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The Vehicle Probe Project

Data and graphics in the following report were generated from the *Vehicle Probe Project* suite. *The Vehicle Probe Project* (VPP) is a groundbreaking initiative and collaborative effort among the I-95 Corridor Coalition, University of Maryland and INRIX and has been providing comprehensive and continuous real-time travel information for more than two years. Member agencies like the Baltimore Metropolitan Council have found numerous uses for the data beyond simply travel information.

There are now 7,000 centerline freeway miles, more than 20,000 freeway and arterial miles in all, including continuous coverage of the I-95 corridor from New Jersey through Florida. Coverage also exists in Rhode Island. The network includes full coverage of freeways and major arterials in North Carolina and the Tidewater area of Virginia, full or nearly full coverage of limited access roads in New Jersey, Maryland and South Carolina and the northern and eastern portions of Florida. In addition, coverage now includes ramps at 160 major highway-to- highway interchanges, with all states having interchanges included except Georgia.

Agency Participation

As the value of the data from the Vehicle Probe Project is realized through the various applications and the continued quality via the validation efforts, the member states have increased their commitment to this project. In fact, all of the participating states have committed their own funds to continue this project and many have increased their coverage far beyond the initial core area.

Numerous Uses for the Data

I-95 Corridor Coalition member agencies have found many uses for the vehicle probe data, including:

- Travel Information for 511 (web and phone) Systems, Dynamic Message Signs, and Kiosks
- Travel Time Calculations for Message Boards
- Performance Measures and Travel Time Reliability Support
- Traffic Pattern Observations (in-state and multi-state)
- Trip Planning (www.i95travelinfo.net)
- Performance Measures Tool Continuing the momentum in performance analysis, the newest initiative from the Coalition is the Vehicle Probe Project Suite. The basic tools include:

Bottleneck and Incident dashboard

Massive Raw Data Downloader
Historical Data Visualizations and Performance Measures (Congestion Scan)
UMD CATT Lab made the VPP suite to participating agencies. For the training video, please visit http://vpp.ritis.org/suite/screencast/

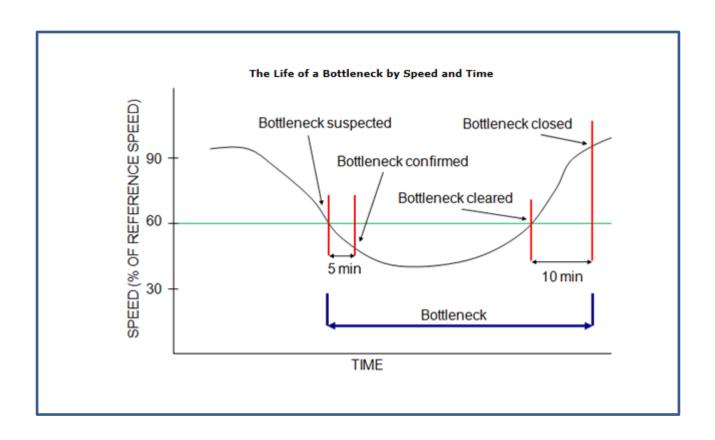
Should you have any questions, please contact:

- For general project questions, Marygrace Parker at 518-852-4083 or i95mgp@ttlc.net
- For Data Validation, Stan Young at 301-403-4593 or seyoung@umd.edu
- For Data, Rick Schuman at 407-298-4346 or rick@inrix.com
- For the Vehicle Probe Project Suite, Michael L. Pack at 301-405-0722 or packml@umd.edu

How are bottleneck conditions tracked?

If the reported speed falls below 60% of the reference, the road segment is flagged as a potential bottleneck

Bottleneck conditions are determined by comparing the current reported speed to the reference speed for each segment of road. Reference speed values are provided by INRIX for each segment, and represent the 85th percentile observed speed for all time periods, with a maximum value of 65 mph. If the reported speed falls below 60% of the reference, the road segment is flagged as a potential bottleneck. If the reported speed stays below 60% for five minutes, the segment is confirmed as a bottleneck location. Adjacent road segments meeting this condition are joined together to form the bottleneck queue. When reported speeds on every segment associated with a bottleneck queue have returned to values greater than 60% of their reference values and remained that way for 10 minutes, the bottleneck is considered cleared. Bottlenecks whose total queue length, determined by adding the length of each road segment associated with the bottleneck, is less than 0.3 miles are ignored.

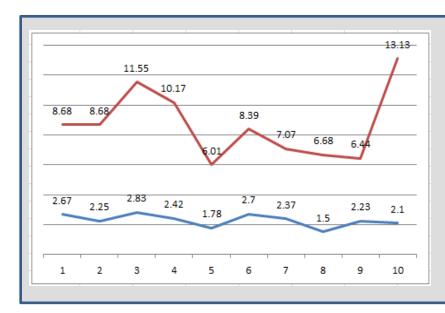


Top 10 Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region 4th Quarter 2014

By Impact Factor

(Number of Occurrences x Average Duration in Minutes x Average Length)

	Location	Average Duration	Average max length (miles)	Occurrences	Impact Factor
1	I-695 CW @ I-795/Exit 19	2 h 16 m	8.68	153	180,532
2	I-95 N @ MD-100/Exit 43	2 h 15 m	8.68	138	161,735
3	MD-295 S @ MD-193	2 h 50 m	11.55	63	123,738
4	MD-295 N @ I-195	2 h 25 m	10.17	78	114,982
5	I-695 CW @ MD-41/Perring Pkwy/Exit 30	1 h 47m	6.01	161	103,602
6	I-695 CW @ MD-147/Harford Rd/Exit 31	2 h 42 m	8.39	70	95,189
7	MD-295 N @ MD-175	2 h 22 m	7.07	92	92,356
8	I-695 CCW @ US-40/Exit 15	1 h 30 m	6.68	145	87,182
9	I-695 CCW @ Edmondson Ave/Exit 14	2 h 14 m	6.44	98	84,580
10	I-95 S @ MD-24/Exit 77	2 h 06 m	13.13	47	77,767



Top 10 Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region

By Impact Factor

(Number of Occurrences *x* Average Duration in Minutes *x* Average Length)

4th Quarter 2014

Average max length (miles)

Average duration (hours)

By Average Duration

	Location	Average Duration	Average max length (miles)	Occurrences	Impact Factor
4	1.70 F @ MD 07/Evit 76	6 h 12 m	г 20		10.024
1	I-70 E @ MD-97/Exit 76	6 h 13 m	5.38	5	10,034
2	MD-295 S @ MD-450	3 h 48 m	14.95	2	6,817
3	MD-295 S @ Riverdale Rd	3 h 42 m	14.96	14	46,505
4	MD-295 S @ I-495/I-95	3 h 10 m	13.09	20	49,757
5	MD-295 N @ US-40/Mulberry St/Franklin St	3 h	2.84	13	6,642
6	MD-295 S @ Goddard Rd	2 h 58 m	9.78	18	31,328
7	MD-295 S @ MD-193	2 h 50 m	11.55	63	123,738
8	MD-32 W @ Ten Oaks Rd	2 h 47 m	6.15	16	16,423
9	I-695 CW @ MD-147/Harford Rd/Exit 31	2 h 42 m	8.39	70	95,189
10	US-29 S @ Briggs Chaney Rd	2 h 40 m	7.32	4	4,682

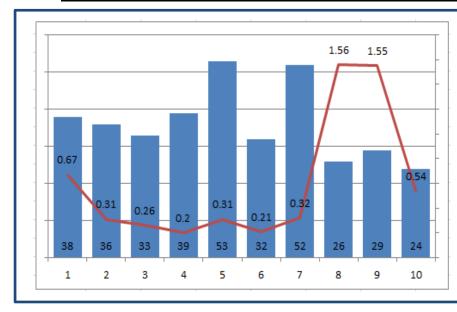
Top 10 Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region 4th Quarter 2014

By Average Length

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1	MD-295 S @ Riverdale Rd	3 h 42 m	14.96	14	46,505
2	MD-295 S @ MD-450	3 h 48 m	14.95	2	6,817
3	I-95 S @ MD-24/Exit 77	2 h 06 m	13.13	47	77,767
4	MD-295 S @ I-495/I-95	3 h 10 m	13.09	20	49,757
5	MD-295 S @ MD-193	2 h 50 m	11.55	63	123,738
6	I-95 S @ I-495/Exit 27-25	1 h 55 m	10.34	5	5,947
7	MD-295 N @ I-195	2 h 25 m	10.17	78	114,982
8	MD-295 S @ Goddard Rd	2 h 58 m	9.78	18	31,328
9	I-95 N @ Tydings Memorial Bridge/Toll Plaza	1 h 55 m	9.39	9	9,719
10	I-95 S @ I-895/62 nd St/Exit 62	2 h 01 m	8.70	28	29,477

By Number of Occurrences

	Location	Average Duration	Average max length (miles)	Occurrences	Impact Factor
1	US-50 E @ Bay Bridge	38 m	0.67	1334	33,772
2	I-895 S @ Childs St/Exit 9	36 m	0.31	1161	12,889
3	I-895 N @ Childs St/Exit 9	33 m	0.26	1077	9,115
4	I-83 S @ Fayette St/Exit 1	39 m	0.20	993	7,841
5	I-895 N @ Harbor Tunnel Toll Plaza	53 m	0.31	865	14,035
6	MD-100 E @ Magothy Bridge Rd	32 m	0.21	779	5,177
7	MD-295 N @ Bayard St	52 m	0.32	703	11,623
8	I-95 S @ Fort McHenry Tunnel Toll Plaza	26 m	1.56	644	26,157
9	I-95 N @ Fort McHenry Tunnel Toll Plaza	29 m	1.55	622	27,982
10	I-95 N @ Keith Ave/Exit 56	24 m	0.54	614	8,024



Top Ten Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region

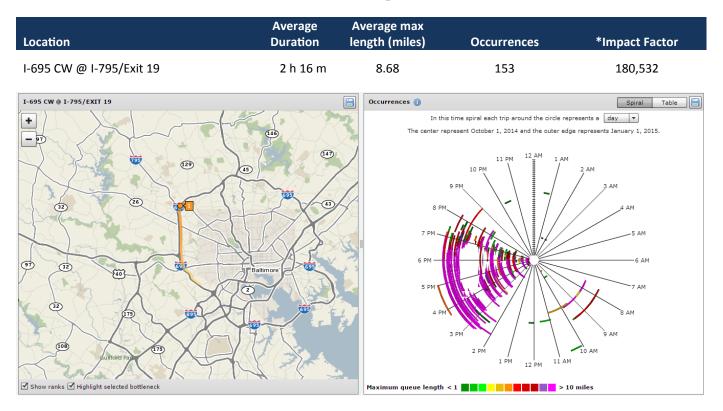
by Number of Occurrences

4th Quarter 2014

Duration (Minutes)

Average Max Length (Miles)

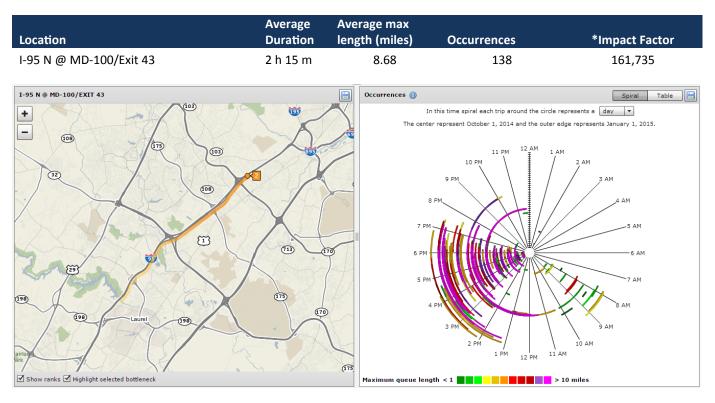
#1 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Longstanding westside beltway inner loop congestion in the afternoon.

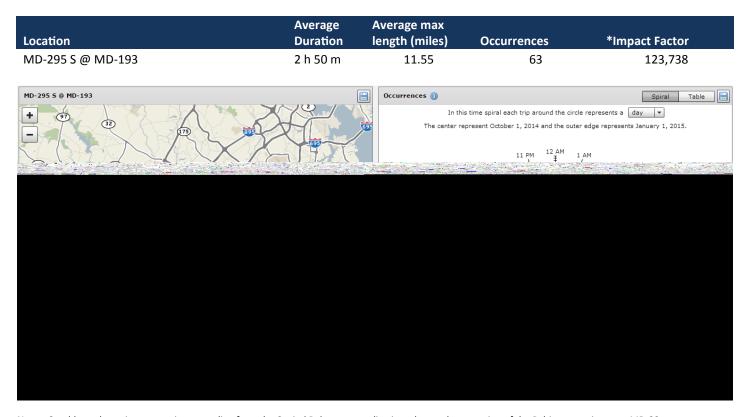
Source: Skycomp Report

#2 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



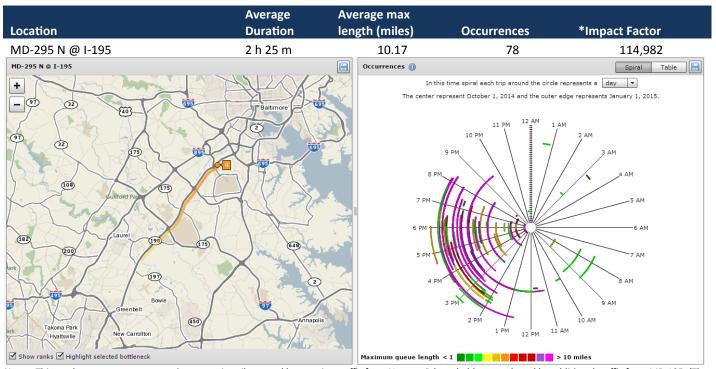
Notes: Contributing factors include traffic entering at MD-175, weaving to exit at MD-100, and the half-mile uphill grade midway between MD-175 and MD-100 Source: Skycomp Report

#3 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Southbound evening congestion extending from the Capital Beltway extending into the southern portion of the Baltimore region near MD-32 **Source**: VPP Suite

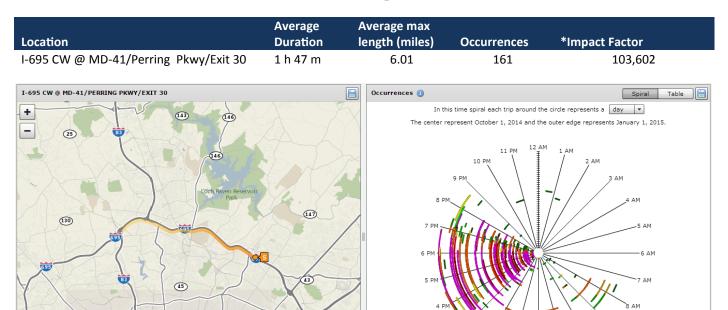
#4 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: This moderate to severe congestion was primarily caused by merging traffic from Nursery Rd, probably exacerbated by additional traffic from MD 195. (The Nursery Rd merge occurs .5 miles before MD 295 widens to 3 northbound lanes.) Occasionally, upstream traffic was also affected by this boteleneck, almost as far back as MD 100.

Source: Skycomp Report

#5 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Congestion was most severe between I-83 and Providence Rd. Factors contributing to this long standing and extended congested zone: merging and weaving associated with traffic at each interchange and a lane drop (to 3 lanes) at MD-45/York Rd **Source:** Skycomp Report

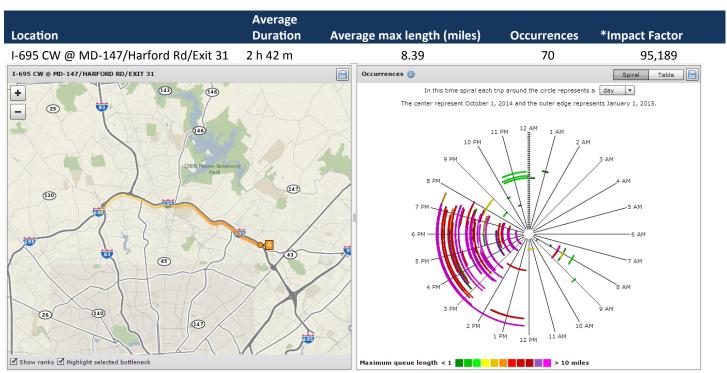
#6 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014

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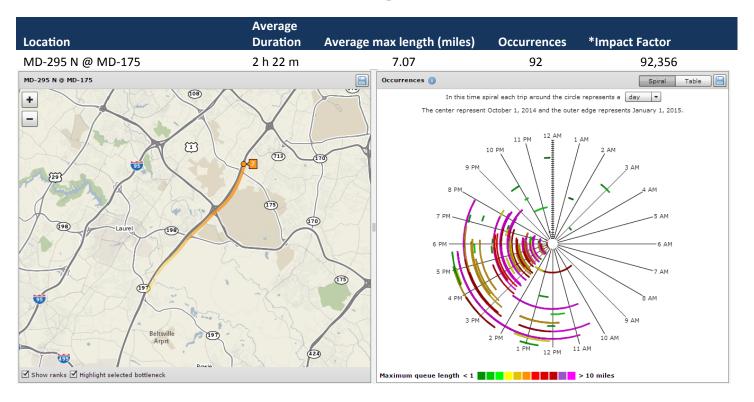
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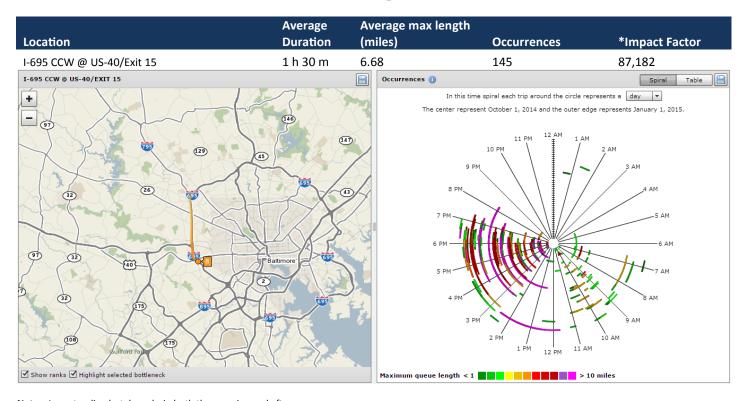
Notes: Congestion was most severe between I-83 and Providence Rd. Factors contributing to this long standing and extended congested zone: merging and weaving associated with traffic at each interchange and a lane drop (to 3 lanes) at MD-45/York Rd. **Source:** Skycomp Report

#7 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Recurring afternoon congestion. Level of Service "F" from 4:00 to 5:00pm. A primary cause appeared to be the discharge of traffic from NSA / Ft. Meade onto northbound MD 295 via the Connector Rd. Weaving and merging at the MD 32 interchange also contributed to the congestion **Source:** Skycomp Report

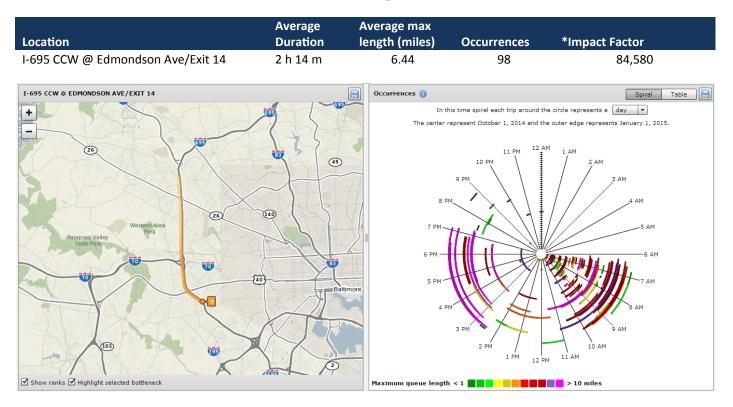
#8 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Longstanding botelenecks in both the morning and afternoon.

Source: VPP observations

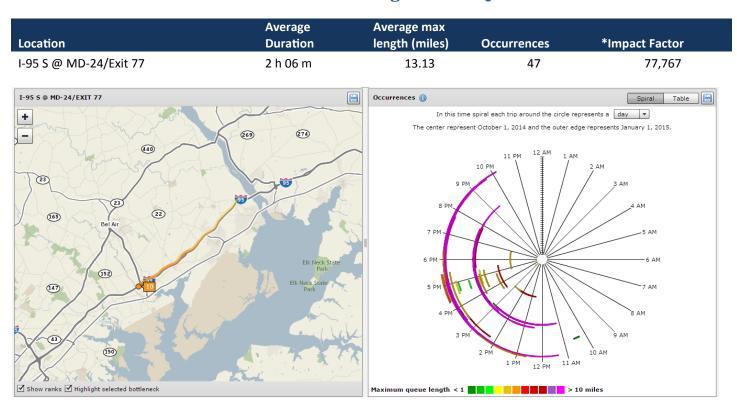
#9 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



 $\textbf{Notes:} \ \mathsf{Longstanding} \ \mathsf{bottlenecks} \ \mathsf{primarily} \ \mathsf{in} \ \mathsf{the} \ \mathsf{morning} \ \mathsf{peak} \ \mathsf{period.}$

Source: VPP observations

#10 Ranked Bottlenecks in the Baltimore Region - 4th Quarter 2014



Notes: Non recurring traffic on I-95 during the Thanksgiving and Christmas travel holidays **Source:** VPP Observations

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