ONE-WAY STREETS

Description
One-way street operation is often used in high volume situations, such as a downtown area with closely-spaced intersections. One-way regulations are often incorporated into the original street design or for new activity centers such as shopping centers, sports arenas, or industrial parks. There might be some cases where reversible lanes can be implemented on freeways or major streets to facilitate traffic movement in one direction during a particular time period. State and local agencies in Texas have utilized both physical methods (e.g., “zipper lane” moveable barrier on IH 30 in Dallas to create an HOV lane) and operational methods (e.g., reversible lane system in Arlington on Collins Street/FM 157/Division Street around the Dallas Cowboys Stadium) to create one-way capacity in the peak travel direction.

Target Market
- High-volume locations with closely-spaced intersections
- Streets or freeways with heavy directional flows

How Will This Help?
- Enhance traffic capacity by providing additional lanes and more efficient traffic control operation.
- Increase safety by reducing the number and severity of crashes by eliminating head-on crashes and reducing some types of intersection conflicts.

Success Story
IH 30 East R.L. Thornton HOV lane in Dallas: project that has delivered significant mobility benefits for over 20 years by taking a travel lane from the off-peak direction of travel.

Implementation Issues
One-way operation can cause some disadvantages such as increased travel distance, wider pedestrian crossings, driver confusion, and more difficult emergency vehicle access. The motoring public is typically concerned about safety and mobility, while local business and property owners, in addition to these concerns, are concerned with economic impacts involving access, business activity, and property values.

Cost: Moderate
Time: Spot
Impact: Public
Who: City/State
Hurdles: Acceptance

For more information, please refer to: http://mobility.tamu.edu/mip/strategies.php.