

2040 RURAL LRTP



2040 BCD RURAL LONG-RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN
AMENDMENT #7

Amendment: February 24, 2025

A. PERFORMANCE MEASURES – Safety Performance Measures & Targets

Federal regulations established through the FAST Act and maintained under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) also known as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law” (BIL) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021), require state departments of transportation to establish and report annual safety performance targets. Per federal rules and SCDOT Planning Procedure Agreement PL-2017-01, MPOs and COGs are also required to formally adopt either the State’s safety targets or evaluate and set regionally specific targets for highways. As such, the BCDCOG is amending the BCD 2040 Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) to include the annual safety targets set by the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) for the 2025 performance period.

Recipients of public transit funds, are also federally required to establish annual transit related safety targets and report on the agencies’ progress toward achieving set targets. Public transportation providers are further directed to share such information with MPOs/COGs and states so all plans and performance reports are coordinated. TriCounty Link (TCL), the region’s rural transit service provider, has and will continue to share this data with the BCDCOG to facilitate its performance-based planning process. The BCDCOG is amending the 2040 RL RTP to include the transit safety performance measures and annual targets set and reported by TCL for the 2025 performance period.

Highway Performance

Through the federal rule-making process, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) requires state DOTs and MPOs to monitor the transportation system using specific performance measures. These measures are associated with the national goal areas prescribed in MAP-21 and the FAST Act. The following table describes the national goal areas, performance areas, and measures associated with Highway Performance.

Highway Safety

For the 2025 performance period, the BCDCOG accepts and supports the State of South Carolina’s DOT safety targets for all five highway safety performance measures presented in Table 1.

Table 1: SCDOT and BCD Rural Planning Area Safety Measures Baselines (2019-23) and Safety Performance Targets (2025)

Measure	Traffic Fatalities	Fatality Rate*	Serious Injuries	Serious Injuries Rate*	NMU Fatalities and Serious Injuries
State Baseline (2019-2023) Average	1,081.6	1.775	2,782.2	4.567	479.8
State Targets (2021-2025) Approved	1,080	1.782	2,764	4.561	453.4
BCD Baseline (2019-2023) Average	43.6	2.602	66.6	3.975	9.6

*Note - *Rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled*

This means BCDCOG will:

- Address areas of concern for fatalities or serious injuries within the rural planning area through coordination with SCDOT and incorporation of safety considerations on all projects;
- Integrate safety goals, objectives, performance measures, and targets into the planning process; and
- Include the anticipated effect toward achieving the targets noted above within the RTIP, effectively linking investment priorities to safety target achievement.

Transit Performance

Recipients and sub-recipients of public transit funds—which can include states, local authorities, and public transportation operators—are required to establish performance targets for safety annually and report on their progress toward achieving set targets. Public transportation operators are directed to share information with MPOs/COGs and states so that all plans and performance reports are coordinated.

Transit Safety

The region's rural transit provider, TriCounty Link (TCL), as required by the federal Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) final rule effective June 19, 2019, has developed a PTASP including processes and procedures implementing a Safety Management Systems (SMS) for the local transit agency. The BCDCOG Board of Directors certified TCL's Safety Plan, and adopted its annual Plan update on August 26, 2024. Included in Table 2 below are the agency's targets and summary of performance for the 2024 period, and the targets set for the 2025 performance period. The agency will report on progress and update targets on an annual basis, and coordinate with the BCDCOG to ensure that the goals, objectives, measures and targets set in the PTASP are integrated into the COG's planning processes.

Table 2: TCL Transit Safety Performance (2024) and Safety Targets (2025)

Mode of Transit Service	Fatalities (Total)	Fatality Rate*	Injuries (Total)	Injuries Rate*	Safety Events (Total)	Safety Events Rate*	System Reliability**
All Bus Service (2024 Target)	0	0	3	0.49	6	0.99	65,000
All Bus Service (2024 Actual Performance)	0	0	0	0	3	0.49	151,629
All Bus Service (2025 Targets)	0	0	2	0.33	5	0.82	65,000

Note - *Rate per 100,000 vehicle revenue miles (VRM); **Average distance (VRM) between major mechanical failures

For the 2025 performance period the BCDCOG accepts and supports the safety performance targets set in the TriCounty Link PTASP. The COG will continue to work with TCL to achieve these targets.

B. SCDOT Statewide 2024 STAMP System Performance Report

Federal regulations maintained under the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) also known as the “Bipartisan Infrastructure Law” (BIL) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021), require state departments of transportation (DOTs) and metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs), and by extension the State Department of Transportation is requiring COGs, to monitor the transportation system using specific performance measures. These measures are associated with the national goal areas prescribed in MAP-21 and the FAST Act and have been established by FHWA for Highway Safety (PM 1), Infrastructure Condition (Pavement and Bridge) (PM 2), System Reliability and Freight Mobility (PM 3) and Congestion Mitigation & Air Quality Improvement Program (PM 3). Federal regulations further require that DOTs/MPOs establish targets for these prescribed measures, evaluate the performance of the transportation system and report on progress made.

As part of federal regulatory requirement 23 CFR 450.324 (f) (3-4), the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) has completed the Statewide 2024 STAMP System Performance Report which reports on SCDOT's progress toward statewide performance measures and targets set in their Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP). This report summarizes the progress made at the 2-year interim or mid-point (through end of year 2023) of the second performance period 2022-2025. To have statewide consistency MPOs/COGs have been asked to include this performance report in their respective LRTP documents by appendix. As such, the BCDCOG is amending the BCD 2040 Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) to include the SCDOT Statewide 2024 STAMP System Performance Report (Appendix D) which presents the statewide baselines, performance/condition measures, targets and progress made by the agency toward achieving these targets set for the 2022-2025 performance period.

APPENDIX A: ADOPTION AND APPROVAL RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION

ADOPTION OF 2025 HIGHWAY AND TRANSIT SAFETY TARGETS BY THE BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS (BCDCOG)

WHEREAS, the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments is a public body authorized by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina to serve as the regional planning organization for the counties of Berkeley, Charleston and Dorchester as well as the municipal governments contained within those counties; and

WHEREAS, the federal surface transportation programs that are the responsibility of the BCDCOG are authorized by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) also known as the "Bipartisan Infrastructure Law" (BIL) (Pub. L. 117-58, November 15, 2021); and

WHEREAS, the regional transportation planning process shall provide for the establishment and use of a performance-based approach to transportation decision making to support the national goals described in 23 U.S.C. 150(b) and the general purposes described in 49 U.S.C. 5301(c); and

WHEREAS, the BCD Council of Governments as the regional planning organization is required to adopt annual safety performance targets specific to the planning area; and

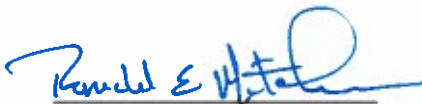
WHEREAS, the BCD Council of Governments has chosen to adopt and support both the statewide safety performance targets approved by the South Carolina Department of Transportation related to highway safety (PM1) as well as the transit safety targets approved by the region's public transit provider for the 2025 performance period; and

WHEREAS, these targets shall, by amendment, be included within the BCD 2040 RLTP document, adopted August 24, 2020,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the BCDCOG has agreed to adopt the highway and transit safety targets for the 2025 performance period, and shall continue to work in coordination to ensure that these targets are integrated into the COG's planning processes and effectively link investment priorities to safety target achievement.


Caldwell Pinckney, Jr., Chairman

Certified true and correct copy of a resolution adopted by the Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments on February 24, 2025.


Ronald E. Mitchum, Executive Director
2/24/25
Date

APPENDIX B: BCDCOG BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING MINUTES

BERKELEY-CHARLESTON-DORCHESTER COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
(BCDCOG)
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Meeting Notes
February 24, 2025

The Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Council of Governments (BCDCOG) Board of Directors met on Monday, February 24, 2025 at 11:00 a.m. in the Barrett Lawrimore Conference Room at the BCDCOG located at 5790 Casper Padgett Way in North Charleston, South Carolina.

MEMBERSHIP: Jan Anderson; Robbie Ballentine; Brad Belt; Gary Brewer; Michael Brown; Reggie Burgess; Nancy Calvary; Paul Cantrell; Melinda Chambers; David Chinnis; William Cogswell; Johnny Cribb; Eddie Crosby; Henry Darby; David Dennis, Jr.; Enoch Dickerson, III; Jody Eargle; Robert Gannon; Timothy Goodwin; Stephen Grant; Miriam Green; Greg Habib; Jamilla Harper; Kevin Hart; Will Haynie; Harry Herrington, III; Kevin Hollinshead; Clarence Hughes; T.J. Johnson; Allen June; KJ Kearney; Tom Kittrell; Bruce Kleinman; Kathy Landing; Brook Lyon; Summer Massey; Kylon Middleton; Elaine Morgan; Chardale Murray; Tommy Newell; Patrick O'Neil; Caroline Parker; Caldwell Pinckney, Jr.; Roy Pipkin; Ashley Powell; Christie Rainwater; Robby Robbins; Michael Seekings; Russ Touchberry; Buckey Waters; Spencer Wetmore; Adrian Williams; Melvin Williams

MEMBERS PRESENT: Jan Anderson; Gary Brewer; Michael Brown; Paul Cantrell; Melinda Chambers; David Chinnis; David Dennis, Jr.; Enoch Dickerson, III; Stephen Grant; Jamilla Harper; Kevin Hart; Will Haynie; KJ Kearney; Kathy Landing; Summer Massey; Elaine Morgan; Caldwell Pinckney, Jr.; Ashley Powell; Michael Seekings; Russ Touchberry; Robert Wehrman; Spencer Wetmore

PROXIES: Carter McMillan for Henry Darby; Katharine Watkins for Miriam Green; Kristen Wurster for Kylon Middleton; Michael Sally for Christie Rainwater; Amanda Redick for Robby Robbins; Abdul Fekrat for Melvin Williams

OTHERS PRESENT: Terry Jenkins (Town of Summerville); Lyle Lee (SCDOT); CT York (SCDOT); Julie Barker (SCDOT); Luis Marquez (Joint Base Charleston); Elissa Smith (HDR); Shayla Jefferson (SC Regional Resilience Fellow-St. Bernard Project); Sherry Risk (St. Bernard Project); Michelle Bohrsen (St. Bernard Project); Adelaide Bates (SE Navigator Network Program-Furman); Bradley Craig (SC Office of Resilience); Catherine Min (SC Office of Resilience); Mark Smith (SC House of Representatives); Andrew Fisher (STV); Logan McVey (City of Charleston); News Media; Additional Interested Parties

BCDCOG STAFF PRESENT: Ron Mitchum; Andrea Kozloski; Robin Mitchum; Kathryn Basha; Megan Clark; Sarah Cox; Kristin Miguez; Nina Miller; Ryan Wilcox; Matthew Spath; Kareem Wilson; Kim Coleman

I. Call to Order:

- A) Invocation:** Chairman Pinckney called the meeting to order at 11:05 a.m. followed by the Invocation, the Pledge of Allegiance and a quorum determination. Chairman Pinckney announced the new Board Members: Rev. Kylon Jerome Middleton, Charleston County Chairman; Mr. Henry Darby, Charleston County Councilman; Mr. Robert Wehrman, Charleston County Councilman; Ms. Jamilla Harper, Charleston County; Mr. KJ Kearney, Charleston County; Mr. Mike Seekings, City of Charleston Councilman; Mr. David Chinnis, Dorchester County Chairman; Mr. Paul Cantrell, James Island PSD Commission Chairman
- B) Announcement of Proxies:** Mr. McMillan for Mr. Darby; Ms. Watkins for Mayor Green; Ms. Wurster for Chairman Middleton; Mr. Sally for Mayor Rainwater; Ms. Redick for Rep. Robbins; Mr. Fekrat for Mr. M. Williams

II. Consideration of Minutes: November 18, 2024 Board Meeting

Mr. Dennis made a motion to approve the November 18, 2024 Meeting Notes as presented.
Mr. Grant seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.

III. FY24 Audit Presentation – Robert E. Milhous, CPA

Chairman Pinckney introduced Robert Milhous with Robert E. Milhous, CPA, PA & Associates. Mr. Milhous delivered the FY24 Audit Report for the Year Ended June 30, 2024. He noted that the audit findings were in compliance with Government Auditing Standards. Mr. Milhous reviewed Management’s Discussion and Analysis. He delivered a detailed report on the Statement of Net Position, Statement of Activities, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Revenue, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances, and the Notes to Financial Statements. Chairman Pinckney thanked Mr. Milhous for his work on the Audit and for his presentation. The Board of Directors received the FY24 Audit Presentation as information.

IV. Regional Resiliency Support Presentation – SCOR/Shayla Jefferson and Adelaide Bates

Chairman Pinckney welcomed representatives with the South Carolina Office of Resilience (SCOR). Bradley Craig, Resilience Planning Manager, introduced Catherine Min, Santee River Basin Representative. It was noted that the SCOR is collaborating with BCDCOG staff to host a forum on resiliency for the region’s resiliency public sector practitioners. Shayla Jefferson, St. Bernard’s Parish (SBP) Fellow, and Adelaide Bates, Shi Institute Southeast Navigator Program Climate Resilience Manager, were introduced. Ms. Jefferson and Ms. Bates then delivered a presentation on SCOR and its watershed-based resilience planning program. They made themselves available, along with additional SCOR representatives, after the Board of Directors meeting to address any questions and comments from Board Members. Ms. Jefferson, Ms. Bates and SCOR representatives will also attend the upcoming forum. Ms. Jefferson and Ms. Bates delivered an overview of FEMA’s Community Disaster Resilience Zone (CDRZ) program, the SBP Fellowship, the Southeast Navigator Network, project collaborations and the purpose of the Resilience Forum. Mr. Craig delivered a presentation regarding disaster recovery, mitigation, resilience planning and watershed planning goals and priorities. Mr. Craig, Ms. Min, Ms. Jefferson and Ms. Bates addressed questions and comments. The Board of Directors received the Regional Resiliency Support Presentation as information.

V. RTIP Amendment – Request for Approval – Sarah Cox

Sarah Cox, Senior Transportation Planner, presented the RTIP Amendments. She noted that the following amendment items are advertised for public comment through March 6, 2025 and, subject to no comments and Board approval, additions or adjustments to projects will be transmitted for inclusion in the State TIP (STIP):

- Hwy. 165 Sidewalk Extension (Phase 1): New project added to the RTIP for the State TA Set-Aside award made to the Town of Ravenel’s Hwy. 165 Sidewalk Extension project for a total of \$700,000. Funds awarded will advance the design/preliminary engineering of a new sidewalk connection along SC-165 from Ravenel Town Hall to Martin Street (add \$560,000 [PE] STBG – State Set-Aside federal funds in FFY25 for preliminary engineering and add \$140,000 [PE] local match funds in FFY25 for preliminary engineering).
- Wambaw Cycle Trail Enhancement Project: Addition of new SC Department of Parks, Recreation & Tourism (SCPRT) approved and awarded RTP project for funding under FY24 for a total of \$112, 500 (add \$90,000 [CON] federal RTP funds in FFY25 for construction and add \$22,500 [CON] local match funds in FFY25 for construction).

Ms. Cox addressed questions and comments.

***Mr. Dennis made a motion to approve the RTIP Amendments as presented.
Ms. Powell seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.***

VI. BCD Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan (RLRTP)

A) FY25 Safety Targets Adoption – Lyle Lee, SCDOT

Lyle Lee, Regional Planning Manager with SCDOT, presented the FY2025 Safety Targets. He discussed SC’s number of traffic fatalities, including pedestrian and bicycle deaths, between 2009 and 2024. Mr. Lee noted the emphasis areas such as infrastructure, high-risk behaviors and vulnerable roadway users. He discussed the rural road safety program and noted the 2021-2025 safety targets. Discussion was held regarding South Carolina’s and the region’s high fatality rate. Mr. Lee and Mr. York addressed questions and comments. The Board of Directors received the FY25 Safety Targets presentation as information.

B) SCDOT 2024 System Performance Report – Lyle Lee, SCDOT

Mr. Lee presented the SCDOT 2024 System Performance Report. He discussed the transportation performance measures and the timeline in detail. Mr. Lee addressed questions and comments. The Board of Directors received the SCDOT 2024 System Performance Report as information.

C) RL RTP Amendment – Request for Approval – Sarah Cox

Ms. Cox presented the RL RTP amendments. She noted that federal regulations require state departments of transportation to establish and report annual safety performance targets. Per federal rules and SCDOT's Planning Procedure Agreement, MPOs and COGs are also required to formally adopt either the state's safety targets or evaluate and set regionally specific targets for highways. Recipients of public transit funds are also federally required to establish annual targets for prescribed transit safety performance measures and report on their progress toward achieving the targets. Public transportation providers are further directed to share such information with MPOs/COGs and states so all plans and performance reports are coordinated. For the 2025 performance period, the SCDOT has evaluated and established safety targets for the five required highway safety performance measures which include the number and rate of fatalities, number and rate of serious injuries and the number of non-motorized fatalities and serious injuries. The region's rural transit provider, TriCounty Link has developed a PTASP including processes and procedures implementing a Safety Management System for the local transit agency. The BCDCOG Board of Directors certified TCL's Safety Plan and adopted its annual Plan update on August 26, 2024, which includes the agency's updated 2025 transit safety targets. Ms. Cox discussed the highway and transit safety targets in detail and addressed questions and comments.

Mayor Hart made a motion to approve the RL RTP Amendments as presented.

Mr. Dennis seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.

1) Resolution Adopting 2025 Safety Targets

The Resolution regarding the Adoption of 2025 Highway and Transit Safety Targets by the BCDCOG was presented. The Resolution states that the BCDCOG has agreed to adopt the highway and transit safety targets for the 2025 performance period and shall continue to work in coordination to ensure that targets are integrated into the BCDCOG's planning processes and effectively link investment priorities to safety target achievement.

Mr. Grant made a motion to approve the Resolution Adopting 2025 Safety Targets as presented.

Mr. Dennis seconded the motion. The motion was unanimously approved.

VII. BCD Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan Update – Sarah Cox

Ms. Cox presented the BCD Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan Update. She noted that the State requires the RL RTP be updated every five years. The Plan is developed to complement the urban area's LRTP and to ensure plans are being made for the changing conditions in the region's rural areas. Ms. Cox delivered an overview of the Plan and presented slides depicting the BCDCOG's rural planning area. She noted that the RL RTP is a multimodal plan that focuses on major components of the transportation system including the following: roadway network; pedestrian and bicycle fatalities; public transportation; freight and goods movement; safety; resiliency; transportation systems management & operations. She discussed public engagement regarding the Plan and the next steps. Ms. Cox noted that a draft plan will be out for public review in May/June and will be presented to the Board of Directors during their June Board Meeting. Ms. Cox and Mr. Mitchum addressed questions and comments. The Board of Directors received the BCD Rural Long-Range Transportation Plan update as information.

VIII. Financial Status Report/Revolving Loan Fund Report – Robin Mitchum

Financial Status Report: Robin Mitchum, Deputy Director of Finance and Administration, presented the Financial Status Report consisting of the Statement of Revenues and Expenditures for the period ending December 31, 2024. The report depicts unexpended funds of \$93,656.84. She also discussed the Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2024. Ms. Mitchum stated that the agency remains in good shape and no issues are anticipated. The Board of Directors received the Financial Status Report as information.

Revolving Loan Fund Report: Ms. Mitchum presented the RLF activity report as of January 31, 2025. She noted that all loans are current and that two loan applications will be presented to the Regional Development Corporation's Loan Review Committee next week. Ms. Mitchum discussed the Revolving Loan Fund activity report noting that funds available for lending in the BCDCOG Revolving Loan Fund are \$1,194,445.83 and funds available for lending in the North Charleston Revolving Loan Fund are \$265,904.11 for a total of \$1,460,349.94 available for lending. The Board of Directors received the Revolving Loan Fund Activity Report as information.

IX. General Public Comments

There were no General Public Comments.

X. Executive Director's Time

Ron Mitchum, Executive Director, announced that the Reality Check will be held on April 30, 2025 at the North Charleston Convention Center. He updated the Board on the LCRT project noting that the design is 90% complete. Mr. Mitchum stated that a comprehensive operational analysis is underway for TriCounty Link. Staff is evaluating current routes and will make recommendations to improve ridership and efficiency. Mr. Mitchum noted that he continues to monitor changes under the new administration and will continue to work to assist member governments in matching needs with funding opportunities. Mr. Mitchum addressed questions and comments. The Board of Directors received the Executive Director's report as information.

XI. Chairman's Time

Chairman Pinckney thanked everyone for attending today's meeting.

XII. Adjourn

There being no further business before the Board, Chairman Pinckney adjourned the meeting at 12:15 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Kim Coleman

APPENDIX C: TriCounty Link Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) 2025 Performance Targets

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sarah Cox, Transportation Planner, BCDCOG / CHATS MPO
FROM: Jeff Hughes, Chief Safety Officer, BCDCOG
DATE: November 13, 2024
SUBJECT: Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan Performance Targets
CC: Kathryn Basha, Planning Director, BCDCOG / CHATS MPO; file

The Public Transportation Agency Safety Plan (PTASP) final rule was issued on June 19, 2018. The issuance of this final rule serves as a capstone for a collection of rules making up the Public Transportation Safety Program, including the National Public Transportation Safety Plan Rule, which defines the four performance measures for which transit agencies and MPOs must set targets. The PTASP final rule has an effective date of July 19, 2019, and applies to transit agencies that are recipients and sub-recipients of FTA Section 5307 funding. Applicable transit operators are required to develop a PTASP including processes and procedures implementing a Safety Management Systems (SMS). The RTMA Board of Directors revised its annual Safety Plan certification on August 26, 2024. Included below are the 2025 targets for the four safety measures, which are updated annually.

FTA’s PTASP regulation, 49 CFR Part 673, requires the state or transit agency that drafted the Agency Safety Plan to make its safety performance targets available to states and MPOs to aid in the planning process and to coordinate with states and MPOs in the selection of state and MPO safety performance targets. The MPO is responsible for integrating performance measures from PTASP into their planning processes in accordance with 23 CFR §450.306(d)(4) that states “an MPO shall integrate in the metropolitan transportation planning process, directly or by reference, the goals, objectives, performance measures, and targets described in other state transportation plans and transportation processes, as well as any plans developed under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 53 by providers of public transportation, required as part of a performance-based program...” The regulation lists nine plans that are among those the MPO must integrate into its planning process (23 CFR § 450.306(d)(4)(i)-(viii)), & the PTASP is one of them.

2025 Safety Performance Targets (SPT) RTMA							
Mode of Transit Service	Fatalities (Total)	Fatalities (Rate)	Injuries (Total)	Injuries (Rate)	Safety Events (Total)	Safety Events (Rate)	System Reliability (Average distance between major mechanical failures)
All Bus Services	0	0/100,000 VRM	2	.33/100,000 VRM	5	.82/100,000 VRM	65,000 VRM

2024 Safety Performance Targets (SPT) RTMA								
	Mode of Transit Service	Fatalities (Total)	Fatalities (Rate)	Injuries (Total)	Injuries (Rate)	Safety Events (Total)	Safety Events (Rate)	System Reliability (Average distance between major mechanical failures)
Target	All Bus Services	0	0/100,000 VRM	3	.49/100,000 VRM	6	.99/100,000 VRM	65,000 VRM
Actual	All Bus Services	0	0/100,000 VRM	0	0.0/100,000 VRM	3	.49/100,000 VRM	151,629 VRM

RTMA established the goal to make transit safer for all customers, employees, and the local community through policy development, hazard investigation, data collection, risk analysis, effective oversight programs, and information sharing. Staff will continue to work toward improving processes to ensure the safety of their customers, employees, and the public with the goal of exceeding the performance measures established in the PTASP. RTMA aims to support a robust safety culture, and achieve the highest level of safety performance, meeting all established safety standards with a commitment to safety from the Board of Directors to the executive leadership team and to the frontline employee.

In summary: **606,515 VRM, 4 mechanical failures, zero total injuries, and 3 total safety events.**

Please feel free to contact me with any questions or for further information. We appreciate the coordinated effort with our member jurisdictions, the CHATS MPO, and SCDOT to improve safety for transit access and transit facilities.

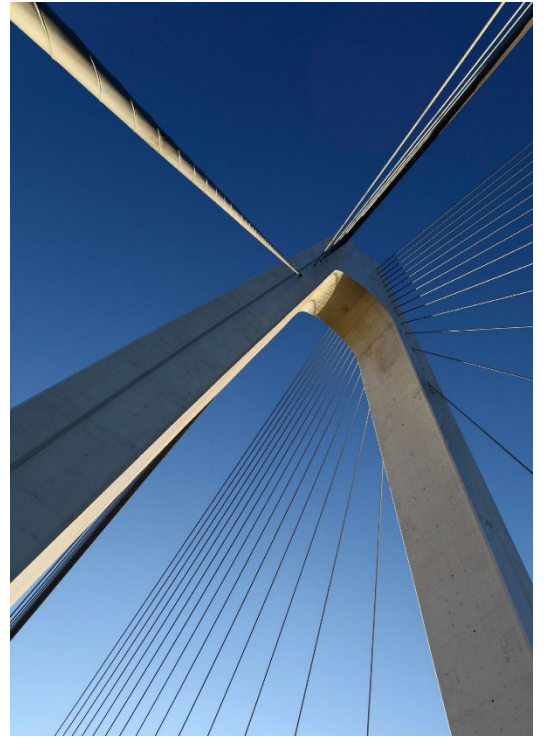
***NOTE-** The targets have been converted to the FTA standard of vehicle revenue miles (VRM) versus passenger trips.

Target SPT injuries (0)/ by annual expected VRM (606,515) X 100,000 = 0.00 per 100,000 VRM

Target SPT safety events (3)/ by annual expected VRM (606,515) X 100,000=.49

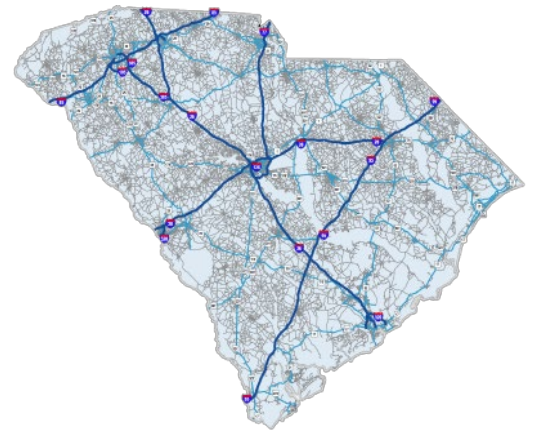
Target SPT system reliability 606,515/4 failures= 151,629

APPENDIX D: SCDOT Statewide 2024 STAMP System Performance Report



2024 STAMP System Performance Report

Date: November 2024
23 CFR 450.324 (f)(3-4)



Produced by:
South Carolina Department of
Transportation



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Transportation Performance Management (TPM) requires agencies to use a coordinated, data-driven approach to make transportation investment decisions that support national goals established in federal surface transportation authorizations for the Nation’s federal-aid highway and public transportation programs.

The Office of Planning, South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT), South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS), 11 Metropolitan Planning Organizations (MPOs) and 10 Council of Government (COGs) have worked together to incorporate the Federal TPM requirements into planning and programming activities. SCDOT adopts and reports on targets for the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) required performance measures. This report summarizes the progress of the mid-point (end of year 2023) of the second performance period of 2022-2025.

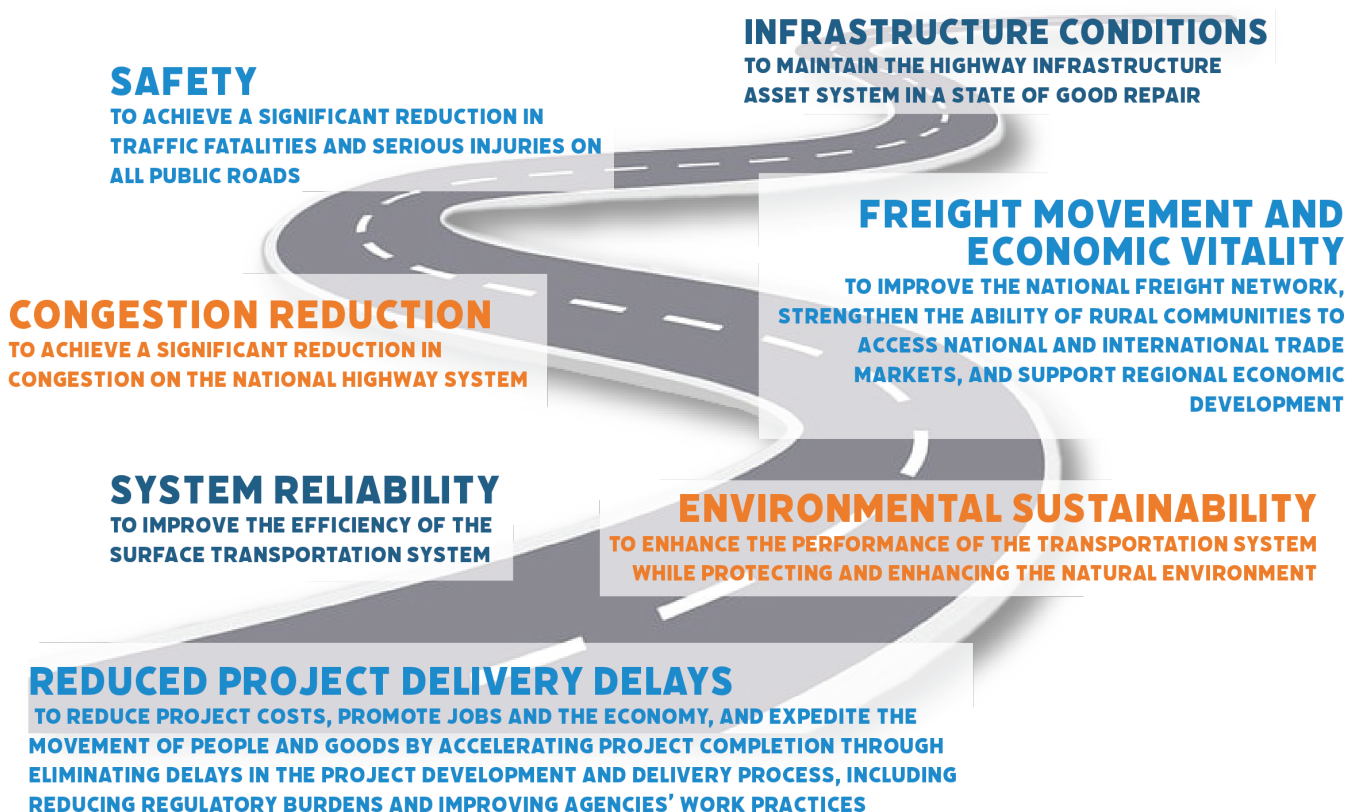
TPM Category	Performance Area	Performance Metric	Where the Metric Measured
PM1	Safety	Fatalities and Serious Injuries for motorized vehicles, bicyclist and pedestrians	Public roads
PM2	Infrastructure	Condition of pavement and bridges	National Highway System (NHS)
PM3	System Performance	Reliability of passenger travel	Interstate and Non-Interstate NHS System
PM3	System Performance	Reliability of truck travel	Interstate System
PM3	System Performance	Congestion and emissions	NHS in air quality non-attainment and maintenance areas

South Carolina set targets for the second performance period (2022-2025) based on planning investments and forecasted performance through the use of data driven metrics. A snapshot of progress towards those targets is shown in the table below. This document also includes the first performance period (2018-2021) for historical comparison in the sections that follow, along with safety measures, and regional measures for MPOs and COGs.

Performance Measure	Baseline (2021)	2023 Target	2023 Actual	Progress from 2023 Target	2025 Target
Interstate Pavement in Good Condition	75.8%	77.0%	70.7%		78.0%
Interstate Pavement in Poor Condition	0.2%	2.5%	0.6%		2.5%
Non-Interstate NHS Pavement in Good Condition	38.8%	36.0%	38.6%		38.0%
Non-Interstate NHS Pavement in Poor Condition	1.6%	10.0%	1.9%		10.0%
NHS Bridge Deck Area in Good Condition	38.5%	35.0%	33.6%		34.0%
NHS Bridge Deck Area in Poor Condition	4.3%	6.0%	4.4%		6.0%
Interstate Travel Time Reliability	95.9%	89.1%	94.4%		89.1%
Non-Interstate NHS Travel Time Reliability	95.0%	85.0%	93.1%		85.0%
Interstate Truck Travel Time Reliability	1.31	1.45	1.37		1.45

PURPOSE OF REPORT

The United States Congress' Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21), enacted in 2012, and the subsequent Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), enacted in 2015, required state Department of Transportations (DOTs) to establish and use a performance based approach in planning and programming to provide in the transportation process and funding transportation investments. The performance based approach must be used to support the seven national goals established in MAP-21. The national goals are as follows:



The new federal surface transportation authorization, Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), was signed in November 2021, and provides funding through 2027. Performance management provisions associated with the new BIL, continue the previous transportation acts. To implement the performance management provisions, United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) established performance measures that transportation agencies are required to use across three broad areas of responsibility below:

SAFETY (PM1)
FATALITIES AND SERIOUS INJURY

INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITION (PM2)
NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM
BRIDGES AND PAVEMENTS

SYSTEM PERFORMANCE (PM3)
TRAFFIC CONGESTION, ON-ROAD MOBILE SOURCE EMISSIONS, AND FREIGHT MOVEMENT

In conjunction with the PM2 rule, FHWA also finalized a Transportation Asset Management Plan (TAMP) rule that requires states to develop and implement an asset management plan for National Highway System (NHS) roads and bridges within a state to improve and maintain those facilities. While the TAMP is not a performance measure rule, it does require states develop investment strategies that will lead to a program of projects that would make progress toward achieving desired performance levels for pavement and bridge condition. A link to SCDOT's Strategic 10-Year Asset Management Plan (STAMP) is below:

<https://www.scdot.org/content/dam/scdot-legacy/performance/pdf/reports/STAMP.pdf>

The focus of this *System Performance Report* is to highlight South Carolina’s reporting and target setting approach, and performance within the current performance period of 2022-2025 for the measures listed below in Figure 1.

Figure 1. FHWA Required Performance Measures

Safety Measures	Bridge/Pavement Measures	System Performance Measures
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Number of Fatalities •Fatality rate (per 100 million VMT) •Number of Serious Injuries •Serious injury rate (per 100 million VMT) •Number of non-motorized fatalities and serious injuries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •% of pavements on the Interstate system in good condition •% of pavements on the Interstate system in poor condition •% of pavements on the non-Interstate NHS in good condition •% of pavements on the non-Interstate NHS in poor condition •NHS bridges in good condition by % of deck area •NHS bridges in poor condition by % of deck area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •% of person miles traveled on the Interstate system that are reliable •% of person miles traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS system that are reliable •Truck travel time reliability index on the Interstate system •Annual hours of peak-hour excessive delay per capital (RFATS) •Percent of non-single occupant vehicle travel (RFATS) •Total emissions reduction (CMAQ projects)

This *System Performance Report* presents the baseline, performance/condition measures, targets and the progress made towards achieving those targets within the current performance period (January 1, 2022 – December 31, 2025) and also inclusive of the historical measures from the previous performance period (January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2021). The specific code locations for these federal rules are available here:

- Bridge and Pavement Performance Measures detailing definitions, methodology, and target setting approach for six bridge and pavement measures (23 CFR 490.300 and 490.400)
- System Performance Measures detailing definitions, methodology, and target setting approach for reliability, freight, congestion, and emission measures (23 CFR 490.500, 490.600, 490.700, 490.800)
- Asset Management Plans detailing the requirements for states to develop and implement risk-based TAMPs for the NHS to improve or preserve asset condition (23 CFR Part 515)
- Statewide and Metropolitan Transportation Planning detailing the process states and MPOs must follow when developing transportation plans and programs, including performance management requirements (23 CFR Part 450)

For each performance period, states establish two-year and four-year targets for PM2 and PM3 measures (while MPOs, if they elect to set their own targets, are required to only establish 4-year targets). PM1 targets are set on an annual basis with coordination from South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) and reported in federal Highway Safety Implementation Plan (HSIP) reports. PM1 measures are included in this report for all-inclusiveness.

States are required to regularly monitor performance for each measure and report that information to FHWA biennially through three reports including: Baseline Report, Mid-Performance Report and Full Performance Report. FHWA makes a significant progress determination every two-years for the PM2 and PM3 measures to assess whether a state has achieved or made significant progress towards those targets if the performance is better than baseline or the performance is equal to or better than the target.

SCDOT PERFORMANCE

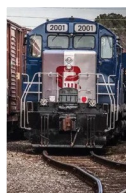
The commitment of SCDOT to the Governor, General Assembly, and citizens of South Carolina is to maintain the State Highway System in the highest state of good repair possible given the funding available. The Agency is responsible for planning, constructing, maintaining and operating the highway system in South Carolina, as well as the development of a statewide intermodal and freight program. To aid in our commitment, SCDOT uses asset and performance management principles that tie defined asset condition outcomes to specific levels of investment. In practical terms, this ensures that our pavement and bridge assets have the longest service life possible for the least practicable cost. This is extremely important in the state of South Carolina, in the most recent publishing of the 2023 Annual Report¹ we have:

- The 4th largest state highway maintained system in the United States
- Over 528 million tons of freight moving across SC annually,
- The 1st fastest growing population in the Nation,
- The deepest harbor (Charleston) on the Southeast coast,
- Over \$29 billion generated from tourism, and
- A population of approximately 5.2 million people.

It is obvious that the highway system is vital to the increasing growth of South Carolina’s economy. South Carolina’s highway system interconnects ports with major cities and commercial hubs while promoting the efficient transfer of both goods and people within and across the state. South Carolina continues to attract new residents, tourists, and businesses. This growth has influenced SCDOT’s ability to maintain and operate the transportation network. The agency has adopted transportation asset and performance management as a best management practice and fully embraced the concept for all of its programs. The agency has also aligned its major Multimodal Transportation Plan (MTP) goals in the Momentum 2050 Plan with the seven National Goals discussed in the above section.



Continuing System Recovery



Support Freight Movement



Address Urban & Rural Mobility



Deepend Multimodal Partnerships

Performance measures are indicators of progress toward attaining a goal, objective or target (a desired level of future performance). This *System Performance Report* provides a snapshot of select measures that are used to inform decisions and provide feedback on the performance of SCDOT, our partners and South Carolina’s transportation system. The sections that follow, detail performance measures, performance levels, and statewide targets for SCDOT.

¹ <https://www.scdot.org/content/dam/scdot-legacy/performance/pdf/reports/2023%20SCDOT%20Annual%20Report%20-%20publishing.pdf>

PM1 STATEWIDE SAFETY

Transportation Safety is among the Department’s highest commitments to residents, business and visitors. Safety improvements save lives, enhance quality of life and support the state’s economic competitiveness. Safety spans all transportation modes and is effected by many factors such as driver behaviors, infrastructure condition, weather, technology, enforcement and education.

Effective April 14, 2016, FHWA established highway safety performance measures in conjunction with the Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP). Safety performance targets were developed in coordination with the South Carolina Department of Public Safety (SCDPS) and reported annually to FHWA in the state’s Highway Safety Improvement Program (HSIP) Annual Report and to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in the state’s Highway Safety Plan (HSP) developed by SCDPS.

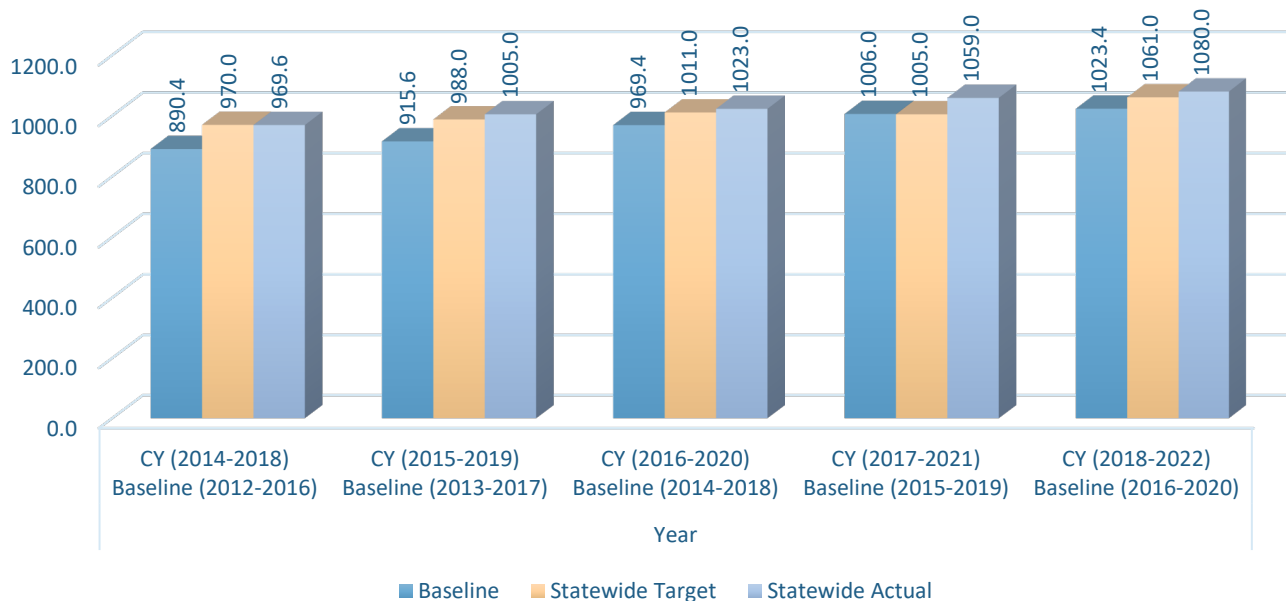
The performance measures are:

- Number of fatalities
- Rate of fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- Number of Serious Injuries
- Rate of Serious Injuries per 100 million vehicle miles traveled
- Number of combined non-motorized fatalities and non-motorized serious injuries



The most recently assessed safety targets were for the five-year rolling average from Calendar Year (CY) 2018-2022. South Carolina’s statewide safety performance targets for this time period are shown in Figure 2 through Figure 6 that follow, including actual performance, baseline and historical look back. The numbers and rates of fatalities and non-motorized fatalities on a 5-year rolling average have continued to climb while numbers and rates of serious injuries have declined. SCDOT’s long term vision is zero deaths on South Carolina roadways. To advance this vision, safety is addressed through the Strategic South Carolina Highway Safety Plan (SHSP)², South Carolina Department of Public Safety Triennial Highway Safety Plan (HSP)³, (HSIP)⁴ and the SCDOT Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety Action Plan (PBSAP)⁵.

Figure 2. Number of Statewide Fatalities



² https://www.scdot.org/content/dam/scdot-legacy/performance/pdf/reports/BR1_SC_SHSP_Dec20_rotated.pdf

³ https://www.nhtsa.gov/sites/nhtsa.gov/files/2024-01/SC_FY24-26_HSP-tag.pdf

⁴ <https://highways.dot.gov/sites/fhwa.dot.gov/files/2024-04/HSIP%28South%20Carolina%29%202023%20Report.pdf>

⁵ <https://www.scdot.org/content/dam/scdot-legacy/projects/pdf/SC%20Pedestrian%20and%20Bicycle%20Safety%20Action%20Plan.pdf>

Figure 3. Rate of Fatalities Statewide (per 100 million VMT)

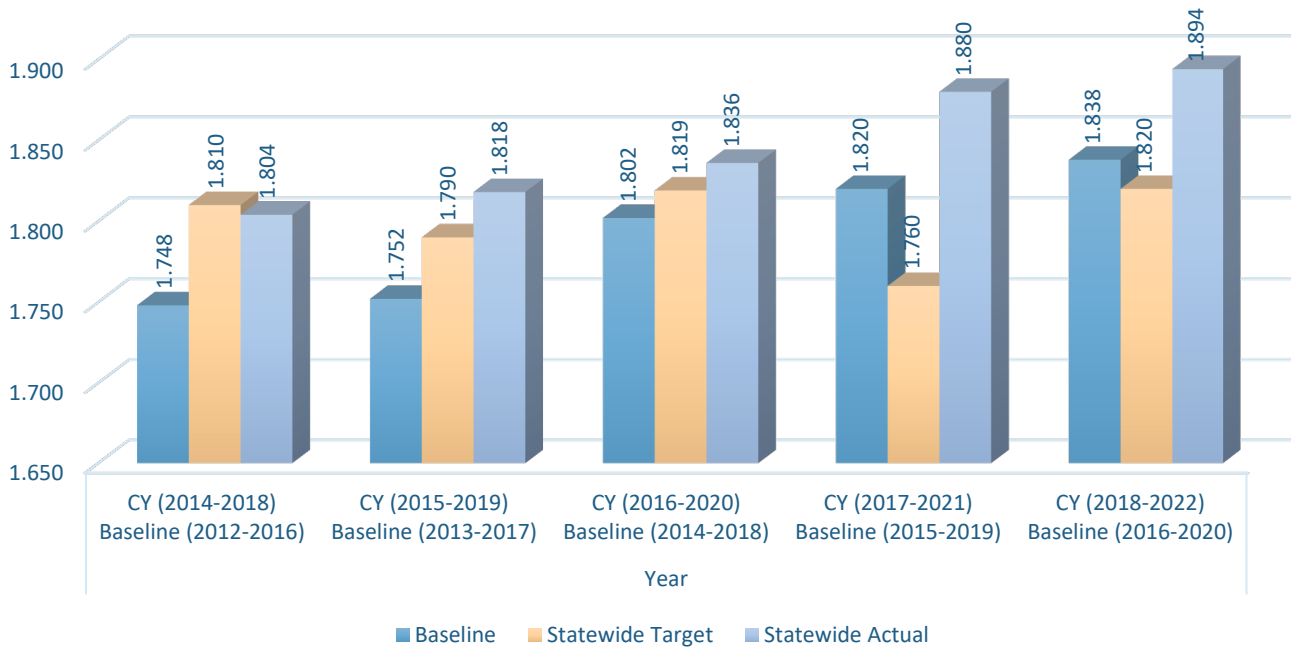


Figure 4. Number of Serious Injuries Statewide

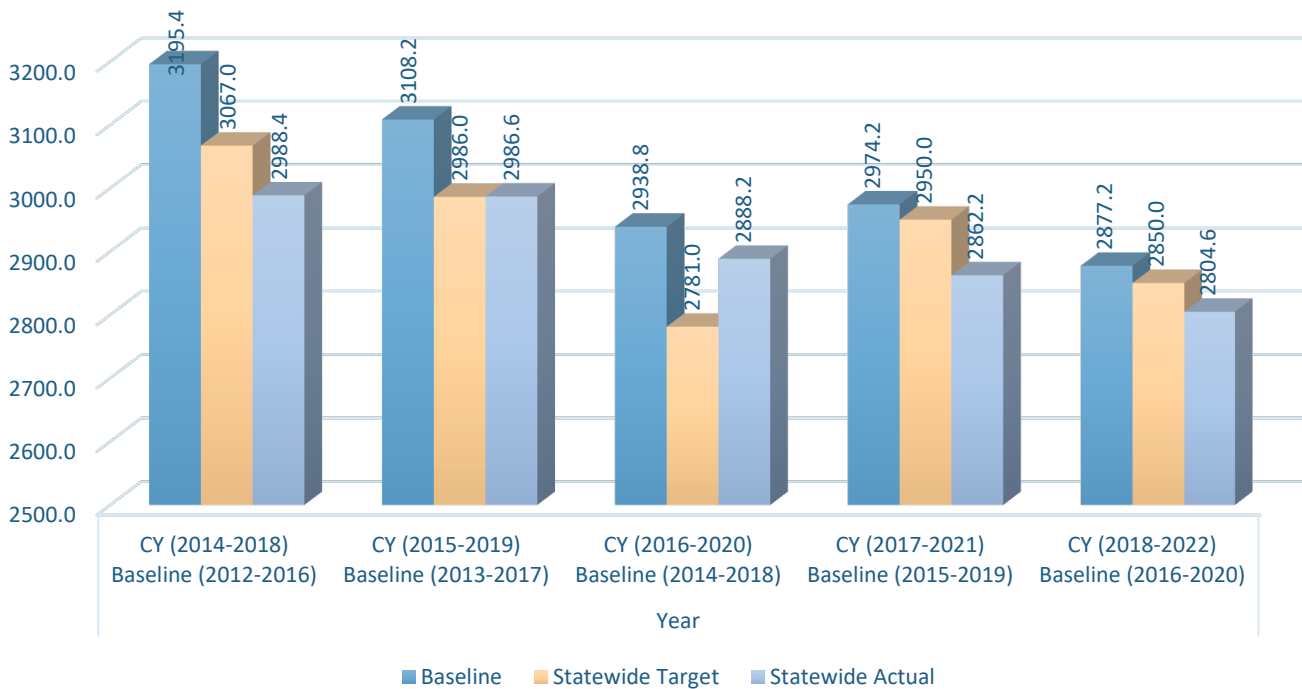


Figure 5. Rate of Serious Injuries Statewide (per 100 million VMT)

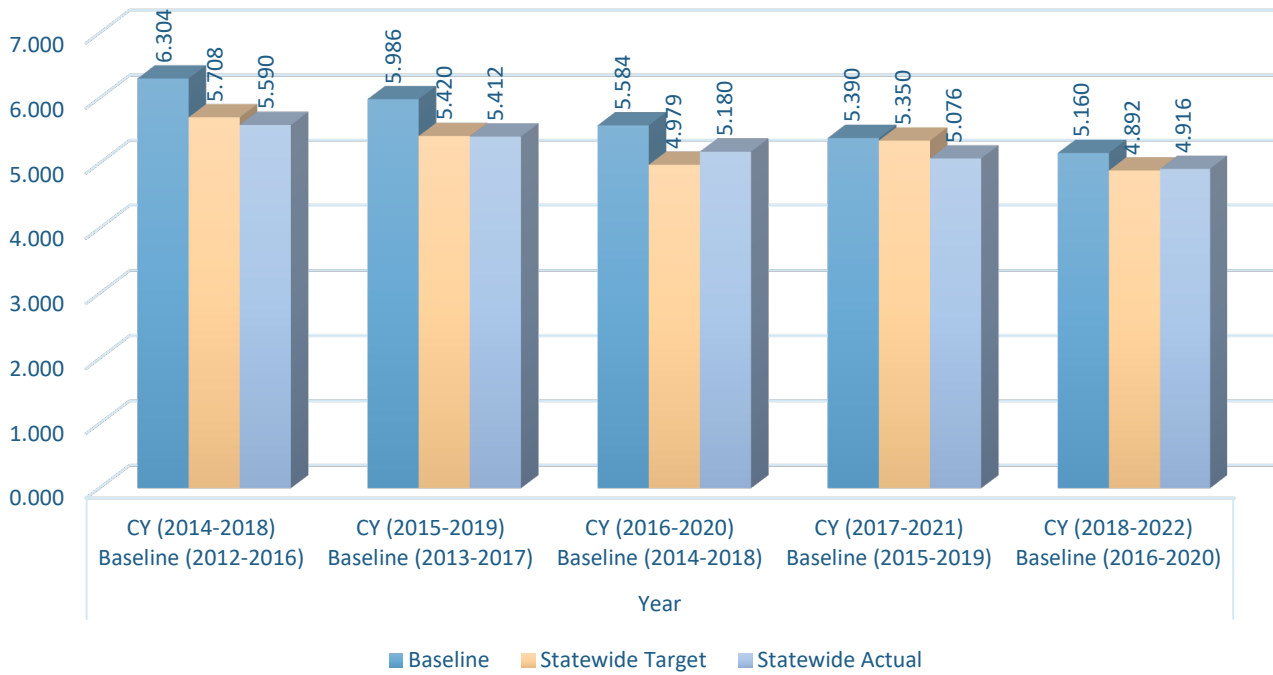
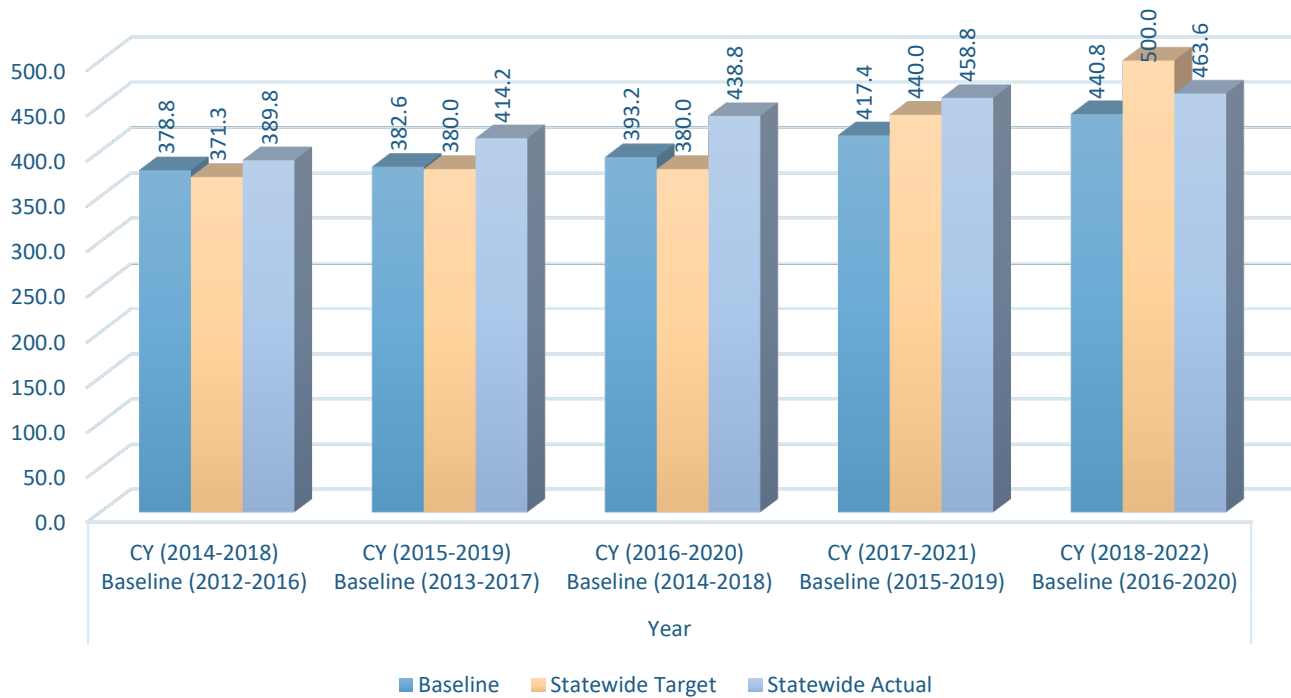
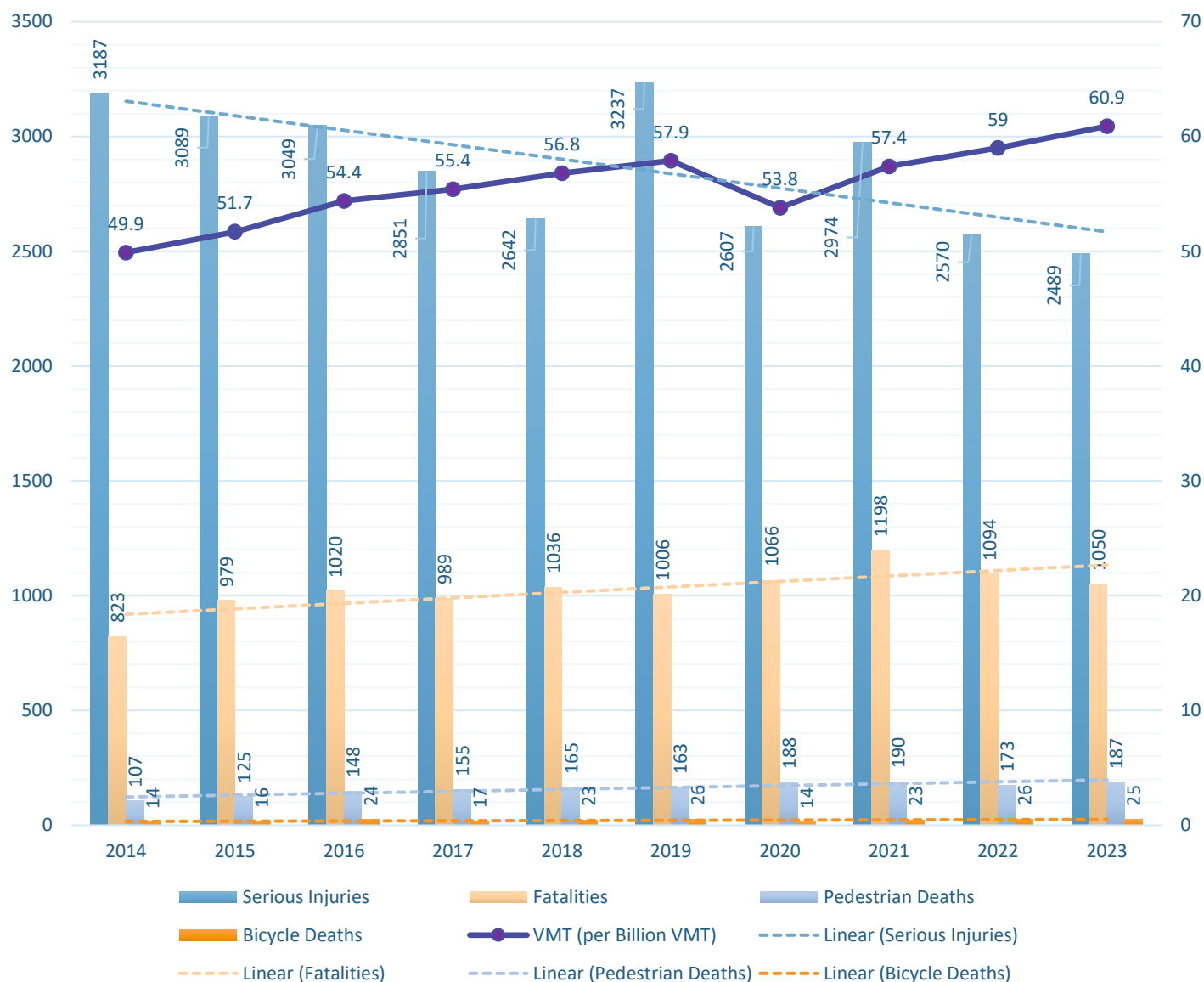


Figure 6. Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries Statewide



The total number of serious injuries, fatalities, pedestrian and bicycle deaths by calendar year are shown in Figure 7. Fatalities have increased over time until 2021 and have since been declining. Serious Injuries have generally decreased over time while bicycle and pedestrian deaths continue a trend of increase. A relationship is seen between increasing VMT and the general increasing trend of fatalities. Despite safer highway design, safer motor vehicles, increased safety belt usage, public education, enforcement and improved emergency response and treatments, there is still more work to do.

Figure 7. Calendar Year Trends from 2014-2023 Statewide



MPO and COG SAFETY

It is essential that federal, state, regional and local safety partners and other stakeholders work together to improve safety. SCDOT collaborates with the local MPO and COG partners to reduce fatalities and serious injuries by targeting projects and resources to areas with a data driven approach to tackle areas with the greatest potential for improvement. Figures 8 through 11 show the baseline (2019-2023) data for combined fatal and serious injuries by share for each MPO and COG area and the Fatality and Serious Injury rates (per 100 million VMT) for each region. See Appendix A for data tables.

Figure 8. MPO Share of Fatal and Serious Injuries (2019-2023)

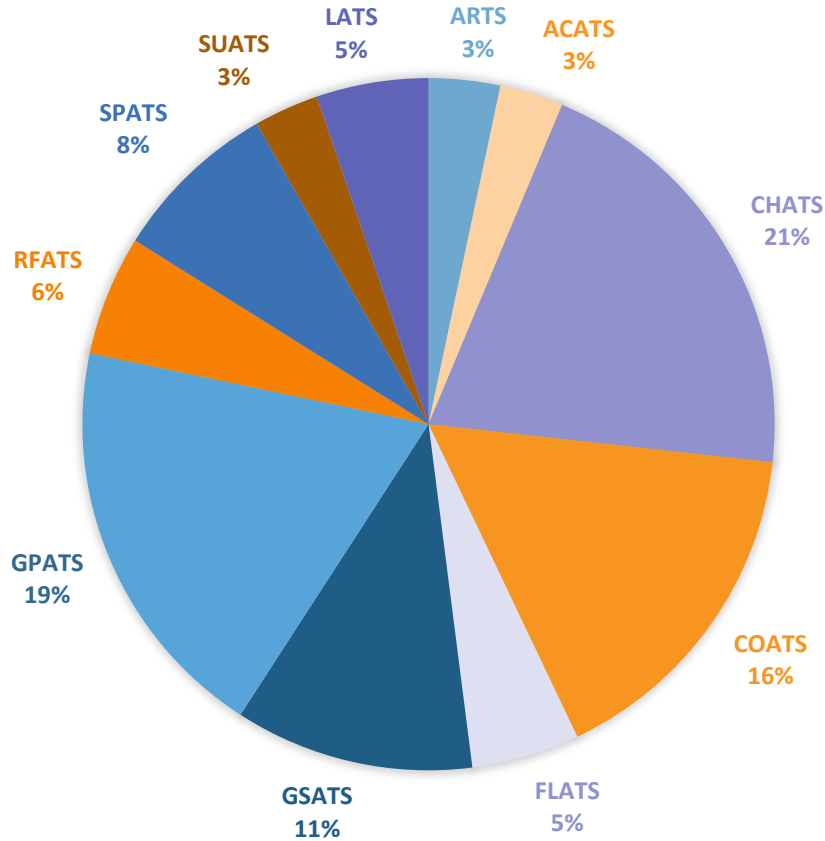


Figure 9. MPO Fatality and Serious Injury Rates (2019-2023)

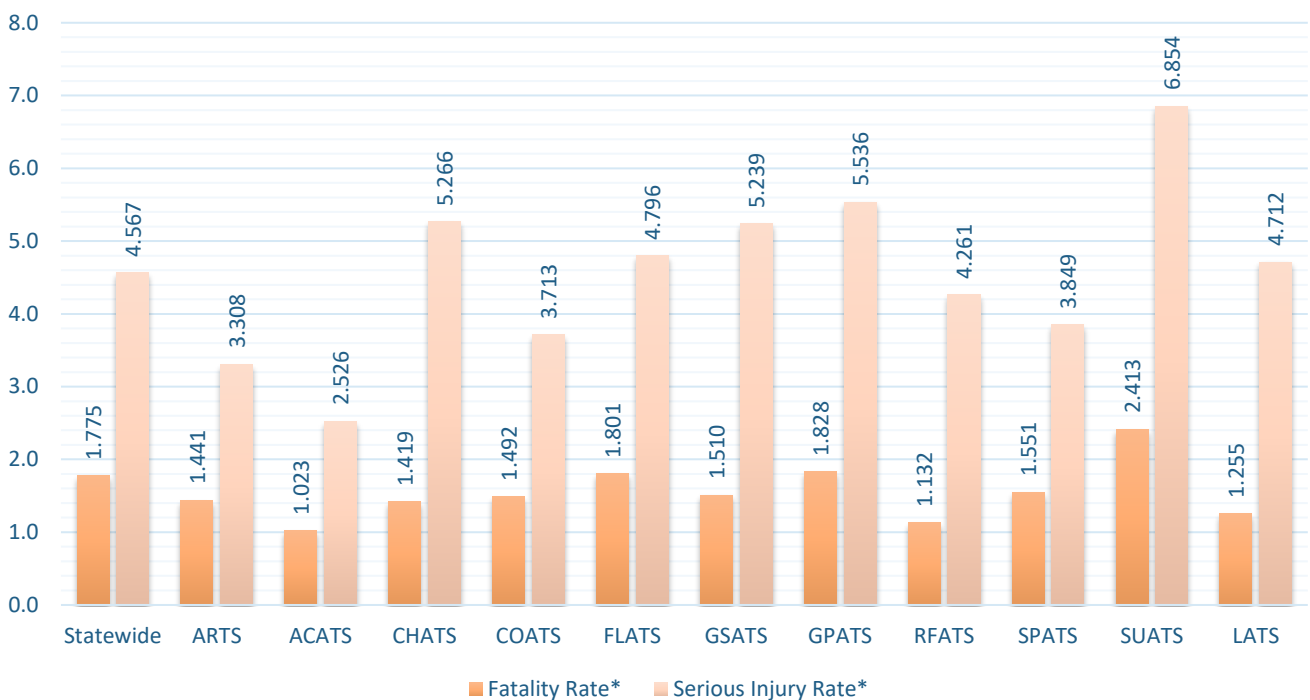


Figure 10. COG Share of Fatal and Serious Injuries (2019-2023)

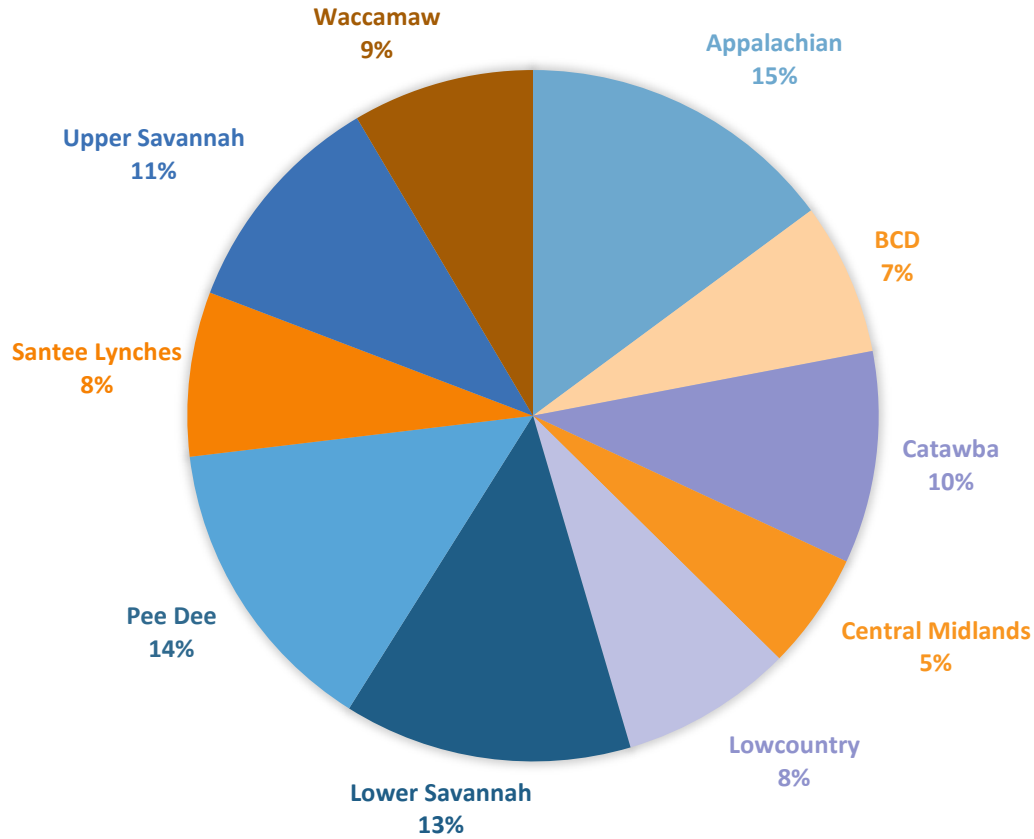
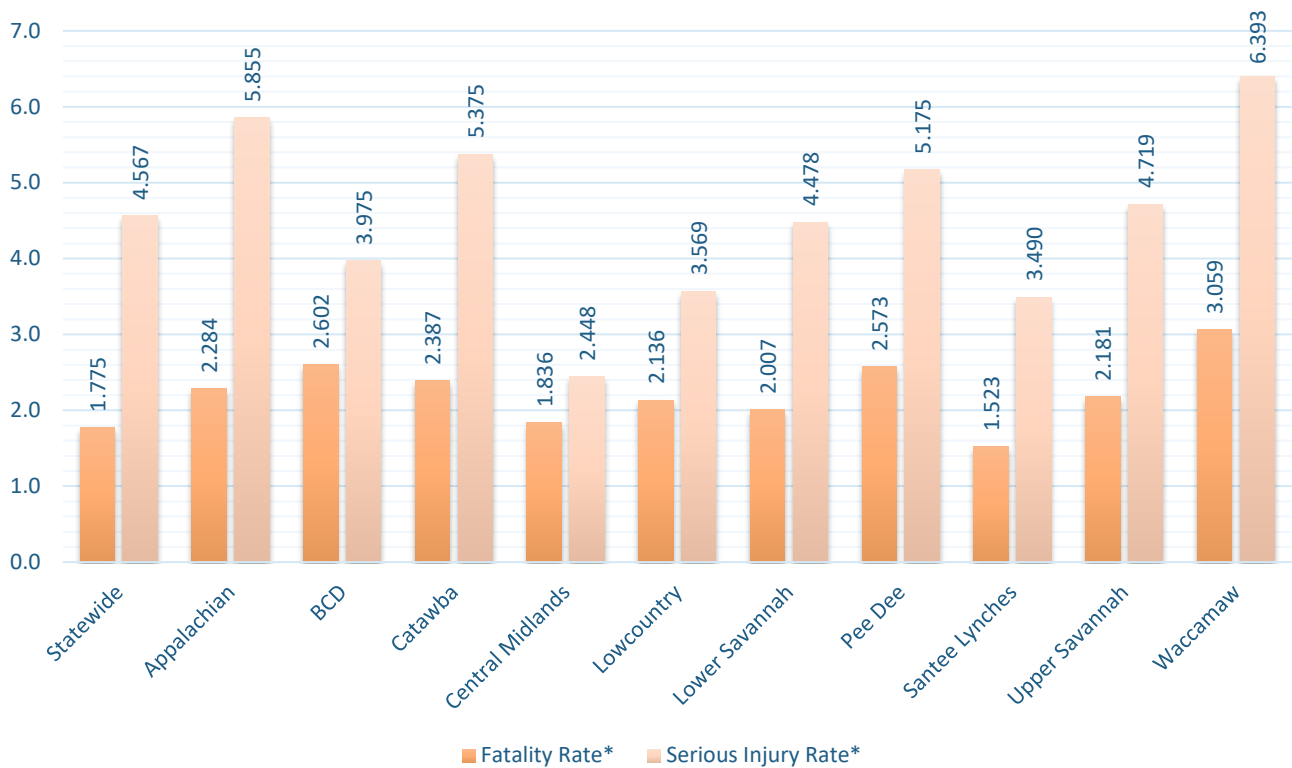


Figure 11. COG Fatality and Serious Injury Rates (2019-2023)



PM2 STATEWIDE PAVEMENT CONDITION

SCDOT has made measureable and positive progress implementing the strategic priorities of the STAMP that are key to aligning with SCDOT's internal and external efforts towards achievable results. The Ten-Year Plan is addressing infrastructure needs across the state, which was initiated in 2017. The largest single area of this investment is for paving. At the update of the 2023 Annual Report over 7,300 miles of paving had advanced to construction. The major road networks or primary routes have improved their measure of good and poor pavements since implementation of the plan.

The two-year and four-year performance targets (Figures 13-16), for both interstates and non-interstate NHS pavements were determined based on current performance, historic performance data and predicted trends. Since the establishment of MAP-21, state DOT's are required to report the performance measures in the Federal Pavement Metric. This metric is calculated to determine if the section is good, fair or poor with respect to: Pavement Roughness, Rutting, Present Serviceability Rating, Faulting and Cracking (concrete pavements only). The thresholds for good, fair and poor condition are established by federal regulation. Conditions are assessed for 0.1 mile long pavement sections using the criteria. An individual section is rated as being in overall good condition when all metrics are good. An individual section is rated as being in poor overall condition when two or more metrics are poor. Any other combination would fall into the fair category. Lane miles are tabulated for all sections to determine the overall percentage of good, fair and poor for each pavement system. When pavement is in good condition, it means no major investment is needed. Pavement in fair condition suggests only minor investment is needed, and pavement in poor condition suggest major reconstruction is needed. A minimum threshold in MAP-21 established the percentage of lane-miles of Interstate System in poor condition shall not exceed 5% (23 CFR 490.315). All pavement metrics were met with exception of the 2-year actual condition of 70.7% for Interstate pavements in good condition, coming in below the target of 77%. A combination of factors including distress data, project cost inflation used to forecast future work, and material shortages, particularly cement used to fully reconstruct roads effected the actual condition performance. The overall trend from 63.2% in 2019 to 70.7% for year 2023 for pavements on the Interstate in good condition has seen significant progress since implementation of the STAMP/10-Year Plan

The National Highway System (NHS) in South Carolina includes only 13,260 lane miles, approximately 15% of the total SCDOT roadway inventory lane miles of about 90,682

Figure 12. South Carolina Roadway Network Inventory

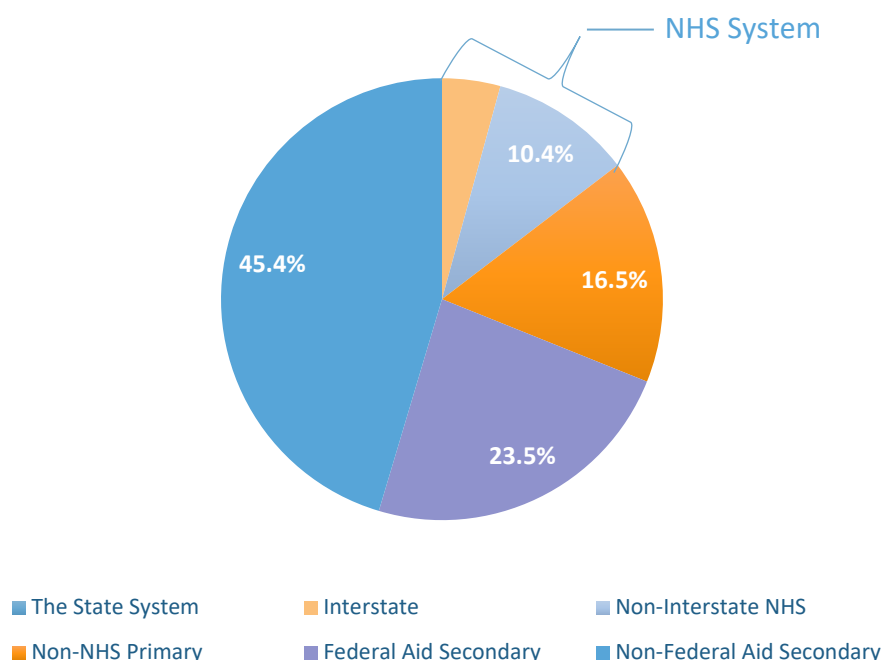


Figure 13. Interstate Pavements in Good Condition (Federal Metric)

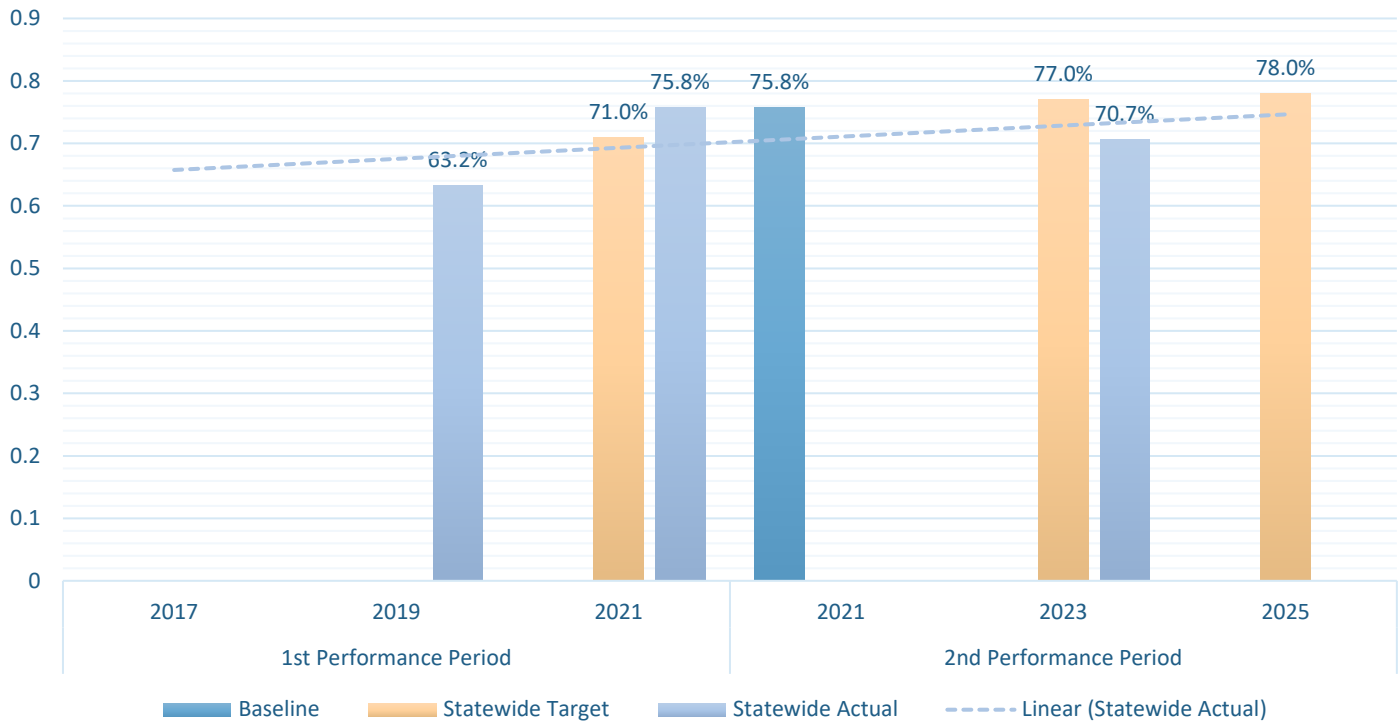


Figure 14. Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition (Federal Metric)

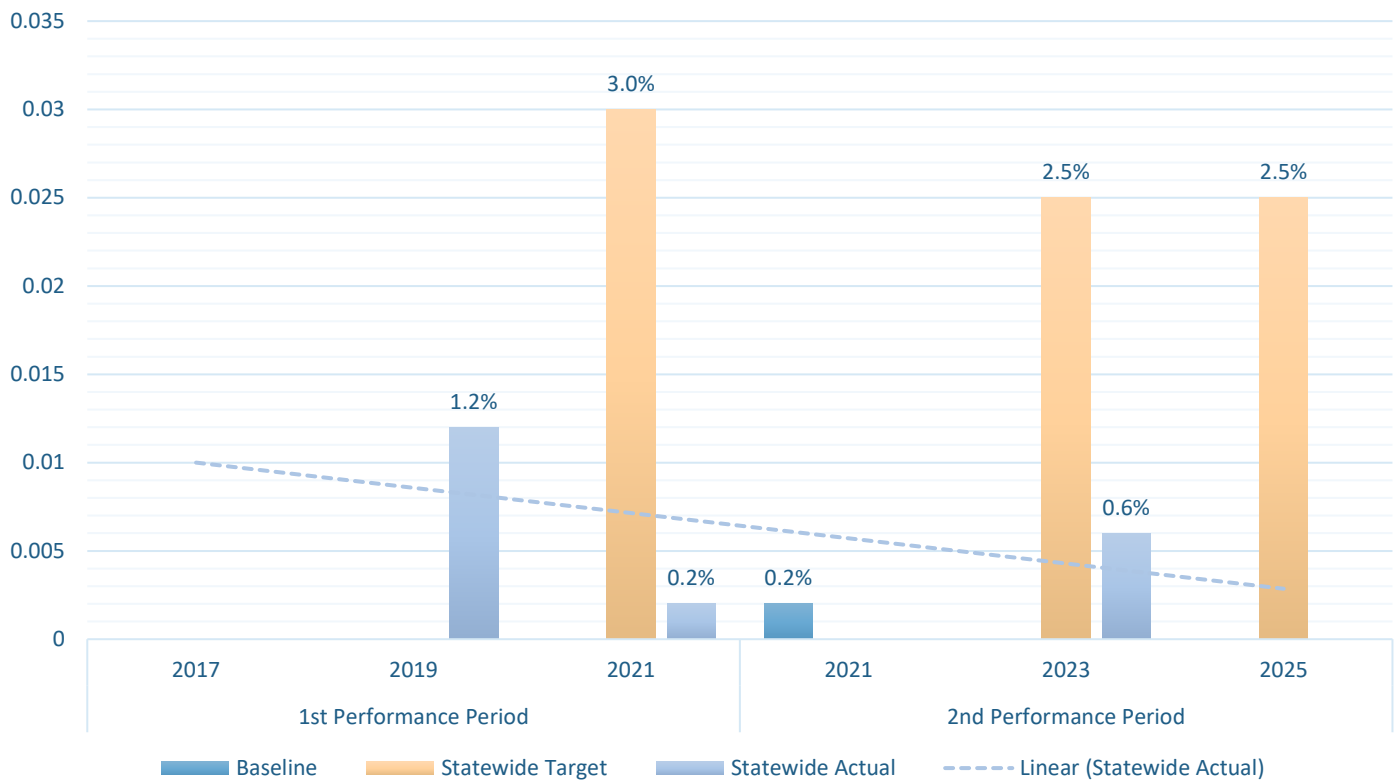


Figure 15. Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition (Federal Metric)

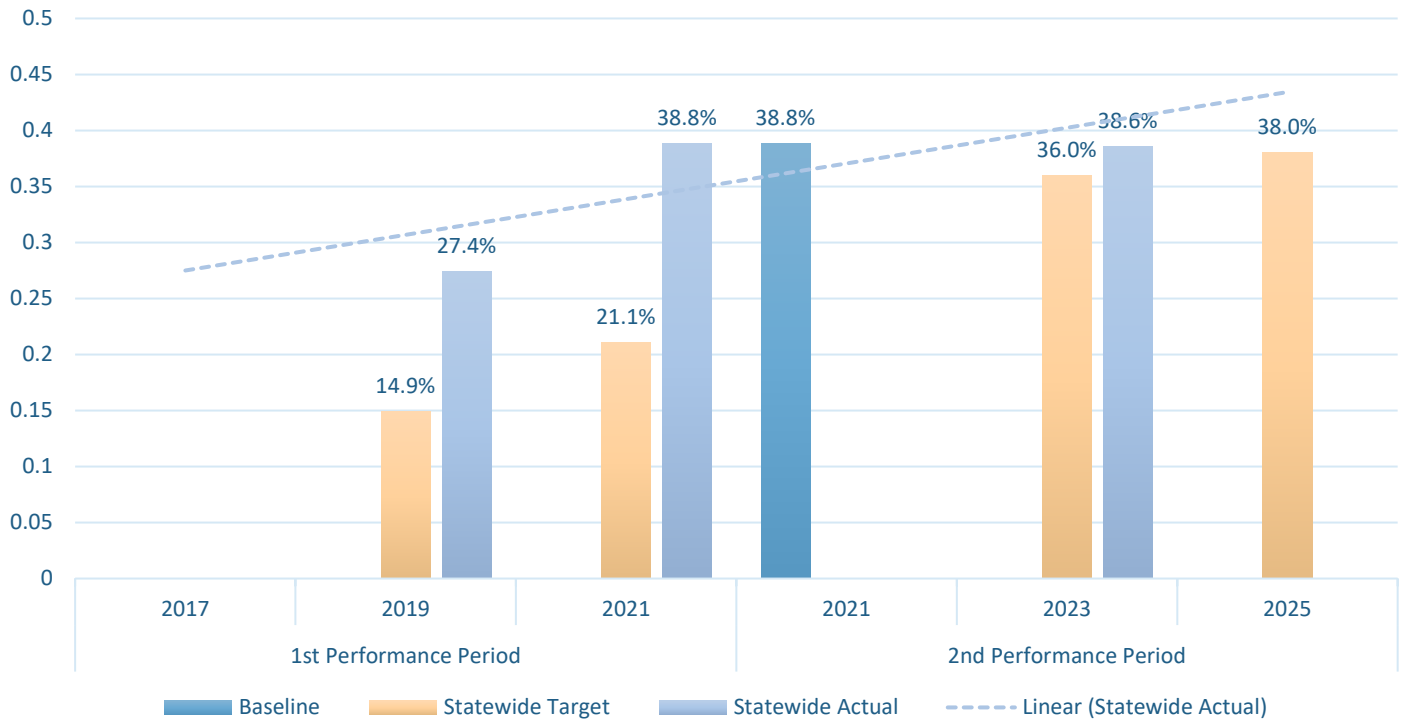
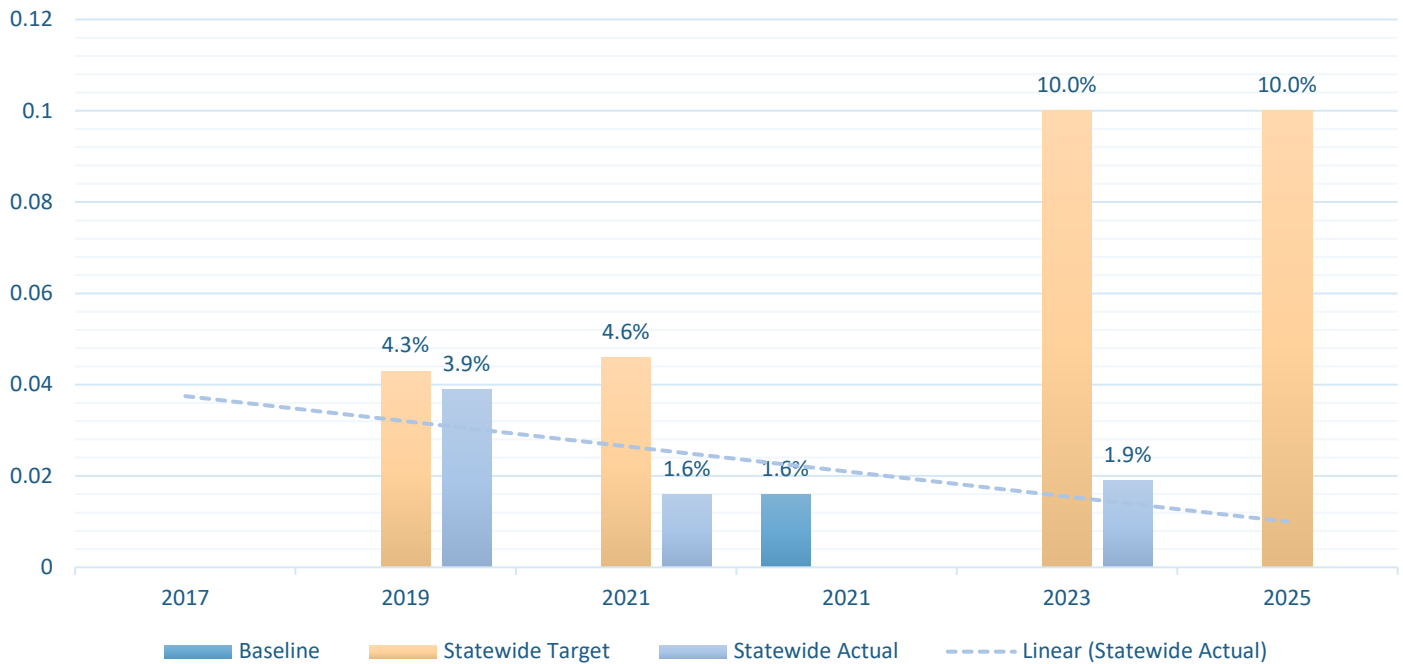


Figure 16. Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition (Federal Metric)



MPO and COG PAVEMENT CONDITION

MPO and COG regional pavement conditions on the Interstate and Non-Interstate NHS are shown in Figure 19-22 and 25-28. In the following figures the pavement conditions are shown in the metric of Pavement Quality Index (PQI) instead of the Federal Metric required for Transportation Performance Management (TPM) reporting. PQI is used to evaluate the pavement surface characteristics and was developed for South Carolina to reflect the types of pavement deterioration typically found within the State. The PQI metric is the preferred performance metric for reporting throughout the agency and for project selection criteria. Data sourced for these charts was aggregated from the SCDOT Performance Viewer, finalized PQI year-end 2023 data, see Appendix A for tables. Figures 17, 18, 23 and 24 show centerline mile inventory by region (note that SUATS, GSATS, and Wacamaw COG have no Interstate miles).

Figure 17. MPO Interstate Centerline Miles and Percentage

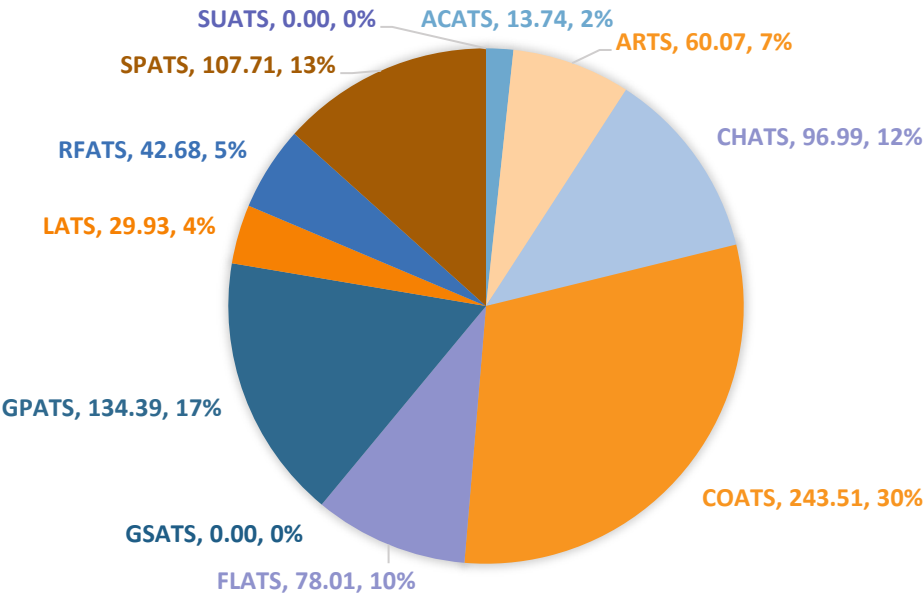


Figure 18. MPO Non-Interstate NHS Centerline Miles and Percentage

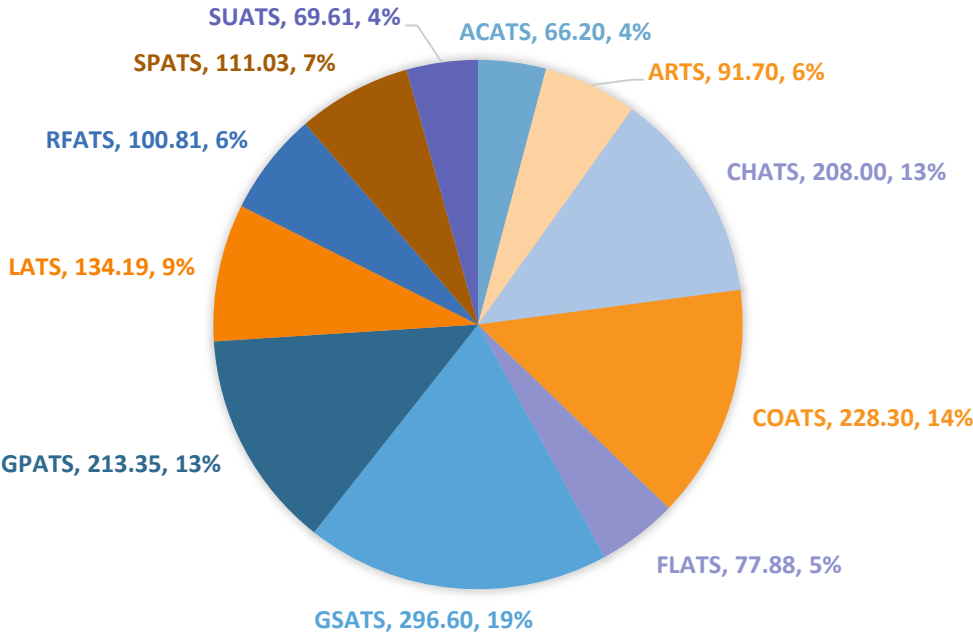


Figure 19. MPO Interstate Pavements in Good Condition (PQI)

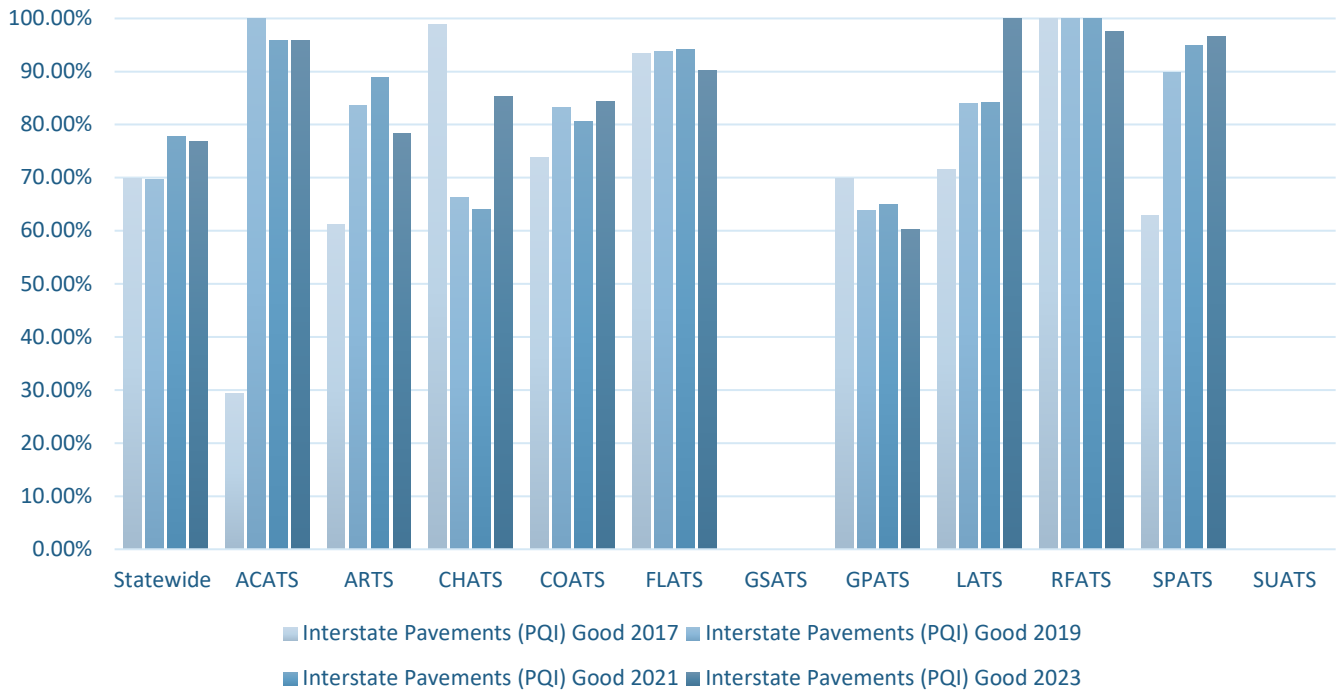


Figure 20. MPO Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition (PQI)

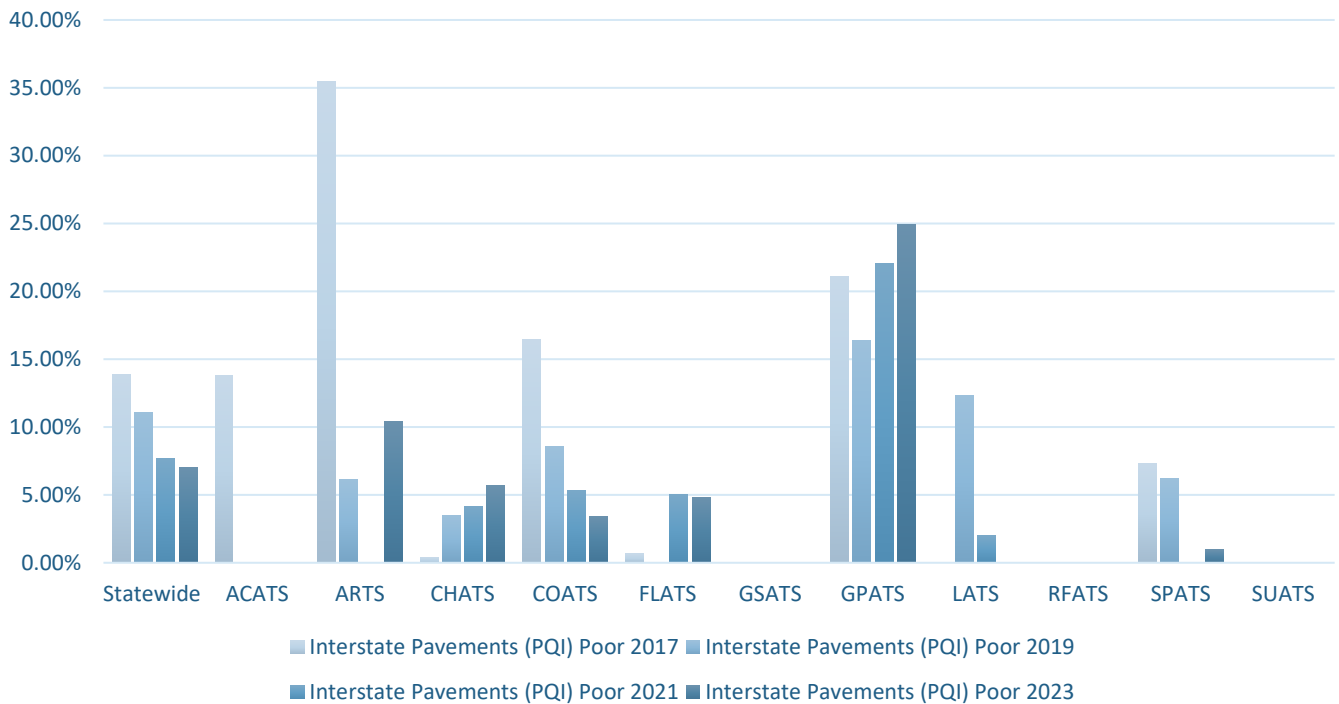


Figure 21. MPO Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition (PQI)

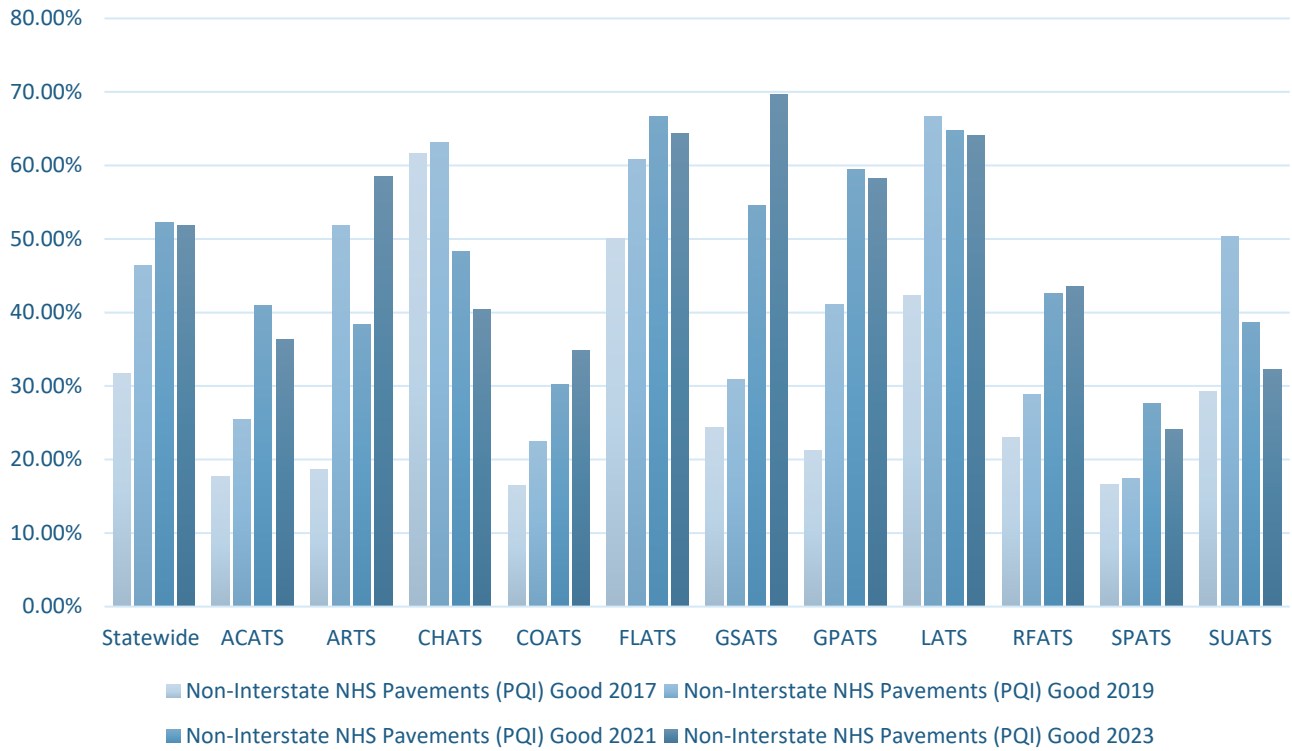


Figure 22. MPO Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition (PQI)

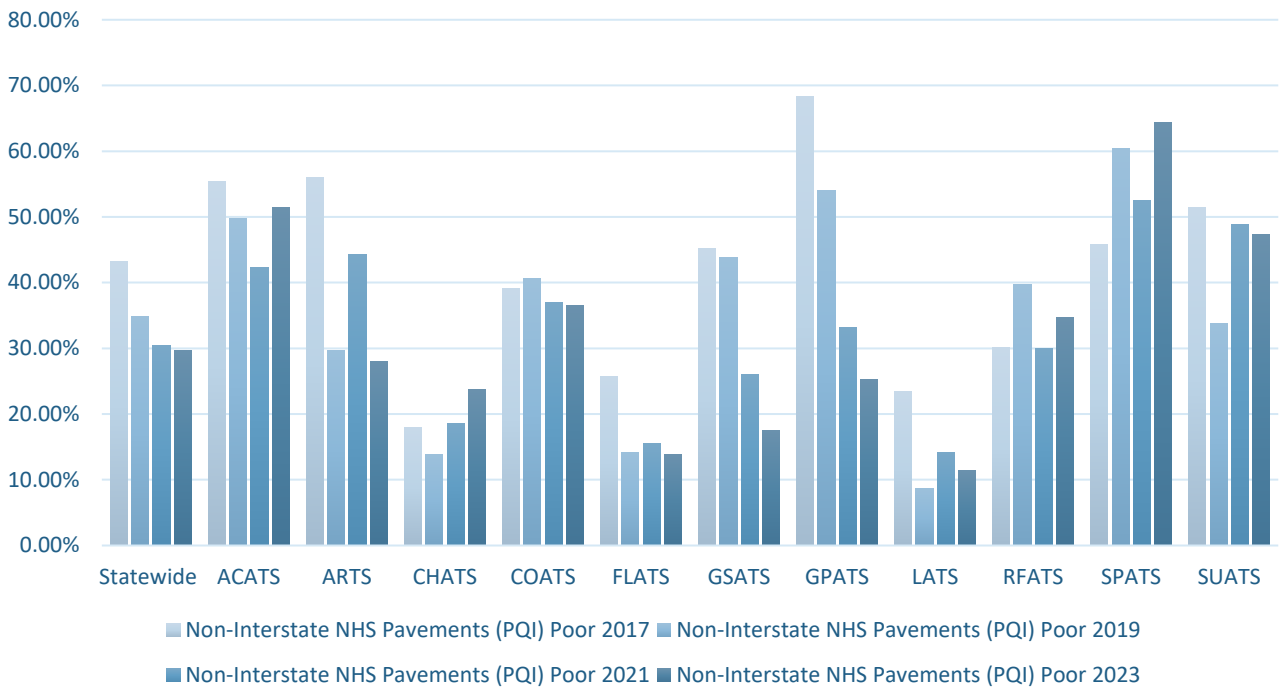


Figure 23. COG Interstate Centerline Miles and Percentage

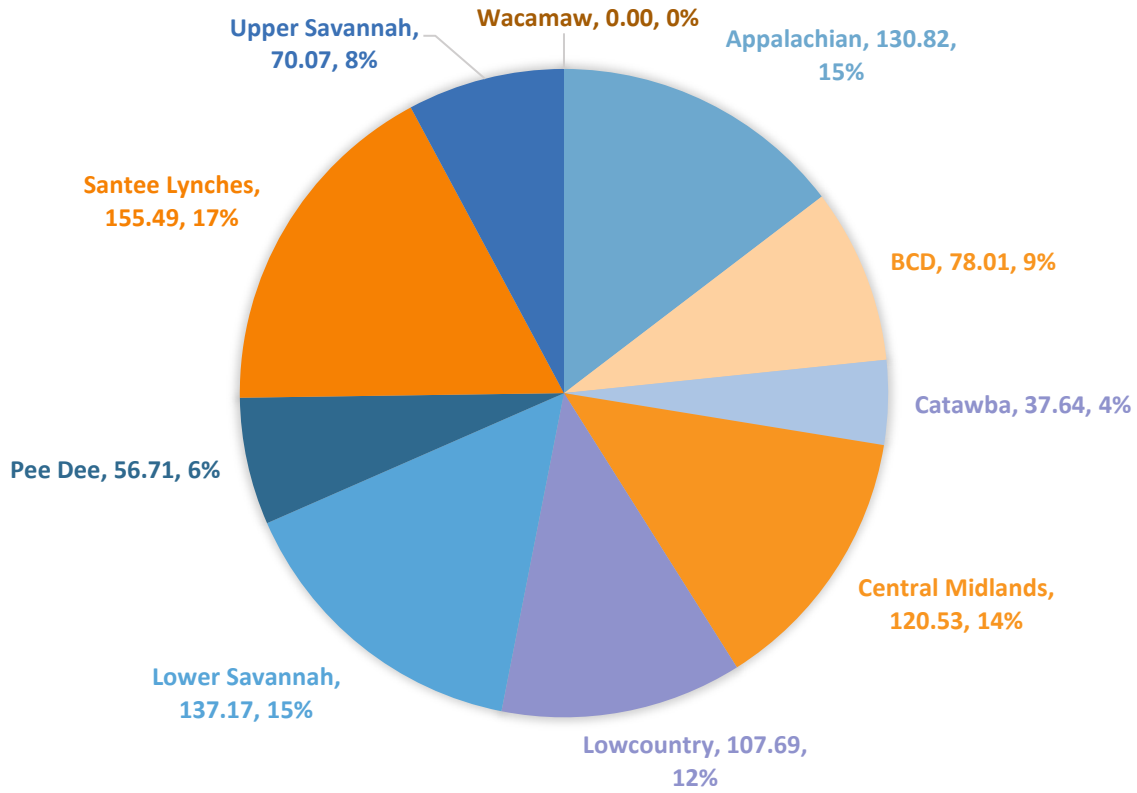


Figure 24. COG Non-Interstate NHS Centerline Miles and Percentage

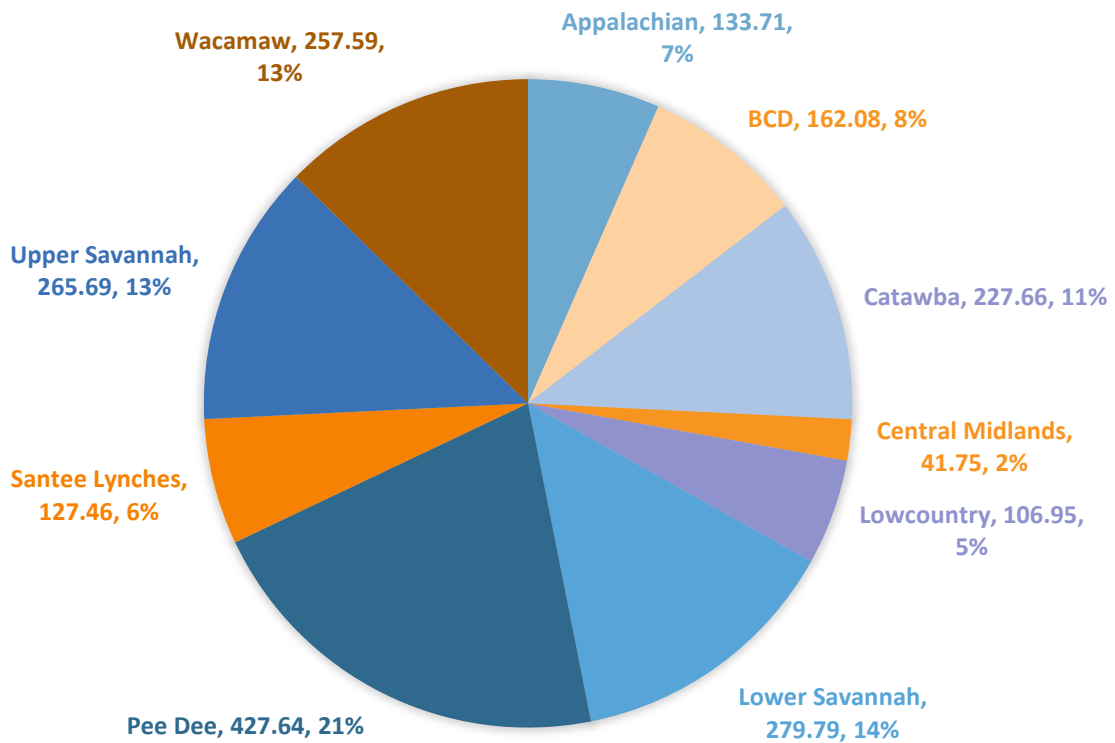


Figure 25. COG Interstate Pavements in Good Condition (PQI)

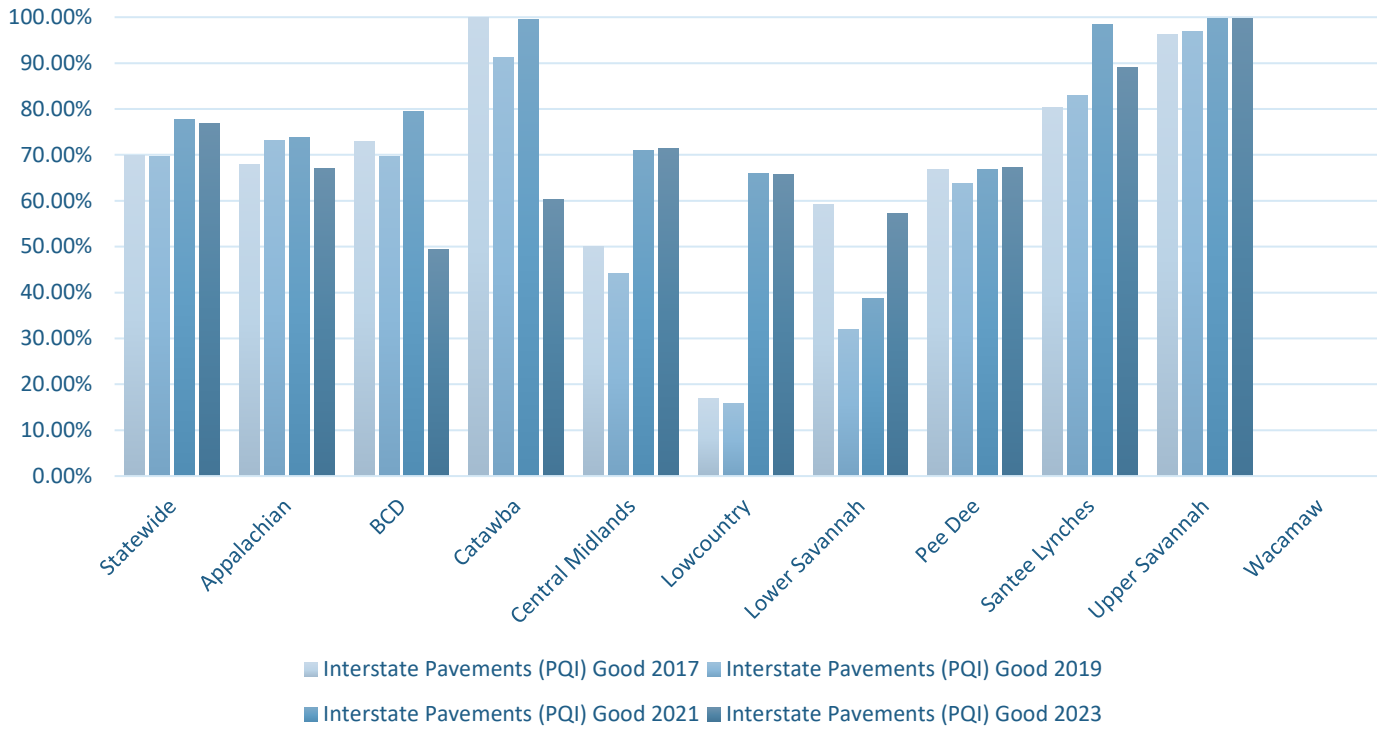


Figure 26. COG Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition (PQI)

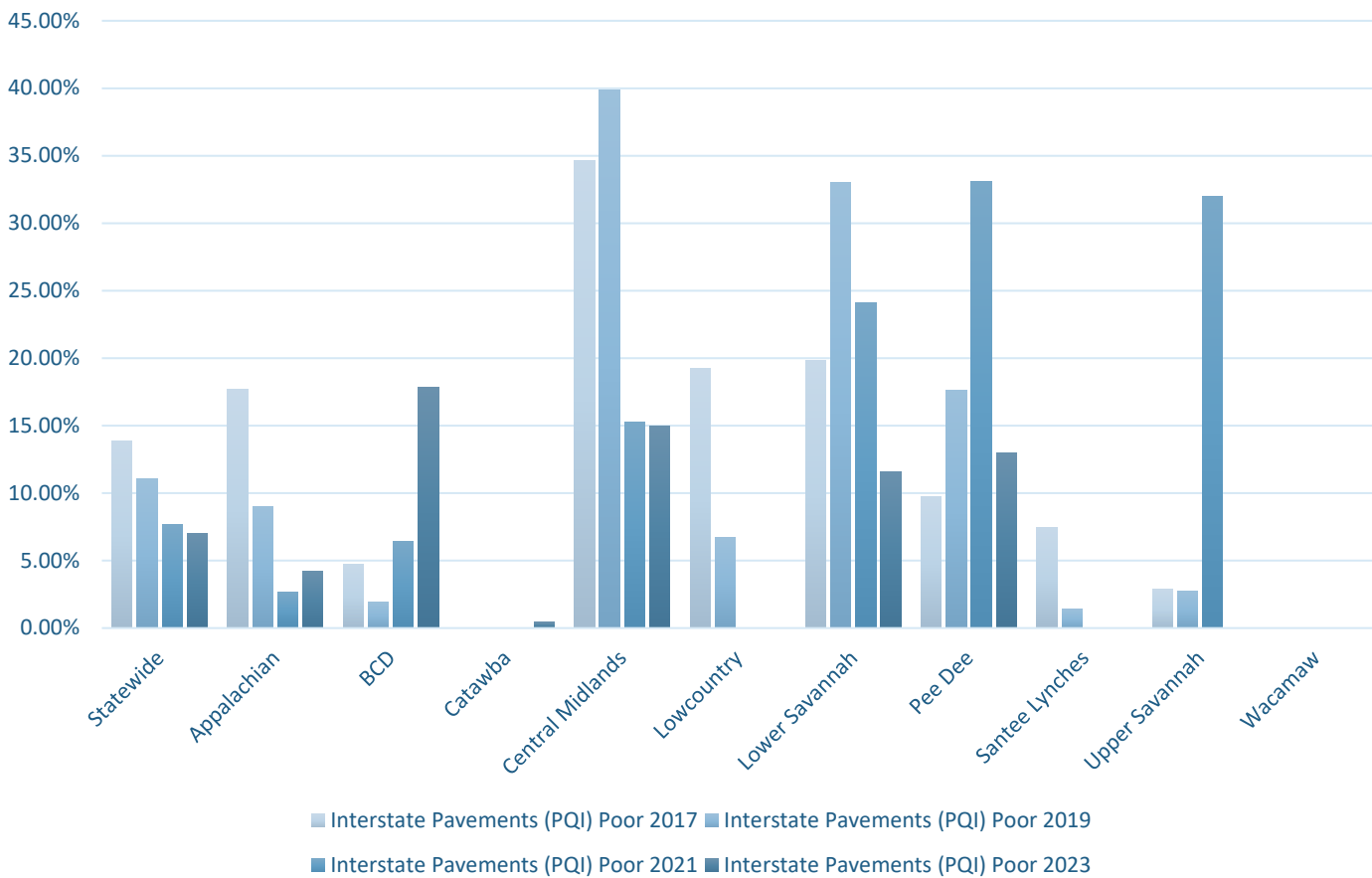


Figure 27. COG Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition (PQI)

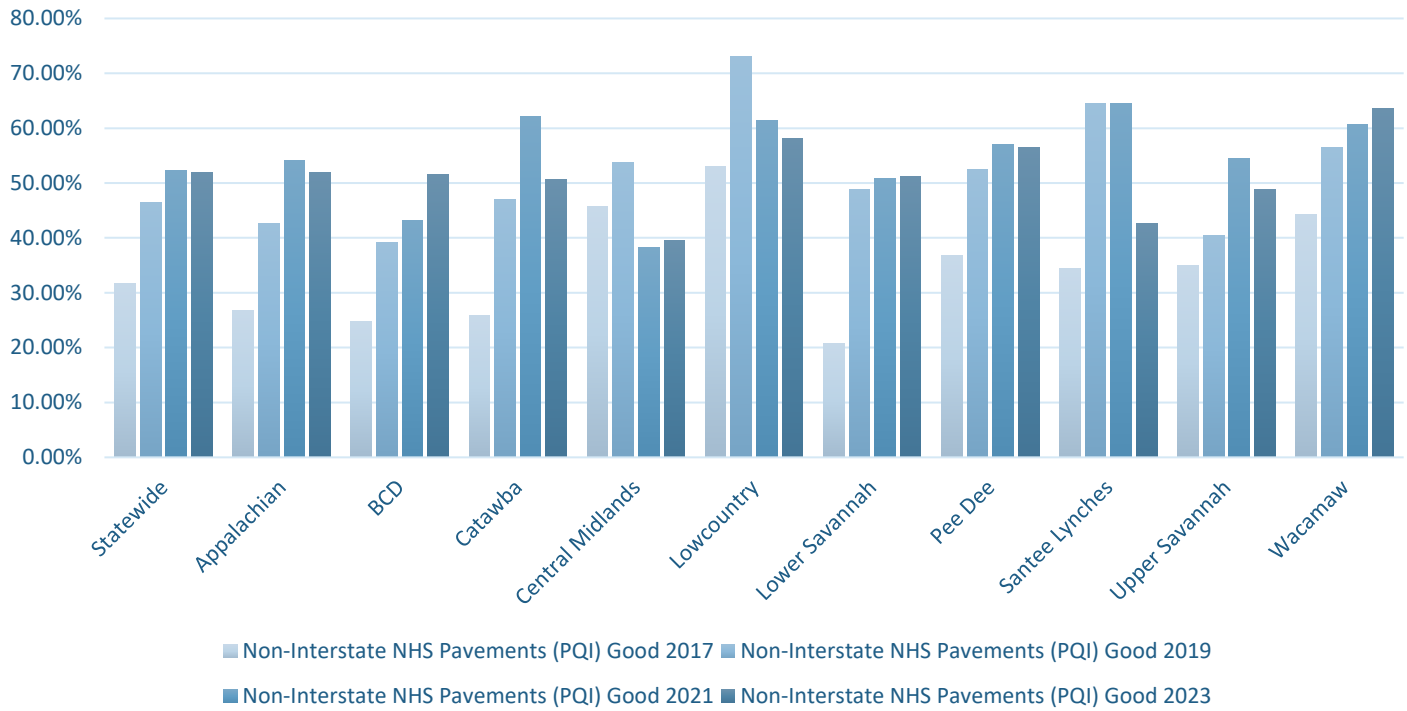
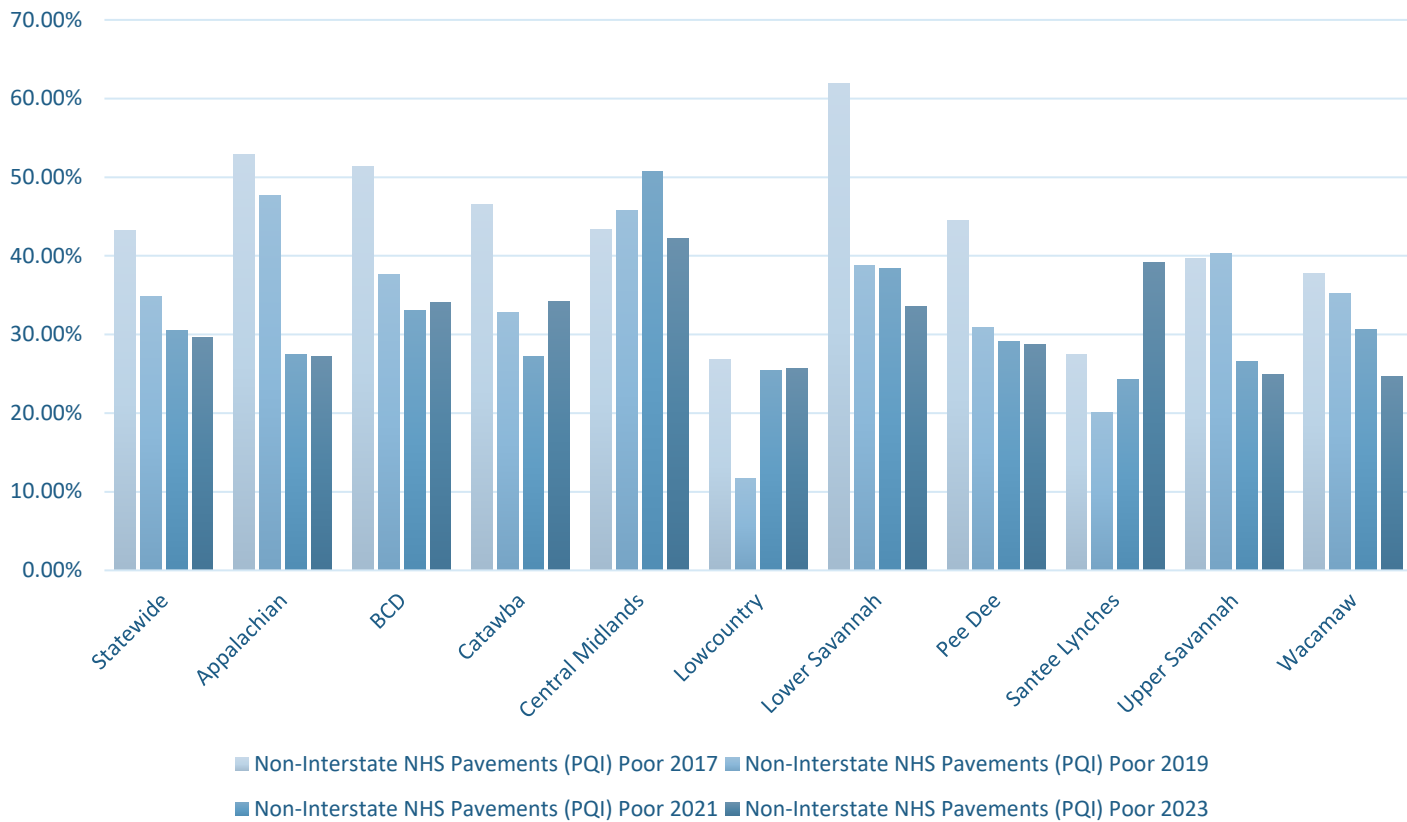


Figure 28. COG Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition (PQI)



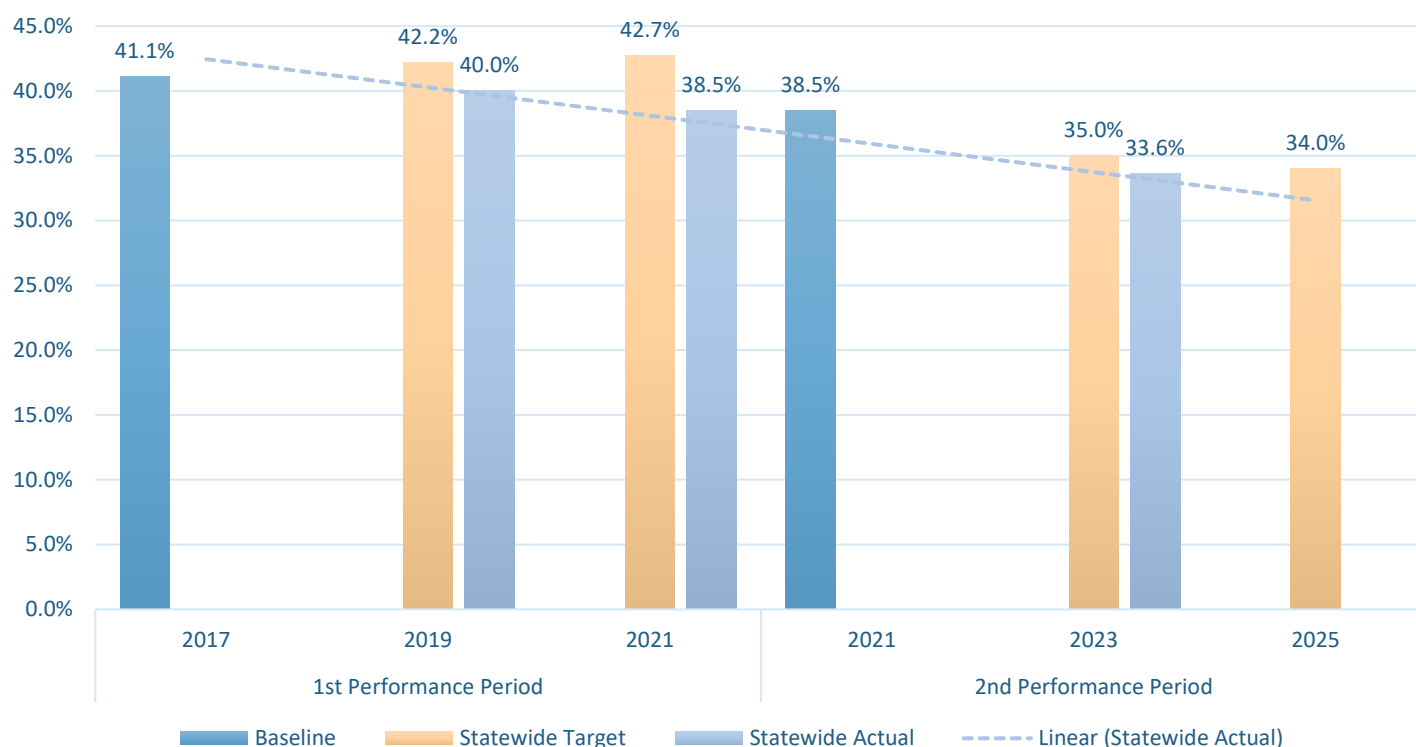
PM-2 STATEWIDE BRIDGE CONDITION

SCDOT’s Bridge Program was completely restructured in the middle of SFY 2022, changes to the program are detailed in the 2022 STAMP⁶ update. The agency has targeted load-restricted bridges in poor condition on the network that create inefficiencies and unnecessary delays. Additionally, new sub-category programs in the were created to set aside specific funds for Bridge Rehabilitation, Bridge Reactionary Maintenance, Bridge Maintenance and Bridge Inspection to create a more balanced approach to bridge management.

Bridge condition measures refer to the percentage of bridges by deck area on the NHS that are in good condition or poor condition. The measures assess the condition of four bridge components: deck, superstructure, substructure, and culverts. Each component has a metric rating threshold to establish good, fair or poor condition. If the lowest of the four metrics is greater than or equal to seven, the structure is classified as good. If the lowest rating is less than or equal to four, the structure is classified as poor. If the lowest rating is five or six, it is classified as fair. The percent is determined by summing the total deck area of good or poor NHS bridges and dividing the total deck area of the bridges carrying the NHS. Deck area is computed using structure length and either deck width or approach roadway width. The minimum percent poor condition level on NHS bridges shall not exceed 10% for 3 consecutive years (23 CFR 490.411). SCDOT expects the percentage of good deck area on the NHS to decrease during the performance period. At the mid-point of the current performance period (end of 2023), the actual 2-year target of 33.6% was slightly lower than the expected 35.0% of deck are of bridges on the NHS classified as in good condition. A declining target is appropriate given available funding, age and condition of the inventory, and the need to minimize life cycle costs. Significant progress was made on meeting the statewide percentage of bridges on the NHS classified in poor condition and remains well below the threshold of 10%. See Figures 29 and 30.

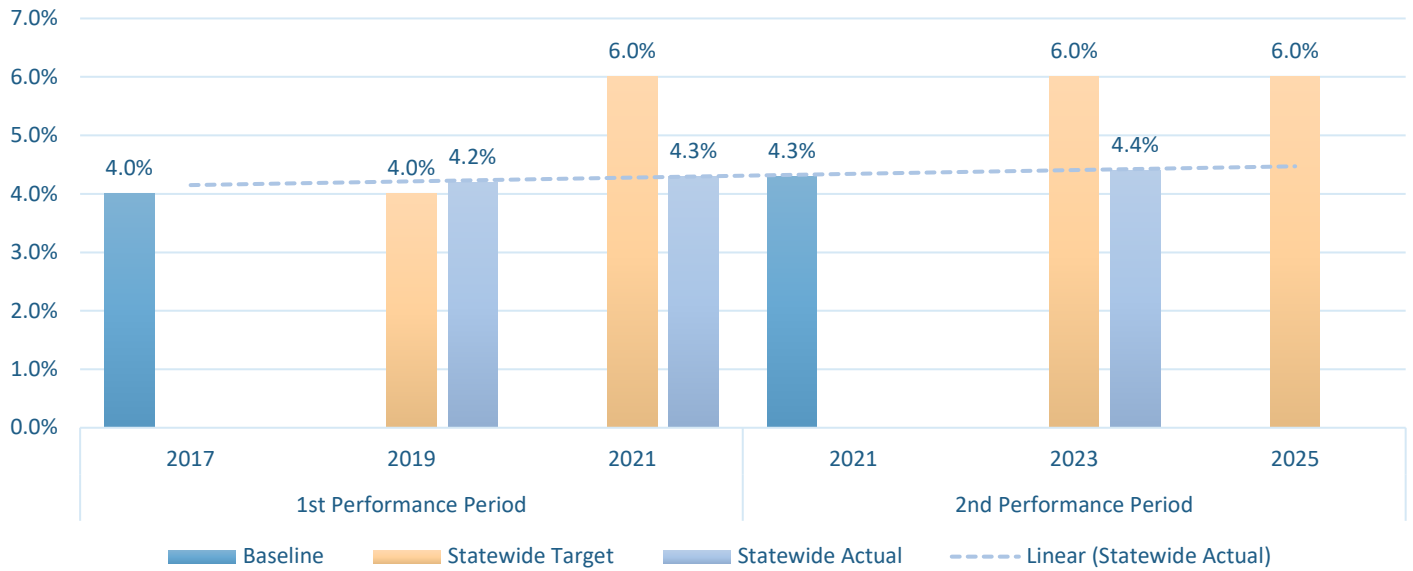
The National Highway System (NHS) in South Carolina includes 1,780 bridges, approximately 22% of the total SCDOT inventory of about 8,445 bridges

Figure 29. NHS Bridges in Good Condition (% Overall Deck Area)



⁶ <https://www.scdot.org/content/dam/scdot-legacy/performance/pdf/reports/STAMP.pdf>

Figure 30. NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (% Overall Deck Area)



MPO AND COG BRIDGE CONDITION

MPO and COG regional bridge conditions are shown in Figure 32, 33, 35 and 36 with statewide actuals conditions and targets compared over time. For data used to create these figures see Appendix A.

Figure 31. MPO NHS Bridge Inventory by Square Footage of Deck Area

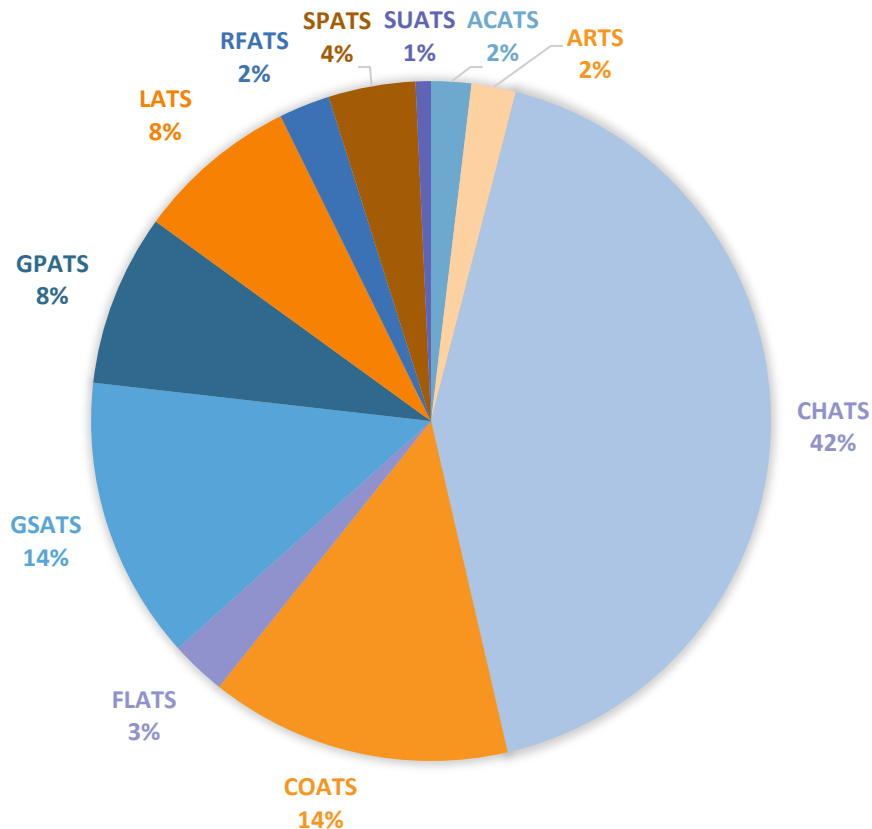


Figure 32. MPO NHS Bridges in Good Condition (SF Deck Area)

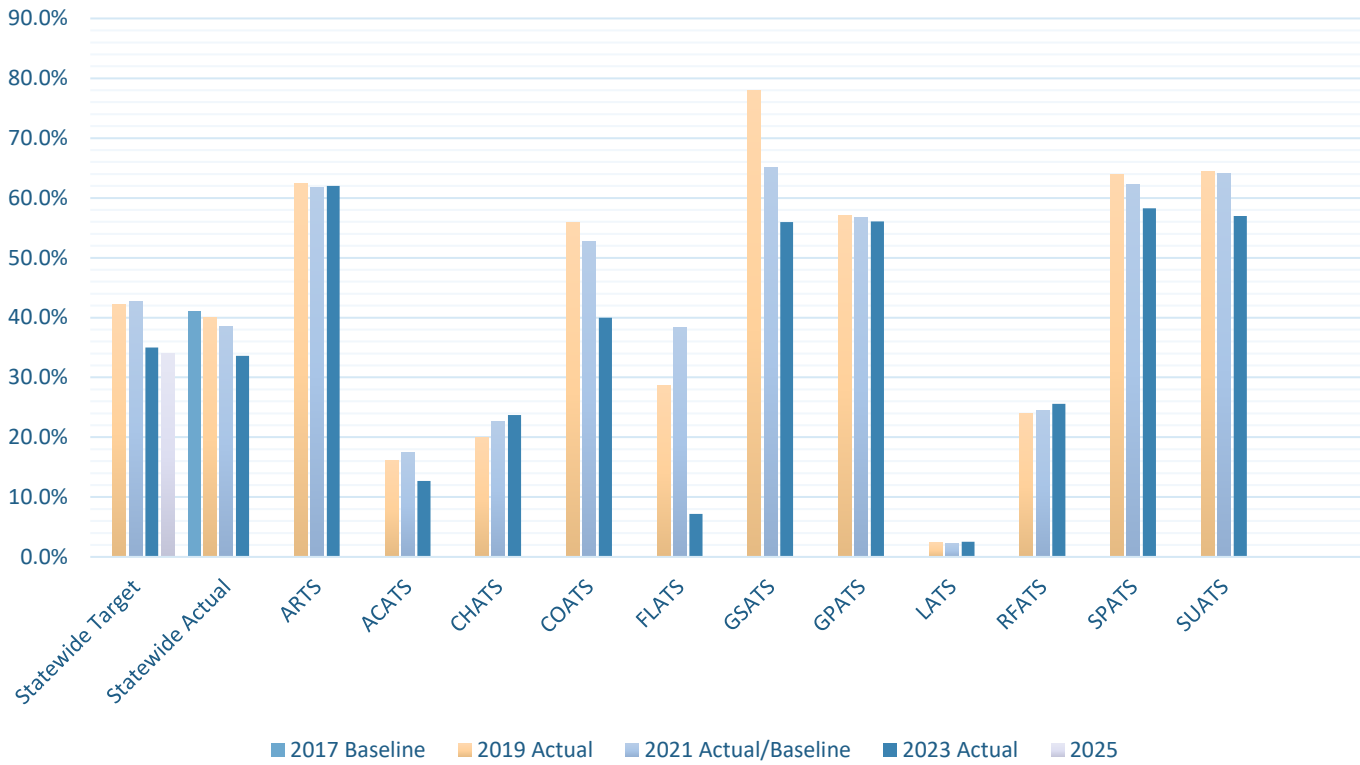


Figure 33. MPO NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (SF Deck Area)

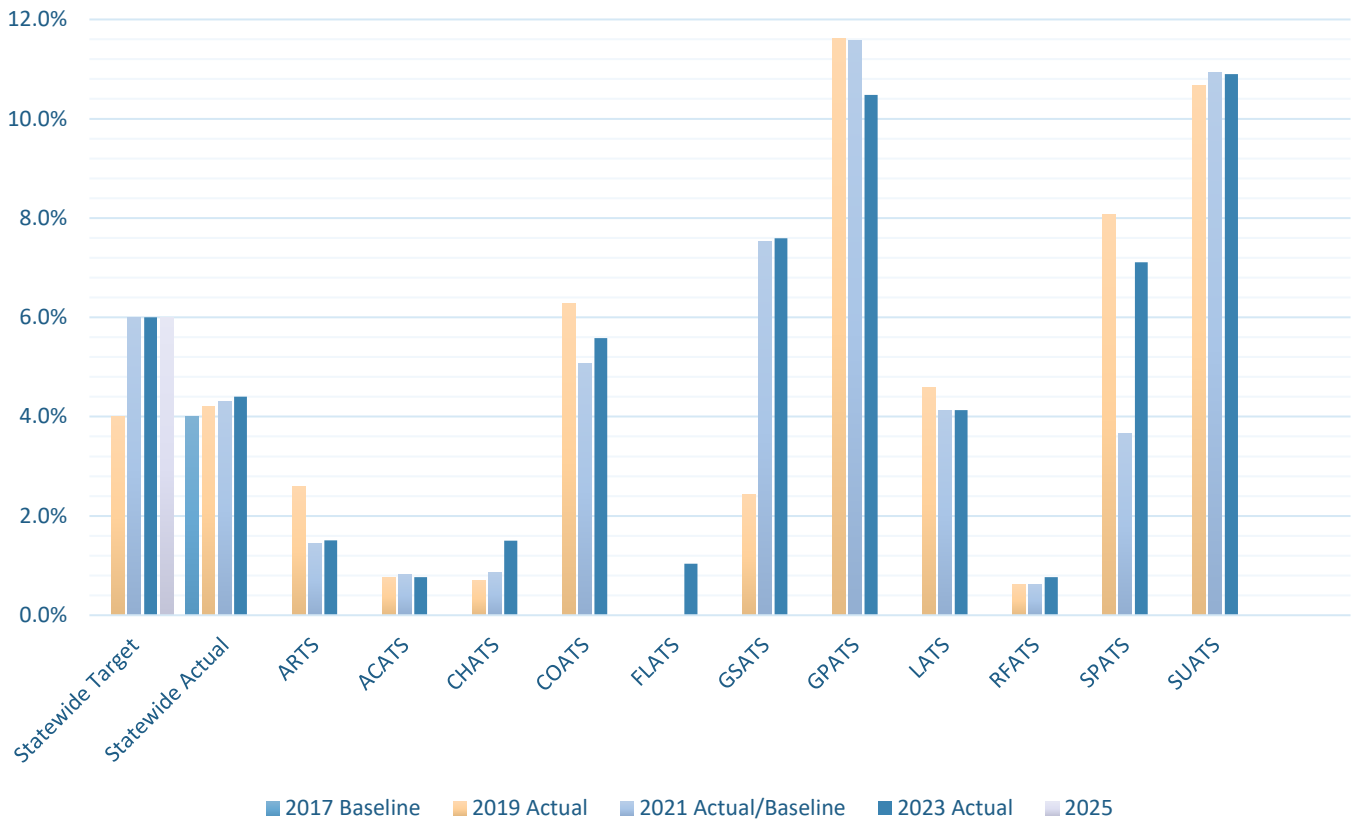


Figure 34. COG NHS Bridge Inventory by Square Footage of Deck Area

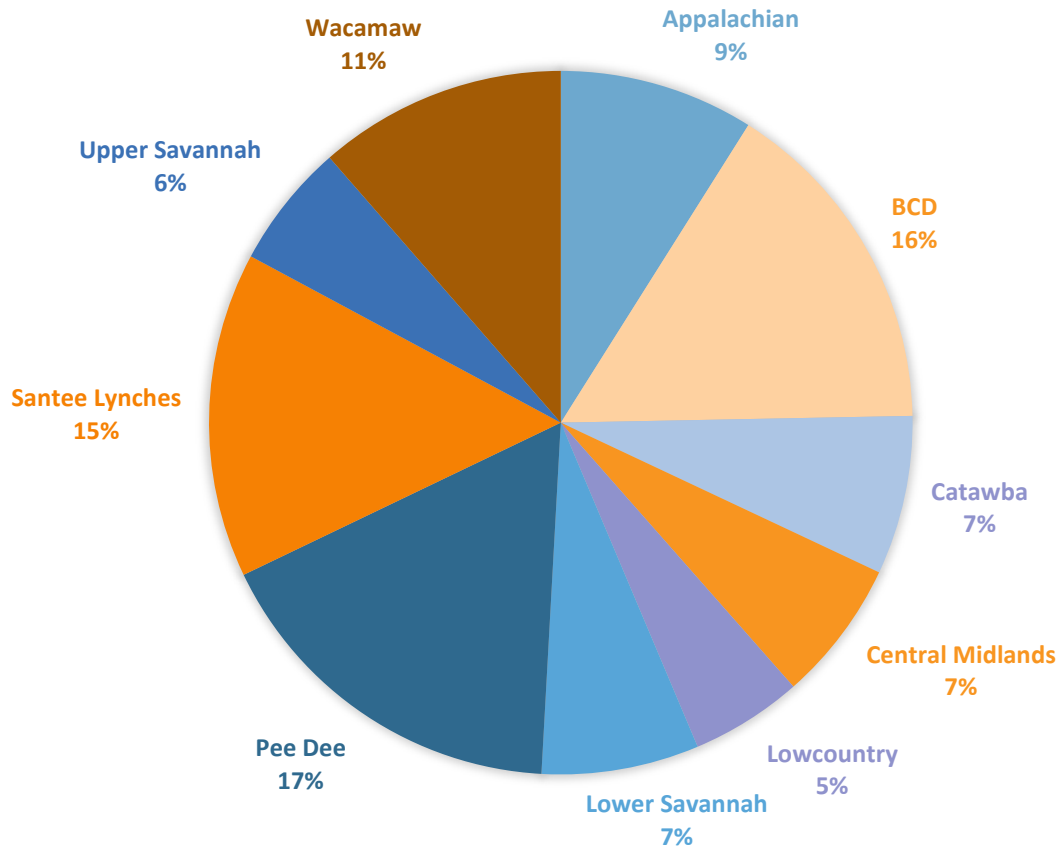


Figure 35. COG NHS Bridges in Good Condition (SF Deck Area)

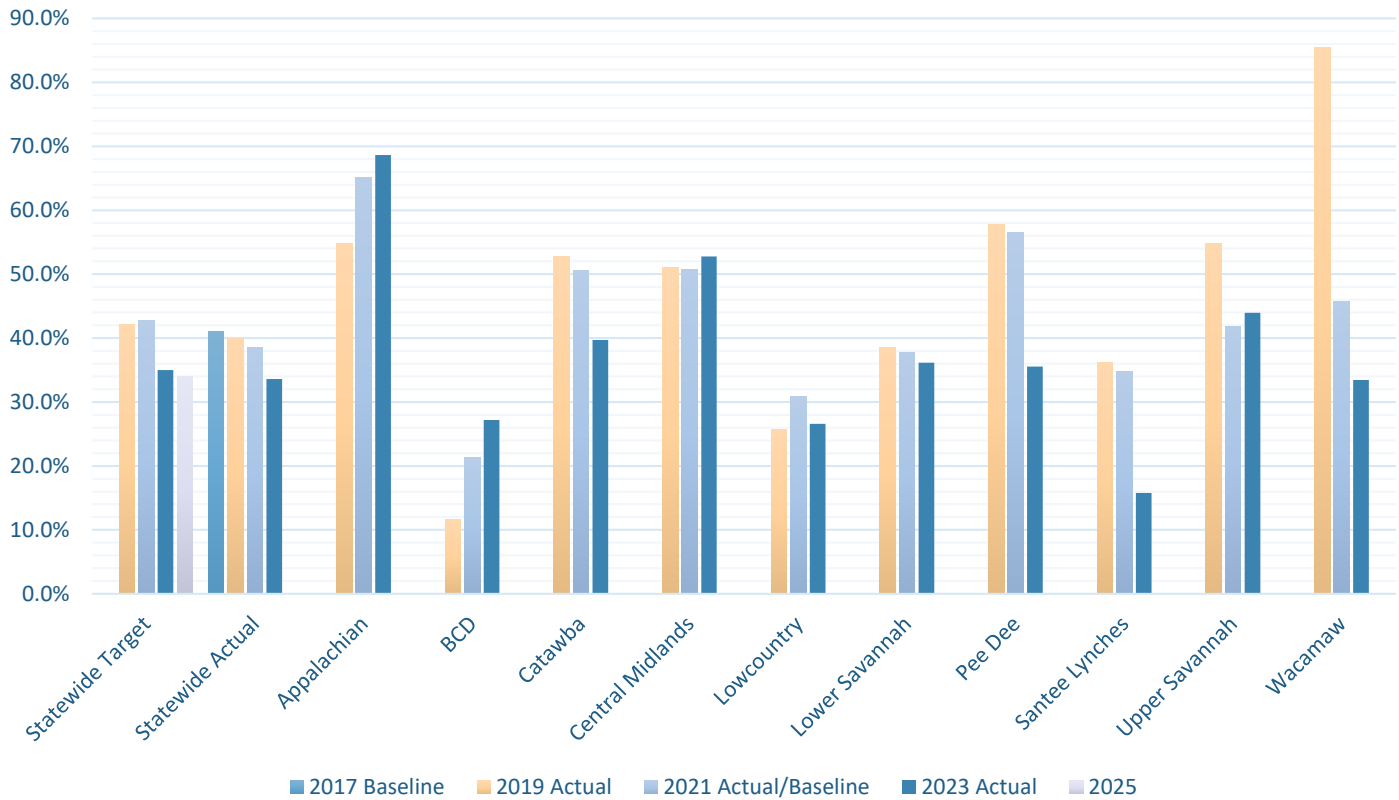
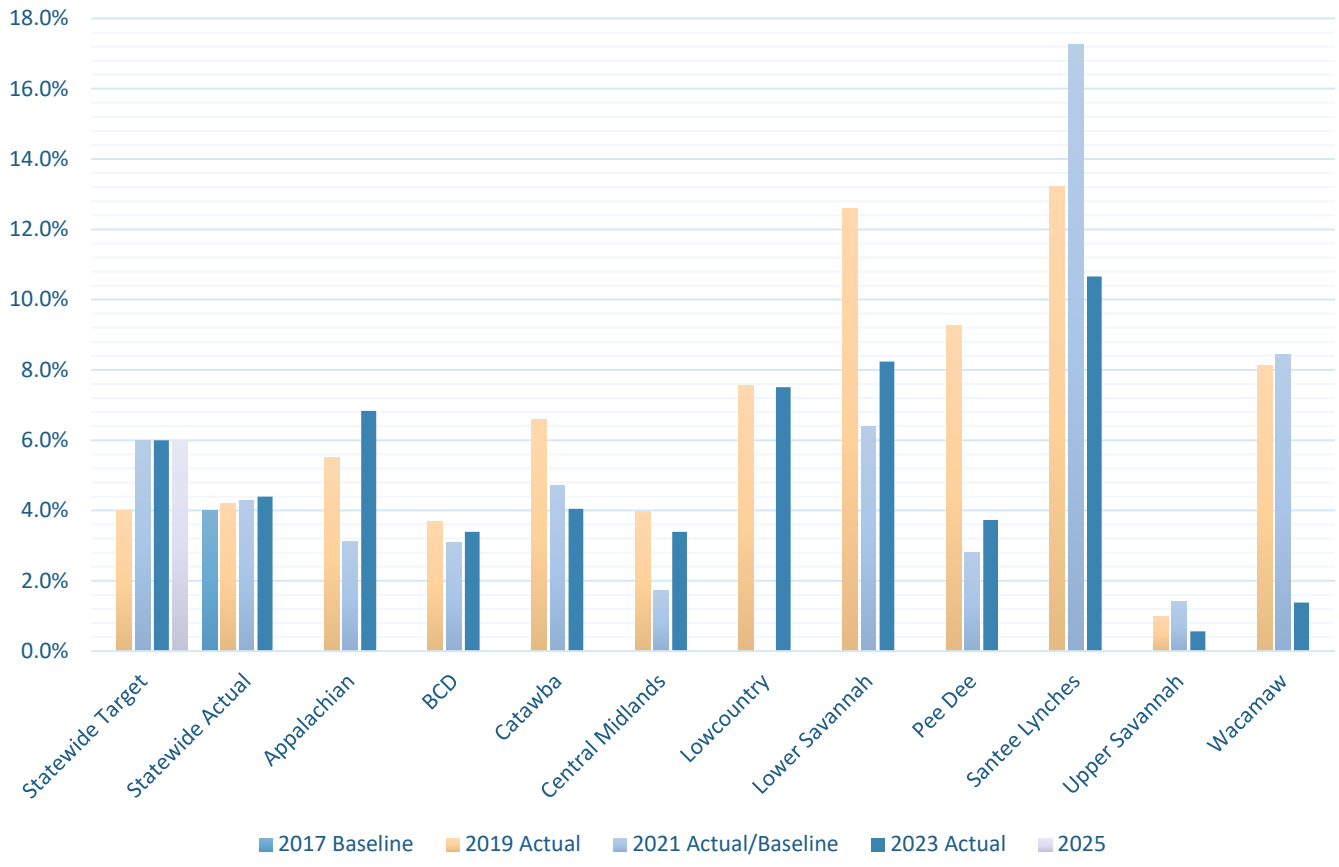


Figure 36. COG NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (SF Deck Area)



PM3 STATEWIDE MOBILITY

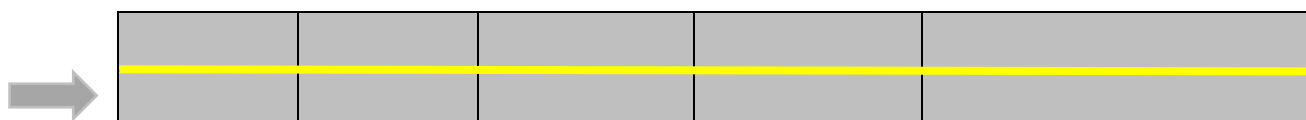
FHWA established measures to assess the performance and reliability of the National Highway System and freight movement on the interstate. Travel time reliability is how consistent or predictable travel conditions are for a trip or on a certain road. Some roads have very repeatable and consistent conditions day-to-day and are considered “reliable”, while others are more inconsistent with delays and travel times and are considered “unreliable”. A congested road is still considered reliable if the congestion is consistent and there are predictable travel times at certain times of the day. Level of Travel Time Reliability (LOTTR) measures the variability of travel times that occur on a facility or trip over a period of time. Reliability measures the benefit of traffic management and is significant to everyone who uses the transportation network, whether they’re motor vehicle users, transit, freight or others.

LOTTR is defined as the ratio of longer travel times (80th percentile) to a “normal” travel time (50th percentile) using data from the Federal Highway Administration’s National Performance Management Research Data Set (NPMRDS). Data is collected in 15-minute segments during four time periods:

- Morning Peak (6am-10am) Monday-Friday
- Midday (10am-4pm) Monday-Friday
- Afternoon Peak (4pm-8pm) Monday-Friday
- Weekends (6am-8pm)

The ratio is expressed as a percentage of the person miles traveled that are reliable through the sum of the number of reliable person miles traveled divided by the sum of total person miles traveled. For an example of how travel time reliability is measure see Figure 37. Performance is reported for percent person miles traveled on the Interstate and the Non-Interstate NHS that are reliable in Figure 38 and 39.

Figure 37. Calculating Travel Time Reliability Measure



Length	0.5 miles	0.5 miles	1.00 miles	1.00 miles	5.0 miles
6am-10am	Reliable	Reliable	Unreliable	Reliable	Reliable
10am-4pm	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
4pm-8pm	Unreliable	Reliable	Unreliable	Reliable	Reliable
Weekend	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable	Reliable
Reliable?	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

$$\frac{6.5 \text{ reliable miles}}{8.00 \text{ total miles}} = 81.3\% \text{ Reliable}$$

SCDOT’s travel time reliability approach includes factors such as anticipated growth in vehicle miles traveled, and major projects. Evaluations for this performance period indicated that both reliability on the Interstate and Non-Interstate NHS would decline relative to 2021 baseline conditions. Baseline conditions in 2021 may not be fully indicative of post pandemic travel patterns, which was reflected in projected targets.

Figure 38. Percent Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable

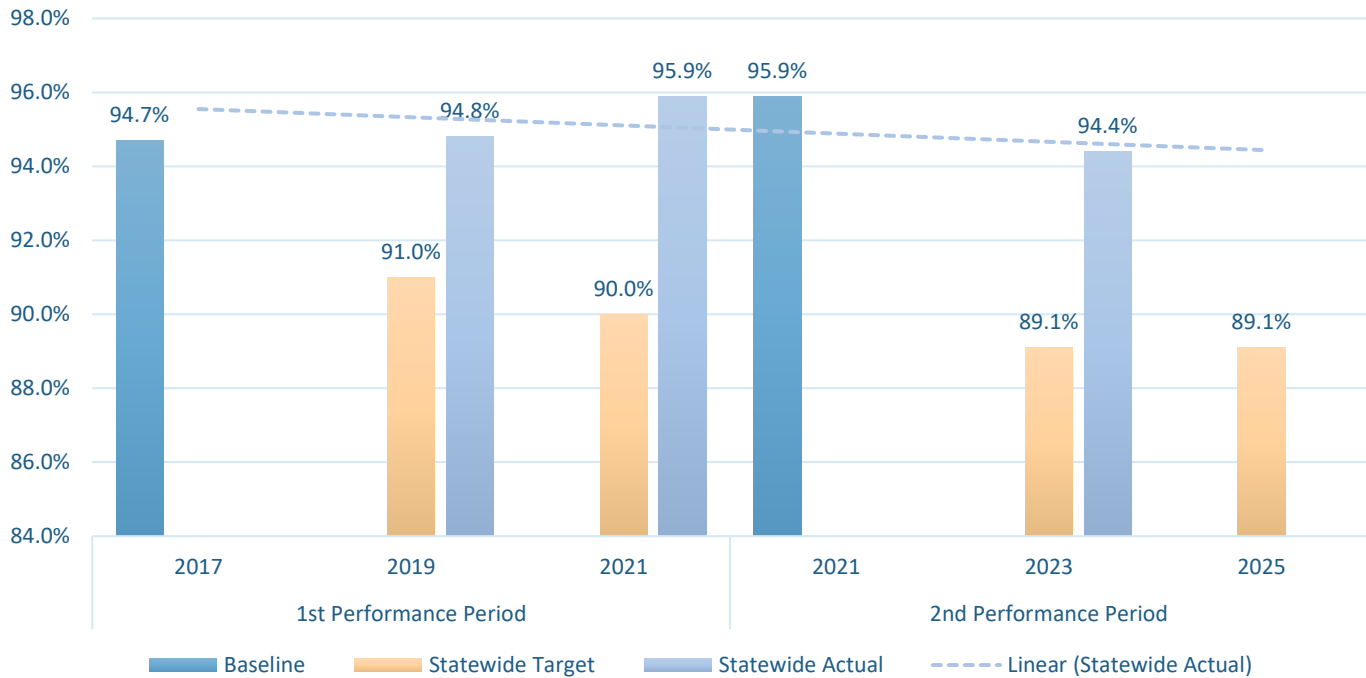
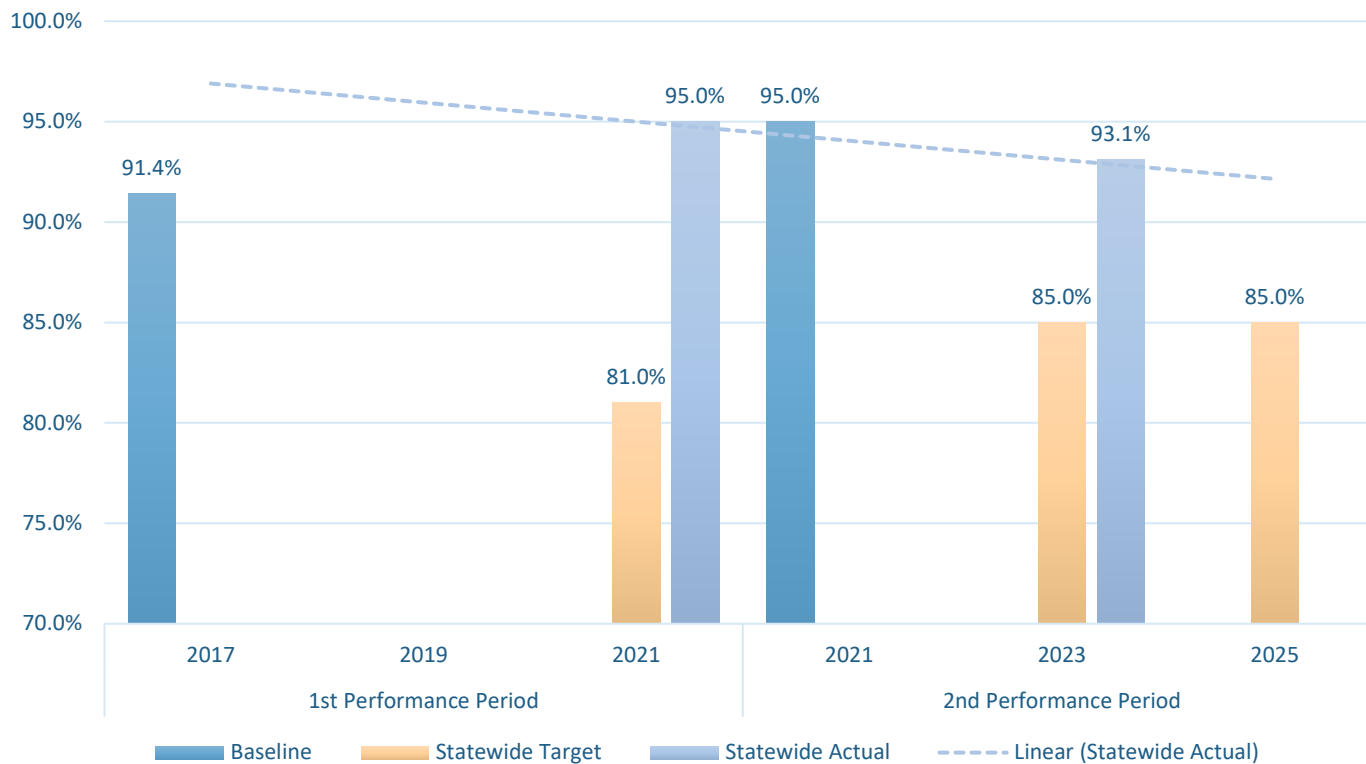


Figure 39. Percent Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable



MPO AND COG MOBILITY

MPO and COG regional mobility conditions are shown in Figure 40 through 43 with comparison to the statewide actual conditions and targets over time. For data used to create these figures see Appendix A.

Figure 40. Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable (MPO)

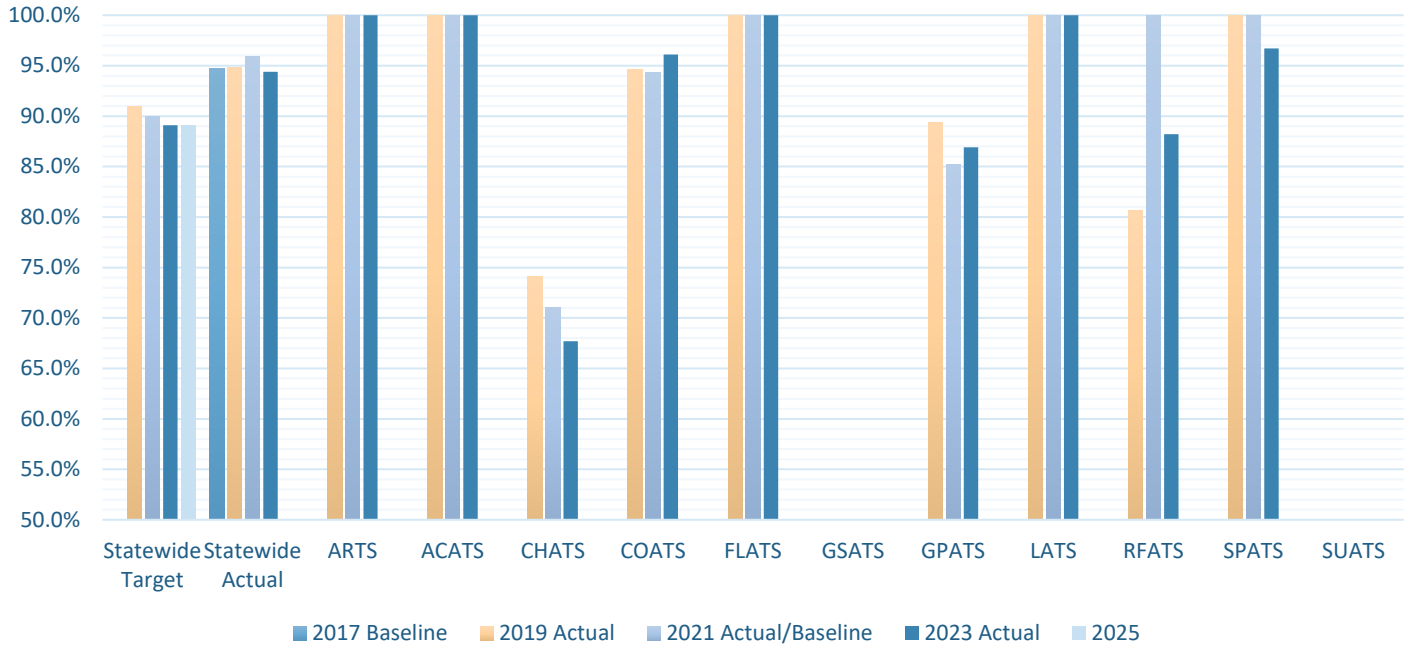


Figure 41. Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable (MPO)

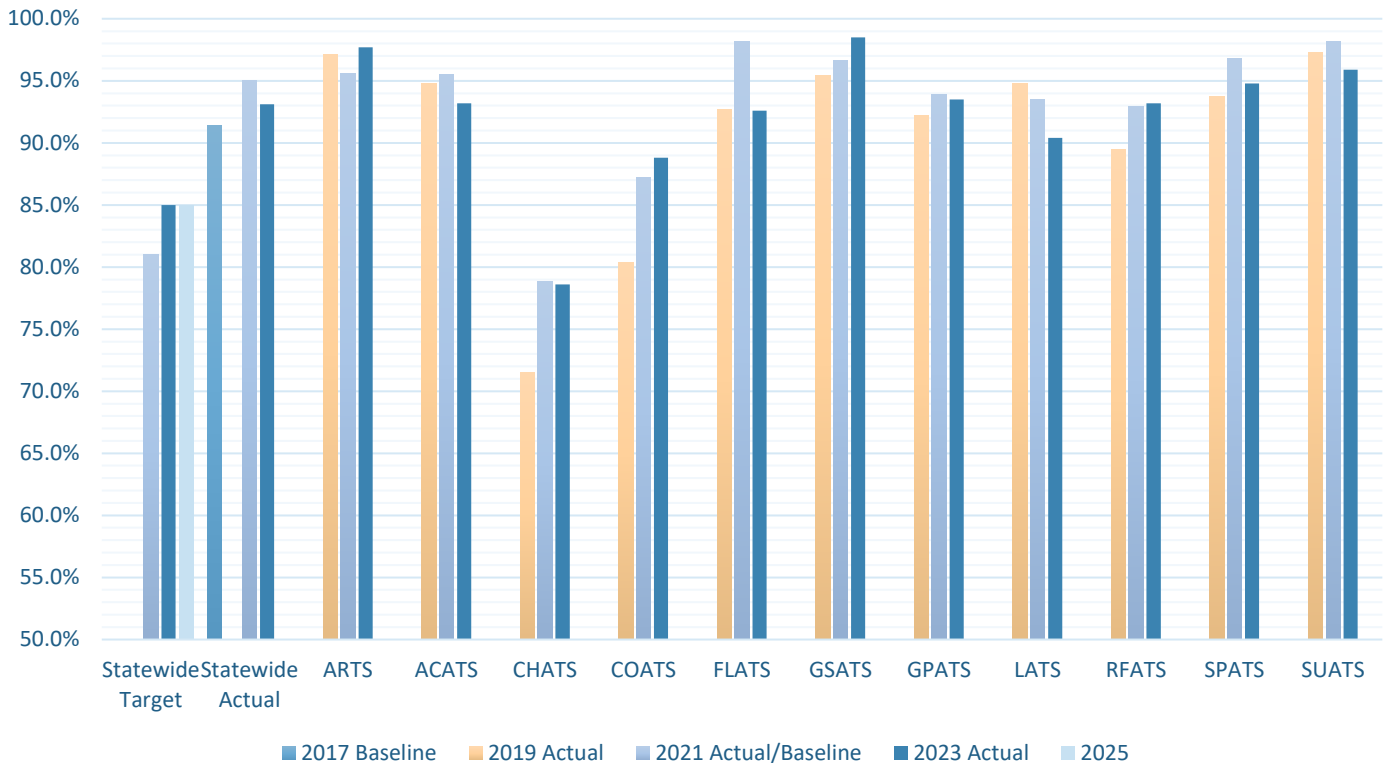


Figure 42. Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable (COG)

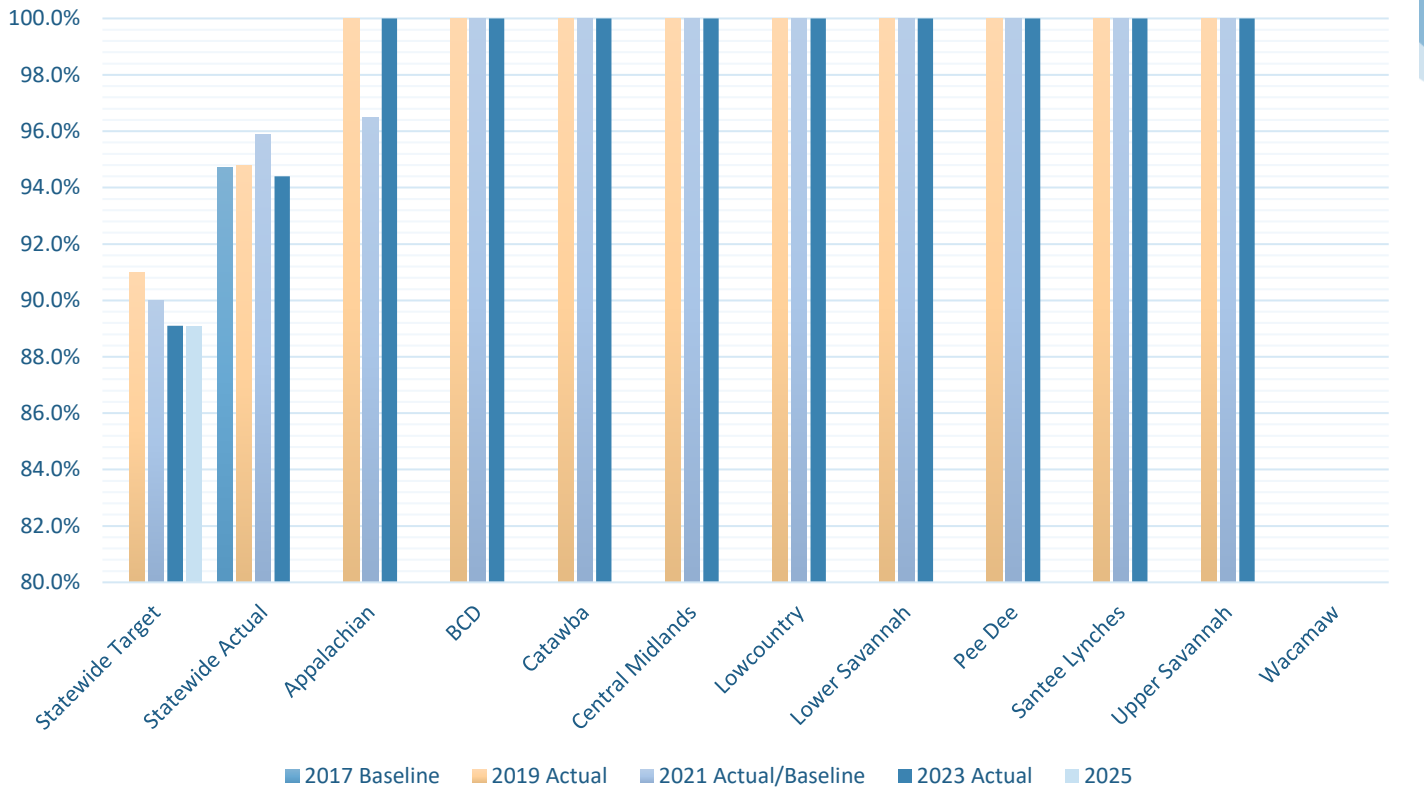
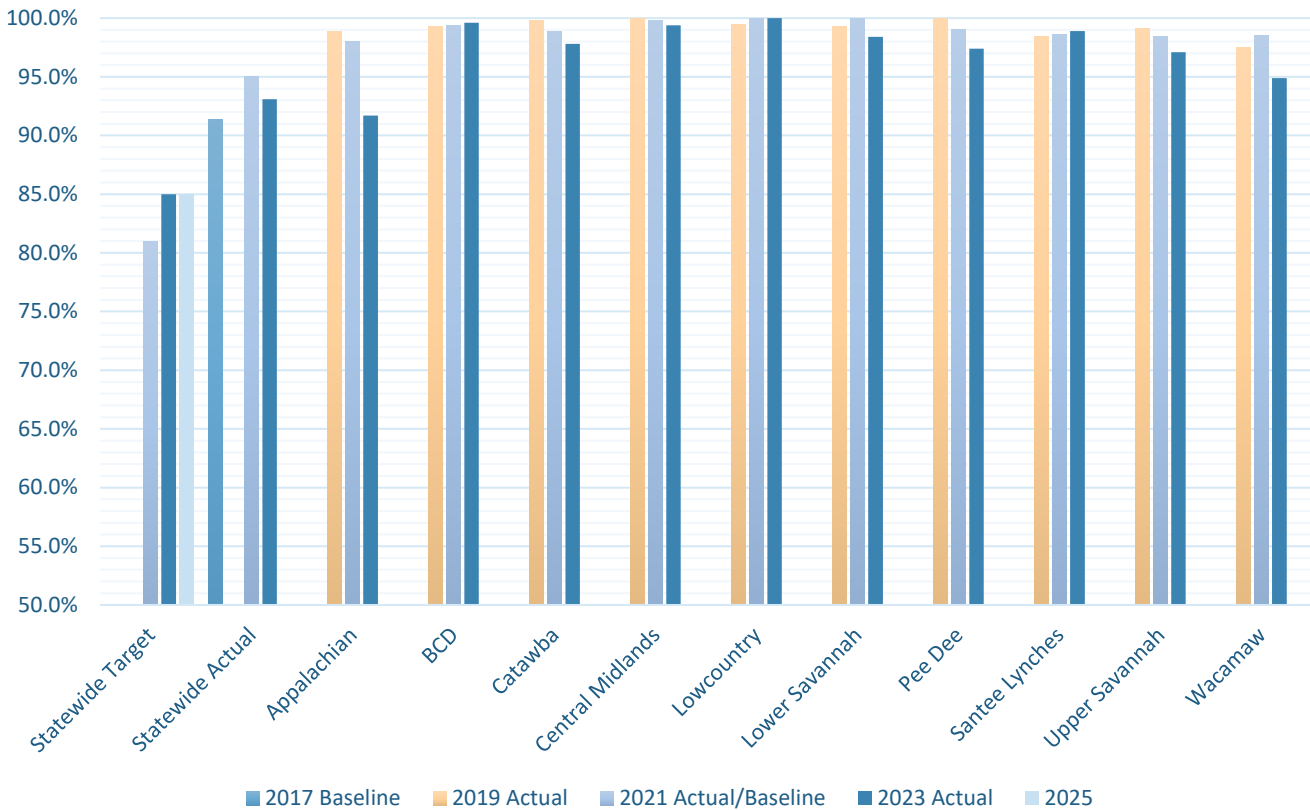


Figure 43. Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable (COG)



PM3 FREIGHT MOBILITY (TTTR)

The freight movement performance measure assesses reliability for trucks traveling on the Interstate system. A Truck Travel Time Reliability (TTTR) index is generated based on the ratio of actual truck travel times to normal travel times. A lower TTTR value means better performance, i.e., more reliable truck travel.

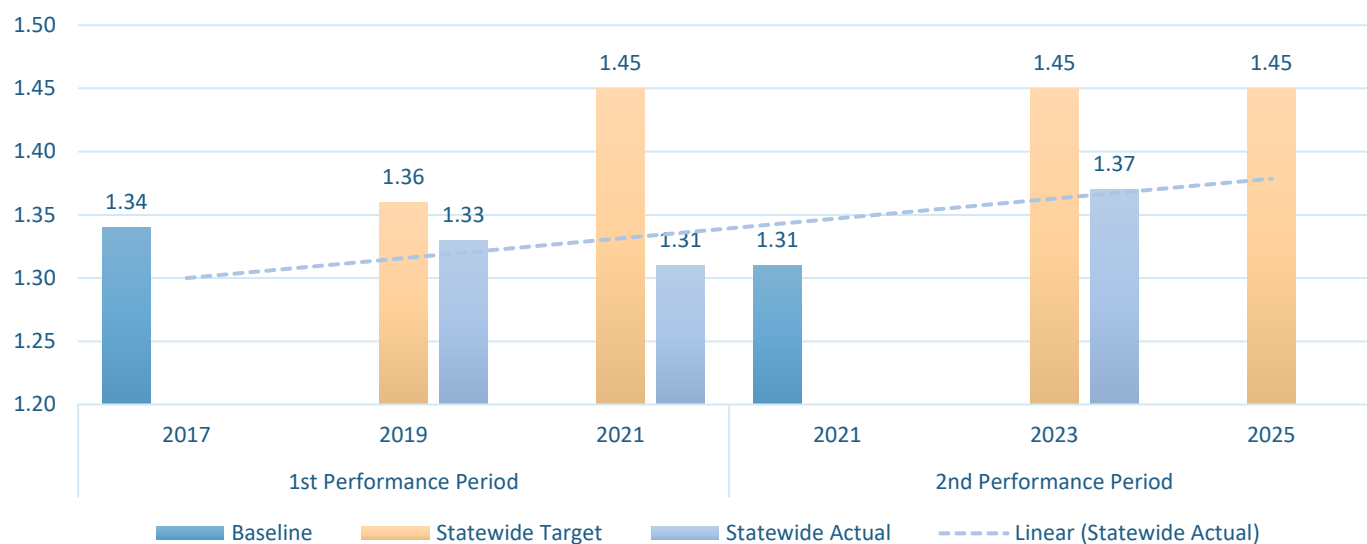
FHWA defines Level of Truck Travel Time Reliability (LOTTTR) as the percent of truck-miles on the Interstate System that are reliable. LOTTTR is calculated as the ratio of the longer travel times (95th percentile) to a “normal” travel time (50th percentile), using NPMRDS or equivalent data. Data is collected in 15-minute segments during five time periods:

- Morning Peak (6am-10am) Monday-Friday
- Midday (10am-4pm) Monday-Friday
- Afternoon Peak (4pm-8pm) Monday-Friday
- Weekends (6am-8pm)
- Overnight (8pm-6am)

The segments are then used to create the TTTR index for the entire system using a weighted aggregate calculation for the worst performing times of each segment.

Any roadway segment or corridor that has a reliability index of 1.5 or greater during any time period is considered to be unreliable. TTTR Index in Figure 44 shows overall freight reliability on the Interstate in South Carolina. In the MPO and COG Freight Mobility section that follows the graph shows the consistently unreliable regions of the Interstate System that are responsible for making 4.1% of the Interstate’s unreliable, the majority of which are located in three MPO’s: Charleston (CHATS), Greenville-Pickens (GPATS) and Columbia (COATS). Addressing unreliable sections and pinch points of System to System Interchanges is a top priority for the agency. As future freight volume increases, economic growth and increased work zone and interstate capacity projects are in construction, it is forecasted that TTTR index will increase above the baseline. Current and future interstate projects will benefit interstate TTTR in the long term, but SCDOT anticipates lower truck reliability will be difficult to achieve in the short term.

Figure 44. Interstate Truck Travel Time Reliability Index (TTTR)



MPO AND COG FREIGHT MOBILITY

MPO and COG regional freight mobility conditions are shown in Figure 45 and 46, with a comparison to the statewide actual conditions over time. For data used to create these figures see Appendix A.

Figure 45. Interstate Freight TTTR Index (MPO)

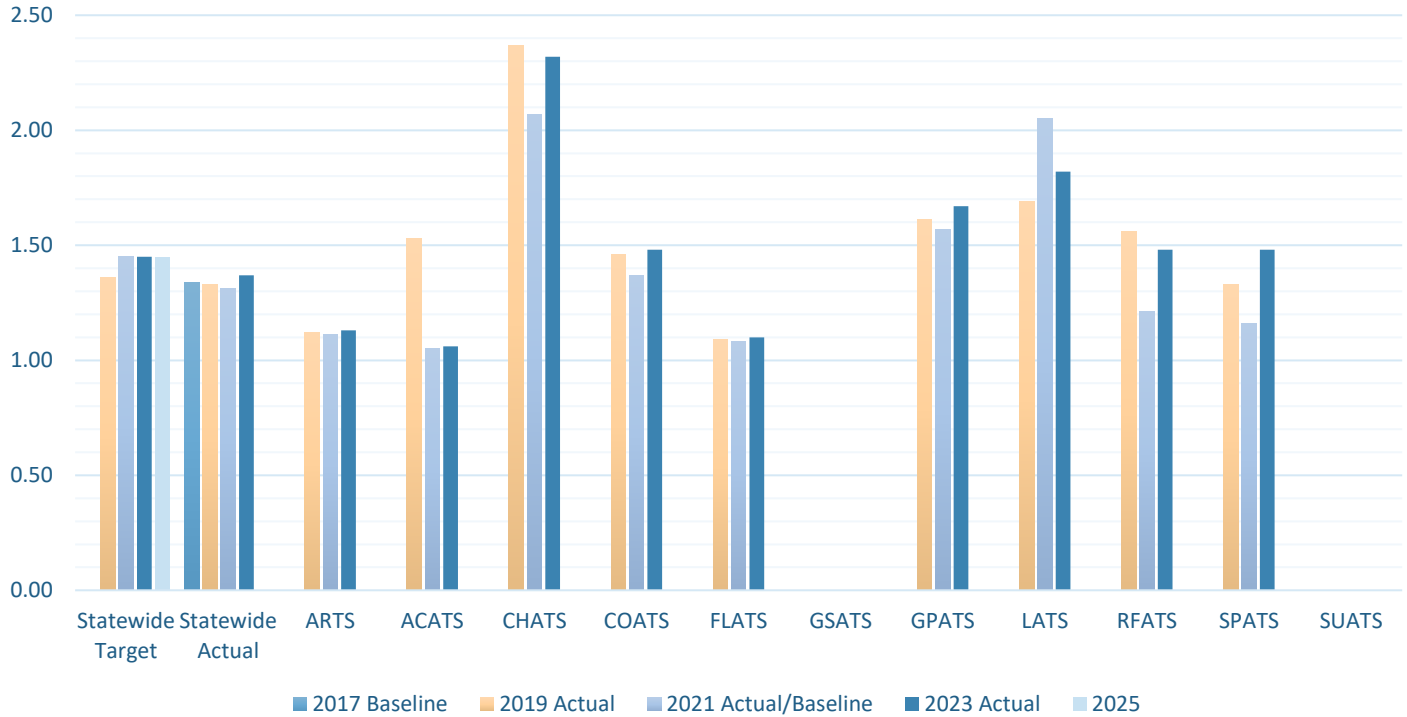
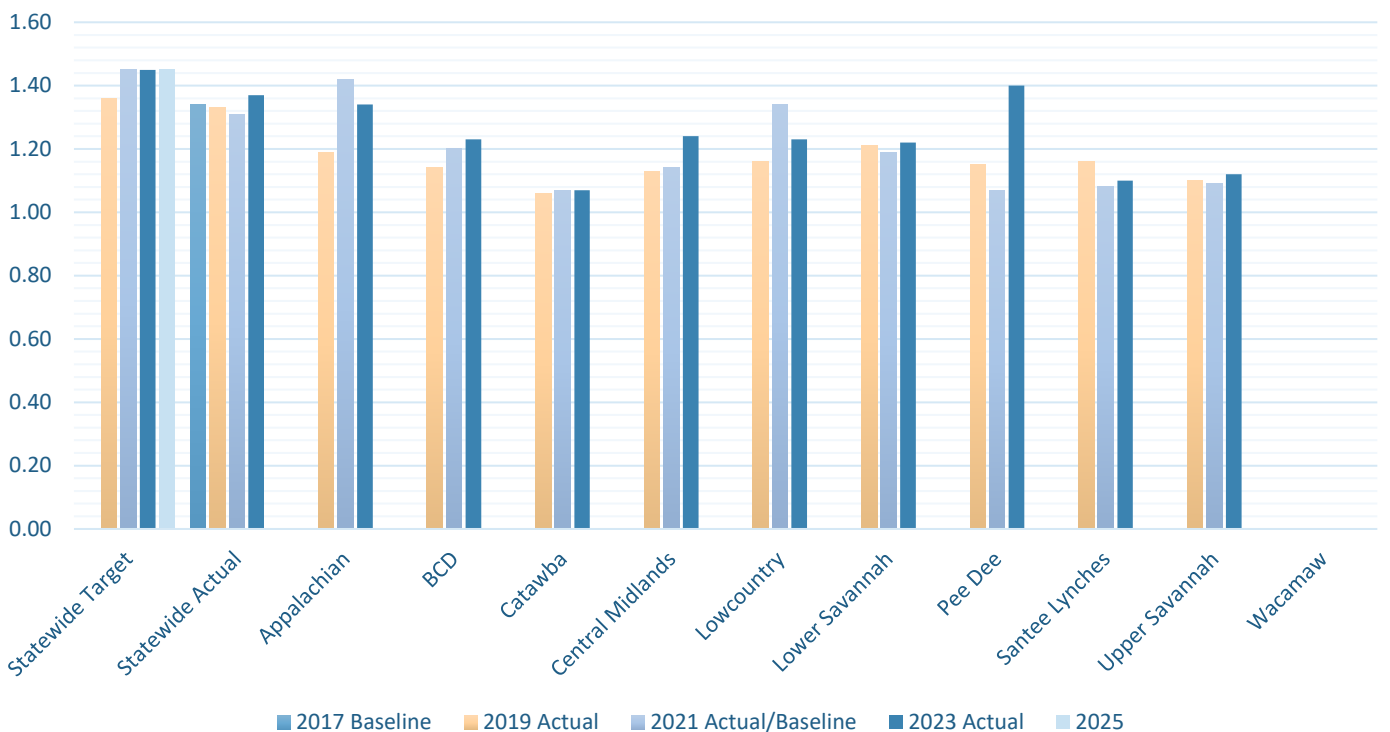


Figure 46. Interstate Freight TTTR Index (COG)

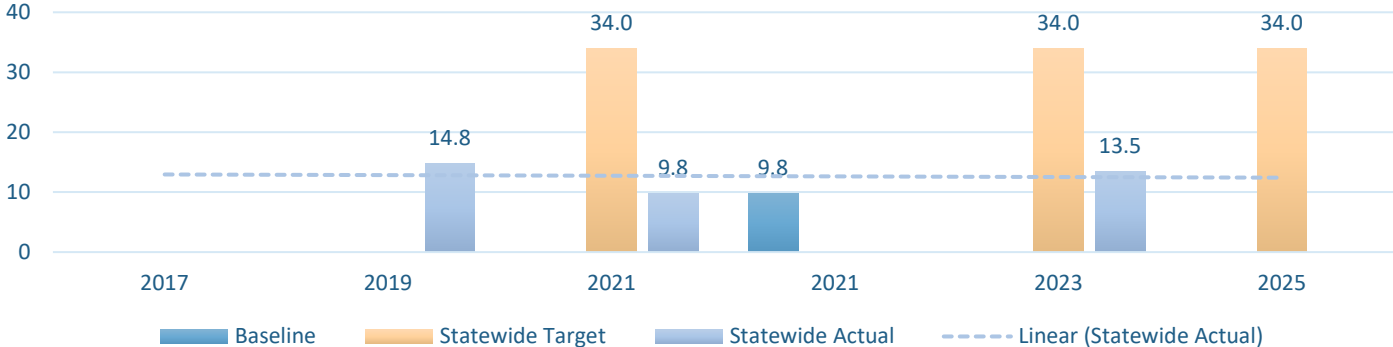


PM3 CONGESTION MITIGATION & AIR QUALITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement Program (CMAQ) measures apply to MPOs that are within the boundaries of each U.S. Census Bureau-designated Urbanized Area (UZA) that contains a NHS road, has a population of more than one million, and contains any part of nonattainment or maintenance area for emissions which applies to one MPO area of the state, Rock Hill and Fort Mill Area Transportation Study (RFATS). SCDOT works in conjunction with NCDOT, RFATS and other relative MPOs to develop the targets with NCDOT taking the lead on data gathering and analysis due to most of the UZA being located in North Carolina. FHWA established measures, to assess the extent of congestion and projects aimed at emission reduction.

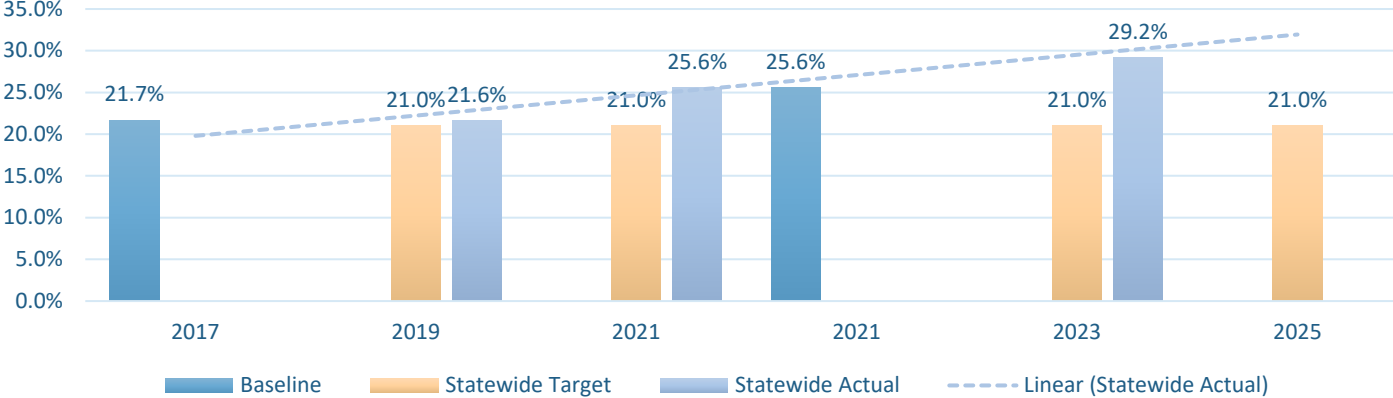
The extent of traffic congestion is measured by the number of transportation system users that are affected by congestion. This metric is measured by the annual hours of Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED) per capita on the NHS in the Charlotte, NC-SC Urbanized Area. The threshold for excessive delay is based on the travel times at 20 miles per hour or 60% of the posted speed limit travel time, whichever is greater. And measured in 15-minutes intervals. Peak travel hours are defined as 6:00 to 10:00 a.m. on weekday mornings; the weekday afternoon period is 3:00 to 7:00 p.m. or 4:00 to 8:00 p.m. The total excessive delay metric is weighted by vehicle volumes and occupancy. Thus, PHED is a measure of person-hours of delay experienced on NHS roads on an annual basis. The targets in Figure 47 reflect an anticipated return to pre-pandemic traffic delays, above the 2021 baseline. Uncertainty remains as the continuing impacts of widespread telework and more flexible work schedules have kept actual conditions better than pre-pandemic performance trends.

Figure 47. Annual Hours of Peak Hour Excessive Delay per Capita - Charlotte, NC-SC Urbanized Area (hours)



Measuring Non-Single Occupancy Vehicle (Non-SOV) travel, within an urbanized area, recognizes investments within the Charlotte, NC-SC region that increase multimodal solutions and vehicle occupancy levels as strategies to reduce congestion and criteria pollutant emissions. Modes of transportation recognized include carpooling, vanpooling, public transportation, commuter rail, walking, bicycling and tele-commuting. See Figure 48 below.

Figure 48. Percent of Non-Single Occupancy Vehicle Travel - Charlotte, NC-SC Urbanized Area



On-road emission reduction measures represents the cumulative target period reductions in kg/day for CMAQ funded projects within the boundary of the planning area. Total emission reduction for Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Figure 49, and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Figure 50, performance measures represent the estimated reductions benefit resulting from CMAQ projects authorized for funding in the performance period. These benefits are highly dependent on the project type and project delivery schedules. Projects planned to be completed in the first half of the performance period have shifted to the remainder of the performance period due to delays with utility coordination, right-of-way phase and other project delivery delays.

Figure 49. Total Emission Reduction (NOx) - Charlotte, NC-SC Urbanized Area (kg/day)

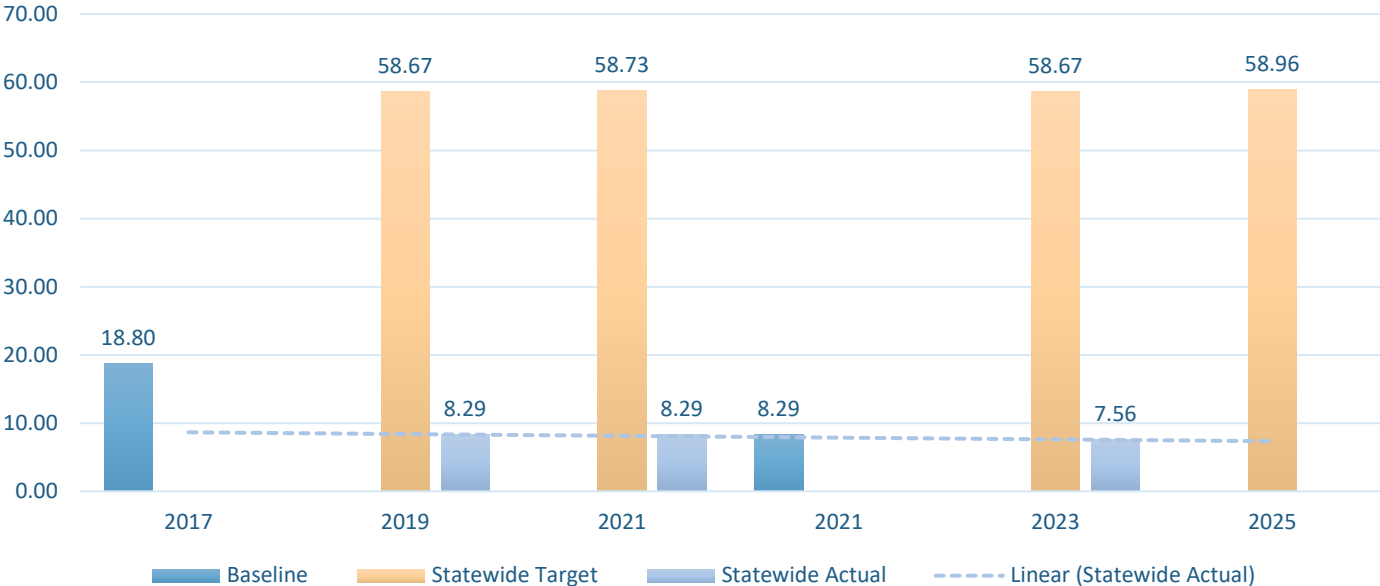
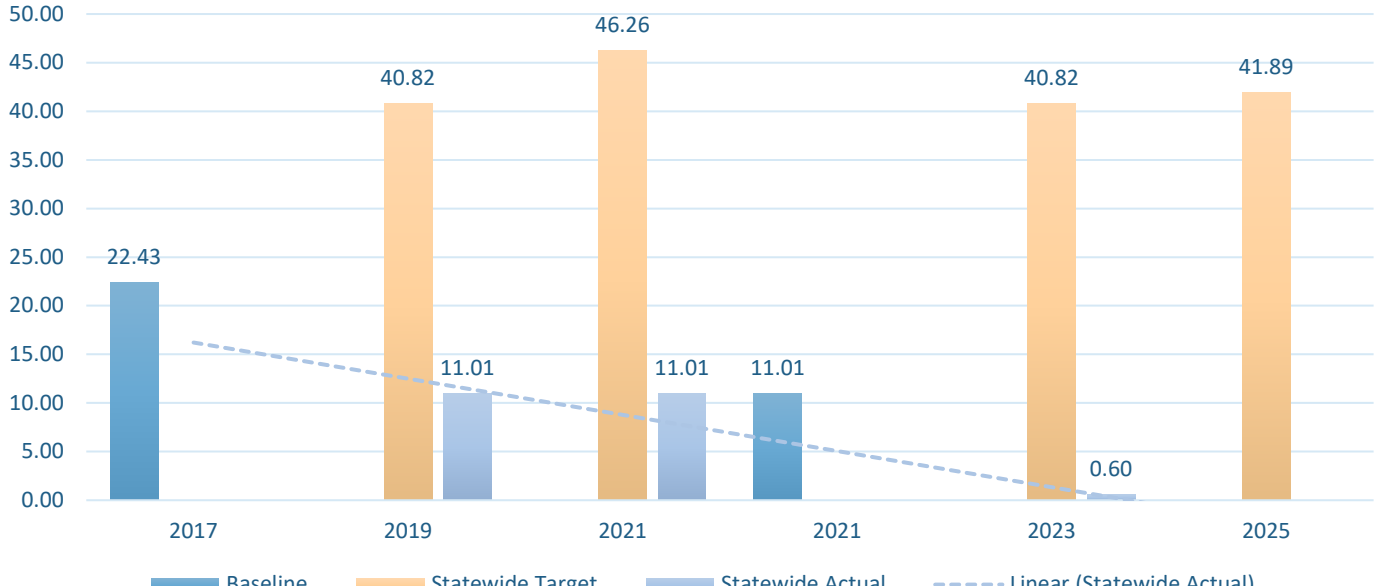


Figure 50. Total Emission Reduction (VOC) - Charlotte, NC-SC Urbanized Area (kg/day)



APPENDIX

(Note – Some cells are purposely left blank in the tables that follow)

Number of Fatalities Statewide	Year				
	CY (2014-2018) Baseline (2012-2016)	CY (2015-2019) Baseline (2013-2017)	CY (2016-2020) Baseline (2014-2018)	CY (2017-2021) Baseline (2015-2019)	CY (2018-2022) Baseline (2016-2020)
Baseline	890.4	915.6	969.4	1006.0	1023.4
Statewide Target	970.0	988.0	1011.0	1005.0	1061.0
Statewide Actual	969.6	1005.0	1023.0	1059.0	1080.0

Rate of Fatalities	Year				
	CY (2014-2018) Baseline (2012-2016)	CY (2015-2019) Baseline (2013-2017)	CY (2016-2020) Baseline (2014-2018)	CY (2017-2021) Baseline (2015-2019)	CY (2018-2022) Baseline (2016-2020)
Baseline	1.748	1.752	1.802	1.820	1.838
Statewide Target	1.810	1.790	1.819	1.760	1.820
Statewide Actual	1.804	1.818	1.836	1.880	1.894

Number of Serious Injuries Statewide	Year				
	CY (2014-2018) Baseline (2012-2016)	CY (2015-2019) Baseline (2013-2017)	CY (2016-2020) Baseline (2014-2018)	CY (2017-2021) Baseline (2015-2019)	CY (2018-2022) Baseline (2016-2020)
Baseline	3195.4	3108.2	2938.8	2974.2	2877.2
Statewide Target	3067.0	2986.0	2781.0	2950.0	2850.0
Statewide Actual	2988.4	2986.6	2888.2	2862.2	2804.6

Rate of Serious Injuries	Year				
	CY (2014-2018) Baseline (2012-2016)	CY (2015-2019) Baseline (2013-2017)	CY (2016-2020) Baseline (2014-2018)	CY (2017-2021) Baseline (2015-2019)	CY (2018-2022) Baseline (2016-2020)
Baseline	6.304	5.986	5.584	5.390	5.160
Statewide Target	5.708	5.420	4.979	5.350	4.892
Statewide Actual	5.590	5.412	5.180	5.076	4.916

Number of Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries	Year				
	CY (2014-2018) Baseline (2012-2016)	CY (2015-2019) Baseline (2013-2017)	CY (2016-2020) Baseline (2014-2018)	CY (2017-2021) Baseline (2015-2019)	CY (2018-2022) Baseline (2016-2020)
Baseline	378.8	382.6	393.2	417.4	440.8
Statewide Target	371.3	380.0	380.0	440.0	500.0
Statewide Actual	389.8	414.2	438.8	458.8	463.6



MPO Study Area	Total F&SI	Percent Total F&SI Overall	Traffic Fatalities	Fatality Rate*	Serious Injuries	Serious Injury Rate*	Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries
Statewide				1.775		4.567	
ARTS	88.800	3%	23.0	1.441	52.8	3.308	13.0
ACATS	79.000	3%	20.0	1.023	49.4	2.526	9.6
CHATS	544.400	20%	97.2	1.419	360.6	5.266	86.6
COATS	430.400	16%	106.8	1.492	265.8	3.713	57.8
FLATS	134.400	5%	31.4	1.801	83.6	4.796	19.4
GSATS	297.200	11%	56.6	1.510	196.4	5.239	44.2
GPATS	509.600	19%	112.0	1.828	339.2	5.536	58.4
RFATS	149.400	6%	28.2	1.132	106.2	4.261	15.0
SPATS	208.400	8%	54.0	1.551	134.0	3.849	20.4
SUATS	80.600	3%	18.8	2.413	53.4	6.854	8.4
LATS	139.400	5%	26.0	1.255	97.6	4.712	15.8

COG Study Area	Total F&SI	Percent Total F&SI Overall	Traffic Fatalities	Fatality Rate*	Serious Injuries	Serious Injury Rate*	Non-Motorized Fatalities and Serious Injuries
Statewide				1.775		4.567	
Appalachian	250.200	15%	65.0	2.284	166.6	5.855	18.6
BCD	119.800	7%	43.6	2.602	66.6	3.975	9.6
Catawba	167.000	10%	47.6	2.387	107.2	5.375	12.2
Central Midlands	91.800	5%	36.0	1.836	48.0	2.448	7.8
Lowcountry	135.600	8%	46.2	2.136	77.2	3.569	12.2
Lower Savannah	226.800	13%	65.8	2.007	146.8	4.478	14.2
Pee Dee	238.400	14%	71.6	2.573	144.0	5.175	22.8
Santee Lynches	129.400	8%	37.0	1.523	84.8	3.490	7.6
Upper Savannah	180.000	11%	52.4	2.181	113.4	4.719	14.2
Waccamaw	143.000	9%	42.4	3.059	88.6	6.393	12.0



Interstate Pavements in Good Condition (Fed Metric)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline				75.8%		
Statewide Target			71.0%		77.0%	78.0%
Statewide Actual		63.2%	75.8%		70.7%	

Interstate Pavements in Poor Condition (Fed Metric)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline				0.2%		
Statewide Target			3.0%		2.5%	2.5%
Statewide Actual		1.2%	0.2%		0.6%	

Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Good Condition (Fed Metric)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline				38.8%		
Statewide Target		14.9%	21.1%		36.0%	38.0%
Statewide Actual		27.4%	38.8%		38.6%	

Non-Interstate NHS Pavements in Poor Condition (Fed Metric)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline				1.6%		
Statewide Target		4.3%	4.6%		10.0%	10.0%
Statewide Actual		3.9%	1.6%		1.9%	



MPO Region - Interstate Centerline Miles	Centerline Miles	Percentage
ACATS	13.74	2%
ARTS	60.07	7%
CHATS	96.99	12%
COATS	243.51	30%
FLATS	78.01	10%
GSATS	0.00	0%
GPATS	134.39	17%
LATS	29.93	4%
RFATS	42.68	5%
SPATS	107.71	13%
SUATS	0.00	0%

MPO Region Non-Interstate NHS Centerline Miles	Centerline Miles	Percentage
ACATS	66.20	4%
ARTS	91.70	6%
CHATS	208.00	13%
COATS	228.30	14%
FLATS	77.88	5%
GSATS	296.60	19%
GPATS	213.35	13%
LATS	134.19	8%
RFATS	100.81	6%
SPATS	111.03	7%
SUATS	69.61	4%



COG Region - Interstate Centerline Miles	Centerline Miles	Percentage
Appalachian	130.82	15%
BCD	78.01	9%
Catawba	37.64	4%
Central Midlands	120.53	13%
Lowcountry	107.69	12%
Lower Savannah	137.17	15%
Pee Dee	56.71	6%
Santee Lynches	155.49	17%
Upper Savannah	70.07	8%
Wacamaw	0.00	0%

COG Region Non-Interstate NHS Centerline Miles	Centerline Miles	Percentage
Appalachian	133.71	7%
BCD	162.08	8%
Catawba	227.66	11%
Central Midlands	41.75	2%
Lowcountry	106.95	5%
Lower Savannah	279.79	14%
Pee Dee	427.64	21%
Santee Lynches	127.46	6%
Upper Savannah	265.69	13%
Wacamaw	257.59	13%



MPO Interstate Pavements (PQI) Good	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	69.87%	69.72%	77.69%	76.79%
ACATS	29.34%	100.00%	95.85%	95.78%
ARTS	61.20%	83.52%	88.91%	78.29%
CHATS	98.94%	66.35%	64.09%	85.30%
COATS	73.88%	83.21%	80.60%	84.36%
FLATS	93.31%	93.87%	94.22%	90.13%
GSATS				
GPATS	69.91%	63.88%	64.94%	60.18%
LATS	71.57%	83.90%	84.20%	100.00%
RFATS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	97.51%
SPATS	62.85%	89.77%	94.83%	96.68%
SUATS				

MPO Interstate Pavements (PQI) Poor	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	13.90%	11.07%	7.65%	7.02%
ACATS	13.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
ARTS	35.47%	6.16%	0.00%	10.38%
CHATS	0.40%	3.48%	4.13%	5.67%
COATS	16.45%	8.56%	5.30%	3.43%
FLATS	0.67%	0.00%	5.00%	4.79%
GSATS				
GPATS	21.12%	16.35%	22.05%	24.95%
LATS	0.00%	12.29%	1.98%	0.00%
RFATS	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
SPATS	7.29%	6.23%	0.00%	0.98%
SUATS				



MPO Non-Interstate NHS Pavements (PQI) Good	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	31.67%	46.43%	52.20%	51.85%
ACATS	17.66%	25.40%	40.94%	36.40%
ARTS	18.62%	51.87%	38.38%	58.48%
CHATS	61.62%	63.08%	48.30%	40.39%
COATS	16.48%	22.48%	30.27%	34.80%
FLATS	50.13%	60.86%	66.72%	64.36%
GSATS	24.42%	30.91%	54.62%	69.67%
GPATS	21.22%	41.13%	59.39%	58.20%
LATS	42.38%	66.71%	64.72%	64.06%
RFATS	23.05%	28.82%	42.53%	43.61%
SPATS	16.66%	17.47%	27.63%	24.05%
SUATS	29.32%	50.37%	38.68%	32.25%

MPO Non-Interstate NHS Pavements (PQI) Poor	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	43.22%	34.84%	30.50%	29.62%
ACATS	55.35%	49.74%	42.28%	51.46%
ARTS	55.93%	29.65%	44.34%	28.04%
CHATS	17.89%	13.84%	18.58%	23.78%
COATS	39.14%	40.56%	36.94%	36.57%
FLATS	25.67%	14.09%	15.50%	13.83%
GSATS	45.22%	43.88%	26.07%	17.55%
GPATS	68.37%	53.98%	33.14%	25.27%
LATS	23.43%	8.61%	14.17%	11.35%
RFATS	30.14%	39.68%	29.93%	34.72%
SPATS	45.78%	60.36%	52.50%	64.31%
SUATS	51.44%	33.85%	48.90%	47.31%



COG Interstate Pavements (PQI) Good	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	69.87%	69.72%	77.69%	76.79%
Appalachian	67.95%	73.19%	73.69%	67.11%
BCD	72.99%	69.74%	79.37%	49.34%
Catawba	100.00%	91.21%	99.55%	60.20%
Central Midlands	50.11%	44.09%	70.98%	71.49%
Lowcountry	16.82%	15.84%	65.98%	65.66%
Lower Savannah	59.17%	32.04%	38.63%	57.33%
Pee Dee	66.81%	63.69%	66.87%	67.31%
Santee Lynches	80.30%	82.95%	98.46%	89.07%
Upper Savannah	96.24%	96.96%	99.68%	99.75%
Wacamaw				

COG Interstate Pavements (PQI) Poor	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	13.90%	11.07%	7.65%	7.02%
Appalachian	17.69%	9.03%	2.68%	4.24%
BCD	4.74%	1.92%	6.45%	17.83%
Catawba	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.45%
Central Midlands	34.63%	39.88%	15.28%	14.96%
Lowcountry	19.25%	6.69%	0.00%	0.00%
Lower Savannah	19.86%	33.02%	24.11%	11.60%
Pee Dee	9.71%	17.63%	33.13%	12.99%
Santee Lynches	7.46%	1.43%	0.00%	0.00%
Upper Savannah	2.90%	2.75%	32.00%	0.00%
Wacamaw				



COG Non-Interstate NHS Pavements (PQI) Good	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	31.67%	46.43%	52.20%	51.85%
Appalachian	26.71%	42.67%	54.15%	52.01%
BCD	24.78%	39.24%	43.12%	51.55%
Catawba	25.80%	47.08%	62.22%	50.58%
Central Midlands	45.81%	53.67%	38.17%	39.45%
Lowcountry	53.02%	73.00%	61.47%	58.08%
Lower Savannah	20.79%	48.77%	50.82%	51.25%
Pee Dee	36.75%	52.47%	56.94%	56.50%
Santee Lynches	34.49%	64.56%	64.51%	42.58%
Upper Savannah	34.91%	40.35%	54.40%	48.90%
Wacamaw	44.27%	56.49%	60.59%	63.59%

COG Non-Interstate NHS Pavements (PQI) Poor	Years			
	2017	2019	2021	2023
Statewide	43.22%	34.84%	30.50%	29.62%
Appalachian	52.84%	47.67%	27.46%	27.17%
BCD	51.36%	37.60%	33.10%	34.06%
Catawba	46.49%	32.81%	27.25%	34.15%
Central Midlands	43.29%	45.80%	50.77%	42.14%
Lowcountry	26.87%	11.68%	25.45%	25.65%
Lower Savannah	61.94%	38.71%	38.38%	33.53%
Pee Dee	44.44%	30.91%	29.16%	28.74%
Santee Lynches	27.49%	20.02%	24.23%	39.21%
Upper Savannah	39.64%	40.35%	26.55%	24.86%
Wacamaw	37.78%	35.25%	30.57%	24.65%



NHS Bridges in Good Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	41.1%			38.5%		
Statewide Target		42.2%	42.7%		35.0%	34.0%
Statewide Actual		40.0%	38.5%		33.6%	

NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	4.0%			4.3%		
Statewide Target		4.0%	6.0%		6.0%	6.0%
Statewide Actual		4.2%	4.3%		4.4%	

MPO NHS Bridges	Square Footage Deck Area	Number	Percentage
ACATS	522625	35	2%
ARTS	580078	44	2%
CHATS	11627783	147	42%
COATS	3936459	173	14%
FLATS	722926	61	3%
GSATS	3692822	108	13%
GPATS	2245373	151	8%
LATS	2119872	48	8%
RFATS	667130	35	2%
SPATS	1135581	93	4%
SUATS	199744	16	1%

COG NHS Bridges	Square Footage Deck Area	Number	Percentage
Appalachian	1184293	84	9%
BCD	2082239	98	11%
Catawba	966203	85	10%
Central Midlands	860469	58	6%
Lowcountry	679518	58	6%
Lower Savannah	957638	89	10%
Pee Dee	2249035	149	17%
Santee Lynches	1978970	110	12%
Upper Savannah	759670	85	10%
Wacamaw	1510327	74	8%



MPO NHS Bridges in Good Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Statewide Baseline	41.1%			38.5%		
Statewide Target		42.2%	42.7%		35.0%	34.0%
Statewide Actual		40.0%	38.5%		33.6%	
ARTS		62.4%	61.8%		62.0%	
ACATS		16.2%	17.4%		12.7%	
CHATS		19.9%	22.6%		23.7%	
COATS		55.9%	52.7%		40.0%	
FLATS		28.6%	38.4%		7.2%	
GSATS		78.0%	65.1%		56.0%	
GPATS		57.1%	56.8%		56.1%	
LATS		2.4%	2.3%		2.6%	
RFATS		23.9%	24.5%		25.6%	
SPATS		63.9%	62.2%		58.3%	
SUATS		64.41%	64.01%		56.99%	

MPO NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Statewide Baseline	4.0%			4.3%		
Statewide Target		4.0%	6.0%		6.0%	6.0%
Statewide Actual		4.2%	4.3%		4.4%	
ARTS		2.6%	1.4%		1.5%	
ACATS		0.8%	0.8%		0.8%	
CHATS		0.7%	0.9%		1.5%	
COATS		6.3%	5.1%		5.6%	
FLATS		0.0%	0.0%		1.0%	
GSATS		2.4%	7.5%		7.6%	
GPATS		11.6%	11.6%		10.5%	
LATS		4.6%	4.1%		4.1%	
RFATS		0.6%	0.6%		0.8%	
SPATS		8.1%	3.7%		7.1%	
SUATS		10.7%	10.9%		10.9%	



COG NHS Bridges in Good Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Statewide Baseline	41.1%			38.5%		
Statewide Target		42.2%	42.7%		35.0%	34.0%
Statewide Actual		40.0%	38.5%		33.6%	
Appalachian		54.7%	65.2%		68.6%	
BCD		11.6%	21.3%		27.2%	
Catawba		52.8%	50.6%		39.7%	
Central Midlands		51.0%	50.7%		52.8%	
Lowcountry		25.7%	30.8%		26.6%	
Lower Savannah		38.6%	37.8%		36.2%	
Pee Dee		57.8%	56.5%		35.5%	
Santee Lynches		36.2%	34.8%		15.8%	
Upper Savannah		54.8%	41.9%		44.0%	
Wacamaw		85.5%	45.7%		33.5%	

COG NHS Bridges in Poor Condition (Deck Area)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Statewide Baseline	4.0%			4.3%		
Statewide Target		4.0%	6.0%		6.0%	6.0%
Statewide Actual		4.2%	4.3%		4.4%	
Appalachian		5.5%	3.1%		6.8%	
BCD		3.7%	3.1%		3.4%	
Catawba		6.6%	4.7%		4.1%	
Central Midlands		4.0%	1.7%		3.4%	
Lowcountry		7.6%	0.0%		7.5%	
Lower Savannah		12.6%	6.4%		8.2%	
Pee Dee		9.3%	2.8%		3.7%	
Santee Lynches		13.2%	17.3%		10.7%	
Upper Savannah		1.0%	1.4%		0.6%	
Wacamaw		8.1%	8.4%		1.4%	



Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	94.7%			95.9%		
Statewide Target		91.0%	90.0%		89.1%	89.1%
Statewide Actual		94.8%	95.9%		94.4%	

Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	91.4%			95.0%		
Statewide Target			81.0%		85.0%	85.0%
Statewide Actual			95.0%		93.1%	

Truck Travel Time Reliability Index	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	1.34			1.31		
Statewide Target		1.36	1.45		1.45	1.45
Statewide Actual		1.33	1.31		1.37	



MPO Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	94.7%			95.9%		
Statewide Target		91.0%	90.0%		89.1%	89.1%
Statewide Actual		94.8%	95.9%		94.4%	
ARTS		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
ACATS		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
CHATS		74.1%	71.0%		67.7%	
COATS		94.6%	94.3%		96.1%	
FLATS		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
GSATS						
GPATS		89.4%	85.2%		86.9%	
LATS		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
RFATS		80.7%	100.0%		88.2%	
SPATS		100.0%	100.0%		96.7%	
SUATS						

MPO Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	91.4%			95.0%		
Statewide Target			81.0%		85.0%	85.0%
Statewide Actual			95.0%		93.1%	
ARTS		97.1%	95.6%		97.7%	
ACATS		94.8%	95.5%		93.2%	
CHATS		71.5%	78.8%		78.6%	
COATS		80.4%	87.2%		88.8%	
FLATS		92.7%	98.2%		92.6%	
GSATS		95.4%	96.6%		98.5%	
GPATS		92.2%	93.9%		93.5%	
LATS		94.8%	93.5%		90.4%	
RFATS		89.5%	92.9%		93.2%	
SPATS		93.7%	96.8%		94.8%	
SUATS		97.3%	98.2%		95.9%	



COG Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Interstate that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	94.7%			95.9%		
Statewide Target		91.0%	90.0%		89.1%	89.1%
Statewide Actual		94.8%	95.9%		94.4%	
Appalachian		100.0%	96.5%		100.0%	
BCD		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Catawba		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Central Midlands		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Lowcountry		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Lower Savannah		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Pee Dee		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Santee Lynches		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Upper Savannah		100.0%	100.0%		100.0%	
Wacamaw						

COG Percent of Person-Miles Traveled on the Non-Interstate NHS that are Reliable	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	91.4%			95.0%		
Statewide Target			81.0%		85.0%	85.0%
Statewide Actual			95.0%		93.1%	
Appalachian		98.9%	98.0%		91.7%	
BCD		99.3%	99.4%		99.6%	
Catawba		99.8%	98.9%		97.8%	
Central Midlands		100.0%	99.8%		99.4%	
Lowcountry		99.5%	100.0%		100.0%	
Lower Savannah		99.3%	100.0%		98.4%	
Pee Dee		100.0%	99.0%		97.4%	
Santee Lynches		98.4%	98.6%		98.9%	
Upper Savannah		99.1%	98.4%		97.1%	
Wacamaw		97.5%	98.5%		94.9%	



MPO Truck Travel Time Reliability Index (Interstates)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	1.34			1.31		
Statewide Target		1.36	1.45		1.45	1.45
Statewide Actual		1.33	1.31		1.37	
ARTS		1.12	1.11		1.13	
ACATS		1.53	1.05		1.06	
CHATS		2.37	2.07		2.32	
COATS		1.46	1.37		1.48	
FLATS		1.09	1.08		1.10	
GSATS						
GPATS		1.61	1.57		1.67	
LATS		1.69	2.05		1.82	
RFATS		1.56	1.21		1.48	
SPATS		1.33	1.16		1.48	
SUATS						

COG Truck Travel Time Reliability Index (Interstates)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	1.34			1.31		
Statewide Target		1.36	1.45		1.45	1.45
Statewide Actual		1.33	1.31		1.37	
Appalachian		1.19	1.42		1.34	
BCD		1.14	1.2		1.23	
Catawba		1.06	1.07		1.07	
Central Midlands		1.13	1.14		1.24	
Lowcountry		1.16	1.34		1.23	
Lower Savannah		1.21	1.19		1.22	
Pee Dee		1.15	1.07		1.4	
Santee Lynches		1.16	1.08		1.1	
Upper Savannah		1.1	1.09		1.12	
Wacamaw						



PHED (hours)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline				9.8		
Statewide Target			34.0		34.0	34.0
Statewide Actual		14.8	9.8		13.5	

Non-SOV (%)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	21.7%			25.6%		
Statewide Target		21.0%	21.0%		21.0%	21.0%
Statewide Actual		21.6%	25.6%		29.2%	

Emissions Nox (kg/day)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	18.80			8.29		
Statewide Target		58.67	58.73		58.67	58.96
Statewide Actual		8.29	8.29		7.56	

Emissions VOC (kg/day)	1st Performance Period			2nd Performance Period		
	2017	2019	2021	2021	2023	2025
Baseline	22.43			11.01		
Statewide Target		40.82	46.26		40.82	41.89
Statewide Actual		11.01	11.01		0.60	

