

## Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority

# Context to Support the Development of the Strategic Plan

September 22,2011



## **Purpose**

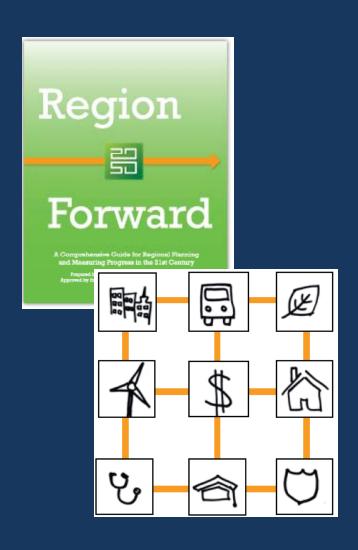
- Inform the strategic planning process
- Provide context on regional development and transit trends
- Identify an initial set of Metro's challenges and opportunities





## **Regional Transportation Direction**

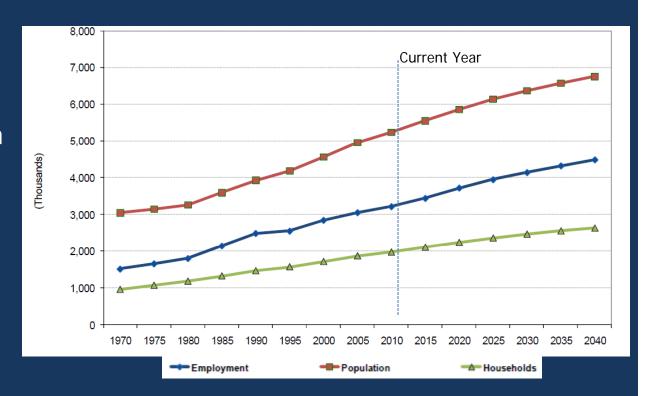
- TPB's Transportation Vision (1998)
  - Transportation focused goals to improve transport, increase efficiency, and connect areas of activity
- COG's Region Forward (2010)
  - Regional sustainability, accessibility, and livability goals, targets, and indicators focused on transit and activity centers
- Achieving the region's goals requires to transit to:
  - Increase transit mode share
  - Provide access to regional activity centers





# Regional Development: Population and Employment Projections

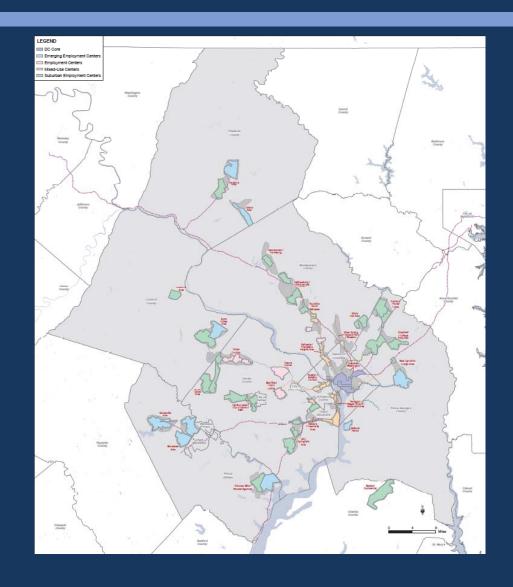
- 2010 2040
  - 29% projectedpopulation growth(1.5 million more people)
  - 34% projected
    household growth
    (0.7 million more
    households)
  - 39% projected
    employment
    growth (1.3
    million more jobs)





# Regional Development: 58 Activity Centers/28 Activity Clusters

- Focus for land-use and transport planning
- 90% of transit work trips in region to jobs in activity centers (2010)
- Capture 58% of new jobs between 2005-30
- Capture 25% of new households between 2005-30





# Regional Development: Growth and Location Projections

- Significant population and employment growth in inner/outer suburbs
- Traditional travel to core growing modestly (12%)
- Suburb-to-suburb growing tremendously (45%)

Area	2010-2040 Population Growth (% of total)	2010-2040 Employment Growth (% of total)
Core (DC/Arl CBD)	2%	5%
Central Jurisdictions Outside Core	10%	14%
Inner Suburbs (Mont, Ffx, PG)	29%	38%
Outer Suburbs (Outside WMATA Compact Jurisdictions)	59%	43%

Commuting Market	2008-2040 Growth in Weekday Home- Based Work Trips	Percent
Traditional Commute to Core	86,000	12%
Commute to Central Juris.	153,000	41%
Reverse Commute	62,000	35%
Central Circulation	76,000	39%
Suburb – Suburb	1,236,000	45%



## Regional Travel Projections (2011-40)

- 22% growth in VMT
- 4% reduction in VMT per capita
- 43% growth in transit used for work trips
- 27% growth in vehicle trips
- 38% growth in lane miles of congestion (AM peak)

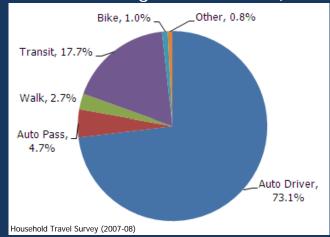




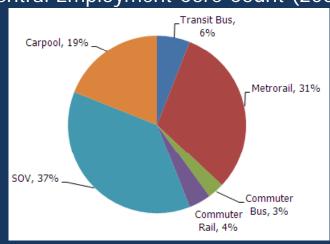
## **Central Core Transit Market Share**

- 18% of regional work trips by transit
- 42% of core work trips by transit (2009)
- 37% of core work trips by WMATA (2009)
- National benchmarks:
  - San Francisco: 32% (2009)
  - Boston: 35% (2009)
  - Chicago: 27% (2009)

#### Regional Commuting Mode Share (2007-08)



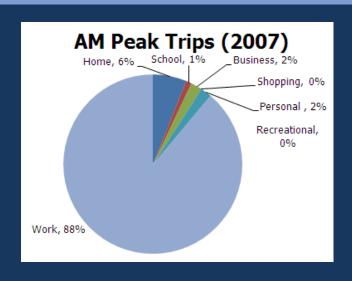
#### Central Employment Core Count (2009)

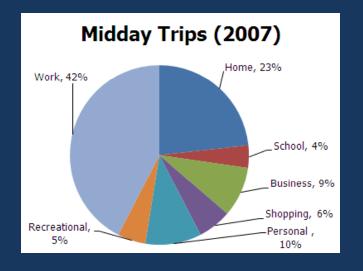




### Role of Metrorail

- Built to bring commuters to the core
- Changing uses between 2002-07
  - PM off-peak use grew 22%
  - Non-work trips grew 20%
  - Growth of walk (18%) and bike (60%) station access
  - 20% of 2007 riders do not own a car







# Regional Development: What if There Were No Transit?

- 1 million+ more auto trips
- 1,000 lane miles of highway to accommodate transit trips > 1,450 acres or a second Beltway
- Some Potomac crossings require 2-3 additional lanes per direction





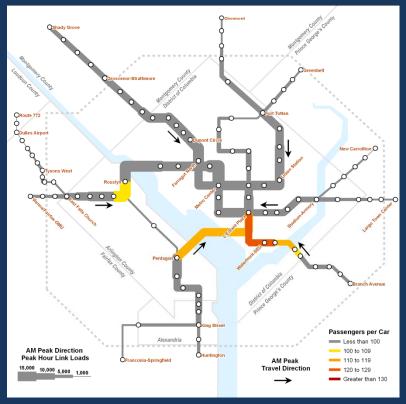


## **Issue: Constrained Core Capacity**

### Challenge

- Short-term: Funding for 8-car trains, power, car storage
- Long-term: Core peak capacity
  constrained even with 8-car trains
- Long-term: Station capacity constrained at major transfer stations

- Enhance bus priority corridors
- Inter-lining
- New rail lines through the core



2040 Peak Hour Passenger Loads 100% 8-Car Trains

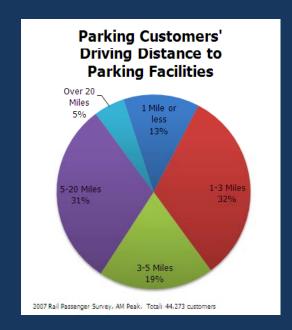


## Issue: Last Mile(s) Station Access

#### Issues

- High cost of parking (40,000 spaces = \$1B)
- 45% of Park & Ride users live within 3 miles of station

- In-fill stations and pedestrian connections
- Improve pedestrian/bike networks
- Mixed use joint development
- Off-site Park & Ride lots with shuttles to station





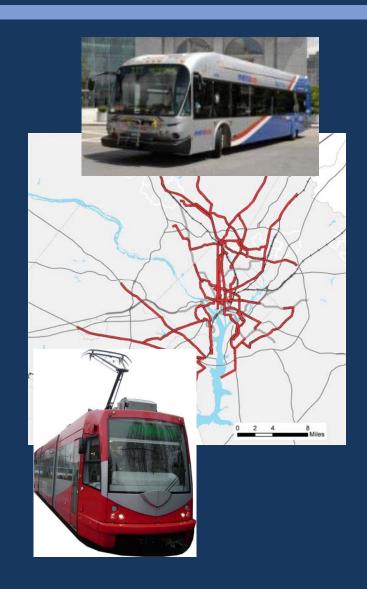


## **Issue: Inefficient Surface Transit**

#### Issues

 Traffic congestion threatens bus network efficiency and reliability

- Running way improvements, highfrequency service, rapid bus, BRT
- Value pricing/HOT lanes to support transit priority and funding



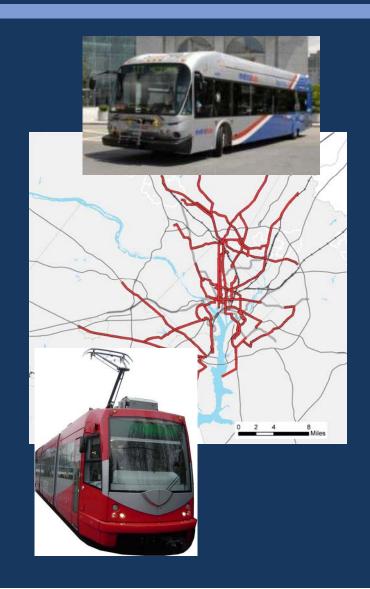


# Issue: Future of the Region's Surface Transit System

#### Issues

- Local vs. regional surface transit provision
- Streetcar/LRT projects led by jurisdictions

- Surface transit integration
- Regional priority corridors
- Fare integration and a regional fare system





## **Issue: Serving Activity Centers**

#### Issues

- Fastest growing activity centers not served by Metrorail
- Connections needed between suburban activity centers

- New surface transit connections
- Reverse commute
- Metrorail extensions to new markets







# **Issue: Rising Operating and Maintenance Costs**

#### Issues

- Annually O&M costs projected to rise at a faster rate than ridership
- Regional ability to afford current/future
  Metro service



- Transit-oriented development supporting new markets
- Link transit funding to economic value created by transit service and access
- Operational efficiencies achieved through surface transit priority





## Issue: Unfunded Capital Needs

#### Issues

- Lack of dedicated funding stream
- Unfunded capital needs, which caps system capacity

- Value pricing/HOT lanes to support transit priority and funding
- Value capture of surrounding development





# Board Discussion and Q&A