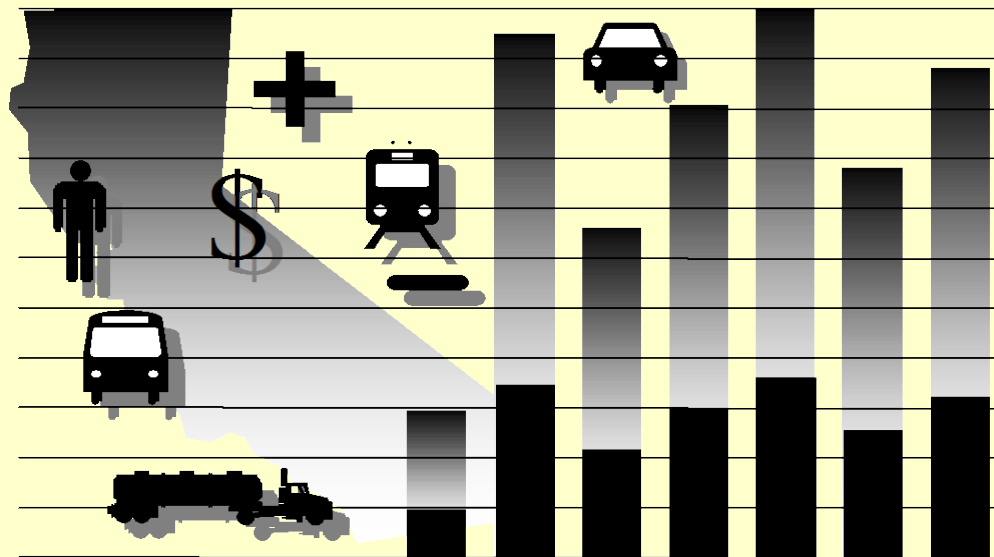




California Life-Cycle Benefit/Cost Analysis Model (Version 5.0) TIGER Benefit-Cost Analysis



Office of Transportation Economics
Division of Transportation Planning
2016 TIGER Grant Applications

For questions and comments, please contact:

Barry Padilla

(916) 653-9248 barry_padilla@dot.ca.gov

CALIFORNIA LIFE-CYCLE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS MODEL (CAL-B/C)

INTRODUCTION

This spreadsheet model provides a method for preparing a simple economic analysis of both highway and transit projects. Given certain input data for a project, the model calculates its life-cycle costs, life-cycle benefits, net present value, benefit/cost ratio, internal rate of return, and payback period. Annual benefits are also calculated.

The model is arranged by worksheets and contains the following information, data, and results:

Worksheets

Instructions

1) Project Information

2) Model Inputs

3) Results

Travel Time

Vehicle Operating Costs

Accident Costs

Emissions

Final Calculations

Parameters

Contents

General model description and assumptions

Project input data

Highway speed, volume, accident data, and trips estimated by model

Summary results of analysis

Calculation of travel time and induced demand impacts

Calculation of highway vehicle operating cost impacts

Calculation of accident cost impacts

Calculation of emission impacts

Calculation of net present value, internal rate of return, and payback period

Economic assumptions, lookup tables, and other model parameters

The model is designed so that the user generally needs to enter data only in the green boxes on the Project Information worksheet. The model estimates detailed highway speed, volume, and accident data for the user to review on the Model Inputs worksheet. Highway speeds are estimated from volumes using relationships found in the Highway Capacity Manual. Other adjustments are made for weaving and pavement conditions. An option is also available to conduct a simple queuing analysis. Accidents are estimated from statewide averages and recent data for the facility. If available, inputs from regional planning or traffic simulation models can be entered to override model calculations. Summary results are shown in Results worksheet.

The remaining worksheets are provided for the user to see, but model performs calculations automatically. Some projects (i.e., bypasses, interchanges, and connectors) require the user to enter two sets of highway data, since two roads are involved. The model calculates benefits for the first road before the user enters information about the second road. The user clicks a button and the model clears the Project Information worksheet to receive information on the other road.

In the process of economic analysis, some generally accepted economic assumptions are necessary. These assumptions include: the real and nominal discount rates, unit user costs (e.g., value of time), consumption rates (e.g., fuel consumption and vehicle emissions), and accident rates. These assumptions are given in the Parameters worksheet and should not be changed by the user.

After reading the instructions in this worksheet, the user should proceed to the Project Information worksheet and input data for the specific project in the green boxes (light gray when printed). The model provides default values in the **red boxes** (medium gray when printed). These values can be changed by the user, if information specific to the project is available. The model calculates some values based on relationships or assumptions, with results shown in the **blue boxes** (dark gray when printed). These values can be changed by the user.

INSTRUCTIONS

The user can analyze most projects simply by entering limited data on the Project Information Sheet and getting results on the Results page. The Model Inputs page allows the user to enter more detailed data adjust estimated speeds, volumes, and accidents rates, and check the number of trips estimated for projects that affect vehicle occupancy.

PROJECT DATA (Box 1A)

This section provides general information about the project and is used for highway, rail, and transit projects. At the top of the sheet, the user can enter information about the project, such as the project name, Caltrans district, and funding information.

CALIFORNIA LIFE-CYCLE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS MODEL (CAL-B/C)

Type of Project

- 1 Please select the appropriate type of highway, rail, or transit project from the pull-down menu. The menu appears if user clicks on the green box next to the project type.

For a bypass or intersection project, model reminds user that information must be entered for both roads impacted by project. After entering information for the first road, the user clicks a button at bottom of the worksheet to prepare model for data on the bypass or intersecting road. The user may also enter information for connector projects involving two roads.

Project Location

- 2 Insert a 1, 2, or 3 for the appropriate region of California. This information is used to estimate peak traffic and emissions benefits.

Length of Construction Period

- 3 Insert the number of construction years before benefits begin. This must be a whole number (round to next higher integer).

One- or Two-Way Data

- 4 Indicate whether Highway Design and Traffic Data to be entered in Box 1B is for a single direction or both directions of highway.

Length of Peak Period(s)

- 5 Insert the number of peak period hours per typical day. The model provides a default of 5 hours (statewide average). Model estimates total % daily traffic occurring during peak period using a lookup table developed from Traffic Census data. Model does not distinguish between weekdays and weekends.

To model a 24-hour HOV or HOT lane, enter 24 hours so peak is 100% of ADT. To model a ramp metering project, user should enter the number of hours per day that metering is operational.

HIGHWAY DESIGN AND TRAFFIC DATA (Box 1B)

Highway design and traffic data must be entered for highway projects. Enter data consistent with one- or two-way answer in Box 1A. Statewide default values are provided for some inputs.

Highway Design

- 6 **Roadway Type:** Indicate if the road is a freeway, expressway, or conventional highway in build and no build cases.
- 7 **Number of General Traffic Lanes:** Insert number of general purpose (not HOV or bus) lanes in both directions for build and no build cases. Enter data consistent with Box 1A.
- 8 **Number of HOV Lanes:** Insert number of HOV lanes in both directions for the build and no build cases. A value must be provided if an HOV restriction is entered on the next row.
- 9 **HOV Restriction:** If highway facility has/will have HOV lanes, enter the HOV restriction (e.g., 2 means 2 people per vehicle). Must be entered for an HOV project. Enter for a non-HOV project, if facility has HOV lanes. Changes in HOV restrictions are special project types and handled automatically by model.
- 10 **Exclusive ROW for Buses:** If bus project, indicate (with "Y" or "N") whether buses have exclusive right-of-way. This information is used to estimate emissions.
- 11 **Highway Free-Flow Speed:** Insert free-flow speed for build and no build cases. Model assumes build is same as no build, if not entered.
- 12 **Ramp Design Speed:** If auxiliary lane or off-ramp project, enter the design speed of the appropriate on- or off-ramp. This is used to estimate the speed of traffic affected by weaving.
- 13 **Highway Segment:** Insert segment length for build and no build cases. Model assumes build is same as no build, if not entered.
- 14 **Impacted Length:** The model estimates an area affected by the project. In most cases, this equals the segment length. For passing lane projects, the default affected area is 3 miles longer than the project area. For auxiliary lane and off-ramp projects, the default affected area is 1500 feet. For connectors and HOV drop ramps, default affected area is 3250 feet. User can change these lengths.

Average Daily Traffic (ADT)

- 15 **Current:** For most projects, insert current two-way ADT on facility. For operational improvements, enter only the one-way ADT applicable to the project. Enter data consistent with one-way or two-way answer in Box 1A.
- 16 **Forecast (Year 20):** Insert projected ADT for 20 years after construction completion for build and no build cases. Model assumes build is same as no build, if not entered.

CALIFORNIA LIFE-CYCLE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS MODEL (CAL-B/C)

The model uses the current and forecasted ADT to estimate annual traffic for 20 years after construction, assuming a linear trend. User can change base (Year 1) forecasts.

Average Hourly HOV/HOT Lane Traffic

- 17 Insert hourly HOV/HOT volumes for build and no build cases in a typical peak hour.

Percent Traffic in Weave

- 18 For operational improvements, insert % traffic affected by weaving. Model suggests a % based on the type of project (2 right lanes for auxiliary lanes, 3 right lanes for off-ramps, 2.5% of all traffic for freeway connectors, and 4% of HOV traffic for HOV connectors and drop ramps). Users can change values for project conditions.

Percent Trucks

- 19 Insert estimated % of ADT comprised of trucks in build and no build cases. Model provides a default value (statewide average).

Truck Speed

- 20 If passing lane project, enter estimated speed (in MPH) for slow vehicles (trucks, recreational vehicles, etc.). Values must be entered for passing lane projects.

On-Ramp Volume

- 21 **Hourly Ramp Volume:** If auxiliary lane or on-ramp widening project, insert average hourly ramp volume to estimate traffic affected by weaving for auxiliary lanes and metering effectiveness for on-ramp widening. No entry needed for ramp metering projects.
- 22 **Metering Strategy:** If on-ramp widening project, enter 1, 2, or 3 for vehicles allowed per green signal. Enter "D" for dual metering. No entry should be made for ramp metering projects.

Queue Formation

- 23 **Arrival Rate:** For queuing and rail grade crossing projects, enter vehicles per hour contributing to queue. Arrival rate should be estimated only for time queue grows. Model estimates queue dissipation automatically.
- 24 **Departure Rate:** For queuing and rail crossing projects, enter vehicles per hour leaving queue.

Pavement Condition (for Pavement Rehab. Projects)

- 25 If pavement rehabilitation project, enter base (Year 1) International Roughness Index (IRI) for build and no build. Model will calculate Year 20 values using standard parameters unless entered by user.

Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO)

- 26 Model provides default values. The figures change automatically, depending on presence of HOV lanes. Adjust if project-specific data are available.

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT DATA (Box 1C)

Statewide default values are provided for transit projects. The model uses information provided to calculate accident rates for each accident type in the Model Inputs worksheet.

Actual 3-Year Accident Data (from Table B)

- 27 Insert the total number of fatal, injury, and property damage only accidents on the segment over the 3 most recent years. For rail grade crossing projects, enter 10-year accident data from FRA WBAPS in fatal and injury rows and collision prediction in total accident row.

Statewide Basic Average Accident Rate

- 28 Insert statewide average accident rates per million vehicle-miles (or million vehicles, as appropriate) for build and no build highway rate groups. Include Base Rate and ADT Factor where applicable.
- 29 Insert statewide % of accidents that are fatal and injury accidents for road classifications similar to build and no build facilities.

The model uses adjustment factors (the ratio of actual rates to statewide rates for existing facility) to estimate accident rates by accident type for the new road classification. Additional adjustments (accident savings) are made for highway TMS projects. Results are presented in the Model Inputs worksheet and can be changed by the user.

RAIL AND TRANSIT DATA (Box 1D)

This section is used for rail and transit projects only.

CALIFORNIA LIFE-CYCLE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS MODEL (CAL-B/C)

Annual Person-Trips

- 30 Base (Year 1):** Insert estimated annual transit person-trips for first year after construction completion in build and no build cases. For a transit TMS project, enter only person-trips on routes affected. If the routes are substantially different, the benefits analysis should be split into pieces.
- 31 Forecast (Year 20):** Insert forecasted annual transit person-trips for 20 years after construction completion in build and no build cases.

Percent Trips during Peak Period

- 32** Insert % annual person-trips that occur during peak period.

Percent New Trips from Parallel Highway

- 33** Insert % new transit person-trips originating on parallel highway.

Annual Vehicle-Miles

- 34 Base (Year 1):** Insert estimated annual vehicle-miles for first year after construction completion in build and no build cases. For passenger rail projects, multiply the number of train-miles by the average number of rail cars per train consist.
- 35 Forecast (Year 20):** Insert forecasted annual vehicle-miles for 20 years after construction completion in build and no build cases.

Average Vehicles per Train

- 36** If passenger rail project, insert the average number of rail cars per train consist. This is used to calculate emissions.

Reduction in Transit Accidents

- 37** If project affects transit/rail safety, insert estimated percent accident reduction due to project. Increases should be entered as negative %.

Average Transit Travel Time

- 38 In-Vehicle:** Insert average in-vehicle transit travel time in minutes during peak and non-peak periods in build and no build cases. For TMS Projects, insert the average for all transit routes impacted. Model assumes build is same as no build for most

projects. Signal priority and bus rapid transit projects reduce time. User can adjust build travel times.

- 39 Out-of-Vehicle:** Insert average out-of-vehicle transit travel time in minutes during peak and non-peak periods. Model monetizes out-of-vehicle travel time at a higher value.

Highway Grade Crossing

- 40 Annual Number of Trains:** Insert annual number of passenger and freight trains entering highway-rail crossing.
- 41 Average Gate Down Time:** Insert average time per train that crossing gate is down for passenger and freight trains.

Transit Agency Costs (for Transit TMS Projects)

- 42 Annual Capital Expenditure:** If transit TMS project, insert annual agency capital expenditures for routes impacted by project. Model calculates cost reductions for expenditures in build case due to transit TMS. Agency cost savings are entered automatically as a negative cost in Box 1E.
- 43 Annual Ops. and Maintenance Expenditure:** If transit TMS project, insert the annual average operating and maintenance costs for routes impacted by project. Model calculates cost reductions for expenditures in build case due to transit TMS. Agency cost savings are entered automatically as a negative cost in Box 1E.

PROJECT COSTS (Box 1E)

Net project costs should be entered in the years they are expected to occur. Costs should be entered for construction period and for twenty years after construction completion. Construction Year 1 is the first year that costs are incurred. All costs should be entered in thousands of dollars.

- 44** Insert project's initial costs in constant (Year 2007) dollars for project development, right-of-way, and construction. The number of construction years with costs should equal the length of the construction period (Box 1A, Input 5).
- 45** Insert estimated future incremental maintenance/operating and rehabilitation costs in constant (Year 2007) dollars. These figures should be entered in the years after the project opens.

CALIFORNIA LIFE-CYCLE BENEFIT/COST ANALYSIS MODEL (CAL-B/C)

- 46 Insert estimated mitigation costs (e.g., wetlands, community, and sound walls) in constant (Year 2007) dollars during construction and for 20 years after construction completion.
- 47 Model adds agency cost savings due to transit TMS automatically.
- 48 Insert any other costs not already included.

HIGHWAY SPEED AND VOLUME INPUTS (Box 2A)

This section allows user to review detailed speed and volume data estimated by the model. These values are estimated from the inputs provided in the Project Information sheet.

- 49 User may enter new speed and volume data for the highway in the green boxes to override model calculations, if detailed data are available from a travel demand or micro-simulation model. The model estimates speeds and volumes on highway for HOVs, non-HOVs, weaving vehicles, and trucks during the peak and non-peak periods in Year 1 and Year 20 in build and no build cases. Speeds are estimated using a BPR curve (or queuing analysis). Adjustments are made to speed and volumes to account for weaving, transit mode shifts, pavement condition, and TMS.
- 50 If TMS project and detailed simulation data are available, the highway results should be inputted in the green cells. Model will use the data in place of figures estimated by the model.

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT RATES (Box 2B)

User may adjust accident rates calculated by the model. User may also enter TASAS highway accident data for rail grade crossing projects in this box.

- 51 **No Build:** Fatality, injury and PDO accident rates for no build facility are estimated using inputs from Box 1C of the Project Information sheet. User may change these rates in green boxes.
- 52 **Highway Safety or Weaving Improvement:** Model assumes an overall safety improvement for off-ramp and ramp metering projects. User may adjust this percentage. For safety projects, user should enter collision reduction factor from HSIP Guidelines.
- 53 **Adjustment Factor:** User may change the ratios of facility accident rates to statewide averages used in calculating rates

for the build facility. These factors are also adjusted by the collision reduction factor.

- 54 **Build Facility:** User may modify the fatality, injury, and PDO accident rates for build facility. Model estimates these accident rates using statewide average rates and the adjustment factors.

RAMP AND ARTERIAL INPUTS (Box 2C)

This section allows users to enter detailed arterial information for an arterial signal management project or detailed ramp and arterial data for a highway TMS project.

- 55 **Detailed Information Available:** Input "Y" if detailed arterial and/or ramp data are available. Model automatically selects "Y" if other data are inputted. User should enter detailed ramp and arterial data for TMS highway project if detailed highway data are entered in Box 2A.
- 56 **Aggregate Segment Length:** Input the total segment lengths for the ramps and arterials. These can be estimated from travel demand or micro-simulation model data as VMT/total trips.
- 57 User may enter speeds and volumes on ramps and arterials during peak and non-peak periods in Year 1 and Year 20 in build and no build cases. If arterial signal management project, user must enter arterial data. Benefits are estimated assuming all vehicles are automobiles.

ANNUAL PERSON-TRIPS (Box 2D)

This section is for information purposes only. It allows user to examine number trips estimated for projects that affect AVO (e.g., HOT lane and HOV conversions).

NEXT STEPS

- 58 For bypass, interchange, and connector projects, click button on Project Information page after data are verified for the first road. Enter data for the second road in Boxes 1B and 1C. As with the first road, detailed data may be verified on Model Inputs page. Model prompts user to save interim version of analysis before proceeding.
- 59 Summary results are available immediately in the Results worksheet.

District: **SC**

PROJECT: **Decker Blvd**

EA:
PPNO:

1A PROJECT DATA

Type of Project
Select project type from list:

Project Location (enter 1 for So. Cal., 2 for No. Cal., or 3 for rural):

Length of Construction Period: years
One- or Two-Way Data: enter 1 or 2

Length of Peak Period(s) (up to 24 hrs): hours

1C HIGHWAY ACCIDENT DATA

Actual 3-Year Accident Data (from Table B)

	Count (No.)	Rate
Total Accidents (Tot)	275	5.85
Fatal Accidents (Fat)	0	0.000
Injury Accidents (Inj)	67	1.43
Property Damage Only (PDO) Accidents	208	4.42

Statewide Basic Average Accident Rate

Rate Group	No Build	Build
Accident Rate (per million vehicle-miles)	1.00	1.00
Percent Fatal Accidents (Pct Fat)	2.386	2.219
Percent Injury Accidents (Pct Inj)	0.634%	0.634%
Percent Injury Accidents (Pct Inj)	28.52%	28.52%

1B HIGHWAY DESIGN AND TRAFFIC DATA

Highway Design

	No Build	Build
Roadway Type (Fwy, Exp, Conv Hwy)	C	C
Number of General Traffic Lanes	4	4
Number of HOV/HOT Lanes		
HOV Restriction (2 or 3)		
Exclusive ROW for Buses (y/n)	N	
Highway Free-Flow Speed	35	35
Ramp Design Speed (if aux. lane/off-ramp proj.)	35	35
Length (in miles) Highway Segment	1.9	1.9
Impacted Length	1.9	1.9

Average Daily Traffic

	No Build	Build
Current	22,960	
Base (Year 1)	24,369	29,120
Forecast (Year 20)	32,337	32,337

Average Hourly HOV/HOT Lane Traffic

	No Build	Build
Average Hourly HOV/HOT Lane Traffic		0
Percent of Induced Trips in HOV (if HOT or 2-to-3 conv.)		100%

Percent Traffic in Weave

	No Build	Build
Percent Traffic in Weave		0.0%

Percent Trucks (include RVs, if applicable):

Truck Speed:

On-Ramp Volume

	Peak	Non-Peak
Hourly Ramp Volume (if aux. lane/on-ramp proj.)	0	0
Metering Strategy (1, 2, 3, or D, if on-ramp proj.)		

Queue Formation (if queuing or grade crossing project)

	Year 1	Year 20
Arrival Rate (in vehicles per hour)	0	0
Departure Rate (in vehicles per hour)	0	0

Pavement Condition (if pavement project)

	No Build	Build
IRI (inches/mile) Base (Year 1)	121	85
Forecast (Year 20)	241	169

Average Vehicle Occupancy (AVO)

	No Build	Build
General Traffic Non-Peak	1.30	1.30
Peak	1.15	1.15
High Occupancy Vehicle (if HOV/HOT lanes)	2.15	2.15

1D RAIL AND TRANSIT DATA

Annual Person-Trips

	No Build	Build
Base (Year 1)		
Forecast (Year 20)		
Percent Trips during Peak Period	41%	
Percent New Trips from Parallel Highway		100%

Annual Vehicle-Miles

	No Build	Build
Base (Year 1)		
Forecast (Year 20)		
Average Vehicles/Train (if rail project)		

Reduction in Transit Accidents

	No Build	Build
Percent Reduction (if safety project)		

Average Transit Travel Time

	No Build	Build
In-Vehicle Non-Peak (in minutes)		0.0
Peak (in minutes)		0.0
Out-of-Vehicle Non-Peak (in minutes)	0.0	0.0
Peak (in minutes)	0.0	0.0

Highway Grade Crossing

	Current	Year 1	Year 20
Annual Number of Trains		0	
Avg. Gate Down Time (in min.)		0.0	

Transit Agency Costs (if TMS project)

	No Build	Build
Annual Capital Expenditure		\$0
Annual Ops. and Maintenance Expenditure		\$0

Model should be run for both roads for intersection or bypass highway projects, and may be run twice for connectors. Press button below to prepare model to enter data for second road. After data are entered, results reflect total project benefits.

Prepare Model for Second Road

Enter all project costs (in today's dollars) in columns 1 to 7. Costs during construction should be entered in the first eight rows.
 Project costs (including maintenance and operating costs) should be net of costs without project.

1E PROJECT COSTS (enter costs in thousands of dollars)									
Col. no.	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
Year	DIRECT PROJECT COSTS						Transit Agency Cost Savings	TOTAL COSTS (in dollars)	
	INITIAL COSTS			SUBSEQUENT COSTS		Constant Dollars		Present Value	
	Project Support	R / W	Construction	Maint./ Op.	Rehab.	Mitigation			
Construction Period									
1	\$2,126							\$2,126,000	\$2,126,000
2	\$2,126							\$2,126,000	\$1,986,916
3			\$8,032					\$8,000,000	\$6,987,510
4			\$8,032					\$8,000,000	\$6,530,383
5			\$8,032					\$8,000,000	\$6,103,162
6								\$0	\$0
7								\$0	\$0
8								\$0	\$0
Project Open									
1				\$50				\$50,000	\$35,649
2				\$50				\$50,000	\$33,317
3				\$50				\$50,000	\$31,137
4				\$50				\$50,000	\$29,100
5				\$50				\$50,000	\$27,197
6				\$50				\$50,000	\$25,417
7				\$50				\$50,000	\$23,755
8				\$50				\$50,000	\$22,201
9				\$50				\$50,000	\$20,748
10				\$50				\$50,000	\$19,391
11				\$50				\$50,000	\$18,122
12				\$50				\$50,000	\$16,937
13				\$50				\$50,000	\$15,829
14				\$50				\$50,000	\$14,793
15				\$50				\$50,000	\$13,825
16				\$50				\$50,000	\$12,921
17				\$50				\$50,000	\$12,076
18				\$50				\$50,000	\$11,286
19				\$50				\$50,000	\$10,547
20				\$50				\$50,000	\$9,857
Total	\$4,252	\$0	\$24,096	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$29,252,000	\$24,138,077

$$\text{Present Value} = \frac{\text{Future Value (in Constant Dollars)}}{(1 + \text{Real Discount Rate})^{\text{Year}}}$$

HIGHWAY SPEED AND VOLUME INPUTS

Calculated by Model Changed by User Used for Proj. Eval. Reason for Change

No Build

Year 1

Peak Period

HOV Volume	0		0	
Non-HOV Volume	9,092	7,420	7,420	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	899	734	734	
HOV Speed	55.0		55.0	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	15.0	15.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	15.0	15.0	15.0	

Non-Peak Period

Non-HOV Volume	13,084	17,058	17,058	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,294	1,687	1,687	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	

Year 20

Peak Period

HOV Volume	0		0	
Non-HOV Volume	12,065	9,701	9,701	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,193	959	959	
HOV Speed	55.0		55.0	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	10.0	10.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	10.0	10.0	10.0	

Non-Peak Period

Non-HOV Volume	17,362	22,636	22,636	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,717	2,239	2,239	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	

Build

Year 1

Peak Period

HOV Volume	0		0	
Non-HOV Volume	10,865	7,420	7,420	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,075	734	734	
HOV Speed	55.0		55.0	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	25.0	25.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	25.0	25.0	25.0	

Non-Peak Period

Non-HOV Volume	15,635	17,058	17,058	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,546	1,687	1,687	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	

Year 20

Peak Period

HOV Volume	0		0	
Non-HOV Volume	12,065	9,701	9,701	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,193	959	959	
HOV Speed	55.0		55.0	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	21.0	21.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	21.0	21.0	21.0	

Non-Peak Period

Non-HOV Volume	17,362	22,636	22,636	
Weaving Volume	0		0	
Truck Volume	1,717	2,239	2,239	
Non-HOV Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	
Weaving Speed	55.0		55.0	
Truck Speed	35.0	35.0	35.0	

Model speed estimates based on Highway Capacity Manual, pavement research, and research on weaving impacts

2B

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT RATES

	Calculated by Model	Changed by User	Used for Proj. Eval.	Reason for Change
No Build				
Fatal Accidents	0.000	0.000	0.000	
Injury Accidents	1.43	7.01	7.01	Used local data rates
PDO Accidents	4.42	21.77	21.77	Used local data rates
Total Accidents	5.850			
Hwy Safety or Weaving Improvement		0%	collision reduction factor (per HSIP Guidelines)	
Adjustment Factor (Actual/Statewide Avg. Existing)				
Fatal Accidents	0.0000		0.0000	
Injury Accidents	10.3021		10.3021	
PDO Accidents	12.8796		12.8796	
Build				
Fatal Accidents	0.000		0.000	
Injury Accidents	6.52	5.96	5.96	Introduction of medians and reduction of intersection accidents
PDO Accidents	20.25	18.50	18.50	Introduction of medians and reduction of intersection accidents
Total Accidents	26.765			

2C

RAMP AND ARTERIAL INPUTS

(if detailed information is available for a TMS or an arterial signal management project)

Detailed Information Available? (y/n)

Aggregate Segment Length (estimate as VMT/total volume)

All Ramps miles

Arterials miles

	Entered by User	Used for Proj. Eval.	Source/Notes
No Build (Peak Period Only)			
Year 1			
Aggregate Ramp Volume		0	
Aggregate Arterial Volume		0	
Average Ramp Speed		5.0	
Average Arterial Speed		5.0	
Year 20			
Aggregate Ramp Volume		0	
Aggregate Arterial Volume		0	
Average Ramp Speed		5.0	
Average Arterial Speed		5.0	
Build (Peak Period Only)			
Year 1			
Aggregate Ramp Volume		0	
Aggregate Arterial Volume		0	
Average Ramp Speed		5.0	
Average Arterial Speed		5.0	
Year 20			
Aggregate Ramp Volume		0	
Aggregate Arterial Volume		0	
Average Ramp Speed		5.0	
Average Arterial Speed		5.0	

2D

ANNUAL PERSON-TRIPS

(for HOV and HOT lane projects that affect average vehicle occupancy)

	No Build	Build	Induced
Year 1			
Peak Period			
HOV Trips	0	0	
Non-HOV Trips	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Truck Trips	300,000	300,000	0
Non-Peak Period			
Non-HOV Trips	3,600,000	3,600,000	0
Truck Trips	300,000	300,000	0
Total Trips	7,800,000	7,800,000	0

Year 20			
Peak Period			
HOV Trips	0	0	
Non-HOV Trips	6,120	6,120	0
Truck Trips	510	510	0
Non-Peak Period			
Non-HOV Trips	6,120	6,120	0
Truck Trips	510	510	0
Total Trips	13,260	13,260	0

District: **SC**

PROJECT: **Decker Blvd**

EA:
PPNO:

INVESTMENT ANALYSIS																												
SUMMARY RESULTS																												
3																												
Life-Cycle Costs (mil. \$)	\$24.1																											
Life-Cycle Benefits (mil. \$)	\$95.8																											
Net Present Value (mil. \$)	\$71.7																											
Benefit / Cost Ratio:	4.0																											
Rate of Return on Investment:	25.6%																											
Payback Period:	3 years																											
ITEMIZED BENEFITS (mil. \$)	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th></th><th style="text-align: center;">Average Annual</th><th style="text-align: center;">Total Over 20 Years</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Travel Time Savings</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$1.7</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$33.1</td></tr><tr><td>Veh. Op. Cost Savings</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.2</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$4.7</td></tr><tr><td>Accident Cost Savings</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$2.8</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$57.0</td></tr><tr><td>Emission Cost Savings</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.1</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$1.1</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL BENEFITS</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$4.8</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$95.8</td></tr><tr><td>Person-Hours of Time Saved</td><td style="text-align: right;">278,985</td><td style="text-align: right;">5,579,710</td></tr><tr><td>CO₂ Emissions Saved (tons)</td><td style="text-align: right;">2,328</td><td style="text-align: right;">46,551</td></tr><tr><td>CO₂ Emissions Saved (mil. \$)</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.0</td><td style="text-align: right;">\$0.9</td></tr></tbody></table>		Average Annual	Total Over 20 Years	Travel Time Savings	\$1.7	\$33.1	Veh. Op. Cost Savings	\$0.2	\$4.7	Accident Cost Savings	\$2.8	\$57.0	Emission Cost Savings	\$0.1	\$1.1	TOTAL BENEFITS	\$4.8	\$95.8	Person-Hours of Time Saved	278,985	5,579,710	CO₂ Emissions Saved (tons)	2,328	46,551	CO₂ Emissions Saved (mil. \$)	\$0.0	\$0.9
	Average Annual	Total Over 20 Years																										
Travel Time Savings	\$1.7	\$33.1																										
Veh. Op. Cost Savings	\$0.2	\$4.7																										
Accident Cost Savings	\$2.8	\$57.0																										
Emission Cost Savings	\$0.1	\$1.1																										
TOTAL BENEFITS	\$4.8	\$95.8																										
Person-Hours of Time Saved	278,985	5,579,710																										
CO₂ Emissions Saved (tons)	2,328	46,551																										
CO₂ Emissions Saved (mil. \$)	\$0.0	\$0.9																										

Should benefit-cost results include:

1) Induced Travel? (y/n)
Default = Y

2) Vehicle Operating Costs? (y/n)
Default = Y

3) Accident Costs? (y/n)
Default = Y

4) Vehicle Emissions? (y/n)
includes value for CO₂e
Default = Y

C

SUMMARY OF TRAVEL TIME BENEFITS

Year	HIGHWAY								
	Peak HOV	Peak Non-HOV	Peak Weaving	Peak Truck	Peak Ramp	Peak Arterial	Non-Peak Non-HOV	Non-Peak Weaving	Non-Peak Truck
1	\$0	\$1,518,076	\$0	\$252,001	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20	\$0	\$1,352,224	\$0	\$224,469	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	\$0	\$1,505,567	\$0	\$249,924	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	\$0	\$1,493,325	\$0	\$247,892	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	\$0	\$1,481,377	\$0	\$245,909	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	\$0	\$1,469,749	\$0	\$243,978	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	\$0	\$1,458,467	\$0	\$242,106	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
7	\$0	\$1,447,556	\$0	\$240,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	\$0	\$1,437,043	\$0	\$238,549	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	\$0	\$1,426,953	\$0	\$236,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	\$0	\$1,417,312	\$0	\$235,274	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11	\$0	\$1,408,149	\$0	\$233,753	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12	\$0	\$1,399,490	\$0	\$232,315	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	\$0	\$1,391,365	\$0	\$230,967	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	\$0	\$1,383,804	\$0	\$229,711	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	\$0	\$1,376,839	\$0	\$228,555	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	\$0	\$1,370,503	\$0	\$227,504	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	\$0	\$1,364,834	\$0	\$226,562	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	\$0	\$1,359,869	\$0	\$225,738	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19	\$0	\$1,355,651	\$0	\$225,038	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$28,418,153	\$0	\$4,717,413	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

C

SUMMARY OF TRAVEL TIME BENEFITS (continued)

Year	TRANSIT				Present Value of Travel Time Benefits	Constant Dollars	Total Per-Hrs of Time Saved
	Peak In-Vehicle	Peak Out-of-Veh	Non-Peak In-Vehicle	Non-Peak Out-of-Veh			
1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,770,077	\$2,482,624	168,669
20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,576,694	\$7,997,568	433,164
2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,755,491	\$2,634,518	176,866
3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,741,217	\$2,796,014	185,482
4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,727,286	\$2,967,799	194,543
5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,713,728	\$3,150,618	204,079
6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,700,573	\$3,345,284	214,119
7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,687,851	\$3,552,676	224,697
8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,675,592	\$3,773,754	235,849
9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,663,827	\$4,009,565	247,615
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,652,586	\$4,261,250	260,038
11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,641,901	\$4,530,057	273,163
12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,631,805	\$4,817,356	287,043
13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,622,331	\$5,124,644	301,732
14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,613,515	\$5,453,571	317,291
15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,605,394	\$5,805,951	333,787
16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,598,007	\$6,183,782	351,294
17	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,591,396	\$6,589,276	369,891
18	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,585,607	\$7,024,878	389,667
19	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,580,689	\$7,493,303	410,722
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,135,566	\$93,994,490	5,579,710

C

SUMMARY OF VEHICLE OPERATING COST BENEFITS

Year	HIGHWAY						TRANSIT		Present Value of Veh Op Cost Benefits	Constant Dollars		
	Peak HOV	Peak Non-HOV	Peak Weaving	Peak Truck	Peak Arterial	Non-Peak Non-HOV	Non-Peak Weaving	Non-Peak Truck			Peak Period	Non-Peak Period
1	\$0	\$246,446	\$0	\$41,226	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$287,672	\$403,475
20	\$0	\$139,024	\$0	\$24,067	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$163,091	\$827,260
2	\$0	\$256,341	\$0	\$43,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$299,726	\$449,807
3	\$0	\$243,385	\$0	\$41,192	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$284,578	\$456,969
4	\$0	\$231,028	\$0	\$39,101	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$270,129	\$464,131
5	\$0	\$255,175	\$0	\$43,367	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$298,542	\$548,857
6	\$0	\$226,800	\$0	\$38,641	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$265,441	\$522,163
7	\$0	\$215,135	\$0	\$36,654	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$251,789	\$529,979
8	\$0	\$204,026	\$0	\$34,761	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$238,787	\$537,795
9	\$0	\$221,933	\$0	\$37,964	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$259,897	\$626,312
10	\$0	\$210,386	\$0	\$35,989	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$246,374	\$635,285
11	\$0	\$187,137	\$0	\$32,135	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$219,272	\$604,977
12	\$0	\$177,330	\$0	\$30,451	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$207,781	\$613,402
13	\$0	\$190,980	\$0	\$32,936	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$223,916	\$707,309
14	\$0	\$180,904	\$0	\$31,198	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$212,103	\$716,892
15	\$0	\$171,330	\$0	\$29,547	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$200,877	\$726,476
16	\$0	\$153,288	\$0	\$26,515	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$179,803	\$695,780
17	\$0	\$163,988	\$0	\$28,389	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$192,377	\$796,547
18	\$0	\$155,229	\$0	\$26,873	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$182,102	\$806,784
19	\$0	\$146,915	\$0	\$25,433	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$172,348	\$817,022
Total	\$0	\$3,976,779	\$0	\$679,824	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	-	-	\$4,656,603	\$12,487,223

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT REDUCTION BENEFITS

Year	HIGHWAY								TRANSIT	Present Value of Accident Benefits
	Peak HOV	Peak Non-HOV	Peak Weaving	Peak Truck	Peak Arterial	Non-Peak Non-HOV	Non-Peak Weaving	Non-Peak Truck	All Periods	
1	\$0	\$1,234,289	\$0	\$122,071	\$0	\$2,837,535	\$0	\$280,632	\$0	\$4,474,527
20	\$0	\$446,208	\$0	\$44,130	\$0	\$1,041,168	\$0	\$102,972	\$0	\$1,634,478
2	\$0	\$1,172,205	\$0	\$115,931	\$0	\$2,697,542	\$0	\$266,787	\$0	\$4,252,466
3	\$0	\$1,112,962	\$0	\$110,072	\$0	\$2,563,723	\$0	\$253,552	\$0	\$4,040,309
4	\$0	\$1,056,453	\$0	\$104,483	\$0	\$2,435,867	\$0	\$240,907	\$0	\$3,837,710
5	\$0	\$1,002,574	\$0	\$99,155	\$0	\$2,313,768	\$0	\$228,832	\$0	\$3,644,328
6	\$0	\$951,224	\$0	\$94,076	\$0	\$2,197,219	\$0	\$217,305	\$0	\$3,459,824
7	\$0	\$902,301	\$0	\$89,238	\$0	\$2,086,017	\$0	\$206,307	\$0	\$3,283,863
8	\$0	\$855,709	\$0	\$84,630	\$0	\$1,979,961	\$0	\$195,818	\$0	\$3,116,118
9	\$0	\$811,351	\$0	\$80,243	\$0	\$1,878,854	\$0	\$185,819	\$0	\$2,956,266
10	\$0	\$769,134	\$0	\$76,067	\$0	\$1,782,502	\$0	\$176,289	\$0	\$2,803,993
11	\$0	\$728,969	\$0	\$72,095	\$0	\$1,690,715	\$0	\$167,212	\$0	\$2,658,991
12	\$0	\$690,767	\$0	\$68,317	\$0	\$1,603,309	\$0	\$158,567	\$0	\$2,520,960
13	\$0	\$654,444	\$0	\$64,724	\$0	\$1,520,103	\$0	\$150,338	\$0	\$2,389,610
14	\$0	\$619,917	\$0	\$61,310	\$0	\$1,440,922	\$0	\$142,507	\$0	\$2,264,656
15	\$0	\$587,106	\$0	\$58,065	\$0	\$1,365,596	\$0	\$135,057	\$0	\$2,145,824
16	\$0	\$555,936	\$0	\$54,982	\$0	\$1,293,958	\$0	\$127,972	\$0	\$2,032,848
17	\$0	\$526,331	\$0	\$52,054	\$0	\$1,225,849	\$0	\$121,236	\$0	\$1,925,470
18	\$0	\$498,220	\$0	\$49,274	\$0	\$1,161,113	\$0	\$114,834	\$0	\$1,823,441
19	\$0	\$471,535	\$0	\$46,635	\$0	\$1,099,601	\$0	\$108,751	\$0	\$1,726,521
Total	\$0	\$15,647,635	\$0	\$1,547,551	\$0	\$36,215,322	\$0	\$3,581,695	\$0	\$56,992,204

Constant Dollars
\$6,275,756
\$8,290,674

\$6,381,804
\$6,487,853
\$6,593,901
\$6,699,949
\$6,805,998
\$6,912,046
\$7,018,094
\$7,124,143
\$7,230,191
\$7,336,239
\$7,442,287
\$7,548,336
\$7,654,384
\$7,760,432
\$7,866,481
\$7,972,529
\$8,078,577
\$8,184,626

\$145,664,300

SUMMARY OF EMISSION REDUCTION BENEFITS

Year	HIGHWAY								
	Peak HOV	Peak Non-HOV	Peak Weaving	Peak Truck	Peak Ramp	Peak Arterial	Non-Peak Non-HOV	Non-Peak Weaving	Non-Peak Truck
1	\$0	\$50,150	\$0	\$8,337	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
20	\$0	\$37,612	\$0	\$6,171	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
2	\$0	\$53,249	\$0	\$8,904	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
3	\$0	\$51,396	\$0	\$8,589	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
4	\$0	\$49,598	\$0	\$8,285	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
5	\$0	\$55,705	\$0	\$9,326	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
6	\$0	\$50,358	\$0	\$8,435	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
7	\$0	\$48,569	\$0	\$8,132	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
8	\$0	\$44,249	\$0	\$7,153	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
9	\$0	\$49,123	\$0	\$7,961	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
10	\$0	\$47,405	\$0	\$7,685	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
11	\$0	\$43,071	\$0	\$6,992	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
12	\$0	\$41,550	\$0	\$6,748	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
13	\$0	\$45,555	\$0	\$7,426	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
14	\$0	\$43,933	\$0	\$7,164	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
15	\$0	\$42,363	\$0	\$6,910	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
16	\$0	\$38,616	\$0	\$6,316	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
17	\$0	\$42,023	\$0	\$6,889	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
18	\$0	\$40,503	\$0	\$6,642	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
19	\$0	\$39,033	\$0	\$6,403	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$0	\$914,057	\$0	\$150,468	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

SUMMARY OF EMISSION REDUCTION BENEFITS (continued)

Year	TRANSIT				Present Value of Emission Benefits	Constant Dollars	CO ₂ EMISSIONS SAVED	
	Peak Bus	Non-Peak Bus	Passenger Rail	Light Rail			tons/yr	PV \$/yr
1	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,487	\$82,031	1,495	\$48,236
20	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,783	\$222,084	3,090	\$40,180
2	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$62,152	\$93,274	1,667	\$51,291
3	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$59,985	\$96,323	1,694	\$49,672
4	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,883	\$99,453	1,720	\$48,093
5	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$65,031	\$119,557	2,031	\$54,118
6	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,794	\$115,656	1,931	\$49,062
7	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$56,701	\$119,347	1,960	\$47,470
8	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,402	\$115,766	2,005	\$46,280
9	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$57,084	\$137,564	2,337	\$51,438
10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$55,089	\$142,050	2,371	\$49,737
11	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,063	\$138,126	2,263	\$45,260
12	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,298	\$142,582	2,295	\$43,746
13	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$52,980	\$167,355	2,647	\$48,107
14	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,097	\$172,703	2,683	\$46,480
15	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$49,273	\$178,196	2,719	\$44,900
16	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$44,932	\$173,872	2,604	\$40,990
17	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$48,911	\$202,520	2,976	\$44,661
18	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$47,145	\$208,869	3,014	\$43,121
19	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,436	\$215,389	3,052	\$41,628
Total	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,064,525	\$2,942,719	46,551	\$934,470

A

NET PRESENT VALUE CALCULATION

Year	PRESENT VALUE OF USER BENEFITS				PRESENT VALUE OF USER BENEFITS (road 2)			
	Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions	Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions
Construction Period								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
Project Open								
1	\$1,770,077	\$287,672	\$4,474,527	\$58,487				
2	\$1,755,491	\$299,726	\$4,252,466	\$62,152				
3	\$1,741,217	\$284,578	\$4,040,309	\$59,985				
4	\$1,727,286	\$270,129	\$3,837,710	\$57,883				
5	\$1,713,728	\$298,542	\$3,644,328	\$65,031				
6	\$1,700,573	\$265,441	\$3,459,824	\$58,794				
7	\$1,687,851	\$251,789	\$3,283,863	\$56,701				
8	\$1,675,592	\$238,787	\$3,116,118	\$51,402				
9	\$1,663,827	\$259,897	\$2,956,266	\$57,084				
10	\$1,652,586	\$246,374	\$2,803,993	\$55,089				
11	\$1,641,901	\$219,272	\$2,658,991	\$50,063				
12	\$1,631,805	\$207,781	\$2,520,960	\$48,298				
13	\$1,622,331	\$223,916	\$2,389,610	\$52,980				
14	\$1,613,515	\$212,103	\$2,264,656	\$51,097				
15	\$1,605,394	\$200,877	\$2,145,824	\$49,273				
16	\$1,598,007	\$179,803	\$2,032,848	\$44,932				
17	\$1,591,396	\$192,377	\$1,925,470	\$48,911				
18	\$1,585,607	\$182,102	\$1,823,441	\$47,145				
19	\$1,580,689	\$172,348	\$1,726,521	\$45,436				
20	\$1,576,694	\$163,091	\$1,634,478	\$43,783				
Total	\$33,135,566	\$4,656,603	\$56,992,204	\$1,064,525	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

5,579,710	Person-Hours of Time Saved		Person-Hours of Time Saved
46,551	CO ₂ Emissions Saved (tons)		CO ₂ Emissions Saved (tons)
\$934,470	CO ₂ Emissions Saved (\$ PV)		CO ₂ Emissions Saved (\$ PV)

PRESENT VALUE OF USER BENEFITS (road 3)				Present Value of Total User Benefits	Present Value of Total Project Costs	NET PRESENT VALUE
Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions			
				\$0	\$2,126,000	(\$2,126,000)
				\$0	\$1,986,916	(\$1,986,916)
				\$0	\$6,987,510	(\$6,987,510)
				\$0	\$6,530,383	(\$6,530,383)
				\$0	\$6,103,162	(\$6,103,162)
				\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$0	\$0	\$0
				\$6,590,763	\$35,649	\$6,555,114
				\$6,369,835	\$33,317	\$6,336,518
				\$6,126,088	\$31,137	\$6,094,951
				\$5,893,007	\$29,100	\$5,863,907
				\$5,721,629	\$27,197	\$5,694,433
				\$5,484,632	\$25,417	\$5,459,214
				\$5,280,204	\$23,755	\$5,256,449
				\$5,081,899	\$22,201	\$5,059,698
				\$4,937,074	\$20,748	\$4,916,326
				\$4,758,042	\$19,391	\$4,738,651
				\$4,570,227	\$18,122	\$4,552,105
				\$4,408,843	\$16,937	\$4,391,907
				\$4,288,837	\$15,829	\$4,273,009
				\$4,141,370	\$14,793	\$4,126,577
				\$4,001,367	\$13,825	\$3,987,542
				\$3,855,590	\$12,921	\$3,842,669
				\$3,758,154	\$12,076	\$3,746,079
				\$3,638,295	\$11,286	\$3,627,009
				\$3,524,994	\$10,547	\$3,514,447
				\$3,418,046	\$9,857	\$3,408,189
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$95,848,898	\$24,138,077	\$71,710,822

	Person-Hours of Time Saved
	CO ₂ Emissions Saved (tons)
	CO ₂ Emissions Saved (\$ PV)

B

INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT AND PAYBACK PERIOD

Year	USER BENEFITS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS				USER BENEFITS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (road 2)			
	Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions	Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions
Construction Period								
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
Project Open								
1	\$2,482,624	\$403,475	\$6,275,756	\$82,031				
2	\$2,634,518	\$449,807	\$6,381,804	\$93,274				
3	\$2,796,014	\$456,969	\$6,487,853	\$96,323				
4	\$2,967,799	\$464,131	\$6,593,901	\$99,453				
5	\$3,150,618	\$548,857	\$6,699,949	\$119,557				
6	\$3,345,284	\$522,163	\$6,805,998	\$115,656				
7	\$3,552,676	\$529,979	\$6,912,046	\$119,347				
8	\$3,773,754	\$537,795	\$7,018,094	\$115,766				
9	\$4,009,565	\$626,312	\$7,124,143	\$137,564				
10	\$4,261,250	\$635,285	\$7,230,191	\$142,050				
11	\$4,530,057	\$604,977	\$7,336,239	\$138,126				
12	\$4,817,356	\$613,402	\$7,442,287	\$142,582				
13	\$5,124,644	\$707,309	\$7,548,336	\$167,355				
14	\$5,453,571	\$716,892	\$7,654,384	\$172,703				
15	\$5,805,951	\$726,476	\$7,760,432	\$178,196				
16	\$6,183,782	\$695,780	\$7,866,481	\$173,872				
17	\$6,589,276	\$796,547	\$7,972,529	\$202,520				
18	\$7,024,878	\$806,784	\$8,078,577	\$208,869				
19	\$7,493,303	\$817,022	\$8,184,626	\$215,389				
20	\$7,997,568	\$827,260	\$8,290,674	\$222,084				
Total	\$93,994,490	\$12,487,223	\$145,664,300	\$2,942,719	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

USER BENEFITS IN CONSTANT DOLLARS (road 3)				Total User Benefits in Constant Dollars	Total Project Costs in Constant Dollars	ANNUAL RETURNS ON INVESTMENT	CUMULATIVE RETURNS AFTER PROJ OPENS
Travel Time Savings	Vehicle Op. Cost Savings	Accident Reductions	Vehicle Emission Reductions				
				\$0	\$2,126,000	(\$2,126,000)	
				\$0	\$2,126,000	(\$2,126,000)	
				\$0	\$8,000,000	(\$8,000,000)	
				\$0	\$8,000,000	(\$8,000,000)	
				\$0	\$8,000,000	(\$8,000,000)	
				\$0	\$0	\$0	
				\$0	\$0	\$0	
				\$0	\$0	\$0	
				\$9,243,886	\$50,000	\$9,193,886	\$9,193,886
				\$9,559,404	\$50,000	\$9,509,404	\$18,703,291
				\$9,837,159	\$50,000	\$9,787,159	\$28,490,450
				\$10,125,284	\$50,000	\$10,075,284	\$38,565,733
				\$10,518,982	\$50,000	\$10,468,982	\$49,034,715
				\$10,789,100	\$50,000	\$10,739,100	\$59,773,816
				\$11,114,047	\$50,000	\$11,064,047	\$70,837,863
				\$11,445,409	\$50,000	\$11,395,409	\$82,233,272
				\$11,897,584	\$50,000	\$11,847,584	\$94,080,857
				\$12,268,775	\$50,000	\$12,218,775	\$106,299,631
				\$12,609,400	\$50,000	\$12,559,400	\$118,859,031
				\$13,015,628	\$50,000	\$12,965,628	\$131,824,659
				\$13,547,644	\$50,000	\$13,497,644	\$145,322,304
				\$13,997,551	\$50,000	\$13,947,551	\$159,269,855
				\$14,471,055	\$50,000	\$14,421,055	\$173,690,909
				\$14,919,915	\$50,000	\$14,869,915	\$188,560,825
				\$15,560,872	\$50,000	\$15,510,872	\$204,071,697
				\$16,119,109	\$50,000	\$16,069,109	\$220,140,806
				\$16,710,340	\$50,000	\$16,660,340	\$236,801,146
				\$17,337,586	\$50,000	\$17,287,586	\$254,088,732
\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$255,088,732	\$29,252,000	\$225,836,732	

Total Construction Costs **\$28,252,000**

Years After Construction Begins	ANNUAL RETURNS ON INVESTMENT
1	(\$2,126,000)
2	(\$2,126,000)
3	(\$8,000,000)
4	(\$8,000,000)
5	(\$8,000,000)
6	\$9,193,886
7	\$9,509,404
8	\$9,787,159
9	\$10,075,284
10	\$10,468,982
11	\$10,739,100
12	\$11,064,047
13	\$11,395,409
14	\$11,847,584
15	\$12,218,775
16	\$12,559,400
17	\$12,965,628
18	\$13,497,644
19	\$13,947,551
20	\$14,421,055
21	\$14,869,915
22	\$15,510,872
23	\$16,069,109
24	\$16,660,340
25	\$17,287,586
26	\$0
27	\$0
28	\$0

Internal Rate of Return 25.64%

Payback Period 3 years

The INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (IRR) is the discount rate at which benefits and costs break even (are equal). For a project with an IRR greater than the Discount Rate, benefits are greater than costs, and the project has a positive economic value. The IRR allows projects with different costs, different benefit flows, and different time periods to be compared.

The PAYBACK PERIOD is the number of years it takes for the net benefits (benefits minus costs) to equal, or payback, the initial construction costs. For a project with a Payback Period longer than the life-cycle of the project, initial construction costs are not recovered. The Payback Period varies inversely with the Benefit-Cost Ratio: shorter Payback Period yields higher Benefit-Cost.

Parameters

This page contains all economic values and rate tables.

To update economic values automatically, change "Economic Update Factor."

General Economic Parameters	
Year of Current Dollars for Model	2015
Economic Update Factor (Using GDP Deflator)	1.00
Real Discount Rate	7.0%

Travel Time Parameters		Value	Units
Statewide Average Hourly Wage	\$	26.63	\$/hr
Heavy and Light Truck Drivers			
Average Hourly Wage	\$	20.03	\$/hr
Benefits and Costs	\$	10.40	\$/hr
Value of Time			
Automobile	\$	12.92	\$/hr/per
Truck	\$	24.93	\$/hr/veh
Auto & Truck Composite			\$/hr/veh
Transit	\$	12.92	\$/hr/per
Out-of-Vehicle Travel		2	times
Incident-Related Travel		3	times
Travel Time Uprater		1.2%	annual incr
Vehicle Operating Cost Parameters			
Average Fuel Price			
Automobile (regular unleaded)	\$	3.08	\$/gal
Truck (diesel)	\$	3.27	\$/gal
Sales and Fuel Taxes			
State Sales Tax (gasoline)		2.25%	%
State Sales Tax (diesel)		9.00%	%
Average Local Sales Tax		0.50%	%
Federal Fuel Excise Tax (gasoline)	\$	0.184	\$/gal
Federal Fuel Excise Tax (diesel)	\$	0.244	\$/gal
State Fuel Excise Tax (gasoline)	\$	0.300	\$/gal
State Fuel Excise Tax (diesel)	\$	0.130	\$/gal
Fuel Cost Per Gallon (Exclude Taxes)			
Automobile	\$	2.50	\$/gal
Truck	\$	2.60	\$/gal
Non-Fuel Cost Per Mile			
Automobile	\$	0.319	\$/mi
Truck	\$	0.440	\$/mi
Idling Speed for Op. Costs and Emissions		5	mph
Accident Cost Parameters			
Cost of a Fatality	\$	9,600,000	\$/event
Cost of an Injury			
Level A (Severe)	\$	1,008,000	\$/event
Level B (Moderate)	\$	451,200	\$/event
Level C (Minor)	\$	28,800	\$/event
Cost of Property Damage	\$	4,198	\$/event
Cost of Highway Accident			
Fatal Accident	\$	10,600,000	\$/accident
Injury Accident	\$	272,600	\$/accident
PDO Accident	\$	17,000	\$/accident
Average Cost	\$	151,800	\$/accident
Statewide Highway Accident Rates			
Fatal Accident		0.007	per mil veh-mi
Injury Accident		0.27	per mil veh-mi
PDO Accident		0.53	per mil veh-mi
Non-Freeway		1.05	per mil veh-mi

Highway Operations Parameters		Value	Units
Maximum V/C Ratio		1.56	-
Percent ADT in Peak Period		41.0%	%
Percent ADT in Average Peak Hour		8.2%	%
Annualization Factor		365	days/yr
Freeway			
	Alpha	Beta	Capacity (vphpl) Dep. Rate (vphpl)
Freeway	0.20	10	2,000 1,800
Expressway	0.20	10	2,000 1,800
Conventional Highway	0.05	10	800 1,400
HOV Lanes	0.55	8	1,600
Non-HOV Lanes			
	Alpha	Beta	Capacity (vphpl)
No Build	0.05	10	800
Build	0.05	10	800

Sources: 15) Highway Capacity Manual, 16) NCHRP 387, 17) PeMS data

Sources: 1) Office of Management and Budget (OMB), 2) Review of OMB and State Treasurer's Office data, 3) Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) OES, 4) BLS Employment Cost Index, 5) USDOT Department Guidance, 6) California Department of Transportation TSI and Traffic Operations, 7) IDAS model, 8) AAA Daily Fuel Gauge Report, 9) California Board of Equalization, 10) AAA Your Driving Costs, 11) American Transportation Research Institute, 12) National Safety Council, 13) TASAS summary 2009

TIGER Sources: 1) OMB GDP and Deflators Used in Historical Tables 1940-2019 (Table 10.1), 2) TIGER Benefit-Cost Analysis Resource Guide (Accident Cost Parameters: Fatality, Injury (Severe=>Serious), Emissions), 3) EAB's Value of Time Yearly Update, 4) EIA Fuel Cost

Travel Demand Tables

Project Types

Highway Capacity Expansion
 Please select a type of highway project

General Highway	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	GenHwy	
HOV Lane Addition	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOV	Enter HOV restriction in section 1B
HOT Lane Addition	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOT	Include toll payers as HOVs & check AVOs
Passing Lane	<input type="checkbox"/>	Passing	Enter a truck speed in section 1B
Intersection	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intersect	Remember to run model for both roads
Bypass	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bypass	Remember to run model for both roads
Queueing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Queueing	Add arrival rate & check departure rate in 1B
Pavement	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pavement	Enter pavement condition in section 1B

Rail or Transit Cap Expansion
 Please select a type of rail or transit project

Passenger Rail	<input type="checkbox"/>	PassRail	Enter data in both sections 1B & 1E
Light-Rail (LRT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	LRT	Enter data in both sections 1B & 1E
Bus	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bus	Enter data in both sections 1B & 1E
Hwy-Rail Grade Crossing	<input type="checkbox"/>	HwyRail	Put hwy design in 1B, safety in 1C & crossing in 1D

Hwy Operational Improvement
 Please select a type of op. improvement

Auxiliary Lane	<input type="checkbox"/>	AuxLane	Enter ramp design speed & on-ramp volume
Freeway Connector	<input type="checkbox"/>	FreeConn	Check percent traffic in weave in section 1B
HOV Connector	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOVConn	Check percent traffic in weave in section 1B
HOV Drop Ramp	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOVDrop	Check percent traffic in weave in section 1B
Off-Ramp Widening	<input type="checkbox"/>	OffRamp	Check percent traffic in weave in section 1B
On-Ramp Widening	<input type="checkbox"/>	OnRamp	Enter on-ramp volume & metering strategy
HOV-2 to HOV-3 Conv	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOV2to3	Check AVOs & trips in sections 1B & 2D
HOT Lane Conversion	<input type="checkbox"/>	HOTConv	Check AVOs & trips in sections 1B & 2D

Transp Mgmt Systems (TMS)
 Please select a type of TMS project

Ramp Metering	<input type="checkbox"/>	RM	Enter model data, if avail, in sections 2A & 2C
Ramp Metering Signal Coord	<input type="checkbox"/>	AM	Enter model data, if avail, in sections 2A & 2C
Incident Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	IM	Enter model data, if avail, in sections 2A & 2C
Traveler Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	TI	Enter model data, if avail, in sections 2A & 2C
Arterial Signal Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	ASM	Complete only sections 1A, 1E & 2C
Transit Vehicle Location (AVL)	<input type="checkbox"/>	AVL	Enter transit agency costs in section 1D
Transit Vehicle Signal Priority	<input type="checkbox"/>	SigPriority	Check travel time in section 1D
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	<input type="checkbox"/>	BRT	Enter free-flow bus lane speed in section 1B

TMS Lookup Code NoAdj TMSLookup
 User Modified Inputs TRUE UserAdjInputs

DEMAND FOR TRAVEL IN PEAK PERIOD
(percent of total daily travel)

Number of Hours in Peak Period	Urban				Rural	
	So. California		No. California		Fwy/Exp	Other
1	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%	8.6%
2	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%	17.2%
3	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%	25.8%
4	34.1%	34.1%	34.1%	34.1%	34.1%	34.1%
5	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%	41.0%
6	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%	47.3%
7	53.5%	53.5%	53.5%	53.5%	53.5%	53.5%
8	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%	59.6%
9	65.6%	65.6%	65.6%	65.6%	65.6%	65.6%
10	71.1%	71.1%	71.1%	71.1%	71.1%	71.1%
11	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%	76.5%
12	81.7%	81.7%	81.7%	81.7%	81.7%	81.7%
13	86.9%	86.9%	86.9%	86.9%	86.9%	86.9%
14	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%	89.9%
15	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%
16	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%	95.0%
17	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%	96.7%
18	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%	97.9%
19	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%	98.9%
20	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%
21	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%	99.7%
22	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%	99.8%
23	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%
24	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: California Department of Transportation, 2000-2001 California Statewide Travel Survey Weekday Travel Report, June 2003

Operating Cost Tables

FUEL CONSUMPTION RATES (gal/veh-mi)		
Speed	Auto*	Truck
5	0.1439	0.2234
6	0.1366	0.2130
7	0.1293	0.2026
8	0.1220	0.1922
9	0.1147	0.1818
10	0.1074	0.1714
11	0.1025	0.1631
12	0.0977	0.1548
13	0.0929	0.1466
14	0.0880	0.1383
15	0.0832	0.1300
16	0.0800	0.1247
17	0.0767	0.1193
18	0.0735	0.1139
19	0.0702	0.1086
20	0.0670	0.1032
21	0.0648	0.0997
22	0.0626	0.0962
23	0.0603	0.0926
24	0.0581	0.0891
25	0.0559	0.0856
26	0.0544	0.0832
27	0.0529	0.0809
28	0.0515	0.0785
29	0.0500	0.0762
30	0.0485	0.0738
31	0.0475	0.0723
32	0.0465	0.0708
33	0.0455	0.0693
34	0.0445	0.0678
35	0.0435	0.0663
36	0.0429	0.0654
37	0.0423	0.0645
38	0.0417	0.0635
39	0.0411	0.0626
40	0.0405	0.0617
41	0.0402	0.0613
42	0.0400	0.0609
43	0.0397	0.0604
44	0.0394	0.0600
45	0.0391	0.0596
46	0.0391	0.0596
47	0.0391	0.0596
48	0.0391	0.0596
49	0.0391	0.0596
50	0.0390	0.0596
51	0.0393	0.0600
52	0.0396	0.0604
53	0.0399	0.0608
54	0.0401	0.0612
55	0.0404	0.0617
56	0.0410	0.0626
57	0.0416	0.0635
58	0.0422	0.0644
59	0.0428	0.0653
60	0.0433	0.0662
61	0.0443	0.0677
62	0.0453	0.0692
63	0.0462	0.0708
64	0.0472	0.0723
65	0.0482	0.0738
66	0.0488	0.0752
67	0.0495	0.0767
68	0.0502	0.0781
69	0.0509	0.0796
70	0.0515	0.0810
71	0.0516	0.0821
72	0.0516	0.0831
73	0.0516	0.0842
74	0.0517	0.0854
75	0.0517	0.0865
76	0.0518	0.0882
77	0.0518	0.0900
78	0.0519	0.0918
79	0.0519	0.0936
80	0.0520	0.0953

* Includes motorcycles & motorhomes
 Note: Five mph is best estimate for idling

Source: California Air Resources Board,
 EMFAC2011, 2011 & 2031 average

Accident Tables

HIGHWAY INJURY SEVERITY FREQUENCY
(percent of injuries)

Event	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Severe Injury (A)	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%	4.70%
Other Visible Injury (B)	26.28%	26.28%	26.28%	26.28%
Complaint of Pain (C)	69.02%	69.02%	69.02%	69.02%

Source: 2009 SWITRS Annual Report, Table 8C

RATES FOR TRANSIT ACCIDENT EVENTS
(events/million veh-mi)

Event	Pass Train	Light Rail	Bus
Fatality	0.0428	0.1897	0.0351
Injury	0.2517	3.6283	3.8909
All Accidents	0.2519	7.4952	3.8924

Source: USDOT, Transportation Statistics Annual Report, Table 2-33, 2002 to 2008 average

NUMBER OF FATALITIES
(events/accident)

Accident Type	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Fatal Accident	1.09	1.11	1.16	1.13

NUMBER OF INJURIES
(events/accident)

Accident Type	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Fatal Accident	0.84	1.02	1.26	1.06
Injury Accident	1.42	1.43	1.51	1.44

NUMBER OF VEHICLES INVOLVED
(events/accident)

Accident Type	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Fatal Accident	1.69	1.63	1.61	1.65
Injury Accident	2.08	1.97	1.58	1.96
PDO Accident	2.03	1.94	1.62	1.95

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCIDENT TYPES
(percent of accidents)

Accident Type	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Fatal Accident	0.50%	0.74%	2.11%	0.83%
Injury Accident	32.08%	32.90%	37.91%	33.27%
PDO Accident	67.42%	66.37%	59.98%	65.90%

Source: California Department of Transportation, TASAS Unit, 2007 to 2009 average

COST OF TRANSIT ACCIDENT EVENTS
(\$/event)

Event	Pass Train	Light Rail	Bus
Fatality	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000	\$9,600,000
Injury	\$535,700	\$535,700	\$535,700
Prop Damage	\$82,000	\$5,800	\$2,800

Source: FTA, Transit Safety & Security Statistics, 2002 to 2007 average

COSTS OF TRANSIT ACCIDENTS
(\$/million veh-mi)

Value	Pass Train	Light Rail	Bus
Cost	\$666,400	\$3,808,300	\$2,432,200

Source: Combination of above two tables

HIGHWAY-RAIL GRADE CROSSING INCIDENTS
(units in table)

Value	Incident	Fatality	Injury
Total Events	1,500	332	608
Avg per Incident		0.2213	0.4053
Cost per Event		\$9,600,000	\$535,700

Source: FRA, Office of Safety Analysis, 5.11 - Hwy/Rail Incidents Summary Tables, California, Jan 2001 to Dec 2010

COST OF HIGHWAY ACCIDENTS
(\$/accident)

Accident Type	Urban	Suburban	Rural	Average
Fatal Accident	\$10,600,000	\$10,900,000	\$11,400,000	\$11,100,000
Injury Accident	\$272,600	\$274,000	\$287,200	\$275,800
PDO Accident	\$17,000	\$16,300	\$13,600	\$16,400
All Types	\$151,800	\$181,100	\$357,800	\$194,500

Source: Combination of above four tables

PASSING LANE ACCIDENT REDUCTION FACTORS
(rate with passing lane/rate without passing lane)

Minimum ADT	Fatality	Injury	PDO
0	25.0%	69.4%	92.6%
5,000	19.2%	80.3%	96.5%
10,000	84.0%	57.7%	97.8%

Source: Taylor and Jain, 1991

HEALTH COST OF TRANSPORTATION EMISSIONS
(\$/ton)

Area	Proj Loc	CO	CO ₂ e	NO _x	PM ₁₀	SO _x	VOC
LA/South Coast	1	\$0	\$41	\$8,010	\$366,414	\$47,341	\$2,032
CA Urban Area	2	\$0	\$41	\$8,010	\$366,414	\$47,341	\$2,032
CA Rural Area	3	\$0	\$41	\$8,010	\$366,414	\$47,341	\$2,032

CO₂e Uprater increase in value per year

Sources: McCubbin and Delucchi, 1996 for emissions other than CO₂e
Interagency Working Group on Social Cost of Carbon, United States Government, 2010 for CO₂e

PASSENGER TRAIN EMISSIONS FACTORS
(g/train-mile)

Mode	Year	CO	CO ₂	NO _x	PM ₁₀	SO _x	VOC
Passenger Train	2002	45.67		583.58	62.02		19.73
	2022	45.67		250.11	31.01		19.73

LIGHT RAIL EMISSIONS FACTORS
(g/veh-mile)

Mode	Year	CO	CO ₂	NO _x	PM ₁₀	SO _x	VOC
Light Rail	2002	0.14		1.13	0.17		0.06
	2022	0.14		1.14	0.17		0.06

Source: California Air Resources Board

Pavement Adjustments (used only for pavement projects)

PAVEMENT DETERIORATION
(IRI in inches/mile)

Year 0	Year 20, By Loading		
	Light	Medium	Heavy
0	125	150	350
25	150	200	500
50	175	250	675
75	200	300	750
100	275	400	750
125	325	475	750
150	400	575	750
175	500	700	750
200	575	750	750
225	650	750	750
250	750	750	750
275	750	750	750
300	750	750	750
325	750	750	750
350	750	750	750
375	750	750	750
400	750	750	750
425	750	750	750
450	750	750	750

Source: Paterson, 1987

VEHICLE OPERATING SPEED
(percent adjustment)

IRI	Auto	Truck
0	1.00	1.02
25	1.00	1.02
50	1.00	1.02
75	1.00	1.02
100	1.00	1.02
125	1.00	1.02
150	1.00	1.01
175	1.00	1.00
200	1.00	0.98
225	1.00	0.95
250	1.00	0.92
275	0.99	0.89
300	0.98	0.86
325	0.97	0.83
350	0.96	0.81
375	0.95	0.78
400	0.94	0.76
425	0.93	0.73
450	0.92	0.71

Source: Botterill, 1996 and 1997

FUEL CONSUMPTION
(percent adjustment)

IRI	Auto	Truck
0	0.97	0.96
25	0.98	0.97
50	0.98	0.97
75	0.98	0.98
100	0.98	0.98
125	0.99	0.99
150	1.00	0.99
175	1.00	1.00
200	1.01	1.01
225	1.01	1.02
250	1.02	1.03
275	1.03	1.04
300	1.03	1.05
325	1.04	1.06
350	1.05	1.07
375	1.06	1.08
400	1.07	1.10
425	1.08	1.11
450	1.09	1.13

Source: Texas Transportation Institute, 1994

NON-FUEL COSTS
(percent adjustment)

IRI	Auto	Truck
0	1.00	1.00
25	1.00	1.00
50	1.00	1.00
75	1.00	1.00
100	1.00	1.00
125	1.00	1.00
150	1.02	1.02
175	1.03	1.04
200	1.05	1.06
225	1.07	1.08
250	1.09	1.10
275	1.11	1.12
300	1.12	1.14
325	1.14	1.16
350	1.16	1.18
375	1.18	1.20
400	1.19	1.22
425	1.21	1.24
450	1.23	1.26

Source: ARRB Research Board TR VOC Model

Weaving Adjustments (used only for freeway connector, HOV connector, and HOV drop ramp projects)

VEHICLE OPERATING SPEED (percent adjustment)		
Percent Weaving	Freeway Conn	HOV Project
0.000	1.00	1.00
0.002	0.98	0.99
0.004	0.96	0.98
0.006	0.95	0.96
0.008	0.93	0.95
0.010	0.91	0.94
0.012	0.89	0.93
0.014	0.87	0.92
0.016	0.85	0.90
0.018	0.84	0.89
0.020	0.79	0.88
0.022	0.75	0.87
0.024	0.71	0.85
0.026	0.66	0.84
0.028	0.62	0.82
0.030	0.58	0.79
0.032	0.54	0.76
0.034	0.50	0.73
0.036	0.48	0.71
0.038	0.47	0.68
0.040	0.47	0.65
0.042	0.47	0.62
0.044	0.47	0.60
0.046	0.46	0.57
0.048	0.46	0.54
0.050	0.46	0.51
0.052	0.46	0.48
0.054	0.45	0.48
0.056	0.45	0.47
0.058	0.45	0.47
0.060	0.45	0.47
0.062	0.45	0.47
0.064	0.45	0.47
0.066	0.45	0.47
0.068	0.45	0.46
0.070	0.45	0.46
0.072	0.45	0.46
0.074	0.45	0.46
0.076	0.45	0.46
0.078	0.45	0.46
0.080	0.45	0.45

Source: Fitzpatrick, Brewer, and Venglar, 2003

TMS Adjustments (used only for ramp metering, ramp metering signal coordination, incident management, traveler information projects, AVL, transit priority, and BRT projects)

PEAK PERIOD SPEED, VOLUME, AND NON-HIGHWAY BENEFITS (percent adjustment)								
TMS Strategy	Without		With		Non-Highway Benefits			Total Benefit
	Speed	Volume	Speed	Volume	TT	VOC	Em	
AMoth	1.02	0.95	1.02	0.95	-5.05	12.81	1.37	0.74
AMsev	1.53	0.94	1.53	0.94	1.21	1.38	-0.37	1.00
IMoth	0.88	1.18	0.98	0.96	0.51	0.15	0.06	0.74
IMsev	1.01	0.97	1.01	0.95	0.30	0.31	0.30	1.00
NoAdj	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
ORoth	0.98	1.03	1.00	1.00	-0.07	-0.03	-0.07	0.00
ORsev	0.95	1.03	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	5.67	0.00
RMoth	1.00	1.00	1.03	0.97	-0.07	-0.03	-0.07	1.00
RMsev	1.00	1.00	1.05	0.97	0.00	0.00	5.67	1.00
Tloth	1.00	1.00	1.02	0.97	-0.11	-0.12	-0.35	1.00
Tlsev	1.00	1.00	1.01	0.97	-0.39	-0.39	-0.35	1.00

Source: California Department of Transportation TMS Master Plan, 2003
18) Chaudhary and Messer, 2000

18
18

TRANSIT TRAVEL TIME AND AGENCY COST SAVINGS (percent savings)			
TMS Strategy	Travel Time	Agency Costs	
		Capital	O&M
Transit Vehicle Location (AVL)	15%	2%	8%
Transit Vehicle Signal Priority	10%	-	-
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)	29%	-	-

Sources: FHWA ITS Deployment Analysis System (IDAS), California PATH