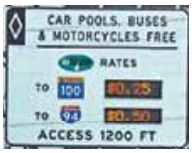
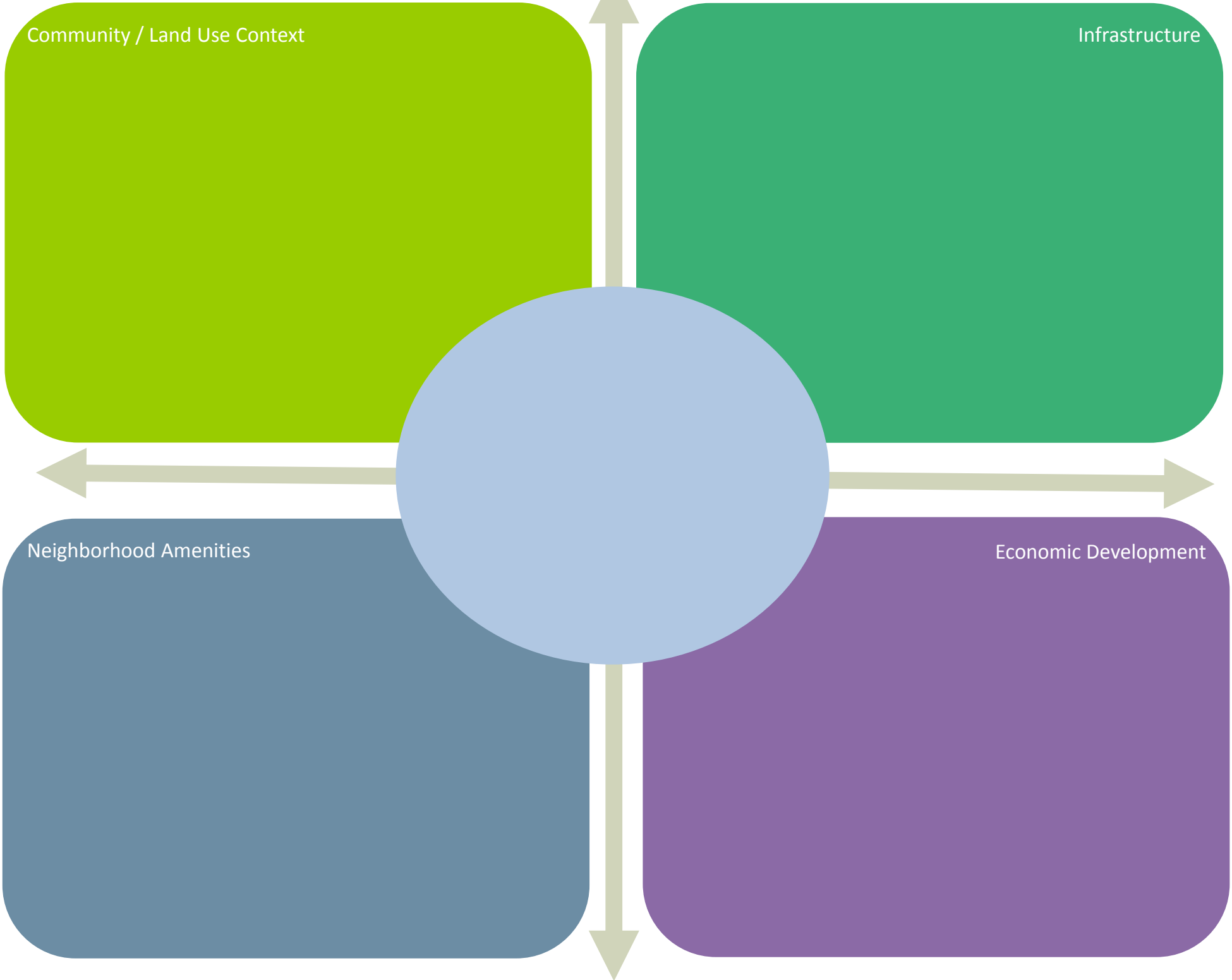
Understanding Managed Lanes

Managed lanes include highway facilities or a set of lanes in which operational strategies are proactively implemented. Lanes can be managed in response to changing conditions and more than one operational strategy may be used.

Examples of Managed Lane Strategies

	High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) Lanes		These lanes give exclusive access to vehicles with a minimum number of occupants (typically 2 or 3). These restrictions both encourage ride sharing and reduce volume allowing decreased travel time and increased trip reliability.
	User Fees	Fixed Fee	These lanes require a fixed user fee to be collected from all vehicles. This fee will reduce volume allowing decreased travel time and increased trip reliability.
		Variable Fee	Similar to a fixed fee lane, variable fee lanes address specific congestion issues with different (or no) fees based on time of day or level of congestion.
		HOT Fee	High Occupancy Toll (HOT) lanes are a combination of variable fee and HOV lanes which have lower (or no) fees for HOVs.
	Dual-Use Lanes		Dual use lanes are those which are available to both a managed user (through any of the shown methods) and a transit system, such as BRT or express bus.
	Exclusive Transitways		Exclusive transitways are not available to regular vehicular traffic. This would encourage transit use for BRT or express bus service, providing trip reliability for transit users.

COMMUNITY CONTEXT MATRIX



Context Elements

	Element	Considerations	Importance
TRANSPORTATION	ADA Compliant Enhancements	*Sidewalk ramps, hand rails, curb cuts*	
	Bicycle Lanes, Paths, and Facilities	*Designated bike lanes, multi-use shoulder, signage*	
	Transit Shelters	*Designated stops with signs and rooftop cover*	
	Pedestrian Crossings	*Crosswalks, pedestrian bridges*	
	Lighting	*Lighted areas*	
	Pedestrian and Bicyclist Intersection Treatments	*Crossing controls, "safe" areas*	
	Benches and Trash Receptacles	*Seating and garbage collection*	
	Landscaping	*Ornamental shrubs and trees*	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT	Stormwater Treatment	*Efficiency and cost*	
	Maintenance	*Mowing, debris removal, cleaning*	
	Pavement Type	*Permeability, porosity, ride quality, looks*	
	On-site Stormwater Treatment	*Subsurface storage and treatment*	
	Aesthetics	*Hill Country feel*	
	Native Vegetation	*Native seed mixes with natural look*	
	Air Quality	*Emission reductions*	
	Green Design and Sustainability	*Recycled materials*	
COMMUNITY	Connectivity and Land Use Compatibility	*Access to businesses and community resources*	
	Transportation Choices	*Multi-modal connections*	
	Safety	*Accident reduction measures*	
	Energy Efficiency	*LED Lighting, recycled materials, etc.*	
	Open Space	*Providing open space*	
	Cost	*Construction and maintenance cost reduction strategies*	
OTHER			