

Removing Travel Lanes

Are we Crazy?!?



Julian Dresang, P.E.

cra·zy /'krāzē/

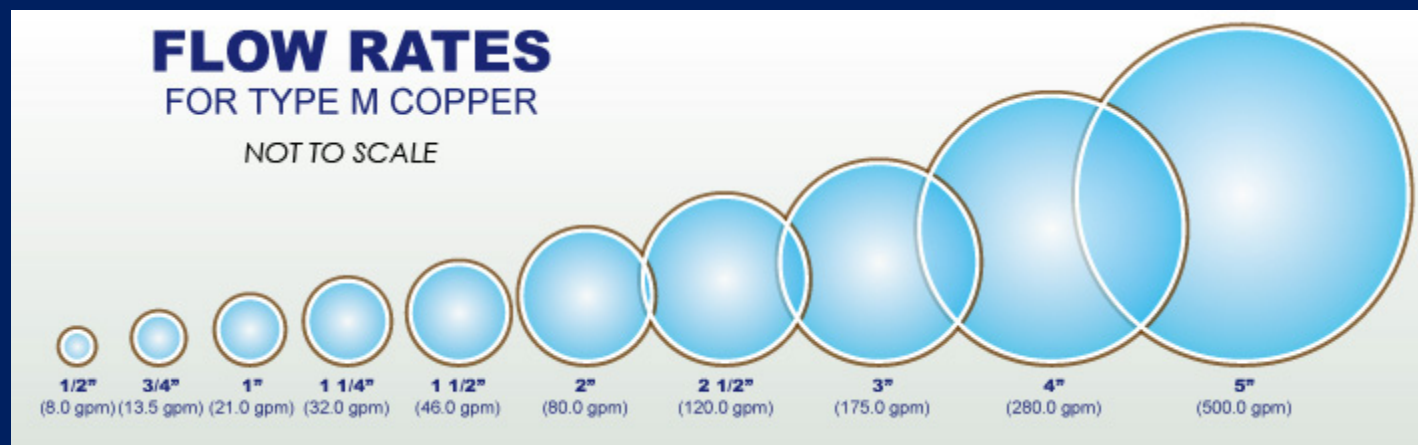
“Reducing vehicular capacity on an
arterial street.”



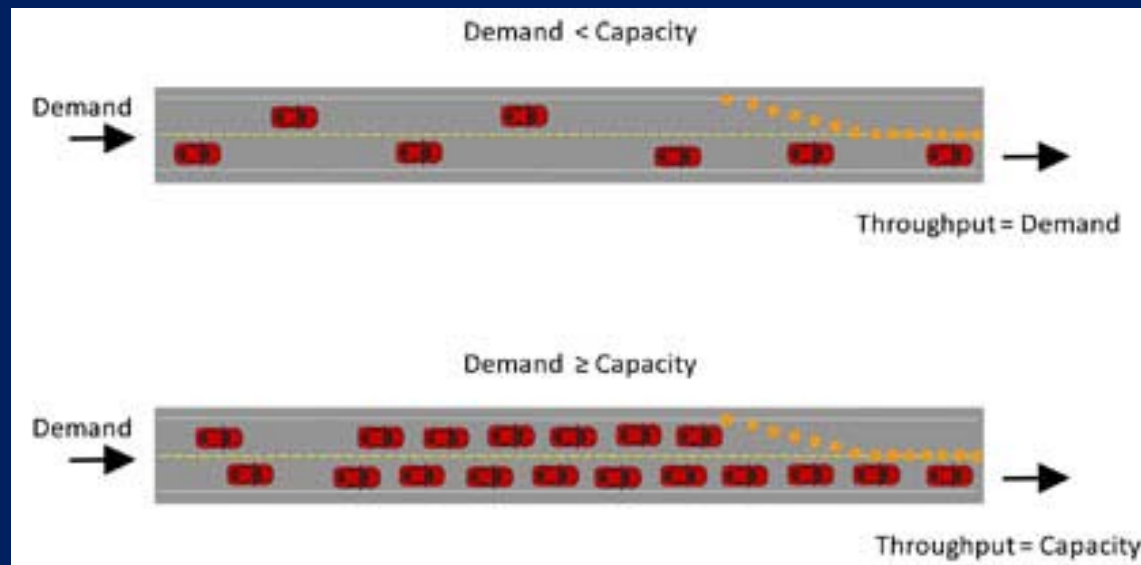
Five Basic Principles

1. Capacity/Demand
2. Level of Service
3. Induced/Latent Demand
4. Disappearing Traffic
5. ROW Redistribution

Capacity/Demand

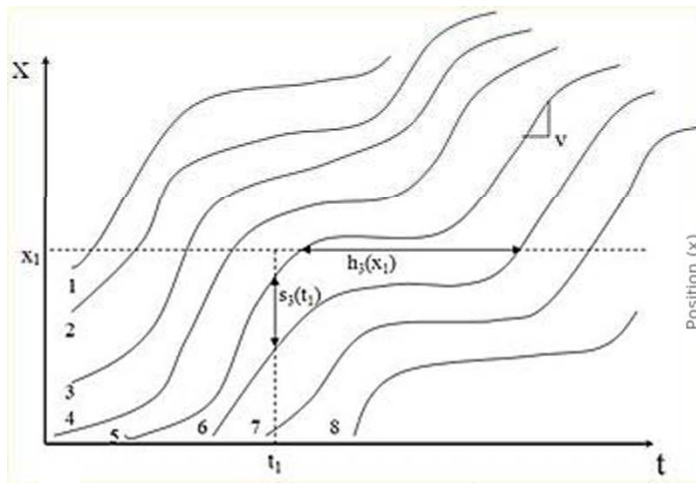


Capacity/Demand



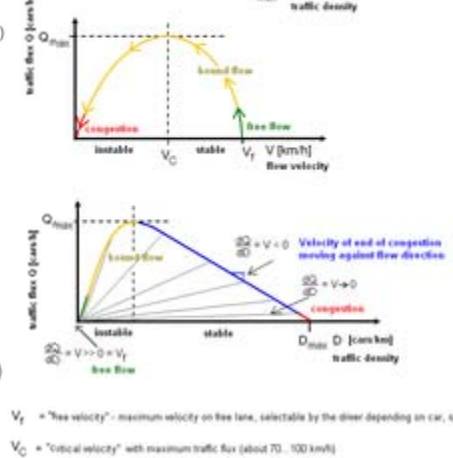
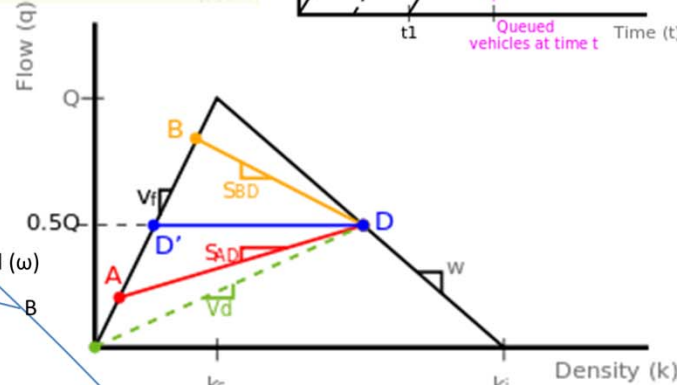
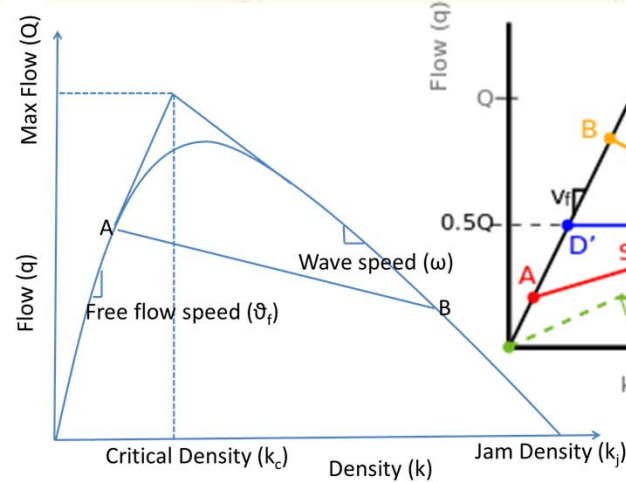
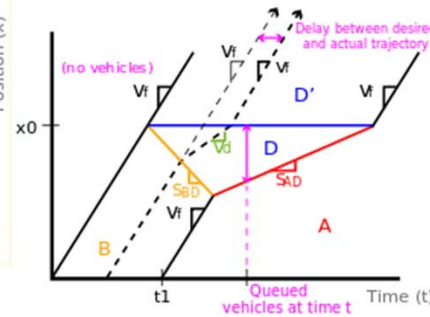
DEMAND > CAPACITY = DELAY

Capacity/Demand









$$v_t = (1/m) \sum_{i=1}^m v_i$$

$$K(L, t_1) = \frac{n}{L} = \frac{1}{\bar{s}(t_1)}$$



Flow Density Relationship

Level of Service

LEVELS OF SERVICE for Multi-Lane Highways			
Level of Service	Flow Conditions	Operating Speed (mph)	Technical Descriptions
A		60	Highest level of service. Traffic flows freely with little or no restrictions on maneuverability. No delays
B		60	Traffic flows freely, but drivers have slightly less freedom to maneuver. No delays
C		60	Density becomes noticeable with ability to maneuver limited by other vehicles. Minimal delays
D		57	Speed and ability to maneuver is severely restricted by increasing density of vehicles. Minimal delays
E		55	Unstable traffic flow. Speeds vary greatly and are unpredictable. Minimal delays
F		<55	Traffic flow is unstable, with brief periods of movement followed by forced stops. Significant delays

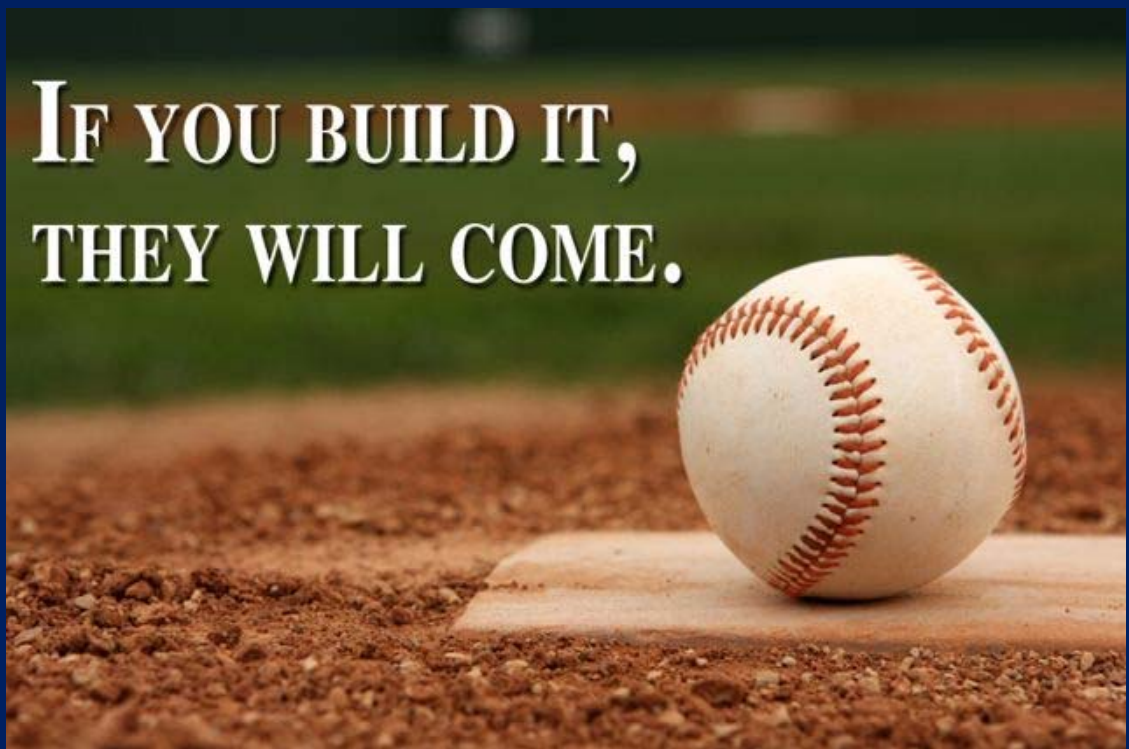
Source: 2000 HCM, Exhibit 21-3, Speed-Flow Curves with LOS Criteria for Multi-Lane Highways

Level of Service

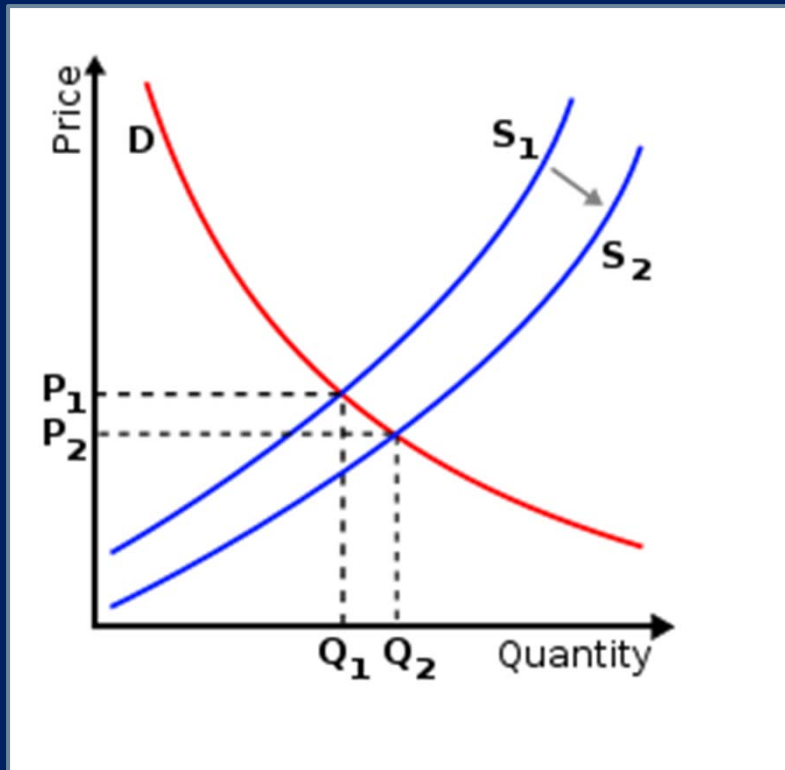


Induced/Latent Demand

After supply increases, more of a good is consumed.



Induced/Latent Demand



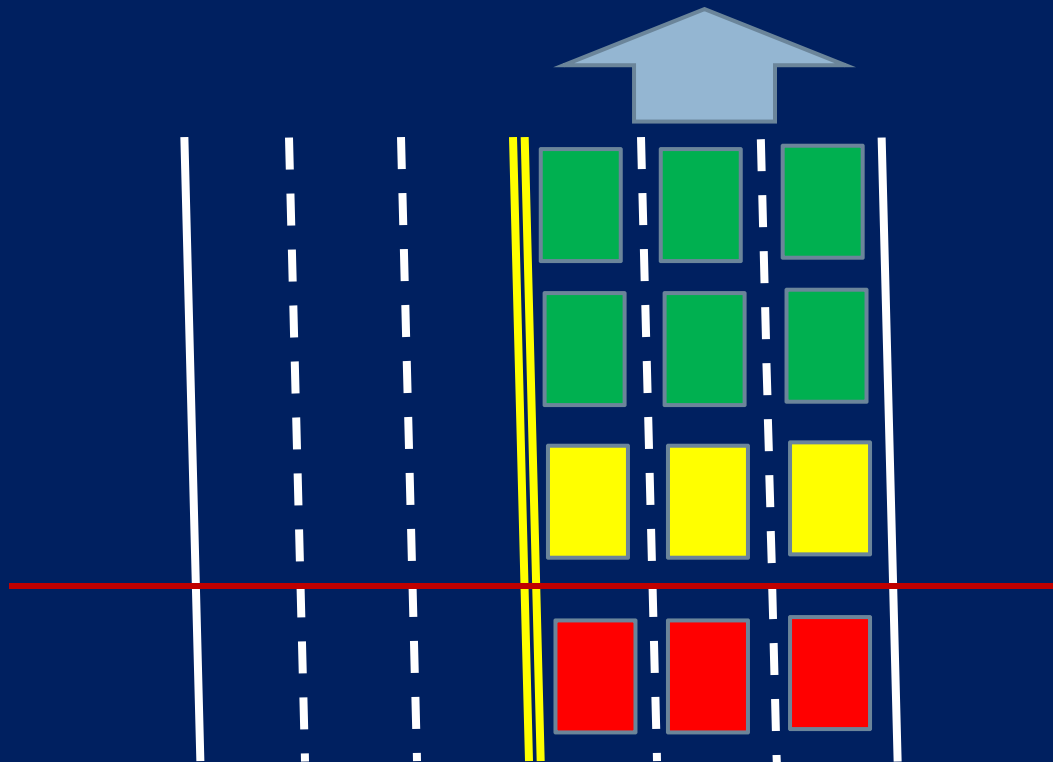
As supply increases,
Price decreases and
thus the Quantity
Consumed increases

Induced/Latent Demand

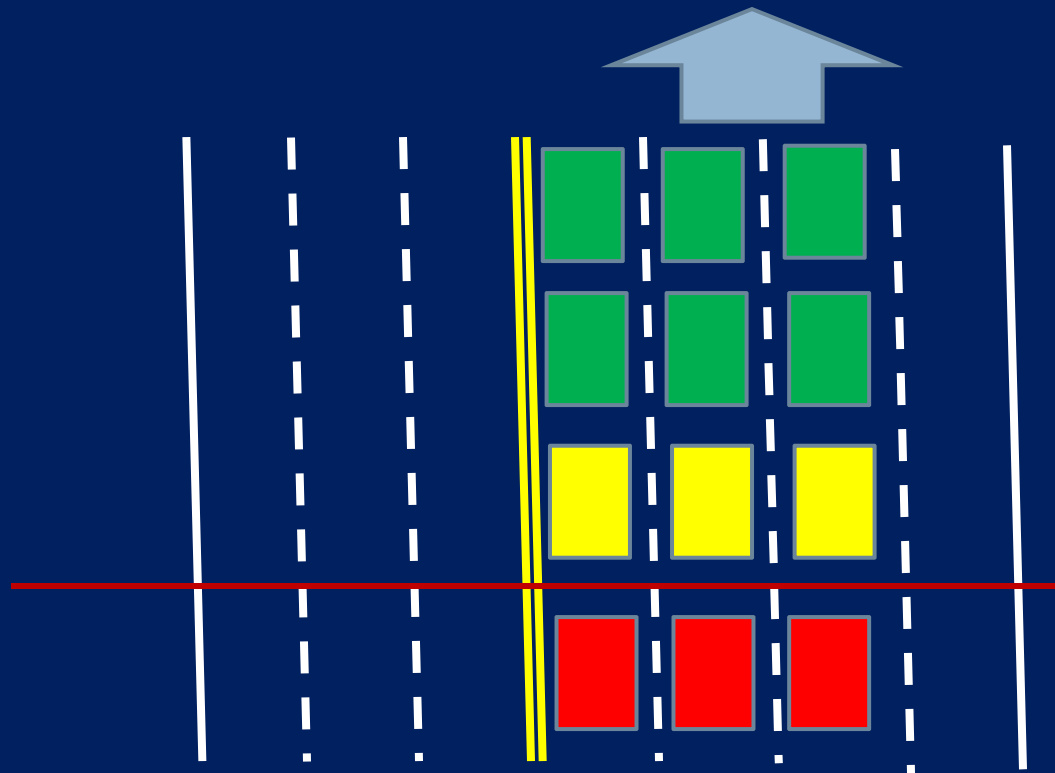
As ~~supply~~ **vehicular system capacity** increases, ~~price~~ **delay to motorists** decreases and thus ~~Quantity Consumed~~ **the number of motorists** increases.

(Note: The magnitude of the increase in the quantity consumed depends on the elasticity of demand.)

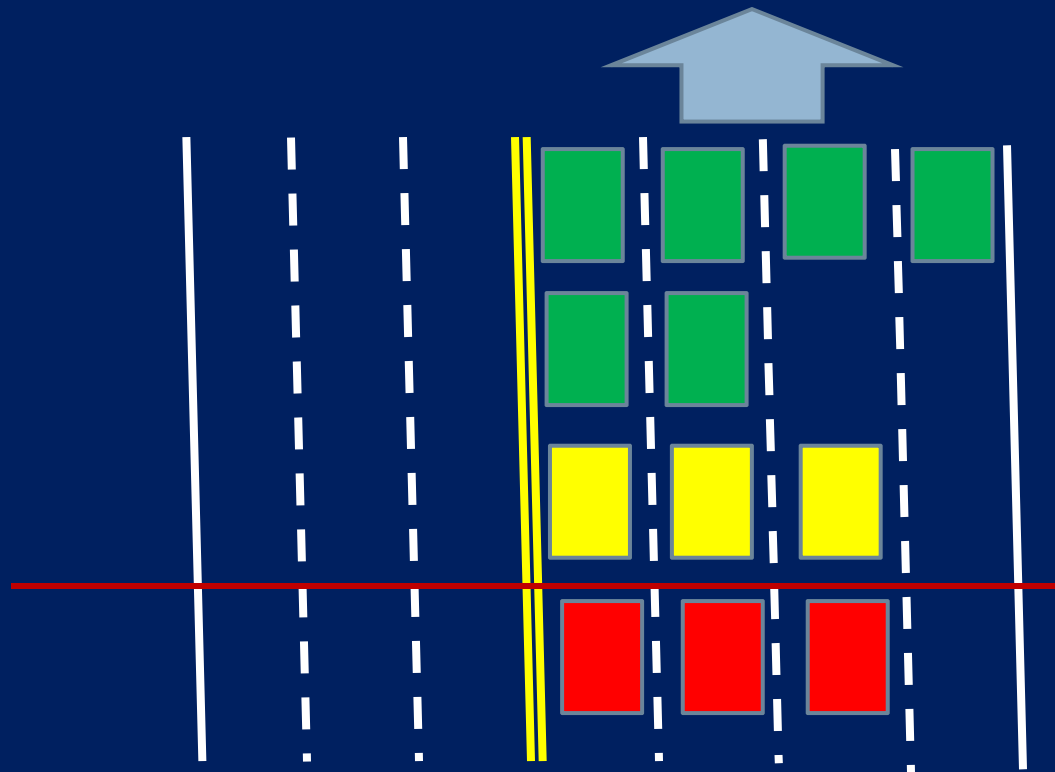
Induced/Latent Demand



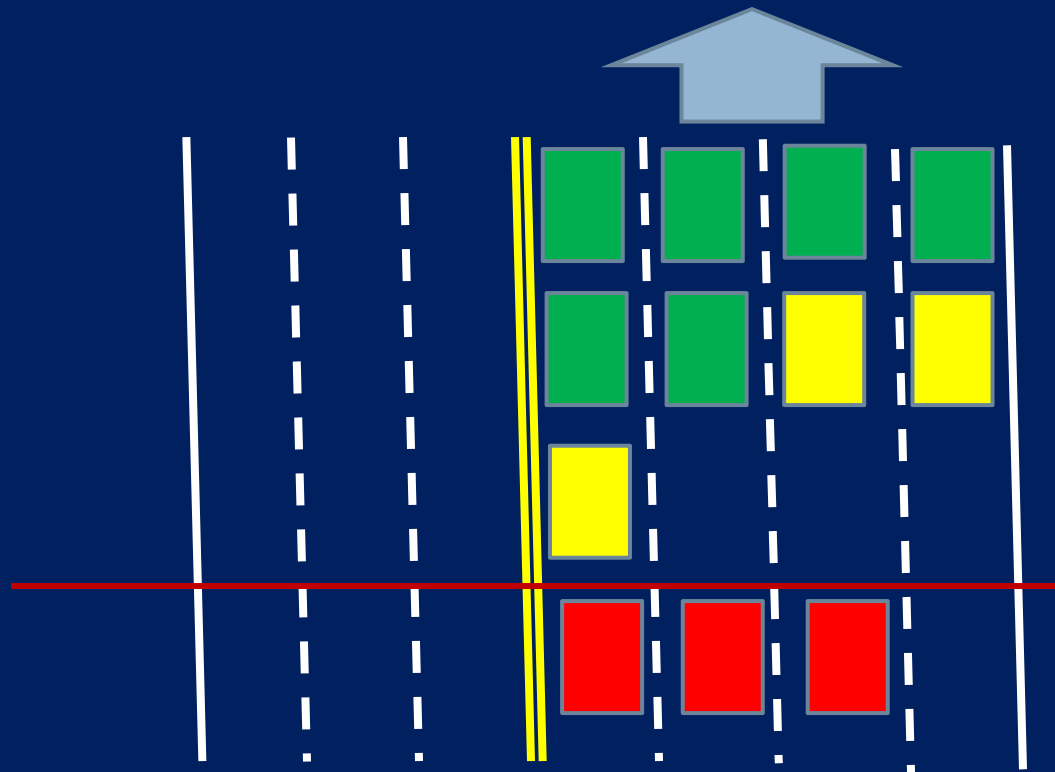
Induced/Latent Demand



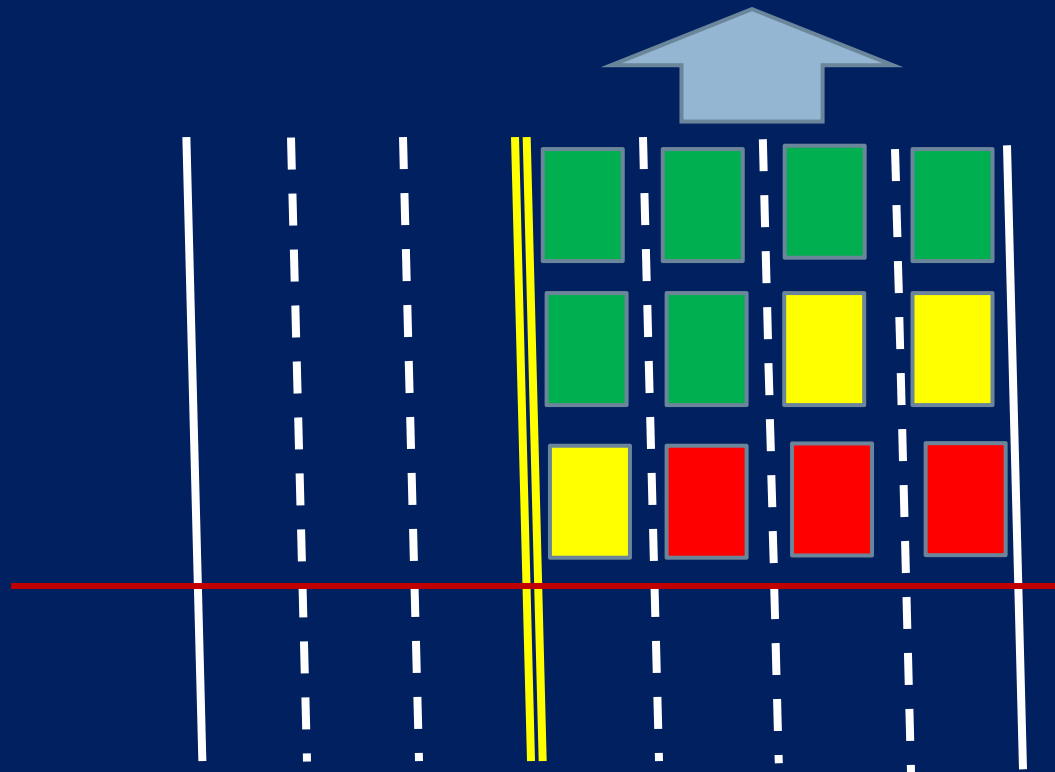
Induced/Latent Demand



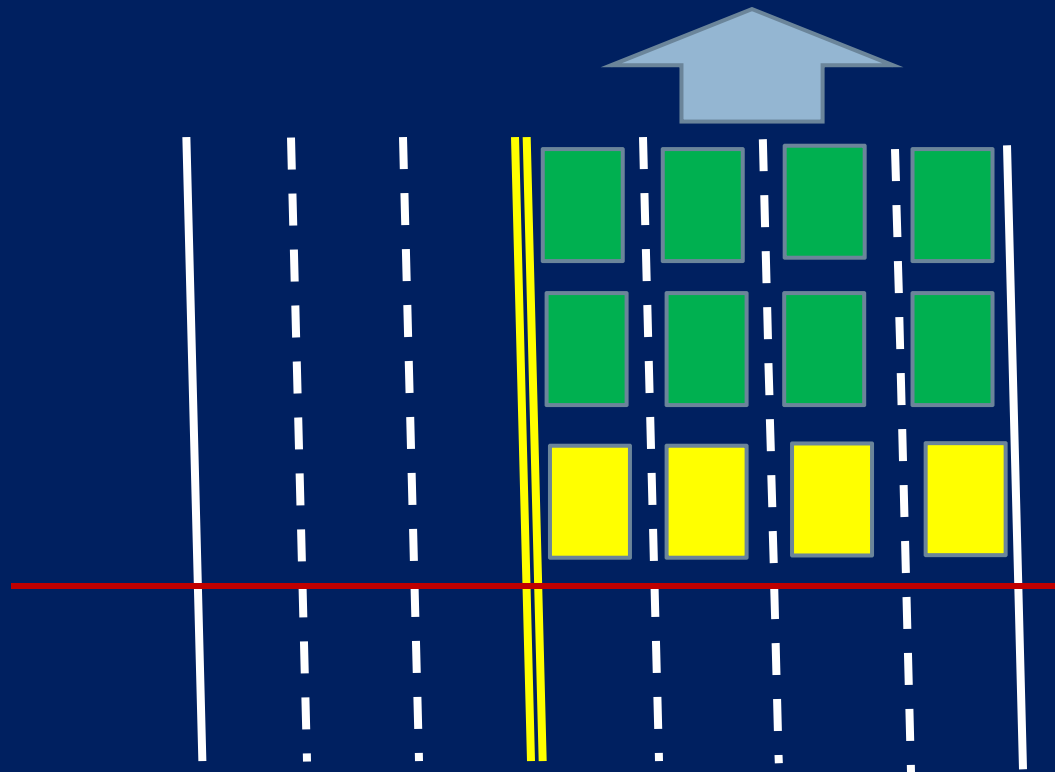
Induced/Latent Demand



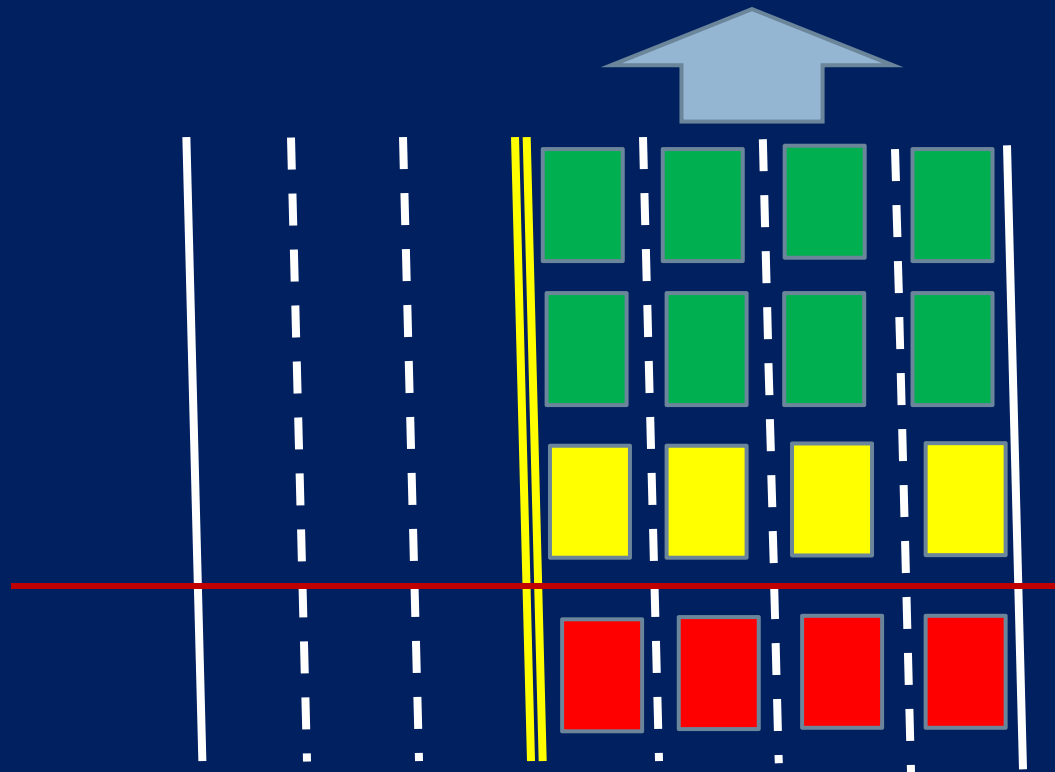
Induced/Latent Demand



Induced/Latent Demand

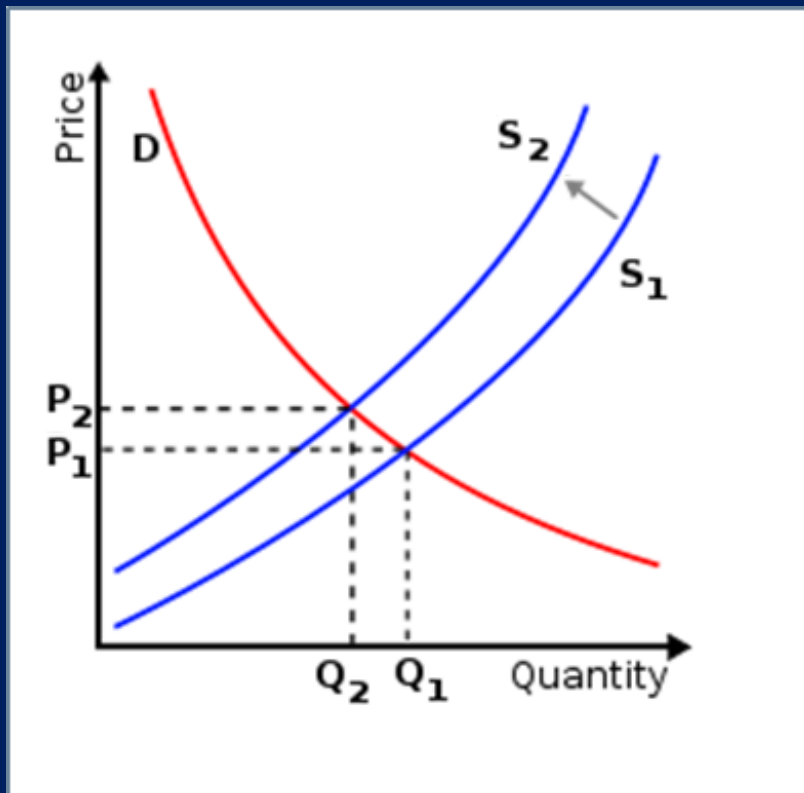


Induced/Latent Demand



Disappearing Traffic

Interestingly, the INVERSE is also true.



As supply **DE**creases,
Price **IN**creases and
thus the Quantity
Consumed **DE**creases

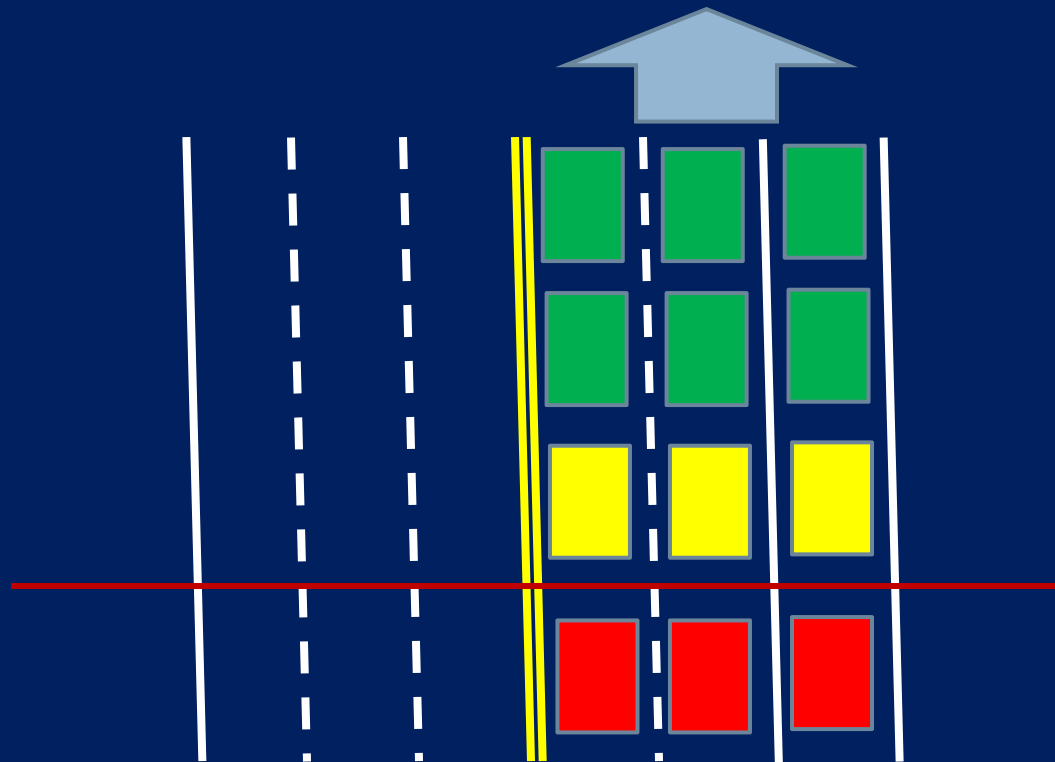
Disappearing Traffic

As ~~supply~~ vehicular system capacity
DEcreases, price delay to motorists
INcreases and thus ~~Quantity Consumed~~
the number of motorists DEcreases.

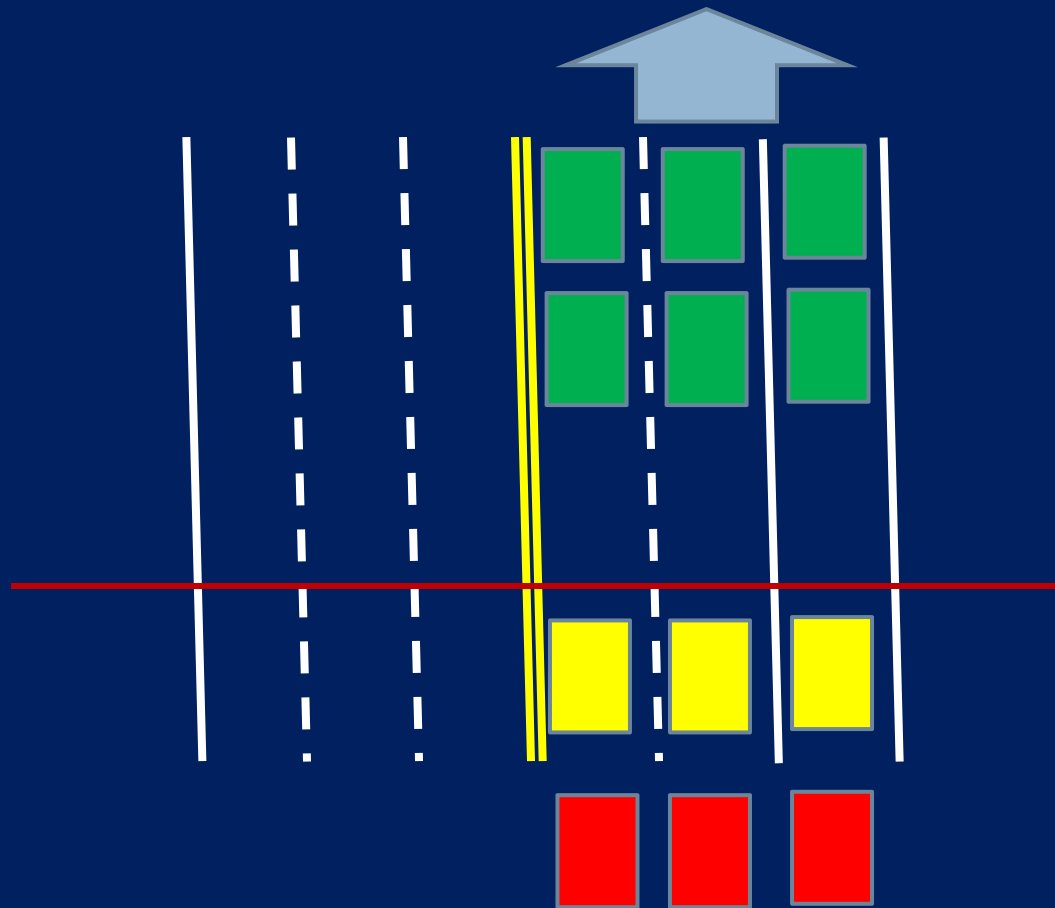
Disappearing Traffic



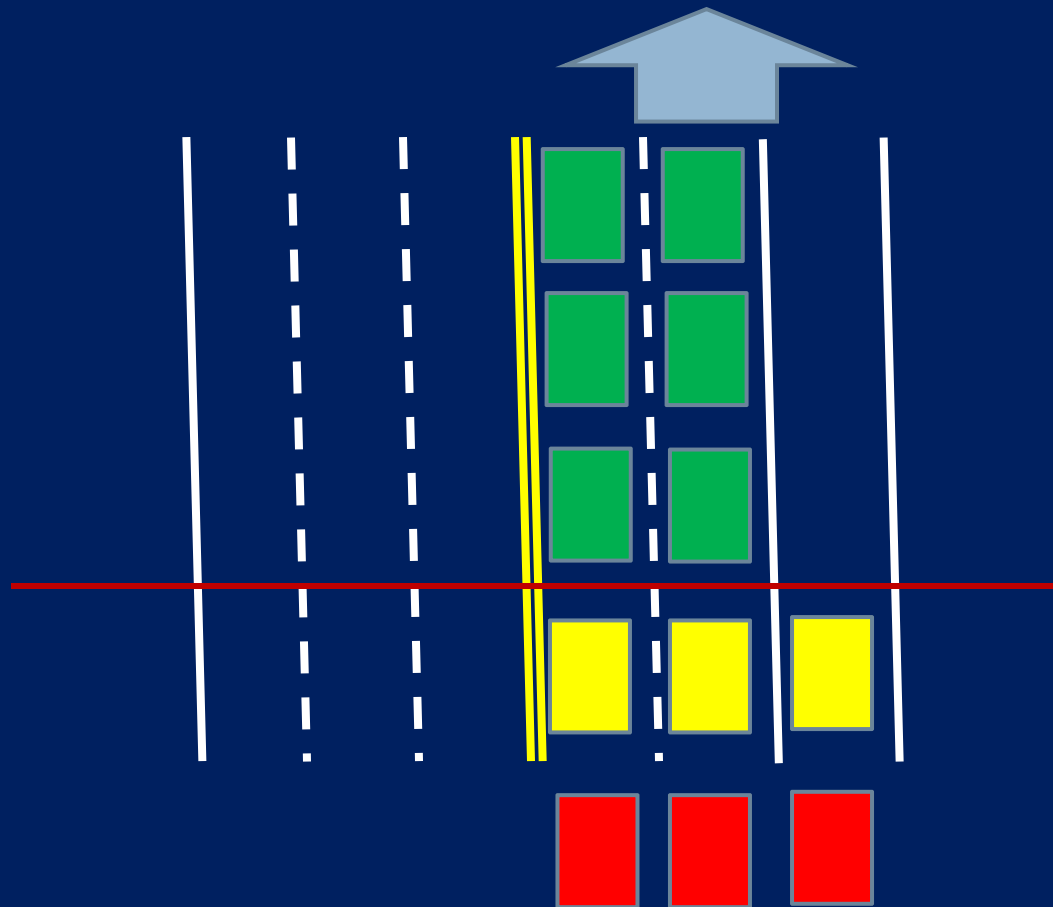
Disappearing Traffic



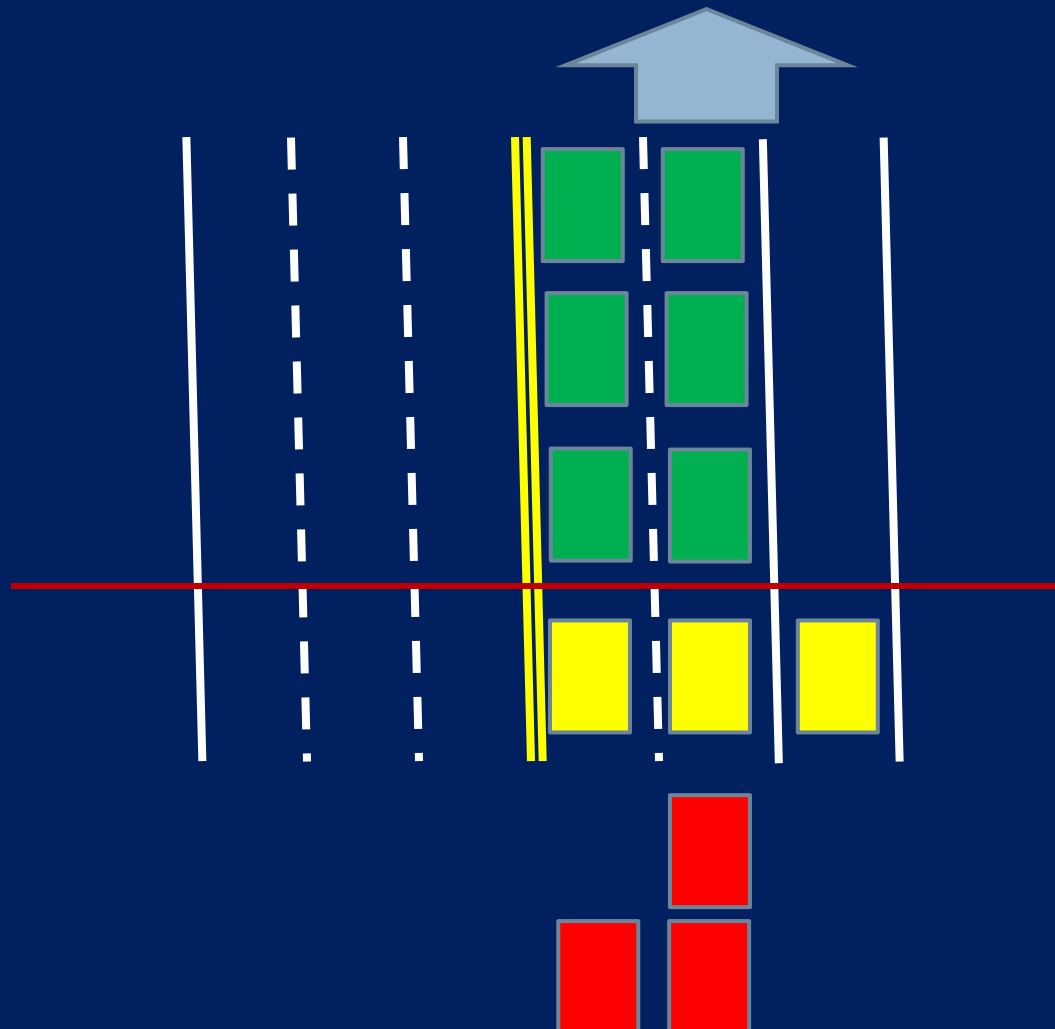
Disappearing Traffic



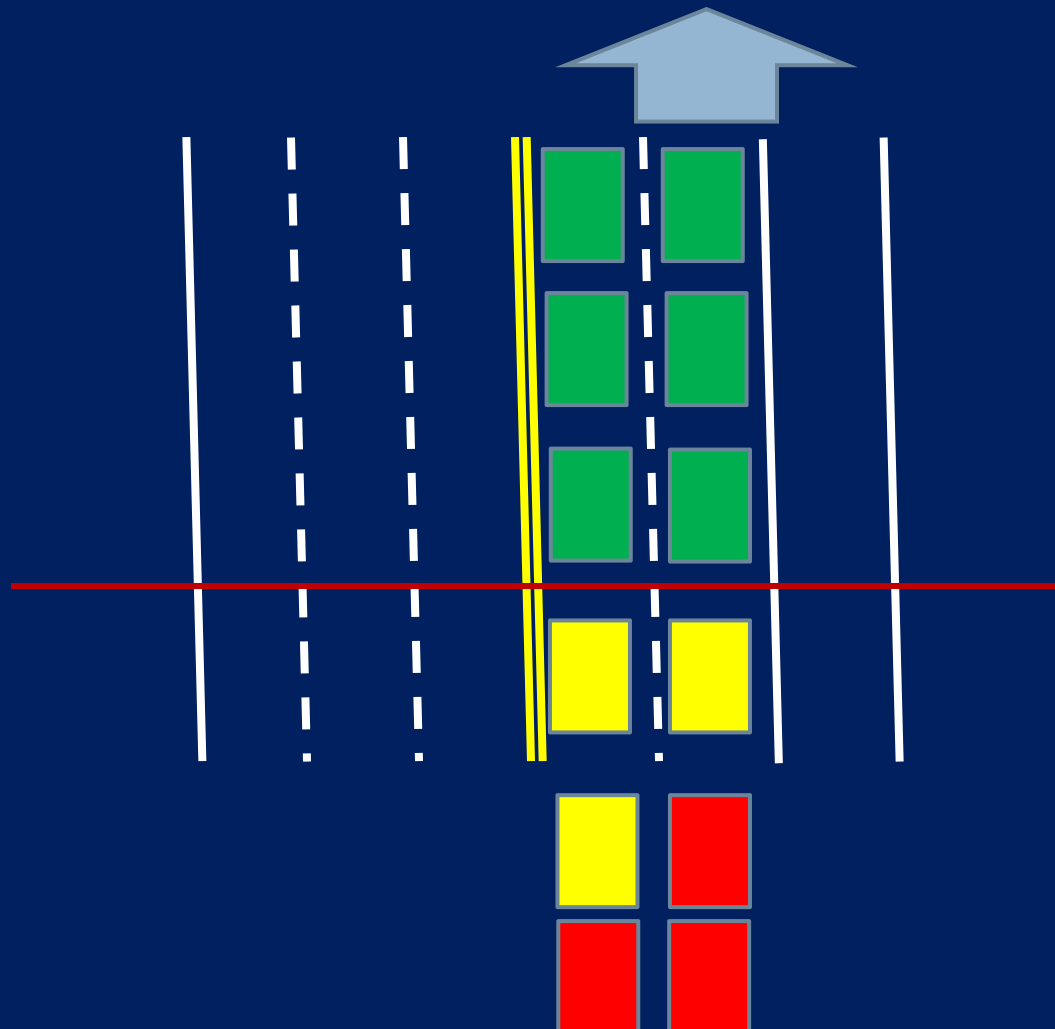
Disappearing Traffic



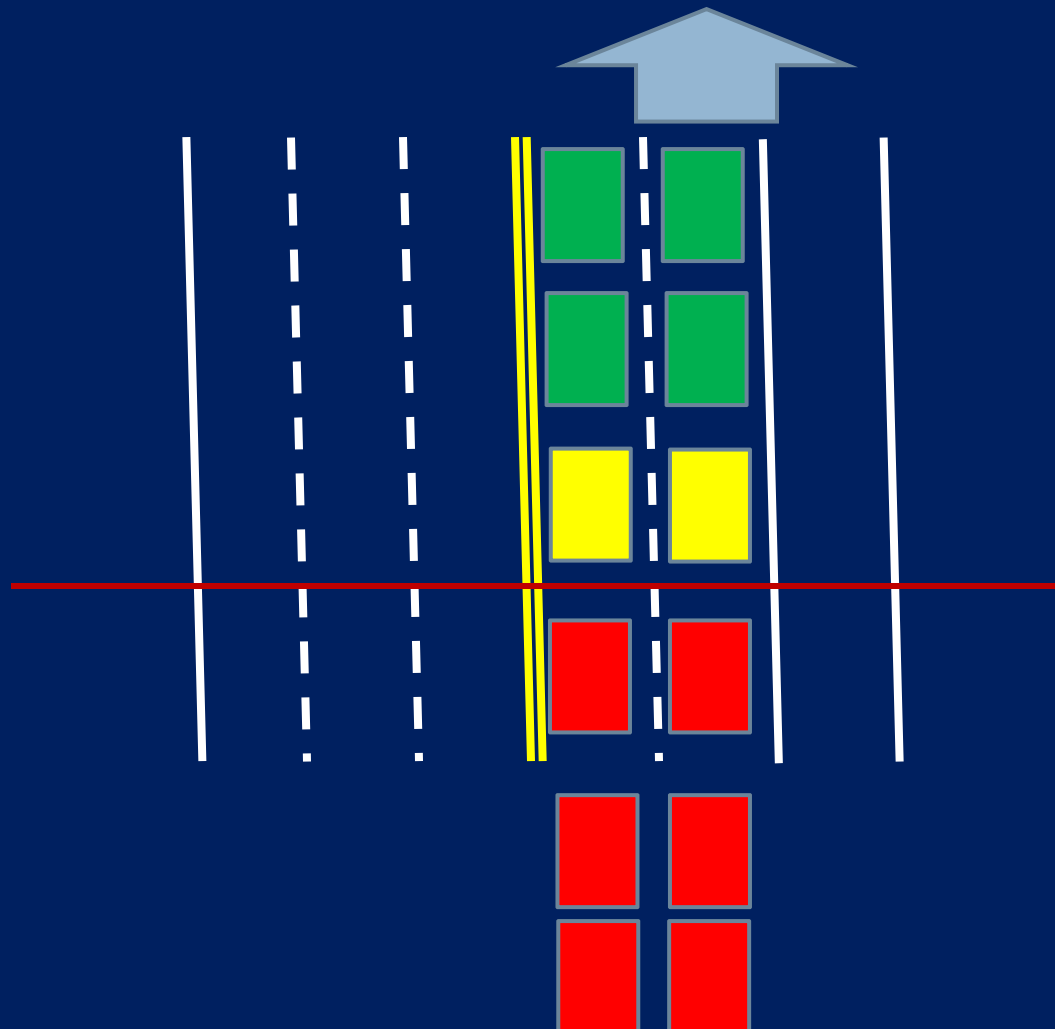
Disappearing Traffic



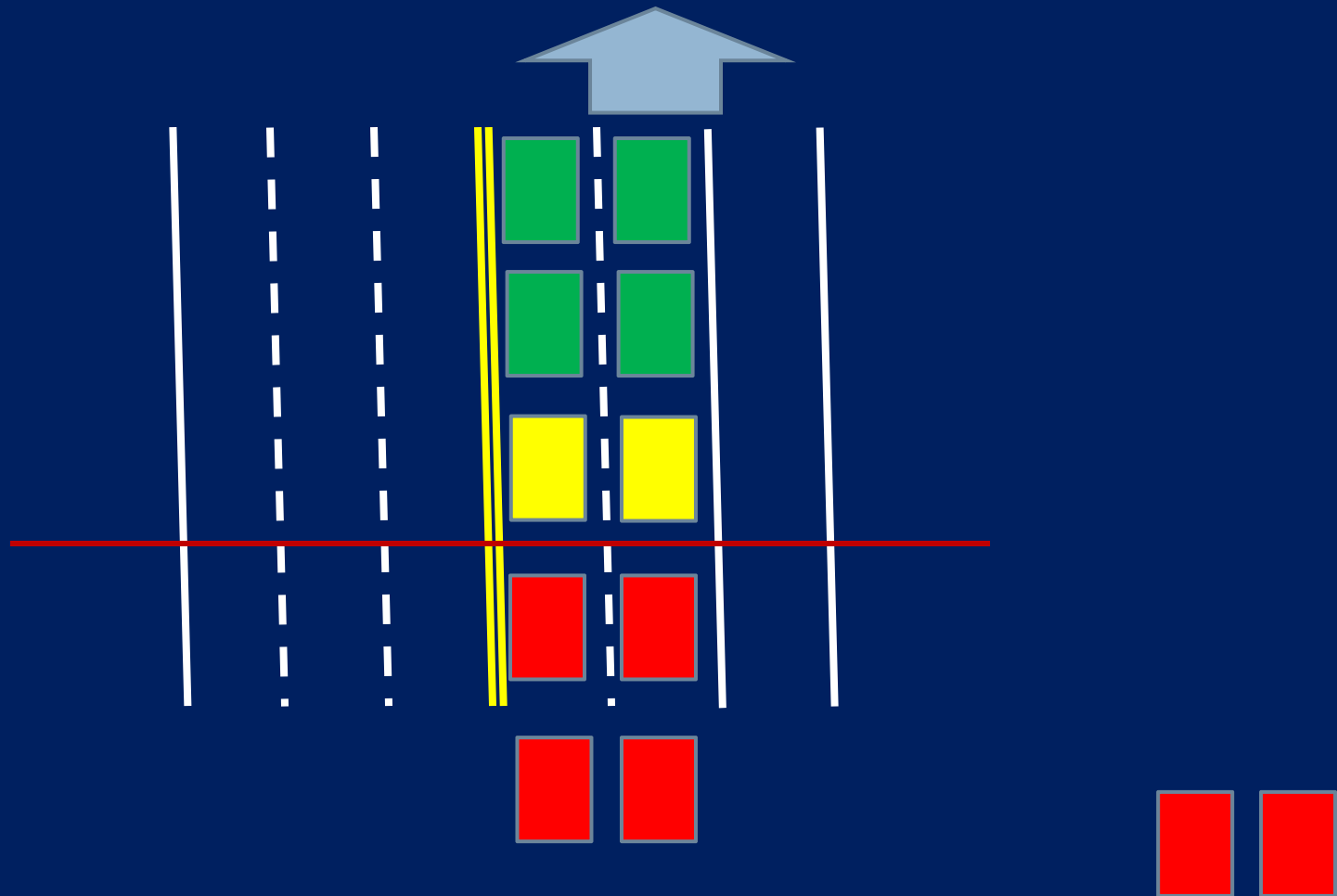
Disappearing Traffic



Disappearing Traffic



Disappearing Traffic



Disappearing Traffic

IF YOU REDUCE IT,
SOME WILL LEAVE.



BUT WHERE WILL THE GO?...

Broadway Road



Broadway Road

They said:

“Widen the sidewalks and add bicycle lanes...but don’t acquire any new right-of-way.”

Broadway Road

They said:

“Widen the sidewalks and add bicycle lanes...but don’t acquire any new right-of-way.”

ARE YOU CRAZY?

Broadway Road

Somebody said:

“JUST GET RID OF ONE OF THE
THROUGH LANES.”

Broadway Road

Somebody said:

“JUST GET RID OF ONE OF THE
THROUGH LANES.”

ARE YOU CRAZY?

Broadway Road



Convert it into a “two-lane comfort cruise”?

Broadway Road

So, we decided to test it.

- Collected BEFORE & AFTER data:
 - Maximum Queue Length
 - AM and PM Peak Hours
 - EB at Mill and at Rural
 - Volume (25 locations)
 - Surrounding Arterial Streets
 - Neighborhood Streets

Broadway Road

What did we find out?

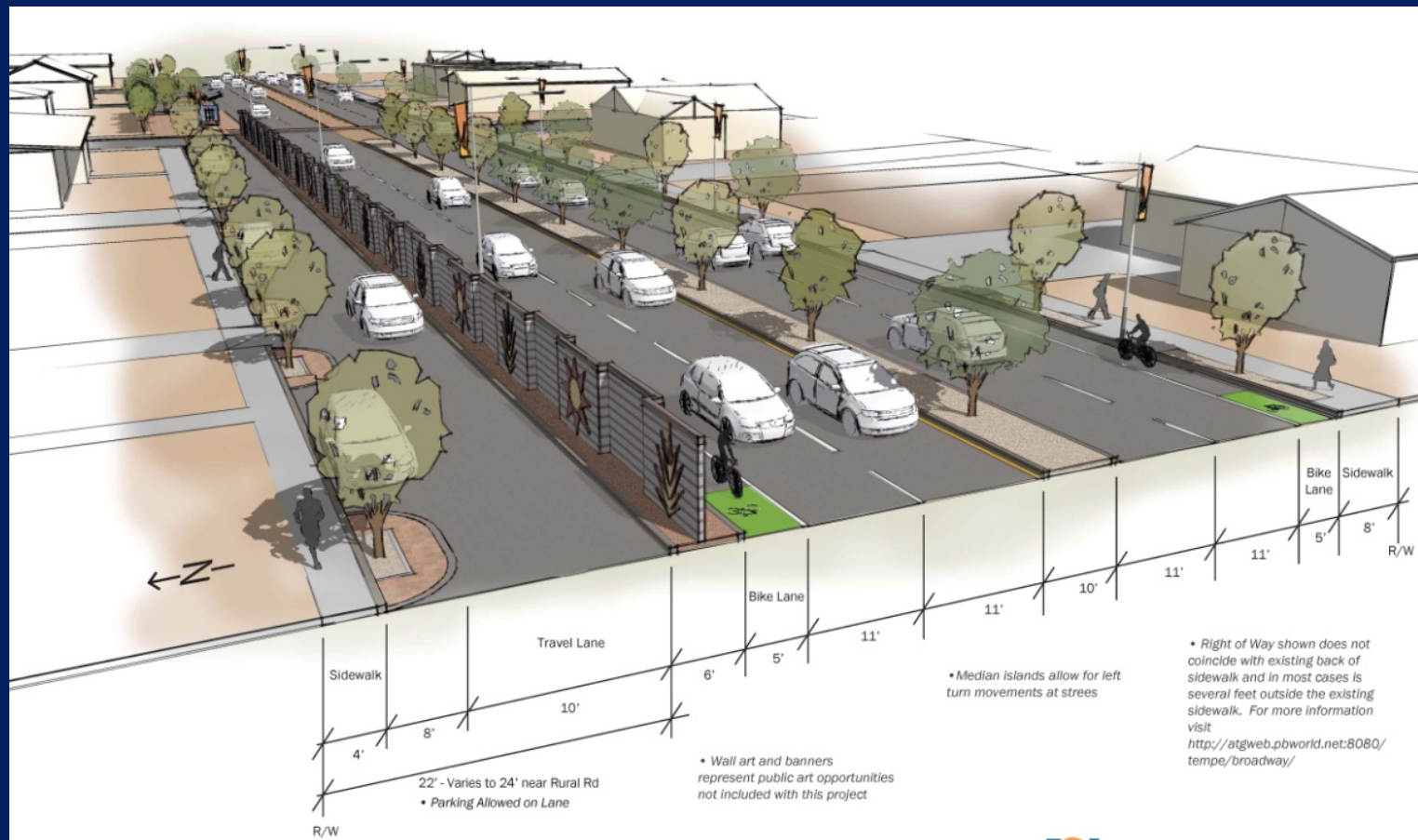
- Restriction had no significant effect on the Maximum Queue Length during the AM peak hour.
- Restriction resulted in a minimal increase in Maximum Queue Length during the PM peak hour.

Broadway Road

What did we find out?

- Restriction had no significant effect on traffic volumes on surrounding arterial streets (+/- 5%).
- Restriction had no significant effect on neighborhood streets (+/- 10%).
- Traffic volumes on Broadway Road dropped 4-11%.

Broadway Road



Broadway Road

Option 2A

02.21.13



**PARSONS
BRINCKERHOFF**

Right-of-Way Redistribution

When you have limited right-of-way, limited funding, and a goal of improving multi-modalism, you have no choice but to redistribute the right-of-way.

cra·zy /'krāzē/

“Reducing vehicular capacity on an
arterial street.”

