PERFORMANCE BASED PLANNING & PROGRAMMING

2020 Update on Performance Targets

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TPB Technical Committee June 5, 2020



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Performance Based Planning and Programming

- Under MAP-21 and reinforced in the FAST Act, federal surface transportation regulations require the implementation of performance based planning and programming (PBPP) by State DOTs, MPOs, and providers of public transportation "transition to a performance-driven, outcome-based program that provides for a greater level of transparency and accountability, improved project decision-making, and more efficient investment of federal transportation funds."
- State DOTs, MPOs, and providers of public transportation must link investment priorities to the achievement of performance targets (included in TIP and long-range plan)



Federal PBPP Performance Areas

- Federal PBPP process requires State DOTs, MPOs and providers of public transportation to set targets (annually or every two/four years) for 26 performance measures
 - Highway Safety
 - Highway Assets (Pavement and Bridge Condition)
 - Highway System Performance (Reliability, Freight, CMAQ Program)
 - Transit Assets
 - Transit Safety



TPB Measures and Targets

Pertomance A	,eed Westerie	Metric	Adopted take
	Five-Year Rolling Average	# of Fatalities	253.0
	Five-Year Rolling Average	Rate of Fatalities	0.588
III aleeee Codoba	Five-Year Rolling Average	# of Serious Injuries	2692.1
Highway Safety	Five-Year Rolling Average	Rate of Serious Injuries	6.157
	Five-Year Rolling Average	# of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries	508.6
	Percent Pavement Lane Miles Interstate / NHS (excl. Interstate)	In Good Condition	52.7% / 31.1%
Highway Asset Condition	Percent Pavement Lane Miles Interstate / NHS (excl. Interstate)	In Poor Condition	1.7% / 7.0%
	Percent Bridge Deck Area	In Good Condition	29.4%
	Percent Bridge Deck Area	In Poor Condition	3.9%
Highway Reliability	Percent Person Miles Traveled Interstate / NHS (excl. Interstate)	Level of Travel Time Reliability	58.5% / 72.7%
Freight	Index	Truck Travel Time Reliability	2.12
Congestion	Annual Hours per Capita	Peak Hour Excessive Delay	26.7
Culigestiuli	Percentage	Non-SOV Travel	37.2%
Vehicular Emissions	Total Emissions Reduction (kg/day)	VOCs / NOx	2.195 / 4.703
	Percentage	Service Vehicles exceeding Useful Life	5.0% (Bus)
	Percentage	Revenue Vehicles exceeding Useful Life	16.6% (Truck)
Fransit Asset Management	Percentage	Track Segments with Performance Restrictions	3.8% (Heavy Rail)
	Percentage	Facilities rated Marginal or Poor	6.3% (Pass. Facilities)



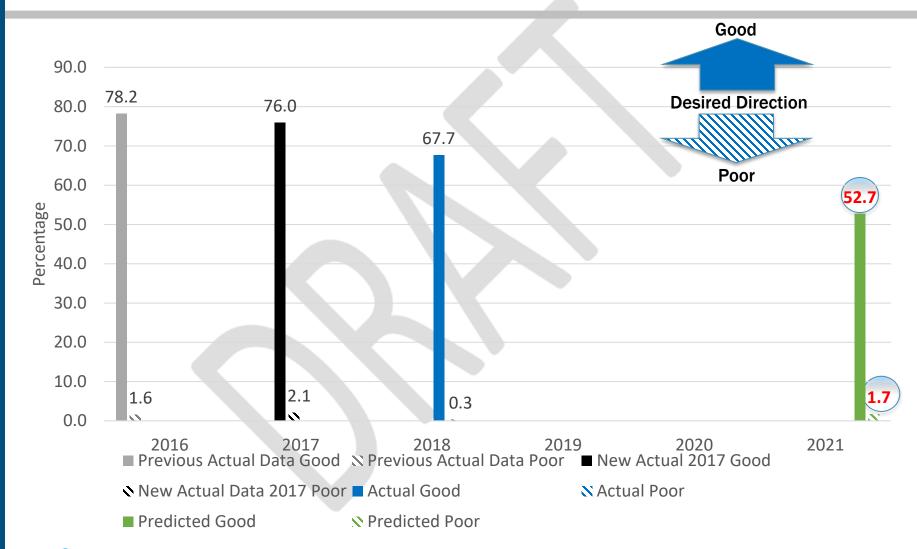
Pavement Condition – Adopted Targets

Interstate	CY 2018 - 2021
	Four Year Target
(1) Percentage of pavements on the Interstate System in Good condition	52.7%
(2) Percentage of pavements on the Interstate System in Poor condition	1.7%
NHS (Non-Interstate)	CY 2018 – 2021 Four Year Target
(3) Percentage of pavements on the NHS (excl. Interstate) in Good condition	31.1%
(4) Percentage of pavements on the NHS (excl. Interstate) in Poor condition	7.0%

- The pavement targets for the state DOTs are based primarily on an assessment of future budget allocations for maintaining a state of good repair
- Regional targets were developed by taking the state DOT targets and applying them to the lane miles in the TPB planning area for each state

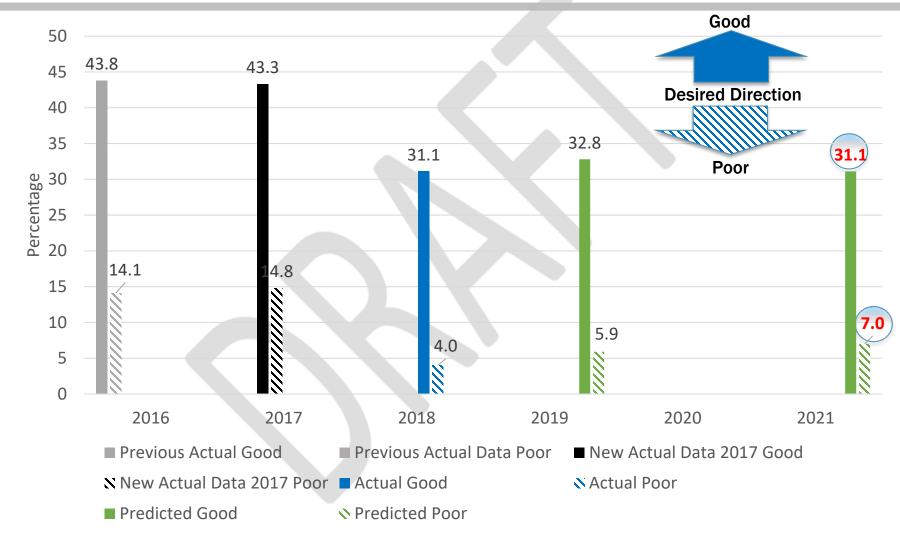


Pavement (Interstate): Recent Data and 4-Year Targets





Pavement (Non-Interstate NHS): Recent Data and 4-Year Targets





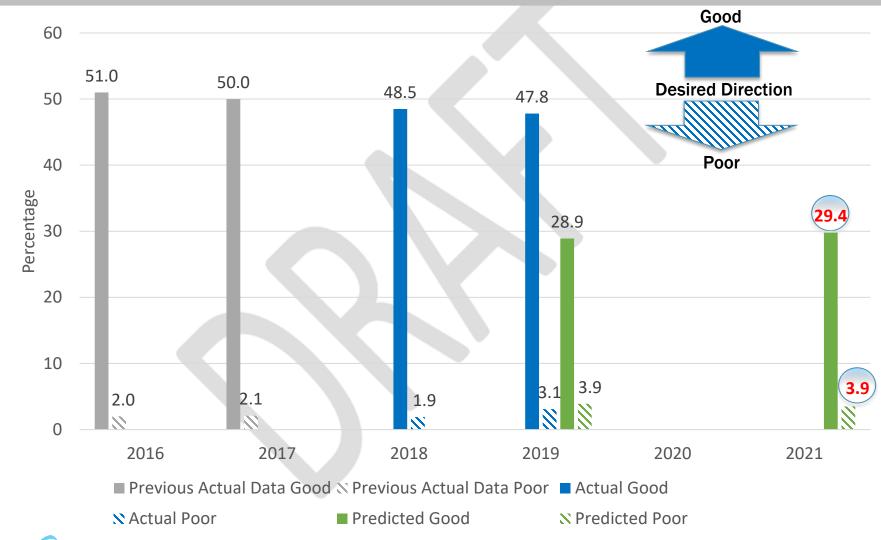
Regional Bridges - Adopted Targets

Bridges	CY 2018 – 2021 Four Year Target
(5) Percentage of NHS Bridges Classified as in Good Condition	29.4%
(6) Percentage of NHS Bridges Classified as in Poor Condition	3.9%

- The bridge targets for the state DOTs are based primarily on an assessment of future budget allocations for maintaining a state of good repair
- Regional targets were developed by taking the state DOT targets and applying them to the bridge deck area in the TPB planning area for each state



Bridge Condition: Recent Data and 4-Year Targets



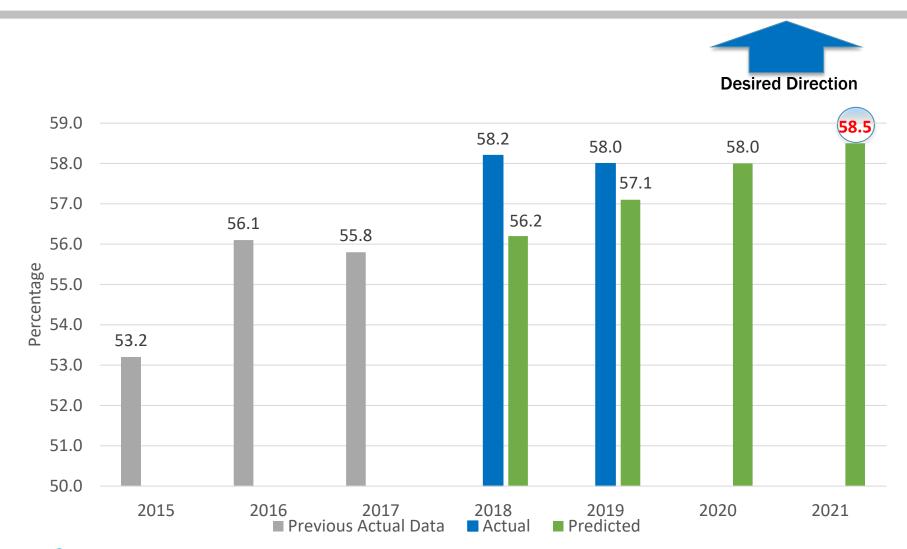


Regional Highway System and Freight – Adopted Targets

	CY 2018 – 2021 Four Year Target
TTR - Interstate Percent of person-miles traveled on the Interstate System that are reliable	58.5%
TTR - Non-Interstate NHS Percent of person-miles traveled on the non-Interstate NHS that are reliable	72.7%
TTTR Index Ratio of the Interstate System Mileage providing for Reliable Truck Travel Times	2.12

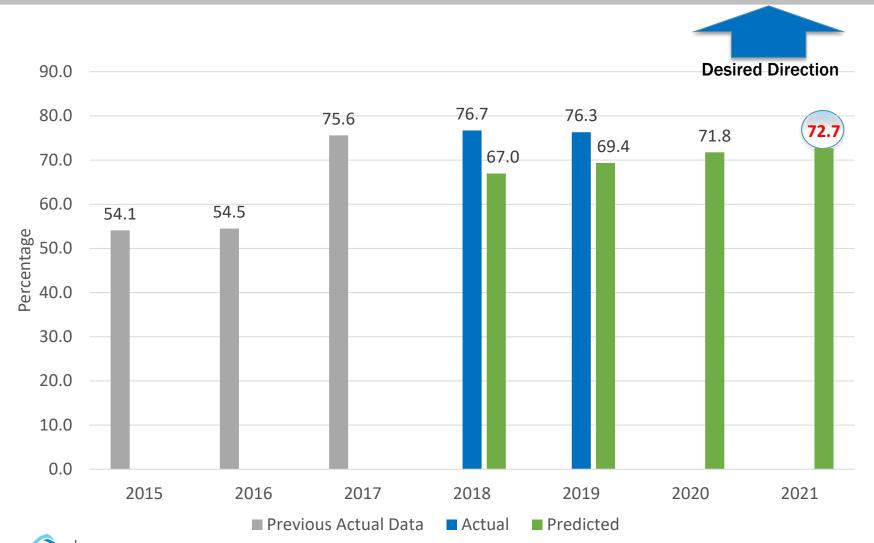


TTR (Interstate): Recent Data and 4-Year Targets



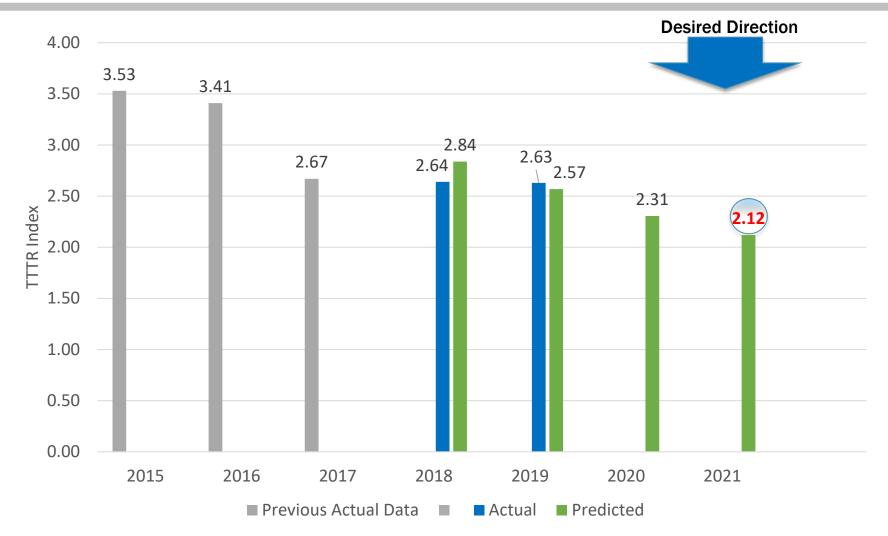


TTR (Non-Interstate): Recent Data and 4-Year Targets





Truck TTR Index: Recent Data and 4-Year Targets





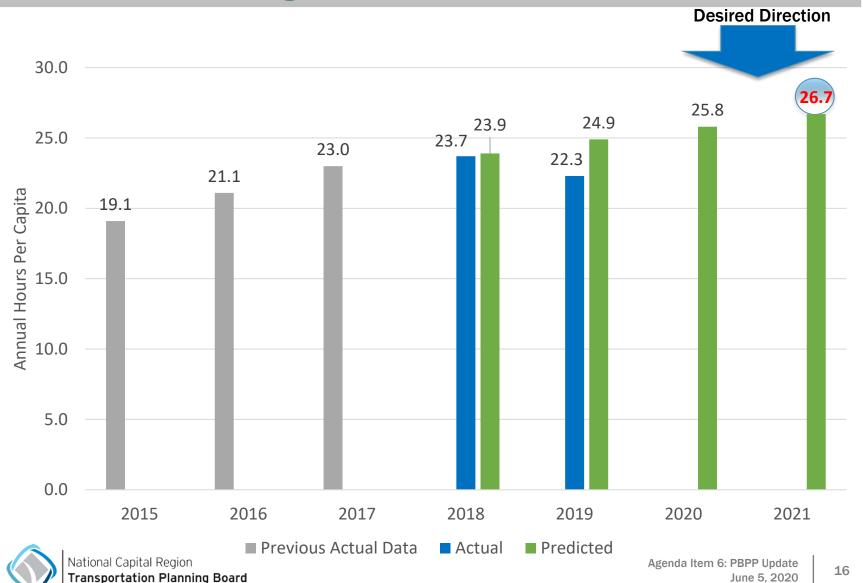
CMAQ Program - Adopted Targets

Performance Measures for the Washington DC-MD-VA urbanized area	CY 2018 – 2019 Two Year Target	CY 2018 – 2021 Four Year Target
Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED)	Not Required	26.7 Hours**
Mode Share (Non-SOV)	36.9%	37.2%

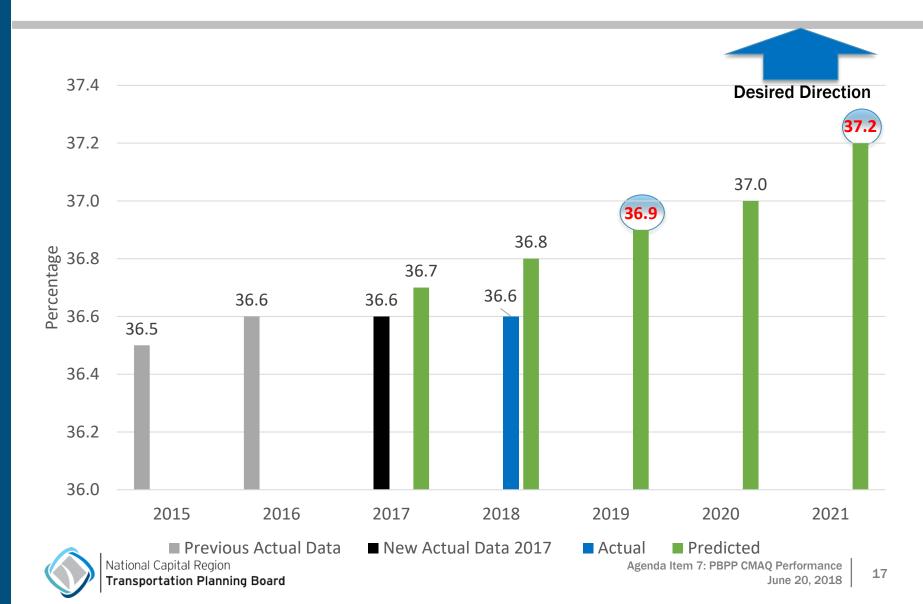
		FFY 2018 - 2019	FFY 2018 - 2021
		Two Year Target	Four Year Target
Total Emissions Reductions for the TPB	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	1.8376 Kg/Day	2.1950 Kg/Day
portion of the Washington DC-MD-VA nonattainment area	Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	4.0194 Kg/Day	4.7026 Kg/Day



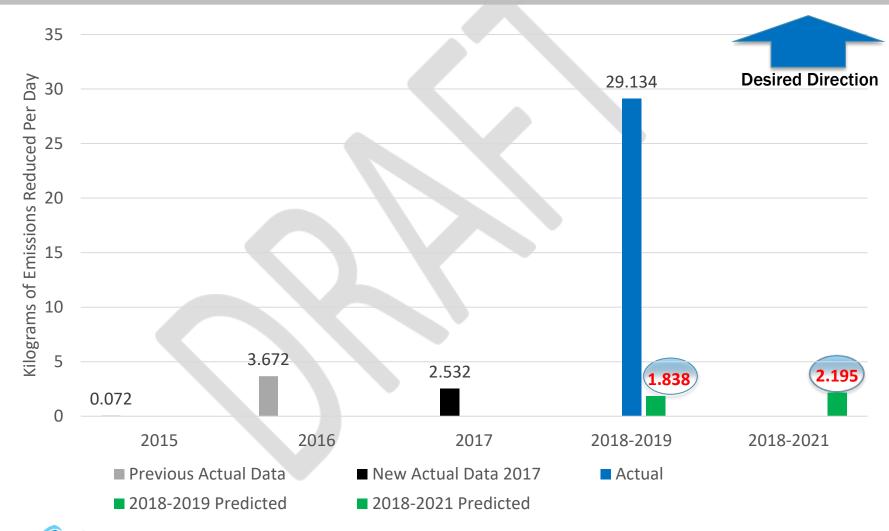
Traffic Congestion: PHED - Recent Data and 4-Year Targets



Traffic Congestion: Mode Share-Recent Data and 2-Year and 4-Year Targets

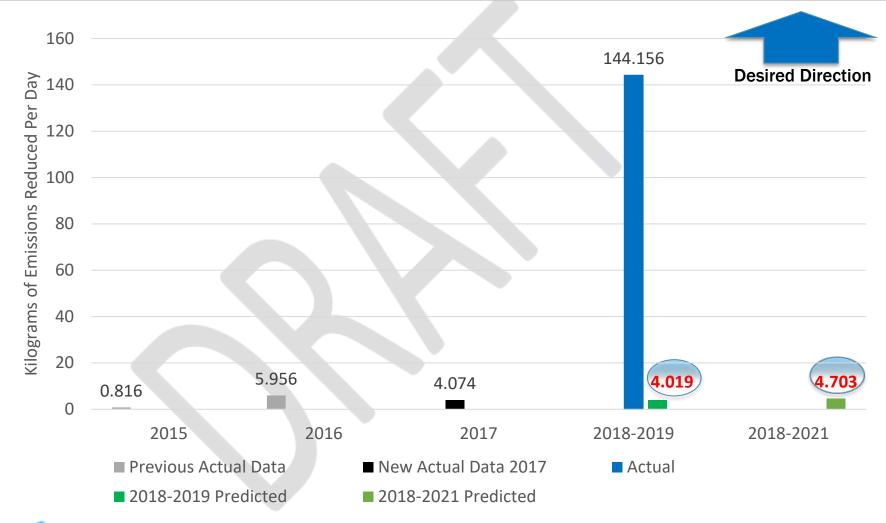


Emissions Reduction (VOC): Recent Data and 2-Year and 4-Year Targets





Emissions Reduction (NOx): Recent Data and 2-Year and 4-Year Targets





Next Steps: TPB

- Confirm recent actual performance data
- Share progress against targets with State DOTs and adjoining MPOs
 - Consider revision of 4-Year targets for Pavement and Bridge Condition and Highway System Performance (TTR, TTTR, CMAQ) in coordination and consultation with the State DOTs
- Complete the MPO CMAQ Performance Plan with MPO progress towards targets and submit to State DOTs by September 2020

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Highway Condition Performance Measures

Performance Measure	Data
(1) Percentage of pavements on the Interstate System in Good condition	four metrics:IRI (International Roughness Index)
(2) Percentage of pavements on the Interstate System in Poor condition	 Cracking_Percent Rutting (asphalt only) Faulting (jointed concrete only)
(3) Percentage of pavements on the NHS (excl. Interstate System) in Good condition	three types of pavements:Asphalt pavements
(4) Percentage of pavements on the NHS (excl. Interstate System) in Poor condition	 Continuously Reinforced Concrete Pavement (CRCP) Jointed Concrete Pavements
(5) Percentage of NHS Bridges Classified as in Good Condition	four condition ratings: • Deck
(6) Percentage of NHS Bridges Classified as in Poor Condition	SuperstructureSubstructureCulverts



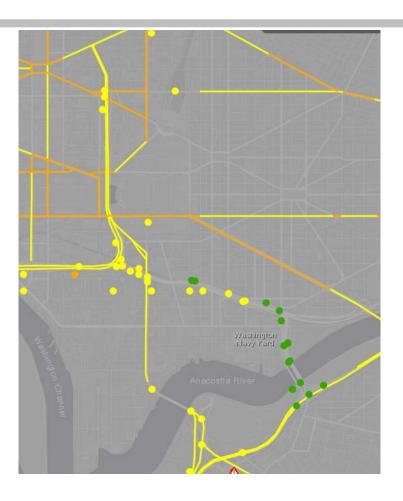
Pavement and Bridge – Target Requirements

- Pavement: measurement of the condition (good or poor) of pavement on both the Interstate and Non-Interstate roadways on the NHS
 - For Pavement, State DOTs established two and four-year targets
 (2019 and 2021 respectively) for the NHS (Non-Interstate) roadways,
 but only a four-year target for the Interstate NHS, by May 20, 2018
- Bridge: Measurement of the bridge deck area condition (good or poor) for all bridges on the NHS
 - For Bridges, State DOTs established two and four-year targets for the bridge deck condition by May 20, 2018
- MPOs must either support the State targets or establish their own quantifiable four-year targets within 180 days
- All Pavement and Bridge targets will be reported in the states' baseline performance period reports due to FHWA by October 1, 2018



Pavement and Bridge Measures - Data

- Pavement: data is reported annually by State DOTs into the Highway Performance Monitoring System (HPMS)
- Bridge: data is reported annually by State DOTs into the National Bridge Inventory (NBI)
- TPB staff accessed this data to determine performance for the region for the pavement and bridge performance measures



 A map site for the pavement and bridge conditions has been developed: https://gis.mwcog.org/webmaps/tpb/pbpp/pavement_bridge/



Travel Time Reliability (TTR) & Truck Travel Time Reliability (TTTR) Data

- Data is collected through the National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS)
 - Procured and sponsored by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), this is the designated source for TTR/TTTR data
 - It is an archived speed and travel time data set (including associated location data) covering the National Highway System (NHS)
 - Data available at 5 minute intervals for Passenger vehicles, Trucks, and Trucks and Passenger vehicles combined
- Travel Time Reliability (TTR): the percent of person-miles for which the ratio of a longer travel time (80th percentile) to a "normal" travel time (50th percentile) is < 1.5 for the reporting segment
- Truck Travel Time Reliability (TTTR) Index: the ratio of a longer travel times (95th percentile) to a "normal" travel time (50th percentile)

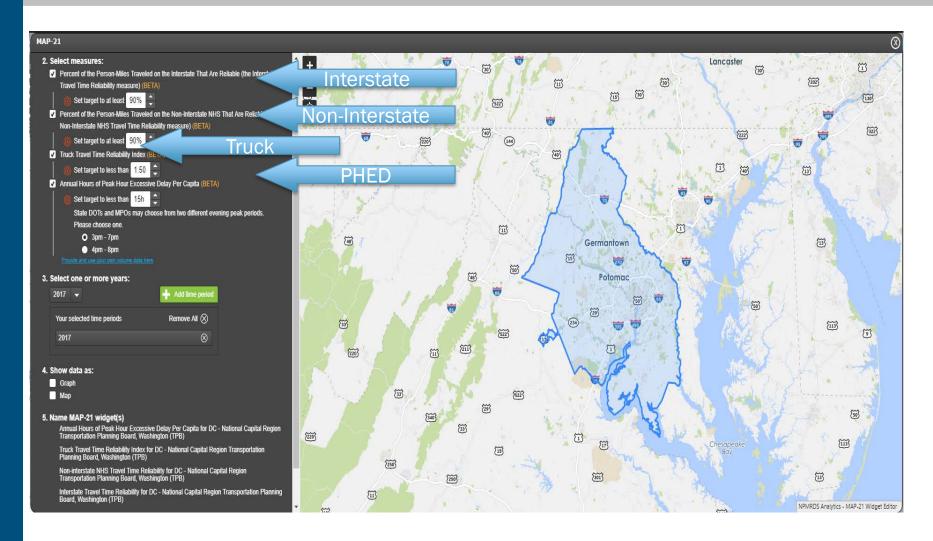


TTR & TTTR Data Collection

- Data was collected using NPRDMS and MAP-21 widgets created by RITIS for the TPB metropolitan planning area
- A set of Dashboard widgets to help set targets, understand baseline conditions, and assess progress toward achieving the goals associated with the measures
- Available currently:
 - Interstate Travel time reliability (TTR)
 - Non-interstate NHS TTR
 - Truck TTR Index
 - Annual Hours of Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED) Per Capita

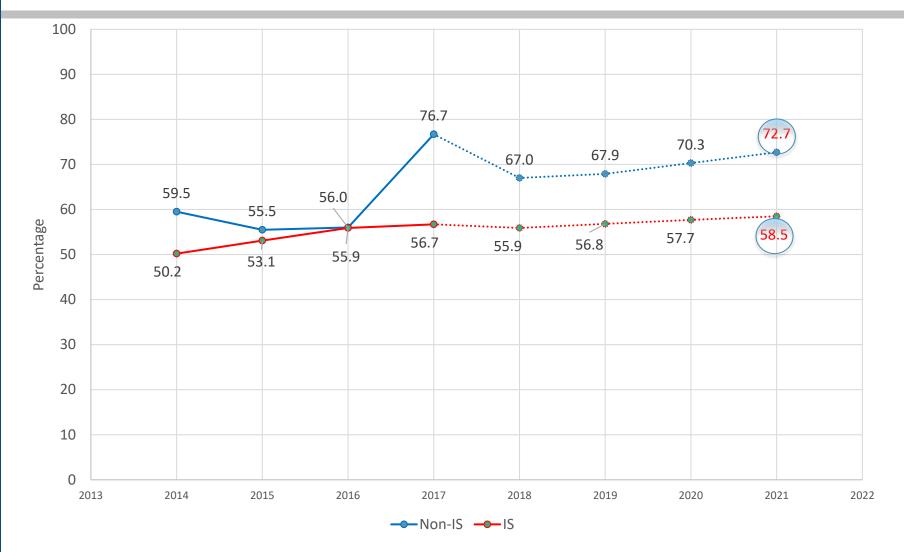


NPMRDS: RITIS MAP-21 Widget





TTR and TTTR targets developed by Averaging Extrapolated Trends and TDM Indicator





System Performance: CMAQ Program (Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality)

	Performance Measures
CMAQ Program: Traffic Congestion	Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED) – Annual hours of peak hour excessive delay per capita
	Mode Share - Percent of Non-SOV Travel on the National Highway System (NHS)
CMAQ Program: Emissions Reduction	Emissions - CMAQ-funded projects on-road mobile source total emission reductions for each applicable criteria pollutant and precursor



Traffic Congestion: Peak Hour Excessive Delay Overview

The Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED) measure is the <u>per capita</u> excessive delay on all reported segments on the National Highway System in the urbanized area

 Excessive delay = when travel speed is less than 20 miles per hour or 60% of the posted speed limit

PHED is calculated by measuring ¹ or forecasting:

- cumulative hours of excessive delay experienced by all people,
- travelling through all reported segments on the NHS in the urbanized area,
- during the peak period ² (even though titled Peak Hour),
- for the full calendar year.
- 1. TPB urbanized area Peak travel hours: Weekday morning: 6 a.m. to 10 a.m. And Weekday afternoon: 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.
- 2. Current year data collected using the National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS)



Traffic Congestion: Mode Share Overview

- Non-SOV (Single Occupancy Vehicle) mode share measure is for the commuting travel within the urbanized area.
- Includes carpools/vanpools, public transit, walking, biking, and teleworking.
- Non-SOV mode share data derived from the U.S. Census Bureau American Community Survey



On-road Emissions Reduction - Overview

- Applies to criteria pollutants in nonattainment or maintenance areas*
- Emissions reductions data are estimates from (select) projects that have received CMAQ funds
- Forecast emissions reductions are estimates based on projects anticipated to receive CMAQ funds
- TPB targets reflect the anticipated cumulative emissions reduction to be reported by MDOT, VDOT, and DDOT for the region

^{*} Targets for Calvert County will be set by Calvert-St Mary's MPO (outside TPB planning area) .

