

CMAQ Program: From MAP-21 to the FAST Act

April 14, 2016

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CMAQ Project Tracking System Redesign and Update



General Requirements for the Project Tracking and Public Access Systems as Prescribed under MAP-21

23 USC 149 (i):

IN GENERAL – The Secretary shall maintain and disseminate a cumulative database describing the impacts of projects, including specific information about each project, such as the project name, , location, sponsor, cost, and cost effectiveness based on reductions in emissions and congestion.

AVAILABILITY – The database shall be published or otherwise made available by the Secretary in electronically accessible format and means such as the Internet for public review.



Needs for Project Tracking System Improvement

- Project Tracking System (PTS) relatively unchanged since original development.
- Existing System not compatible with other FHWA systems, applications and hardware.
- Aspects of PTS not consistent with CMAQ Program Guidance.
- Data uploads, searches and reports were problematic and inefficient.

Additions and and Improvements



Software Upgrade

- System files and database converted from Java to Microsoft .NET software format.
- Provides compatibility between CMAQ PTS and PAS with other FHWA computer systems, LANs and databases
- Greatly increases speed and functionality of the PTS and the Public Access System



Enhanced Project Entry Environment

- Expanded list of project reporting categories to better reflect eligibility classifications.
- Additional drop down project description options to provide more detailed explanation of project function.
- Inclusion of Operating Assistance and Congestion Relief as project features.
- Increased focus on quantitative emission benefit reporting.

New Project Reporting Categories

- Advance Diesel Truck / Engine Technologies
- Alternative Fuels and Vehicles
- Bike and Pedestrian Facilities and Improvements
- Congestion Reduction and Traffic Flow Improvements
- Freight and Intermodal
- Inspection and Maintenance Programs (I/M)
- Ride Sharing
- STP/CMAQ
- Transit Improvements
- Travel Demand Management
- Other

Project Search

- Simple and Advanced Search options
- Projects presented in Excel like format with sortable columns
- Additional feature provides single or multiple column filtering based on project characteristics

Roll Out

- Release of New Project Tracking and Public Access Systems Mid-February.
- Webinars for FHWA Division Personnel and State DOTs and MPOs Mid- February.
- Due date for annual reports extended to June 1st.



CMAQ Cost Effectiveness Tables Development and Results

General Requirements for the Cost Effectiveness Tables as Prescribed under MAP-21

23 USC 149(i):

IN GENERAL - The Secretary in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall evaluate projects on a periodic basis and develop a table or other similar medium that illustrates cost effectiveness of a range of project types for funding under this section as to how the projects mitigate congestion and improve air quality.

USE OF TABLE - States and metropolitan planning organizations shall consider the information in the table when selecting projects or developing performance plans under subsection (I)

FHWA Objectives

- Provide representative cost-effectiveness (C-E) estimates to guide project selection and funding request processes at the State and local level
- Promoting ownership of a role in achieving high environmental impact returns on project funds

Scope of Analysis

- Within scope:
 - C-E estimates of criteria pollutants and precursors (PM2.5, PM10, NOx, CO, VOCs)
 - All project types either receiving CMAQ funding or that may receive CMAQ funding in the near future
 - Congestion impacts, where applicable

Key Data Sources

- CMAQ assessment studies
- CMAQ project tracking system
- State and local project summaries
- Multi-Pollutant Emissions Benefits of Transportation Strategies
- MOVES
- Diesel Emissions Quantifier
- DERA
- Academic and industry professionals

Analytical Process: Assumptions

- Emission impacts are not discounted across project lifetimes;
- The cost-effectiveness of a project with respect to one pollutant is independent of the project's impacts on other pollutants;
- The full project cost is included in calculations of costeffectiveness measures, rather than the share of project costs receiving CMAQ funding;
- The full project cost is assigned to the first year of the project, rather than discounting across years that projects would be active

Analytical Process: Limitations

- The range of analytical scenarios covers neither the full range of potential outcomes within a project type, nor the full range of potential projects;
- States and MPOs may have access to distinct sets of information and operate under distinct sets of constraints or objectives;
- Estimated project costs are assumed to cover the full extent of capital, operating and maintenance costs;
- The estimates are not intended as a guide on how to analyze projects.

Project Types Selected for Analysis

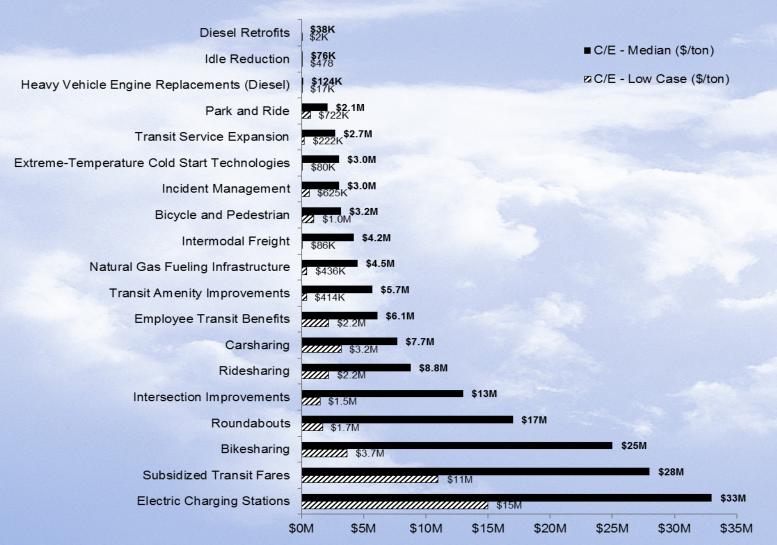
- Bikesharing
- Bicycle / Pedestrian Projects
- Carsharing
- Dust Mitigation
- Electric Vehicle Charging Stations
- Employee Transit Benefits
- Extreme Cold Temperature Cold-Start Technologies
- Heavy Duty Vehicle Engine Replacements
- Heavy Duty Vehicle Retrofits
- Incident Management

- Intermodal Freight Facilities
- Natural Gas Re-Fueling Infrastructure
- Park and Ride
- Ride Share Programs
- Roundabouts
- Signalization and Intersection Improvements
- Subsidized Transit Fares
- Transit Amenity Improvements
- Transit Service Expansion
- Truck Stop Electrification

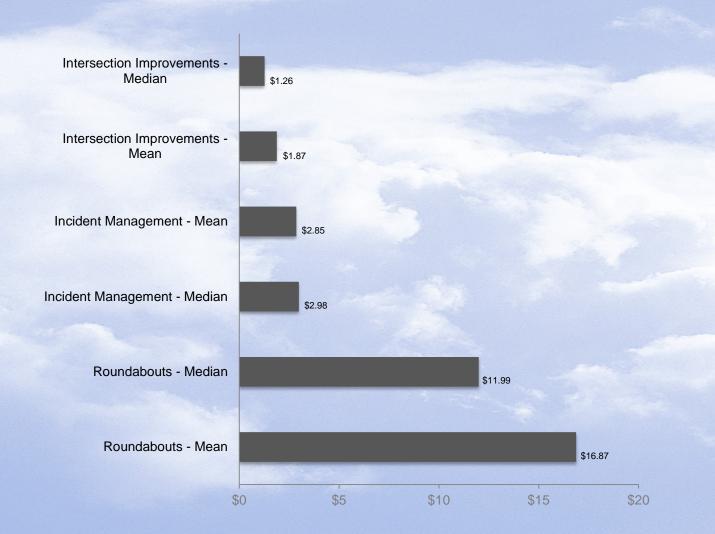
Analytical Scenarios

- C-E estimates represent lifetime emission mitigation for a single pollutant, divided by project cost
- A range of individual cases (scenarios) was analyzed for each project type, in order to generate C-E estimates at the project-type level.
- When required information was not available for an eligible project, representative values from related projects or the literature were substituted
- More complex cases required accounting for increased emissions associated with new, alternative travel behavior (e.g., new bus routes)

Median Cost-Effectiveness (Cost per Ton Reduced) of PM_{2.5}



Congestion Impacts (Dollars per Vehicle-Hour of Delay Reduced)





Median C-E for All Pollutants

Project Type	CO	NOx	VOC	PM10	PM2.5				
Dust Mitigation						Legend			
Diesel Retrofits							\$0	-	10,000.00
Extreme-Temperature Cold Start Technologies							\$10,000	-	\$49,999
Truck Stop Electrification							\$50,000	-	\$99,999
Natural Gas Fueling Infrastructure							\$100,000	-	\$249,999
Transit Service Expansion							\$250,000	-	\$499,999
Bike-Pedestrian Paths							\$500,000	-	\$999,999
Heavy Vehicle Engine Replacements (Diesel)							\$1,000,000	-	\$1,999,999
Incident Management							\$2,000,000	-	\$4,999,999
Transit Amenity Improvements							\$5,000,000	-	\$9,999,999
Intersection Improvements							\$10,000,000	-	\$19,999,999
Employee Transit Benefits							\$20,000,000	+	
Carsharing									
Employer Rideshare Support									
Park and Ride									
Intermodal Freight									
Roundabouts									
Bikesharing									
Subsidized Transit Fares									
Electric Charging Stations									20

General Findings

- High, specialized effectiveness:
 - Dust mitigation (PM10)
 - Diesel retrofits (PM2.5, PM10, CO)
- High general effectiveness:
 - Heavy vehicle diesel engine replacements
 - Extreme-temperature cold start technologies
 - Truck stop electrification

General Findings

- Low general effectiveness:
 - Electric vehicle charging stations
 - Subsidized transit fares
 - Bikesharing
 - Roundabouts
 - Intersection improvements

Roll Out

- Posted to FHWA / CMAQ website mid-February.
- Webinar for FHWA Division Personnel conducted April 5.
- Webinar for State DOTs and MPOs scheduled for April 28. Will be recorded and posted to the website.

CMAQ Final Program Guidance

- Revised to accommodate statutory changes required by the FAST Act.
- Currently under FHWA/OST Expedited Review
- Next stop OMB for final review and approval
- Expecting release summer 2016.



CMAQ Related Performance Measures

- Traffic Congestion and on-road mobile source emissions.
- NPRM for System Performance, Freight and CMAQ will be published in the Federal Register soon.

FAST Act

Funding Features

Fiscal year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Estimated funding*	\$2.309 B	\$2.360 B	\$2.405 B	\$2.449 B	\$2.499 B

- State allotment of CMAQ Funds are based on 2009 apportionment amount.
- States with PM2.5 Nonattainment or Maintenance Area receive 25% set-aside.
- Exclusive of the 25% set-aside, 50% of funds may be transferred



Project Eligibility Modifications

- Expanded eligibility for set-aside funds in PM 2.5
 Nonattainment and Maintenance Areas.
 - Diesel emission control technology for non-road diesel and construction equipment
 - Port related landside non-road or on road equipment.
 - Expanded uses of vehicle to infrastructure communications equipment
 - Priority consideration of electric vehicle and natural gas infrastructure within designated corridors.

New Area Exemption

- Exemption from PM_{2.5} set-aside for states with low population density (80 or fewer persons per sq. mi.)
 - Not apply to projects not contained in a MTP or TIP
 - ❖ Regional motor vehicle emissions are insignificant contributor to PM₂.₅ as determined by USEPA.

Information and Contacts

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