

SIPRAC Meeting September 11, 2014

TransformCT is not a conventional plan

- Visionary
- Quantitative
- Action oriented
- Investment driven
- Measurable Objectives
- Long-Range Vision
- Sustainable





Strategic Planning and Decision Making in State Departments of Transportation

hesis of Highway Practice

TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH BOARD

Strategic planning- "disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization is, what it does, and why it does it."

-Bryson 1996.

Support Other State Initiatives



Economic growth

Sustainable development

Affordable housing

Energy conservation

Preserve & enhance CT's > Environment > Quality of life



- Visioning
- Public Engagement
- Baseline Revenue Forecast
- System Needs Analysis
- Scenario Development/Economic Modeling
- Strategic Management
- Identify Strategies for Implementation

We are here



Develop Policies for Implementation

Long Range Multi-Modal Vision 50 year plan

- Rail
- Highway
- Ports
- Transit
- Bike/Ped
- Aviation
- Freight





Why 50 Years?



Vision: An Iterative Process

- Extensive Public Engagement
 - Full sweep of Connecticut
 - Outreach online, in person, & non-traditional methods too.
- Identify Needs
- Build a Vision
 - Backbone & Framework of the Plan





- • • 100%

2010 Decennial Census Population by County of Residence



In Person Outreach Density Map



Online Interactions www.TransformCT.org



Household Survey # of Respondents by County of Residence



Federal Funding Concerns

Concerns about the U.S. Highway Trust Fund

Federal gas tax is not indexed to inflation

Since 1993...

- Federal gas tax remains 18.4 cents / gal.
- Fuel efficiency standards have risen significantly, meaning diminishing tax revenue
- Federal Highway Trust Fund lost 33% in purchasing power

\$53.3 billion needed from U.S. general fund since 2008 for federal transportation needs

Source-Basso, 2012, Transportation Research Board, 282nd session.

Scenario Planning

Scenario Planning

Change in Business Practice

- Asset Management
- Performance Management
- Strategic Management
- Transparency
- Credibility
- Customer Service

Freight Planning

Statewide Freight Plan

- Support Economy through the efficient movement of goods
- Create an Action Plan per Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21)
- Establish a State Freight Advisory Committee
- Establish System Performance
- Extensive Engagement with the Private Sector
 - ie. Distributors, shippers, and operators
 - Key to successful Action Plan

Freight Planning

Congestion Relief

I-84, Hartford Metropolitan Area I-95, NY to New Haven

How can we relieve congestion

What is electronic tolling?

vastly different from the old manned toll booths used in the past

Tolling in CT circa 1980

Toll booths created traffic problems

- Congestion
- Accidents
- Air quality problems

New Electronic Methods do not create traffic problems

Electronic sensors mounted overhead on special gantries

- EZ Pass readers
- Cameras for video tolling
 - for drivers without EZ Pass
- no booths
- no stopping
- no need to slow down
 - no traffic delays
 - no safety problems

Congestion Pricing is a congestion relief method that works by managing demand during peak traffic periods

Congestion pricing uses **higher toll rates** during peak periods to encourage drivers to:

- shift to *less congested times*
- shift to *less congested routes*
- shift to transit
- shift to *other lanes*
 - key factor for **express toll lanes**

Congestion pricing can provide *sustainable relief* by managing peak use even as demand grows demand

Shift to other lanes:

'Express Toll' or 'Managed' Lanes: form of congestion pricing

Most popular tolling method for new projects

Gives drivers a *choice*

- pay a toll & bypass congestion
- most drivers value having a choice
 - across all income levels

Congestion relief

• *proven & effective* tool for congestion management

I-95 Corridor: New York/New Haven

Travel speed data illustrates extent & duration of the problem

Morning congestion is severe & focused in Bridgeport – Stamford section

Southbound A.M. Bridgeport – Stamford Area

Travel speed data illustrates extent & duration of the problem

Morning congestion can last over 4 hours

6:00 7:00 2:00 **Duration = 4+ hours** 6:30 - 10:30 am 8:00 8:00 West Haven 9:00 9:00 New Haven Bridgeport Б Westport Stratford Norwalk Fairfield Orange Milford 10:00 Stamfo Greenv Darien 11:00 50 40 35 30 25 20

70

65

60

55

Southbound A.M. Bridgeport – Stamford area

Speed (mph)

45

Travel speed data illustrates extent & duration of the problem

Transit plays a vital role in corridor & *must be part of the solution*

What can be done to enhance its role?

Rail service

- How will I-95 tolls affect rail ridership?
- How to address parking problems?
- How to serve growing # of 'intrastate' trips?

Bus service

• What bus service improvements are needed?

New opportunities: express toll lanes

I-84 is part of regional network

I-84 Viaduct: 3/4-mile long, 50 years old, heavily congested

Connecticut's busiest freeway

175,000 = daily traffic volume (higher than I-95)

6-7 mile traffic jams

- Most congested of Hartford freeways (nearly 50% of region's congestion)
- Less congestion than I-95, but still a problem

Shift to transit

Transit options will be improved with opening of CT**fastrak** in 2015

€ 1026

CLIMATE CHANGE & EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS How CT DOT Is Adapting

Preservation Task Force 2013-07-24

HOW EXTREME WEATHER EVENTS AFFECT DOT

Impacts differ by type of storm & environmental setting:

COASTAL STORMS

Route 113 Tropical Storm Irene Water backs up over road road closure but minimal damage • Sea level is rising & flood zones expanding

- o Many state facilities are *outside* flood zone
- Some facilities <u>within</u> coastal flood zone are elevated 'above' flood level

• Rail facilities are concentrated along coast

o special reason for concern

Types of Problems:

- Beach erosion
- Tidal & backwater flooding
 - Facility closure, but minimal damage
 - Some assets can be moved for storm: rail cars, buses, highway maintenance trucks
- Wind damage ????

INLAND STORMS

- Inland problems <u>more extensive</u> due to larger geography
- Inland events can be <u>more damaging</u> to transportation infrastructure
 - o Increasing frequency
 - Increasing intensity of storms
 - Larger rainfall amounts
 - Higher flood levels in streams & rivers

Types of Problems:

- Bridge damage
- Culverts washed out
- Roadways washed out
- Wind damage

Frequency & Budget Impacts of Extreme Events

Number of Emergency Declaration Projects Initiated by Year

- Increasing frequency trend
- Increasing Fiscal Impact on Department Budget

How DOT IS ADAPTING

Variety of Strategies & Responses required:

- **Preparation for approaching storms**
- Storm response
- Longer term strategies & adaptations

Thank you

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