# Chartbook for Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022 (COW Committee Print)

# Fare-Free Bus Funding Emergency Amendment Act of 2022

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Council of the District of Columbia Office of the Budget Director www.dccouncilbudget.com

December 1, 2022

## **Summary of the Legislation**

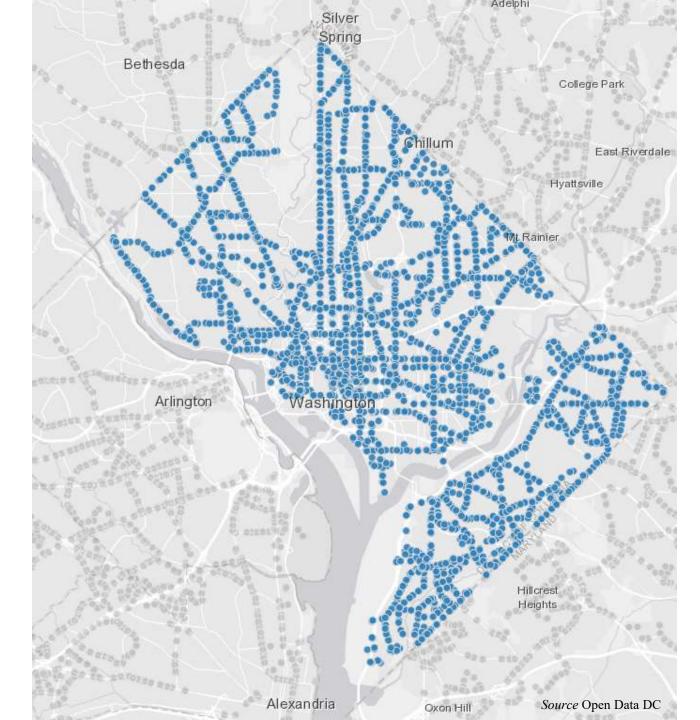
#### Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022 (COW Committee Print) – Bill 24-429

- Establishes fare-free travel on all WMATA buses for passengers that board at any bus stop located in the District of Columbia
- Creates overnight bus service on D.C.'s 12 busiest routes to allow for service 24 hours/day
- Invests \$10 million/year in the Bus Service Enhancement Fund to improve transit service in areas of high transportation need and historically underserved communities
- Establishes the District Resident Transit Subsidy Program to provide \$100/month subsidy to D.C. residents

#### **Fare-Free Bus Funding Emergency Amendment Act of 2022 – Bill 24-XXX**

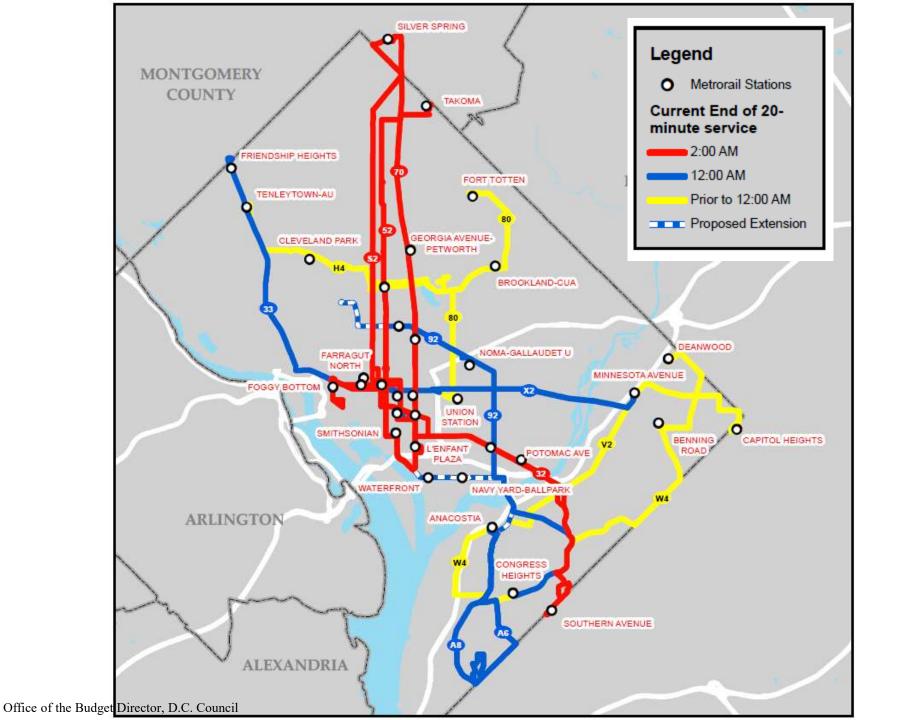
• Establishes the funding mechanism for providing fare-free bus travel in D.C. beginning on July 1, 2023 and overnight bus service on the 12 busiest routes in D.C.

Fare-Free Bus Transit at all WMATA Bus Stops in D.C.

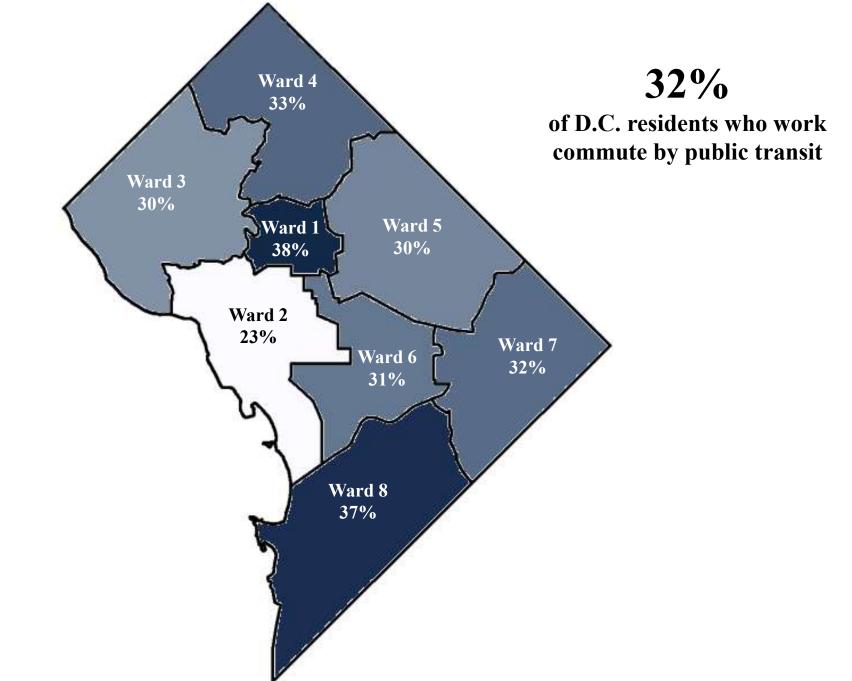


View this map here <u>https://arcg.is/00uiOO0</u>

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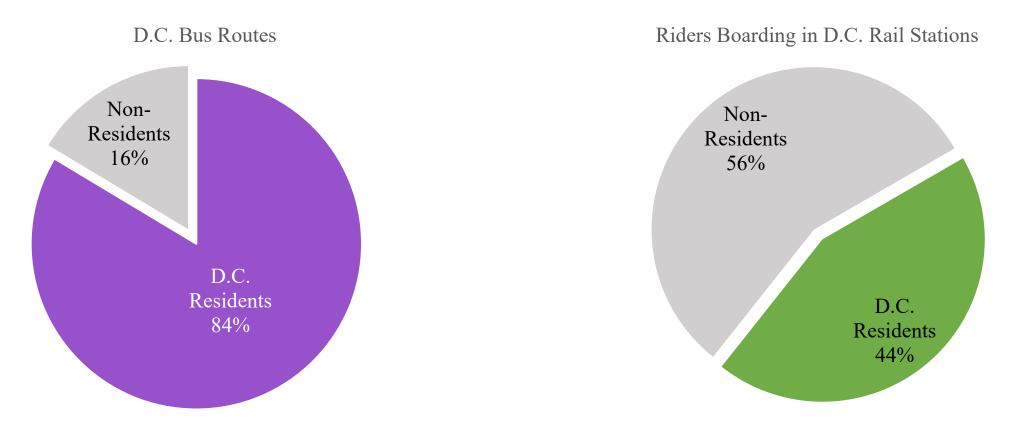
Proposed 24-Hour WMATA Bus Service Expansion D.C. Residents Who Commute by Public Transit



Source: Budget Office analysis of the 2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates (Table: S2504)

#### **D.C.** Passengers by Residency

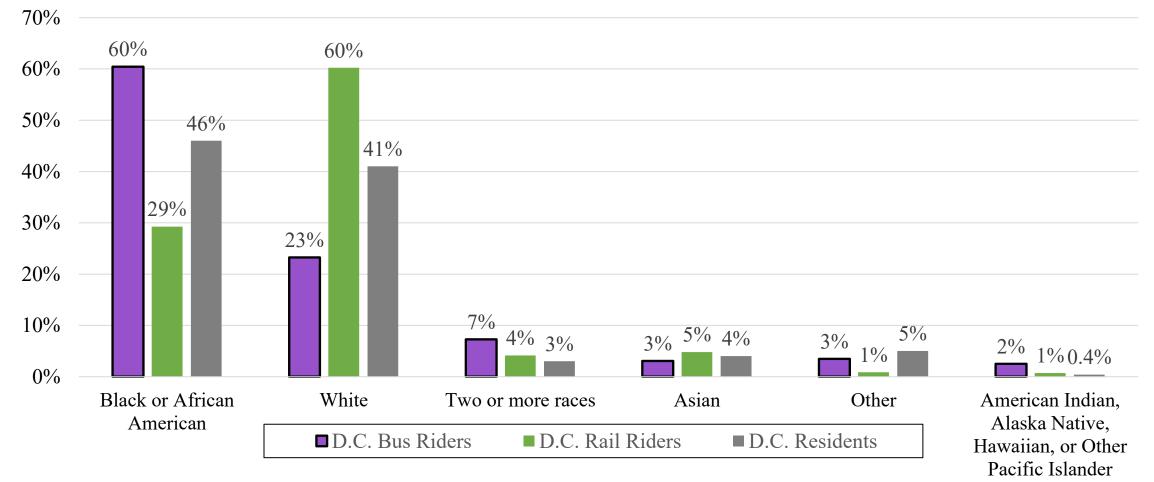
#### 84% of bus riders in D.C. are residents, compared with 44% of rail riders who board in D.C.



*Sources:* Budget Office analysis of the 2016 Metrorail Passenger Survey and 2018 Metrobus Passenger Survey *Note:* D.C. bus routes are defined by WMATA based on the number of a route's stops that are located in a particular jurisdiction

#### **D.C.** Passengers by Race

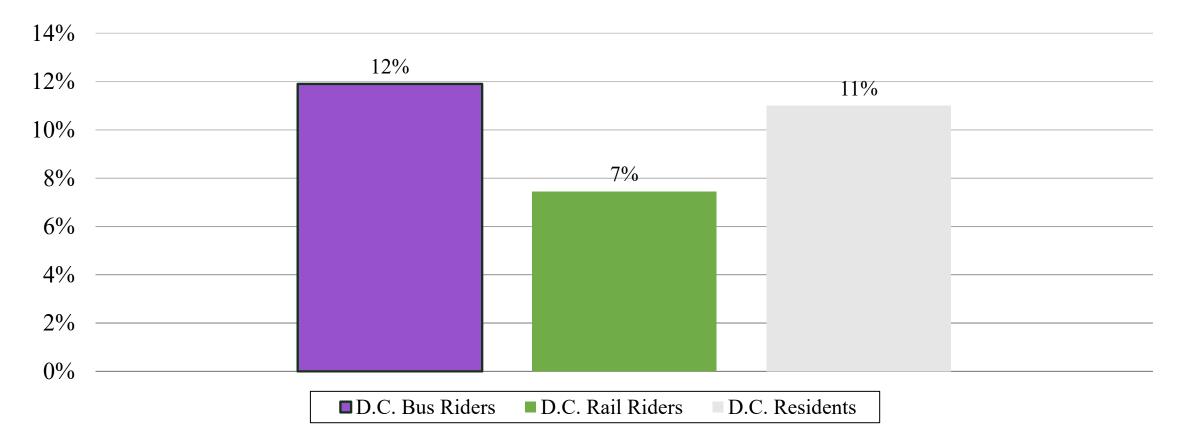
60% of D.C. residents who ride the bus are Black and 60% of D.C. residents who take the rail are white



Sources: Budget Office analysis of the 2016 Metrorail Passenger Survey, 2018 Metrobus Passenger Survey, 2019 5-Year American Community Survey (Table DP05) Office of the Budget Director, D.C. Council

### **D.C.** Passengers by Latino Origin

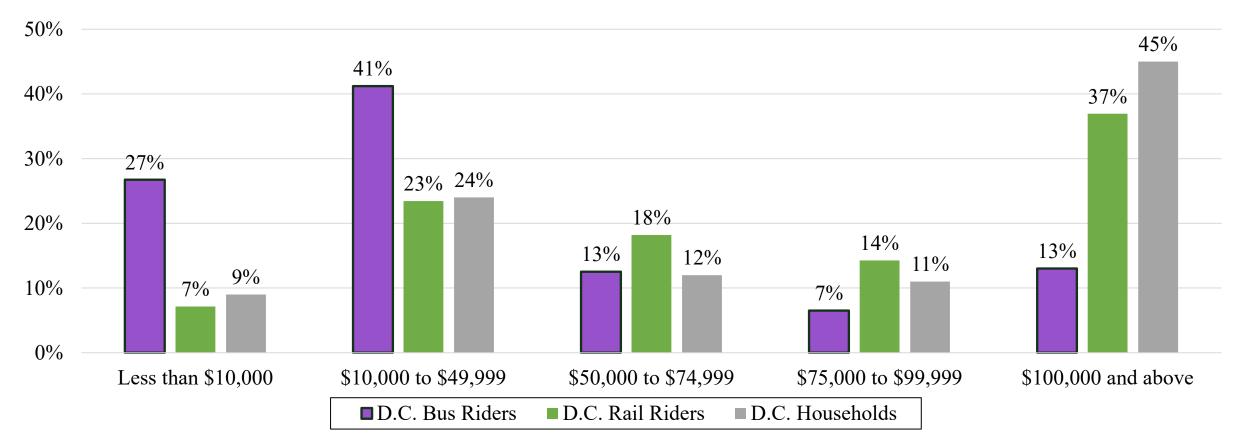
D.C. residents who ride the bus are 60% more likely to be Latino than D.C. residents who take the rail



Sources: Budget Office analysis of the 2016 Metrorail Passenger Survey, 2018 Metrobus Passenger Survey, 2019 5-Year American Community Survey (Table DP05)

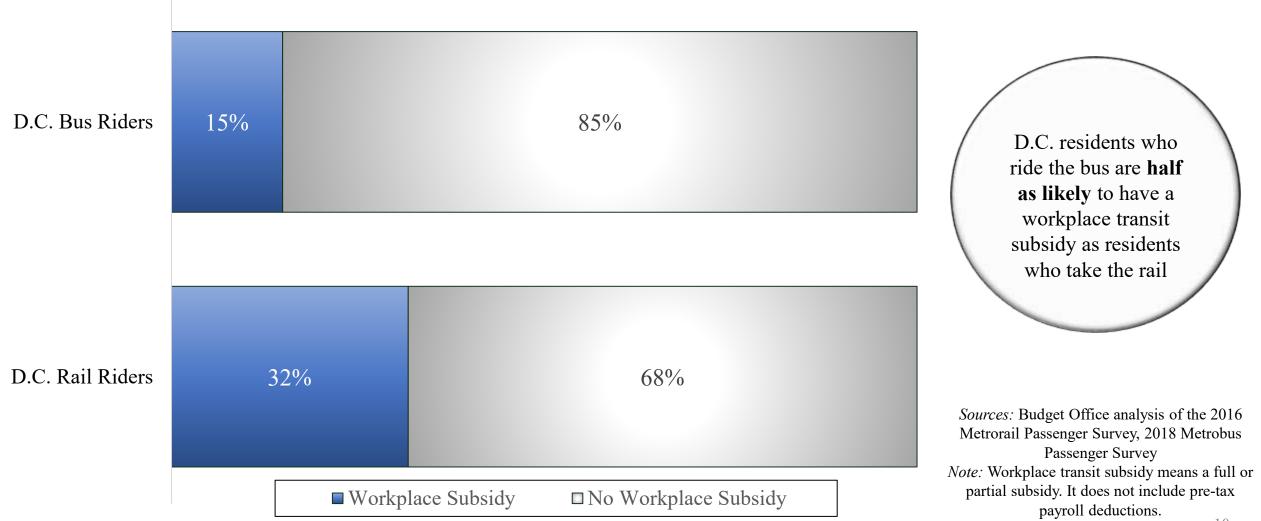
### **D.C.** Passengers by Household Income

68% of D.C. residents who take the bus have household incomes below \$50,000, and 51% of D.C. residents who take the rail have household incomes above \$75,000



Sources: Budget Office analysis of the 2016 Metrorail Passenger Survey, 2018 Metrobus Passenger Survey, 2019 5-Year American Community Survey (Table S1901)

#### Workplace Transit Subsidies by Mode of Transit

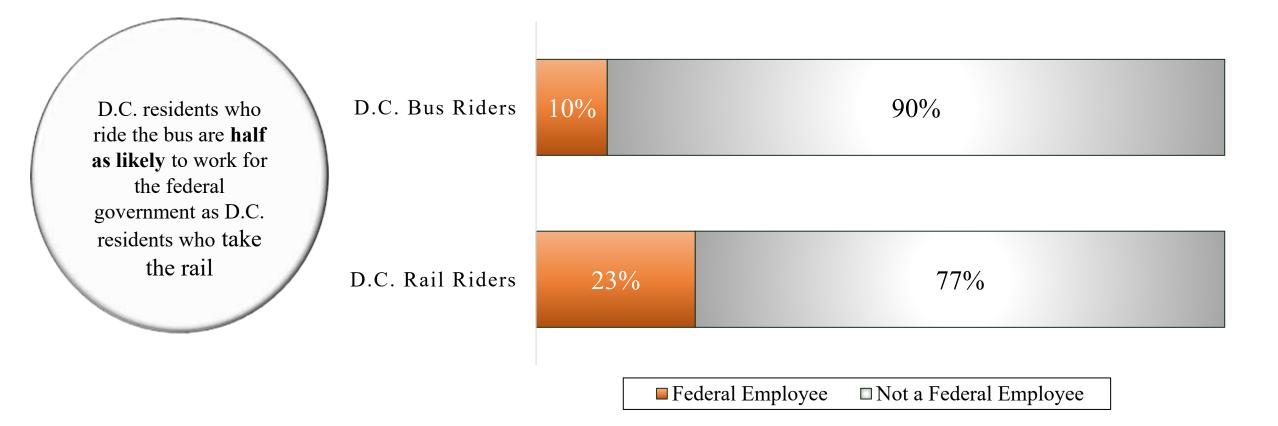


#### Workplace Transit Subsidies by Household Income

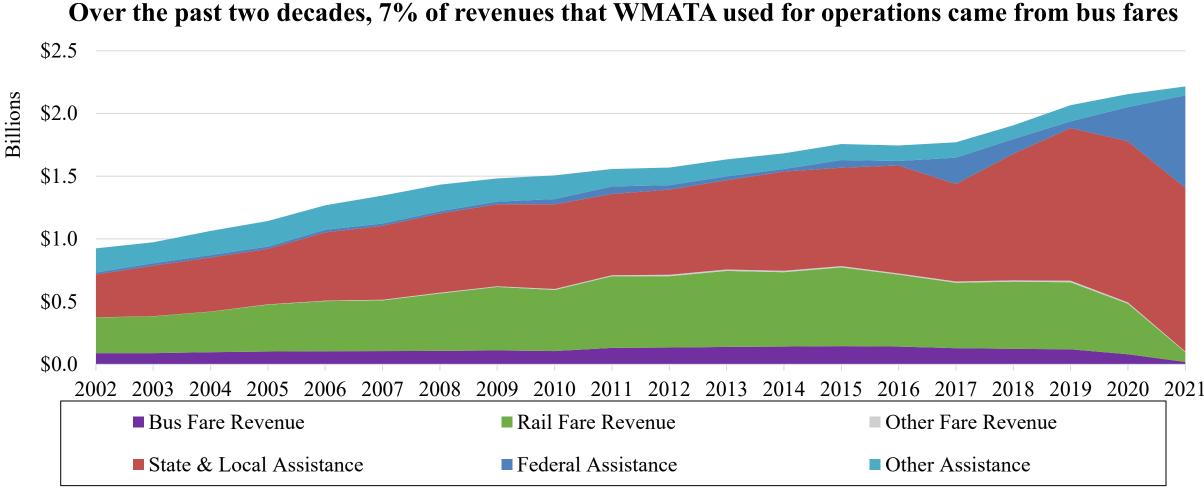


#### **Federal Employment Status**

Federal Government Transit Benefit Program provides employees up to \$280/month



### WMATA's Operating Funds by Source



Source: Budget Office analysis of the Federal Transit Administration's National Transit Database 2021 Time Series

Note: By reporting year; "other fare revenue" includes purchased transportation agreements; "other assistance" includes revenue from advertising, concessions, and parking. Between 2002 and 2021, 7% of WMATA's operating revenues came from fares paid by passengers on directly operated buses 13

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## **Key Demographic Takeaways**

- About 1 in 3 D.C. residents commute to work by public transit
- 84% of bus riders in D.C. are residents, compared with 44% of rail riders who board in D.C.
- 60% of D.C. residents who ride the bus are Black while 60% of D.C. residents who take the rail are white
- D.C. residents who ride the bus are 60% more likely to be Latino than D.C. residents who take the rail
- 68% of D.C. residents who take the bus have household incomes below \$50,000, and 51% of D.C. residents who take the rail have household incomes above \$75,000
- D.C. residents who ride the bus are half as likely to have a workplace transit subsidy as residents who take the rail
- The highest income transit riders living in D.C. are 5x as likely to have a workplace transit subsidy as the lowest income riders
- D.C. residents who ride the bus are half as likely to work for the federal government as D.C. residents who take the rail
- Over the past two decades, 7% of revenues that WMATA used for operations came from bus fares

## **Further Reading & Contact Information**

Visit <u>https://www.dccouncilbudget.com/metro-for-dc-study</u> to download:

- This chartbook
- Analysis of the Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022 (introduced version)
  - Health note (introduced version)

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