Twin Cities Highway Mobility Needs Analysis

TAC
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Consulting Team:

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- The Minnesota Department of Transportation (MnDOT) and the Metropolitan Council are developing a performance-based approach to mobility investment on highways in the Twin Cities
- This approach
 - Sets a highway mobility target
 - Estimates a 20-year capital investment need on metro-area state highways

Project overview





Target recommendation

Use a Twin Cities Highway
Mobility target of 40-hours of
annual delay per person to
calculate MnDOT's 20-year
investment needs on the state
highway system

Target Value	40-hours annual delay per person		
Change from 2018	10%		
Change from 2040 base	1 25%		
20-year cost	\$4 to \$6 billion		





Planning Context

- Twin Cities highway mobility
 - Requires coordinated,
 collaborative planning at the local, state, and federal levels
 - Is not currently guided by a performance target
 - Helps to make strategic decisions based on data and to focus limited resources on the highest priorities



MINNESOTA GO

Stewardship | Prosperity
Equity | Livability
Sustainability

Maximize the health of people, the environment and the economy

- Transportation System
 Stewardship
- Safety and Security
- Access to Destinations
- Competitive Economy
- Heathy and Equitable Communities

- Open Decision-Making
- Transportation Safety
- Critical Connections
- System Stewardship
- Heathy Communities

Outcome Measures

Access | Travel Time | Emissions

Performance Measure
Delay per capita

Transportation Policy Plan 2040 Investment Priorities for Highway Mobility

- 1. Travel Demand Management (TDM)
- 2. Traffic Management Technologies
- 3. Spot Mobility (Lower Cost/High Benefit) (e.g., roundabouts or turn lanes)
- 4. MnPASS
- 5. Strategic Capacity Enhancements (e.g., new interchanges or lanes)

These investment principles were used throughout the project and contributed to the positive outcomes that were identified.



Connection to Regional Solicitation

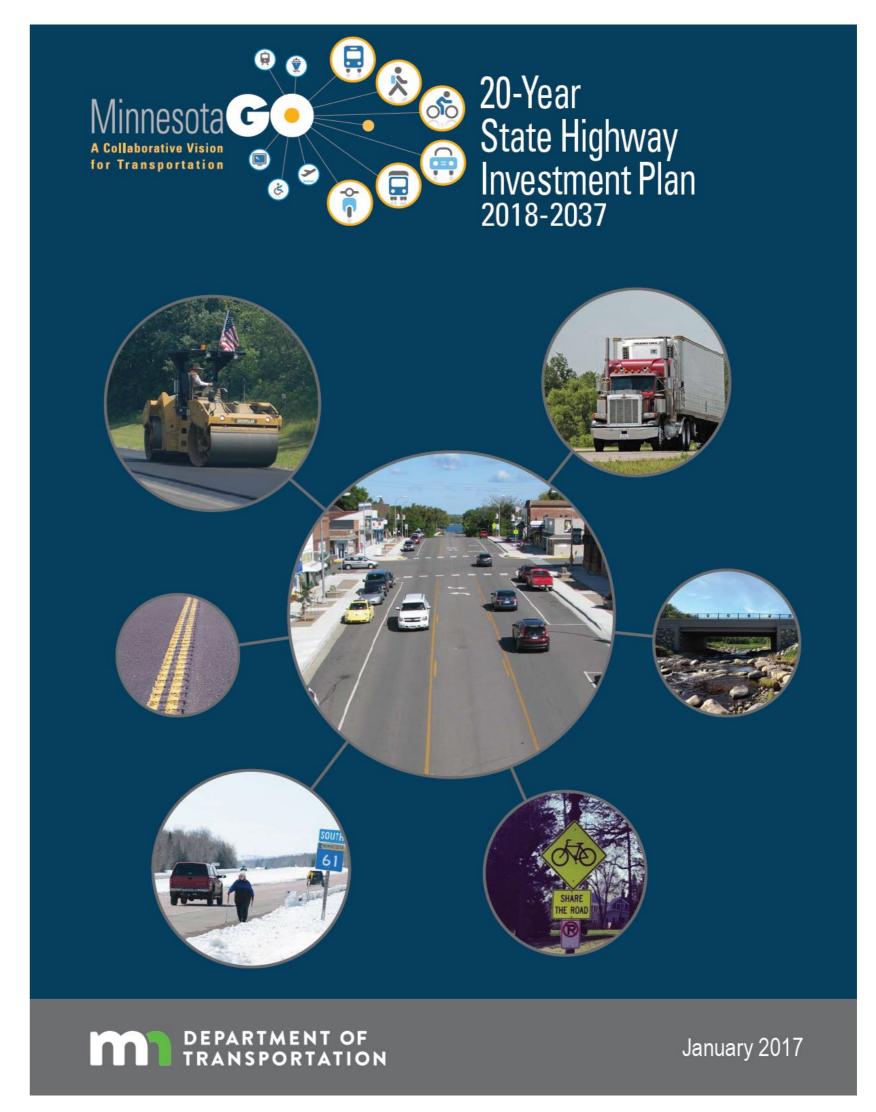
- Metro cities and counties have assisted in the planning and partial funding of highway mobility projects on MnDOT's system.
- Since the Regional Solicitation redesign, 10 different cities and all 7 counties have been awarded funding for highway mobility projects on MnDOT's system (primarily new interchanges).
- Typically, the Regional Solicitation pays 1/3 of the project cost, the local city/county 1/3, and MnDOT 1/3.
- The Regional Solicitation helps make these locally-led, multi-agency, partnership projects possible.





Minnesota State Highway Investment Plan (MnSHIP)

- Sets direction (i.e., spending targets) for capital investment on the state highway system for a 20-year period
- Measures used to define need and project outcomes under alternative spending levels







MnSHIP Investment Categories

Investment Category	Performance Measure
Pavement Condition	Share of system with Poor ride quality
Bridge Condition	Share of bridges in Poor condition
Roadside Infrastructure Condition	Share of other assets (e.g., culverts, signs, etc.) in Poor condition
Accessible Pedestrian Infrastructure	Share of sidewalks, curb ramps and signalized intersections meeting ADA standards
Traveler Safety	Traffic fatalities; serious injuries; fatal and serious injury crash rates
Twin Cities Highway Mobility	TBD





Assign measure goals

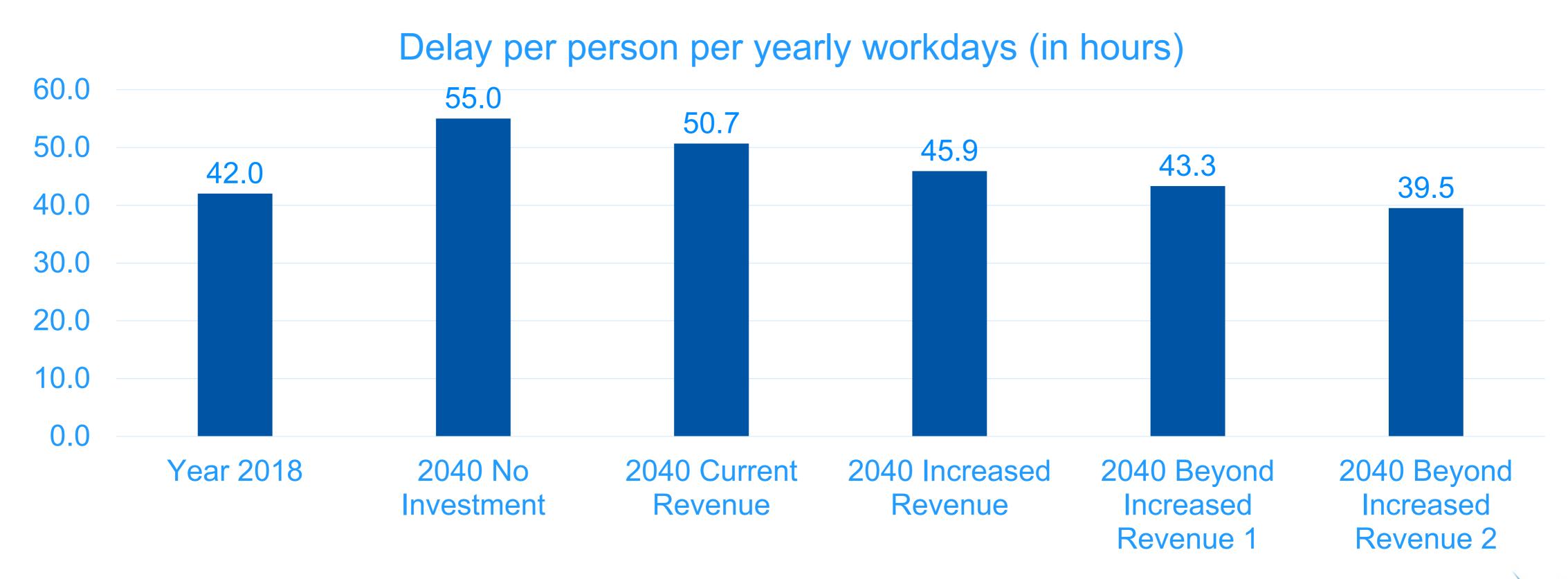
Why measure system performance in terms of delay per capita?

- Simple
- Relatable at the regional, corridor, project and person-level
- Responsive to MnDOT/Met Council highway investment strategies
- Supportive of economic analyses
- Captures the extent to which highway mobility contributes to broader transportation goals





Modeled Results – Average Annual Delay

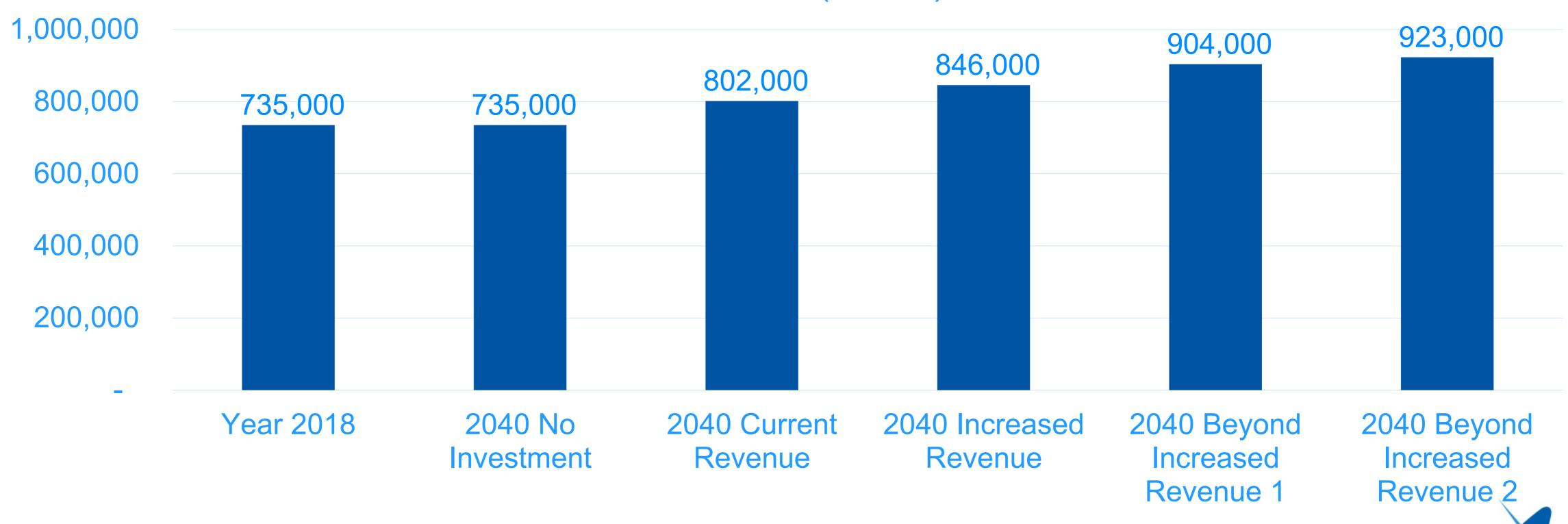






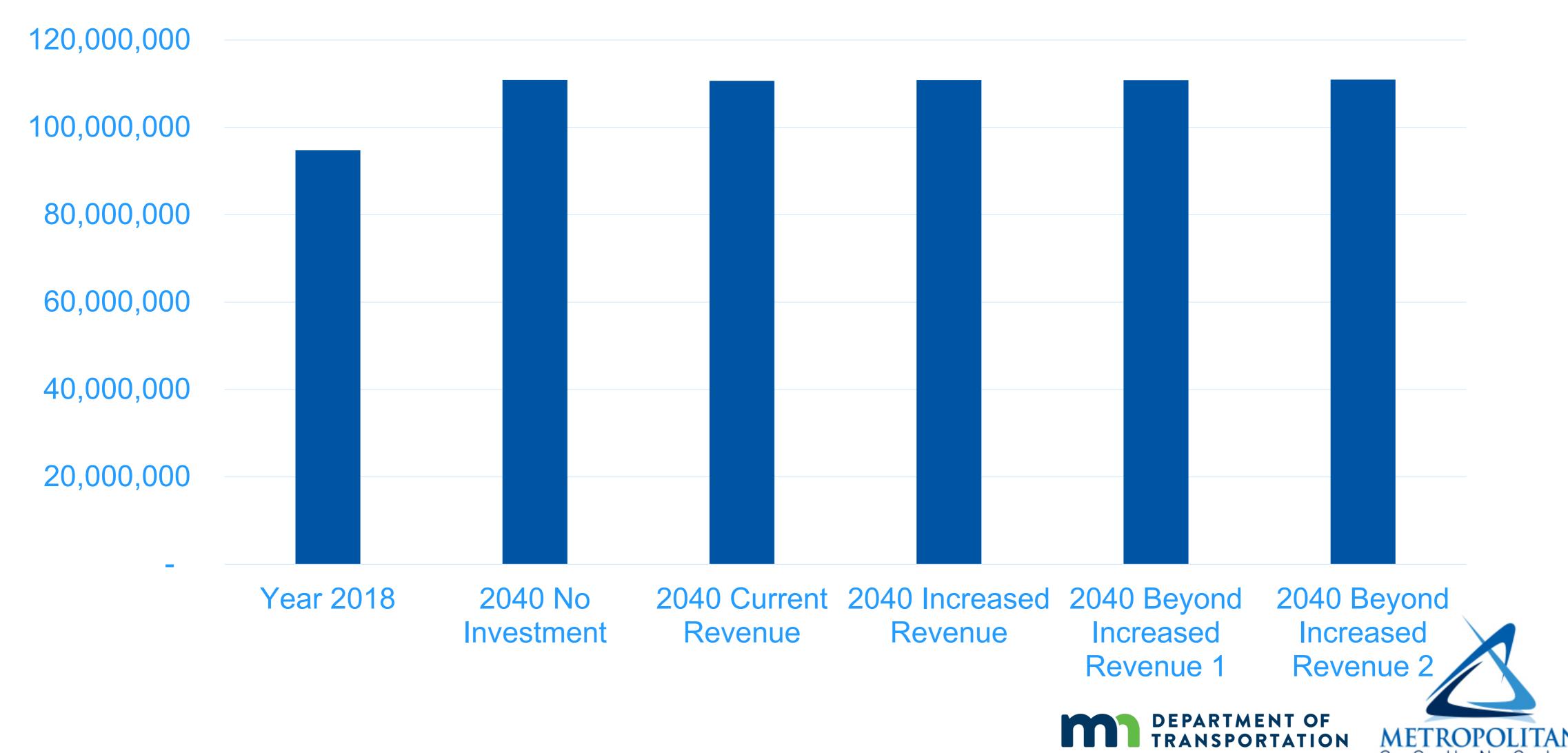
Modeled Results – Job Access

Number of Jobs Accessible to the Average Twin Cities Resident by Auto in 30 minutes (7-8am)





Modeled Results - Vehicle Miles Traveled

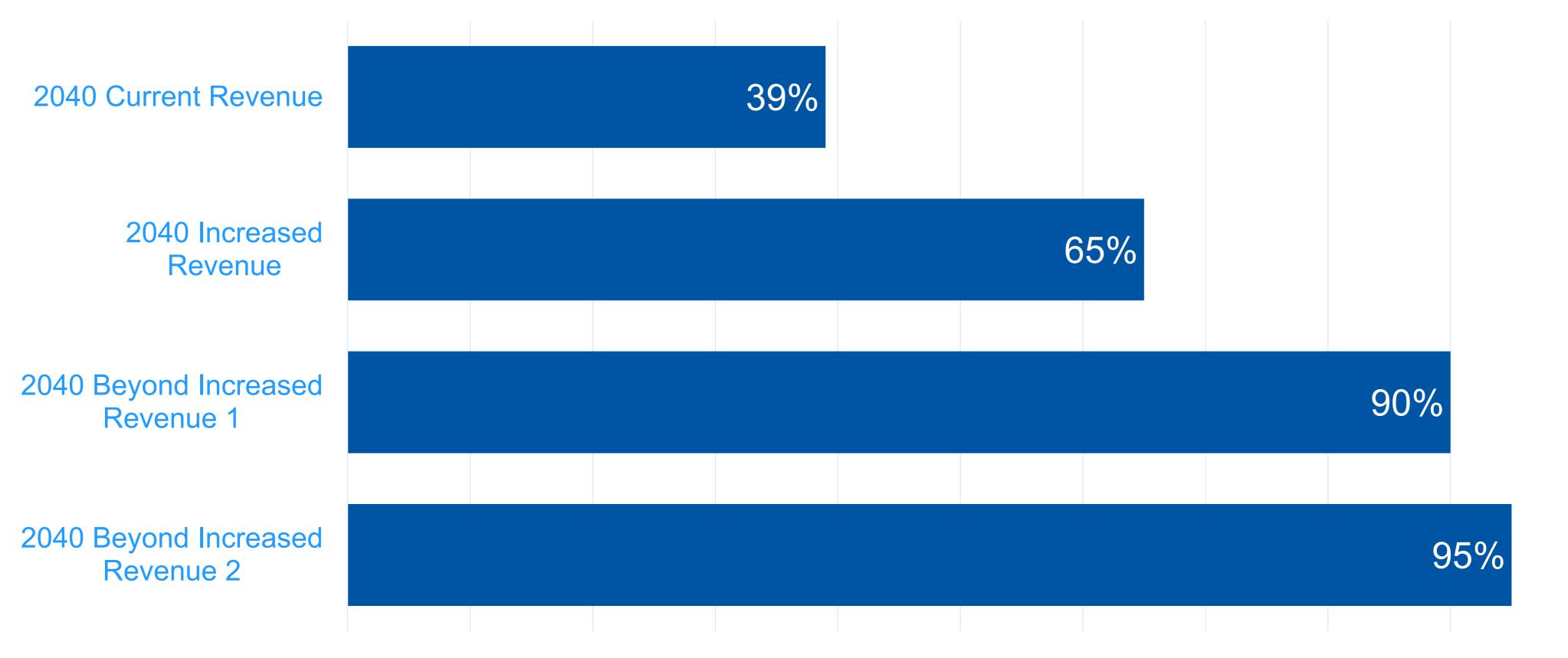


Vehicle Miles Traveled 2040 Modeling

- Follows methodology used in the 2040 Transportation Policy Plan (TPP).
- Population growth (+500,000 more people by 2040) is the primary driver of VMT.
- Accounts for some level of induced demand (e.g., an interchange is built and now a
 person can reach a new job two miles further away in the same amount of time as
 before the improvement).
- Uses 2040 regional land use allocations by city as approved by the Met Council and shown in approved, local comprehensive plans.
- Holds 2040 land use constant.
- Modeling uses EPA's MOVES model for assumptions for the rate of EV adoption and future fuel efficiency standards as it relates to emissions.



Freight Bottlenecks Improved



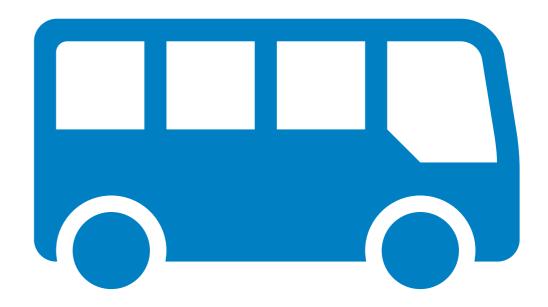




Equity analysis

- How does job access of equity populations change under each funding scenario, in absolute terms and in relation to the region as a whole?
 - The number of additional jobs accessible due to the highway mobility investment was similar across income, race, and ethnic groups.
- What is the impact of each funding scenario on transit delay?
 - Transit delay decreased as highway mobility investment increased.









Telecommute Sensitivity Analysis

- Illustrative examples developed to understand outcomes at different levels of telecommuting
- Identify mobility needs with 15%, 25%, and 35% telecommuting
 - Pre-COVID, 5% of workers telecommuted at least one time per month.
 - Peak of COVID, 35% of workers telecommuted at least one time per month
- Increasing telework participation reduces the need for capital investment to meet the performance target





Twin Cities Highway Mobility Target Recommendation





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Twin Cities Highway Mobility Performance Levels

Zero Revenue (PLO)

• Current Revenue (Pars 1-10 (2022-2) 27) SOM SOM

Increased Revenue (PL2)

Beyond increase of the provided in the provide

Beyond Increased Revenue 2 (PL4)

System Investment

What strategies would

MnDOT use to manage

Strategies

Performance Objectives: Manage delay by providing reliable altern Overarching Goal: Optimize the capacity of the existing system and provide reliable travel alternatives to nove people and freight as effectively and efficiently as possible Performance Level 0 Performance Level 1 Performance Level 2 Greater cost, lower risk Lower cost, higher risk Lowest cost, greatest risk Does not correspond with an approach Approximately corresponds with Approach A, C current investment, Approach B \$1,204 M \$126 M

and longer lasting congestion for

Reduced reliability and efficiency

Inability to attract/retain people

Decreased system resiliency for all

Reduced ability for all users to

Invest in currently planned and

programmed mobility projects

reach desired destinations

people driving

for transit services

Twin Cities Mobili \$0 M/yr

identified in 2013 MnSHIP

 Less predictable travel times and longer Less predictable travel times and longer lasting congestion for Inability to attract/retain people and Reduced reliability and efficiency

- for transit services
- Inability to attract/retain people
- Decreased system resiliency for all
- Reduced ability for all users to reach desired destinations
- Focus on investments that provide reliable congestion-free options for commuters in 1 corridor
- Focus on low cost spot mobility projects that provide safety and reduced delays

 Reduced reliability services Decreased system resiliency for all users Inability to attract Reduced ability for all users to reach desired Reduced ability for a Focus on investm

 Focus on investments that provide reliable congestion-free options for commuters in 4

Current level of investment through 2021: \$44 M

 Focus on multiple spot mobility projects that provide safety and delay benefits

· Focus on lower cost strategic mobility improvements

\$59.7 M/yr

\$84.6 M/yr

per year through 2037

3-4 MnPASS investments

10-12 spot mobility improvements

projects costing \$ 20-30 million

5-7 major capacity projects focused on

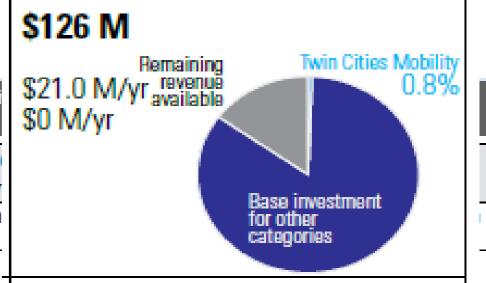
lasting congestion for people driving

Reduced reliability and efficiency for transit

 5 miles or 1 corridor of ATM investments per year, assuming an increase in RTMC operating Performance Level 1

Lower cost, higher risk

Approximately corresponds with current investment, Approach B



Current level of investment as identified in 2013 MnSHIP

- 1 MnPASS investment
- 6 spot mobility improvements
- No major capacity projects
- No ATM investments

High

Performance Lev

Greater cost, lowe

Does not correspor

\$2,408 M

\$119.4 M/yr

\$169.2 M/yr

Current level of inv

per year through 20

6+ MnPASS inves

20-24 spot mobilit

5-7 major capacit

projects costing \$:

10 miles or 1-2 con

per year, assuming operating budget

Less predictable

lasting congestion

congestion-free or

Focus multiple spot

Focus on low and

improvements

provide safety and d

corridors

Decreased system

 Less predictable travel times and longer lasting congestion for people driving

Medium

- Reduced reliability and efficiency for transit services
- Inability to attract/retain people and businesses
- Decreased system resiliency for all

 Reduced ability for all users to reach desired destinations

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Performance Level Information

* Relative to 2040 TPP
Current Revenue Scenario

Objective	Implement planned investment	Extend investment at existing levels	Manage decline in regional mobility	Sustain regional Mobility	Improve regional mobility
20-year investment	\$0-\$375M	\$1 - \$2 Billion	\$2 – \$3 billion	\$3 – \$5 billion	\$4 – \$6 billion
Delay per capita	56 hours per person/per year	52 hours per person/per year	48 hours per person/per year	44 hours per person/per year	40 hours per person/per year
Travel time savings*	- 4 hours (5%) per person/per year	N/A	4 hours (5%) per person/per year	8 hours (15%) per person/per year	12 hours (25%) per person/per year
20-year benefit from travel time savings*	- \$2 billion	N/A	\$2 billion	\$5 billion	\$8 billion
Job access benefits*	- 60,000 jobs accessible by auto within 30 minutes (AM peak)	N/A	+ 40,000 jobs accessible by auto within 30 minutes (AM peak)	+ 80,000 jobs accessible by auto within 30 minutes (AM peak)	+120,000 jobs accessible by auto within 30 minutes (AM peak)
GHG emissions*	Slight decrease (0 – 2.0%)	N/A	Slight increase (0 – 2.0%)	Slight increase (0 – 2.0%)	Slight increase (0 – 2.0%)
Risk of not reaching target	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low





Next steps



Next Steps

- Use mobility performance data and outcomes in MnSHIP
- Congestion Management Process Handbook (ongoing)
- Electric Vehicle Planning Study (ongoing)
- Travel Demand Management Study (fall 2021 start)
- Regional Transportation and Climate Change Measures (2022 start)
- Equity Study (fall 2021 start)
- Principal Arterial Intersection Conversion Study Update (late 2021 start)
- TPP Goals, including a review of the Regional Approach to Congestion (late 2022 start)



More information

- Project website: <u>metrocouncil.org/mobility</u>
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