Active Traffic Management and Part-Time Shoulder Use in Montgomery County, PA

PENN STATE TESC SESSION 8B – MOVING PENNDOT AND PTC FORWARD DECEMBER 8, 2017





Agenda

- Define Active Traffic Management and describe techniques.
- Brief Overview of I-76 project / program
- Describe potential ATM applications on I-276
 - Relieve peak period congestion sensitivity to paying customers.
 - Operate as modern superhighway, including investments in TSM&O
 - Shorter-Term Strategy



Active Traffic Management Techniques









Benefits of Active Traffic Management Strategies

- Smaller operational footprint requiring less R/W
- > Operations more responsive to current traffic conditions
- Less environmental impacts
- > Faster project delivery
- More economical
- Scope is scaled to fit the traffic demand

(source – PennDOT District 6-0)

Variable Speed Limits and Queue Warning



- Relies on real time data Probe and roadside detection
- Benefits Harmonization of vehicle flow and reduction in rear-end and secondary crashes
- Needs Coordination with State Police on enforcement guidelines
- Implementation High crash areas, low-visibility areas, areas prone to recurring/non-recurring congestion

(source – PennDOT District 6-0)





Part-Time Shoulder Use

- Opens shoulder to traffic during peak travel periods.
- Increases mainline throughput by 1,000-1,500 vehicles
- Implementation Generally along freeway facilities with significant recurring congestion and safety issues
- Operations Requires diligent surveillance and enhanced asset management.
- Consider Impacts to emergency responders and enforcement. Emergency refuge. Geometric Constraints

(source – PennDOT District 6-0)



ATM Projects in Philadelphia's Pennsylvania Suburbs





I-476 / I-95 HSR (PennDOT)

I-276 Part-Time Shoulder / ATM Project (PTC)

I-76 Integrated Corridor Management

- Limits I-76: PA Turnpike to US Route 1
- > ADT: 115,000
- Year Built: 1954
- Number of Lanes:2/Direction





FURN PIKE

I-76 Integrated Corridor Management







Strategies Under Consideration:

- Variable Speed Limits
- Queue Detection
- Ramp Metering
- Junction Control
- Part-Time Shoulder Use
- Parallel Arterials / ICM
- Multi-Modal Improvements

(source – PennDOT District 6-0)

FURN PIKE

I-76 Integrated Corridor Management



Project Status

- Concept of Operations completed Fall 2016.
- Variable Speed Limit / Queue Warning Construction in 2018.
- Alternatives Analysis / Systems Engineering On-going.
- Anticipated Mainline Construction – 2022.

(source - PennDOT District 6-0)

DIKE



- Limits Roughly I-476 to US 1
- > ADT: 126,000
- Year Built: 1954; Widened 1987
- Number of Lanes:3/Direction









Norristown to Bensalem (MP 333-351) Transportation Improvement Study



INTERIM IMPROVEMENT 8: HARD SHOULDER RUNNING





July 2017













Initial Study Purpose

Upgrade and modernize this segment of mainline Turnpike

- Originally constructed and opened to traffic as four lane segment in 1950s.
- Widened to six lanes in 1980s
 - Original base pavement, overhead bridges not reconstructed
 - Mainline bridges, culverts widened, not replaced
- Provide short-term relief, long-term reconstruction
 - Operate as modern superhighway, including investments in TSM&O
 - Develop alternatives for total reconstruction



Interim Improvements



- Geared towards addressing short-term needs
 - Congestion relief
 - Reduce number of crashes
 - Lessen impact of non-recurring congestion
- ➢Part-Time Shoulder Lane / ATM
 - Requires one overhead bridge replacement or elimination between I-476 and PA 309.
 - > Extends functional lifespan of six lane segment.
- Emergency Access Gates Median & Shoulder
- Enhanced Freeway Service Patrol Full Function
 Includes Roving Patrols with dedicated tow vehicles





Using ATM for lane closures on I-94 in Minneapolis (*Photo Courtesy FHWA*)

- Strategies Under Consideration
 - Part-Time Shoulder Use
 - Variable Speed Limit / Queue Warning
 - Dynamic Lane Use Control
- Strategies Removed from Consideration
 - ➢ Ramp Metering.
 - > Junction Control.
- Current Efforts Concept of Operations
 Engineering Feasibility Previously Evaluated



- Availability of Shoulder
 - 85% of corridor has full-depth, full width (12'+) shoulder available.
 - Shoulders reduced to nearly zero underneath OH bridges
 - Limited at-grade widening needed.
- > Other Geometric Elements
 - Horizontal Stopping Sight Distance 1 curve
 - Emergency Pulloff Areas.
- Additional Civil Infrastructure
 - Drainage Adjustments
 - Stormwater Management
 - ➤Traffic Control for Long-Term Reconstruction





Joshua Road (SR 3014) Overhead Bridge Project



- Critical Bridge for Short Term Needs
 - Elimination of shoulder width restriction needed for Part Time Shoulder Use (PTSU).
 - Only lateral obstruction between Mid-County (I-476) and Fort Washington (PA 309)
 - Current AADT of 4,760.
 - Travel Distance:
 - Existing with Joshua Road 2,660 feet
 - Proposed without Joshua Road 4,820 feet
- ➢Options under evaluation
 - May require roadway improvements





<u>Primary Benefit – Immediate</u> <u>Congestion Relief</u>

- Part-Time Shoulder Use from Mid-County (I-476) to Fort Washington (PA 309)
 - Alleviates 10+ mile daily queues
 - Reduces likelihood of recurring congestion in both directions during both peaks.
- Extends lifespan of existing facility
 - Anticipated 15+ years of benefit.
 - Ft. Washington to Willow Grove (PA 611) next segment to cause congestion.





Next Steps

- Concept of OperationsDevelopment
 - Includes potential immediate strategies
- Evaluation of Civil Infrastructure Options
 - Joshua Road Bridge
 - Horizontal Sight Distance



Similar Strategies – Similar Considerations

First Response

➢ Fire / EMS − overlap between facilities.

➢ Pennsylvania State Police

Stakeholder Discussions

Performance-Based Practical Design Elements



Questions?

Mahmood Shehata, PE, PTOE

Manager – Transportation (Traffic and ITS)

RK&K – King of Prussia, PA

mshehata@rkk.com

Please travel home safely!!!