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Evaluating the Planning and Implementation of Major Transit Capital Projects in the Portland Region

December 5, 2014 PSU Transportation Seminar Joe Recker, TriMet Capital Projects



Overview

- The New Starts/Small Starts program
- Before and After studies
- Findings from TriMet's studies
- Findings from around the nation



New Starts/Small Starts

- FTA's primary grant program for major transit capital investments
- New lines or extensions
- Rail, BRT, or ferries
- Evaluation process and milestones
 Full Funding Grant Agreement (FFGA)
- \$1.9 billion annually



A Before and After Study...

- Required component of a New Starts project
- analyzes a project's impact
- evaluates the consistency of the predicted performance, and
- identifies sources of differences



Report Topic Areas

- Project Scope
- Capital Costs
- Service Levels

- Operating & Maintenance Costs
- Ridership





Background

- New Starts program = discretionary \$\$
- Pickrell report (1990) on early transit projects (70s & 80s)
- FTA increases oversight
 - Project Management Oversight Contractors (PMOC)
 - Cost-effectiveness calculations
 - Risk assessments
 - Before and after studies

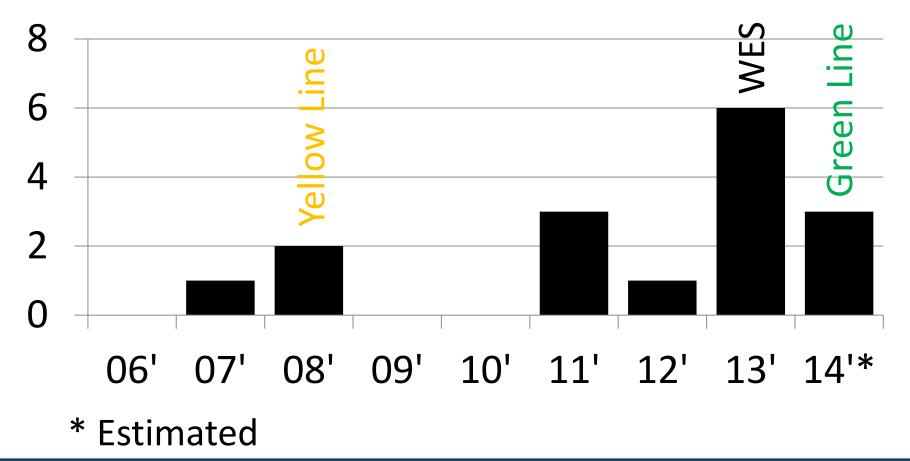


FTA Requirements

- Before and After Study requirement (2001)
- Documentation of capital costs (2005)
 - Standard Cost Category (SCC) format
 - Compare projects across the nation
 - Compare same project over time
- Annual reports to Congress (SAFETEA-LU2005)
- Preservation of ridership forecasts (2006)
 - Software compatibility over time



Completed FTA Before & After Studies





Report Contents

• Analyze

As-built/current conditions for each topic area

- Evaluate
 - Transit service before vs. after
 - Consistency of predictions (at NS milestones) vs. as-built/after
- Identify
 - Findings and recommendations



Project Scope

- What was built?
- What did we plan to build?
- Why are there differences?





Capital Costs

- What did it cost?
- What did we think it would cost?
- Why are there differences?



Service Levels

- What is the service we are providing?
- What did we plan to provide?
- Why are there differences?





Operating and Maintenance (O&M) Costs

- What does it cost to operate?
- What did we think it would cost?
- Why are there differences?





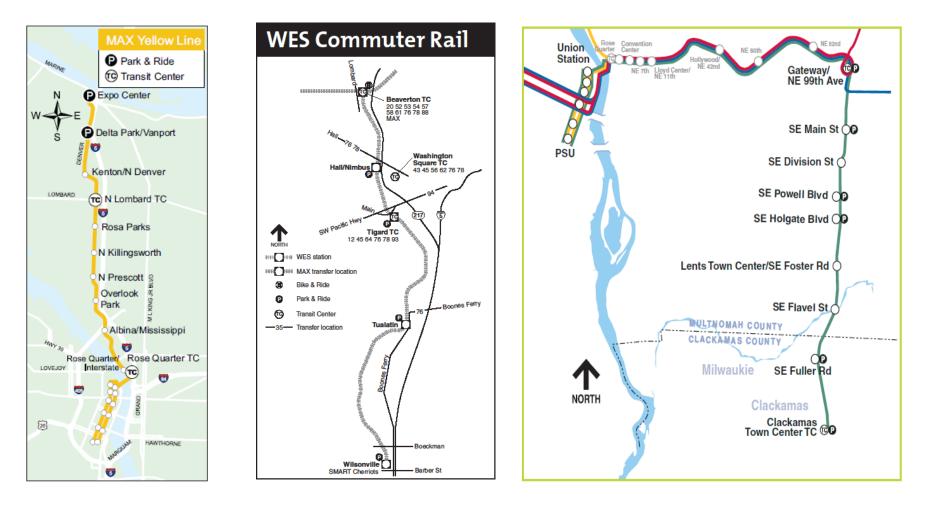
Ridership

- What is the ridership (after it settles)?
- What did we expect?
- Why are there differences?





How Did TriMet Do?





Interstate MAX

- 5.8 mile light rail extension on urban arterial
- Replaces local bus service (line 5)
- 10 stations
- 2 park-and-ride lots
- \$350 million (\$2004)
- 15,200 average daily riders today

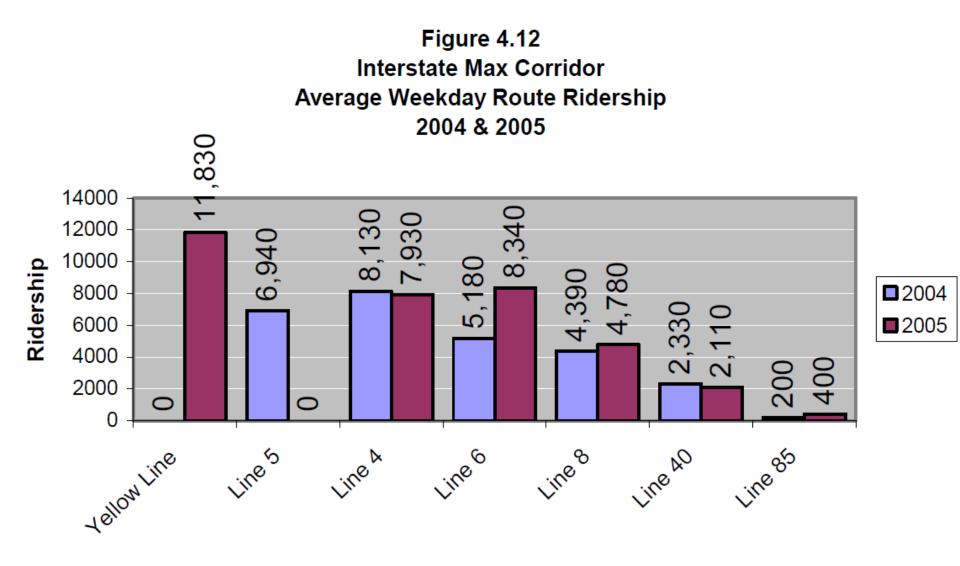




Interstate MAX (con't)

- Came in <u>under budget</u>
- Ridership projections
 - 13,900 (2005)
 - 18,100 (2020)
- Actual (2005)
 - 11,700 average weekday riders
- On target for horizon year projections
 15,200 (current)







Interstate MAX Takeaways

- Built at right time
- CMGC contracting
- Experience matters
- Opening year vs. horizon year





WES Commuter Rail

- 14.7 mile commuter rail
- Shared with freight railroad
- 5 stations
- 4 park-and-rides
- Premium transit service
- \$162 million
- 2,000 average daily riders





WES Commuter Rail (con't)

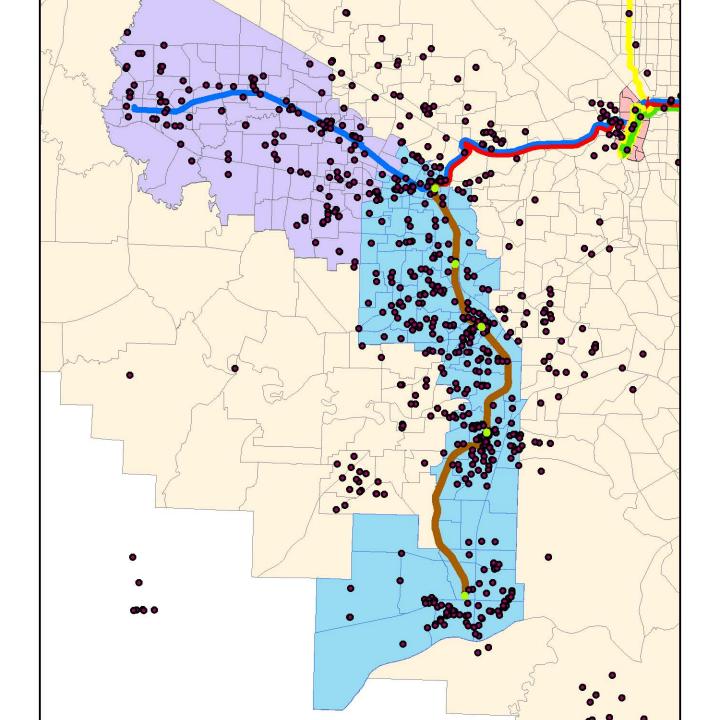
- Cost estimate
 - (2001) \$84.8 million/planned opening 2004
 - (2001) \$103 million using actual inflation rates
 - Assumptions incorrect
 - Project scope
 - Freight railroad negotiations
 - Federal \$\$ request changed past a threshold of "exempt"
 - Construction inflation



WES Commuter Rail (con't)

- Ridership
 - Range of 1,600 2,400 riders (opening year)
 Range of 3,000 4,650 riders (2020)
- 2009 1,200 average daily riders
- 2011 1,600 average daily riders
- 2014 2,000 average daily riders
- Key ridership factors
 - Employment and economy
 - Park-and-rides/transfers
 - Travel patterns





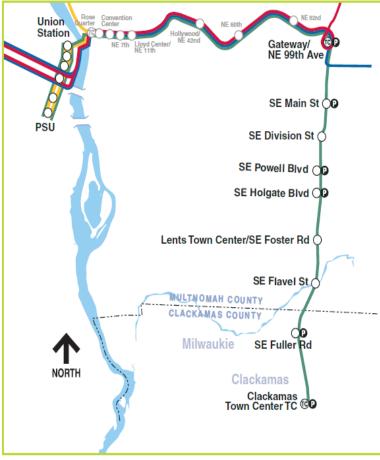
WES Takeaways

- Bad timing
 - FTA oversight growing = delays
 - Construction inflation = \$\$
 - High unemployment at opening = low ridership
- Freight railroad \rightarrow scope changes = \$\$



I-205 MAX Green Line

- 8.3 mile light rail extension
- 15new stations
 - I-205 (8)
 - Portland Mall (7 pairs)
- 6 park-and-rides (I-205 only)
- \$575.3 million
- 20,400 average daily riders





Green Line (con't)

- Cost estimates
 - (2004) \$494.8 million (or \$595 million w/ actual inflation)
 - (2006) \$575.7 million
- Predicted Ridership
 - 25,500 (2009)
 - 46,250 (2025)
- Service still well below planned levels





Green Line Takeaways

- Project scope changes minimal
- Extensive local experience kept costs down despite rising inflation
- Travel forecasting
 - Park-and-ride behavior
 - Walk access
 - Land use
- Service assumptions incorrect



Employment Forecasts

	Forecasted	Actual	Difference
	Growth	Growth	(in # of
	(00'-09')	(00'-10')	jobs)
Downtown/			
Lloyd	15%	-8%	-39,040
Banfield	7%	-10%	-6,595
I-205	22%	1%	-11,587
Region	17%	-3%	-185,951



Other Projects



FrontRunner, UTA

- 44 mile commuter rail, 9 stations
- \$614 million (34% higher than PE estimate)
- 5,300 weekday trips
 - Predicted 8,400 (PE), 5,650 (FD) and5,900 (FFGA)





FrontRunner (con't)

- Construction inflation
- Freight RRs
- Recession
 - Service impacts
 - Ridership impacts
- Public pressure changed service plan





Valley Metro Rail – Phoenix, AZ

- 19.7 mile light rail on urban arterials
- 28 stations
- \$1.405 billion
 - \$1.076b (PE) to \$1.412b (FFGA)
- 40,700 daily riders (current)
 - 25,800 Early estimate for 2020



Valley Metro Rail (con't)

- Unanticipated growth of universities
- Unanticipated growth of carless, low-income households
- Local requirements changed
- Travel time improved
- Underestimated
 O&M Costs





Euclid Corridor, Cleveland OH

- 7.1 miles BRT, 31 stations
- 4.4 miles exclusive ROW
- \$197.2 million
 - 10-28% lower than early estimates
- 14,300 riders (2011)
 21,100 (early on)
 13,500 (at FFGA)





Euclid Corridor (con't)

- Scope reductions
- 21% travel time savings
- \$1 million net O&M costs per year
- Recession & drastic service cuts
 - Euclid corridor ridership up 31%
 - Systemwide ridership down 22%





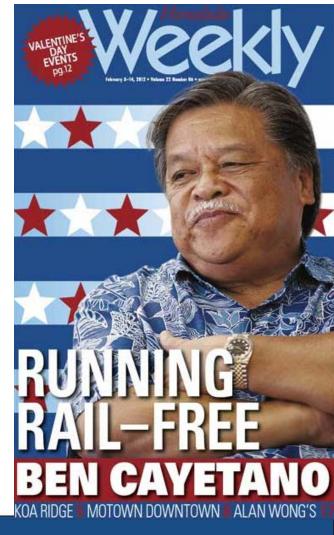
Recap of Lessons Learned



Project Scope: Lessons Learned

- Local requirements
- Political pressure
- Freight railroads







Capital Costs: Lessons Learned

- Construction inflation
- Schedule
- Scope changes
- Freight RRs
- Local experience





Service Levels: Lessons Learned

- Replacing express & local service
- Economic cycles
- Transit priority
- Travel times





O&M Costs: Lessons Learned

- New transit mode
- Public demands for restoration of bus service
- Service cuts
- Freight RRs





Ridership: Lessons Learned

- Land use forecasts
- Service changes
- Travel time
- Fare policy







- Data preservation ongoing
 Under budget and on schedule
- Bus service planning in progress
- "Before" transit rider surveys spring 2015
- "After" surveys scheduled spring 2017.



Thank you, Questions?

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