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

Fare-Free Bus Funding Emergency Amendment Act of 2022

Sz

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

December 1, 2022

Summary of the Legislation

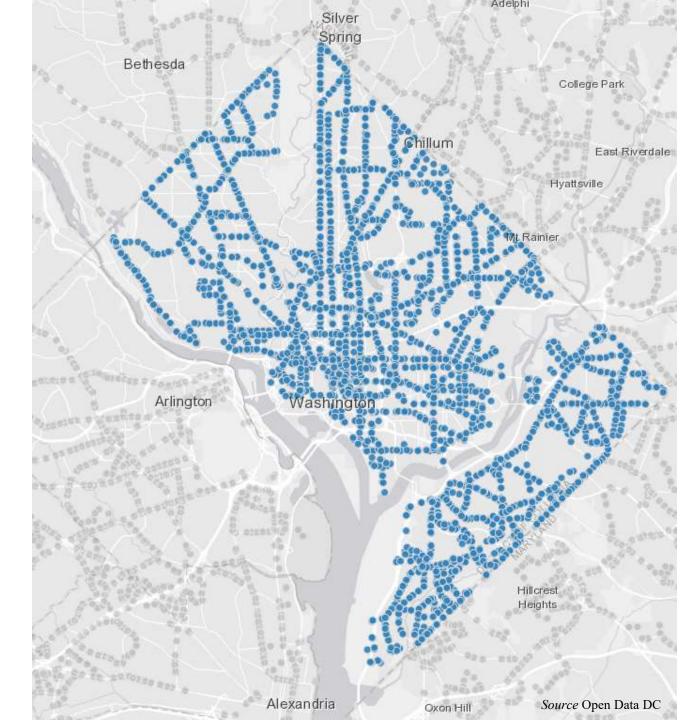
Metro for D.C. Amendment Act of 2022 (COW Committee Print) – Bill 24-429

- 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

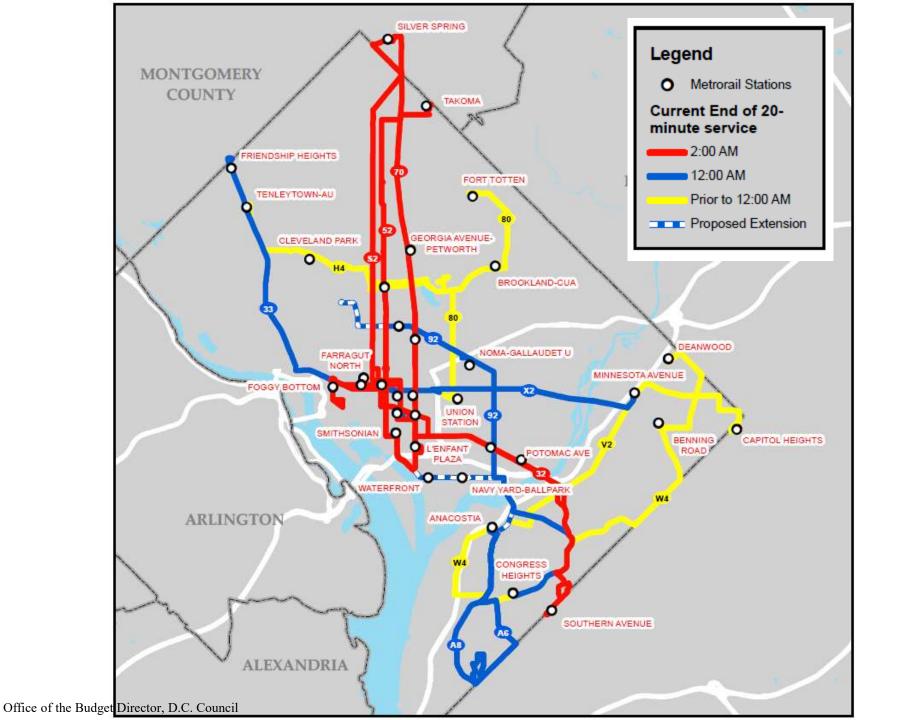
• Establishes the funding mechanism for providing fare-free bus travel in D.C. beginning on July 1, 2023 and overnight bus service on the 12 busiest routes in D.C.

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

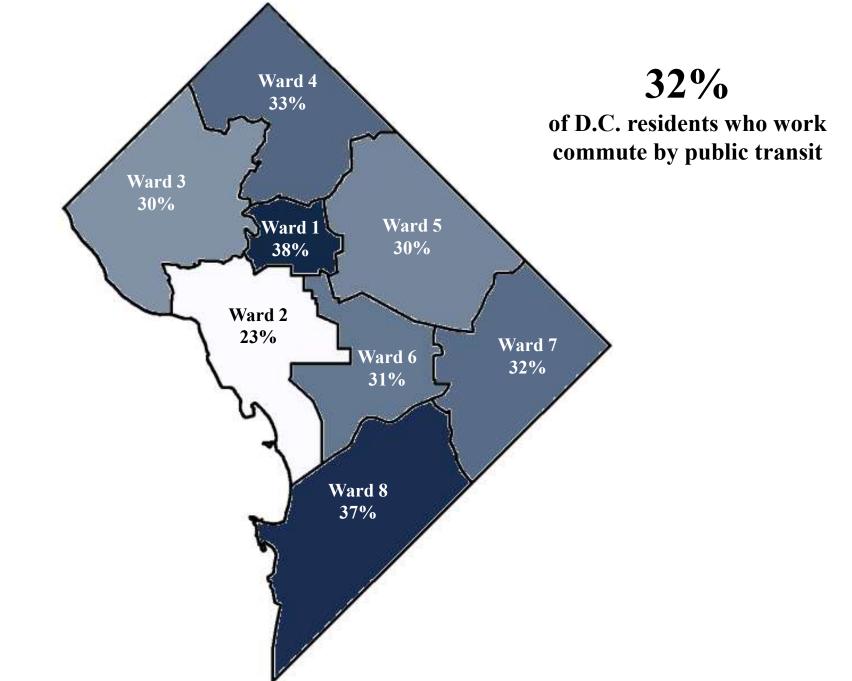


View this map here <u>https://arcg.is/00uiOO0</u>

3



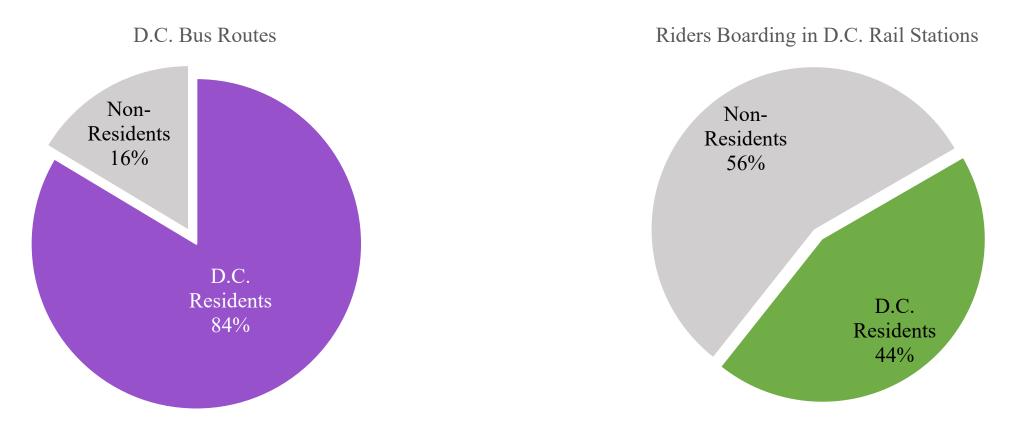
Proposed 24-Hour WMATA Bus Service Expansion D.C. Residents Who Commute by Public Transit



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

D.C. Passengers by Residency

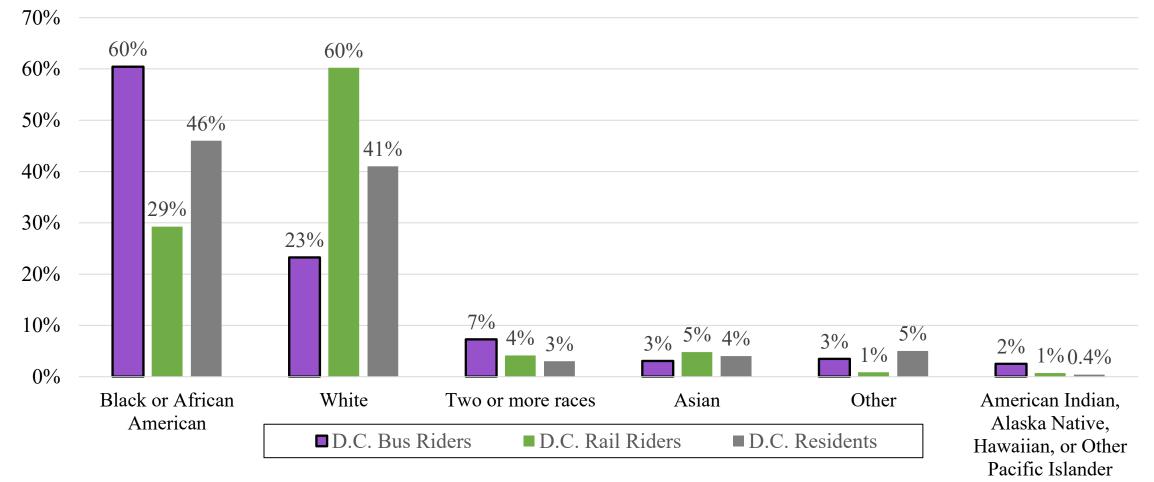
84% of bus riders in D.C. are residents, compared with 44% of rail riders who board in D.C.



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

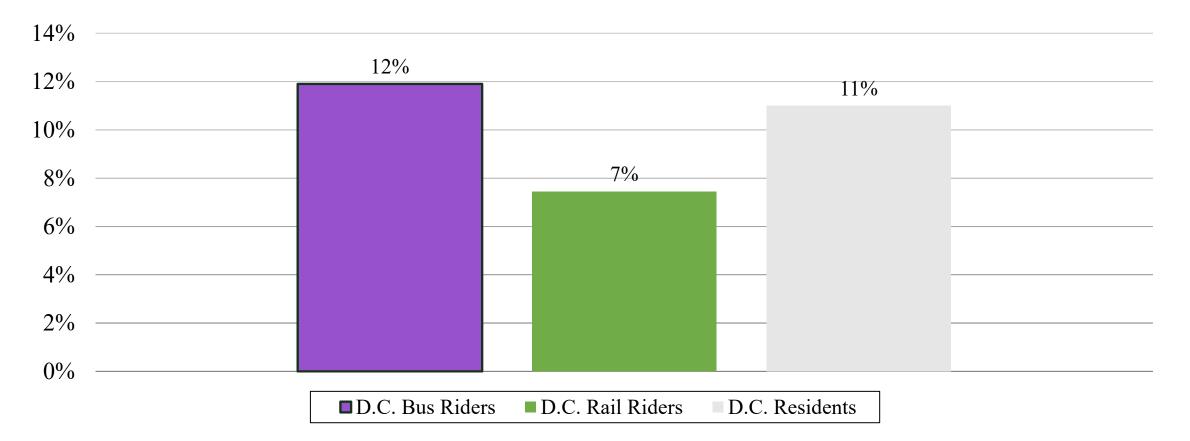
60% of D.C. residents who ride the bus are Black and 60% of D.C. residents who take the rail are white



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

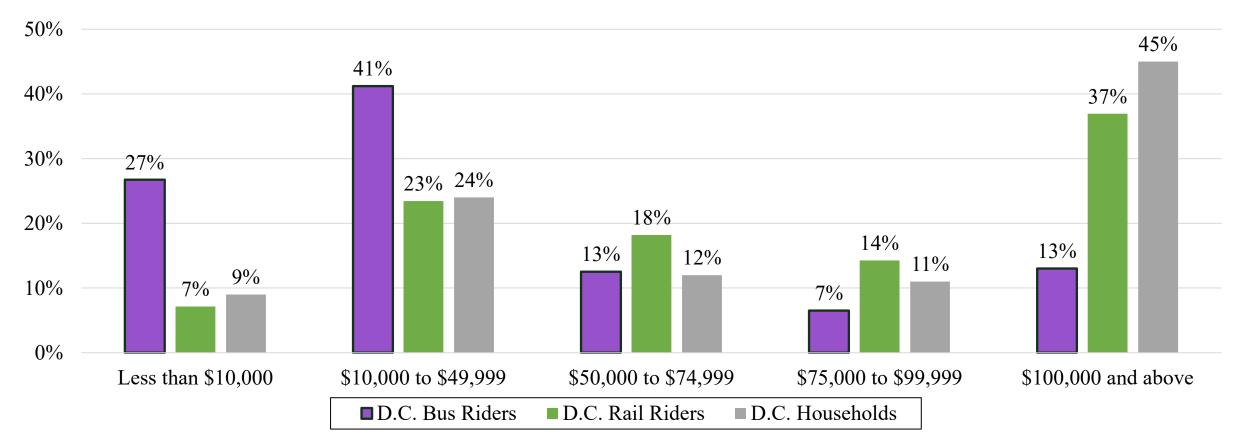
D.C. residents who ride the bus are 60% more likely to be Latino than D.C. residents who take the rail



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

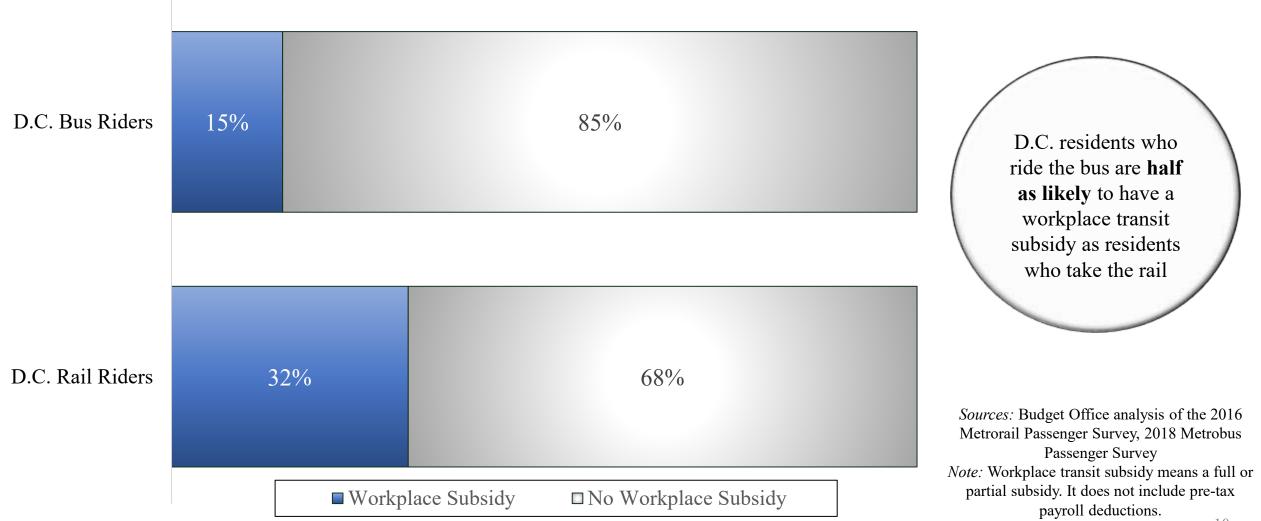
D.C. Passengers by Household Income

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

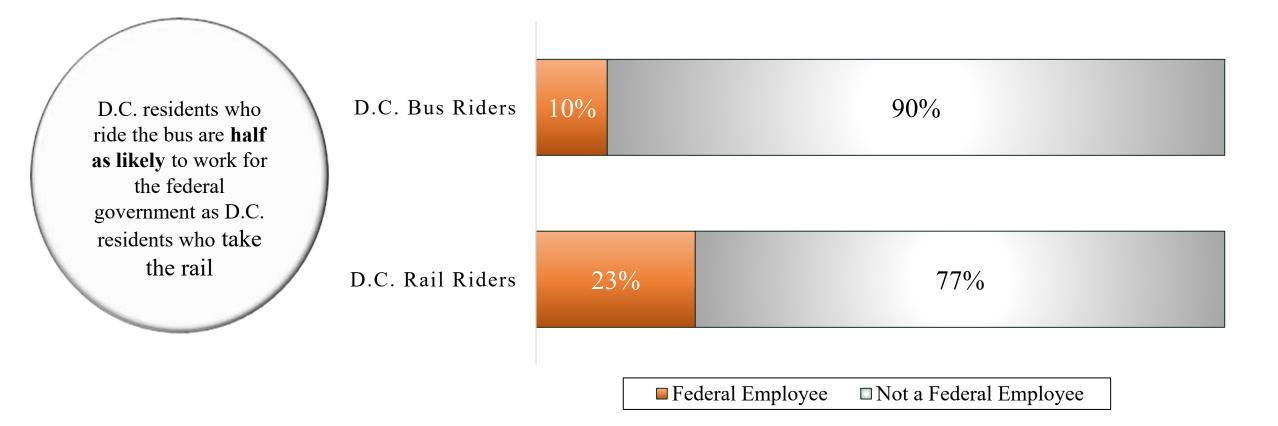


Workplace Transit Subsidies by Household Income

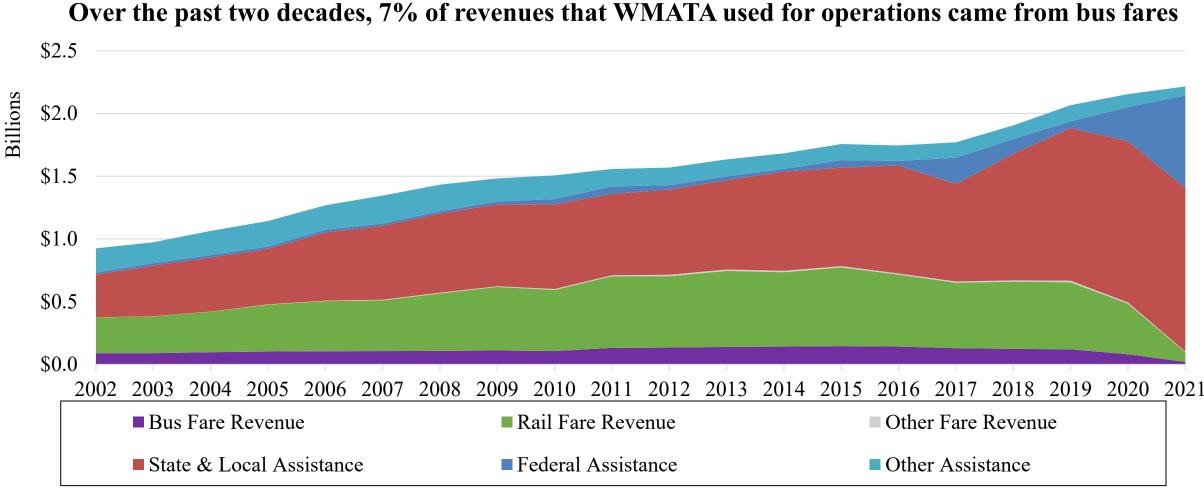


Federal Employment Status

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

Office of the Budget Director, D.C. Council

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)

Jen Budoff Budget Director jbudoff@dccouncil.gov (202) 724-5689



Susanna Groves Deputy Director for Research <u>sgroves@dccouncil.gov</u>

www.dccouncilbudget.com