Understanding the complete trip using TSMO and MOD

Bob Sheehan, ITS JPO Multimodal ITS Program Manager



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- Finishing with holistic view of multimodal management
 - Expand partnerships and integrate stakeholders
 - Expand geographic scope
 - Expand technical capability and functionality



The Mobility on Demand (MOD) Vision

The United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) uses the term Mobility on Demand (MOD) to represent its vision for future mobility. MOD envisions a safe, reliable and carefree mobility ecosystem that supports complete trips for all, both personalized mobility and goods delivery.

USDOT achieves this vision by leveraging innovative technologies and facilitating public private partnerships to allow for a user-centric approach that improves mobility options for all travelers, and delivery of goods and services.



Traveler-centric



Mode-neutral



Technology-enabled



Partnership driven





Defining TSMO

"Integrated strategies to optimize the performance of existing infrastructure through the implementation of multimodal and intermodal, cross-jurisdictional systems, services, and projects designed to preserve capacity and improve security, safety, and reliability of the transportation system"

Definition of Transportation Systems Management and Operations (TSMO) as stated in 2012 Moving Ahead Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) legislation



THE COMPLETE TRIP

After his doctor's appointment, Andy decides to take a spontaneous trip to meet a friend at a coffee shop in an unfamiliar part of town, Using ATTRI's pre-trip concierge, wayfinding and navigation, robotics and automation, and safe intersection crossing applications, Andy can travel with confidence throughout his trip.

5. Arrival at Destination

Andy safely arrives at his destination, while the pre-trip concierge application plans his return trip home.

1. Plan and Book a Trip

Andy uses a pre-trip concierge application to plan and book his trip from the doctor's office to the coffee shop.

4. Cross the Street

intersection, his safe intersection crossing application communicates with the traffic signal to ensure sufficient time for him to safely cross the street. and notifies him when it is safe to begin crossing. The application also

of Andy's presence in the

intersection.

۲Ì As Andy approaches an Citizens. Assoc communicates with nearby cars to notify them

2. Travel to Transit Station

An automated shuttle

(rideshare service) is dispatched to take Andy to the transit station based on his booked trip. Once there, an assistive robot helps Andy to his bus platform.

3. Ride the Bus

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While on the bus, Andy receives direction on when to pull the Stop Request cord from his wayfinding and navigation application. After he departs the bus, the application provides Andy with turn-by-turn walking directions to the coffee shop.



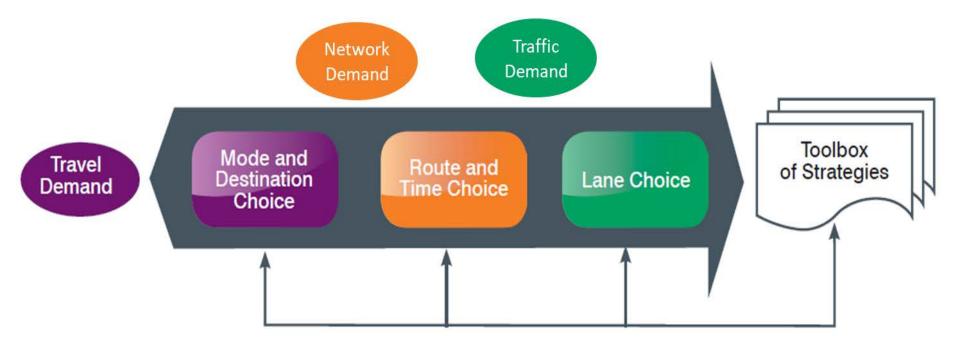


User-Focused Mobility



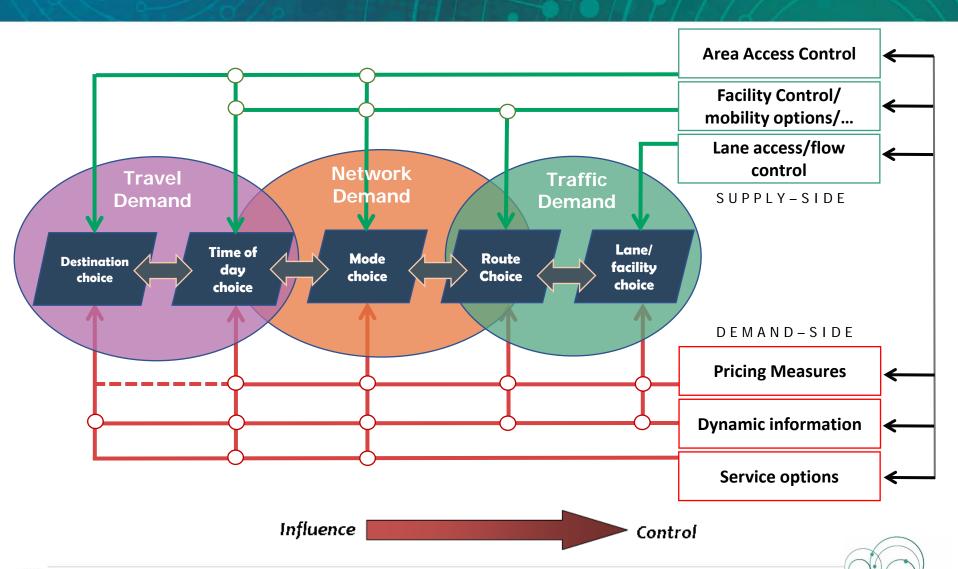


Active Transportation and Demand Management





Elaboration of trip chain - tied to complete trip management

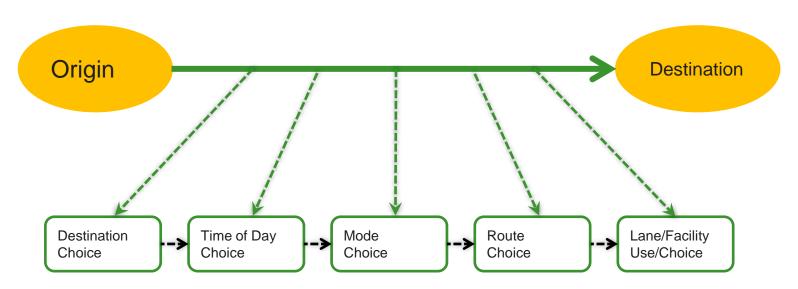






Managing Demand Through the Trip-Chain

Approaches provide travelers with choices throughout the trip chain leading to network performance optimization and increased efficiency



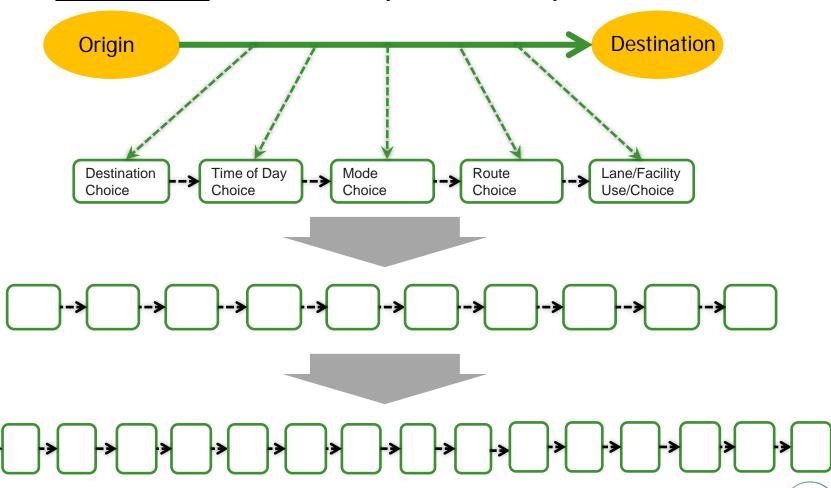
Key Takeaway: Active management occurs before, during, and at the end of the trip chain





Trip Chain - Level of detail

Key Takeaway: There are many links in a complete chain







Trip chain to Complete Trip







Dimensions of User Focused Travel

- Defines complete trips that are user focused
- By creating a standards framework, not only are trip chain needs identified, but the technology components that enable standards to work together will be aligned with standards that are needed to address traveler's needs.





More than corridors...more than regions



CITY CENTER

High-density downtown/CBD employment centers and surrounding neighborhoods

SUBURBAN

Predominantly lower-density residential users with some segregated mixed uses

EDGE CITY

Medium-density employment centers outside of the urban core

EXURBAN

Very low-density residential uses on the urban fringe

RURAL

Typically unincorporated







Many links, many providers, many jurisdictions, many operators





User Journey Map – Example 1

Mary is a recent college graduate who lives in a close-in suburb and works in the downtown of a major metropolitan area. She currently does not own a car and relies on her phone to plan her commute to work everyday. On a rainy day, she uses the MOD app to plan the best way to get to the office before 9 am.

Plan a Trip	Start a Trip	Accident delays approaching the subway station				Contract Con	Arrive at Rate estination the Trip
While Mary is having her breakfast, she opens the MOD app to check her commute. The app pre-populates he trip based on her profile. She selects the fastest option to attend a meeting starting at 9 am. The geocodertranslates to OD pair into latflong locations. The MMTE generates the shortest and quickest trip based on Mary's selection. Three trip options are maravailable for her selection. Since it is raining, she decides to take a TNC service to the subway. Mary selects the fastest option and starts her trip.	monit The L the pi r The L starts statio The a traffic the The tr as he at the Mary and s the ne	the mobile app, Mary tors her trip progress. Lyft driver approaches ickup location. Lyft pickup is on time and a driving to the subway in the protection of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of induction of the delays in the first leg of the delays in the delays	Mary starts walking to the subway station The MOD app notifie Mary that the next subway is on time. She increases her walking speed to catch the subway arriving in 10 mins.	time.	A bike is still available as indicated in the MOD app. Mary selects a bike and starts her trip. Mary is on track to arrive at work before 9:00 am. An audio alert notifies Mary that a section of the bike path is closed due to flooding.	Mary takes an alternate bike route. Her projected arrival time at the office is 9:10 am.	Mary arrives at work She reviews her trip dashboard: The trip cost was \$9.20, she burned 120 calories and her carbon footprint was 4.33 kg CO ₂ e*. She rates her trip experience and saves it.





User Journey Map – Example 2

Brian lives in a metropolitan area and does not need a car. This weekend, Brian made plans to visit his parents who live well outside the city, and transit options are limited. There is, however, a commuter train that can take him in the direction of his parents' house, but he will need to plan his options to the train, and then to their house from the train. Brian opens his MOD app and begins his planning.

G Pay pay # Pay

Plan a

- While Brian is reading his Saturday morning paper, he opens the MOD App to check for options to travel
- to his parent's house.
 Brian populates his trip information in the app based on his trip requirements.
- The trip planner generates the shortest and quickest trips based on his selections.
- Since it is a beautiful day, Brian decides to walk to a bikeshare service where he can rent a bike and pedal to his train.
- Brian ensures his credit card information is populated to use his ewallet in order to fund his entire journey.
- Brian books his trip using the MOD app and smartphone e-wallet.

Start a Trip















Uber

Mode Shift

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Arrive at Destination

- À
- Brian leaves his house on time and begins his walk to the bikeshare docks.
- A bike is still available as indicated in the MOD app.
- Brian taps his smartphone against the contactless payment reader to verify his payment.
- Brian selects a bike and starts his trip to the next leg of his journey.

- Brian pedals toward the subway station where he will board a subway line to the commuter rail
 - station.
 Brian encounters no issues with his trip along the way and arrives at the subway station.
 - Brian docks his bike and quickly checks his MOD app to ensure that the subway and the commuter train are still on time.
 - Brian then enters the subway station.

- When Brian arrives at the subway turnstiles, Brian again taps his smartphone against the contactless reader.
- Brian realizes that the contactless reader is out of service and taps his phone against the next reader where his app is scanned successfully, and payment verified.
- The subway arrives on time and Brian boards to complete the next leg of his journey.

- When Brian exits the subway at the commuter rail station, he checks his app to ensure the train is still on time.
- Brian notices that the train is now running up to 15 minutes late due to switch problems. Since he has extra time, he reviews his trip once again to see if he can find a carshare service at an earlier stop on the same commuter rail line.
- Brian finds a carshare service near an earlier stop and books a car.
- Brian's app also instructs him that he must book a TNC service to get to the carshare from the train station.
- Brian finds a ride using one of the TNC providers and books a car using his e-wallet.
- Brian enters the train where the conductor scans his smartphone to verify payment.

Brian exits the commuter train at his intended stop.
 Brian monitors his MOD app and follows the instructions to meet his driver at the specified

G Pav

- location.

 Brian meets the driver, enters the vehicle, and they proceed to the carshare location.

 After exiting the TNC
- vehicle, Brian uses his smartphone and adds an extra tip for the driver in the MOD app.
- Brian thanks his driver and proceeds to the carshare lot to pick up his car.

Using his MOD app, Brian identifies his assigned vehicle.

CAR 2GO

- Brian scans the 2D barcode on the vehicle's window and unlocks the car.
- Brian then enters the vehicle and drives his final leg of his journey and arrives at his parents' house.
- Brian marks his trip as complete in his app, and within minutes receives a summary in his email with the total trip cost as well as other trip details.
- Brian saves his trip in his app for later use if needed.

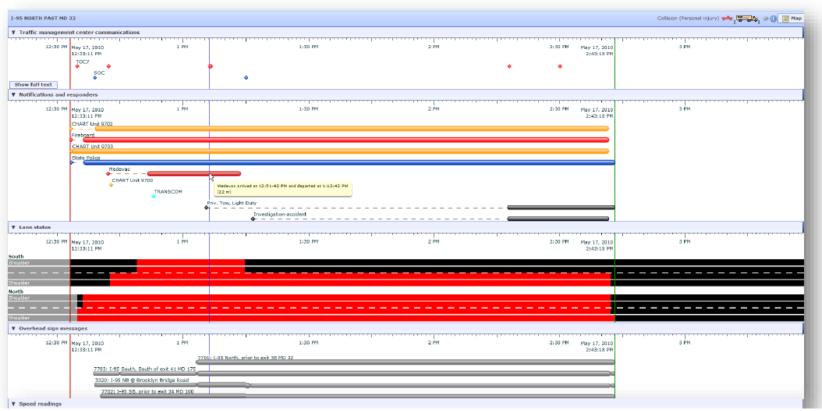




Timeline Review

Incident Timelines

Interactive timelines quickly reveal how the incident is being managed while showing the relationships between responder notifications and arrival times, lane closures, traffic queues, clearance times, communication logs, CCTV, and dynamic message signs.





Multimodal Management Processes



Expand Partnerships / Integrate Stakeholders



Expand Geographic Scope



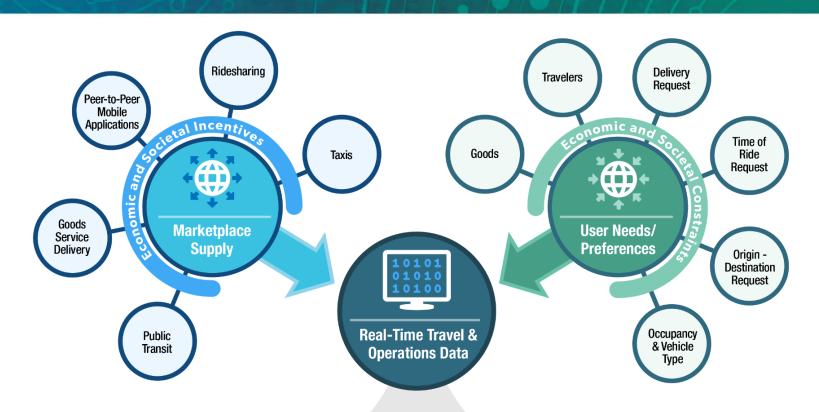
Expand Capabilities/ Enhance Functionality

- Develop and evolve system for identifying objectives that can vary with time and place
- Coordinate institutional functions to enable expanded data capture, improved data sharing, advanced data fusion and flow.
- Advance technical capabilities to enable higher temporal and spatial resolution in system data and to improve and automate data fusion processes
- Establish institutional functions to manage macro-system decision support (whether it's a federated, centralized, or hybrid system), and to enable fully coordinated response plans
- Advance technical performance of decision support systems and response and feedback processes

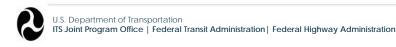




Multimodal Management to Marketplace - Next Chapter



Emerging Technologies





Thank you

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TSMO, MOD, MaaS and the Complete Trip

Systems Thinking

Shared Understanding: TSMO, MOD, MaaS

- Transportation Systems Management and Operations (TSMO): A set of strategies that focus on operational improvements that can maintain and even restore the performance of the existing transportation system before extra capacity is needed.
- Mobility on Demand (MOD): MOD is a concept based on the principle that transportation is a commodity where
 modes have distinguishable economic values. MOD enables customers to access mobility, goods, and services on
 demand.
- Mobility as a Service (MaaS): A mobility platform in which a traveler can access multiple transportation services over a single digital interface. MaaS primarily focuses on passenger mobility (and in some cases goods delivery) allowing travelers to seamlessly plan, book, and pay for a multimodal trip on a pay-as-you-go and/or subscription basis.
- MOD Ecosystem: An integrated and multimodal transportation operations management approach that can interact and/or influence the supply and demand sides of MOD. The supply side is comprised of the professionals, operators, and devices that provide transportation service (e.g., public and private mobility services, goods delivery services, transportation facilities, and information services). The demand side consists of the users of transportation services (e.g., all travelers, couriers, consumers, and modal demand).
- FHWA-JPO-20-792 Mobility on Demand Planning and Implementation: Current Practices, Innovations, and Emerging Mobility Futures
- Susan Shaheen (UC Berkeley), Adam Cohen (UC Berkeley), Jacquelyn Broader (UC Berkeley), Richard Davis (UC Berkeley), Les Brown (ICF), Radha Neelakantan (ICF), Deepak Gopalakrishna (ICF)

The Complete Trip

5. Arrival at Destination

Andy safely arrives at his destination, while the **pre-trip concierge application** plans his return trip home.



4. Cross the Street

As Andy approaches an intersection, his safe intersection crossing application communicates with the traffic signal.



An **automated shuttle** (rideshare service) is dispatched.

3. Ride the Bus

While on the bus, Andy receives direction on when to pull the Stop Request cord from his wayfinding and navigation application.





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Challenges/Opportunities

- Equity and Accessibility
- Sustainability
- Data Management
- Regulatory and Policy Barriers
- Integration (old and new technology, public vs private)

Role of State DOT

- Facilitating Partnerships
- Funding Pilots/Demonstrations
- Alleviating Risk/Bearing Burden
- Clearing Barriers
- Sharing Lessons Learned

Questions?

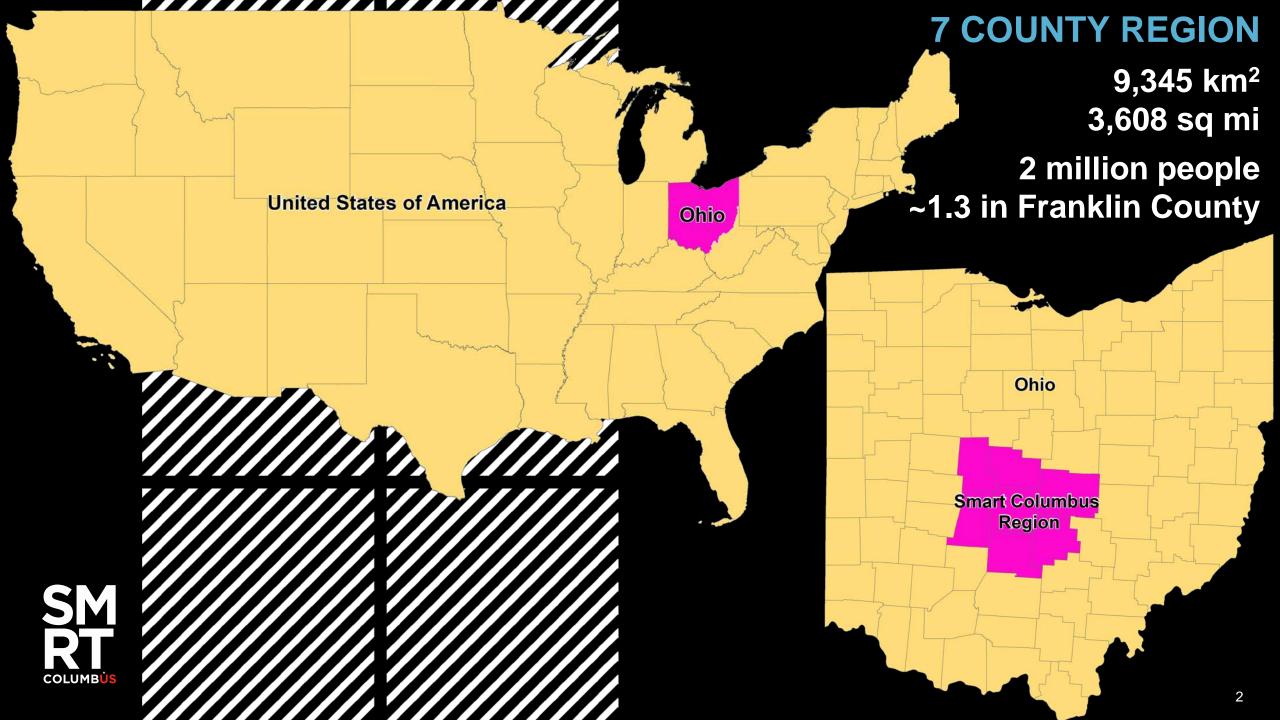
Jean Ruestman, Administrator Office of Passenger Transportation RuestmanJ@Michigan.gov





Mobility as a Service – Pivot Project Overview









SMART COLUMBUS OVERVIEW

"Mobility is the great equalizer of the 21st century."

- Mayor Andrew J. Ginther



\$40 MILLION

78 APPLIED • COLUMBUS WON

VISION:

To empower our residents to live their best lives through responsive, innovative and safe mobility solutions.

MISSION:

To demonstrate how an intelligent transportation system and equitable access to transportation can have positive impacts on every day challenges faced by cities.

OUTCOMES:



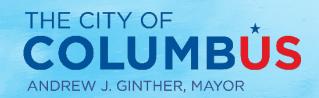












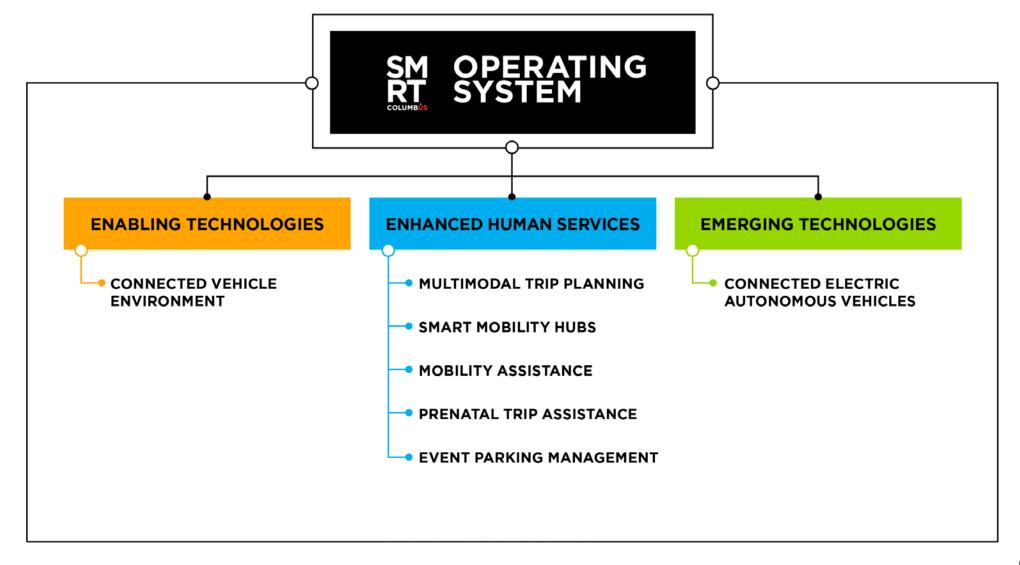




U.S. Department of Transportation



USDOT PORTFOLIO





USDOT PORTFOLIO – Infrastructure





Connected Vehicle Environment

- 90+ roadside units
- 1,000-1,200 on-board units
 - o 350-500 private vehicles
 - o 200 City and County LDV
 - o 430 transit vehicles
 - 110 emergency vehicles
 - 14 freight vehicles

Smart Mobility Hubs

- 6 locations
- Facilitate first-mile/ last-mile connections
- Anchored by an interactive kiosk

Connected Electric Autonomous Vehicles

- Smart Circuit Deployment (May Mobility)
 - o December 2018-September 2019
 - 6 vehicles
- Linden LEAP (Easy Mile) 2 vehicles:
 - Passenger Deployment February 2020
 - Food Pantry Deployment July 2020





USDOT PORTFOLIO – Software



Operating System

- Big data and complex data exchange
- Analytics and visualization
- Data aggregation, fusion and consumption
- Replicable and scalable



Prenatal Trip Assistance

- Research study to improve transportation for moms-to-be
- 143 participants



Mobility Assistance

- Research study with app for turn-by-turn navigation
- Increase independence
- Up to 30 participants



Event Parking Management

- Publicly available app (ParkColumbus)
- Probability of on-street parking
- Reserve private lot/garage spaces



Multimodal Trip Planning App

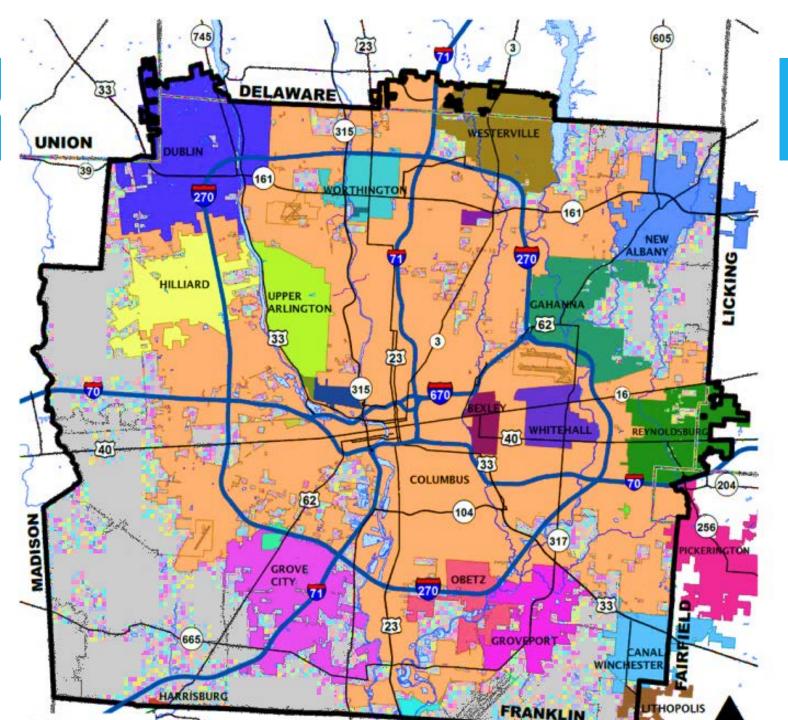
- Publicly available app (Pivot)
- Public and private mobility providers





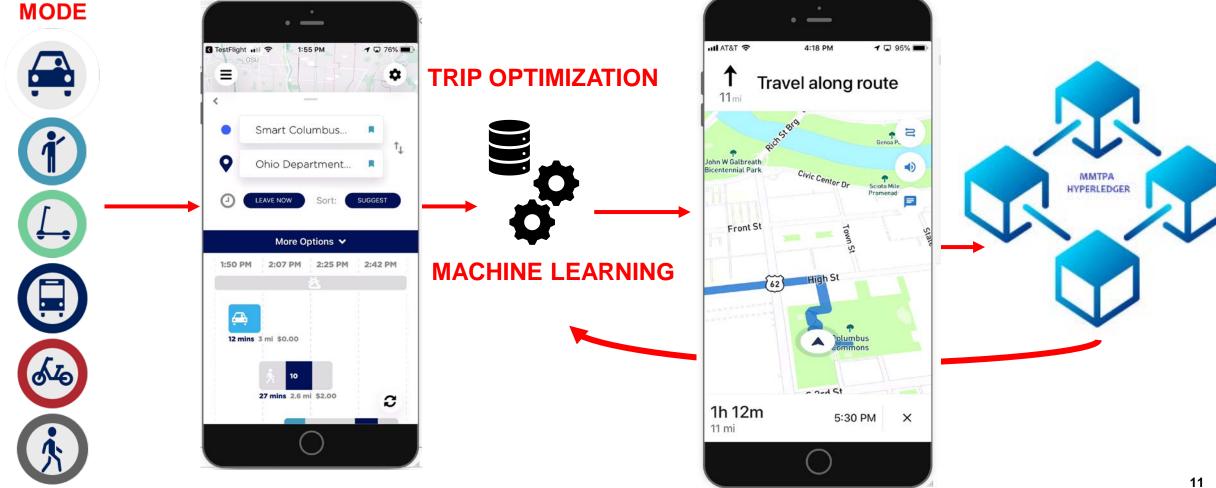
MULTIMODAL TRIP PLANNING APPLICATION OVERVIEW







CONCEPT





GOALS AND OUTCOMES





OPPORTUNITY



- Shift away from single occupancy vehicles
- Encourage and promote alternate modes of transportation
- Provide access to on-demand and multimodal trip planning
- A solution that uses both private and public mobility providers
- A way to plan, book and seamlessly pay for your trip



MOBILITY SERVICE PROVIDER PARTNERS

Uber







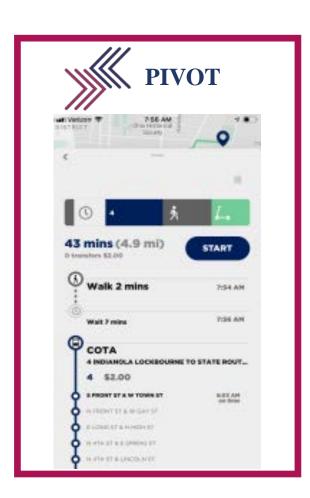








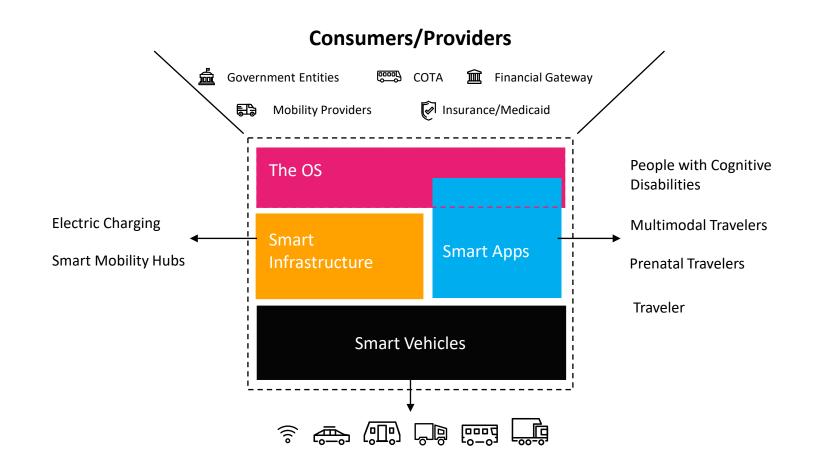






RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROJECTS

- Common Payment System
- Smart Columbus Operating System
- Smart Mobility Hubs
- Connected, Electric, Autonomous Vehicle







empowered mobility

PIVOT OVERVIEW



WHAT MAKES PIVOT UNIQUE

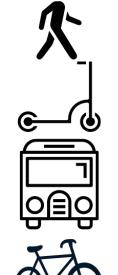
- Aggregates data from scooters, bike-share, ride-hailing, ride-sharing, and public transportation to present customized multimodal (or single mode) trips to the user based on the user's preferences
- Google and Transit App provide different mode options, but not a seamless trip with mixed-mode travel
- Open source platform that can be adapted by other states, cities, and agencies, and is flexible enough to change and accommodate the needs of various organizations (Open Trip Planner)
- Neutral, standards driven multimodal platform

empowered mobility



THE ROLE OF DATA

Modes



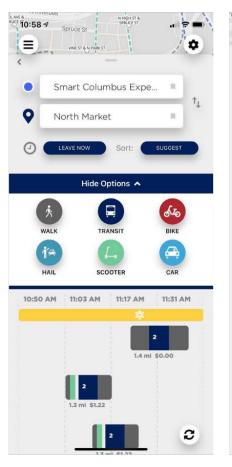


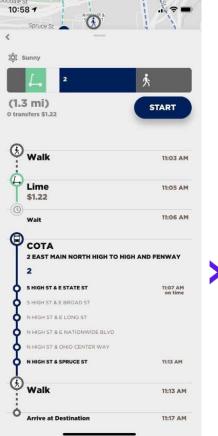
Trip Optimization

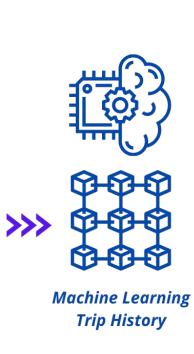




Pivot Trip Plan









THE ROLE OF DATA

Data Used for Pivot Trip Optimization

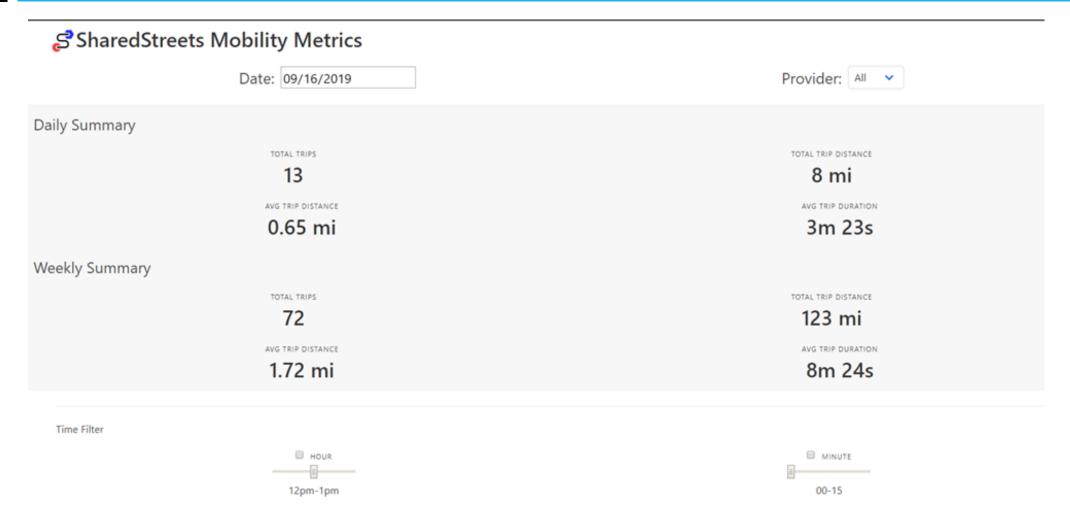
- Historic INRIX (3 years)
- Live INRIX
- User Feedback
- Historic trip information from Pivot
- Weather

Future Data to be Used in Pivot Trip Optimization

- SharedStreets telemetry data (Uber and Lyft historic speeds)
- Connected Vehicle Environment
- Signal phase and timing
- Waycare
- OHGO



THE ROLE OF DATA





SHARED STREET DATA

Trip Volume

StreetsBins

Trip Volume measures the number of vehicles that moved over a street or zone, filtered to protect individual privacy



Pick Ups

Streets Bins

Pickups measures the total number of trips that began within a zone



MTECH Solutions



PLAN YOUR TRIP

Profile Menu Settings Deep Linking Tools Registration Wheelchair Accessibility Nearby Rides Saved Places Options Trip Plan Metrics Modes • Gohio Commute • Help >Privacy>Feedback

Main Map

- Stops, Routes, & Rentals
- Alerts
- Scheduled Trips
- Bus Stop Data

Plan!

- · Location on Map
- Geocoder
- Weather
- Review Options & Sort

Book!

- Vertical/Horizontal Navigation
- Turn by Turn Directions
- Voice



DEVELOPMENT LESSONS LEARNED

- Stakeholder engagement
 - Mobility providers
 - Users
- CPS challenges
 - Business
 - Legal
- Product development
 - Flexible/Agile
 - Balance Waterfall
- Accommodating new modes
 - Scooters
 - ebikes



LESSONS LEARNED

- 1. Be flexible
- 2. Iterative Development/Testing:
 - a) Impact to schedule
 - b) Reduce fixing on the fly:
 - c) Agile not unorganized (hybrid approach)
- 3. Stakeholder Collaboration:
 - a) City/systems engineering/development team collaboration
 - b) Engage all testers early in the process and maintain consistency
 - c) Role of the beta testing group
- 4. Importance of documentation:
 - a) Results
 - b) Prioritizing bugs, enhancements and fixes





LESSONS LEARNED



Keep Comms team involved



Testimonials



Keep Partners in the Loop



Co-creation



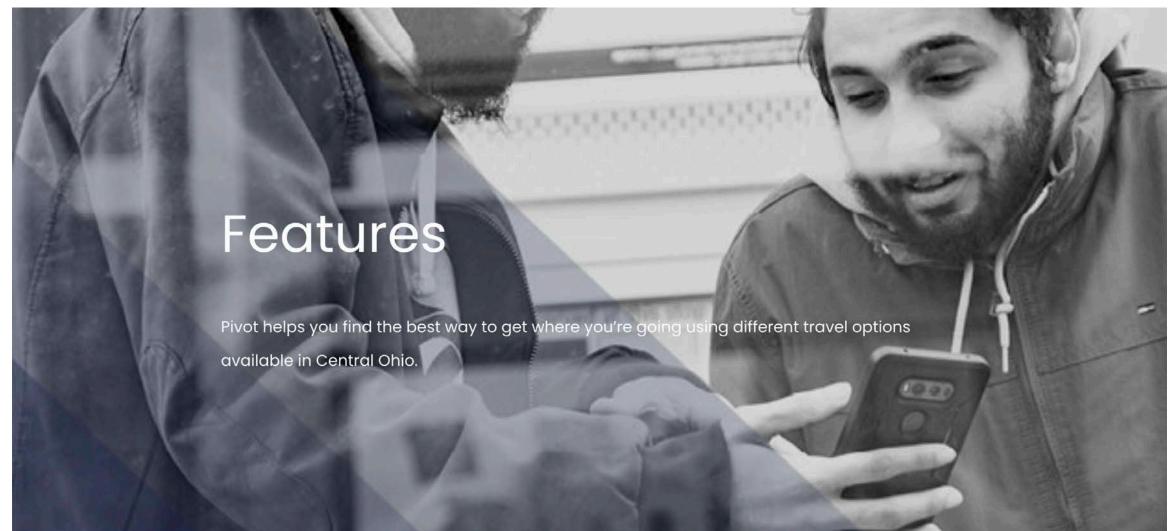
Leverage stakeholders' communication channels

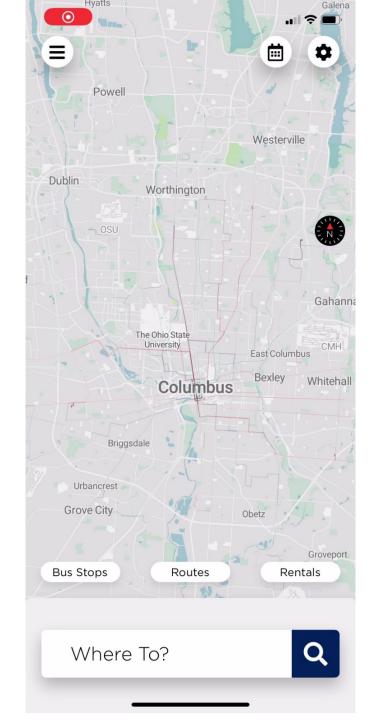


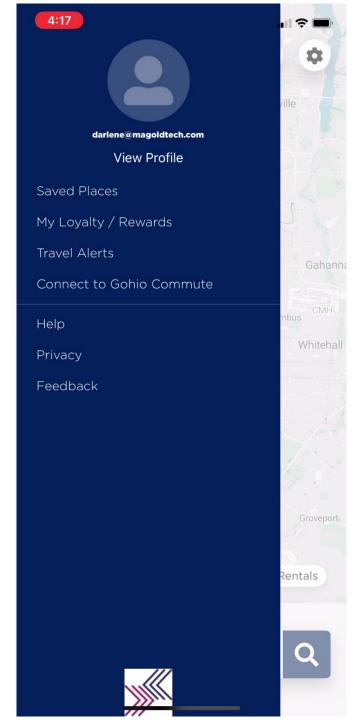
COVID

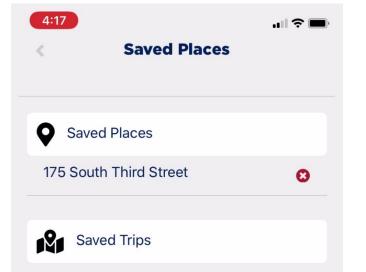


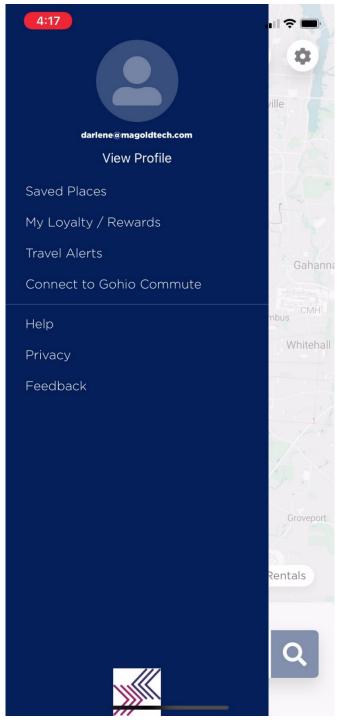
APP SNAPSHOTS















My Loyalty / Rewards

From Aug 13 to Sep 13

You logged 0 trips covering 0 miles across the Columbus region. That's an increase of 0% in distance from last month.



0%



0%



SCOOTER 0 times 0 miles 0%



0 times

0 miles

0%



0 miles

0%



CAR 0 times 0 miles 0%



0 gallons 0%





TIPS

Since you don't have any trips logged from last month, there isn't a lot to show. But keep checking back to follow your personal progress!



4:17

COTA: Detour on Route 003 SOUTH

Detour between Route 003 SOUTH at BROADWAY & CENTRAL AVE and Route 003 SOUTH at **BROADWAY & ROSE AVE**

COTA: Detour on Route 003 NORTH

Detour between Route 003 NORTH at BROADWAY & CEDAR GROVE PL S and Route 003 NORTH at **BROADWAY & CENTRAL AVE**

COTA: Detour on Route 013 NORTH

Detour between Route 013 NORTH at RIDGECLIFF RD & COLCHESTER RD and Route 013 NORTH at NOTTINGHAM RD & S DORCHESTER RD

COTA: Detour on Route 032 WEST

Detour between Route 032 WEST at RIDGECLIFF RD & COLCHESTER RD and Route 032 WEST at NOTTINGHAM RD & S DORCHESTER RD

COTA: Detour on Route 013 SOUTH

Detour between Route 013 SOUTH at NOTTINGHAM RD & DORCHESTER RD and Route 013 SOUTH at RIDGECLIFF RD & COLCHESTER RD

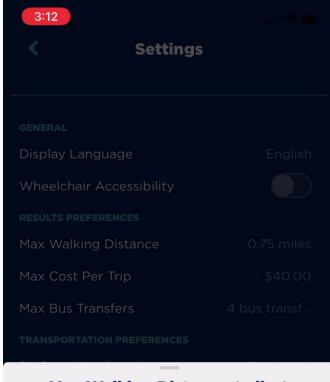
COTA: Detour on Route 032 EAST

Detour between Route 032 EAST at NOTTINGHAM RD & DORCHESTER RD and Route 032 EAST at RIDGECLIFF RD & COLCHESTER RD

COTA: Detour on Route 023 NORTH

Detour between Route 023 NORTH at E LIVINGSTON AVE & S HAMPTON RD and Route 023 NORTH at S JAMES RD & FAIR AVE

--- Davida AAA CALITU

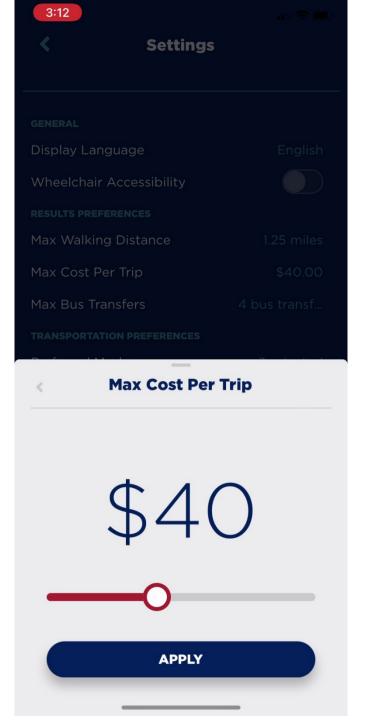


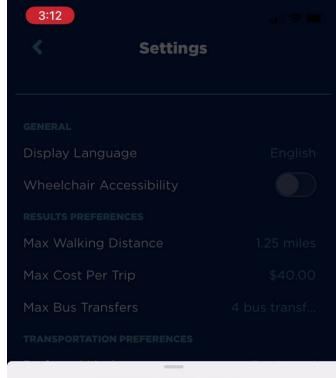


0.75

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APPLY





Max Bus Transfers

APPLY









3:12

Settings

Preferred Modes

PERSONAL





BIKE



PUBLIC TRANSIT







RIDE HAIL



SCOOTER



PERSONAL





BIKE





Preferred Modes



PUBLIC TRANSIT







RIDE HAIL









SCOOTER







GENERAL

Display Language

Wheelchair Accessibility



RESULTS PREFERENCES

Max Walking Distance

Max Cost Per Trip

\$40.00

Max Bus Transfers

1 bus transfer

TRANSPORTATION PREFERENCES

Preferred Modes

6 selected

NOTIFICATIONS

Push

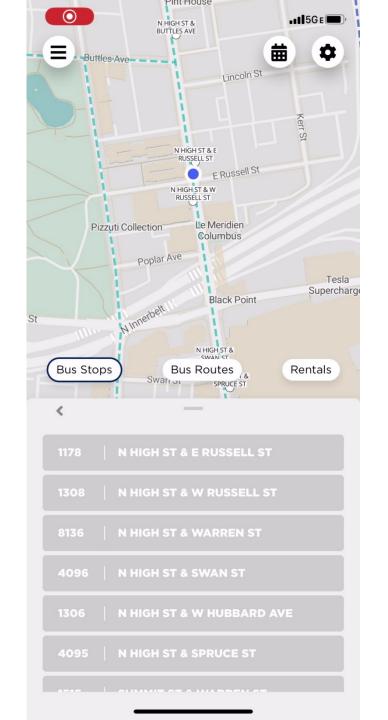


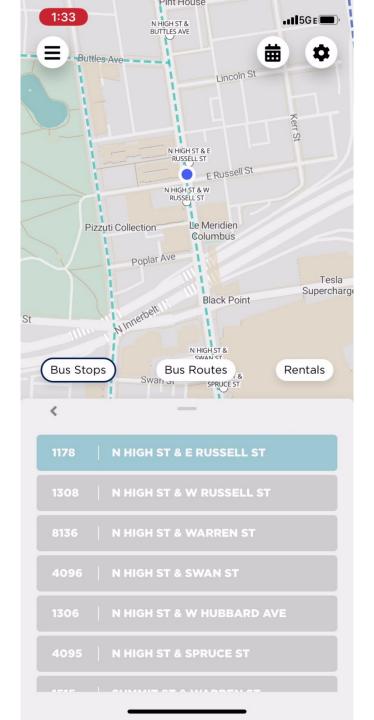
SMS

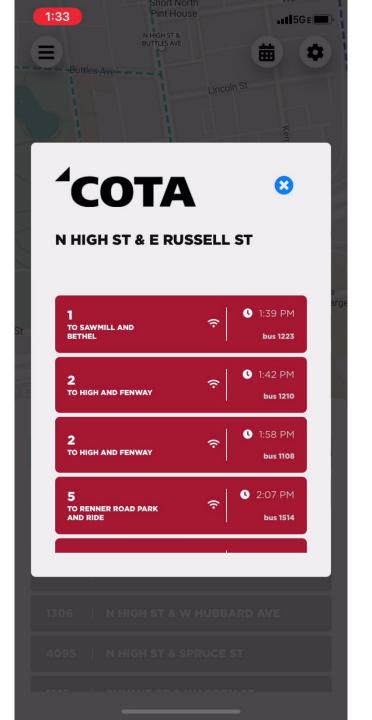


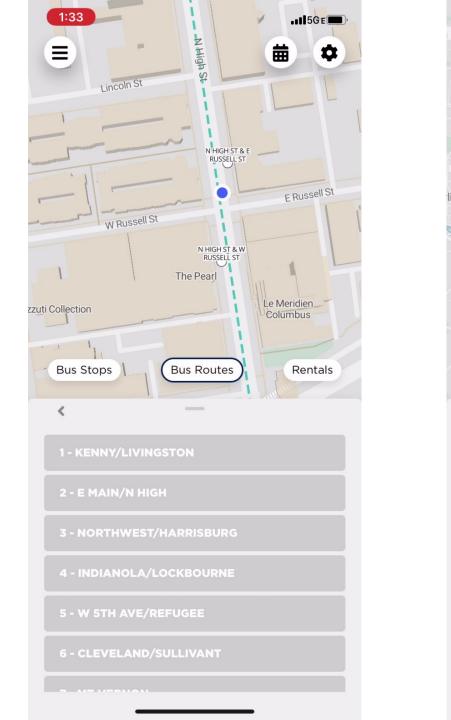
Email

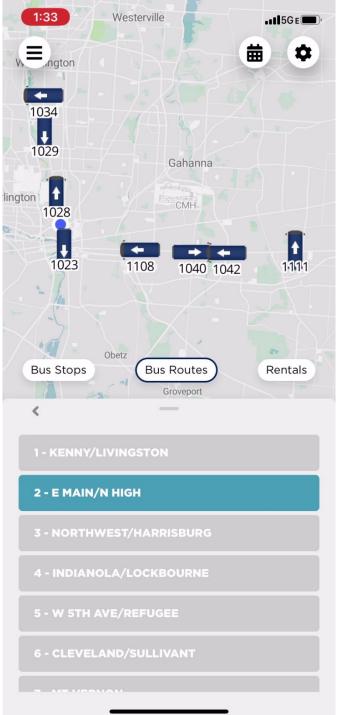


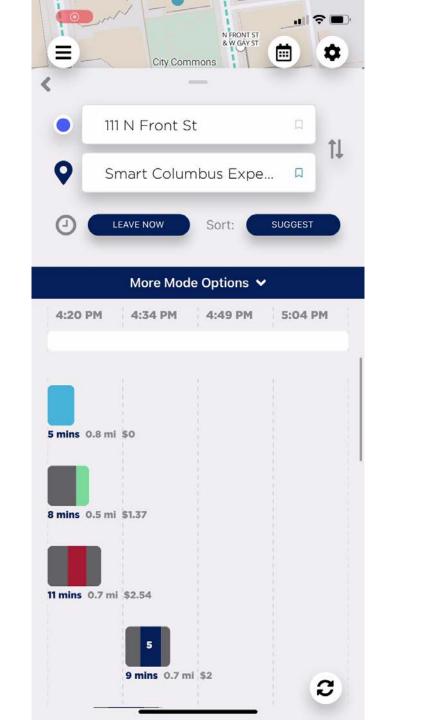


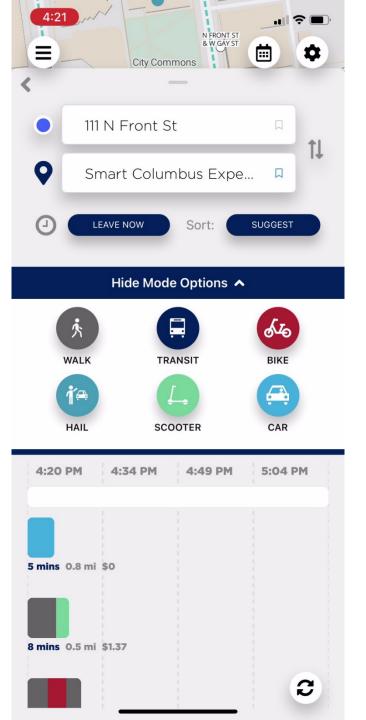


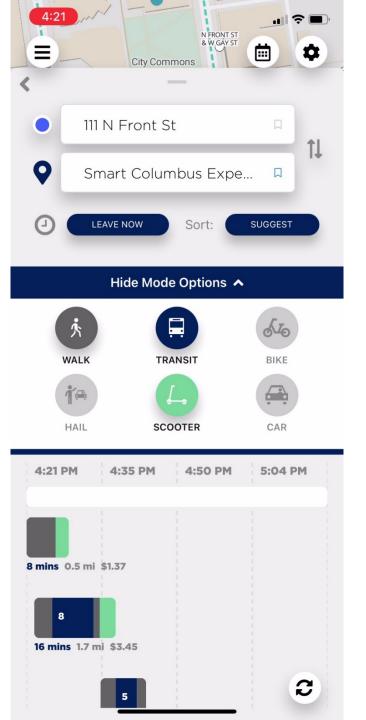


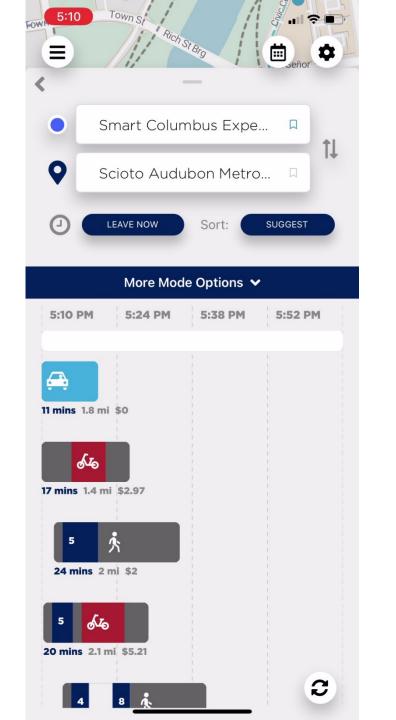


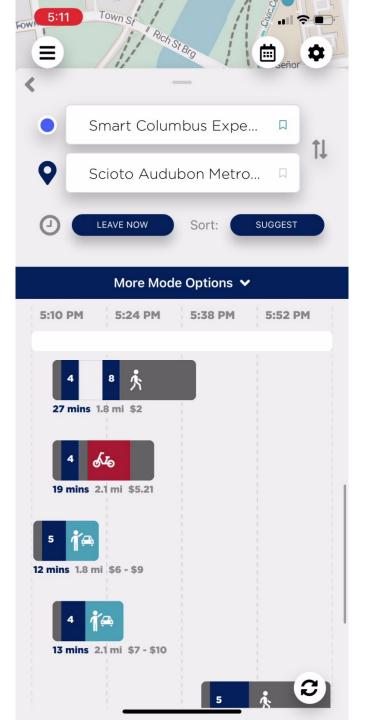


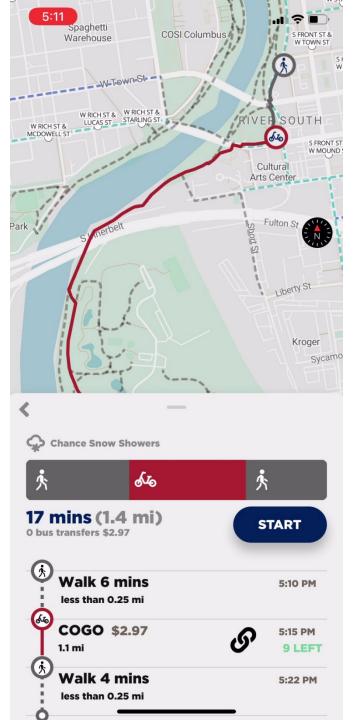


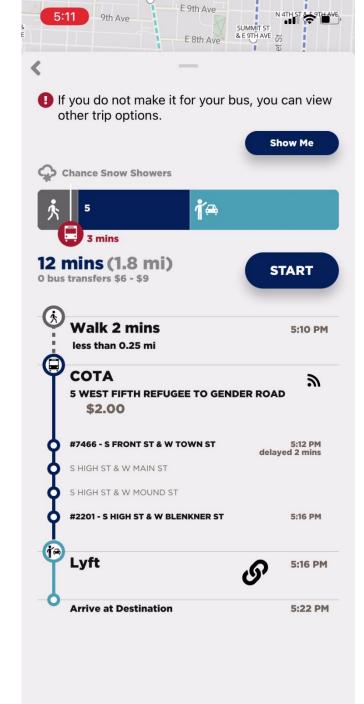


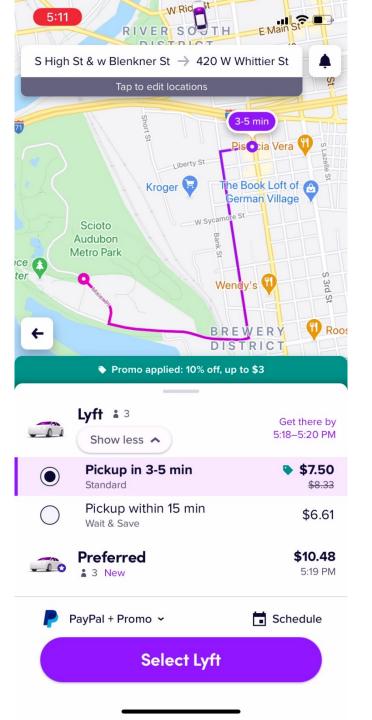


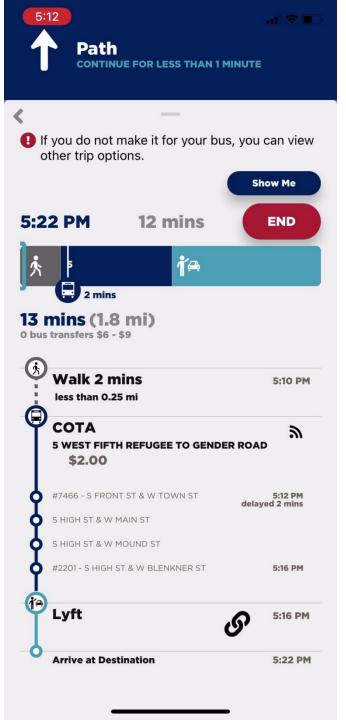


















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CONTACT:
SmartColumbus@columbus.gov
columbus.gov/smartcolumbus





Mandy K. Bishop, PE, SI
Deputy Director of Public Service/
Smart Columbus Program Manager
City of Columbus
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Twitter: @mandy614njnerd

THANK YOU





Transportation Demand Management (TDM) in Tennessee

February 19, 2021

TDOT Long Range Planning Division

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program





Eligible CMAQ Project Categories

2013 CMAQ Interim Guidance – Eligibility Categories		
VII.F.1	Diesel Engine Retrofits and Other Advanced Truck Technologies	
VII.F.2	Idle Reduction	
VII.F.3	Congestion Reduction/Traffic Flow Improvements	
VII.F.4	Freight/Intermodal	
VII.F.5	Transportation Control Measures	
VII.F.6	Transit Improvements	
VII.F.7	Bicycles and Pedestrian Facilities	
VII.F.8	Transportation Demand Management	
VII.F.9	Public Outreach and Education	
VII.F.10	Transportation Management Associations	
VII.F.11	Carpooling/Vanpooling	
VII.F.12	Car Sharing	
VII.F.13	Extreme Low-Temperature Cold-Start Programs	
VII.F.14	Training	
VII.F.15	Inspection and Maintenance Programs	
VII.F.16	Innovative Projects	
VII.F.17	Alternative Fuels and Vehicles	



Transportation Demand Management

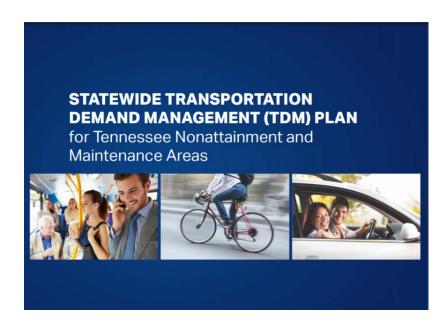
- Information, encouragement & incentives to help people become aware of all transportation options
- Counterbalance the incentives to drive that are prevalent in subsidies of parking and roads
- Traditional and innovative technologybased services to help people use transit, ridesharing, walking, biking, & telework.
- Mobility Lab





Statewide TDM Plan

- Decrease reliance on single-occupant vehicles
- Increase customer access to available programs and services
- Streamline the administration, marketing, and evaluation of TDM programs
- Increase awareness and state support for TDM programs and initiatives





Existing TDM and Transit Grantees in TN

Region 4 / Memphis









Region 3 / Nashville











Region 2 / Chattanooga



Region 1 / Knoxville







Innovative Projects











Swipe and Ride Program

- Free transit pass for state employees who work in Metro Nashville & Memphis areas
- Development of database and dashboard to help us track ridership and participation trends.
- Targeted outreach and marketing initiatives as state employees return to the office later this year.





Looking Forward

- Improve statewide and regional collaboration between existing and new TDM programs and transit agencies.
- Develop TDM focused policy guidelines.
- Establish CMAQ funding priorities for transit and TDM strategies.
- Increase involvement in outreach efforts with Tennessee's largest employers.





Brianna Benson | Air Quality Planning Supervisor

Brianna.Benson@tn.gov 615-532-8589





Thank you!

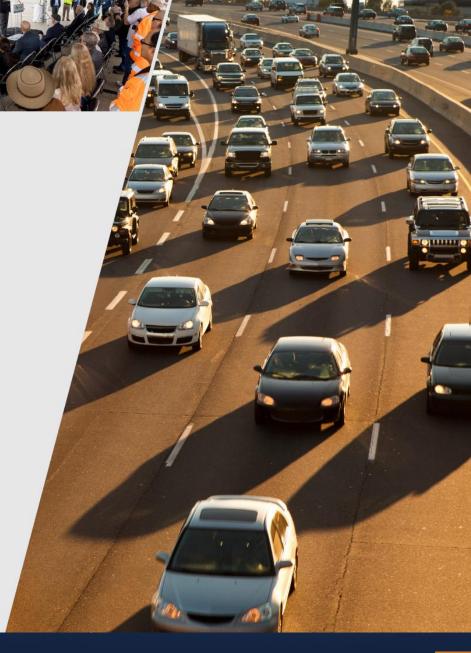


Achieving Transportation System Management and Operations Goals by Behavior Nudging in Mobility-on-Demand

TxDOT's Houston ConnectSmart (ATCMTD) Program

Yi-Chang (YC) Chiu, PhD., Founder, Metropia, Inc.

Professor, The University of Arizona



TxDOT's Houston ConnectSmart Grant

- 2016 ATCMTD recipient
 - Three-year technology deployment and implementation
 - Kick-off in late 2019
- Platform and mobile app service area:
 - Houston metropolitan region, 8 counties
 - Ancillary services deployed in two pilot areas

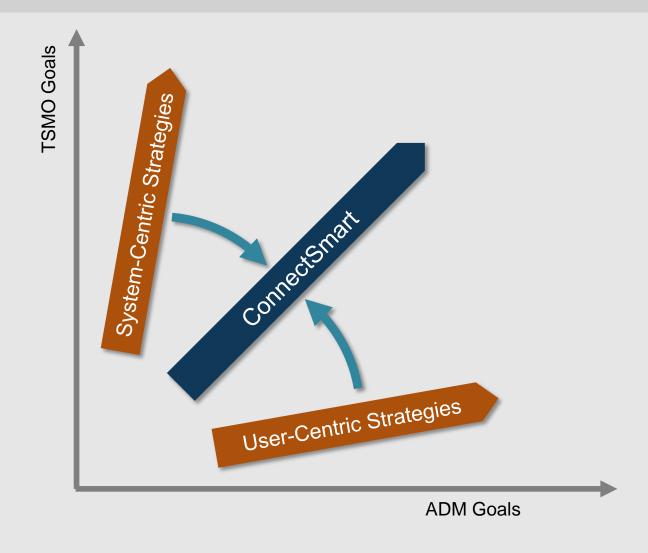


Timeline:

- Phase 1: develop platform, integrate traffic data, refine mobility app functionalities, and develop marketing/outreach plan
- Phase 2: implement, roll out, and continue marketing/outreach
- Phase 3: evaluate, expand, and continue marketing/outreach

Why ConnectSmart?





How Does ConnectSmart Work?



- Real time conditions
- Traveler information
- Traffic control and restriction
- ITS components

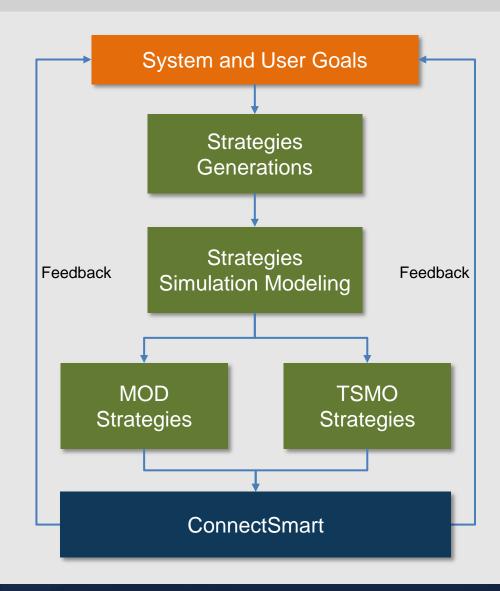




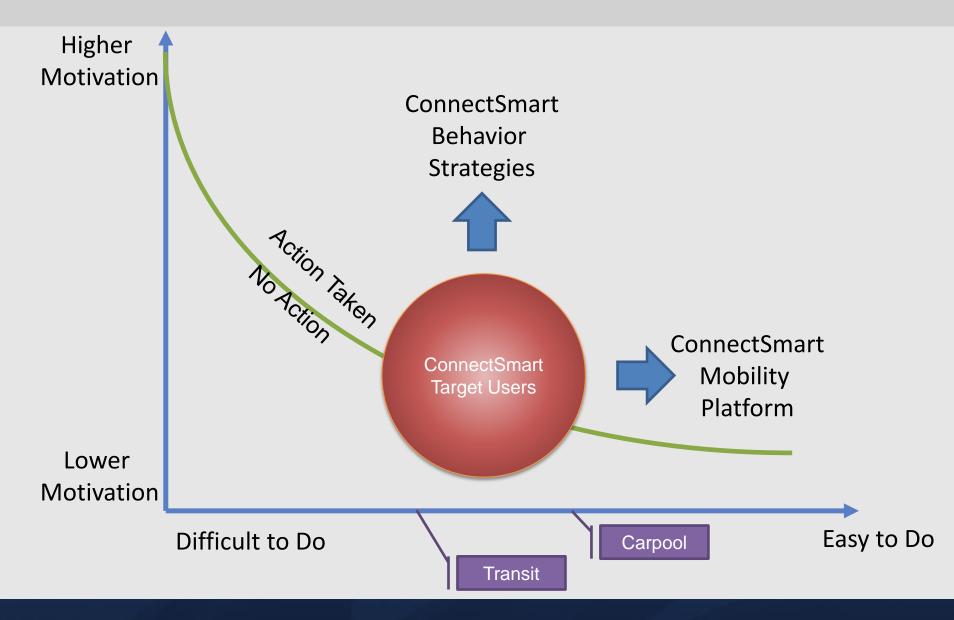
- Providing a service to travelers
- Understand traveler's behavior
- Marketing and awareness
- Partnerships

How Does ConnectSmart Work?

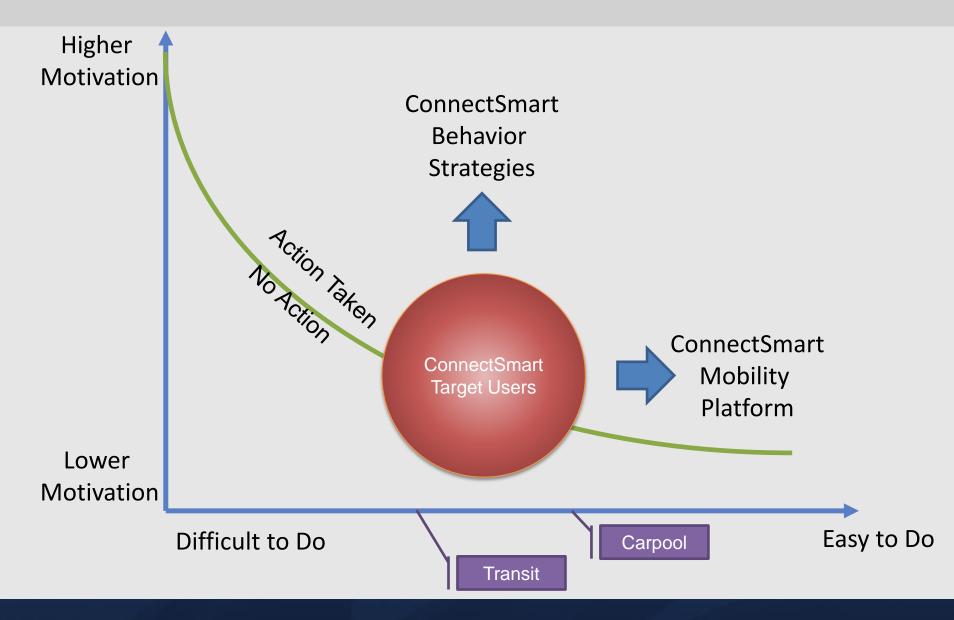
- Agencies set regional system goals
- Strategies evaluation via modeling
 - Generate and analyze ADM and TSMO strategies
 - Understand and evaluate strategy's contributions
 - Inform implementation priorities
- ConnectSmart implements both TSMO and ADM strategies with behavior change targets



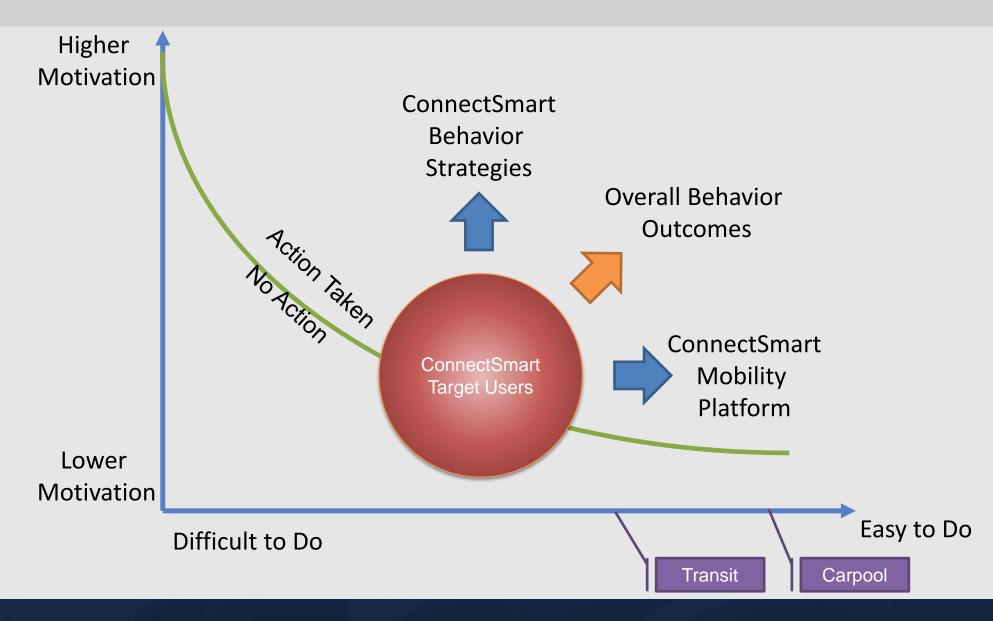
Behavior Nudging Framework



Behavior Nudging Framework

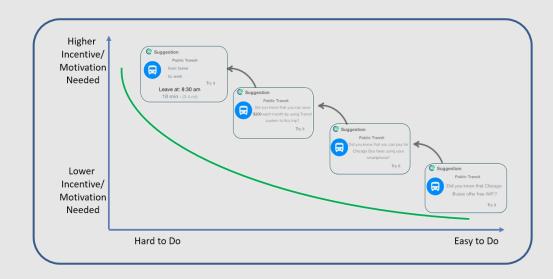


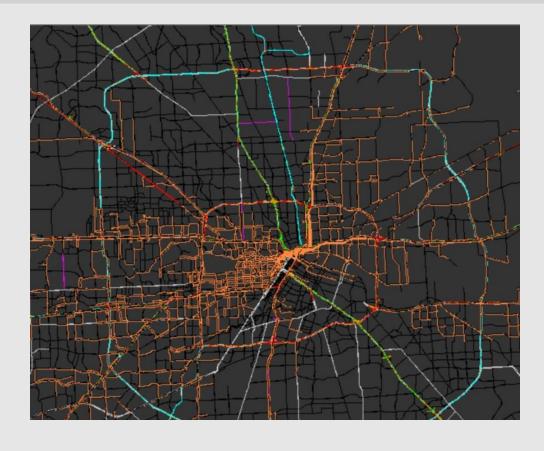
Behavior Nudging Framework



Behavior Nudging Strategies

- Mobility Options Discovery and Engagement
 - Select Link Analysis for O-D specific pain points and mobility strategies exploration
 - Baby-steps to break big asks to smaller achievable tasks

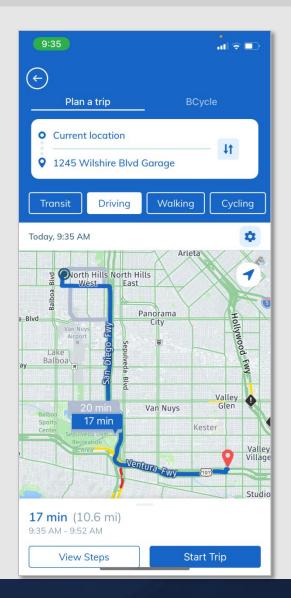


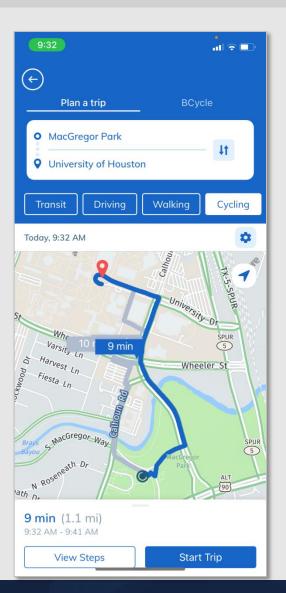


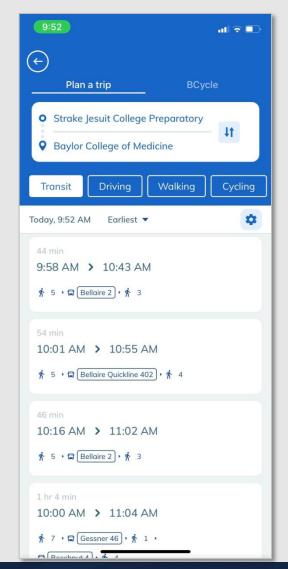
ConnectSmart Key Capabilities

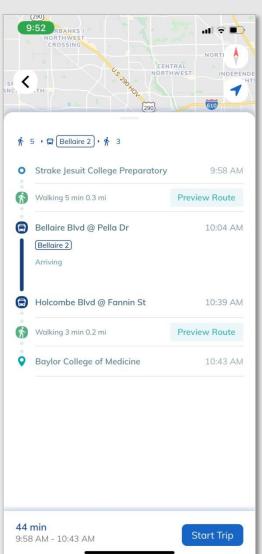
Multi-modal Trip Planner





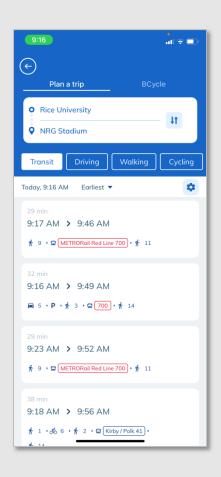


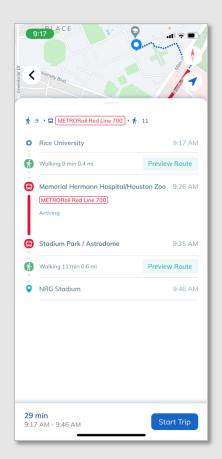


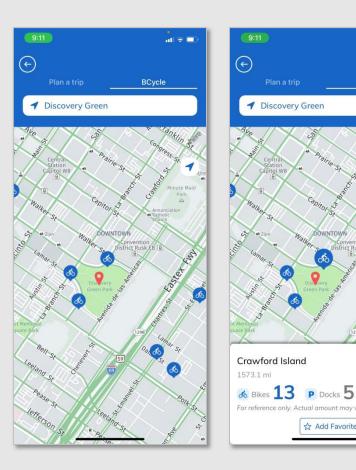


Transit and Bikeshare Integration





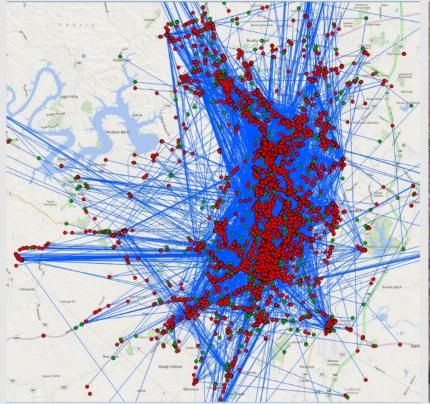




Transit Integration

BCycle Integration

Location-based Data







Other Transportation Service Capabilities

- Carpool pre-matching
- Transit hailing
- Demand responsive transit
- Dashboards for agencies and transport providers
- Among other proposed transportation/mobility services

Going Beyond

- ConnectSmart serves as the springboard for:
 - Future mobility management methods
 - Future regional comprehensive public-private collaborations

Commuter awareness and behavior change is the key for success

- ConnectSmart is designed and developed with the following in mind:
 - Inclusivity, scalability, adaptability, and robustness for future application and expansion

Thank you!

TxDOT Houston ConnectSmart Program

WALK. ROLL. CONNECT.

Getting you where you want to go







We're All Traffic: Active Transportation in TSMO

TSMO and MOD Integration Peer Exchange Feb. 19, 2021

"Small but mighty": ATD=3.0 FTE

- <u>Active Transportation Plan</u>: Level of Traffic Stress analysis/findings, policy discussion, action/implementation plan
- Pedestrian Safety Action Plan: FHWA EDC-4, Safe Transportation for Every Pedestrian. bit.ly/WSDOT-STEP-2018-Plan
- Speed Management for Injury Minimization: Multi-agency, multidisciplinary work group developing policy framework jurisdictions can adapt and adopt
- SRTS and Ped/Bike Program grants: 2021-23 report now with legislature to decide \$\$
- <u>Bicyclist/pedestrian data</u>: Short-duration counts; permanent counters; researching methodologies including crowdsourced
- **Research:** Most recent: FHWA-funded report on multimodal network connectivity, methodologies for siting highway crossings for pedestrian route directness and safety
- Internal: Input on Design Manual and Traffic Manual updates; MAP21 safety performance measures; Traffic System Management/Operations (TSMO); Highway System Plan coordination; ADA coordination; asset management; convened "invisible teams" across regions/divisions to share information, build understanding and capacity
- External: <u>Cooper Jones Active Transportation Safety Council</u>; <u>AASHTO Council on Active Transportation</u>, Nonmotorized Design Technical Subcommittee; APBP Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Task Force; lots of presentations; more

TSMO and Active Transportation

- The Active Transportation Plan (ATP) serves as a statewide needs assessment required under state law (<u>RCW 47.06.100</u>) to address:
 - statewide strategy
 - integration of bicycle and pedestrian pathways with other road users
 - coordination with local and regional government
 - the role of such facilities in reducing traffic congestion

TSMO goal: Maximize the safety and efficiency of existing <u>and</u> planned infrastructure and systems (for whom?)

- Regards existing capacity as an asset that needs to be managed and preserved
- Maximizes safety performance of existing system
- Utilizes strategies that are multimodal, intermodal and crossjurisdictional
- Focuses on reliability
- Implements quickly at relatively low cost
- Aims to defer roadway expanding projects

Chicken and Egg



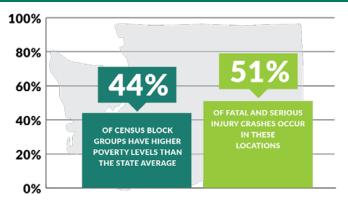
- We didn't count cars, then build roads.
- We said, "People need to get places. Let's make that easier, safer, more convenient."
- We did GREAT at that.
- For drivers....
- So great that now we have to talk about TSMO to deal with the "success".
- Let's unleash the power of induced demand for walking, bicycling and transit the way we did for driving.

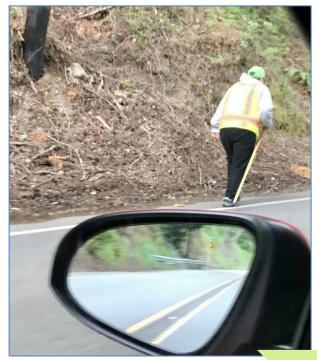
Equity: The data

- History: Effects of transportation and land use decisions
 - Very clear patterns in data
 - Redlining and roads:
 Disparities in walk/bike infrastructure, road design, highway locations, exposure to pollution

Demographics

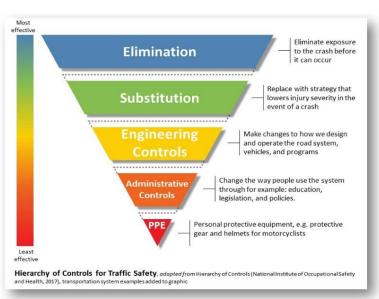
- ~25% of Washingtonians don't drive
- More fatal/serious crashes in census tracts w/higher levels of poverty and Black, Indigenous, people of color

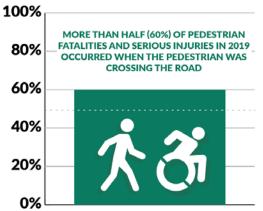




Safety: The data

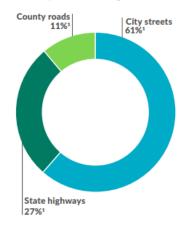
- Pedestrian crossings
- Driver speed
- Population centers
- Target Zero: Safe Systems Approach







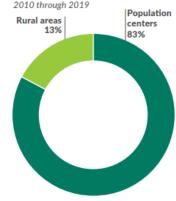
Bicyclist and pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries; 2010 through 2019





Majority of bicyclist and pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries on state highways are in population centers

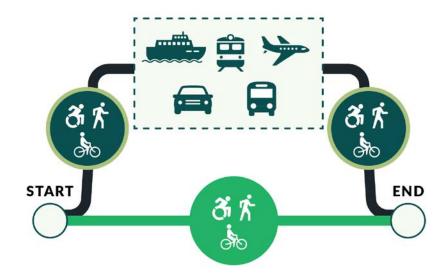
Bicyclist and pedestrian fatalities and serious injuries on state highways;



Core concepts in plan's focus on facilities

- It's about the network!
- Level of traffic stress: objective,
 quantitative set of design and
 operations factors to define gaps.
- Focus on population centers lets
 us address critical safety needs and
 tap into latent demand where
 potential is highest.
- Latent demand unleashed when you can get all the way to your destination; importance of route directness and crossing availability in the context of travel need.
- "USER COUNT" is not a synonym for active transportation demand!

 Use of demographic information helps us address disproportionate serious injuries and deaths by applying equity factors + safety + demand in evaluation and future prioritization.



Level of Traffic Stress

- Examine roadway and intersection
 Level of Traffic Stress to
 determine suitability for walking
 and biking: Roadway width
 (number of lanes), posted speed
 limit, traffic volume, shoulder
 width, bike lanes/sidewalks;
 calculated differently for in-town vs
 rural, calculated separately for
 pedestrians and bicyclists
- Note on data limitations: Is there a sidewalk? Does that signal have a pedestrian head or detect bicyclists?

- Analytical process:
 - Calculate Level of Traffic Stress 1 (suitable for all ages/abilities) to 4
 - 2. Identify network gaps (LTS 3 or 4)
 - 3. Evaluate gaps using safety, equity and demand criteria to identify highest need



ATP goals

- Networks: Connect comfortable and efficient walking and rolling networks so people can reach their destinations and other forms of transportation and have everyday access to physical activity.
- Safety: Eliminate deaths and serious injuries of people walking and rolling.
- Opportunity: Eliminate disparities in access to safe active transportation connections for people and communities most dependent on walking, bicycling and transit.
- Participation: Increase the percentage of everyday short trips made by walking or bicycling.
- Partnership: Collaborate with local, regional, state, tribal and federal partners to complete and improve the network across boundaries.

Evaluation criteria

Safety

- History of driver crashes with bicyclists or pedestrians that result in death or serious injury
- Systemic safety: based on roadway characteristics that contribute to crash potential (LTS)
- Connections to and between destinations (including intermodal links and trails)

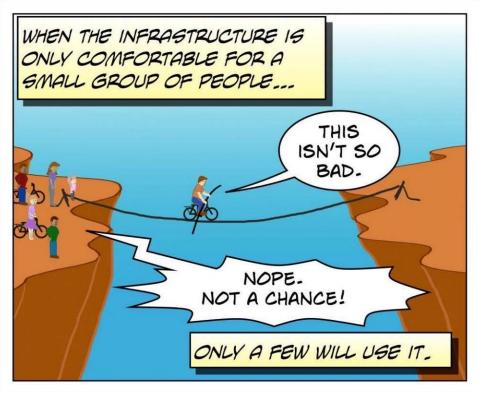
Equity

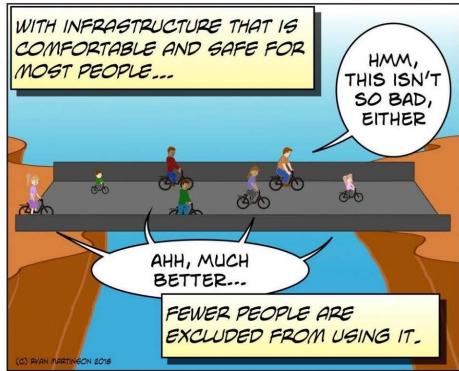
- Places with relatively high numbers of people living in poverty
- Places with relatively high numbers of Black, Indigenous, people of color
- Places with relatively high numbers of people with a disability

Potential Demand

 Potential demand based on population density, density of jobs, proximity to schools, bus stops/intermodal connections, and other destinations

It's about the network





It's about accessible active transportation

"... the curb-cut effect illustrates the outsize benefits that accrue to everyone from policies and investments designed to achieve equity."

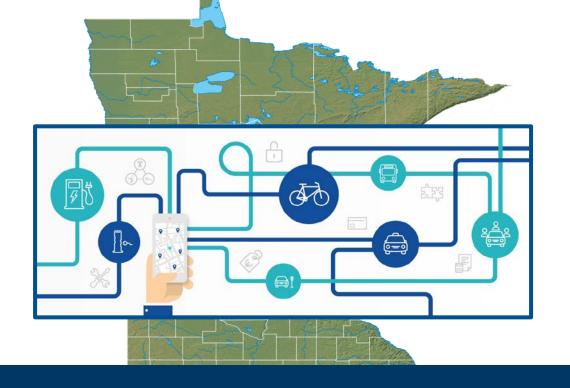
Angela Glover Blackwell,
 <u>"The Curb-Cut Effect"</u>,
 Stanford Social Innovation
 Review



Stay in touch

- Barb Chamberlain
 Active Transportation Division
 Director
 (360) 704-6386
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 @BarbChamberlain
- Walk + Roll E-News: Subscribe at http://bit.ly/WSDOTactive-enews





Mobility-as-a-Service at Minnesota DOT

Elliott McFadden | Greater Minnesota Shared Mobility Coordinator 4/5/2021



What MaaS looks like

- Mobility as a Service vision: a single platform that provides access to all shared mobility options, allows trip planning, fare payment, and real time updates on trip information
- Integration of transit planning and ticketing with private shuttles and buses, taxis, TNCs, bike and scooter share, van pool, carshare, shared CAV, and new emerging shared mobility technologies
- Regional MaaS Pilot will focus on 7 transit systems plus private providers in Southern Minnesota

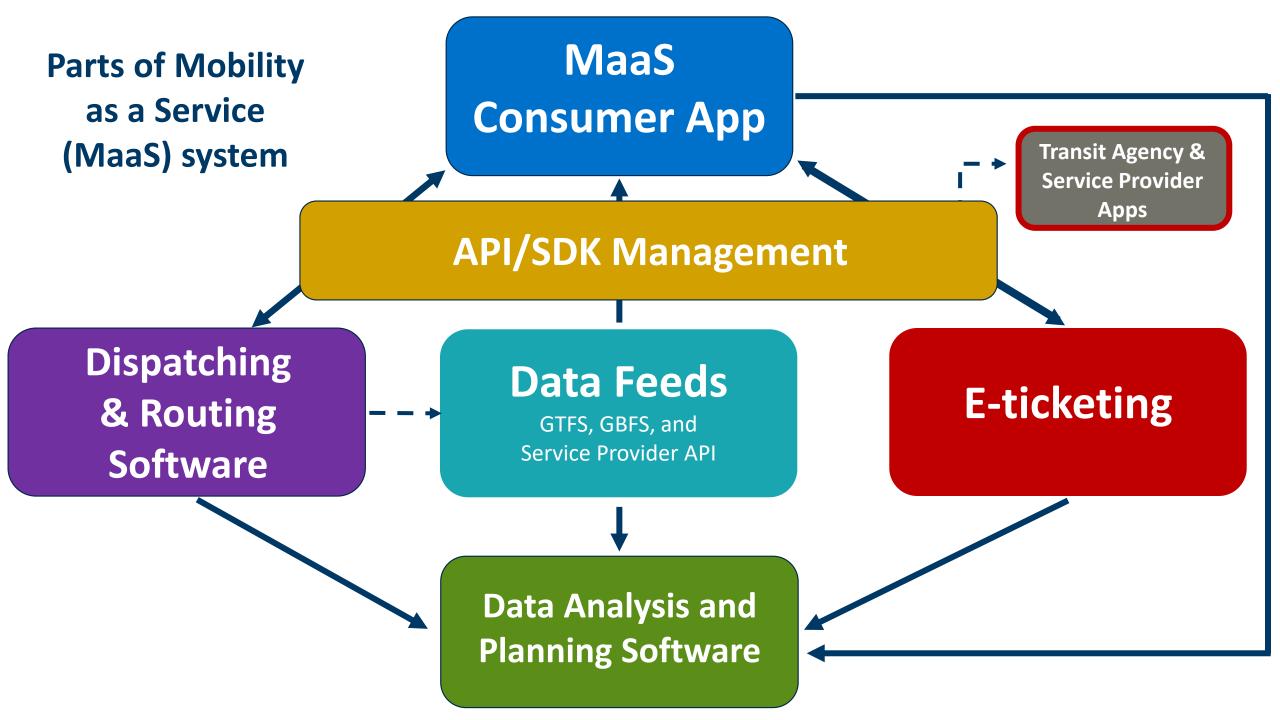


About the AIM Grant

- \$14 million grant fund to support innovation throughout the transit industry by promoting forward-thinking approaches to improve transit system design, service, and financing
- Up to 12 months of development to launch,
 12 months of field testing
- 80/20 funding
- Application in May 2020
 Award announcement August 2020







Data Standards

Planned data spec implementation

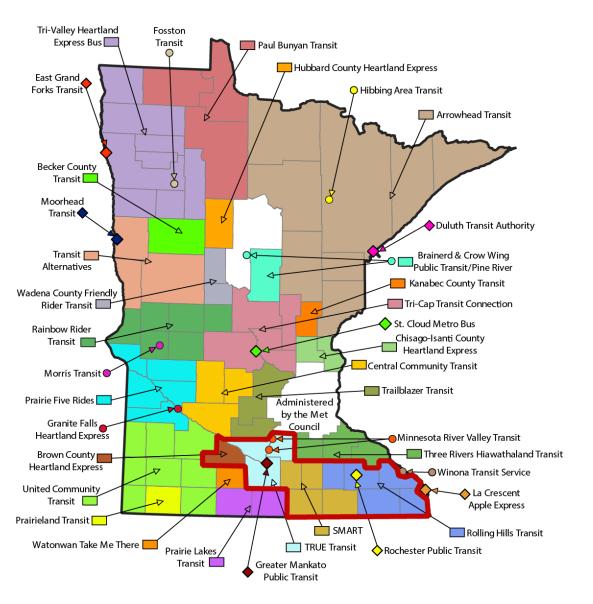
- GTFS/GTFS-Flex data feeds for all participating transit (required)
- Development and testing of Demand Response Transactional (DRT) Data Spec in partnership with SUMC/AARP workgroup (required)
- General OnDemand Feed Specification (GOFS) in partnership with MobilityData workgroup
- Adaptation of General Bike Share Feed Spec (GBFS) to carsharing application



Greater Minnesota Transit Systems

Southern Minnesota MaaS Project

Primary service area



Coverage area

7 Greater Minnesota Transit Systems

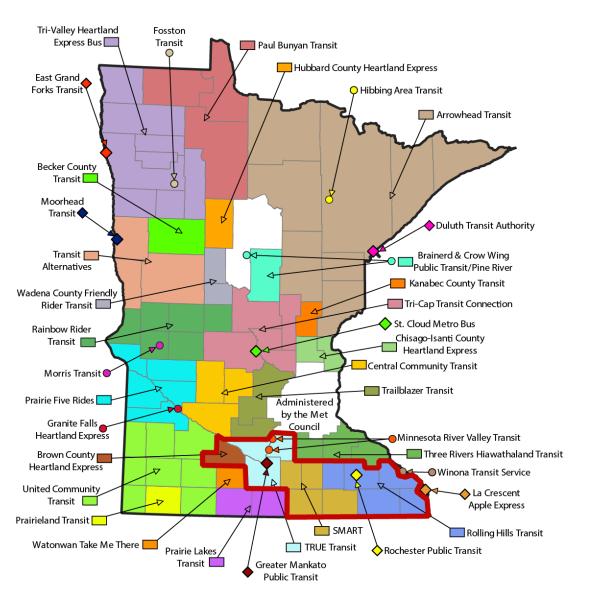
- Rochester Public Transit
- Greater Mankato Public Transit
- Brown County Heartland Express
- Minnesota River Valley Transit
- Rolling Hills Transit
- SMART
- TRUE Transit

mndot.gov 6

Greater Minnesota Transit Systems

Southern Minnesota MaaS Project

Primary service area



Coverage area

Additional providers

- Metro Transit
- Jefferson Lines/Land-to-Air
- Rochester City Lines
- HourCar
- Additional taxi, rideshare, private bus, van pool, scooters, etc.

PLUS

CTS Software and RouteMatch by Uber

mndot.gov 7



University of Minnesota



Research Team, led by Assistant Professor Alireza Khani, will study:

- how low-income population can benefit from MaaS
- what extent vehicle miles are reduced due to commuters' mode change
- how people perceive the benefit of the system in time/cost saving and convenience

Pilot costs

The AIM grant will cover:

- Consumer facing app development & ongoing fees
- Open source API/SDK integration
- E-ticketing development and processing fees
- Data analysis & planning software access
- Training and support for partner systems
- Research team
- Marketing to public



GTFS Implementation

Generating GTFS feed for Greater Minnesota

- MnDOT Office of Transit and Active
 Transportation will be funding development,
 publishing and maintenance of GTFS & GTFS-Flex
 feeds for its 35 Greater Minnesota transit systems
- Phase 1: AIM Grant transit systems
- Phase 2: Rest of Greater Minnesota with priority on COVID-19 Research transit systems



Project Workgroups



Implementation

MnDOT, MNIT, Transit agencies

Research

MnDOT, University of Minnesota

Software and Data Standards

MnDOT, MNIT, Project Vendor, Dispatch/Routing Providers

Marketing

MnDOT Office of Communications

Advisory Group

Select stakeholders

Project Timeline

Q1 2021

Cooperative agreements with FTA

Begin procurement

Research scope finalized



Projects Timeline

Q2 2021 Stakeholder kickoff meeting

Finish procurement

Partnership agreements

Workgroups begin



Projects Timeline

Q4 2021 MaaS API toolkits

MaaS app beta testing

Q1 2022 Field research begins

MaaS app launch in Southern Minnesota



Projects Timeline

Q4 2022 Field research wraps up

Q1 2023 End of Southern
Minnesota pilot service

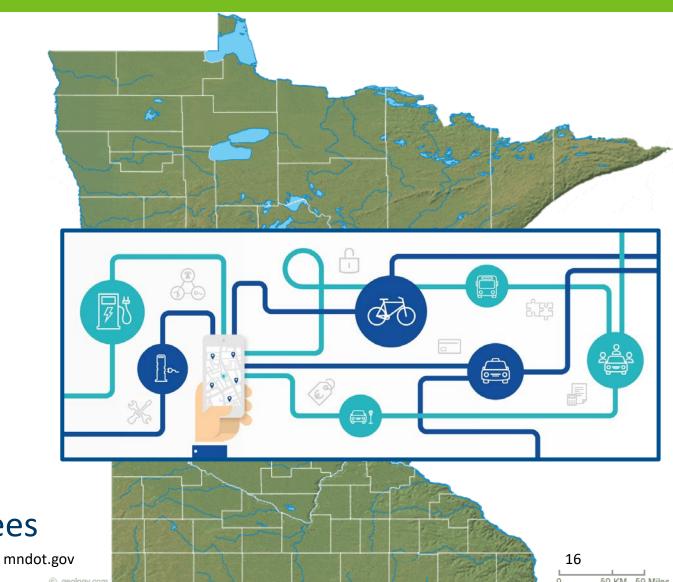


Future Improvements

Next Steps:

2023 and Beyond

- Evaluate for statewide deployment
- Develop standard for billing transactions including nonemergency medical
- Longer term: parking, curb management, distance-based fees





Questions?





TSMO AND MOD INTEGRATION PEER EXCHANGE

Vermont's Public Transit Data and Technology

FEBRUARY 19, 2021

PRESENTER: DAN CURRIER





Starts with MOD Sandbox Grant



VTrans Vision: A safe, reliable and multimodal transportation system that promotes Vermont's quality of life and economic wellbeing.

MOD Vision (sandbox objectives): System Integration, Innovative Business Model, equity of service delivery, partnership Driven

Flexible Trip Planner Vision: To provide a one-click/one-call tool for all transportation options for any trip.

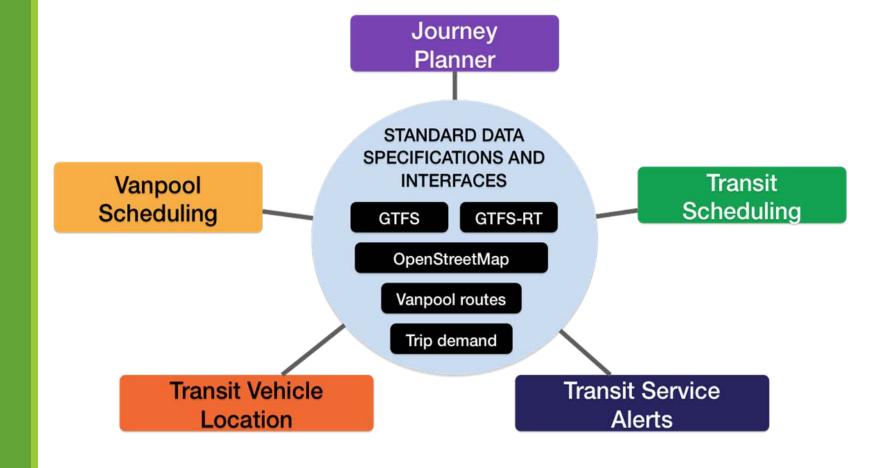


GTFS-Flex

- Open-Source
- Affordable
- Scalable

Products to Date

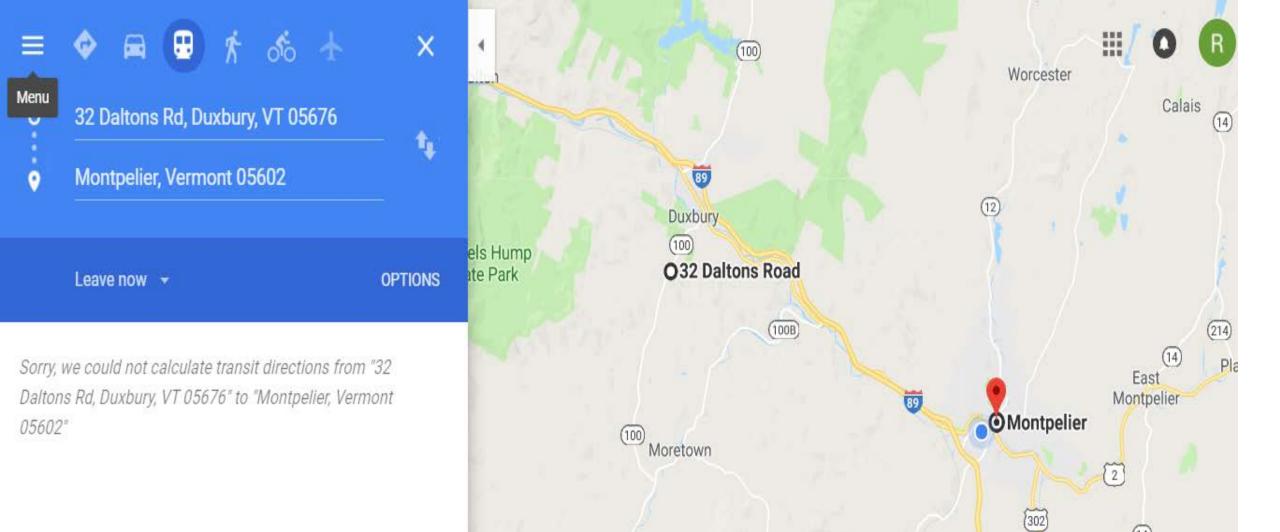
- Trip Planner
- Transit App/AVL



Standards Allow Interoperability

INTEROPERABLE TECHNOLOGIES ARE MODULAR AND CAN BE REPLACED EASILY.





Waitsfield

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ayston

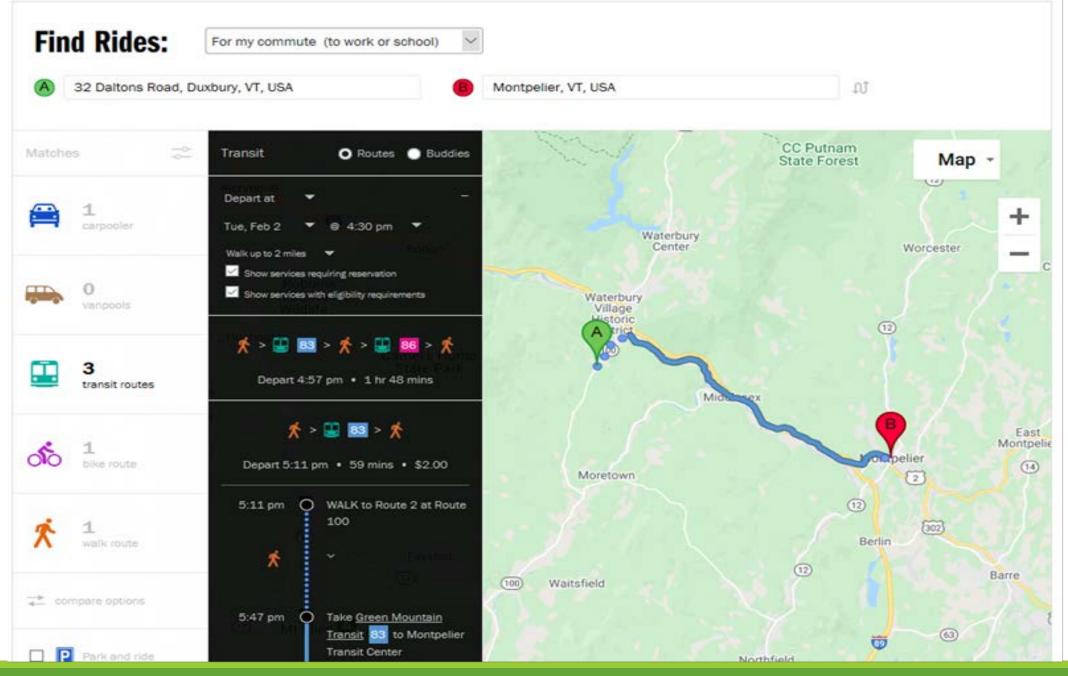


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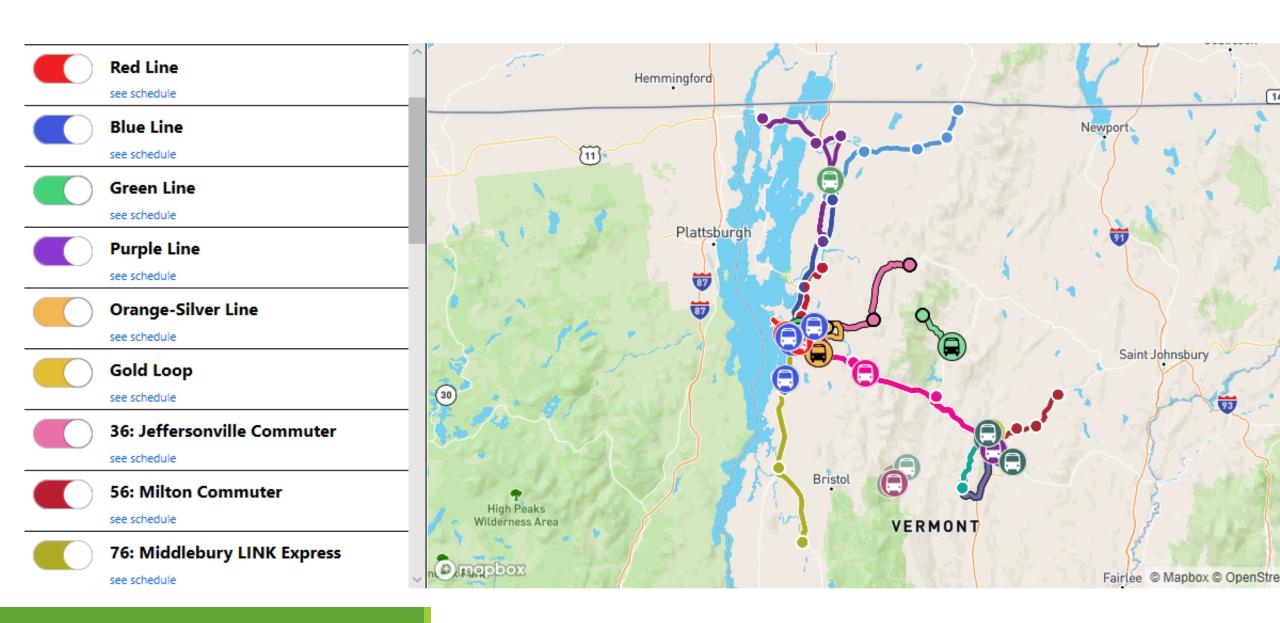
Barre

Berlin

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Welcome to Green Mountain Transit





Transit App/ Statewide AVL

- All providers, routes, and bus stops operating with the same AVL service.
- Open-SourceData(GTFS-RT)
- Basic Service expectation

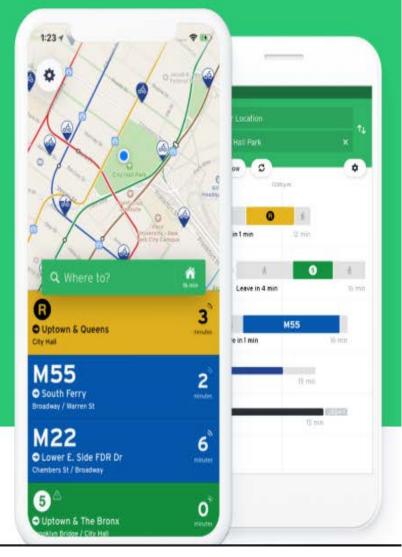
GO YOUR OWN WAY



It's in the Name™

transit'

Transit App



Regions

Partners

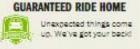
FIND MY BUS

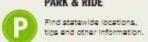


New Transit App helps track and plan your route.

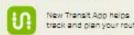


PARK & RIDE









FIND MY BUS

GO! VERMONT

- Web site
- Call Center
- Open-Source Data
- Trip Planner
- Transit App/AVL
- COVID Guidance





Rides for Veterans



Travel By Train



Travel By Bike



Trip Planner

Lessons Learned

Users and agencies both desperately want to see demand-response transit in trip planners.

Project technical outcomes were needed and received instant development community support (e.g. GTFS-flex, OTP flex routing).

Long-term, replicability and scalability will require building out real-time features.

Path towards real-time greatly facilitated by GTFS-flex and MOD OTP development.



THANK YOU

Link to Final MOD Report:

https://www.transit.dot.gov/sites/fta.dot.gov/files/docs/research-innovation/146891/fta-report-no-0150.pdf

PUBLIC TRANSIT COORDINATOR AND GO!VERMONT MANAGER DAN.J.CURRIER@VERMONT.GOV

802-279-5236







MOD Pilot Projects

Brian T. Welch, AICP, Senior Manager, Planning Technical Services

NOCoE TSMO and MOD Integration Peer Exchange

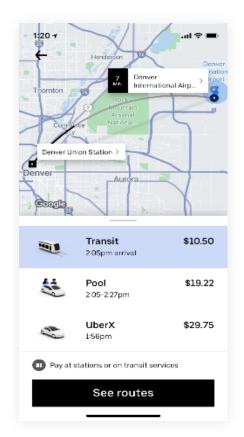
February 19, 2021

MaaS and MOD Projects Completed/Underway

- FlexRide Microtransit (23 zones)
 (established in March 2000)
- 61AV Autonomous Shuttle Pilot
- Uber travel planning and payment
- Lyft nearby transit
- Transit app collaboration



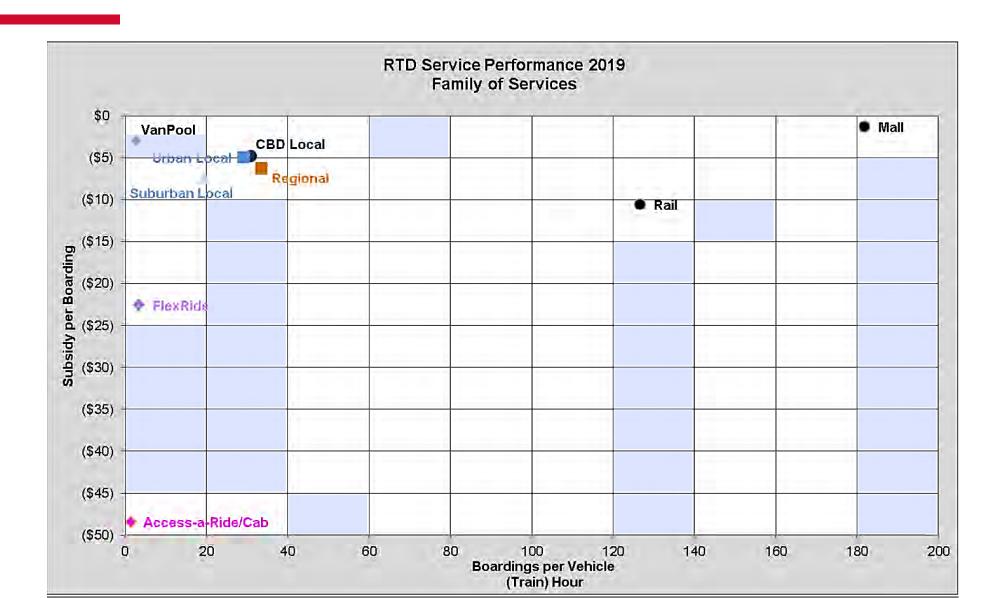




Demand Response Services Increasingly Important

"The future of public transit hinges on shifting from a supply model to a demand model and embracing emerging modes to better serve, satisfy and grow ridership." Rahul Kumar, TransLoc

Demand Response Services Relatively Less Productive



Demand Response Services Relatively Costly

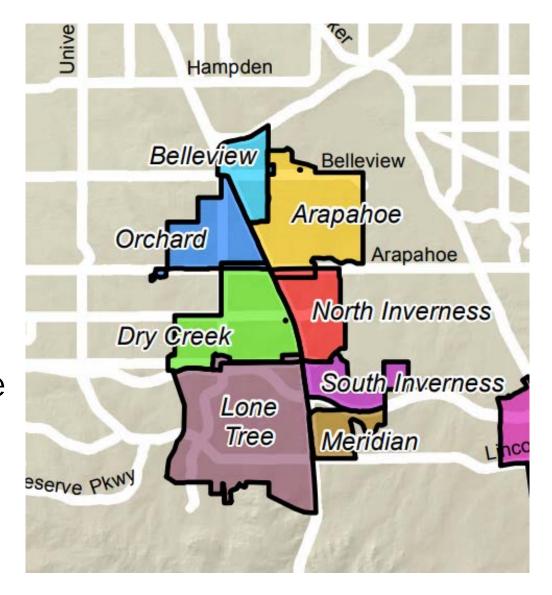
Year 2019 Service Standards							
	Subsi	dy Per Boa	arding	Boardings Per Hour			
Service Class	Average	10% Max	25% Max	Average	10% Min	25% Min	
CBD Local	\$5.04	\$8.77	\$6.99	30.9	17.7	24.0	
Urban Local	\$5.09	\$9.46	\$7.38	29.1	15.1	21.8	
Suburban Local	\$7.67	\$12.80	\$10.36	19.5	10.1	14.6	
Regional	\$6.68	\$15.16	\$10.90	32.2	10.4	20.8	
FlexRide	\$22.60	\$34.09	\$28.61	3.5	1.9	2.7	
Rail	\$10.52	\$17.82	\$14.34	126.5	62.0	92.7	
Mall	\$1.25			181.8			
Access-a-Ride&Cab	\$48.44			1.4			
Vanpool	\$2.90			2.7			
System	\$7.19			32.6			
System 2018	\$6.07			31.1			

Peer Agency Demand Response Experience Similar to RTD

Reimagine RTD - Peer System Review	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	FY	Change
Reimagine KTD - Peer System Review	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	2018	FY 08-18
Subsidy per Passenger Boarding - Demand-Responsive Service							
Dallas, TX (DART)	\$40.68	\$33.44	\$35.57	\$48.11	\$38.26	\$44.15	8.53%
Houston, TX (METRO)	\$22.92	\$23.79	\$24.48	\$29.65	\$26.72	\$28.44	24.06%
Portland, OR (TRIMET)	\$24.25	\$26.71	\$28.54	\$29.75	\$28.14	\$31.58	30.25%
Salt Lake City, UT (UTA)	\$36.24	\$33.86	\$38.25	\$48.65	\$41.64	\$46.34	27.88%
San Diego, CA (MTS)	\$12.85	\$22.37	\$24.68	\$24.54	\$26.18	\$29.34	128.33%
San Jose, CA (VTA)	\$28.55	\$27.87	\$25.72	\$23.43	\$31.04	\$41.33	44.77%
Peer Average	\$28.01	\$27.53	\$28.61	\$33.68	\$31.14	\$35.72	27.51%
Denver, CO (RTD)	\$30.33	\$32.79	\$34.43	\$36.61	\$30.02	\$39.65	30.71%

RTD Partnership with Metro Taxi - Pilot Program

- Will supplement 7 RTD FlexRides in the Denver Tech Center
- Intelligently integrate FlexRide dedicated fleet with Metro Taxi
- Goal is to provide better midday service more cost effectively
- More cost effective during low demand periods – discontinue idle vehicles and use Metro Taxi
- Rides are booked through RTD's FlexRide reservation system



RTD Partnership with Metro Taxi – Pilot Program

Table 1 Average Weekday DTC FlexRide Trips (2019)

FlexRide	Trips 10:00-14:00	Median Trip Length (mi)	Service Area Size (mi. ²)
Belleview	5.8	1.2	1.52
Orchard	3.4	1.1	2.92
Arapahoe	5.2	1.5	4.66
Dry Creek	5.8	1.6	5.21
North Inverness	6.4	1.0	2.22
South Inverness	2.2	1.0	1.46
Meridian	2.4	1.1	1.14
Total	31.2		19.13

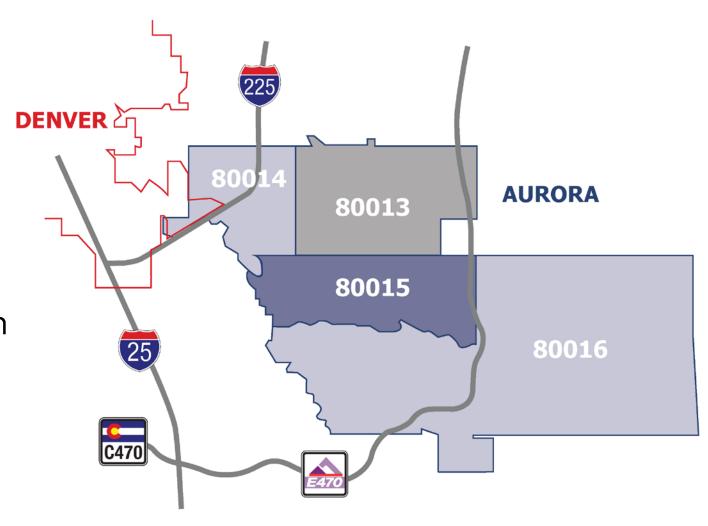
RTD Partnership with Metro Taxi - Pilot Program

- Customer is told which type of vehicle to expect (like an Uber/Lyft reservation)
- Fares are the same as FlexRide
- Metro Taxi accepts cash, passes, and tickets
- Wheelchair users will be assigned to RTD's own FlexRide fleet
- Integrated service delivery offers a simple, seamless approach to the customer



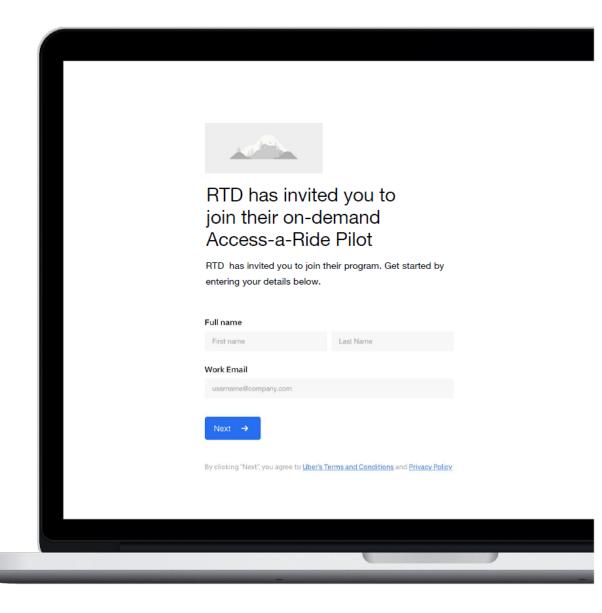
RTD Partnership with Uber – Pilot Program

- Supplements Access-a-Ride,
 Access-a-Cab in 4 zip codes
- Goal is to add capacity to meet high demand during peaks and achieve cost savings
- Provides faster response times and contactless payment platform
- Improves rider experience through faster response times



RTD Partnership with Uber – Pilot Program

- Peak period trips are eligible for RTD fare subsidy, but customers can choose to book an Uber or Access-a-Cab trip through the Uber app at any time
- Customer pays first \$2, RTD pays next \$25, customer pays any amount over \$27
- Currently Uber cannot serve those who require a lift or cannot transfer out of their wheelchair; will use RTD's paratransit fleet for these customers



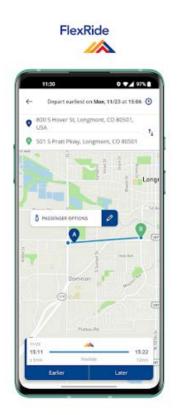
RTD Partnership with Uber – Pilot Program

- Pilot will run for 12 months
- Will test whether improved response times for same-day travel and low fares will draw more customers to a lowercost alternative
- Cost savings to both customer and RTD

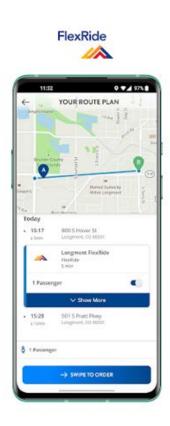


RTD Partnership with Kyyti Group

- Book FlexRide trips and see bus and rail connections in real time
- Facilitates first- and last-mile connections between bus and rail and other destinations
- Currently underway
- Fully integrated route planner includes step-by-step navigation and ondemand ride hailing for FlexRide trips

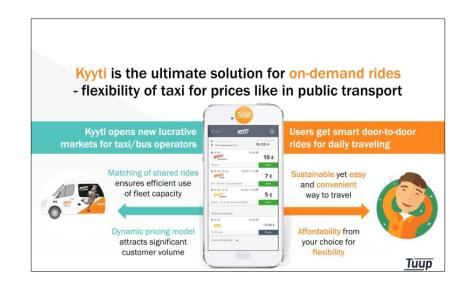






RTD Partnership with Kyyti Group

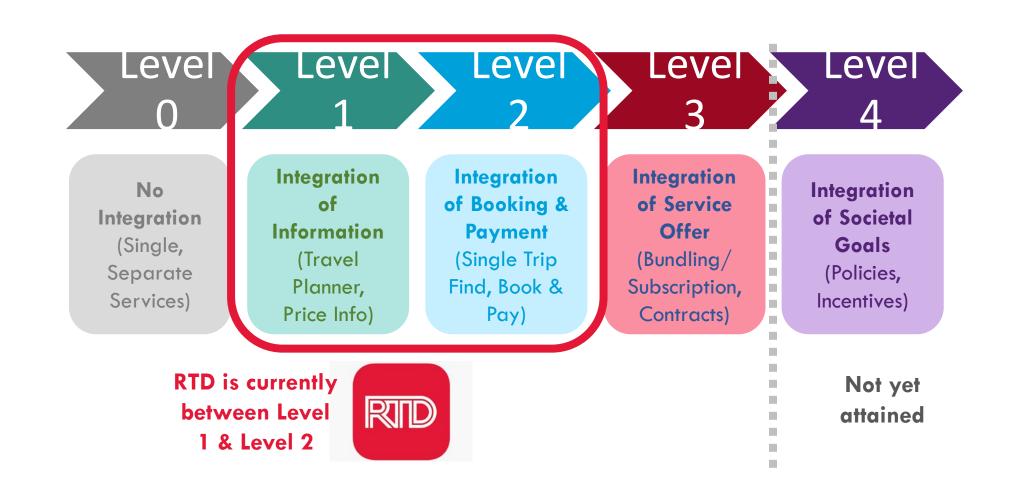
- Makes RTD services more attractive to current and future RTD customers
- FlexRide reservations can be made up to 30 days in advance or as little as 10 minutes prior to pick-up time. Previously, needed one-hour lead time.
- Can use pick-up address or place name, or current location, or map location
- Real-time data based on Open Trip Planner





Extra Material Follows (Not Part of Presentation)

How does **MOBILITY** as a **SERVICE** work at RTD?



Level 2

Integration of Booking & Payment

At this level, MaaS facilitates the **finding**, booking, and payment of individual trips. The added value of Level 2 is that users can find, book, and pay for their trip at a single service point (e.g. through an app with a pre-registered credit card).

- ➤ Level 2: Partial Trip with Single Mode
- ➤ Level 2: Full Trip with Multiple Modes

Examples:



RTD Mobile Ticketing App (Partial)



Uber Uber Transit Ticket Sales (Partial)

smi)e MaaS App in Vienna, Austria (Full)











New Open Standard Validators

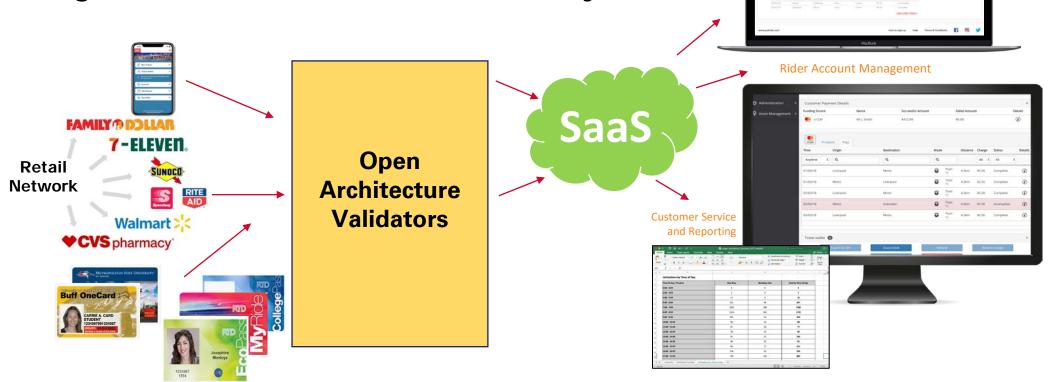
- Replacing existing validators with open standard validators is the first major step to an Account-Based Fare Collection System
 - Competitive procurement to purchase new bus and rail platform validators
 - Validators will be able to integrate with the current mobile ticketing platform as well as future SaaS fare collection platforms.
 - The new Account Based Fare Collection System is an important step to enabling Mobility-as-a-Service.





Integrate validators with a SaaS Solution

 Embrace new technologies and innovations by integrating with a SaaS Fare Collection System



Recent COVID-19 Response Example

Case Study: *NEW* Denver RTD Access-a-Ride Food Delivery Program

Author: Todd Hansen, Texas A&M Transportation Institute; Al Benedict, Shared-Use Mobility Center

This case study is part of a larger review of <u>Public Transit</u>
<u>Food Delivery Programs</u> that have popped-up across the country in response to COVID-19. The <u>Regional</u>
<u>Transportation District</u> (RTD) example below offers a large transit agency perspective and a complimentary case study featuring <u>Charlevoix County Transit</u> (CCT) looks at transit deliveries from a rural context.

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The Regional Transportation District (RTD), created in 1969, is the transit authority for the Denver metro area in Colorado, with a service area of 2,342 square miles and 2,920,000 people (2018 National Transit Database). RTD's services include fixed-route bus, ADA-paratransit demand response (branded as Access-a-Ride), and light rail and commuter rail routes. Normal Access-a-Ride fares are \$5.00 for local trips (travel between 1-2 zones) or \$9.00 for regional trips (travel between 1-3 zones), as well as options for ticket books and ability to ride any RTD fixed-route service fare free. Access-a-Ride operated 434 vehicles in maximum service to provide 1,226,319 trips in 2018 (National Transit Database).



RTD Operator Delivering a Grocery Order

In This Case Study
Overview
Goals and Outcomes

Operations and Marketing