

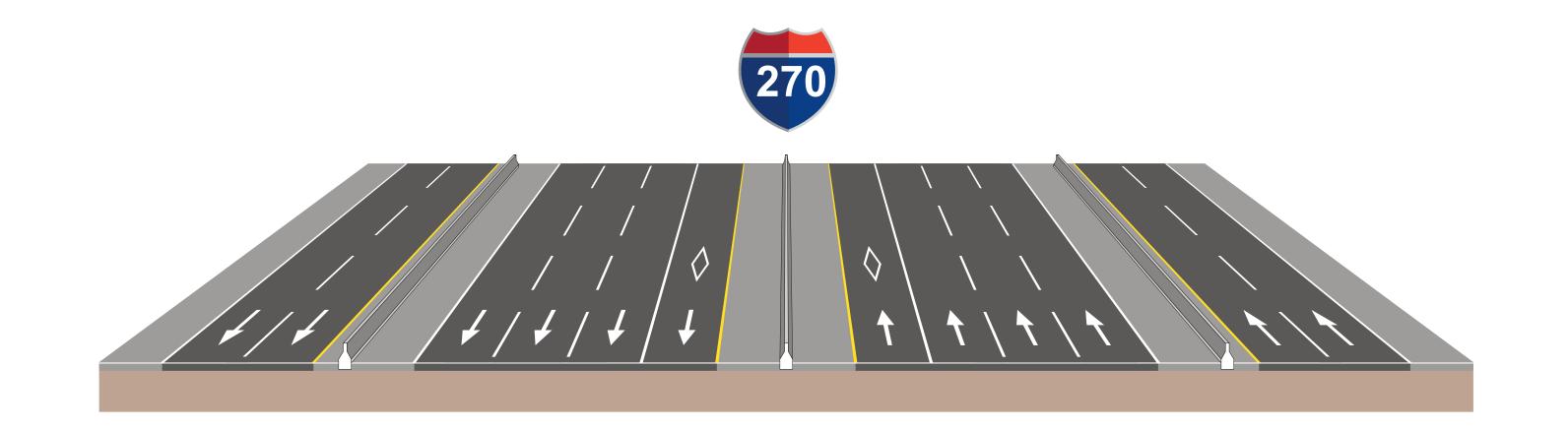


# 替代的初步范围

#### 替代/描述

无交通项目(现状):
所有属于受限远程计划(CLRP)的项目(包括 I-270 创新拥塞管理(ICM)改进工作)

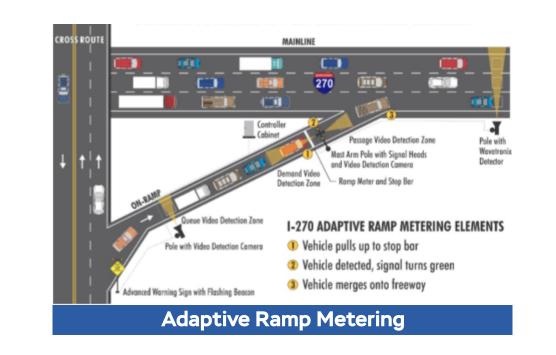




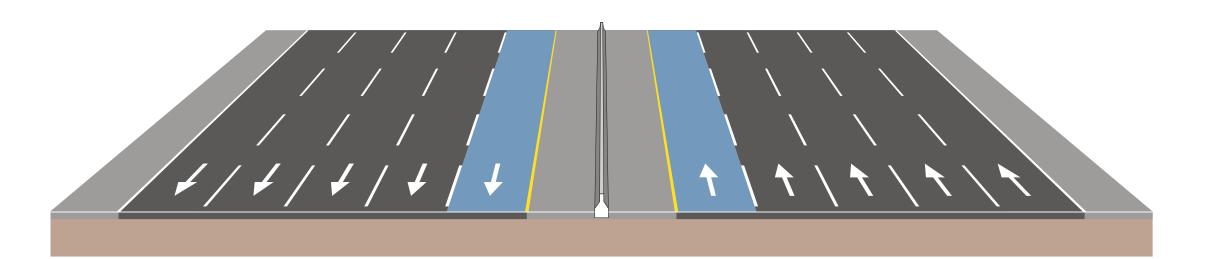
交通系统管理 (TSM) / 出行需求管理 (TDM): 沿 I-495 和 I-270 公路的解决方案: 在现有路面上重新划线, 高峰期的路肩使用, 匝道信号控制以及主动交通管理 (ATM) 策略

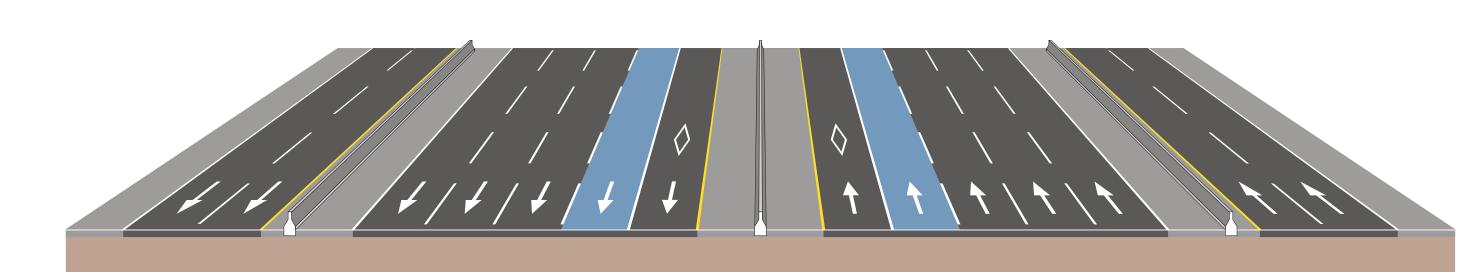




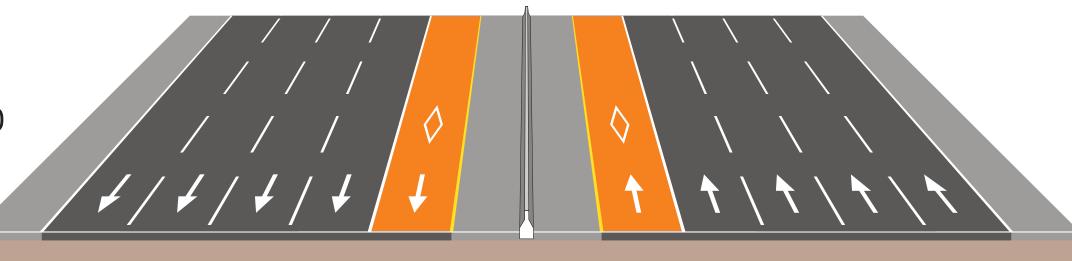


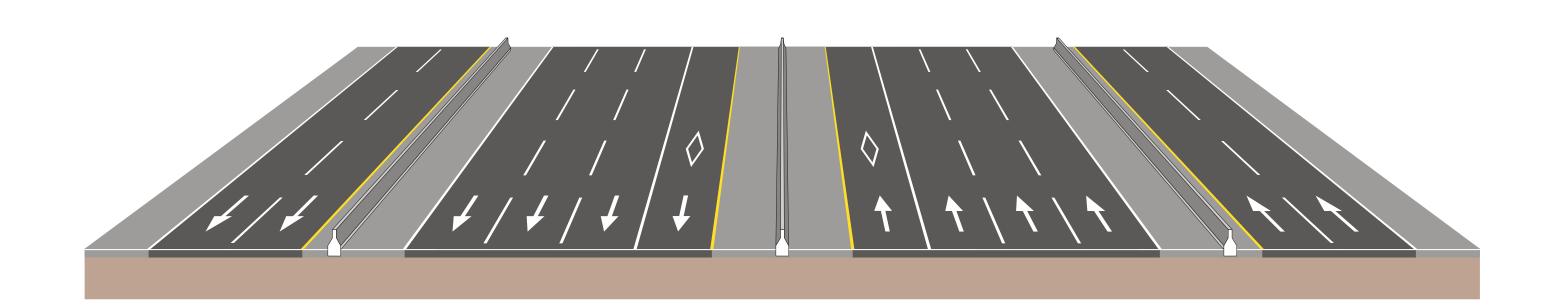
当增加1条通用(GP)车道: 在 I-495 和 I-270 公路的每个方向上增加一条通用车道



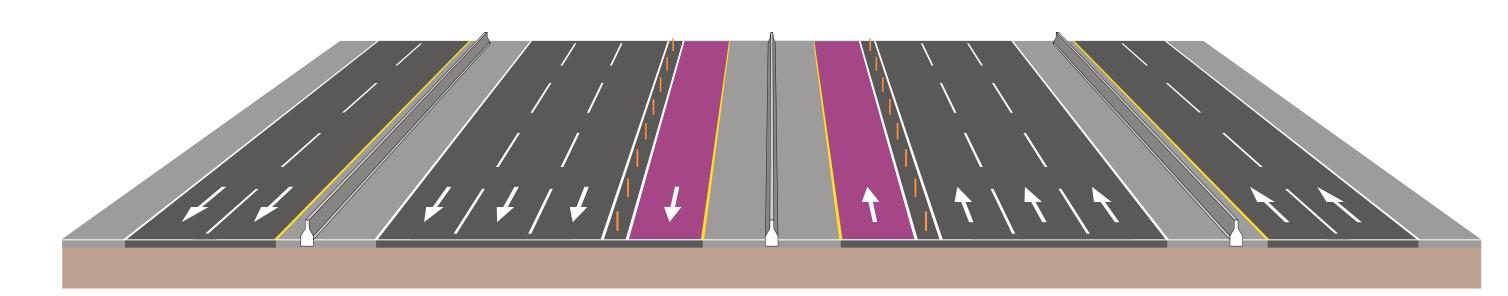


1条车道,高乘载车辆 (HOV) 管制车道网络: 在I-495公路的每个方向上增加一条高承载车道,并保持I-270 公路每个方向上的现有高承载车道不变





5 1条车道,收费管制车道网络: 在I-495公路的每个方向上增加一条收费管制车道,并将I-270公路每个方向上的一条现有高承载车道变为收费管制车道



 说明

 新的通用车道

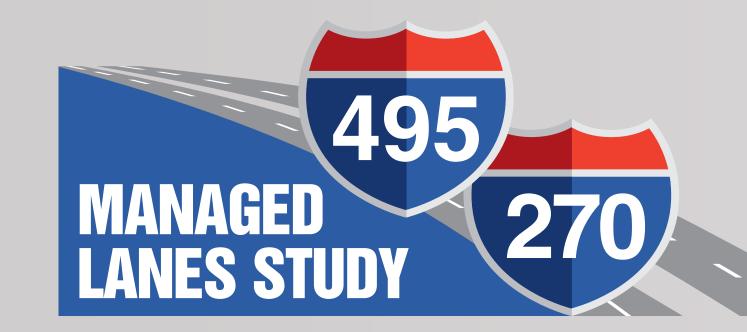
 新的高乘载管制车道

 新的收费管制车道

 逆向车道

\*注:管制车道可 能包含公交车

NO A ESCALA





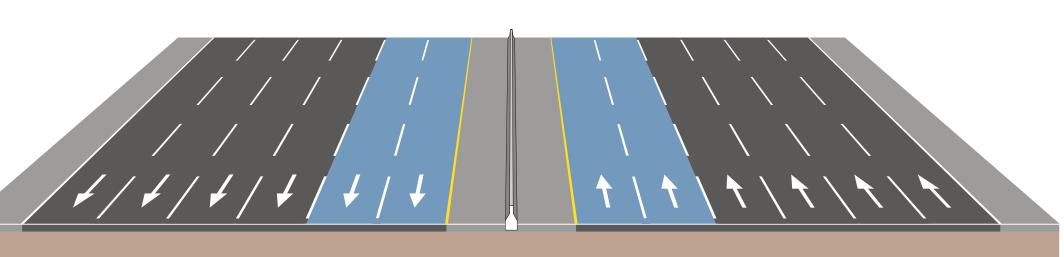
## 替代方案的初步范围 (续)

替代/描述

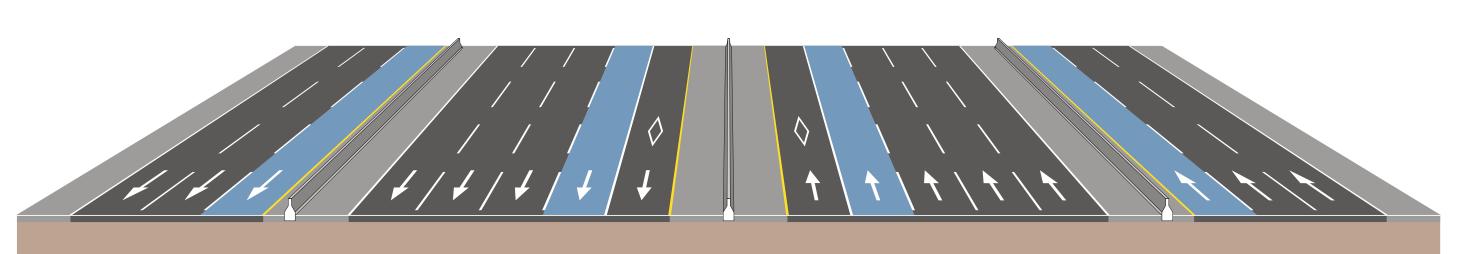
增加 2 条通用 (GP) 车道:

在 I-495 和 I-270 公路的每个方向上增加两条通用车道

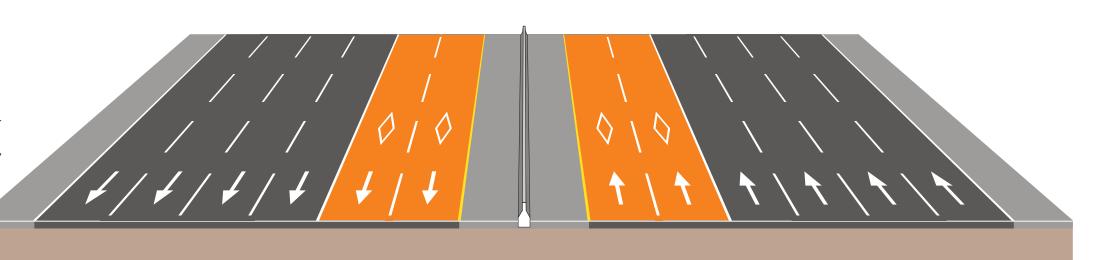


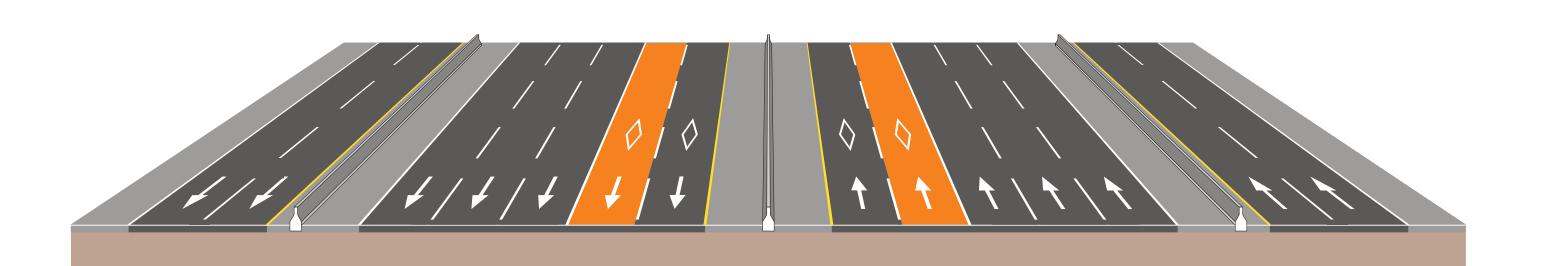






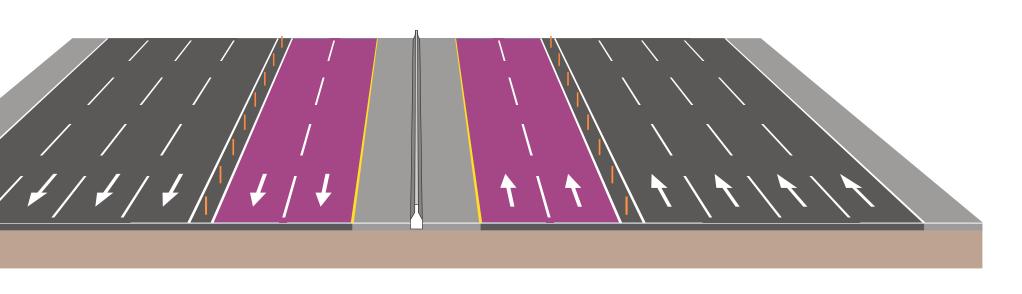
2条车道,高乘载车辆 (HOV) 管制车道网络: 在 1-495 公路的每个方向上增加两条高承载管制车道并保持一 条现有的高乘载车道不变,同时在 I-270 公路的每个方向上增 加一条高承载管制车道

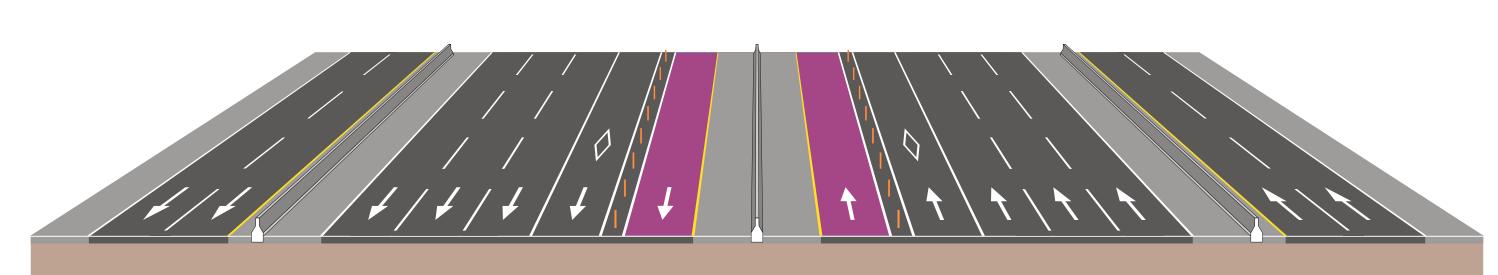




2条车道,收费管制车道网络(I-495公路),1 条收费车道和1条车道, 高乘载管制车道网络 (仅 I-270 公路)

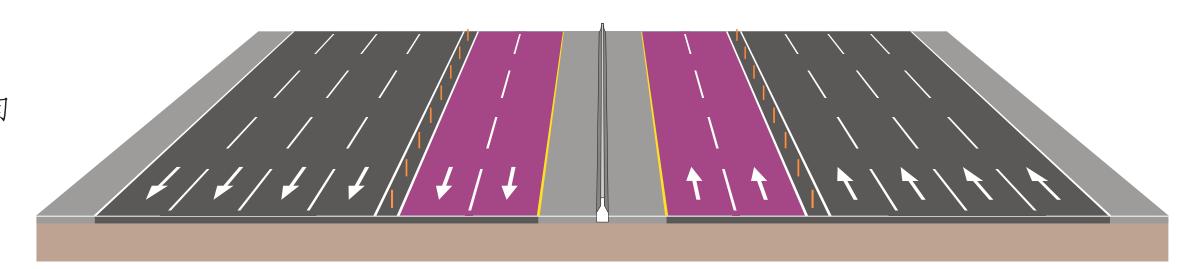
在 I-495 公路的每个方向上增加两条收费管制车道,在 I-270 路每个方向上增加一条收费管制车道,同时保持一条高承载管制 车道不变

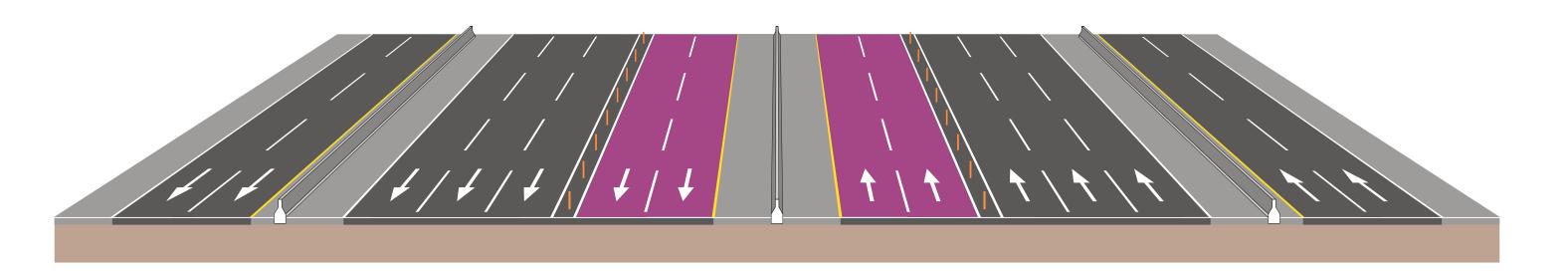




2条车道, 收费管制车道网络:

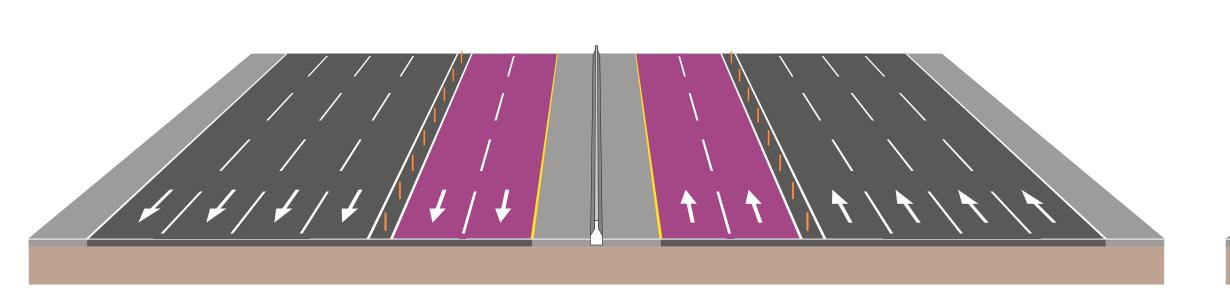
2条车道, 收费管制车道网络:在I-495公路的每个方向 上增加两条收费管制车道,在 I-270 公路的每个方向上 将现有的一条高乘载车道变为收费管制车道,同时增加一条收费管制车道

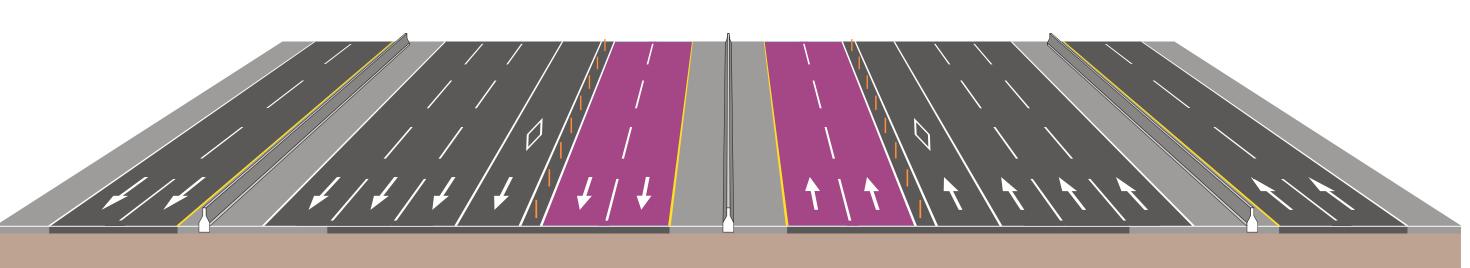




2条车道, 收费管制车道网络和1条车道 高乘载管制车道网络(仅I-270公路)

仅在 I-495 和 I-270 公路的每个方向上增加两条收费管 制车道,并保持 I-270 公路每个方向上现有的一条高承 载车道不变





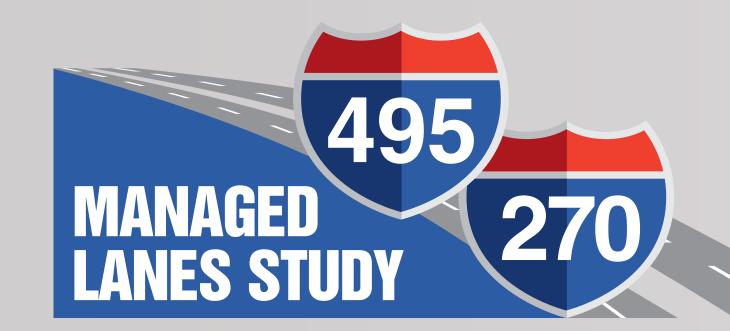
说明

新的通用车道

新的高乘载管制车道

新的收费管制车道 逆向车道

\*注:管制车道可 能包含公交车





## 替代方案的初步范围 (续)

替代/描述

1-495 公路集散车道:

使用集散 (C-D) 车道物理分流,在 I-495 公路的每个方向上增加两条通用车道;保持 I-270 公路上的现有车道不变

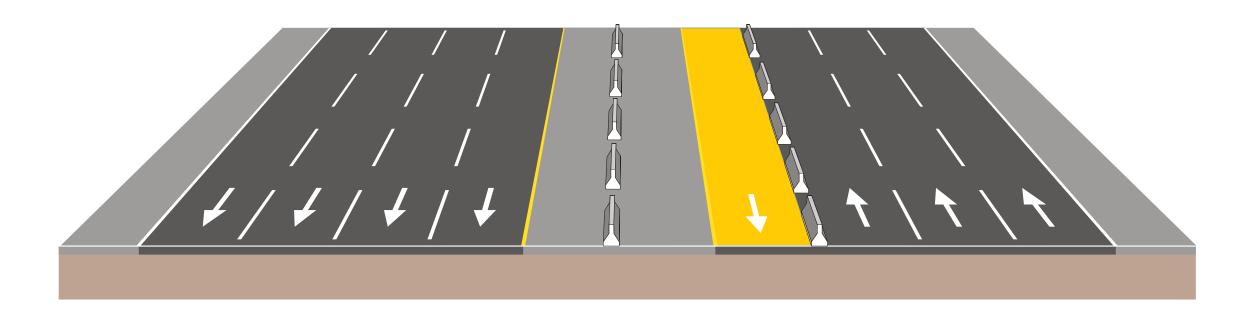




**12A** 

I-495 公路逆向车道:

在高峰期将 I-495 公路上现有的通用车道变为逆向车道



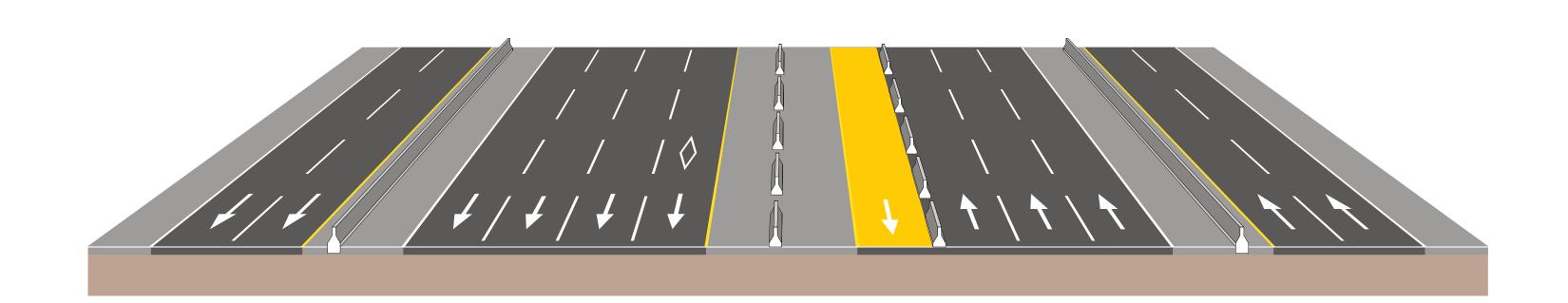


**12B** 

1-270 公路逆向车道:

在高峰期将 I-270 公路上现有的高乘载车道变为逆向车道,并保持通用车道不变

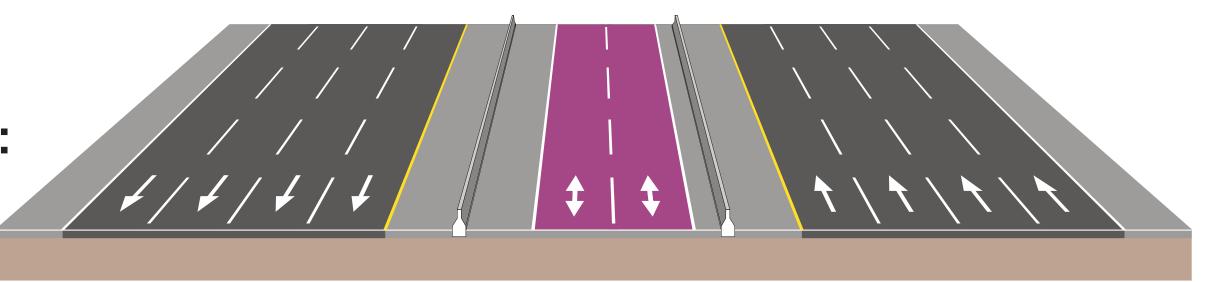




**13A** 

I-495 公路可变向收费管制车道网络:

在 1-495 公路上增加两个可变向收费管制车道



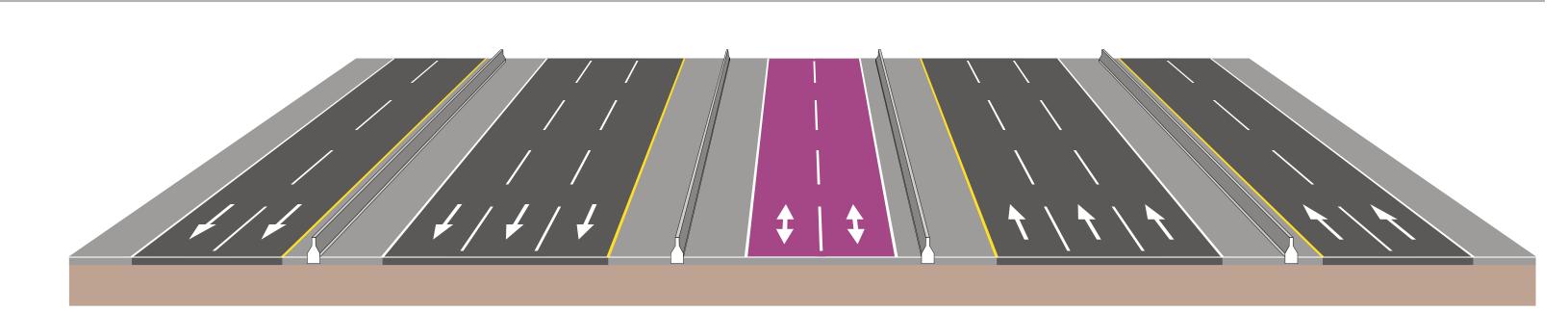


**13B** 

I-270 公路可变向收费管制车道网络:

将 I-270 公路上现有的高乘载车道变为两条可变向收费管制车道,并保持通用车道不变





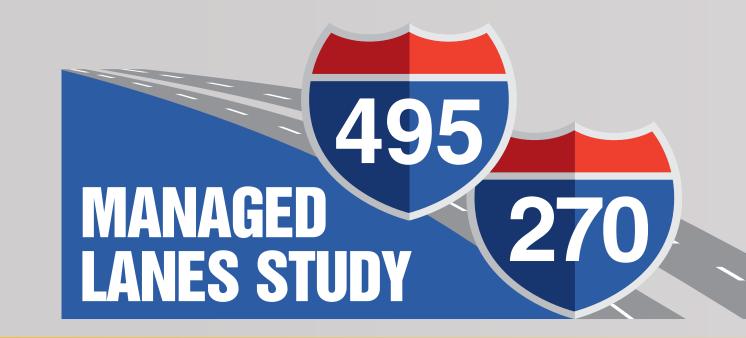
说明

新的通用车道

**新的高乘载管制车道** 

新的收费管制车道逆向车道

\*注:管制车道可 能包含公交车





#### 替代方案的初步范围(续)

替代/描述

**14** 重轨

该备选方案提出沿现有 1-495 和/或 1-270 公路走廊建设一条与之平行的重轨交通系统。 重轨是一种在电 铁上运行的交通服务模式(也称作地铁、快速交通或快速轨道),具有承载高负荷交通流的能力。它以 高速和快速加速度为特点,包括单独运行的轨道客车和沿固定轨道运行的多车厢列车。



该备选方案提出沿现有 1-495 和/或 1-270 公路走廊建设一条与之平行的轻轨交通系统,比如目前在建的 地铁紫线。 轻轨是一种交通服务模式(也称作电车或有轨电车),是一种单独(或长度短,一般含两 节或三节车厢)的轨道客车,沿固定轨道运行。轻轨车辆通常通过一根触轮杆或受电弓与架空接触网连 接并由其供电, 由车辆驾驶员驾驶。



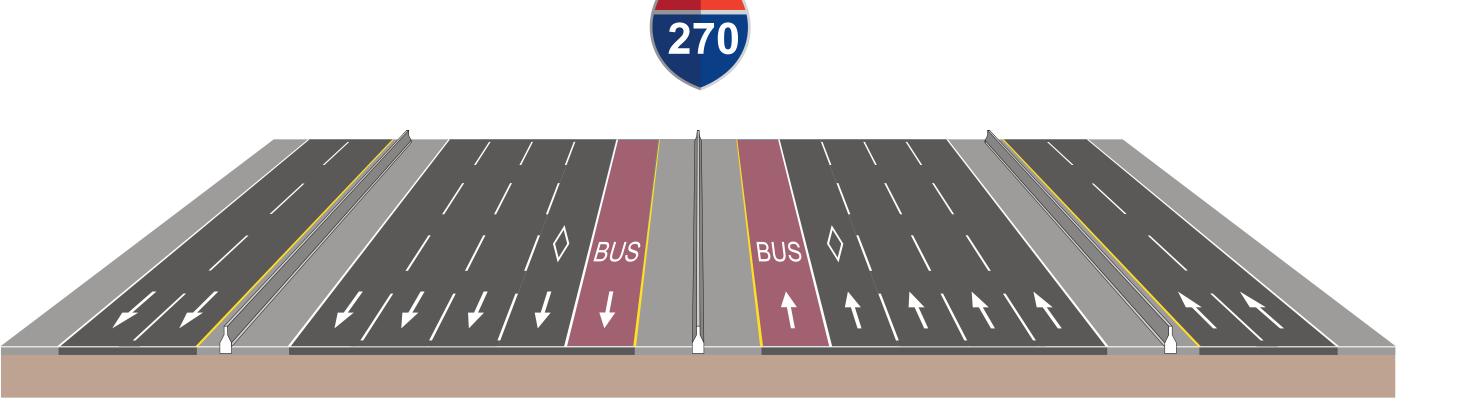
140 固定导轨快速公交系统(路线外)

该备选方案提出沿现有 I-495 和/或 I-270 公路走廊建设一条与之平行的新交通路线。 快速公交系统是一 个以公共汽车为基础的高质量公交系统,能够提供包括专用车道、公交车道、公交优先信号、车外付费、 架高站台以及先进车站在内的快速高效的客运服务。



I-495 和 I-270 道路公交车专用 管制车道









#### TRANSPORTATION TERMINOLOGY

General purpose (GP) Lanes are lanes on a freeway or expressway that are open to all motor vehicles

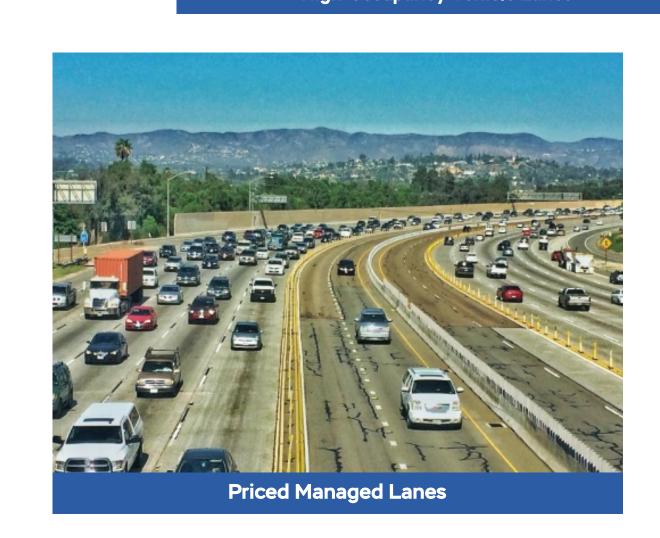
Managed Lanes are highway facilities or a set of lanes where operational strategies are proactively implemented and managed in response to changing conditions.

High-occupancy Vehicle Managed Lanes (HOV) are a highway or street lane reserved for the use of high-occupancy vehicles, a motor vehicle carrying at least two or more persons, including carpools, vanpools, and buses.

Priced Managed Lanes combines two highway management tools:

**Congestion Pricing:** The use of pricing to moderate demand during peak periods is common in sectors such as power and air travel. Similarly, the concept of value pricing within the highway sector involves the introduction of road user charges that vary with the level of congestion and/or time of day, providing incentives for motorists to shift some trips to off-peak times, less-congested routes, or alternative modes. Higher prices may also encourage motorists to combine lower-valued trips with other journeys or eliminate them entirely. When peak-period volumes are high, a shift in a relatively small proportion of trips can lead to substantial reductions in overall congestion levels and more reliable travel times.

Lane Management: The rationale for lane management is to maintain a superior level of service and provide an alternative to general-purpose lanes during peak travel periods. Lane management involves restricting access to designated highway lanes based on occupancy or vehicle type. By limiting the number of vehicles in designated lanes, it is possible to maintain a desirable level of traffic service. Managed lanes are separated from general-purpose lanes by differentiating pavement striping or physical barriers, with entry often but not always limited to designated locations.

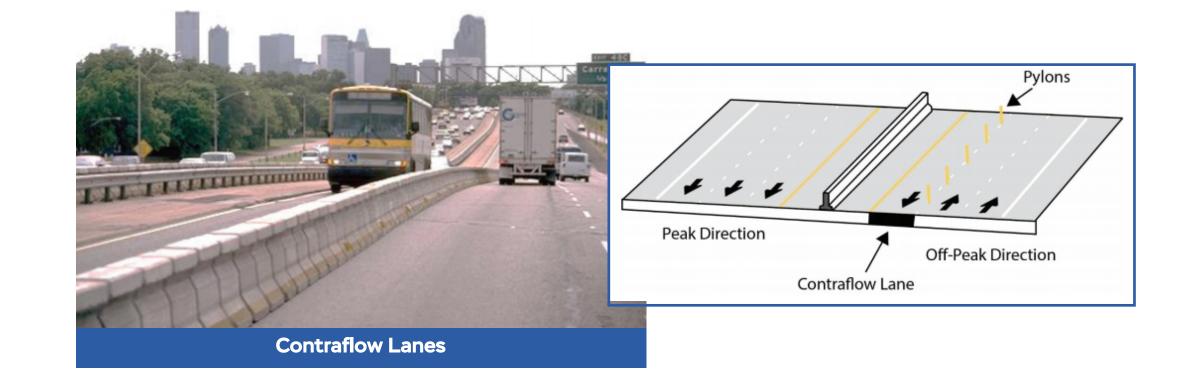


**Contraflow Lane** is a managed lane operating in the opposite direction of the normal flow of traffic and designated for peak-direction travel; separated by pylons or movable barrier.

**Reversible Lane** is facility in which the direction of traffic flow can be changed at different times of the day to match peak direction of travel, typically inbound in the morning and outbound in the afternoon.

**Transportation Systems Management (TSM)** are actions that improve the operation and coordination of transportation services and facilities.

**Travel Demand Management (TDM)** is a variety of strategies, techniques, or incentives aimed at providing the most efficient and effective use of existing transportation services and facilities (e.g. rideshare and telecommuting promotion, managed lanes, preferential parking, road pricing, etc.)



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