



The BQE Triple- Cantilever Conundrum

A Traffic Engineering Review “Work-in-Progress”

Focus: Construction Phase

Presented to:

**BQE
EXPERT
PANEL**

Presented by:

**Sam
Schwartz**

WXY

Today's Discussion

1. Guiding Principles
2. The Givens
3. Traffic Science and Myths
4. Lessons from the Past
5. Redefining the Problem
6. Travel Demand Management (TDM) – Reduce Traffic Volumes
7. Construction Alternatives - A Start

Guiding Principles

“Insanity is doing the same thing over and over again and expecting different results” – Einstein

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“Those who fail to learn from history are condemned to repeat it”
– Churchill (Santayana)

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“Those who fail to learn from history are condemned to repeat it”
– Churchill (Santayana)

“You can’t always get what you want”
– The Rolling Stones

The Givens

1

BQE in need of repair

2

Three-level cantilevered structure with a tight right-of-way

3

153,000 vehicles use the road daily

4

For construction, one roadway may have to be closed during phases

5

Heavy truck corridor

6

Only expressway through Brooklyn

7

Direct links to two bridges in this segment

8

Don't touch Brooklyn Bridge Park or Promenade, if possible

Traffic Science and Myths | Law of Induced Demand

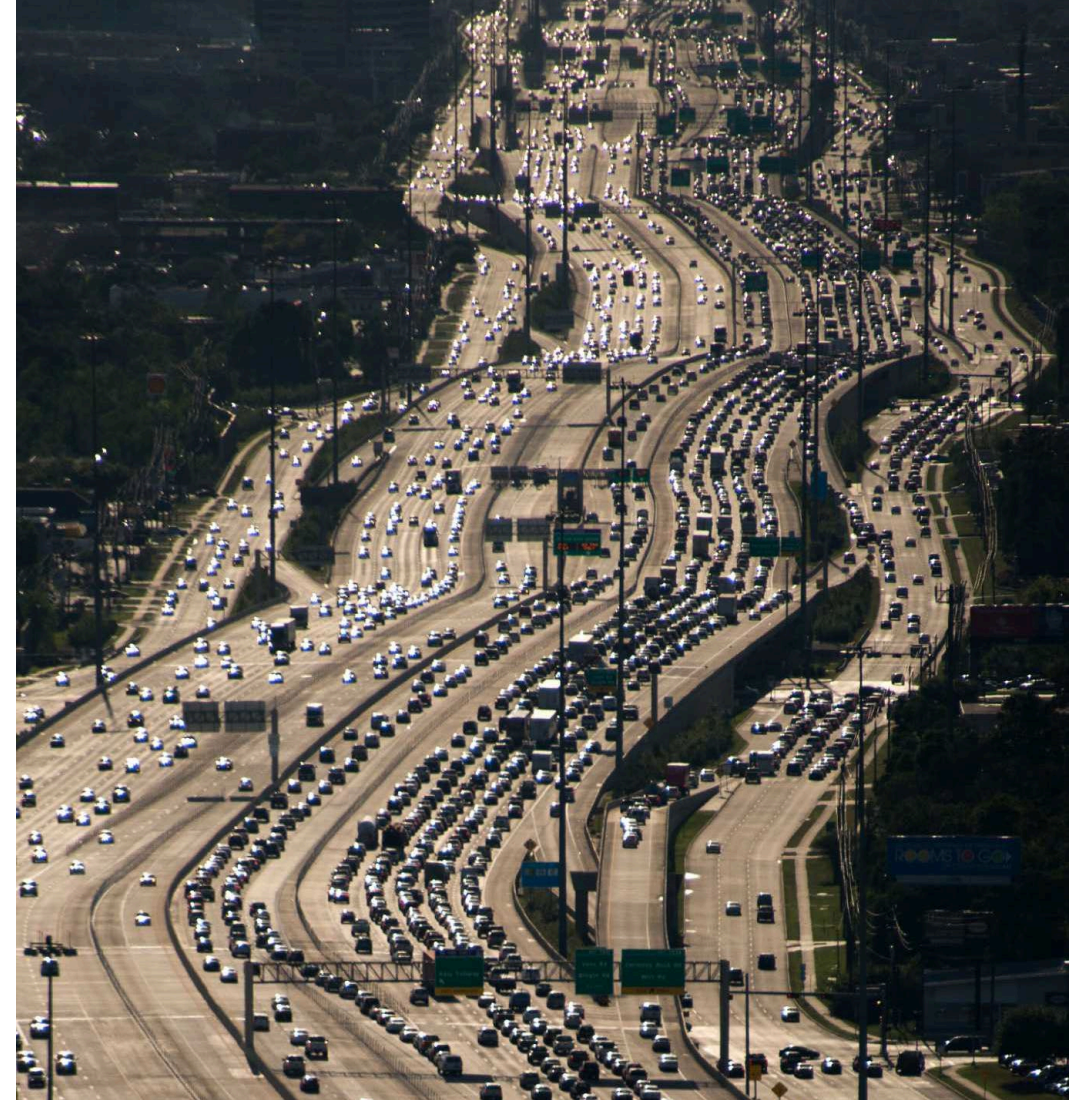
Adding capacity increases demand

“On urban commuter expressways, peak-hour traffic congestion rises to meet maximum capacity.” - Anthony Downs

Katy Freeway expansion to 26 lanes

Travel times increased 2011 and 2014

- AM Peak +30%
- PM Peak +55%



Traffic Science and Myths | Law of Induced Demand

The corollary is true: reducing capacity lessens demand



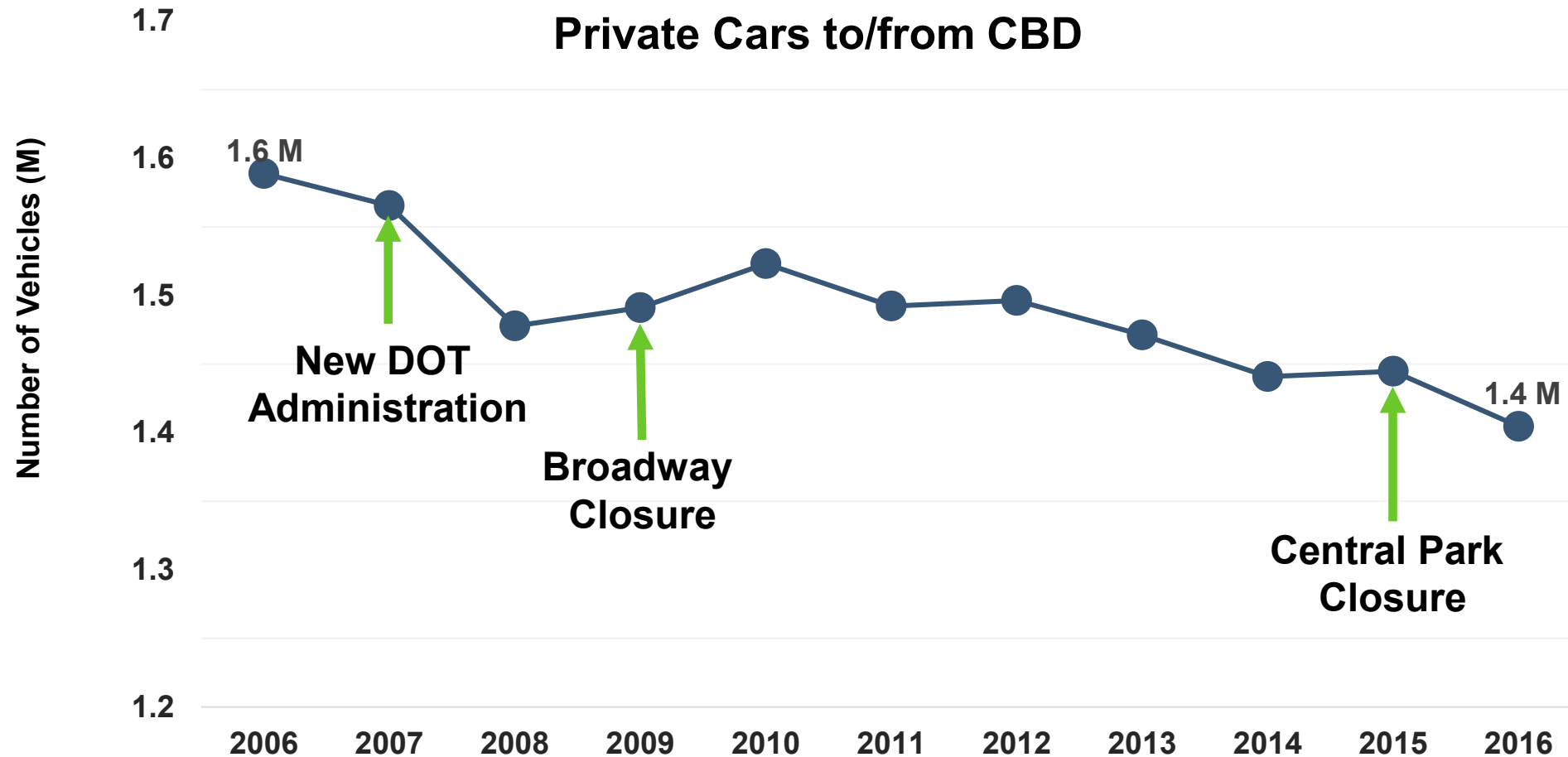
West Side Highway - 1973



Embarcadero Freeway (I-480) - 1989

Traffic Science and Myths | Reduce Capacity Lessen Demand

Nobody is better at this than NYC DOT (bike lanes, bus lanes, road-diets, etc.)



Source: 2016 Hub Bound Travel Data, NYMTC

Traffic Science and Myths | Lessons Learned

Myths

- Wider lanes are safer lanes
- Three lousy lanes are better than two good lanes

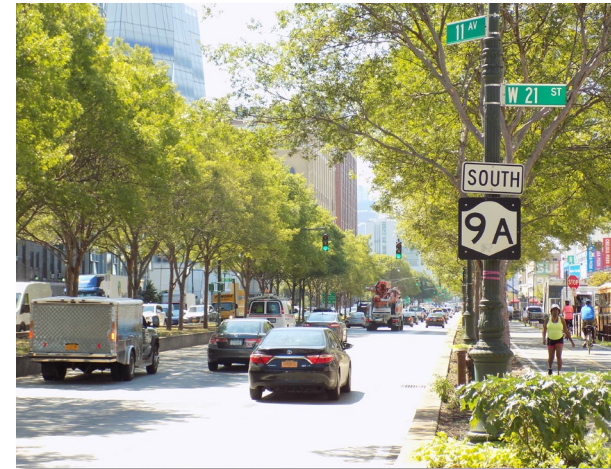
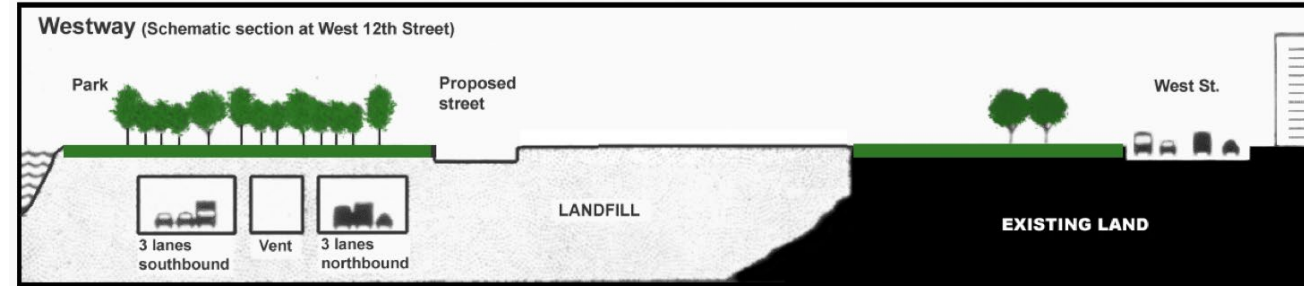
Science

- Reducing capacity, reduces demand
- The traffic disappearance phenomena

Lessons From the Past | West Side Highway 1973

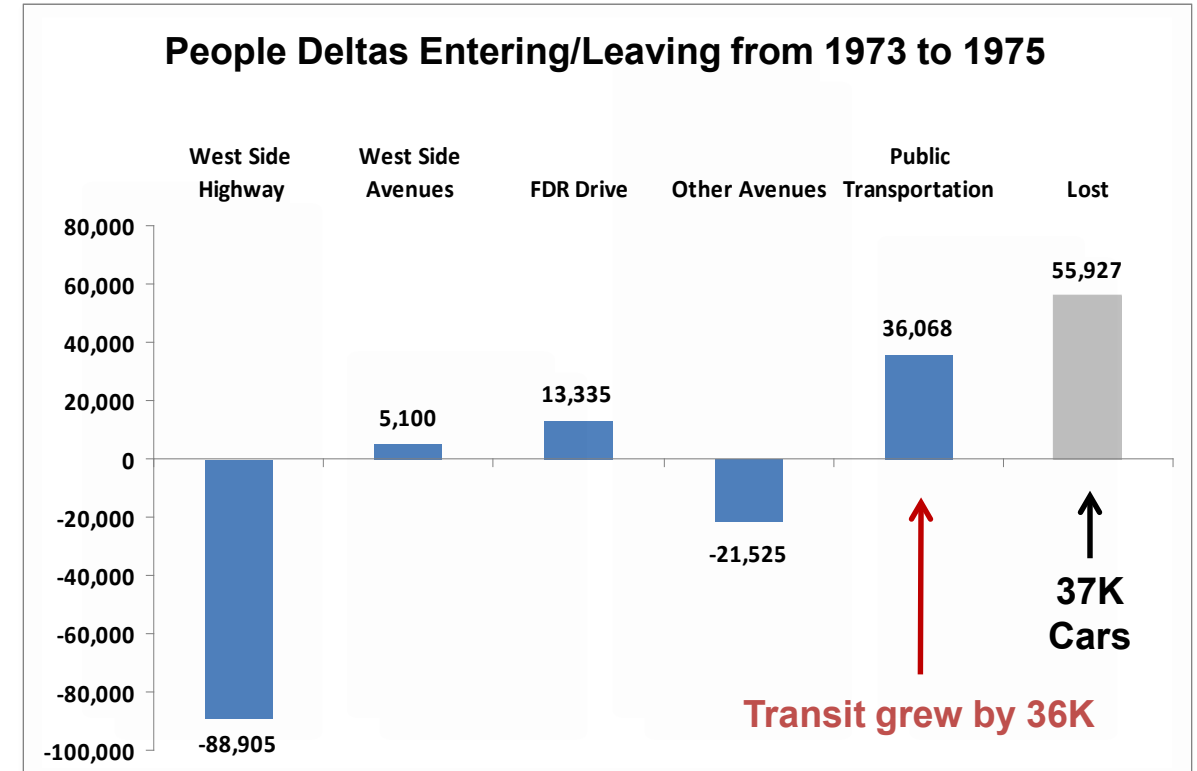
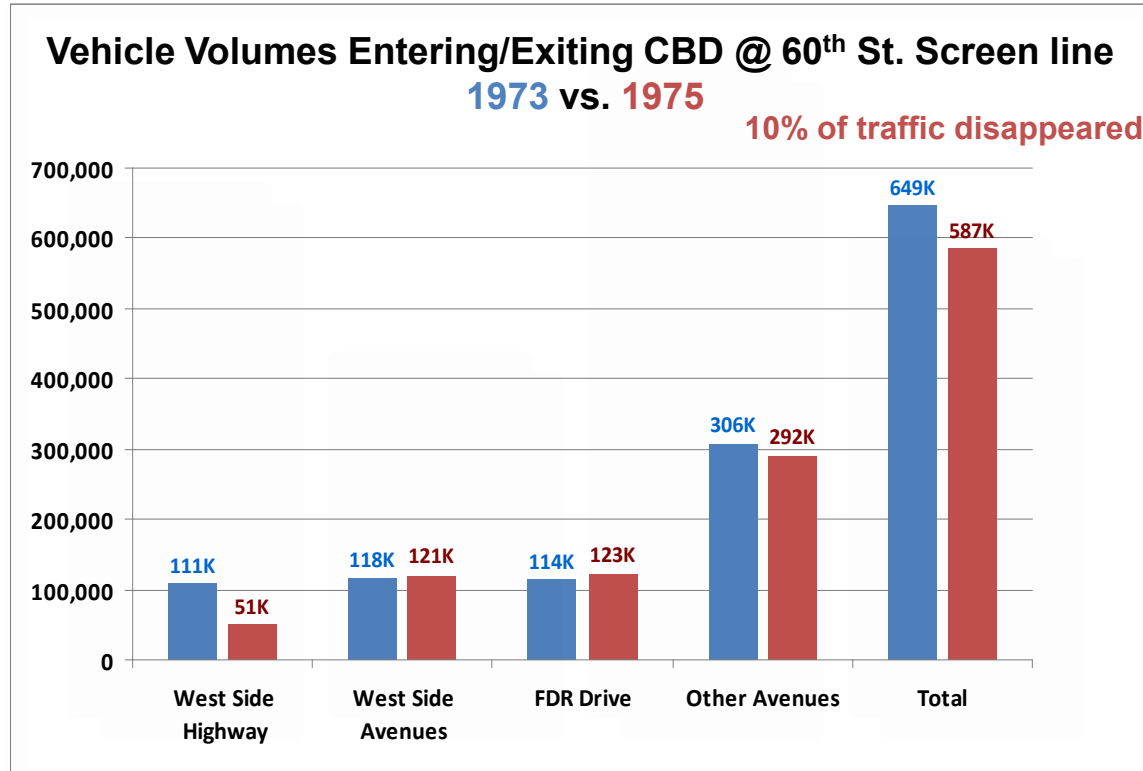


West Side Highway - 1973



West Side - Today

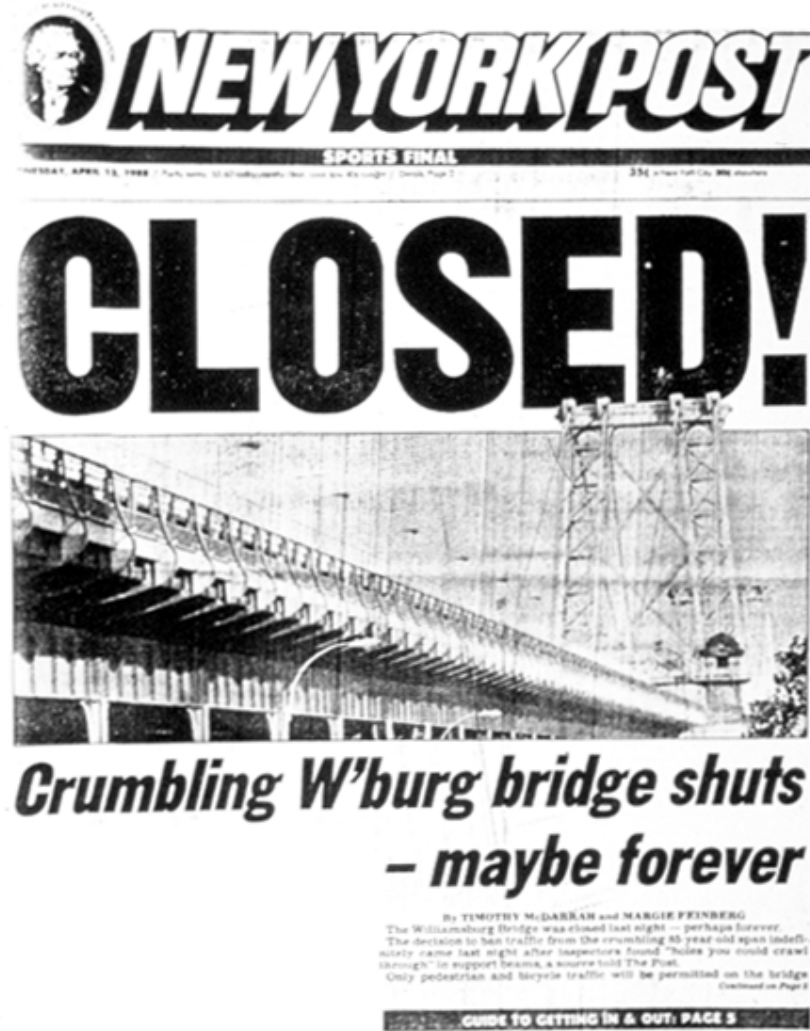
Lessons From the Past | West Side Highway 1973 vs. 1975



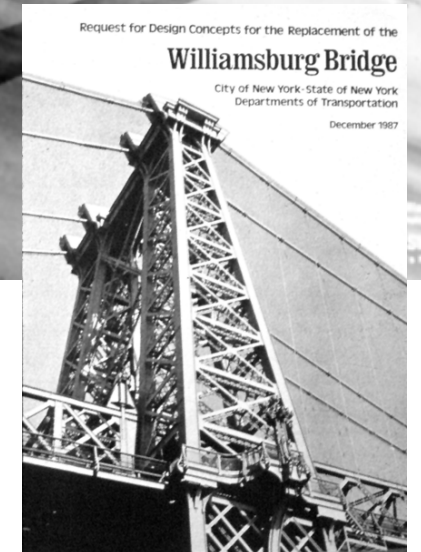
Note: The number of people entering /exiting CBD increased by 25,000 people 1973 vs. 1975

Key Takeaway: Drivers adjust to changes in the roadway network, some stay, some detour, some divert to transit...some disappear

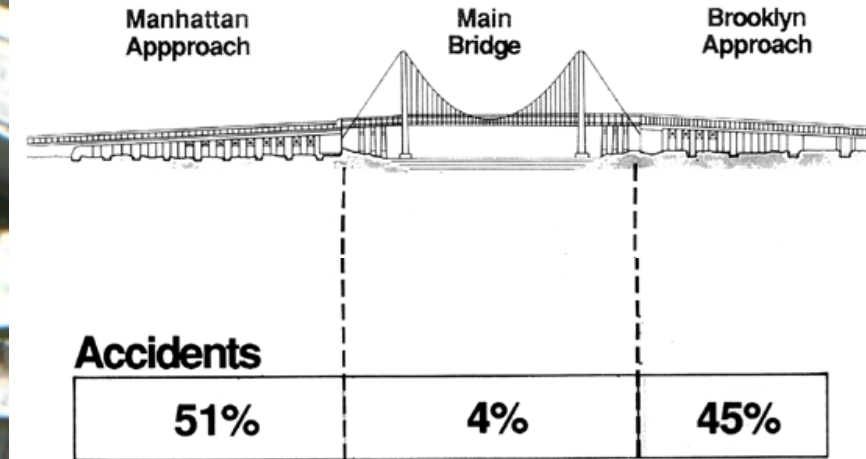
Lessons From the Past | Williamsburg Bridge 1988



Lessons From the Past | FHWA: Replace Williamsburg Bridge



Lessons From the Past | Williamsburg Bridge 1988



Key Takeaway: *Substandard does not mean unsafe, FHWA can be flexible*

Lessons from the Past | FDR Drive Reconstruction 2004



- Reconstruction from East 54th Street to East 63rd Street
- 135,000 vehicles per day
- Temporary roadway constructed over East River
- NB traffic on temp roadway throughout construction
- NB roadway reconstructed; SB remained in place
- SB traffic shifted to NB roadway
- Traffic returned to original roadways; temp roadway removed

Key Takeaway: *Flipping roadways during construction is effective at maintaining capacity*

Lessons from the Past | BQE Trench late 1970s, Early 1980s



- Full BQE Closure
- Temporary Ramp Construction to/from Hicks Street

Key Takeaway: Armageddon didn't happen!

More Recent Past | Van Wyck Air Train Construction



Van Wyck Expressway, Belt Parkway, Nassau Expressway closed entirely at times

Aggressive TDM Strategies | Van Wyck Air Train Construction

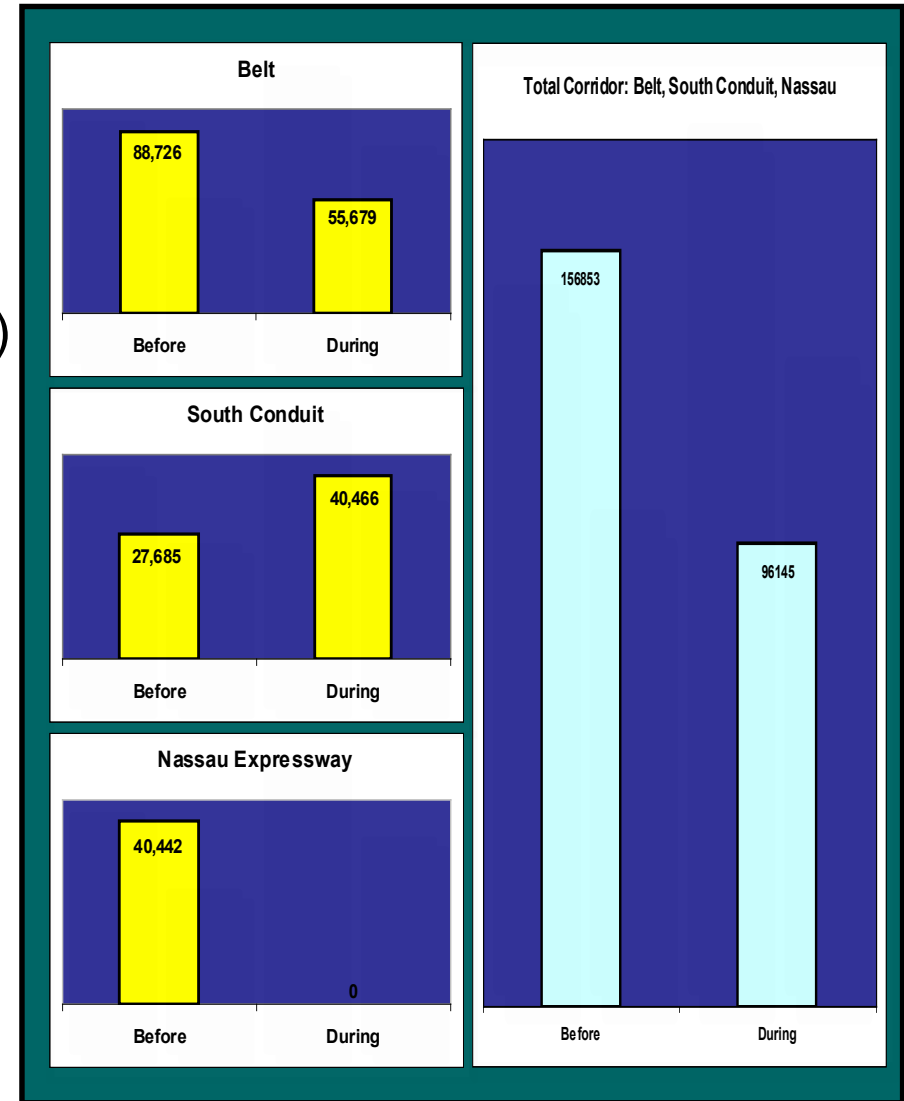
Capacity Management

- Traffic Management Center
- Incident detection & management plan
- Rapid response plan (tow-trucks strategically located)
- Interagency coordination (points of contact & responsibilities)

Communications

- Conventional media (print and radio)
- Traffic media (waze and google maps)
- Social Media (twitter)
- Stakeholder outreach (i.e. truckers, JFK employees)
- VMS

40% Reduction in total corridor



Aggressive TDM Strategies | Van Wyck Air Train Construction

TDM MEASURE	EXPECTED (%)	USED (%)
Normal adjustments to detours	3-5	0-1
Variable message signs	5-8	3-5
Saturate radio, TV, market	15-25	10-15
Other Media	3-5	0-1
Truck programs (passenger car equivalents)	3-5	0-1
Kennedy Airport employee program	1-2	0-1
Treatments of other N-S routes	2-4	1-2
Highway advisory radio	1-2	0-0
TOTAL	33-56	15-28
Mid-point	44.5	21.5

Use 20% for maximum demand management

Key Takeaway: Aggressive TDM strategies work

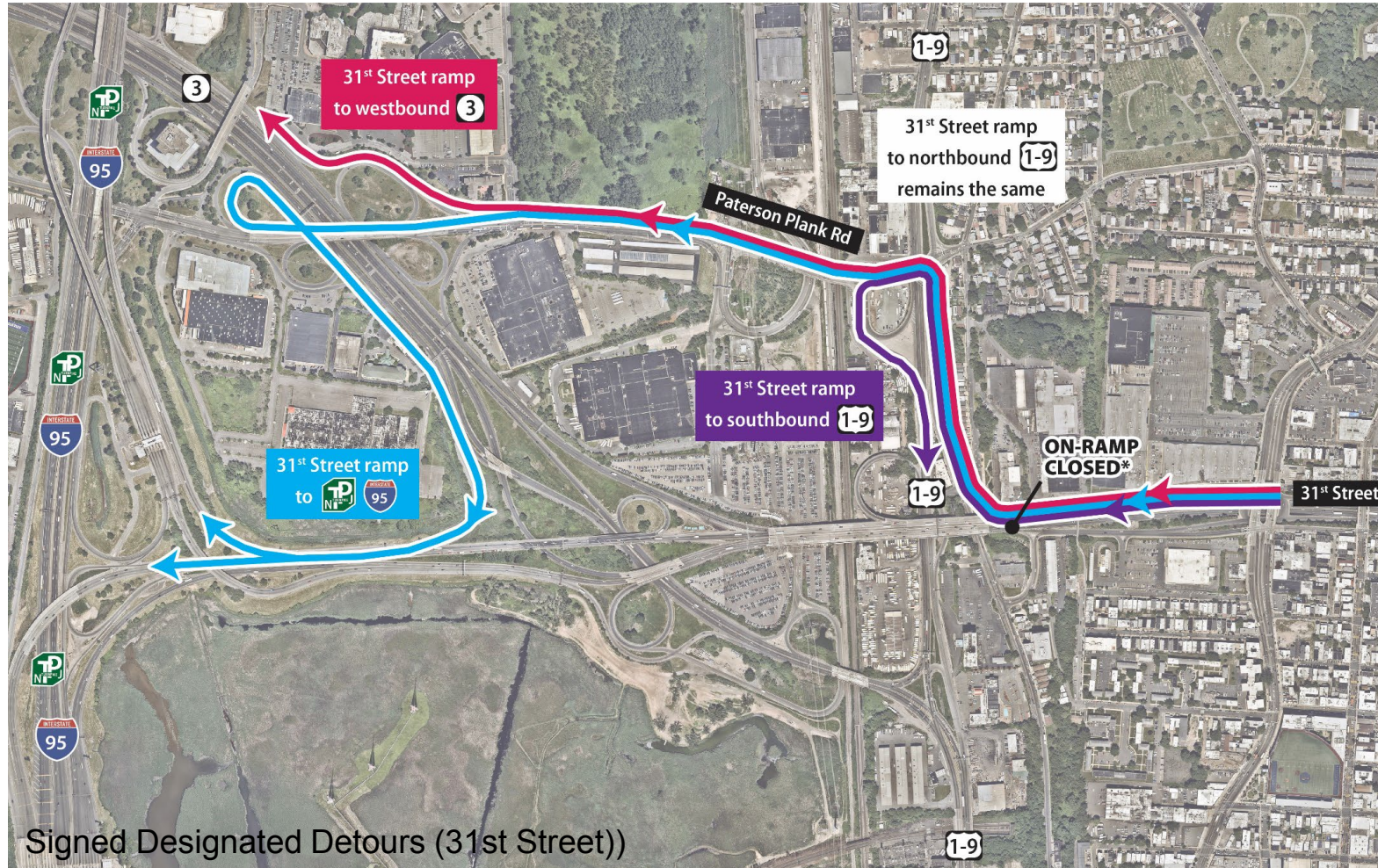
Recent Projects | Pulaski Skyway



- Entire northbound roadway closed for 3 years
- Heavy Truck Corridor heading to Holland and Lincoln Tunnels

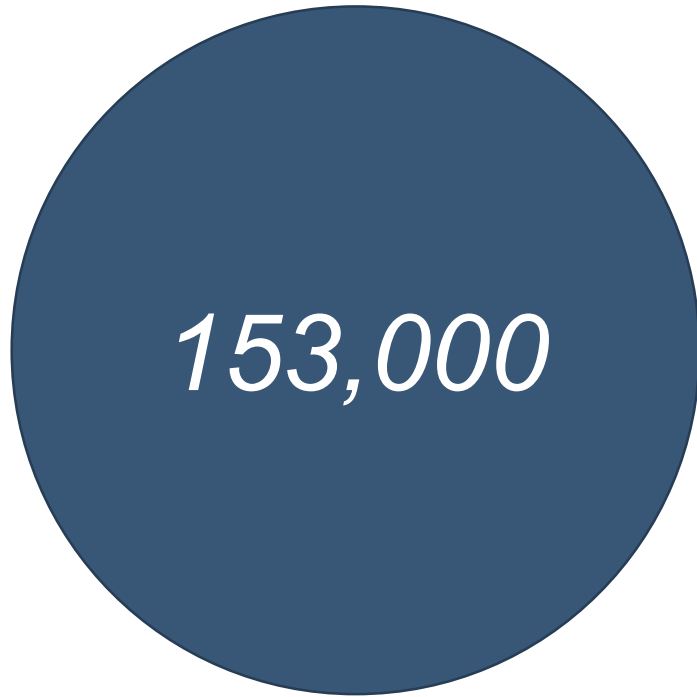
Key Takeaway: Strong Communication Program+ Aggressive TDM strategies work

Recent Projects | I-495 Bridge Restoration



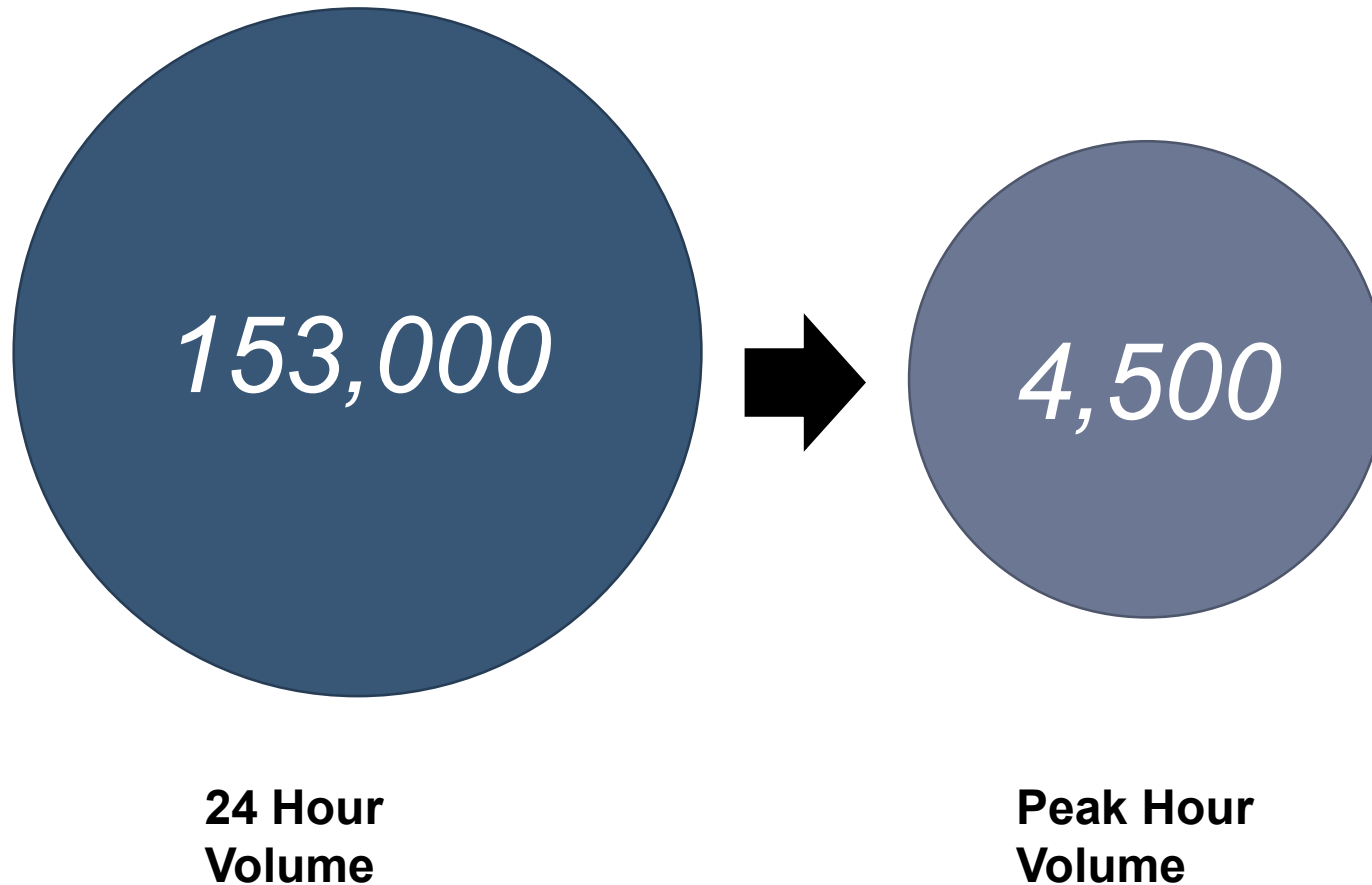
Kew Takeaway: Successful local and regional diversion plans

Back to the BQE

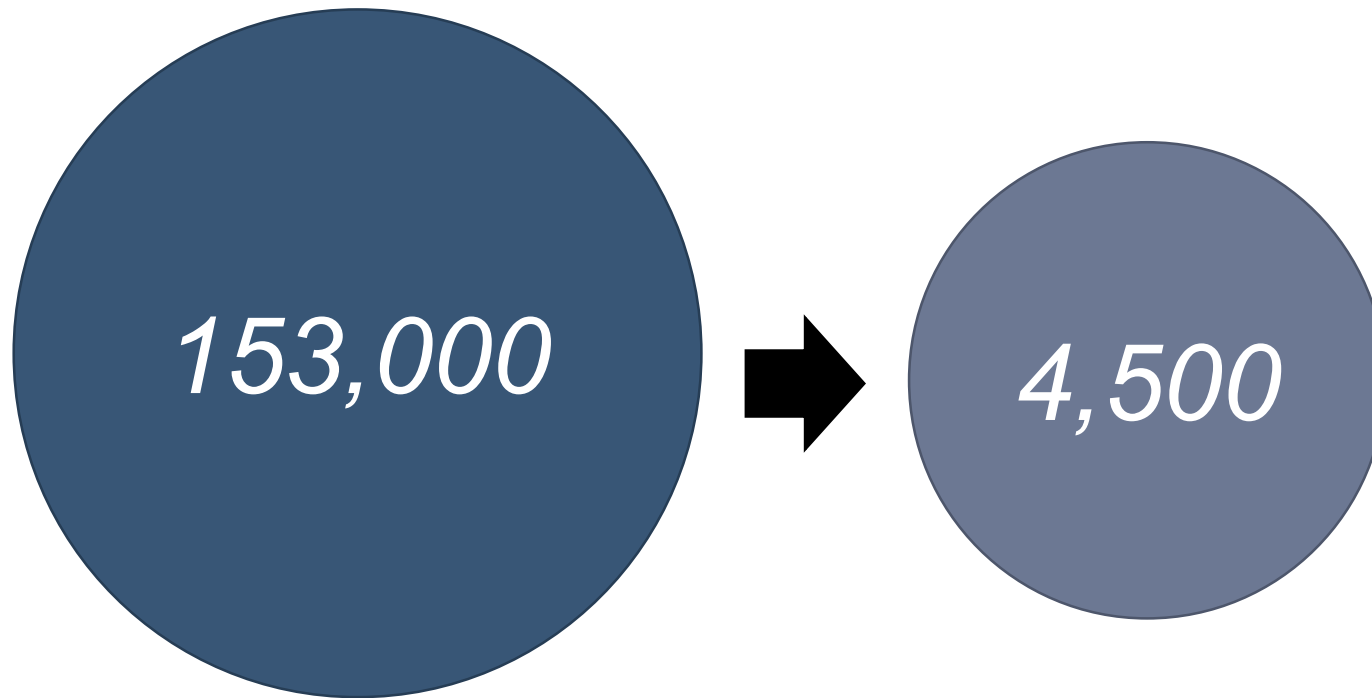


**24 Hour
Volume**

Redefining the Problem | Traffic Volumes



Redefining the Problem | Traffic Volumes



**24 Hour
Volume**

**Peak Hour
Volume**

Lane Capacities

Let's Assume: 1,700 to 1,900 vph

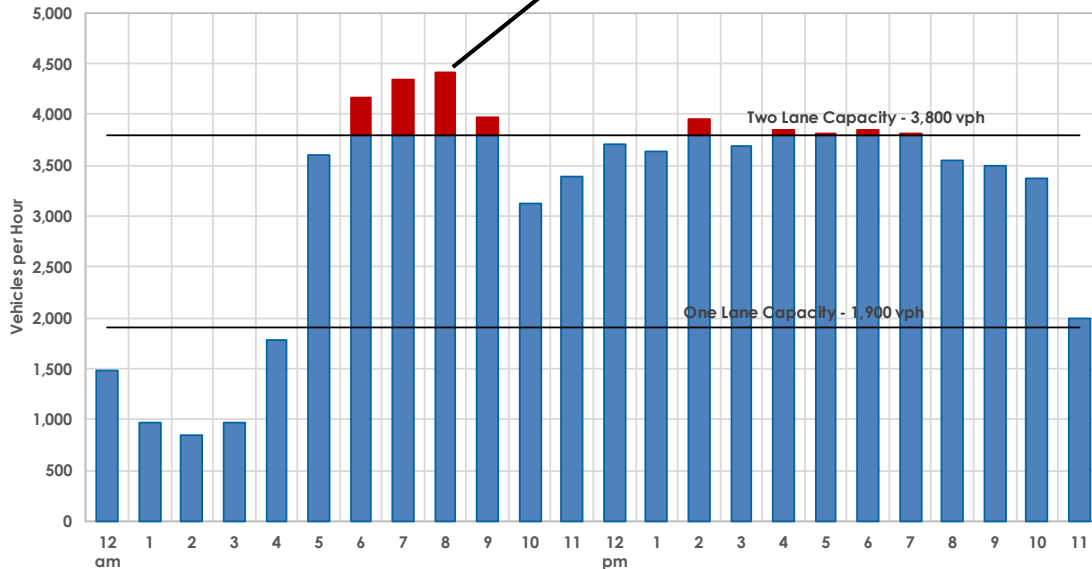
Two-lanes: 3,400 to 3,800 vph

Redefining the Problem | Traffic Volumes

Weekday Hourly Volumes - Northbound

Between Pineapple Street and Columbia Street

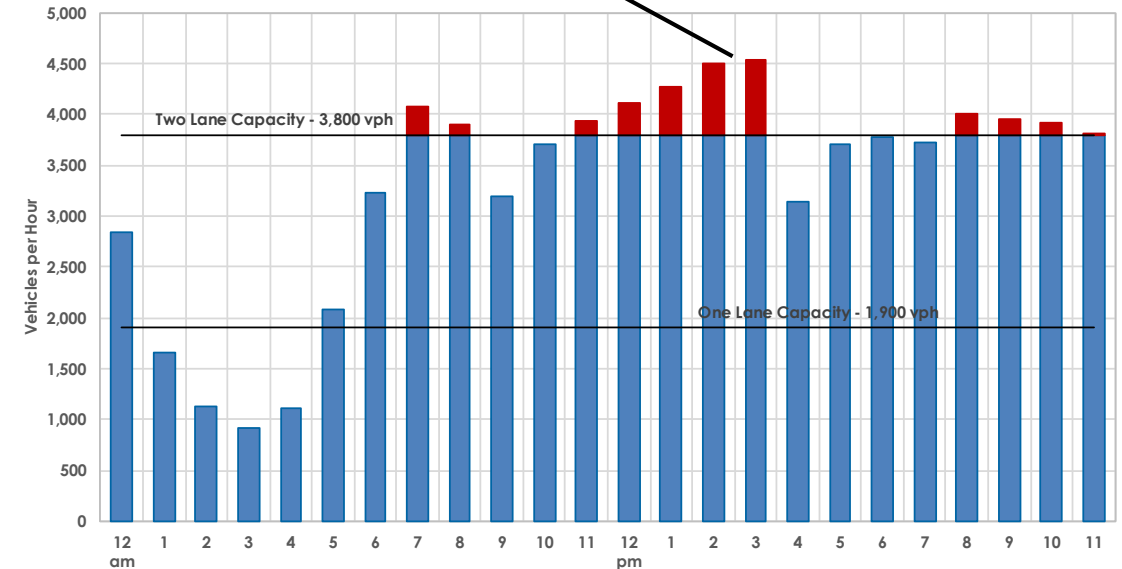
Morning Peak: 8:00 to 9:00 AM
~ 4,400 veh / hr
Delta = 4,400 - 3,800 = 600 veh / hr



Weekday Hourly Volumes - Southbound

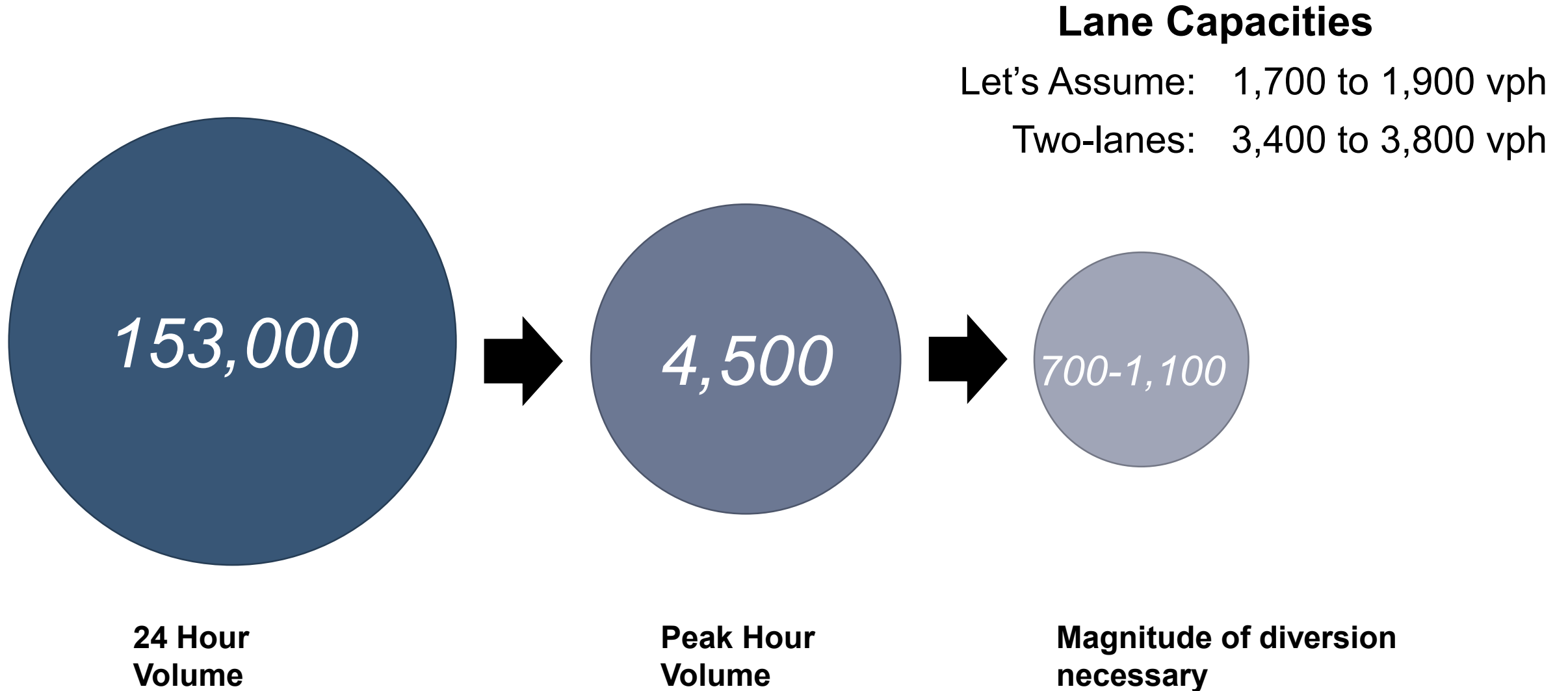
Between Joralemon Street and Atlantic Avenue

Afternoon Peak: 3:00 to 4:00 PM
~ 4,500 veh / hr
Delta = 4,500 - 3,800 = 700 veh / hr



Source: Average of ATR counts, September and October 2016

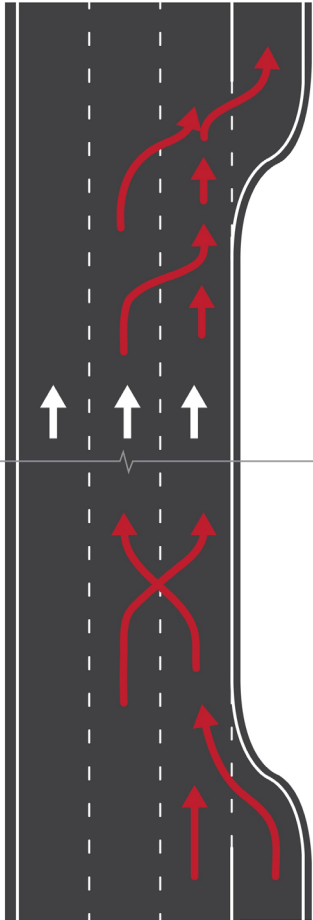
Redefining the Problem | Traffic Volumes



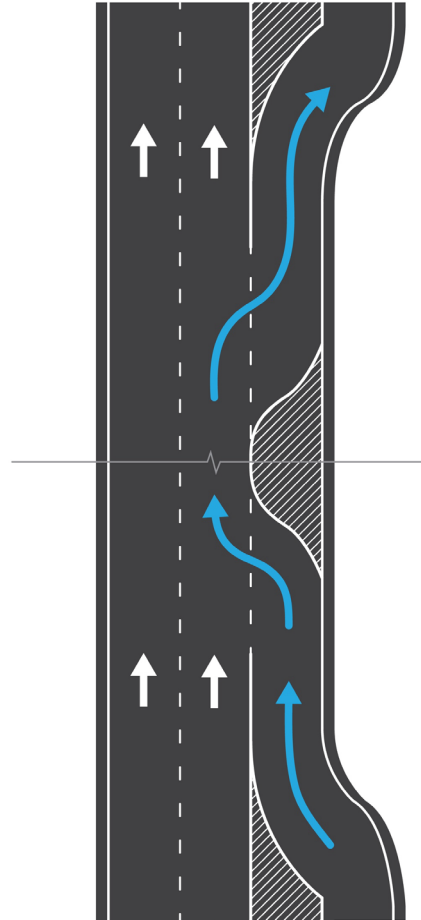
Redefining the Problem | Two-Lane Highway

A well-designed 2-lane highway w/ ramps can perform better than a poorly built 3-lane highway

Existing



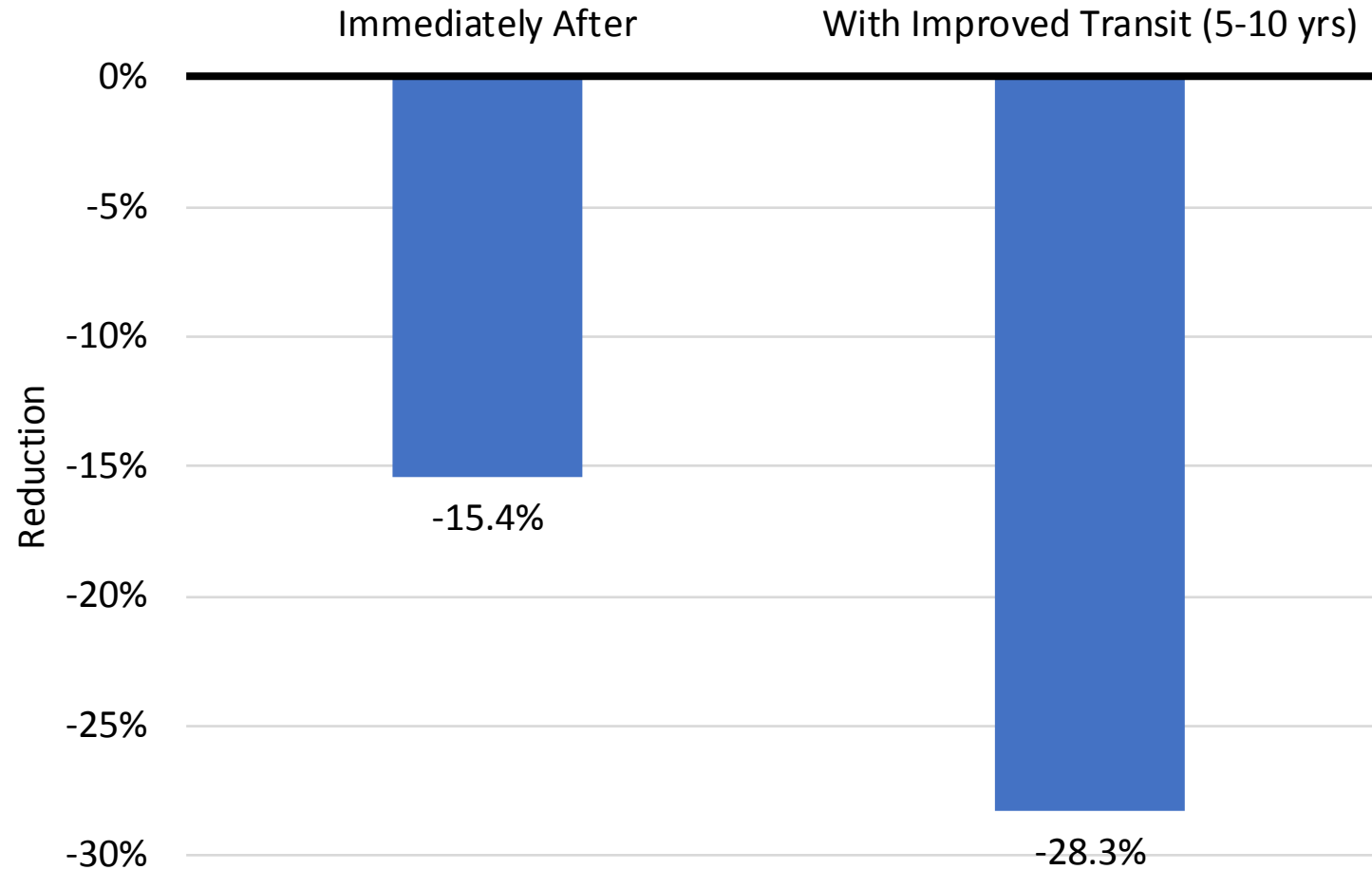
2-Lane Condition



- Dedicated acceleration/deceleration lanes
- Minimizes weaves
- Allows for shoulder at times (fewer crippling incidents)
- Fewer crashes
- Fewer extreme delays
- Fewer spill-overs to local communities

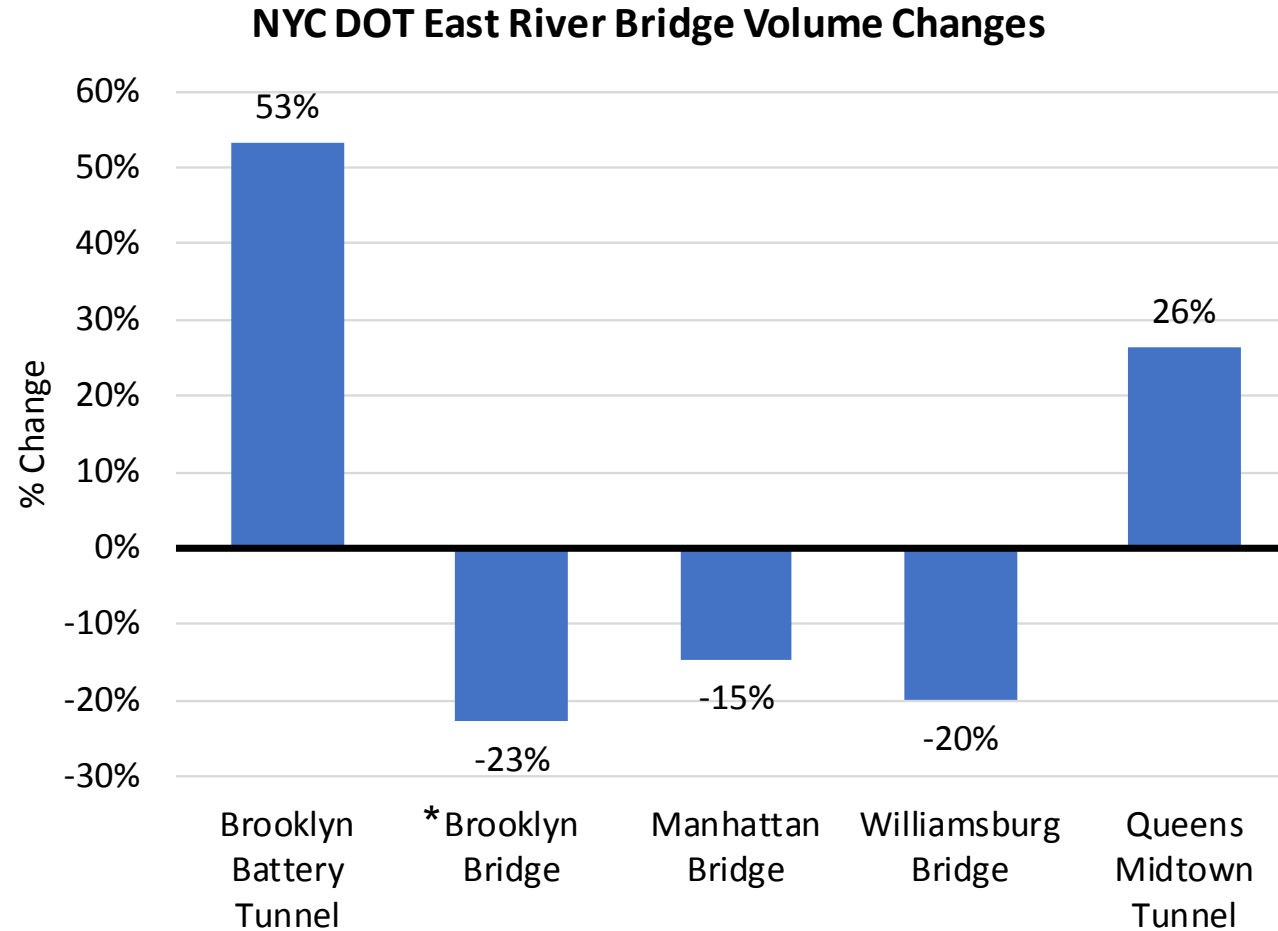
Reducing Corridor Traffic | Congestion Pricing

East River Bridge Volumes After Congestion Pricing



Source: Balance Transportation Analyzer

Reducing Corridor Traffic | Congestion Pricing



Source: *Traffic Impact of Tolls on the East & Harlem River Bridges, NYC DOT*

*Brooklyn Bridge thru trips north of 60th street free under current plan

Reducing Corridor Traffic | Congestion Pricing

- Anticipated 15-20% reduction on East River Bridge Crossings
- Rough estimate 10-20% reduction on BQE



As presented to the BQE Expert Panel for informational/background purposes only
<https://bqe-i278.com/en/expert-panel/documents>

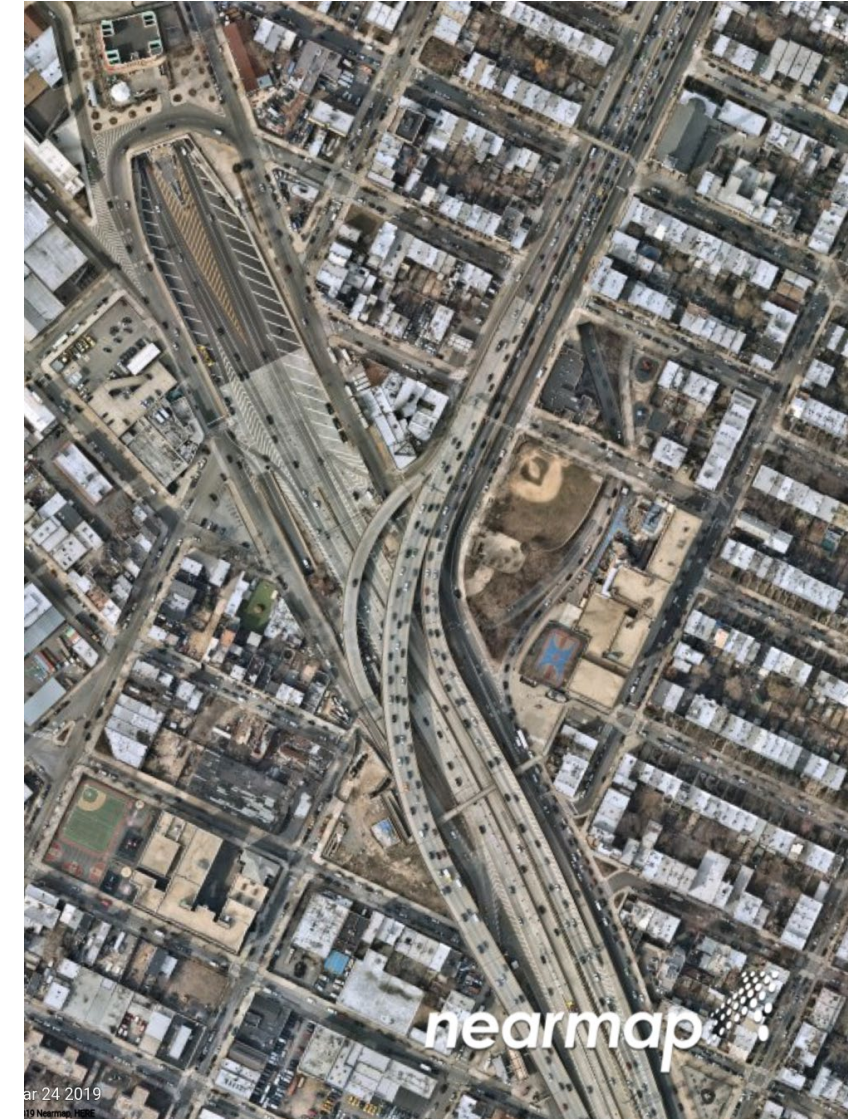
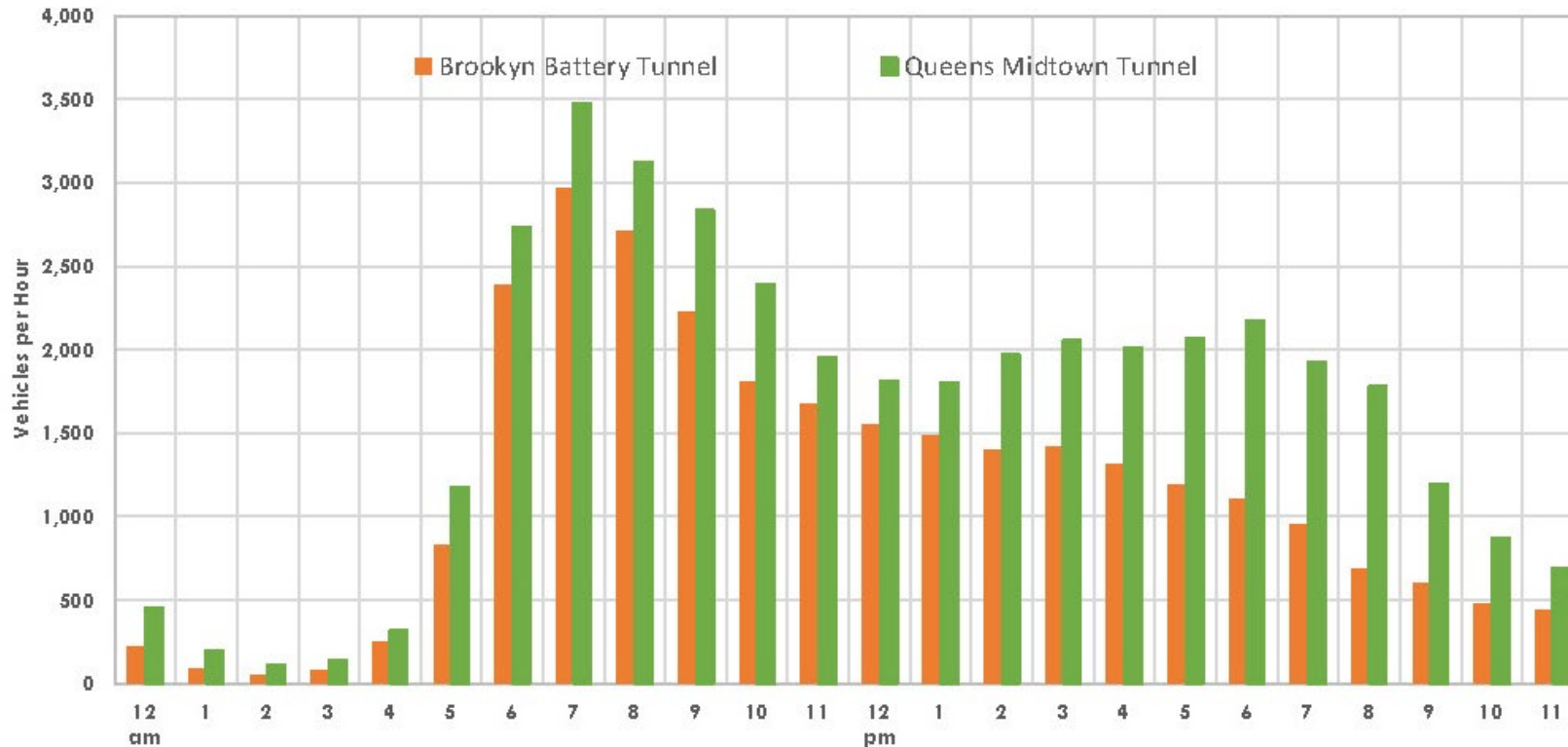
Can the Battery Tunnel Handle More Traffic to Manhattan?

Daily Volume to Manhattan

BBT = 27,898

QMT = 39,261

Difference = 11,363



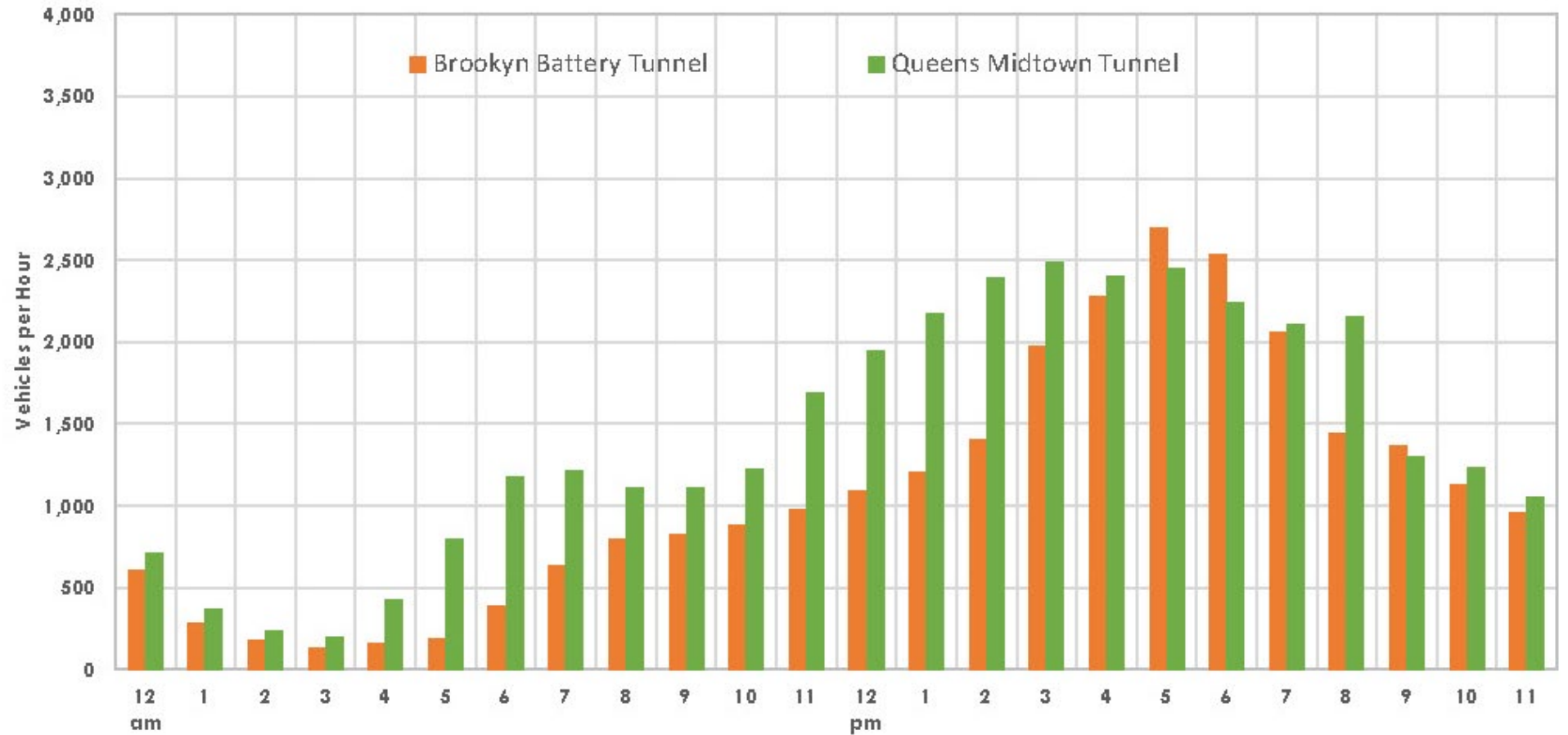
Can the Battery Tunnel Handle More Traffic From Manhattan?

Daily Volume to Brooklyn

BBT = 26,178

QMT = 34,209

Difference = 8,031

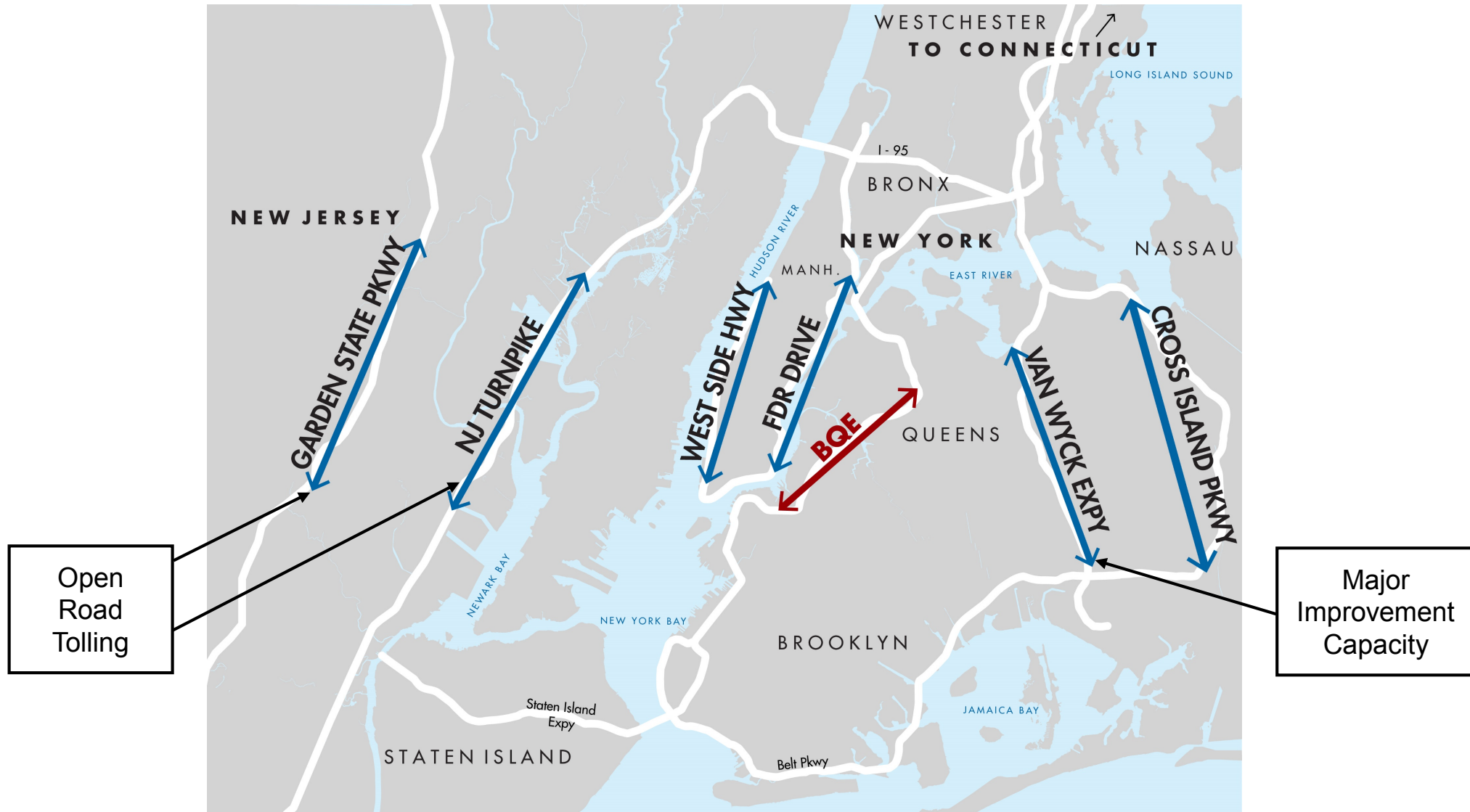


Additional Travel Demand Management | Strategies

How do we reduce demand in the corridor?

Area of Opportunity	TDM Measure	Potential Impact
Pricing	Congestion Pricing	10% to 20%
Area Roadway Network	Loosen Restrictions to HOV Lanes to BBT	3%
	Other Roadway Network Improvements	2%
Freight	Permit Small Trucks on Belt-Shore Parkway	>1%
Transit	Various (improved bus, BQX, G-train expansion)	>1%
Other considerations		
• Regional Rebalancing	Area equilibrium (and disappearances)	3%
• Historical Trends	NYMTC negative growth to HUB	2%
	Range of Impact =	22% to 32%
	Peak Hour Volume Reduction =	990 to 1,440

Six Other Major North-South Highways within ~10 Miles



TDM Transit | Area Improvements

- G Train
- BQX
- Triboro RX



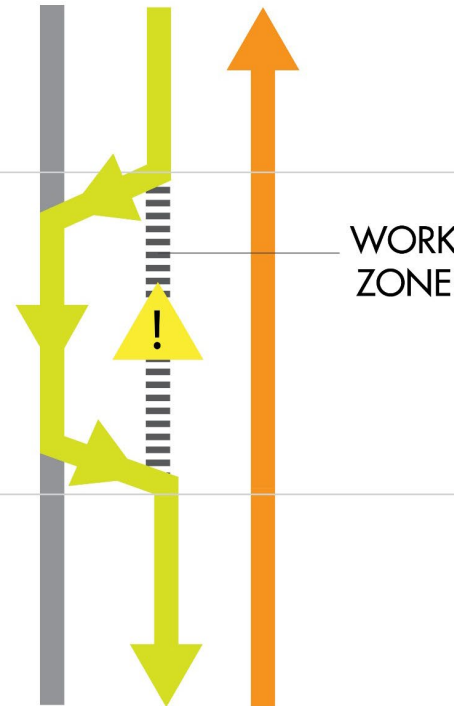
Construction Methodology for Consideration



- ! Under Construction
- Detour Route
- S/B Broadway
- N/B Broadway

Construction Methodology for Consideration

Phase A



- ! Under Construction
- Detour Route
- S/B Broadway
- N/B Broadway

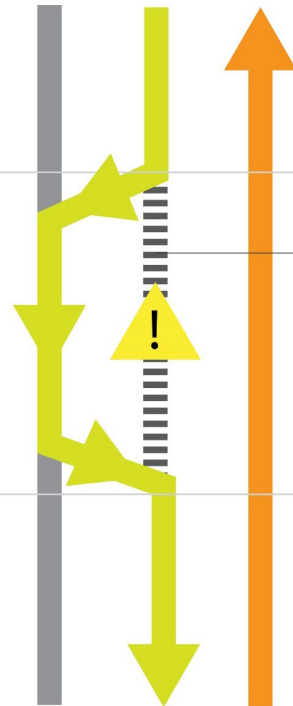
- Close S/B Road
- Divert S/B to Detour
- Rebuild S/B

Construction Methodology for Consideration



PROJECT
AREA

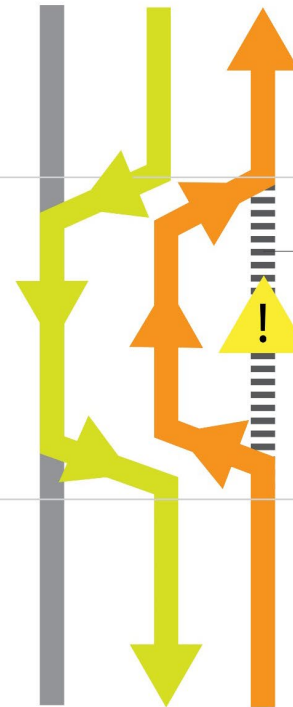
Phase A



WORK
ZONE

- Close S/B Road
- Divert S/B to Detour
- Rebuild S/B

Phase B

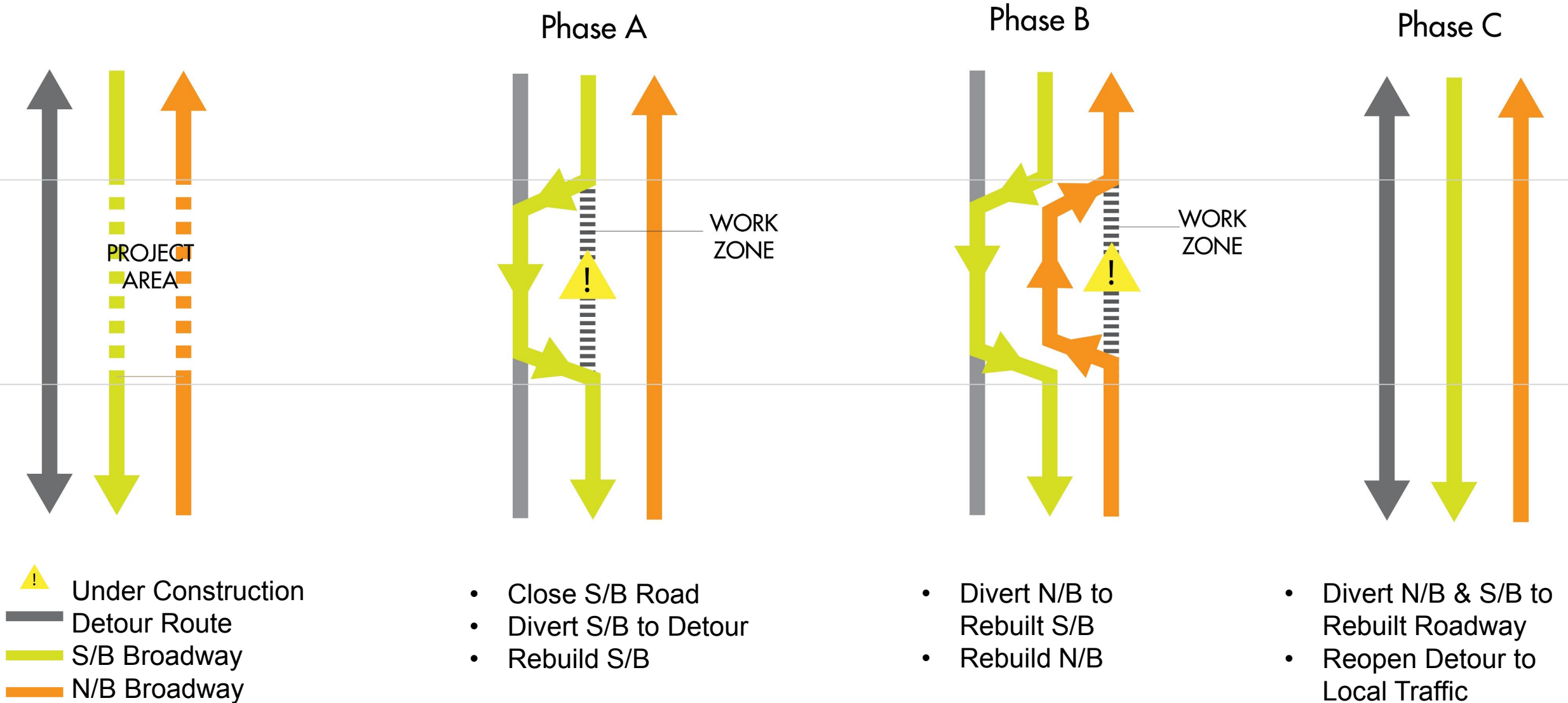


WORK
ZONE

- Divert N/B to Rebuilt S/B
- Rebuild N/B

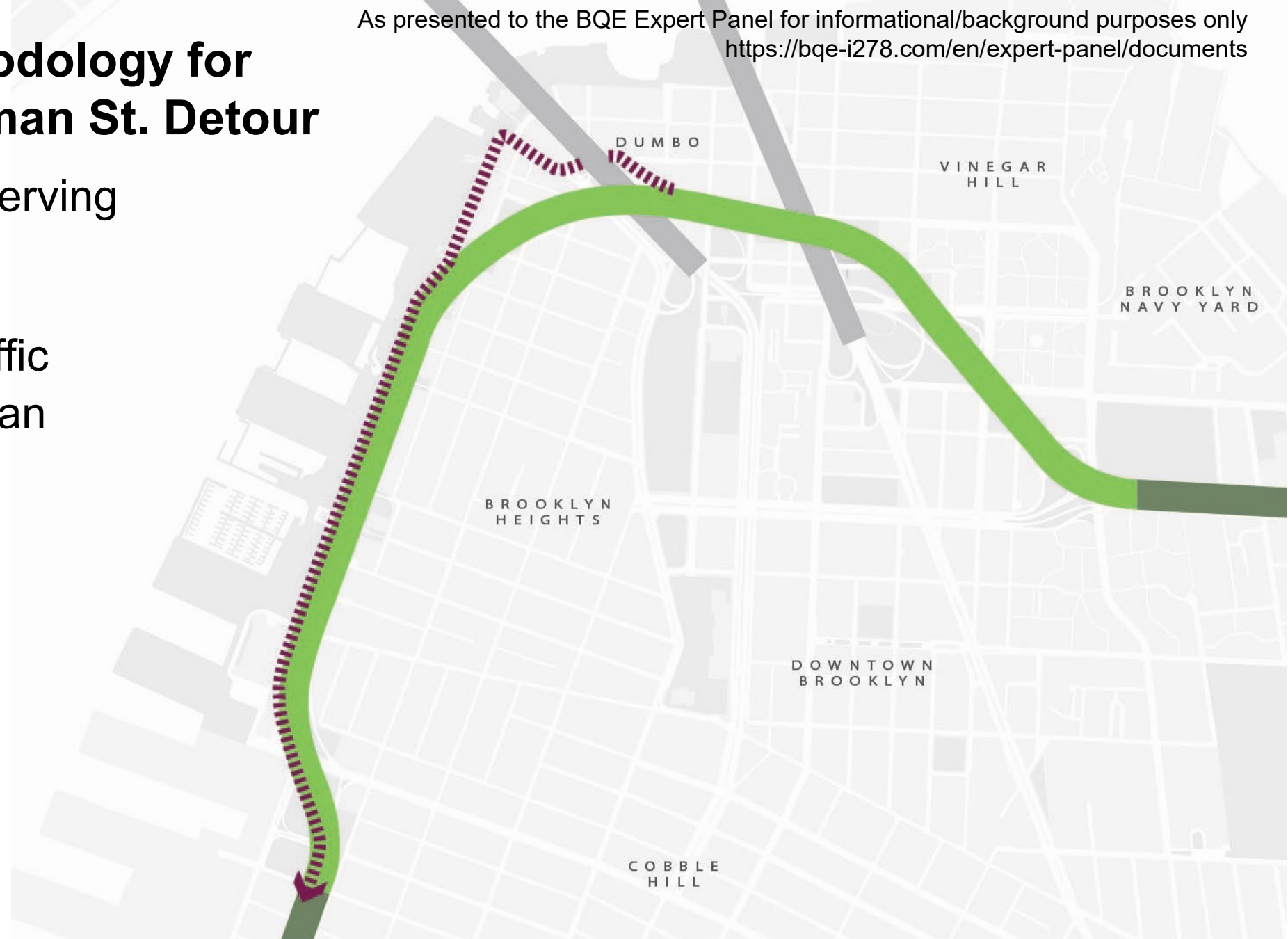
- ! Under Construction
- Detour Route
- S/B Broadway
- N/B Broadway

Construction Methodology for Consideration



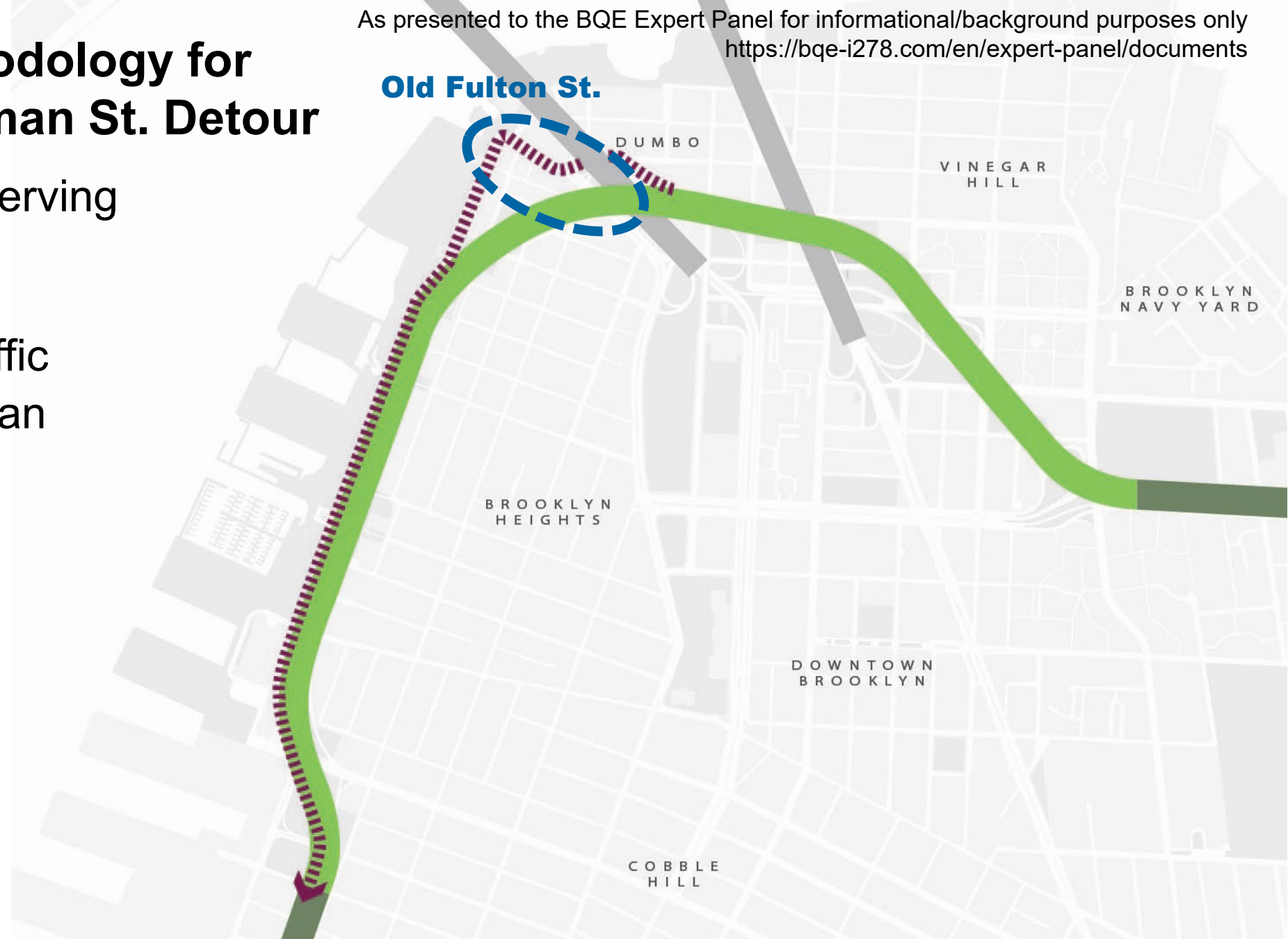
Construction Methodology for Consideration Furman St. Detour

- Temporary detour serving southbound traffic.
- No stopping (no traffic signals, no pedestrian crossings.)



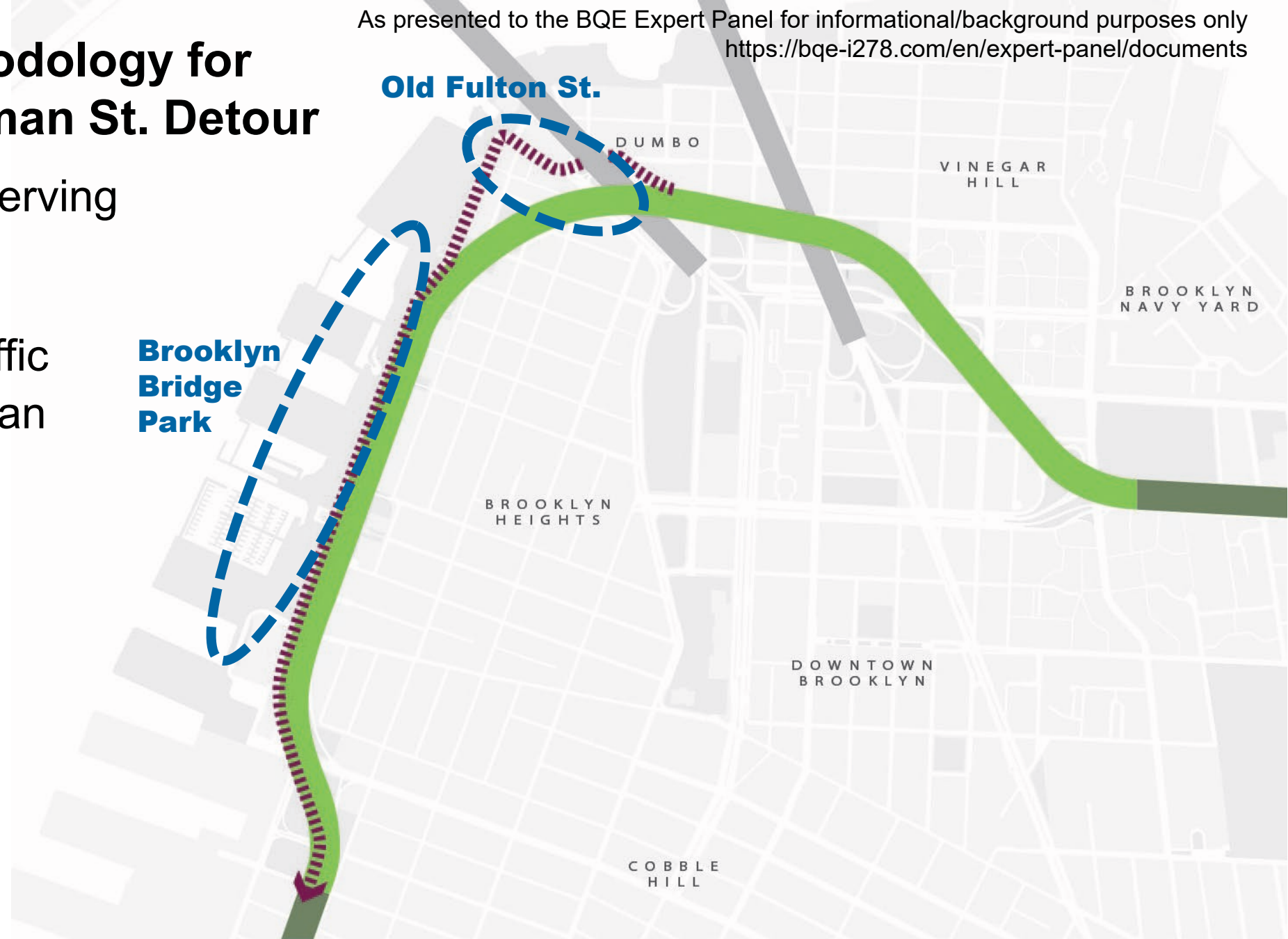
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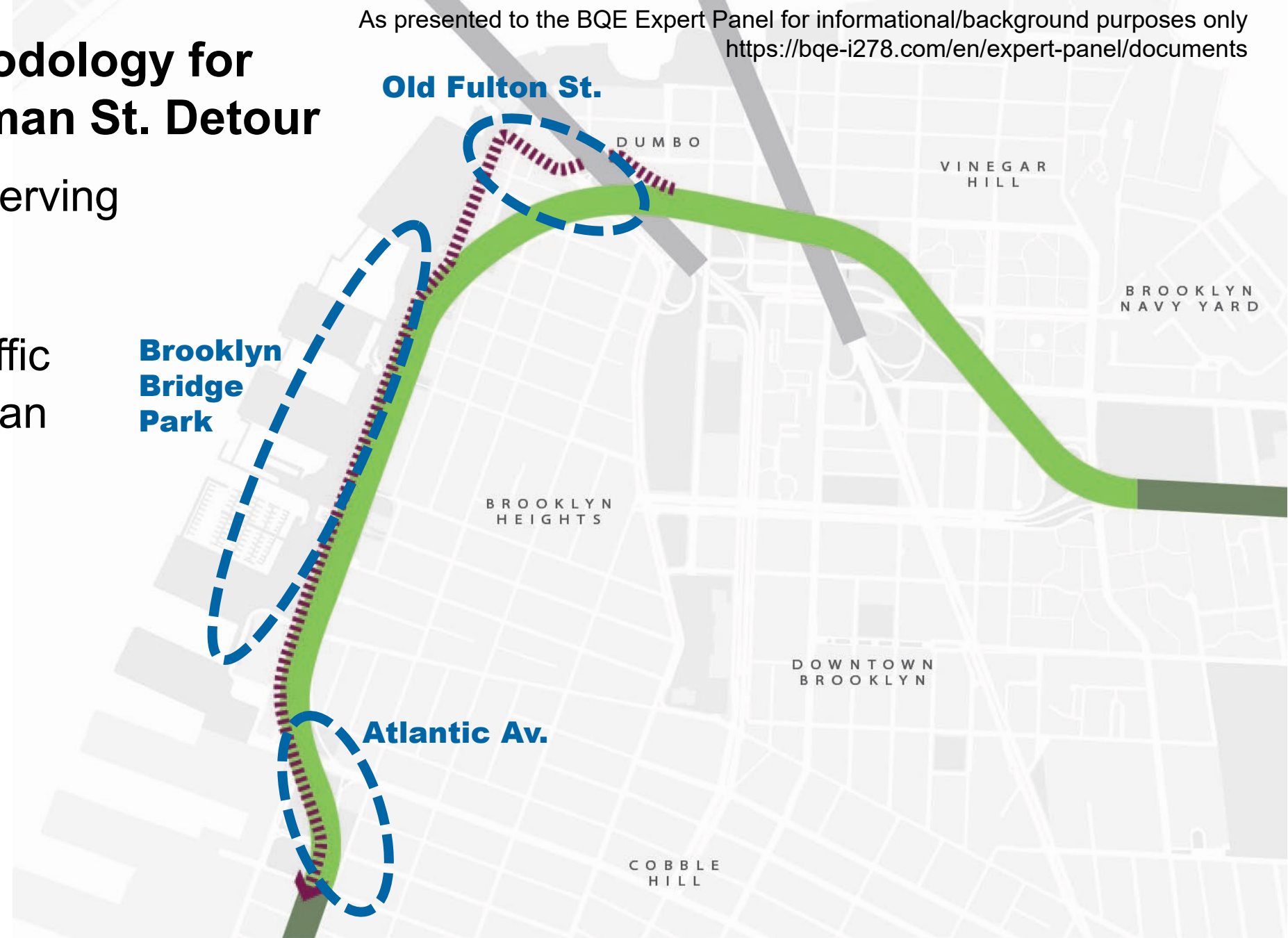
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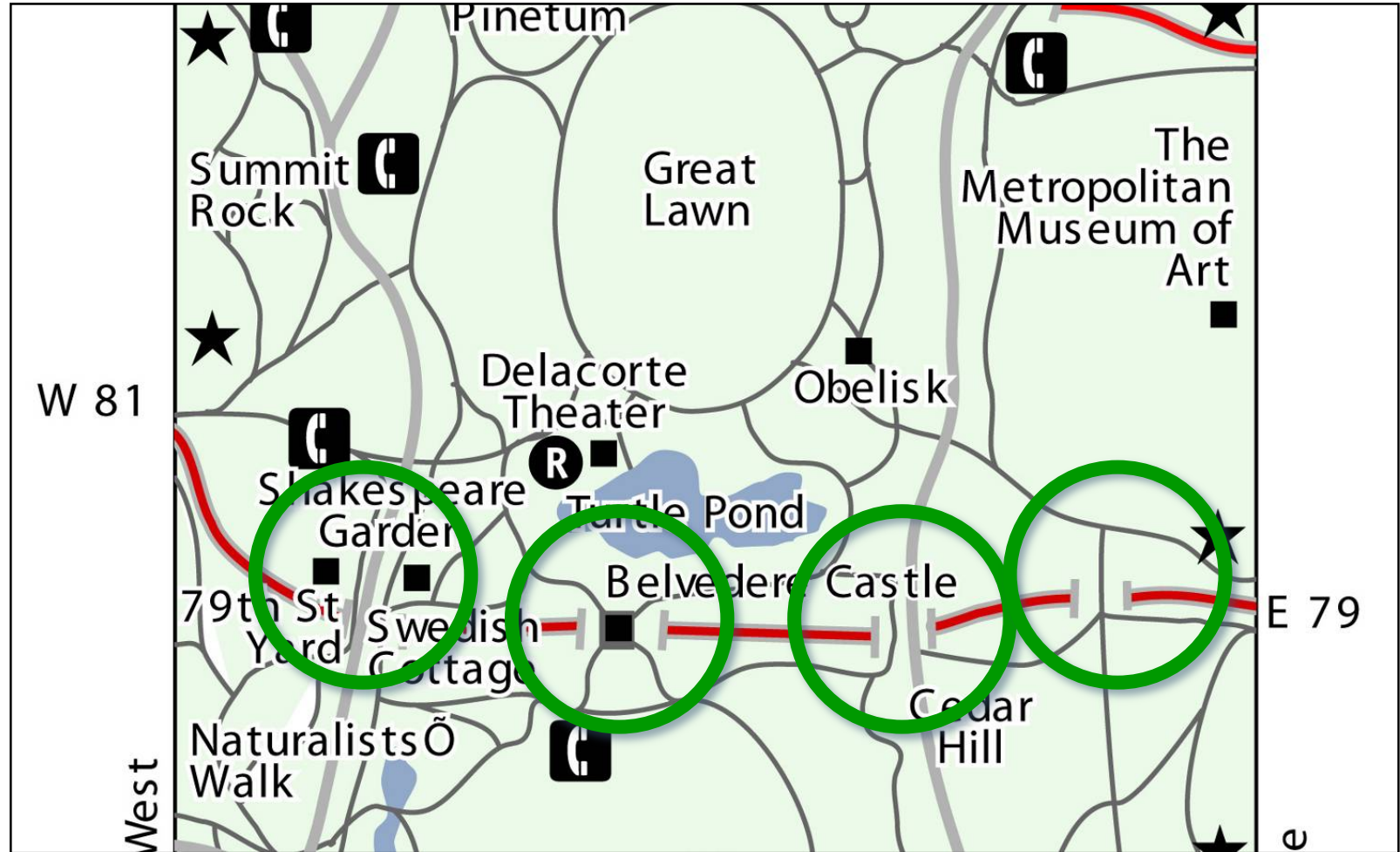
What would Olmsted do?

Manhattan's Biggest Highway: Central Park, 16 Lanes



6 lanes North-South

10 lanes East-West



What would Olmsted do?



TWO ECOSYSTEMS

People + Traffic

BB

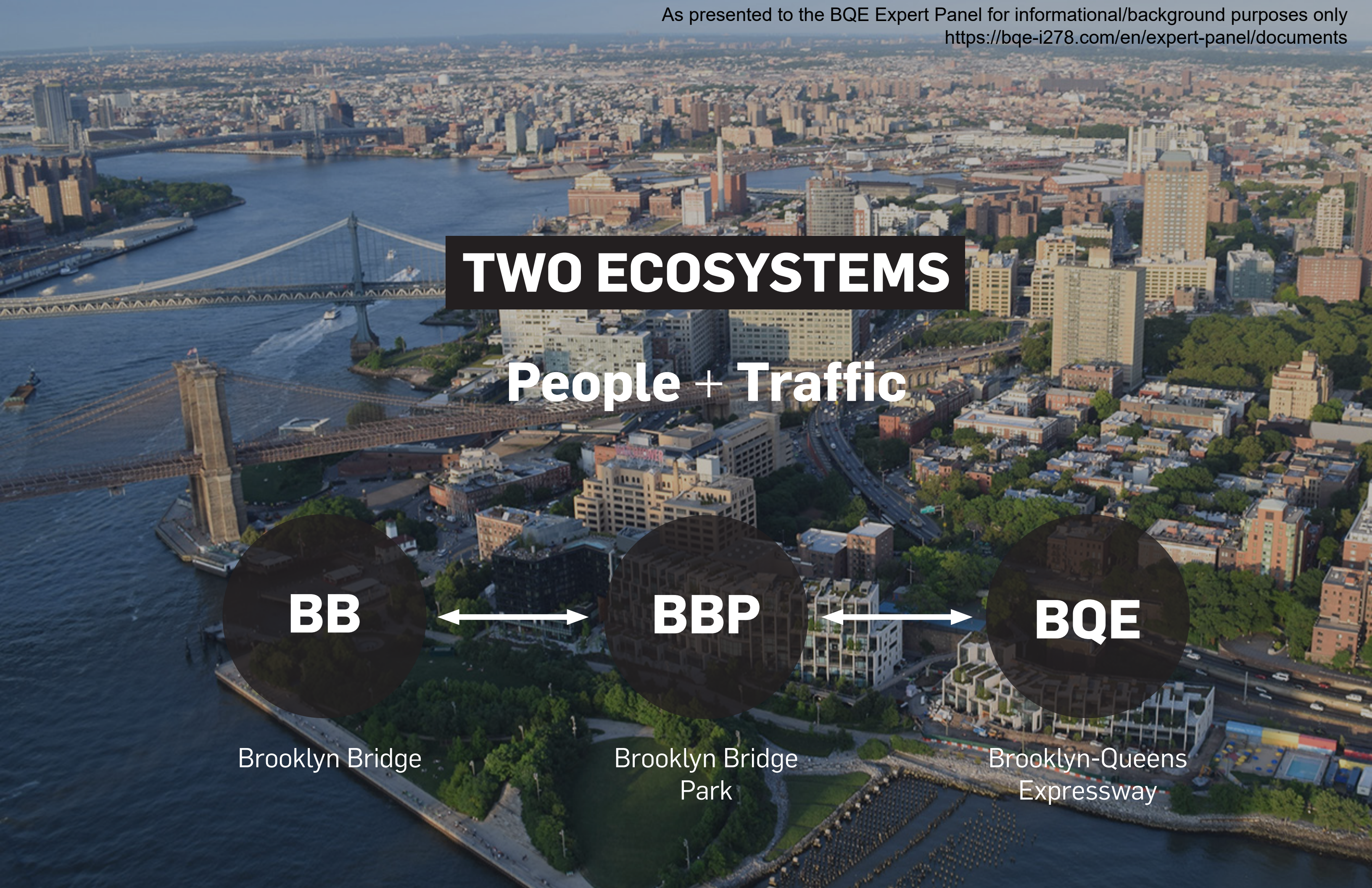
BBP

BQE

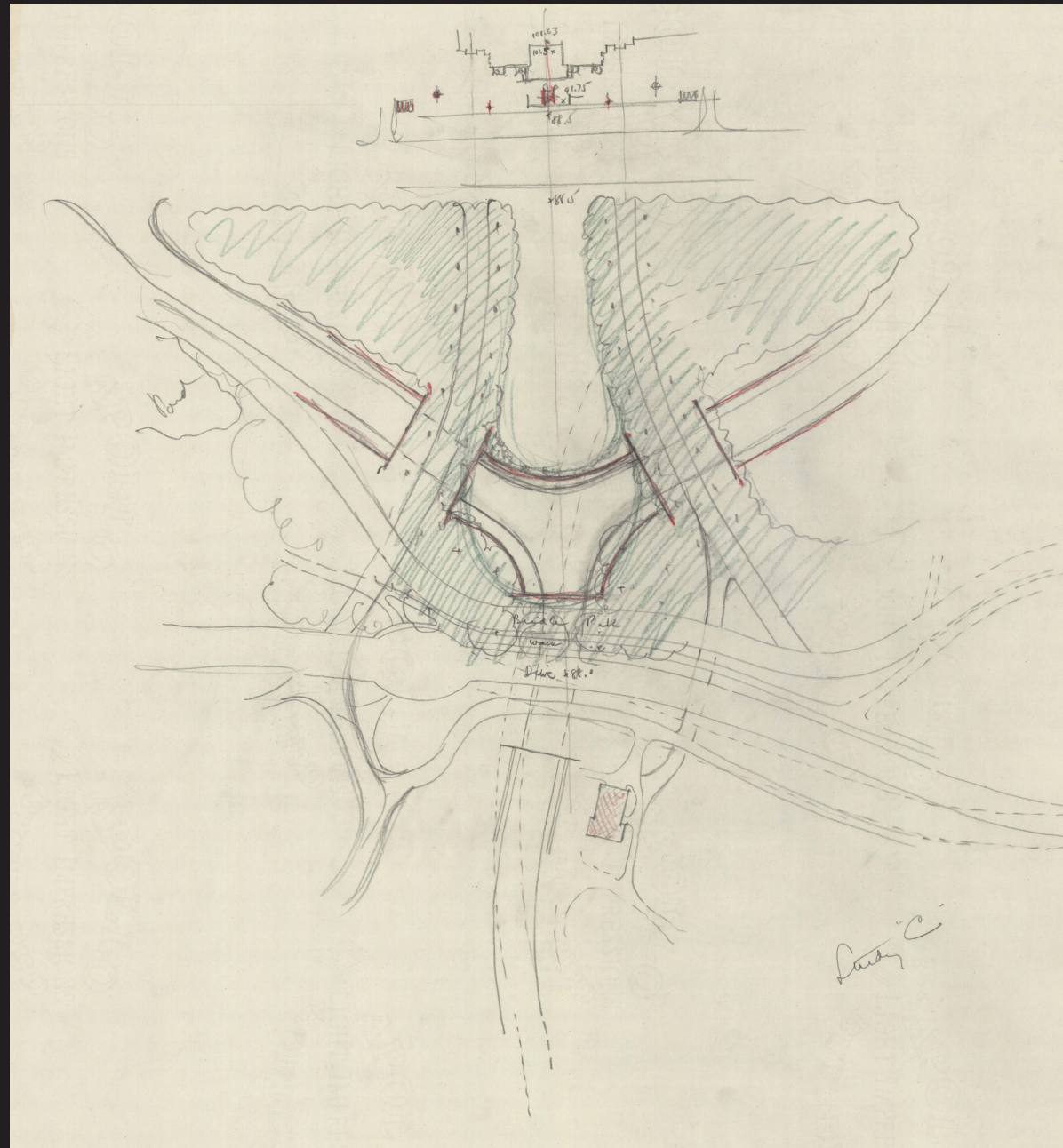
Brooklyn Bridge

Brooklyn Bridge
Park

Brooklyn-Queens
Expressway



Olmsted's Layered Landscape



Transverse roadways, Central Park, 1868

Traffic

The Furman Reroute

Two lanes for temporary southbound BQE

Space for phased reconstruction

Reduced impacts for people & traffic

People

Fulton Landing Strip

Link between Brooklyn Bridge and Brooklyn Bridge Park

Iconic gateway & public space

Reduce conflicts between people & traffic



0 Now

**BQE
Triple
Cantilever**



5

0 Now

1 Reduce

**Reduce from
3 Lanes to 2 Lanes**



- 0** Now
- 1** Reduce
- 2** Reroute

Reroute southbound traffic along Furman Street

FURMAN STREET REROUTE

EXIT 28

DUM

VINEGAR HILL

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS

DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN

COBBLE HILL



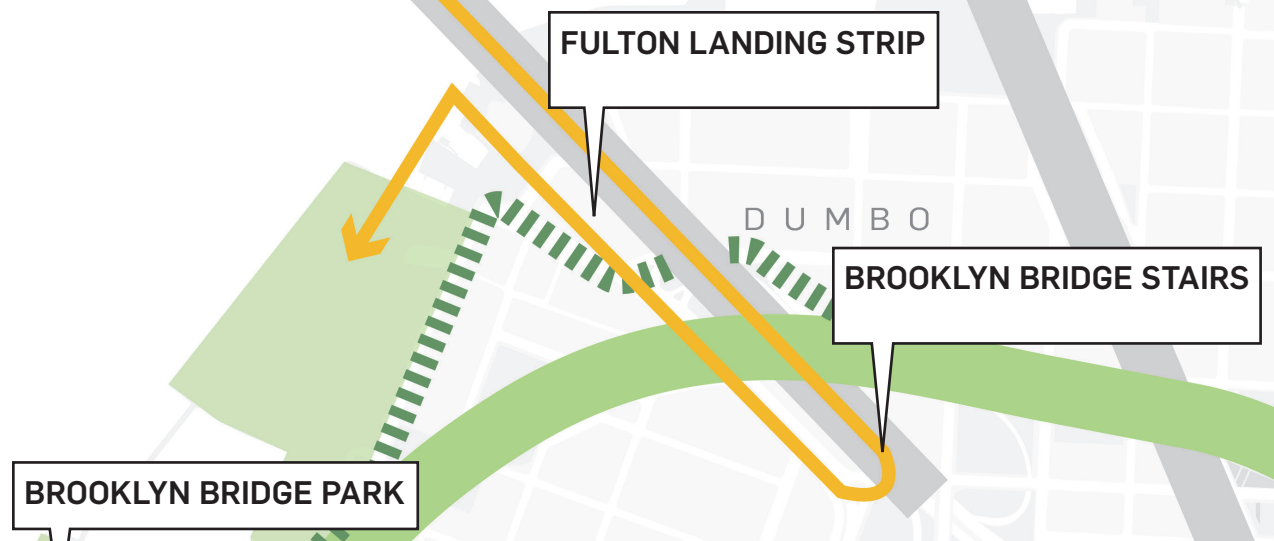
- 0** Now
- 1** Reduce
- 2** Reroute
- 3** Restrict

**Limit access
at key on-ramps
and exits**



- 0** Now
- 1** Reduce
- 2** Reroute
- 3** Restrict
- 4** Reconnect

**Connect
pedestrians from
Brooklyn Bridge
to Brooklyn
Bridge Park**



0 Now

1 Reduce

2 Reroute

3 Restrict

4 Reconnect

5 Ramp up

**Ramp up from
Furman to
BQE over
Atlantic Avenue**

ATLANTIC AVE
BUS/TRUCK ACCESS

DUMBO

VINEGAR
HILL

BROOKLYN
NAVY YARD

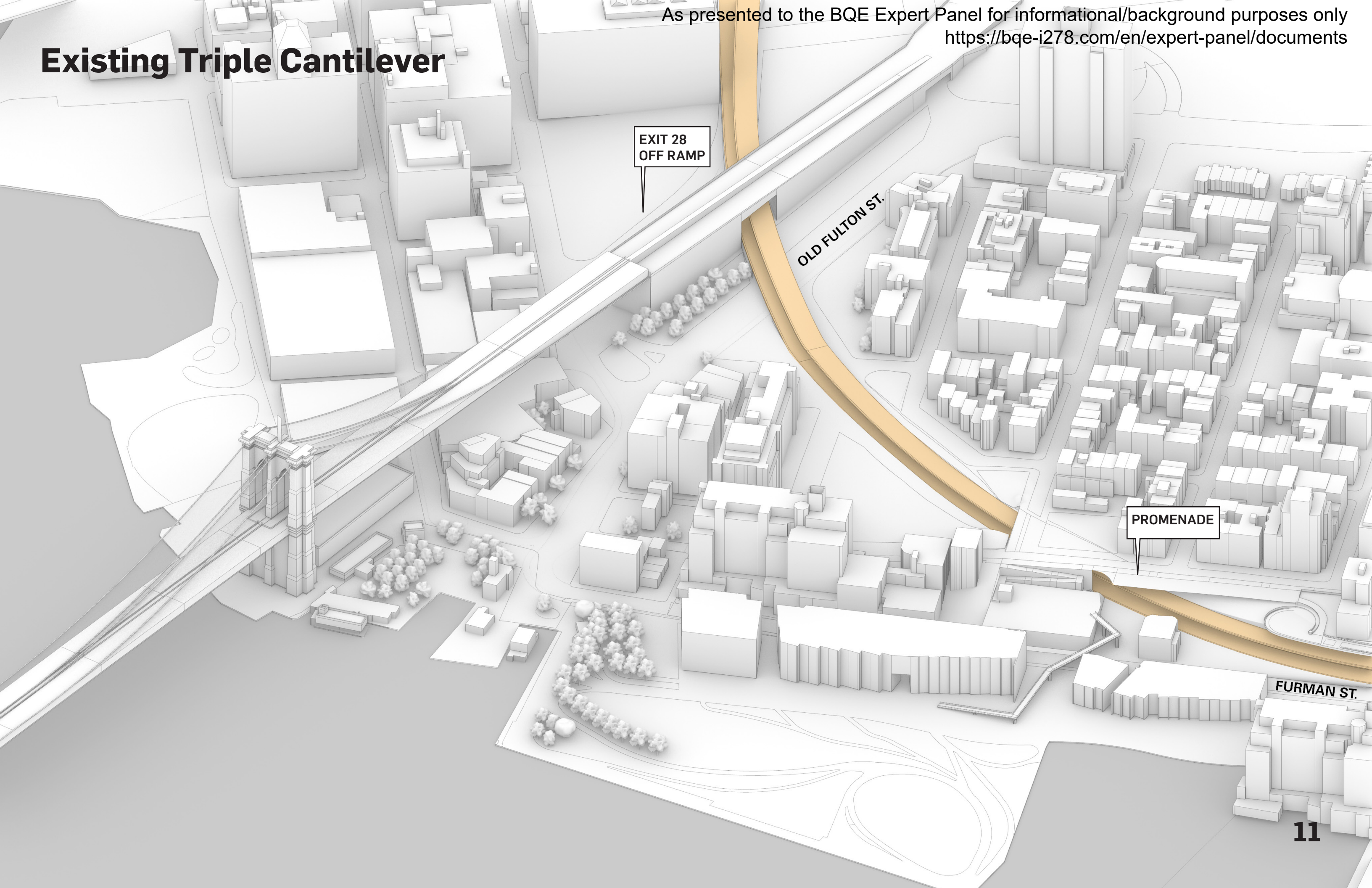
BROOKLYN
HEIGHTS

DOWNTOWN
BROOKLYN

COBBLE
HILL



Existing Triple Cantilever



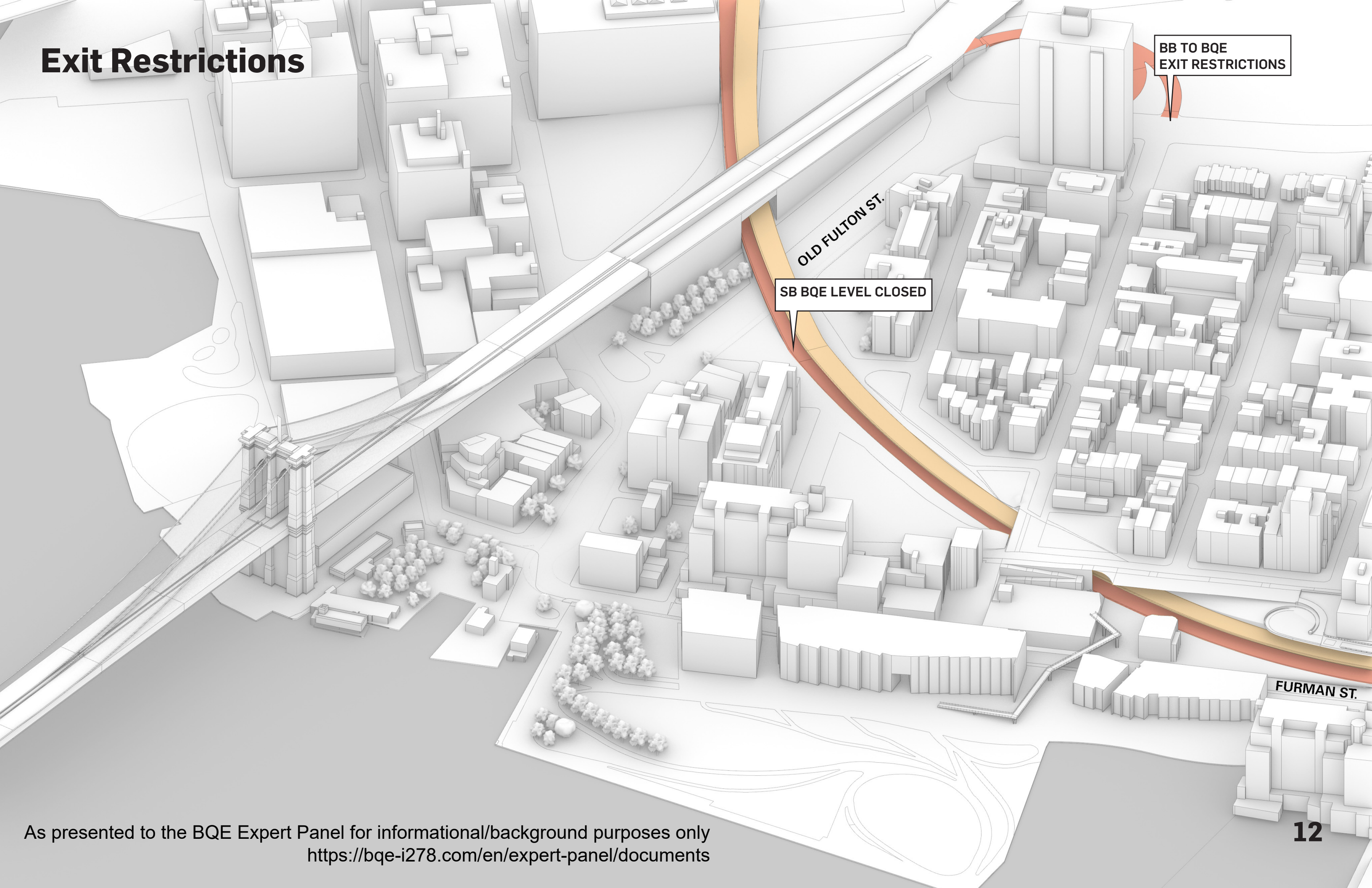
EXIT 28
OFF RAMP

OLD FULTON ST.

PROMENADE

FURMAN ST.

Exit Restrictions



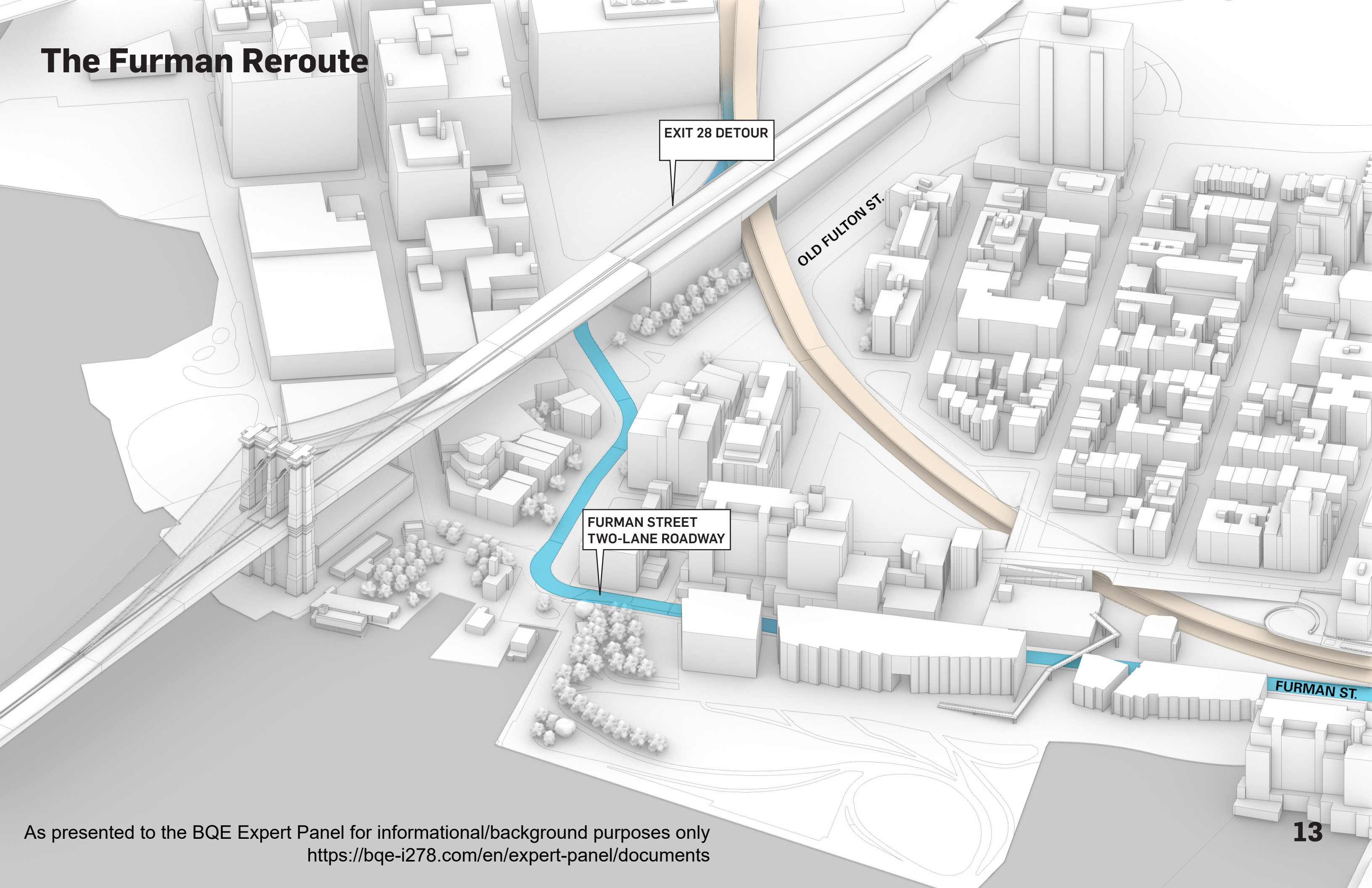
BB TO BQE
EXIT RESTRICTIONS

SB BQE LEVEL CLOSED

OLD FULTON ST.

FURMAN ST.

The Furman Reroute



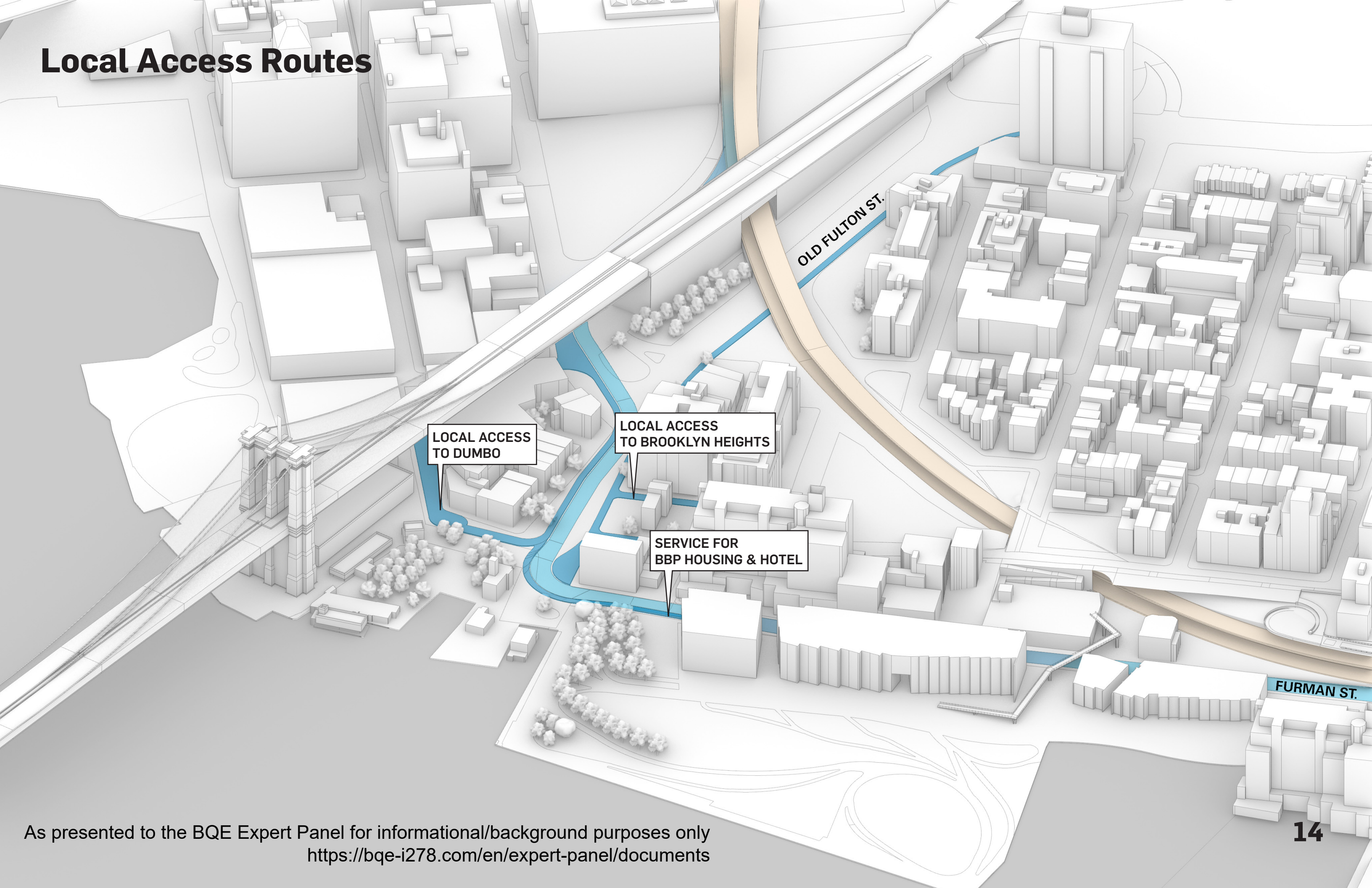
EXIT 28 DETOUR

OLD FULTON ST.

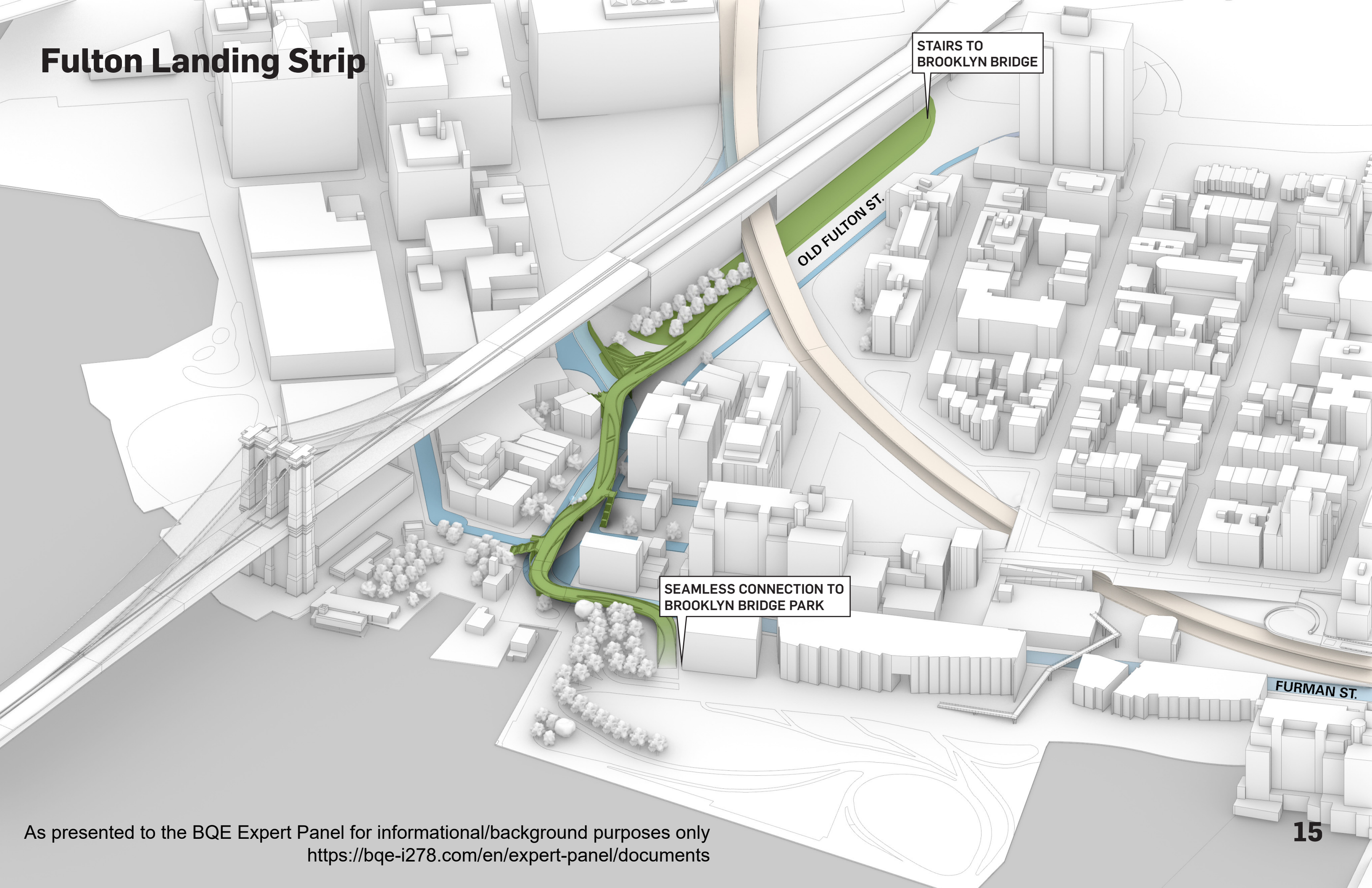
FURMAN STREET
TWO-LANE ROADWAY

FURMAN ST.

Local Access Routes



Fulton Landing Strip



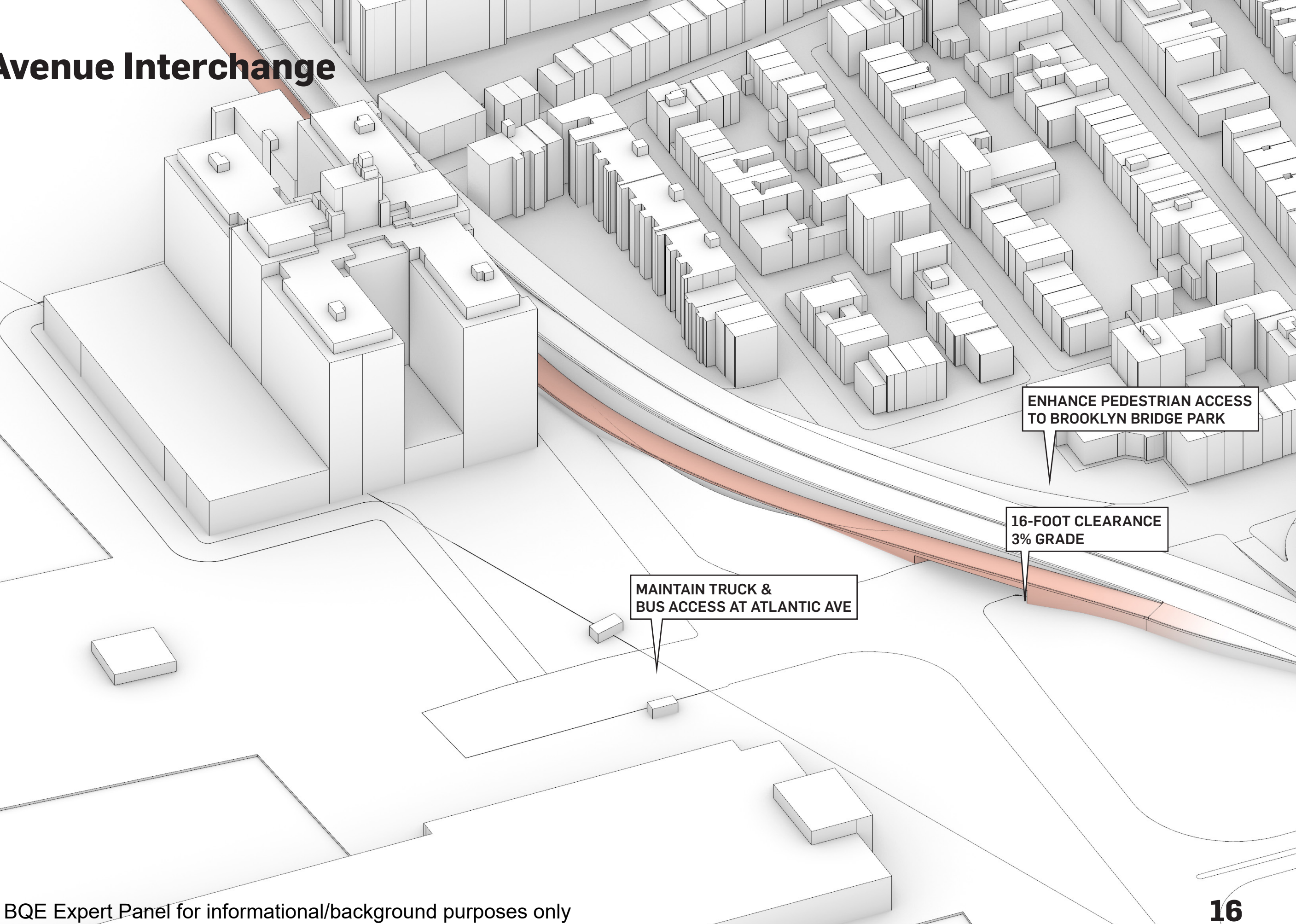
STAIRS TO
BROOKLYN BRIDGE

OLD FULTON ST.

SEAMLESS CONNECTION TO
BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK

FURMAN ST.

Atlantic Avenue Interchange



ENHANCE PEDESTRIAN ACCESS TO BROOKLYN BRIDGE PARK

16-FOOT CLEARANCE
3% GRADE

MAINTAIN TRUCK & BUS ACCESS AT ATLANTIC AVE











VIDEOS





Thank You!

Questions & Comments

Appendix

Protecting Adjoining Neighborhoods

- Set up cordon zone for FHVs and apply same rules as CBD. Only 30% time without a passenger
- Trucks must have electronic bills of lading and GPS systems to ensure only in-block deliveries off truck routes.

Lessening Demand on SB Temporary Roadway Redirect

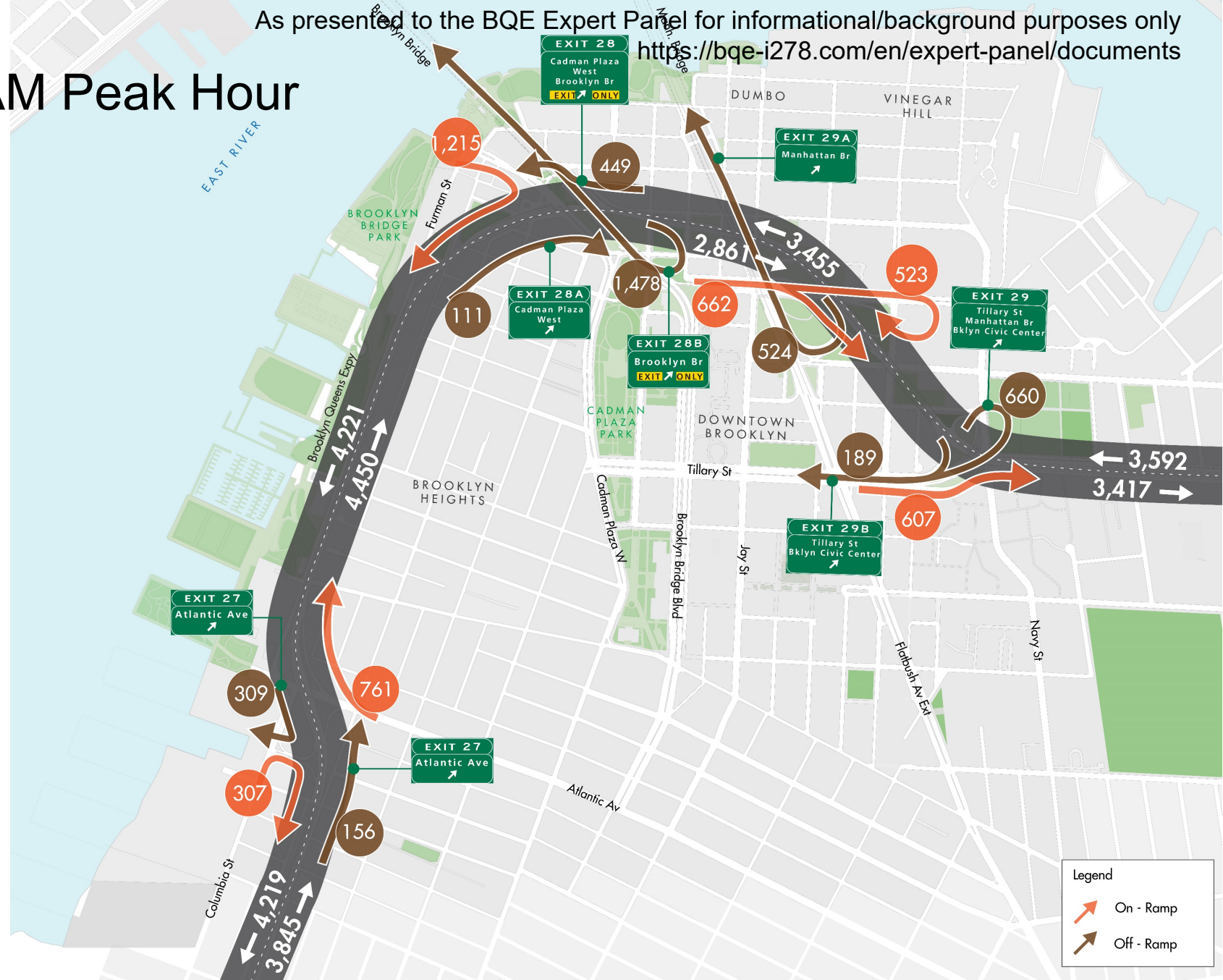


Legend

- SB BQE- Scenario
- NB BQE
- Diverted traffic BB to BQE

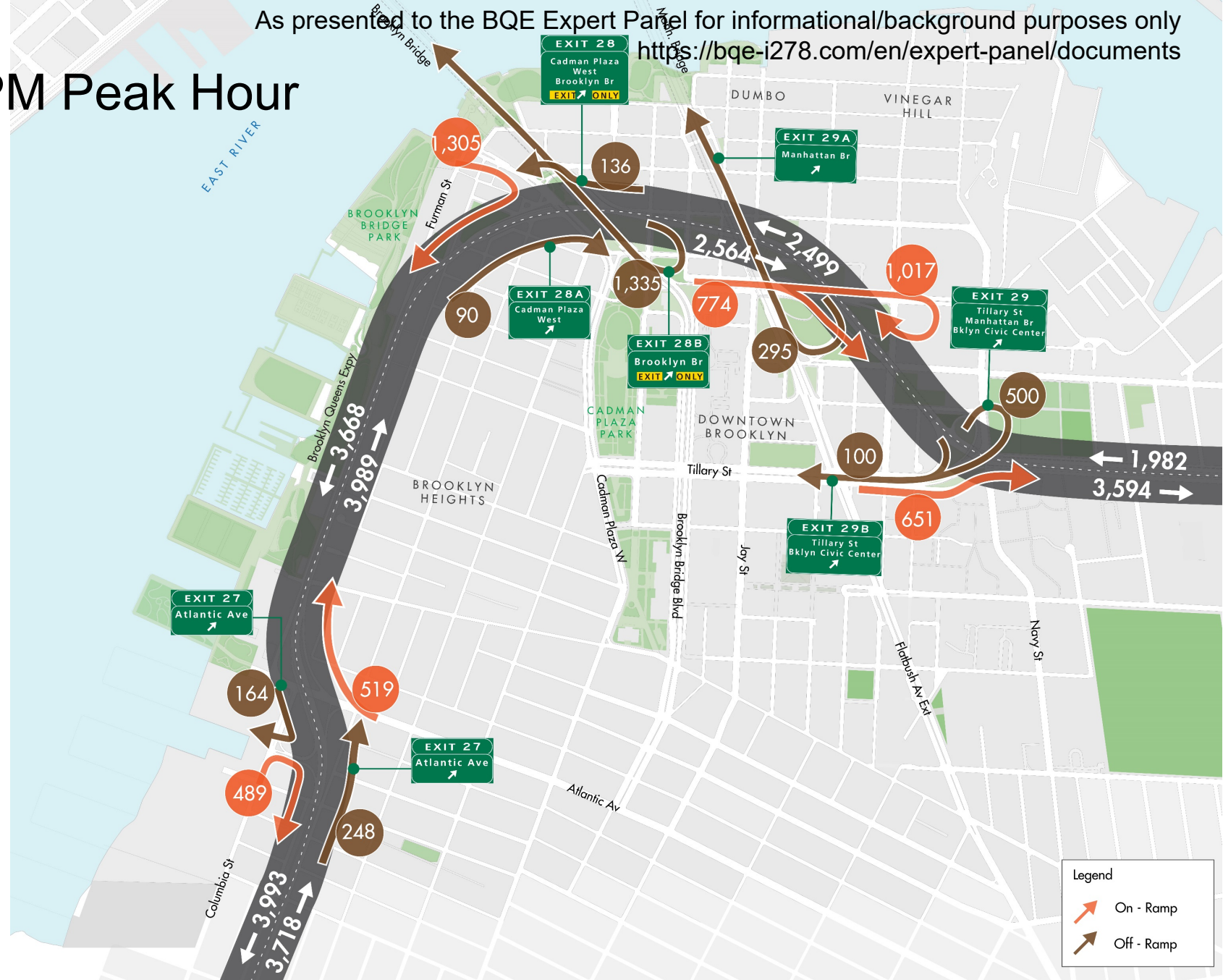
Refining the Problem | AM Peak Hour

As presented to the BQE Expert Panel for informational/background purposes only
<https://bqe-i278.com/en/expert-panel/documents>



Refining the Problem | PM Peak Hour

As presented to the BQE Expert Panel for informational/background purposes only
<https://bqe-i278.com/en/expert-panel/documents>



Redefining the Problem | Two-Lane Highway

A 2-lane highway creates opportunities in final and temporary design.

- Add standard 11-foot lanes
- Add full acceleration and deceleration lanes, shoulder and center medium.

Eastbound/Northbound

- Dedicated exit lane to Exit 27, Atlantic Avenue
- Dedicated entrance lane from Atlantic Avenue
- Restrict Exit 28A, Camden Plaza West to “Authorized Vehicles Only”
- Advance signage, add over-height detection and extend exit lane to Exit 28B Brooklyn Bridge

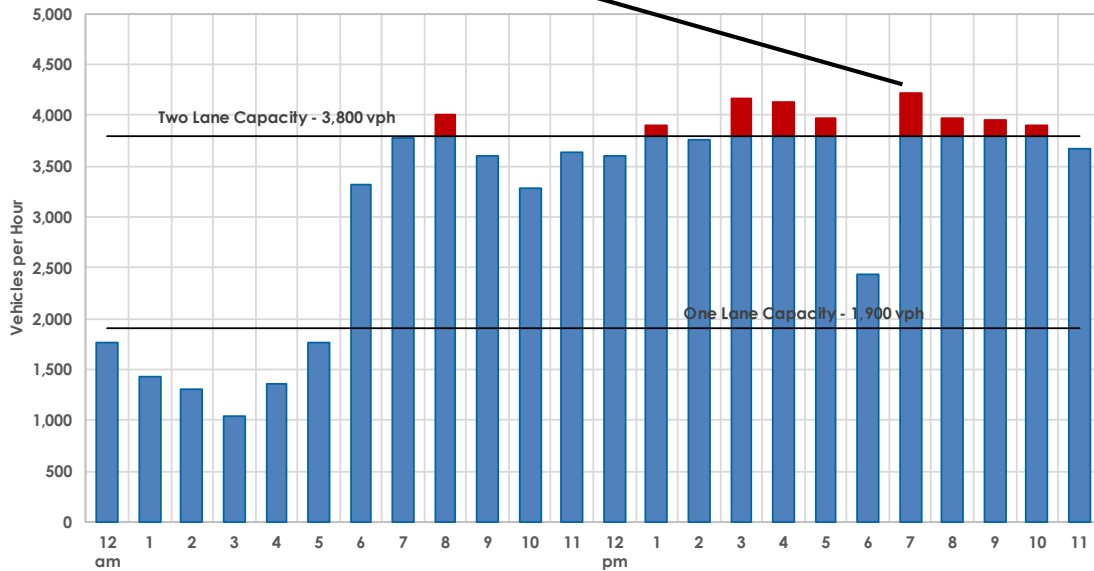
Westbound/Southbound

- Dedicated (physically separated) entrance lane from Hicks Street
- Dedicated exit lane to Exit 27, Atlantic Avenue
- Dedicated entrance lane from Columbia Street

Refining the Problem | Saturday Traffic Volumes

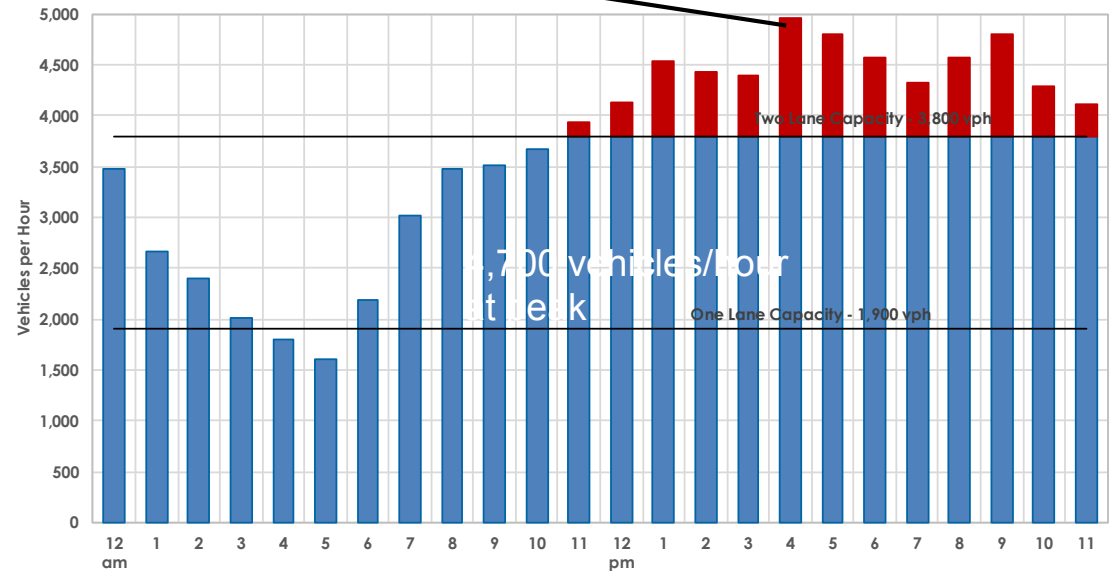
Saturday Hourly Northbound Volumes
Between Pineapple Street and Columbia Street

Saturday Peak: 7:00 to 8:00 PM
 ~ 4,200 veh / hr
 Delta = 4,200 - 3,800 = 400 veh / hr



Saturday Hourly Southbound Volumes
Between Joralemon Street and Atlantic Avenue

Saturday Peak: 4:00 to 5:00 PM
 ~ 5,000 veh / hr
 Delta = 5,000 - 3,800 = 1,200 veh / hr

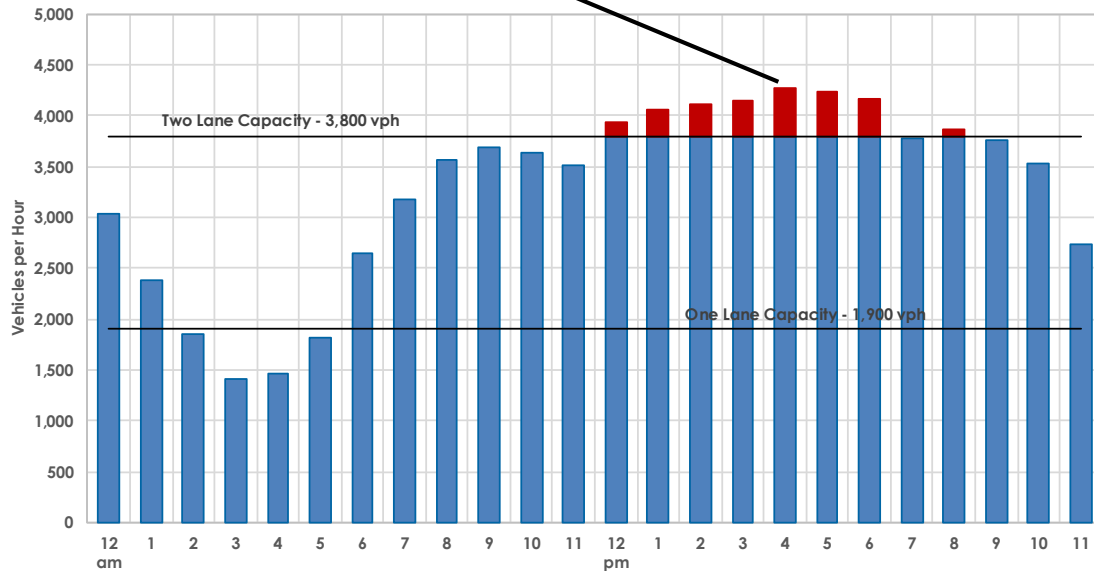


Source: Average of ATR counts, September and October 2016

Refining the Problem | Sunday Traffic Volumes

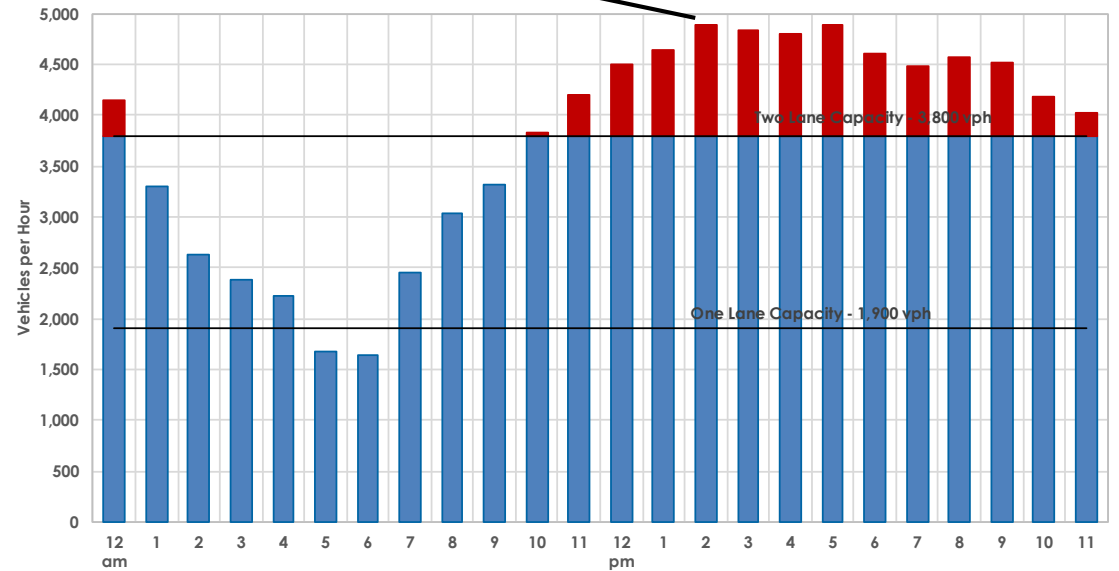
Sunday Hourly Northbound Volumes
Between Pineapple Street and Columbia Street

Sunday Peak: 4:00 to 5:00 PM
~ 4,300 veh / hr
Delta = 4,300 - 3,800 = 500 veh / hr



Sunday Hourly Southbound Volumes
Between Joralemon Street and Atlantic Avenue

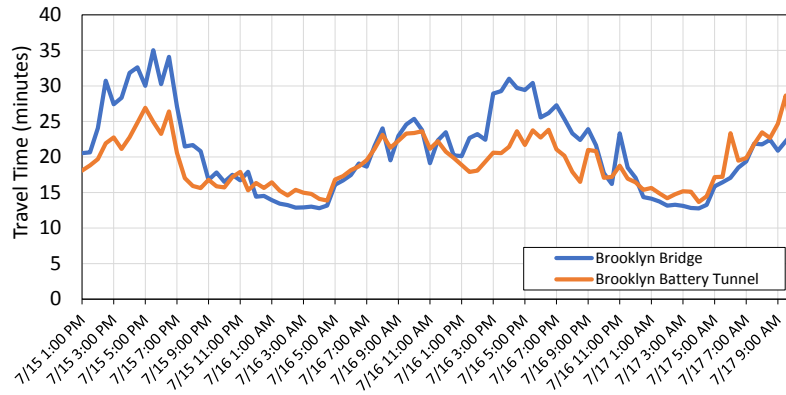
Sunday Peak: 2:00 to 3:00 PM
~ 4,900 veh / hr
Delta = 4,900 - 3,800 = 1,100 veh / hr



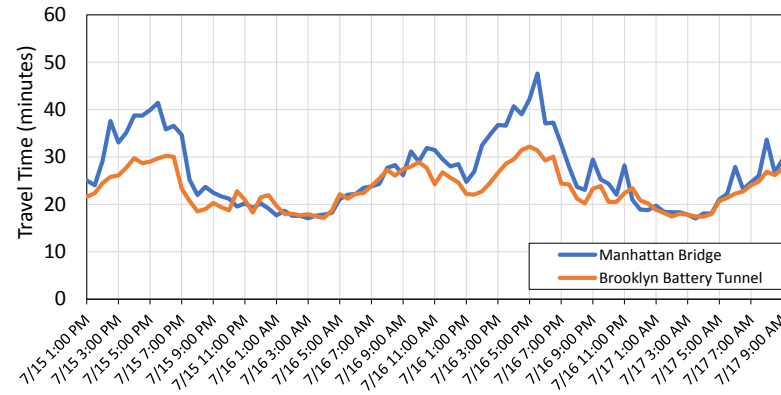
Source: Average of ATR counts,
September and October 2016

Travel Times | July 15 – July 17

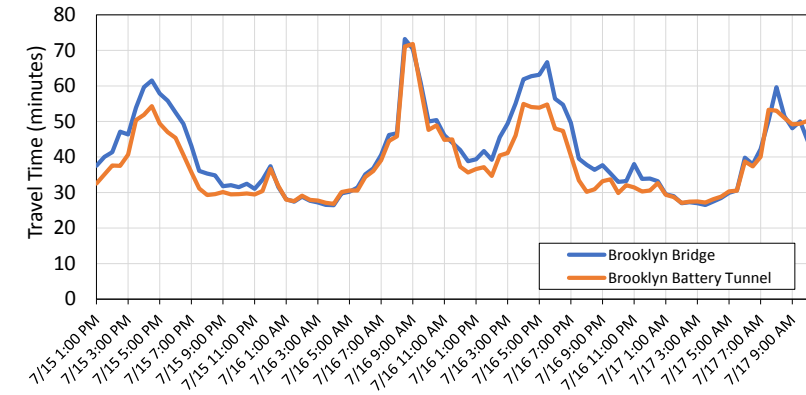
Route 1 (City Hall to Church Ave/Prospect Expwy) - SB



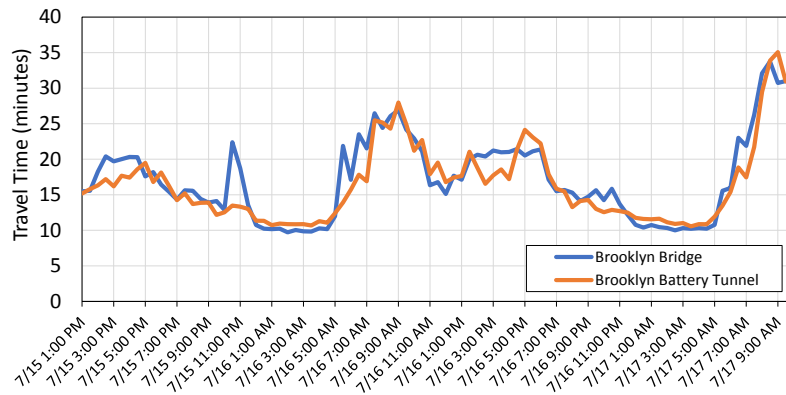
Route 2 (Houston St to Church Ave/Prospect Expwy) - SB



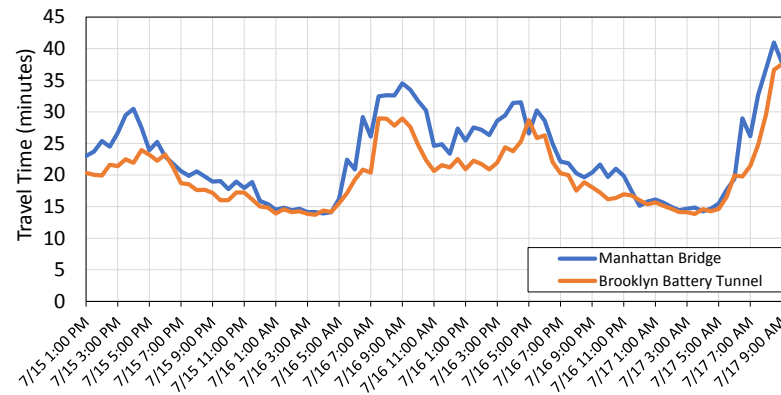
Route 3 (Willis Ave to Church Ave/Prospect Expwy) - SB



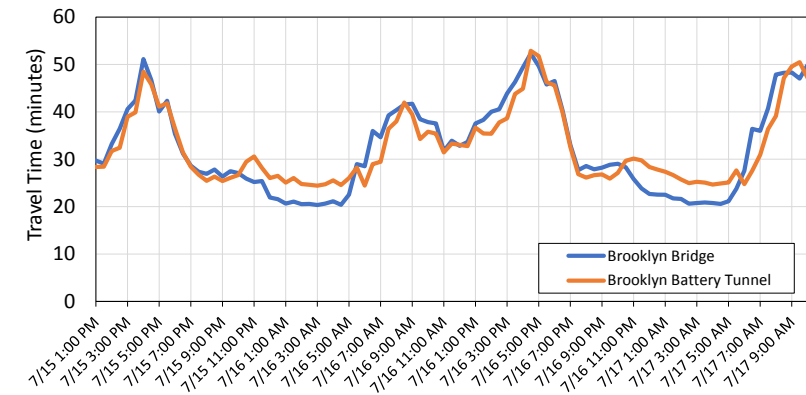
Route 1 (Church Ave/Prospect Expwy to City Hall) - NB



Route 2 (Church Ave/Prospect Expwy to Houston St) - NB

























Route 3 (Church Ave/Prospect Expwy to Willis Ave) - NB














Source: Google Maps API

TDM Freight | Small Trucks on Belt Parkway

Class 1 Motorcycles	
Class 2 Passenger cars	
	
	
	
Class 3 Four tire, single unit	
	
Class 4 Buses	
	
	

Class 5 Two axle, six tire, single unit	
	
	
Class 6 Three axle, single unit	
	
	
Class 7 Four or more axle, single unit	
	
	
	
Class 8 Four or less axle, single trailer	
	

Class 9 5-Axle tractor semitrailer	
	
Class 10 Six or more axle, single trailer	
	
Class 11 Five or less axle, multi trailer	
Class 12 Six axle, multi-trailer	
	
Class 13 Seven or more axle, multi-trailer	
	
	
	

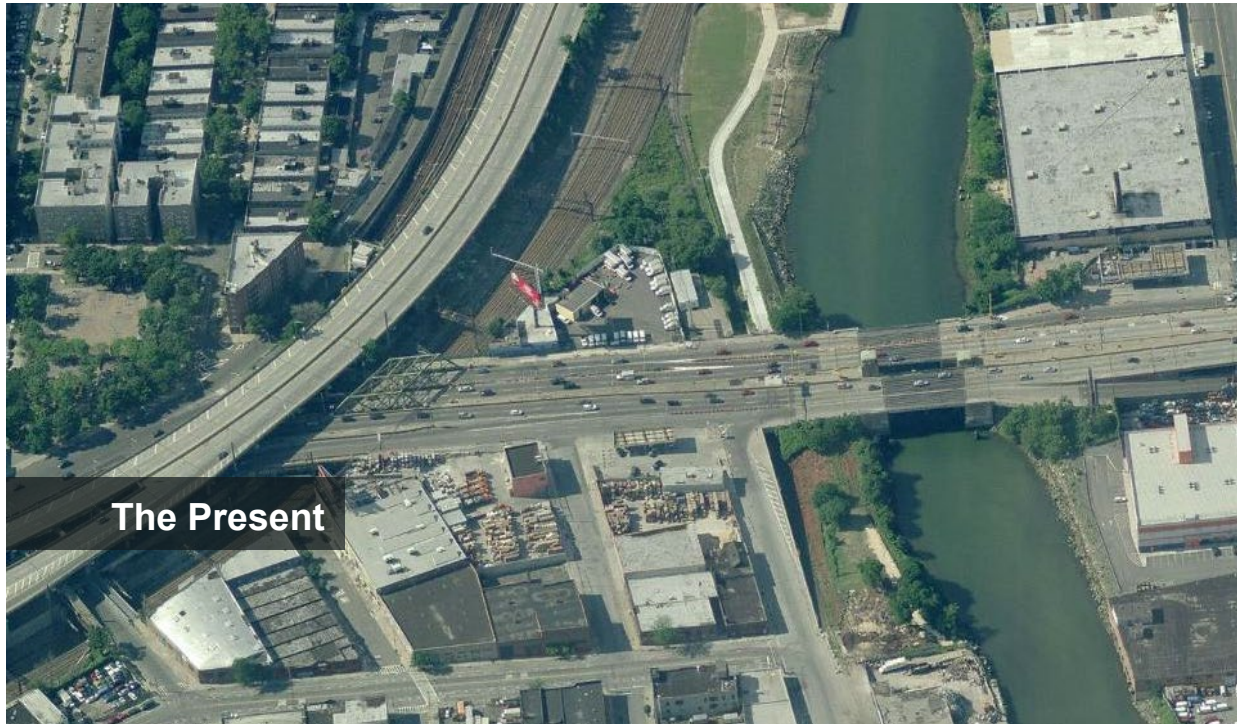
Recent Projects| Kosciuszko Bridge Reconstruction



Brooklyn New Connector and Approach Alignment Next to Existing BQE March, 2017

***Kew Takeaway:** Successful use of accelerated bridge construction methods*

More Recent Past | Sheridan Express Removal: 28 Acres Of New Space



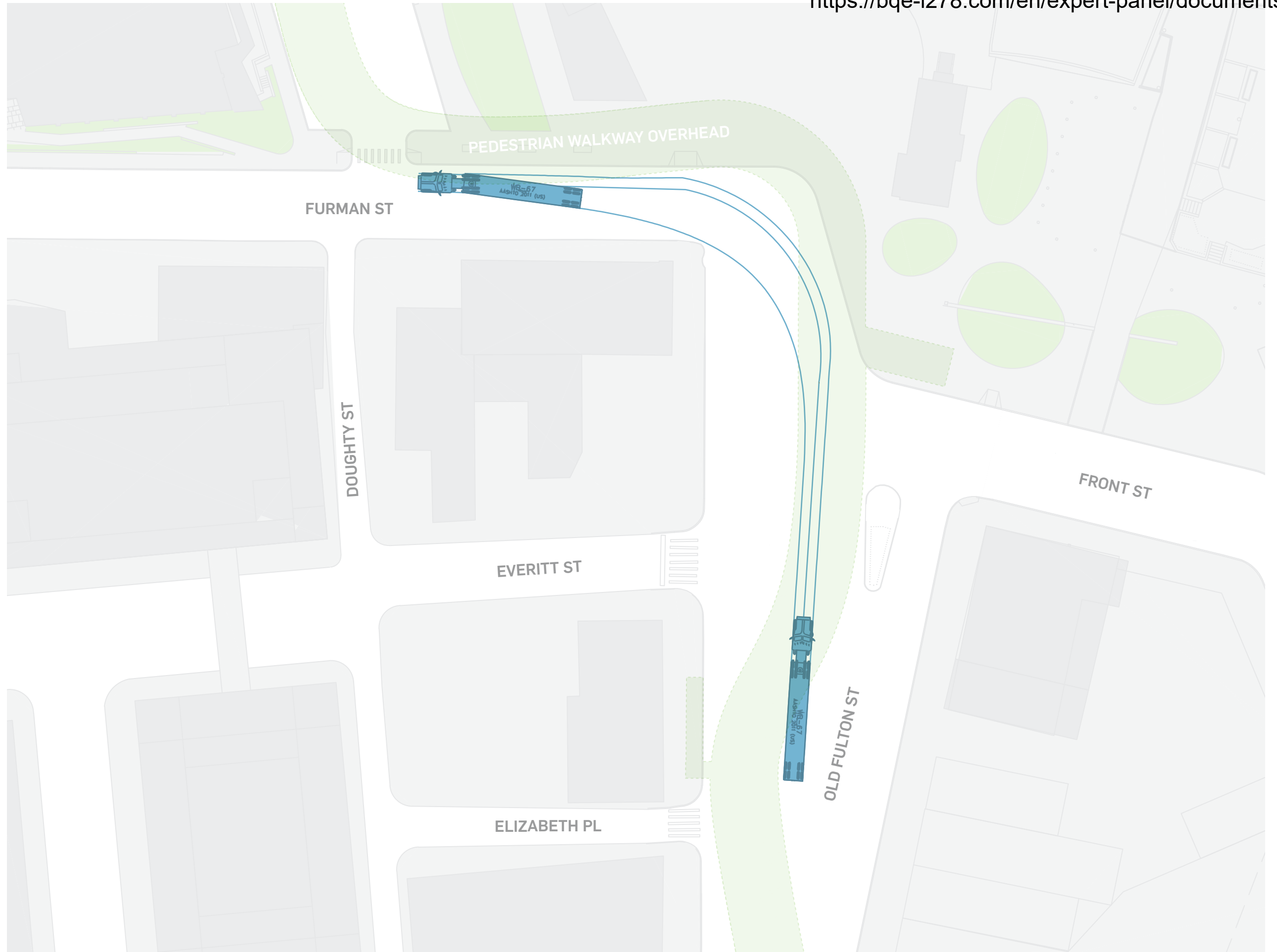
- 1200 units of new housing
- 500,000 square feet of commercial, community and light industrial space
- Low density retail

An aerial photograph of Lower Manhattan, New York City, showing the Hudson River, the Manhattan Bridge, and the East River. The word "APPENDIX" is overlaid in large, bold, white capital letters in the center of the image. The foreground features a modern building complex with a curved facade and a large green park area. The background shows the dense urban landscape of the city.

APPENDIX

Auto Turn Analysis

Auto Turn Analysis



Brooklyn Strand Concepts



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visit women.nyc



Bus Stop
100 Feet to Board

Old Fulton



As presented to the BQE Expert Panel for informational/background purposes only
<https://bqe-i278.com/en/expert-panel/documents>



Precedents

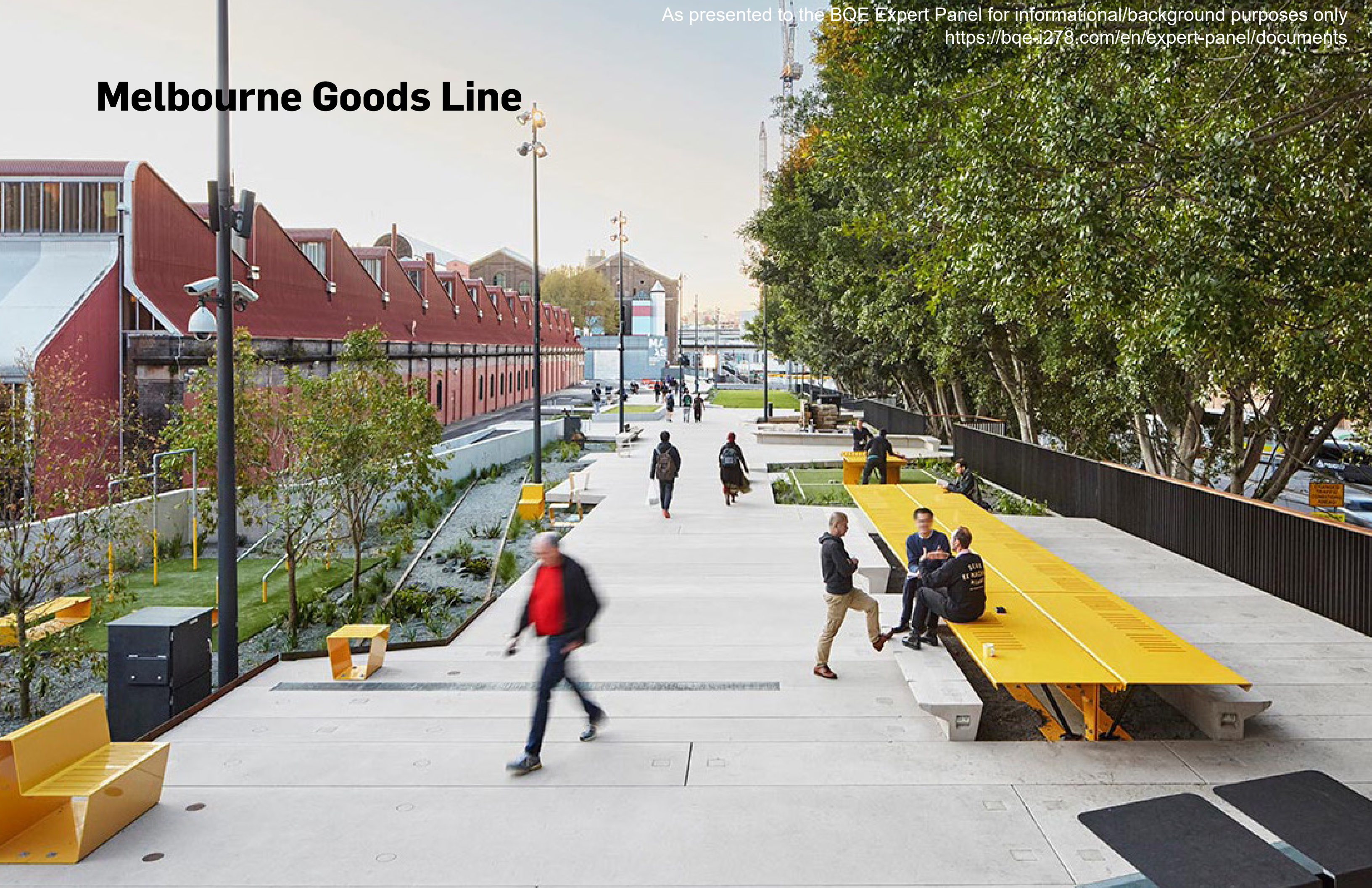
High Line



Liberty Park



Melbourne Goods Line



Sky Garden, Soeul



Philadelphia Rail Park



Video Stills







