

North Bethesda BRT Planning Study Corridor Advisory Committee (CAC) Meeting #4

June 12, 2024 | 7:00 p.m.





Meeting Expectations

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We're committed to starting on time and ending on time

Meeting facilitator will guide discussion

We're creating spaces for all voices to be heard

Take advantage of the "raise hand" feature

Place microphones on mute when not talking





Using Zoom

Ask a question (in text):

 If you have a question during the presentation, send it via chat

To send a chat:

- Click "chat" in the bottom menu
- A new window will appear
- Type your question and send it







Using Zoom

Raise your hand:

 If you'd like to speak to ask a question or make a comment, please raise your hand

To raise your hand:

- Click "Reactions" in the bottom menu
- A new window will appear
- Click the "Raise Hand" button at the bottom
- If you've dialed in by phone, dial ***9**







Meeting Agenda

- Study Overview and Status
 - Where are we now?
- Overview of Alternatives
 - What options are we analyzing?
- Alternatives Analysis Framework
 - How are we measuring performance?
- Alternatives Analysis Preliminary Results
 - What are the takeaways from analysis?
- Next Steps





Study Overview and Status





North Bethesda Transitway Planning Study

• Corridor Extents from 2013 Master Plan:

- Western Terminus: Westfield Montgomery Mall
- **Eastern Terminus:** North Bethesda Metrorail station *OR* Grosvenor-Strathmore Metrorail station

• Study Outcomes:

- Select an eastern terminus
- Designate alignment types
 - Dedicated BRT lanes vs. mixed traffic
 - Median vs. curb running
- Identify stop locations
- Prepare for next phase: design and environmental







Study Schedule







Recent and Ongoing Analysis Tasks

Completed

- Determine Eastern Terminus
- Develop and confirm alternatives to study
- Identify evaluation metrics and methods
- Analyze alternatives (except ridership)
- Ongoing
 - Refining ridership analysis
 - Coordination with nearby BRT projects





Alternatives Overview





Framework for Alternatives



No Build Alternative*

• Includes all infrastructure and developments that will be built out regardless of if the North Bethesda BRT is implemented

Transportation System Management (TSM) Alternative*

• Includes increased service levels and potential Transit Signal Priority (TSP)

Build Alternative 1 – Maximum Build Out

• Alignment with 2013 Transit Corridors Master Plan and additional multimodal and land use plan vision

Build Alternative 2 – Targeted Investment

• Strategic alignment with sector plan area growth

*No Build and TSM alternatives include the newly installed protected bike lanes on Old Georgetown Road





Infrastructure Assumptions

	Build Alternative 1: Maximum Build-Out	Build Alterative 2: Targeted Investment
Runningway	Primarily median running	 Curb running at targeted locations More mixed flow
Stations	2013 master plan stations	 Fewer stations to prioritize travel time Potential route extension (service only) to the west
Intersection Treatments	 TSP at key Intersections Detailed intersection design would com 	e during future phases







Build Alt. 1: Maximum Build-Out









Build Alt. 2: Targeted Investment





Typical Section – Old Georgetown Road

Facing *North*

No Build / TSM

ROW = 100' 4 GP Lanes





Alternative 1: **Maximum Build-Out** *ROW = 121' 4 GP Lanes, 2 Transit*



Alternative 2: **Targeted Investment** *ROW = 100'*

4 GP Lanes, 2 Transit





Typical Section – Rock Spring Drive

Facing *East*

No Build / TSM *ROW = 80'-90'*

4 GP Lanes



Mountable bollards to accommodate access for emergency vehicles

Alternative 1: **Maximum Build-Out** *ROW = 118' 2 GP Lanes, 2 Transit*



Alternative 2: **Targeted Investment** *ROW = 94'*

2 GP Lanes, 2 Transit









Alternatives Analysis Framework







Goals and Objectives



Provide a fast, reliable, efficient, and connected transit service



Improve access to jobs, activity centers, and community facilities



Minimize environmental impacts and utilize cost-effective design





Provide improved and accessible transit service for underserved populations



Promote economic development with appealing and functional transit



Improve safety of our streets and the livability and wellness of our communities





Build Alternatives Analysis

	Study Goals					
Metrics	Quality Service	Mobility Choices	Economic Growth	Community Equity	Sustainable Solutions	Public Safety
Ridership Forecasts - to be discussed at next CAC	\checkmark	Ø	 Image: A start of the start of			
Travelsheds	\diamond	\triangleleft	✓	✓		
Access to Frequent Service	Ś	Ø	✓	Ø		Ø
Potential Right-of-Way (ROW) Expansion Needed				Ø	Ø	
Level of Infrastructure Investment					Ø	
Operational Cost					Ø	
Potential Environmental Impacts					Ø	Ø
Impacts to Traffic Flow	Ø				Ø	
Transit Travel Time	Ø	Ø	✓			
Total	5	4	4	3	5	2







Alternatives Analysis Preliminary Results







60-Minute Weekday Peak Travelsheds



- Alternatives 1 and 2 provide access to 204,000+ more people and 175,000+ more jobs by 2045
- Faster travel times and increased frequency for Build alternatives allow greater reach to population and jobs as compared to No Build and TSM





3. Access to Frequent Service

 Purpose: Identify tradeoffs between stop location options

Stops in the study corridor:

- May be served by <u>one</u> or <u>multiple</u> build alternatives
- Have one or two "like" stop pairs for comparison

Map Key:













3. Access to Frequent Service







Montgomery County Department of Transport





3. Access to Frequent Service









3. Access to Frequent Service







4. Potential ROW Expansion Needed

Measure	Alternative 1 Maximum Build-Out	Alternative 2 Targeted Investment	
Total Potentially Impacted Area (Acres)	7.8	3.0	

- The center-running guideway and larger bike/pedestrian facilities in Alternative 1 result in more potential parcel impacts due to the wider cross-section
- Results are based on a planning-level desktop analysis; when it comes to design, MCDOT will strive to reduce property impacts as much as possible







5. Level of Infrastructure Investment

Measure	TSM Mixed-flow; Some TSP	Alternative 1 Maximum Build-Out	Alternative 2 Targeted Investment
Preliminary Opinion of Probable Cost (OPC)*	\$ 14 M	\$ 141 M	\$ 91 M
Vehicle Costs (Included in OPC)	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M

- Includes capital costs to build the infrastructure
- Preliminary estimate is based on typical sections for comparison purposes
- Categories that cause a significant increase in the Build Alternative 1 OPC:
 - Potential ROW costs
 - Additional roadway width





6. Operational Cost

Measure	TSM	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
	Mixed-flow; Some TSP	Maximum Build-Out	Targeted Investment
Estimated Annual Operational Cost	\$ 1.68 M	\$ 1.80 M	\$ 1.80 M
Assumed Peak and Off-Peak Service Frequencies	Peak: 15-min	Peak: 7.5-min	Peak: 7.5-min
	Off-Peak: 15-min	Off-Peak: 15-min	Off-Peak: 15-min

- Operational costs are annual recurring costs required to run the service
- Lower TSM costs reflects longer peak headways
- Alternatives 1 and 2 have similar operating costs due to the same frequency of service and having similar stop locations and route length



7.)Potential Impacts to **Environmental Resources**

Key Takeaways:

- The environmental resources falling within a ¹/₄-mile buffer for both build alternatives are nearly the same
- Alternative 1 had two more resources flagged for further review due to proximity to the corridor than Alternative 2
- Further assessment of environmental impacts should be conducted prior to NEPA

Assumed no impacts from TSM alternative



- **Registered historic places**
- **Recreational resources**
- Libraries
- Places of worship
- Commercial centers
- Neighborhoods/subdivisions
- Schools
- Federally owned properties
- **Rivers and streams**
- Watersheds and wetlands
- Floodplains
- Soils
- Endangered and threatened species







8. Development Impacts to Traffic Flow

 <u>Without any changes</u> to infrastructure or transit on this corridor, travel time along the corridor is projected to increase due to regional growth and planned development

	Average Transit Travel Time (in minutes) Montgomery Mall – North Bethesda Metrorail (Out and Back) via Westlake Terrace, Rock Spring Drive, and Old Georgetown Road				
	Existing 2022	Percent Increase	Future No Build 2045		
AM Peak	26 min	20%	31 min		
PM Peak	26 min	55%	40 min		





8. Developing Future Traffic Volumes Existing and No-Build Comparison

- PM period experiences more operational challenges than AM
- Assessing future conditions (2045) based on currentlyavailable data and projected growth
- Most intersections along Old Georgetown Road have Level of Service (LOS) E/F for vehicles









8. Impacts to Traffic Flow – Build Alternatives

Number of Intersections with LOS E or Worse:

Segment	No Build	Build Alternative 1	Build Alternative 2
Westlake Terrace	0	2	0
Rock Spring Drive	1	1	1
Old Georgetown Road	6	6	5
Executive Boulevard/Old Georgetown Road	2	2	2
Marinelli Road	1	1	1
Rockville Pike	3	3	3





8. Summary of Traffic Takeaways

- No Build results (without any transit improvements) show significantly increased congestion compared with existing (2022)
- Either Build Alternative makes vehicle congestion worse than the No Build
- Alt 2 general purpose lanes operate better in comparison to Alt 1
- Important traffic factors to consider in more detailed design:
 - Center Running
 - Left-turns across dedicated transit lanes
 - Signal timing for buses to enter/exit dedicated lanes
 - Curb-Running
 - Transitions from the curb to left-turn lanes
 - Sharing right-turn lanes with vehicles





9. Transit Travel Time

Measure	No Build	TSM Mixed-flow; Some TSP	Alternative 1 Maximum Build-Out	Alternative 2 Targeted Investment
Transit Travel Time* (Round Trip Between Montgomery Mall and North Bethesda Metrorail Station)	40 minutes	39 minutes	24 minutes	24 minutes

- Background traffic growth significantly slows No Build and TSM service compared to existing
- The dedicated lanes on Alternative 1 and 2 provide significant travel time savings over No Build and TSM





Next Steps





Next Steps







Thank you!

Questions?

Project Contact Information

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