

Joint Subcommittee to Study the Feasibility of Creating a Regional Rapid Transportation Network

October 27, 2009

Status Update

- ☐ Unified Planning Approach for BRT in Northern Virginia
- ☐ I-66 Status Update
- ☐ I-95/395 Status Update

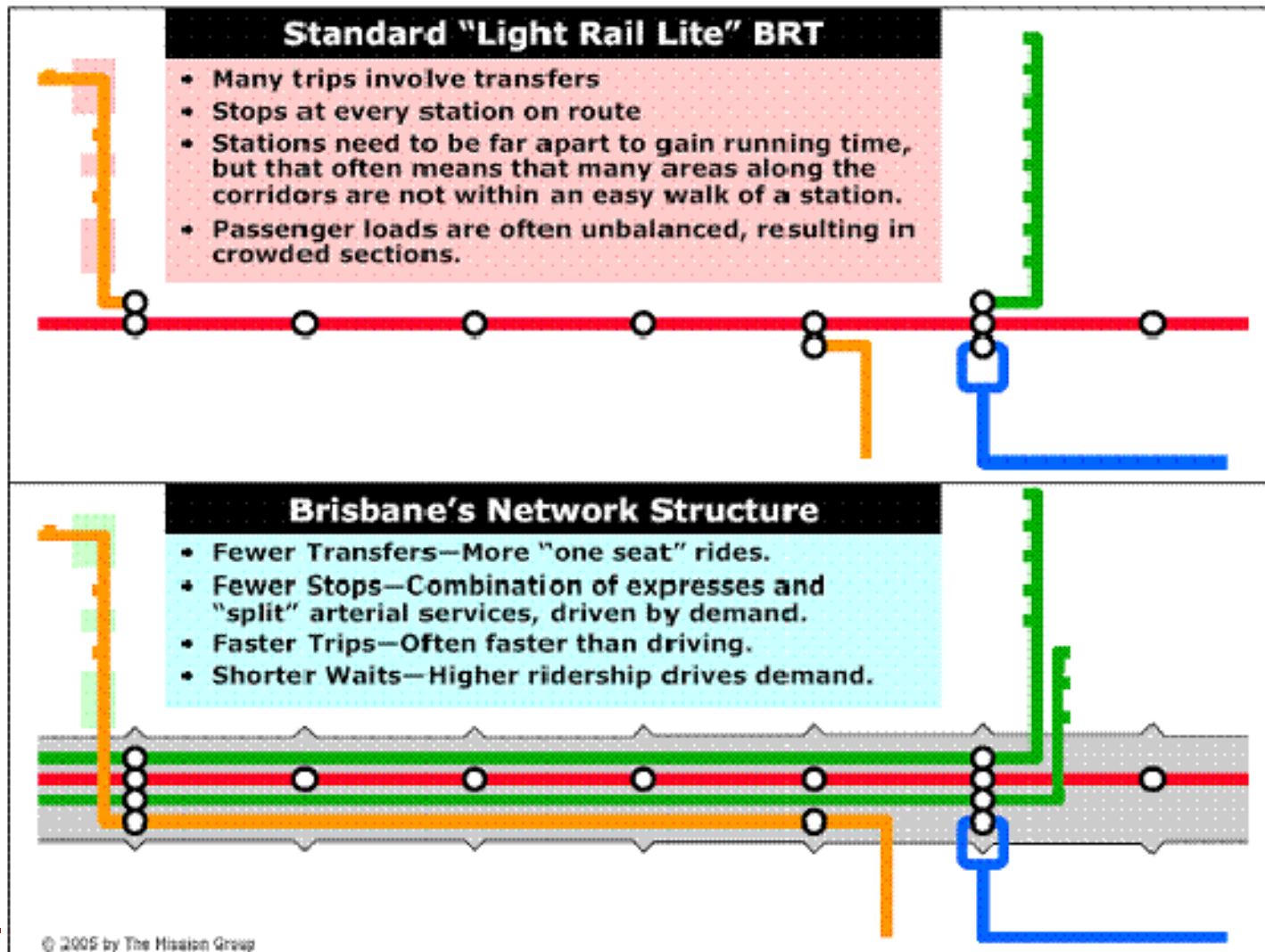
Key Benefits of BRT

- ❑ Reduced travel times
- ❑ Faster service and better marketing to improve transit's image and increase ridership
- ❑ Higher quality transit encourages transit-oriented development
- ❑ BRT service can generally be developed at a lower capital cost than rail
- ❑ BRT offers greater flexibility in blending BRT and local transit service delivery to better respond to market demand

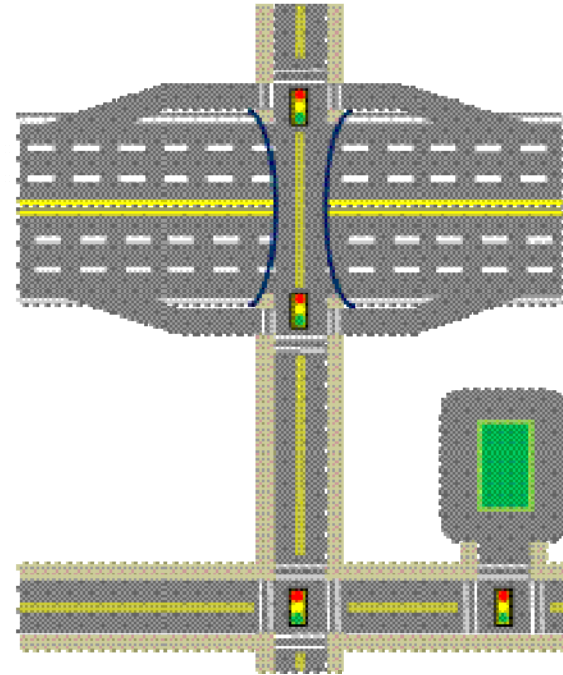
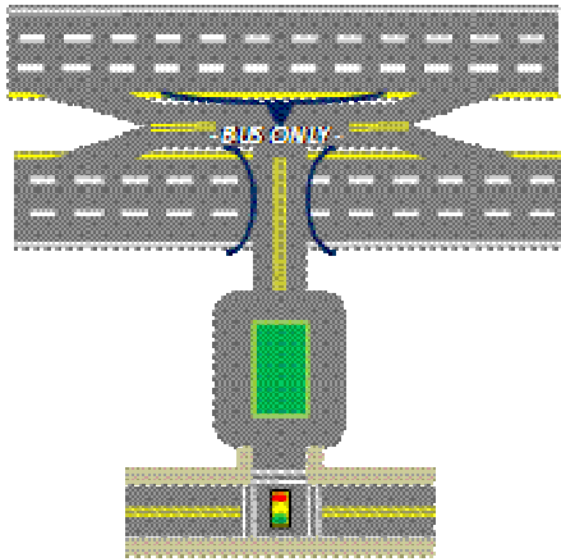
Regional Corridors for Northern Virginia



Two Typical Operating Plans for Corridor BRT Service



Direct Access and Indirect Access to Station Areas



Considerations

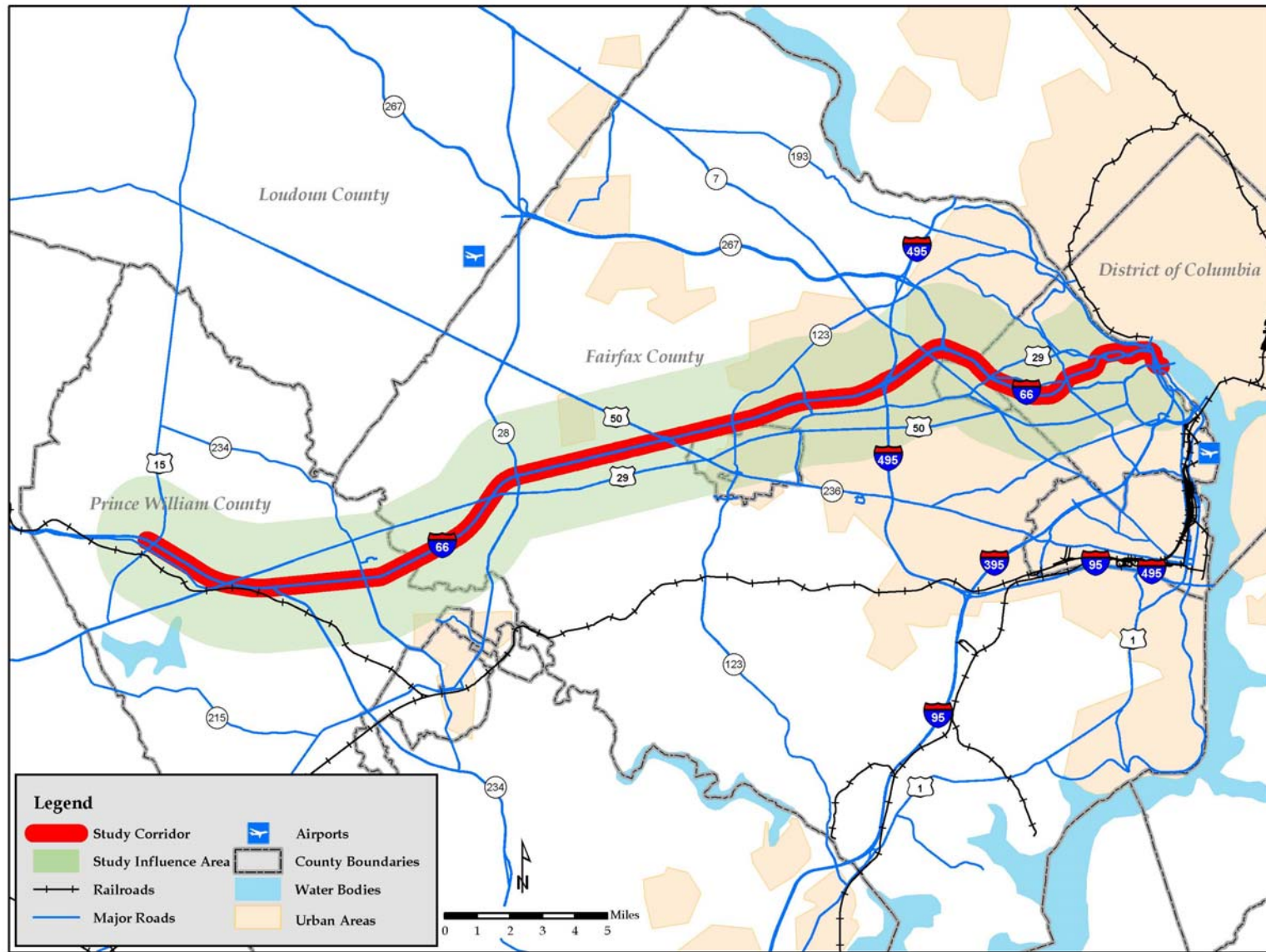
- ☐ Operating Flexibility
- ☐ Branding/Marketing
- ☐ Cost Sharing
- ☐ Design Guidelines for Stations
- ☐ Common vehicle specifications
- ☐ Planning policy from region and State

I-66 Transit/TDM Study

**Study Update
November 2009**

Study Overview

Corridor Map



November 2009

Analysis Preliminary Findings

- ❑ D.C., Rosslyn-Ballston, and Tysons Corner are major transit destinations
- ❑ Express services are most attractive
 - Point-to-point express services offer maximum time savings and thus are most attractive
 - Operating express bus service to D.C. through the Ballston Station area generates significant ridership
 - Metrobus Express service on U.S. 29 and U.S. 50 offers significant time savings
- ❑ Improved convenience and comfort amenities help attract more riders
- ❑ Reliable travel time performance of the HOV lane would enhance the transit ridership potential in the corridor
- ❑ Expanding park and ride is important to growing transit ridership
- ❑ Land use plays a critical role in determining the transit usage

Market Research Findings

- ❑ Objectives of the market research were to:
 - Understand current travel patterns
 - Identify factors guiding commuting decisions
 - Identify interest in potential transit/TDM improvements in the I-66 corridor
- ❑ Key Findings
 - The **most important factors** in choosing transit modes are:
 1. Time savings
 2. Cost savings
 3. Service reliability
 - 66% of those who drive alone expressed interest in shifting to transit were an attractive option to exist
 - BRT/Express with limited stops is an attractive option
 - Improved access to stations will improve usage

Key Stakeholder Interview Findings

- ❑ Traffic congestion in the I-66 corridor should be addressed as soon as possible
- ❑ There is not just one solution to traffic congestion but rather a mix of improvements will be needed
- ❑ Recommended improvements include:
 - Improved HOV – hours of use, number of people required, consistency of regional networks, and reverse usage
 - Improved bus service including priority bus options until Metrorail can be expanded
 - Increased capacity at park and ride lots
 - Increased cooperation between agencies
- ❑ Implementing elements of Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) was considered by most to make good sense for this region as a low cost alternative to rail or a precursor to rail

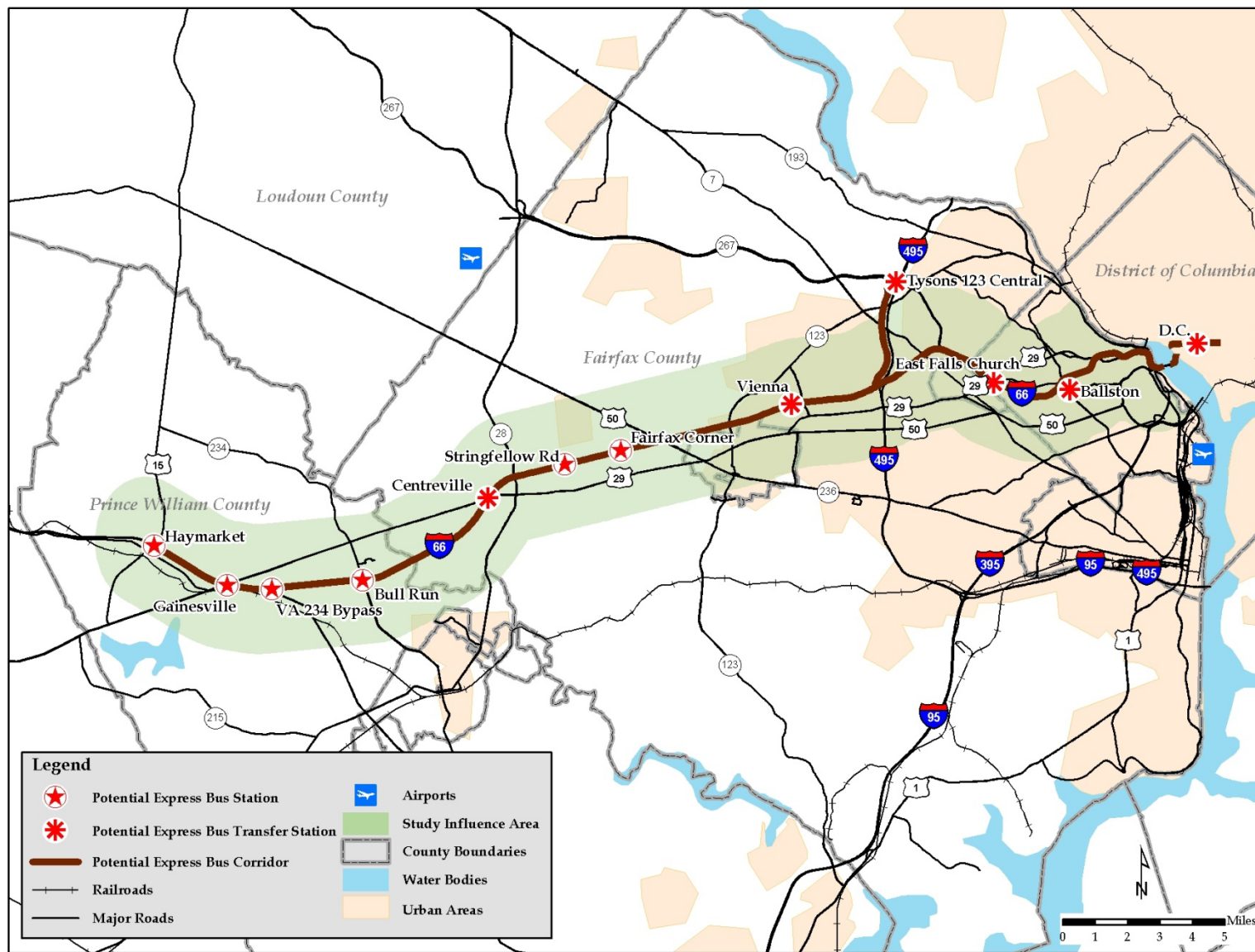
Study Recommendations

Proposed Infrastructure

- ☐ Proposed infrastructure does not preclude future rail transit service
- ☐ Proposed station locations will be selected with consideration of potential future rail service (i.e., can serve as future multimodal centers)
- ☐ Enhance park and ride facilities, such as expanding existing Stringfellow Road lots and constructing new Cushing Road lot
- ☐ Implement recommendations from forthcoming VDOT I-66 HOV Lane Operational Study
- ☐ Construct direct access ramps from HOV lane at Vienna Metrorail Station, Stringfellow Road, and Monument Drive
- ☐ Construct direct access ramps from HOV lane at additional locations, including (potentially) Centreville, Bull Run, VA 234, and Haymarket
- ☐ Dulles Corridor Metrorail

Study Recommendations

Stations and Parking



Study Recommendations

Proposed Services

- ❑ Increased service levels for bus
 - Higher frequency of service (shorter wait times) on selected routes (OmniRide Linton Hall to D.C., Manassas OmniLink, Manassas Park OmniLink, and WMATA Columbia Pike-Farragut Square Line)
 - New express service on U.S. 29 and U.S. 50 (Metrobus Express services)
- ❑ Expanded transit destinations served
 - Direct service to Tysons Corner
 - More bus service into D.C.
- ❑ Technology
 - Traveler information system upgrades (e.g., next bus, message notification)
 - Customer comfort and productivity amenities (e.g., seating at stations, WiFi service)
- ❑ Enhanced transit-supportive transportation demand management (TDM) strategies
 - Rideshare programs
 - Transit information programs

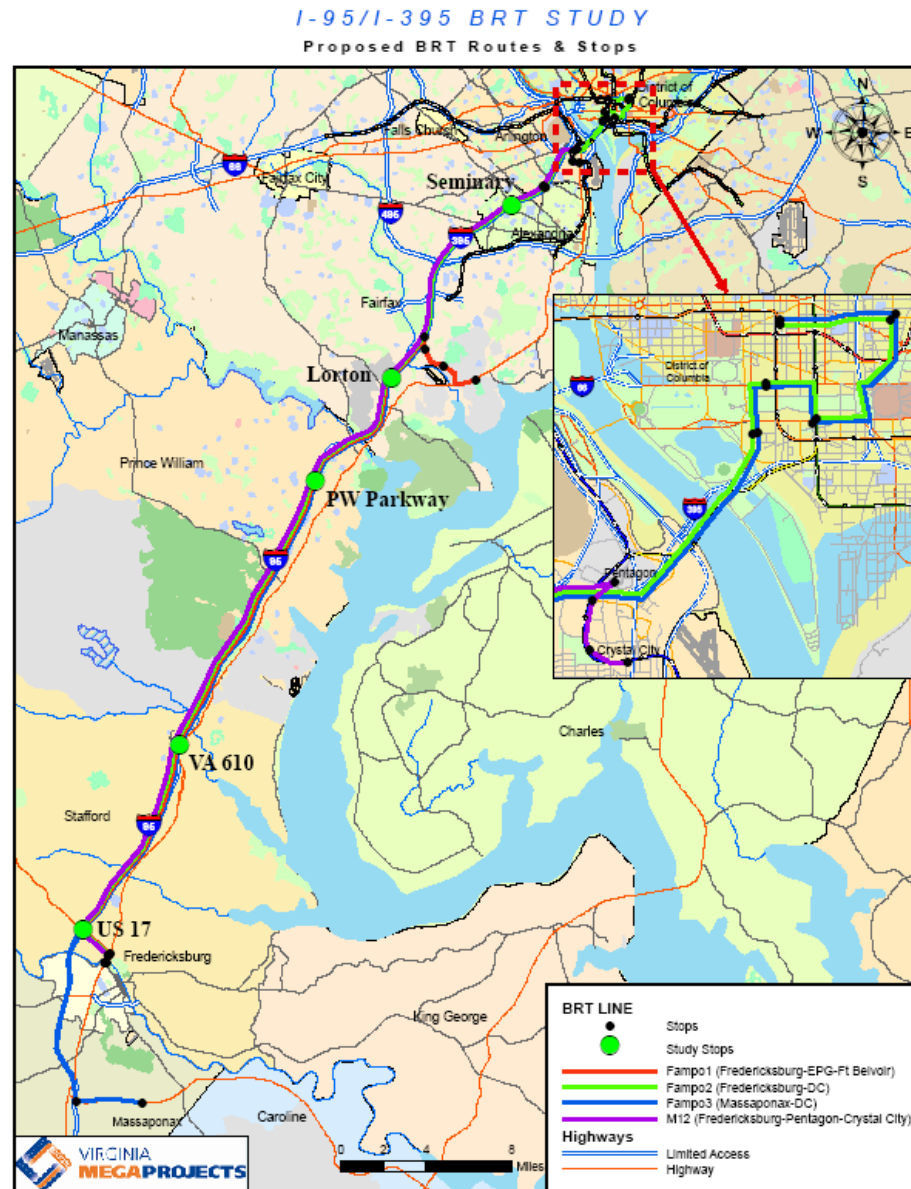
Next Steps

- ❑ Completed December 2009
- ❑ This study is a first step toward implementing transit and TDM improvements along the I-66 corridor
- ❑ Results will be used to develop project-specific plans to implement enhanced transit and TDM services over the next 5 to 15 years
- ❑ This study's results will inform the I-66 Multimodal Studies which are underway...
 - Attributes study draft report due spring 2010
 - Key issues draft report due spring 2010
 - Draft NEPA document(s) due 2011

I-95/I-395 HOV/Bus/HOT Lane Project

BRT Operational Analysis

Planning



Analysis To Date

❑ Service Analysis

- New express routes targeted to DC and Tysons where the demand is

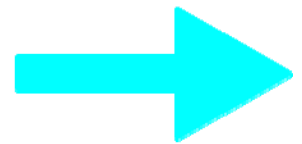
❑ Infrastructure

- Trending away from in-line stations because of ROW and infrastructure costs
- Creating more park-n-ride with direct and indirect station access



AM
PEAK

I-95 Peak Direction

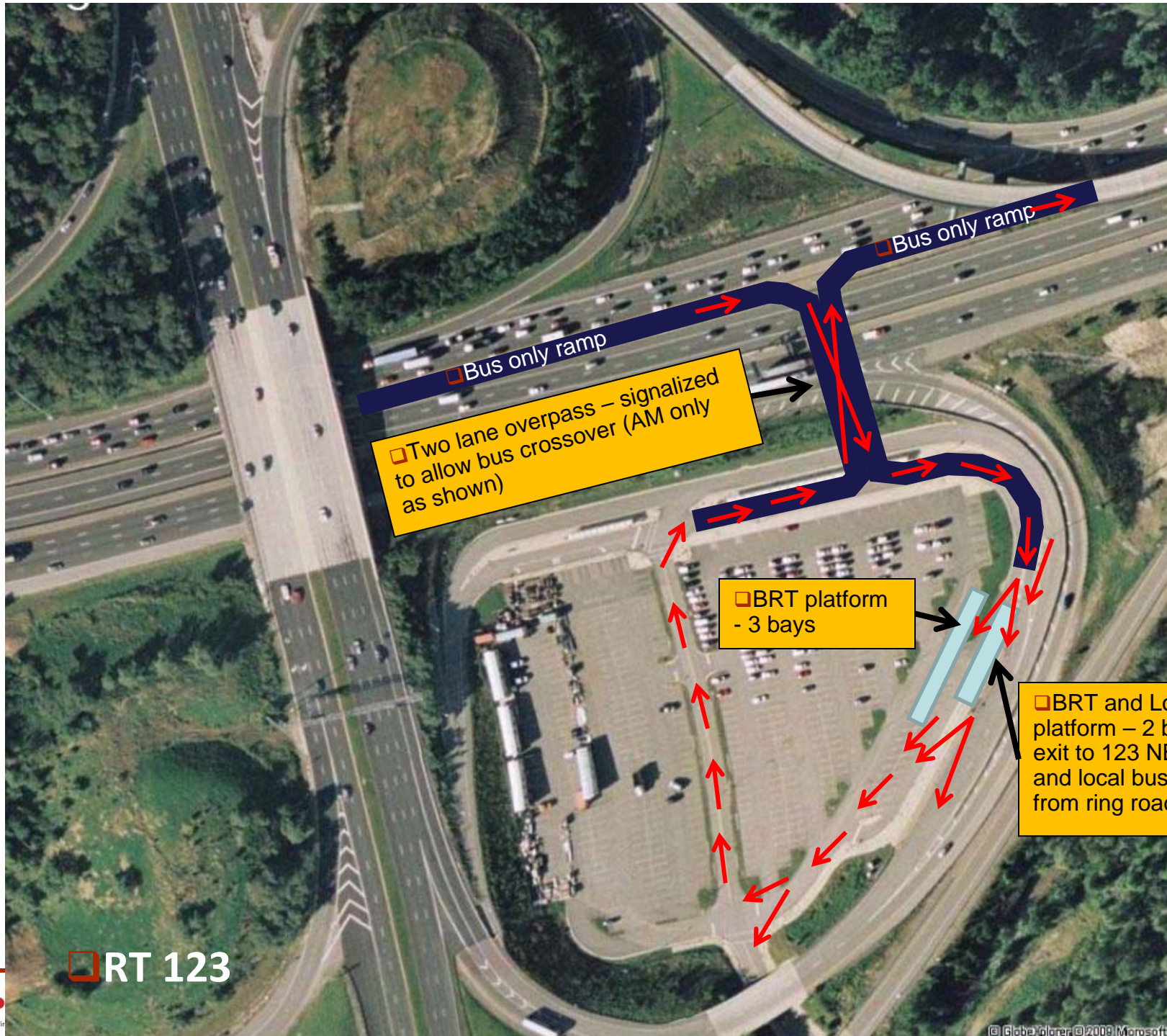


Route **FROM** Static



Station Facility

RT 234



RT 123

New Scope – To be Completed December 2009

- ❑ **Service analysis** including: ridership demand figures, route structures, modes of arrival, headways, service characteristics, and markets served
- ❑ **Infrastructure analysis** including: station locations, infrastructure required to support express bus. Station area conceptual level maps will be provided showing supporting infrastructure
- ❑ **Cost analysis** including: capital and operating costs, revenues, and subsidies, preliminary construction costs