

Improving Transportation Choices

Sketch Analysis of Measures for Addressing Travel Activity Patterns

presented to

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presented by

Bill Cowart

GHG Reduction Measures

- Fuel efficiency (mpg)
 - Carbon content (alternative fuels)
 - Travel activity (vehicle miles travelled)
 - System performance (congestion)
- Emphasis of most GHG reduction efforts is on first two elements
 - Travel activity needs further research
 - Effectiveness and costs
 - System performance needs analytic development

Greenhouse Gas Typology

- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions =
 Travel activity (trips) *times*
 Person miles / trip *times*
 Vehicle miles / person mile *times*
 Gallons / vehicle mile *times*
 GHG / gallon
- This study focuses on first three elements, and also considers congestion effects on fuel efficiency

Approach

- Explore “what if” travel activity was national priority
 - Intended to show the possible, not the likely
- Hypothetical policy scenario of aggressive national implementation of travel activity measures
 - Assumes full package applied throughout the country
 - Did not use national pricing/economic policies such as gas tax, carbon tax, VMT fees or cap-and-trade
- Feasibility is based on referencing best practices or aggressive implementation of measures currently in place
 - Simplistic assumption but appropriate for hypothetical approach

Methodology

- Select travel activity measures
- Identify activity targeted by each (e.g., CBD, rural)
- Develop effectiveness factors for each measure (i.e., percent VMT reduction)
 - For many measures effectiveness was assigned *a priori* and measure defined such as to meet target (e.g., pricing levels adjust to achieve target)
 - Otherwise, medium to conservative values used
- Apply effectiveness factor to targeted VMT
- Nest measures to avoid double-counting

Nesting

- Designed to avoid double-counting
- Apply effectiveness of measures targeted at smallest scale first (CBD commute VMT)
- Then apply at measures for next largest scale (CBD VMT) minus the reduction from CBD commute measures
- Continue up each level: CBD Commute, CBD, Urban Commute, Urban Expressway, Urban (Rural), National

Measures

- Selected 24 measures – 21 currently implemented in U.S.
- Applied best practice (most aggressive existing implementation; highest effectiveness rate) nationally
- Measures phased in generally over 10-20 years
 - Pricing and commuter choice faster implementation
 - Land use, transit, parking pricing gradually increase through 2050
- Did not directly address feasibility
- Did not examine costs – varies widely from revenue generators (pricing) to quite expensive (transit investment, park-and-ride lots)

Central Business Districts

- CBDs represent 5% of VMT in urban areas >500,000
- CBD commute trips are c.35% of total CBD VMT
- Parking freeze – defined as limiting new parking spaces so as to achieve:
 - Commute trips: -33% to target VMT in 2030
 - Non-commute: -22% to target VMT in 2030
 - Weighted to disproportionately affect shorter trips
- Cordon pricing – to be priced so as to achieve a 20% reduction in CBD travel
 - Effectiveness achieved in London and Stockholm; Singapore is higher

Urban commute trips

- Includes all urban areas
 - Commute is about 18 percent of trips (conservative)
- Parking taxes: -3.1%
 - Commuter pay lots
 - Pricing of some free spaces
- Employer trip reduction programs: -1.0%
- Ride-matching, park-and-ride lots, and guaranteed ride home: -1.1%
- Telecommuting and compressed work week: -3.7%
 - Some studies show much higher potential

Telecommuting example

- Aggressive commute reduction policies and/or economic incentives implemented to achieve:
- 2% additional penetration of full-time telecommuters
- 9% additional penetration of part-time telecommuters
 - Telecommute 30% of time (1.5 days/week)
- 50% discount to VMT reduction to account for increased discretionary trips, induced demand (research is mixed)
- Phased in from 2008 to 2020 (full effectiveness)
- Maximum effectiveness of 2.4% reduction applied from 2020 onwards

Urban Areas

- Expressway congestion pricing: -2.0%
 - Prices will adjust to meet this target
- Speed limits and enforcement: -0.7%
 - Based on travel time elasticities
- HOV lanes: -2.7%
 - Travel time elasticities and DC/SF results
- Landuse – 3Ds and NMT: -11.6%
 - Consensus from multiple studies
- Parking policies: -1.9%
- Non-motorized zones: -0.5%

Public transportation

- Baseline transit diversion: -2.9% urban vmt
 - Transit forecast to grow faster than vmt
- Double new starts/system expansion from baseline trend: -0.8%
- Improve transit travel times: -0.5%
 - Technology, BRT, headway benefits
- Improve transit frequency/headways: -1.0%
- Reflects effects of direct transit investment, not mode shift from other measures (to avoid double-counting)
- Costs should be a consideration

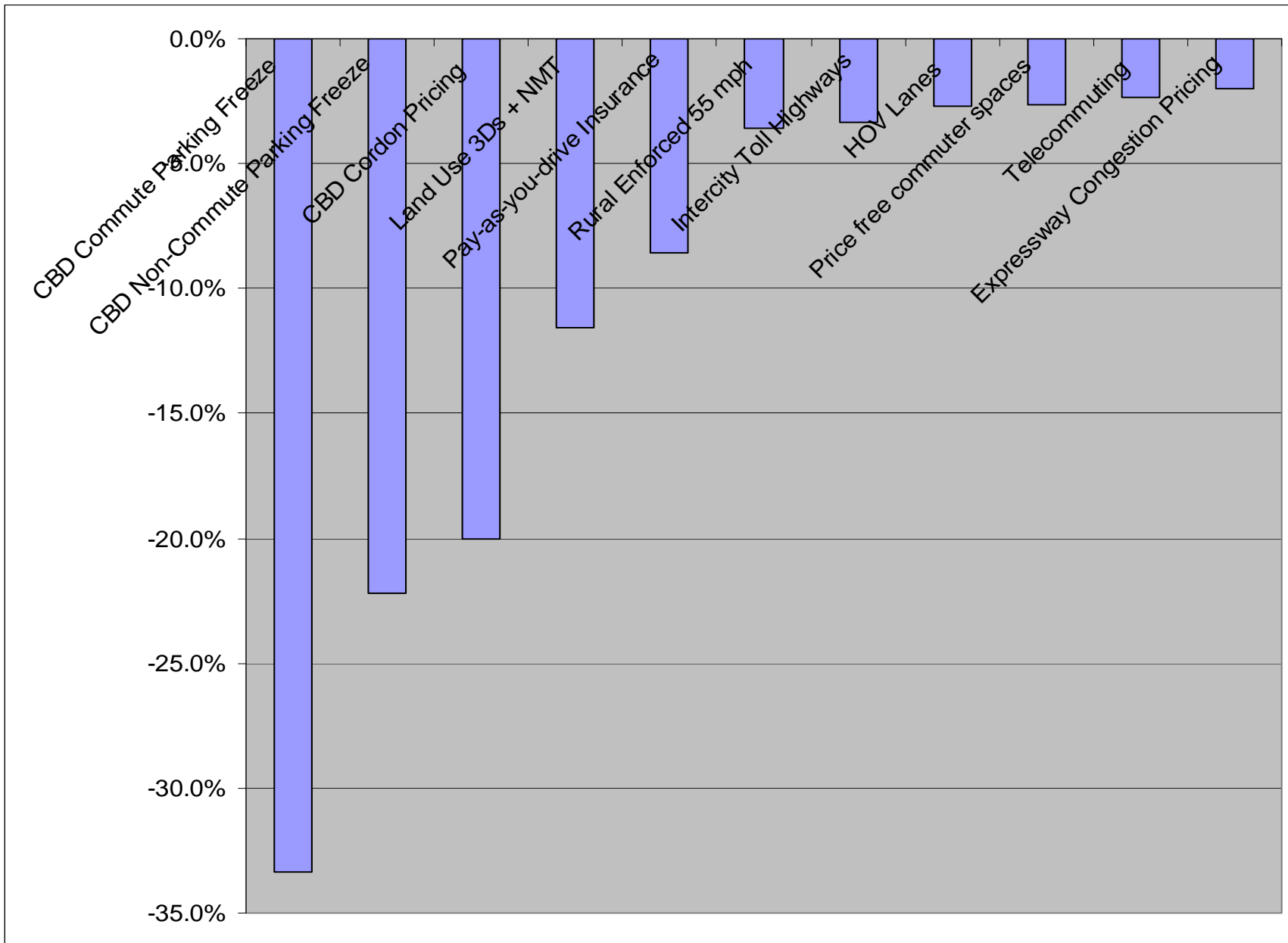
Rural and universal measures

- Intercity tolls: -3.3% of rural VMT
 - Tolls set to achieve target
- Enforced 55 mph: -3.6%
 - Mode shift and trip chaining

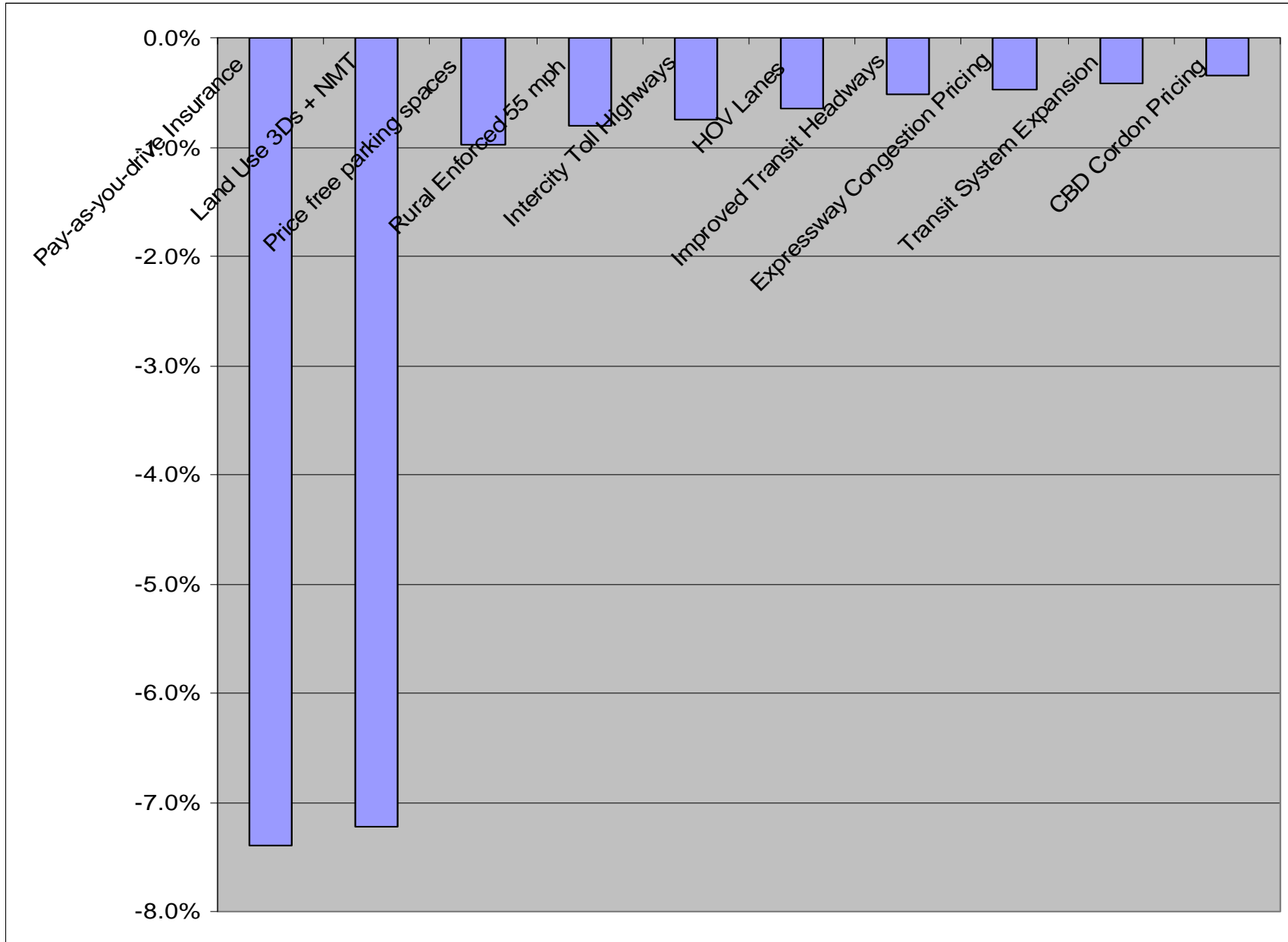
Universal measure:

- Pay-as-you-drive insurance: -4.0% to -8.6%
 - \$0.06 per mile charge, fully adopted

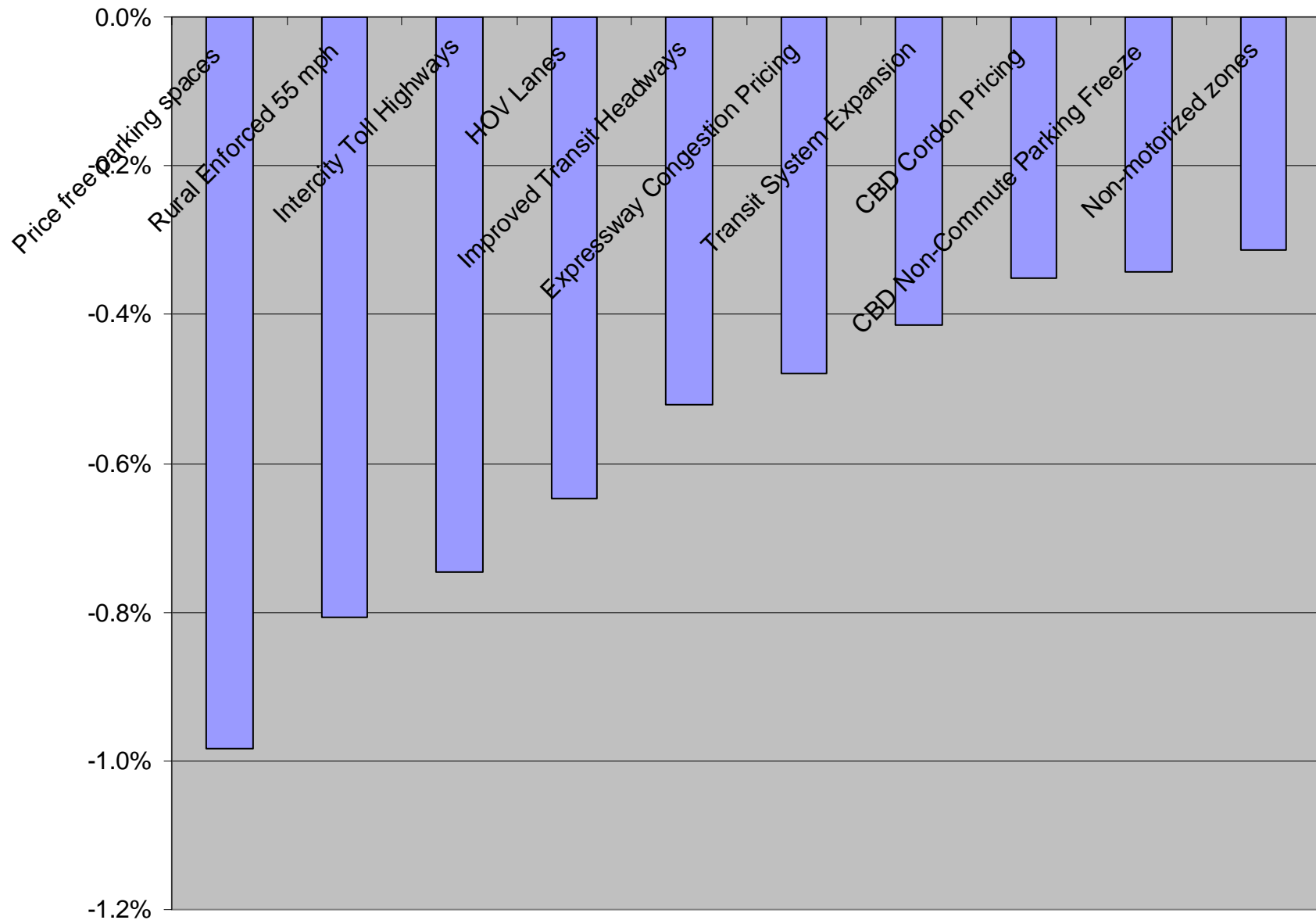
Effectiveness vs. Target VMT



Effectiveness vs. National VMT



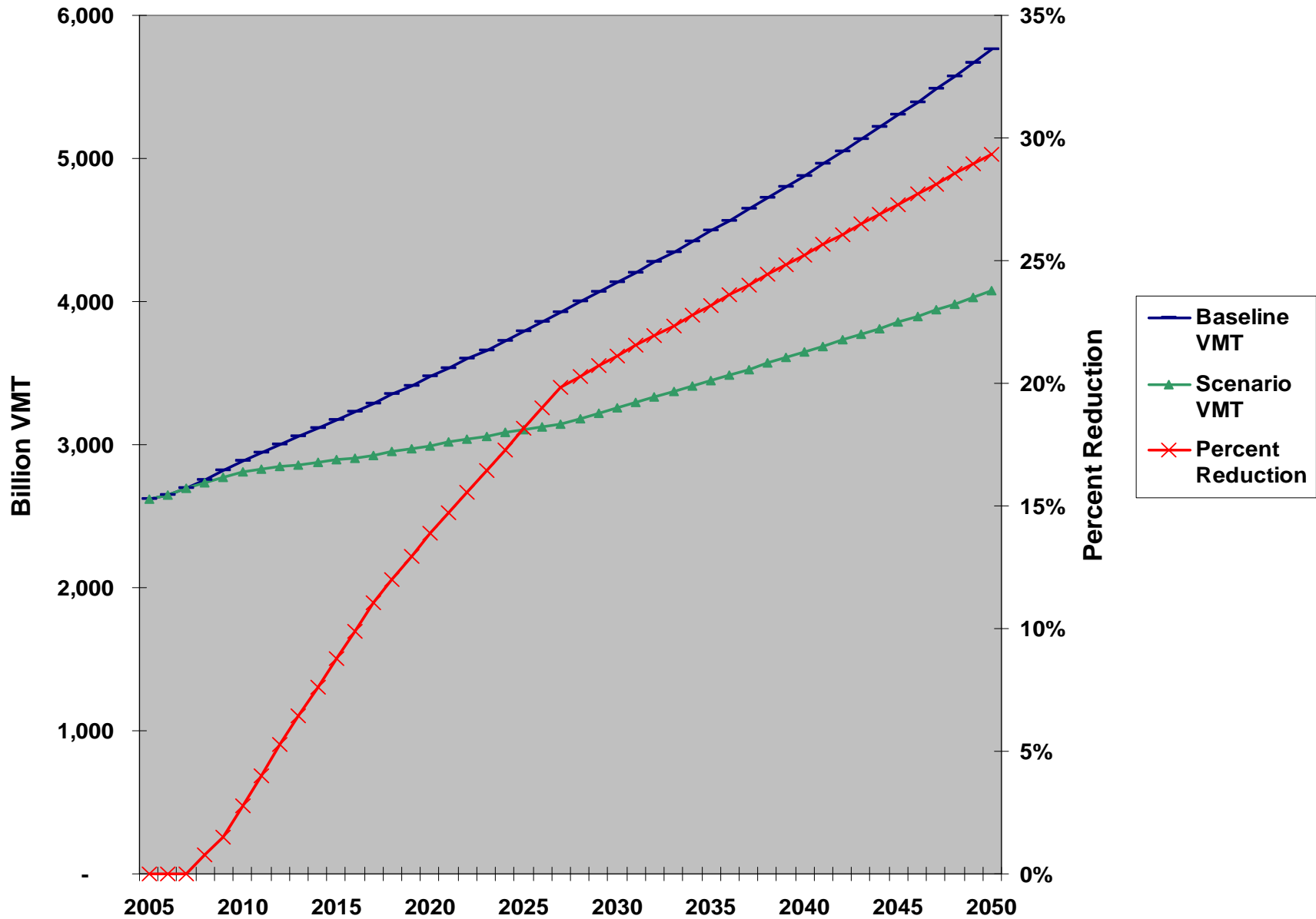
Effectiveness vs. National VMT



Congestion and Induced Demand

- Congestion reduction can significantly improve fuel economy
 - From all urban VMT reductions (congested VMT)
 - Additional benefits from congestion pricing
 - Simplistic method used
- Induced demand created by congestion reduction/ improved highway speeds from VMT reductions
 - Counteracts 50% of VMT reduction where applicable: congested travel only
 - Not applied to congestion pricing, parking freezes, speed limits, telecommuting and compressed work week (already applied), rural measures

Summary VMT Results



Summary VMT Results

- With aggressive implementation of broad package of TDM measures, 22% reduction from baseline VMT is achievable by 2030
 - 2020: 14% VMT reduction from baseline
 - 2030: 21%
 - 2040: 25%
 - 2050: 29%
- Induced demand from reduced congestion largely accounted for by measures' with implementation set to reduction targets
 - 2030 estimate would be lowered to 18%
 - Estimates need refinement

GHG Impacts

- GHG reduction is equivalent to VMT reduction, adjusted by:
 - Benefits from reduced congestion
 - Benefits from speed limits
 - Increased emissions from transit, air and rail diversion
 - Increased emissions from induced demand
- Net effect – 2030 GHG emissions reduced 23% (21%) versus 21% (18%) VMT reduction

Next steps

- Identify additional measures
 - Traffic operations (e.g., signal synchronization)
 - National pricing measures: fuel tax, vmt fees
- Refine sketch analysis to produce better estimates of the effectiveness of measures
 - Address uncertainty and range of effectiveness
 - Better define scope of target VMT; disaggregate into different size urban areas
 - Provide wedge analysis of measures
 - Incorporate congestion and induced demand effects by individual measure rather than one size fits all

Next steps (cont.)

- Address cost issues for measures
 - Cost-effectiveness (\$/tonne; \$/PMT)
 - Marginal abatement cost curves
- Further develop analysis of congestion
 - Extent of VMT effected
 - Fuel economy effects
- Develop induced demand effects with greater sophistication
 - Incorporate effect by individual measure

Wrap-up

- Clarifying questions
- Comments
- Discussion

Thank you!

Bill Cowart

Cambridge Systematics

301-347-9131

wcowart@camsys.com

