

TRAVEL MONITORING PROGRAM

Contractor Procurement

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TPB Travel Forecasting Subcommittee (TFS)
January 19, 2018

Presentation Outline

- Background and brief history of the TPB travel monitoring program
- Previous travel monitoring activities and evolution of program
- Why procure a contractor?
- Request for Proposals (RFP) scope of work and status
- Linkage with NextGen travel forecasting model
- Planned travel monitoring work for Spring 2018
- Next steps



Background and Brief History of the TPB Travel Monitoring Program

- TPB has maintained an active travel monitoring program for decades
- “...involves the conduct of special traffic counts, travel time runs, and other special travel monitoring studies to support regional travel demand model validation and refinement activities and other activities...”
- Funded in both the “core” Unified Planning Work Program (UPWP) and Technical Assistance Program
- Early 1990s, multiple small-budget discrete projects
- Early 2000s, two line items in core UPWP: cordon counts and congestion monitoring and analysis
- Initial oversight: TPB Travel Monitoring Subcommittee (TMS)
- TMS merged into TFS effective July 1, 2004



Example Travel Monitoring Studies (1)

- Non-motorized (bicycle and pedestrian) data collection using field personnel
- Two-day ramp counts, three-day volume counts, and seven-day classification counts of motorized vehicles to support the District of Columbia (DC) annual HPMS submittal
- Special generator studies such as entrance counts at major civilian and military facilities impacted by actions of the Base Realignment and Closure commissions and other Congressional actions using field personnel
- Special generator studies such as entrance counts at major regional freight generators using Bluetooth readers
- Analysis of parking cost on traveler behavior
- Park and Ride utilization and turnover studies
- Motorized vehicle volume and occupancy on freeways (both general purpose and HOV lanes) using windshield inspection methodology
- Aerial monitoring of the freeway system (e.g., Skycomp)
- Truck and bus sign inventory, mapping and GIS layer development in DC
- Bus transit patronage counts (ons/off) at stops and major bus bay locations
- Survey and GIS mapping / layer development of loading zones in DC using field personnel



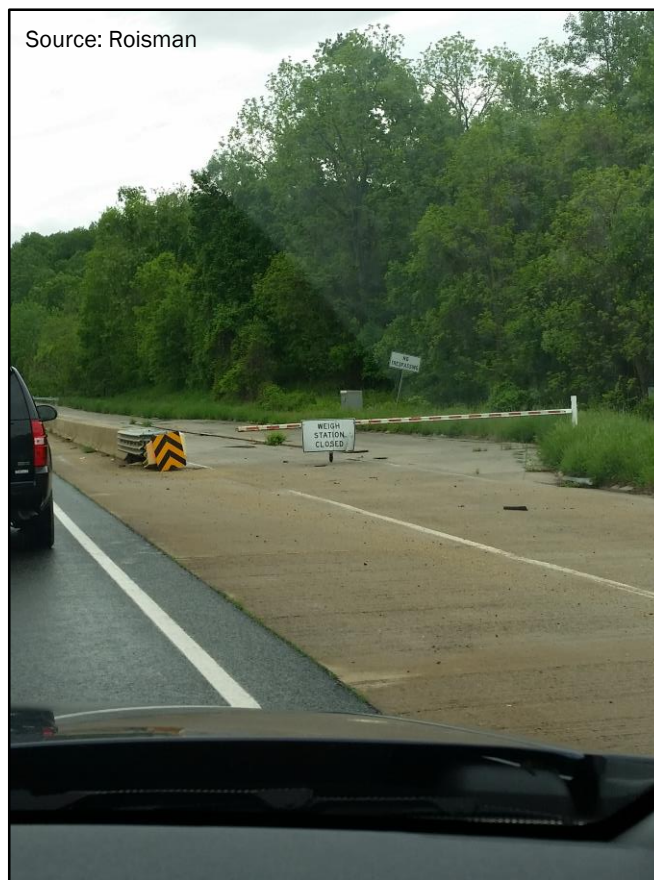
Example Travel Monitoring Studies (2)

- Non-motorized data collection using video detection (Miovision)
- Highway travel time (floating car method) on freeways (general purpose, HOV/HOT/ETL) and arterials or longer specialized routes
- Cordon counts of both motorized (including transit) and non-motorized travel. (Cordons: “Metro Core”, the Capital Beltway, a regional “external cordon”, suburban employment centers, and other specialized study areas)
- Residential trip generation studies (similar to those conducted for the Institute of Transportation Engineers)
- Parking utilization and turnover studies using license plate readers
- Intercity bus patronage counts at Union Station and other major regional stops
- Volume and classification counts (cars, trucks, light-duty commercial vehicles, etc.) at regional locations using field personnel
- Special generator studies (e.g., Klinger Road, NW)
- Motorcoach volume and classification counts in DC using field personnel
- Regional commercial vehicle roadside (intercept / interview) survey
- Private loading dock inventory, mapping and GIS layer development in the DC using field personnel and the ArcGIS Collector application



Program Evolution

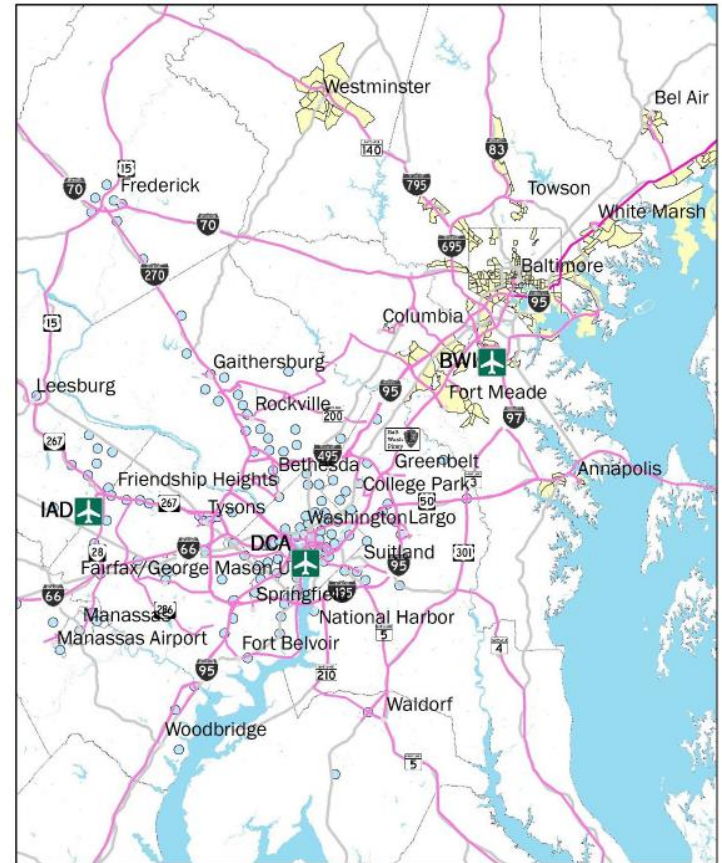
- Move from 3-year cycle for cordon counts to an as-needed update basis; some projects discontinued
- Shift from field data collection personnel to non-intrusive collection (GPS, video, loops, etc.) and use of archived, continuously collected data sources (i.e., “Big Data”)
 - VPP for congestion monitoring and analysis
 - AirSage for external travel analysis
- Organizational / staffing changes
- Changes in planning requirements (e.g., PBPP) and data requirements for travel demand model



Weigh station on SB US 15 / 17 / 29 Bypass, Warrenton VA

Project Evolution: Regional Airport Ground Access Travel Time Study

- Conducted 1989, 1995, 2003, 2011 using field data collection (floating car travel time runs)
- 2015 study completed using VPP data and included comparison with similar data from 2011
- Travel Time Indices (TTIs) reported
- Updates now part of regular air systems planning cycle



Routes analyzed for
2015 Airport Ground Access Travel Time Study

Why Procure a Contractor (1)?

- Travel monitoring has been performed by COG personnel and temporary field workers
 - Senior citizen retirees made available through a general services temporary staffing agency
- Existing program has reached a point of unsustainability
 - Pool of field data collectors is diminishing rapidly through attrition with no likelihood of replenishment
 - Level of available personnel has fallen below minimum thresholds to carry out planned program activities
 - Cancellation of planned vehicle occupancy and travel time data collection and analysis along I-270 and US 50 in Maryland during the fall 2017 count season
- TPB staff associated with the travel monitoring program no longer available



Why Procure a Contractor (2)?

- Having TPB transportation engineers in the field collecting data or managing temporary field personnel is a method on the decline
 - Not highest and best use of staff time; provides little to no value added
- While field data collection remains part of our travel monitoring program, a contractual relationship with a professional transportation firm specializing in data collection is required
- Staff also believes that the longer-term future of travel monitoring is in mining big data
- Short-term goal: continue traditional data collection
- Longer-term goal: program evolves into a big data, data science driven state of the practice
- To meet both goals, COG is issuing a broadly-scoped request for proposals (RFP) to procure a travel monitoring contractor



RFP Scope of Work and Status

- RFP 18-007: On-Call Travel Monitoring Support issued January 12, 2018
- Details may be found at the following URL:
 - <https://www.mwcog.org/purchasing-and-bids/cog-bids-and-rfps/2018/01/12/rfp-18-007-on-call-travel-monitoring-support/>
- Pre-proposal conference will be held on January 22, 2018 at 10:00 AM at COG, Conference Room 3 (first floor)
- Prior to the conference, technical and procedural questions concerning the RFP must be submitted in writing to Alieu Turay at aturay@mwkog.org no later than 12:00 PM on Friday January 19, 2018
- Proposal submission deadline February 2, 2018, 2:00 PM EST



Linkage with NextGen Travel Forecasting Model

From RFP 18-007:

“Potential bidders should be aware that during Spring 2018, COG, under a separate procurement, will be contracting with a qualified firm to develop the next-generation TPB regional travel demand forecasting model; travel monitoring data collection and studies that may be required as part of the model development are anticipated to be issued as task orders under this travel monitoring on-call contract.”



Planned travel monitoring work for Spring 2018

From RFP 18-007:

“As of the time of RFP publication, the following travel monitoring activities are anticipated for the spring 2018 count season:

- a) Volume, occupancy, and travel time monitoring along I-270 and US 50 in Maryland
- b) Volume, occupancy, and travel time monitoring along I-95 / I-395 in Virginia
- c) Bicycle and pedestrian counts (24 or 48 hours) using video detection at 10 to 12 locations in Northern Virginia
- d) Bicycle and pedestrian counts (4 hours in the morning, 4 hours in the evening) using field personnel at 40 locations in the District of Columbia”



Next Steps

- Proposal submission deadline February 2, 2018, 2:00 PM EST
- Convene Technical Selection Committee (TSC) and review and score proposals
- Issue contract award recommendation
- Execute contract with selected vendor(s)
- Issue task orders and begin Spring 2018 travel monitoring projects
- Future reports back to TFS

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