Regional Transportation and Land Use Decision Making

Findings and Preliminary Analysis from Four Case Studies

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Presentation Overview

- Background
- Research Goals and Methods
- Findings
 - Governance
 - Coordination
 - Transportation Improvement Program Criteria
 - Growth Centers Funding
- Draft Report Forum Discussion

Background

- Metropolitan Regions
 - 81% of US population¹
 - Major economic engine
- Significant Challenges
 - Infrastructure costs
 - Livability and quality of life
 - Air quality
 - Greenhouse gas emissions (28% from transportation)²



¹ http://www.un.org/esa/population/publications/wup2007/2007WUP Highlights web.pdf

² http://climate.dot.gov/about/transportations-role/overview.html

Research Goals and Topics

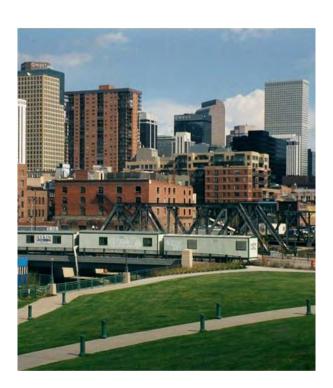
- Goal: describe and assess efforts by regional agencies to coordinate land use and transportation
- Key topic areas:
 - Governance
 - Coordination of land use and transportation
 - Use of incentives to promote smart growth

Terminology

- Governance
 - Formal structures
 - Informal structures, processes & approaches
- Coordination of Land Use & Transportation
 - Procedural challenges
 - Substantive challenges

Research Approach

- Case study analysis
- Four cases:
 - Portland, Oregon (Metro)
 - Central PugetSound,Washington (PSRC)
 - San Diego,California(SANDAG)
 - Denver, Colorado (DRCOG)
- Reasons for selection



Methods

- CPW Team
- Document review
 - Reports
 - Literature
- Key stakeholder interviews
 - ≈10 interviews per case
 - Two group interviews in Washington and Oregon
- On-line survey



On-Line Survey

- Transportation and Land Use Committees
- Total sample size:

	PSRC	DRCOG	Metro	SANDAG		
Sample size	101	117	163	69		
Responses	61	59	44	35		
Res. Rate	60%	50%	27%	51%		

Caveats

- Based on only 4 cases
- Reliance on expert views
- Limited sample sizes
- Relatively new programs
- Difficulty of comparing data across cases



Findings

- 1. Governance
- 2. Transportation Land Use Coordination
- 3. Transportation
 Improvement Program
 (TIP) Criteria
- 4. Growth Centers Incentives



1. Governance Overview

Regional MPO	Metro Population	MPO Area (sq. mi)	Cities Counties	MPO Formation
Portland (Metro)	1,400,000	463	25 Cities 3 Counties	1977
Puget Sound (PSRC)	3,583,000	6,290	72 Cities 4 Counties	1959
San Diego (SANDAG)	3,200,000	4,526	18 Cities 1 County	1966
Denver (DRCOG)	2,700,000	3,608	48 Cities 9 Counties	1968

1. Governance Findings

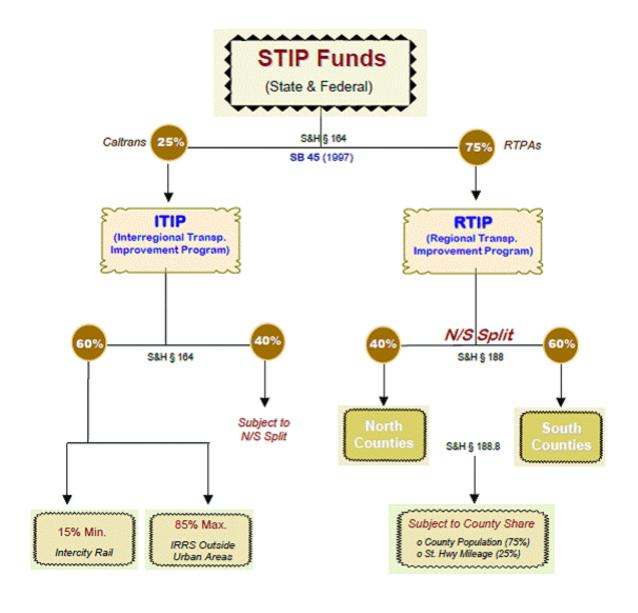
- 2. Most critical players are involved
- 3. Some complex cross-boundary coordination issues
- 4. Elected official engagement is critical
- 5. Some challenges coordinating with state DOTs
- 6. Transportation funding in regions is key

1. Governance Findings Discussion

Transportation funding in regions is key

- Major reform of state funding in California
- Studies in Portland and Puget Sound raised questions about regional vs. state control of funding
- Voter approved sales taxes in Denver and San Diego have resulted in significant new transit investment
- Highlights underlying tensions between state and regional transportation goals

California Transportation Funding



1. Potential Governance Best Practices

- DRCOG board manual
- Metro Bi-State Coordinating Committee
- PSRC involves neighboring counties in meetings
- SANDAG uses a two part voting system based on (1) number of jurisdictions and (2) population

2. Coordination Overview

	PSRC	DRCOG	Metro	SANDAG
Getting Considerably Worse	2%	0%	3%	0%
Getting Worse	12%	7%	8%	0%
Staying the Same	29%	38%	28%	30%
Improving	45%	45%	35%	48%
Improving Considerably	9%	9%	18%	21%
Don't Know	3%	0%	10%	0%
Sample Size	58	55	40	33

2. Coordination Findings

- Generally positive trends around coordination of land use and transportation
- Varying influence of coordination tools
 - State concurrency rules important in Puget Sound and Portland
 - Regional planning and transit investment in San Diego and Denver
- Coordination with transit districts is critical

2. Coordination Findings Discussion

Coordination with transit districts is critical

- In all 4 regions transit investment has been a key strategy for smart growth
- Transit investment is linked to both voluntary (DRCOG and SANDAG) and regulatory (Metro and PSRC) regional land use plans
- Transit investment an important incentive for some local governments

2. Potential Coordination Best Practices

- Consistency requirements in Oregon and Washington between land use and transportation decisions
- PSRC land use and transportation boards meet periodically to discuss consistency issues
- SANDAG Transnet tax has funded significant open space acquisition, an additional growth mgmt tool

3. TIP Criteria Overview

	PSRC		DRCOG		Metro		SANDAG	
	Sig.	Insig.	Sig	Insig	Sig	Insig	Sig	Insig
Transportation decisions across region	81%	2%	88%	5%	79%	7%	79%	14%
Land use decisions across region	33%	26%	26%	36%	47%	25%	31%	31%
Sample Size	45-46		39-40		28		13-14	

3. TIP Criteria Findings

- MPO controlled TIP funding has limited influence on land use decisions
 - MPO controlled TIP funding relatively small portion of transportation investment
 - Smart growth criteria a small percentage of TIP criteria
- TIP criteria is an important *additional* influence when combined with other policies and incentives

3. Potential TIP Best Practices

- DRCOG awards points for projects in urban centers within the UGB area
- Metro allocates points for projects that support the Region 2040 Land Use Goals
- PSRC allocates points for projects that benefit centers defined in its Vision 2040 plan
- SANDAG allocates points to projects that support regional corridors or growth centers

4. Centers Policy Overview

	PSRC		DRCOG		Metro		SANDAG	
	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree	Agree	Disagree
Influenced local govt's to focus more development in centers	74%	6%	61%	14%	77%	9%	83%	7%
Created significant incentives for local govt's	40%	40%	20%	53%	35%	26%	44%	30%
Significantly influenced private investment	26%	28%	12%	37%	17%	31%	23%	23%
Sample Size	= 414	50	- 0	19		35		27

4. Growth Centers Findings

- Grant funds alone are insufficient for a significant regional impact
 - Funding levels are small compared to needs
 - Flexibility of grant funding is important
- Growth center funding more significant when combined with other plans and policies
- Significant planning constraints for growth centers

4. Growth Centers Discussion

- Significant planning constraints for growth centers
 - Public opposition to higher density development
 - Mixed political support
 - Difficult private investment market
 - Construction costs and housing affordability
 - Regional tensions between cities about who should get funding

4. Potential Growth Centers Best Practices

- SANDAG has allocated \$280 million over 40 years for Smart Growth Incentive Program
- Metro's grant program is funded by construction excise tax
- PSRC has developed a design guidelines manual for urban centers
- DRCOG funds studies around light rail stations in coordination with the Regional Transportation District

Outcomes

- Mixed views on <u>consistency</u> between land use and transportation decision making
- Most believe their region is making more <u>efficient use of</u> <u>land</u> due to regional efforts
- Most believe their region is creating <u>more transportation</u> <u>options</u> due to regional efforts

Forum Discussion

• Research Findings Discussion

- Tom Kloster, Metro
- Ben Bakkenta, PSRC
- Coleen Clementson, SANDAG
- Steve Rudy, DRCOG
- Susan Handy, University of California, Davis
- Terry Moore, ECO Northwest
- Breakout Sessions



