

Managed Lanes Overview - 2011

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Key Issues:

- What are Managed Lanes?
- Managed Lanes nationwide
- Next step: Managed Lane networks
- Key concerns of policymakers:
 - Congestion management vs. financing
 - Conversion of under-performing HOV lanes
 - Equity--"Lexus Lanes"
 - Impact on emissions and transit



What are Managed Lanes?

- Synonym for tolled express lanes (such as 91 Express Lanes)
- Specialized, rather than General Purpose, lanes
- Variable pricing, to keep traffic flowing uncongested
- Limited to cars, vans, buses

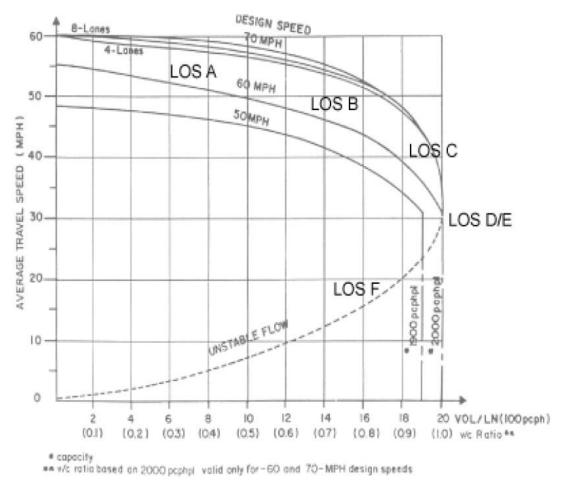


Why Managed Lanes?

- Optimize use of all roadway capacity
- Increase throughput compared with GP lanes during peak periods
- Add capacity in non-attainment areas
- Generate revenue to pay at least part of costs
- Create—and sustain—a new time-saving opportunity ("congestion insurance")
- Widespread public and political acceptance
- Support from Congress and FHWA



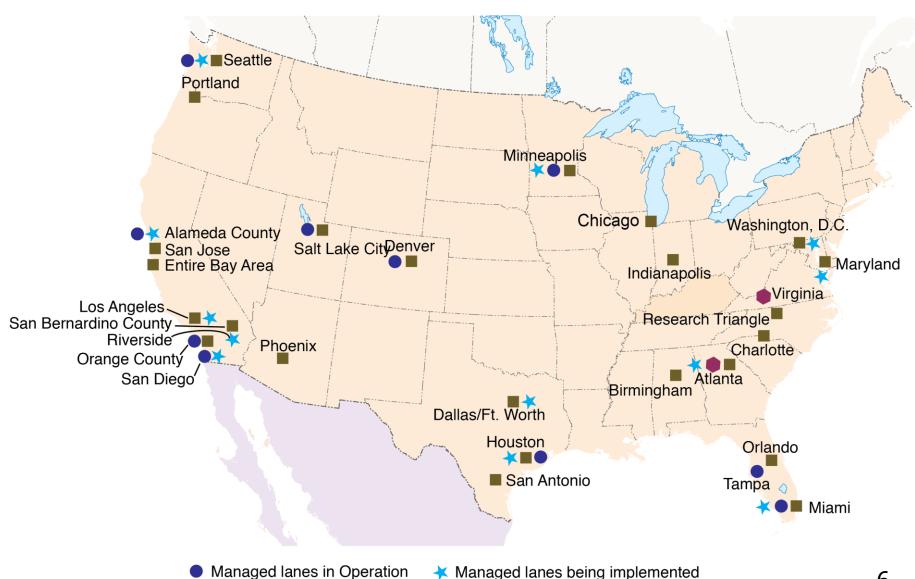
What Variable Pricing Does



Source: Adapted by Reason Foundation from *Highway Capacity Manual 2000, Chapter 13, "Freeway Concepts: Basic Freeway Segments,"* pp. 13-8 through 13-11.



Managed Lanes Projects, 2011



Feasibility studies

Proposals being considered



Ways to Create Managed Lanes

- Convert under-performing HOV lanes:
 - If under-utilized, sell excess capacity
 - If over-crowded, raise occupancy and then sell excess capacity (FHWA standards)
- Add new lane(s)
- Combination—convert one HOV and add new lane (e.g., Miami I-95)



Managed Lanes Networks

- In Long Range Transportation Plan already:
 - Atlanta
 - Dallas
 - Houston
 - San Diego
 - San Francisco
 - Seattle
- Being considered:
 - Los Angeles
 - Miami-Dade/Broward/Palm Beach Counties
 - Washington, DC



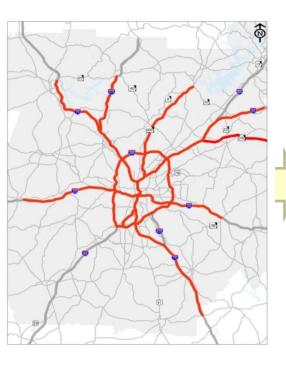
Networks

- Reduced congestion (improves regional economic productivity & competitiveness)
- Reduced emissions (especially if network)
- Synergy with bus transit (a win-win)
- Partial financing of new capacity



Atlanta's Approved ML Network

Corridor-Level Screening Results



Options Considered

Lane Operations

- -Reversible Lanes
- –Bi-directional Lanes (2 way travel)

Number of Lanes

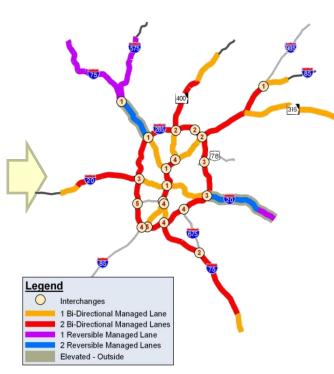
- -1 lane in each direction
- 2 lanes in each direction

Facility Location

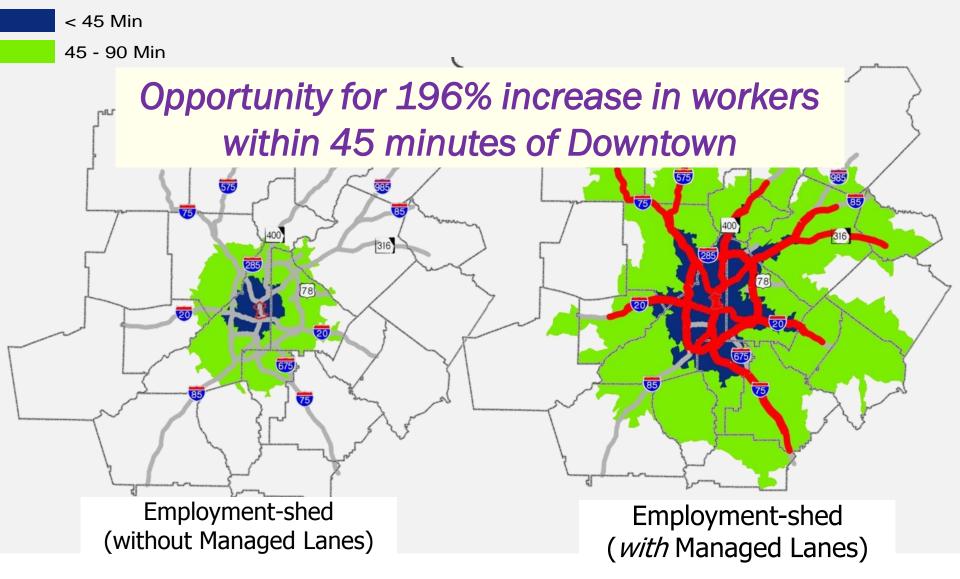
- -Elevated
- -At-grade
- -Inside median
- -Outside median

*Ensure system-wide interface between corridors

System-wide Implementation Strategy

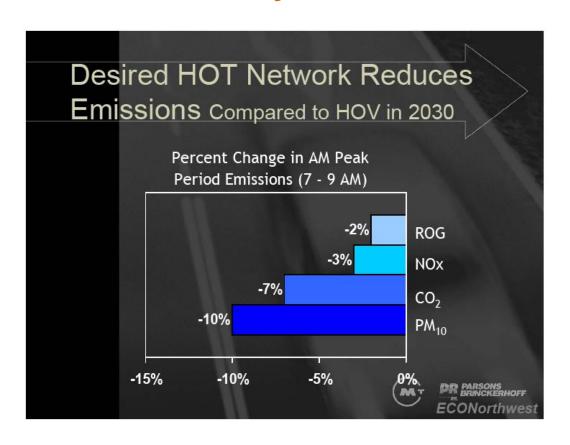


Economic Benefits of Atlanta's ML Network (2030)





Emission Reductions from San Francisco Bay Area Network

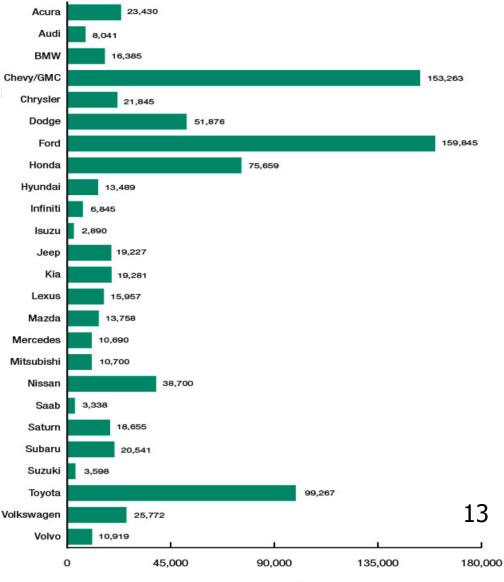


Not "Lexus Lanes"

Five most frequently tolled vehicle in SR 167 HOT lanes:

- 1. Ford
- 2. Chevrolet/GMC
- 3. Toyota
- 4. Honda
- 5. Dodge

Based on *Good To Go!* account data for HOT Lanes users who paid a toll



Tollad Trine



Using a Public-Private Partnership for Managed Lanes Mega-Projects

- Significant risk transfer to concession firm:
 - Construction risk
 - Completion risk
 - Traffic & revenue risk
- Incentive to design to minimize life-cycle cost, not initial cost
- Proper maintenance assured, long-term
- Growing U.S. as well as global track record

Four ML Mega-Project Financings

Capital Beltway (VA): June 2008 \$1.9 billion

I-595 (FL): March 2009 \$1.6 billion

N. Tarrant Express (TX) Dec. 2009 \$2.1 billion

LBJ I-635 (TX)
June 2010 <u>\$2.8 billion</u>

Total: \$8.4 billion

Typical funding mix:

State highway funds 20%

Private equity 20%

Toll revenue bonds 30%

TIFIA loan 30%



Conclusions

- Managed Lanes are the best available form of capacity expansion for congested freeways.
- Sustainable congestion relief, plus reduced emissions, expanded transit possibilities.
- Significant revenue, up to 80% of project cost.
- Long-term PPP is well-suited to ML mega-projects, especially due to risk transfer.



Questions?

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