

# Toll Feasibility Analysis and Toll Diversion Modeling

North Carolina Model Users Group  
May 13, 2009

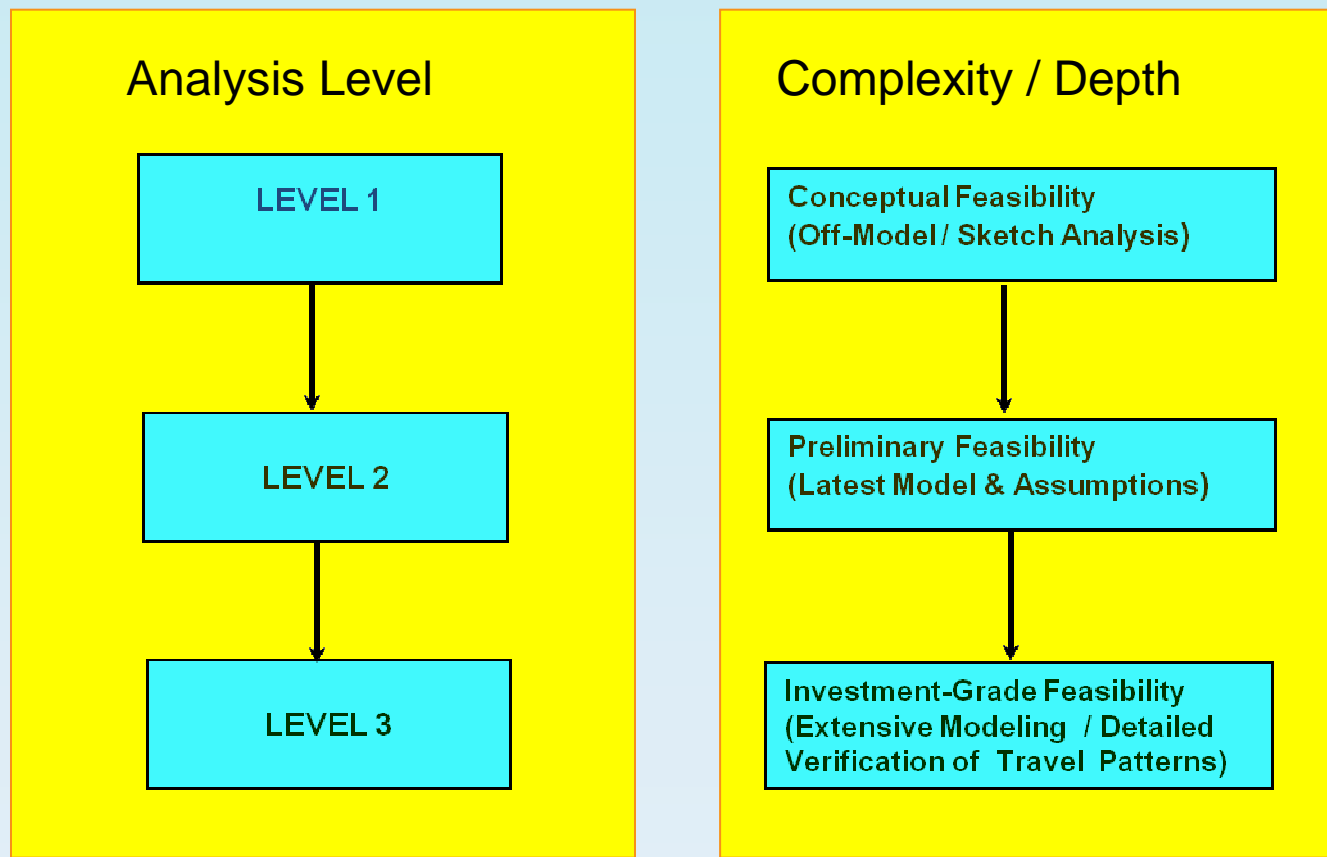
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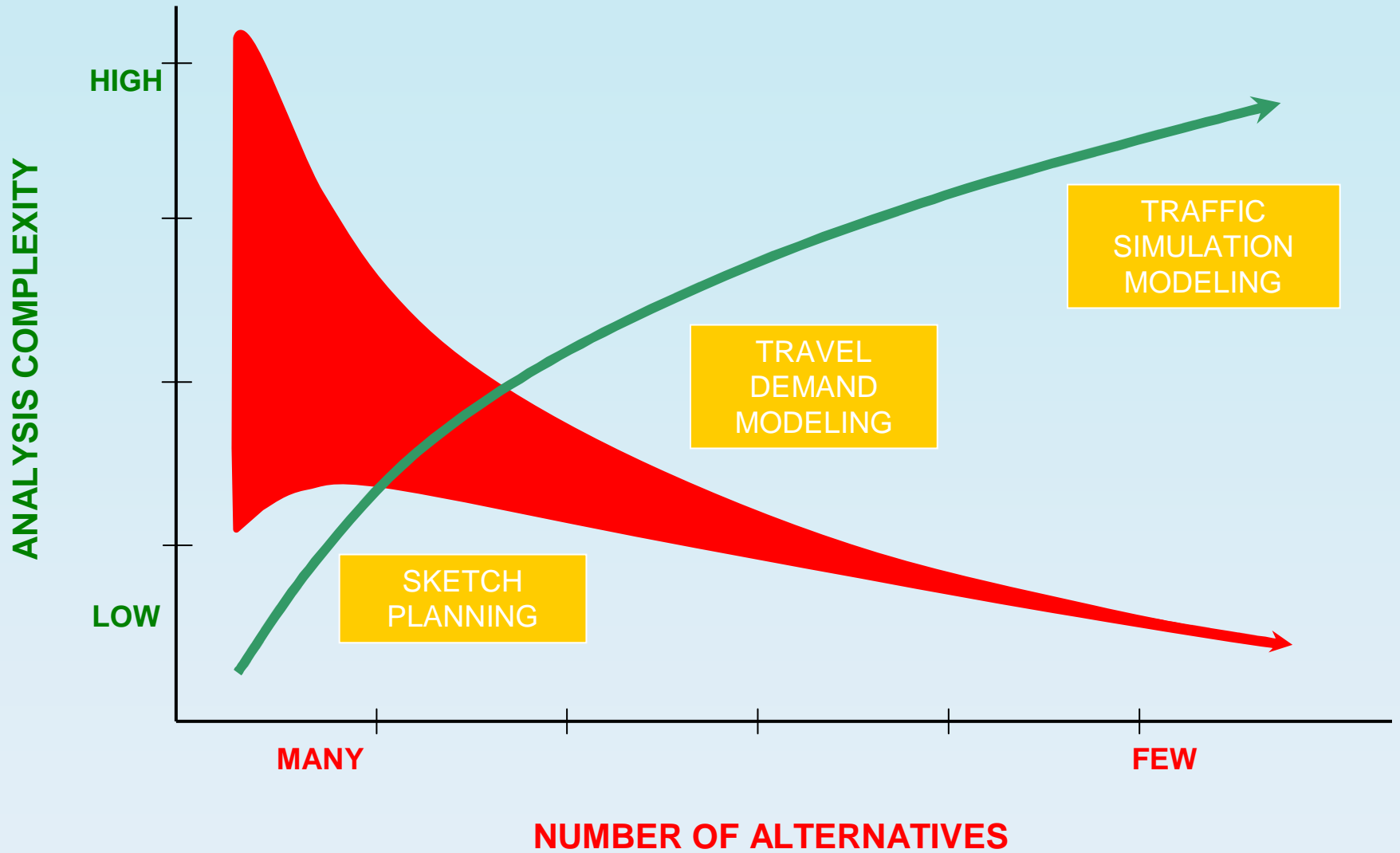
# Presentation Overview

- Focused on Toll Modeling in a Regional Setting
- Toll Feasibility Analysis Levels
- Past Practice / Emerging Needs
- Technical Issues
- Applications - CUBE Voyager Features

# TOLL FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS



# ANALYSIS PROGRESSION



# TOLL FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

- **Three Levels of Toll Feasibility Analysis**
  - Level 1 – Sketch Methods or readily-available models
  - Level 2 – Models with some enhancements
    - Zone system
    - Additional Data (counts, socioeconomic data revisions)
  - Level 3 – Models / Investment Grade
    - Surveys – Stated Preference / Origin-Destination
    - Independent Assessment of Socioeconomic Forecasts
    - Extensive Validation & Sensitivity Testing

# ANALYSIS ISSUES

- Significant Variation in Estimates by Analysis Level
  - Potential Discontinuous / Conflicting Results
- Sketch Method Limitations for Addressing Emerging Policies
  - Congestion Pricing
  - Complex Tolling Schemes

# AGENCY REQUIREMENTS

- Near-Term Implementation of Multiple Projects
  - Significant Project Interaction
- Projects in Various Stages of Approval/Design
  - Conceptual Stage Projects
  - Conversion of Existing Improvement Projects to Toll Roads
- Variation in Tolling Concepts
  - By Project Type
  - Variation in Tolling Policy by Agency

## MODELING APPROACH

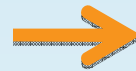
- **Adopt Regional Model – With Enhancements**
  - Additional Detail / Zonal Disaggregation
- **Retain Existing Procedures**
  - Trip Generation
  - Trip Distribution
  - Mode Choice
- **Utilize Advanced Highway Assignment Process**
  - Reflect Travel Conditions by Time of Day & Market Segment
  - Provide Robust Toll Diversion Process



# BENEFITS

- Utilizes Approved MPO Model
  - Facilitates Agency Approval
- Consistent Platform for Multiple Projects
- Sensitive to Availability of Competing Services/Policies
  - Transit Options
  - Land Use Policies
- Facilitates the Analysis of Projects Advancing Through Feasibility Levels

# PAST PRACTICE / EMERGING NEEDS



# TOLL DIVERSION PROCESS FOR TYPICAL REGIONAL MODELS

- Function of Highway Assignment
  - Equilibrium Based
  - Single 24-Hour assignment
  - Toll Diversion Estimated Via “Equivalent Time” Penalties
  - Suitable / Consistent with Uniform Tolling Policies

# PREVIOUS TECHNIQUES

- Limitations
  - Provides only a “generic” estimate of congestion based on a daily assignment.
  - Estimates sensitive to minor changes in network conditions
  - Assumes that all travelers evaluate time savings equally (equal “Value of Time”)
  - Assumes equal tolls for all time periods & payment types

# EMERGING TOLL POLICY REQUIREMENTS

- Potential Tolling Policies
  - Variation by Payment Type
  - Variation by Frequency
  - Variation by Agency / Operator
- Use Restrictions
  - Restrictions by Payment Method
  - Restrictions by Vehicle Type
- Variation in Pricing
  - Time of Day Pricing (Peak/Off-Peak/Weekend)
  - Congestion Pricing

# POTENTIAL TOLLING POLICIES

- Variation by Payment Type
  - Cash
  - Transponder
  - Video Tolling
- Variation by Frequency
  - Commuter / Frequent Use Discount Plans
  - Restricted by Payment Method
- Variation by Agency / Operator
  - Multiple Agencies / Payment Policies

# TOLL FACILITY USE RESTRICTIONS

- Restrictions by Payment Method
  - ETC Only
    - Transponder Only
    - Transponder & Video Billing
- Restrictions by Vehicle Type
  - Auto Use
    - General Use
    - HOT Lane
  - Truck Use
    - Exclusive Truck Toll Roads

## VARIATION IN PRICING

- Time-of-Day Pricing
  - Peak/Off-Peak Rates
    - Linked to Transponder Usage
  - Weekend Surcharges / Discounts
- Congestion Pricing
  - Pricing Based on Facility Usage
  - Pricing Based on Conditions of Competing Non-Tolled Roadways



## OTHER ISSUES INFLUENCING DIVERSION

- **Diversion Sensitive to Traveler Characteristics**
  - Income
  - Trip Purpose
- **Traveler Biases**
  - Dislike Toll Roads
  - Favor Electronic Toll Collection
- **Market Segmentation**
  - Travelers Acceptance of New Tolling Mechanisms

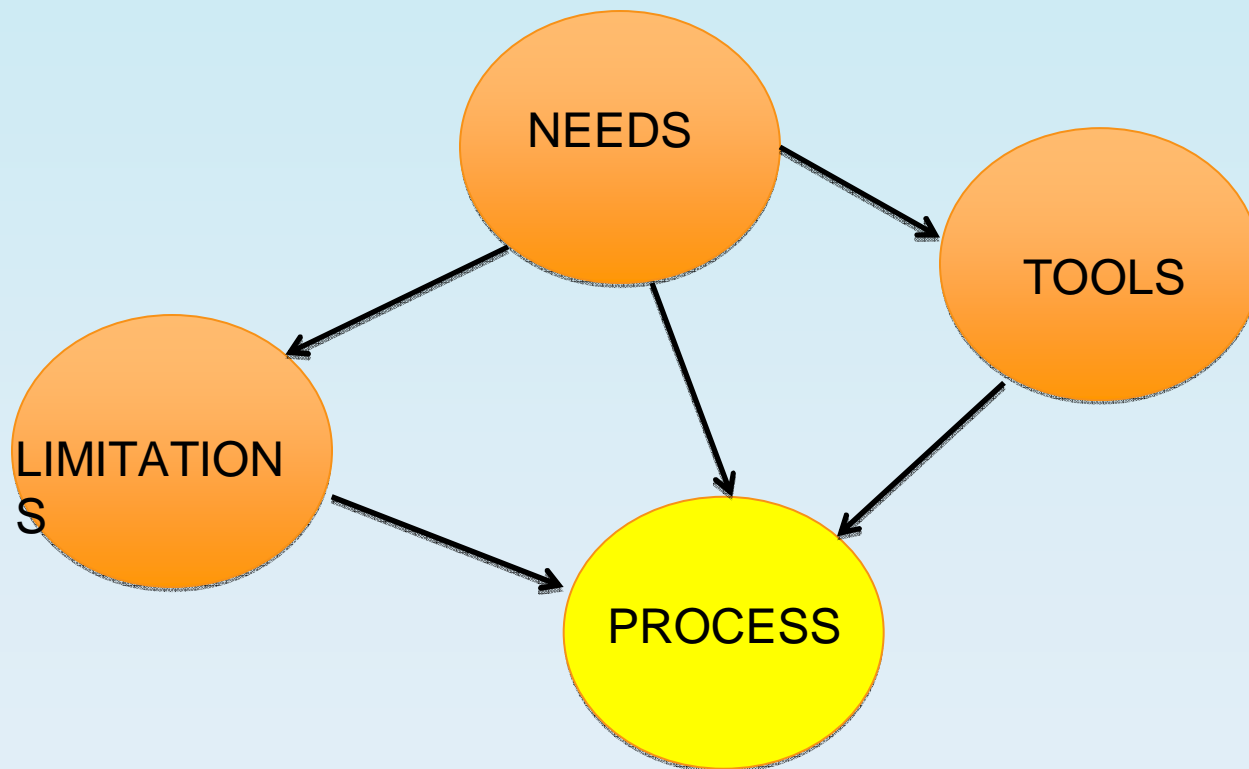
## CRITICAL QUESTIONS

- What Options Exist to Forecast Toll Diversion that are Sensitive to the Wide Array of Policy Issues and Traveler Characteristics?
- Can Methods be Developed to Yield Plausible and Consistent Results as Projects are Advanced through the Feasibility Analysis.

# POTENTIAL DIVERSION FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

- **Toll Choice within Mode Choice**
  - Production-Attraction Methods provide mechanism to relate traveler characteristics such as income
  - Responsive to policies that will alter mode usage (SOV vs. HOV)
- **Toll Choice within Assignment**
  - Capable of addressing wide range of toll conditions
  - Internally consistent results
  - Capable of forecasting dynamic pricing options

# TECHNICAL ISSUES

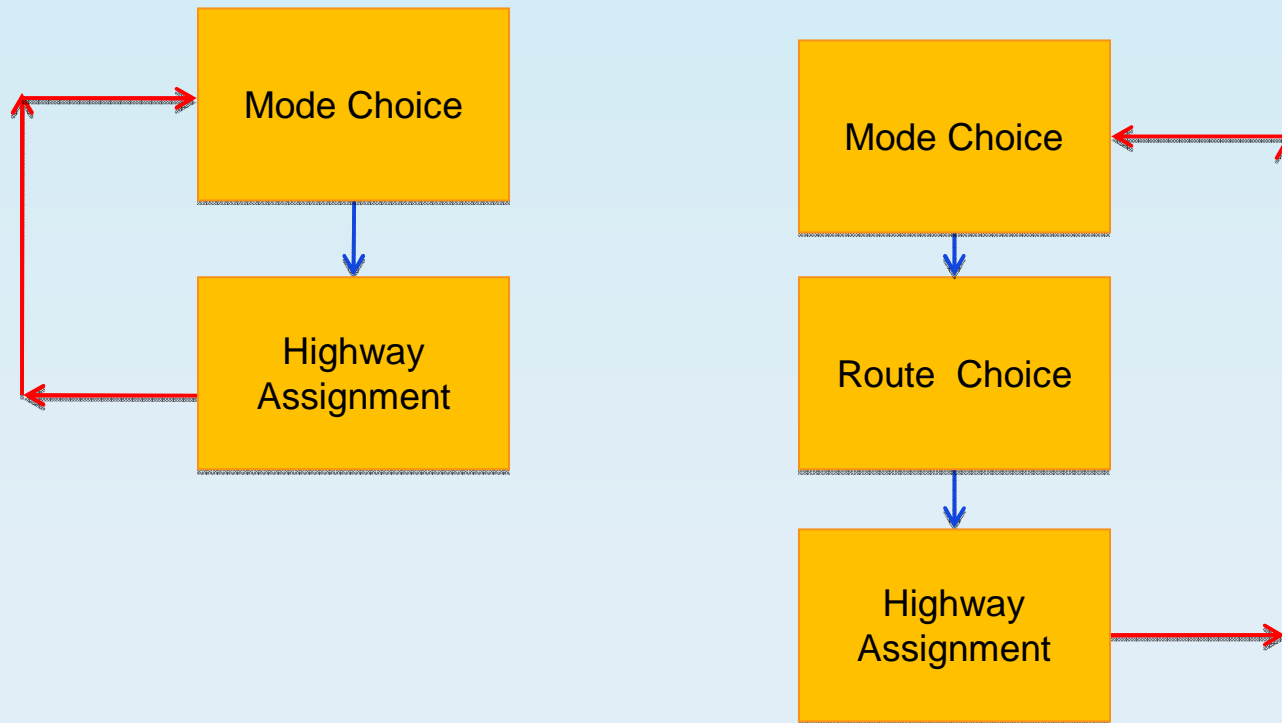


# CHOICE – BASED PROCEDURES

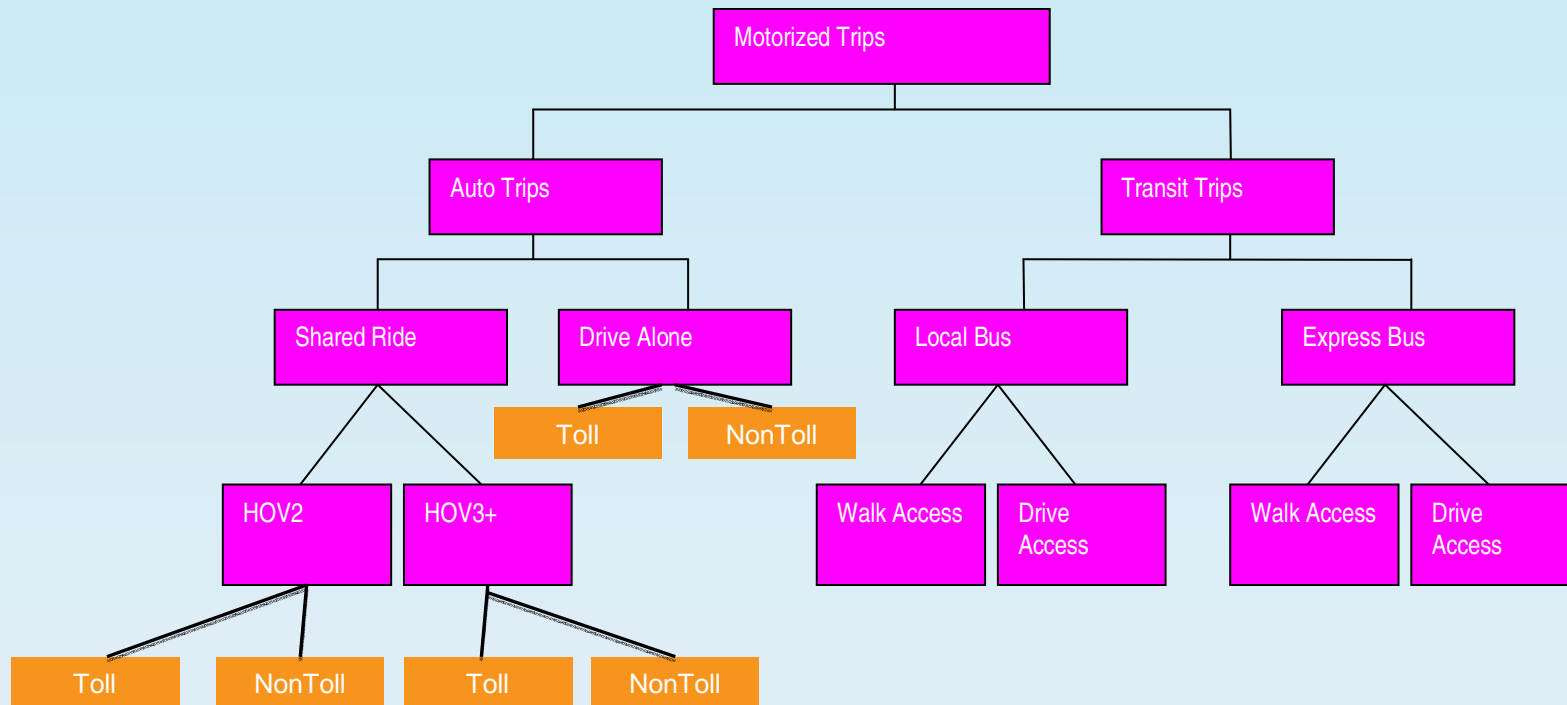
- Choice Options:
  - Toll Choice as Part of Mode Choice Model
  - Toll Choice via a Route Choice Model
- Desired Feature
  - Simultaneous Choice and Assignment ensures consistency of results

# EXTERNAL ROUTINE CONSISTENCY

- Under Either Method Feedback is Required
- **Consistency not Assured**
- Convergence Difficult under Certain Conditions



# TYPICAL MODE CHOICE MODEL WITH TOLL CHOICE



# MODE CHOICE ISSUES

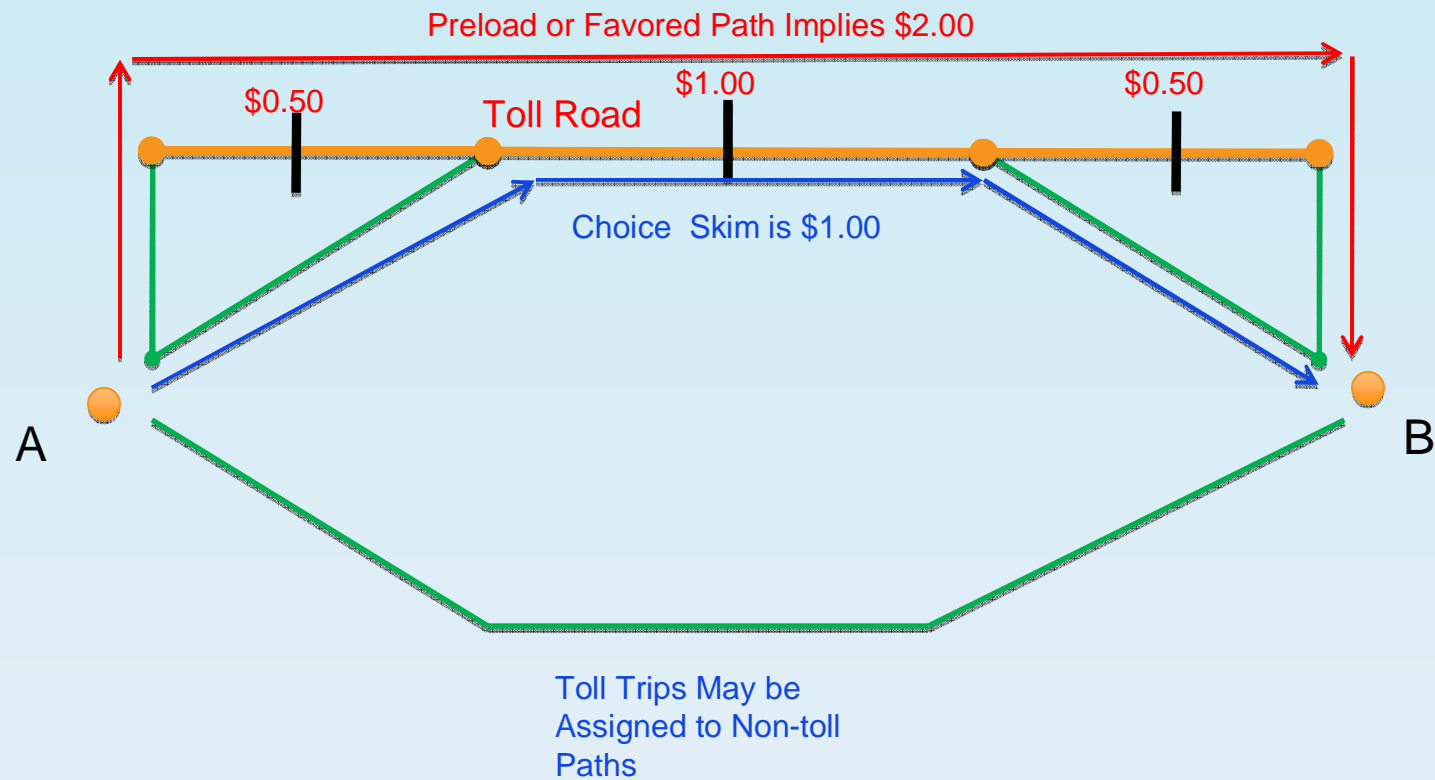
- Internal Consistency
- Practical Limits on Treatments of “Submode” Choices
- Threshold Issues
- New Mode Bias Cases
- Value of Time Estimates



# CHOICE & ASSIGNMENT CONSISTENCY

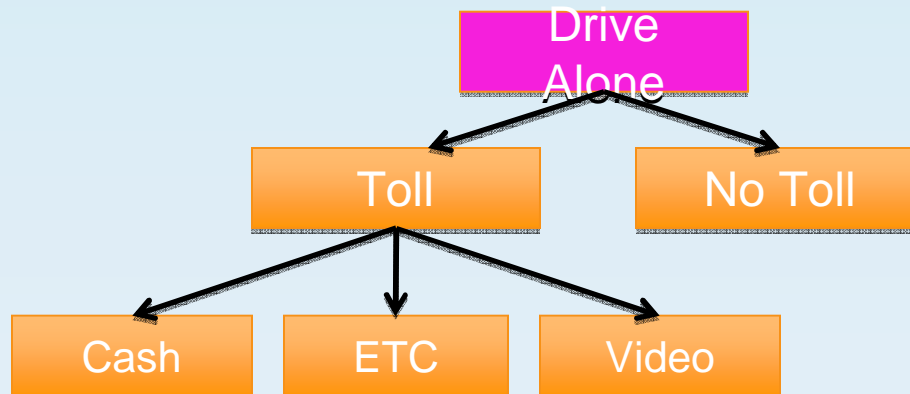
- Requires Feedback between Mode Choice and Assignment.
- Constrain Toll Trips Estimated by Mode Choice to Utilize Toll Roads in Assignment.
- Consistency of Paths Skimmed for Mode Choice with Paths used for Assignment.

# PATH CONSISTENCY ISSUES



# USE OF “CHOICE” SUBMODES

- Option of Submodes for Payment Types
  - Additional nesting of choices
  - Additional path-building for each payment option



# THRESHOLD ISSUES

- Toll Choice Must Meet Certain Thresholds
  - Must Save Minimum Time Amount
  - Must Travel Minimum Distance on Toll Roads
- Convenient Assumption
- Some Conflict with Choice Theory
- Causes “Cliff” effect where minor change in condition can result in a large reaction.
  - 4.9 Minutes – 0 % Toll Diversion
  - 5.0 Minutes – 20 % Toll Diversion

## NEW MODE BIAS CASES

- Nested Mode Choice Models Influenced by the Number of Submodes Available
- Potential Illogical Results
  - Conversion of Existing Road to Toll Facility Introduces New “Mode”
  - New Mode Causes Unexpected Reduction in Other Modes such as Transit

## VALUE OF TIME

- Mode Choice Models Use Common Value of Time for all Modes
- Tends to be 25%-40% of Wage Rate
- Does not reflect Higher Values associated with Route Choice (50+%)

# ROUTE CHOICE PROCESS



PATH A-B		
ROUTE	TIME	COST
TOLL	15 MIN.	\$1.00
NONTOLL	20 MIN	\$0.00

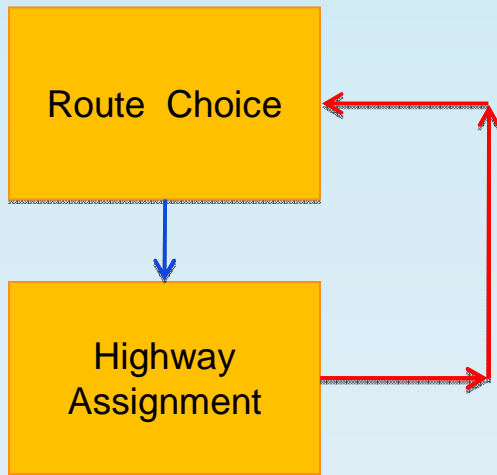
## ROUTE CHOICE MODELS

- Assumes Toll Options Will not Impact the Selection of Travel Modes.
- Internal Consistency Issue
- Allows for the Development of Choice Functions and Parameters Specific to Auto Modes.
- Allows for Treatment by Market Segments, Similar to Mode Choice

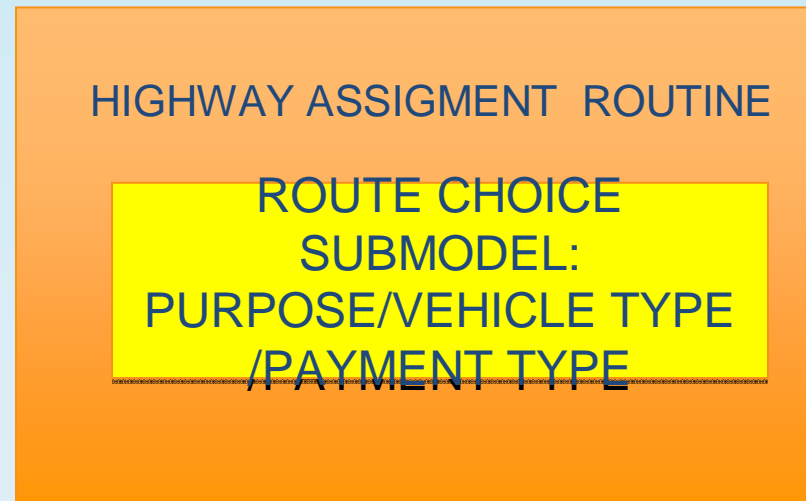


# POTENTIAL SOLUTION ??

## SEQUENTIAL PROCESS



## "EMBEDDED" ROUTE CHOICE MODEL



# TOLL DIVERSION MODELING USING CUBE VOYAGER



***“It’s All About the Tool Box”***

## BENEFITS OF VOYAGER FOR MODELING DIVERSION

- **Voyager Highway Assignment Capabilities**
  - Choice-Based Procedures Embedded within Assignment Process
  - Complex Modeling of Costs by Payment Type
  - Extensive Segmentation Possible
  - Integrate Traveler Characteristics (such as Income Levels)
  - Dynamic Toll Estimation

# ADVANCED TOLL DIVERSION MODELING

- Enhanced Highway Assignment Process
  - Multiple “Time-of-Day” Assignments
    - Permits varying toll rates / usage options
    - Enhanced estimation of traffic delays
  - Customized Toll Diversion Procedure
    - Embedded Route Choice Submodels sensitive to payment methods and traveler characteristics.
    - Trip purposes have individual Values of Time
    - Permits separate treatment for cash , video, and ETC Patrons
    - Permits separate treatment by vehicle type (SOV,HOV, Truck)
  - Dynamic Pricing Analysis
    - CUBE Voyager or CUBE Avenue Options

# MULTIPLE TOLLING SCHEMES

- Defined by Agency and Plaza and/or Toll Road Distance
- Plaza locations Contain:
  - Toll Rates by Vehicle Type (SOV/HOV/Truck)
  - Payment Options (Cash /ETC/Video )
  - Frequent Use Discounts / Surcharges
  - Base – Maximum Value (congestion pricing)
- Distance-Based Systems:
  - Supports “urban/rural” variation
  - Used to Approximate Ticket-based Systems
- Entry-Exit Systems

# MARKET SEGMENTATION TECHNIQUES

- Vehicle Types
- Trip Purposes
  - Separate Values of Time
  - Pricing Options
- Transponder Availability
  - Zone
  - Region
  - Purpose

# TRAVELER CHARACTERISTICS

- Diversion for Some Purposes is a function of Income
- Requires knowledge of “home” zone income
- Solution:
  - Partition Purpose into Production → Attraction & Attraction → Production Movements
  - Utilize “Production” Zone to Reference Zonal Income Values.

# TOLL DIVERSION MODEL STRUCTURE

$$\text{Toll Share} = (1 / (1 + e^U))$$

**Where:**

**Toll Share** = Probability of selecting a toll road

**e** = Natural Logarithm

**U** = "Utility" of Toll Route

$$a * (\text{Time}_{\text{TR}} - \text{Time}_{\text{FR}}) + b * \text{Cost} + C_{\text{TR}}$$

**Time<sub>TR</sub>** = Toll road travel time in minutes

**Time<sub>FR</sub>** = Nontoll road travel time in minutes

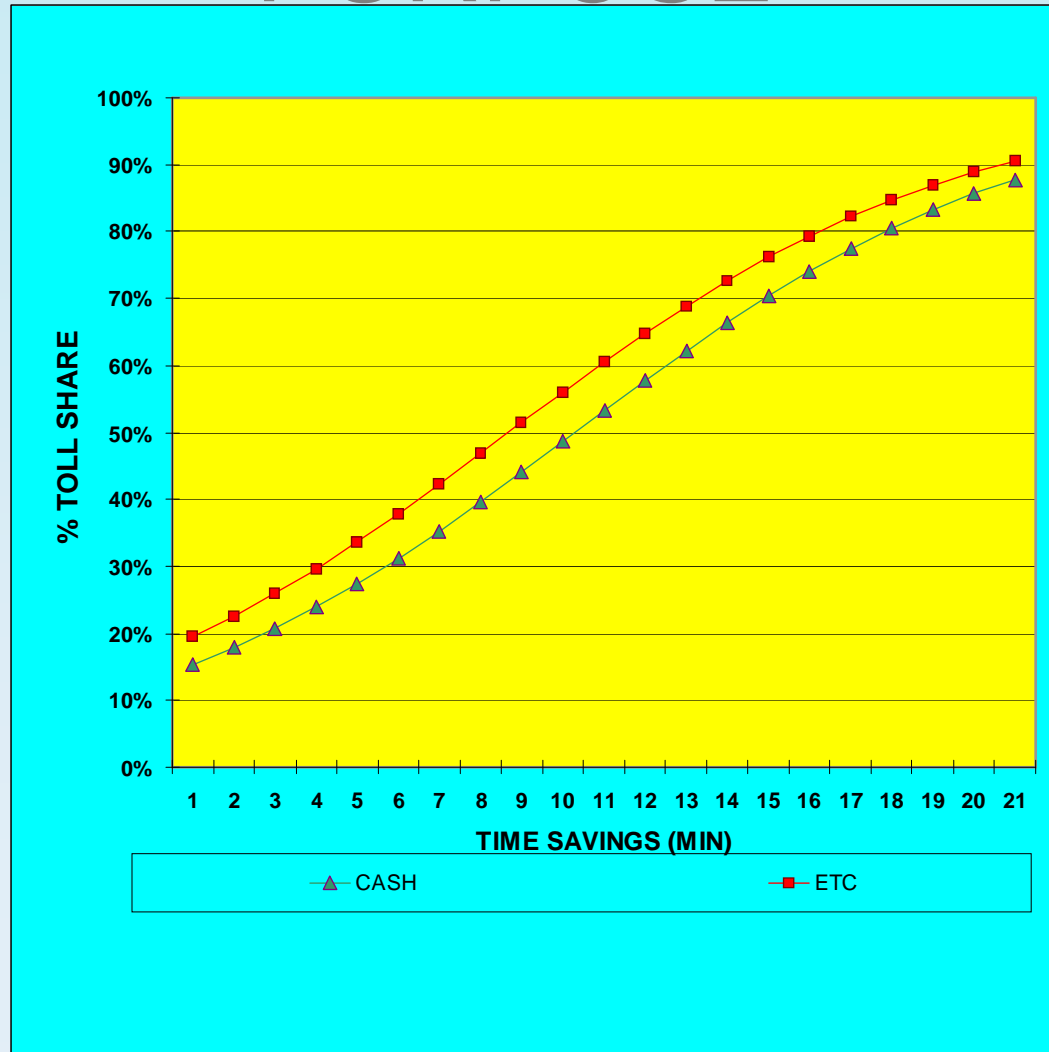
**Cost** = Toll in dollars

**C<sub>TR</sub>** = Constant for toll road bias

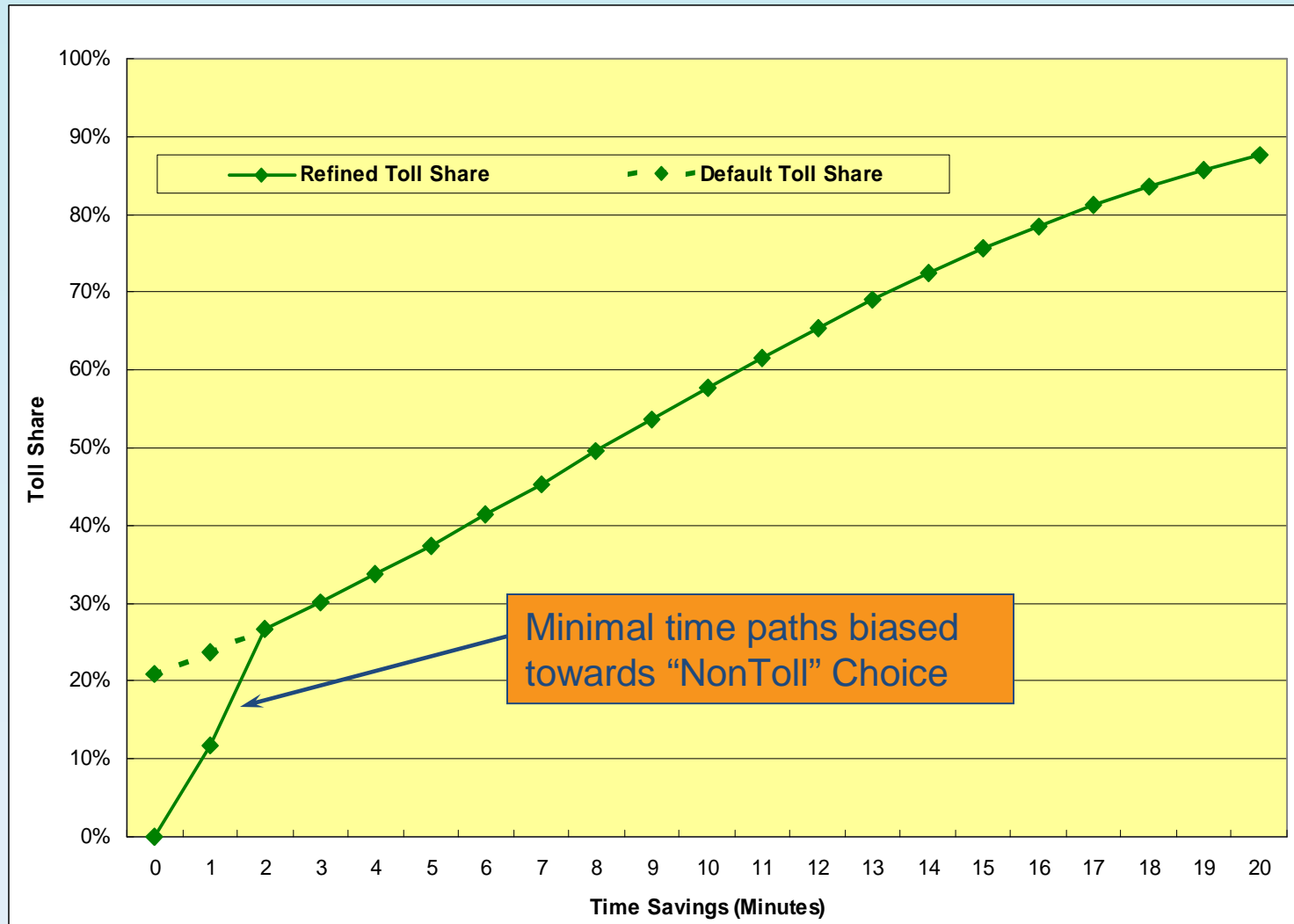
**a,b** = Coefficients



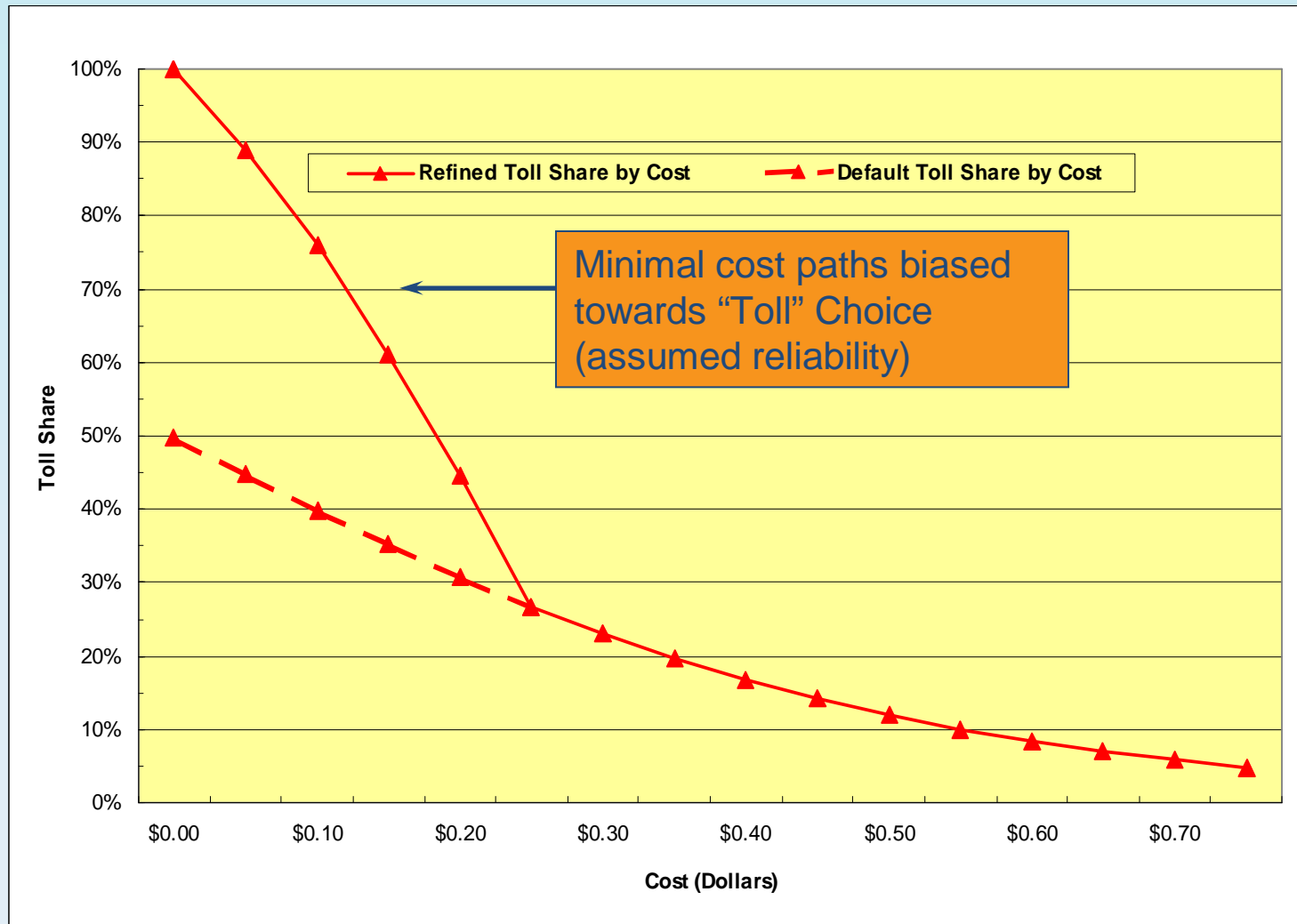
# TOLL SHARES – HBW PURPOSE



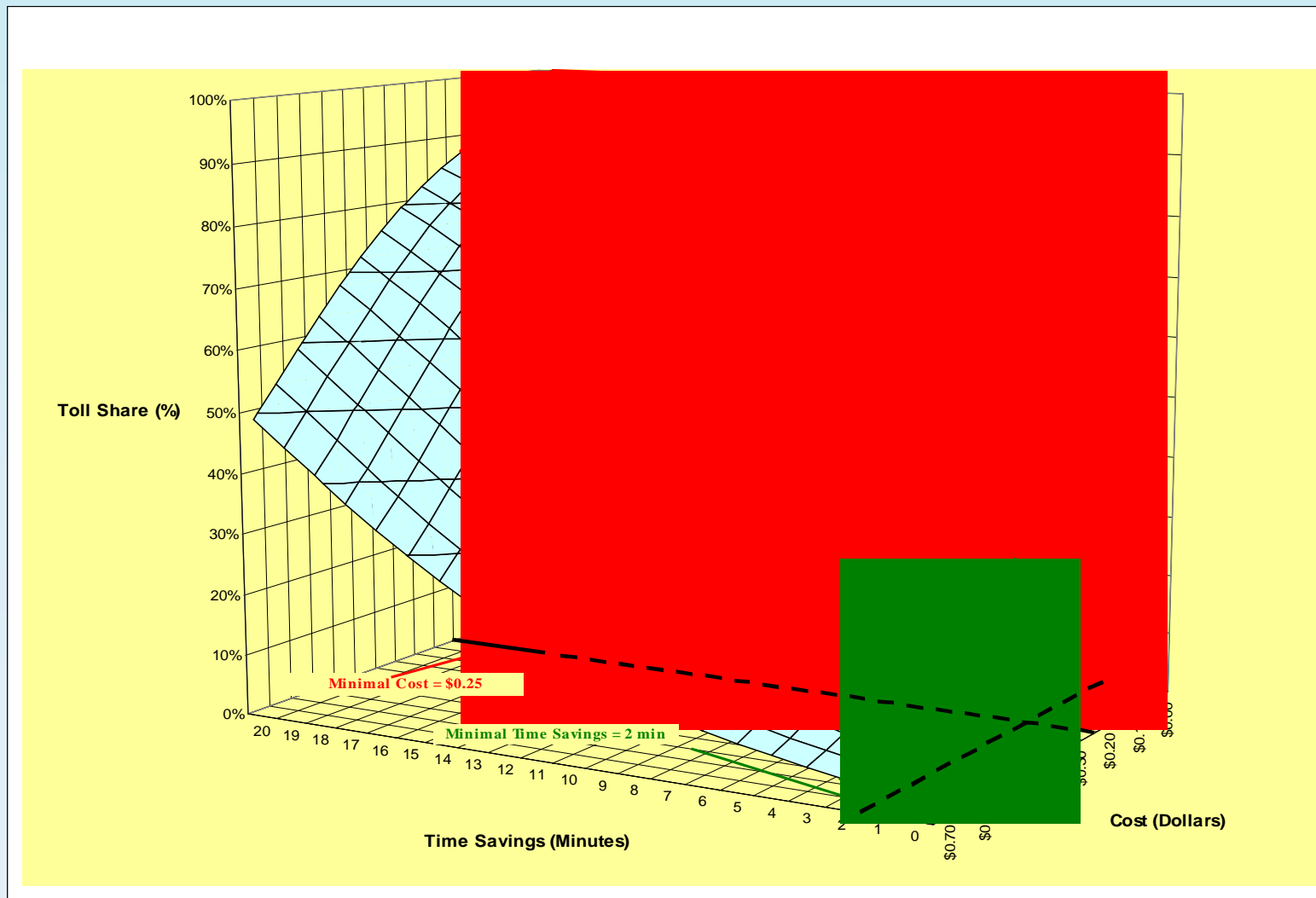
# TOLL SHARE VS. TIME SAVINGS



# TOLL SHARE VS. COST



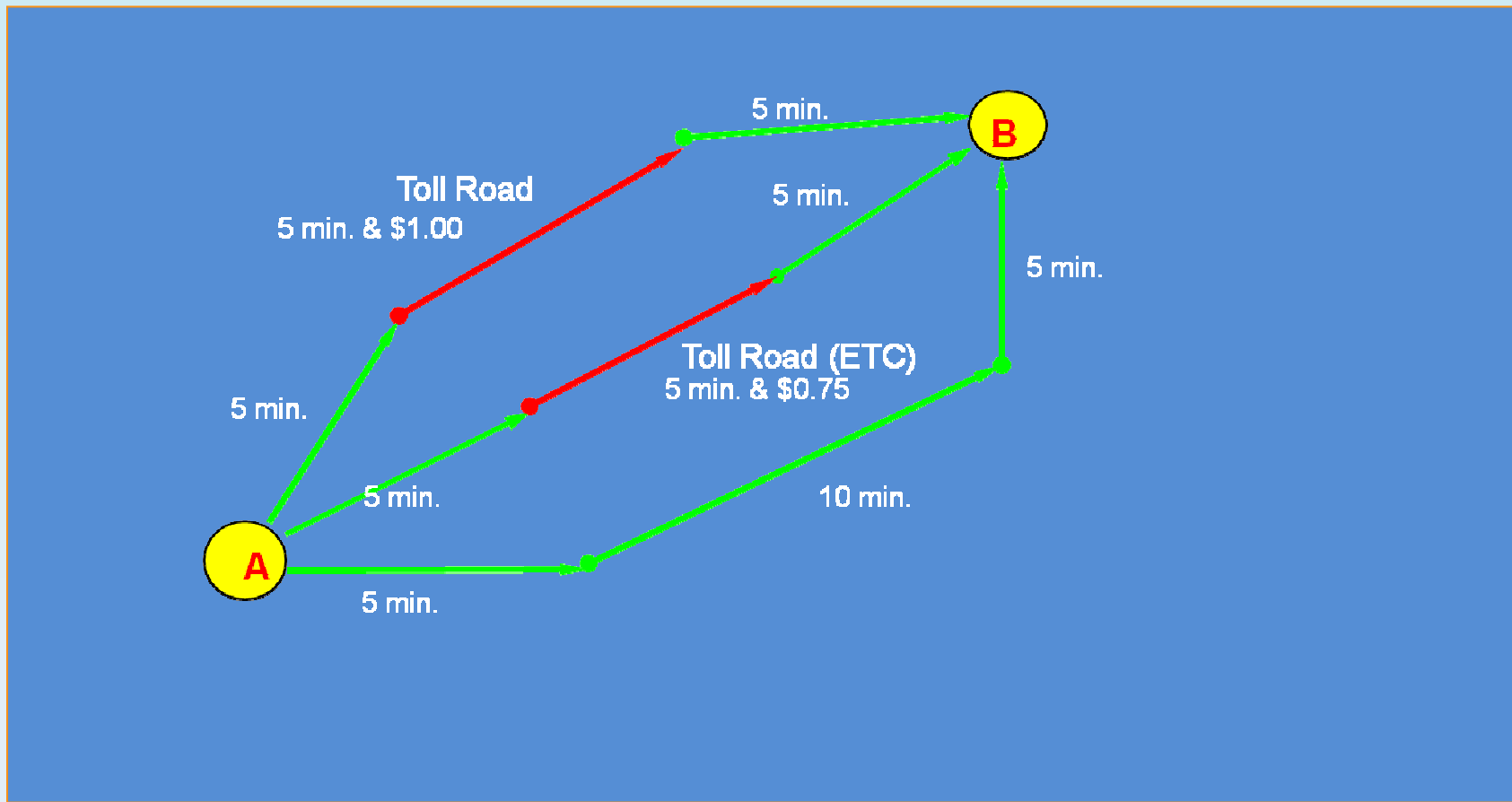
# CHOICE FUNCTIONS BY TIME/COST CONDITIONS



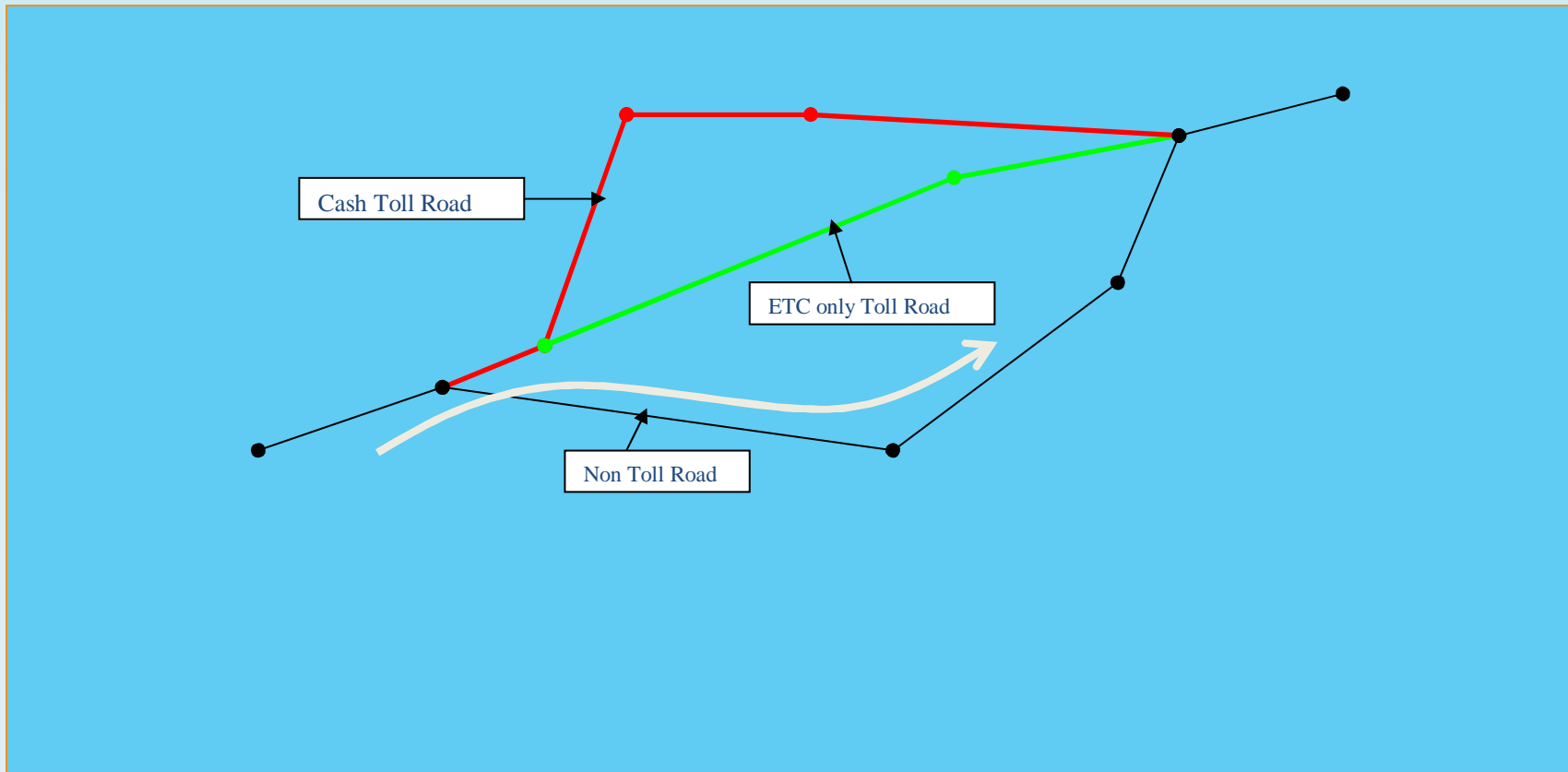
# SEGMENTATION BY PAYMENT METHOD

- Establish the Market Segment of Vehicles by Mode Equipped with Transponders
- Allow Path-Building Process to Generate Paths Available by Payment Type.
- Route Choice Model Selects Best Set of Path Choices (toll & non-toll) for Each Segment.

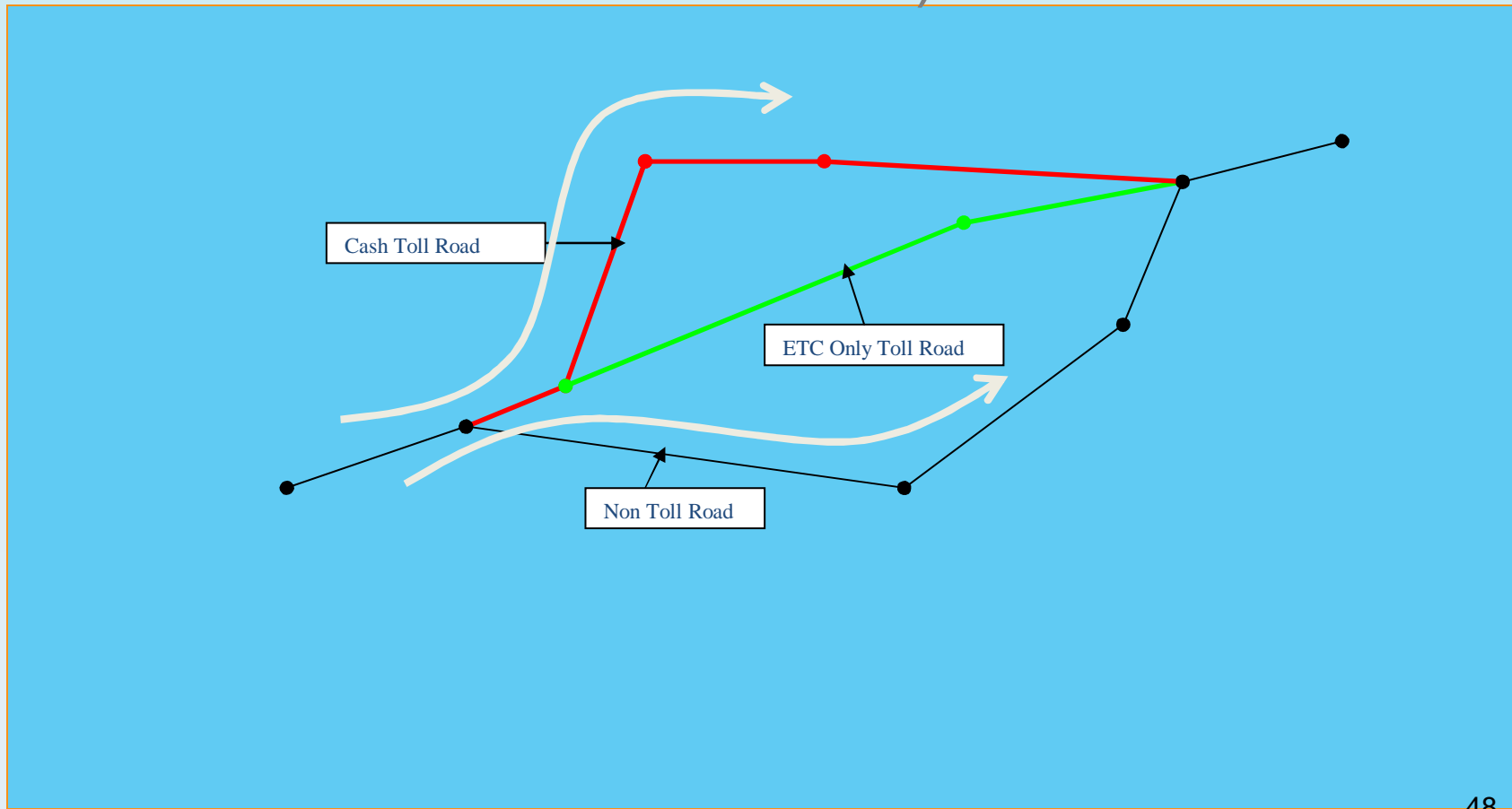
# ROUTE CHOICE PATH BY PAYMENT TYPE



# NON-TOLL PATH

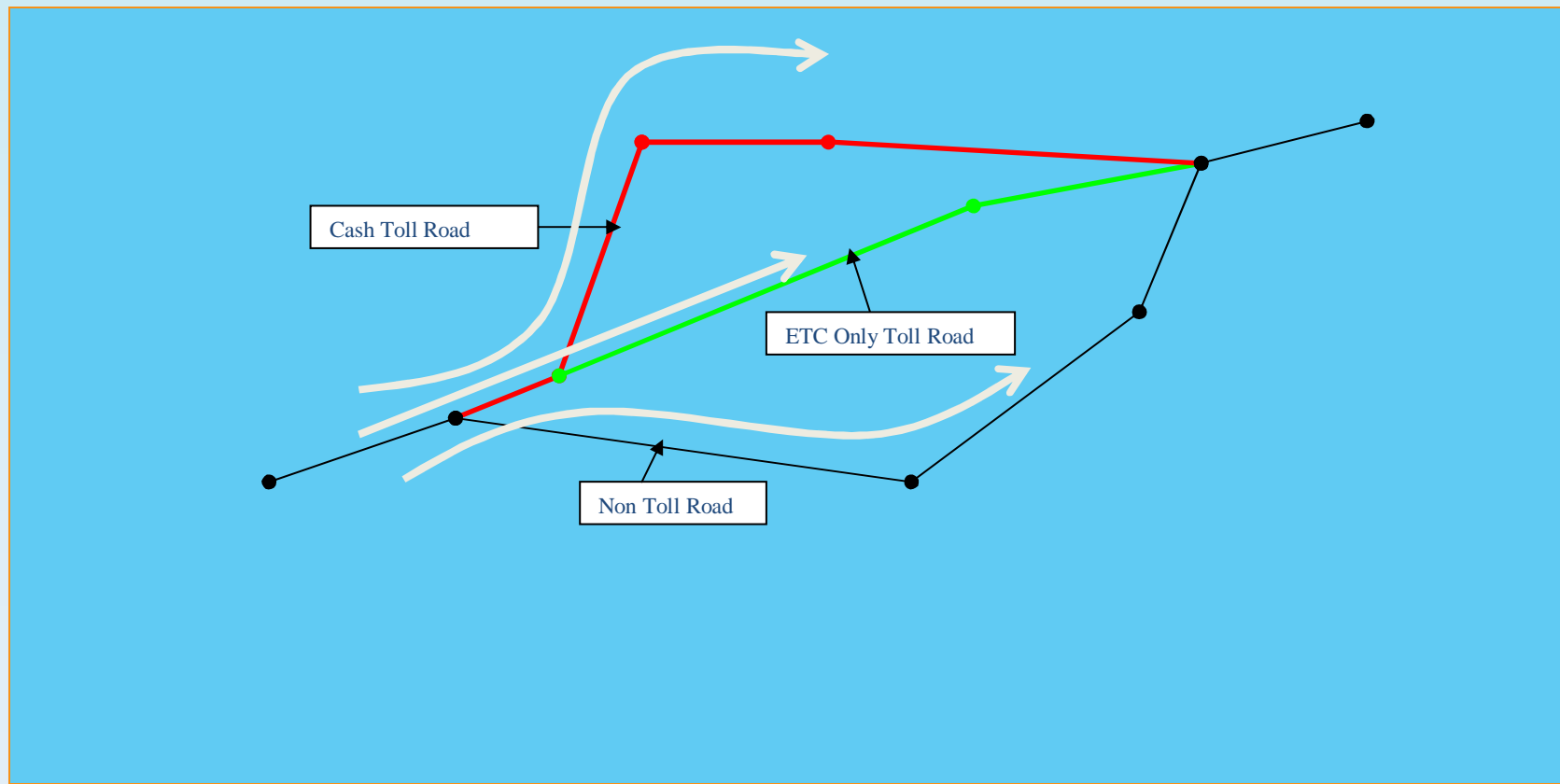


# CASH-TOLL PATH (CASH TOLL ROAD AND NON-TOLL AVAILABLE)





# ETC-TOLL PATH (ALL ROUTES AVAILABLE)



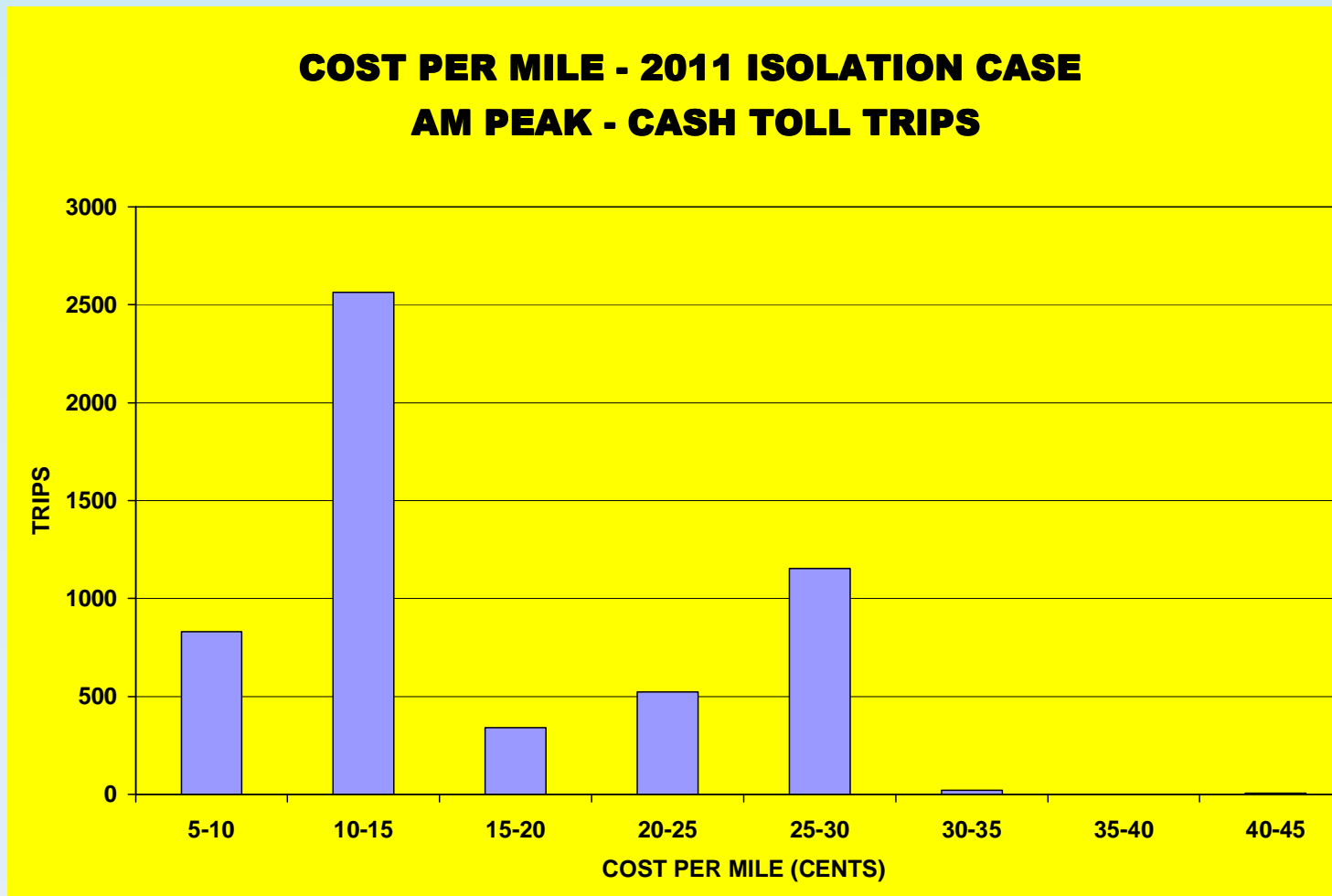
# DYNAMIC TOLL ESTIMATION

- Potential Approaches:
  - Adjusted Toll Cost based on Volume/Capacity Ratio
    - Processed as part of “Link Adjust” Phase
  - Adjustment to Toll Cost based on Volume/Capacity of Adjacent Roadway Links
    - Processed with the “LinkLoop” Option
  - Either Method Can be Constrained if Necessary

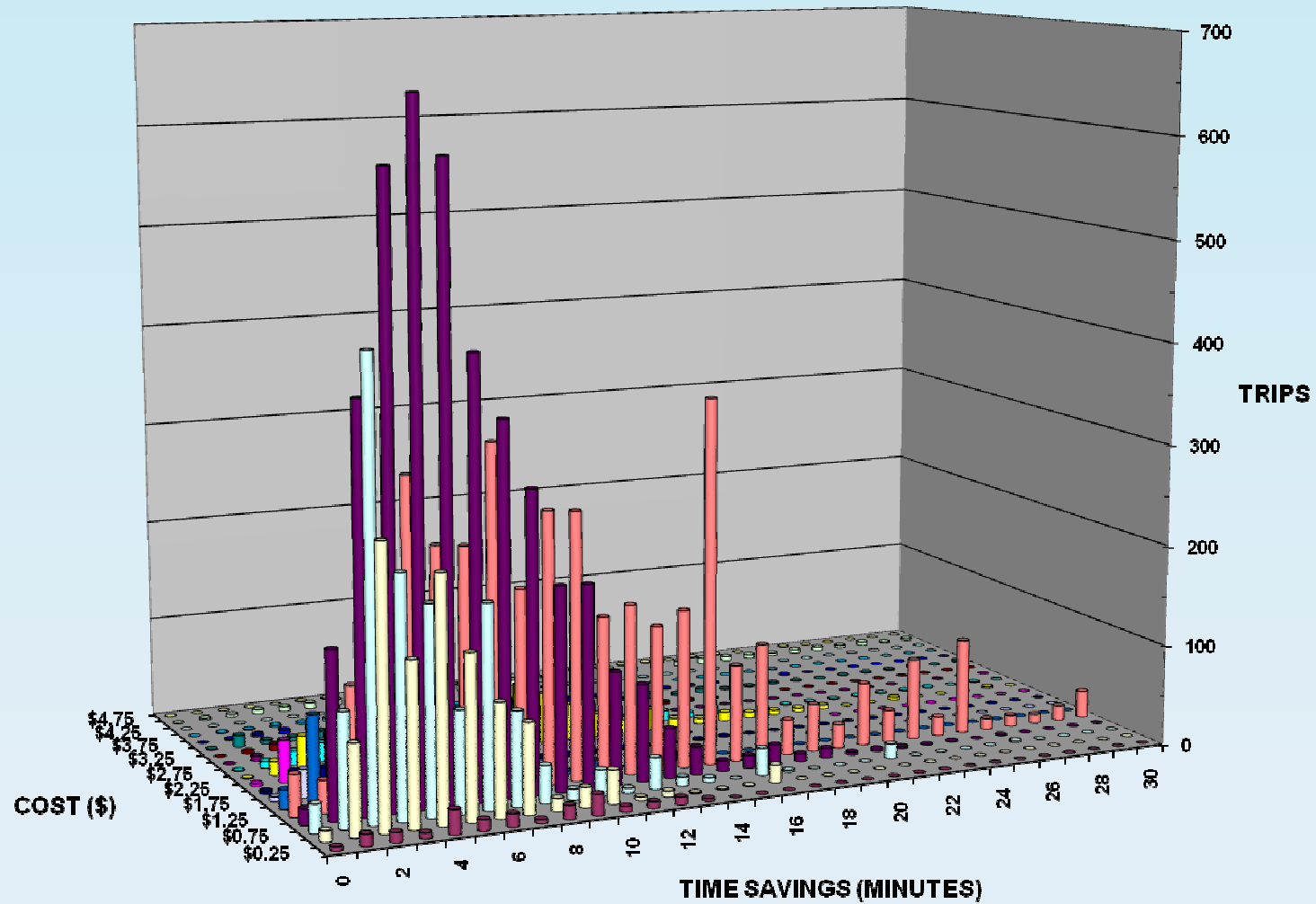
# SUMMARY DIAGNOSTICS

- Reporting Options:
  - Summarize Toll Diversion Statistics during Execution of Route Choice Submodel
  - Summarize Tolloed Trips using Final Loaded Conditions

# EXAMPLE OF DIAGNOSTICS



**SOV TRIPS BY COST & TIME SAVINGS**  
San Antonio Loop 1604 Model Demo  
2014 AM PEAK



# ***QUESTIONS ??***