CONTACT INFORMATION

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Ken Buckeye is Program Manager for Value Pricing with the Office of Policy Analysis, Research and Innovation with the Minnesota Department of Transportation (Mn/DOT). Ken has more than 20 years of experience in transportation planning and project management covering nearly all modes of travel. Most recently his work at Mn/DOT has focused on value pricing alternatives as a means to manage demand and to help finance transportation systems. He currently is leading the department in implementation of its telework initiative created through the national Urban Partnership Agreement. Ken has a BA in Urban Affairs and Business Management from St. Cloud State University and a Master Degree in City and Regional Planning from Southern Illinois University.

CONGESTION CHARGES IN THE UNITED STATES

INTERNATIONAL FORUM ON ECONOMIC POLICIES FOR TRAFFIC CONGESTION AND TAILPIPE EMISSIONS CONTROL

HANGZHOU, ZHEJIANG PROVINCE, CHINA

BY
KENNETH R. BUCKEYE, AICP
PROGRAM MANGER FOR CONGESTION PRICING

PRESENTATION OUTLINE 3 PARTS

Why congestion pricing in the U.S.?

What does congestion pricing accomplish and how does it work?

Examples of operational congestion pricing project around the nation:

- Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota
- Miami, Florida
- San Diego, California
- Los Angeles, California
- Seattle, Washington

REASONS TO SUPPORT CONGESTION PRICING POLICIES

We tend to overuse that which appears to be free

Limits to roadway capacity expansion requires more efficient use of existing infrastructure

Those limits include

- High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lane policies didn't always work well enough..., needed to adjust policy
- Cost of adding roadway capacity
- Community impacts and environmental impacts
- Need to enhance efficiency and better use unused capacity

THE COST OF CONGESTION IN THE U.S.

The financial and environmental cost of congestion:

- 3.7billion hours of delay and 2.9 billion gallons of wasted fuel annually*
- 56 billion lbs. of CO₂
- Estimated to be \$121to \$200 billion after accounting for unreliability, inventory, and environmental costs **

Congestion hurts family and civic life, impacting:

- Where people live and work
- Where they shop
- How much they pay for goods and services

^{*} Texas Transportation Institute, 2012 Urban Mobility Report

^{**} USDOT internal analysis

CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS IN U.S.



CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS AROUND THE U.S.

SR 91, Los Angeles, California

I-15 San Diego

I-394 & I-35W Minneapolis

I-95 Miami

Seattle



GOALS FOR CONGESTION PRICING*

Improve mobility
Increase reliability
Improve safety
Decrease environmental impacts
Manage demand vs. generation of revenue

^{*}Priced Managed Lane Guide, 2012, FHWA

WHAT DOES CONGESTION PRICING DO?

When implemented effectively, congestion pricing helps to optimize person and vehicle throughput for a congested lane, highway, bridge or tunnel

There are many variables to consider when implementing congestion pricing

- Toll lane/lanes within a highway
- All drivers pay/certain classes of drivers
- Charge 24/7 vs. peak-period only

Pricing uses market forces (consumer demand) to improve performance

- Price is adjusted optimize demand
- Based on willingness to pay

HOW DOES CONGESTION PRICING WORK?

Drivers pay a fee (toll) to ensure a faster and more reliable trip time

- Toll road, bridge or tunnel
- Toll lane/lanes
- Discounts or incentives for certain vehicles or classes

Fee might be levied in a variety of ways

- Flat fee all day
- Schedule of fees that vary by time
- Dynamic fees that change with demand
- Combination of scheduled fees with dynamic pricing option

Price controls demand for facility

- Variable and dynamic pricing may require loop detectors
- Algorithm to read demand, speed and adjust price

WHAT IS NEEDED TO MAKE CONGESTION PRICING WORK?

Congestion

Authority to charge drivers..., political will

Technology to collect tolls

Technology to manage pricing and congestion on facility

- Loop detectors
- Algorithm to read demand, speed and to adjust price
- Controllers
- Signing

Enforcement tools and commitment

Traffic management center control

OBSTACLES TO IMPLEMENTING CONGESTION PRICING

Political support / decision-maker support

Public acceptance of policy

Difficult to communicate purpose

Popular public sentiment

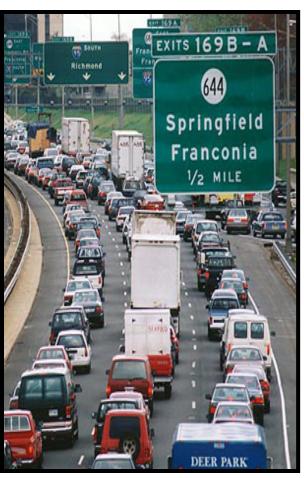
- "All roads should be free..., just build more capacity"
- "Congestion pricing is gouging the public"

Cost

Complexity

STAGES OF PUBLIC ACCEPTANCE FOR CONGESTION PRICING

- **PROJECTS**
- 1. Confusion / opposition
- 2. Rejection
- 3. Relief and rejoicing
- 4. Realization
- 5. Reconsideration
- 6. Skepticism / reluctant acceptance
- 7. Love / indifference



OUTREACH AND EDUCATION FOR CONGESTION PRICING

Market research ... understanding

Education ... learning

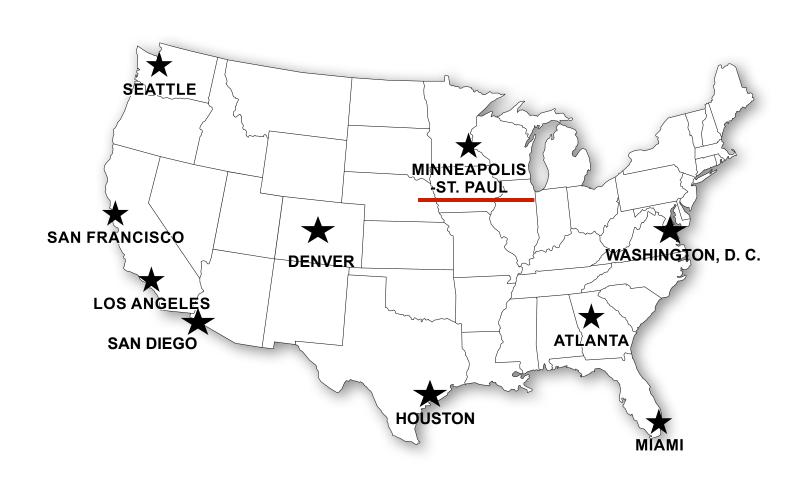
Outreach ... engaging

Communication ... explaining

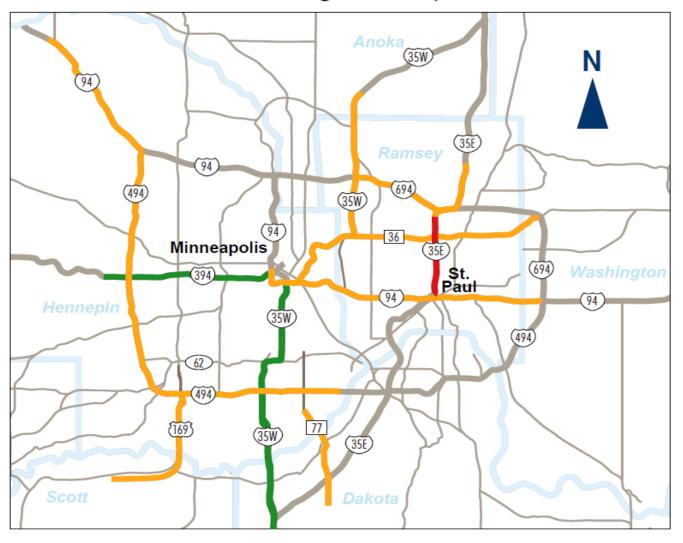
Marketing ... selling

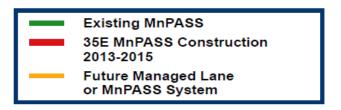
Evaluation ... confirming

CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS IN MINNESOTA

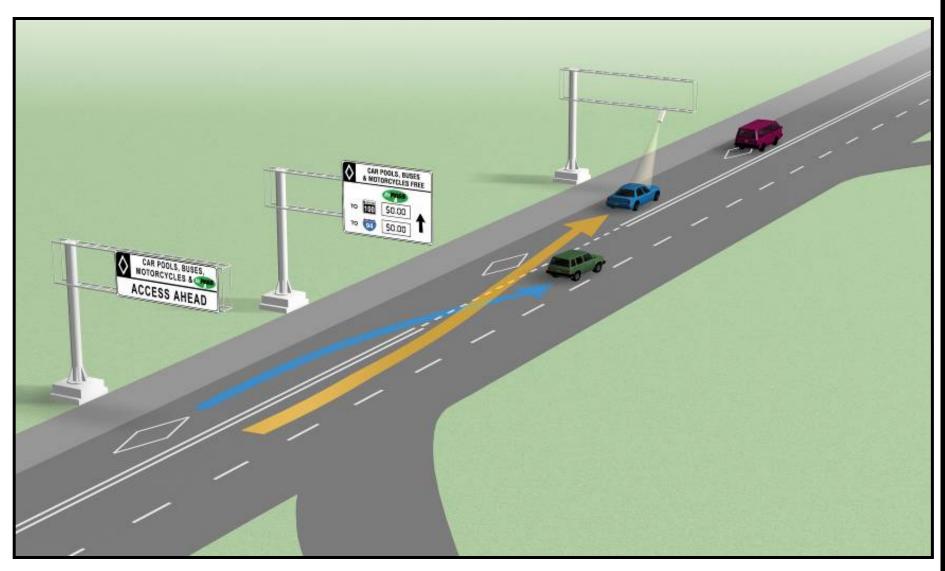


Regional 2030 Transportation Policy Plan Future Managed Lane System





MNPASS HIGH OCCUPANCY TOLL (HOT) LANE DESIGN



I-394 AND I-94 INTERCHANGE IN MINNEAPOLIS



I-394 MNPASS DESCRIPTION

150,000 average daily traffic

11 mile east-west corridor

8 miles of single lane

3 miles of two lane reversible

5 access points in each direction

First facility to use double white stripe buffer lane separation

Skip stripe delineates access points (25% open)

2+ carpools, transit and motorcycles are free

No requirement for all users to have transponder

10% of users on the roadway are toll paying customers

18,000 transponders in the corridor

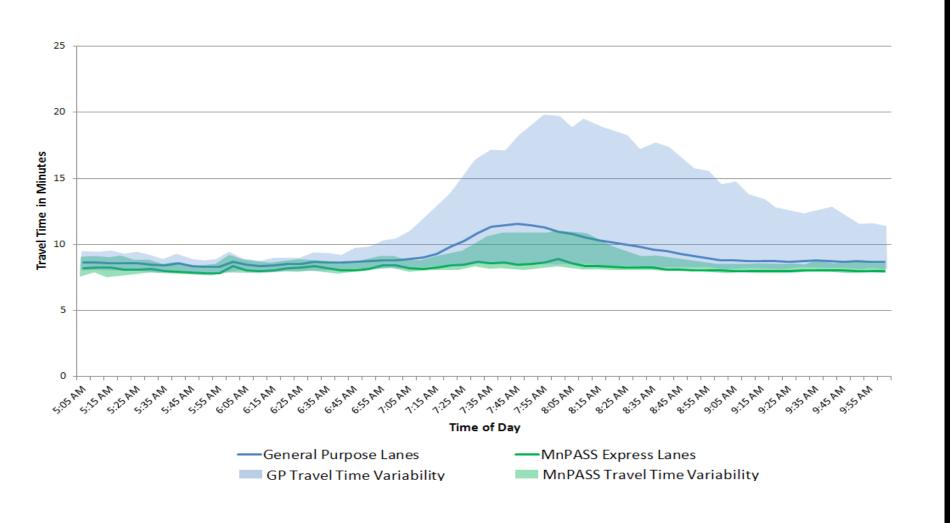
Maximum toll is \$8.00, minimum toll is \$0.25 (\$1.30 avg. toll)







TRAVEL TIME SAVINGS AND RELIABILITY: EASTBOUND I-394 AM PEAK



MNPASS USERS

30% of transponders used on a typical day

Average user makes 2-3 tolled trips per week

Wide Range of Users

Usage Higher Among

- Full-time workers
- Homeowners
- Ages 35-55
- Incomes over \$50,000
- Women



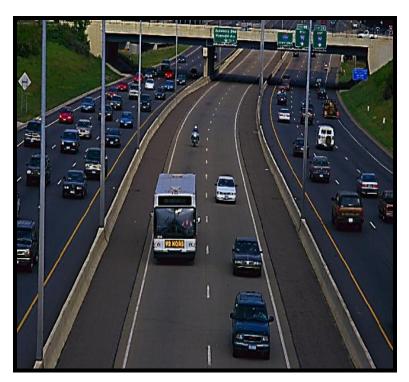
MNPASS USERS SATISFACTION

95% satisfaction with all electronic tolling

85% satisfaction with traffic speed in lane

65% satisfaction with dynamic pricing

65% satisfaction with safety



I-394 MNPASS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Averages more than 5,000 toll paying trips per day

Averages more than \$7,000 per day

Average toll paid = \$1.30

Continued robust growth

Customer satisfaction remains high

50% of revenue beyond expenses is shared with transit

Operational success opened door to development of more MnPASS projects

CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS IN CALIFORNIA



SR 91 ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



SR 91 DESCRIPTION

Toll facility built within the median of SR 91 in 1995

Privately funded and financed

Successful operation

Sold at a profit to Orange County in 2003

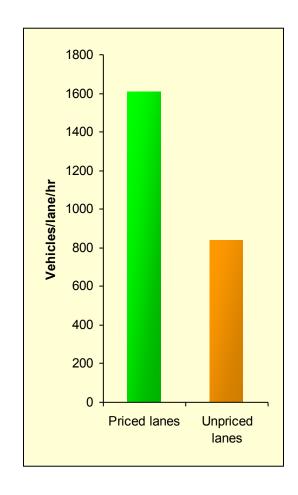
Continues to generate strong revenue stream

Pressure to extend the facility

SR 91







Peak period throughput on California SR-91, priced vs. unpriced lanes

I-15 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

20-mile HOT lane facility providing two travel lanes in each direction

First use of dynamic pricing in tolling application

Annual Operating costs: \$4.4 million with \$800,000 transit operating subsidy

Annual Revenue: \$4.4 million

Maximum toll is \$8.00, minimum toll is \$0.50

5,500 tolled users per day (about 25% of all users)

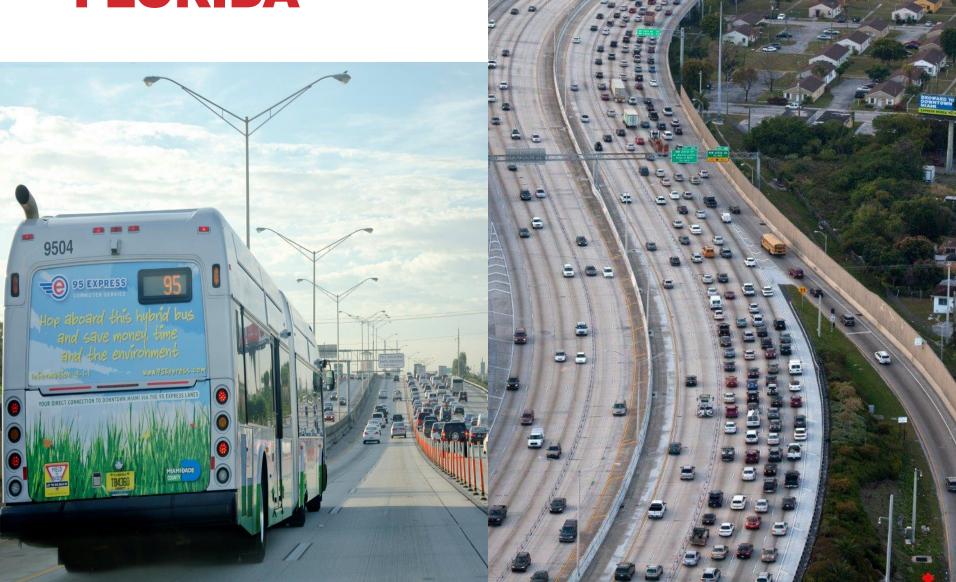




CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS IN FLORIDA



I-95 MIAMI, FLORIDA



I-95, MIAMI

Reduce lanes from 12' to 11'

- Reduce shoulder widths
- No new right-of-way
- No relocation of noise walls
- Limited major construction

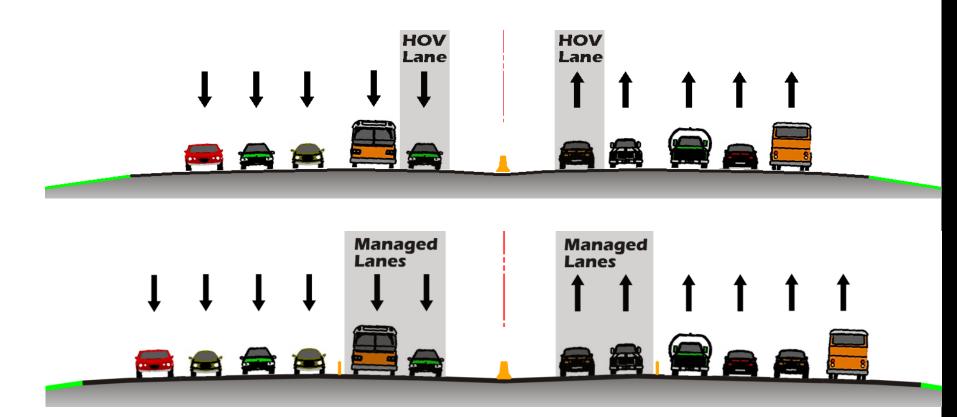
3+ carpools and transit free

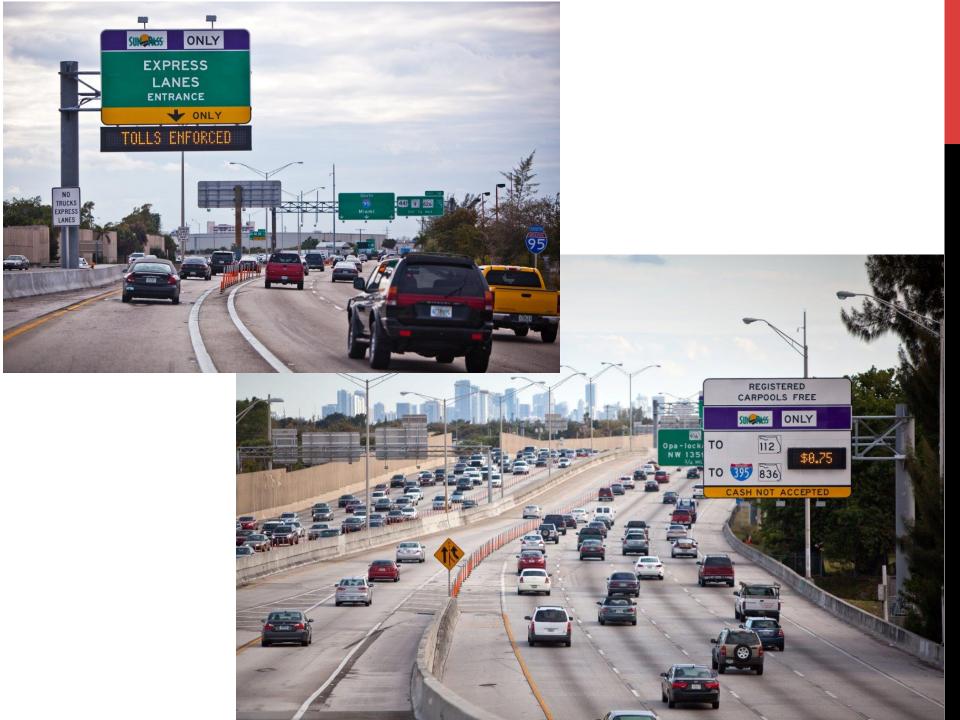


All users required to have transponder

I-95 CONVERSION

HOV to Express Lane Conversion





CONGESTION PRICING PROJECTS IN WASHINGTON STATE



SR 167 HOT LANE FEATURES

Free to buses, 2+ carpools and motorcycles

Solo drivers pay a single toll to travel any distance on 10-mile route

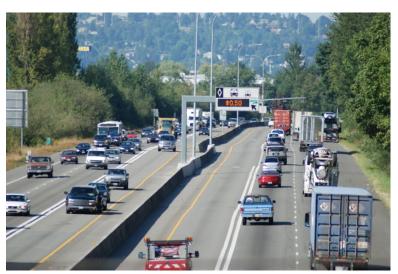
Single HOT lane in each direction

HOT lane separated from GP lanes by double-white line, which is illegal to cross.

Electronic signs indicate the toll rate before each entry point 10 access points



Pre-HOT lanes: SR 167 had two general purpose lanes and one HOV lane.



Post HOT lanes: HOV lanes were converted to a single HOT lane in each direction.

SR 520 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT

\$2 BILLION PROJECT

Need to replace floating bridge over Lake Washington

Converted formerly free facility to toll bridge in advance of construction

May convert adjacent bridge to toll

Purpose is to both manage demand and raise revenue



CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED FROM CONGESTION PRICING

- ·Winning support is initially an enormous challenge
- •Once implemented congestion pricing options offer choice and customers like choice
- Public acceptance is high
- More efficient use of HOV lanes
 - Both travel time savings and reliability of travel times are key
 - General purpose lanes also work better
 - Benefits transit and carpools
 - Reduces emissions
- Must continue to monitor performance and make adjustments
- Continue to market projects
- •Nothing succeeds like success..., creates new opportunities

THANK YOU! FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

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