



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA
Office of the
SECRETARY of TRANSPORTATION

Interstate 95 Corridor Improvement Plan

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December 10, 2019



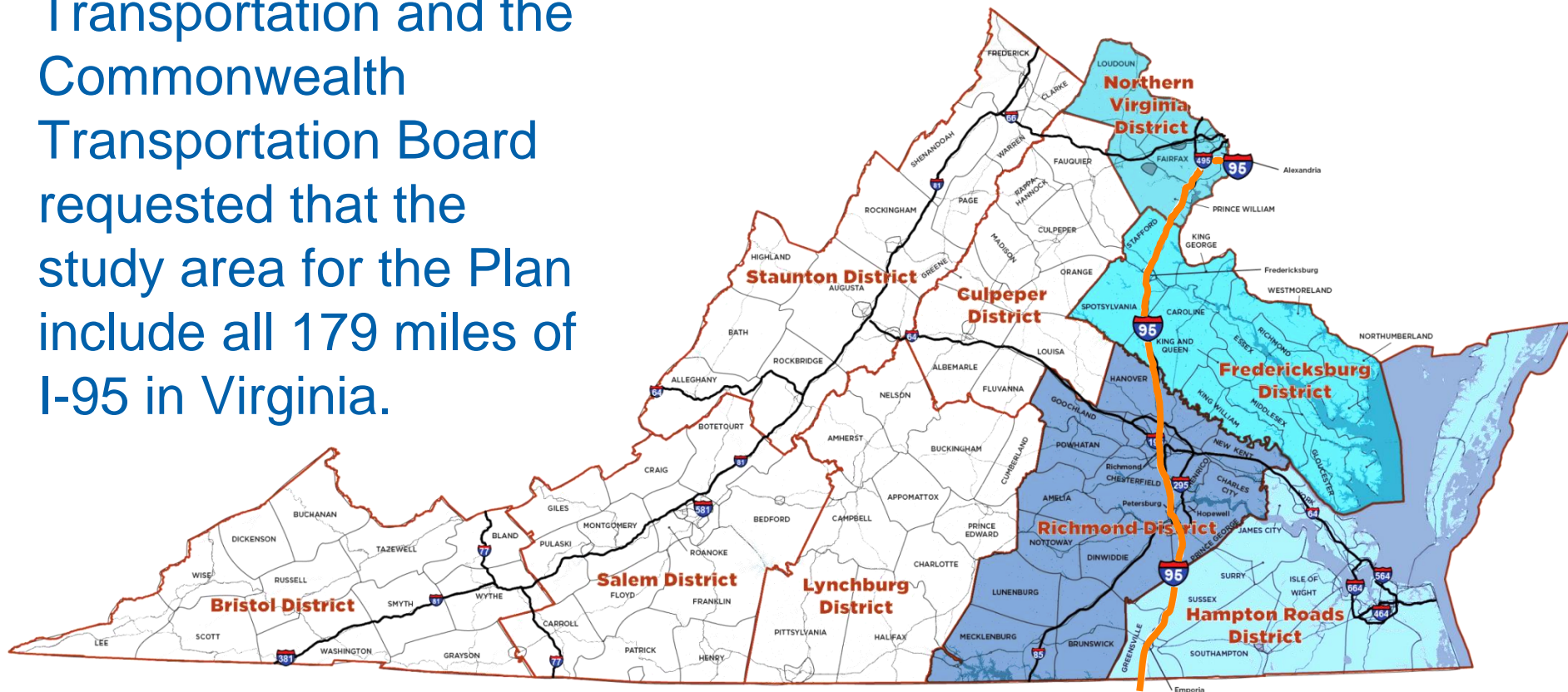
I-95 Corridor Improvement Plan- Progress to Date

- Problem identification
- Identification of potential solutions for each problem area and operations plan
- Prioritization of operations strategies

Study Area

I-95, Route 1, and Route 301 Corridors

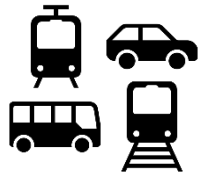
The Secretary of Transportation and the Commonwealth Transportation Board requested that the study area for the Plan include all 179 miles of I-95 in Virginia.



Corridor Significance



Critical North-South Corridor



Multimodal Corridor

- Highway
- Vanpool
- Commuter/Express Bus
- Metrorail
- Carpooling
- Park and Ride Lots
- VRE
- Slugging
- Amtrak



9.0 Million

Trucks Per Year



> 3,700 Incidents Per Year

(With Average Clearance Times Almost 2 Hours)



~ 21,000

Crashes Over 4 Years



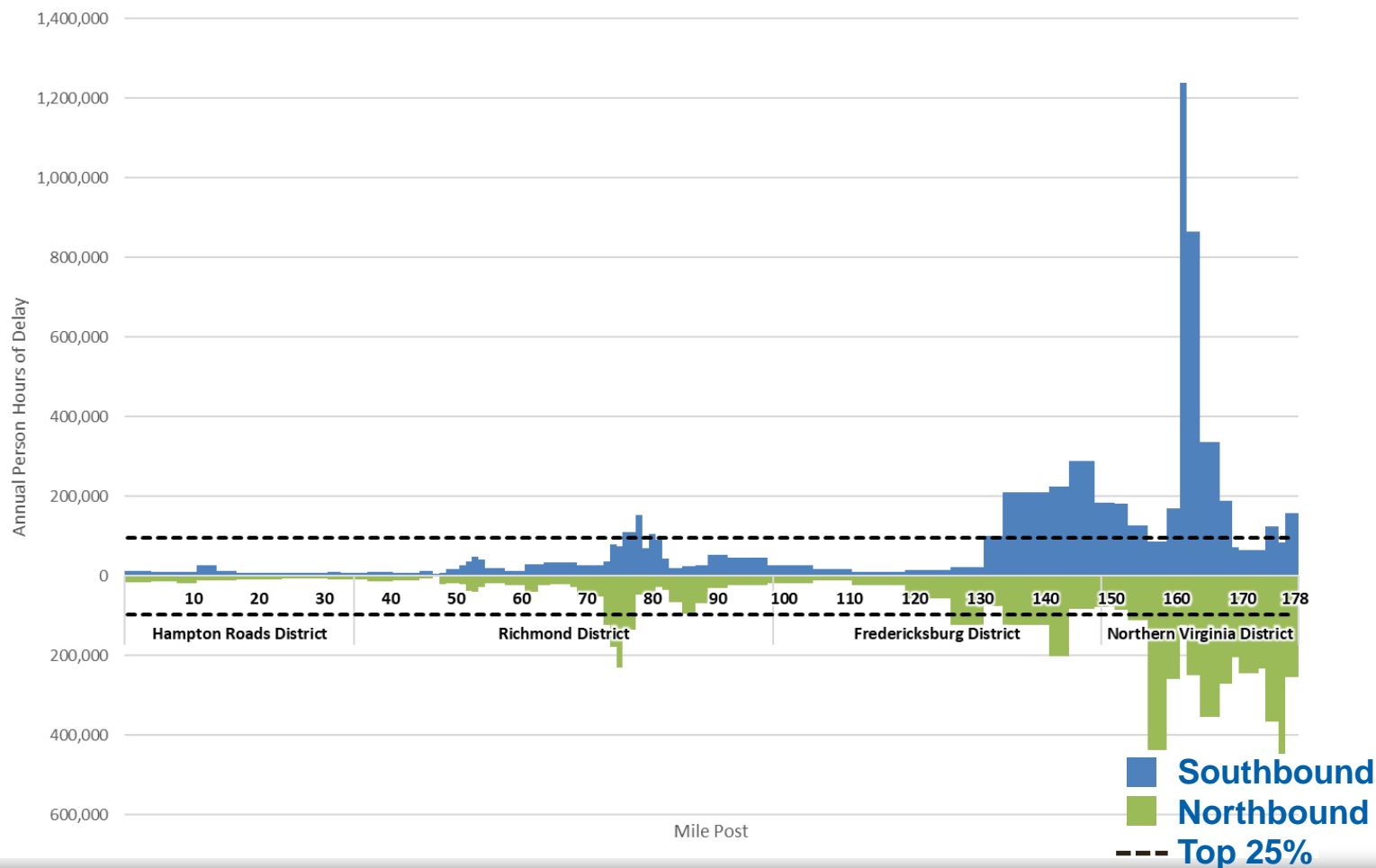
\$195 Billion

in Goods Per Year

Focus Area: Occoquan

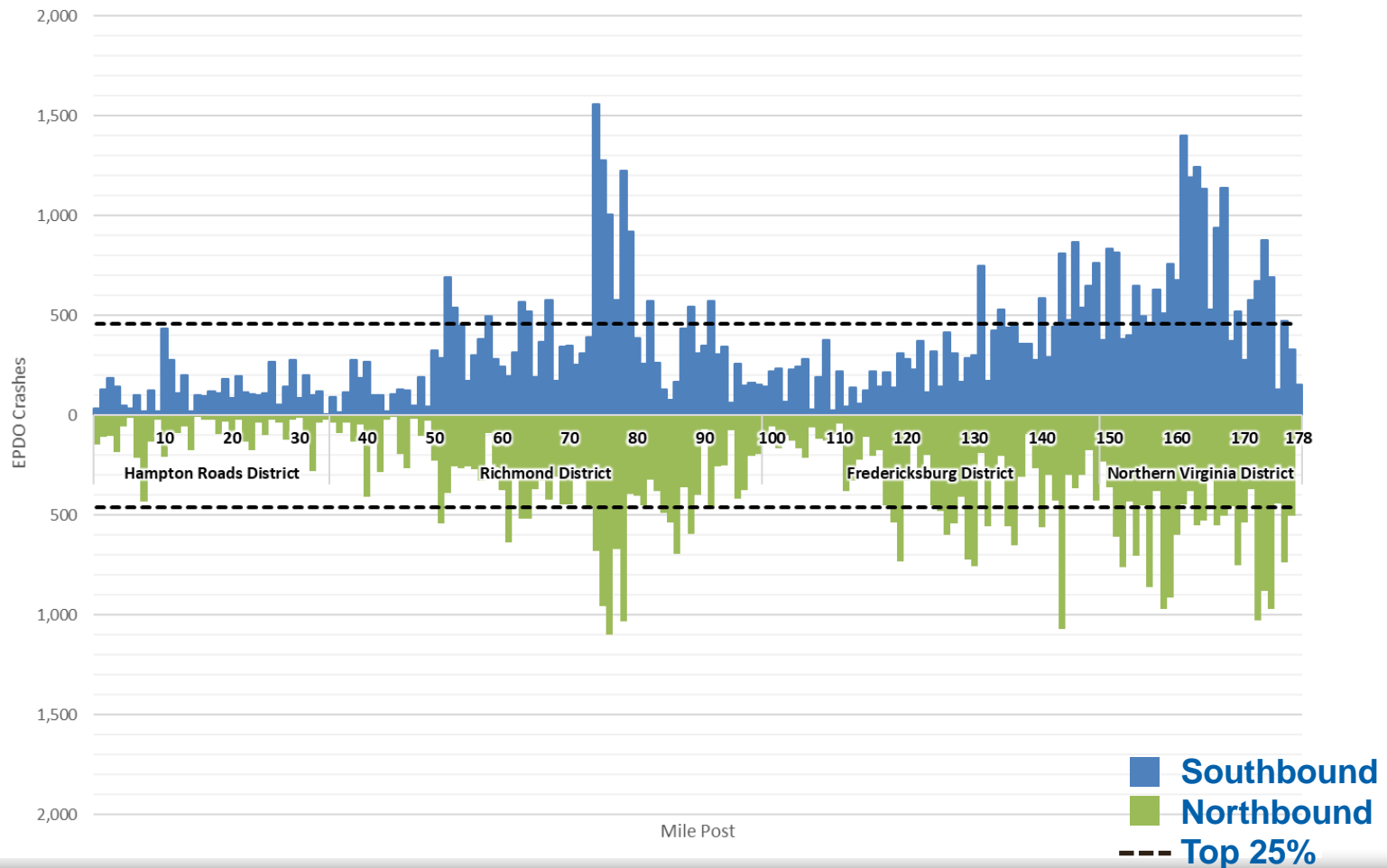
2018 Annual Delay Summary

One-Mile Segments

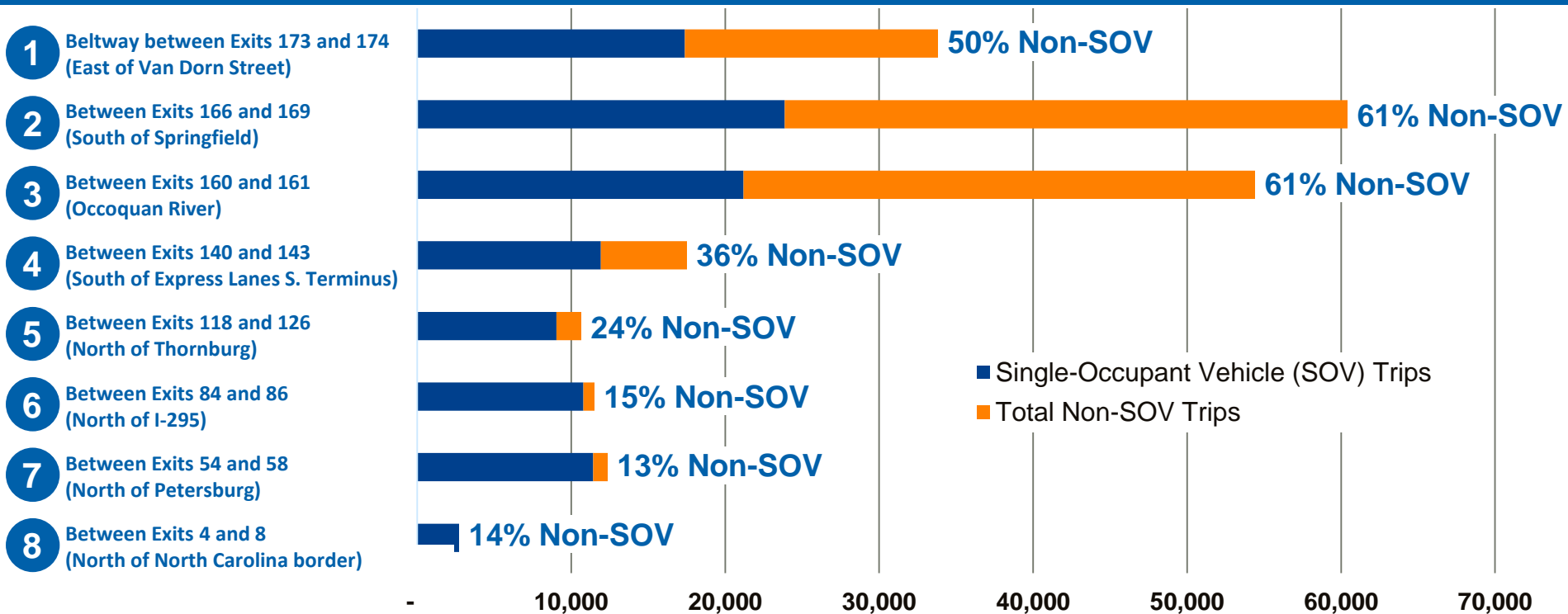


Crash Frequency and Severity Summary

One-Mile Segments



Persons Moved on Northbound I-95 in AM Existing

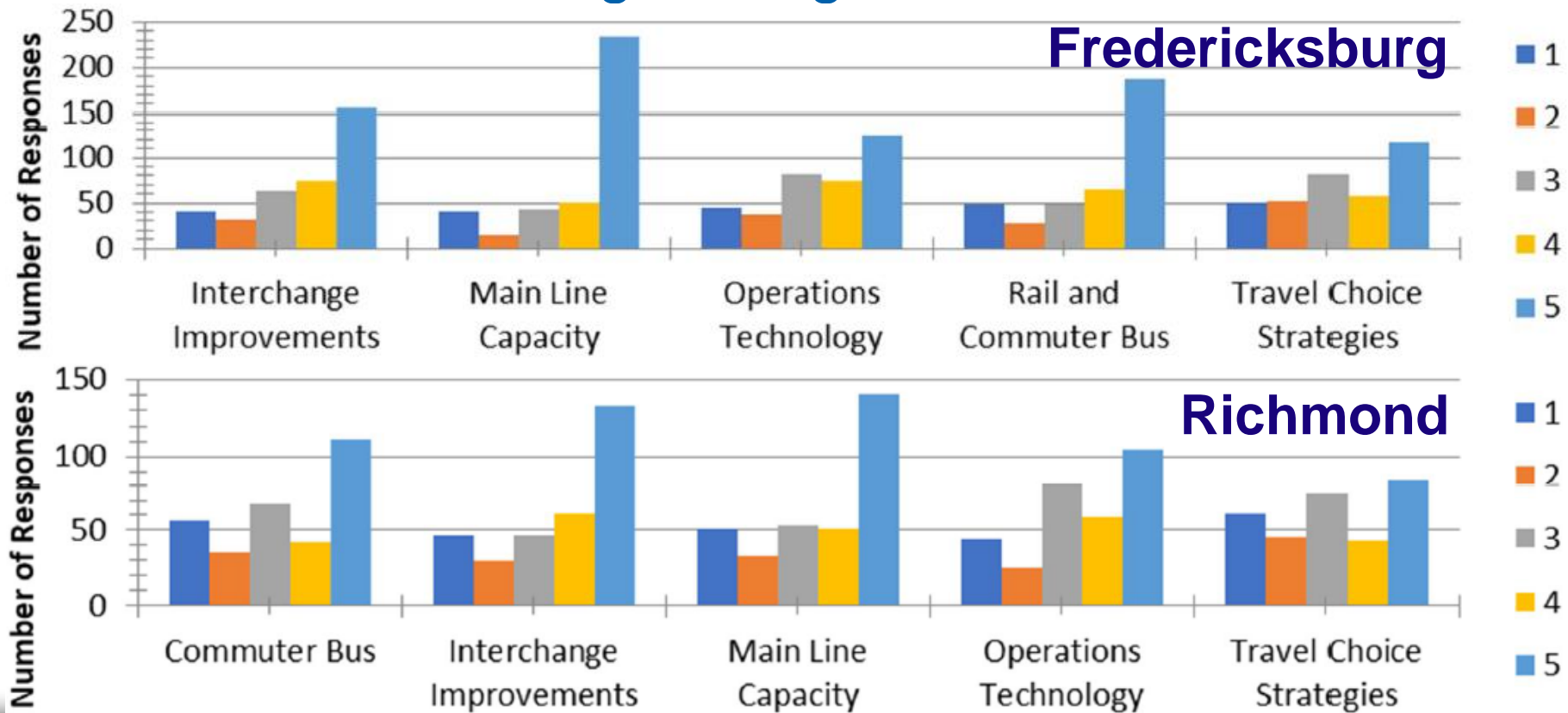


Total
Persons
Moved



October Meetings Public Feedback and Survey Results: Strategy Rating

Participants were asked to rate strategies on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 being the highest



Suite of Improvements

Focus Areas

OPERATIONS ON I-95

PARALLEL FACILITIES (Routes 1 and 301)

MULTIMODAL (rail, bus, carpool, park and ride)

CAPITAL PROJECTS ON I-95



Data-driven approach incorporating performance measures

GOALS

To provide faster, safer, and more reliable travel along the I-95 corridor

Corridor-wide Improvements Planning Level Cost Estimates

Estimated FY20 Capital Cost Ranges

- Freeway operations upgrades: \$48 - \$53 M
- Arterial operations upgrades: \$12 - \$15 M
- Multimodal improvements: \$215 - \$260 M
- Highway capital improvements: \$1.3 - 1.8 B

TOTAL: \$1.6 - \$2.1 B

Potential Capital Improvements

- **54 projects (highway, rail, bus, park & ride) with estimated cost between \$1.5 - \$2.1B**
- **35 locations requiring additional study**
- **Challenge: Needs far exceed available annual revenues**



Potential Sources of Revenue

Dedicated Interstate Funding Estimates

By FY2022 -

- **~\$40M per year:** I-95 south of Northern Virginia District (CTB)
- **~\$20M per year:** all Northern Virginia District interstates and supporting facilities (NVTA)
- **~\$44M per year:** At the discretion of CTB for any interstate

Potential Sources of Revenue

Other Sources

- **SMART SCALE**
- **Regional funding – NVTA**
- **Regional Surface Transportation Block Grant Program (Northern Virginia, Fredericksburg, Richmond and Tri-Cities MPO regions)**
- **Innovative Transportation Technology Fund**
- **I-395 Commuter Choice**
- **Rail and transit funding programs**

Recommendations

- **Operational improvements offer highest ROI and fastest implementation**
- **\$60-\$68 M cost will require first 3 years of available funding**
- **Proceed with allocation of funding for operational and parallel facilities upgrades**
- **Conduct further study on items identified**
 - Bi-directional HOT Lanes, Woodrow Wilson Bridge HOT Lanes, multiple interchange improvements

Recommendations

- **Complete evaluation of I-64 corridor**
- **Identify operational improvements for other Interstate corridors**
- **Establish CTB policy on allocation of dedicated interstate revenues**
- **Evaluate all potential projects to determine best allocation of dedicated and discretionary Interstate funds**

Recommended Operational and Parallel Facilities Improvements

Recommended operational improvements

- Tied to top 25% locations for incident-related delay on I-95 mainline
- Incorporate both freeway and parallel arterial improvements

Over \$200M of operations and parallel facilities improvements initially identified

- Prioritized to reflect countermeasures with greatest return on investment
- Will be prioritized on a segment level by district

Total recommended freeway and arterial operations investments: \$60 - \$68 M

Partial List of Operational Improvements

CCTV Cameras

Detect incidents and provide situational awareness of incidents

Changeable Message Signs

Informs drivers of conditions ahead

Safety Service Patrols

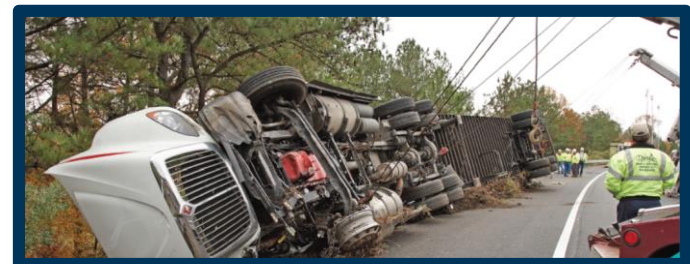
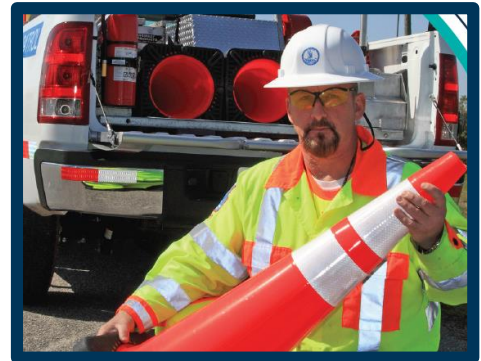
Provide incident scene support and help stranded motorists

Towing Programs

Contract towing services that are activated as incidents are detected

Variable Speed Limits

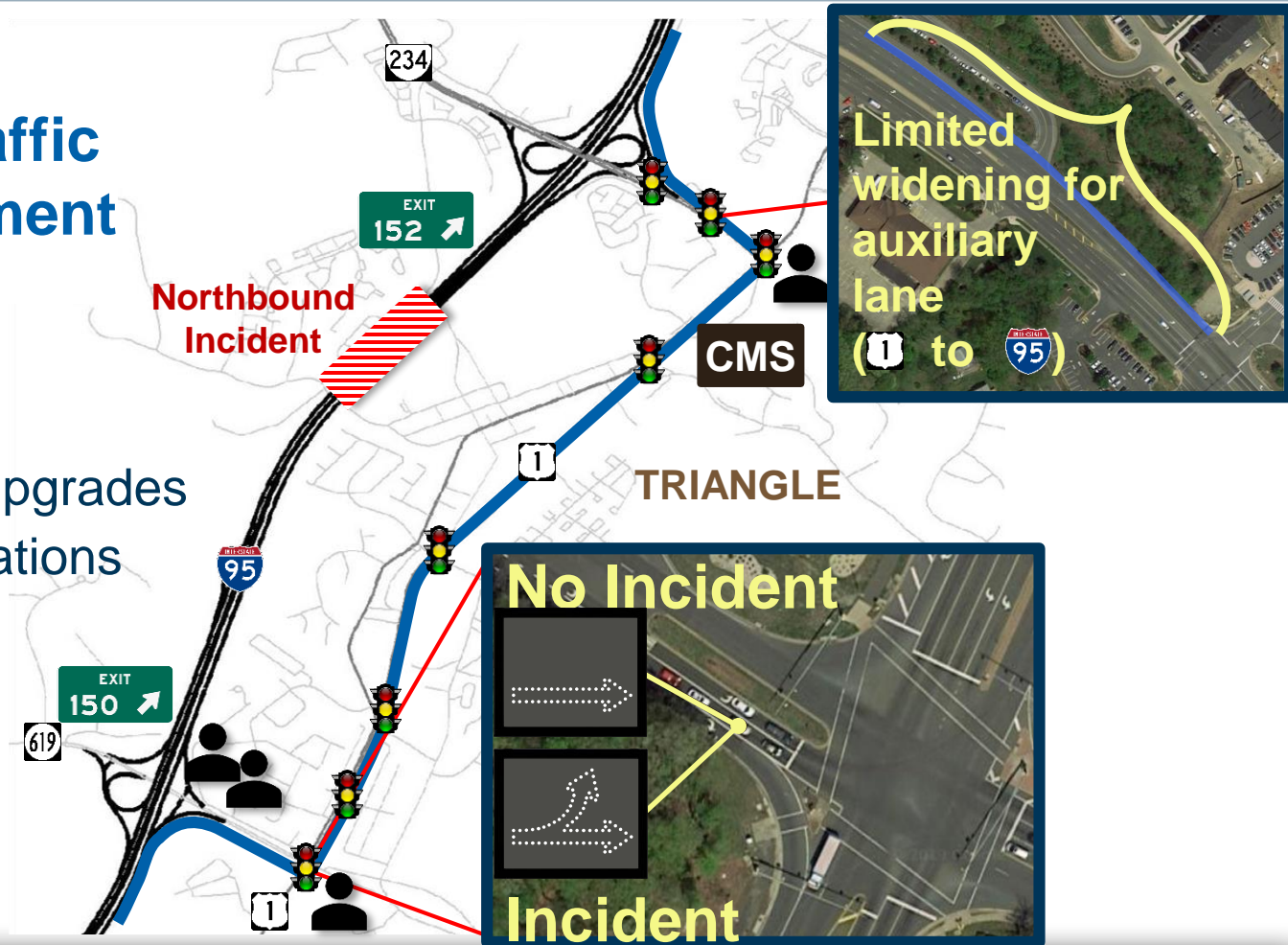
Adjustable speed limits that change to reduce traffic congestion



Parallel Facilities Improvements

Improvements considered for traffic incident management

- Message signs
- Traffic control personnel
- Communications upgrades
- Traffic signal operations
- Intersection improvements
- Sign improvements



Operational Improvements

Potential Benefits

Towing Program

Incident clearance times reduced by up to 27 minutes per incident

Safety Service Patrols

Incident duration reduced by 17% when SSP is on-site

Variable Speed Limits

Reduce crashes by 8% and increase vehicle throughput by 5%

Ramp Metering

22% reduction in travel times on I-95

Recommended Operational and Parallel Facilities Improvements

Example ROI Analysis

Safety Service Patrols (SSP)

- **Safety**
 - Average percent reduction of secondary crashes is 40%
 - 20% of crashes are secondary crashes
- **Mobility**
 - SSP reduces incident duration by 17%



Recommended Operational and Parallel Facilities Improvements

Safety Service Patrol ROI Metrics

• Mobility

- Incident delay
- % reduction in incident delay
- Travel time savings

• Safety

- PDO crashes
- Injury crashes
- Fatality crashes

• Energy & Environment

- Travel time savings
- Fuel consumption
- Fuel costs
- Emissions benefits

| Safety Service Patrol Expansion | | | |
|--|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mobility | number of 2018 incidents on SSP expansion corridors = | 6,501 | incidents |
| | average ADT on SSP expansion corridors = | 70,000 | veh / day |
| | average incident reduction due to SSP (21) = | 17% | percent incident duration reduction |
| | average 2018 incident duration* = | 32 | minutes |
| | projected average incident duration reduction due to SSP = | 5.4 | minutes |
| | average vehicles benefited during incident duration reduction = | 264 | veh per incident |
| | average number of vehicles benefited per year = | 1,719,153 | veh / year |
| | travel time savings due to reduced incident duration = | 427 | veh hours / day |
| | percent distribution of personal/business vehicles = | 90% | |
| | percent distribution of freight vehicles = | 10% | |
| | average vehicle occupancy (13) = | 3.92 | persons / vehicle |
| | passenger hourly value of delay time (13) = | \$ 17.81 | / person / hour |
| | commercial hourly value of delay time (13) = | \$ 53.69 | / person / hour |
| | average annual benefit of personal/business travel = | \$ 4,172,393 | |
| | average annual benefit of freight travel = | \$ 836,666 | |
| Annual Mobility Benefit (passenger + commercial) = | \$ 5,009,259 | | |
| Safety | Total 2018 crashes on SSP expansion corridors = | 1,393 | crashes |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in fatality = | 0.7% | |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in injury = | 33.9% | |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in PDO/non-injury = | 76.7% | non-injury crashes |
| | average expected percentage of incidents that are secondary crashes (8) = | 20% | percent |
| | average reduction of secondary crashes due to reduced incident duration (8) = | 40% | percent |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in fatality along SSP expansion routes = | 1.0 | fatality crashes |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in injury along SSP expansion routes = | 93 | injury crashes |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in non-injury / PDO along SSP expansion routes = | 214 | non-injury/PDO crashes |
| | estimated reduced annual number of secondary fatality crashes due to SSP expansion = | 0.58 | fatality crashes |
| | estimated reduced annual average number of secondary injury crashes due to SSP expansion = | 56.0 | injury crashes |
| | estimated reduced annual average number of secondary PDO/non-injury crashes due to SSP expansion = | 128.2 | non-injury crashes |
| | Average cost of a fatal collision per person (9) = | \$ 4,009,800 | |
| | Average cost of an injury collision per person (9) = | \$ 124,525 | |
| | Average property damage only crash (9) = | \$ 7,400 | |
| Annual Safety Benefit = | \$ 10,254,122 | | |
| Energy and Environment | Emissions during idle time (14) = | | |
| | NOx = | 0.051 | gms/min |
| | VOC = | 0.045 | gms/min |
| | CO = | 1.383 | gms/min |
| | Average travel time savings per year = | 25,622 | min |
| | Annual emissions reduction - NOx = | 2 | kg |
| | Annual emissions reduction - VOC = | 1 | kg |
| | Annual emissions reduction - CO = | 30 | kg |
| | Total emissions re. (NOx + VOC + CO) = | 33 | kg |
| | veh-hours of travel time savings per year = | 6,494,580 | veh-hours / year |
| | average fuel consumption per minute of idle time (15)** = | 0.145 | gal / hr |
| | average fuel consumption reduction per year = | 1,039 | gallons |
| | average cost of fuel in Virginia (16) = | \$ 3.61 | / gallon |
| | Annual Energy Benefit = | \$ 3,700 | |
| | average CO2 emitted per gallon of gasoline burned (17) = | 0.03 | metric tons / gallon |
| average CO2 emission reduction due to Event Timing = | 9 | metric tons | |
| average cost per metric ton of CO2 (18) = | \$ 20.80 | / metric ton | |
| Annual Energy Benefit = | \$ 200 | | |

Recommended Operational and Parallel Facilities Improvements

Safety Service Patrol ROI

Capital Cost = **\$3.3-3.6 M**

O&M cost over 10 yrs. = **\$25 M**

Benefit over 10 yrs. = **\$80.1 M**

ROI = **3.1**

| Safety Service Patrol Expansion | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Mobility | number of 2018 incidents on SSP expansion corridors = | 6,501 | incidents |
| | average AADT on SSP expansion corridors = | 70,000 | vehicles/day |
| | average incident reduction due to SSP expansion = | (21) = 1.7% | percent incident reduction |
| | average 2018 incident duration = | 32 | minutes |
| | projected average incident duration reduction due to SSP expansion = | 5.4 | minutes |
| | average vehicles benefited during incident duration reduction = | 264 | vehicles per incident |
| | average number of vehicles benefited per year = | 1,719,353 | vehicles/year |
| | travel time savings due to reduced incident duration = | 427 | hours/day |
| | percent distribution of passenger vehicles = | 90% | percent |
| | percent distribution of freight trucks = | 10% | percent |
| | average miles occupied by vehicles = | 3,827 | miles/vehicle |
| | passenger hourly value of delay time = | (13) = \$ 17.81 | dollars/person/hour |
| | commercial hourly value of delay time = | (13) = \$ 53.69 | dollars/person/hour |
| | average annual benefit of passenger vehicles = | \$ 4,172,393 | dollars/year |
| | average annual benefit of freight trucks = | \$ 836,666 | dollars/year |
| Total Mobility Benefit (passenger + commercial) = | \$ 5,009,059 | dollars/year | |
| Safety | Total 2018 crashes on SSP expansion corridors = | 1,393 | crashes |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in fatality = | 0.7% | percent |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in injury = | 33.9% | percent |
| | average percent VA crashes resulting in PDO/fatalities = | 76.7% | percent |
| | average expected percentage of incidents that are secondary crashes = | 20% | percent |
| | average reduction of secondary crashes due to reduced incident duration = | (8) = 40% | percent |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in fatality along SSP expansion routes = | 1.0 | fatality crashes |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in injury along SSP expansion routes = | 93 | injury crashes |
| | estimated annual number of secondary crashes resulting in non-injury/PDO along SSP expansion routes = | 214 | injury/PDO crashes |
| | estimated reduced annual number of secondary fatality crashes due to SSP expansion = | 0.55 | fatality crashes |
| estimated reduced annual average number of secondary injury crashes due to SSP expansion = | 56.0 | injury crashes | |
| estimated reduced annual average number of secondary PDO/fatalities/injury crashes due to SSP expansion = | 128.2 | injury crashes | |
| Average cost of a fatal collision per person (B) = | \$ 4,009,800 | dollars | |
| Average cost of an injury collision per person (B) = | \$ 124,525 | dollars | |
| Average property damage only cost (B) = | \$ 7,400 | dollars | |
| Annual Safety Benefit = | \$ 10,254,122 | dollars/year | |
| Energy and Environment | Emissions during idle time (4) = | 0.055 | grams/min |
| | NOx = | 0.045 | grams/min |
| | CO = | 1.38 | grams/min |
| | Average travel time savings per year = | 25,622 | minutes/year |
| | Annual emissions reduction NOx = | 2 | grams |
| | Annual emissions reduction VOC = | 1 | grams |
| | Annual emissions reduction CO = | 30 | grams |
| | Total emissions reduction NOx + VOC + CO = | 33 | grams |
| | veh-hours of travel time savings per year = | 6,494,598 | veh-hours/year |
| | average fuel consumption per minute of idling = | 0.14 | gallons/hr |
| average fuel consumption reduction per year = | 1,039 | gallons/year | |
| average cost of fuel in VA = | \$ 3.61 | dollars/gallon | |
| Annual Energy Benefit = | \$ 2,700 | dollars/year | |
| average CO2 emitted per gallon of gasoline burned = | 0.01 | metric tons/gallon | |
| average CO2 emission reduction due to Event = | 9 | metric tons | |
| average cost per metric ton of CO2 = | \$ 20.80 | dollars/metric ton | |
| Annual Energy Benefit = | \$ 200 | dollars/year | |

Recommended Operational and Parallel Facilities Improvements – ROI Summary

| Proposed Operational Improvement | Estimated Implementation Cost (millions \$) | Estimated Annual O&M Cost (thousands \$) | Benefit [10 Years] (millions \$) | ROI [10 Years] |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|
| CCTV Cameras | \$14.7 - 16.2 | \$800 - 1.0 | \$134.6 | 4.7 |
| Changeable Message Signs | \$3.0 - 3.3 | \$80 - 90 | \$18.7 | 5.2 |
| Safety Service Patrols | \$3.3 - 3.6 | \$2.5 - 2.8 | \$88.3 | 3.1 |
| TRIP Towing Program | \$2.1 - 2.3 | \$1.7 - 1.9 | \$84.5 | 7.8 |
| Towing Program | \$1.1 - 1.3 | \$1.0 - 1.1 | \$141.4 | 12.9 |
| Variable Speed Limits | \$13.4 - 14.8 | \$2.9 - 3.2 | \$117.5 | 3.0 |
| Ramp Metering | \$5.4 - 5.9 | \$410 - 510 | \$71.8 | 8.0 |
| Geofenced Emergency Notifications | \$0.1 - 0.2 | \$100 - 130 | \$1.4 | 1.3 |
| Advanced Work Zone Technology | \$0.9 - 1.0 | \$450 - 570 | \$19.3 | 3.9 |
| Misc. Low-Cost Improvements | \$4.1 - 4.5 | \$450 - 570 | \$98.4 | 12.2 |
| Critical Arterial Signal Improvements | \$12.1 - 15.1 | \$330 - 420 | TBD | TBD |

Next Steps

- **Approve corridor-wide operations and arterial upgrades in January**
- **I-95 Report Executive Summary to CTB in January 2020**
- **Final Report to CTB and General Assembly in January 2020**
- **Prioritize remaining projects after completion of the I-64 corridor plan**