

## <u>Coordinated Highways Action Response Team</u> Performance Evaluation and Benefit Analysis for Year 2018

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# **PART A: Performance Evaluation**

### **Part A: Performance Evaluation**



## Total Number of Incidents/Disabled Vehicle Assists

			Incidents	Disabled Vehicle Assist	Total Records
2014			31,535 (25,571)	46,330 (45,228)	77,865 (70,799)
2015		35,11942,724(27,375)(40,615)		77,843 (67,990)	
2016		37,566 44 (30,314) (42		44,287 (42,048)	81,853 (72,362)
2017			37,10044,199(30,335)(42,046)		81,299 (72,381)
2018	Respo by CH/	nded ART	41,247 (34,692) 84.	.11% 46,891 96.3 (45,264)	53% 88,138 90.7 (79,956)
∆ <b>(2017-2018)</b>			11.18% (14.36%)	6.1% (7.7%)	8.41% (10.47%)

• This analysis is based on emergency response records in CHART DB.

• Number in the parenthesis shows the incidents or assists responded by CHART.

### **Part A: Response Time (RT)**



#### Response Time to Incident/Dis\_Vehs By Center



- This analysis is based on the data of incidents and disabled vehicles which have indicated the responsible operation center and response times.
- This analysis includes those sample events which have response times between 1 minute and 60 minutes
- Events included in this analysis were responded by various units, including CHART, fire boards, stat/local polices, private towing companies, etc.
- TOC-3 has been temporarily closed and relocated to SOC since August 2018.



#### Incident Duration By Center



• This analysis is based on incident records which have indicated the responsible operation center and response times.

• This analysis includes those sample events which have incident durations between 1 minute and 120 minutes



#### □ With CHART vs. without CHART



- This analysis is based on incident records which have included the information of event, duration, lane blockage, and response units.
- This analysis includes those sample events which have incident durations between 1 minute and 120 minutes
- · Cases of "Unknown" blockage were redistributed into different blockage categories.
- The numbers are the weighed average of incidents with different lane blockages, including shoulder only blockage

## **Part A: Assistance to Drivers**







# **PART B: Benefit Estimation**





#### Procedures

- Step 1: Gather information (incident data, traffic data, etc.)
- Step 2: Estimate the total delay by segment for each major road
- Step 3: Estimate the total delay for major roads
- Step 4: Estimate the total delay for all roads in Maryland
- Step 5: Estimate the total delay reduction due to CHART operations
- Step 6: Estimate the reduction in fuel consumption and emissions
- Step 7: Convert the reduction into the monetary values



## Step 1: Gather Information

- Incident Data from CHART DB II
  - Frequency
  - Incident duration
  - Lane blockage
  - CHART involvement, etc.
- AADT, Peak Hour Factor, Truck % for major roads in MD
- Income, Gas Price, etc.



Step 2: Estimate the total delay by segment for each major road

- Simulate the entire highway segment
- Develop the **Delay function**

(**I-Delay**) = **f**(Incident duration, traffic volume, No. of lane blockage, total No. of lanes, etc.)



#### Step 2: Estimate the total delay by segment for each major road Input

Distribution of incidents by segment of each road and lane blockage









#### Step 2: Estimate the total delay by segment for each major road Input

Distribution of incidents by segment of each road and lane blockage

Incident duration by lane blockage for the segment of each road



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#### Step 2: Estimate the total delay by segment for each major road Input

Distribution of incidents by Output segment of each road and lane blockage The delay by lane blockage for Incident duration by lane each segment of blockage for the segment of each major road Delay each road **Function** AADT by segment of each road, Truck %, PHF The total delay by segment for each Number of lanes for the major road segment of each road, etc.



#### Step 3: Estimate the total delay for major roads



#### Step 4: Estimate the total delay for all roads in MD



#### Total Delay with CHART



#### Step 5: Estimate the total delay reduction due to CHART operations

**Delay reduction due to CHART:= (T-Delay)**<sub>w/o CHART</sub> – (T-Delay)<sub>w CHART</sub>



#### **Part B: Ratio Difference in IDs**

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#### Incident Durations: w CHART and w/o CHART

			With CHART				
	Block	age	Duration	Frequency			
<b>b</b>	Shoulde	er (SH)	22.79	4,633			
Distributed	1 la	ne	26.30	8,813			
ane	2 lar	ies	37.80	2,728			
olockage	3 lar	nes	43.56	777			
J. J	>=4 la	ines	46.93	363			
<b>N</b>	Unkn	own	18.72	7,661			
	Weighted	w/o SH	30.42	12,681			
	Average	Average All		24,975			
				Without CHART			
			Without	CHART			
	Block	cage	Without Duration	CHART Frequency			
<b>.</b>	Block Should	cage er (SH)	Without Duration 30.75	CHART Frequency 577			
istributed	Block Shoulde 1 Ia	rage er (SH) ne	Without Duration 30.75 34.53	CHART Frequency 577 544			
istributed SH & 1	Block Should 1 Ia 2 Iar	rage er (SH) ne nes	Without Duration 30.75 34.53 42.44	CHART Erequency 577 544 201			
Distributed SH & 1 ane lockage	Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar	rage er (SH) ne nes nes	Without Duration 30.75 34.53 42.44 53.38	CHART Frequency 577 544 201 61			
Distributed SH & 1 ane lockage	Block Shouldd 1 Ia 2 Iar 3 Iar >=4 Ia	(age er (SH) ne nes nes nes	Without Duration 30.75 34.53 42.44 53.38 62.71	CHART Frequency 577 544 201 61 20			
Distributed o SH & 1 ane lockage	Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar >=4 la Unkn	rage er (SH) ne nes nes anes own	Without Duration 30.75 34.53 42.44 53.38 62.71 30.78	CHART Frequency 577 544 201 61 20 1,374			
Distributed O SH & 1 ane lockage	Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar >=4 la Unkn Weighted	rage er (SH) ne nes nes anes own w/o SH	Without Duration 30.75 34.53 42.44 53.38 62.71 30.78 38.53	CHART Frequency 577 544 201 61 20 1,374 826			

		With CHART		
Block	age	Duration	Frequency	
Shoulder (SH)		21.32	7,273	
1 la	ne	23.55	13,834	
2 lar	nes	37.80	2,728	
3 lar	nes	43.56	777	
>=4 lanes		46.93	363	
Unkn	own		-	
Weighted	w/o SH	27.10	17,702	
Average	All	25.42	24,975	
		Without	CHART	
Block	cage	Without Duration	CHART Frequency	
Block	(age er (SH)	Without Duration 30.77	CHART Frequency 1,284	
Block Should 1 Ia	(age er (SH) ne	Without Duration 30.77 32.47	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211	
Block Should 1 Ia 2 Iar	kage er (SH) ne nes	Without Duration 30.77 32.47 42.44	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211 201	
Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar	kage er (SH) ne nes nes	Without Duration 30.77 32.47 42.44 53.38	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211 201 61	
Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar >=4 la	kage er (SH) ne nes nes nes	Without Duration 30.77 32.47 42.44 53.38 62.71	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211 201 61 20	
Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar >=4 la Unkn	kage er (SH) ne nes nes anes own	Without Duration 30.77 32.47 42.44 53.38 62.71	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211 201 61 20	
Block Should 1 la 2 lar 3 lar >=4 la Unkn Weighted	kage er (SH) ne nes nes anes own w/o SH	Without Duration 30.77 32.47 42.44 53.38 62.71 35.07	CHART Frequency 1,284 1,211 201 61 20	

## Ratio difference in ID: (35.07-27.10)/35.0=22.73%





## **Part B: Fuel Consumption**



Estimate Reduction in Fuel Consumption

Method 1: from the results of simulation

$$\Delta Fuel = e^{-10.77} * (Traffic Volume)^{2.27}$$
$$* (\frac{No. of Lane Blocked}{Total No. of Lanes})^{0.9} * (Incident Duration)^{1.69}$$

#### Method 2: conversion from the total delay reduction





## **Part B: Emission Reduction**



#### Estimate Reduction in Emission



- 1. MDOT in Year 2000
- 2. Literature (DeCorla-Souza, 1998)
- 3. Energy Information Administration
- 4. Congressional Budget Office for S. 2191, America's Climate Security Act of 2007



- References for converting the reduction into the monetary values
  - Truck driver's unit cost is based on the information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics in year 2018.
  - Car driver's unit cost is based on household income by the U.S. Census Bureau (2018).
  - The gasoline and diesel unit costs are from the Energy Information Administration in year 2018.
  - The fuel consumption was computed based on the rate of 0.156 gallons of gas per hour for passenger cars from the Ohio Air Quality Development Authority and the rate of 0.85 gallon per hour for trucks from the literature "Heavy-Duty Truck Idling Characteristics-Results from a Nationwide Truck Survey" by Lutsey et al. and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).
  - The unit rates of 19.56 lbs CO2/gallon of gasoline and 22.38 lbs CO2/gallon of diesel are from the Energy Information Administration and \$23/metric ton of CO2 from CBO (Congressional Budget Office)'s cost estimate for S. 2191, America's Climate Security Act of 2007.



## Direct Benefits in Year 2018 (Year 2017)

Reduction due to	CHART	Amount	Unit rate	Dollars (million)	
	Truck	1.51	DRIVER: <b>\$21.18/hr</b> (20.79)	<b>32.09</b> (34.09)	
Delay (M veh-hrs)	TTUCK	(1.64)	CARGO: <b>\$45.40/hr</b>	<b>68.68</b> (74.45)	
	Car	<b>30.75</b> (29.57)	<b>\$36.94/hr</b> (34.99)	<b>1,155.87</b> (1,294.01)	
Fuel Consumption (M gallons)		6.23	GASOLINE: <b>\$2.82/gal</b> (2.53)	17.84	
		(6.39)	DIESEL: <b>\$3.18/gal</b> (2.65)	(19.01)	
Emission (tons)	HC	<b>428.88</b> (504.92)	\$6,700/ton	<b>37.45</b> (44.07)	
	СО	<b>4,816.98</b> (5,671.12)	\$6,360/ton		
	NO	<b>205.40</b> (241.82)	\$12,875/ton		
	CO <sub>2</sub>	<b>56,382.46</b> (565,355,70)	\$23/metric ton <sup>3</sup>		
Total (M dollars)		(	<b>1,311.89</b> (1,465.62)		

• The number in each parenthesis is the data in year 2017.

• All values are rounded to the nearest hundredth in this table only for the presentation purpose, since the actual values need more spaces to be presented. For example, the benefit from truck drivers = 15,128,829.2394 veh-hr \* \$21.18/hr = \$320,428,603.29...

# **Part B: Sensitivity Analysis**



Computing the marginal impacts of each key factor, using its 2018 value, but setting all other factors identical to those in 2017

#### Key factors

- Total Number of Incidents Eligible for Benefit Estimate
- Average Incident Durations with and without CHART
- The adjusted AADTs (with PHF) for Major Roads
- Truck Percentages for Major Roads

(million dollars)

	1,465.62		
	Key Factor	Δ ('17 - '18)	Benefit Estimates
	Number of incidents	↑ 10.86 %	1,580.05(↑ 7.81%)
Sensitivity	Incident duration difference be- tween w/ and w/o CHART	↓ 28.24 %	1,111.22( <b>↓24.18%</b> )
Analysis	Adjusted AADT	↓ 0.31 %	1,467.59( <b>↑ 0.1</b> 3%)
	Truck percentage	↑ 1.57 %	1,465.87(↑ 0.02%)
	1,311.89 (↓ 10.49%)		





## **Part B: Secondary Incidents**

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## **Part B: Secondary Incidents**







## **Part B: Potential Incidents**







#### Potentially reduced Incidents due to CHART Operations

Road Name		I-495/95	I-95	I-270	I-695	I-70	I-83	MD- 295	US-50	Total
Mileage		41	63	32	44	13	34	30	42	
No. Potential reduced Incidents	2018	173	231	57	184	74	33	28	69	849
	2017	229	212	62	207	79	45	23	98	955
	2016	228	264	58	223	88	47	29	94	1,031
	2015	185	213	45	161	60	34	24	75	797
	2014	203	231	48	149	72	44	30	71	848



# **Thank you**

**Questions?** 

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