

Commuter Rail Zone Study

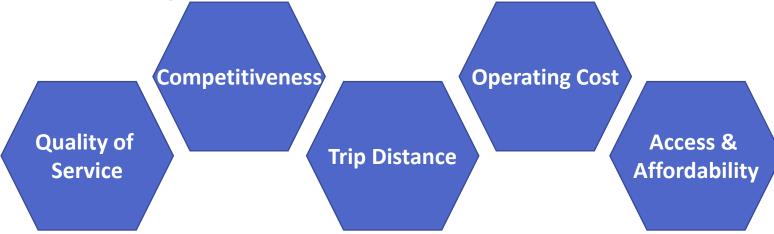
Fiscal and Management Control Board

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Current Policy Principles for Commuter Rail Fares

- Commuter rail fares must be rational and follow Title VI guidance on equity
- Balance MBTA Fare policy objectives approved by FMCB (Dec 2015)
 - Raise revenue; improve service and customer experience; and advance social, equity, environmental, and regional economic goals
- Zone Study identifies five policy principles that connect objectives to current fares
 - Study focuses on finding improvements consistent with these principles



- There are many other *potential* principles for commuter rail fares
 - Changing organizing principles requires broader conversation and more details on future service

Study Findings

Commuter rail fares are generally consistent with policy principles

- Zones and fares are generally consistent with track distance to terminal
- Commuter rail is competitive with driving for trips to/from downtown Boston

However, there are opportunities to improve within the existing framework

- 1. Affordability and Geography. There are low-income populations throughout the system who are ineligible for existing reduced fare programs and for whom affordability is an issue
- 2. Zone 1A/Zone 1 Gap: There is a large gap in price between Zone 1A and Zone 1 fares (+\$4.10), which has created calls for the MBTA to move stations from Zone 1 into Zone 1A to address equity/affordability concerns
- 3. Competitiveness Issues: Some trips to/from Zone 1A (e.g. those with low parking costs or lower-cost transit alternatives) are priced too high to be competitive

Improving Commuter Rail Fare Equity

<u>Place-based policies</u> like moving Zone 1 stations into Zone 1A do not address equity and affordability concerns

- Only helps low-income riders at specific Zone 1 stations does not improve affordability for low-income riders who live throughout the system
- Disproportionately benefits upper-income and white riders (even if intent is to improve equity), requiring MBTA to seek alternatives under Title VI

People-based policies like means-testing can improve equity and affordability

- Helps low-income riders across the entire region, not only specific stations
- Targets lower fares to avoid favoring upper-income and white riders

Study Recommendations

Recommendations to address issues and opportunities:

1. Affordability and Geography: Complete feasibility study for means-tested fares

- People-based policies like means-testing avoid many downsides of place-based
- Targets lower fares to those who need them, throughout the entire system

2. Zone 1A/Zone 1 Gap: Smooth the jump in fares between Zone 1A and Zone 1

- Addresses growing strain on rationality (adjacent stations with very different fares) while maintaining principle of trip distance
- Could lower Zone 1 (and 2) fares, or hold Zone 1 fares constant as other fares rise each with different implications for fare revenue, fare equity, and timing

3. Competitiveness Issues: Develop a pilot for reverse-commute and off-peak fares

- Reducing fares for off-peak and reverse-peak travel would improve competitiveness and grow ridership on underutilized trains
- Impacts are uncertain, so pilot on certain lines could evaluate feasibility and impacts

Next Steps

- Study is a Legislature request to MassDOT and due March 15, 2020
- While the recommendations are made to the Legislature, the FMCB can decide whether, how and when to act on them
- Near-term opportunities
 - Finish means-testing feasibility study
 - Develop a pilot proposal for reverse-commute and off-peak fares
- Medium-term opportunities
 - Address Zone 1A/Zone 1 fare gap in next fare increase
 - Potential transfer policies and fare products as part of Fare Transformation
- Long-term opportunities
 - Future service model in Rail Vision creates possibility to rethink principles and fare structure