

# Regional Transportation Plan

# Current Transportation System

## Streets & Highways, Freight, System Technologies

Transportation Policy Board  
March 13, 2025



Puget Sound Regional Council



*We are leaders in the region to realize equity for all. Diversity, racial equity and inclusion are integrated into how we carry out all our work.*

[psrc.org/equity](https://psrc.org/equity)

# Today's Presentation

- Deeper dive into the current transportation system, focused on
  - Mobility for multiple transportation modes on streets & highways
  - Critical freight function
  - Technologies to improve efficiency



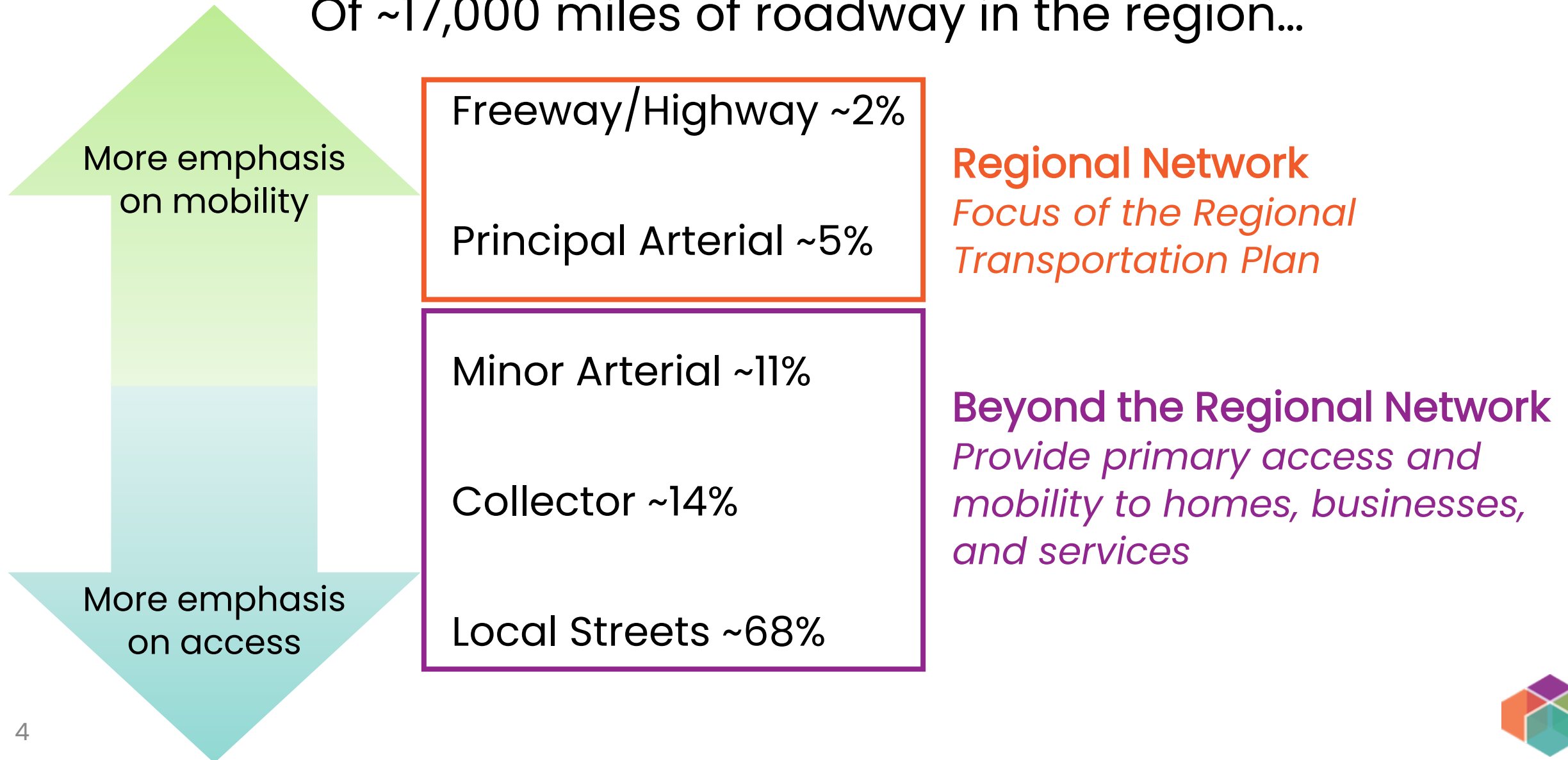


# Street and Highway System



# Existing Street & Highway System

Of ~17,000 miles of roadway in the region...



# Street & Highway Network

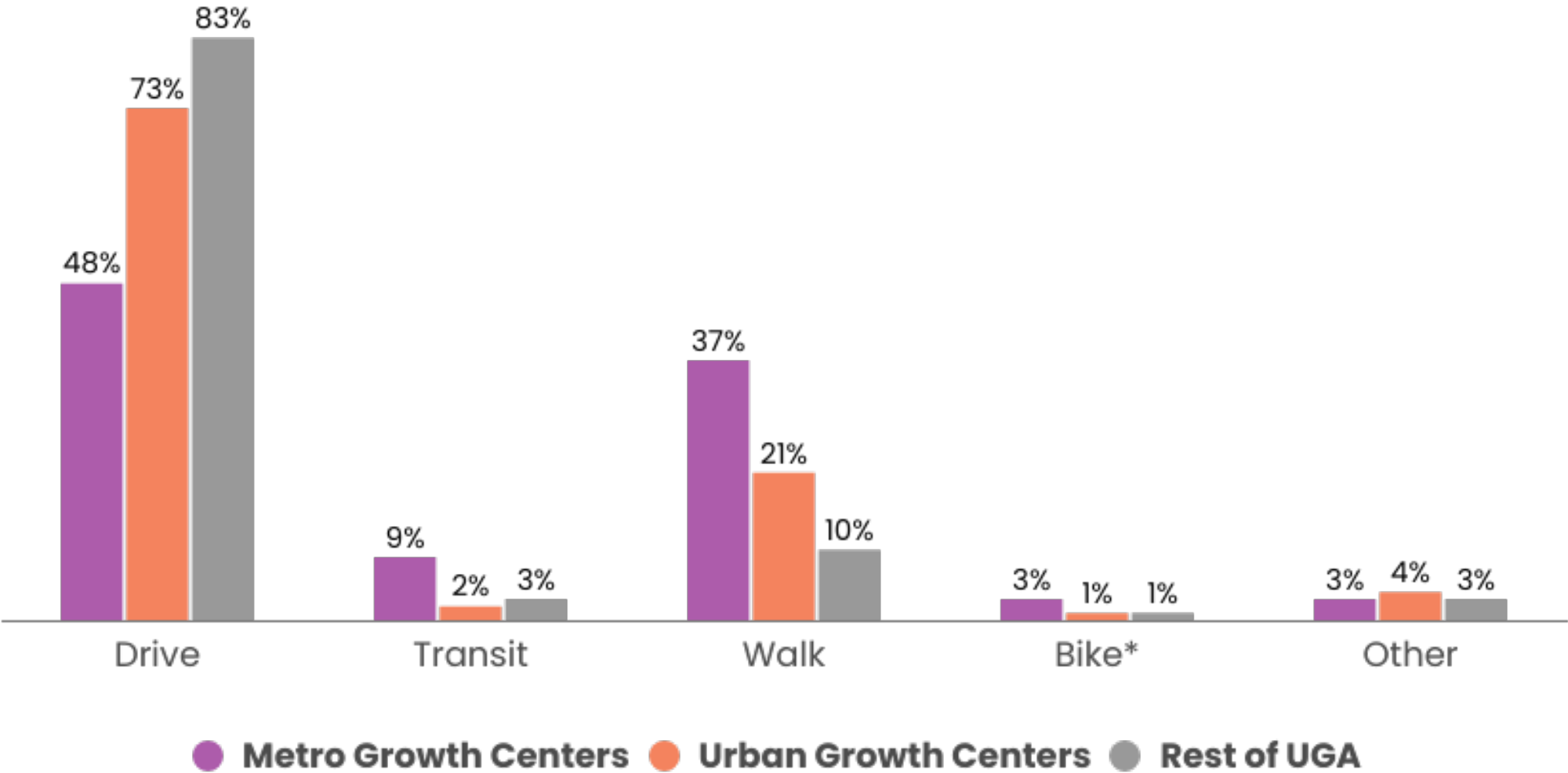


In addition to serving passenger vehicles, the network provides

- 2,537 miles of transit routes
- 2,590 miles of freight truck routes
- 1,117 miles of with bike facilities
- 1,672 miles of with sidewalks/walkways



# How are people traveling around the region?

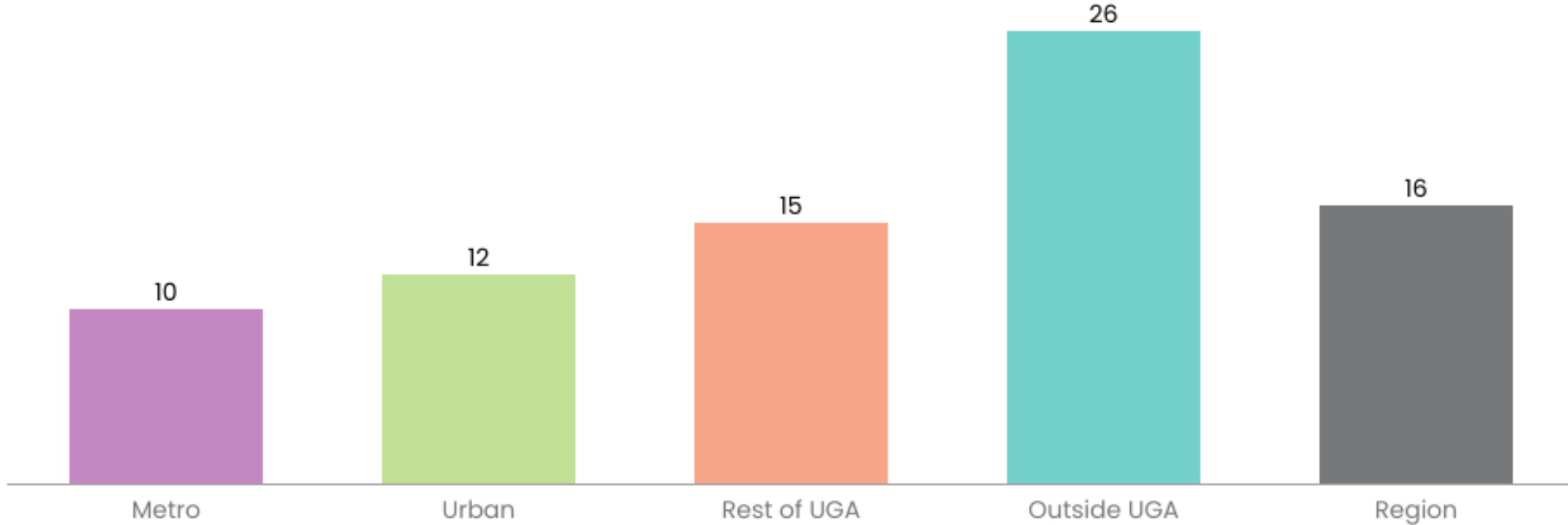


Household Travel Survey, 2023



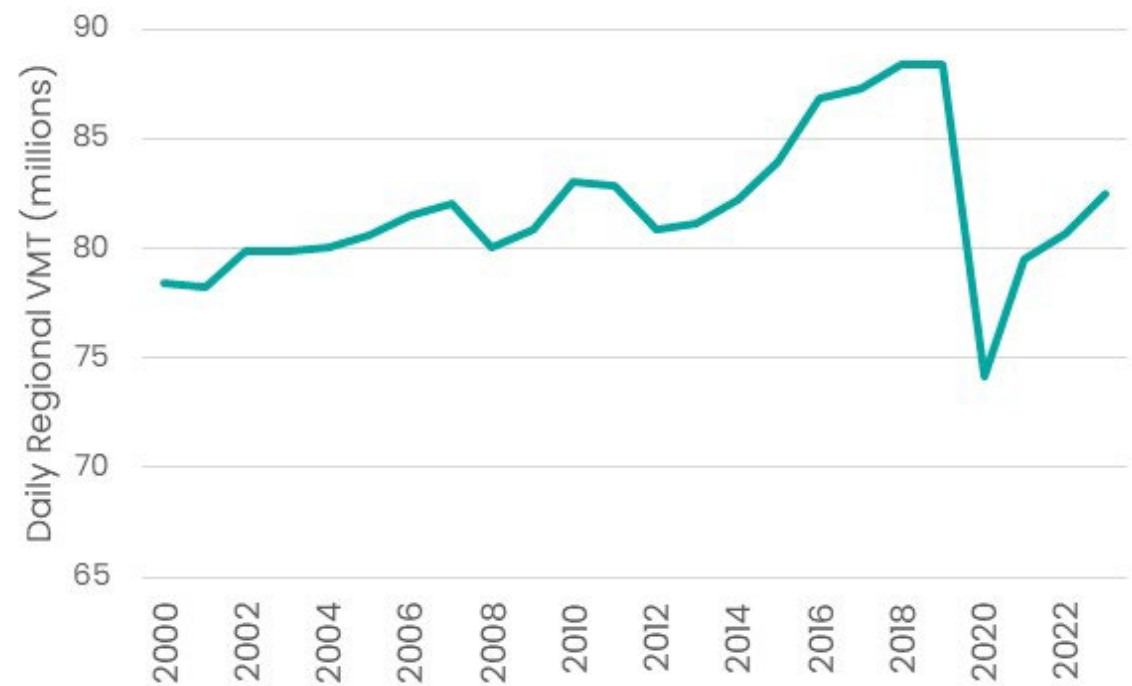
# Vehicle Travel by Residents

**2023 Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) per resident on average  
weekday by home location**

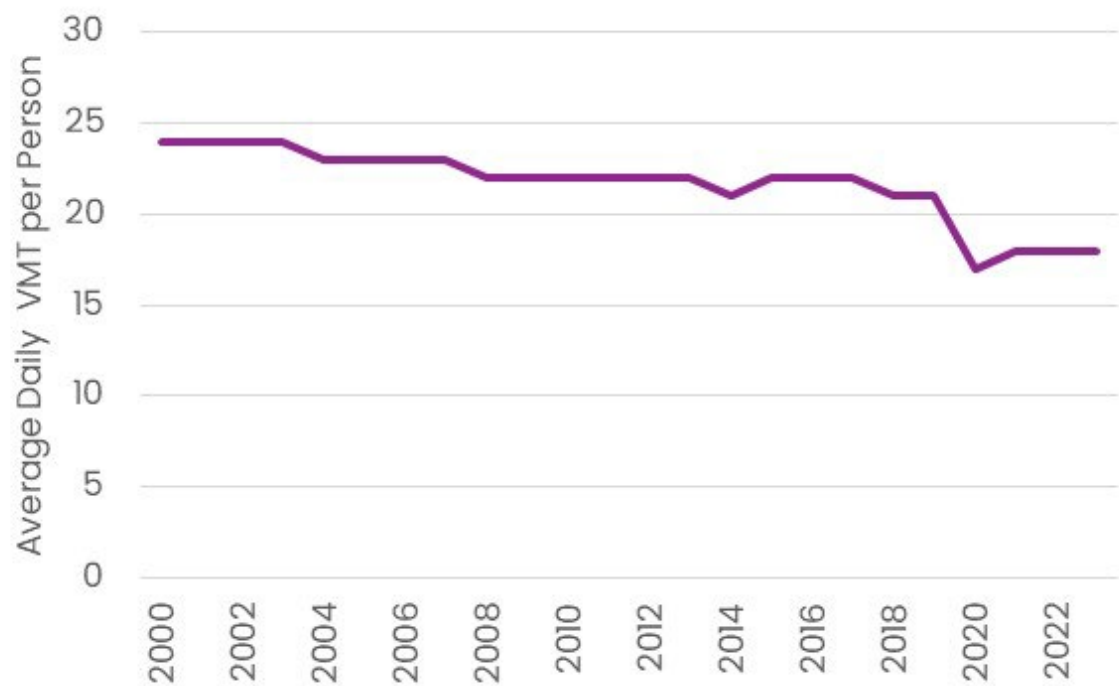


# How has VMT changed over time?

## Total VMT in Region



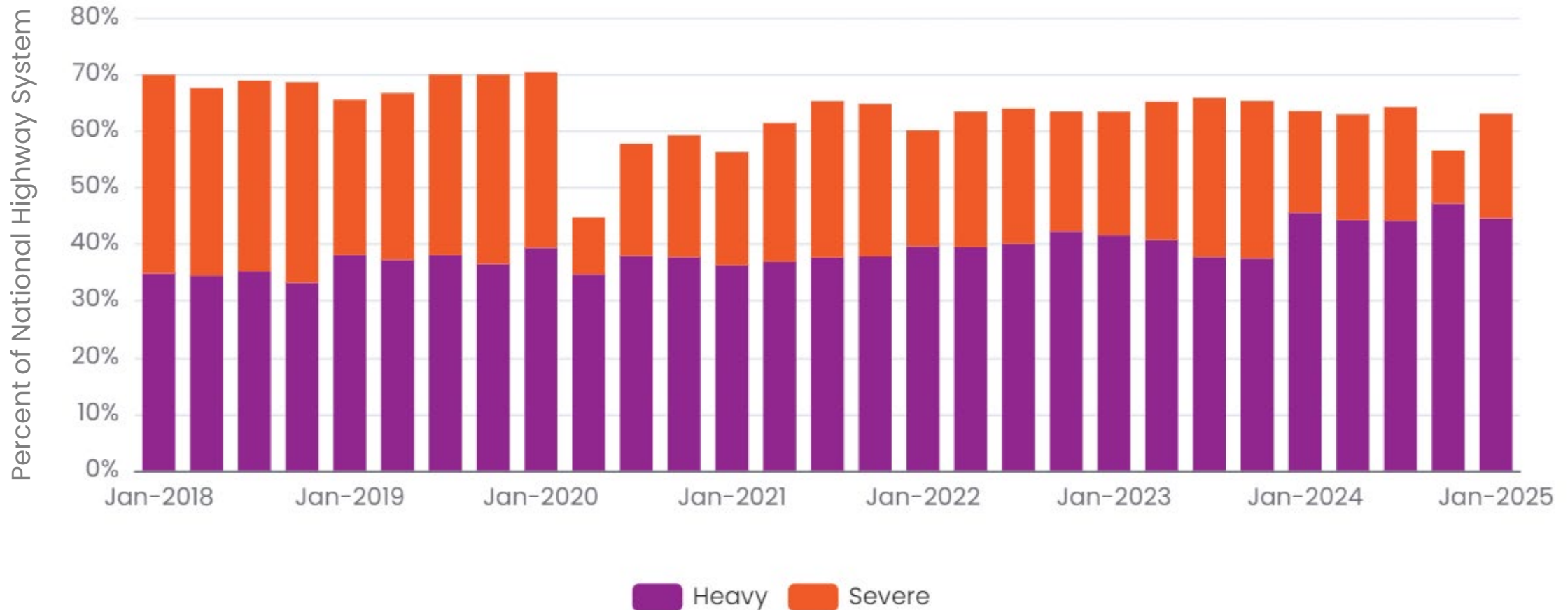
## Average VMT per Person





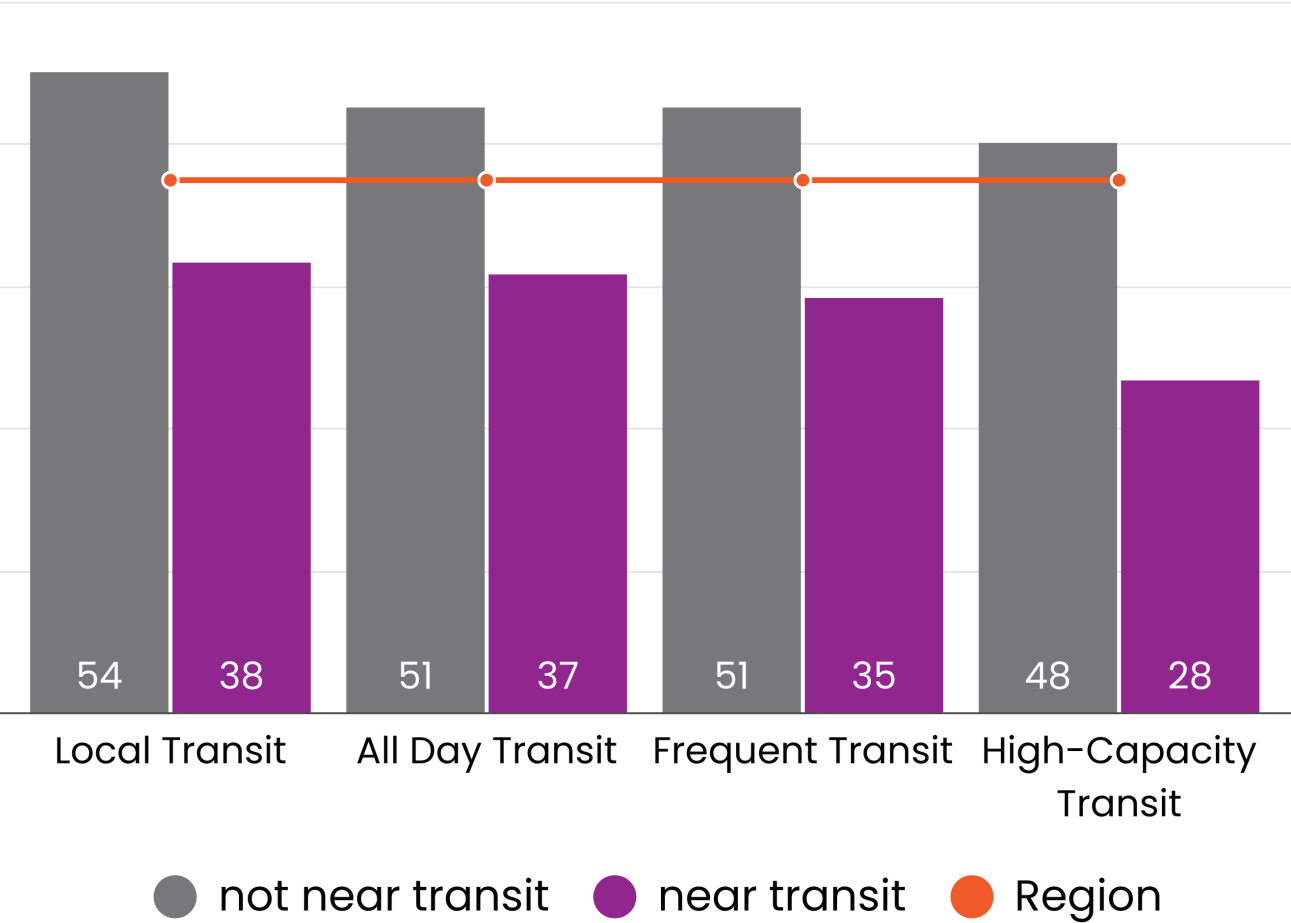
# Roadway Congestion

How has roadway congestion changed over time?



# Transit Effect on Average Delay

Annual Hours of Delay per Household: 2023 Base Year Model



Source: GTFS Transit Service & SoundCast Base Year Model



# Assessment of Gaps

- Similar to other plan elements, staff is assessing the current streets & highways system for needs and gaps, to inform development of the future system
  - Looking into areas of heavy congestion and delay
  - Different contexts and availability of transportation options across the region
  - Possibly considering additional analyses such as intersection density

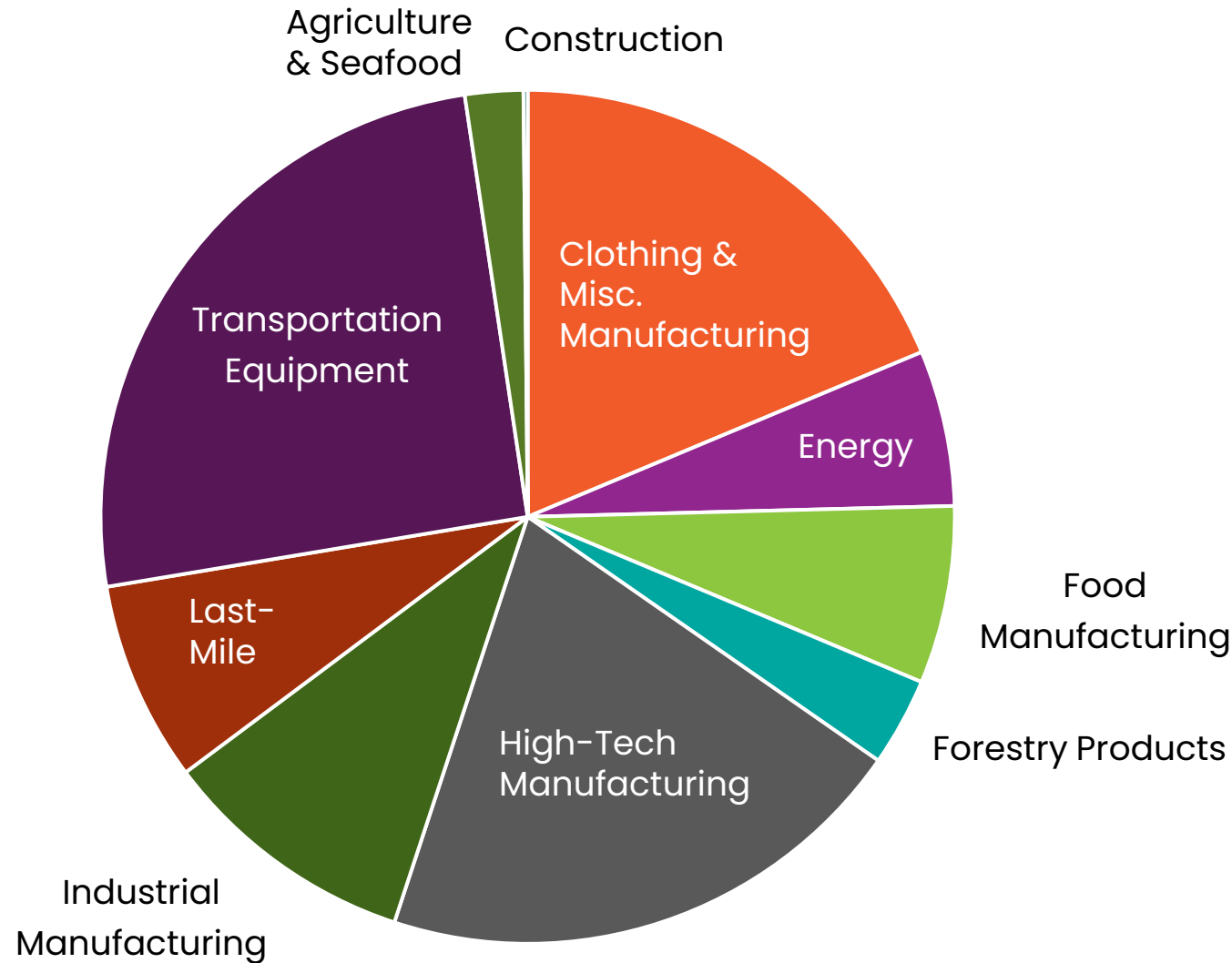


# Freight





# Major Commodities – Values by Industry

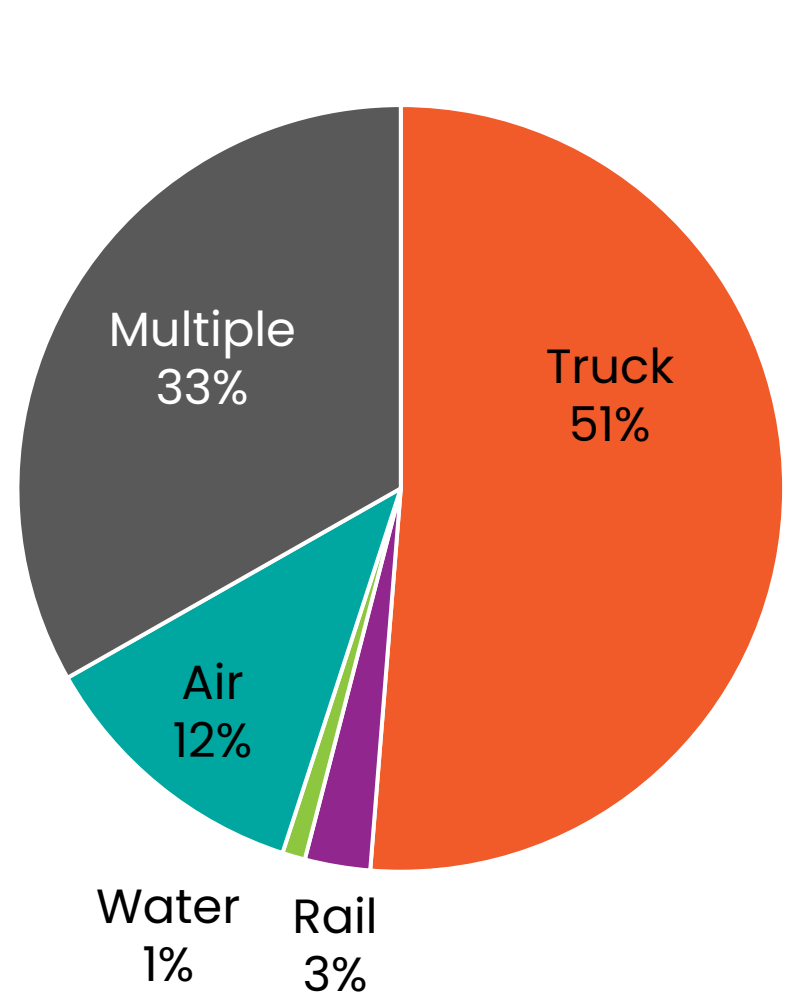


- 2022 total value of goods moving through region was **\$313.5 billion**
- ~46% of statewide total

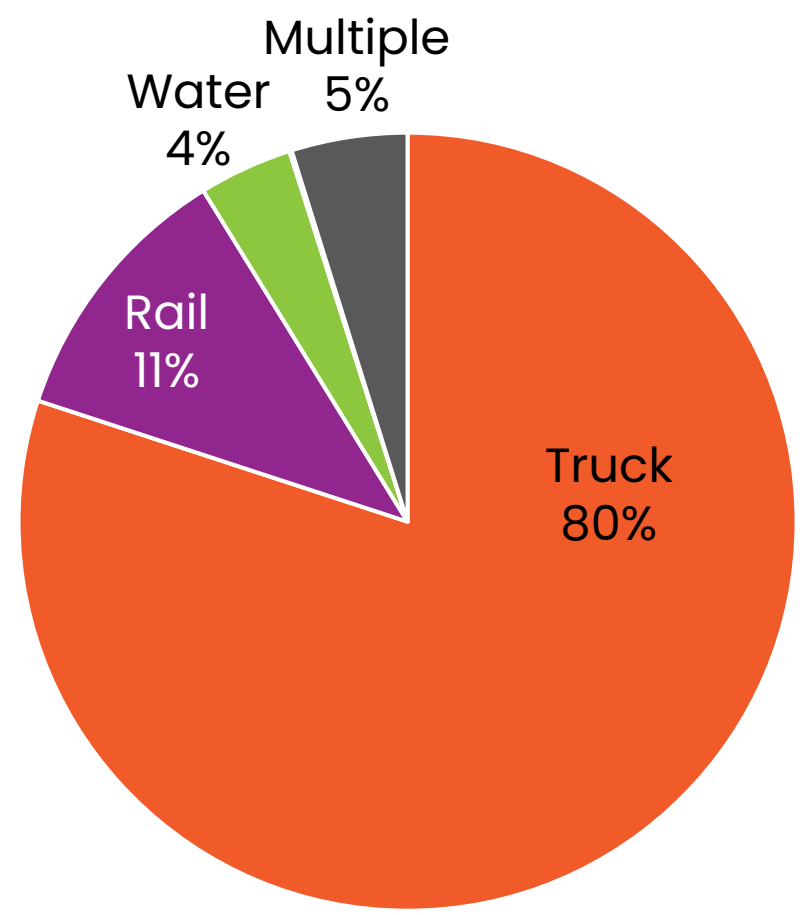
Source: WSDOT



# Major Commodities – Shipping Modes



By Value



By Volume



# Freight Transportation Corridors

## Freight Assets

### Freight & Goods Transportation System

#### Truck corridors

T-1 corridors

T-2 corridors

T-3 corridors

T-4 corridors

T-5 corridors

#### Rail corridors

R-1 corridors

R-2 corridors

R-3 corridors

R-4 corridors

R-5 corridors

#### Waterway corridors

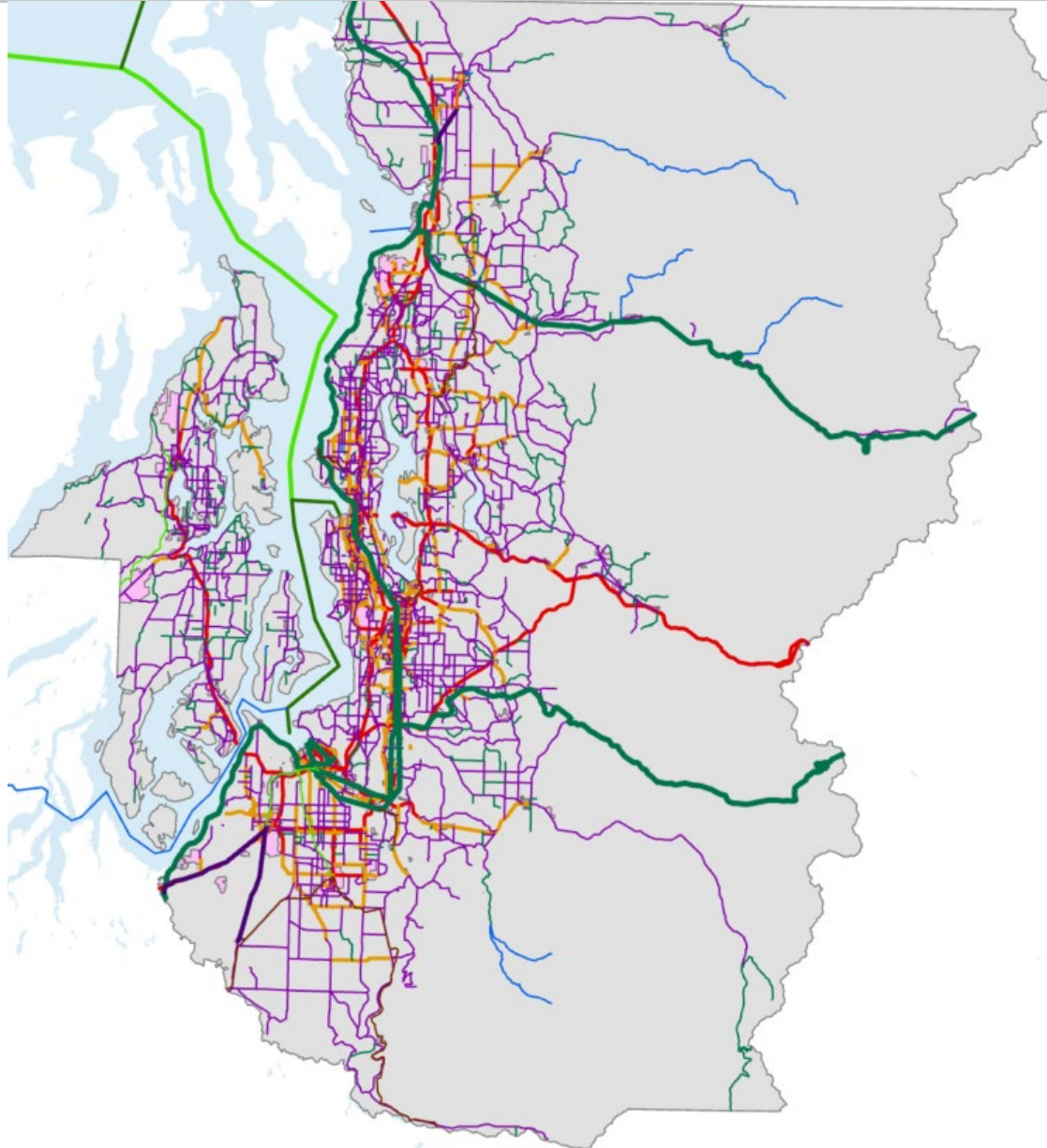
W-1 corridors

W-2 corridors

W-3 corridors

W-4 corridors

W-5 corridors



- Truck Routes
- Railways
- Waterways



# Freight Intensive Land Uses



Deep Water Ports



Major Airports



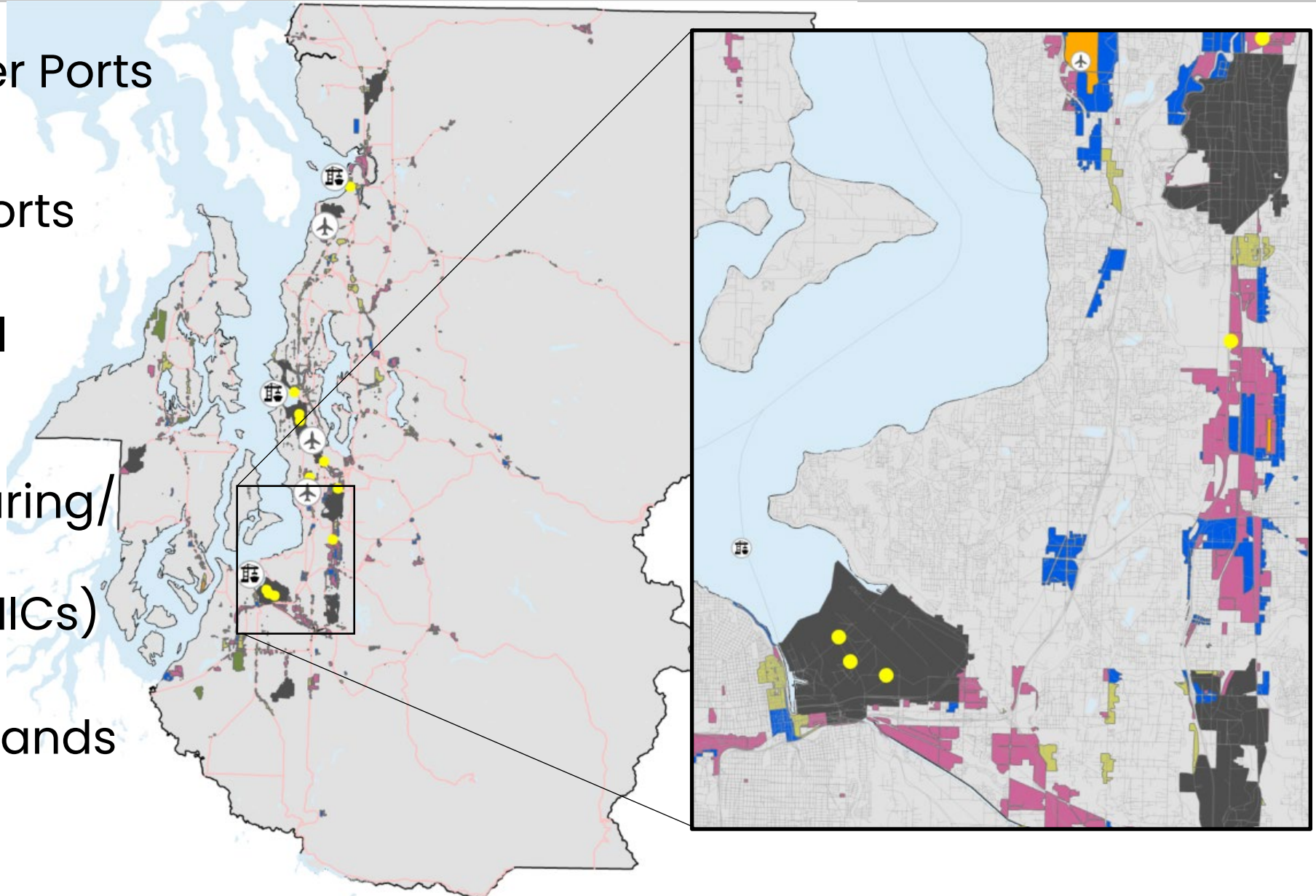
Intermodal  
Facilities



Manufacturing/  
Industrial  
Centers (MICs)



Industrial Lands





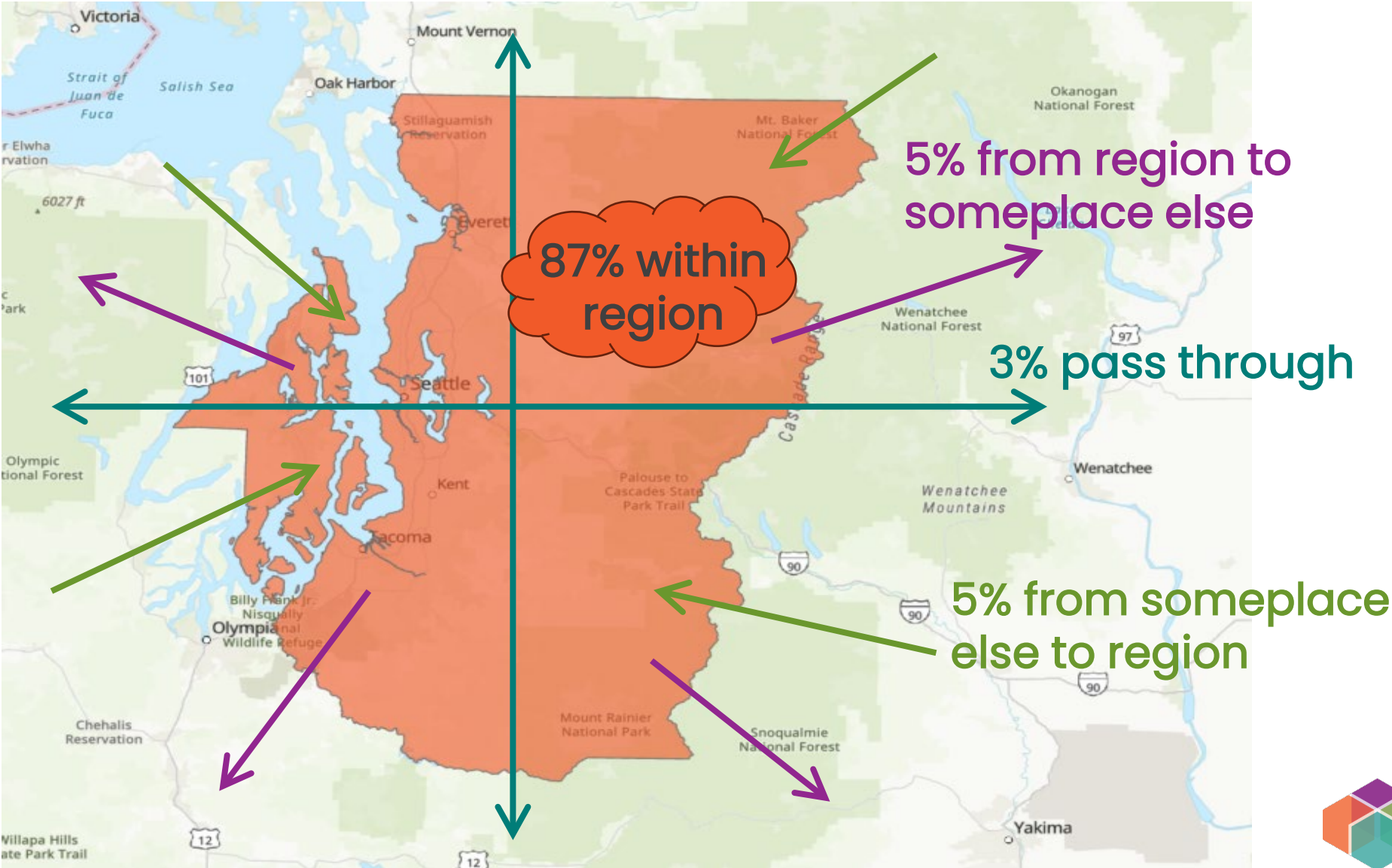
# Existing Truck Operations

- Over 83 million total vehicle miles traveled (VMT) each day in the region
- Trucks account for 7.5% of total VMT
- Most truck VMT (78%) occurs on major freight routes (T-1 and T-2)
- Half of passenger VMT also occurs on major freight routes



# Where are heavy trucks traveling?

Average 135,000 heavy truck trips in the region each day





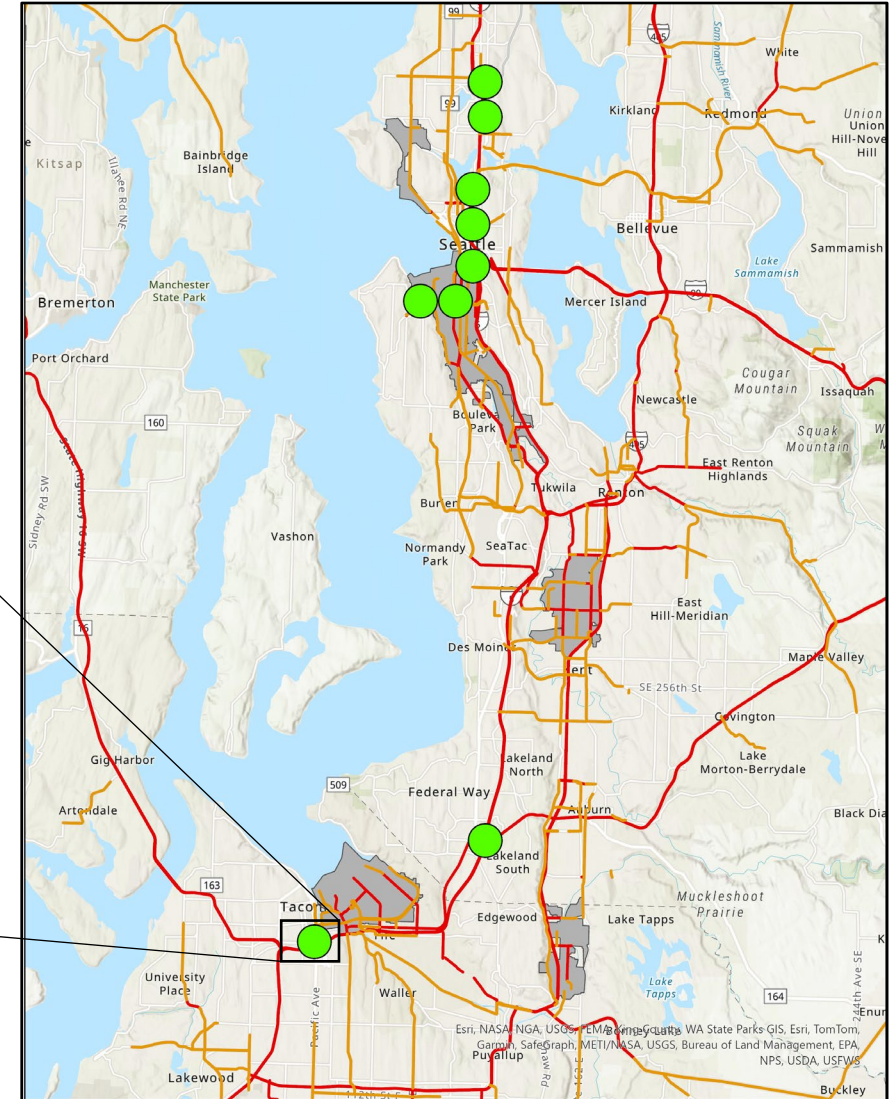
# Truck Congestion

The top 10 truck bottlenecks in the state are in the PSRC Region



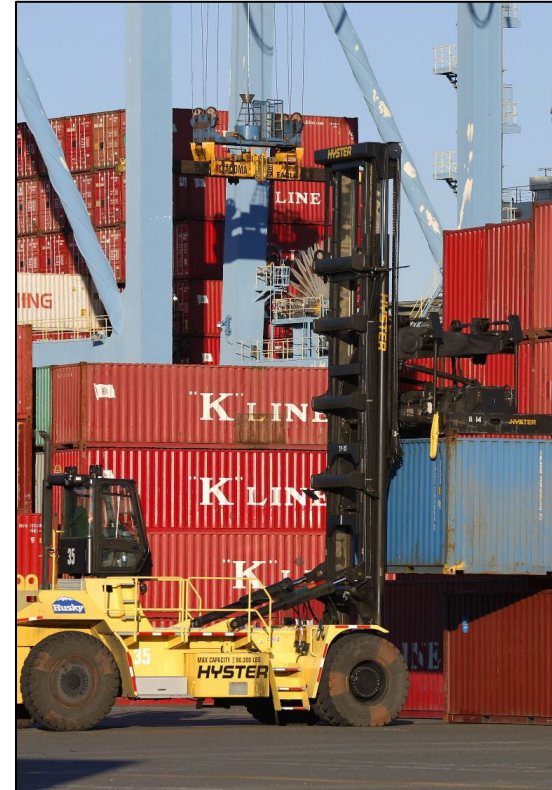
Source: Tacoma News Tribune

● = Top truck bottlenecks per 2023 WSDOT State Freight Plan (*locations are approximate*)



# Freight Issues and Needs

- Maintenance & Preservation
- Safety strategies for MICs and major freight corridors
- Port + Truck electrification / decarbonization
- Truck Parking



Source: NWSA





# Truck Parking



Source: FMSIB



Source: SDOT

- Hundreds of additional spaces needed each day
- Projects and Priorities outlined in *2024 Truck Parking Implementation Plan*
- Recent installations for drayage trucks in Seattle



# Transportation System Technology



# Transportation System Technology

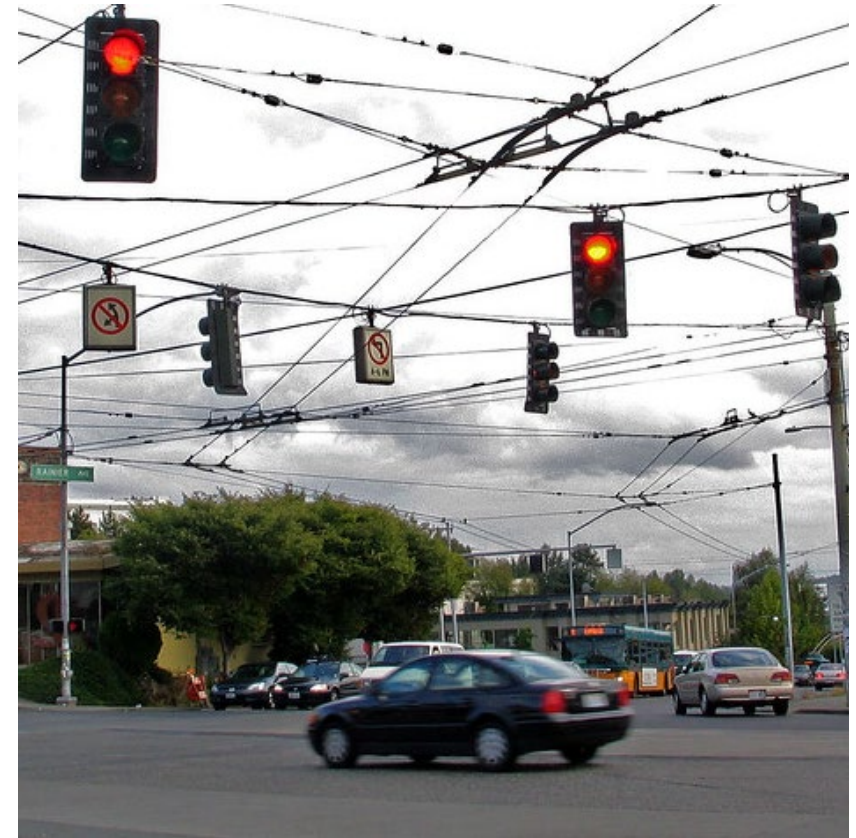
Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) – Technologies that improve communications and traffic flow to enhance the safety, efficiency, and reliability of the transportation system. Examples include:

- traffic signal technology
  - *signal coordination*
  - *transit signal priority*
  - *pedestrian/bike signals*
  - *emergency vehicle preemption*
- ramp metering
- variable message signs



# Transportation System Technology Survey

- Conducted ITS inventory of National Highway System in 2019 to understand where signals and other ITS assets are located
  - Signal Coordination
  - Adaptive Signal Control
  - Accessible Pedestrian Signals
  - Transit Signal Priority
  - Pre-timed Signals
  - Emergency Vehicle Preemption
  - Automatic Traffic Signal Performance Measures
- In 2023 updated ITS inventory to see how the landscape has changed





# Highlights of Transportation System Technology Today



**Accessible Pedestrian Signals** allow people of all abilities to more safely utilize signal-protected crossings

- Upgrade of signals to include APS has increased by over a third (to 44% of total)

**Automatic Traffic Signal Performance Measures (ATSPM)** collect traffic data at intersections, allowing for more efficient and effective signal management

- 4% of signals have ATSPM, increasing from 1% during the previous survey



# Highlights of Transportation System Technology Today



**Adaptive Signal Control** allows traffic signals to operate more efficiently by responding in real time to traffic conditions

- About 12% of traffic signals in the region operate with this technology, an increase from 9% in the previous survey



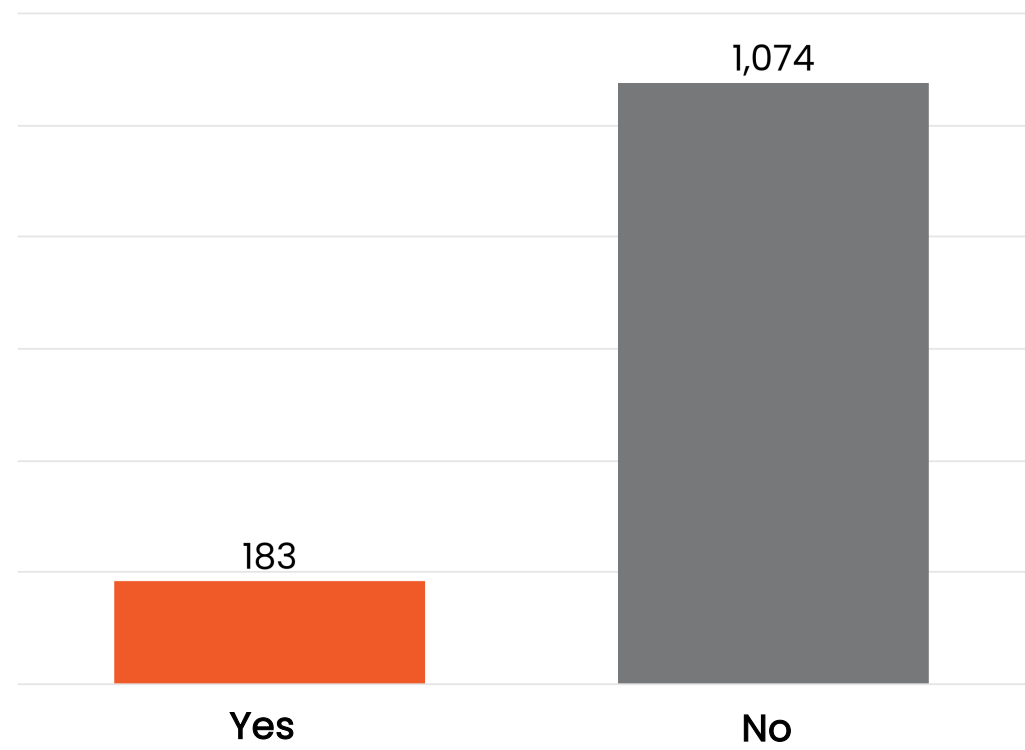
# Additional Analyses to Identify ITS Gaps

- To identify where ITS gaps may exist, we are overlaying this information with other key datasets
- Context is critical to identifying potential gaps – not every ITS feature is necessary at every location
- The Current Transportation System Report will include various ITS gap analyses, including identification of:
  - High-capacity transit routes where there is no Transit Signal Priority
  - Sections of the High Injury Network (HIN) where there are no Accessible Pedestrian Signals
  - Congested corridors that lack signal coordination or Adaptive Signal Control



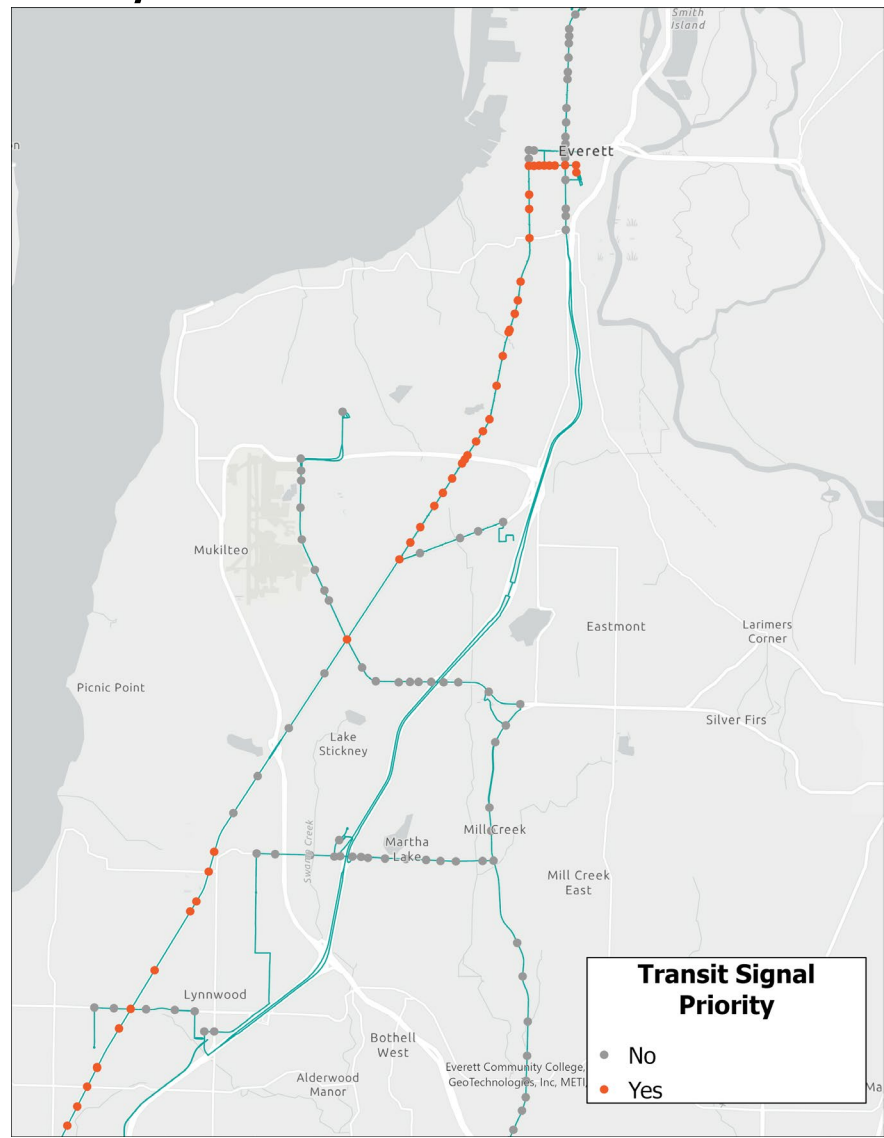
# Gap Analysis Example: Transit Signal Priority Opportunities

Signals on Frequent Transit Routes with TSP



Source: ITS Regional Inventory

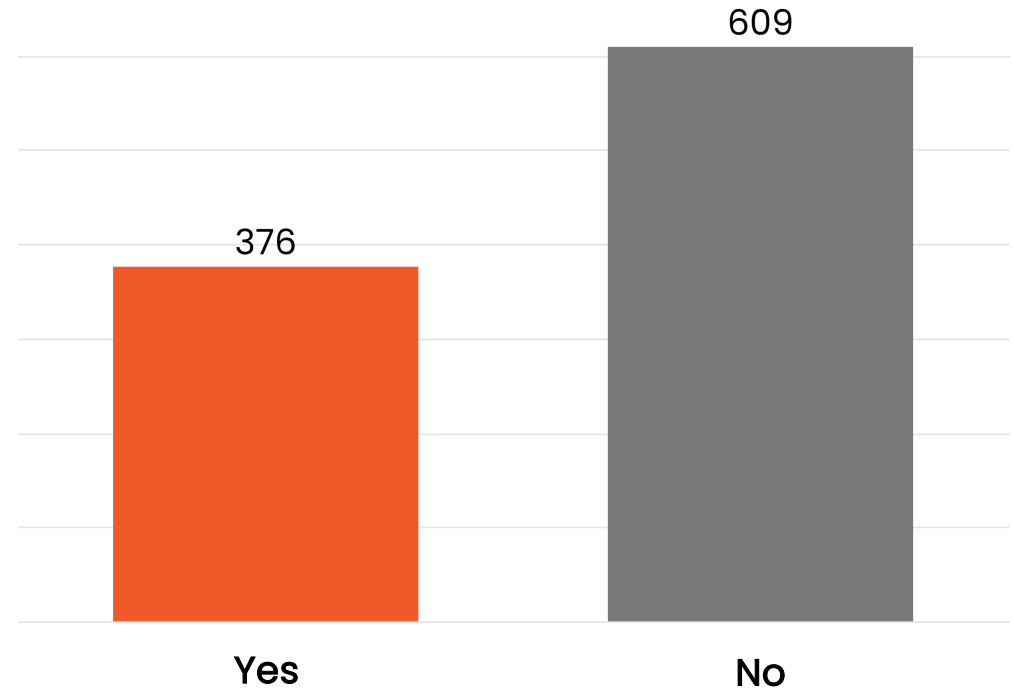
Frequent Transit Routes and TSP





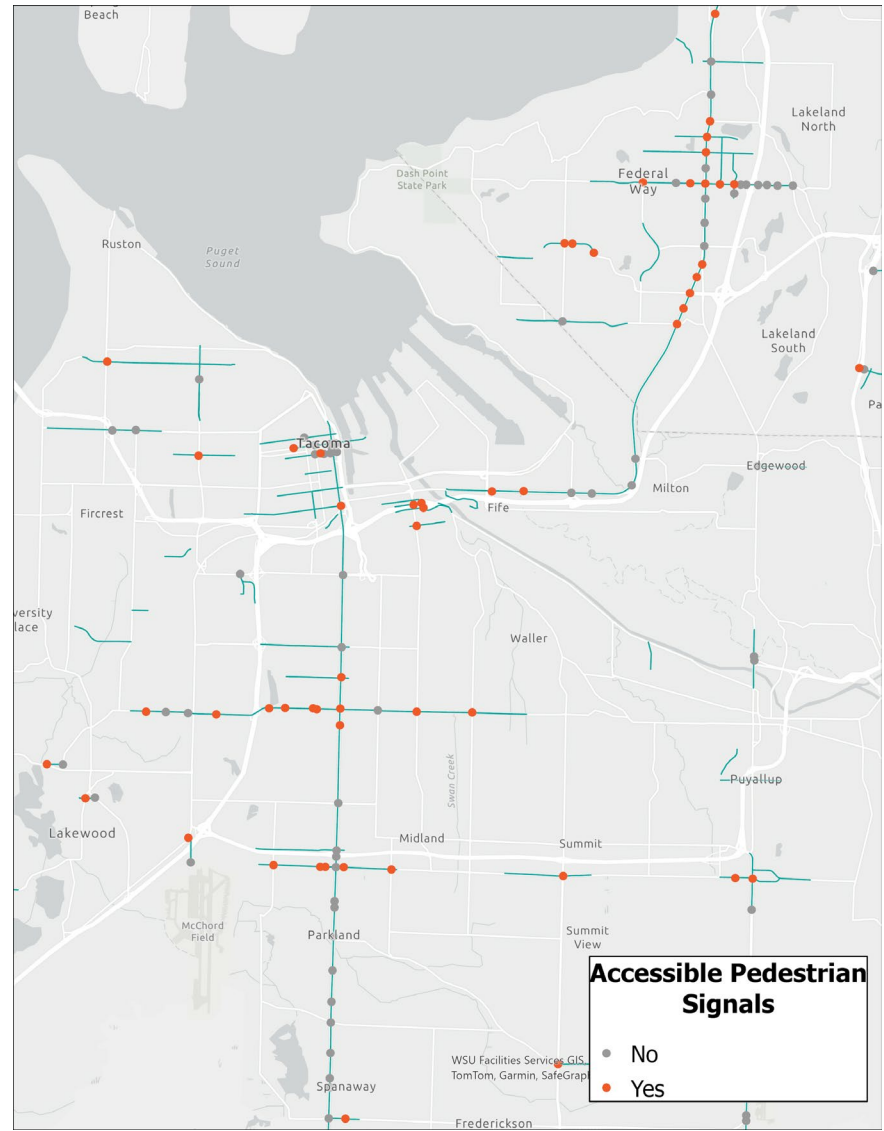
# Gap Analysis Example: Accessible Pedestrian Signals

**Signals on the High Injury Network with Accessible Pedestrian Signals**



Source: ITS Regional Inventory

*High Injury Network and APS*

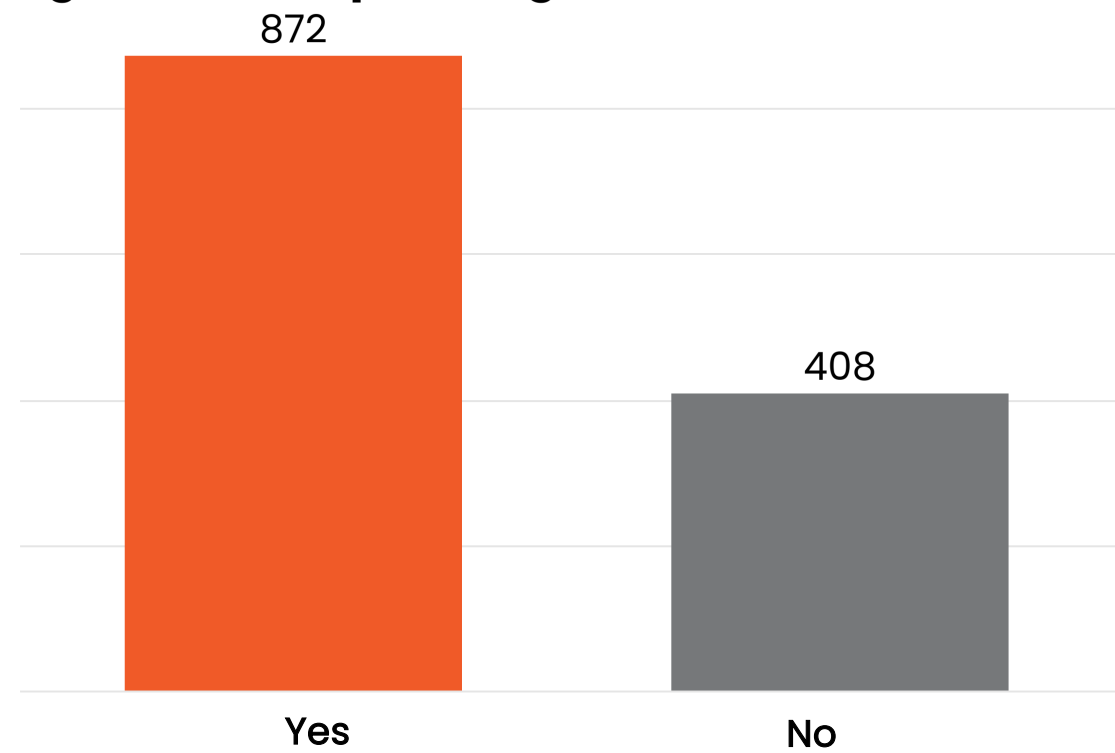




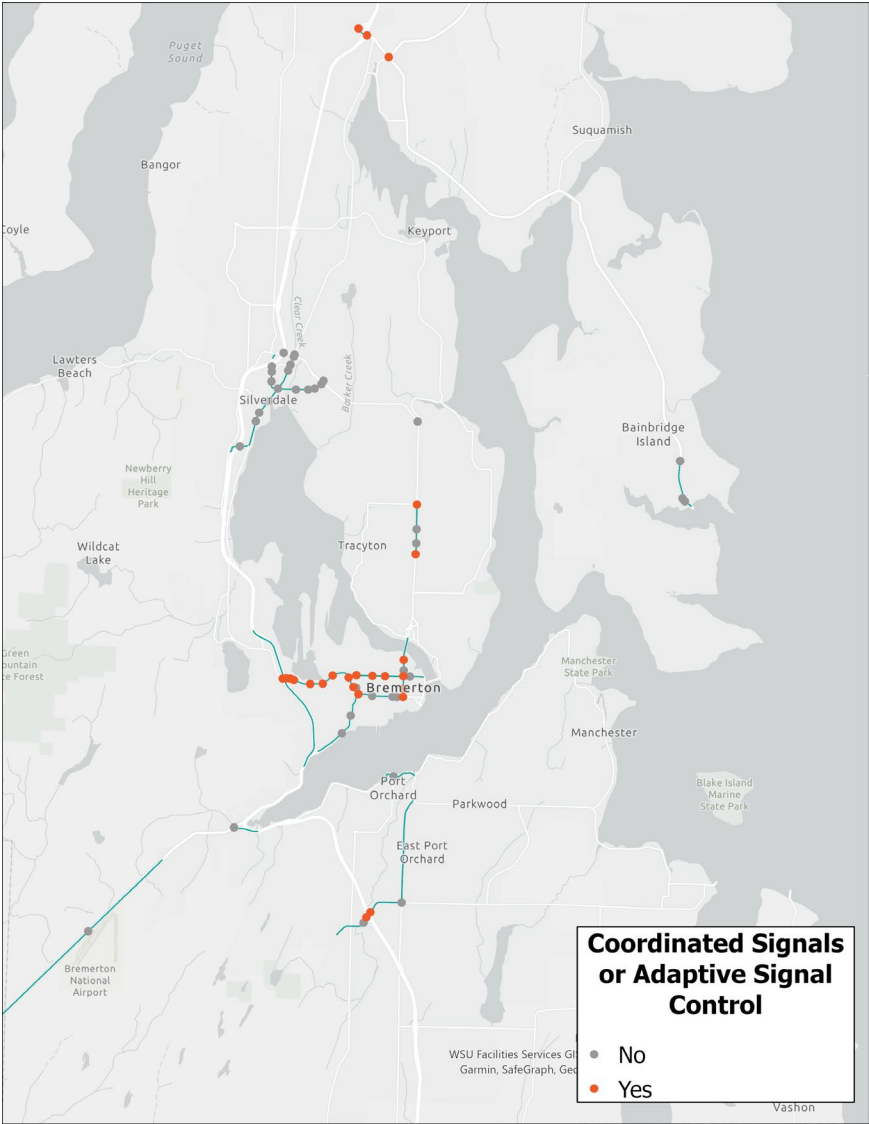
# Gap Analysis Example: Coordinated/Adaptive Signals

## *Congested Roadways and Coord./Adaptive Signals*

### Congested Roadways with Coordinated Signals or Adaptive Signal Control



Source: ITS Regional Inventory



# Summary and Discussion

- Analysis approach and key findings of the current streets & highways network, freight network and system technologies:
  - The regional streets & highways network supports all modes
  - Congestion and delay vary depending on location, activity levels, availability of transportation options
  - Multimodal freight system has unique needs
  - Technologies can support operations of the system and be tailored to specific circumstances
- *Final analysis and assessment will be published in late April*

***Board feedback on approach for these system elements?***







Thank you!



Puget Sound Regional Council