

2025 DRAFT RTC LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM - PREVIOUS TOPICS

Adequately Fund Transportation

Included Regional Transit 2.0 Recommendations (3)

Utilize and Develop Tools

Included Regional Transit 2.0 Recommendations (4)

Enhance Safety

Expand Transportation Options

Pursue Innovation and Technology

Improve Air Quality



2025 RTC LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM UPDATED CATEGORIES

Legislation to Actively Pursue

Includes Regional Transit 2.0 Recommendations (2)

Legislation to Actively Pursue with Others

Includes Regional Transit 2.0 Recommendations (2)

Provide Testimony Upon Request

Includes Regional Transit 2.0 Recommendations (1)



TRANSIT 2.0 RECOMMENDATIONS PROPOSED IN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

- ✓ Texas Mobility Funds (\$200M/year) for Regional Rail/Class I Railroad
- ✓ Public Sector Funding through Budget Rider
- ✓ Protect Existing Transportation Funding
- ✓ Support Use of Public Private Partnerships for Transit Projects
- ✓ Provide Tools for Transit-Oriented Developments
- X Amend the Local Sales Tax Cap ½ Cent (i.e. Non-transit Cities Create A Transit Option and Transit Cities Expand Their Transit or 4A/4B Option)
- x Restrict Non-Transit Cities from Relocating Businesses from Transit Cities

LEGISLATION TO ACTIVELY PURSUE

- Ensure fair-share allocation of funds for roadway capacity improvements to metropolitan regions or allow the use of Public-Private Partnerships
- Support innovative funding methods to expand rail and transit options within the region:
 - Require expenditure of a portion of the Texas Mobility Fund for regional commuter rail and Class I railroad improvements (\$200 million per year)
 - Support dedicated funding for public transportation and rail via TxDOT budget rider
- Allocate funds to the existing Texas Rail Relocation and Improvement Fund

Blue text indicates language added since the last legislative session.

Red text indicates changes since the September 12, 2024, RTC meeting.



LEGISLATION TO ACTIVELY PURSUE WITH OTHERS

- Protect existing transportation authority dedicated funding, advance Transit 2.0 recommendations
- Provide tools to aid transit agencies in facilitating transit-oriented development (TOD)
 including tax incentives to developers locating in transportation authority member
 cities and/or funding to supplement TOD financing/public-private partnerships while
 allowing for cities to maintain the lead and local control in development decisions
- Return approximately \$80 million in air quality user fees to counties for Local Initiatives Projects
- Review with TxDOT and the Legislature options related to the creation of a new State high-speed rail authority

LEGISLATION TO ACTIVELY PURSUE WITH OTHERS (CONTINUED)

- Improve the safety of the statewide transportation system for all users; lower excessive speed limits, reduce aggressive driving, eliminate driving under the influence, enforce seat belts; advance automated speed enforcement over 90 mph
- Modernize messaging in construction zones through technology and electronic signage; support automated speed enforcement in construction zones
- Provide counties and cities with expanded tools for land use control to preserve future transportation corridors <u>and safety needs</u> and <u>support land use</u>, housing, school, and transportation connection policies that best serve growth needs

PROVIDE TESTIMONY UPON REQUEST

- Identify and pursue additional revenue for all modes of transportation
- Support use of Public-Private Partnerships for roadway and transit projects, and tolled managed lanes through a Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO)/local decision-making process
- Support a budget rider for Texas MPOs to receive \$100,000 per year for the next two years to complete a safety action plan within their metropolitan region
- Encourage measures that improve bicycle and pedestrian safety and focus on areas with pedestrian movements
- Explore transit and its ability to enhance community safety
- Oppose legislation to increase freight truck weight limits above current law, except where necessary to accommodate alternative fuel trucks

PROVIDE TESTIMONY UPON REQUEST

- Retain eminent domain authority <u>in current statute</u> to allow planning and development of new and/or expanded transportation corridors, including highspeed rail, commuter rail, freight rail, roadways, and trails
- Support system reliability, congestion relief, and encourage trip reduction strategies for regular workdays and special events
- Support high-speed rail development in Texas and its superior safety history
- Utilize innovation in higher-speed transportation, transit, autonomous vehicles, and freight
- Support the continued collaboration between local governments, the military, the State, and FAA to advance regulations for compatible land use, infrastructure, and the safe operations of unmanned aircraft
- Support broadband expansion as a mode of transportation



PROVIDE TESTIMONY UPON REQUEST

- Support legislation that improves air quality, including enhancing the emissions inspection/maintenance program, especially for heavy-duty vehicle trucks, reducing heavy-duty truck idling, ending vehicle emissions inspection fraud, and supporting tire disposal programs
- Modernize and increase flexibility in Local Initiative Projects (LIP) through a limited program focused on transportation and air quality improvements
- Protect the Texas Emissions Reduction Plan (TERP) Trust fund and revenue balance to ensure funds are used for TERP purposes, <u>including zero emission</u> <u>vehicle infrastructure investments</u>
- Modernize TERP and ensure flexibility to accommodate innovative approaches to improving air quality and reducing emissions, including the purchase of heavy-duty zero emission vehicles such as hydrogen fuel cell and battery electric vehicles and associated infrastructure

REQUESTED ACTION

RTC Approval Requested on the 2025 RTC Legislative Program for the 89th Texas Legislature

Authorize NCTCOG Staff to Bring Back Transit Authority Funding Item to Incorporate Changes, if Needed, Resulting from Regional Transit 2.0 Funding Recommendations



QUESTIONS

Rebekah Gongora



Program Manager Public Involvement and Government Relations

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NCTCOG Legislative Updates: www.nctcog.org/legislative



Eligible Project Activities

May include:

- Safe Routes to School Planning (NEW)
- Safe Routes to School Infrastructure Projects
- Shared-Use Paths (Trails)
- On-Street Bikeways
- Sidewalks, Crosswalks, Curb Ramps
- Sidewalks and Bikeways to Transit (e.g., Rail Stations and High Frequency Bus Routes)
- Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Countermeasures and Technology
- Protected Intersections











Safe Routes to School Planning (New)

Overview:

- Plans for multiple schools within a city, county, or School District
- Focused on the safety of children walking and bicycling to school (in lieu of motor vehicle transportation)
- Addresses Engineering (Infrastructure) improvements and other strategies such as Education, Encouragement, Enforcement, Evaluation, and Equity











Funding Priorities

Connections:

- Regional Connections (e.g. Regional Veloweb)
- Connections to Jobs
- Connections to Schools
- Connections to Transit
- Connections between existing facilities (e.g. creating a connected network)

Project Readiness

Project feasibility and amount of advance planning completed to date (e.g. schematics or preliminary engineering)











Funding Overview

Approximately \$50 million in federal funding is anticipated to be awarded.

Project Activity	Minimum Federal Funding Award per Project (Targets)	Maximum Federal Funding Award per Project (Targets)
Construction	\$3,000,000	\$10,000,000
Safe Routes to School Planning	\$200,000	\$500,000



Funding Overview, cont.

Construction-implementation projects

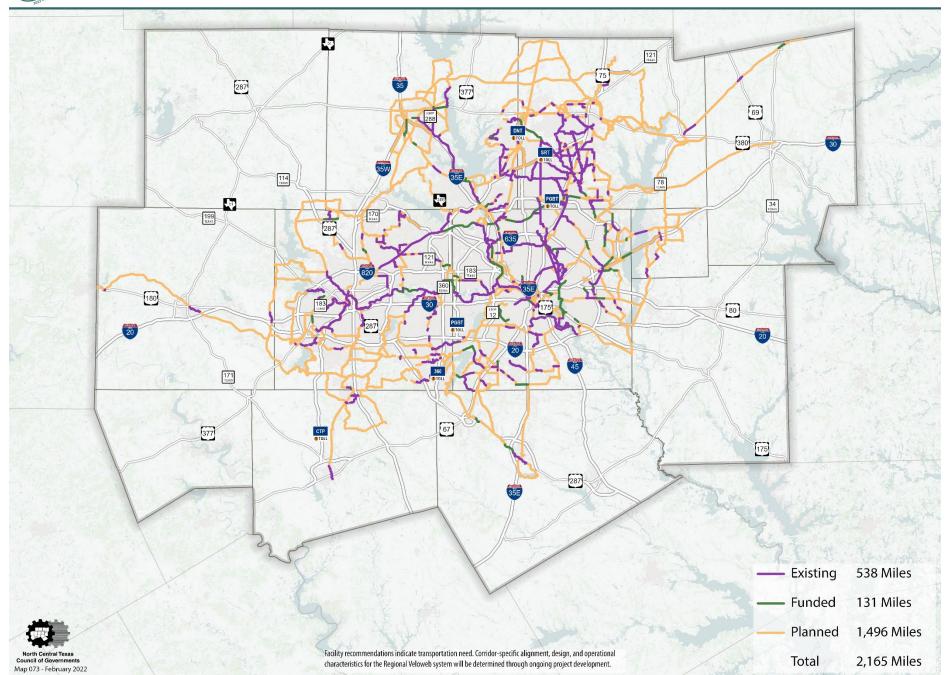
- Engineering and Environmental Phases: 100 percent locally funded
- Construction Phases: <u>Minimum 20 percent local match*</u>

Safe Routes to School planning: Minimum 20 percent local match*

*Local match must be cash or Transportation Development Credits (TDCs)

- Agencies may request use of TDCs (in lieu of a local match) if qualified through the MTP Policy Bundle process, OR
- Agencies may request Regional Transportation Council (RTC) "Regional" TDCs (in lieu of a local match) for projects implementing the Regional Veloweb as identified in Mobility 2045 (2022 Update). Use of Regional TDCs will be limited to two applications per agency.
- No in-kind contributions.

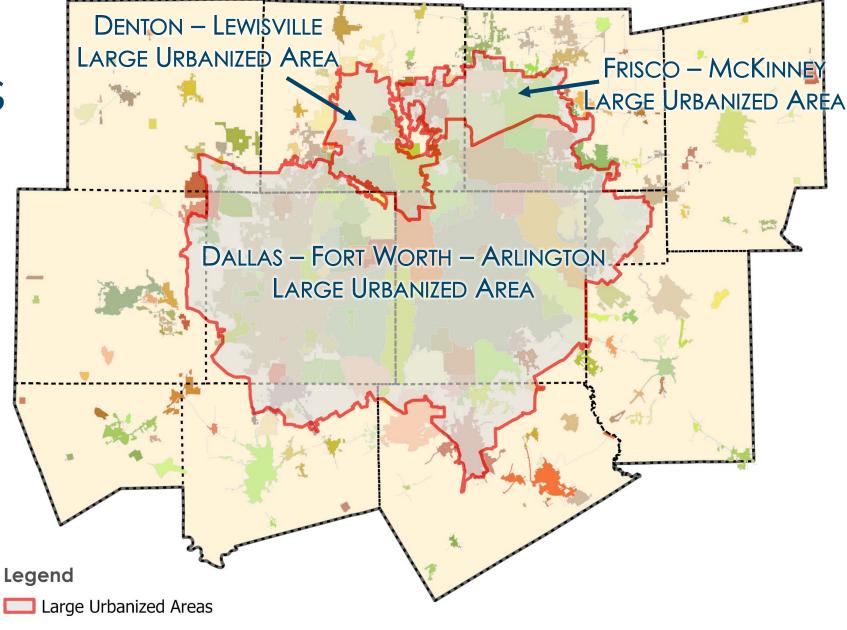




Eligible Project Areas

All proposed projects must be within one of the three large urbanized areas (exceeding 200K population)

NOTE: the TxDOT Statewide TA Call for Projects is anticipated to open January 2025





Program Rules (Required Documentation)

Letter of Local Funding Commitment

Confirm the availability of the local match contribution or requested use of TDCs.

Right-of-Way/Easement

Property must be under public ownership.

If easement cannot be obtained by deadline, a consent letter from the "public" property owner or utility company is required. Pending easements on private properties are not eligible.

If Applicable:

Railroad Right of Entry Letter/Agreement (if project is in railroad right-of-way)

TxDOT District Engineer Letter of Consent (if project is in TxDOT right-of-way)

Letter of Support from School District Superintendent or Top Administrator (SRTS applications)

Documentation of Support from Supporting Entity

(if project includes or crosses another jurisdiction)



Program Rules, cont.

Project sponsor must execute an agreement (AFA) with TxDOT within <u>one year</u> of the funding award by the RTC.

Projects must advance to construction within <u>three fiscal years</u> of the funding award by the RTC or the funding may be reprogrammed.

Projects must be implemented consistent with the funding application as approved by the RTC and as included in the project agreement with TxDOT.



Anticipated Schedule

Milestone	Date
Bicycle and Pedestrian Advisory Committee	August 21, 2024
- Information on Call for Projects	, (agast 21, 202 1
Surface Transportation Technical Committee	September 27, 2024
- Action on Call for Projects	,
Regional Transportation Council	October 17, 2024
- Action on Call for Projects	
Call for Projects Opens	October 25, 2024
Call for Projects Public Workshop	October 29, 2024
Call for Projects Closes (Applications Due)	January 17, 2025, 5 PM
Review of Projects / Scoring by NCTCOG Staff	January – March 2025
Public Meeting	April 2025
Surface Transportation Technical Committee	April 25, 2025
- Action to Approve Recommended Projects	April 23, 2023
Regional Transportation Council	May 8, 2025
- Action to Approve Recommended Projects	1viay 0, 2025
Deadline for Project Sponsors to Submit Transportation Improvement Program	June 27, 2025
Modifications (November 2025 Cycle)	
Deadline for Project Sponsors to Execute Agreements with TxDOT	May 8, 2026
Deadline for Project Sponsors to Open Bids and Obligate Funds	August 31, 2028

Requested Action

Regional Transportation Council Approval of:

Elements related to program rules, eligible activities, eligible project areas, schedule, funding and use of Transportation Development Credits for the 2025 Transportation Alternatives Call for Projects for the North Central Texas Region



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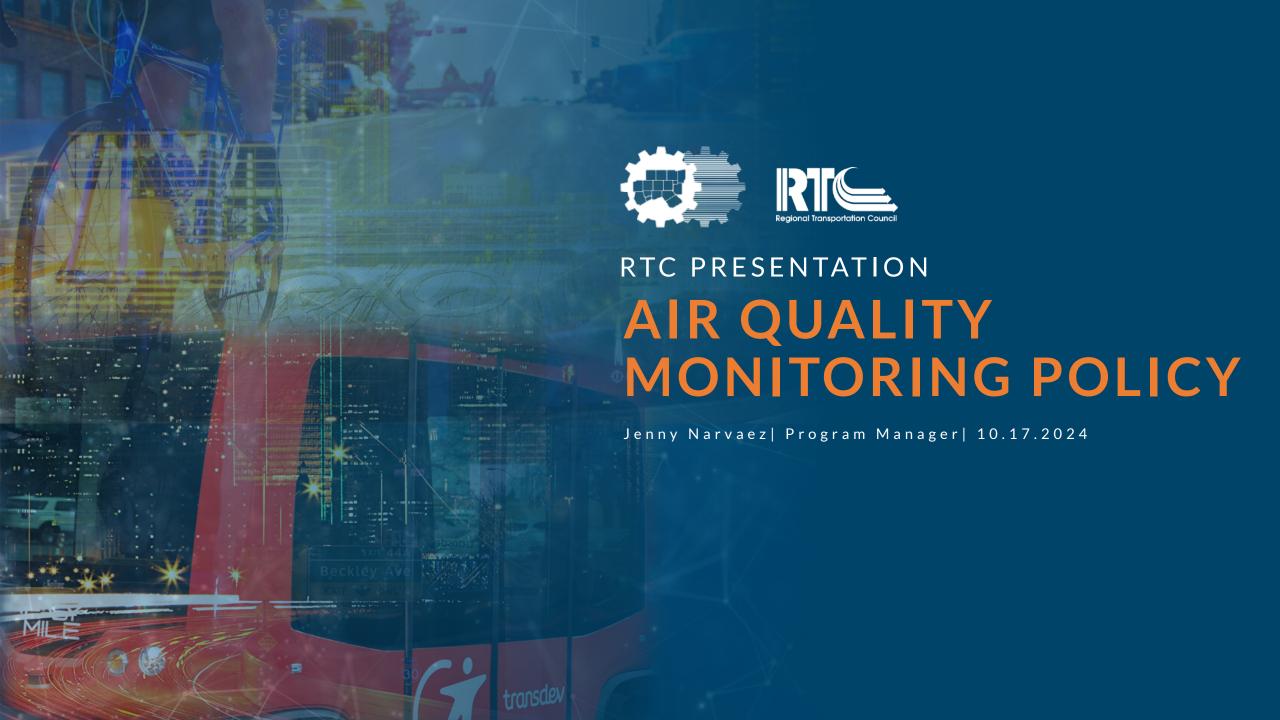


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Air Quality in North Central Texas

Currently in nonattainment for ozone

Potential for being designated nonattainment for fine particulate matter ($PM_{2.5}$)

Associated health and economic impacts

Respiratory and cardiovascular impacts

Healthcare and labor costs

Section 185 fees (NAAQS Ozone Standard 2008; 2028)

Projected population increase for region to over 12 million



History for Local Monitoring Efforts

Local entities engaged in non-regulatory monitoring

Local government's request for regional air monitoring program (3/2019)

Support decisions to enhance public health

NCTCOG Air Quality Health Task Force (12/2019)

Consistency

Spatial coverage

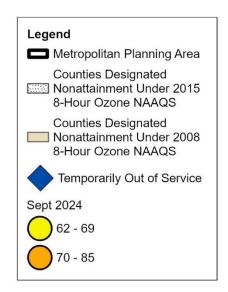
Temporal coverage

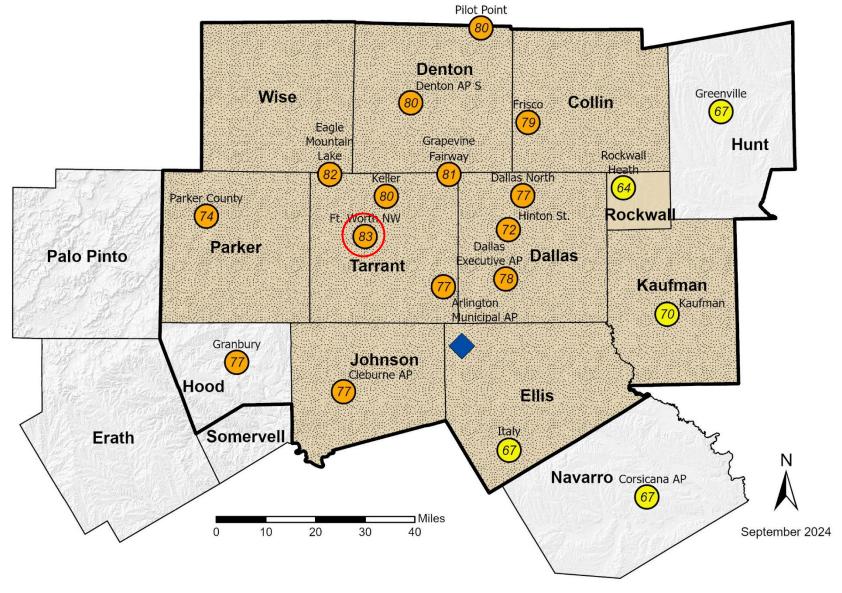
Seasonal changes

Special areas of interest (e.g., Hot-Spot-Detection, local industries, LIDAC, major transportation arteries)

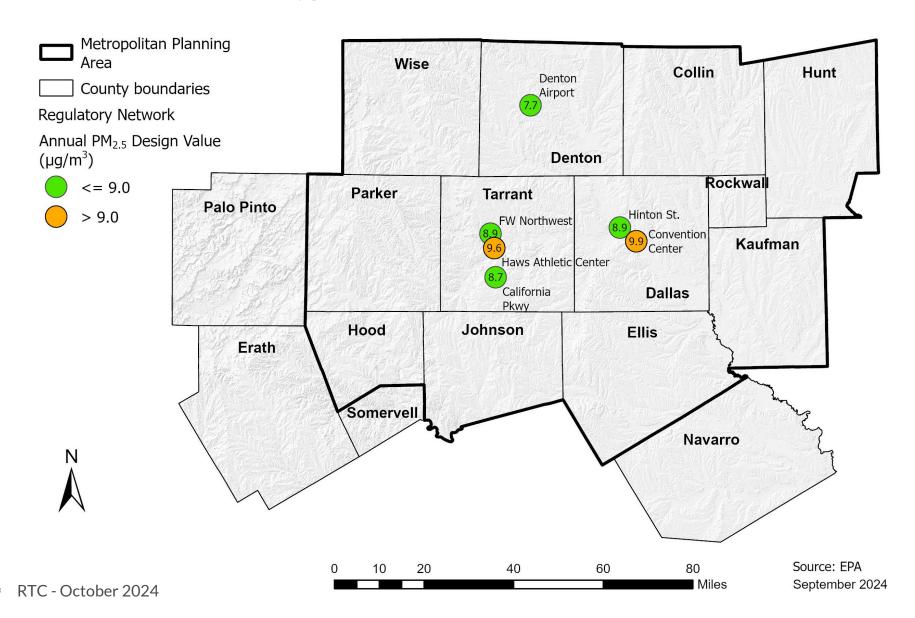


Ozone Nonattainment as of September 30, 2024

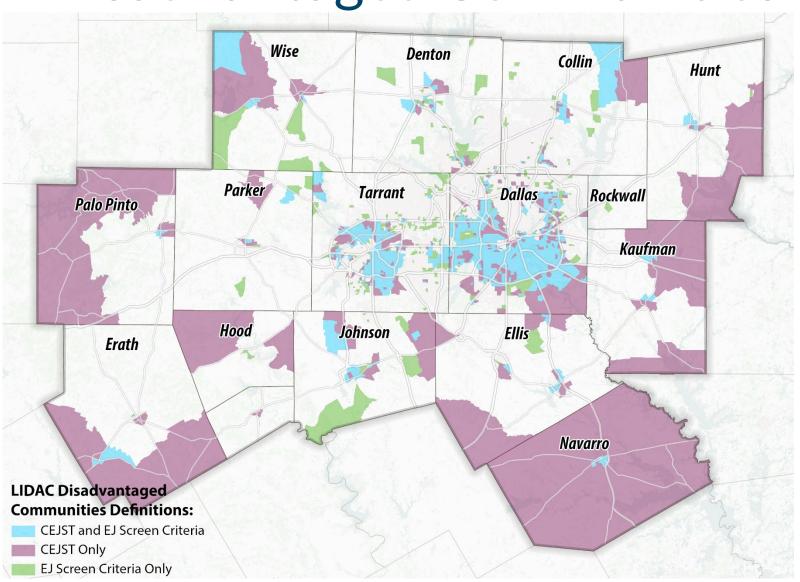




2023 PM_{2.5} Annual Design Values



Disadvantaged Communities





Non-Regulatory versus Regulatory

Non-Regulatory

- NSIM Non-Regulatory Supplemental and Informational Monitoring (Sensors or Monitors)
- Spatiotemporal Variability¹⁾
- Comparison²⁾
- Measurement Inputs for Advanced Air Quality Modeling, Long-Term Trends³⁾
- Medium to Low-Cost Sensors, Low Maintenance

¹⁾ Daily trends Gradient studies Air quality forecasting Citizen science Education

²⁾Hotspot detection
Data fusion
Emergency response
Supplemental monitoring

3) Long-term changes Epidemiological studies Model verification Transport

Regulatory

- Compliance with AQ Monitoring Standards (NAAQS)
- Limited Monitoring Devices
- High accuracy, high maintenance
- High costs



RTC - October 2024

Why a Non-Regulatory Monitoring Network?

Track Movement of Air Pollutants Into and Within DFW

Improve Information about Spatial and Temporal Pollution Distribution

Assist With Impactful Control Measures

Transportation (STTC/RTC)

Other Sources

Correlate to Health Impacts

Core Sample Size May Have Erroneous Results



Air Quality Monitoring Policy

Identify Funding Sources

Federal, state, and local funding opportunities

Explore innovative financing options

Develop Partnerships: local governments and industry leaders

Identify suitable locations for monitor deployment

Local community engagement

Ensure reputable technology

Implementation and Deployment

High-quality, non-regulatory monitors

Proper installation and maintenance

Data management and storage



RTC - October 2024

Air Quality Monitoring Policy

Public Engagement and Communication

Display air quality data collected from monitors

One-stop-shop for air quality and health data results

Develop educational materials

Engage residents and stakeholders

Evaluation and Reporting

Assess performance and impact of air quality monitors

Provide updates on findings and insights gained

Adjust strategies and actions based on evaluation

Ongoing Effort to Bring Low-Cost Monitors to Region

Enhance spatial coverage and evaluate local condition



Requested RTC Action

Staff requests RTC approval of the

Air Quality Monitoring Policy to

- ✓ Develop local partnerships
- ✓ Pursue upcoming federal and other funding opportunities
- ✓ Extend the non-regulatory monitoring network
- ✓ Develop and provide a collective source for health-related air quality information
- ✓ Enhance public engagement and information



For More Information

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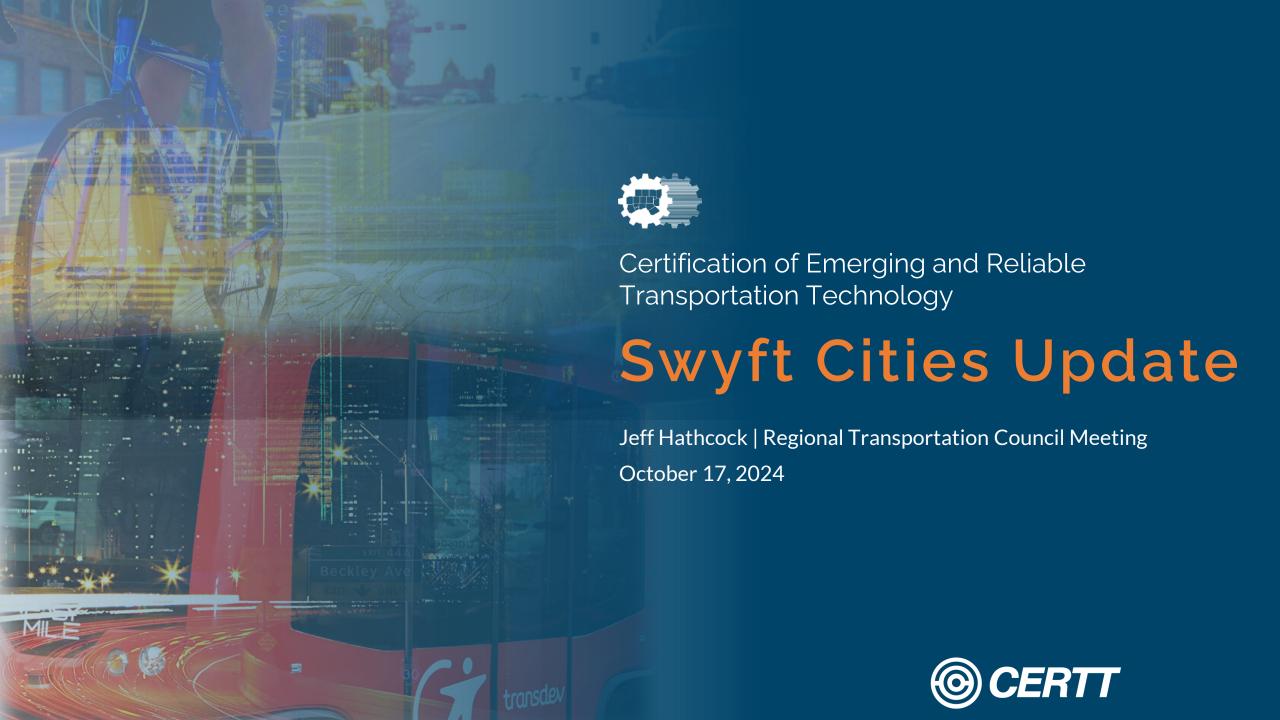
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https://www.nctcog.org/trans/quality/air





CERTT PROGRAM

Certification of *Emerging* and *Reliable* Transportation Technology

Provide transparent process for RTC coordination with providers of new technology

Periodic solicitation/opportunity for new technology applications

Ensure **level playing field** for providers and local governments

Convert certification facility into commercial application, meeting long-range transportation needs







RTC Policy P22-02

Process:

- NCTCOG staff to ensure technology solution conforms to policy guidance and long-range transportation need (MTP).
- 2) NCTCOG staff to brief RTC; RTC to take action on initiating process.
- 3) Solicit local government interest in submitting potential locations.
- 4) Technology provider to determine preferred location to pursue.
- 5) RTC to initiate development activities; NCTCOG staff to provide support.



CERTT Applicant Status

Applicant/ Technology Provider	Technology/Mode	Market Solution	Purpose/Benefit	Status
TransPod (Round 1)	Hyperloop (ultra-high- speed pod in near vacuum environment)	Statewide/ Intercity/ Regional	People and Goods/ Air Quality, and Congestion Reduction	Periodic staff coordination; TransPod is pursuing statewide corridor effort
JPods (Round 1)	Personal Rapid Transit (elevated pod/modern gondola)	Local/Sub- Regional	People/Air Quality and Congestion Reduction	Completed staff coordination; JPods is pursuing local interest outside of CERTT Program
Swyft Cities/ Whoosh (Round 2)	Personal Rapid Transit (elevated pod/modern gondola)	Local/Sub- Regional	People/Air Quality and Congestion Reduction	Regular staff coordination; Swyft Cities is actively pursuing projects and certification structure





Swyft Cities/Whoosh

Personal rapid transit (PRT) system using overhead fixed-cable gondola-like pods (6 passengers/pod)

Low-speed network that runs along/within existing public right-of-way

Proofs of concept in Christchurch, NZ

Use of private financing and can support planning of special districts, P3s, etc.

Local applications could include service extensions from transit hubs, barrier crossings, dense/mixed use center circulator







CERTT Proposals Received: Interest in Swyft Cities/Whoosh Technology

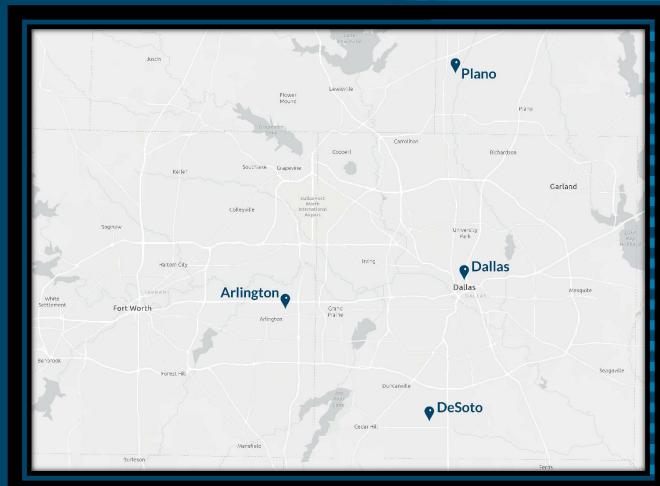
Arlington

Dallas

Desoto

Plano

Others have reached out to Swyft Cities directly





Recent Progress

- Interest at national ASCE Conference
- Investigation of process/requirements for new technology certification
- Staff coordination with Swyft Cities and local governments in project development discussions and identification of roles/risks
- NCTCOG provided Letter of Commitment for City of Arlington's SMART Grant application (feasibility study)
- Included consideration for Swyft Cities and other technologies in scoping for Legacy Area ATN Planning Study in Plano



Next Steps

Swyft Cities: steps 4 and 5 continue in tandem

- Swyft Cities pursuing initial project and certification
 - Planning, funding, certification, and organization model that meets the needs of all parties
 - Initial project not intended to be only location
- NCTCOG staff continue providing support to Swyft Cities and local governments in project development discussions

TransPod: working to identify statewide program/interest

CERTT: continued monitoring for new technology proposals





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Additional imagery provided by Swyft Cities, JPods, and TransPod









NCTCOG PRESENTATION

Community School Siting Issues and Opportunities

Karla Windsor Regional Transportation Council October 17, 2024

Regional Transportation Council Policy Supporting School Districts (2013)

Active Transportation:

Advocate for:

- Safe Routes to School Program
- Precious Cargo Program
- Transportation
 Alternatives Program

Outreach & Engagement:

- Engage students to design the cover of Progress North Texas
- Advocate for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields



School Siting:

- Pilot school siting Programs
- School bus stop coordination
- Technical assistance for school districts

Air Quality:

- RTC Clean Fleet Vehicle Policy
- Clean school bus Programs
- Energy audit Programs
- Vehicle idling-reduction Programs
- Air quality-friendly contracting initiatives



Complexity by the Numbers

In the 12 counties:

Total Public Schools: 1,869

- Elementary schools: 1,207

- Middle schools: 361

- High schools: 301

Total Private and Charter

- Schools: 569

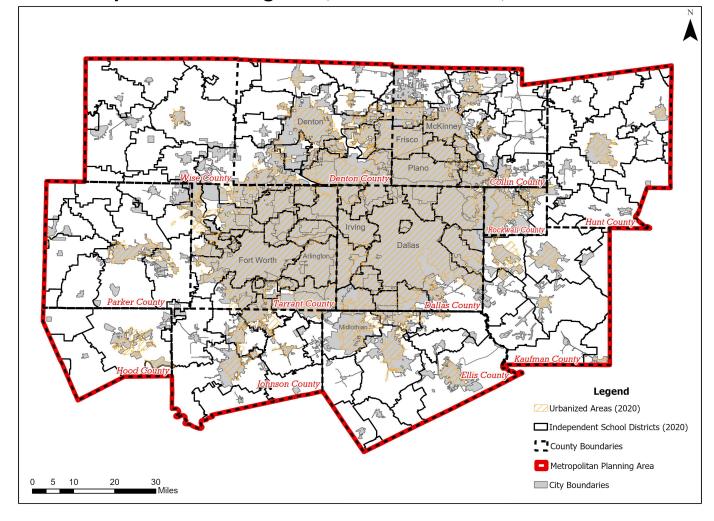
- Charter: 225

- Private: 344

Independent School Districts: 143

Rapid growth anticipated

Metropolitan Planning Area, Urbanized Areas, Cities and ISDs





Population Growth

Region Total Population

2023: 8.2 Million

2045: 11.2 Million

Change: 3 Million

Region K-12 Children Population

2023: 1.4 Million

2045: 1.9 Million

Change: 500,000

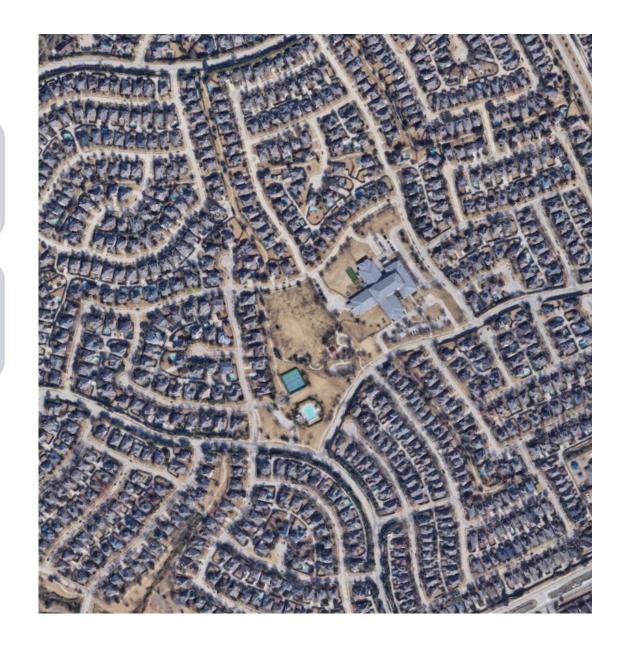
K-12 Children Change 2023-2045

Tarrant County: 119,852

Dallas County: 119,360

Collin County: 116,815

Denton County: 102,321



42 Percent of Future Population Growth Projected to Occur Outside 2020 City Boundaries

The School Siting Problem

For students/parents

- Traffic safety walking/bicycling to school
 - Location of schools (small in neighborhood on local street vs. large in outskirts on major arterial)
 - Distance
 - Barriers
 - Design of roadways
 - Design of school campuses
- Personal safety of students (real or perceived)
- Fewer students walking/biking to school means:
 - More congestion
 - Less student safety
 - Decreased air quality



Imagery provided by Google Earth



The School Siting Problem

For cities/ISDs

- Poor school siting = difficult and costly additional investment/retrofitting later
- Transportation/Water/Sewer Infrastructure to Schools is not always coordinated
- Student pedestrian injuries/deaths from collisions are community tragedies to be avoided

Reactive solutions/retrofitting are:

- Expensive
- Less ideal
- Take time
- School crossing guard implementation and management is major concern
- Charter schools are uncharted waters presenting unique challenges



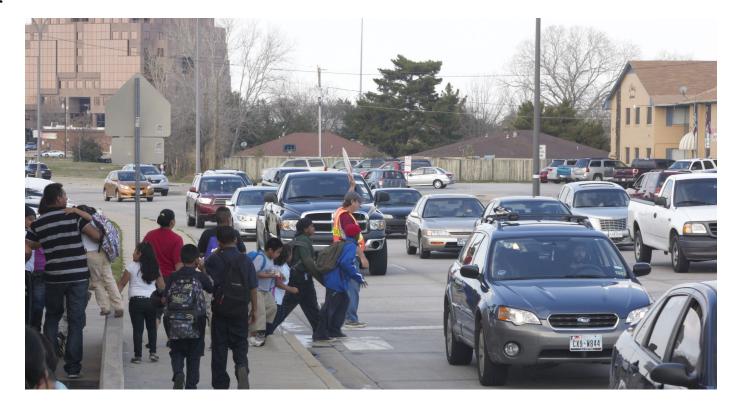
NCTCOG School Siting History

- 2011- School Siting and Land Use Connections (McKinney ISD/City of McKinney)
- 2012 School Siting and Transportation (Denton ISD/City of Denton)
- 2013 RTC School Policy Meeting
- 2015 Community Schools and Transportation
- 2019 School Siting and Collaboration Workshop



How can NCTCOG help with school siting issues?

- Update Regional Transportation Council policy supporting school districts?
- Legislative change?
- Guiding documents?
- Require a formal agreement between cities and ISDs?
- Workshops with cities, ISDs, counties, etc.?
- Trainings, formal/informal?
- Other ideas?



Approaches from Other Regions

Puget Sound Regional Council in Seattle, WA

- Legislative task force on school siting
- Vision 2050 School Siting Implementation Briefing

Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning

- Impacts of School Siting report:
 - Schools near neighborhoods, revisit acreage requirements
 - School siting collaboration program



How can NCTCOG help with school siting issues?

Take our brief **3 question** survey: https://tinyurl.com/NCTCOGschoolsiting



Next steps: review results, report back with work plan





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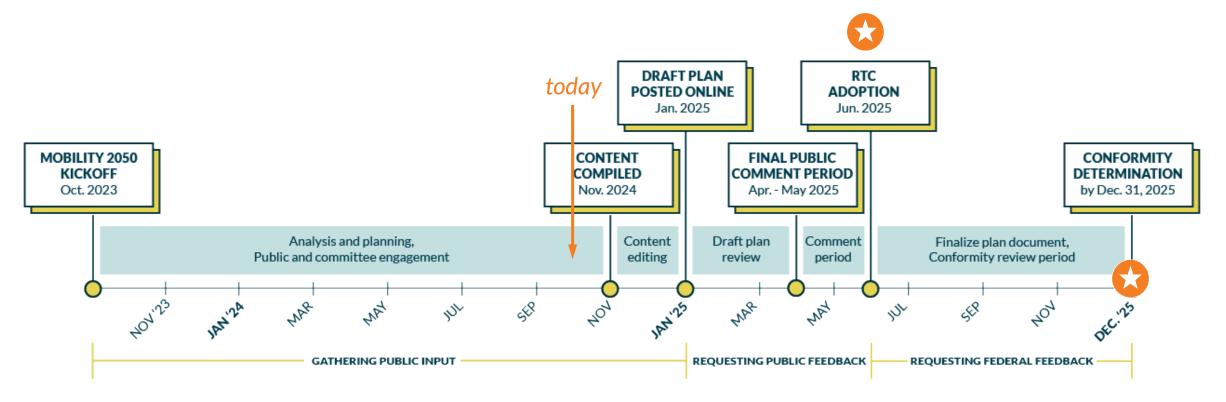
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Regional Transportation Council October 17, 2024

Plan Development Timeline



- Public involvement "input phase" closes at the end of 2024.
- Technical analysis ongoing; now incorporating draft demographics.
- Draft plan expected in early 2025.



Public input reflects awareness of the population growth and its impacts.

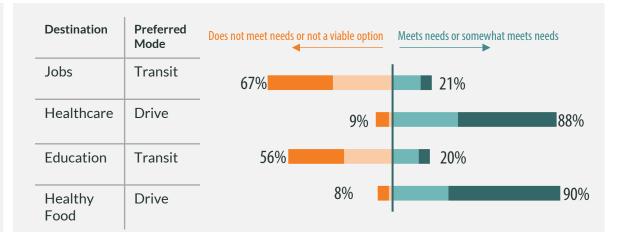
3,600 + Survey responses collected to date (closes end of 2024)

2,700 + Open-ended responses collected to date

Map Your Experience comments Nov. 2023 to present

Survey responses to date reveal that the public is feeling frustrated and limited. The top concern is roadways not keeping pace with growth, coupled with the lack of a robust regional transit network and inability to walk or bike.

Rank	"What is your biggest pain point?"	Score
1	Viability of options	2.01
2	Availability of options	2.12
3	Independence	2.33
4	Cost or affordability	3.01



Public input prioritizes more transportation options, especially transit, while the financial planning process guides what we can realistically afford.

Revenue Forecast

Cost Estimation

Balancing + Financial Constraint

- Must include all reasonably expected revenue sources, including private
- Cost must be reflected in "year of expenditure" dollars
- Cannot spend more than we reasonably expect to receive over life of plan (financial constraint rule)



While we see the revenue flowing from the BIL/IIJA, costs have risen, tempering the buying power of the funds.

DRAFT	DRAFT Mobility 2050	Percent Change from Mobility 2045 Update	Can be spent on
Traditional Federal/State	~\$80-90 B	+96%	Roadways, strategic initiatives
Local Revenue	14 B	-33%	Local matching funds, roadways
System/Toll	10 B	+25%	Toll roads, tolled managed lanes
Transit	90 B	+36%	Transit capital, operating, maintenance, etc.
Revenue Enhancements	8 B	+14%	Above categories, as appropriate/allowed
Total, Actual \$, Billions	~200-210 B	+43%	

\$60+ billion increase from Mobility 2045 Update



The revenue forecast process establishes baseline revenue, adds new or regional sources, and incorporates potential

future enhancements.

Revenue Enhancements

Equivalent of state gas tax increase Equivalent of federal gas tax increase Equivalent of registration fee increase

Baseline Adjustments

Continuation of Propositions 1, 7 (state) New electric vehicle registration fees Surplus tolled managed lane revenue (local/regional revenue)

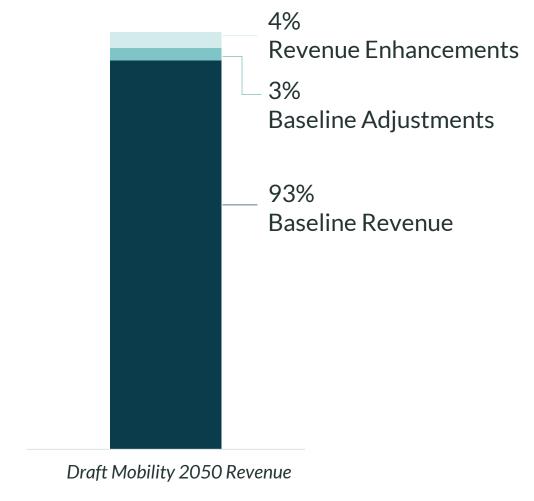
Baseline Revenue

Traditional federal and state sources – transit and roadway

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) flowing through established channels

Toll facility revenue

Local revenue and local contributions





The preliminary financial plan is in progress as we compile costs and refine revenues with the latest data.

DRAFT	DRAFT Mobility 2050	Mobility 2045 Update ³	Δ Draft - Previous
Infrastructure Maintenance ¹	\$12.3	18.6	-6.3
Management & Operations	40.2	29.8	+10.4
Strategic Policy Initiatives ²	6.0	5.5	+0.5
Rail & Bus	54.1	44.9	+9.2
Freeways/Tollways, Managed Lanes, and Arterials	Target: 90-100	49.7	+40-50
Total, Actual \$, Billions	~200-210 B	148.4 B	+50-60 B

Values may not sum due to independent rounding

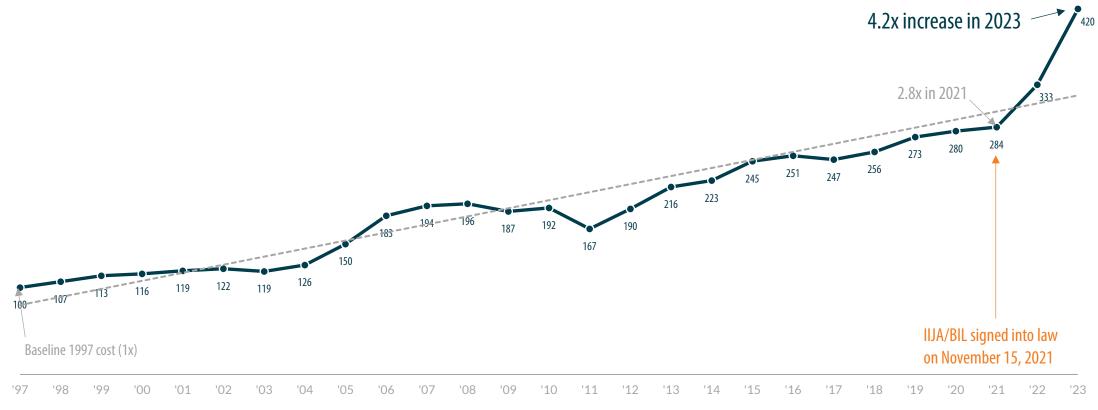


^{1.} Infrastructure Maintenance.

^{2.} Strategic Policy Initiatives takes place of Growth, Development, and Land Use to reflect growing policy priorities for safety, technology, and equity, air quality, and sustainable development.

^{3.} The Mobility 2045 Update comparison figures have been reorganized for this purpose into the Mobility 2050 categories to reflect an apples-to-apples comparison

Even with increased funding, surging costs in the short term are likely to create financial constraint issues for this plan.



Annual Average Highway Cost Index (HCI), 1997 base, TxDOT and NCTCOG. In 2017, TxDOT moved to a 2012 base, and NCTCOG calculates a rebased value for historical data and forecasting purposes.



^{*} Historical data not available for 1998. Since 1997 is the index base year, it is set to 100. 1998 represents a calculated average of 1997 and 1999 values.

Project Selection and Prioritization Policy Discussion

Shifting Focus on Roadway Projects

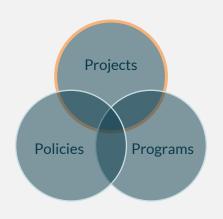
- From large-scale freeway expansions everywhere to targeted expansion and asset optimization in areas lacking right-of-way.
- Rehabilitation and alternative solutions in core urban areas approaching buildout.

Strategic Investments in Transit & Active Transportation

- Transit 2.0: Encourage context-sensitive urban density near transit and multimodal options to accommodate population growth.
- Expand and promote alternative modes of travel like transit as competitive with automobiles.



Foundation of the Plan



MAP-21/FAST Act and Regional Goals

Congestion Reduction

System Reliability

Safety

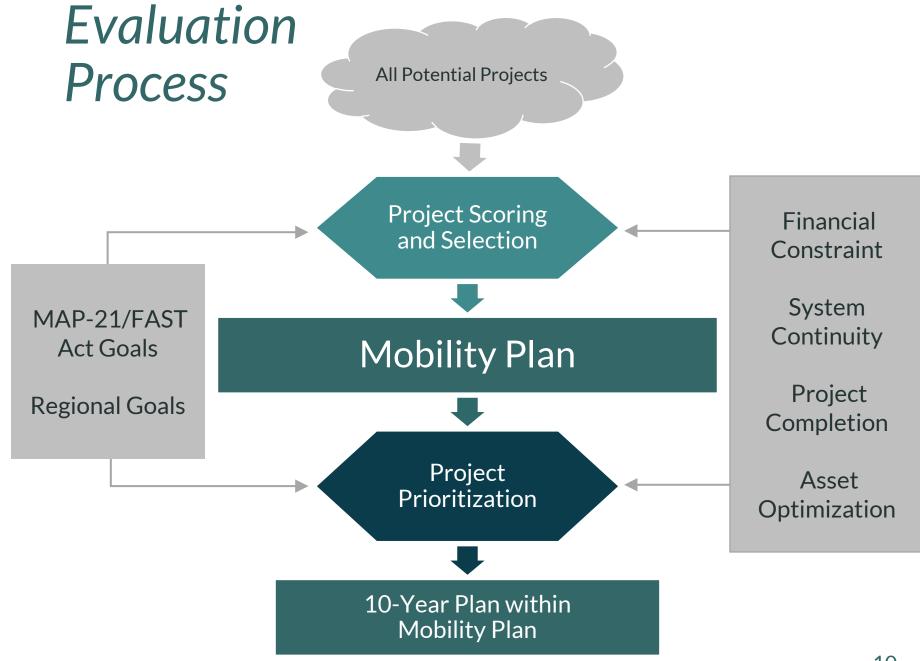
Infrastructure Condition

Freight Movement

Economic Vitality

Environmental Sustainability

Reduced Project Delivery Delay



Contact Us



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Please share: there is still time to provide input at www.nctcog.org/M50

Take the Survey/Opinion Poll



Map Your Experience



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