

Overview

- 1. Transit
- 2. Land Use and TOD
- 3. Technology
- 4. Funding
- 5. What Can You Do?
- 6. Summary



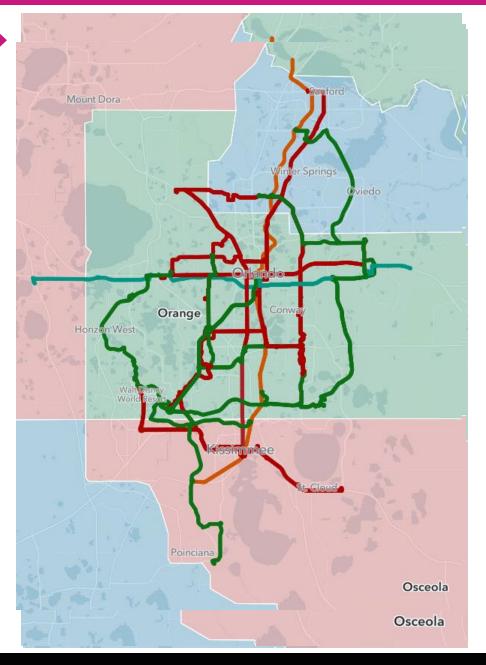
Transit

Premium Transit

- Premium Transit requires a strong network
 - Premium services connecting to each other
 - Local transit service as the foundation
- Transit isn't a premium, but the level of service provided can be
 - 15-minute frequency or faster
 - 20-24 hours of service per day
 - 7-days per week
- For everyone: don't abandon your ridership base in pursuit of new customers

Premium Transit

- Rail as the backbone
- Express services
- High-Frequency trunk routes
 - Foundation for future BRT routes
- Comprehensive localbus network brings it all together



Transit - Pilots









Autonomous Vehicle Pilot



Six-month pilot of autonomous vehicles on an existing transit service

- Gain feedback on meeting the needs of passengers with an autonomous vehicle
- Allow familiarization with the technology to a broad spectrum of ages and technical levels
- Operate in an urban setting on existing transit route including complex multiple lane intersections, an overhead highway, and adjacent pedestrian activity and streetscape

Early results

- First month 563 passengers, now up to 790
- Have experienced issues due to construction and weather
- Gaining passenger feedback to help scope future deployments



Orlando Sentinel



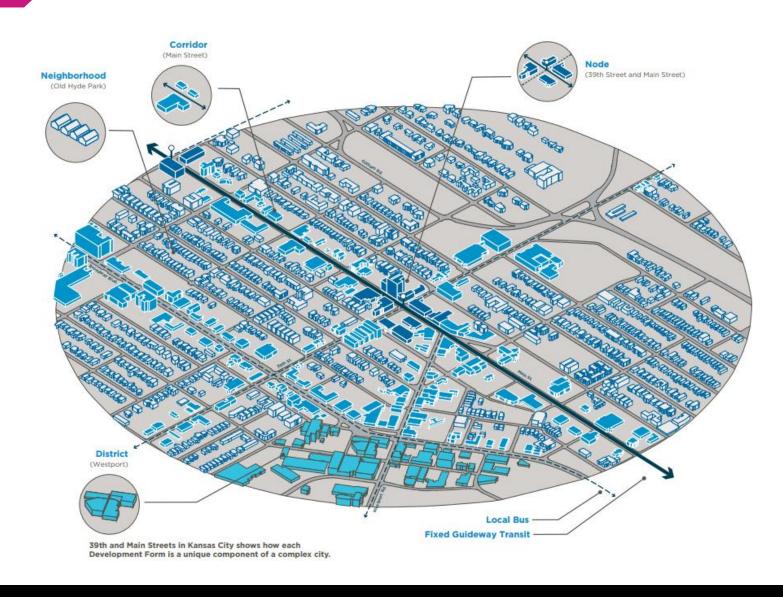
Land Use and TOD

Land Use and TOD

- Transit is reactive to development patterns
- Unsustainable for transit to chase development to the peripheries
 - Just like other services and utilities
- TOD's Other Benefits
 - Affordable Housing
 - Public Health
 - Productivity
 - Fiscal Sustainability
 - Resource Conservation
 - Open Space Preservation

Land Use and TOD

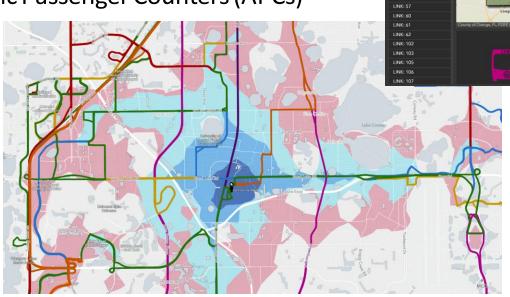
- TOD Considerations
 - Emphasize key, connecting corridors
 - Policies that understand that transit network
 - Policies in place before the new transit service
- KCATA BRT Success

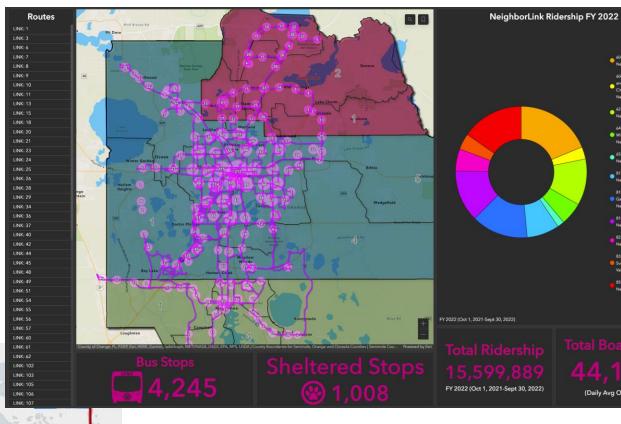


Technology

Planning & Technology

- Technology supports our work
 - But it's the Art, the Humanities that make the technology work
- Data Collection
 - Fareboxes
 - Automatic Passenger Counters (APCs)
- Planning
 - Remix
 - Trapeze
 - TBEST
- Analysis
 - GIS



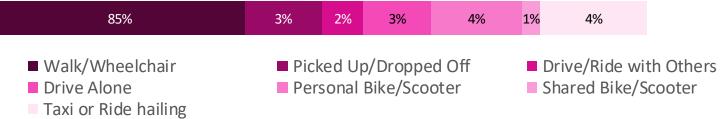




Projects & Technology



Getting to stops or stations:



Leaving stops or stations:



The presence of safe sidewalks, crosswalks, and curb ramps are critical for accessing the system

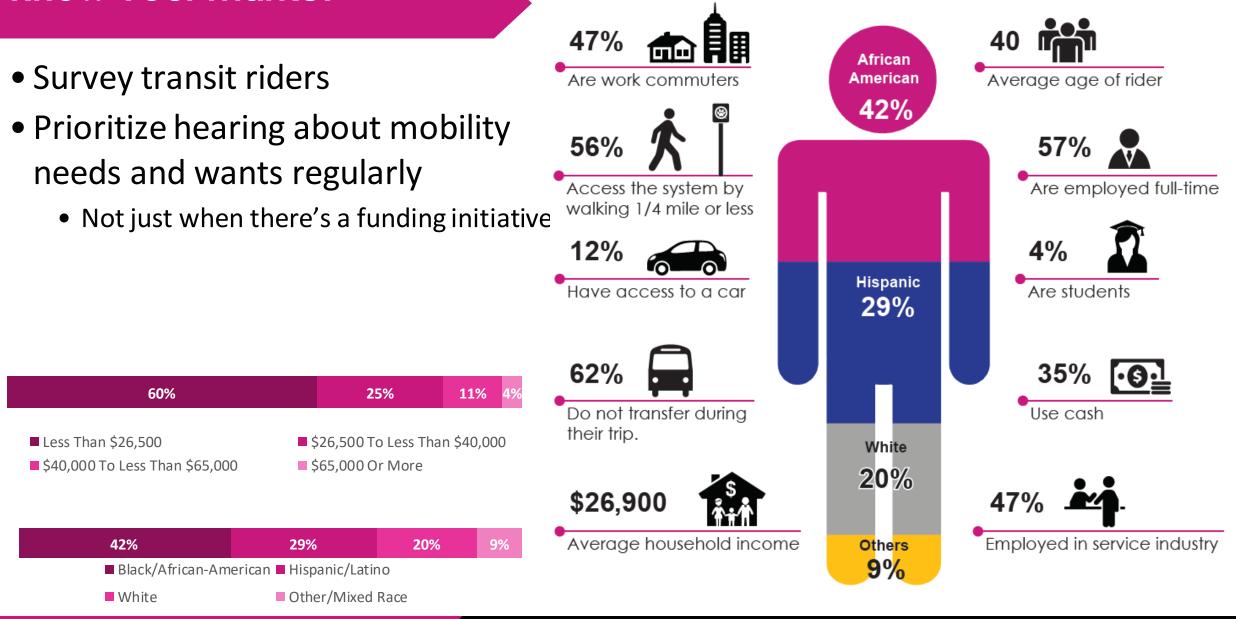
Funding

Funding

- Rebalance existing resources
- Target new funding to high-impact services
- Pilots and Demonstrations
 - Limits obligations for future funding
- FDOT's Service Development Grants
- Initiatives
 - Have a plan, but adapt to public input

What Can You Do?

Know Your Market



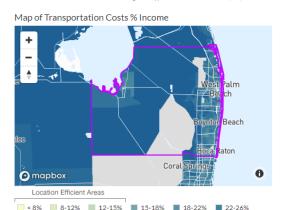
Housing + Transportation Affordability

- Housing is a transportation issue
- Largest household expenses
 - Housing
 - Transportation
- What changes can be made to:
 - Focus development
 - Transit cannot chase housing
 - Reduce development costs

MPO: Palm Beach MPO

Traditional measures of housing affordability ignore transportation costs. Typically a household's second-largest expenditure, transportation costs are largely a function of the characteristics of the neighborhood in which a household chooses to live. Location Matters. Compact and dynamic neighborhoods with walkable streets and high access to jobs, transit, and a wide variety of businesses are more efficient, affordable, and sustainable.

The statistics below are modeled for the Regional Typical Household. Income: \$56,775 Commuters: 1.27 Household Size: 2.82 (Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach, FL)



Location Efficiency Metrics

Places that are compact, close to jobs and services, with a variety of transportation choices, allow people to spend less time, energy, and money on transportation.

0%

Percent of location efficient neighborhoods

Neighborhood Characteristic Scores (1-10)

As compared to neighborhoods in all 955 U.S. regions in the Index

Job Access 6.8

AllTransit
Performance Score
3.4

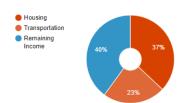
Compact Neighborhood

High access to a variety of jobs

Car-dependent with limited access to public Very low density and limited walkability

Average Housing + Transportation Costs % Income

Factoring in both housing and transportation costs provides a more comprehensive way of thinking about the cost of housing and true affordability.



Transportation Costs

In dispersed areas, people need to own more vehicles and rely upon driving them farther distances which also drives up the cost of living.



\$12,947

Annual Transportation Costs



1.75

Autos Per Household



16,736

Average Household VMT

4%
Transit Ridership % of Workers

7 Annual Transit Trips 6.66 Tonnes
Annual Greenhouse Gas per Household

Summary

Holistic Approach

- Regional coordination
 - Solutions that complement, not contradict
- Land Use and Transportation working towards the same goal
 - Layers of housing and density of development
 - Layers of mobility options
- Pilot new services
- Technology supports the plans and projects
- What does the market look like and what are they asking for?

Thank You

Myles O'Keefe
Manager of Strategic Planning
mokeefe@golynx.com

