

North Bethesda BRT Planning Study

North Bethesda TMD Advisory Committee Meeting

July 31, 2024





Agenda

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







Study Schedule

Winter 2022

Spring 2022

Summer 2022

Winter 2023

Build Alternatives Analysis

We Are Here

Summer 2023 - Summer 2024

Fall 2024

Select Preferred Alternative

Project Kick-off **Corridor Foundations**

Termini Screening Build Alternatives Development





Stakeholder and Public Meetings

★ Project Survey







Recent and Ongoing 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
- CAC and community engagement







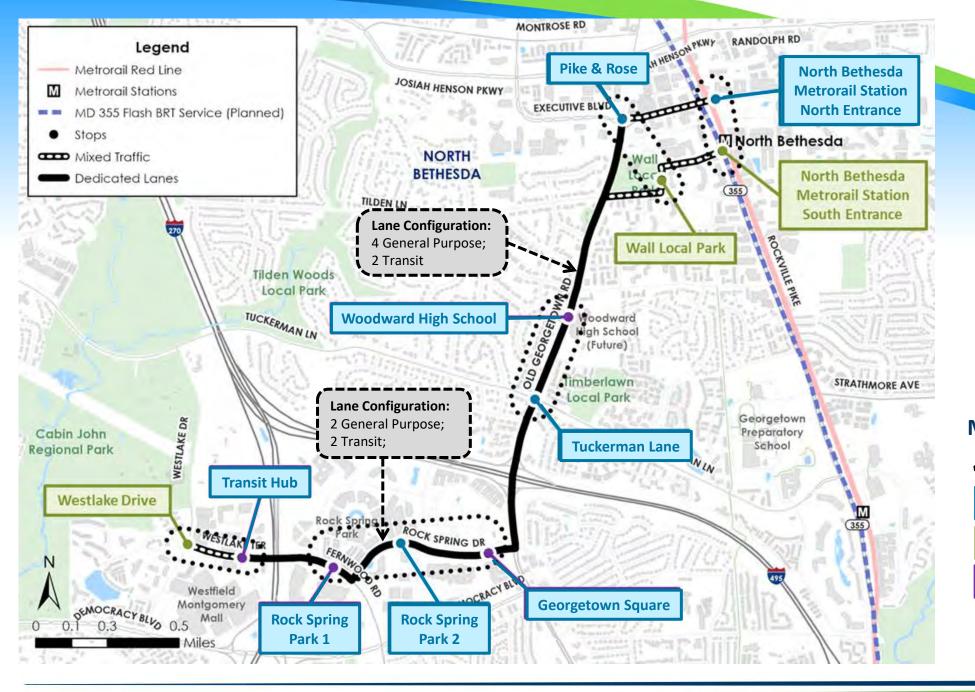
Alternative Overview

	Transportation System Management (TSM) Alternative*	Build Alternative 1: Maximum Build-Out	Build Alterative 2: Targeted Investment	
Runningway	Mixed flow	 Primarily median running 	Curb running at targeted locationsMore mixed flow	
Stations	• 2013 master plan stations	• 2013 master plan stations	 Fewer stations to prioritize travel time Potential route extension (service only) to the west 	
Intersection Treatments	 Transit Signal Priority (TSP) at key Intersections Detailed intersection design would come during future phases 			

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









Map Key:

"Like" Stop Pairs

Alternative 1/TSM

Alternative 2

All Alternatives





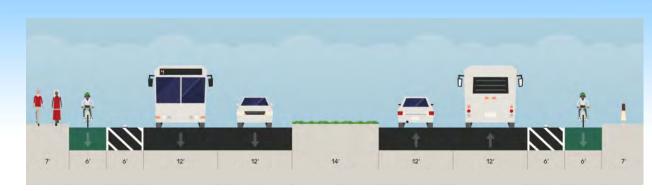
Stops

Typical Section – Old Georgetown Road

Facing *North*

No Build / TSM

ROW = 100′ 4 *GP Lanes*



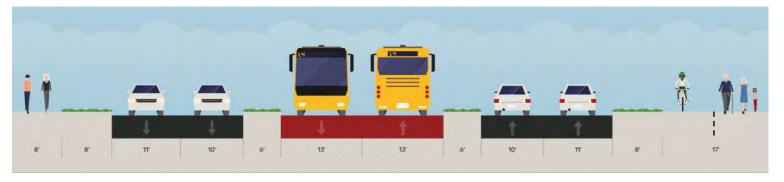


Alternative 1:

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*

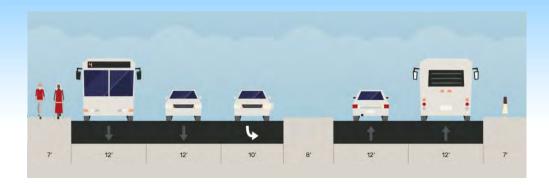
No Build / TSM

ROW = 80'-90' 4 GP Lanes

Alternative 1: **Maximum Build-Out** *ROW* = 118'

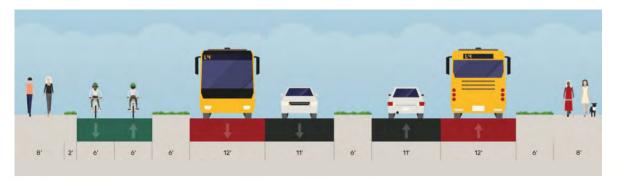
2 GP Lanes, 2 Transit

Alternative 2: **Targeted Investment** *ROW = 94'* 2 *GP Lanes, 2 Transit*



Mountable bollards to accommodate access for emergency vehicles











Alternatives Analysis Preliminary Results







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	⋖	৶	<			
Travelsheds	⋖	<	<	<		
Access to Frequent Service	⋖	♦	<	<		♦
Potential Right-of-Way (ROW) Expansion Needed				⋞	⋖	
Level of Infrastructure Investment					⋖	
Operational Cost					⋖	
Potential Environmental Impacts					⋖	⋖
Impacts to Traffic Flow	⋖				⋖	
Transit Travel Time	৶	⋖	৶			
Total	5	4	4	3	5	2







2. Travelsheds

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







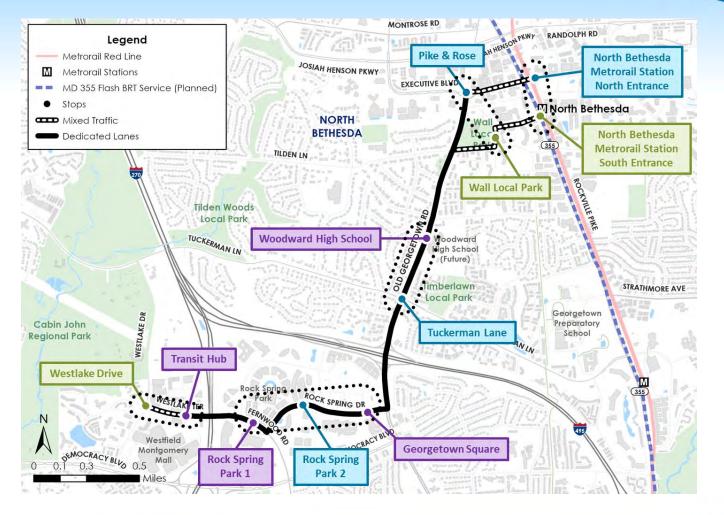
3. Access to Frequent Service

Purpose: Identify tradeoffs between stop location options

Stops in the study corridor:

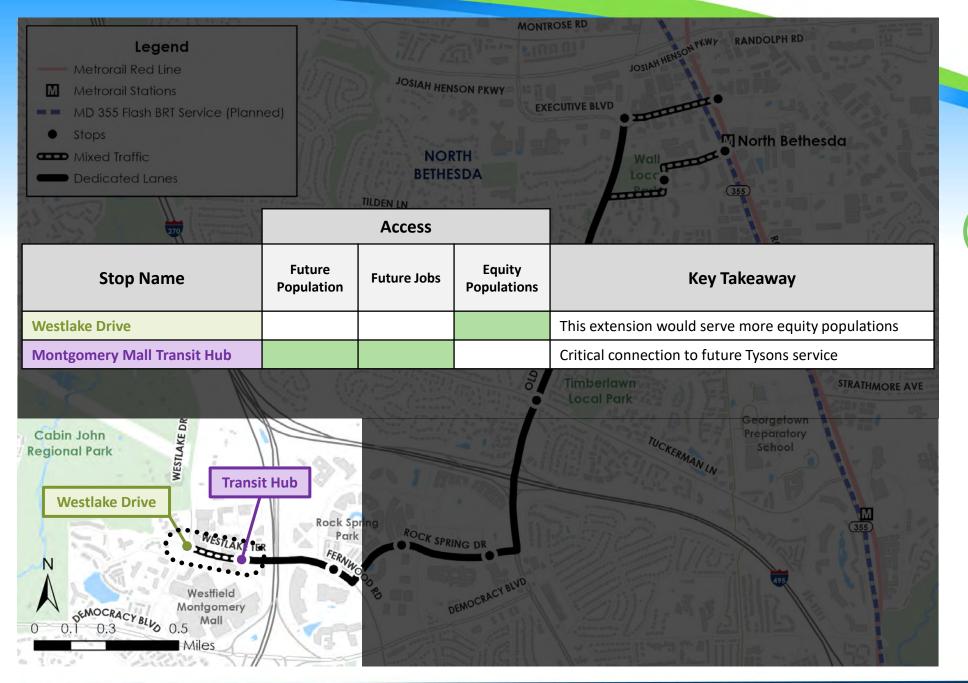
- May be served by <u>one</u> or <u>multiple</u> build alternatives
- Have one or two "like" stop pairs for comparison

Map Key: "Like" Stop Pairs Alternative 1/TSM Alternative 2 All Alternatives











3. Access to Frequent Service



Alternative 1/15ivi

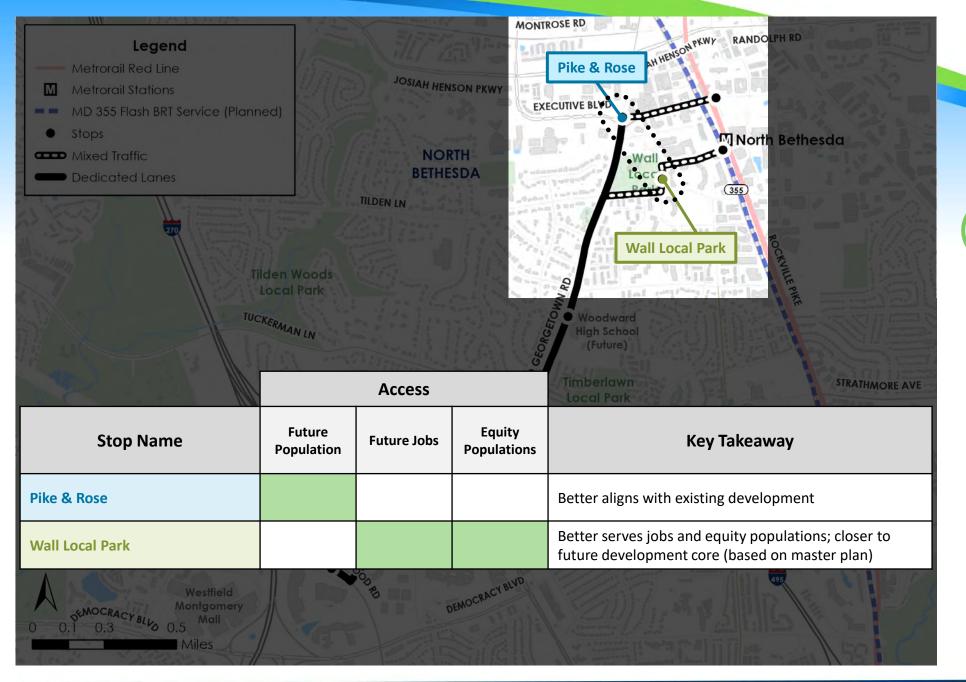
Alternative 2

Stops

All Alternatives

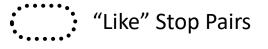








3. Access to Frequent Service



Alternative 1/TSM

Alternative 2

Stops

All Alternatives







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 Mixed-flow; Some TSP	Alternative 1 Maximum Build-Out	Alternative 2 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 Off-Peak: 15-min	Peak: 7.5-min Off-Peak: 15-min	Peak: 7.5-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







Assumed no impacts from .
TSM alternative



Key Takeaways:

- The environmental resources falling within a ¼-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

Environmental Resources Reviewed:

- 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

 Without any changes 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







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	39	24	24
	minutes	minutes	minutes	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





BUS RAPID TRANSIT IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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







Next Steps

Remaining Components

Winter 2022

Spring 2022

Summer 2022

Winter 2023

Summer 2023 - Summer 2024

Fall 2024

Project Kick-off

Corridor Foundations

Termini Screening

Build Alternatives Development Build Alternatives Analysis Select Preferred Alternative







Stakeholder and Public Meetings

★ Project Survey







Thank you!

Questions?

Project Contact Information

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