

# Accommodating Extreme Weather Adaptation to Collectively Enhance Infrastructure Planning, Regional Vitality, and Sustainability in North Central Texas



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**North Central Texas Council of Governments**

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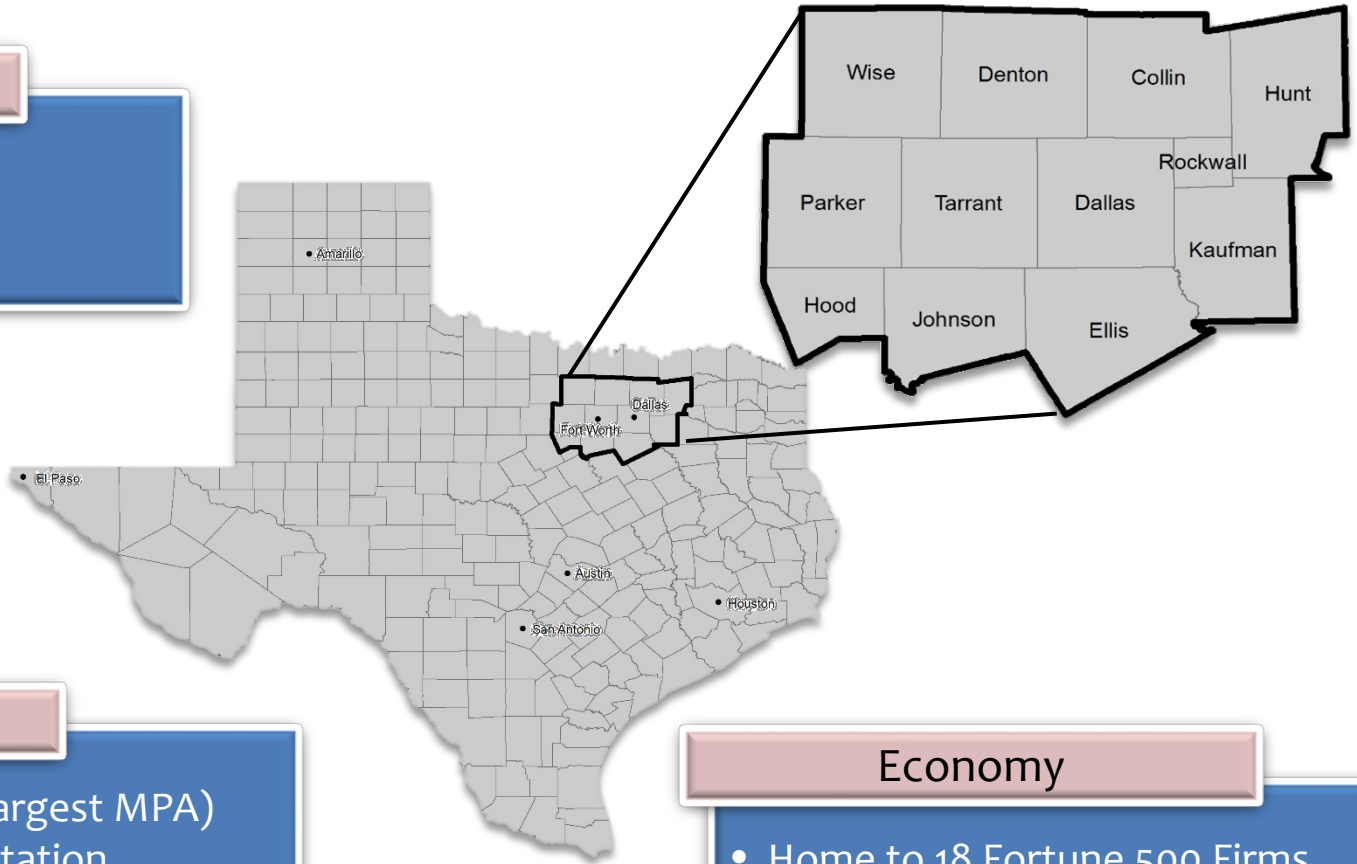
# NCTCOG – Regional Perspective

## 12-County Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA)

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### Population

- 2015: 7.0 million
- 2040: 10.7 million
- 4<sup>th</sup> Largest MPA



### Area

- 12 Counties (2<sup>nd</sup> Largest MPA)
- Multiple Transportation Providers (TxDOT, CDA, Public)

### Economy

- Home to 18 Fortune 500 Firms
- Represents 30% of Texas GDP

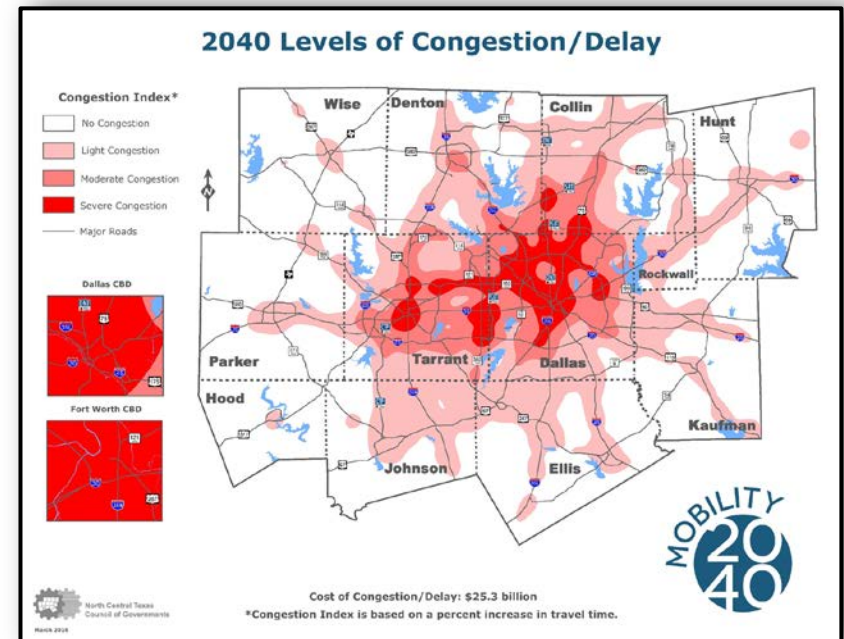
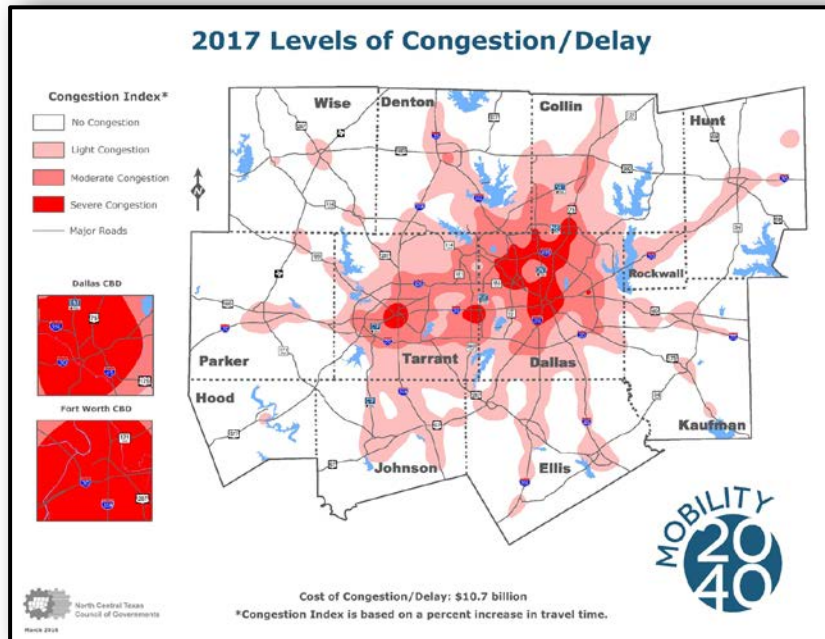


# Regional Context for Asset Planning

## Dallas-Fort Worth Metroplex – “The Big Picture”

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- Population/employment growth nearly 50% through 2040
- Increased vehicle-miles of travel, delay, and congestion costs, while numerous existing infrastructure/system burdens remain
- Mobility 2040 Plan identifies less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> funding necessary to eliminate the worst congestion



# Regional Context for Asset Planning *(cont.)*

## Performance Measures

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| Regional Performance Measures             | 2017        | 2040        | No-Build    |
|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Population                                | 7,235,508   | 10,676,844  | 10,676,844  |
| Employment                                | 4,584,235   | 6,691,449   | 6,691,449   |
| Vehicle Miles of Travel (Daily)           | 206,241,991 | 319,727,680 | 320,496,648 |
| Hourly Capacity (Miles)                   | 44,122,996  | 52,476,266  | 43,662,756  |
| Vehicle Hours Spent in Delay (Daily)      | 1,520,582   | 3,588,740   | 6,230,414   |
| Increase in Travel Time Due to Congestion | 38.1%       | 58.2%       | 98.5%       |
| Annual Cost of Congestion (Billions)      | \$10.7      | \$25.3      | \$43.9      |

# Regional Context for Asset Planning *(cont.)*

## Setting the Stage for Potential Action Opportunities

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- Prior to Mobility 2040 Plan, improvement options for major facilities were becoming increasingly limited:
  - ▣ Revenues from gas/sales taxes
  - ▣ Innovative financing/tolls
  - ▣ Maintenance needs (exacerbated by extreme weather events)
- Additional federal/state funding was recently approved:
  - ▣ Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act
  - ▣ Proposition One (2014)/Proposition Seven (2015)
  - ▣ Ending DPS/DMV gas-tax diversions
- Mobility 2040 Plan identifies **\$118.9 billion** for improvements:
  - ▣ Existing system maximization strategies > 27% compared to previous Plan
  - ▣ Increasingly important to address not just mobility, but also preservation, efficiency, and resiliency



# Regional Context for Asset Planning *(cont.)*

## Climate/Weather Challenges to Mobility & Functionality



Frisco



Palo Pinto County



Fort Worth



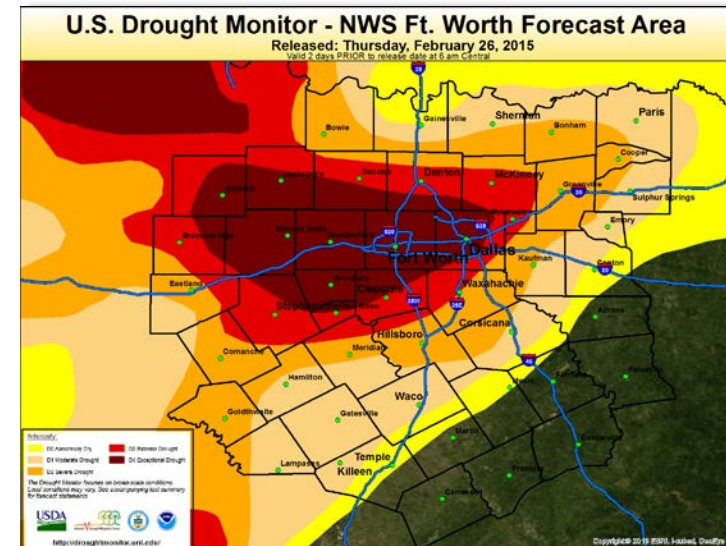
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# NCTCOG Vulnerability Assessment Study

## Climate Change/Extreme Weather is a Current Problem

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- Eight of the top-10 warmest years in DFW have occurred after 1998
  - ▣ #1 – 2006; #2 – 2012; #3 – 2008/2011
  - ▣ Heat concerns at all hours of the day
- 2014 Precipitation Total = 21.32 inches
  - ▣ Lowest annual total since 2005 (12<sup>th</sup> lowest in 115 years of records)
  - ▣ 5<sup>th</sup> year of worst drought since 1950's
- 2015 Precipitation Total = 62.61 inches
  - ▣ Wettest year on record (includes record monthly totals for May & November)
  - ▣ Significant flooding in all watersheds
- High rainfall continues in 2016...



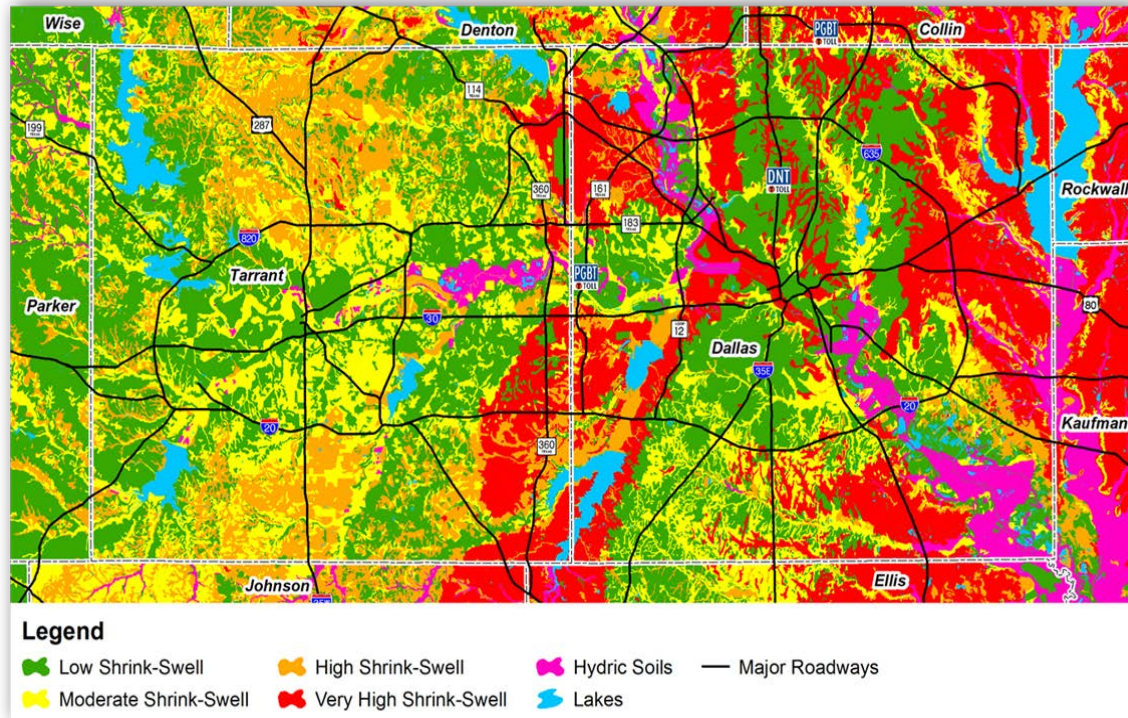


# NCTCOG Vulnerability Assessment Study (cont.)

## Notable Findings – Significant Future Climate Change

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- “Business-as-Usual” emissions scenario translates to substantial temperature rises and soil moisture reduction
  - Mean temperature  $> 8^{\circ}$  F compared to current average (extreme  $> 13^{\circ}$  F) by year 2100
  - Lower annual rainfall by year 2100, but punctuated by storms of greater intensity
  - Effects magnified due to large regional distribution of high-plasticity soils

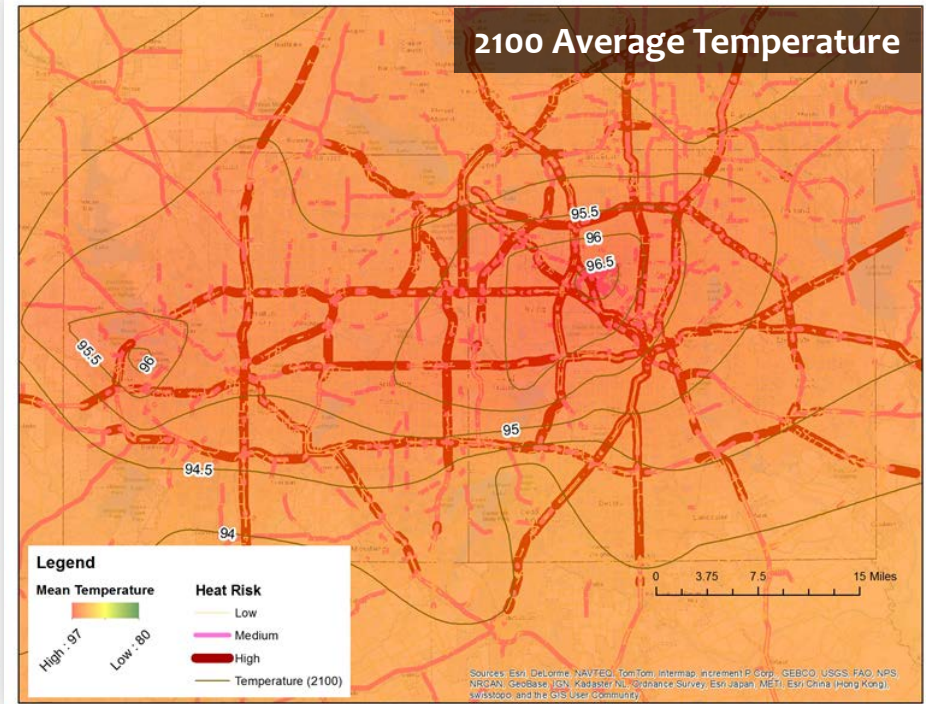
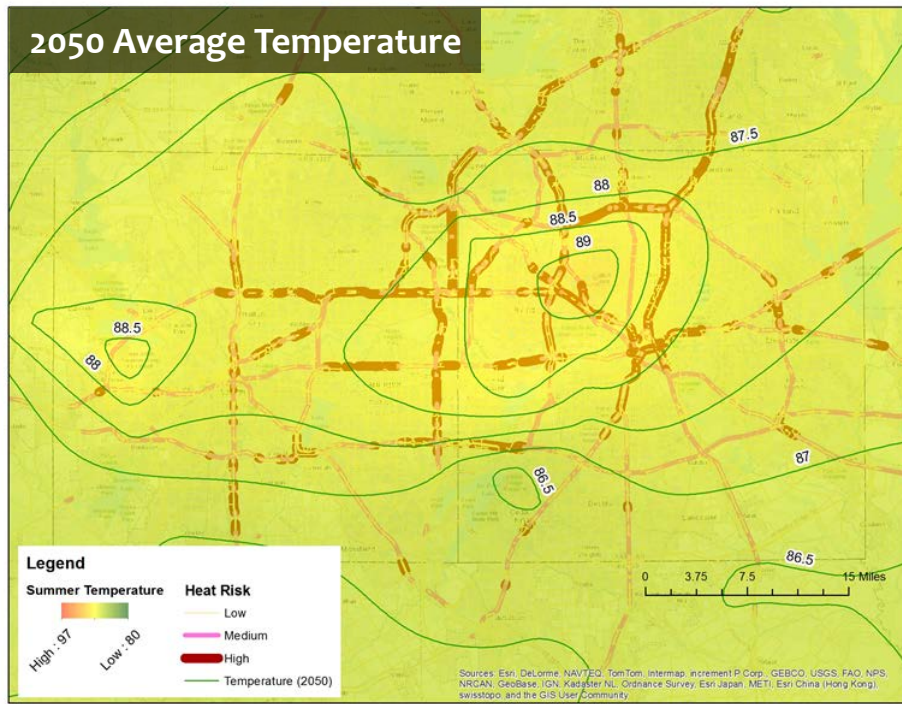




# NCTCOG Vulnerability Assessment Study (cont.)

## Notable Findings – Heat Risks

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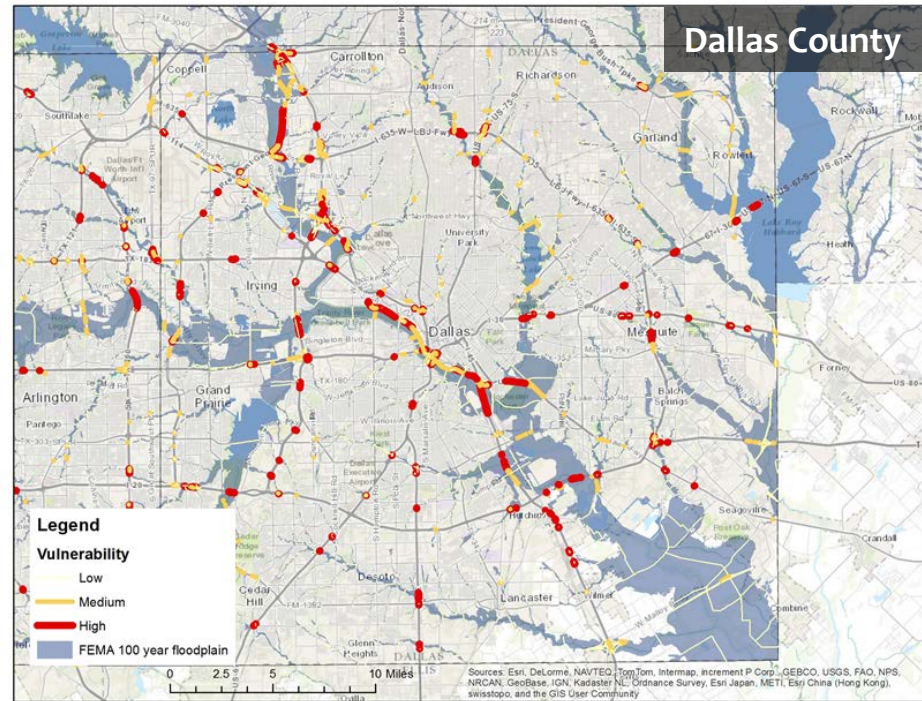
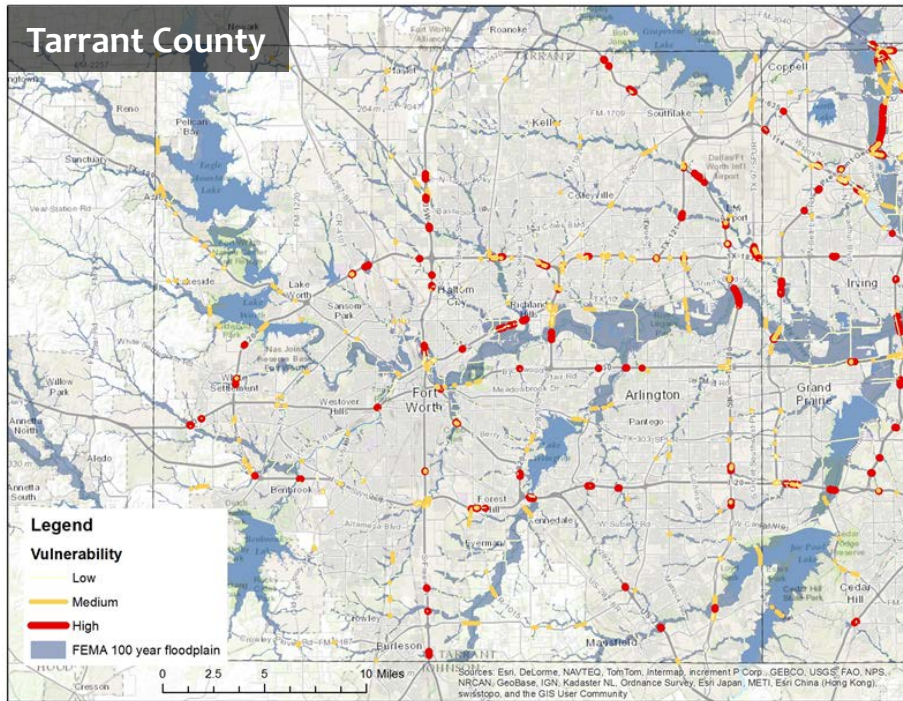
- Significant future temperature increases will accelerate pavement degradation, rutting, and joint failures
- Urbanization growth enhances heat island effect which amplifies moisture losses and substructure destabilization



# NCTCOG Vulnerability Assessment Study (cont.)

## Notable Findings – Flood Risks for Critical Roadways

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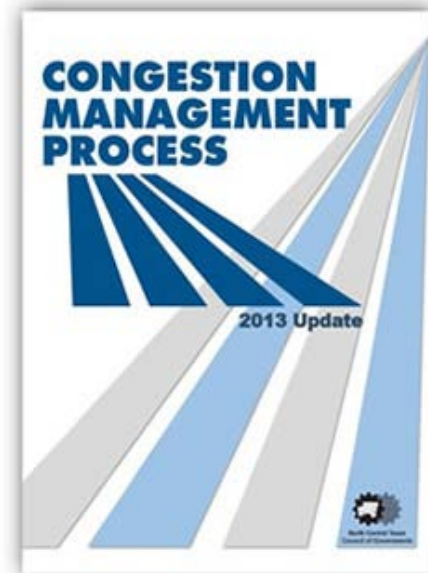
- Many critical roadway segments cross the 100-year floodplain and/or exist in flood-prone or poorly drained areas
- Additional information required (surface elevation, engineering/design details, etc.) to determine overall vulnerability changes over time

# Regional Context for Transportation Asset Management (TAM) Development

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## Capability Maturity Model Framework

- Build from Congestion Management Process
- Deficiency analysis to identify regional priority corridors
- Corridor evaluation to identify specific projects
- Inventory of operational assets
- Statewide Pavement Management as a model to operational asset performance measures
- Asset management training





# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts

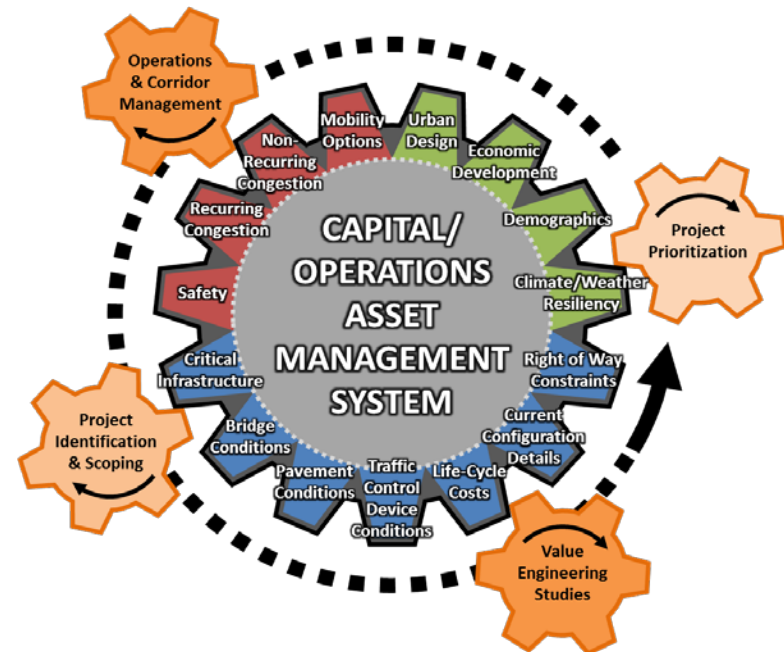
## CAP/MAIN – Delivering Data-Driven Corridor Solutions

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- Applies **asset management** business principles and **performance-based data analysis** tools (*TransFACTS*) to develop more holistic transportation planning and investment strategies
- Corridor deficiencies or performance gaps can be addressed using low/moderate-cost techniques with faster implementation

- Examples of *TransFACTS* data:

- ▣ Traffic Volumes/Congestion Levels
- ▣ Crash Data
- ▣ Geometric Issues/Condition of Facilities
- ▣ TDM/TSM Operation & Applications
- ▣ Access/Circulation Preferences
- ▣ Socioeconomic & Environmental Issues
- ▣ Urban Design/Sustainability Efforts

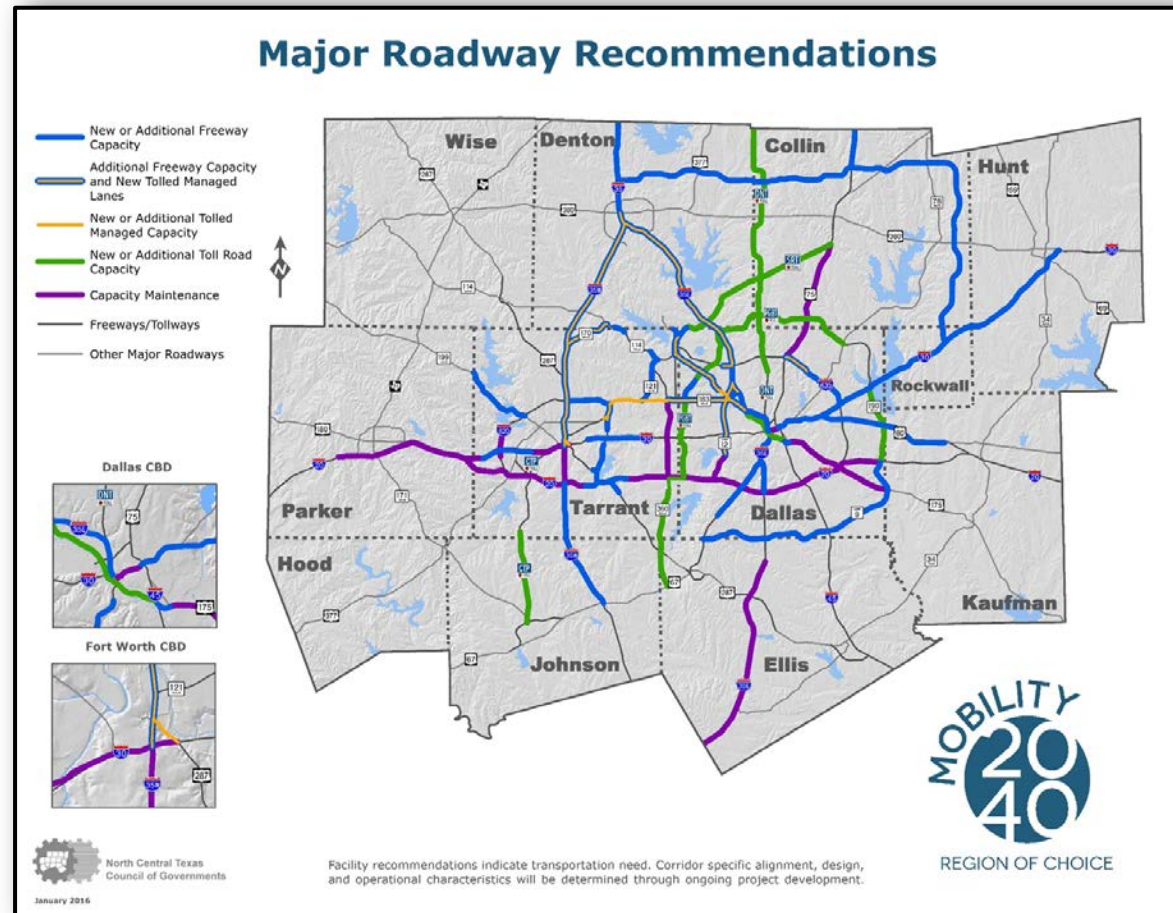


# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts (cont.)

## CAP/MAIN Pilot Projects & Proposed Study Corridors

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- Completed/Under Construction:
  - ▣ SH 161 Peak-Period Shoulder-Use Lanes (Irving)
  - ▣ IH 35E (Ellis County)
- Ongoing Studies:
  - ▣ IH 20/IH 30 (Tarrant/Parker County)
  - ▣ US 75 Peak-Period Shoulder-Use Lanes (Dallas/Collin County)
- Total CAP/MAIN Program – \$2.5 Billion



# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts (cont.)

## Mobility 2040 Planning – Project Categorization/Ranking

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| MAP-21 Goal                            | Performance Measure Criteria  | Unit Measure  |
|--|---|---|
| Congestion Reduction                   | Traffic Volume/Roadway Capacity   | Traffic Volume/Roadway Capacity Ratio   |
| System Reliability                     | Speed   | Variance from Average Speed   |
| Safety                                 | Crash Rate  | Fatal and Serious Crashes (per 100 Million Vehicle-Miles of Travel)             |
| Infrastructure Condition               | Pavement Conditions   | Pavement Condition Score (TxDOT)  |
| Freight Movement and Economic Vitality | Basic Employment  | Employment Density  |
|  | Number of Trucks  | Percentage – Truck Vehicle-Miles of Travel                                      |
| Environmental Sustainability           | Environmental Justice Index   | Environmental Justice Population Density  |
| Reduced Project Delivery Delay         | Planning Status, Funding Availability, Constraints, and System Continuity | Information Purposes Only (Coordination with Regional Transportation Providers) |

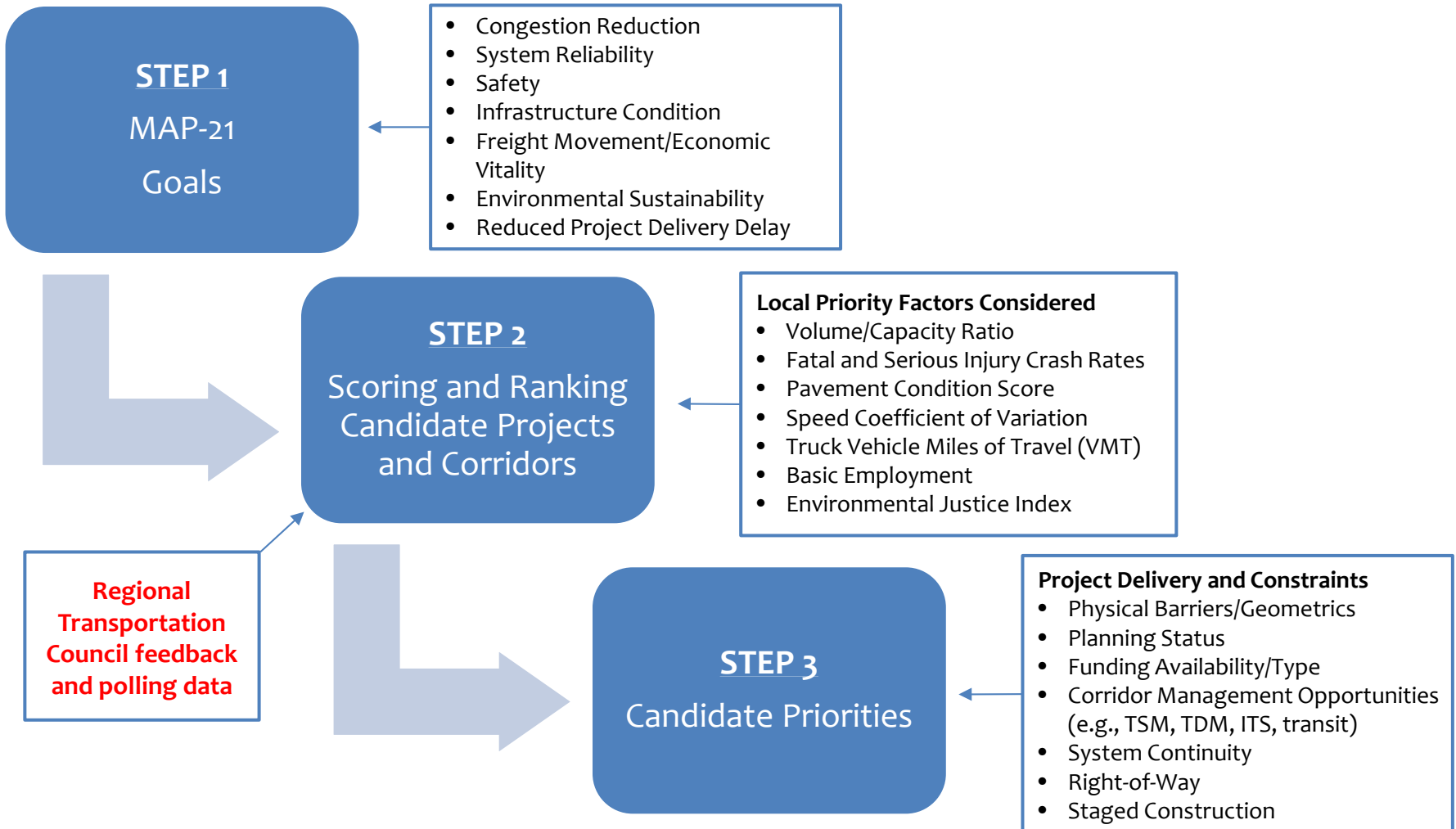
- Candidate projects scored based on MAP-21 goals/measures and weighted by Regional Transportation Council feedback
- Weighted absolute scores determine project categorization
- Relative scores within category determine project prioritization
- Evaluate ongoing/future project delivery factors/impacts



# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts (cont.)

## Mobility 2040 Planning – Emphasizing Project Delivery

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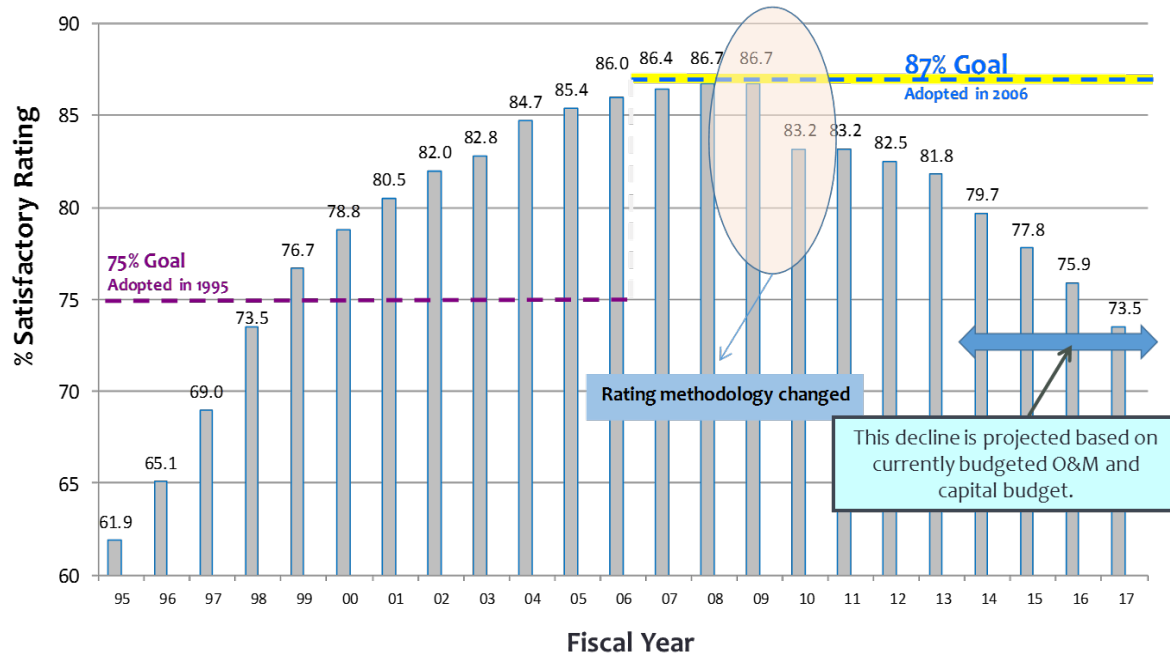


# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts (cont.)

## Regional Coordination and Data Management Needs

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### City of Dallas – Street Conditions



- Numerous forms of asset data collected by multiple entities
- Data can address specific questions, but not all vital concerns
- Ensuring consistent linkages with minimal duplication and maximum cross-agency interest execution is the optimum goal

# Current/Ongoing TAM-Related Efforts *(cont.)*

## Emphasis on Operational/Technology Applications

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- Many assets in operation, but are they working as they should and are they optimally maintained?
- More than just transportation operations, but also maximizing incident detection and enhancing potential alternate routes
- Identify all at-risk locations and apply technology to notify when weather events occur, such as flooding at low-water crossings
- Technology use/management to become a greater issue with advancement of connected and autonomous vehicles

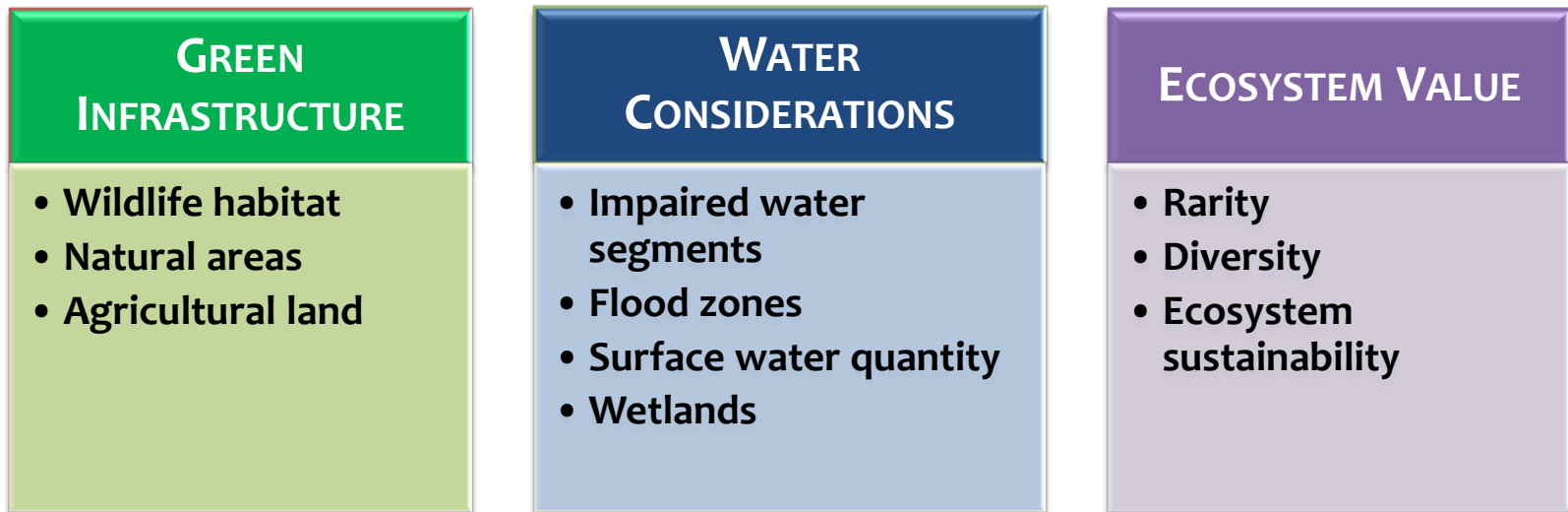


# NCTCOG Regional Ecological Framework

## Preliminary Screening Tool for Environmental Impacts

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NCTCOG Regional Ecological Framework (REF) composed of 10 ecological layers:



Created one-stop shop for region-specific environmental data

Built partnerships with non-traditional agencies

Started conversation about using common spatial data for both planning and NEPA

Process expandable to outline effects and mitigation strategies for extreme weather events

# NCTCOG Regional Ecological Framework (cont.)

## MPA Composite Map

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### REF Composite Score



Major Roads

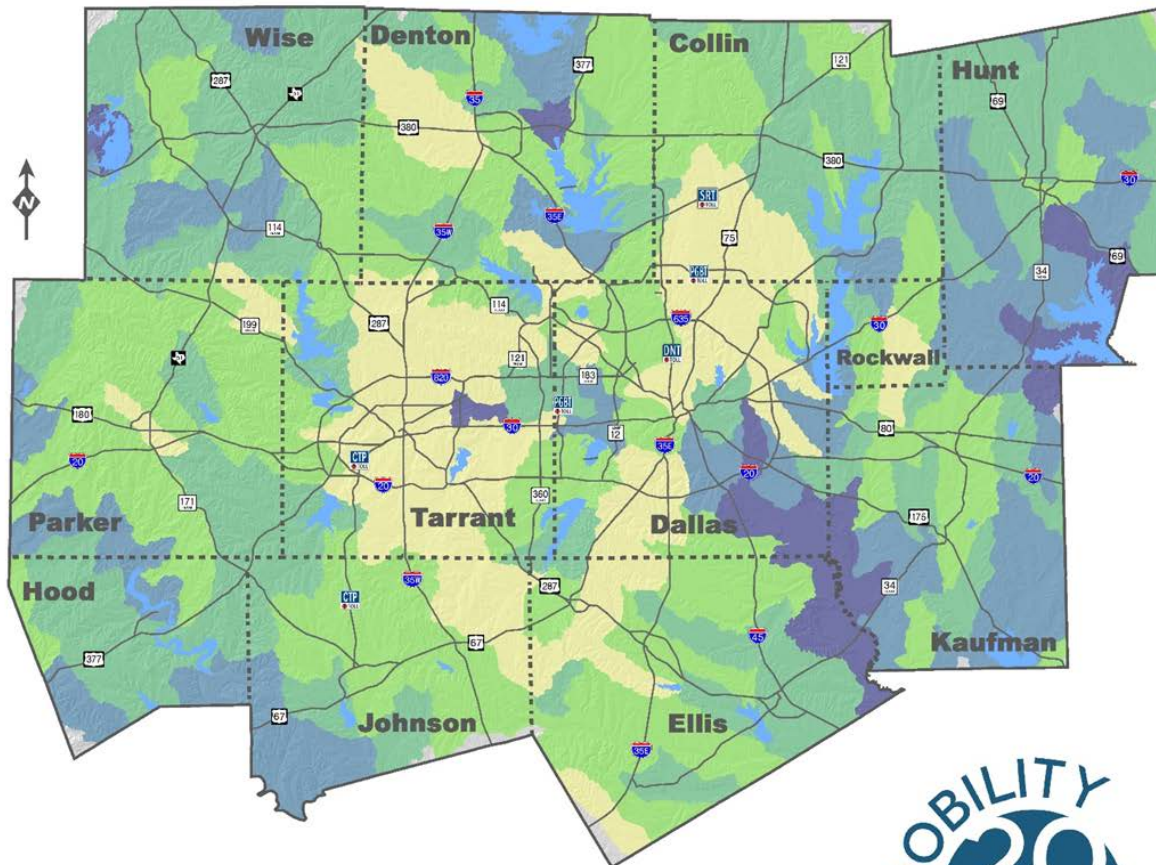
#### Dallas CBD



#### Fort Worth CBD



 North Central Texas  
Council of Governments  
March 2016



The Regional Ecosystem Framework: Composite score represents the combined score of all 10 REF layers. A higher score indicates that resources of relatively high concern may be present and that additional review, documentation, and consultation with the applicable agency may be needed. The REF layers include: Green Infrastructure (Wildlife Habitat, Natural Areas, Agricultural Land); Water Quality and Flooding (Impaired Water Segments, Flood Zones, Surface Water Quantity, and Wetlands); and Ecosystem Value (Rarity, Diversity, and Ecosystem Sustainability). Data sources include the Texas GRID and EPA Region 6 Regional Ecosystem Assessment Protocol data. This information has been developed for the Dallas-Fort Worth MPA for use in long-range planning. These scores are meant to be used as a preliminary screening tool for potential impact identification. For more information on the calculations for this layer, please visit [www.nctcog.org/REF](http://www.nctcog.org/REF).



# INVEST at NCTCOG

## (Infrastructure Voluntary Evaluation Sustainability Tool)

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### Web-based self-evaluation tool of voluntary sustainability practices

#### 2012: INVEST Pilot Study Participant

- Evaluated all triple bottom line elements relative to our planning process and Metropolitan Transportation Plan (MTP)
  - Brought together all relevant program areas
  - Found it difficult to fit our efforts into scoring options
- Scored better than anticipated, but still had room for improvement
- Future efforts aim to address sustainability throughout the region at the system level

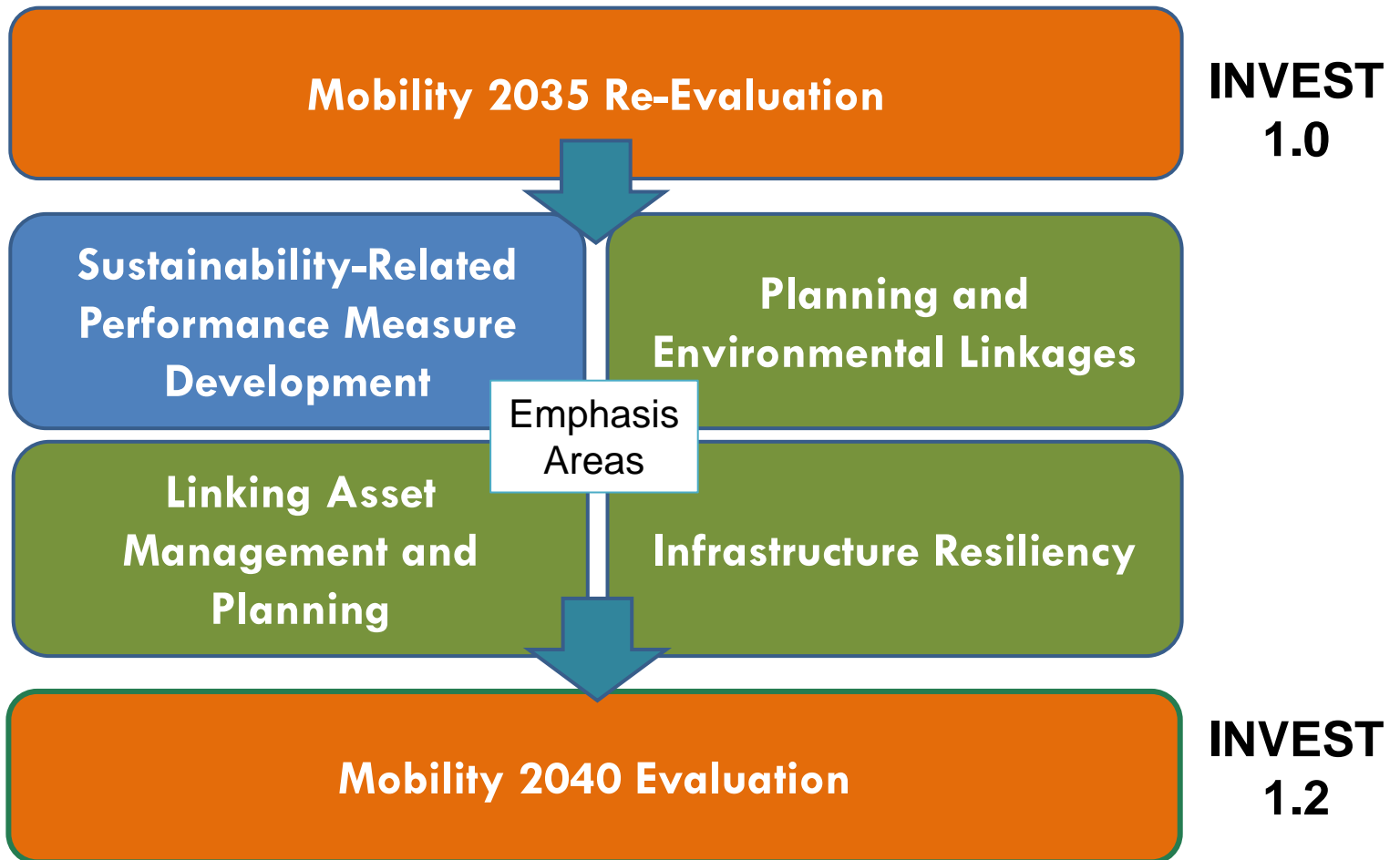


# INVEST at NCTCOG (cont.)

## (Infrastructure Voluntary Evaluation Sustainability Tool)

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### 2013-2016: INVEST Implementation Grantee



# INVEST at NCTCOG (cont.)

## Mobility 2035 vs. Mobility 2040

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# Future TAM Needs/Considerations

## Pursuing Mutual Benefits for Capacity & Resiliency

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- Awaiting USDOT final rulemaking regarding State DOT Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP) development:
  - ▣ Schedule, frequency, and projected revenue distribution
  - ▣ MPO assistance with data collection/analysis and reporting
- Texas House Bill 20 (2015):
  - ▣ Implement performance-based planning/programming that provides progress indicators toward attaining TxDOT goals/objectives
  - ▣ 10-year MPO plan required to dictate project/program funding allocations
- Critical planning linkages will require extensive, multi-lateral agency coordination and comprehensive data-sharing program
- Emphasis on data that addresses extreme weather impacts to more readily adapt infrastructure while maintaining MTP goals

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