Congestion and Air Quality Management Annual Report - Fiscal Year 2025

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For: DelDOT Division of Planning

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REVISION HISTORY

ACRONYMS

ACS	American Community Survey
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AI	Artificial Intelligence
ATCMTD	Advanced Transportation and Congestion Management Technologies Deployment
BIL	Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
CMAQ	Congestion Management and Air Quality Improvement Program
CTP	Capital Transportation Program
CO	Carbon Monoxide
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
DART	Delaware Authority for Regional Transit
DECS	Delaware Commute Solutions
DelDOT	Delaware Department of Transportation
DTC	Delaware Transit Corporation
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FAST ACT	Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act
FY	Fiscal Year
IIJA	Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act
ISTEA	Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act
ITMS	Integrated Transportation Management System
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
MAP-21	Moved Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act
MPO	Municipal Planning Organization
MPH	Miles Per Hour
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NHS	National Highway System
NO_x	Nitrogen Oxides
O_3	Ozone

PAS	FHWA's [CMAQ] Public Access System
Pb	Lead
PHED	Peak Hour Excessive Delay
$PM_{2.5}$	Particulate Matter <2.5 μm
PM_{10}	Particulate Matter <10 μm
SEPTA	Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicle
TMC	Transportation Management Center
TPM	Transportation Performance Management Program
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation
VMT	Vehicle Miles Traveled
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) program was established through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) for the purpose of supporting the completion of surface transportation projects that would improve air quality and reduce congestion. As part of its Transportation Performance Management Program, FHWA requires that State Departments of Transportation (DOT) and Municipal Planning Organizations (MPO)s receiving CMAQ funding set two- and four-year targets for three performance measures:

- Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED),
- Non-Single Occupancy Vehicle (Non-SOV) Traffic, and
- Total Emissions Reductions.

Reporting on these targets is organized into four-year performance periods. The current performance period began in Fiscal Year 2022 (FY22) and ended in Fiscal Year 2025 (FY25). This report serves to document the efforts made by DelDOT to meet its total emission reduction performance targets during FY25. Based on the attainment status of the State of Delaware under the Environmental Protection Agency's National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), DelDOT was required to establish emission reduction targets for two pollutants: particulate matter with aerodynamic diameter equal to and greater than 2.5 micrometers ($PM_{2.5}$) and Ozone (O_3) and. Ozone emissions are assessed using two precursors: Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). DelDOT's baseline performance targets are presented in **Table ES-1**.

Table ES-1. Performance Period Total Emission Reduction Targets

Compound	**Total Emission Reductions** *(kg/day)*		
	Pre-Performance Period Total (FY2018- FY2021)	*Two-Year Projection (FY2022-FY2023)*	*Four-Year Projection (FY2022-FY2025)*
VOC	251.922	2.700	6.300
NO_x	131.517	5.900	19.800
$PM_{2.5}$	6.936	3.600	12.400

In fiscal year FY25, DelDOT obligated CMAQ funds to 21 projects (see **Table ES-2**). Of these 21, three have not been previously reported to FHWA and therefore required performance assessments. The emission benefits for the three new projects were calculated using a variety of references, including: FHWA's *Computation Guidance for Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program Total Emissions Reduction Measure* (FHWA, 2018), FHWA's CMAQ toolkit (FHWA, 2020a), and the *Methodology for Assessing the Benefits of Active Transportation Projects* (Rose & Chose, 2016). The final emission reduction estimates or projections for the three projects being reported in FY25 are presented in **Table ES-3**. Based on the contributions of these projects and DelDOT's performance to date, DelDOT is expected to miss its four-year performance targets.

Table ES-2. FY2025 CMAQ Program Summary

Project Category	Project No.	Project Name	PAS Status (initial year)
Bike and Pedestrian Facility	T201330012	Junction and Breakwater Pathway, Rehoboth Extension	Listed (2020)
	T201601101	Washington Street Extension Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements	Listed (2015)
	T201601201	US 13 Dover Sidewalk Improvements	Listed (2016)
	T201630002	DelDOT Con Template 2017	Listed (2016)
	T201701202	Capital City Trail, Gateway to South State Street	Listed (2017)
	T201769009	Double Bridges Road Multi-Use Trail Phase I	Listed (2020)
	T201801701	Munchy Branch Road Multi-Use Trail	Listed (2022)
	T201830001	Capital City Trail Phase III, South State Street to US 13	Listed (2022)
	T201930001	Georgetown - Lewes Trail Phase 8	Listed (2021)
	T202030001	Georgetown to Lewes Trail, Cool Spring Road to Fisher Road	Listed (2020)
	T202101501	Augustine Cut Off Bicycle Network Improvements	Listed (2024)
	T202201601	Senator Bikeway Phase III, Mifflin Road to DHS	Listed (2019)
	T202230001	Georgetown to Lewes Trail- Fisher Rd to Airport Road	Listed (2022)
	T202301501	Old Baltimore Pike Side Path, Phase II	Listed (2022)
	T202301502	East Coast Greenway, SR 4 Shared-Use Path Gap	Listed (2022)
	T202301602	Milford US 113 Pathway - Phase 1	Listed (2023)
	T202301701	Munchy Branch Pathway, Phase II	New Project
Intelligent Transportation Systems	T202404703	FY24 Transportation Management Improvements Statewide Projects	Listed (2023)
Carpooling and Vanpooling	T202604801	Rideshare, FY26	New Project
Multi-modal Congestion Management	T202501103	US13, Paving and Pedestrian Improvements, Llangollen Blvd to Bacon-Boulden	Listed (2024)
	T202104102	Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road	New Project

Table ES-3. FY2025 Total Emission Reduction Estimates

Project No.	Project Name	Estimated Emissions Benefits *(kg/day)*					
		CO	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	NO_x	VOC	CO_2e
T202604801	Rideshare, FY26	2.245	0.044	0.01	0.129	0.052	366.979
T202104102	Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road	0.45	0.003	0.005	0.275	0.146	407.453
T202301701	Munchy Branch Pathway – Phase 2	0.089	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.005	8.649
FY2025 Total		**2.784**	**0.047**	**0.016**	**0.41**	**0.203**	**783.081**

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to document the advancements made by the Delaware Department of Transportation's (DelDOT) Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality (CMAQ) Improvement Program in Fiscal Year 2025 (FY2025). DelDOT's CMAQ Program is the product of a federal initiative to provide state and local transportation agencies funding for projects that will reduce on-road mobile source emissions. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is responsible for distributing and assessing the use of CMAQ funding. This section of the report provides background information on the origin of the CMAQ program, and the criteria used to measure its performance. This section will cover:

- The CMAQ program's primary goals and components,
- The law's which authorize and direct FHWA's CMAQ program,
- The requirements which determine project eligibility,
- The criteria FHWA uses to measure the effectiveness of the CMAQ program,
- How CMAQ program performance statistics are reported and
- Where the public can review CMAQ project information.

Many of the passages included in this report were written assuming a basic familiarity with transportation planning processes and air quality management strategies. More detailed information is available via the bibliography located at the end of this report. In addition, many of the citations used in the preparation of this document are public websites which provide educational and training materials.

1.1 WHAT IS THE CMAQ PROGRAM?

The CMAQ program was created by the U.S. Congress for the purpose of supporting the completion of surface transportation projects that would improve air quality and reduce congestion. The CMAQ program achieves this goal by reimbursing state and regional transportation agencies for the cost of planning, design, and constructing eligible projects. Within DelDOT, the CMAQ program is comprised of the activities needed to:

- Determine which projects are eligible for reimbursement,
- Assess the air quality benefits likely to be generated by eligible projects,
- Coordinate with federal and regional stakeholders to determine funding priorities,
- Track the cumulative impact of CMAQ projects, and
- Set biennial and quadrennial emissions reduction targets.

Completing these activities requires the creation of interdisciplinary teams of transportation planners, environmental specialists, and project engineers.

1.2 WHICH LAWS AUTHORIZE AND DIRECT THE CMAQ PROGRAM?

Like many federal initiatives, the CMAQ program has been shaped by a series of laws and regulations. Full comprehension of the CMAQ program's requirements requires not only an understanding of each of these laws, but also knowledge of how they interact. To date, the list of influential legislation includes:

- The Clean Air Act of 1970
- The Clean Air Act Amendments (1990)
- The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991
- The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (2012)
- The Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (2015)

- The Bipartisan Infrastructure Law also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (2022)

1.2.1 The Clean Air Act of 1970

The Clean Air Act was created to address the growing concern that the regional nature of air pollution required federal regulation and support.[1] One of the Act's key measures was the creation of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). NAAQS are pollution thresholds used to gauge air quality conditions and identify areas where interventions are needed. The Clean Air Act designates the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as the entity responsible for selecting and enforcing the NAAQS.

To date, the EPA has established NAAQS for six air pollutants. These substances are referred to as criteria pollutants (EPA, 2018) and are listed in **Table 1-1**. The EPA has determined that on-road mobile sources are major contributors to four criteria pollutants: carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter (EPA, 2018). Ozone is unique in that it is not a pollutant emitted directly from vehicles, but instead is produced through the interactions of two precursors: nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) (EPA, 2020a).

Table 1-1. Primary and Secondary NAAQS

Pollutant	Primary / Secondary	Averaging Time	Level	Standard Form
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	Primary	8 Hours	9 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once per year
		1 hour	35 ppm	
Lead (Pb)	Primary and Secondary	Rolling 3-Month Average	0.15 µg/m^3	Not to be exceeded
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	Primary	1 hour	100 ppb	98th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
	Primary and Secondary	1 year	53 ppb	Annual Mean
Ozone (O_3)	Primary and Secondary	8 Hours	0.070 ppm	Annual fourth-highest daily maximum 8-hour concentration, averaged over 3 years
Particulate Matter-2.5 µm ($PM_{2.5}$)	Primary	1 year	12.0 µg/m^3	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
	Secondary	1 year	15.0 µg/m^3	Annual mean, averaged over 3 years
	Primary and Secondary	24 hours	35.0 µg/m^3	98th percentile, averaged over 3 years
Particulate Matter-10 µm (PM_{10})	Primary and Secondary	24 hours	150.0 µg/m^3	Not to be exceeded more than once per year on average over 3 years
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	Primary	1 hour	75.0 ppb	99th percentile of 1-hour daily maximum concentrations, averaged over 3 years
	Secondary	3 hours	0.5 ppm	Not to be exceeded more than once a year

Source: (EPA, 2022a)

[1] 42 U.S. Code § 7401(a)(4)

Jurisdictions with air pollution levels above one or more of the NAAQS are designated as non-attainment areas. Once a non-attainment area reduces pollution levels below the target NAAQS, it is redesignated as a maintenance area. Jurisdictions with pollution levels consistently below the NAAQS are designated as attainment areas. The current attainment status of all portions of the United States is published through the EPA's Green Book.[2]

The attainment status of an area is important to the CMAQ program for two reasons. First, states are only permitted to obligate CMAQ funding to a project or program if it is in an area that is, or was designated as a nonattainment area for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter.[3] Secondly, the performance measures used to assess the CMAQ program (see **Section 1.2.3**) focus on traffic congestion and air quality within areas that are, in all or part, designated as nonattainment or maintenance areas for ozone, carbon monoxide, or particulate matter.[4] The current attainment status of each of Delaware's counties is provided in **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2. Delaware's NAAQS Attainment Status (as of 01.27.2026)

NAAQS *(Year Created)*	**Delaware Counties**		
	New Castle	*Kent*	*Sussex*
Carbon Monoxide *(1971)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
Lead *(1978)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
Lead *(2008)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide *(1971)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
8-Hour Ozone[1] *(1997)*	*Non-Attainment*	*Non-Attainment*	*Non-Attainment*
8-Hour Ozone *(2008)*	*Non-Attainment*	Attainment	*Non-Attainment*
8-Hour Ozone *(2015)*	*Non-Attainment*	Attainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$ *(2006)*	*Maintenance*	Attainment	Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$ *(2012)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
PM_{10} *(1987)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide *(1971)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide *(2010)*	Attainment	Attainment	Attainment

Source: (EPA, 2026)

[1]The 1997 8-hour Ozone standard was revoked by the EPA in March 2015 as part of its final rule for the 2008 Ozone standard. However, the revocation was challenged in court (South Coast Air Quality Management District v. EPA) and in February 2018, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit found that the EPA had exceeded its powers when it eliminated the transportation conformity requirement tied to the 1997 standard. Based on this ruling, Kent, New Castle, and Sussex Counties will be required to demonstrate transportation conformity for the 1997 8-Hour Ozone standard until 2038, As long as this requirement is in place, CMAQ funds can be used in Kent County.

[2] https://www.epa.gov/green-book

[3] 23 U.S. Code § 149(b) - Congestion mitigation and air quality improvement program

[4] 23 Code of Federal Regulations § 490.807

1.2.2 The Clean Air Act Amendments & The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991

In 1990, the U.S. Congress updated the Clean Air Act of 1970 by passing the Clean Air Act Amendments. This piece of legislation instituted more stringent emission standards for on-road vehicles and stronger connections between transportation investments and air quality. In response, the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) of 1991 responded by creating a funding source that states and local transportation agencies could use to complete projects capable of improving air quality. This funding source became known as the CMAQ Program.

1.2.3 The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act, the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, & the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law

The Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21) was signed into law in 2012. Its passage is important because it directed the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) to establish performance metrics for the federal-aid highway program (FHWA 2018b). In response, FHWA created the Transportation Performance Management Program.

The Transportation Performance Management program allows state DOTs to publish and track the metrics for five performance categories:

- Highway Safety,
- Infrastructure Condition (*i.e.,* pavement and bridge),
- Highway Performance & Reliability,
- Freight Movement, and
- CMAQ.

The metrics assigned to the CMAQ program are discussed in **Section 1.7**.

The Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act became law in 2016. It influenced the CMAQ program in two important ways. First, it assured the continuation of the CMAQ program by reauthorizing its funding. Second, the FAST Act updated the list of projects eligible to receive CMAQ funding to include emerging technologies, such as vehicle to infrastructure communications systems and equipment. The FAST Act had an extension of one year, which carried it to 2021.

After the FAST Act extension, the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), also known as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), was signed into legislation for the fiscal years 2022-2026. This bill provides $550 billion to be used for bridges, road, climate resiliency, safety, mass transit and more. Along with this funding authorization, the BIL designated climate change, sustainability, and equity as national strategic priorities.

1.3 WHAT TYPES OF PROJECTS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR CMAQ FUNDING?

The CMAQ program's funding is distributed as reimbursements for individual projects. To be eligible for reimbursement, a project must satisfy three requirements.

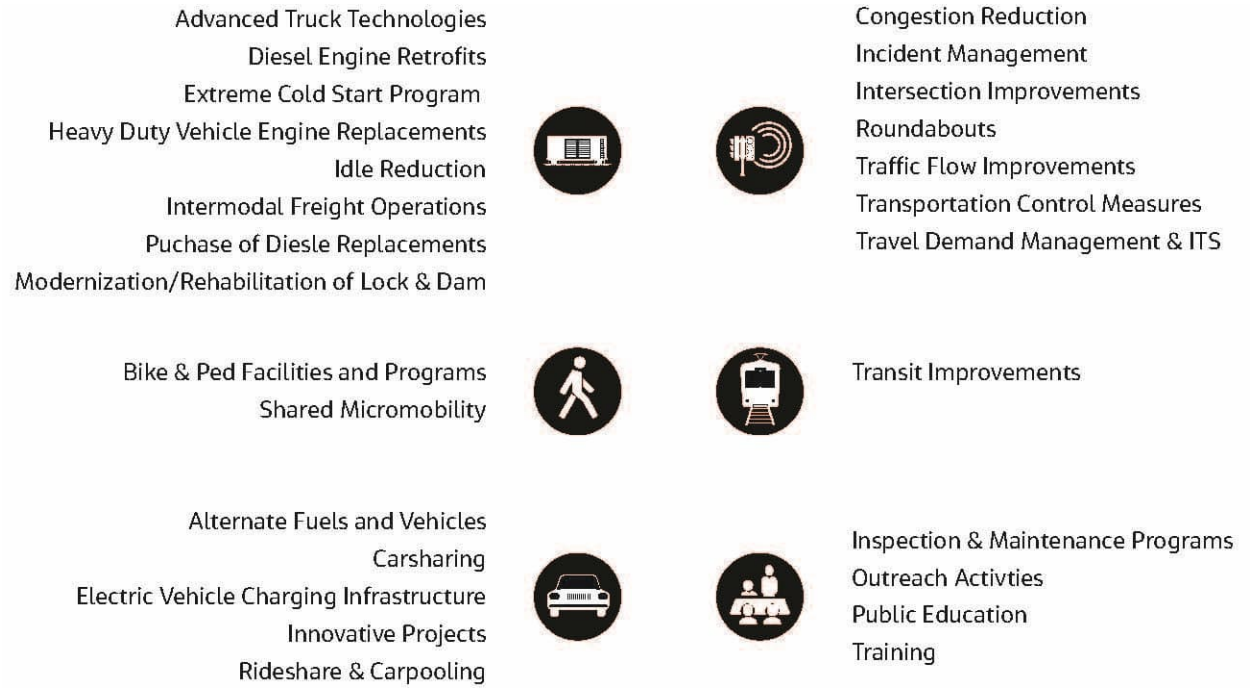
- As noted in **Section 1.2.1**, States may only receive reimbursement for projects in areas that are designated as a non-attainment or maintenance areas for carbon monoxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, and particulate matter.[5]

[5] See 23 U.S.C. §149 (b)(1)(A)(i)

- The project must be included in a State Implementation Plan (SIP) that has been approved by the EPA.[6]
- The project must be likely to contribute to the attainment or maintenance of a NAAQS, whether through the reduction of vehicle miles traveled (VMT), fuel consumption, or other factors.[7]

To simplify this screening process, types of projects which meet this requirement are provided in 23 U.S.C. §149 and in FHWA guidance documents. A summary of project categories that are eligible is shown in **Figure 1-1**.

Figure 1-1. Project & Programs Eligible for CMAQ Funding



In its *Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality Improvement (CMAQ) Program 2020 Cost-Effectiveness Tables Update*, FHWA provided additional guidance by identifying and assessing the performance of 21 project types (see **Table 1-3**).

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[6] See 23 U.S.C. §149 (b)(2)

[7] See 23 U.S.C. §149 (b)(3)

Table 1-3. Project Types Assessed by FHWA for Cost Effectiveness

Project Types	
Park and Ride	Transit Amenity Improvements
Rideshare Programs	Intersection Improvements
Employee Transit Benefits	Roundabouts
Carsharing	Traffic Signal Synchronization
Bikesharing	Incident Management
Electric Vehicle Charge Stations	Heavy-Duty Vehicle Replacements
Idle Reduction Strategies	Diesel Engine Retrofit Technologies
Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements	Extreme Temperature Cold-Start Technologies
Intermodal Freight Facilities and Programs	Dust Mitigation
Subsidized Transit Fares	Natural Gas Refueling Infrastructure.
Transit Service Expansion	

1.4 How Are Projects Selected to Receive CMAQ Funding?

For a project to be eligible for reimbursement it must go through a three-step process:

- *Project Screening* – This step involves determining if a project meets the federal requirements for receiving CMAQ funding.
- *Program Evaluation* – This step involves assessing the performance of projects competing for CMAQ funding, gauging the preferences of stakeholders, and selecting funding priorities
- *Program Approval* – This step involves organizing funding priorities into a multi-year sequence that is submitted each year to FHWA for approval.

1.4.1 Project Screening

The project screening process begins when a DelDOT project team meets with staff from DelDOT's Office of Planning. The purpose of the meeting is to confirm that the proposed project meets FHWA's three minimum requirements (see **Section 1.3**). Once eligibility has been confirmed, DelDOT's planning staff works with the project team to prepare a preliminary performance assessment. This preliminary assessment is then paired with an eligibility letter that is transmitted to the Delaware Division of FHWA. The project screening process is complete when FHWA's representative confirms that the proposed project is eligible for CMAQ funding. Project screenings are prepared as needed throughout the fiscal year.

1.4.2 Program Evaluation

The program evaluation process begins when DelDOT project teams prepare the technical references needed for CMAQ performance assessments. CMAQ performance assessments are prepared by DelDOT planners and designed to explain how a proposed project would reduce the emission of air toxins from on-road mobiles sources (*i.e.,* passenger vehicles, buses, and trucks). The content of performance evaluations varies based on the type of project being proposed. Common elements include:

- Maps identifying the project's location,
- A description of the project's scope of work and eligibility for CMAQ funding,
- A prediction of how the proposed project would change traffic characteristics, and
- An emissions reduction estimate.

Once the performance evaluations are complete, they are sent back to DelDOT's Office of Finance and the project teams so that they can be referred to during the remainder of the program evaluation process.

The goal of the next step in the program evaluation process is to determine which set of proposed projects should be funded during the next fiscal year. One of the most crucial issues is a project's relationship to other DelDOT actions. The installation of transit amenities (*e.g.,* station upgrades and passenger shelters), transit service expansion, and park and ride project types are good examples of actions that can be efficiently integrated into larger transit projects, such as the renovation or expansion of a station or the creation of a new service route.

Two other critical factors are the overall cost of the proposed project and the availability of other funding sources. Each fiscal year, the total cost of all the Department's CMAQ eligible projects greatly exceeds the program's annual budget. To focus spending, DelDOT prioritizes projects without other funding options and actions that can be fully funded through the CMAQ program. For example, the cost of replacing heavy-duty vehicles (*e.g.,* snowplows and dump trucks) and transit vehicles often exceeds DelDOT's annual CMAQ budget. As a result, DelDOT favors the use of state funds for the purchase of heavy equipment and the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) Urbanized Area Formula Grants program to support the purchase of new transit vehicles. If the project being considered would take place in New Castle County, DelDOT's prioritization also considers the air quality score and rank assigned to the action by WILMAPCO's Air Quality Subcommittee. Once all the factors have been considered, DelDOT completes the program evaluation process by releasing the *State Funding Program Letter* to the MPOs each year.

1.4.3 Program Approval

The program approval process begins when the directors of Delaware's MPOs receive the *State Funding Program Letters*. Once they have completed their review, the directors then submit their recommendations to DelDOT for consideration. Once these comments have been reviewed, DelDOT revises the list of proposed CMAQ obligations as needed. This list is then re-circulated to the MPOs. If the MPOs concur with DelDOT's recommended CMAQ obligations for the upcoming fiscal year, DelDOT will prepare the final list of proposed obligations and submits the list to FHWA for approval.

1.5 WHICH TYPES OF CMAQ ELIGIBLE PROJECTS DOES DELDOT FUND?

Over the past fifteen years, DelDOT has invested in 15 project types currently considered eligible for reimbursement through the CMAQ program. **Table 1-4** provides brief descriptions of these project types. In most cases, the funds used to support these projects are derived from a variety of state and federal sources. Since DelDOT's 2017-2021 Capital Transportation Program (CTP) was published, DelDOT has committed between $297,000,000 to $594,000,000 on projects eligible for reimbursement under the CMAQ program on each of its CTPs (see **Table 1-5**). Note there is some overlap in these figures as each CTP spans multiple years.

On average, CMAQ funds accounts for approximately 10% of the total funds spent on CMAQ eligible projects (see **Figure 1-2**). These funds have historically been used to support five classes of CMAQ projects:

- Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Projects,
- Congestion Reduction,
- Incident Management and Traffic Signal Synchronization,
- Park and Ride Facilities, and
- Rideshare Programs

Sections 1.5.1 through **1.5.5** provide descriptions of these project types and the organizational goals associated with them.

Table 1-4. CMAQ Project Types Funded by DelDOT

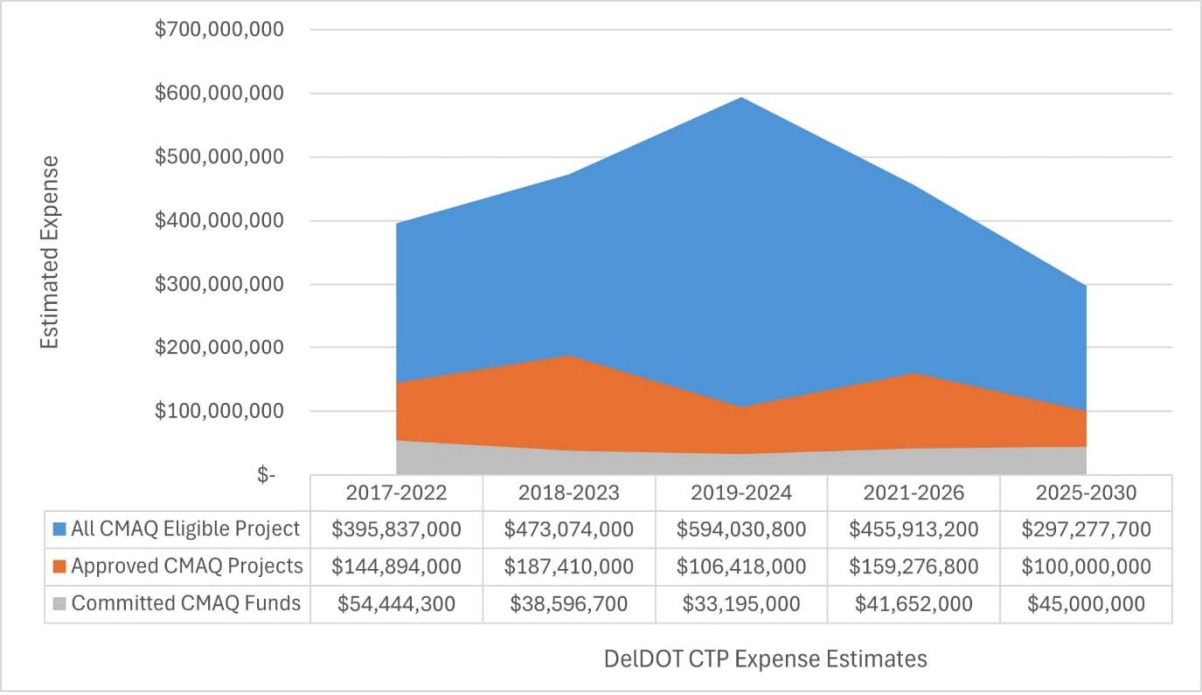
Project Type	Description
Idle Reduction Strategies	These projects involve installing technologies or creating programs which reduce emissions from idling vehicles. In many cases, the effort is focused on reducing the need for heavy trucks to idle at rest areas, travel plazas, and similar facilities which support freight operations.
Diesel Engine Retrofit Technologies	These projects involve installing emission reduction technologies on older diesel engines.
Intermodal Freight Facilities and Programs	These projects involve the construction or installation of facilities that reduce the need for heavy-duty truck trips at freight facilities.
Carsharing	These projects involve creating or expanding programs which help individuals access vehicles owned and maintained by third parties for intermittent trips.
Incident Management	These projects involve installing equipment or creating programs which allow transportation agencies to re-route drivers when vehicle collisions and other forms of non-reoccurring traffic disruption cause congestion.
Transit Service Expansion	These projects involve expanding the availability of transit services. These projects can involve any form of transit, but most involve the creation of a new bus route.
Traffic Signal Synchronization	These projects involve adding traffic signals or taking actions which synchronize the operation of existing signals. ITS and fiber connectivity are examples of investments that are often made to allow traffic synchronization.
Park and Ride	These projects involve constructing parking facilities which can be used by commuters to access transit facilities or participate in ridesharing groups.
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	These projects involve the construction of facilities that allow electric light duty vehicles to recharge.
Transit Amenity Improvements	These projects involve the installation of equipment that make transit services more attractive to travelers. Examples of common improvements include the installation of new bus shelters and better fare collection systems.
Rideshare Programs	These projects involve actions which make rideshare programs more attractive to travelers. Examples of eligible improvements include financial incentives for drivers of shared vehicles, the purchase of vanpool vehicles, and technical support for ride-matching services.
Roundabouts	These projects involve the design and construction of roundabouts.
Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Projects	These projects involve the construction of paths, bike parking, crosswalks, and other facilities that support bike and pedestrian travel.
Intersection Improvements	These projects involve improving traffic circulation through an intersection by modifying its physical configuration and signalization. Examples of eligible actions include the installation of turn lane and geometric realignments.
Employee Transit Benefits / Subsidized Transit Fares	These projects involve incentivizing the use of transit by providing financial incentives directly to travelers. These incentives can come through re-imbursement or reduced fares.
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Replacements	These projects involve the purchase of new heavy-duty vehicles to replace older vehicles with higher emissions rates.

Table 1-5. Estimated Expenditures on CMAQ Eligible Projects

Project Type	Spending on CMAQ Eligible Projects BY CTP[1] (USD)				
	2017-2022	*2018-2023*	*2019-2024*	*2021-2026*	*2025-2030*
Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Projects	132,583,000	189,627,000	166,541,000	200,717,900	105,971,600
Electric Vehicle Charging Stations	-	-	-	1,738,000	-
Heavy-Duty Vehicle Replacements	142,881,000	171,521,000	115,078,800	86,581,200	-
Incident Management / Traffic Signal Synchronization	70,000,000	36,875,000	36,875,000	53,868,900	-
Intersection Improvements	11,900,000	13,550,000	178,583,000	65,336,200	188,414,700
Park and Ride	21,599,000	26,919,000	19,220,000	37,529,000	-
Rideshare Programs	3,390,000	3,150,000	3,660,000	3,660,000	-
Roundabouts	7,184,000	9,212,000	-	1,000,000	1,262,400
Traffic Signal Synchronization	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	-	-
Transit Amenity Improvements	-	-	70,773,000	1,200,000	1,629,000
Transit Service Expansion	3,000,000	18,920,000	-	4,282,000	-
TOTAL	**395,837,000**	**473,074,000**	**594,030,800**	**455,913,200**	**297,277,700**

[1]This table summarizes spending as of February 2026.

Figure 1-2. DelDOT Project Expenses for CMAQ Eligible Projects by Funding Source



Note: This chart summarizes spending as of February 2026.

1.5.1 Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements

The State of Delaware is committed to promoting walking and cycling as a means of transportation by developing a complete and comfortable network of active transportation facilities. Increasing the availability and connectedness of multi-use paths, sidewalks, and bike lanes positively affects Delaware in multiple ways. First, it reduces vehicular traffic, and the emissions caused by traffic through induced mode-shift. As DelDOT continues to create meaningful connections of one multi-use path to another, they are increasing the odds that this mode-shift will occur. It also supports community building and reduces the number of on-road bicycle accidents.

DelDOT aims to make the roads of Delaware safer for non-motorized users. A major component of its effort is the *Be DelAWARE Zero* campaign. The campaign started in 2023 and is designed to reduce fatalities on Delaware's roads to zero. The campaign's mission statement also calls for:

- Educating the State's residents of the importance of driver awareness;
- Reinforcing the importance of being a responsible commuter and the consequences of inattention; and
- Organizing programs to create a community promoting safety.

The *Be DelAWARE Zero* campaign is rooted in USDOT's Safe System Approach. The Safe System Approach is rooted in six principles (see **Table 1-6**) that transportation agencies can reference when addressing safety concerns.

Table 1-6. Safe System Principles

Principle	Description
Death and Serious Injuries are Unacceptable	A Safe System Approach prioritizes the elimination of crashes that result in death and serious injuries.
Humans Make Mistakes	People will inevitably make mistakes and decisions that can lead or contribute to crashes, but the transportation system can be designed and operated to accommodate certain types and levels of human mistakes and avoid death and serious injuries when a crash occurs.
Humans are Vulnerable	Human bodies have physical limits for tolerating crash forces before death or serious injury occurs; therefore, it is critical to design and operate a transportation system that is human-centric and accommodates physical human vulnerabilities.
Responsibility is Shared	All stakeholders—including government at all levels, industry, advocacy, researchers, and the general public—are vital to preventing fatalities and serious injuries on our roadways.
Safety is Proactive	Proactive tools should be used to identify and address safety issues in the transportation system, rather than waiting for crashes to occur and reacting afterwards.
Redundancy is Crucial	Reducing risks requires that all parts of the transportation system be strengthened, so that if one part fails, the other parts still protect people.

DelDOT has multiple active transportation plans in circulation, like the *Blueprint for a Bicycle Friendly Delaware*, the *Complete Streets Design Guide*, and the *Pedestrian Action Plan.* They also helped to pass the Everyone Gets Home Act in June 2024, which addresses common fatal crash types such as mid-block pedestrian accidents. An integral part of these plans and laws is to have the necessary bicycle and pedestrian infrastructure in place, especially on corridors where vehicles have caused previous injury or death to non-motorized users.

1.5.2 Intelligent Transportation Systems

A major part of reducing air pollution is monitoring and managing traffic on the roads. DelDOT's Integrated Transportation Management System (ITMS) program is designed to improve its traffic management capabilities by monitoring, anticipating, and reacting to traffic congestion. By installing intelligent transportation system (ITS) equipment and software, DelDOT can consistently collect data to monitor and direct traffic operations. ITS investments also support the goals of the CMAQ program by enhancing DelDOT's traffic synchronization and incident management programs.

By using technology to monitor and exchange real-time traffic information, DelDOT has developed the ability to manage the statewide network through the Transportation Management Center (TMC). The statewide ITS monitoring system collects data that feeds directly to the TMC. This data stream allows extensive information sharing and is used to develop and implement traffic mitigation solutions. Additionally, the agency is home to a connected traffic signal system that has been made possible through fiber optics and telecommunications at all signalized intersections. By reducing the amount of stop and go movements and thus creating a more consistent traffic flow, emissions are reduced.

1.5.3 Congestion Reduction and Traffic Flow Improvements

Another important part of reducing roadway emissions is adapting the design of roads to eliminate features which impede the flow of traffic. Some examples of traffic flow improvement projects include new traffic signalization, intersection improvements, freeway management and high occupancy lanes. Traffic signalization and intersection projects that reduce vehicle delay can include interconnection and modernization of signals, safety modification improvements to intersection geometry and the installation of fiber optics. In Delaware this is done through traffic signal optimization, signal coordination along corridors and the installation of fiber optics. Each year corridors are prioritized and systemically improved based on recent volumes and roadway conditions. At DelDOT, signal timing timesheets are continuously updated based on ongoing SYNCHRO modeling as well as recent volume and capacity conditions.

1.5.4 Park And Ride Facilities

Park and Ride facilities are funded through the DART First state operating division of DelDOT. These facilities are located throughout the state to encourage use of transit and/or to meet a carpool or vanpool. As of February 2025, there were approximately 25 Park and Ride facilities located throughout the state and 12 Park and Pool lots.[8] Park and Pool lots are often located at existing parking lots to encourage carpool or vanpools, while Park and Ride lots are often parking lots associated with specific transit routes. Additional information, including locations of Park and Ride facilities and their associated transit routes, are available on DART's website.[9] Although there were no CMAQ obligated Park and Ride projects during Fiscal Year 2024, Park and Ride projects have been present in the CTP throughout the past five years and have been funded with both state and federal dollars.

1.5.5 Rideshare & Carpooling

The rideshare and carpooling initiatives funded through DelDOT's CMAQ program are administered by Delaware Commute Solutions (DECS). DECS is a branch of DART that is focused on reducing the number of single occupancy vehicles (SOVs) on Delaware's highways. DECS works towards this goal by promoting "clean commuting" practices. These practices include:

[8] https://dartfirststate.com/RiderInfo/park-and-ride/
[9] https://dartfirststate.com/RiderInfo/park-and-ride/pdfs/pnr_current.pdf?050820

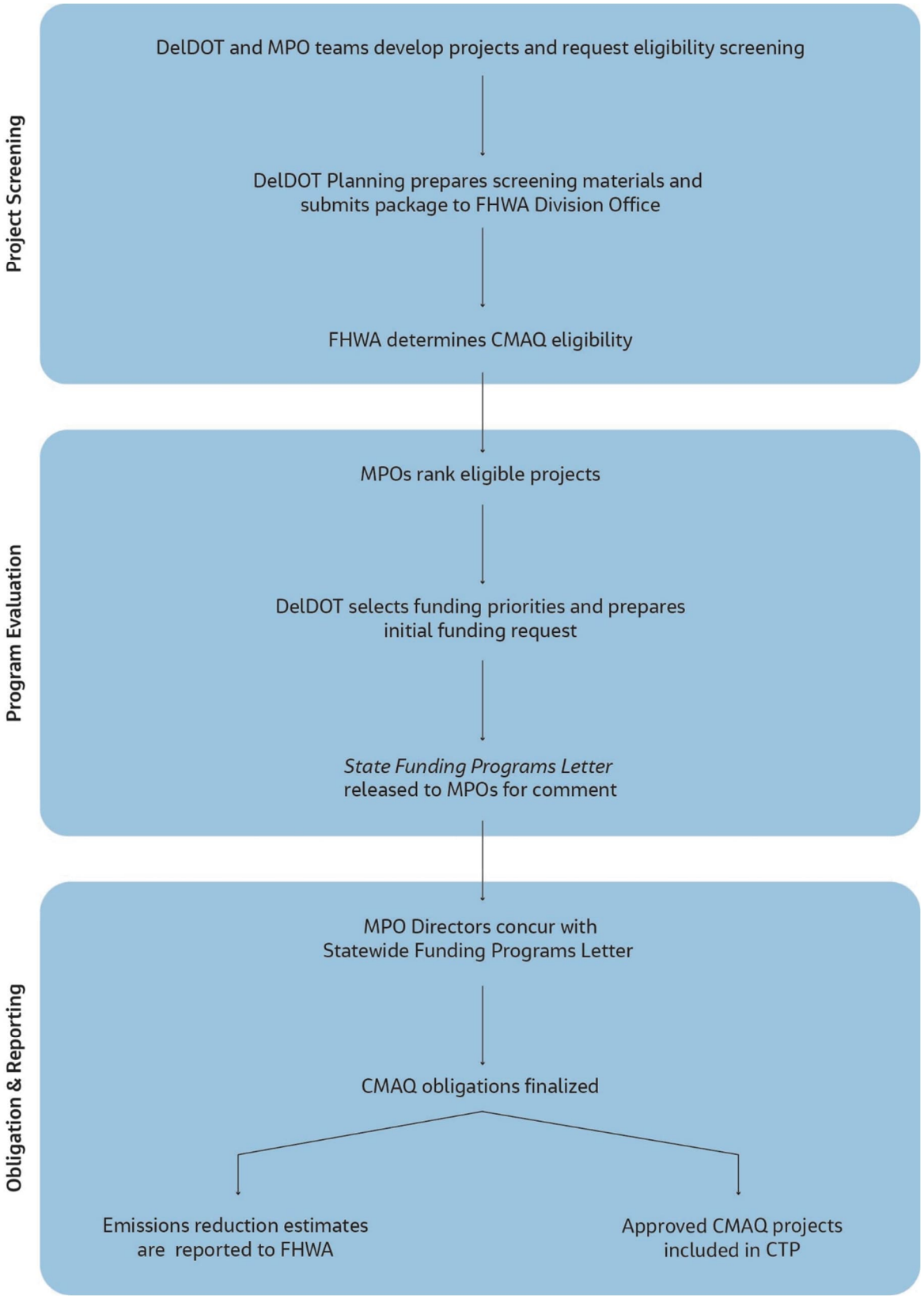
- Utilizing local or regional transit services,
- Carpooling & vanpooling,
- Walking or biking to work,
- Teleworking, and
- Adopting alternative works schedules (*i.e.,* a compressed work week and flexible start times)

DECS promotes the adoption of clean commuting practices by helping commuters find rideshare partners, arranging rides home in the case of unexpected events, and providing rewards to participants who record their trips. In addition, DECS conducts targeted worksite-based outreach and offers an employer partnership program. The partnership program assists employers by scheduling on-site promotional events for DECS, helping employees identify commuting options, and establishing pre-tax transit and vanpool benefit programs. To learn more about DECS and the full scope of services it provides, please visit https://delawarecommutesolutions.org.

1.6 How Does DelDOT Decide Which Projects to Support Using CMAQ Funding?

The process of determining which project types receive CMAQ funding is governed by many factors, including their relationship to other DelDOT actions, the availability of alternative funding sources, and the program's overall annual budget. The process begins with DelDOT project managers and group leaders identifying high priority projects and providing references materials which describe: the proposed scope of work, cost to construct, and project delivery timelines (see **Figure 1-3**). The project materials are then submitted to DelDOT's Division of Finance so that preliminary programming sequences (*i.e.*, expense forecasts) can be developed. The ranking of projects located in New Castle County is informed by the results of the WILMAPCO Air Quality Subcommittee prioritization process. While the funding sequences are being developed, the list of projects being assessed is transmitted to the MPOs for their review. The initial programming sequence is then refined to ensure successful initiation and completion of projects. The Statewide Funding Program letter is then issued (typically in May or June) by DelDOT's Director of Finance to each MPO's executive director. Final coordination then occurs between DelDOT and the executive directors to obtain concurrence for final statewide funding.

Figure 1-3. CMAQ Project Selection Process



1.7 How Does FHWA Measure the Performance of the CMAQ Program?

FHWA monitors three performance metrics related to the CMAQ Program: Peak Hour Excessive Delay (PHED), Non-Single Occupancy Vehicle (Non-SOV) Travel, and Total Emissions Reduction.

1.7.1 PHED (Peak Hour Excessive Delay)

23 CFR 490.705 defines excessive delay as "*the extra amount of time spent travelling through the National Highway System when speeds dip below a normal delay threshold during peak travel demand periods*." This metric is important because congestion exacerbates the air quality impacts typically generated by on-road vehicles.

For the purposes of this rule, the normal delay threshold is specified as either 20 miles per hour (MPH) below or 60 percent of the posted speed limit (whichever is greater). The peak period is defined in 23 CFR 490.705 as weekdays from 6 AM to 10 AM, and either 3 PM to 7 PM, or 4 PM to 8 PM. State DOTs may choose either. This performance metric is applicable only to urbanized areas that:

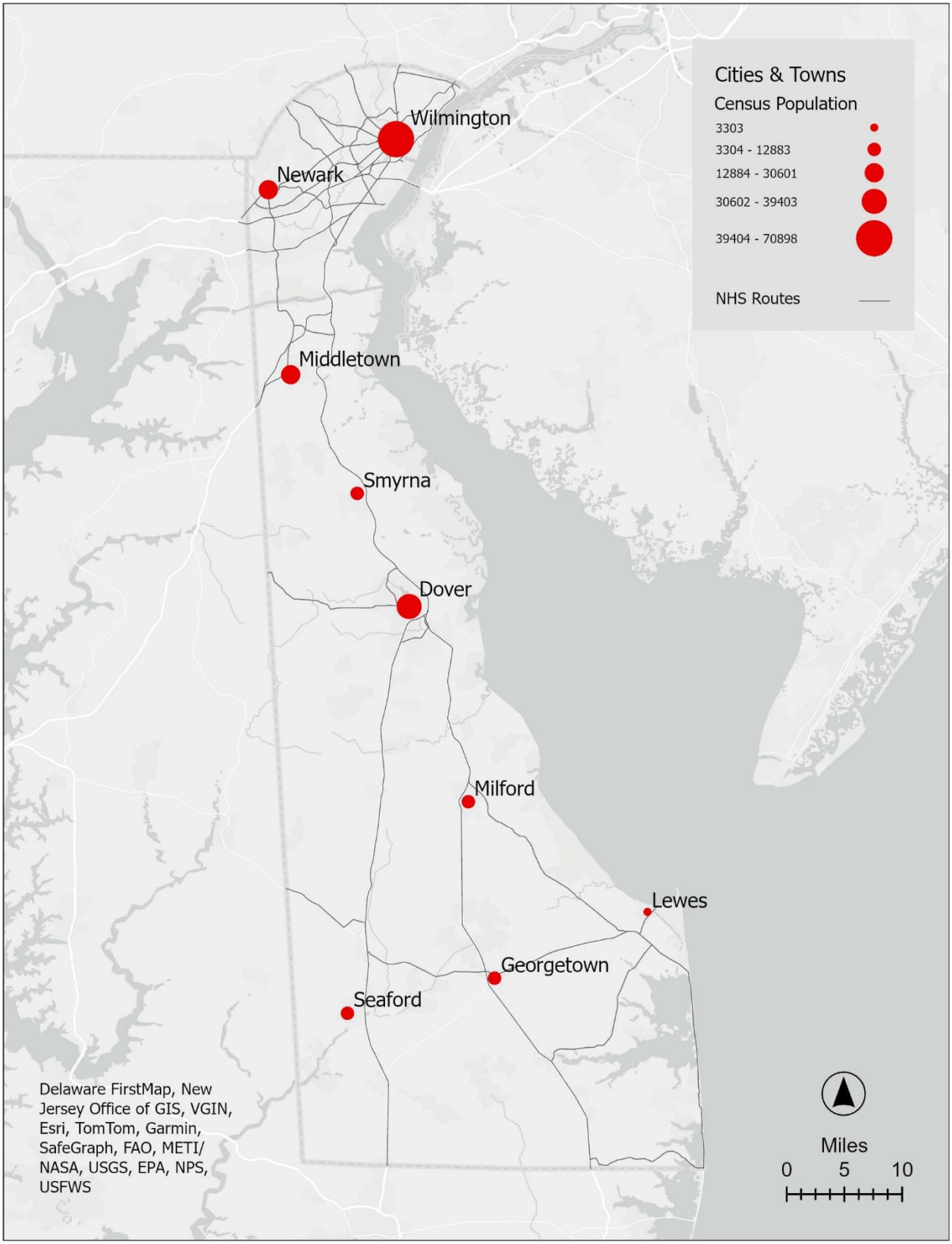
- Include portions of the NHS (see **Figure 1-4**),
- Have a population of at least 200,000 persons, and
- Are designated as non-attainment or maintenance areas for the NAAQS associated with on-road mobile source emissions.

The term urbanized area refers to urban areas with populations greater than 50,000 (USCB 2019). [10] Since the urbanized areas delineated by the U.S. Census Bureau often cross state and local government boundaries, the PHED performance measure is often set and assessed cooperatively by multiple agencies. Based on the 2020 Decennial Census, Delaware contains three urban areas: Dover, Salisbury, and Philadelphia. Of these three, only the Philadelphia Urbanized Area meets the population criterion. Currently the Philadelphia Urbanized Area is in nonattainment for ozone and is designated as a maintenance area for $PM_{2.5}$ under the 1997 and 2006 standards (EPA, 2026).

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[10] In the 2020 decennial census, the urbanized area geography was abandoned in favor of a more inclusive geography referred to as urban area. The urban area geography includes any jurisdiction or conglomeration of multiple jurisdictions that contain a population of 5,000 persons or more. Since 23 CFR § 490.703 stats that the PHED measure only applies to urbanized areas with populations of at least 200,000, the Census Bureau's adoption of the urban area geography does not change DelDOT's reporting requirements.

Figure 1-4. NHS Routes in Delaware



1.7.2 Non-SOV Travel

23 CFR 490.101 defines Non-SOV travel as "*any travel mode other than driving alone in a motorized vehicle (i.e., single occupancy vehicle or SOV travel), including travel avoided by telecommuting*". This metric is important because it allows agencies to measure the effectiveness of actions taken to promote ridesharing and travel demand management. Like PHED, this measure only applies to the Philadelphia Urbanized Area.

1.7.3 Total Emissions Reduction

23 CFR 490.807 defines the total emission reduction measure as the "*cumulative reported emission reductions, for all projects funded by CMAQ funds, of each criteria pollutant and applicable precursors under the CMAQ program for which the area is designated nonattainment or maintenance*." This metric is important because it directly assesses air quality conditions. Currently, all three of Delaware's counties are designated as nonattainment or maintenance areas under the NAAQS (See **Table 1-2**). All three are in non-attainment for the 1997 8-hour ozone standard. New Castle County is in non-attainment for 8-hour ozone levels under the 2008 and 2015 standards, and in maintenance for $PM_{2.5}$ under the 2006 standard. Sussex County is in non-attainment for 8-hour ozone levels under the 2008 standard.

1.8 WHERE CAN I FIND INFORMATION DESCRIBING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CMAQ PROGRAM?

Information regarding a state's[11] CMAQ investments can be found on FHWA's Public Access System (PAS) website[12]. Transportation agencies must submit project information to this database annually, which gives the public a way of remaining up to date on their state's emission reduction program. This database has projects submitted from 1992 through the present. PAS allows users to search by key factors like state, project type, year submitted, and MPO involvement. The public can also access CMAQ related information through the FHWA's CMAQ dashboard, which contains an interactive map as well as a way to filter by the year obligated, type of project, and amount of CMAQ money that funded the project. [13] Delaware's CMAQ website[14] gives a brief description of the program, dates for the most recent cycle of Performance Plan submissions, as well as a PDF of the Annual CMAQ Report. It also contains a contact email and phone number to access someone in community relations for questions.

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[11] The PAS contains CMAQ related information for all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia.
[12] https://fhwaapps.fhwa.dot.gov/cmaq2p
[13] https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/reference/maps/
[14] https://deldot.gov/Programs/cmaq/index.shtml

2.0 METHODS – PERFORMANCE MEASURES

This section discusses the process DelDOT used to calculate its baseline, two-year, and four-year performance targets. This section also reviews some of the finer details of CMAQ's regulatory and programmatic context. This section will help define:

- Regulations which guide the goal setting process,
- The steps taken to calculate the PHED, Non-SOV, and Total Emissions Reductions performance targets, and
- How DelDOT's performance goals are reported to FHWA and the public.

2.1 How Did DelDOT Calculate its Performance Baseline Estimates, Targets, and Outcomes?

Each of the CMAQ performance measures are identified directly in FHWA's National Performance Measures regulations (see 23 CFR 490). The formulas and types of statistics used to calculate the baseline estimates and performance outcomes are identical. The thing that differentiates the two are their respective timeframes. The baseline estimates are based on past system performance. 23 CFR 490.107 requires that baselines estimates be calculated using the data collected through the beginning date of the performance period. In practice, this requirement is met by using the statistics generated during the preceding 4-year performance period. As a result, the baseline performance estimates published in the 2022-2025 baseline Performance Period Report are the same as the four-year performance outcomes generated during the 2018-2021 reporting period. The performance outcomes are calculated using the data collected during their respective periods. For example, the two-year performance values reported in this report reflect actions taken by DelDOT in 2022 and 2023. DelDOT's method for calculating performance targets varies from measure to measure. However, for all three of the CMAQ-related measures, past program performance and general transportation trends are critical considerations.

2.1.1 PHED

As required in 23 CFR 490.105, the PHED target was established cooperatively by all the State DOTs and MPOs which contain any portion of the Philadelphia Urbanized Area's highway system. The group includes the following agencies:

- Pennsylvania Department of Transportation (PennDOT)
- Delaware Department of Transportation (DelDOT)
- New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT)
- Maryland Department of Transportation (MDOT)
- The four associated FHWA field offices (one for each state) and
- seven MPOs (DVRPC, NJTPA, SJTPO, WILMAPCO, LVTS, RATS and LCTCC)[15]

The PHED measure requires that agencies use five statistics to describe the level of delay experienced on each segment of the NHS that fall within their jurisdiction. These statistics are:

- Length of each roadway segment,
- Time it takes to travel through each segment during the peak demand period (reported in 15-minute increments),

[15] DVRPC (Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission), NJTPA (New Jersey Transportation Planning Authority), SJTPO (South Jersey Transportation Organization), WILMAPCO (Wilmington Area Planning Council), LVTS (Lehigh Valley Transportation Study), RATS (Reading Area Transportation Study) and LCTCC (Lancaster County Transportation Coordinating Committee)

- Number of vehicles travelling through each segment (reported in 60-minute increments),
- Daily average classification of vehicles travelling through each segment, and
- Annual average vehicle occupancy rate for cars, buses, and trucks.

The travel time statistics must be reported for all segments of the NHS regardless of the level of congestion they experience. The traffic volume, classification, and vehicle occupancy statistics are reported for those segments of the NHS where excessive delay occurs. The formula for determining the occurrence of excessive delay is established in 23 CFR 490.711 and is shown below in **Equation 1**.

Equation 1. Excessive Delay Threshold

$$\text{Excessive Delay Threshold Travel Times} = \left(\frac{\text{Travel Time Segment Length}_s}{\text{Threshold Speed}_s}\right) \times 3{,}600$$

Where:

Excessive Delay Threshold Travel Times = the time of travel, to the nearest whole second, to traverse the Travel Time Segment at which any longer measured travel times would result in excessive delay for the travel time segment *s*

Travel Time Segment Lengths = total length of travel time segment to the nearest thousandth of a mile for travel time reporting segment *s*

Threshold Speeds = the speed of travel at which any slower measured speeds would result in excessive delay for travel time reporting segment *s.* As defined in § 490.705, the speed threshold is 20 miles per hour (mph) or 60 percent of the posted speed limit travel time reporting segment *s*" whichever is greater.

The baseline PHED performance target was calculated using existing traffic operation datasets collected by DelDOT and the other transportation agencies in the working group. The two- and four-year performance targets are set by the interagency working group led by the DVRPC. The process involves using a simple linear regression where the PHED metric is the dependent variable and time (typically measured in years) is the independent variable. DVRPC also uses related travel statistics (e.g., vehicular travel demand, transit ridership, population growth, etc.) to determine if they should deviate from the value predicted by the regression.

2.1.2 Non-SOV

As noted previously, the Philadelphia Urbanized Area is the only one within Delaware that must assess the rate of Non-SOV travel within its jurisdiction. The interagency working group for the Non-SOV measure is identical to the one listed in **Section 2.1.1**. 23 CFR 490.713 provides reporting agencies three methods for calculating the non-SOV travel performance measure:

- Method A – American Community Survey
- Method B – Local Survey, and
- Method C – System Use Measurement

The interagency working group selected Method A. The American Community Survey (ACS) is an ongoing program administered by the U.S. Census Bureau that collects demographic information on a wide variety of subjects, including employment, educational attainment, housing, and commuting practices.

The ACS estimates the number of persons who commute alone by asking persons of working age (at least 16 years old) how they commute to work. This statistic is reported in *Census Table B08301: Means of*

Transportation to Work.[16] The DelDOT Non-SOV Performance Measure is calculated from the statistics reported in this table using **Equation 2**.

Equation 2. Non-SOV Percentage

$$\text{Percent of Non-SOV Travel} = 100\% - \%\ \text{SOV}$$

Where:

Percent of Non-SOV Travel = percent of the commuting working population, to the nearest tenth of a percent, that predominantly does not commute by driving alone in a car, van, or truck, including travel avoided by telecommuting.

% SOV = percent estimate for "Car, truck, or van - drive alone" as identified in Census Table B08301

The baseline rate of non-SOV travel with this geography was established using commuting statistics provided by the 2012-2016 ACS 5-year dataset. The two- and four-year performance targets were established cooperatively by the interagency working group identified in **Section 2.1.1**.

2.1.3 Total Emissions Reduction

Unlike the PHED and Non-SOV measures, the total emissions reduction measure is focused exclusively on changes in air quality conditions caused by CMAQ projects. Baseline performance estimates are calculated by summing the total emission reduction that occurred during the previous four-year performance period. The process for calculating the two- and four-year targets includes two steps. First, the emission reduction generated by individual CMAQ-funded projects is estimated by determining how vehicular traffic characteristics would change after the proposed improvements are completed. These estimates are prepared using a mix of statistical tools, including the FHWA's CMAQ Emission Calculator Toolkit. The Toolkit is comprised of a series of Microsoft Excel © workbooks which allow users to generate emission reduction estimates with a small set of data inputs. Currently, DelDOT uses the workbooks developed for bicycle & pedestrian improvements, carpooling & vanpooling, and adaptive traffic control systems. For more information how the components of the CMAQ Emission Calculator Toolkit were created and how they work, please refer to the training materials provided by FHWA on their CMAQ program website.[17] The second step involves calculating the Total Emission Reduction Measure. This is done by summing the emissions generated by individual CMAQ-funded projects. The formula used to complete this calculation is shown in **Equation 3**.

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[16] Census Table B08301 can be retrieved from https://data.census.gov

[17] https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/air_quality/cmaq/toolkit

Equation 3. Sum of Total Emission Reductions

$$\text{Total Emission Reduction}_p = \sum_{i=1}^{T} \text{Daily Kilograms of Emission Reductions}_{p,i}$$

Where:

i = applicable projects reported in the CMAQ Public Access System for the first two Federal fiscal years of a performance period and for the entire performance period

p = criteria pollutant or applicable precursor: $PM_{2.5}$, PM_{10}, CO, VOC, or NO_x;

Daily Kilograms of Emission Reductions$_{p,i}$ = total daily kilograms, to the nearest one thousandth, of reduced emissions for a criteria pollutant or an applicable precursor *p* in the in the first year the project is obligated.

T = total number of applicable projects reported to the CMAQ Public Access System during the reporting period.

Total Emission Reduction$_p$ = cumulative reductions in emissions over two and four Federal fiscal years, total daily kilograms, to the nearest one thousandth, of reduced emissions for criteria pollutant or precursor *p*.

This summation is calculated for each fiscal year, and then for the two- and four-year targets.

2.2 How Did DelDOT Report its Performance Baselines and Targets?

The performance assessment framework established through MAP-21 requires reporting agencies to set goals for themselves at the onset of each four-year performance period.[18] The current CMAQ performance cycle goes from FY2022-FY2025. DelDOT submitted its baseline targets for the current CMAQ period with last cycle's full performance period progress report in October of 2022. The mid period performance report was submitted on October 1st, 2024. The targets set by DelDOT can be accessed through FHWA's Transportation Performance Management reporting dashboard.[19] More recently, DelDOT republished the baseline and performance targets through the Mid-Period Performance Report.

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[18] See 23 CFR 490.105.

[19] https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/tpm/reporting/state/

3.0 METHODS – PROJECT LEVEL EMISSION REDUCTION ESTIMATES

This section of the Annual CMAQ Report discusses the methods DelDOT used to estimate the emission reductions that are likely to be generated by each of the CMAQ funded projects. This section will help define:

- The formulas used to calculate emission reductions, and
- How project characteristics and environmental attributes affect emission reduction estimates.

3.1 BICYCLE AND PEDESTRIAN IMPROVEMENTS

3.1.1 CMAQ Emissions Calculator Toolkit – Data Collection

DelDOT's process of estimating the emission reductions generated by bicycle and pedestrian improvements is based on FHWA's *Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Workbook* (a component of the CMAQ Toolkit). To complete the Workbook, technicians must enter or select four variables. These variables are listed and described in **Table 3-1**. The national average trip distance provided in the workbook as a default value for item 3a is 2.494 miles. The national average trip distribution provided as a default setting for item 3b is provided in **Table 3-2**.

Table 3-1. Inputs for Bicycle and Pedestrian Improvements Workbook

User Input	Units	Description
Project evaluation year	-----	The year the project is fully implemented. For example, if construction begins in 2023 and concludes in 2025, the evaluation year is 2025.
Daily individual motorized trips by mode	One-way trips	The number of trips taken by passenger vehicles before and after the project. The difference represents the number of trips diverted (i.e., shifted from motorized vehicle trips to non-motorized trips) because of the project.
One-way trip distance type	-----	This drop-down menu allows the user to select either "Average" or "Distribution" as the one-way trip distance type used to derive subsequent VMT estimates. Selecting the "Average" option means that the workbook will calculate the emission benefit assuming a uniform distance for all the trips converted from vehicular travel to active travel. Selecting the "Distribution" option means that the workbook will calculate the emission benefit assuming the distance for the converted trips varies according to a distribution entered in field 3b.
Typical trip distance	Miles	If the user selected "Average" in field 3a, the user must either enter their own mean trip distance or select the national average. If the user selected "Distribution" in field 3a, the user could enter their own distribution or use the national average trip distribution provided by the tool.

Sources: (FHWA, 2020c)

Table 3-2. Distribution of Trip Distances

Trip Distance Range (miles)	% of All Trips
$x < 1$	19.90
$1 \leq x < 2$	20.40
$2 \leq x < 3$	21.30
$3 \leq x < 4$	17.20
$4 \leq x \leq 5$	21.20
Total	100.00

Source: (FHWA, 2019b)

As indicated in **Table 3-1**, the evaluation year was selected for each project based on when construction is predicted to end. If construction has already been completed, then 2024 was selected as the evaluation year. Parallel routes were selected based on their proximity and orientation to the project limits. The reduction in AADT caused by the project was estimated using the *Methodology for Assessing the Benefits of Active Transportation Projects* published by the Trust for Public Lands (Rose & Chose, 2016) and is described in **Section 3.1.2**.

3.1.2 AADT Reduction Estimation Method

The Trust for Public Land's method uses a combination of transportation and land use characteristics to estimate the number of vehicular trips that will be completed on foot or on a bicycle per year after a proposed project is completed. This conversion of trips from one form of transportation to another is referred to as mode-shift. The conversion is calculated based on the formula shown in **Equation 4**.

Equation 4. *Induced Mode-Shift from Vehicular Travel to Active Transportation*

$$VT_{B,P} = (BIKE \times D \times AADT \times [A+C]) + (PED \times D \times AADT \times [A+C])$$

Where:

$VT_{B,P}$ = The annual vehicle trips reduced due to bicycling and walking

AADT = The average annual daily traffic (2019), as reported in DelDOT's ArcGIS online statewide traffic database

D = the number of days a year when the facility would be open per year.

A = *Mode Shift Adjustment Factor*. This variable is used to determine what percentage of the AADT will be converted into pedestrian and cyclist trips. Technicians determine the value of *A* by estimating the existing AADT on the parallel route, the length of the proposed facility, and the presence of a university nearby (see **Table 3-3**).

BIKE = A binary variable used to indicate if the project has as bicycle component

PED = A binary variable used to indicate if the project has a pedestrian component

C = *Activity Center Credit*. The value of the credit is determined by the number of activity centers within a 0.25 and 0.50-mile buffer around the project limits (see **Table 3-4**).

The possible values for the mode-shift adjustment factor (*A*) are show in **Table 3-3**. The Trust for Public Land recommends classifying a project as being in a university area if the surrounding town or city has a population under 250,000. Since the method does not establish a maximum distance from university facilities or housing, this active transportation trend article published by the Transportation Research Board (Kuzmyak & Dill, 2012) was referenced. This article discusses the results of the 2009 National Household Transportation Survey which found that pedestrian and bicycle trips to school averaged between 0.6 and 1.6 miles in length, respectively. Based on these findings, DelDOT defined the university areas as lands within 1 mile of a primary university facility (*e.g.,* student housing, an instructional building, or a recreational facility).

Table 3-3. Adjustment Factor (A) by AADT, Facility Length, and Presence of University Area.

AADT on Parallel Roadway	Facility Length (mi)		
	x < 1	1 ≤ x ≤ 2	2 < x
Non- University Area			
12,000	0.0019	0.0029	0.0038
24,000	0.0014	0.002	0.0027
30,000	0.001	0.0014	0.0019
University Area			
12,000	0.0104	0.0155	0.0207
24,000	0.0073	0.0109	0.0145
30,000	0.0052	0.0078	0.0104

The possible values for the activity center credit (*C*) are shown in **Table 3-4**. The *Methodology for Assessing the Benefits of Active Transportation Projects* provides a list of facilities that qualify as an activity centers. This list includes banks, churches, health-care centers, transit stations, offices[20], post offices, public libraries, shopping areas[21], grocery stores, and colleges, as well as other significant destinations (Rose & Chose, 2016). Maps were created for each project to show the 0.25- and 0.5-mile buffers and the location of the activity center within them. Online listings and aerial imagery were used to identify activity centers.

Table 3-4. Activity Center Credits (C) by Number of Activity Centers and Distance from the Project Limits

Number of Activity Centers	Within 0.5 mile of the Project	Within 0.25 mile of the Project
<3	0.000	0.000
3	0.0005	0.001
4-6	0.001	0.002
>6	0.0015	0.003

Once the values of each of the six variables were defined and the annual vehicle trips reduced due to bicycling and walking was calculated, one final conversion was needed. Since the CMAQ Toolkit uses changes in AADT, the total annual trips reduced was divided by 365 to obtain the value of AADT reduction. Once all the user inputs identified in **Table 3-1** were collected, the values were entered into a copy of the CMAQ Toolkit.

3.2 CARPOOLING AND VANPOOLING

3.2.1 CMAQ Emissions Calculator Toolkit – Data Collection

The process of estimating the emission reductions generated by its rideshare program is based on FHWA's *Carpooling and Vanpooling Workbook*. The Workbook is comprised of two parts, one for assessing carpooling programs and one for vanpooling programs. Since Delaware Commute Solutions (DECS) is designed to support ridesharing amongst individuals driving their own personal vehicles, only the carpooling component was utilized for this annual report. To complete the carpooling component of the

[20] Major employment centers, such as warehouses, factories, and processing plants were classified as offices.

[21] The identification of shopping areas varied based on the surrounding level of development. In urban areas with numerous commercial districts, a development needed to contain a shopping mall or at least two large anchor tenants (i.e. big-box stores, such as Lowe's or Walmart) to be considered a shopping area. In rural areas with very few commercial retailers, smaller "strip malls" (*i.e.* retail developments composed of two or more small venues) were classified shopping areas.

Workbook, technicians must enter values for nine variables. These variables are listed and described in **Table 3-5**. The process used to generate the input values are discussed in **Section 3.2.2**.

3.2.2 Rideshare Program Statistics

The statistics entered into the *Carpooling and Vanpooling Workbook* were derived from the Delaware Commute Solutions' program tracking application. The application is hosted by AgileMile, a company which specializes in software for administering public travel demand management programs. [22] To participate in the program, individuals must download the application onto their smartphones and enter basic information about their commuting habits. Once enrolled, program participants can use the application to log their commutes statistics (including the number of persons travelling with them).

The AgileMile platform provides a dashboard which allows clients to examine the activity of the program's participants, track enrollment, and generate program summaries. The rideshare portion of these summaries provides statistics on the:

- Number of trips recorded
- Average trip distance
- Average vehicle occupancy
- Reduced trips and
- Reduced VMT.

Since the Total Emissions Reduction Performance Measure is focused on the air quality improvements generated by new efforts (rather than pre-existing or baseline conditions), the performance assessment is based on only those users who enrolled during July 2024 to June 2025. **Table 3-5** identifies how the performance characteristics of this group were used to generate the inputs discussed **Section 3.2.1**.

3.3 ROUNDABOUTS

3.3.1 CMAQ Emissions Calculator Toolkit – Data Collection

The process of estimating the emission reductions generated by roundabouts is based on FHWA's Traffic Flow Improvements Workbook. The Workbook is comprised of four parts, one for assessing intersections, one for assessing signal sync, one for assessing roundabouts, and one for assessing two-way left turn lanes. To complete the roundabout component of the Workbook, technicians must enter values for 13 variables, some of which need to be entered for each approach of the roundabout. These variables are listed and described in **Table 3-6.**

3.4 ITS STATISTICS

DelDOT's process of estimating the emission reductions generated by its FY24 transportation management improvement projects is based on FHWA's Adaptive Traffic Control Systems (ATCS) Workbook. Although the ITS devices being deployed will not be utilized to establish ATCS, the workbook was designed to allow an estimate of the emission reductions generated when devices are deployed with the goal of travel delay across the corridor. It is important to note that the devices being deployed will not be utilized to establish ATCS but will be used to collect and transmit information to increase device connectivity and support programs such as the AI-ITMS program. This program is designed to analyze the transportation network data in real-time, predict and detect traffic anomalies, alert operators, and automate the best response to incidents statewide. Faster response time will result in better roadway operations which will reduce overall

[22] https://agilemile.com/

emissions. This workbook was chosen since the input parameters used to estimate emission reductions are identical to those needed to assess the proposed ITS investments. A list of the input parameters is provided in **Table 3-7**.

Adapting the ATCS Workbook to support DelDOT's ITMS program required a shift from the standard use in in two ways:

- Average hourly traffic volumes were used in lieu of non-peak and peak hour estimates; and
- Separate workbooks were created for each direction of travel.

Average hourly traffic conditions were used in lieu of peak and non-peak estimates because the predicted delay reduction due to the ITS system is based solely on average daily conditions. Separate workbooks were created for direction of travel because, on many of the target corridors, the existing travel delay varied substantially depending on the direction of travel. Creating separate worksheets was therefore seen as a way to increase the accuracy of the emission reduction estimate.

Table 3-5. Inputs for Carpooling Workbook

User Input	Units	Default Value	Description	Data Source
Project evaluation year	-----	-----	This variable is the fiscal year associated with the program statistics being reported.	AgileMile Report Term
Are the pick-up/drop-off locations centralized?	Yes / No	-----	This variable indicates if the rideshare trip program operated between designated origins and destinations (See Item 2a).	None; this variable was not used
Average distance participants drive to central pick-up/drop off locations	Miles	-----	This variable is used if the technician selects "Yes" to Workbook Item 2. It captures the roundtrip distance between the centralized pick-up and drop-off locations.	None; this variable was not used
Population of Commuting workers	Commuters	-----	This variable is used to assess the rideshare program based on the number of participants. The estimate entered for this field can be a state-wide statistic or a count which reflects a certain subset of the population (*i.e.,* an employer's workforce)	FY2025 AgileMile Enrollment[1]
Number of Participating Vehicles	Vehicles	-----	This variable is used if the technician wishes to assess the program based on the number of vehicles participating in the program.	None; this variable was not used
Percent of Commuters Participating in the Program	% of Commuters	9.4%	This variable is used to estimate the total number of program participants based on an estimated participation rate. The default value is a national average.	FY2025 AgileMile Enrollment[2]
Average number of persons per carpool vehicle	Vehicles	1	This variable represents the average number of persons riding in each carpool vehicle, other than the driver.	AgileMile - Average Vehicle Occupancy Statistic[3]
Average Commute Distance	Miles	36.8	This variable represents the average distance travelled by carpool vehicles over the course of a working day (*i.e.* daily roundtrip mileage).	AgileMile - Average Trip Distance Statistic[4]

Sources: (FHWA, 2020c)
[1]Enrollment refers to the number of persons who signed up as new members from July 2022 through June 2023, and reported rideshare trips
[2]Since the population of commuting workers included only known program participants,100% was entered into this field.
[3]AgileMile's vehicle occupancy statistic does not count the driver.
[4]AgileMile's average trip distance statistic reflects one-way travel

Table 3-6. Inputs for Congestion Reduction and Traffic Flow Improvements - Roundabouts Workbook.

User Input	Units	Description	Data Source
Project evaluation year	-----	This variable is the fiscal year associated with the program statistics being reported.	Project design documents
Area Type	Rural/Urban	This variable indicates what type of area in which the roundabout will be built, rural or urban.	DelDOT Gateway – Urbanized Area Layer [1]
Business District	Yes/No	This variable indicates whether or not the roundabout will be built in a business district.	Land use mapping
Total Peak Hours Per Day (AM+PM)	# of Hours	This variable indicates the total number of peak hours the roundabout will experience, for both the AM and PM.	Project-specific traffic study
Existing intersection is	Signalized/Un-signalized	This variable is used to determine whether the intersection that the roundabout is going into is currently signalized or un-signalized.	DelDOT Gateway –Traffic Devices Layer[1]
AADT	#	This variable is used to determine the Annual Average Daily Traffic for the road of one of the approaches of the future roundabout.	DelDOT Gateway –Traffic Counts Layer[1]
Peak-Hour Volume	Veh/hr	This variable represents the number of vehicles per hour during the peak periods (AM and PM) that are traveling in all lanes.	Project-specific traffic study
Truck Percentage	%	This variable represents the average percentage of trucks that travel on the road at any given time.	DelDOT Gateway and Traffic Book Manual[23]
Existing Delay per Vehicle	Sec/veh	This variable is the delay in seconds associated with each vehicle that is experienced due to existing traffic.	Regional Integrated Transportation Information System (RITIS)[2]
Number of Lanes	#	This variable is the number of lanes from each approach.	Aerial mapping
Existing Intersection % Left Turns	%	This variable is calculated using the peak hour volume totals to find the percentage correlated with left turns.	Project-specific traffic simulations
Existing Intersection % Right Turns	%	This variable is calculated using the peak hour volume totals to find the percentage correlated with right turns.	Project-specific traffic simulations
Number of Circulating Roundabout Lanes	1 or 2	This variable is the number of lanes that would be circulating within the roundabout.	Project design documents

Sources: (FHWA, 2020c)

[1] *https://gateway.deldot.delaware.gov/*

[2] *https://ritis.org*

[23] Traffic Book Introduction.pdf

Table 3-7. Inputs for ATCS Workbook

User Input	Units	Description	Data Source
Project Evaluation Year	-----	The year the project is fully implemented. For example, if construction begins in 2023 and concludes in 2025, the evaluation year is 2025.	Project design documents
Area Type	-----	This variable is used to define the development environment surrounding the target roadway	DelDOT Gateway – Urbanized Area Layer [1]
Corridor Length	Miles	This variable establishes the length of the corridor being affected by the proposed improvements	DelDOT Gateway – Traffic Counts Layer [1]
Number of Signalized Intersections	-----	This variable is used to determine the number of intersections affected by the proposed system. This field is only needed if there is no estimated delay reduction. Since the estimated delay reduction values for the target corridors have been determined, this field was not utilized.	DelDOT Gateway –Traffic Devices Layer[1]
Total Peak Hours per Day (AM+PM)	-----	The peak hours are the period of the day when traffic volumes are commonly at their highest levels. In most cases, these periods coincide with the morning and evening commutes	Project-specific traffic study
Free-Flow Speed or Posted Speed Limit	MPH	This variable is used to define the speed at which vehicles operate during normal conditions.	DelDOT Gateway – Speed Limits Layer [1]
Total Volume on Corridor	Vehicles / Hour	This variable defines the average hourly traffic during peak and non-peak travel demand hours.	DelDOT Gateway – Traffic Counts Layer [1]
Existing Corridor Delay	Seconds / Vehicle	This variable is used to define the average amount of delay during peak and non-peak conditions. Since DelDOT's delay reduction estimates were based on average daily conditions, only the peak traffic field was used.	RITIS[2]
Truck Percentage	-----	This variable defines the average number of heavy trucks which are traveling through the target roadway during peak and non-peak periods however, due to the nature of this analysis, a 24-hour average was used. Since DelDOT's delay reduction estimates were based on average daily conditions, only the peak traffic field was used. based on the TPG type identified in DelDOT's Gateway system.	DelDOT Gateway and Traffic Book Manual
Custom Delay Reduction Option	-----	This field is a checkbox that allows the user the option of overriding the workbook's average delay reduction formulas and enter their own estimate.	None
Corridor Delay Reduction Per Vehicle	Seconds / Vehicles	This field allows the technician to define the amount of average travel delay that will be eliminated because of the proposed improvement	System operation studies

Sources: (FHWA, 2020c)

[1] https://gateway.deldot.delaware.gov/

[2] https://ritis.org

4.0 RESULTS

DelDOT's FY2025 CMAQ program included four projects which have not been previously reported to FHWA (see **Table 4-1**). This section presents the results of the assessments conducted for each of these projects. All four were reported as quantitative entries. The benefit estimates for these projects are presented in **Table 4-2**.

Table 4-1. FY2025 CMAQ Program Summary

Project Category	Project No.	Project Name
Carpooling and Vanpooling	T202604801	Rideshare, FY26
Multi-modal Congestion Management	T202104102	Old Capitol Trail – Newport Road to Stanton Road
Bicycle and Pedestrian Facility	T202301701	Munchy Branch Pathway – Phase 2

After reviewing this section, readers should be able to identify the projects administered through DelDOT's FY2024 CMAQ program and understand how they are expected to improve air quality within the State.

Table 4-2. FY2025 Estimated Emission Reductions

Project No.	Project Name	Estimated Emissions Benefits *(kg/day)*					
		CO	$PM_{2.5}$	PM_{10}	NO_x	VOC	CO_2e
T202604801	Rideshare, FY26	2.245	0.044	0.010	0.129	0.052	366.979
T202104102	Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road	0.450	0.003	0.005	0.275	0.146	407.453
T202301701	Munchy Branch Pathway – Phase 2	0.089	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.005	8.649
FY2025 Total		**2.784**	**0.047**	**0.016**	**0.41**	**0.203**	**783.081**

4.1 OLD CAPITOL TRAIL – NEWPORT ROAD TO STANTON ROAD

Table 4-3 provides background information on the project, including a detailed description of the improvements constructed. This project was reported to PAS as a quantitative entry. **Table 4-4** presents DelDOT's emissions reduction estimate. The estimated mode-shift statistics are presented in **Table 4-7**. **Figure 4-1** provides a map of the project's location and setting.

Table 4-3 Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road- Background

Project No.	T202104102
Evaluation Year	2040
Project Name	Old Capitol Trail, Newport Road to Stanton Road
Parallel Route	Old Capitol Trail
Limits	Old Capitol Trail - Orchard Road to 300' North of Newport Road Newport Road – Greenbank Road to Lafayette Street Stanton Road – Orchard Road to Old Capitol Trail Washington Ave – Newport Road to 200' South
Length (mi)	0.6
Description	The Old Capitol Trail, Newport Road to Stanton Road Project will be constructed in Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware. The primary scope of work includes the construction of 2 roundabouts at the intersections of Old Capitol Trail (Newport Road to the north and Stanton and Greenbank Road to the south). The roundabouts are being proposed to reduce traffic congestion experienced throughout the limits of work, especially during AM and PM rush hour. In addition to reducing delay, the roundabouts are expected to improve traffic safety by reducing the opportunity to speed. Construction of the Newport Road roundabout will require the realignment of Washington Avenue, shifting the roads entrance from Newport Road to Old Capitol Trail (approximately 160 ft south of the existing intersection). Sidewalks will be constructed along Old Capitol Trail from the southern limits of work to the bridge located approximately 500 ft south of Newport Road. Sidewalks will also be constructed north of the Bridge along Old Capitol Trail and Newport Road. The sidewalk network will continue on both sides of Newport Road, from the bridge in the west to Lafayette Street in the east. The purpose of the sidewalk construction is to create continuous pedestrian facilities throughout the limits of work. Any existing sidewalks that are not disturbed during roadway construction will be retained.

Table 4-4 Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road – Bike and Pedestrian Generated Emissions Reduction Estimate

Pollutant Reductions (kg/day)	*CO*	0.201
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.001
	PM_{10}	0.003
	NO_x	0.013
	VOC	0.012
	CO_2e	22.355

Table 4-5 Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road – Roundabouts Generated Emissions Reduction Estimate

Pollutant Reductions (kg/day)	*CO*	0.249
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.002
	PM_{10}	0.002
	NO_x	0.262
	VOC	0.134
	CO_2e	385.098

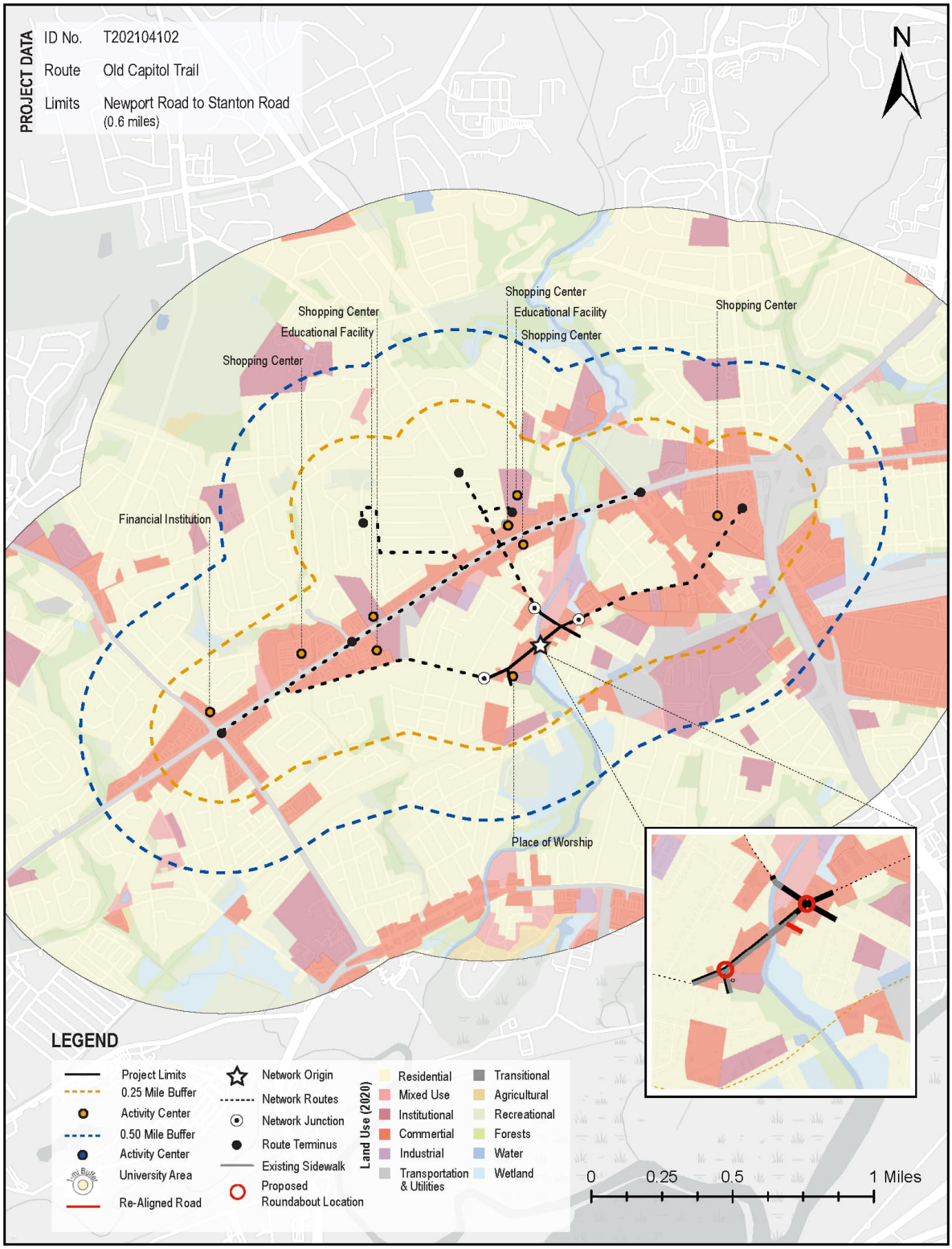
Table 4-6 Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road – Total Congestion Relief Generated Emissions Reduction Estimate

Pollutant Reductions (kg/day)	*CO*	0.450
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.003
	PM_{10}	0.005
	NO_x	0.275
	VOC	0.146
	CO_2e	407.453

Table 4-7 Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road – Mode-Shift Estimate

Mode-Shift Calculations	*Parallel Route AADT*	9,350
	Parallel Route Total Annual Traffic	3,412,750
	Total Annual Trips reduced from Bike Improvements	-
	Total Annual Trips reduced from Ped Improvements	11,454
	Total Annual Trips Reduced	11,454
	Avg. Reduction in Daily Passenger Trips	31
	Projected AADT	9,319

Figure 4-1. Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road – Project Datasheet



4.2 MUNCHY BRANCH PATHWAY – PHASE 2

Table 4-8 provides background information on the project, including a detailed description of the proposed improvements. **Table 4-9** presents DelDOT's emissions reduction estimate. The estimated delay reduction statistics are presented in **Table 4-10**. **Figure 4-2** provides a map of the project's location and setting.

Table 4-8. Munchy Branch Pathway- Phase 2 – Background

Project No.	T202301701
Evaluation Year	2026
Project Name	Munchy Branch Pathway - Phase 2
Limits	Field Lane (northern terminus of Munchy Branch Phase I) to Wolfe Neck Road
Description	Phase 2 of the Munchy Branch Road Multi-Use Pathway Project will be constructed in Rehoboth Beach, Sussex County, DE. The limits of work include Munchy Branch Road from Field Lane (the northern terminus of Munchy Branch Phase I) to Wolfe Neck Road. The primary scope of work includes the construction of 8' to 10'-wide paved path off-road path. The secondary scope of work will likely include the construction of the SWM facilities. The proposed shared use path will connect to the Phase 1 Munchy Branch Trail, the Junction and Breakwater Trail, and the Coastal Highway sidewalk network. Under existing conditions, there are no bike and pedestrian facilities between the limits of work. As a result, cyclists and pedestrians traveling from the residential communities located around Munchy Branch must use either the vehicular travel lanes or private yards. The proposed improvements are expected to improve air quality by inducing a localized shift from vehicular travel to walking and biking. It will also improve safety and mobility for bikes and pedestrians by providing a low stress facility separated from vehicular traffic. The catalyst for this effect is the creation of facilities which allow community residents and visitors to safely access the numerous activity centers on DE 1 on foot or bike. The proposed facilities are expected to be open to the public in the winter of 2026.

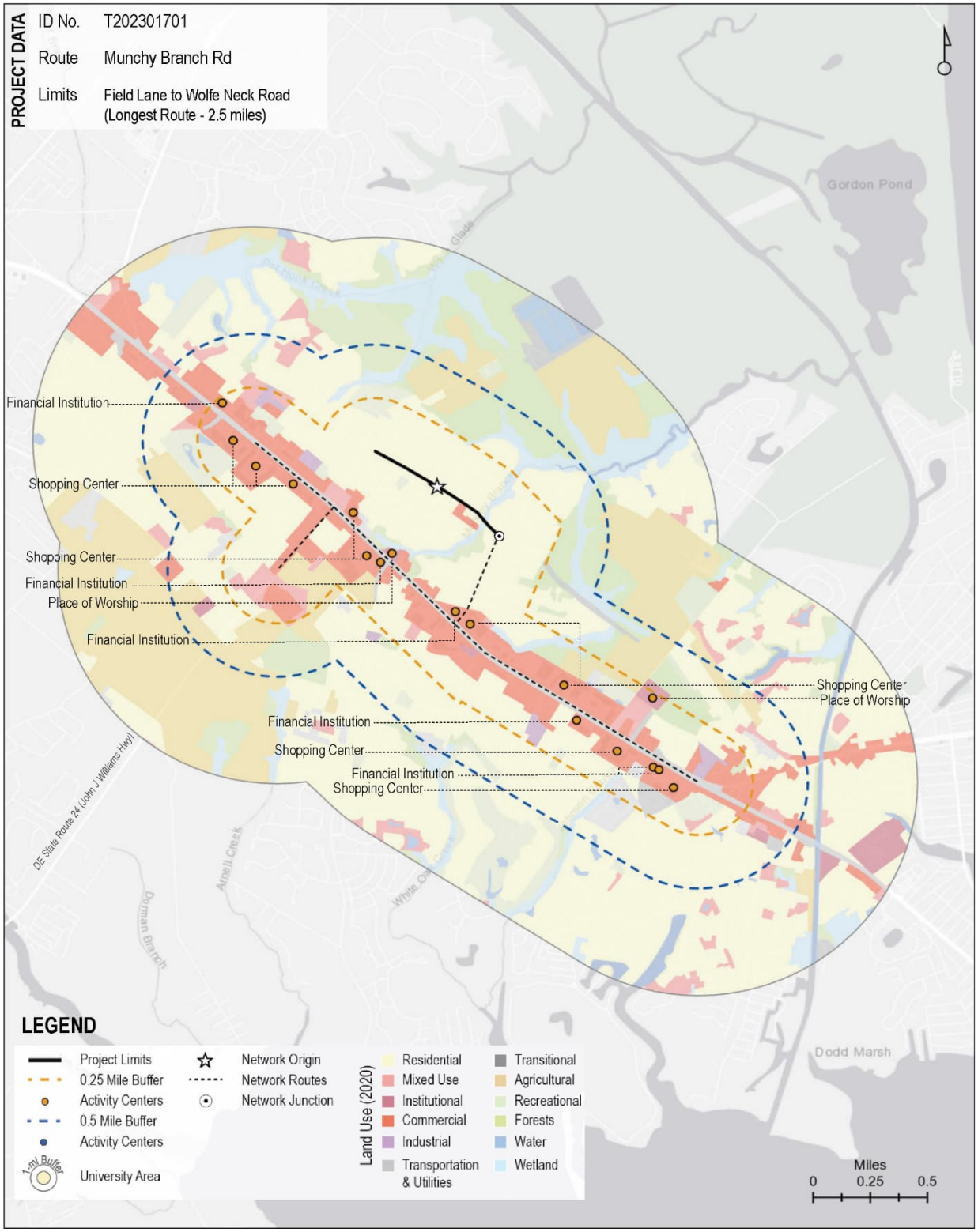
Table 4-9. Munchy Branch Pathway- Phase 2 – Emissions Reduction Estimate

Pollutant Reductions (kg/day)	*CO*	0.089
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.000
	PM_{10}	0.001
	NOx	0.006
	VOC	0.005
	CO_2e	8.649

Table 4-10. Munchy Branch Pathway- Phase 2 – Mode-Shift Estimate

Mode-Shift Calculations	*Parallel Route AADT*	1,170
	Parallel Route Total Annual Traffic	624,150
	Total Annual Trips reduced from Bike Improvements	2,095
	Total Annual Trips reduced from Ped Improvements	2,095
	Total Annual Trips Reduced	4,190
	Avg. Reduction in Daily Passenger Trips	11
	Projected AADT	1,699

Figure 4-2. Munchy Branch Pathway- Phase 2 – Project Datasheet



4.3 FY26 Rideshare Program

Table 4-11 provides background information on the project, including a detailed description of the purpose and expectations, as well as a note regarding how the benefit was quantified. **Table 4-12** presents DelDOT's emissions reduction estimate. The performance information was prepared using a projection based on the cost effectiveness of past iterations of the rideshare program. These projections calculate the average emission reduction achieved per dollar spent. The emission reductions are estimated using the FHWA Carpooling and Vanpooling toolkit. The toolkit inputs are referenced from the annual rideshare program participation reports generated by the AgileMile application.

Table 4-11. FY26 Rideshare Program Projection – Background

Project No.	T202604801
Evaluation Year	2026
Project Name	FY26 Rideshare Program Projection
Limits	New Users
Description	Emission reductions are estimated using the FHWA Carpooling and Vanpooling toolkit. The toolkit inputs are referenced from the annual rideshare program participation reports generated by the AgileMile application.

Table 4-12. FY26 Rideshare Program Projection – Emissions Reduction Estimate

Pollutant Reductions (kg/day)	*CO*	2.245
	$PM_{2.5}$	0.044
	PM_{10}	0.010
	NOx	0.129
	VOC	0.052
	CO_2e	366.979

5.0 PERFORMANCE TARGET REVIEW

The performance assessment framework established through MAP-21 requires reporting agencies to set goals for themselves at the onset of each four-year performance period (23 CFR 490.105). The agencies are required to release these goals to FHWA and to the public through their Baseline Performance Period reports. The following section discusses the targets DelDOT established in its current Baseline Performance Period Report for the CMAQ program. This section will review:

- Baseline two- and four-year performance targets established for the PHED, Non-SOV, and Total Emissions Reductions Performance Measures and
- DelDOT's progress to date towards these targets.

5.1 WHAT WERE DELDOT'S CMAQ BASELINE PERFORMANCE TARGETS?

For most of FHWA's Transportation Performance Measures, including the PHED and Non-SOV Measures, the current performance period began in January 2022 and ends in December 2025. For the Total Emission Reduction Performance Measure, however, the performance period began in October 2021 and will close in September 2025.[24]

5.1.1 PHED

In its *FY2022-FY2025 Baseline Performance Period Report*, the DVRPC and the interagency working group established the following values:

- baseline per capita PHED - 13.1 hours.
- two-year target I - 15.2 hours.
- four-year target is 15.1 hours.

5.1.2 Non-SOV Travel

In its FY2022-FY2025 Baseline Performance Period Report, the DVRPC and the interagency working group established a baseline Non-SOV travel rate of 30.6%. The two-year target is 30.0%. The four-year target is 30.0%.

5.1.3 Total Emissions Reduction

The Total Emission Reduction baseline two-year and four-year performance targets for the State of Delaware are presented in **Table 5-1**.

Table 5-1. Baseline Performance Period Total Emission Reduction Target

Compound	Total Emission Reductions *(kg/day)*		
	Pre-Performance Period Total (FY2018- FY2021)	*Two-Year Target (FY2022-FY2023)*	*Four-Year Target (FY2022-FY2025)*
VOC	251.922	2.700	6.300
NO_x	131.517	5.900	19.800
$PM_{2.5}$	6.936	3.600	12.400

[24] See 23 CFR 490.105(e)(4)

5.2 DID DELDOT MEET ITS TWO-YEAR PERFORMANCE TARGETS?

The results of the CMAQ Mid Period Report assessments are presented in **Table 5-2** and **Table 5-3**. As shown in **Table 5-4**, DelDOT has exceeded its two-year performance targets for NO_X and $PM_{2.5}$ and is approximately 10 grams beneath its VOC target.

Table 5-2. FY2022 CMAQ Quantitative Emissions Reduction Estimates

Project No.	Project Name	Project Type	Total Emissions Reductions (kg / day)		
			VOC	*NOx*	*PM2.5*
T201830001	Capital City Trail Phase III, South State St. To US 13	Bike and Ped Facility	0.053	0.059	0.003
T201801701	Munchy Branch Multi-Use Trail	Bike and Ped Facility	0.006	0.007	0.000
T202201701	Cedar Neck Road Pathway	Bike and Ped Facility	0.037	0.042	0.002
T202204802	Rideshare FY2022	Carpooling & Vanpooling	0.187	0.558	0.140
T202230001	Georgetown to Lewes Trail – Fisher Rd to Airport Rd	Bike and Ped Facility	0.058	0.066	0.003
T202301501	Old Baltimore Pike – Phase II	Bike and Ped Facility	0.084	0.095	0.004
T202301502	East Coast Greenway, SR 4 Shared-Use Path Gap	Bike and Ped Facility	0.092	0.104	0.004
T202301601	West Street Pathway	Bike and Ped Facility	0.031	0.035	0.001
T202304703	FY23 Transportation Management Improvements Statewide Projects	Congestion Reduction and Traffic Flow Improvements	0.729	5.112	3.005
T202304802	Rideshare FY2023	Carpooling & Vanpooling	0.174	0.126	0.281
Fiscal Year 2022 Total			**1.451**	**6.204**	**3.443**

Table 5-3. FY2023 CMAQ Quantitative Emissions Reduction Estimates

Project No.	Project Name	Total Emissions Reductions (kg / day)		
		VOC	*NO_x*	*$PM_{2.5}$*
T202301602	Milford US 113 Pathway – Phase 1	0.072	0.079	0.004
T202301603	NW Front Street Pathway	0.011	0.012	0.001
T202401201	South Little Creek Road Shared Use Path	0.058	0.063	0.003
T202404801	RIDESHARE FY24	0.093	0.067	0.196
T202404703	FY24 Transportation Management Improvements Statewide Projects	1.003	5.741	4.143
FY 2023 Total		**1.237**	**5.962**	**4.347**

Table 5-4. Two-Year Performance Target Comparison

Compound	Total Emission Reductions *(kg/day)*		
	Two-Year Target (FY2022-FY2023)	*CMAQ Program Performance (FY2022 & FY2023)*	*Difference*
VOC	2.700	2.688	-0.012
NO_x	5.900	12.166	6.266
$PM_{2.5}$	3.600	7.79	4.19

5.3 Did DelDOT Meet its Four-Year Performance Targets?

The estimated emissions reductions for DelDOT's FY2024 CMAQ program are presented in **Table 5-5** and **Table 5-6** presents the FY2025 emissions reductions. With these projections added to the CMAQ program's performance since FY2022, DelDOT is expected to fall short of its baseline four-year projections for VOC, NOx, and PM2.5 (see **Table 5-7**).

Table 5-5. FY2024 CMAQ Quantitative Emissions Reduction Estimates

Project No.	Project Name	Total Emissions Reductions *(kg / day)*		
		VOC	*NO_x*	*$PM_{2.5}$*
T202501103	US13, Paving and Pedestrian Improvements-Llangollen Blvd To Bacon-Boulden - CMAQ	0.374	0.408	0.022
T202101501	Augustine Cutoff Bicycle and Pedestrian Network Improvements	0.028	0.030	0.002
T202504703	FY25 Transportation Management Improvements	0.005	0.021	0.069
T202504802	FY25 Rideshare Projection – Transportation Management	0.093	0.067	0.196
FY 2024 Total		**0.500**	**0.526**	**0.289**

Table 5-6. FY2025 CMAQ Quantitative Emissions Reduction Estimates

Project No.	Project Name	Total Emissions Reductions *(kg / day)*		
		VOC	*NO_x*	*$PM_{2.5}$*
T202604801	Rideshare, FY26	0.052	0.129	0.044
T202104102	Old Capitol Trail - Newport Road to Stanton Road	0.146	0.275	0.003
T202301701	Munchy Branch Pathway – Phase 2	0.005	0.006	0.000
FY 2025 Total		**0.203**	**0.410**	**0.047**

Table 5-7. Four-Year Performance Target Comparison

Compound	Total Emission Reductions *(kg/day)*		
	Four-Year Target (FY2022-FY2025)	*CMAQ Program Performance (FY2022-FY2025)*	*Difference*
VOC	6.300	3.391	-2.909
NO_x	19.800	13.102	-6.698
$PM_{2.5}$	12.400	8.126	-4.274

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