

## Welcome!

We will begin with some poll questions.











Passport to 2044: TOD and Centers

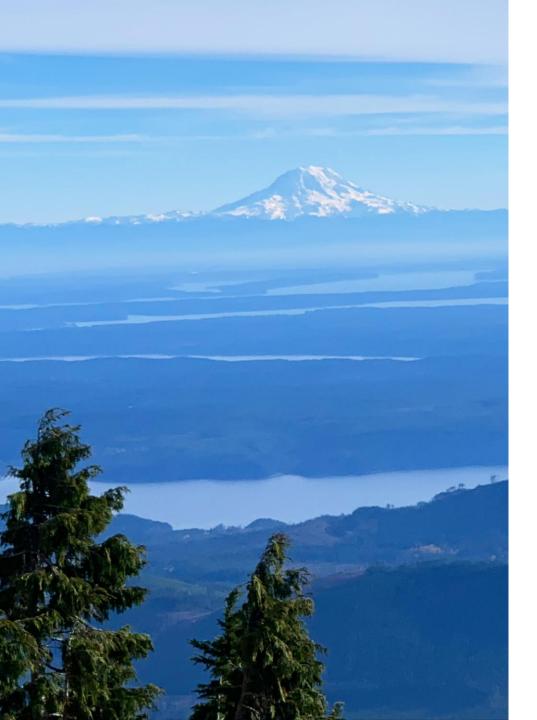
December 13, 2022













#### **Passport to 2044 Series**



- Comprehensive Planning
- Climate
  - **Economic Development**
- Transportation
- Housing (1)
- **Equity (1)** 
  - **Tribal Coordination**
- Critical Areas
  - **TOD and Centers** December 13
- Housing Need & Capacity February 15
- **Equity** tbd
- Elected Officials— tbd





### **Program**



Incorporating TOD Into Comprehensive Plans

Centers and Subarea Planning

Q&A





### Logistics

- The recording for today's meeting and all presentations will be shared after the meeting
- Have a question? Ask in the "Q&A"
- Stick around at the end to complete our Title
   VI survey

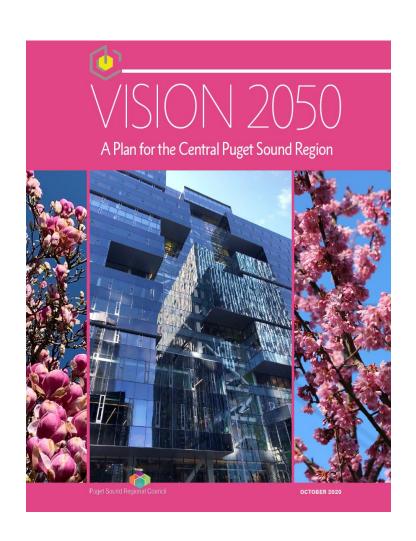
### **PSRC** and Local Comprehensive Plans





### **Key Policy Themes from VISION 2050**





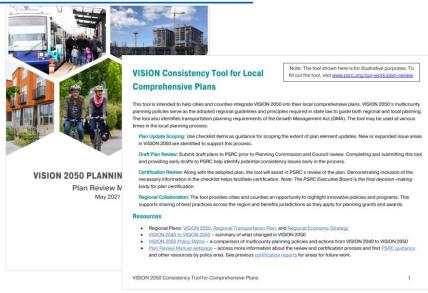
- Increase housing choices and affordability
- Provide opportunities for all
- Sustain a strong economy
- Significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- **Keep the region moving**
- Restore the health of Puget Sound
- Protect a network of open space
- Growth in centers and near transit
- Act collaboratively and support local efforts



### **VISION 2050 Resources**



### Plan Review Manual



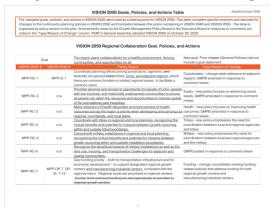
### Plan Review Handout



### **Compiled MPPs**



# V2050 Policy Matrix & Updates Summary



### **Recorded Webinar**



### VISION 2050 Booklet



### **PSRC Guidance and Resources**



#### **Available Now:**

- Conservation Toolkit
- Growth Target Guidance
- <u>Economic Development Element Guide</u>
- Tribal Coordination
- Community Data Profiles
- <u>Equitable Engagement</u>
- TOD + Centers Guidance
- Housing Element Guide (draft)
- Climate Change Guidance (draft)

#### **Upcoming:**

- Transportation Guidance
- Growth Outreach Toolkit
- Equity Planning Resources
- Land Use Vision Forecast

#### VISION 2050 Planning Resources

PSRC develops guidance, research, and data products to support local planning and advance VISION 2050. Browse resources below by policy topic area.



#### Regional Plans

- > VISION 2050
- > Regional Transportation Plan
- > Regional Economic Strategy

Guidance by Policy Topic Area (from PSRC and partner agencies)

Regional Collaboration and Equity	*
Regional Growth Strategy	+
Environment	<b>&gt;</b>
Climate Change	
Development Patterns: Centers and Transit-Focused Growth	,

#### VISION 2050 Planning Resources

**Previous Certification Reports** 



# **Overview** VISION 2050 and TOD Key elements of TOD Local examples

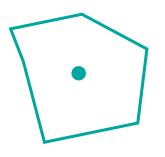
### **Definitions**





### **High-Capacity Transit**

Light rail, streetcar, commuter train, ferries, and bus rapid transit



### **High-Capacity Transit Station Areas**

Areas within ½ a mile of existing or planned light rail and streetcar stations, commuter rail stations, ferry terminals, and within ¼ mile of all bus rapid transit stations



### Transit-Oriented Development (TOD)

Development of housing, commercial space, services, and job opportunities near public transportation. Such development is intended to reduce dependency on automobiles, as well as to improve mobility and access between residences, jobs, and services

### **Center Typologies**



#### **PSRC** Designated

#### **Countywide Designated**

#### **Other Designations**

#### **Regional Growth Centers**

Regionally designated location of compact-pedestrian oriented development

#### **Countywide Growth Center**

Designated through countywide process to serve as compact, mixed-use development

#### **Local Center**

Locally identified areas that play an important roll in the region and serve as community hubs

### Manufacturing/Industrial Centers

Areas where regionally significant manufacturing and industrial land uses are concentrated and preserved

### **Countywide Industrial Center**

Designated through countywide process to serve as local important industrial areas

#### **Other HCT Areas**

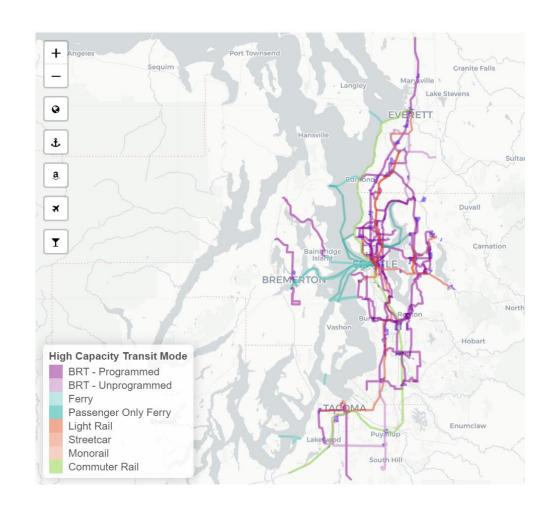
Places within walking distance to high-capacity transit stations

### **2050 High-Capacity Transit Network**



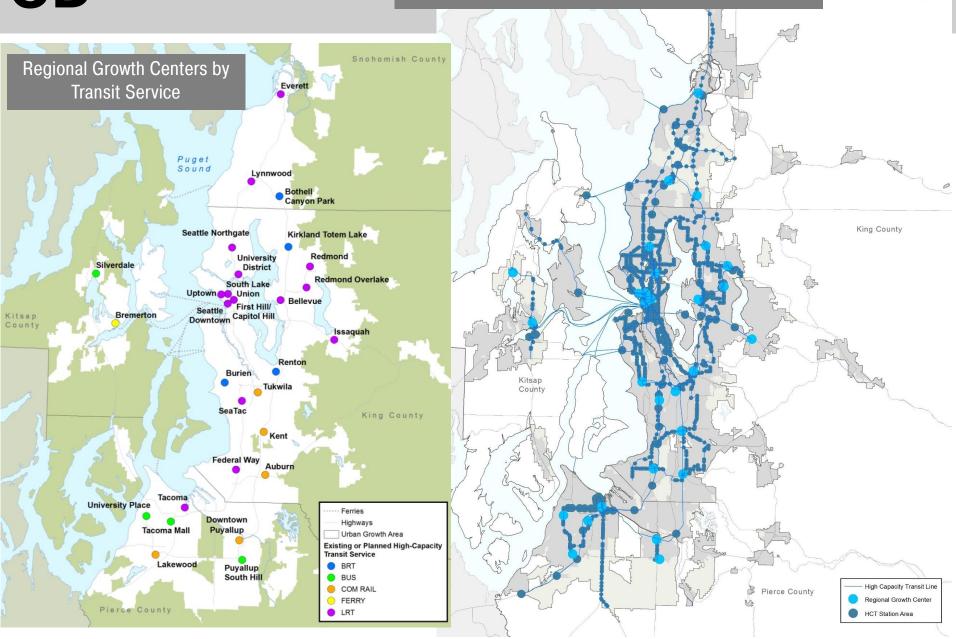
By 2050, expanded High-Capacity Transit options will operate in all four counties

- 36 BRT routes are planned to be in operation by 2050 with routes operated in each county
- 10 passenger-only ferry routes are planned to be in operation by 2050 connecting Bremerton, Port Orchard, Kingston, Vashon Island and West Seattle with Downtown Seattle
- 5 light rail routes will connect Tacoma, Issaquah, Redmond, and Everett



### **Centers & TOD**

65% of population growth and 75% of employment growth goal for regional growth centers and high capacity transit station areas



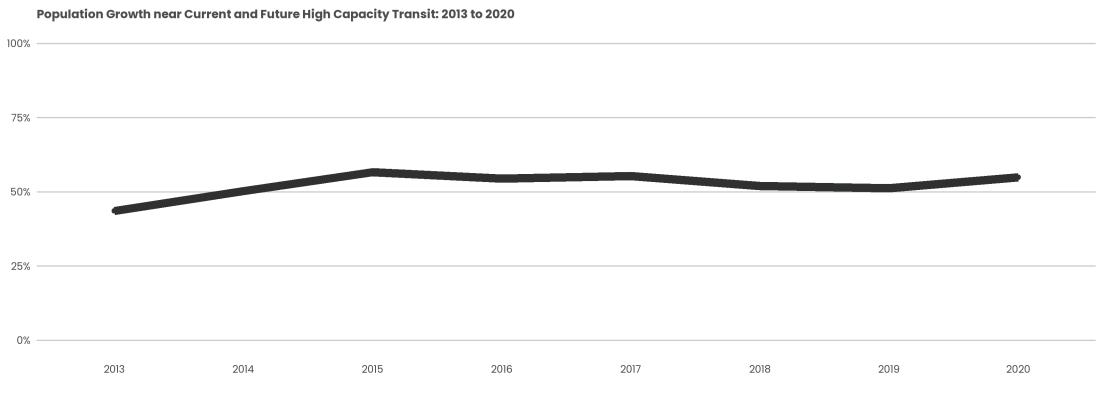
Regional Growth Centers and HCT Station Areas

Snohomish County

### Over half of population growth is near High Capacity Transit



Between 2018 and 2020, approximately 53% of population growth has occurred within a half mile of current or planned high capacity transit.



### Resources



Get involved:

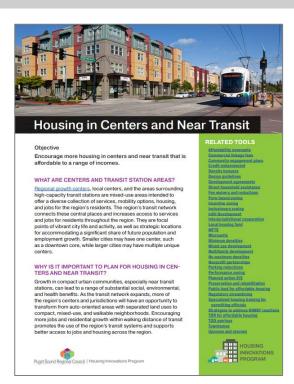
PSRC Regional TOD Committee

Learn:

Housing Innovations Program: <u>Housing in</u> <u>Centers and Near Transit</u>

VISION Planning Resources: <u>Incorporating</u>
<u>TOD into Comprehensive Plans</u>

Sign up! Talkin' TOD Newsletter





Puget Sound Regional Council

#### Talkin' TOD

Issue #7 | November 2021

Welcome to Talkin' TOD, the Regional Transit-Oriented Development newsletter! We share updates on how the region is working together to create thriving and equitable transit-oriented development. The newsletter is sent out between the quarterly meetings of the Regional Transit-Oriented Development Committee

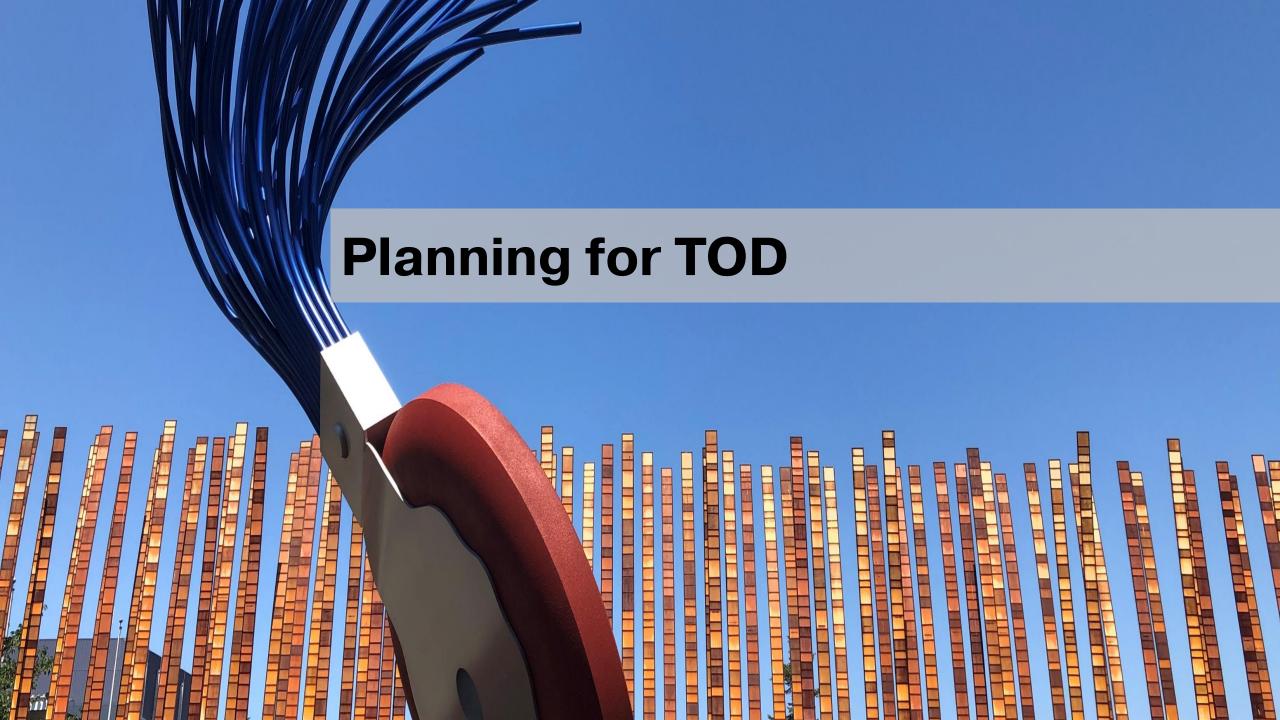
Please let us know if there is anything you would like us to add for the next issue! Contact Ben Kahn at <a href="mailto:bkahn@psrc.org">bkahn@psrc.org</a> with suggestions, questions, or comments.

#### PSRC Event Celebrates Milestones, Best Practices for Equitable TOD

The Puget Sound region is in the midst of a transit and TOD revolution. With new Link light rail to Northgate open for service last month and construction underway for extensions to Lynnwood, Redmond, Federal Way, and Tacoma Hilltop, communities around the region are celebrating a new era of mobility. With new transit service, however, brings profound change to these communities, often leading to displacement of longtime residents and business, particularly in communities of color. As we continue to build out the region's high capacity transit network, ensuring the resilience of long-standing communities will require regional collaboration.

On October 8, for the fourth biennial TOD event, PSRC brought industry and community leaders together to celebrate some of these milestones, and also to dig deeper on best practices, opportunities, and challenges for equitable transit-oriented development across the region. Titled Transformational Development: Breaking Down Barriers to TOD, the event consisted of two virtual panels in the morning and three walking tours in the afternoon.

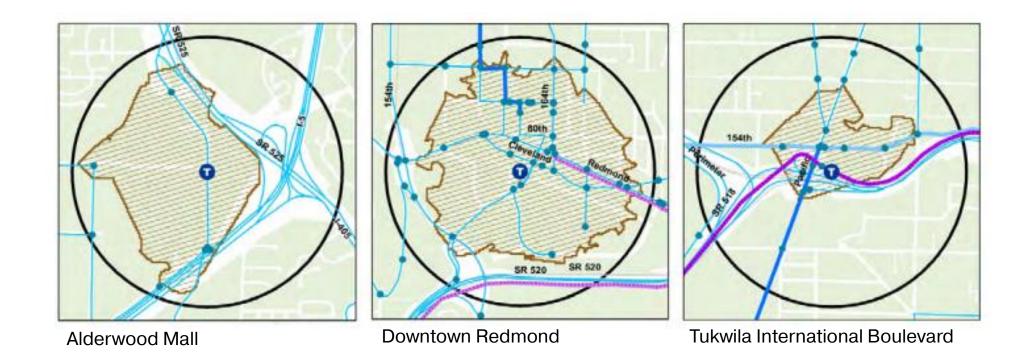




### **Define Station Area(s)**



- Consider street grids and physical barriers to determine an accurate walkshed
- Collaborate with transit agencies to determine transit service levels and future service



### **Plan for Growth**



- Establish station area goals that provide affordable housing and increase access to opportunity
- Determine station area growth as it relates to overall city or unincorporated growth
- Engage with community members to provide education on growth and collaboration on station area goals



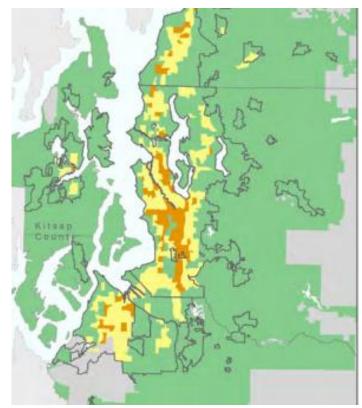
### Mitigate Displacement



- Evaluate transit station areas for potential physical, economic, and cultural displacement of residents and businesses
- Target policies, programs, and outreach to identify communitybased solutions, offset unintended consequences from growth and development, and prevent future displacement

Example: Bothell Canyon Park Subarea Plan

Focus on commercial displacement and developing small rental spaces for new businesses



PSRC <u>Displacement Risk Mapping</u>

### **Support Transportation Projects**



- Prioritize county-level and local funding for high-capacity transit station areas
- Incorporate multimodal projects that support transit access into the Transportation Element



### **PSRC** Transit Access Resources for Jurisdictions





#### TRANSIT ACCESS **CHECKLIST & TOOLKIT: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



Transit access refers to the ability of people to easily get to and use public transportation Making sure that as many people as possible can easily get to and use transit will be fundamental to the success of the policy and planning decisions and major capital and operational investments in transit that the central Puget Sound region has made and will continue to make over the coming years.

The Puget Sound Regional Council (PSRC) has been engaged in transit access work for the past several years, culminating in the release of a Transit Access Assessment in early 2016. The Transit Access Assessment identified 15 findings about transit access in the region, which were generated from a best practices and literature review, interviews with local elected officials from throughout the region, and the completion of case studies that examined transit access issues at eight major sites of transit service.

The Transit Access Assessment called for PSRC to create products that give all regional stakeholders the ability to assess transit access conditions and help to apply tools and strategies to improve access based on existing and anticipated needs throughout the region The Transit Access Checklist and Toolkit are these products.

This Executive Summary describes the problems the Transit Access Checklist and Toolkit will help solve, introduces each product, and identifies next steps to use the Checklist and Toolkit and ultimately improve transit access across the central Puget Sound region.



### TRANSIT ACCESS **CHECKLIST**



When it comes to increasing access to transit, context matters. Understanding the various characteristics—both existing and planned—that influence transit access and how they interact are necessary for identifying the needs. challenges, and opportunities for improving everyone's ability to get to and use

The Transit Access Checklist provides a consistent framework for stakeholders -including local jurisdictions, transit agencies, WSDOT, and others-to assess transit access in and around major sites of transit service. The Checklist approaches transit access comprehensively to provide a 360-degree understanding of particular locations, and will result in a complete picture of the transit access environment.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1 JANUARY 2017 TRANSIT ACCESS CHECKLIST & TOOLKIT 👛 1





#### TRANSIT ACCESS CHECKLIST (6) 1

#### https://www.psrc.org/our-work/transit-access



#### TRANSIT ACCESS TOOLKIT

There are many ways to increase transit access, and doing so at specific places typically involves many different and disparate types of investments. The Transit Access Toolkix identifies 60 distinct transit access improvements within the following eight strategic areas:

- Align land use and transit policies and plans
- · Enhance street network connectivity
- · Improve the nonmotorized environment
- . Increase transit service frequency, reliability, and coverage . Flevate the transit user experience.
- . Improve access via local transit and drop-off moder
- · Manage transit parking demand · Increase transit parking supply

These strategic areas encompass a spectrum of approaches to increasing access to transiwith some relevant in almost every case (e.g. Align land use and transit policies and plans) while others may not be considered at all in some places (e.g. Increase transit parking supply). Generally speaking, it may be straightforward which strategy or mix of strategies will be appropriate in a given context, but it may not always be clear what the best tools are Within this organizing framework, the Transit Access Toolkit will

- . Help stakeholders understand the value of each strategy for increasing transit access
- . Identify the different roles played by local jurisdictions, transit agencies, and the
- Washington State Department of Transportation within each strategic area; and . Document the benefits, costs, and common issues and challenges of each transit

There is no silver bullet or one-size-fits-all approach to increasing transit access in a region as large as the central Puget Sound and with a diversity of place types ranging from the truly urban to the picturesquely rural. Increasing access depends on the particular context of a given location, and the interplay between a variety of characteristics, both existing and planned. Where the Transit Access Checklist can help stakeholders understand existing and anticipated transit access issues, needs, and opportunities in particular locations, the Transit Access Toolkit will help them understand the strategies to consider and the range o access improvements available to increase access.

In every case, multiple strategies will need to be pursued and implemented by a variety of actors, in the face of competing priorities, scarc resources, and other limitations. The Transit Access Toolkit is a resource for stakeholders to understand the range of possibilities available and to inform decision-making for increasing access to transit.





#### TRANSIT ACCESS FUNDING MATRIX & KEY FINDINGS

There are many kinds of transit access improvements, ranging in scale from small to I intel'al en finity nations or al ainstructives injuries most included in the first share to significant. Some first share the significant share the significant share injuries must be shared to the significant share the significant shared to the significant shared the significant shared to the significant shared the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared to the significant shared the ments are documented.

 Improving access involves multiple agencies using a variety of funding sources. In
most contexts, improving access involves multiple discrete projects serving different
purposes, oftentimes with improved access as a secondary or tertiary outcome. Ensuring alignment between many agencies and sources is complex

- 2. The passage of ST3 created the first dedicated funding source for transit access projects. However, these funds alone cannot meet regional transit access needs, especially outside of Sound Transit's service area. There currently is not an approach for prioritizing projects based on the access value added in the process for other potentially appropriate funding sources,
- Large-scale projects (primarily associated with Sound Transit) create opportunities to maximize access in specific areas. The resources and focus brought to bear on specific locations through Sound Transit-related projects may make it easier to align priorities
- 4. However, large-scale projects that are not primarily associated with Sound Transit projects are challenging to fund and therefore more complex to implement. Projects of a certain scale that do not have an accompanying revenue source associated with them can be very challenging to fund.
- 5. Timing of access investments matter, but there is not a consistent approach for



### **Subarea Planning**



- Consider developing a separate subarea plan that includes specific goals for land use, housing, transportation, and economic development
- Include policies and actions in the comprehensive plan supporting future subarea planning work

#### Examples:

**Sumner Town Center** 

**Snohomish County Light Rail Communities** 

City of Bellevue Station Area Planning



### **Role of Local Transit**



- Additional transit service provides valuable connections and other mobility options
- Many of the considerations for HCT can be applied to other modes



### **Working with Transit Agencies**



- Can benefit communities and align interests and investments to create and enhance TOD opportunities
- Can identify other supportive transit investments and other opportunities for partnership, such as the availability of surplus public land





# Thank you!

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