

2035 LRTP

Other Transportation Projects

Introduction

The proposed sets of highway, transit, bicycle and pedestrian projects cannot offer an efficient and effective transportation system by themselves. There are many other types of transportation projects that help to increase the efficiency of the system and offer travel alternatives to the public. These projects are often relatively inexpensive compared to building and widening roadways and operating public transportation, and often provide cost effective solutions that can be implemented relatively quick.

This section provides a summary list of these other transportation projects, and the Cost table in the Financial Plan designates \$193,306,300 (under the title “TDM/TSM/ITS”) to finance these types of projects.

Project Lists

The following list identifies the types of projects that are expected to be implemented through the long range transportation plan. This list is not expected to be exhaustive because the solutions and technologies will continue to evolve with the specific challenges of our transportation system and the advance of transportation technology.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) is a set of diverse technologies, such as information processing, communications, control systems, and electronics that make the existing transportation infrastructure more efficient and safer. These technology systems tend to be region wide because of the interconnection among our road systems and our travel patterns. Examples include:

- Freeway Management
- Arterial Management (signal systems)
- Rail Operation Information Network
- Electronic Toll/Smart Cards
- Commercial Vehicle ITS
- Incident Management
- Public Transportation technology
- Advance Traveler Info. System
- ITS regional data warehouse
- Transit signal priority system

Travel Demand Management (TDM)

Transportation Demand Management (TDM) includes strategies and actions that reduce SOV (Single Occupancy Vehicle – i.e., driving alone) trips, spread traffic volumes away from peak travel periods, and improve traffic flow. TDM basically eases the demand on the highway system by providing travel options and making more efficient use of existing transportation facilities. Examples include:

- Flexible and staggered work hours
- TDM coordinators
- HOV/HOT facilities in I-40 corridor
- Transit fare reduction/elimination
- Vanpools/carpools startups
- Targeted parking fee increases

Transportation System Management (TSM)

Transportation System Management solutions increase efficiency and safety by allowing the current transportation network to operate with fewer travel delays and increased capacity. Examples include:

- Widening of approach widths for key intersections
- Installation and/or adjustment of traffic signals, including dynamic signal timing coordination
- Provision of left and/or right turn lanes
- Limitation or prohibition of driveways, turning movements, trucks, and on-street parking
- Installation of traffic calming devices for residential neighborhoods
- Planning for traffic circles and roundabouts at appropriate intersections.