



HIGHWAY SAFETY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Division of Transportation Investment Management
Bureau of State Highway Programs

HSIP General Information SFY2021-2024 Program Cycle Mike Finkenbinder WisDOT Statewide HSIP Manager (608) 266-1620 michael.finkenbinder@dot.wi.gov

The Basics of HSIP

Program Areas, Funding, Typical Projects

HSIP Program Areas

Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

- ❖ Railway-Highway Crossings: Warning Devices
- ❖ Railway-Highway Crossings: Elimination of Hazards

Highway Safety Improvement Program

- Projects that reduce the number and severity of crashes on all public roads.
- Focused on infrastructure improvements identified and selected through a data-driven approach.
- Lower-cost treatments should be given first consideration.
- Includes the <u>High Risk Rural Roads subprogram</u>, which funds projects for construction and operational improvements on county rural major and minor collector roads.

Program Funding

- A federal reimbursement program and NOT a federal grant program
- ❖ 90% federal HSIP funds available for most projects
- 10% match required
 - State pays match for STH projects
 - Locals pay match for non-STH projects (local streets and highways)



Program Cycle & Application Deadlines

- **❖** Four-year program¹ of projects
- Program on an annual cycle
- Current program is SFY2021-2024
- ❖ Next application cycle deadline for SFY2021-2024 is August 15th, 2020

Projects with longer, more complicated delivery schedules (at least 4 years) will be considered for approval in Years 5 and 6; but will be given lower priority than projects that can be delivered quickly.

Typical Eligible Spot Projects

- Intersection safety improvements (including installing/modifying traffic signals, roundabouts and channelization/turning radii improvements)
- Straightening isolated curves or hills
- Improving sight distance
- Access modifications
- Constructing turning, bypass or other auxiliary lanes
- Eliminating a roadside obstacle
- Installing guardrails, barriers and crash attenuators
- Installing signs, pavement markings, and delineators

Data-Driven Crash-Based Analysis

Typical Corridor-Level Projects

- Corridor signal upgrades
- Stand-alone beam guard installations and end treatments
- Larger or additional signing
- Chevrons
- Pavement marking
- Rumble strips
- Eliminating clear zone encroachments
- Pedestrian countdown timers

Data-Driven
Crash-Based
Analysis

High Risk Rural Road Subprogram

❖ Focus is on:

- > Local rural minor and major collector corridors
- Run-off-the-road crashes
- > Fatal and serious injury crashes
- Low complexity, low cost treatments that can be implemented in < 3 years</p>
- Program development starts with annual review of crash data statewide by WisDOT and UW-Madison TOPS Lab.
- After initial screening and more detailed review of crash information by WisDOT safety engineers, approximately 10 corridors are selected for further review and analysis.

High Risk Rural Road Subprogram

With local involvement, WisDOT consultant reviews each corridor and develops a Corridor Safety Evaluation (CSE)

CSE includes:

- Summary of locations in the corridor with safety issues.
- ➤ List of safety treatments within the corridor eligible for HRRP funding.
- Cost estimates for design and construction of eligible treatments.
- Local entity has the option of using the CSE to develop an application for HRRRP funding.
- ❖ A project that requires real estate acquisition is not eligible in the HRRP.

High Risk Rural Road Treatments

- Edgeline and/or centerline pavement markings
- Shoulder rumble strips
- Centerline rumble stripes
- Spot shoulder widening
- Chevrons and/or night arrows
- Post-mounted delineation
- Guide signs and/or advanced warning signs
- Obstacle removal for adequate clear zone

Larger, more complex projects may be submitted separately through the "standard" HSIP program.

The HSIP Process

Applications, Approval, and Programming Details

Application Requirements

- Completed HSIP Project Application Form
- General sketch of project proposal
- Collision diagrams
- Crash history (most current consecutive 5 yrs.) and appropriate crash analysis
- Site photos
- Itemized cost estimate
- Project Evaluation Factor (PEF) analysis worksheets

The HSIP Application Form

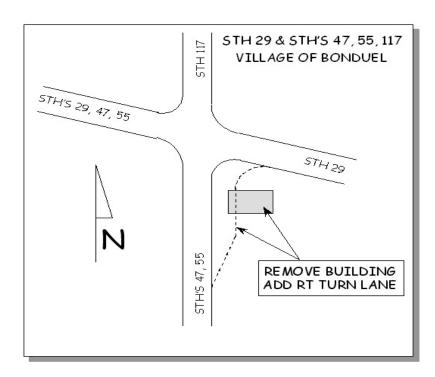
Design ID			Tied Project IDs		
Related IDs					
(R/W)		(CONST)			
1. PROJECT LOCATIO	N				
Name of Road/Intersed	tion			Highway Number	
County	City of		- 1	Town of	
Name of the MPO the P	Project is Represented by				
is this project located or	n a connecting highway?	Yes No			
2. SEGMENT INFORM.	ATION				
Current Average Daily 1	raffic		Project Length	miles)	
Crash Rate		Roadway Width		Shoulder Width	
3. INTERSECTION INF Crash Rate	ORMATION	Entering Vehicle Vol	lima	Roadway Width	
Ciacinnate		Citeting vehicle (or	une.	roconey man	
Describe existing hazar	ds such as: visibility restri	ctions, curves, hills, inte	ersection problems, bi	ke/pedestrian conflicts, narrow shoulders	, rutting, etc.
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S. PROPOSED IMPRO Discortise the proposed options are not the pref	VEMENT project and how it will add erred afternative.	iress the identified haza	erds. In addition, brief	y discuss any affernatives considered and	d why these

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200,000,000					
SFY2018			14 4		
			-	112	
SFY2019					
SFY2020					
SFY2021					
TOTAL					
	S REQUESTED - Identify amou	unt of HSIP funding red	quested for each project element.		
HSIP Funds Requested*			1100		10.000
* The project s	ponsor is responsible for any pr	oject costs exceeding	the approved HSIP funding amou	nt.	-
	NFORMATION of Person (Agency Name)			Title	
Primary Conta	a Person (Agency Name)			Tibe	
Address				(Area Code) Telephor	ne Number
City, State, ZIF	Code			Municipality	
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Other Application Materials

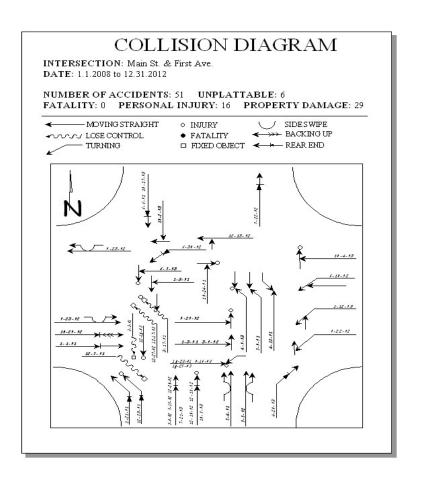


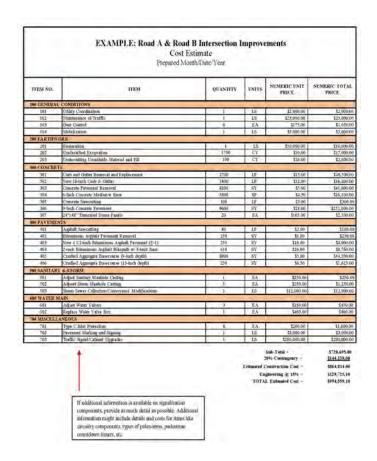


Site Photos

Sketch of Project Proposal

Other Application Materials





Collision Diagram(s)

Itemized Cost Estimate

Spot Project Analysis

- WisDOT region staff calculates a Project Evaluation Factor (PEF) for each HSIP project submittal.
- ❖ PEF is used to evaluate and compare proposed projects.
- PEF estimates crash reduction potential of proposed improvements and compares them to project costs.
- PEF calculation includes:
 - Estimated costs of proposed project.
 - Crash history in the project location.
 - Identification of crashes and/or severity that the proposed project would have reduced.
 - Estimated crash reduction potential of proposed improvements, based on established research and studies.

Corridor Project Analysis

- Individual PEFs must be calculated for each location in the corridor where a safety improvement is proposed.
- ❖ A cumulated PEF must be calculated covering all proposed safety improvement in the corridor.
- The cumulative PEF for all locations in the corridor must be greater than or equal to 1.0 for the project to be considered.
- ❖ At least 2/3 of the locations proposed must have a PEF greater than or equal to 1.0 for the project to be considered.
- Any individual locations in the corridor with a PEF of less than 1.0 will be evaluated and a determination will be made whether the locations should be approved.

Tips for Successful HSIP Application

- Follow general instructions on HSIP application
- Projects rooted in documented crash problems (crash report)
- ❖ Be as specific as possible in "Proposed Improvements" box
- Be realistic with the outlined SFY timeframe
 - Generally, design, R/E, and construction not be scheduled in same FY

Project Funding Caps

CAP BASICS ...

- **❖** Applies to all HSIP-funded projects
- State Projects overages charged to Region's allocation
- Local Projects overages charged to Locals
- Any funding cap increase must be approved by the Statewide HSIP Coordinator
- Any project scope change would require application resubmittal with an updated PEF (using the original submittal's crash history)

THE BENEFITS ...

- Encourages better project scoping
- **❖** Promotes more accurate initial cost estimates
- Helps limit impacts on program of cost increases on large projects

Co-Pay Requirement

❖ Projects over \$1,900,000 trigger a co-pay requirement

➤ First \$1,900,000 ———— HSIP Program Funds (90% Fed)

> Second \$1,900,000 ----- Non-HSIP Funds

Balance of Project — Costs shared equally between HSIP & Non-HSIP funding sources

Sunset Provision

THE PROVISION ...

- Annual program review to check on status of previously approved projects
- **❖** A project may be removed from the program IF:
 - ➤ There is no design action within 2 years¹ of program approval, OR,
 - ➤ It is not let to contract within 3 years¹ of program approval (4 years¹ if right of way is needed)
- **❖** Local officials will be notified by letter before a project is removed.

THE BENEFITS ...

- Ensures safety resources are only reserved for viable projects
- Enables adding projects to the Program to replace non-viable ones

¹ One year can be added to these timeframes for projects approved in Year 5 and two years added for projects approved in Year 6.

For More Information

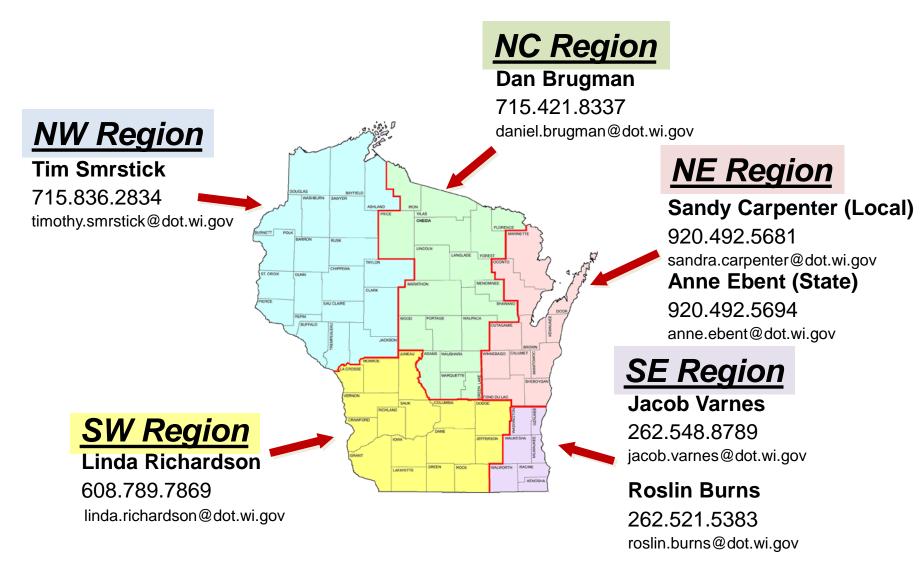
WisDOT Programs for Local Government

- http://www.dot.wisconsin.gov/localgov/highways/hsip.htm
- HSIP application materials available for download at this site

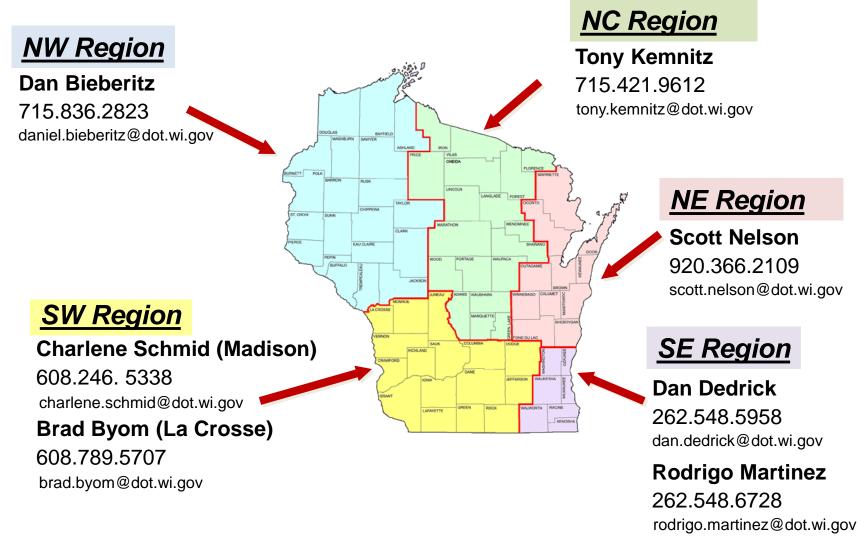
WisDOT HSIP Staff

- WisDOT Regional HSIP Coordinators and Safety Engineers
 - General program information
 - Questions about specific potential projects and applications
- Statewide HSIP Coordinator
 - General program information
 Mike Finkenbinder
 (608) 266-1620
 michael.finkenbinder@dot.wi.gov

Regional HSIP Coordinators



Regional Safety Engineers



Railway-Highway Crossings Program

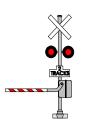
Warning Devices & Elimination of Hazards Programs

HSIP Program Areas

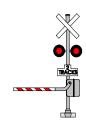
Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP)

❖ Railway-Highway Crossings: Warning Devices

- Projects that primarily involve electronic signal installations and upgrades
- **❖** Railway-Highway Crossings: Elimination of Hazards
 - Projects that improve crossing geometrics or eliminate at-grade crossings with a separation structure



Warning Devices WisDOT & OCR



TYPICAL ELIGIBLE PROJECTS...

- Flashing lights
- Flashing lights and gates
- Enhanced flashing lights & gates
 - > Examples: with barrier curb, 4-quad gates
- **❖** Adding cantilevered lights, gates
- Circuitry adjustments/improvements (such as constant warning time)



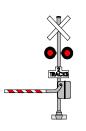
Elimination of Hazards WisDOT



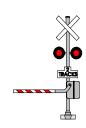
TYPICAL ELIGIBLE PROJECTS ...

- Geometric improvements (grades and horizontal alignments)
- Modular crossings
- Grade separations*
- Crossing consolidations
- Crossing closures
- Incentive payments to encourage closures

^{*}Limited to partial funding because of high cost of structures.



Warning Devices OCR



OCR FUNDING OPTION ...

- Locals or railroads can petition OCR for improvements
- **❖** OCR may furnish match to federal funds
 - ➢ If OCR provides match, there is no cost to locals or railroads
- **❖** Annual Program Target Level = \$4.4 million
 - > \$2.7 M in Federal Funds
 - > \$1.7 M in State Funds

The **Office of the Commissioner of Railroads** is the state agency with primary responsibility for making determinations of the adequacy of warning devices at railroad crossings, along with other railroad related regulations.

Warning Devices & Elimination of Hazards WisDOT

WisDOT FUNDING OPTION ...

- Funding available for both Warning Devices and Elimination of Hazards
- Generally a 10% local match is required
 - > Railroad will pay match in certain situations
- ❖ Annual Program Target Level = \$650,000

Warning Devices & Elimination of Hazards WisDOT

APPLICATION MATERIALS ...

- ❖ A package for each project must include preferably in electronic form:
 - Completed Concept Definition Report
 - 2. Rail Crossing Report (Form DT1589)
 - Map showing the rail-highway crossing and at least 1 alternative crossing, if possible
 - 4. Any engineering diagrams needed to describe the proposed improvement
 - Digital photos of the crossing from the standard WisDOT designated locations – as specified in WisDOT document: Digital Photographic Standards for Public Railroad Crossings

Program Cycle & Application Deadlines

- **❖** Four-year program of projects
- ❖ Program on an annual cycle
- ❖ Current program is SFY2021-2024
- ❖ Next program is SFY2022-2025 (starts July 1, 2021)

Rail Project applications may be submitted at any time.



Project Analysis



THE PROCESS ...

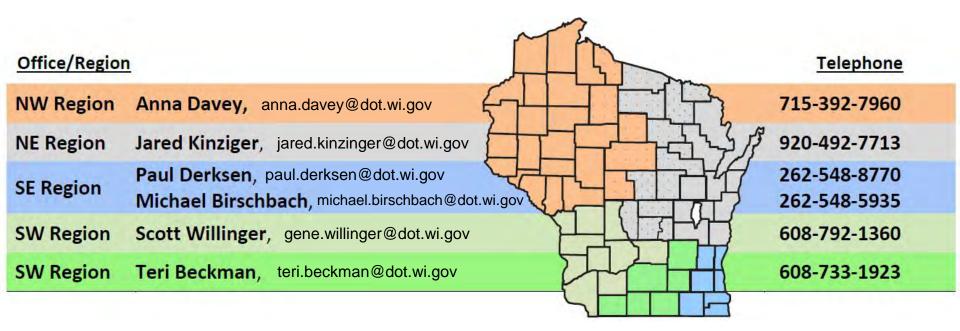
- Rail Projects Review Committee evaluates proposed projects reviews benefit-cost analysis and engineering assessment
- Crossing Evaluation Procedure used to rank relative merits for the following types of projects:
 - Flashing lights
 - Flashing lights & gates
 - Enhanced flashing lights & gates
 - Grade Separations
 - Crossing closures
- The Committee applies collective assessment and judgment to evaluate all other projects such as the addition of cantilevers or constant warning time circuitry

Crossing Evaluation Procedure

BENEFIT COST-ANALYSIS ...

- Assesses economic viability of projects by comparing safety benefits to life-cycle project costs
- Calculates net benefit (benefits costs) and B/C ratio
- Benefits calculated:
 - Reductions in the economic costs of crashes
 - Reductions in vehicle delay and operating cost (separations only)
- Costs taken into account:
 - Initial construction
 - Expected annual maintenance and operating costs
 - Crossing surface replacement when grade separation is an alternative
 - Miscellaneous costs (e.g. R/W)

Railroad Coordinators



Central Office



Rails and Harbors Section Jim Pavelski

608.261.6292

james.pavelski@dot.wi.gov

Brian Brunmeier

brian.brunmeier@dot.wi.gov

Bureau of State Highway Programs Mike Finkenbinder

608-266-1620

michael.finkenbinder@dot.wi.gov