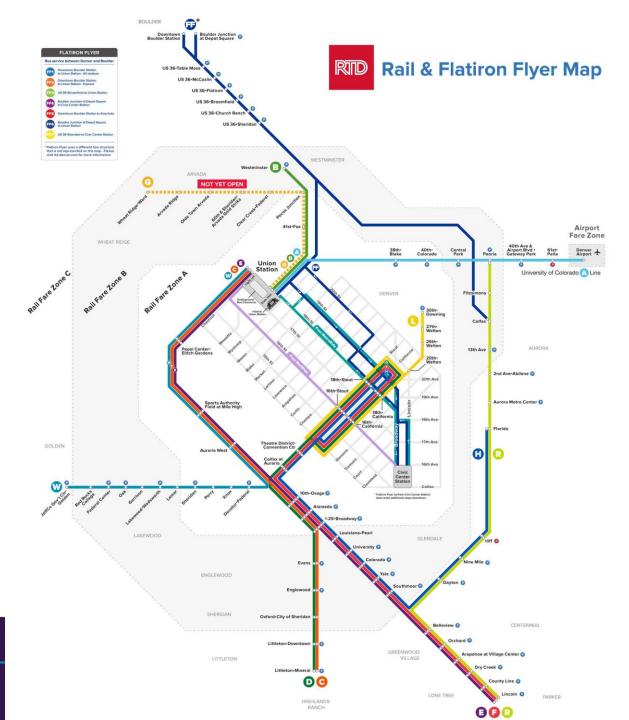
First and Last Mile Innovations

Paul DesRocher
Regional Transportation District
Denver, CO



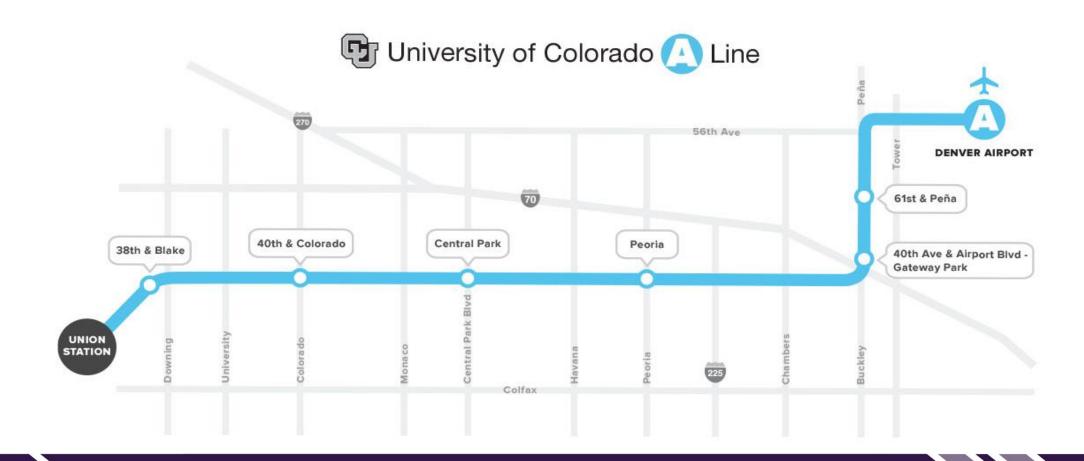


Denver Metro Rail/BRT System

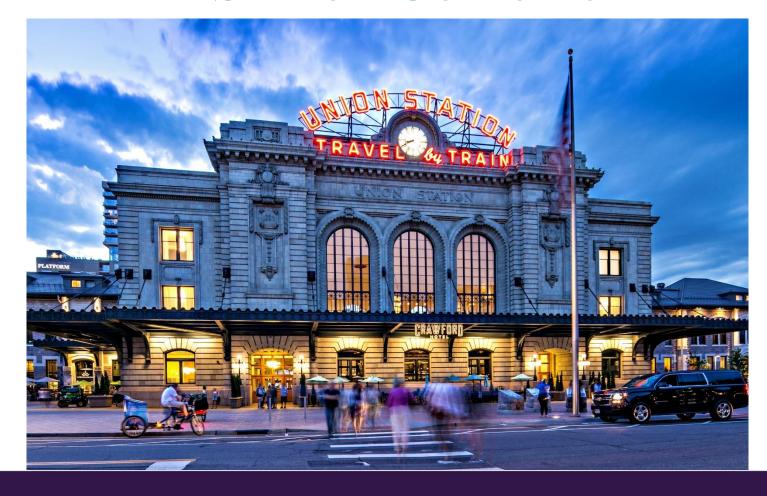
First and Last Mile (FLM) in the Marketplace



Public Transit Main Lines



Station Contexts



Station Contexts

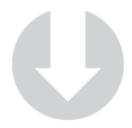


Why should we care about the FLM issue?

Transit ridership increased between 2010 and 2015; per capita boardings decreased.



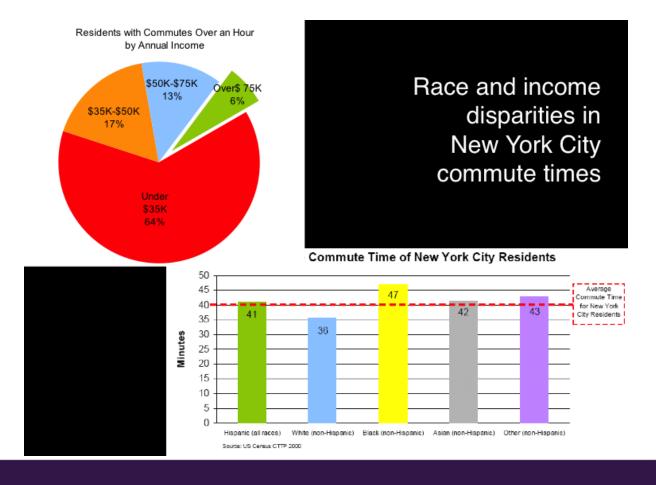
5% increase in annual boardings (4.8 million more boardings)



4% decrease in annual boardings per capita (1.6 fewer boardings per person)

- Light rail ridership has increased 30%, bus ridership has been steady.
- Regional transit mode share was consistent at 4%.
- Ridership on the E/F/H Lines has increased 18%.

Why should we care about the FLM issue?



First and Last Mile Strategic Plan

efine strategies and policies that improve multimodal transportation and connectivity to RTD services and facilities with the ultimate goal of **making RTD more accessible to**more people.



Station Typologies

Typology	Examples	Land use Density	Employment density	Residential density	Accessibility/ Service levels
Urban	Downtown Arvada/Belmar/Longmont, areas of Broadway, Federal and Colfax in Denver, DU campus, Anschutz campus, Denver neighborhoods	High	High	High	High
Suburban Mixed	Northglenn Marketplace Mall, US 36 and Sheridan Park-n-Ride area, Broomfield Plaza, Colorado Marketplace Shopping Center (Thornton)	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
Suburban Residential	Residential areas of Lone Tree, Highlands Ranch, Northglenn, Thornton, Aurora, Littleton, Parker, Lakewood, Brighton, etc.	Low	Low	Medium	Low/Med

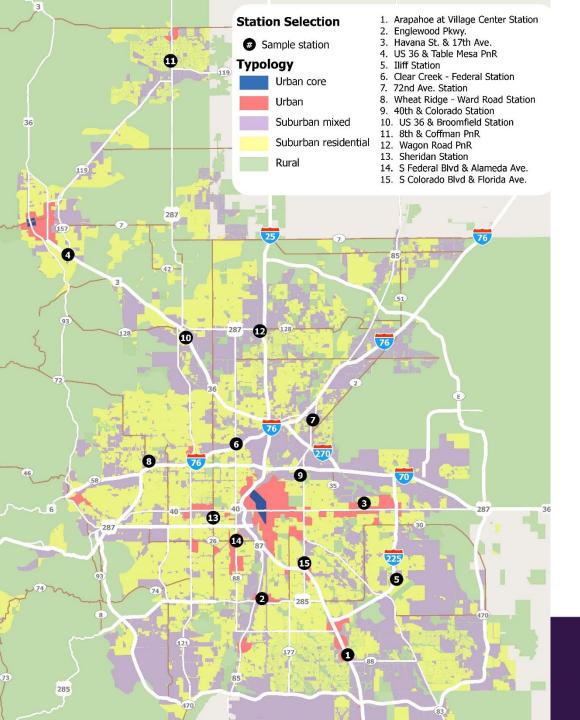






Two (2) types of overlays include:

- 1. **Prioritization overlay:** The function of this overlay is to help prioritize locations that may require FLM solutions more than others.
 - Historically vulnerable populations
 - High accessibility needs
- 2. Recommendation overlay: The function of the recommendation overlays is to help tailor the recommendations at specific locations with certain attributes.
 - High shift/visitor variability
 - High visitor trips
 - High propensity to change
 - Parking utilization



Representative Stations

- Low income/transit dependent communities
- Mode specific (i.e. a variety of BRT, rail and local bus)
- Service level (i.e. ridership, frequency, parking availability, stations with high ridership vs stations with relatively low ridership and/or stations within Call-n-Ride service areas)
- Stations with potential to change, or changes in the near future (i.e. stations within jurisdictions that have completed groundwork or are supportive of first and last mile solutions)
- Jurisdictional/geographical distribution (i.e. stations selected in diverse political boundaries)
- Access (i.e. ease of access by various modes)
- **Density** (i.e. a variety of different land use densities)

Project Schedule

Jan Feb Mar Apr May <mark>June</mark> July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Project Management and Stakeholder/Public Outreach

Existing Cond./Problem ID

First/Last Mile Station Typologies

Selection of Rep. Stations

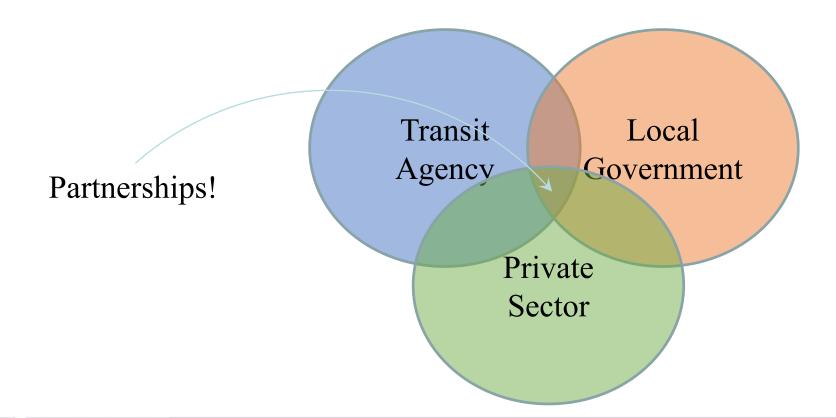
Toolbox of Solutions

Station/Typology Recommendations

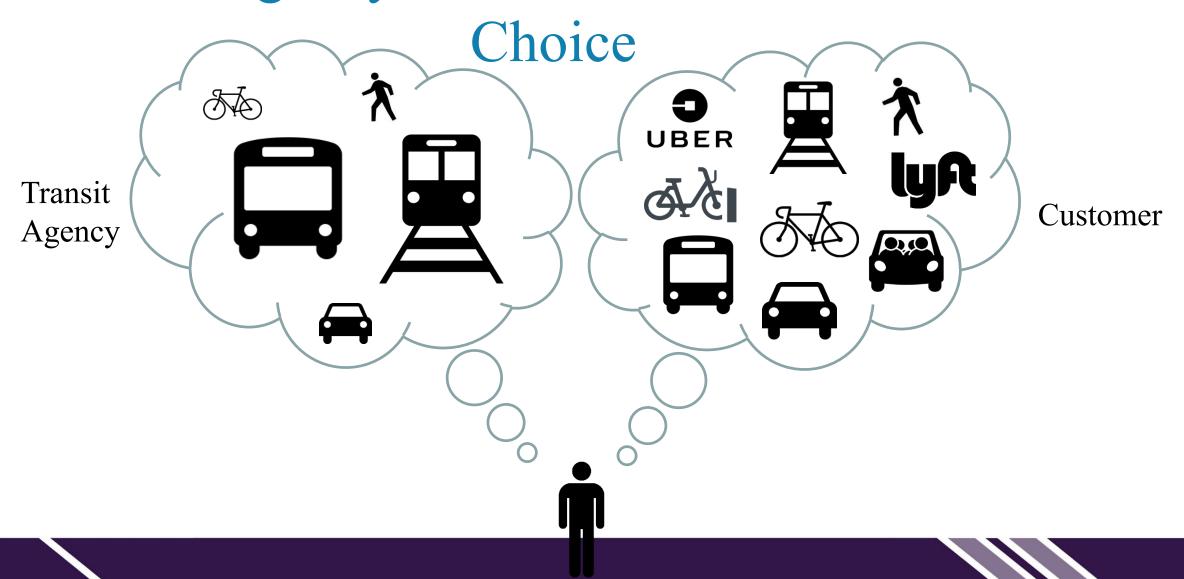
Final Report / Pilot Projects



First and Last Mile - Implementation



Transit Agency Considerations vs Customer

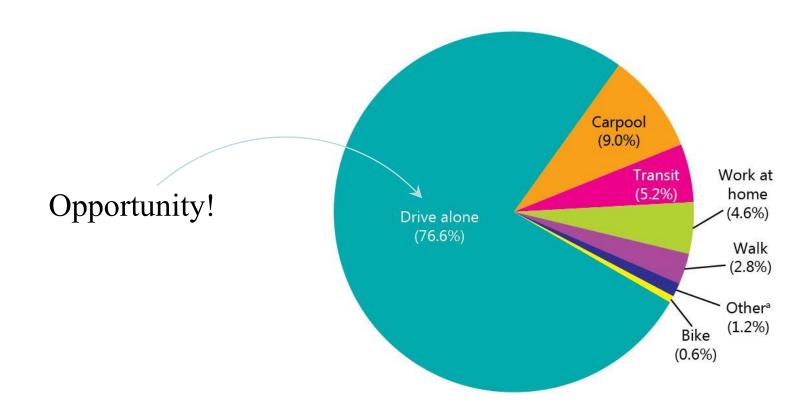


Are we providing what our customers really want?

"Cheap(er) gas prices, driver's license availability, "new mobility", etc. give all-purpose riders more choices and less tolerance to poor transit customer experiences."

"The future of public transit hinges on shifting from a supply model to a demand model and embracing emerging modes to better serve, satisfy and grow ridership."

"New" Mobility + "Old" Mobility



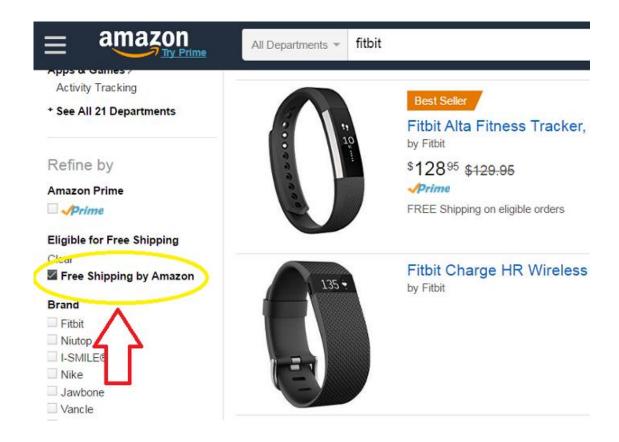
Smartphones as Mobility Devices



The Amazon Effect



Cost to Organization vs. Cost to User



Interoperability



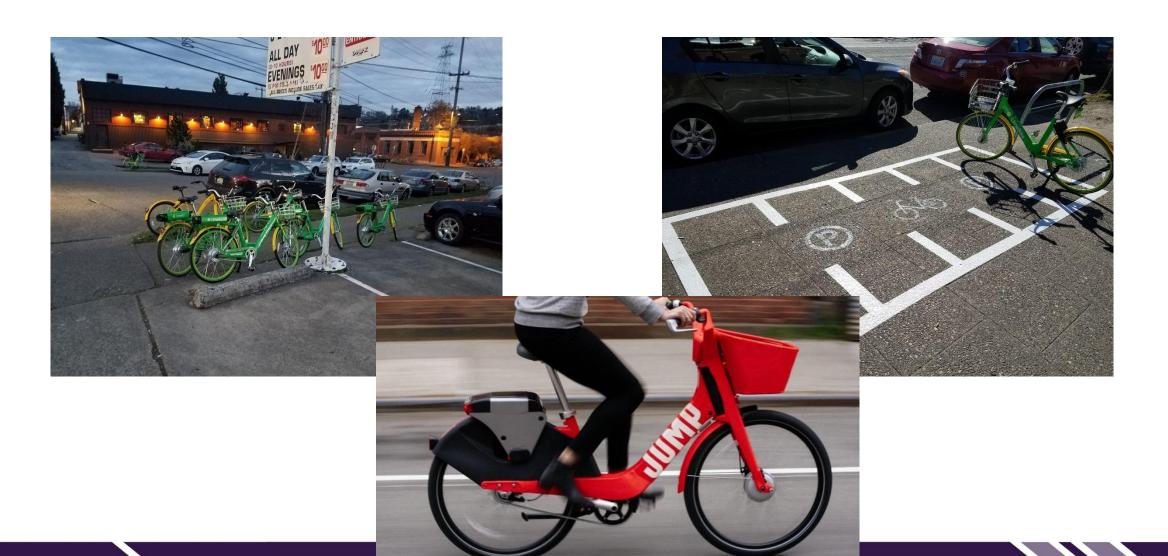
Bikes and Transit

Bike-Share Connectivity to Scheduled Public Transportation US Bike Share Growth [2010-2016] Growth of Bikes and Riders Systems with at least 10 stations and 100 bikes 50,000 45,000 40,000 No service 1 (<1%) 35,000 Connect to 1 mode 20M Number of Bikes 30,000 No connection Ridership 25,000 125 (4.7%) 20,000 10M Connection to 15.000 another mode Near connection 10,000 2,291 (86.3%) 238 (9.0%) 5,000 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2010 2011 Source: NACTO Total Bike Share Trips 2016 Bike Share Trips Connect to 2 modes 88 million 28 million Connect to 3 modes

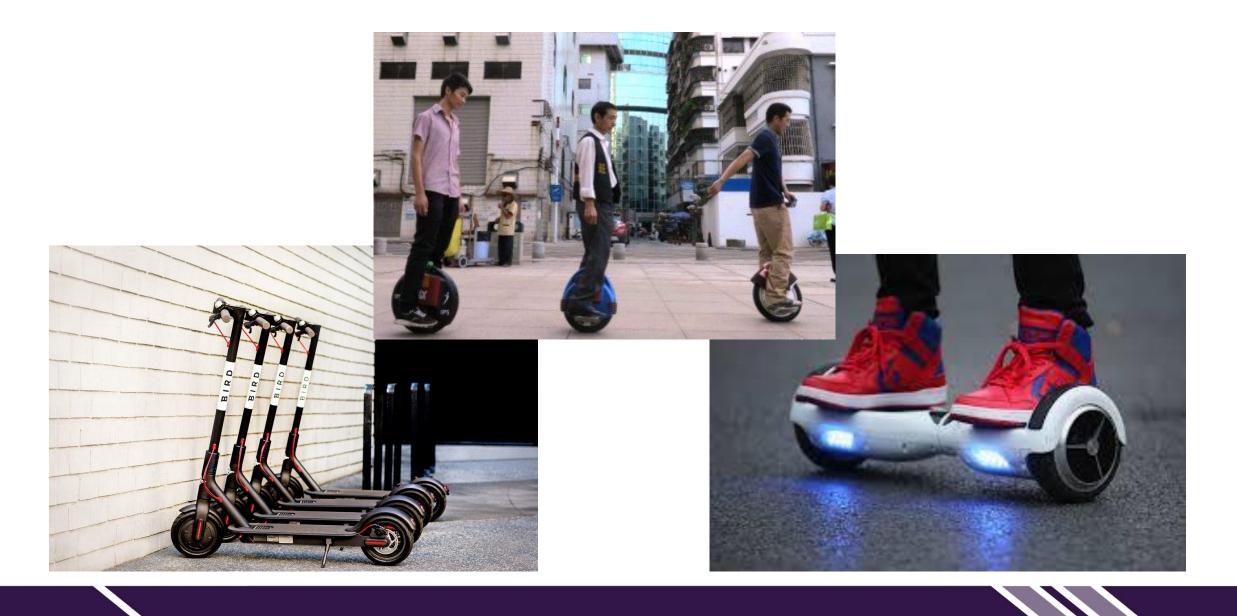
Graphic: King County Metro

348 (13.1%)

10 (0.4%)









Coming July/Aug 2018...

Thank You!

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