What's Down the Road?

Bus Rapid Transit in San Diego



Where We've Been... Past 30 Years

System Facts

- 53 miles of Light Rail Transit
- 42 miles Commuter Rail
- 136 fixed bus routes
- 20 Transit Centers
- Dial-A-Ride and ADA Services
- 95.5 million annual riders
 - 29 million trolley
 - 1.5 million Coaster
 - 65 million bus

Growth 1975 - Present

- Transit ridership = 150%
- County population = 75%





Where We're Going . . .



A million new residents by 2030 A half million new jobs







The Changing Picture in Transit





- Most "easy" rail projects have been built
- Backbone urban rail system almost complete
- New markets harder to serve with rail (more suburban, longer distances, ROW constraints)
- More competition for funds
- Need to do something faster
- Emergence of advanced bus technologies increases options for rail-like services using buses
- Opportunities provided by Managed Lanes investment

Range of Existing Transit Options

Commuter & Light Rail

Local Bus

SANDAG



- •100% Exclusive ROW
- High capacity
- High reliability
- Moderate-high speed
- Longer implementation
- High capital costs

- Mixed-flow traffic
- Low capacity
- Medium-low reliability
- Low speed
- Short implementation
- Low capital costs



Role of Bus Rapid Transit



Applications for BRT



Exclusive Guideway

- 100% exclusive right-of-way
- Major capital investment
- High reliability
- Moderate-high speed



HOV Lanes

- Shared HOV with carpools/FasTrak
- Major capital investment

- Medium-high reliability
- Moderate-high speed



Arterial Applications

- Some mixed-flow, some priority
- Low-moderate capital costs
- Medium reliability
- Moderate speed



Park Boulevard between University Ave. and El Cajon Blvd.

Transit Lane



El Cajon Blvd. between Park and 43rd

Transit Route





STD.

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REGULAR LANE STRIPE

El Cajon Blvd. east of 43rd and Utah to I-805

Localized Physical Treatments

- Focus: Bypass areas of traffic congestion or chokepoints (not for signal delay).
- Advantages:
 - Requires less right-of-way
 - More applicable in areas already built-out.
- Disadvantage:
 - Only provides localized benefits.
 - Often needed most where it is hardest to implement.









Transit Signal Priority – How Does It Work?

Three Pieces to the Puzzle:

- Route & schedule.
- Bus location & request for priority.
- Signal operations & granting priority.





Traffic Assessment with Priority Measures



Usually potential impacts to traffic are minimal.
Cross-street delay is primary area of concern.
Configuration options can be used to limit impacts.

Reasons to Pursue Multi-Modal BRT

Offers a new option in transit and transportation network Can provide lower capital cost alternative Responds to resource constraints Successful BRT in similar contexts Encouraged by FTA Marries transit and highway mobility improvements







Palomar Street DAR/Park & Ride



Otay Ranch Residential Villages



Otay Ranch Town Center



Eastern Urban Center





BRT is Key Component of Multi-Modal Transportation Solution

Choose the Right BRT Application for the Situation

Transportation System Needs to Provide a Variety of Options

> When transit is a choice.... people might choose transit first.









Extra slides for Q/A

Common Signal Priority Approaches





Transit Signal Priority Management

Transit Signal Priority Control Factors:

- Vehicle Location
- Schedule Adherence
- Time of Day/Day of Week
- Duration/Cycles Since Last TSP
- Phase of the Signal
- Presence of Emergency Vehicles





