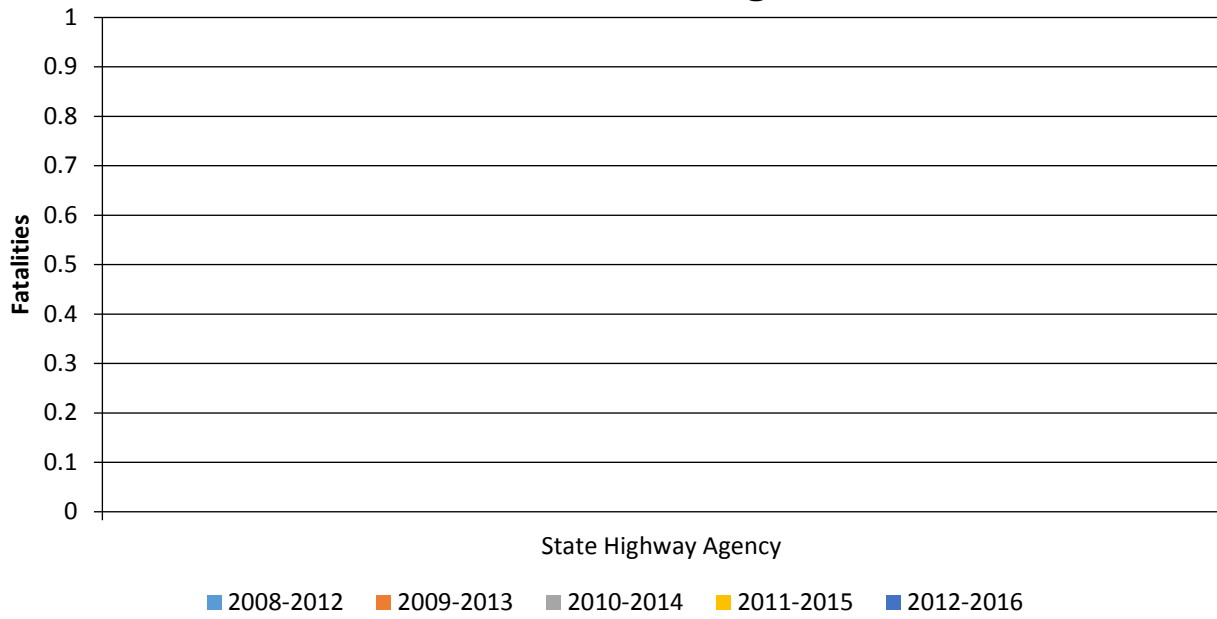
Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) by Functional Classification 5 Year Average



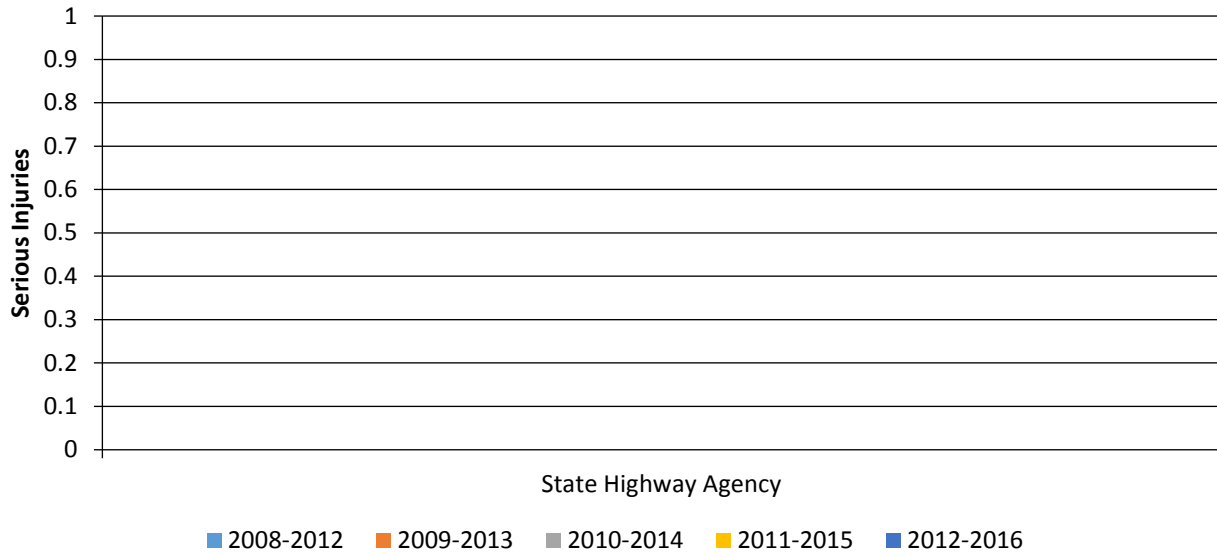
Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) by Functional Classification 5 Year Average



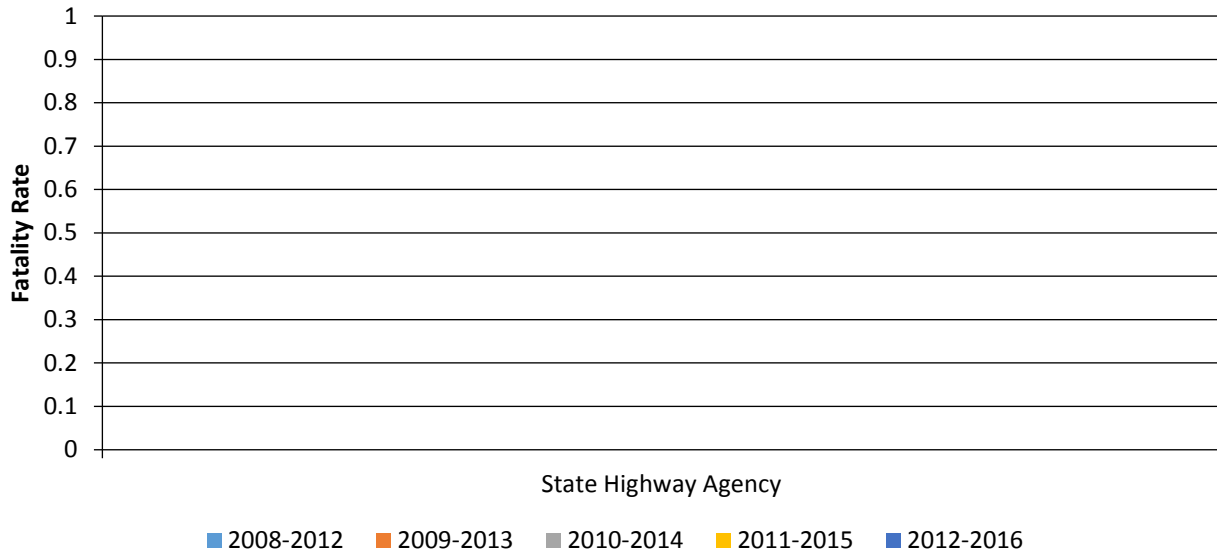
Number of Fatalities by Roadway Ownership 5 Year Average



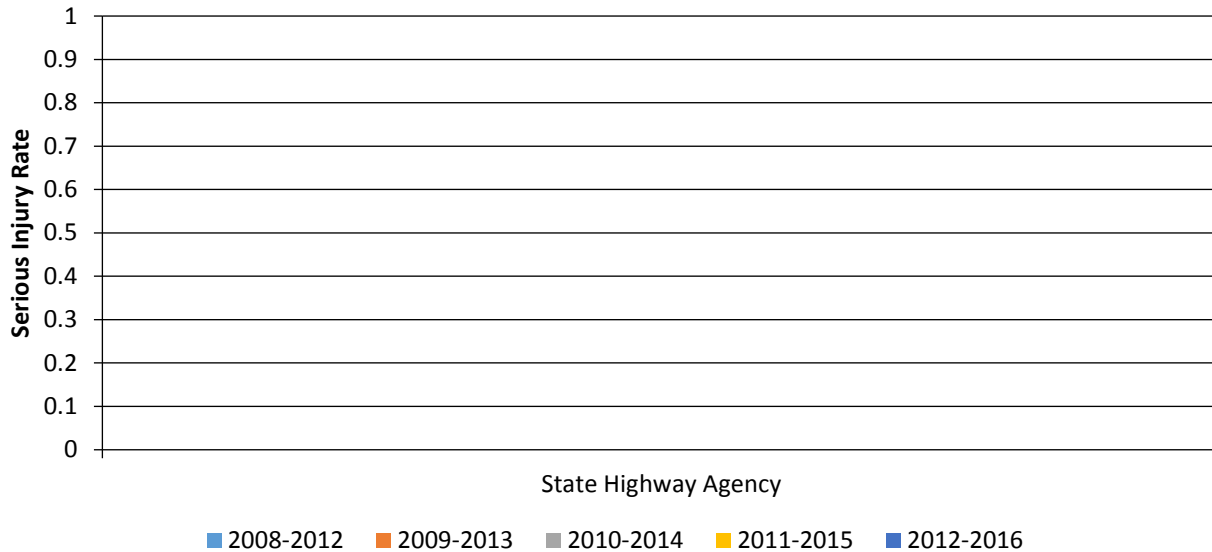
Number of Serious Injuries by Roadway Ownership 5 Year Average



Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) by Roadway Ownership 5 Year Average



Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) by Roadway Ownership 5 Year Average



Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

As of this reporting period, AADT and crash data by Roadway Ownership as required in this question was not available in order to complete the Highway Safety Trends by Roadway Ownership table. The required data is included in the MIRE fundamental data elements and as such will be collected. See Question 49 for timelines.

Are there any other aspects of the general highway safety trends on which the State would like to elaborate?

No

Safety Performance Targets

Safety Performance Targets

Calendar Year 2018 Targets *

Number of Fatalities 934.6

Describe the basis for established target, including how it supports SHSP goals.

Arizona established our safety performance projections based on the 5-year rolling averages of statewide crash data. While the targets cover central areas of our State Strategic Highway Safety Plan, the projections do not reflect the goals of the plan

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

which call for a 3-7-percent reduction in fatalities and serious injury crashes by the end of 2019.

Number of Serious Injuries 4330.4

Describe the basis for established target, including how it supports SHSP goals.

Arizona established our safety performance projections based on the 5-year rolling averages of statewide crash data. While the targets cover central areas of our State Strategic Highway Safety Plan, the projections do not reflect the goals of the plan which call for a 3-7-percent reduction in fatalities and serious injury crashes by the end of 2019.

Fatality Rate 1.412

Describe the basis for established target, including how it supports SHSP goals.

Arizona established our safety performance projections based on the 5-year rolling averages of statewide crash data. While the targets cover central areas of our State Strategic Highway Safety Plan, the projections do not reflect the goals of the plan which call for a 3-7-percent reduction in fatalities and serious injury crashes by the end of 2019.

Serious Injury Rate 6.551

Describe the basis for established target, including how it supports SHSP goals.

Arizona established our safety performance projections based on the 5-year rolling averages of statewide crash data. While the targets cover central areas of our State Strategic Highway Safety Plan, the projections do not reflect the goals of the plan which call for a 3-7-percent reduction in fatalities and serious injury crashes by the end of 2019.

Total Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries 790.0

Describe the basis for established target, including how it supports SHSP goals.

Arizona established our safety performance projections based on the 5-year rolling averages of statewide crash data. While the targets cover central areas of our State Strategic Highway Safety Plan, the projections do not reflect the goals of the plan which call for a 3-7-percent reduction in fatalities and serious injury crashes by the end of 2019.

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

It should be noted that the above "projections" are not the same as the SHSP goals because the SHSP "goals" were based on the calendar years during the economic downturn, reduced VMT and lower numbers of crashes. The current projections are based on the most current crash data and VMT which has been steadily increasing.

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Describe efforts to coordinate with other stakeholders (e.g. MPOs, SHSO) to establish safety performance targets.

To establish the State's CY 2018 safety targets, ADOT conducted a very successful coordination effort with its partners and stakeholders. This effort resulted in the state Governor's Office of Highway Safety (GOHS) and each of the eight Arizona MPOs committing to support the Department's safety performance targets.

The following steps highlight the Department's coordination with external stakeholders:

1. On August 15 and 16, 2016, hosted an FHWA pilot NHI training "Performance-Based Planning and Programming". In attendance were representatives from FHWA, ADOT, MPOs, COGs, and Valley Metro (Phoenix area transit agency). The audience consisted of a mix of policy makers, planning professionals, and transportation engineers.
2. On December 6, 2016, hosted an FHWA/NHTSA facilitated "Safety Target Setting Workshop". In attendance were representatives from NHTSA, FHWA, ADOT, GOHS, DPS, and MPOs.
3. On January 18, 2017, during the Arizona Annual Rural Transportation Summit, held a workshop on Transportation Performance Management with a discussion that continued the theme of the December 6, 2016, event.
4. On May 5, 2017, held a meeting of the Arizona Transportation Performance Management Committee. Members of this committee include ADOT, FHWA AZ-Division, AZ MPOs, and AZ COGs. The committee meets every other month jointly with the Statewide Transportation Planners meeting. The purpose and mission of this committee is to coordinate Arizona transportation system's performance measures and target setting in compliance with federal laws and regulations. The committee was established during the Fall of 2016.
5. On May 5, 2017, briefed representatives from the two largest Arizona MPOs (MAG and PAG) regarding the process that ADOT is utilizing to set safety performance targets.
6. On May 16, 2017, conducted a meeting between the three Directors of ADOT, GOHS, and DPS to reach consensus on the State's safety performance targets. The FHWA Arizona Division Administrator was in attendance. The process that ADOT followed in reaching the recommended safety performance targets was described. Attendees agreed to support the suggested targets.
7. On June 1, 2017, held a special two-hour meeting of the Arizona Transportation Performance Management Committee to discuss the approach that was used in establishing the safety performance targets. Members of the committee committed to support the State safety performance targets.

Does the State want to report additional optional targets?

No

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Applicability of Special Rules

Does the HRRR special rule apply to the State for this reporting period?

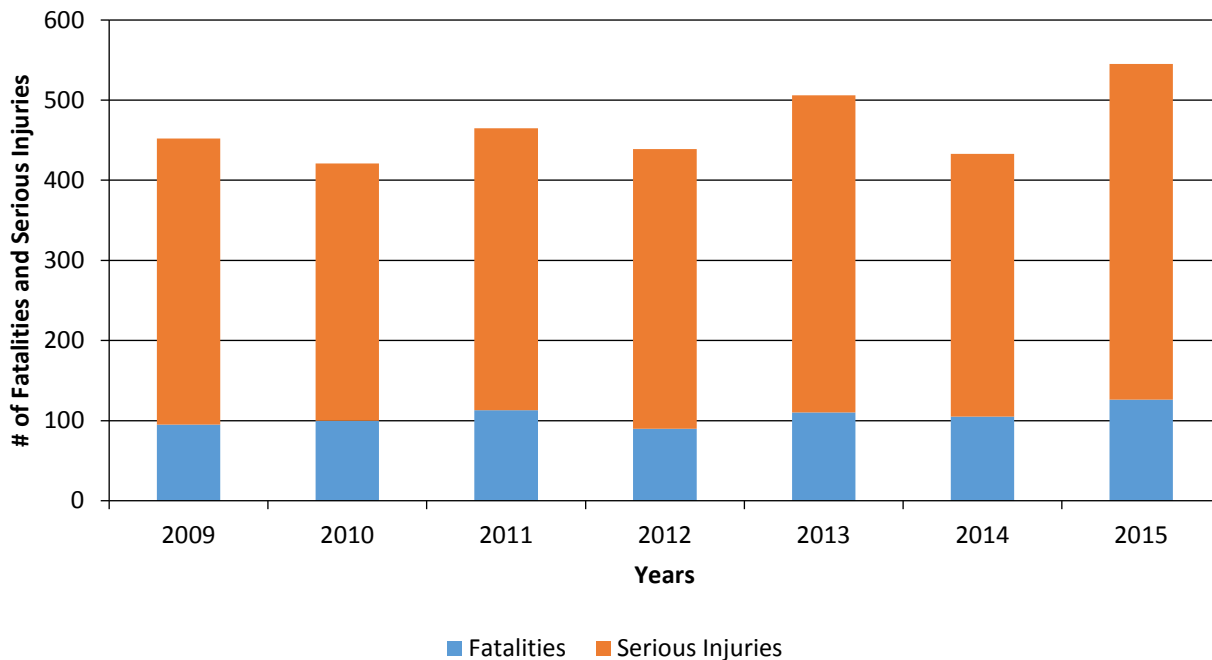
Yes

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Provide the number of older driver and pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries for the past seven years.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of Older Driver and Pedestrian Fatalities	95	100	113	90	110	105	126
Number of Older Driver and Pedestrian Serious Injuries	357	321	352	349	396	328	419

Number of Older Driver and Pedestrian Fatalities and Serious Injuries by Year.



Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Evaluation

Program Effectiveness

How does the State measure effectiveness of the HSIP?

Change in fatalities and serious injuries
Benefit/Cost Ratio

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Based on the measures of effectiveness selected previously, describe the results of the State's program level evaluations.

Projects implemented during this reporting period were selected based on all crashes, HSIP manual was updated on May 2015, only fatal and serious injury crashes are allowed to be used in B/C ratio calculations.

What other indicators of success does the State use to demonstrate effectiveness and success of the Highway Safety Improvement Program?

RSAs completed
Increased awareness of safety and data-driven process
HSIP Obligations

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Are there any significant programmatic changes that have occurred since the last reporting period?

No

Effectiveness of Groupings or Similar Types of Improvements

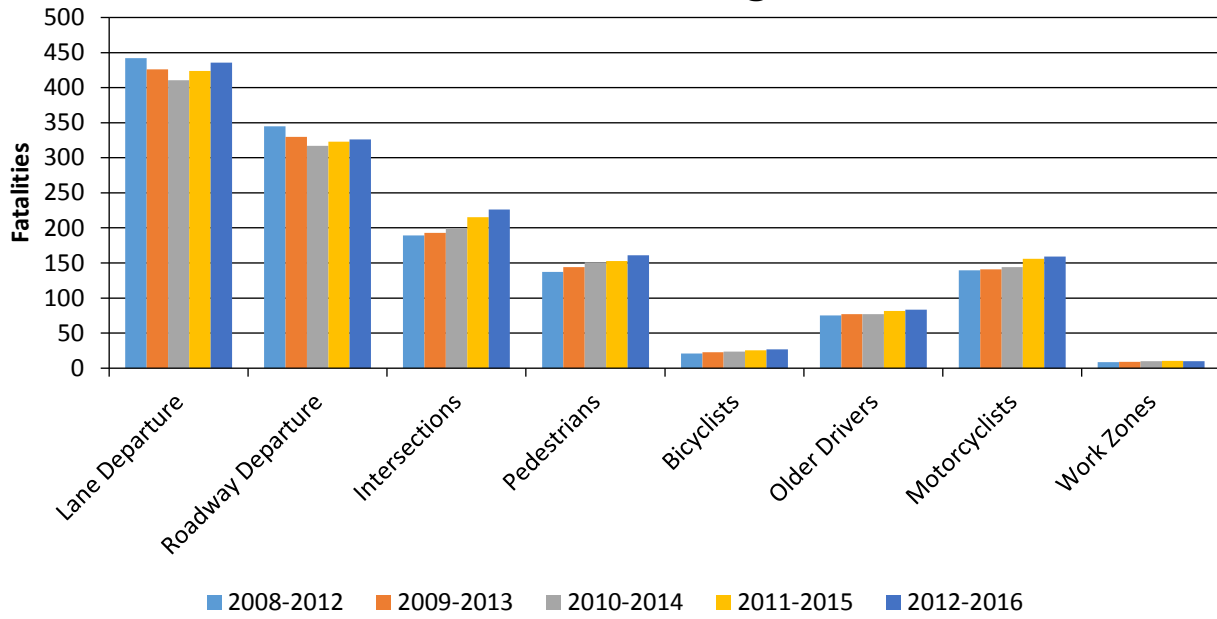
Present and describe trends in SHSP emphasis area performance measures.

Year 2016

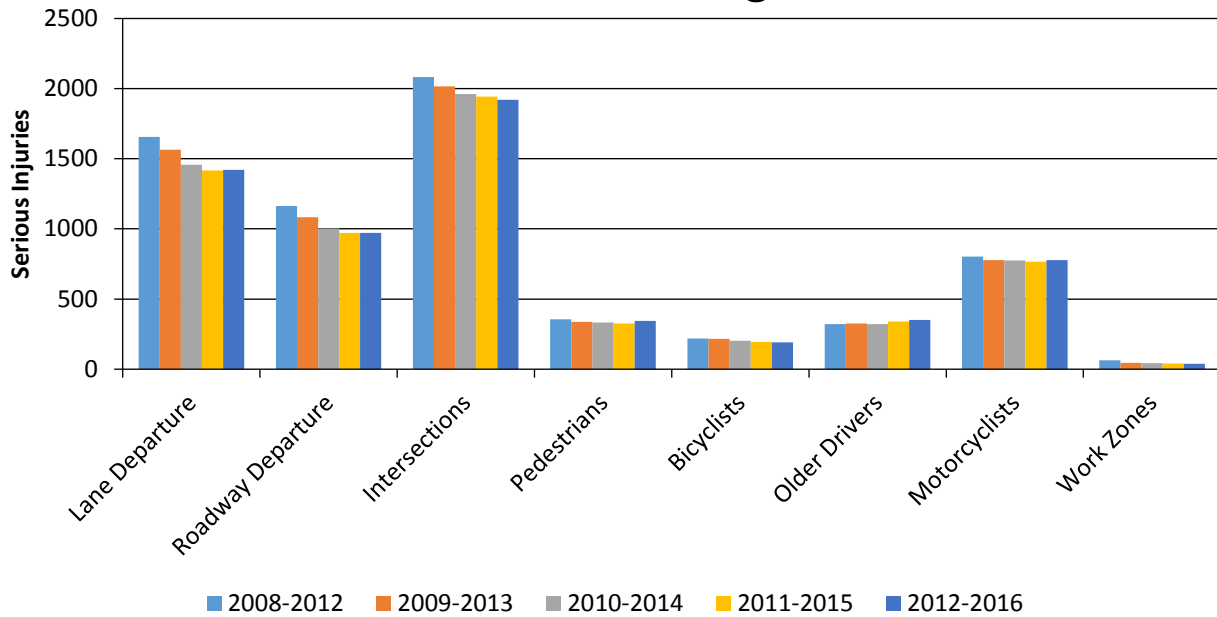
2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

SHSP Emphasis Area	Targeted Crash Type	Number of Fatalities (5-yr avg)	Number of Serious Injuries (5-yr avg)	Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)	Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) (5-yr avg)	Other 1	Other 2	Other 3
Lane Departure		435.8	1,420.6	0.69	2.27			
Roadway Departure		326	970.4	0.52	1.55			
Intersections		226.4	1,919.4	0.36	3.06			
Pedestrians		161.2	343.8	0.26	0.55			
Bicyclists		27	190.4	0.04	0.3			
Older Drivers		83.4	350.2	0.13	0.56			
Motorcyclists		159	777.2	0.25	1.24			
Work Zones		10	37.8	0.02	0.06			

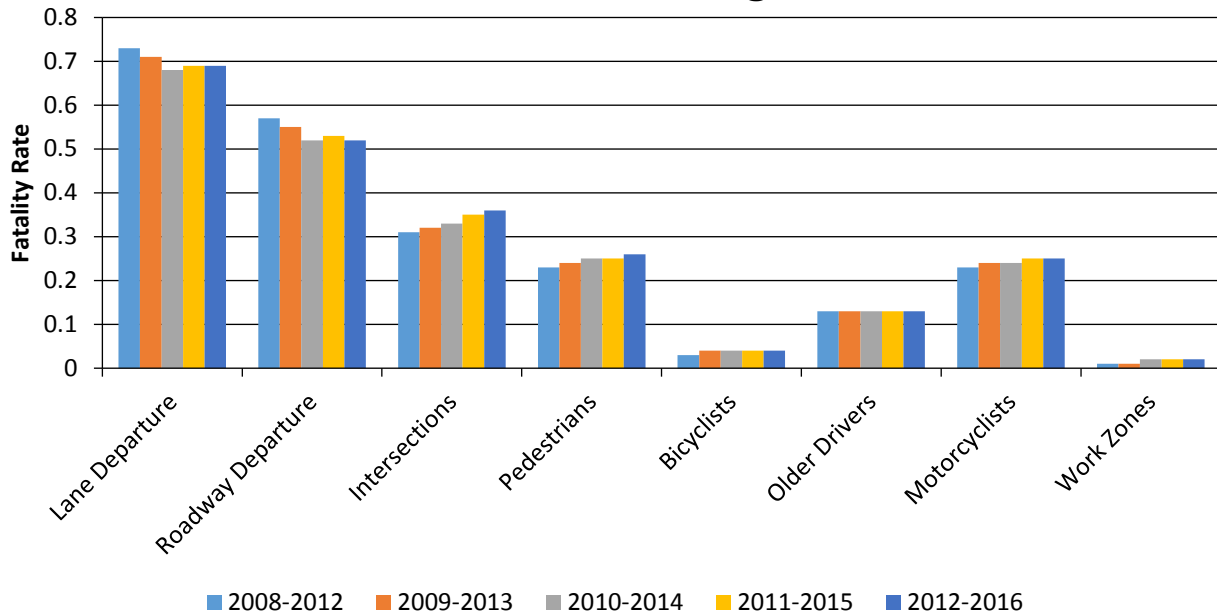
Number of Fatalities 5 Year Average



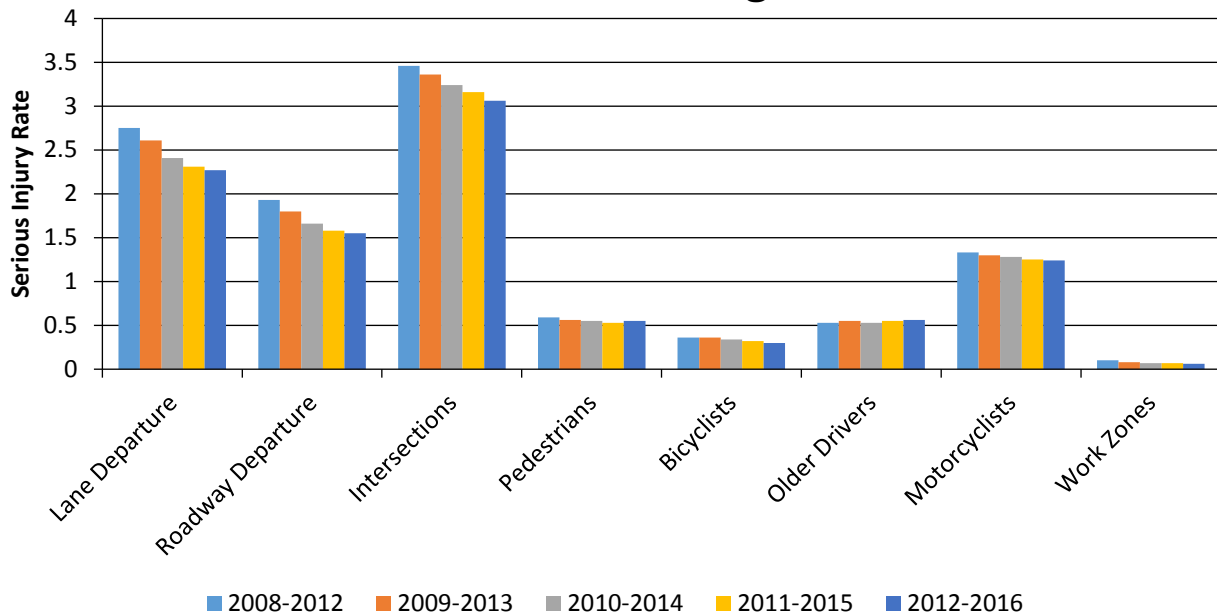
Number of Serious Injuries 5 Year Average



Fatality Rate (per HMVMT) 5 Year Average



Serious Injury Rate (per HMVMT) 5 Year Average



Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Has the State completed any countermeasure effectiveness evaluations during the reporting period?

2017 Arizona Highway Safety Improvement Program

No

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Project Effectiveness

Provide the following information for previously implemented projects that the State evaluated this reporting period.

LOCATION	FUNCTIONAL CLASS	IMPROVEMENT CATEGORY	IMPROVEMENT TYPE	PDO BEFORE	PDO AFTER	FATALITY BEFORE	FATALITY AFTER	SERIOUS INJURY BEFORE	SERIOUS INJURY AFTER	ALL INJURY BEFORE	ALL INJURY AFTER	TOTAL BEFORE	TOTAL AFTER	EVALUATION RESULTS (BENEFIT/COST RATIO)
I-10 (356-362.1)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadway	Superelevation / cross slope	24.00	13.00	1.00	1.00	3.00		10.00	7.00	38.00	21.00	2.71
US 93 (91.6-101.3)	Rural Principal Arterial - Other	Roadway	Roadway widening - add lane(s) along segment	38.00	18.00	7.00		6.00	5.00	12.00	12.00	63.00	35.00	3.79
8th St & Somerton	Rural Local Road or Street	Roadway	Superelevation / cross slope	4.00	1.00					1.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	0.68
I-8 (71-82)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadway	Pavement surface - miscellaneous	38.00	39.00	1.00	3.00	6.00	3.00	18.00	13.00	63.00	58.00	-4.74
SR 83 (7.3-12)	Rural Major Collector	Roadway	Roadway - other	3.00	2.00			1.00		3.00	2.00	7.00	4.00	-4.53
SR 347/Casa Blanca	Rural Minor Arterial	Roadway	Roadway - other	3.00	9.00			1.00	1.00	3.00	4.00	7.00	14.00	-1.31
SR287/Eleven Mile Corner	Urban Minor Arterial	Roadway	Roadway - other	17.00	5.00	2.00		7.00		9.00	3.00	35.00	8.00	7.4
I-40 (342-353.6)	Rural Principal Arterial - Interstate	Roadway	Superelevation / cross slope	116.00	78.00	7.00	6.00	12.00	10.00	66.00	33.00	201.00	127.00	1.6
SR 177 (139-145.6)	Rural Major Collector	Roadway	Roadway - other	19.00	12.00	1.00		11.00	1.00	8.00	11.00	39.00	24.00	14.9

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Projects implemented during this reporting period were selected based on all crashes, HSIP manual was updated on May 2015, only fatal and serious injury crashes are allowed to be used in B/C ratio calculations.

Are there any other aspects of the overall HSIP effectiveness on which the State would like to elaborate?

No

Compliance Assessment

What date was the State’s current SHSP approved by the Governor or designated State representative?

10/14/2014

What are the years being covered by the current SHSP?

From: 2014 To: 2019

When does the State anticipate completing it’s next SHSP update?

2019

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Provide the current status (percent complete) of MIRE fundamental data elements collection efforts using the table below.

MIRE NAME (MIRE NO.)	NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - SEGMENT		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - INTERSECTION		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - RAMPS		LOCAL PAVED ROADS		UNPAVED ROADS	
	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE
ROADWAY SEGMENT										
Segment Identifier (12)	100	100					100	100	0	100
Route Number (8)	100	100								
Route/Street Name (9)	100	100								
Federal Aid/Route Type (21)	100	100								
Rural/Urban Designation (20)	100	100					100	100		
Surface Type (23)	100	100					100	100		
Begin Point Segment Descriptor (10)	100	100					100	100	0	100
End Point Segment Descriptor (11)	100	100					100	100	0	100
Segment Length (13)	100	100								
Direction of Inventory (18)	100	0								
Functional Class (19)	100	100					100	100	0	100
Median Type (54)	100	100								

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MIRE NAME (MIRE NO.)	NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - SEGMENT		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - INTERSECTION		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - RAMPS		LOCAL PAVED ROADS		UNPAVED ROADS	
	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE
Access Control (22)	100	100								
One/Two Way Operations (91)	100	100								
Number of Through Lanes (31)	100	0					100	0		
Average Annual Daily Traffic (79)	100	100					100	100		
AADT Year (80)	100	100								
Type of Governmental Ownership (4)	100	0					100	0	0	0
INTERSECTION										
Unique Junction Identifier (120)			100	0						
Location Identifier for Road 1 Crossing Point (122)			100	0						
Location Identifier for Road 2 Crossing Point (123)			100	0						
Intersection/Junction Geometry (126)			0	0						
Intersection/Junction Traffic Control (131)			0	0						
AADT for Each Intersecting Road (79)			100	100						
AADT Year (80)			100	100						
Unique Approach Identifier (139)			0	0						
INTERCHANGE/RAMP										
Unique Interchange Identifier (178)					100	100				
Location Identifier for Roadway at Beginning of Ramp Terminal (197)					0	0				
Location Identifier for Roadway at Ending Ramp Terminal (201)					0	0				
Ramp Length (187)					100	0				
Roadway Type at Beginning of Ramp Terminal (195)					100	0				

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MIRE NAME (MIRE NO.)	NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - SEGMENT		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - INTERSECTION		NON LOCAL PAVED ROADS - RAMPS		LOCAL PAVED ROADS		UNPAVED ROADS	
	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE	STATE	NON-STATE
Roadway Type at End Ramp Terminal (199)					100	0				
Interchange Type (182)					0	0				
Ramp AADT (191)					100	0				
Year of Ramp AADT (192)					100	0				
Functional Class (19)					0	0				
Type of Governmental Ownership (4)					0	0				
Totals (Average Percent Complete):	100.00	83.33	62.50	25.00	54.55	9.09	100.00	77.78	0.00	80.00

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Describe actions the State will take moving forward to meet the requirement to have complete access to the MIRE fundamental data elements on all public roads by September 30, 2026.

ADOT proposes the following steps to meet the requirement to have complete access to the MIRE fundamental data elements on all public roadways by September 30, 2026. Each of the following steps describes necessary actions and completion dates to meet this goal.

Step 1. Establish a MIRE task force committee comprising representatives from the Transportation Systems Management and Operations Division (TSMO), the Information Technology Group (ITG), and the Multimodal Planning Division (MPD) who will take responsibility in ensuring completion of the following steps.

ADOT has formed a preliminary MIRE task force committee consisting of nine total members, three from each division stated above:

Transportation Systems Management and Operations Division (TSMO)

- John Riemer
- Pradeep Tiwari*
- Kerry Wilcoxon

Information Technology Group (ITG)

- Mark Flahan
- Scott Parkey*
- Tom Tyndall

Multimodal Planning Division (MPD)

- Mick Cseri*
- James Meyer
- Patrick Whiteford

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* Indicates MIRE task force co-leader responsible for ensuring the following steps are completed.

Each division of the MIRE task force committee will work closely to ensure the following steps are completed timely and accurately.

Step 2. Create an outreach plan to facilitate communication between ADOT and Tribal and local agencies. The plan will include specific measures to promote awareness and understanding of the MIRE FDE plan and establish a mutual understanding of potential future data needs. This step will be completed in 2017. ADOT parties involved: MPD/ITG/TSMO.

Step 3. Verify the completeness and compatibility of the data that ADOT has at the State level for ADOT-maintained roads, noting the collection methodology and frequency. This step should also include verifying which division collects, receives, and maintains the data as well as how the data is stored, managed, and who has access to it. This step will be completed in 2017. ADOT parties involved: MPD/ITG/TSMO.

Step 3b. For all new elements, ADOT will establish a database schema.

Step 4. Determine the roadway characteristics and format of the data that each of the 15 Counties, 46 Cities, 45 Towns, 22 Tribes, and other agencies is collecting for their non-ADOT-maintained roadways. The collection methodology and frequency, quality control / quality assurance measures employed for the collected data, database schema, and software that each locality uses should also be confirmed. This step will begin in 2017. ADOT parties involved: MPD/ITG/TSMO.

Step 4b. Determine if the locality data is complete and compatible with ADOT's existing data. This step will begin in 2017 and be completed simultaneously with Step 2. This step will determine if data needs to be collected by ADOT for the non-ADOT-maintained roadways. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 5. Finalize the data collection needs for both ADOT and non-ADOT-maintained roadways. This step should be completed directly following Step 3. This step will be completed in 2018. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 6. Create a detailed data collection and maintenance plan to include specific costs, resource needs, prioritization, and schedules. The data collection plan should specify the anticipated data collection methodology, who is responsible for collecting the data, how it will be made available to ADOT, and how frequently the data will be updated. If a quality assurance / quality control process has not yet been established, ADOT will create one prior to data collection. This step will be completed in 2019. ADOT parties involved: MPD/ITG/TSMO.

Step 7. Create a cost estimate for all data collection and maintenance efforts. This step will be completed in 2018. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 8. Identify funding sources for the data collection and maintenance process. This step will be completed in 2019. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 9. Allocate funding and resources for the data collection efforts. This step will be completed in 2020. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 10. Gather all remaining data. This step will be completed by September 2025 to allow one year for post-processing. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

Step 11. Post-process all data into a user-friendly format compatible with appropriate State data systems. This step *must* be completed by September 2026 to meet federal regulations. ADOT parties involved: MPD/TSMO.

It should be noted that unfortunately Arizona did not meet the requirement of 23 CRF Part 924.11 to incorporate the necessary language for the collection of MIRE data elements in the TRCC Strategic Plan by the July 1, 2017 deadline. Arizona has submitted a satisfactory communication to AZ FHWA and the appropriate language will be incorporated into the TRCC Strategic Plan and approved by the TRCC at the next scheduled meeting.

Provide the suspected serious injury identifier, definition and attributes used by the State for both the crash report form and the crash database using the table below. Please also indicate whether or not these elements are compliant with the MMUCC 4th edition criteria for data element P5. Injury Status, suspected serious injury.

CRITERIA	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY IDENTIFIER(NAME)	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY DEFINITION	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY ATTRIBUTES(DESCRIPTORS)	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *
Crash Report Form	Incapacitating Injury	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes
Crash Report Form Instruction Manual	Incapacitating Injury	Yes	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."	Yes	Includes: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene.	Yes
Crash Database	Incapacitating Injury	Yes	N/A	Yes	N/A	Yes
Crash Database Data Dictionary	Incapacitating Injury	Yes	Any injury, other than a fatal injury, which prevents the injured person from walking, driving or normally continuing the activities the person was capable of performing	Yes	Includes: severe lacerations, broken or distorted limbs, skull or chest injuries, abdominal injuries, unconsciousness when taken from the crash scene.	Yes

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CRITERIA	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY IDENTIFIER(NAME)	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY DEFINITION	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *	SUSPECTED SERIOUS INJURY ATTRIBUTES(DESCRIPTORS)	MMUCC 4TH EDITION COMPLIANT *
			before the injury occurred. Often defined as "needing help from the scene."			

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

Did the State conduct an HSIP program assessment during the reporting period?

No

When does the State plan to complete it's next HSIP program assessment.

2018

Enter additional comments here to clarify your response for this question or add supporting information.

May 31, 2018

Optional Attachments

Program Structure:

[HSIP Appendix C.pdf](#)

[HSIP Appendix B.pdf](#)

[HSIP Appendix A.pdf](#)

[2015 HSIP Manual \(RevFeb17\).pdf](#)

Project Implementation:

Safety Performance:

Evaluation:

Compliance Assessment:

Glossary

5 year rolling average	means the average of five individuals, 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.
Systematic	refers to an approach where an agency deploys countermeasures at all locations across a system.
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.