





Colorado DOT

February 2, 2012

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Outline

- Background
- History
- Safety
 - Law
 - Enforcement
- Benefits
- Design
- Maintenance
- Funding
- Driver Training





BACKGROUND

- Increasing congestion in the Twin Cities
- Not possible to "build" out of congestion
- Need for innovative ways to increase capacity
- Use existing infrastructure
- Team Transit a partnership of Mn/DOT, Metro Transit, Cites, Counties and other and other stakeholders.





HISTORY OF BOSs

- First pilot project on Highway 252 (arterial)
- First use of freeway shoulder during spring flood of 1993

Governor Carlson called emergency meeting to

find a solution

Authority to Law



SAFETY Safety Statistics by Mn/DOT



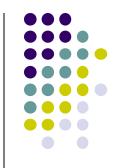
In Jan 2001 Mn/DOT conducted crash analysis* on the existing 175 miles of BOS. Over nine years there were only 20 crashes involving a bus, and each crash involved property damage only.

 In 2009, 17 years of operation, over 290 miles of BOS, and only one injury crash.



*crashes recorded by State Patrol

SAFETY Safety Statistics by Mn/DOT update 2011

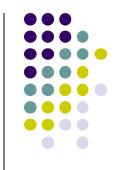


 Mn/DOT updated the crash findings in Mid 2011, records from 2007 to 2009 on the existing miles of BOS, which is now 296 miles. There has been 1 additional injury accident, the driver of the SOV was at fault.



^{*}crashes recorded by State Patrol

Safety Statistics by Metro Transit for 2003



Collisions 21

Sideswipes/mirror hits19

Total Losses \$7,680

Largest Loss \$3000



- 1718 express trips per day can use shoulders
- 36,500 express trips per month
- Monthly express trips per collision =13,908
- Single trip collision probability: Once every 27.3 years.

Why is it safe?

- Operational Guidelines:
 - Low speeds, <35 mph
 - Speeds not >15 mph faster than adjacent traffic
 - Must yield to any vehicle entering, merging within, or exiting through the shoulder
 - Must re-enter mainline where shoulder is obstructed (vehicle, debris, incident, etc.)





- Accountable, Professional Drivers
- BOS use not required
- Visible, big bus
- High vantage point for bus drivers
- Small number of vehicles, large number of people moved

BOS into Law



- Uniform Vehicle Code
 - prohibits driving on shoulders
 - Operational Guidelines & Alternate Standard
- Originally, buses operated on the shoulder under the authority of the Commissioner of Transportation (pilot projects)
- Passage of a BOS law in codified regulations and standards and made it possible for law enforcement to issue tickets for improper use
- Charter buses

Enforcement

- Tickets not typically to bus drivers
 - Garage supervisors go out and radar "clock" buses and fix any problems
- Gradation of realization (started without public awareness campaigns)
- Copycat fear not realized
- "Jealous Motorist" occasional problem



Bus-Only Shoulder Benefits



Move the most people through congestion on existing infrastructure



- Travel time savings
 =advantage for rider AND
 \$\$ for transit provider
- Reliability, buses on schedule despite congestion
- Ridership increased =less people in cars
- Rider perception time savings 2X greater than actual



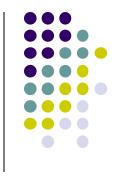


Capital Cost comparison

- LRT projects vary in cost from \$15 million to \$100 million per mile, with the average cost per mile approximately \$46 million
- Cheapest BRT option \$2.5 million to \$2.9 million per mile, mixed flow with general traffic, excluding any cost associated with acquiring the right of way.
- BOS in the Twin Cities range from as little as \$1,500 per mile to \$200,000 per mile (2007 dollars: avg \$150,000 per mile)
- Operational costs (actual numbers difficult)
 - fewer buses and drivers needed

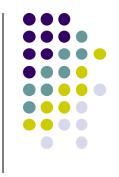
DESIGN

- BOS width
 - 10' min (absolute value)
 - 11.5' min next to barriers like bridges (12' preferred)
 - 12' new construction
- Thickness
 - Determined by analysis based on soil conditions and the number of buses that will be using the segment
 - As a rule of thumb, the minimum thickness is 7" of bituminous
 - Enough to compensate for variety of underlying material
 - Matches curb and gutter for good compaction
 - Full depth concrete for constructability
- Catch basins
 - Reinforced as caution
 - Sump reduced from 0.33' (4") to 0.1' (1.5")
 or less with Water Resources review.





DESIGN



- Noise Walls
 - Due to updates in 23 CFR 772 a noise analysis is required if the project will be using Federal Funds.
 - The addition of a through-traffic lane(s). This includes the addition of a through-traffic lane that functions as a HOV lane, High-Occupancy Toll (HOT) lane, bus lane, or truck climbing lane.
 - As of January 2012, we have not used any Federal Funds on a stand alone bus shoulder project. We believe that an analysis would not require the installation of noise walls with a bus shoulder project.
- Rumble Strips
- Ramp volumes





Watch for Buses on Shoulder sign (posted at entrance ramps or cross streets)

Signs

Exception sign (posted at "pinch point" on BOS)





Typical Shoulder sign (posted approx every 1 mile) "Begin" or "End" signs may be posted above this sign

No Special Pavement Markings

MAINTENANCE



- Maintenance, Snow Removal and Plowing
 - Shoulders cleared of obstructions and snow as part of normal maintenance activities.
 - Routine done in off-peak hrs
 - Maintain BOS (adequate thickness) with mainline
- Emergency Response
 - Non-issue
 - Bus moves out of way for ANYTHING in the shoulder



FUNDING

Capital Costs

- Mn/DOT construction
 - \$2 million budget
- Metro Transit park and rides
- 1996 Mn/DOT contributes directly to transit projects
- 1997 Team Transit Set-Aside of \$2 million/year
- 2003 bonding package \$46 million to capital costs
- 2006 Team Transit budget halved to \$1 million
- 2008 Bonding Package of \$20 million for transit advantages
- Current budget varies form \$1 to \$3 million/year

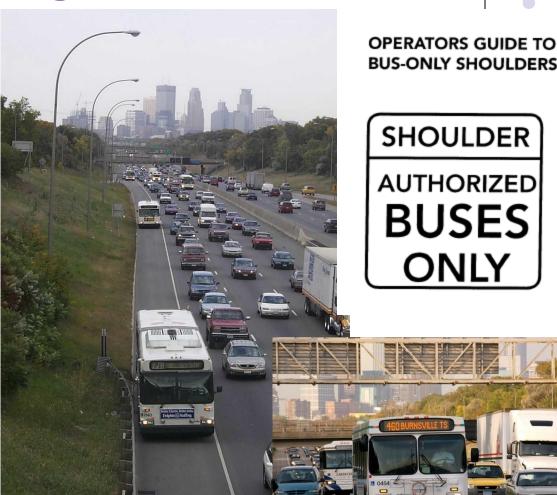
Operational Costs

- Transit Providers (like Metro Transit)
- FTA Fixed-guideway funding \$14.7 million in 2002
 - FTA no longer classifies Bus Only Shoulders as a fixedguideway



Driver Training

- Training Manual
- Class time
- Route & Safety **Pamphlets**
- Video
- On-board training





BUS-ONLY SHOULDERS

Website

http://www.dot.state.mn.us/teamtransit/



Transit providers in the metro area

Metro Transit
Metro Commuter Services
Anoka Traveler
Hiswatha Light Rail Transit Maple Grove
Minnesota Valley
Plymouth Metrolink
Southwest Transit
BlueXpress

Planned Transit Corridors

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Bus-only shoulders



Click map for the PDF file.

Photos

Bus-only shoulders video clips Click on the image or a link to see a short video



Bus driving on shoulder heavy traffic

- Merging into traffic
- Shoulder and through entrance ramp
- Avoiding stalled car
- Auxiliary lane and through exit ramp.
- Navigating past exit
- Through entrance ramp
- Moving onto shoulder
- HOV Ramp meter bypass
- Going around incident

Goal: To move the most people through congestion

- To invest in highway transit advantage capital improvements that will support and encourage transit use in congested corridors
- To interact with local agencies involved in transit for a seamless system of information sharing and project coordination
- To preserve the more than 296 miles of bus shoulders in the Metro
- To inform other DOTs on the cost-effective advantages and other transit advantages of bus shoulder use

Training for bus drivers (video)



General Information

- Transit advantages fact sheet
- Bus only shoulders fact sheet
- MnPASS

Statutory and Regulations

- Bus shoulder law
- Commissioner's order
- Guidelines on shoulder use by buses
- Operating rules
- FAQs

Technical Information

Geometric design statements

History

History of bus shoulders in the Twin Cities (pdf)

Park and Ride Lots

- General information
- Metropolitan Council 2030 Park and Ride Plan
- Outside Metro Area



Thank You

Minnesota Department of Transportation

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