Transportation Solutions

Public Transit

Improve or add more shelters and stop. furniture, providing real-time information. and adding pull-out beys, which allow buses to move out of traffic flow at stops.



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)

Buses that operate in a dedicated lane for most of their route, allowing higher speed. service. Benefits include improvements to or additional shelters, providing real-time information, and allowing advance fare payments to shorten boarding times.



Rail Transit Light Rule





Heavy Rail (Subways)





Alternative Solutions

Car Sharing

Allows transit users to rent cars for local trips, which can either be returned to the pick-up station or to another designated location.



Flextime

Employers allow flexible work schedules, such as four 10-hour days, or flexible shifts to reduce the number of vehicles on the road during peak travel periods.

Park and Ride

Parking areas adjacent to trainsit stations where riders can leave their personal vehicles.



Telecommuting

Roadways

New Roads/Widening

Constructing new roadways or widening existing roads to increase the number of taries.

Managed Lanes

Currently being constructed on I-S5 between Many-Dade and Brownt Counties, one or more lanes are converted into express lanes meaning that extrance to and exist from the lanes are confuded at specific point. Another example is the proposed reversible lanes on I-S50, where the table flow will be directional based on-demand.



Congestion Pricing

Also being used in the I-95 Managed Lanes project, roadway users are charged a feeholl which will vary as traffic conditions charge. For example, the more congested the roadway, the higher the tot. The purpose is to encourage travel attenuatives such as using public transportation, identifying alternative roads, and ndesharing.

Signal Coordination

Traffic lights along a corridor or within a system are coordinated to ensure optimal traffic flow.

0 10

Ridesharing

Carpooling: Where two or more people ride

Varipooling: Where one person drives a vari provided by a transportation agency, and picks up other commuters in their arealising their route, and drops them at their place of work.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)

Designed to reduce congestion and other problems by alerting drivers of accidents or other road conditions that may cause delays.



Centralized Parking Facilities



Encourages the use of atternative means of travel. In congested areas, such as downtowns, these parking garages on the edges or in the center of these areas, while other parking in the area is either practiced or mistered. Public transit is used to circulate people throughout the area. This typically includes improvements to pediastim-blockle.

Pedestrians & Bicycles

Connectivity improving padestrian and bicycle connections throughout the area by constructing new sidewalks and paths or striping roads to rictude bike lanes.

Urban Design Elements

Reconstructing roadways or adding specific elements to roadways that encourage pedestrian and bicycle use,

- encourage pedestrian and bicycle use, including,

 Narrowing vehicusar travel lanes to reduce specific.

 Taking one lane in each direction out of operation and using it for on-street parking or for bicycle and pedestrian scitletes or landscaping.

 Providing shade and/or protection from rain by adding awverings to buildings or phanting trees.

 Moving parking to the rear or side of buildings to improve access by pedestrians.

 Providing secure bicycle parking areas.

Bicycle Parking Facilities & Bike Lockers

Offering additional bike racks or large buyde lockers that provide protection from the elements and are more secure than conventional bike racks



Shower and Locker Facilities

Particularly in Florida, one impediment to increased walking and boyding to work is the hot and hamid climate. If employers provided showers and changing rooms, more people may be wilking to walk or bike to work sometimes.

Innovative Wheeled Alternatives

Communities can provide electric technologies for public rental

Electricity Charging Stations



Segways



Scooters



Safety & Security

Traffic Calming

●Roundapouts ●Speed Tables ●Radar Speed Signs



Security Guarda

Defection Systems

On Transit

Transit Stops
Park and Ride
Parking Garages

Traffic Management Cameras

Red light crossing detection.



Railroad Crossings

Improved crossing controls and maintenance

Lighting

◆Pedesirian Areas ◆Streets ◆Transit Stops/Stations



Service Patrols

and maximize service flow • Equipped to handle emergencies Minimize disruption of



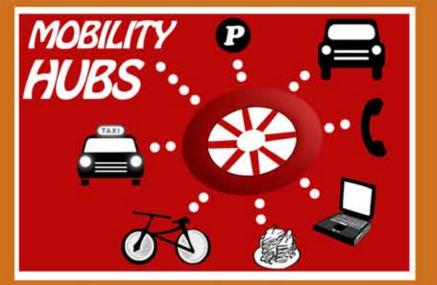
Airport and Seeport Safety and Security Programs

Passenger screening
 Baggage Cargo screening
 Operational & management plans





2035 BROWARD LONG RANGE TRANSPORTATION PLAN



Gateway Hubs

Gateway Hubs are defined by the following:

- Exhibit high boardings and alightings or transfers within the overall transit network;
- Area surrounded by higher density mixed use developments including downtown areas, transit oriented corridors (TOCs) and transit oriented developments (TODs) defined in the Broward County Future Land Use Plan;
- · Provide connections for two or more high capacity (BRT, Rail) lines.

Strategies for Gateway Hubs include:

- · Enclosed shelters for travelers;
- · Real time passenger information systems;
- · Unique architecture and signage;
- · Surface or structured parking as appropriate;
- · Integration with surrounding development:
- Pedestrian linkage improvements within a 1 mile radius;
- · Bicycle linkage improvements within 2 mile radius;
- Restrooms and community spaces as appropriate;

- · Public art;
- Access priority to bike/pedestrian and transit patrons over other modes;
- · Secure and weather protected waiting areas:
- Accommodations for potential bike share/car share programs;
- · Pre-board ticketing options; and
- Taxi bays.

Community Hubs

Community Hubs are defined by the following:

- · Area served by Rapid Bus services; and
- · Attract more local trips than regional trips

Strategies for Community Hubs include:

- · Partially-enclosed shelters for travelers;
- Real time passenger information systems (in locations where the infrastructure is readily available);
- Pedestrian and bicycle linkage improvements within a 1 mile radius;
- . Lighted waiting areas; and
- Timed transfers for connecting transit services "FastConnects."

Anchor Hubs

Anchor Hubs are defined by the following:

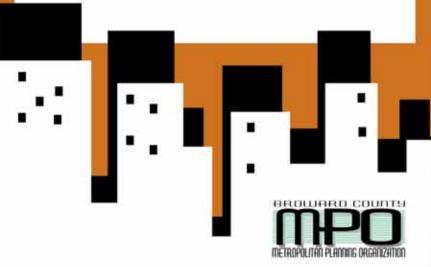


· Area served by at least one high capacity transit line (BRT, Rail); and

 Located near major institutions, employment centers, town centers, regional shopping centers that are analogous to the local activity centers (LACs), and/or regional activity centers (RACs) identified by various local jurisdictions in Broward County and that have potential to accommodate new transit and pedestrian oriented development.

Strategies for Anchor Hubs include:

- Enclosed or partially-enclosed shelters for travelers;
- · Real time passenger information systems;
- . Unique architecture and signage;
- · Surface or structured parking as appropriate:
- · Integration with surrounding development;
- · Pedestrian linkage improvements within 1 mileradius;
- Bicycle linkage improvements within 1 mile radius
- Access priority to bike/pedestrian and transit patrons over other modes:
- · Lighted waiting areas;
- · Accommodations for potential bike share programs;
- Pre-board ticketing;
- · Free phone for taxi services; and
- . Kiss-n-ride and taxi areas.



INNOVATIVE FINANCING

SOURCE	RATE	ANNUAL REVENUE (in 2009 dollars)
SALES TAX	1% (1 PENNY)	\$287 MILLION
VEHICLE MILES TRAVELED (VMT)	2¢ PER MILE	\$136 MILLION
TAX INCREMENT FINANCING DISTRICT (TIFD)	N/A	\$187-\$496 MILLION (depending on land use and increment captured)

Notes: Estimates are for revenue available in 2035, but are expressed in current year (2009) dollars. Future inflation of 3% assumed. WMT calculation assumes base of 49 million daily VMT in 2035 (from travel mode) with annualization factor of 330 and 10% reduction in travel to due to charge





Tax Increment Financing District

Districts would be defined around Mobility Hubs and Premium Transit Corridors which would be assessed to fund transportation improvements.





A tax based on the cost of the item purchased. It is collected whenever qualified items are purchased and is shown on the sales receipt. One option is an additional penny per dollar spent.

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Tax



A tax based on how many miles are traveled. It could be implemented by recording only the distance each vehicle has traveled and charge accordingly. One option is 2 cents per mile traveled by personal vehicle. Those who use public transportation would not be charged this tax. Electric and hybrid cars may receive a discount.



WE'VE LISTENED TO THE PUBLIC

In the summer and fall of 2008 our team:

- Collected more than 1,300 surveys,
- Presented to more than 100 people at 5 community workshops; and
- · Held 5 interactive public workshops.









METROPOLITAN PLANNING DAGADIZATION

We asked you via our survey and at our workshops, how you would allocate transportation improvements in Broward County. You said almost half should be spend on improvements/expansion of public transit.



PUBLIC & MPO BOARD SURVEY RESULTS

Allocation of Transportation Dollars by Mode Results from Public Surveys & Workshops



The MPO Board Agrees with the PUBLIC

TRANSPORTATION PLAN

On May 28, 2009, the MPO Board Members participated in a LRTP workshop in which they were asked how they would allocate their transportation dollars. Their results were very similar to the public opinion.



JACOBS



HIGHWAY PROJECTS



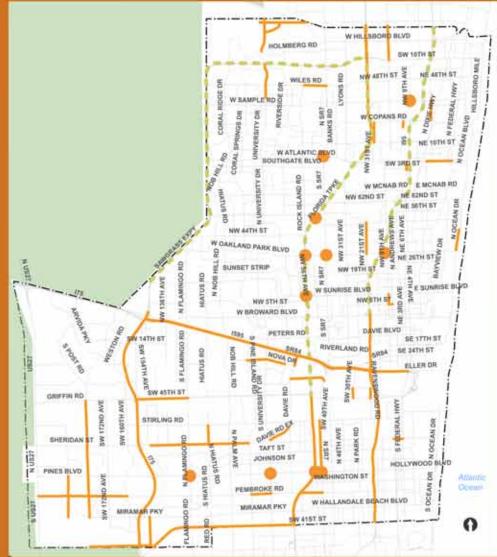
LEGEND

Proposed Cost Feasible Projects

Proposed Cost Feasible Projects

Illustrative Projects





BICYCLE PROJECTS

LEGEND

PROJECT RANKING

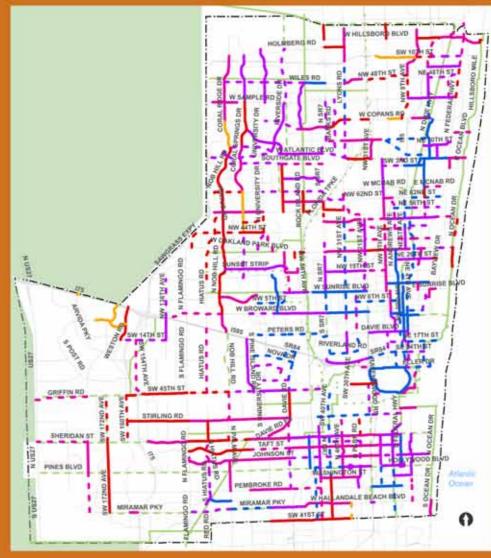


GREENWAYS

- Planning Priority 1
- Planning Priority 2
- Planning Priority 3







PEDESTRIAN PROJECTS



PROJECT RANKING



GREENWAYS

- Planning Priority 1
- Planning Priority 2
- Planning Priority 3



