



Des Moines Integrated Corridor Management
September 30, 2021

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INTEGRATED CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT -
DES MOINES METRO AREA

HDR wsp

This slide features a background image of the Des Moines skyline with a network of white lines representing transportation corridors overlaid on it. The text is positioned on the left side, and the logos are at the bottom.



What is Integrated Corridor Management?

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This slide uses the same background image as the first slide. The text is centered on the left side, and the IOWADOT logo is at the bottom right.



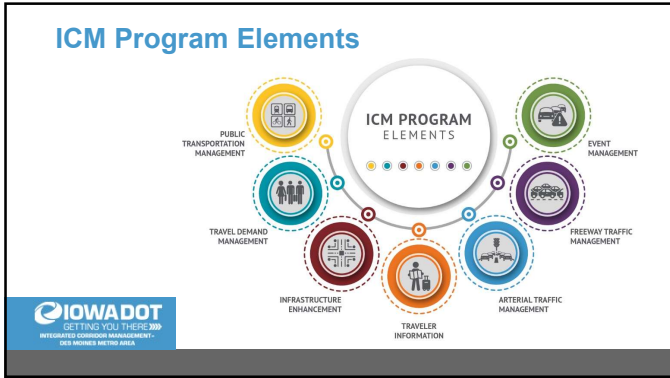
What is Integrated Corridor Management (ICM)

Framework for multiple modes of transportation

Based on a proactive, integrated management and operation of a regional transportation system

Delivered in a cost-effective manner compared to traditional infrastructure capacity expansion projects

This slide features an aerial photograph of a multi-lane highway interchange. Three text boxes are overlaid on the image: an orange one at the top left, a blue one in the middle left, and a green one at the bottom left.







Working Groups

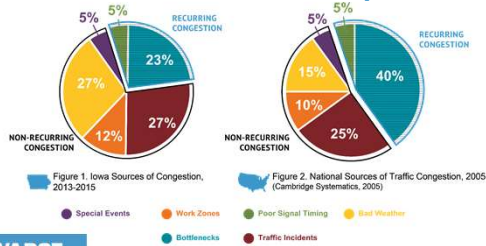
Stakeholders meet quarterly to work on ICM issues for one of three focus areas:



Why ICM?



Why ICM for Des Moines Metropolitan Area?



Identified Issues

Northwest	Northeast	Southwest	Southeast
Weaving issues	No access/limited access across median	Weather	Infrastructure connectivity
Poor/outdated signal timing	Short merge segments	Bottlenecks (drop lanes)	Pedestrian mobility improvements
Traffic impacts on arterials adjacent to interstate	Bottlenecks	Arterial signal coordination	Upgrade Highway 5
	Queuing onto interstate	High speeds into congestion	
	Heavy traffic	High demand/limited capacity on Mix Master	
	Lack of turn lanes	Transit service/park-and-ride access	

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ICM Approach

Category	Item	Status
Fundamental Technology	Real-time Enhanced Traffic Data & Communication	●
	Event Management	●
Freeway Traffic Management	Traffic Signal Coordination and Control	●
	Parking Management	●
Traveler Information	Enhanced Traveler Information	●
	Location Specific Infrastructure Enhancement	●
Travel Demand Management	Public/Private Transit Management	●
	Transit Operations Enhancement	●
Public Transportation Management	Transit Preferential Treatment	●

Capital Cost Comparison

Preferred Bundle

Major Reconstruction Costs: \$439 M
NEW ICM Costs: \$452 M

TOTAL COSTS: \$0.9 B by 2050

Versus

BUNDLE 1: Aggressive Freeway Build

- Build out of congestion strategy focused on freeways
- TOTAL COST: \$2.8 B**
- Add'l Cost: \$1.9 B**

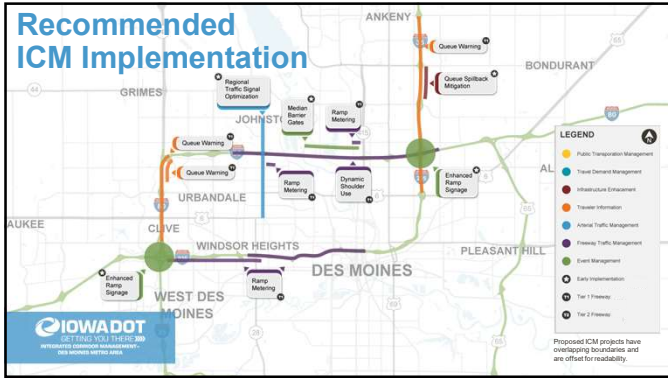
BUNDLE 4: Balanced

- Build as usual with some ICM
- TOTAL COST: \$2.3 B**
- Add'l Cost: \$1.4 B**

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Deploying ICM for Des Moines

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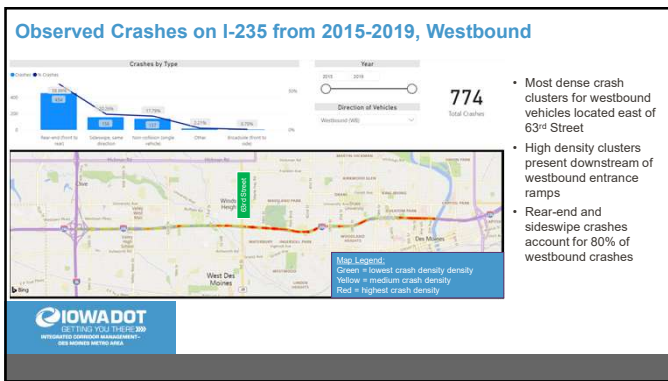


Ramp Metering

Description

The use of traffic signals installed on freeway on-ramps balance demand and capacity, maintain optimal operations, and improve safety. On-ramp traffic is metered based on mainline speeds, volumes, and density and ramp conditions. Ramp signals can be roadside or overhead.

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WESTBOUND CORRIDOR MANAGEMENT -
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On-Ramp Disruption Example

Location: 73rd Street onto EB I-235

- Example of on-ramp platoon disrupting freeway flow



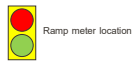
On-Ramp Disruption Example



I-80/I-235 between Jordan Creek Pkwy and Des Moines River (2050)

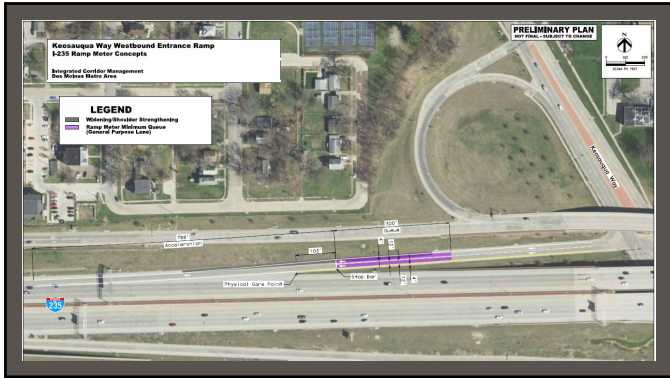


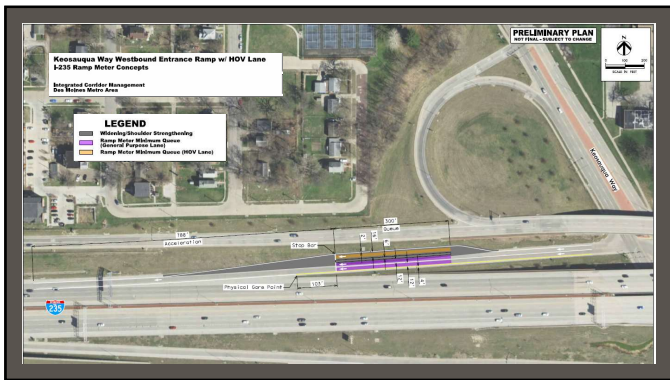
- 5 percent reduction in demand needed in WB AM Peak
- 10 percent reduction in demand needed in EB AM/PM Peak
- 15 percent reduction in demand needed in WB PM Peak



Auxiliary lane addition Section of freeway with additional capacity







Dynamic Shoulder Use

Description

The use of electronic signs to dynamically utilize the roadway shoulder as a travel lane during certain periods of time. These periods may be fixed or variable based on congestion, incidents, or other conditions. The shoulder use may be restricted to certain types of vehicles (transit) or open to all traffic.

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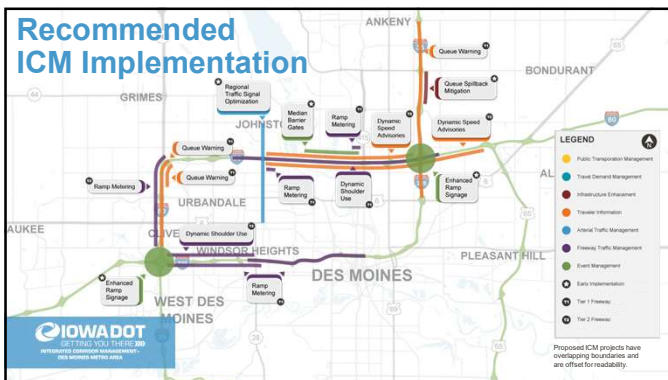
Queue Warning

Description

The use of electronic signs to warn drivers of slowing and/or stopped vehicles ahead. The signs can be portable/temporary or fixed/permanent depending on the need (temporary construction versus recurring congestion). Dependent on the roadway configuration, signs can be roadside or overhead. Queue warning is often implemented with lane use control and/or dynamic speed advisories.



Recommended ICM Implementation



Non-Freeway

- Traffic Signal Controls
- Infrastructure Enhancements
- Transportation Demand Management



Transit Signal Priority

• University Avenue – Route 3

Figure 8-4: Optical Infrared Bus Detection Concept

Source: Transit Capacity and Quality of Service Manual, p 6-42

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DESIGNING BETTER ROUTES


ICM Lessons Learned

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Lessons Learned: Stakeholders

DOT Districts	DOT Bureaus	TMC	Cities	MPO
EMS / First Responders	Transit	Freight / Oversized Vehicles	Business Community	Bike / Ped Advocates


Lessons Learned: Data Analysis




VALUE OF DATA



ISOLATE PROJECTS WORTH PURSUING

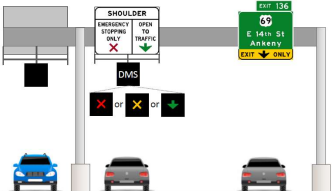


BUILDS EFFECTIVE AND FLEXIBLE MODELS




TRAFFIC SIMULATION

Lessons Learned: Infrastructure + Technology



Static Sign & Butterfly/OH Combo Truss



Static Sign & OH Truss

Questions?

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