

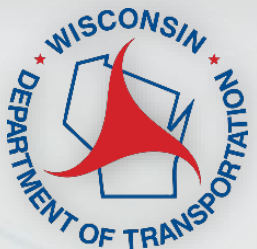
Improving the Consistency Between Regional and Operational Models

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Chief Transportation Engineer – Southeast WI RPC



TRBAPPCON 2019
Portland, Oregon

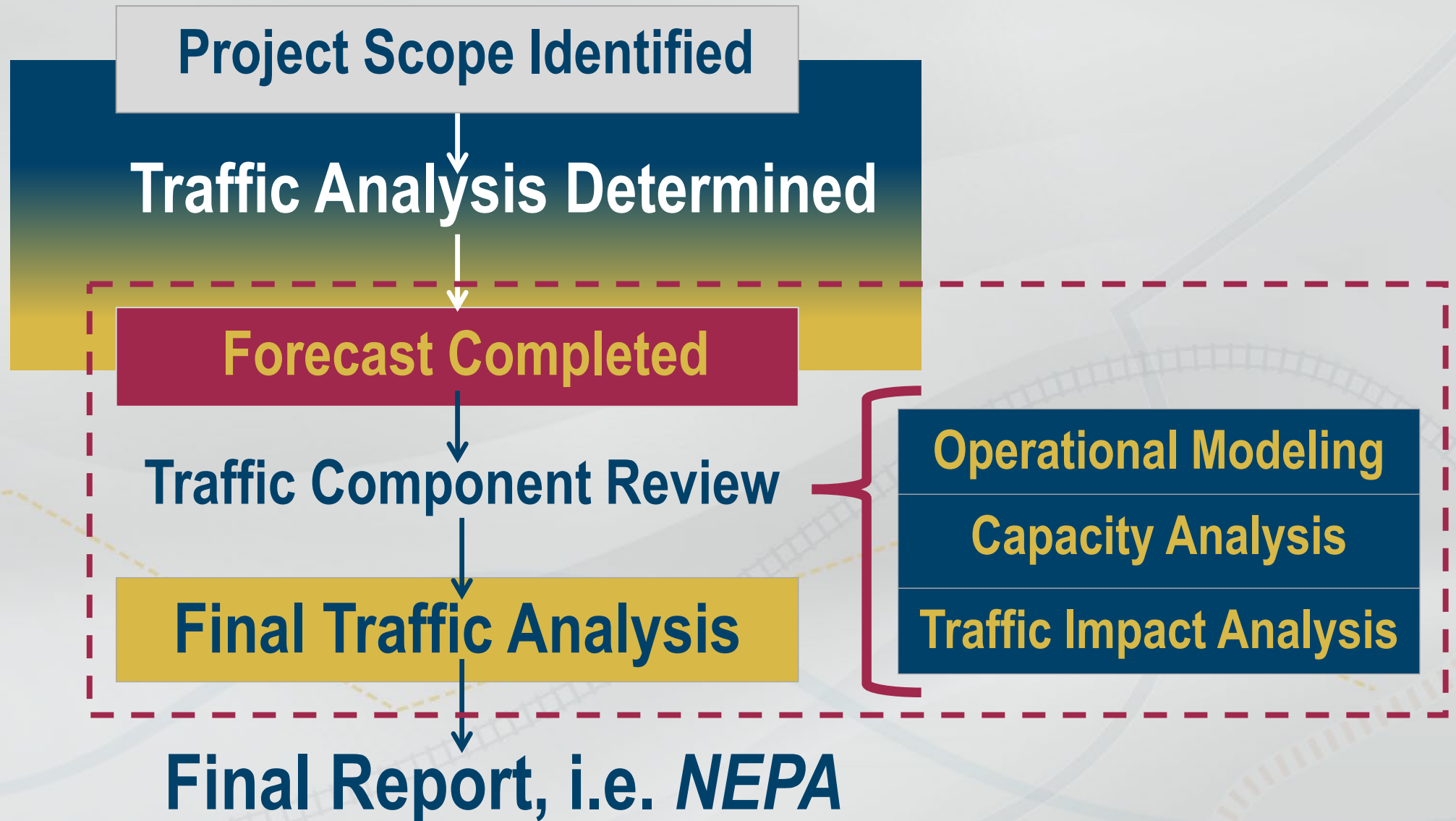
June 4, 2019

Presentation Summary

Assign Traffic to Recognize Time-Dependencies

- Traffic Analysis Steps and the Need for Specific Time/s
- Reasons for This Approach
- Project Analysis Example
- Technical Specs
- Outcomes

Collaborative Traffic Analysis Components used for WisDOT Projects

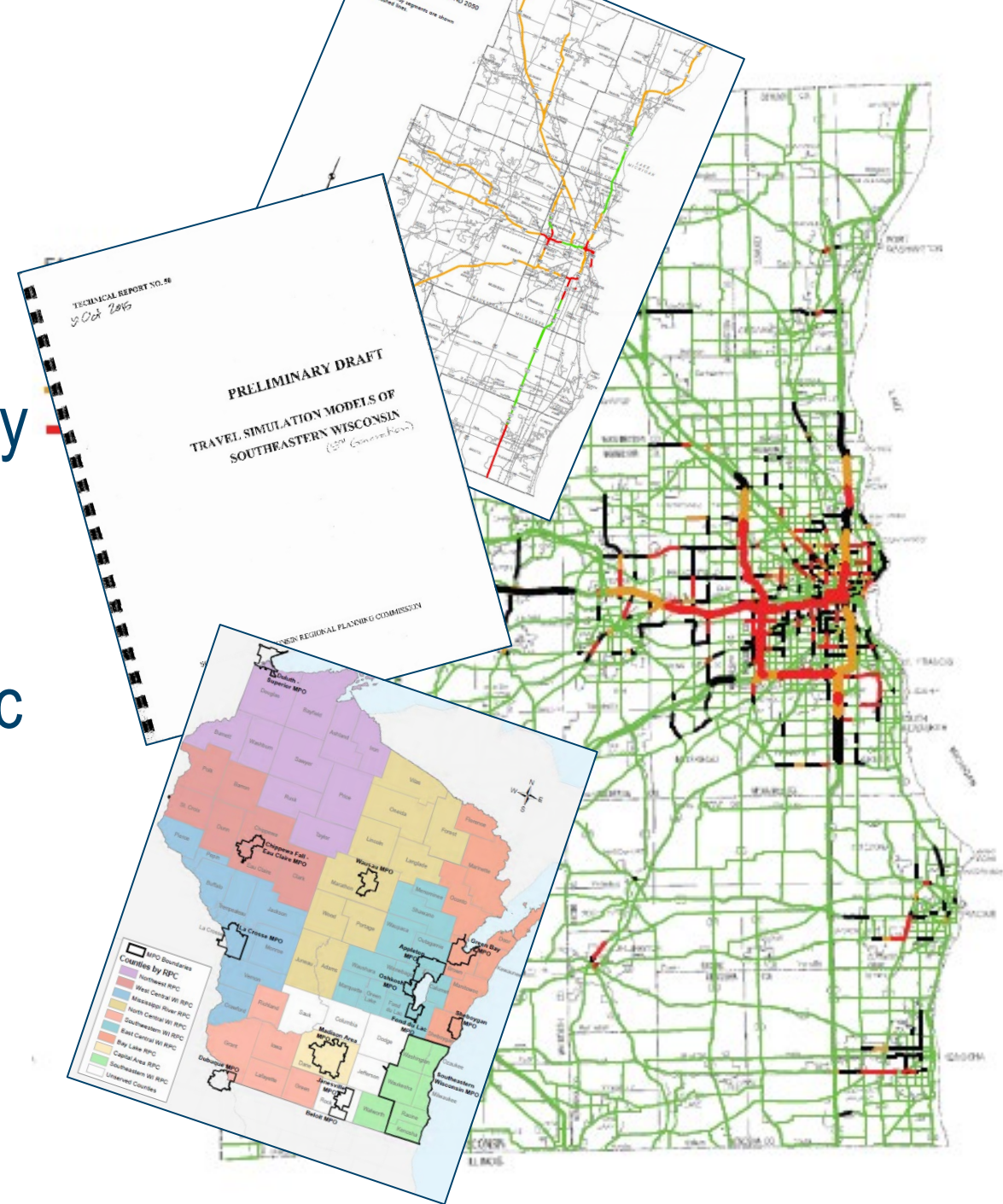


Reasons for Dynamic Traffic Assignment (Temporal) Project-Level Approach

- Discrete analysis period
- Multi-phased analysis
- Addresses complexity – existing travel demand models a good starting point for origin-destination matrix
- Corridor analysis needs had been well understood
- Capacity and interchange scenarios were used during preliminary engineering & environmental impact statement

Reasons for Cooperative Approach

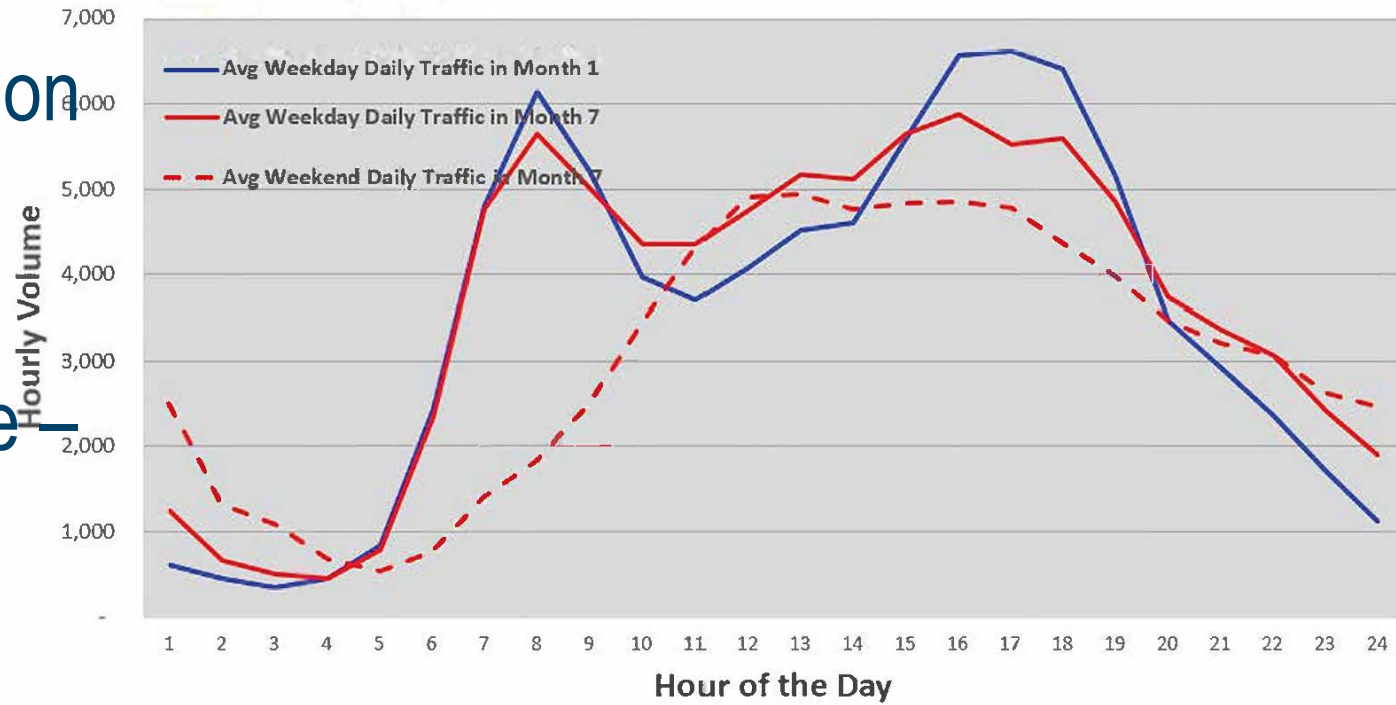
- MPO's 4th Generation Travel Demand Model reviewed for current consistency
- MPO's 5th Generation Travel Demand Model completed and well validated
- Weekday volumes and Dynamic Traffic Assignment capabilities
- Captured traffic changes over the day, speeds, etc...
- Subarea analysis



Project-Level Approach: Cooperation can Leverage the Tools at Hand

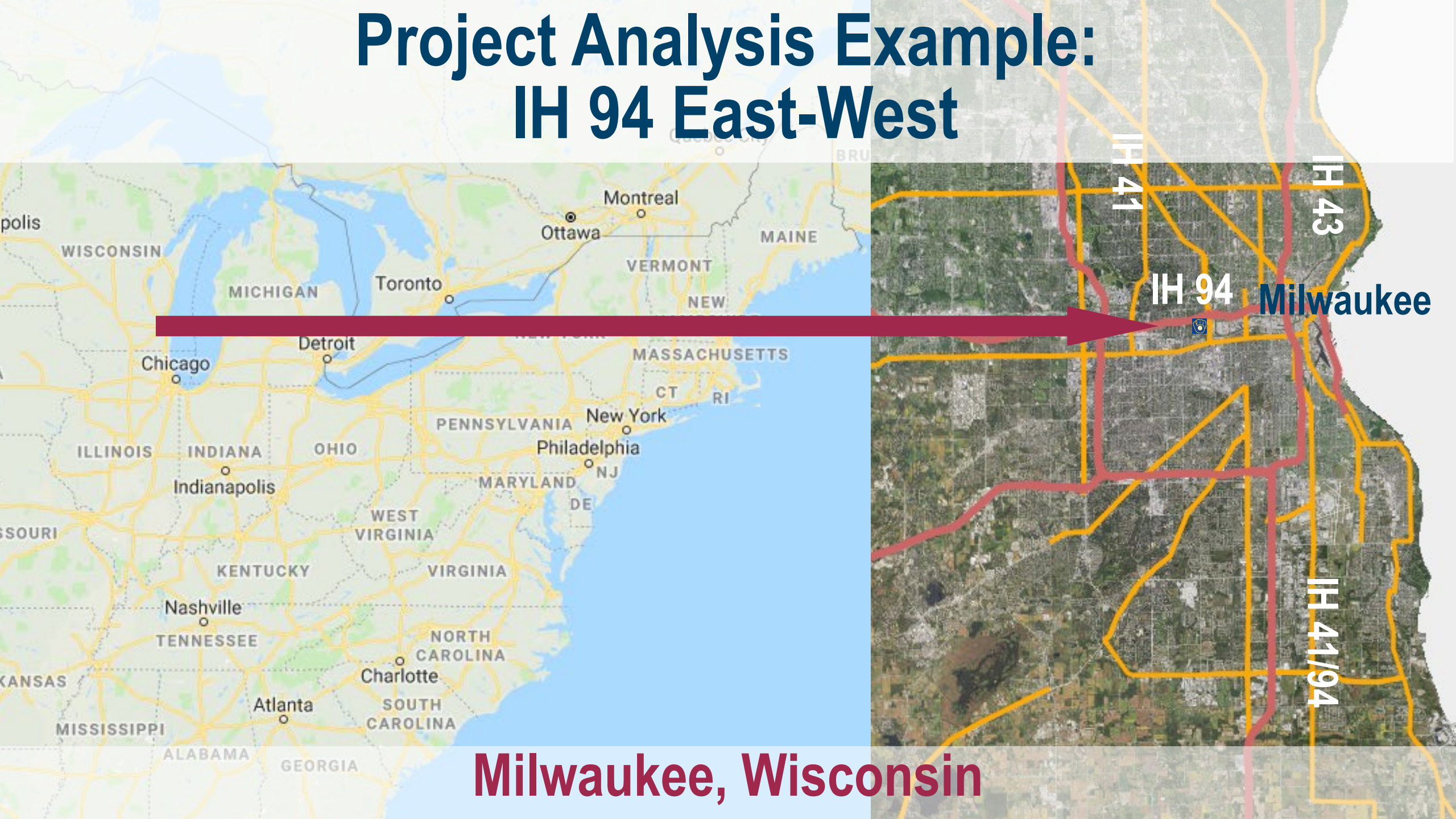
- Corridor has had regular congestion
- Travel time between O-D pairs dependent on departure times
- Traveler's choice is based on time — “dynamic moving sum”
- Grow each O-D pair
- Capture traffic increases in specific areas where a general, model-wide rate may under or over-estimate growth

Average Hourly Volumes for Selected Months -- All Vehicles Negative Direction at Site 400050 in Year 2017



K200 (7.6% of Traffic) was within 0.2% of the AM Peak (7.4%) = Regular Congestion

Project Analysis Example: IH 94 East-West



Milwaukee

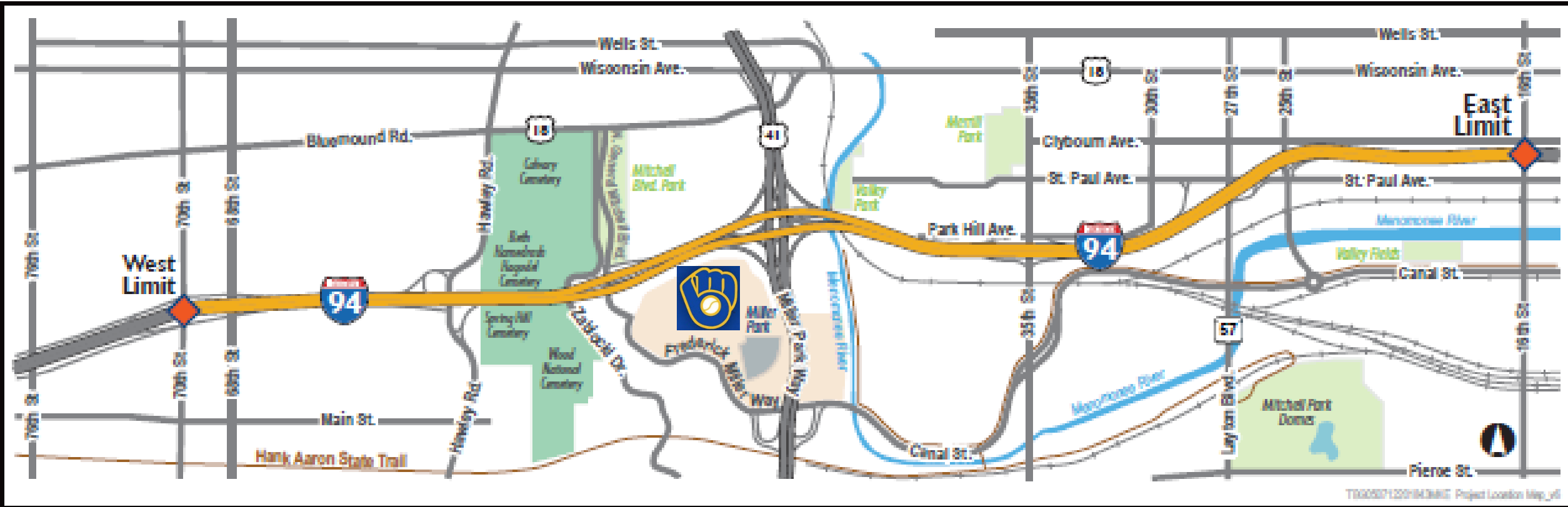
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

IH 41

IH 43

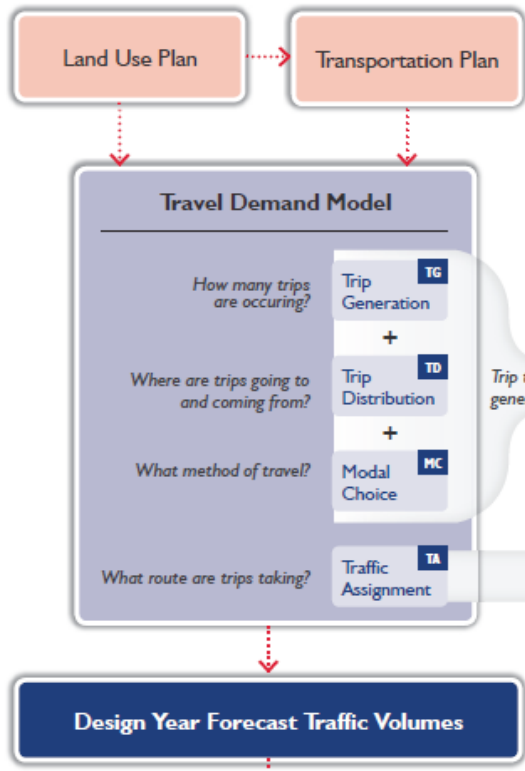
IH 41/94

Project Analysis Example: IH 94 East-West



70th Street to 16th Street

I: TRAVEL DEMAND FORECASTING



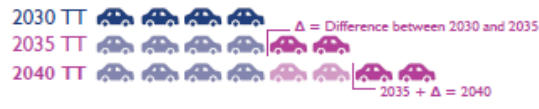
What goes into SEWRPC's forecast?

When creating a forecast, WisDOT recommends using a design year 20 years or more after the start of construction.

Base Year Construction begins	+ ≥ 20 Years =	Design Year At least 20 years after construction begins
2020	I-94 E-W Project	2040

For the I-94 E-W project, WisDOT estimated a base year of 2020 and a design year of 2040.

Using trip tables (TT) information from their existing 2035 Plan, SEWRPC was able to create TTs for the I-94 E-W project design year of 2040.



SEWRPC assigned the 2040 trip tables to the highway networks, taking into account each alternative being considered.

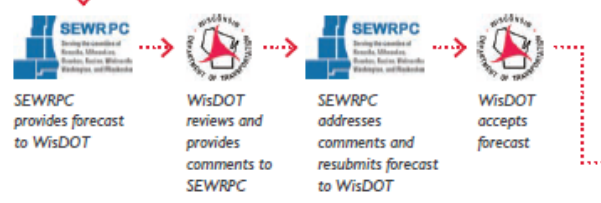
TA No-Build Alternative No changes to current design and capacity	TA Eight lanes at-grade; no I-94 access No access to/from Hawley Rd	TA Eight lanes at-grade; partial I-94 access Access to/from Hawley Rd and I-94 west	TA Double deck alternative Eight lanes grade separated with full access to/from I-94
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Technical Specs: IH 94 E-W Travel Forecasting

SEWRPC Activities

2: WisDOT REVIEW of TRAVEL DEMAND FORECAST

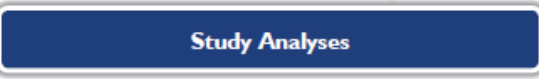
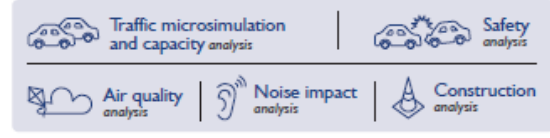
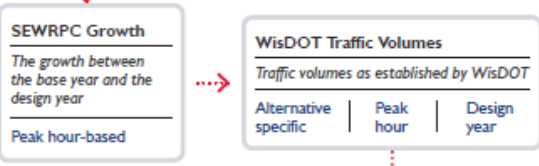
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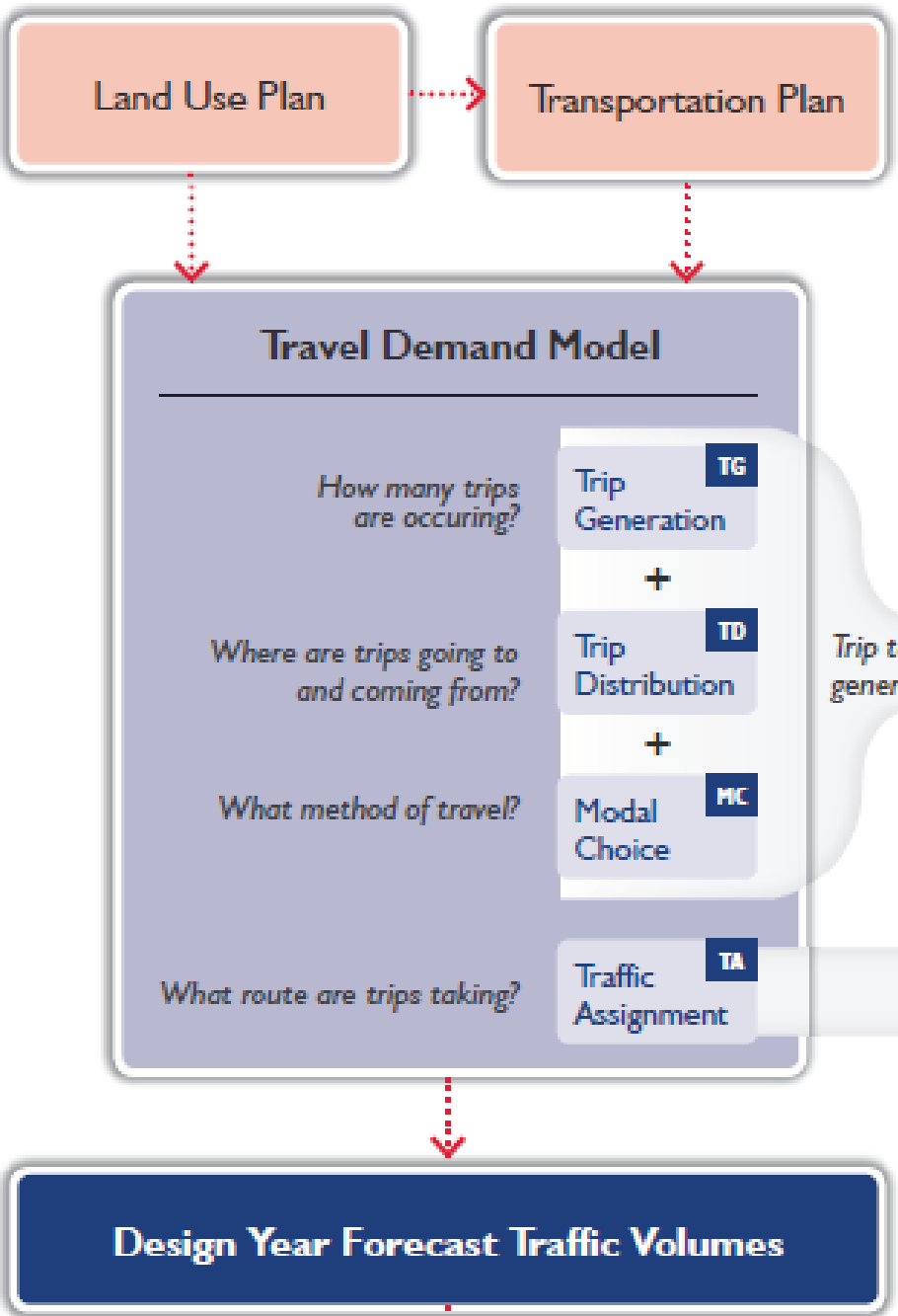
WisDOT Activities

3: PROJECT TEAM'S USE of SEWRPC TRAVEL DEMAND FORECAST

After approval, WisDOT and the project team utilize the accepted travel demand forecast volumes for several analyses within the study.

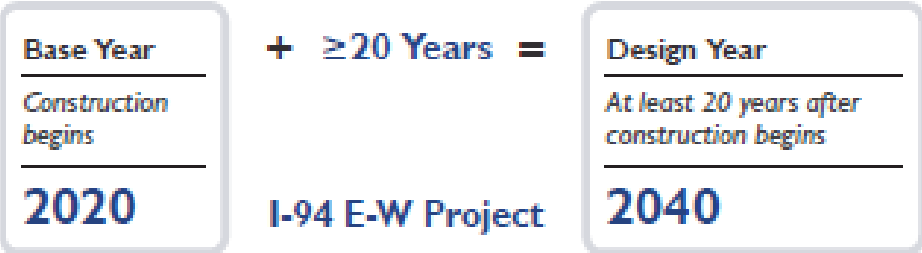


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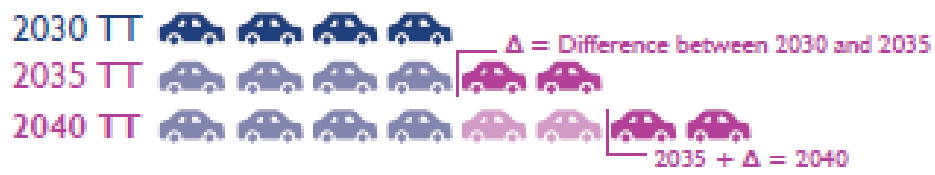
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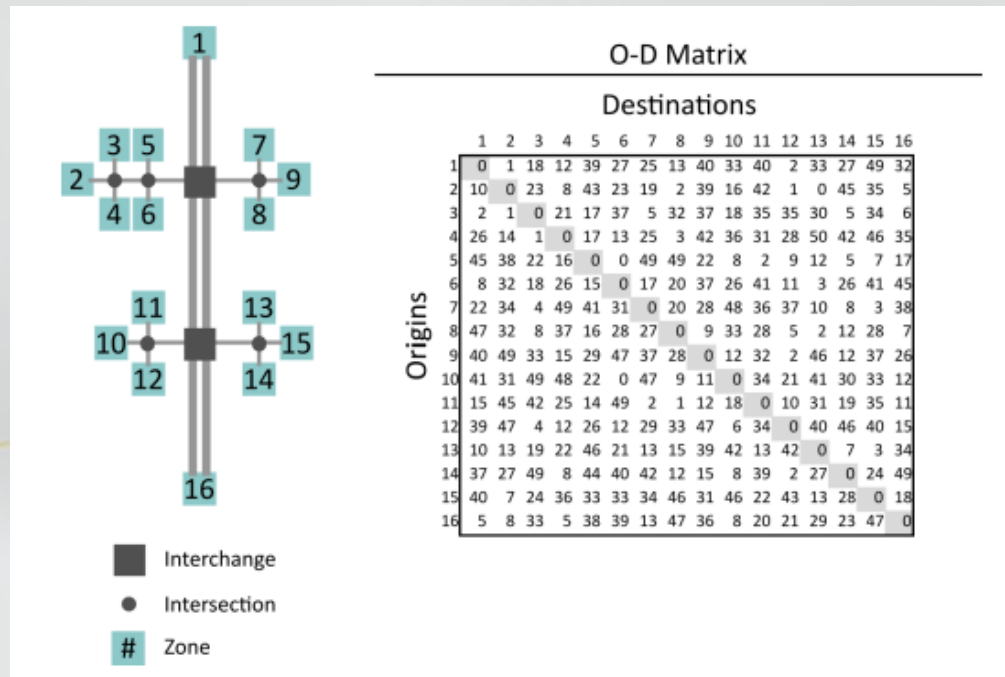
Technical Specs for Peak Period Development

Process for Extracting OD Trip Tables

1. WisDOT shares zone system for operational model with SEWRPC
2. SEWRPC generates subarea and network data for each project alternative (at the hourly level)
3. SEWRPC runs model and extracts peak period OD Trip Tables and adjusts if need to match hourly forecasts
4. WisDOT analyzes OD tables and adjusts based on incremental differences or growth rates

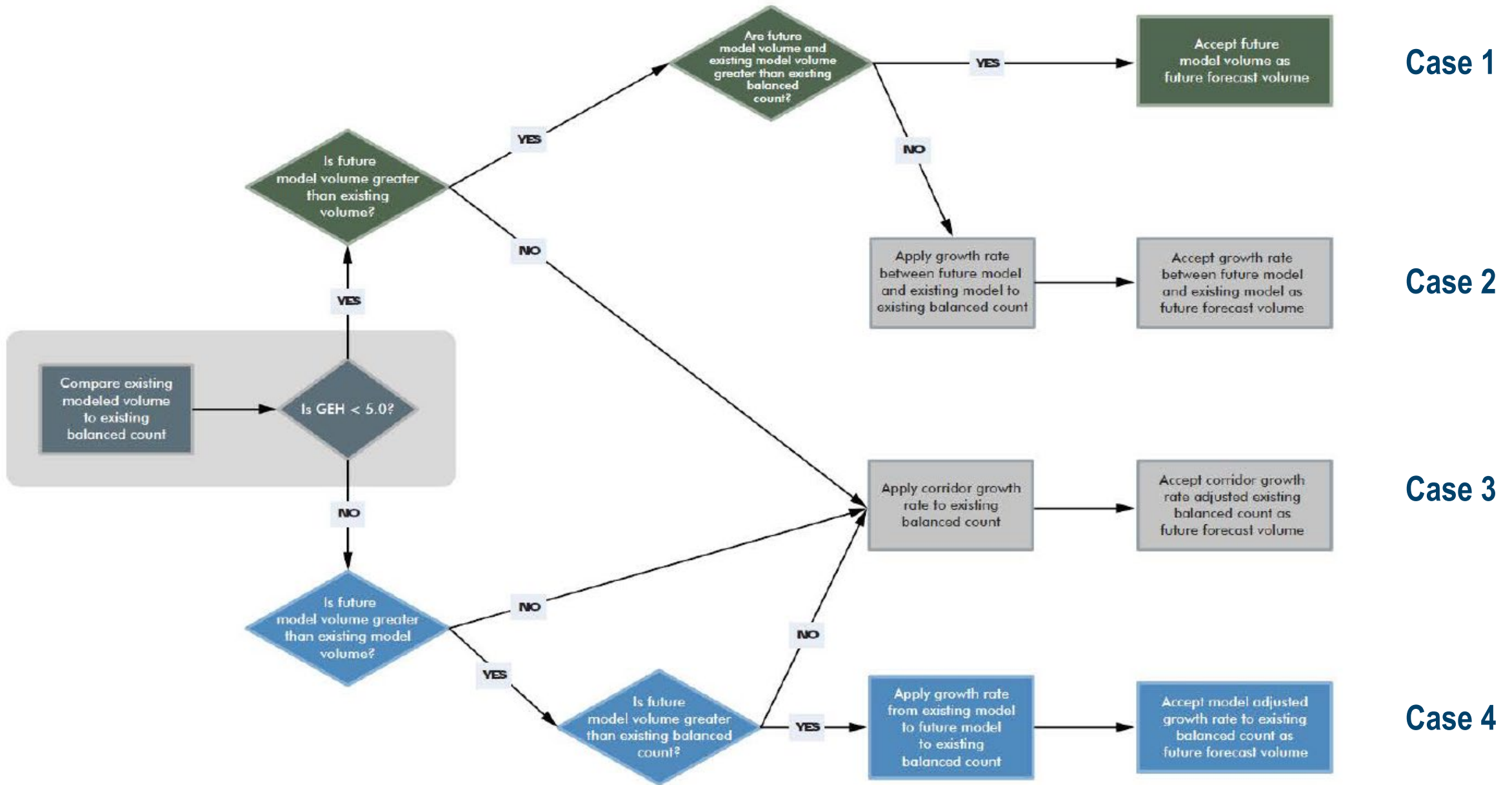
Technical Specs for Peak Hourly Data Development

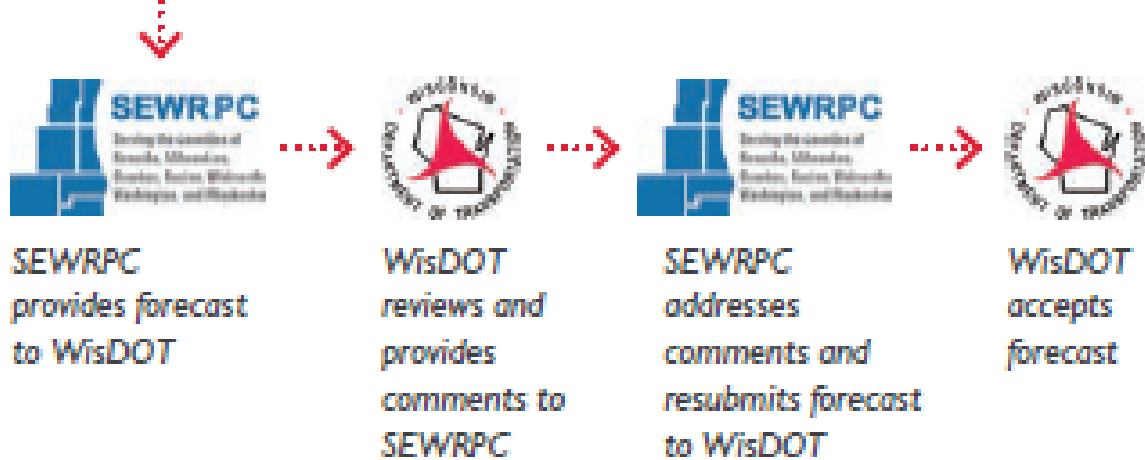
Process for using Extracted OD Trip Tables



1. WisDOT built and ran the base free flow network operations model
2. WisDOT extracts the assigned volumes
3. WisDOT compares existing volumes with this adjustment check procedure
4. WisDOT uses SEWRPC data to develop future year 2040 volumes

WisDOT Operations Model Checks Coming from OD Tables





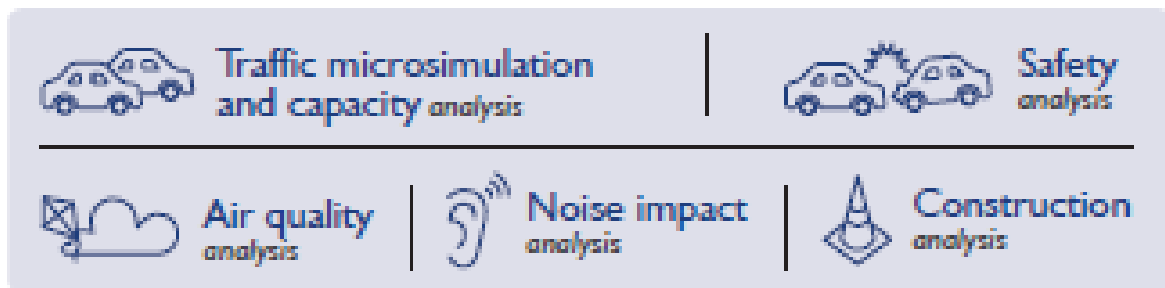
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Accepted Travel Demand Forecast

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SEWRPC Growth
The growth between the base year and the design year
Peak hour-based

WisDOT Traffic Volumes
Traffic volumes as established by WisDOT

Alternative specific	Peak hour	Design year
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Study Analyses

Successful Outcomes of the Study Analysis

- Used local data during study
 - Interactions along the corridor's operational characteristics, across alternatives
 - Air quality, noise impact, and safety analysis
 - Components of construction phasing
- Consistent public outreach
- Approved environmental impact statement
- Standard process



Standards and Protocols

Documentation - From Planning through NEPA

- SEWRPC approved long-range transportation plan
- SEWRPC documentation of travel demand model functions
- WisDOT traffic forecasting guidelines - Transportation Planning Manual <https://wisconsindot.gov/Documents/projects/data-plan/plan-res/tpm/9.pdf>
- WisDOT traffic analysis and microsimulation modeling - Traffic Engineering, Operations and Safety Manual <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/doing-bus/local-gov/traffic-ops/manuals-and-standards/teops/ch16.aspx>
- IH 94 East-West <https://wisconsindot.gov/Pages/projects/by-region/se/94stadiumint/default.aspx>

Questions?

The background features a light gray gradient with several overlapping, semi-transparent wavy lines in shades of blue and gray. A prominent feature is a grid-like pattern of small squares, which is partially obscured by the wavy lines and appears to be a stylized representation of a data series or a technical drawing.