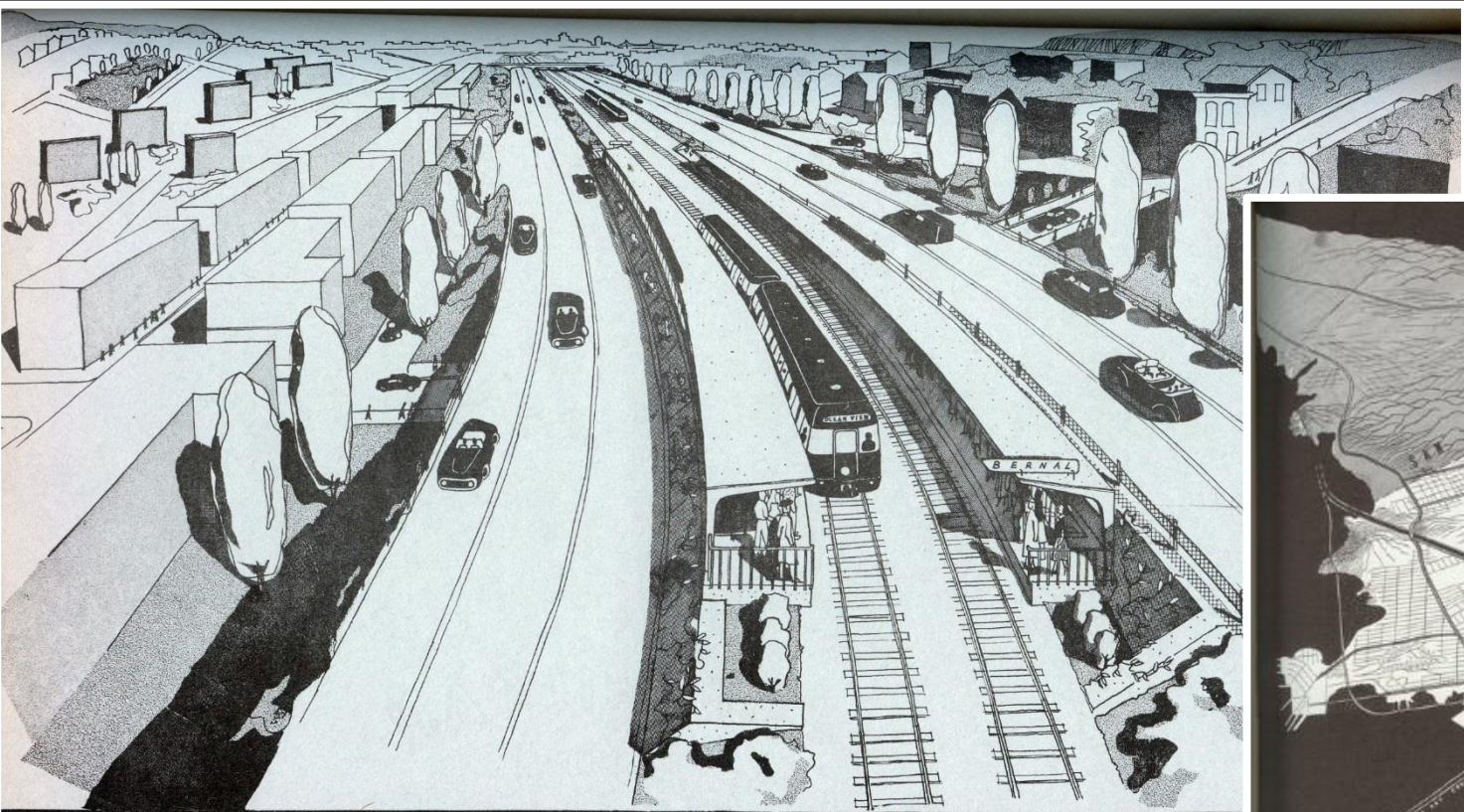


ENVISIONING BETTER STATE OF GOOD REPAIR PERFORMANCE MEASURES

David Vautin, Senior Transportation Planner – Metropolitan Transportation Commission
TRB Performance Conference – June 1, 2015 – Denver, Colorado

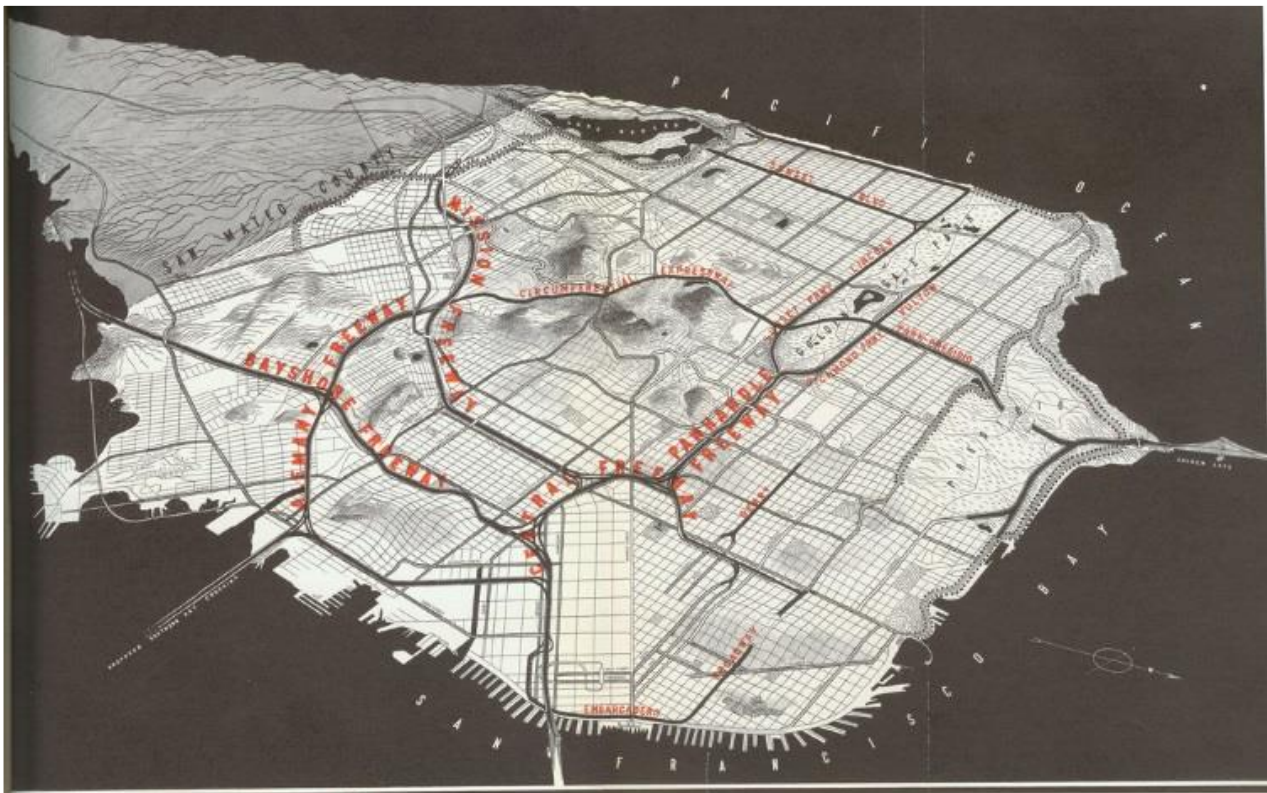


In mature metro areas, expansion has taken a back seat to preservation of our existing transportation systems.



DE LEUW, CATHY & CO. CONSULTING ENGINEERS
LADISLAS SEGOE CONSULTING CITY PLANNER
11 **14**
TRAFFICWAYS PLATE
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

MISSION FREEWAY
SHOWING RAPID TRANSIT STATION AT CROSSING UND



DE LEUW, CATHY & CO. CONSULTING ENGINEERS
LADISLAS SEGOE, CONSULTING CITY PLANNER
TRAFFICWAYS **11** PLATE **9**
SAN FRANCISCO DEPARTMENT OF CITY PLANNING

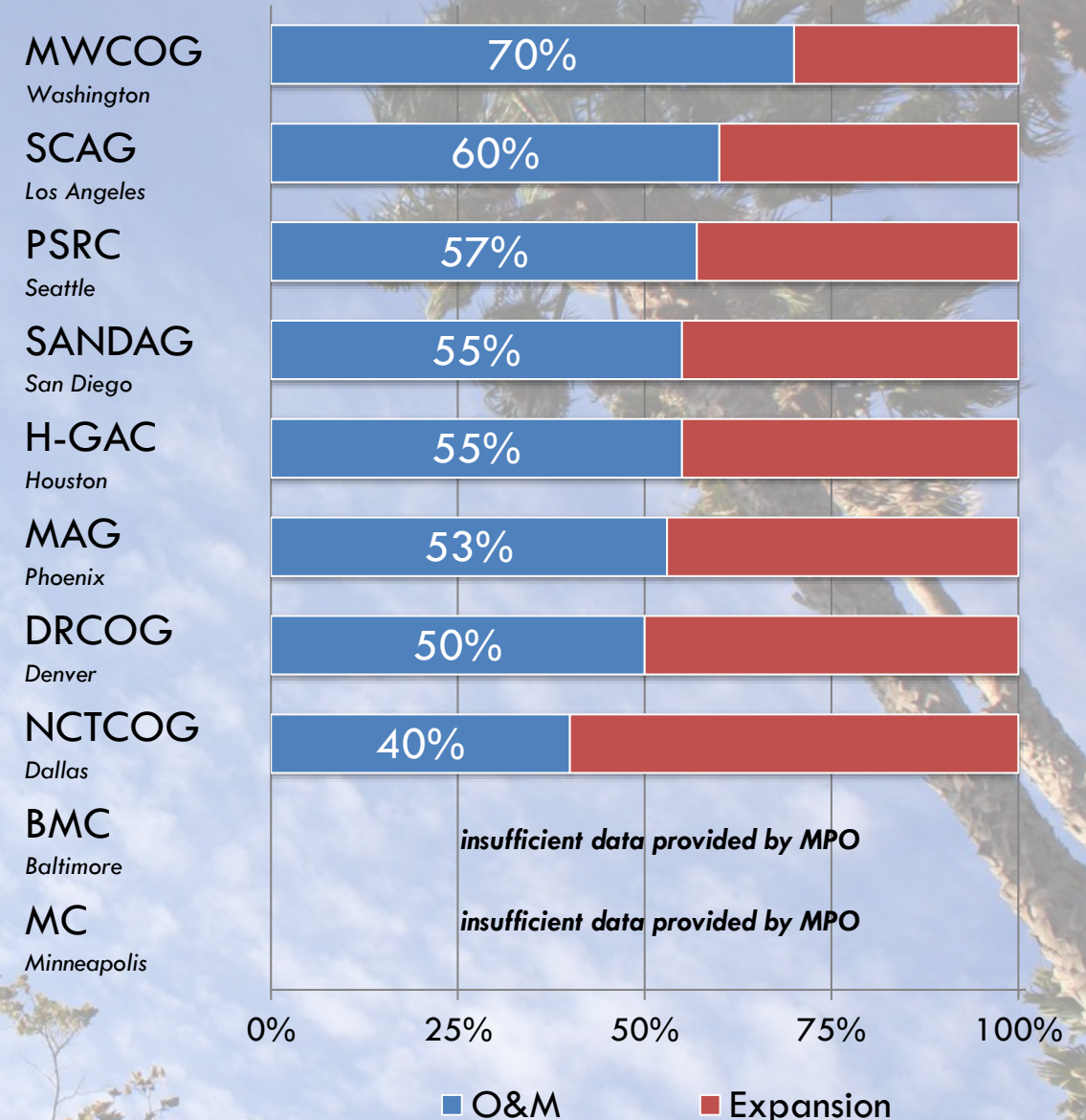
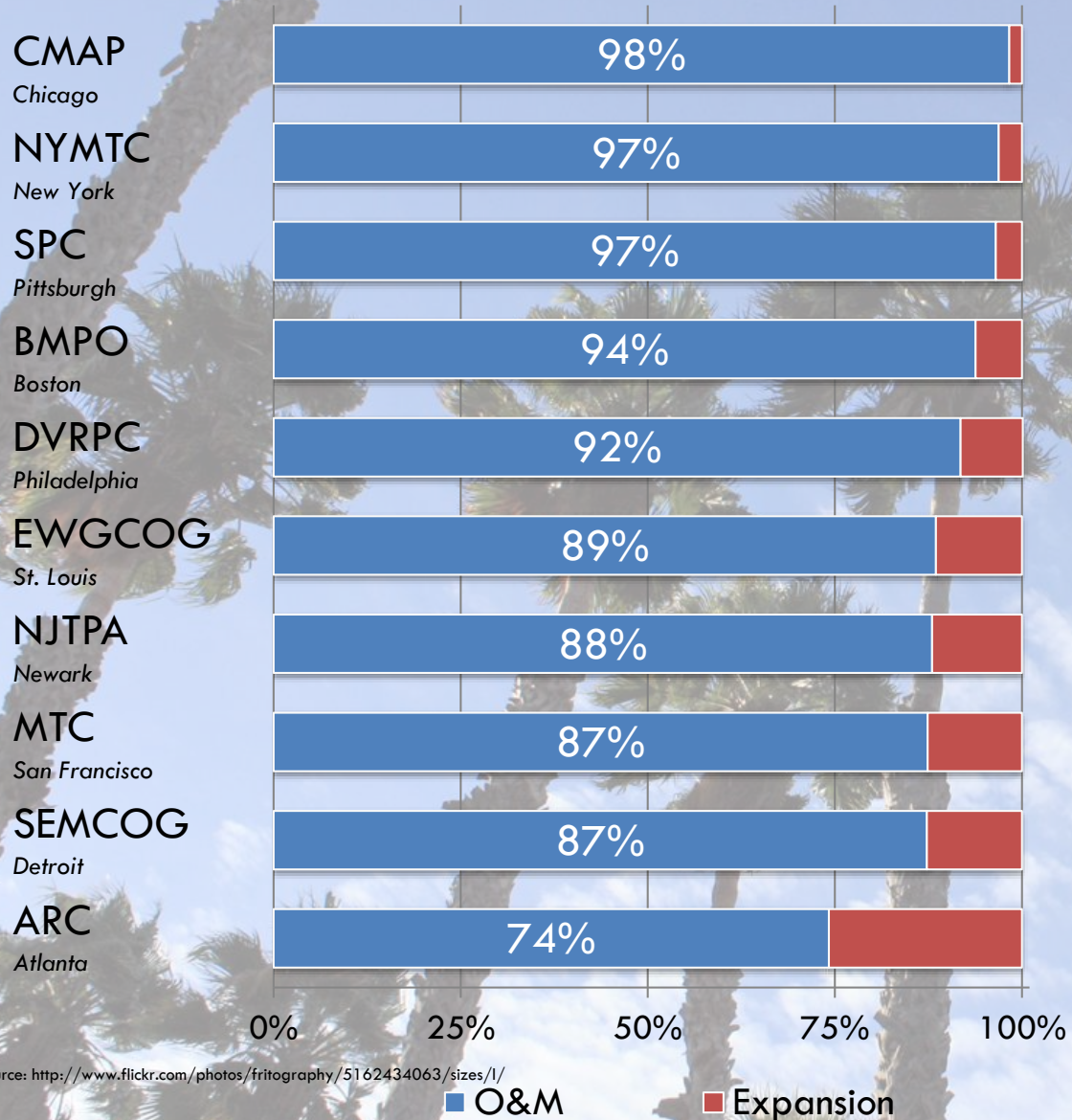
AIRVIEW OF CITY SHOWING TRAFFICWAYS
FREEWAYS = PARKWAYS 30000
MAJOR THOROUGHFARE =
SECONDARY THOROUGHFARE =

Image Sources: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/walkingsf/3890830634>; <https://www.flickr.com/photos/walkingsf/3889457711>

State of good repair affects the general public every day.



Most major metro areas are spending the vast majority of funds operating and maintaining existing systems.



Performance measures can help us communicate those impacts in terms the public can actually understand.

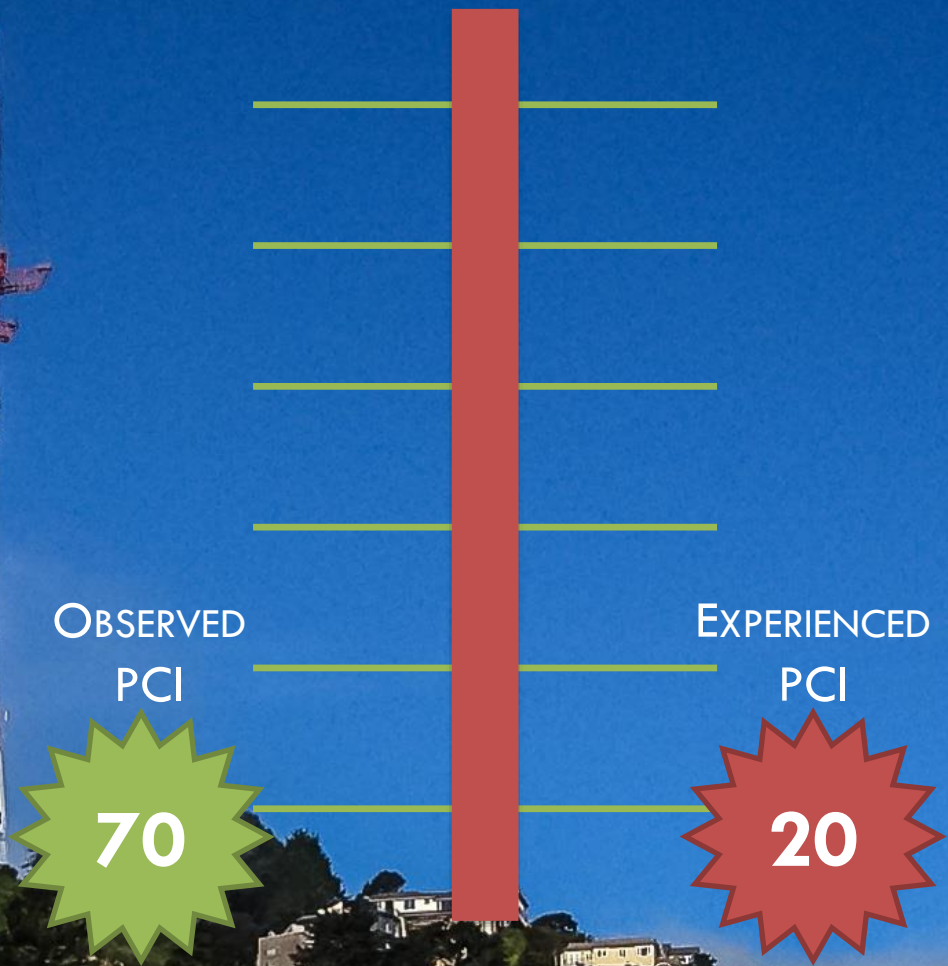
A long, illuminated highway at night, viewed from a low angle. The road is lit with a series of bright lights, creating a strong perspective. A large, white thought bubble is superimposed on the right side of the image, containing the text 'What's PCI?' and 'What's PAOUL?'. The background is dark, with some streetlights visible in the distance.

What's **PCI**?
What's **PAOUL**?

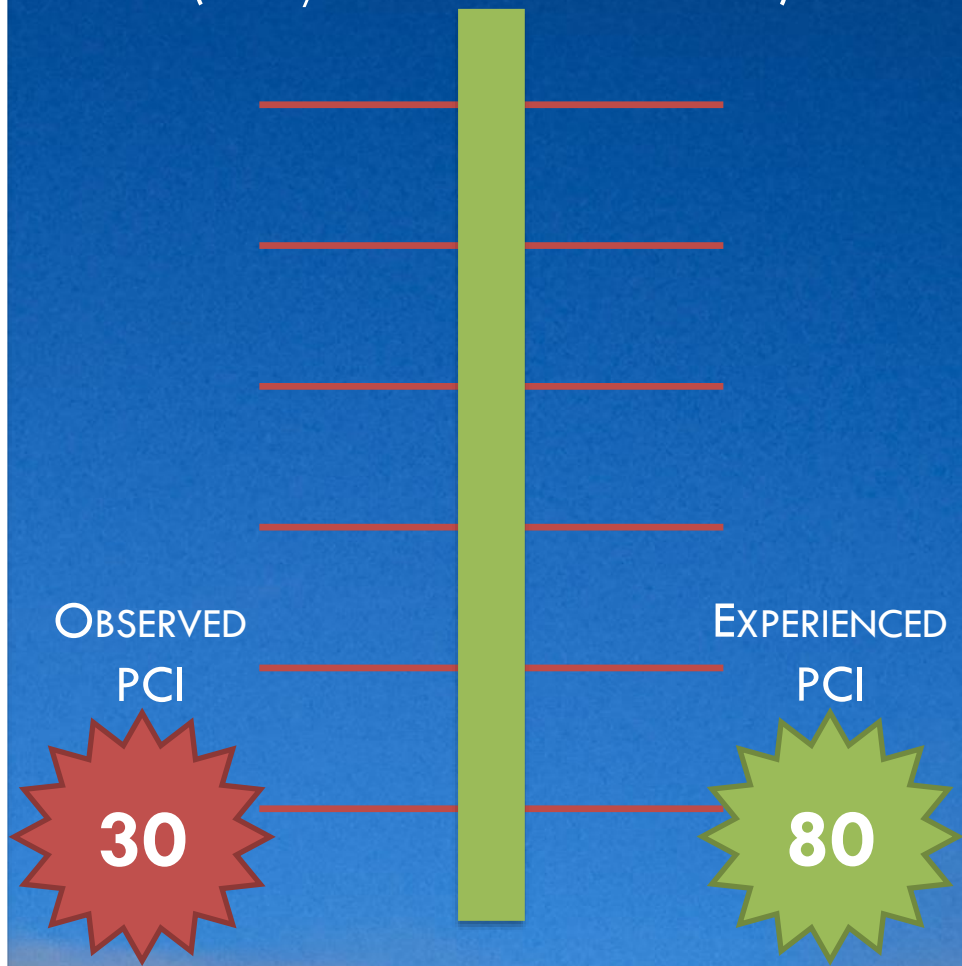
In addition, we need performance measures that recognize that not every lane-mile is equally important.



EXAMPLE CITY: PCI MAXIMIZATION



EXAMPLE CITY: OPERATING COST MINIMIZATION (OR B/C RATIO MAXIMIZATION)



Consider using state of good repair (SGR) measures that capture user impacts and that get at the underlying objective.

Share of highway lane-
miles congested



Congested delay in
minutes

Pavement indices
(PCI or IRI)



Additional auto
operating and
maintenance cost per
driver

Consider using state of good repair (SGR) measures that capture user impacts and that get at the underlying objective.

Transit vehicle revenue-
hours



Transit ridership

Percent of assets over
useful life



Additional minutes of
delay per boarding

Making this paradigm shift is easier said than done.



MAP-21 includes SGR performance measures – but they don't directly reflect the benefits to system users.



Transitioning to user-based measures is not for the faint of heart.

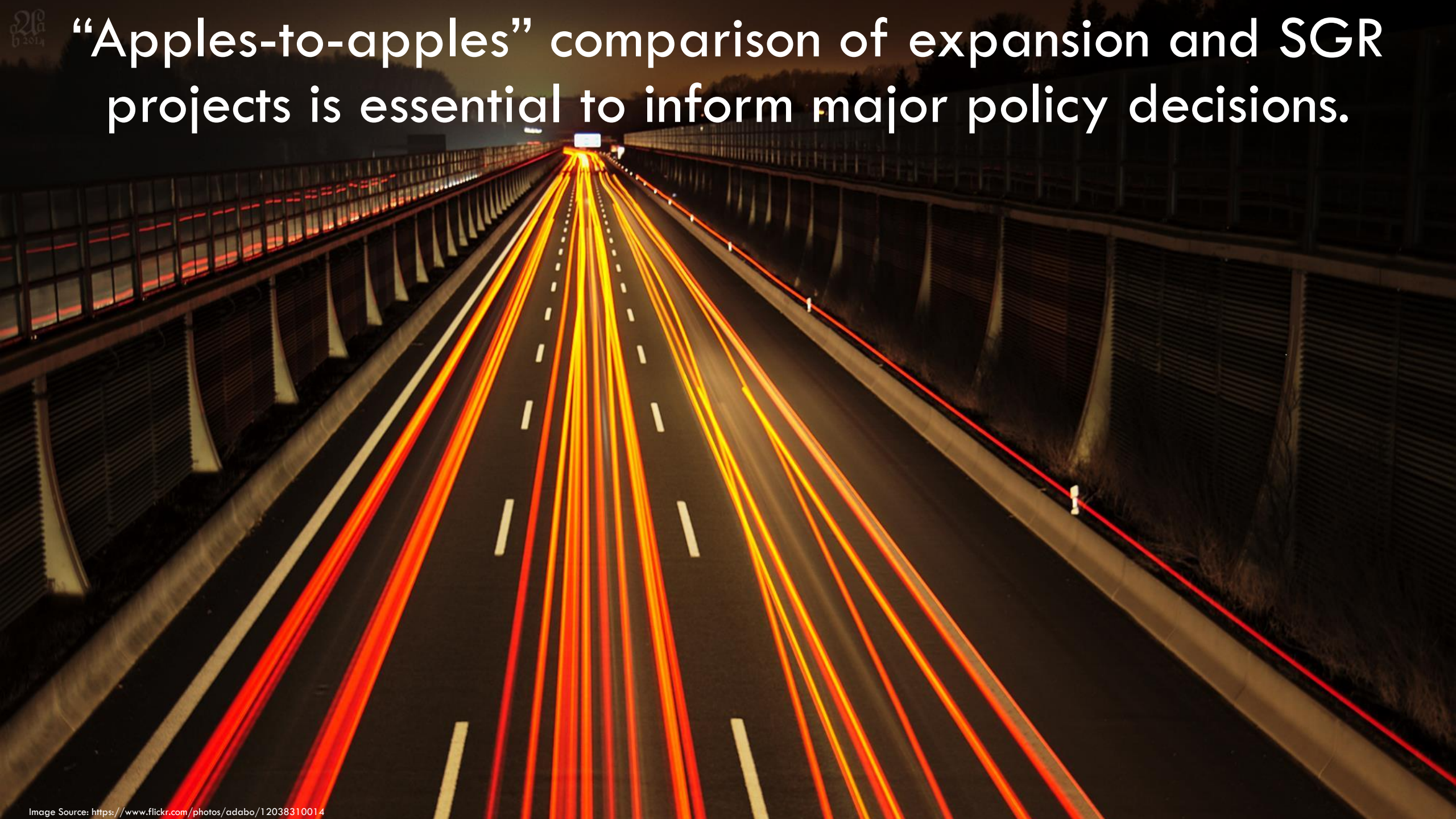


- Infrastructure-based measures are:
 - Easier to calculate and forecast
 - Unaffected by usage pattern changes
 - More useful for maintenance staff
 - Ingrained in organization culture
- But the benefits of switching are worth it:
 - Better communication with the public
 - Better prioritization of limited funds
 - Better understanding of how SGR affects other regional priorities

It's about more just measures – it's critical to quantify the broader impacts of SGR on the regional system.



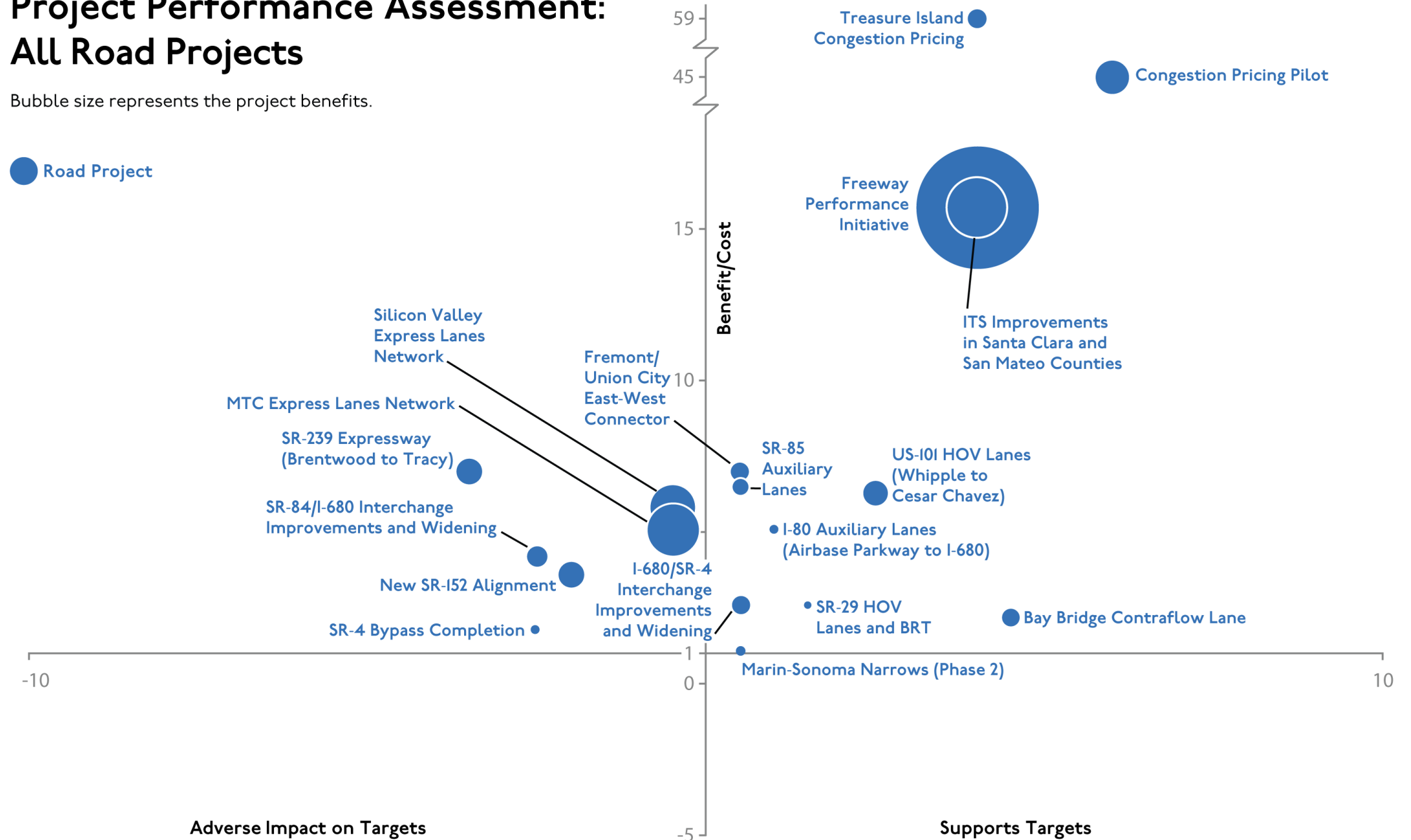
“Apples-to-apples” comparison of expansion and SGR projects is essential to inform major policy decisions.



Project Performance Assessment: All Road Projects

Bubble size represents the project benefits.

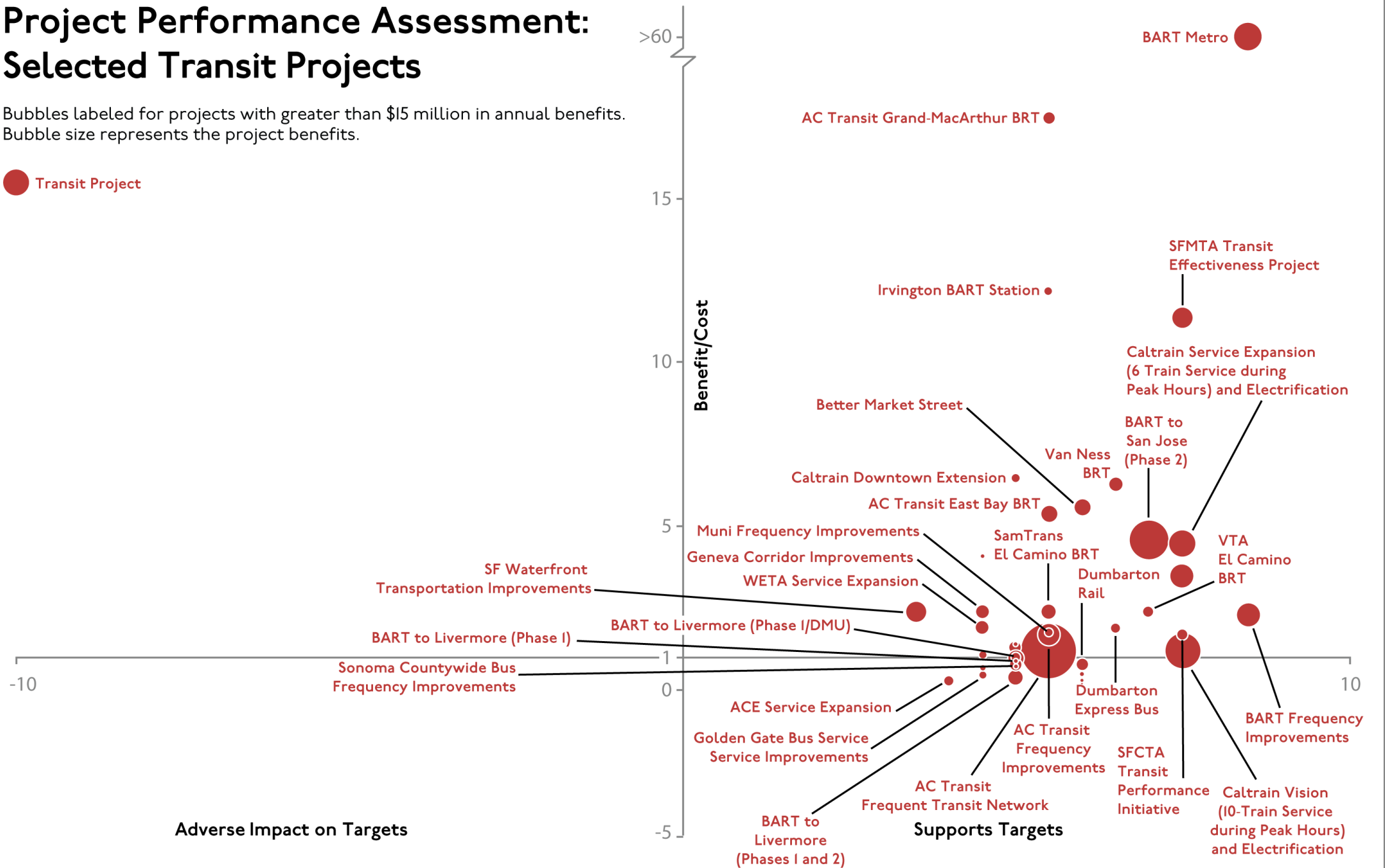
● Road Project

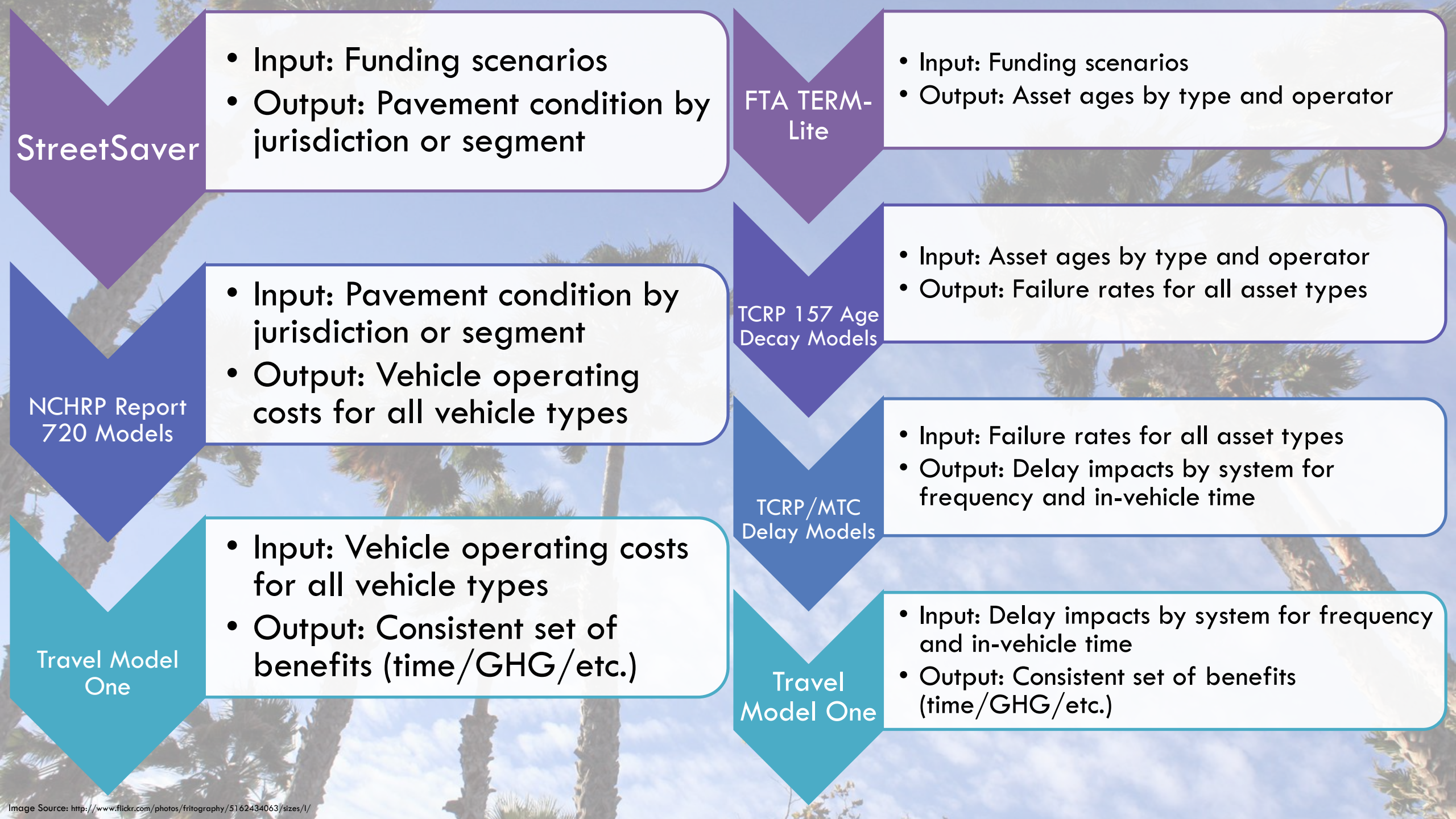


Project Performance Assessment: Selected Transit Projects

Bubbles labeled for projects with greater than \$15 million in annual benefits. Bubble size represents the project benefits.

● Transit Project





StreetSaver

- Input: Funding scenarios
- Output: Pavement condition by jurisdiction or segment

NCHRP Report 720 Models

- Input: Pavement condition by jurisdiction or segment
- Output: Vehicle operating costs for all vehicle types

Travel Model One

- Input: Vehicle operating costs for all vehicle types
- Output: Consistent set of benefits (time/GHG/etc.)

FTA TERM-Lite

- Input: Funding scenarios
- Output: Asset ages by type and operator

TCRP 157 Age Decay Models

- Input: Asset ages by type and operator
- Output: Failure rates for all asset types

TCRP/MTC Delay Models

- Input: Failure rates for all asset types
- Output: Delay impacts by system for frequency and in-vehicle time

Travel Model One

- Input: Delay impacts by system for frequency and in-vehicle time
- Output: Consistent set of benefits (time/GHG/etc.)

VOC
Benefits:
\$981
million

VOC
Benefits:
\$300
per household
per year*

All Other
Benefits:
-\$689
million

Local Streets and Roads SGR

Annualized
Benefits:
\$292
million

Annualized
Costs:
\$341
million

B/C Ratio:
1

Ridership
Impact:
+360
thousand

VMT Impact:
+1.3
billion

Typical
Commute
Travel Time
Savings:
15
minutes each
way*

Public Transit SGR

Annualized
Benefits:
\$2.8
billion

Annualized
Costs:
\$1.0
billion

B/C Ratio:
3

Image Source: <https://www.flickr.com/photos/chanc/9056083794>; * = for typical 20-mile commute by transit (e.g. BART from San Francisco to second-ring suburb)

Better performance measures – combined with consistent project evaluations across funding silos – can lead to a more efficient allocation of limited dollars.



Questions?

Dave Vautin

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Metropolitan Transportation Commission

For reference:

Road SGR - TRB Paper No. 15-1206

Transit SGR - TRB Paper No. 15-1207

