



# 40 Years of Smart Growth

Arlington County's Experience with Transit Oriented Development in the Rosslyn-Ballston Metro Corridor



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For South Korea  
April 2012

# PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

- Review of Smart Growth Principles in the US
- Review of Arlington's efforts to embrace those principles and use transit to both redevelop an older commercial corridor and ensure future riders for the system
- How we planned and some of the tools we used
- Identify some of the successes and lessons learned



# TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

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- TOD and Smart Growth are current “buzz” words representing the desire for another form of growth
- Arlington has been in the forefront of this trend for over 40 years

# Smart Growth

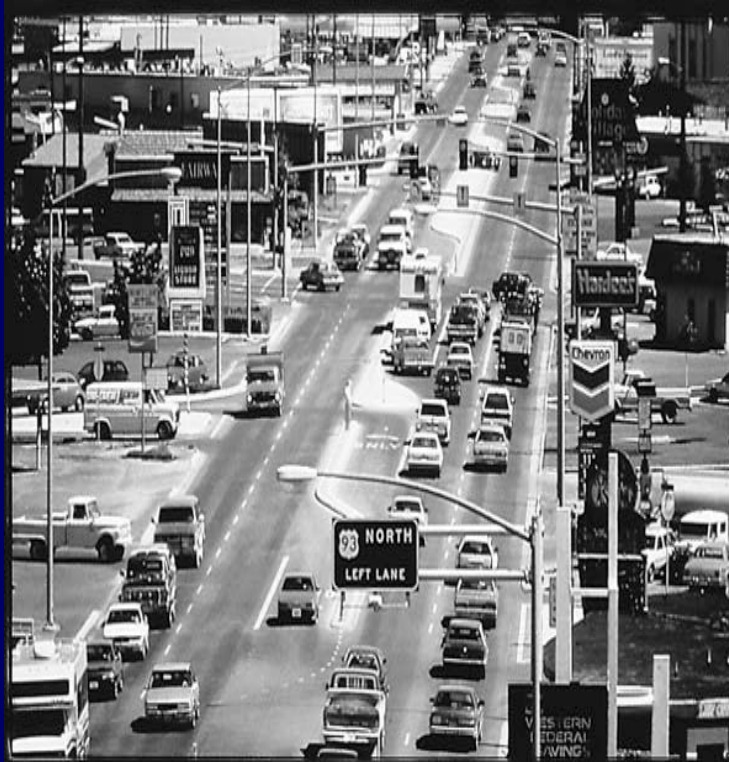
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- Many American cities and regions are at a crisis point
- We know we can't continue to grow as in the past
- It's too expensive to serve
- Work and home trips take too long and must always be via car
- Roads are often clogged

# Traditional Development



# Traditional Development



# Development Today

Vacant stores and parking lots



Where's the bus stop



# More Sustainable Patterns



# What is Smart Growth?

**Smart growth** is well-planned development that protects open space and farmland, revitalizes communities, keeps housing affordable and provides more transportation choices.



# Ten Principles of Smart Growth

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- **Mix land uses**
- **Take advantage of compact building design**
- **Create a range of housing opportunities and choices**
- **Create walkable neighborhoods**
- **Foster distinctive, attractive communities with a strong sense of place**

# Ten Principles of Smart Growth

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- **Preserve open space, farmland, natural beauty, and critical environmental areas**
- **Strengthen and direct development towards existing communities**
- **Provide a variety of transportation choices**
- **Make development decisions predictable, fair, and cost effective**
- **Encourage community and stakeholder collaboration in development decisions**

# What Smart Growth “Is” and “Is Not”

**More transportation  
choices and less traffic**

**Not against cars and  
roads**

**Vibrant cities,  
suburbs and towns**

**Not anti-suburban**

**Wider variety of housing  
choices**

**Not about telling people  
where or how to live**

**Well-planned growth that  
improves quality of life**

**Not against  
growth**

# Planning in the United States

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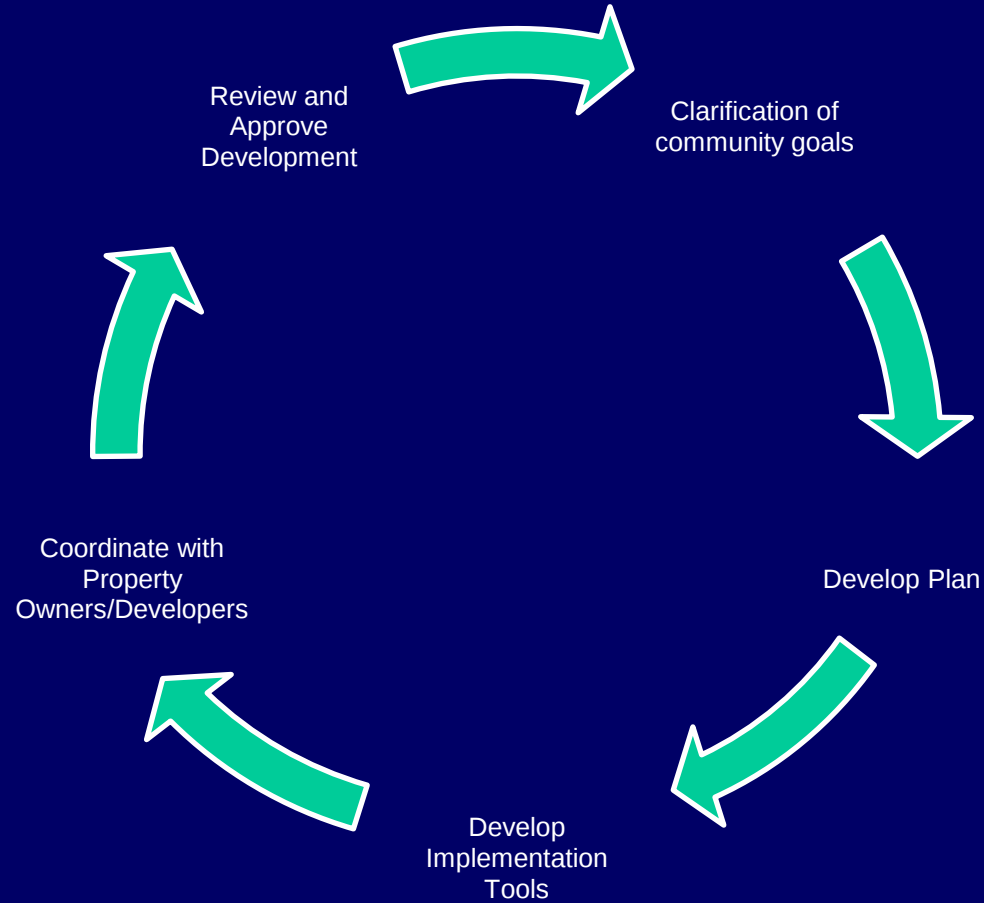
- First – a planning primer
- Planning done primarily at the local level
- Zoning done at the local level
- Most development done by private developers and mostly includes privately owned property not government property

# Planning in the United States

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- While it is true that the real estate industry help determine and develop the use of private land – **THE MARKET**
- The local government is the **BODY** with an opportunity to coordinate the overall pattern of physical development of the community thru the plan

# Planning And Development Process



# We Plan at the Local Level

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- Why we do it
  - Coordinate activities and services
  - To be fiscally efficient
  - To control or influence what the future looks like
  - To match goals with outcomes
  - To understand our community

# We Plan at the Local Level

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- Why we do it
  - The buildings, facilities and improvements provided by a city affect the daily lives of many
  - Give form to the community
  - And either stimulate or retard development on privately owned land

# We Plan at the Local Level

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- And Maybe Most Importantly
  - To coordinate investments in public projects such as transportation, streets, water and sewer
  - These are costly systems and Smart Growth and Planning is all about making these systems more efficient and effective

# Arlington

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- Takes us to Arlington
- Have embraced these concepts and provide an excellent example on how it can be done
- Maybe at a slightly different scale but still some valuable lessons

# Arlington Overview

- 25.8 square miles
- Population 211,700 (2012)
- Employment 227,500 (2012)
- Housing Units 105,404 (2010)
- Daytime Population 283,000 (2010)
- 11 Metrorail Stations



# SETTING THE STAGE

- Located in the core of a rapidly growing Washington region (over 5 million residents, 3 million jobs and 1,200 sq. miles of urbanized area)

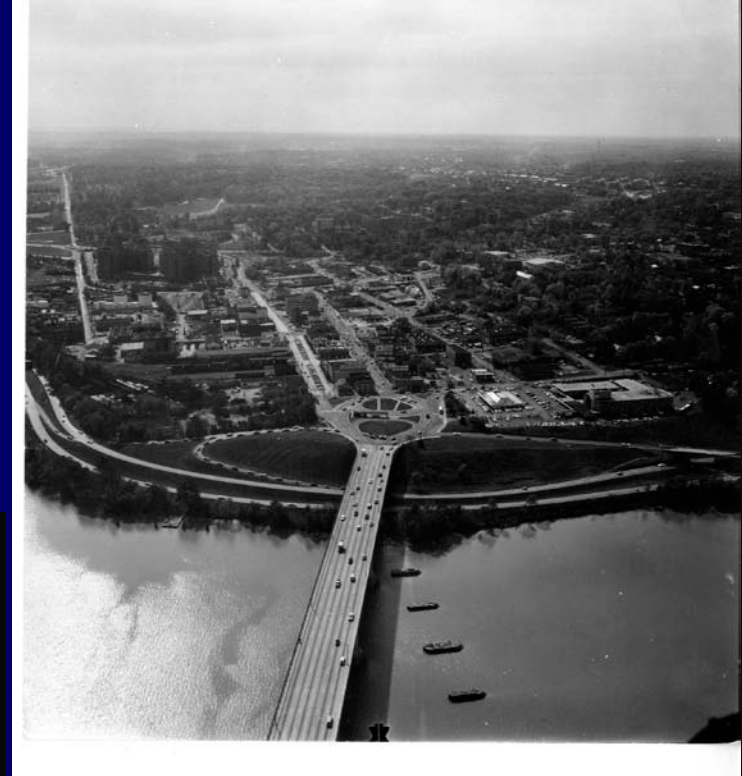


# SETTING THE STAGE

- 1960 - 7.5 million sq. Ft. Office
- Declining retail corridors
- Emerging market for government office space
- Strong single family neighborhoods
- Large number of garden apartments, some of which were beginning to decline
- 97,505 jobs
- 71,230 housing units



# ROSSLYN THEN



# COURT HOUSE THEN



# CLARENDON 1980s



# CLARENDON - ARLINGTON'S OLD DOWNTOWN



# VIRGINIA SQUARE 70s



# VIRGINIA SQUARE – 1970s



# BALLSTON - THEN



# SETTING THE STAGE

- Beginning of the planning for a regional transit system
- Embarked on an ambitious community planning effort
- Had already debated the impacts of development vs the benefits of growth and decided we wanted to encourage growth as well as encourage riders



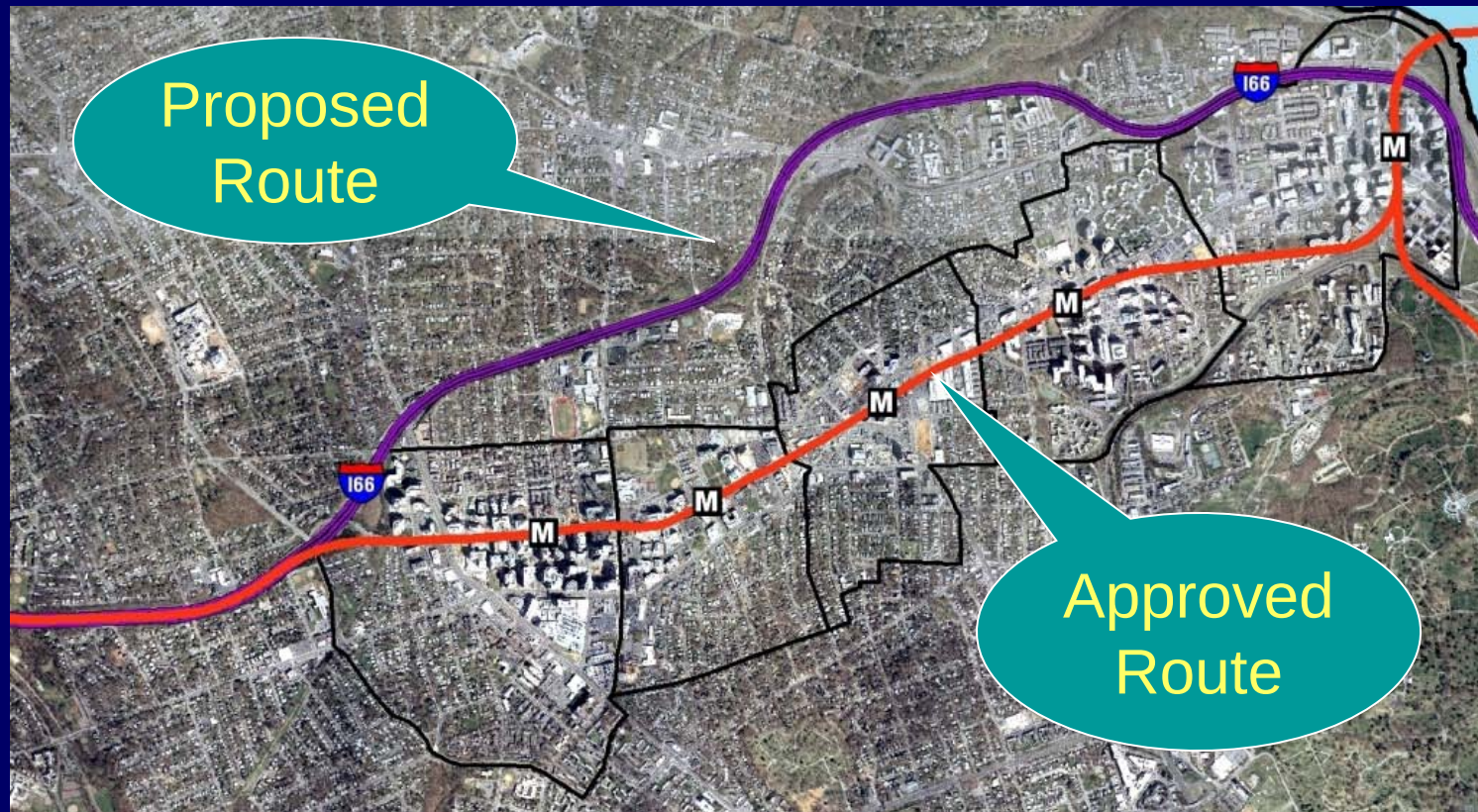
# Regional Traffic

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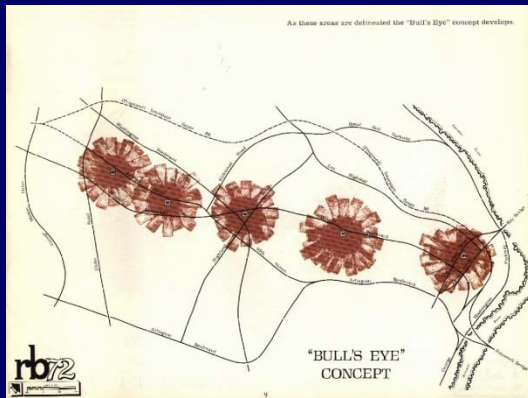
- There was also a growing recognition of a regional traffic issue
- Strong economic growth in the region had led to gridlock and the need for investment in new roads and forms of transportation.
- Arlington saw an opportunity to capture growth but plan it such that it would be served by transit – NOT CARS

# PROPOSED ROUTE

- Arlington lobbied strongly for an underground route along the old commercial corridor vs along the median of future highway



# Development Concepts



- Concentrate high and mid-density redevelopment around transit stations (highly targeted) and taper down to existing neighborhoods
- Encourage a mix of uses and services in station areas
- Create high quality pedestrian environments and enhanced open space
- Preserve and reinvest in established residential neighborhoods



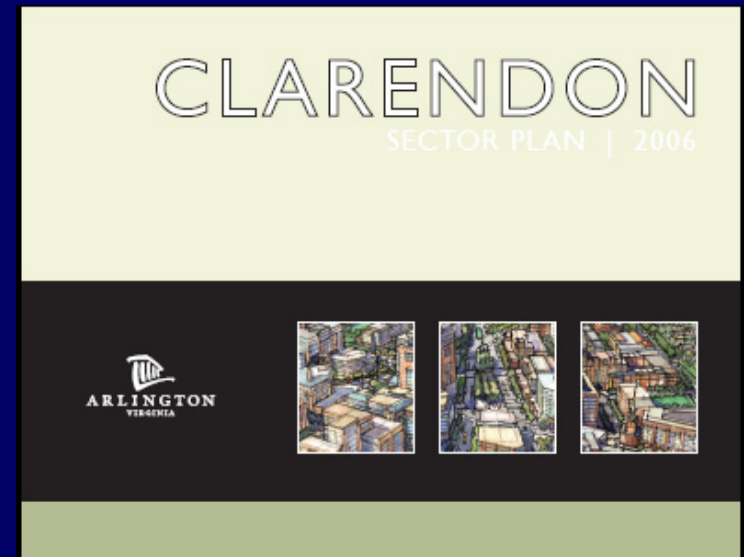
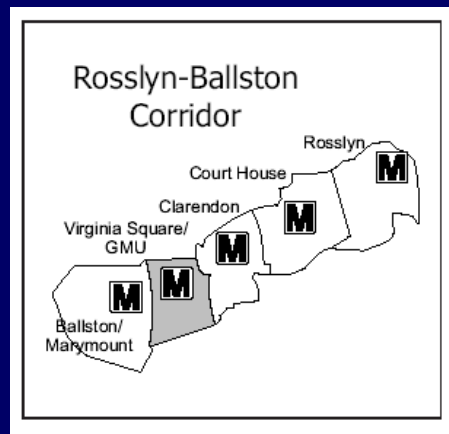
# Transportation Concepts



- Focus community development around transit and require appropriate investments in transportation
- Emphasize community walkability
- Maximize travel choice for residents, workers and visitors
- Provide comprehensive and easy to access information about travel options
- Employ transportation demand management strategies
- Manage curb-space and parking efficiently
- Emphasize multi-modal street operations

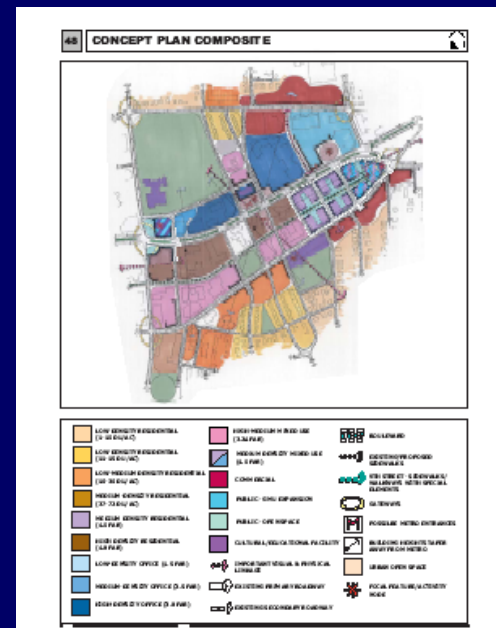
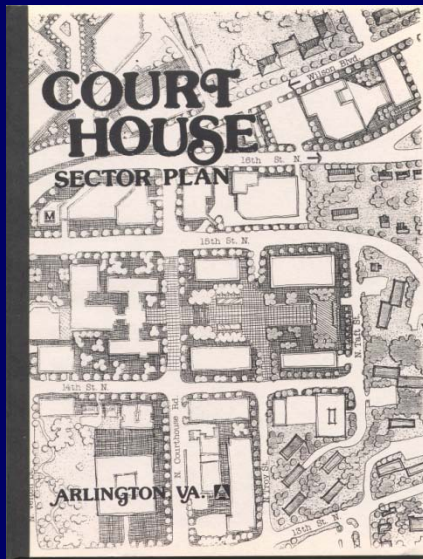
# SECTOR PLANS

- Adopted a corridor-wide GLUP based on agreed-to development goals
- Then focused on developing sector plans to create distinctive “urban villages”
  - Overall vision for each station area
  - Desired public improvements
  - Location for retail
  - Urban design standards

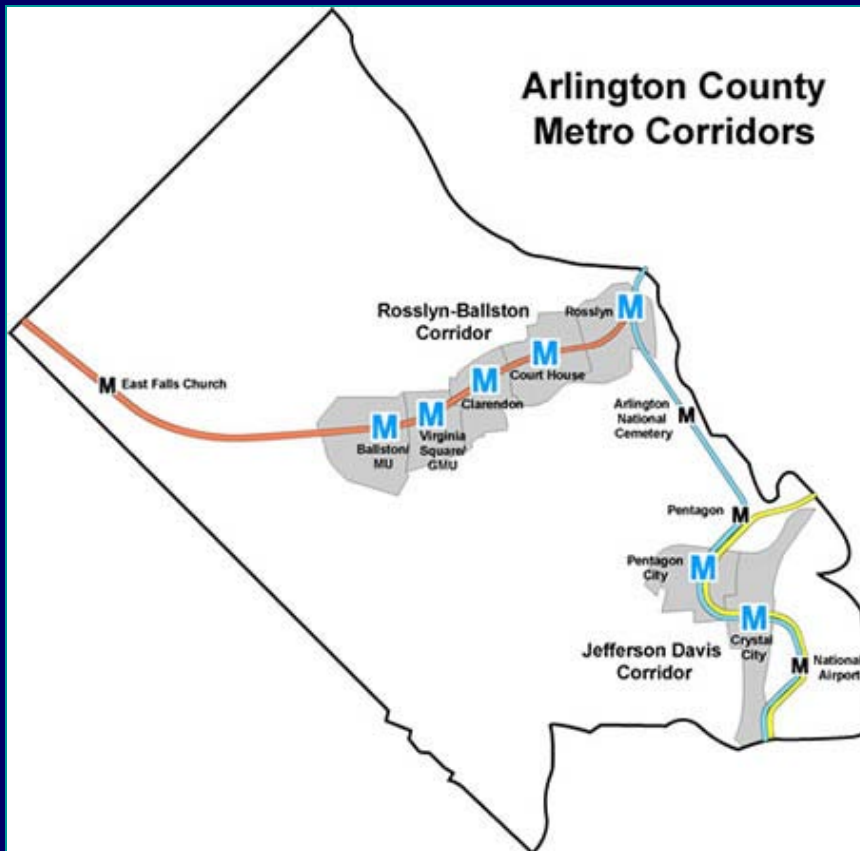


# SECTOR PLANS

- Public infrastructure needs
- Open space, streetscape standards
- Each focused on an area of approximately 1/4 mile to 1/2 mile from the metro station



# KEY TO SUCCESS



Chose to concentrate development

- 11 % of county (2 rail corridors) were re-planned to encourage mixed-use, high density development
- 89% of county planned low residential, garden apartment/TH or retail

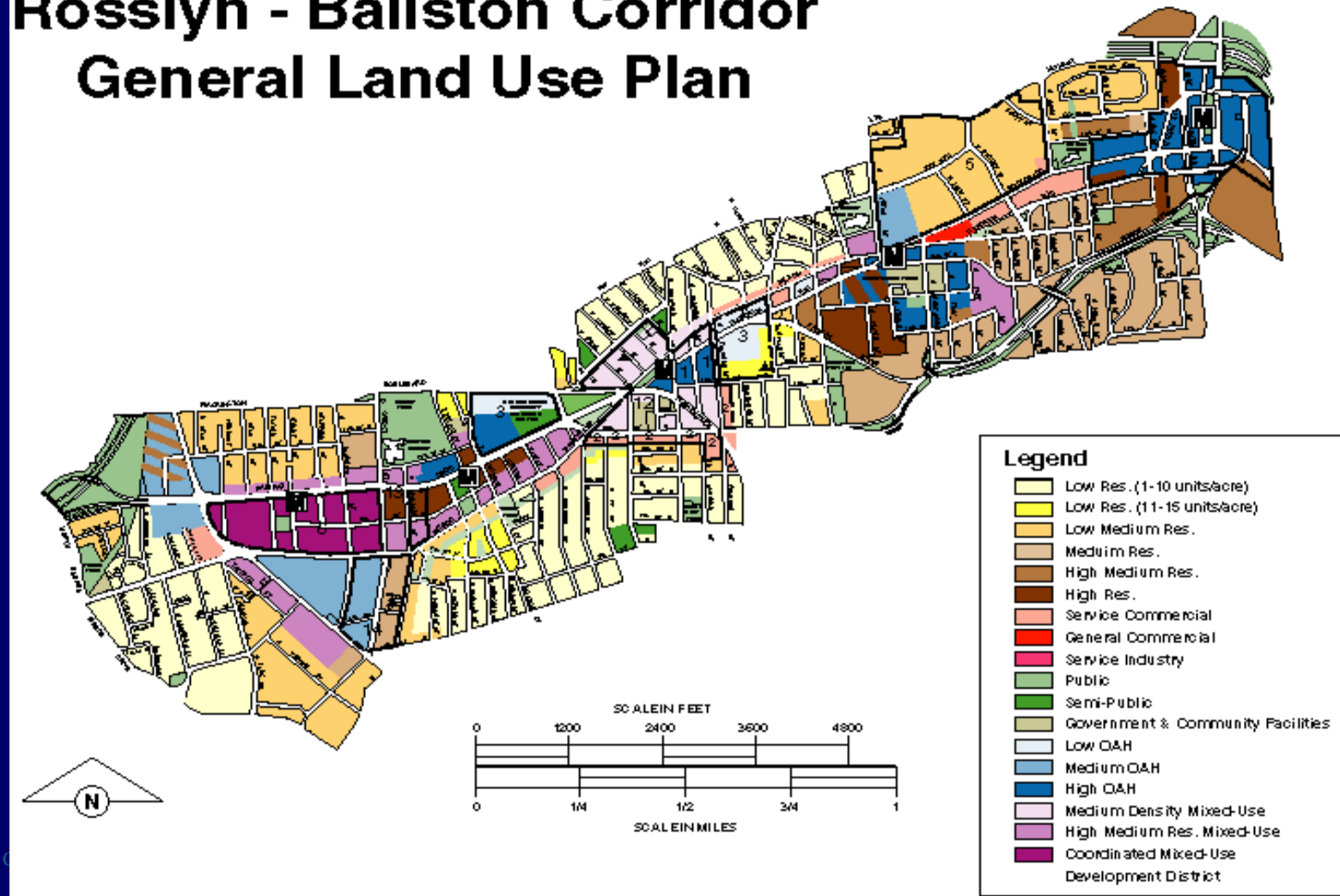
# HOW WE DID IT

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- Incentive Zoning - GLUP for metro corridors indicated the county's willingness to rezone for higher density but land remained zoned for fairly low density
- In response to development proposals, county would rezone for higher density use shown on GLUP
- Most development – requires County Board approval
- Zoning allows flexibility but is tied to the GLUP and the adopted sector Plans in terms of uses, density, height and design

# HOW WE DID IT

## Rosslyn - Ballston Corridor General Land Use Plan



# HOW WE DID IT

- The site plan allows significantly higher density & height than underlying zoning

## By-right

1.5 FAR

35-45 FT

4 spaces

per 1,000 SF

## Site Plan

3.8 – 10 FAR

100-300 FT

2 spaces per

per 1,000 SF

\* FAR is a measure of development intensity based on site area – so 3.8 FAR is 3.8 times the site area

# HOW WE DID IT

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- Site plan is approved only if:
- It complies with the standards of the zoning ordinance,
- Is in compliance with the mix required by the GLUP
- Provides the features called for in the sector plan for the area - including public improvements
- Matches the FORM identified in the Sector Plan

# SITE PLAN

- Increased density in return for
  - Building the development we want
  - Where we want it
  - And building significant amount of the required and desired public improvements



# ROSSLYN TODAY



# ROSSLYN TODAY

C-O Rosslyn  
Development: 10 FAR



# ROSSLYN TODAY



# ROSSLYN TOMORROW



# AERIAL - COURTHOUSE TODAY



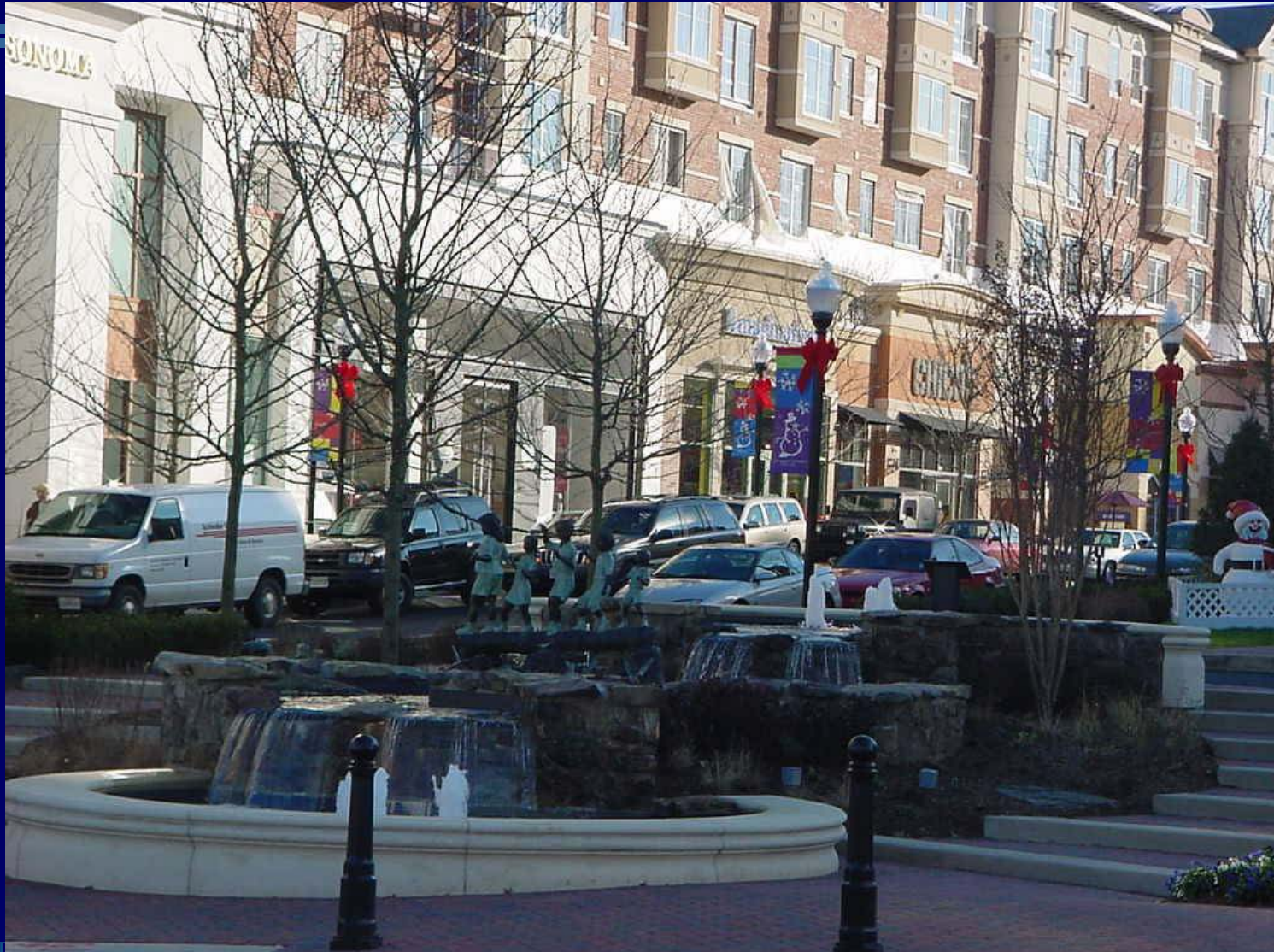
Rosslyn

Arlington County  
Offices

# COURTHOUSE TODAY



# CLARENDON TODAY



# CLARENDON TODAY



# CLARENDON TODAY



# VIRGINIA SQUARE TODAY



# VIRGINIA SQUARE TODAY



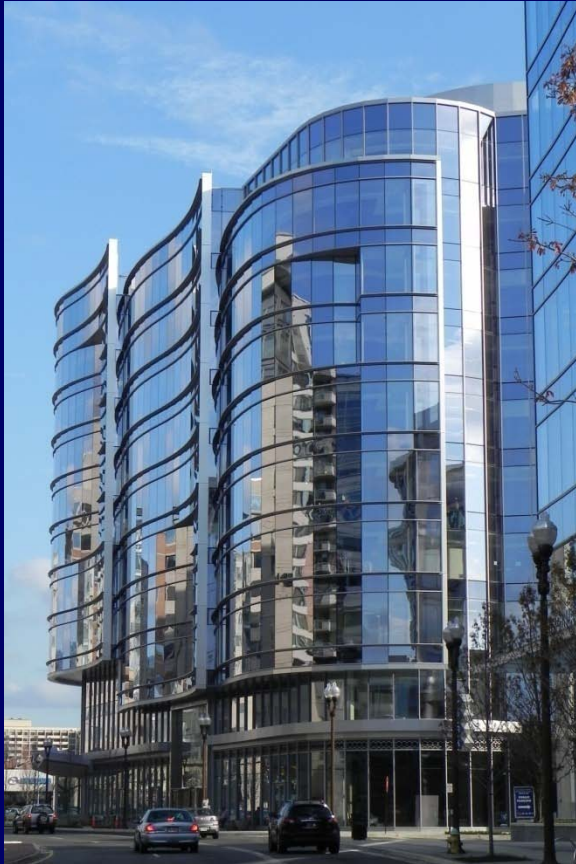
# BALLSTON TODAY



# BALLSTON TODAY



# Ballston Today



# Ballston in 1980

Station  
Entrance

Station  
Entrance



# View of Rosslyn-Ballston Metro Corridor Development Patterns



# MEASURING SUCCESS

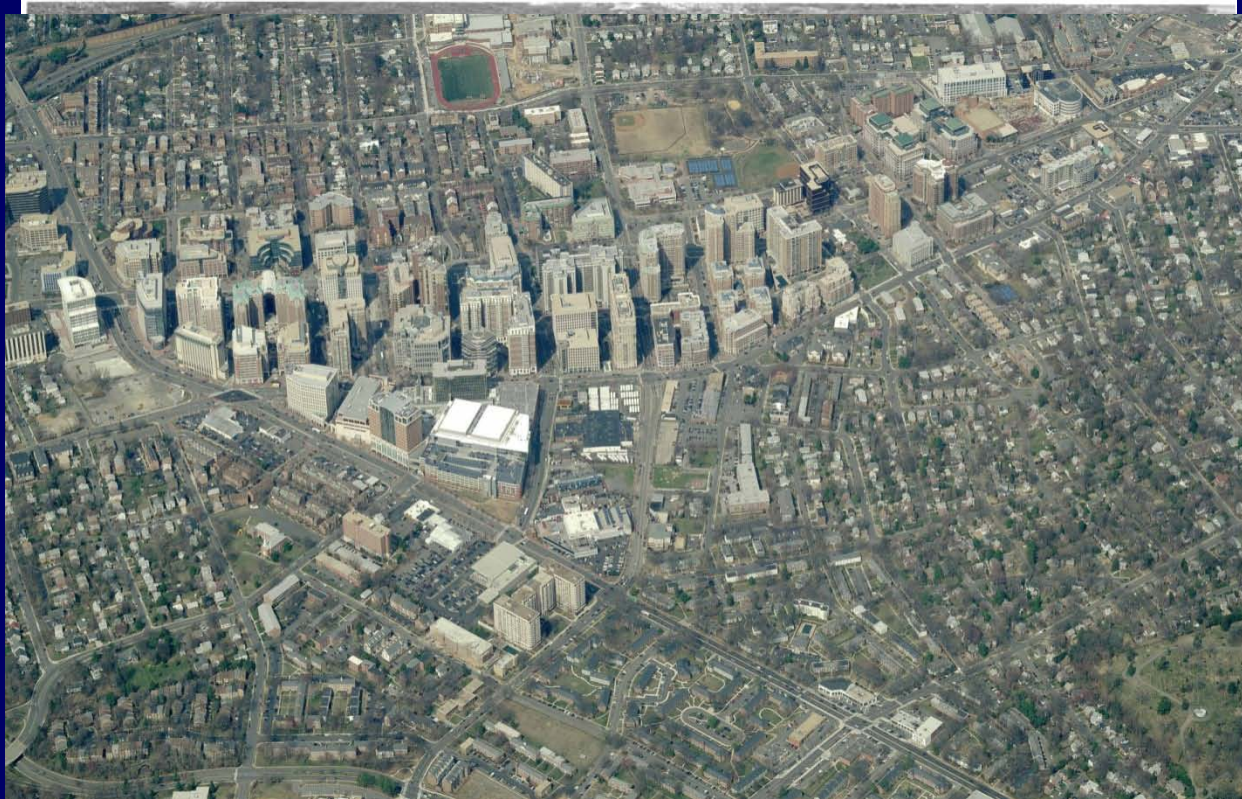
## R-B CORRIDOR

**1970**

**22,000 jobs**

**5.5 million sf  
office**

**7,000 housing  
units**



**2012**

**96,300 jobs**

**21.8 million  
sf office**

**29,366  
housing  
units**

# METRO CORRIDORS TOTAL



- Both Metro Corridors
  - 34,639,784 sq. ft. office w/ 638,519 under construction
  - 65,500 housing units w/ another 954 under construction
  - Retail – 5,524,320
  - Jobs – 148,977

# MEASURING SUCCESS

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## METRO RIDERSHIP (Average daily entries and exits)

**1991**

**ROSSLYN**

■ 13,637

**COURT HOUSE**

■ 5,561

**CLARENDON**

■ 2,964

**BALLSTON**

■ 9,482

**2010**

**ROSSLYN**

■ 33,891

**COURT HOUSE**

■ 14,640

**CLARENDON**

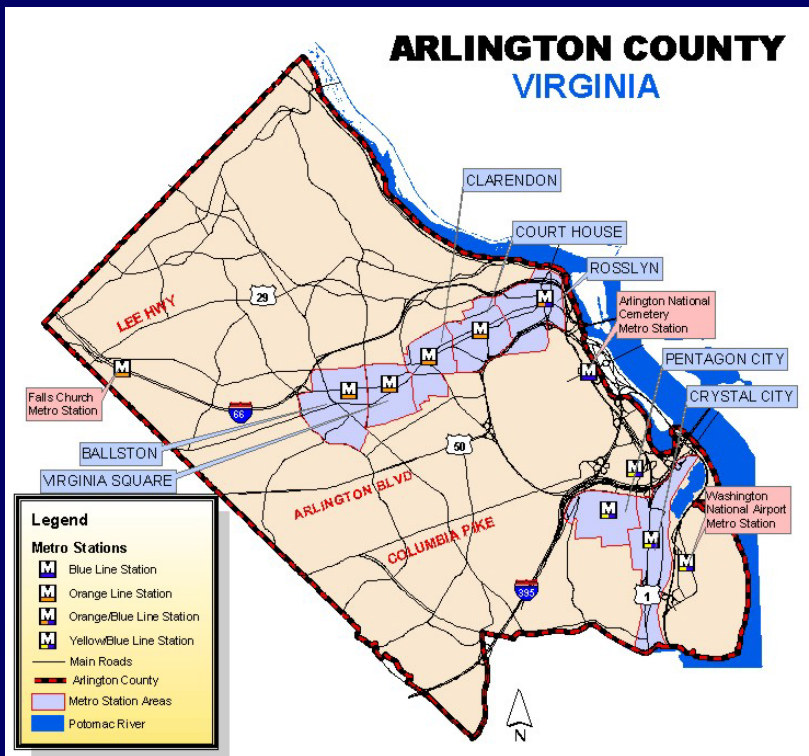
■ 8,617

**BALLSTON**

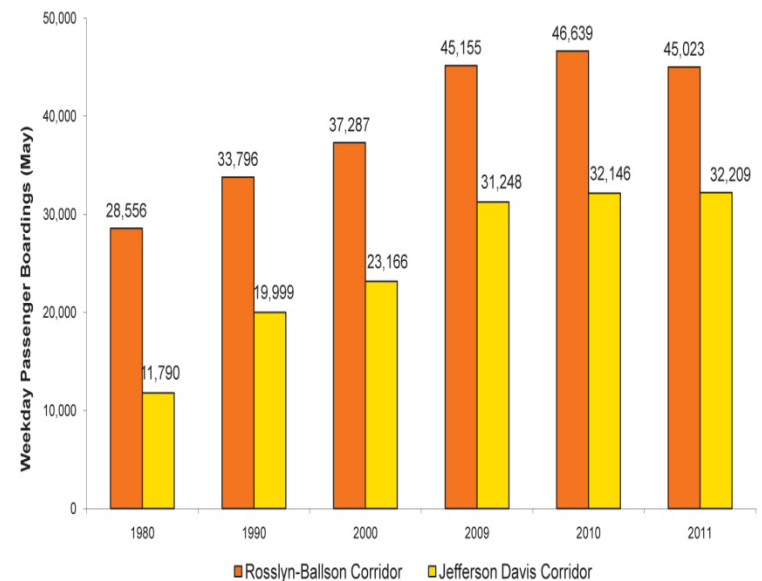
■ 23,641

# MEASURING SUCCESS

## ARLINGTON METRO RIDERSHIP



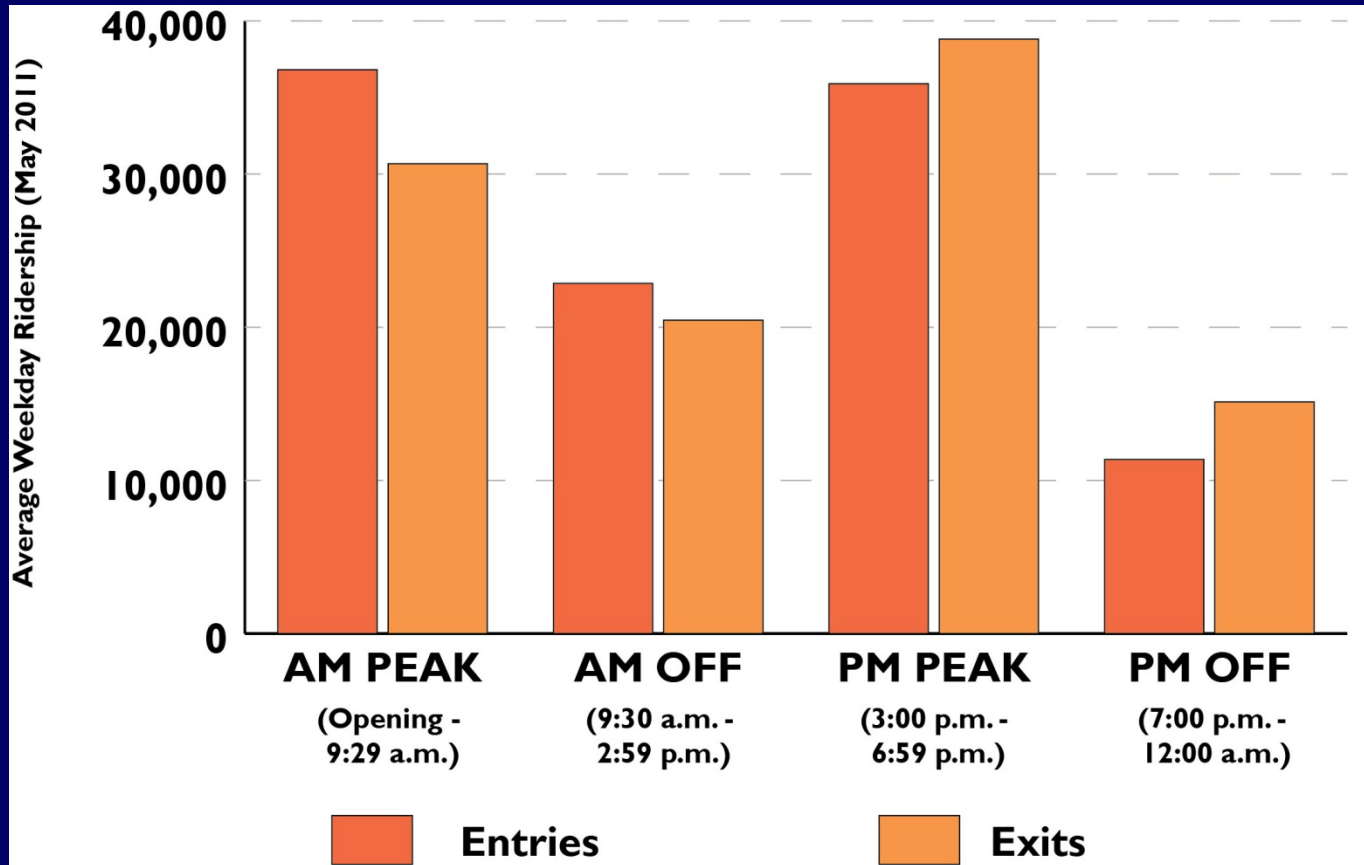
**Metrorail Weekday Boardings (May 1980 - May 2011)**  
**Rosslyn-Ballston and Jefferson Davis Corridors**



Source: Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

# MEASURING SUCCESS

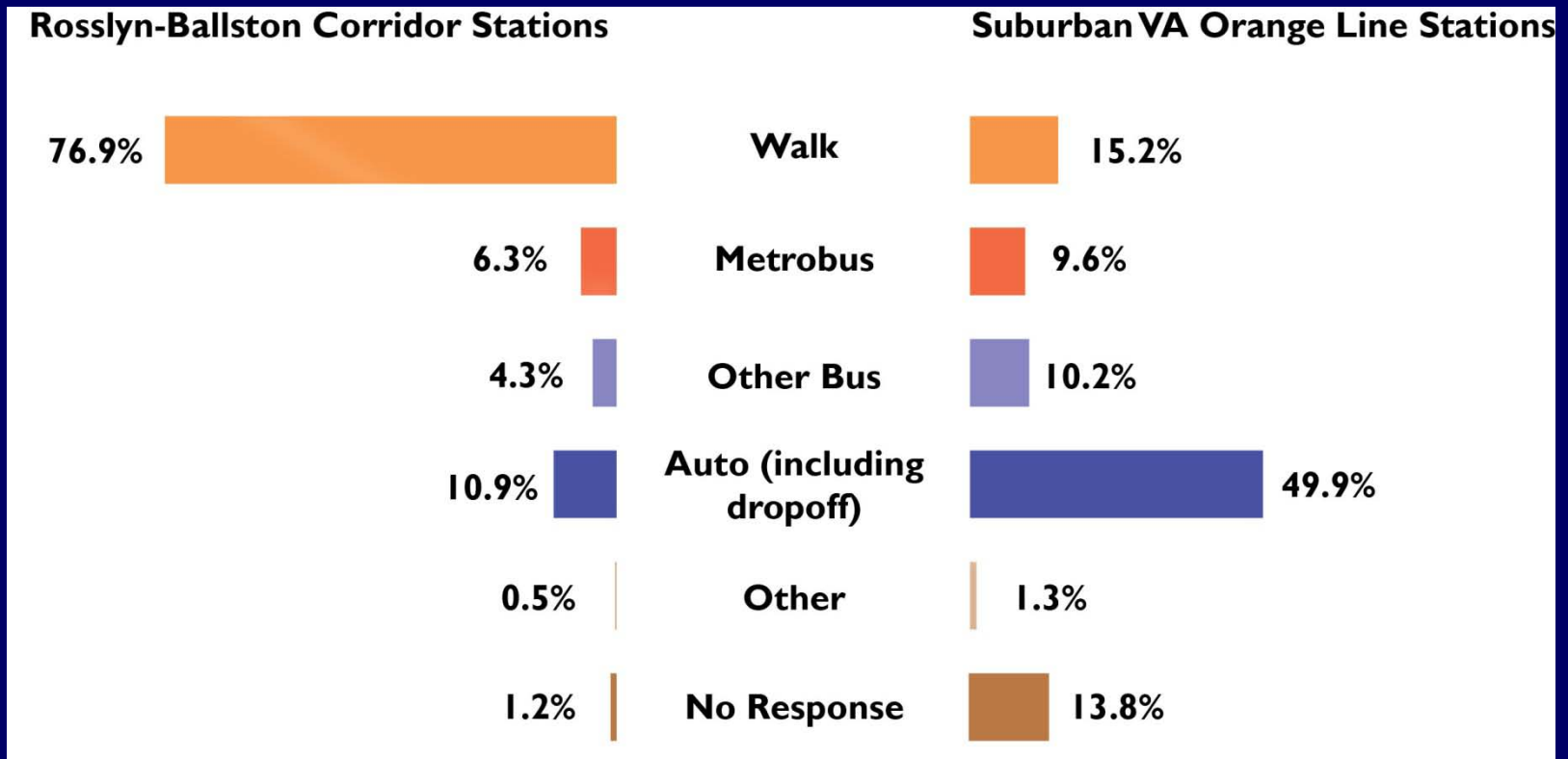
BALANCED DEVELOPMENT =  
BALANCED RIDERSHIP (2011)



# PEDESTRIAN ACCESS

76% WALK TO STATION

## 5 R-B Corridor Stations (2007)

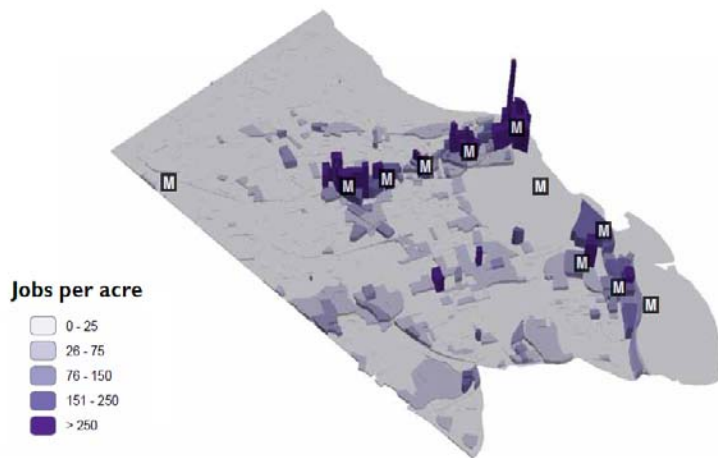


# Measuring Success

## DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY

2010

Combined Jobs and Population Total per acre

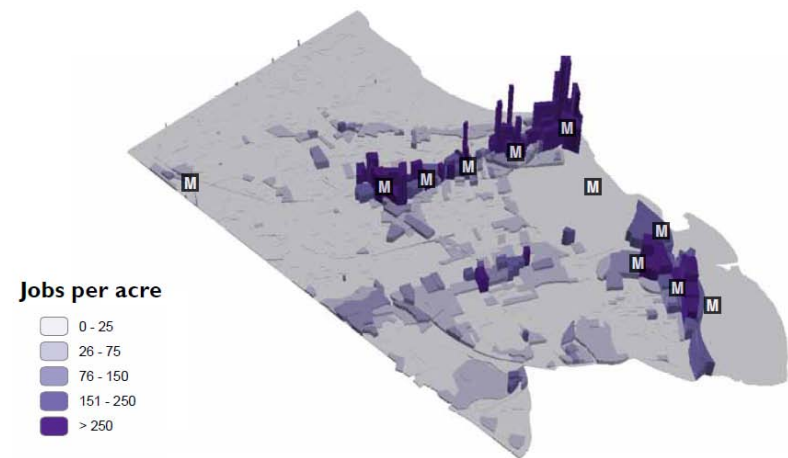


Source: Population and Employment Estimates from PRAT in Arlington CPHD. Development Intensity is calculated by taking the number of jobs and people and dividing it by the area of the appropriate census block. 2010 data are estimates derived by PRAT that represent January 1, 2010. Census blocks are from the 2000 census.

## DEVELOPMENT INTENSITY

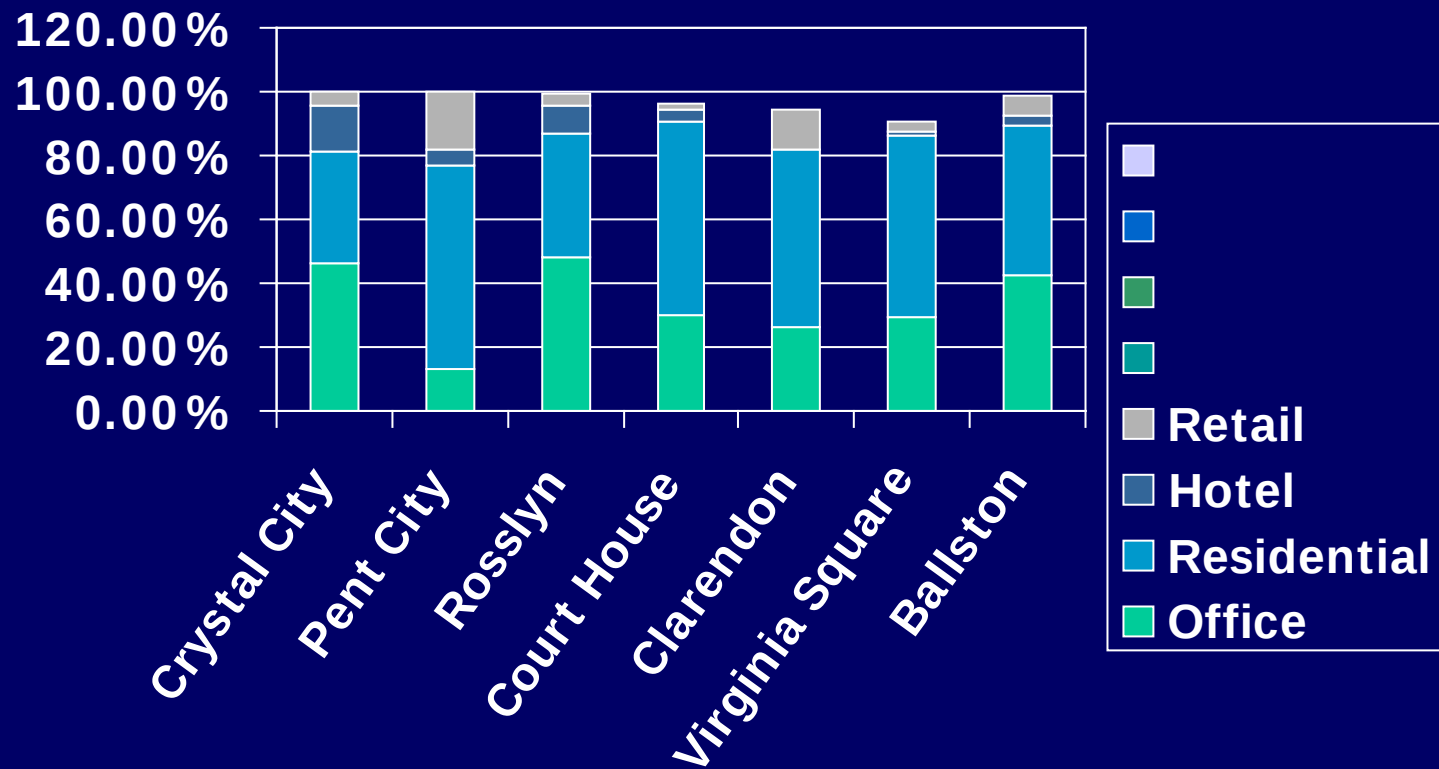
2040

Combined Jobs and Population Total per acre



Source: Round 8.0 Forecast from the PRAT Arlington CPHD. Development Intensity is calculated by taking the number of jobs and people and dividing it by the area of the appropriate census block. 2040 data are derived from the Round 8.0 forecast. Census blocks are from the 2000 census.

# Balanced Development



# MEASURING SUCCESS

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- Car ownership (*vehicles per household*)
  - Nationally, almost 90% have a car; 55% have 2 or more
  - **Arlington: 12% have zero cars; less than 40% have 2 or more**

Source – 2000 Census

# MEASURING SUCCESS

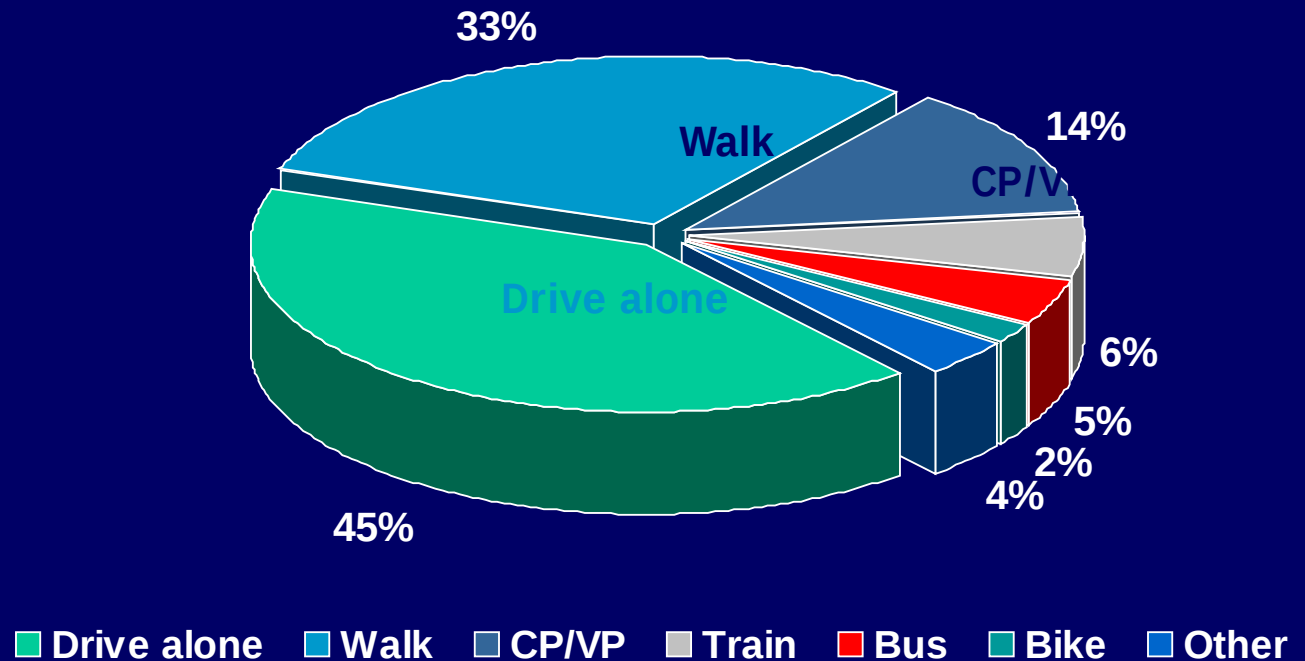
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- Numbers are more dramatic in Arlington's Metro corridors
  - Car ownership: 11.8% have zero cars, while less than 38% have 2 or more
  - Getting to work: **Less than half drive**
    - **41.6% use transit**
    - 8.7% walk or bike
    - 3.2 work at home

# Non-Work Travel Mode

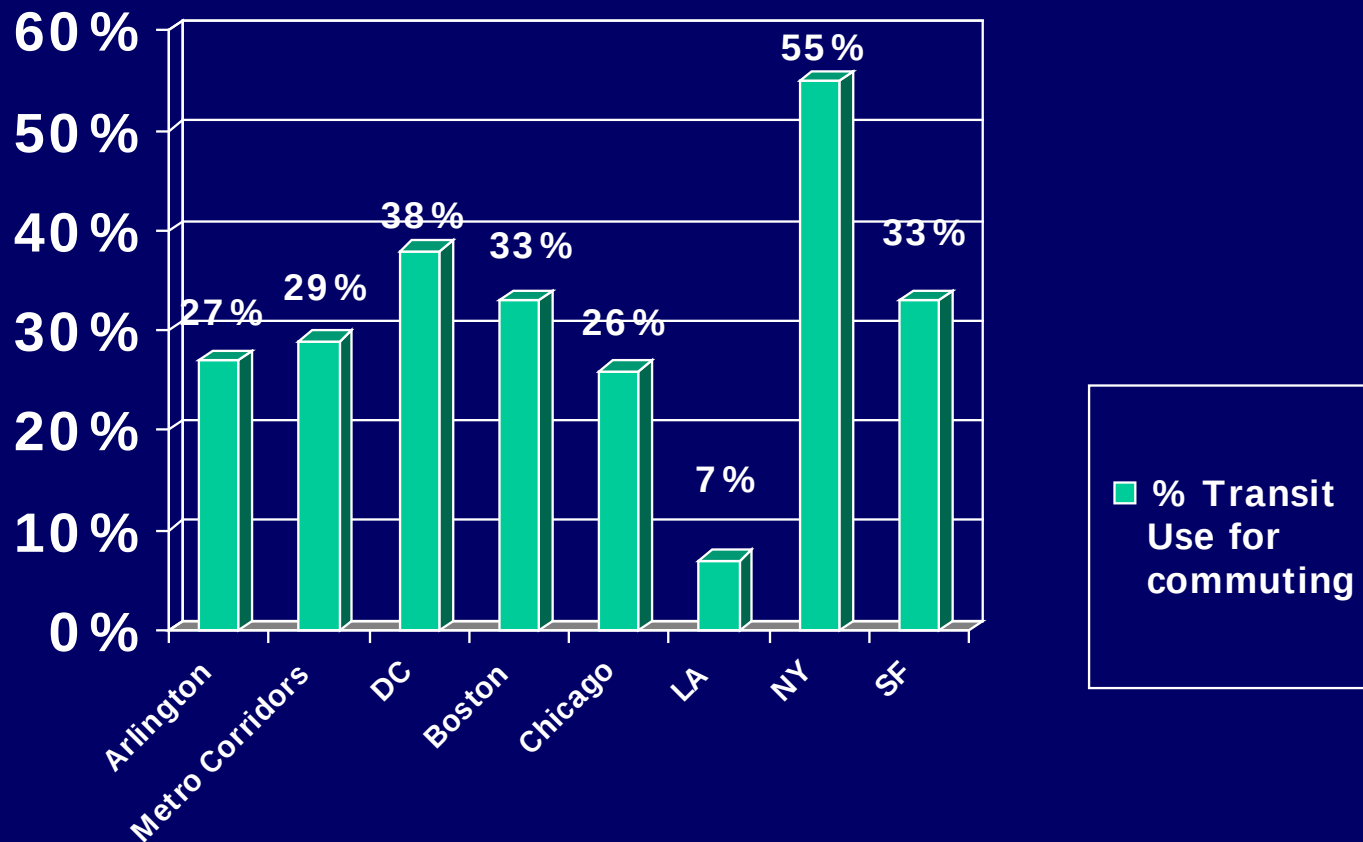
“Drive-alone” trips are less than half.

One-third are made by walking, and one in eight are made by riding or driving with another person.



Q J-7, J-8, J-13 What type or types of transportation did you use for <these trips>?

# Public Transportation for Commuting (2005)



# MEASURING SUCCESS- Transit Ridership Trends

## Arlington-Related Trips

|                                      | FY1996<br>Actual  | FY 2001 Actual    | FY 2008<br>Estimate   | % Growth     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Metrorail –<br>Arlington<br>Stations | 45,335,000        | 56,278,412        | 65,500,000            | 44.5%        |
| Metrobus –<br>Arlington Routes       | 12,049,000        | 11,614,599        | 15,500,000            | 28.6%        |
| VRE – Crystal<br>City Station        | 567,000           | 586,069           | 950,000               | 67.5%        |
| Arlington Transit<br>(ART)           | 105,000           | 147,813           | 1,225,400<br>(actual) | 1167%        |
| <b>Total Annual<br/>Ridership</b>    | <b>58,076,000</b> | <b>68,626,893</b> | <b>83,175,000</b>     | <b>43.2%</b> |

# Station Proximity is Important

- Transit Rates are affected by distance to station
  - Work Based

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Transit % 0-2 Blocks  | 40% |
| Transit % 3-5 Blocks  | 43% |
| Transit % 6-10 Blocks | 25% |
| Transit % >10 Blocks  | 11% |

# Station Proximity is Important

- Transit Rates are affected by distance to station
  - Home Based

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| Transit % < ½ Mile | 51% |
| Transit % > 1 Mile | 16% |

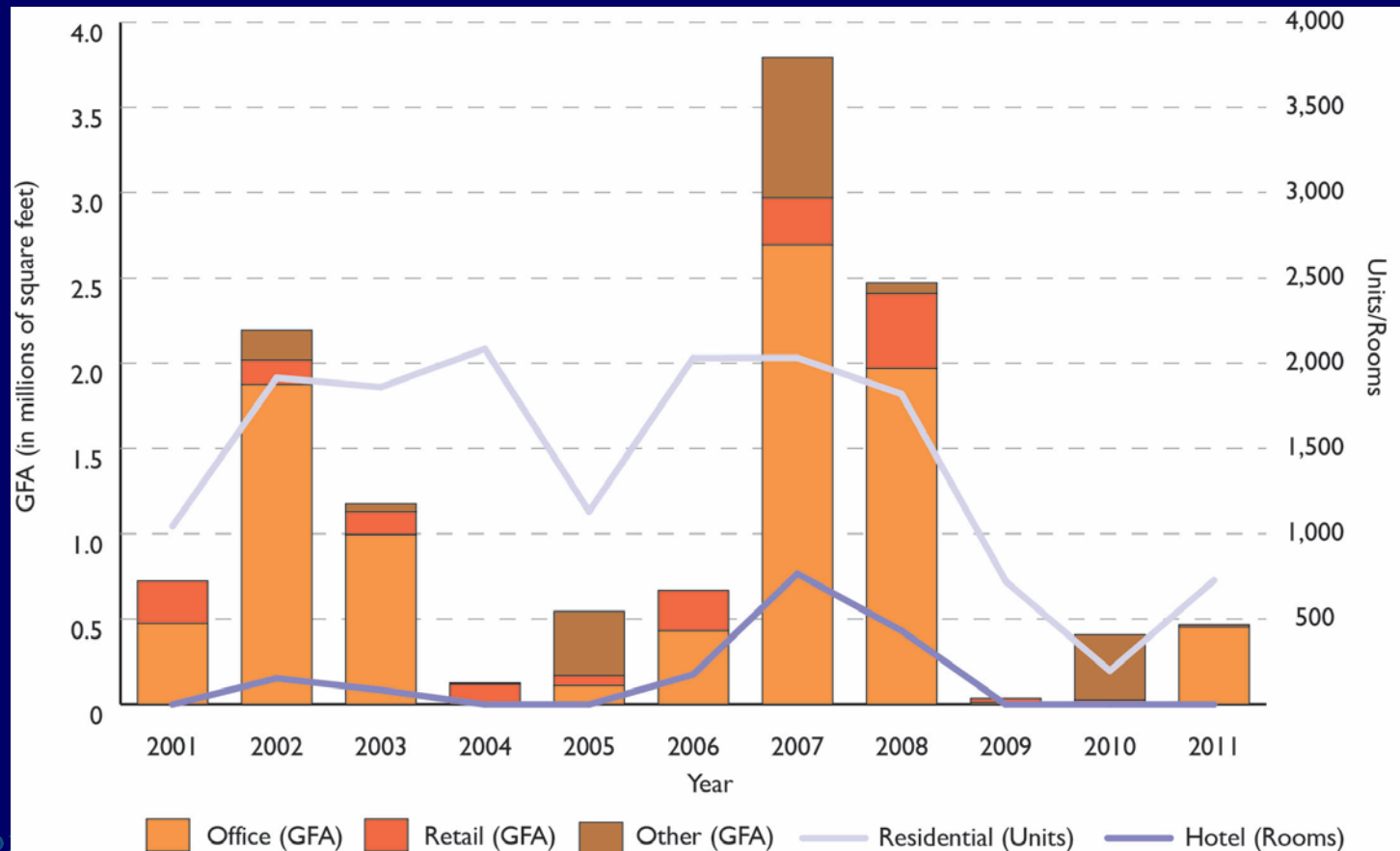
# Limiting Parking

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- 2008 Survey found
- Drive alone rates increased when more parking was available ranging from 40% where the ratio was .25 spaces per employee to 67 % with a ratio of .91 or more.
- When parking rates increased to over \$100 a month drive alone rates dropped from 65% to 54% and dropped to 30% when the rate grew to \$125

# MEASURING SUCCESS

## Development Approval Trend 2001-2011



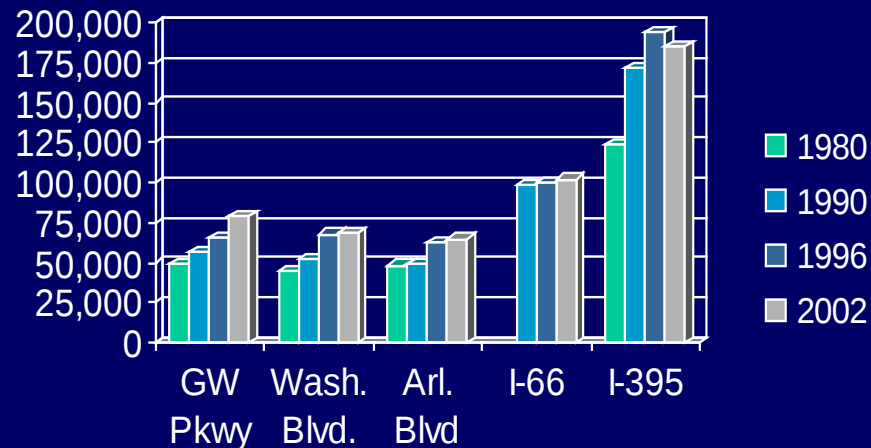
# MEASURING SUCCESS

## Traffic Trends on Arterial Streets

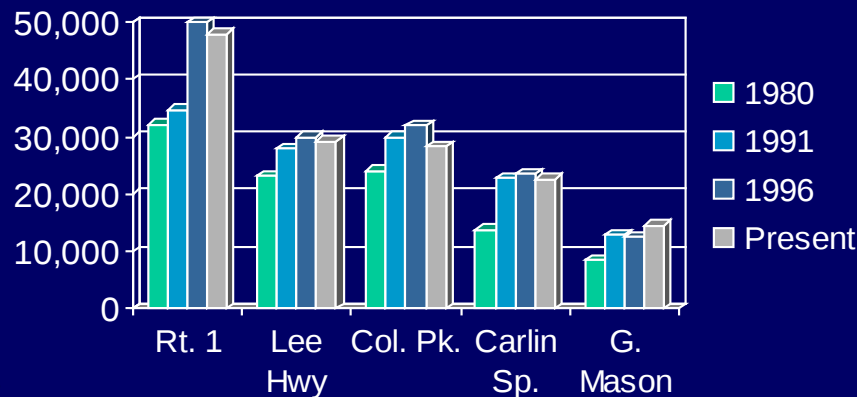
| Street Segment                    | Street Type              | 1996   | 2001   | 2006   | % Change 1996-2006 |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Lee Hwy - Rosslyn                 | EW 6-lane arterial       | 37,770 | 33,632 | 32,428 | -14.1%             |
| Wash. Blvd – VA Sq.               | EW 4-lane arterial       | 20,469 | 19,478 | 18,069 | -11.8%             |
| Clarendon Blvd.                   | EW 2-lane 1-way arterial | 13,980 | 14,199 | 14,539 | 4%                 |
| Wilson Blvd. - Clarendon          | EW 2-lane 1-way arterial | 16,368 | 16,265 | 13,797 | -15.8%             |
| Arlington Blvd.                   | EW 6-lane arterial       | 55,865 | 63,272 | 60,223 | 7.8%               |
| Glebe Road - Ballston             | NS 6-lane arterial       | 35,230 | 39,409 | 35,900 | 1.2%               |
| G. Mason Drive – west of Ballston | NS 4-lane arterial       | 20,002 | 22,578 | 23,386 | 16.9%              |

# MEASURING SUCCESS

## Traffic Trends – Regional & Local Facilities



- Substantial growth in traffic volumes on regional limited access highways, with most of the growth between 1980 and 1990



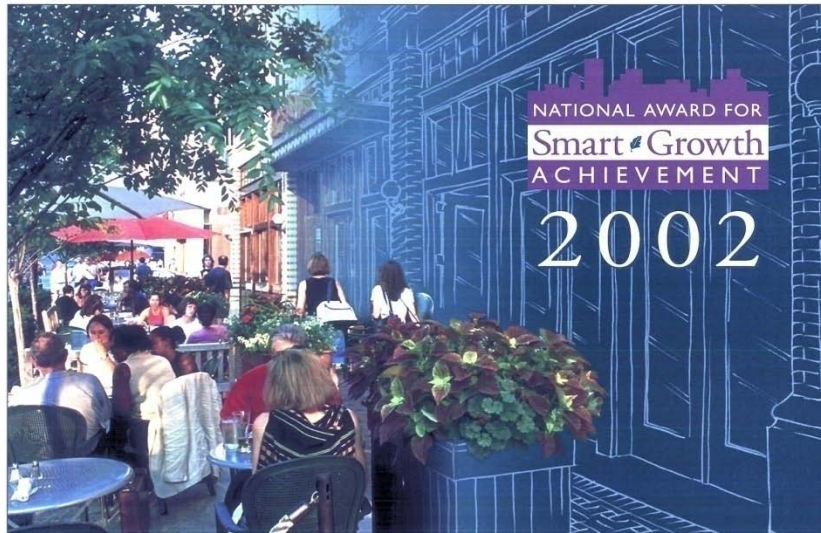
- Modest growth in traffic on arterial and local streets which has flattened out in the last 10 years (averaging less than 1/2% per year on many streets)

# MEASURING SUCCESS

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- \$27.5 billion of a total \$57.5 billion in assessed land and improvements value in the county is in the metro corridors which is 11% of total land
- Today Arlington has more office space than downtown
  - Dallas
  - Los Angeles
  - Denver
  - Boston

# EPA SMART GROWTH AWARD



## National Award for Smart Growth Achievement

For effective planning, policies and **Overall Excellence in Smart Growth**,  
the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recognizes the

**Arlington County Government**

for  
**Smart Growth in the Rosslyn-Ballston Metro Corridor.**

This exceptional example of planning and implementation demonstrates a commitment  
to growth that makes sense for our environment, our economy, and our communities.



  
Christine Todd Whitman  
Administrator

November 18, 2002  
Date

# OTHER AWARDS

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- League of American Bicyclists --  
Bicycle Friendly Community designation
- APTA -- Outstanding Public  
Transportation System Award (for ART)
- American Podiatric Association --  
Best Walking City in America
- APA Great Streets Award

# LESSONS LEARNED

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- Transit investments can be used as a catalyst to reshape communities
- Multimodal transportation strategies can result in substantial benefits – allowing continued growth with less reliance on autos
- Establish the vision, design supportive public policies/plans and tools and be patient
- Build community consensus

# LESSON LEARNED

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- Ensure that transit is integrated with development – not secondary
- An attractive and functional pedestrian environment is important
- Develop public-private partnerships to continue consensus building and assist in the implementation
- Integrity of plan – be consistent
- Do the detailed planning at the sector area to avoid the battles at development review time

# LESSON LEARNED

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- Station areas must be able to satisfy the daily needs of users if they are to really to leave their cars behind (mixed use)
- Reduce parking requirements
- Concentrate development near the station with office being the closest

# REFINING THE VISION - CHALLENGES

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- Affordable housing
- Expansion of transportation options
- Energy and Sustainability
- Regional Growth

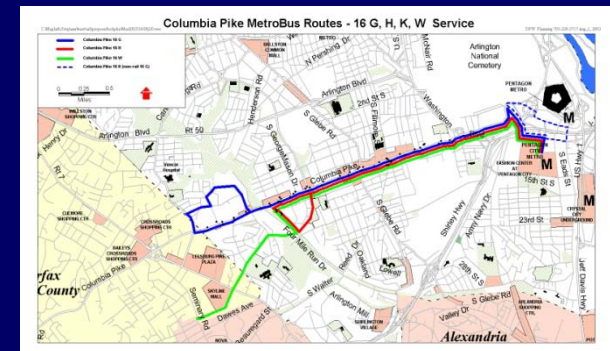
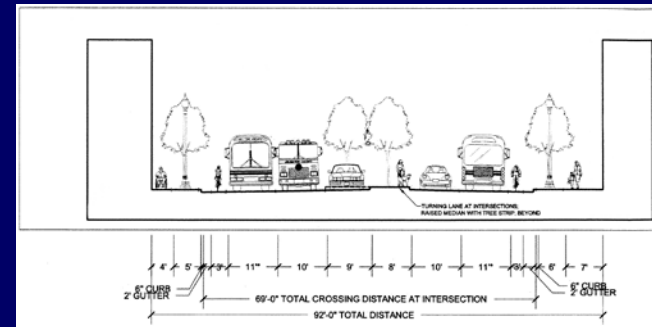
# REFINING THE VISION - CHALLENGES

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- Affordable housing
  - 22,000 new market rate units in R-B since 1980
  - Few affordable
  - New tools
    - Special affordable housing protection district
    - Incentive - 25 % bonus
    - State enabled mandatory contribution
    - Fund non-profit partners

# Expansion of Transportation Options

- 99% of Arlington residents live within 1 mile of a bus stop
- Continued investments in expanding Metrorail Station access
- Enhanced integration of bus transit facilities and operations into street design
- Integration of high-capacity surface transit (BRT/streetcar) on selected streets
- Expanding high-frequency local transit service



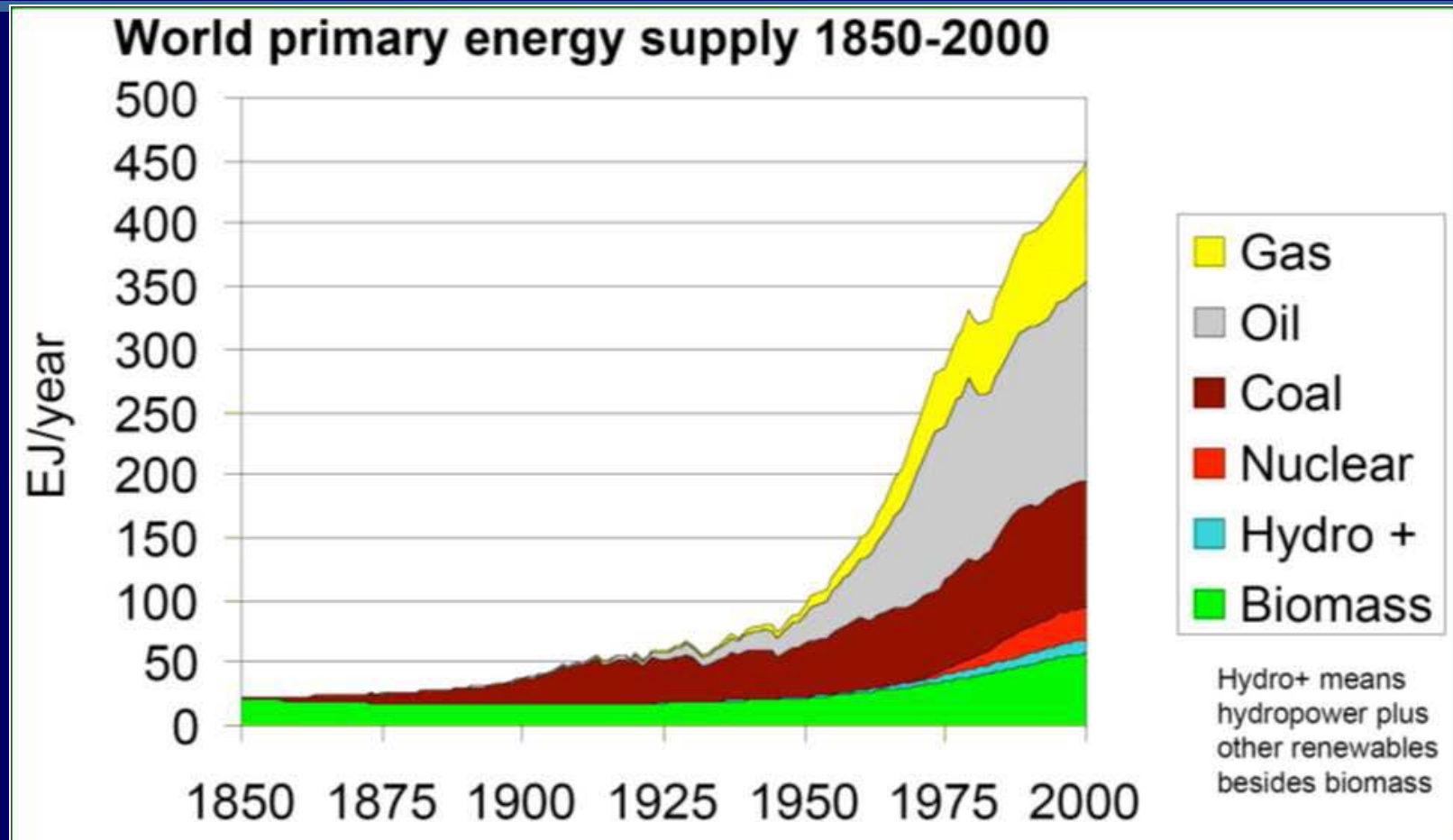
# Energy and Sustainability

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- Many aspects
- First – investment in transit options to minimize SOV and emissions
- Second – focus on LEED – incentivized buildings being LEED certified
- Third – focus on energy efficiency of buildings
- Fourth – Community Energy Plan

# Insatiable Appetite for Energy

*About 70% of it in Cities*



**Forecast to double by 2030**

# Community Energy Project: Background

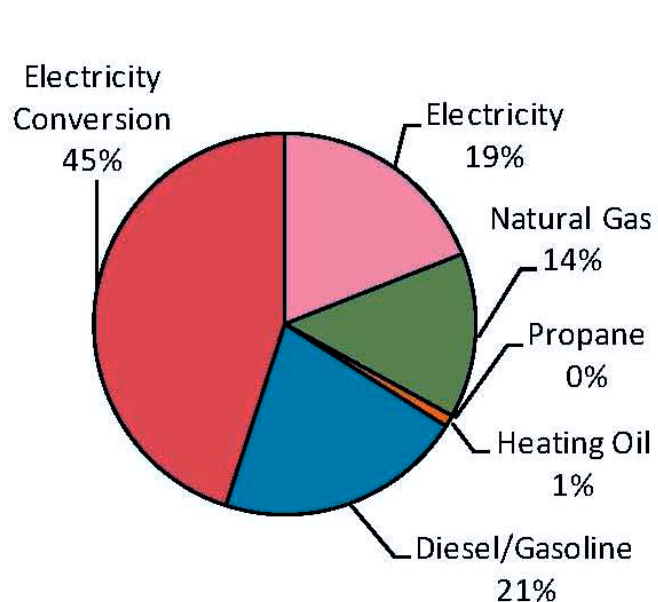


**Three Groups of Benefits**

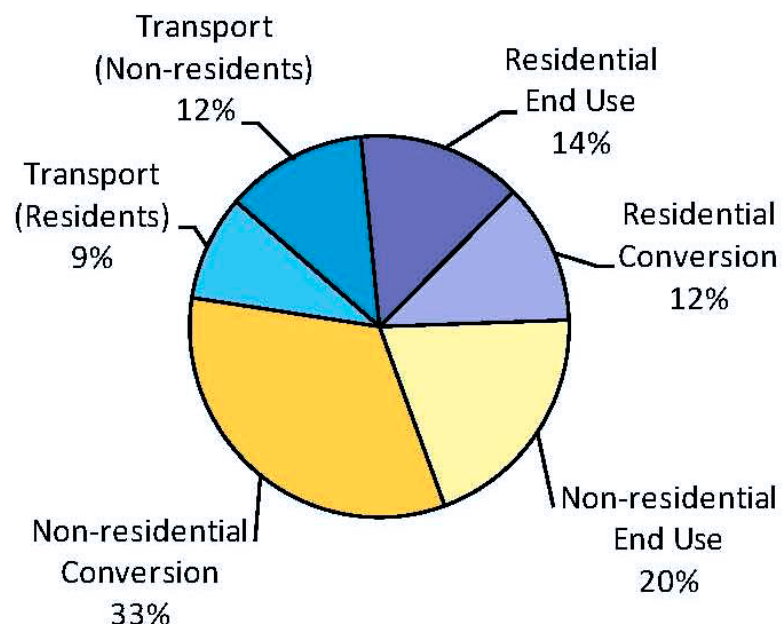
# Community Energy Plan

## 2007 Fuel Use

48,252,000 MMBtu<sub>e</sub> / 14,141,000 MWh<sub>e</sub>



**By Type**



**By Sector**

# Community Energy Plan

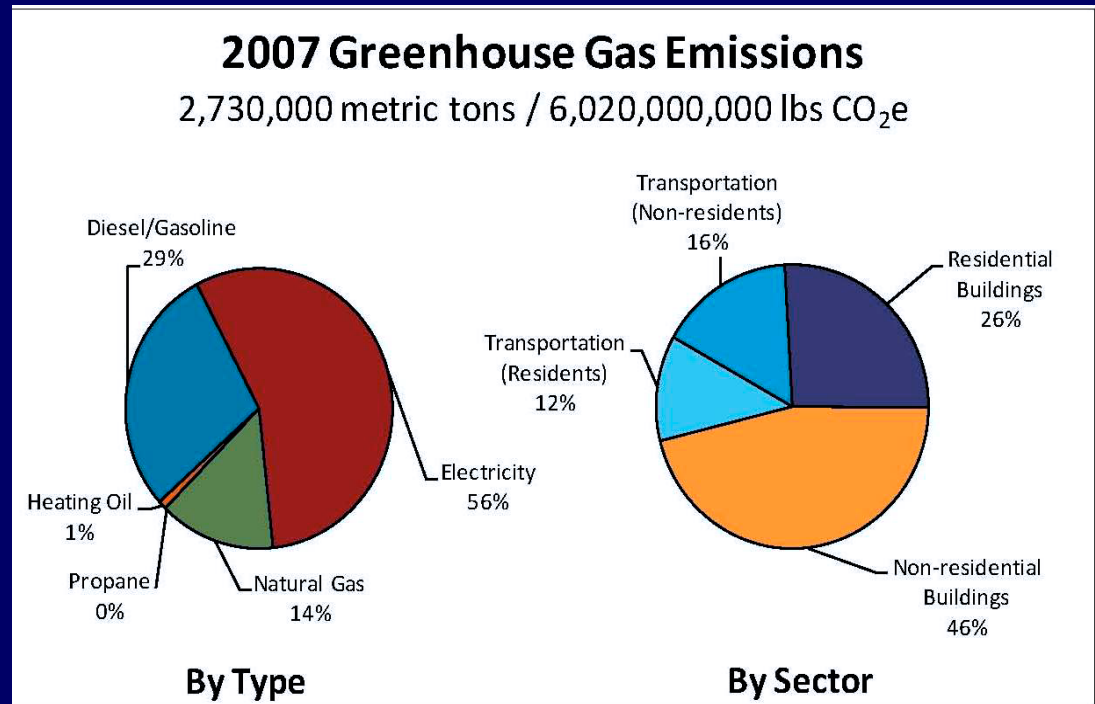
■ 2007

■ 2.7 million tons

■ 13.4 tons per person

■ 2050 GOAL

■ 3.0 tons per person



# Community Energy Plan

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- Buildings – 72% of our energy use
- LEED Incentive – Gold
- LEED does not ensure energy efficiency in buildings
- More importantly – it does not measure actual energy use
- In order to reduce energy use and be more competitive more is needed

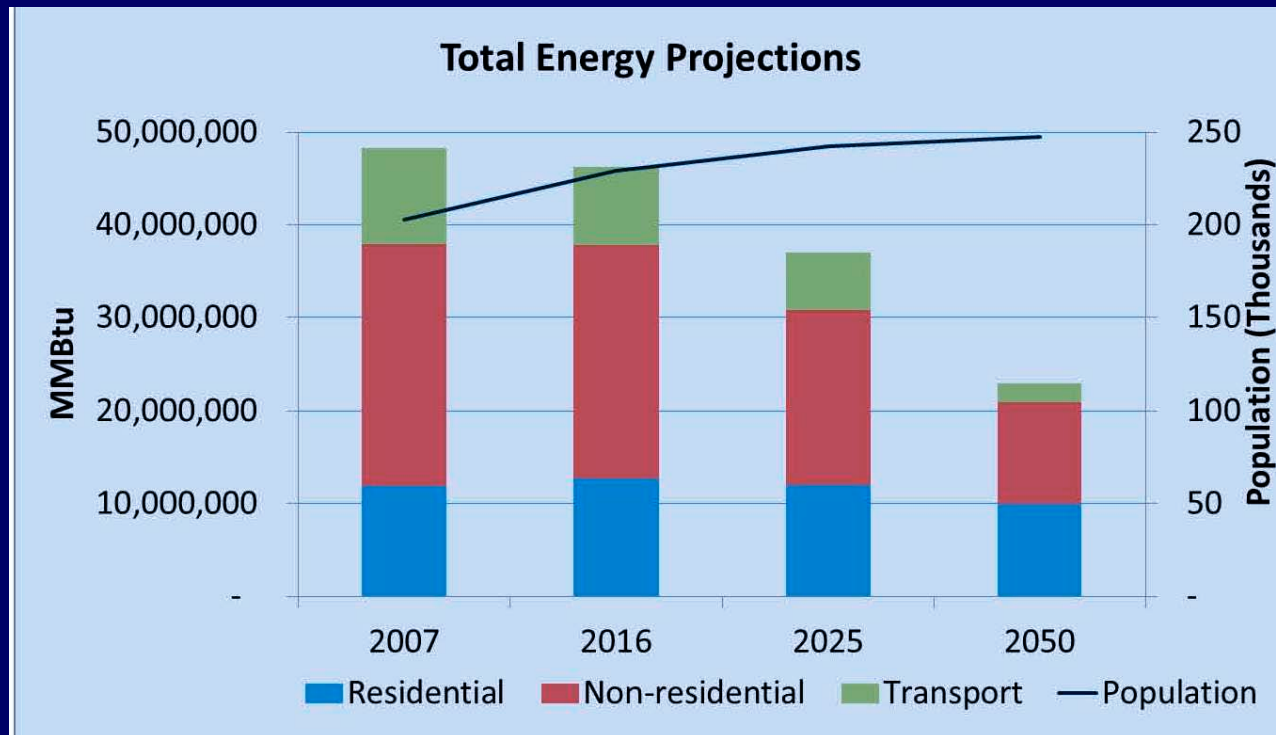
# Community Energy Plan

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- Crystal City Plan
- Integrated Energy Master Plan
- Focus on District Energy with a District Energy Company
- Combined heating and cooling systems
- District Energy Ready Buildings

# Community Energy Plan

- Reduction from 13.4 tons/person to 3.1 tons/per person
- Absorb continued growth with a 50% reduction in energy usage



# Regionalism

- Arlington is located in the core of a rapidly growing Washington region (over 5 million residents, 3 million jobs and 1,200 sq. miles of urbanized area)
- Both where it fits within the region and how it contributes to it is important





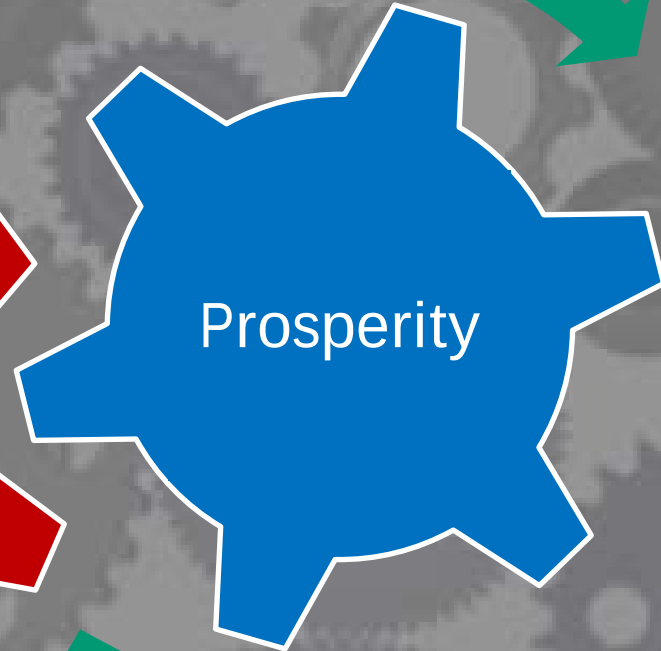
2 million  
more  
people by  
2050



**WARNING**  
**CO<sub>2</sub>**



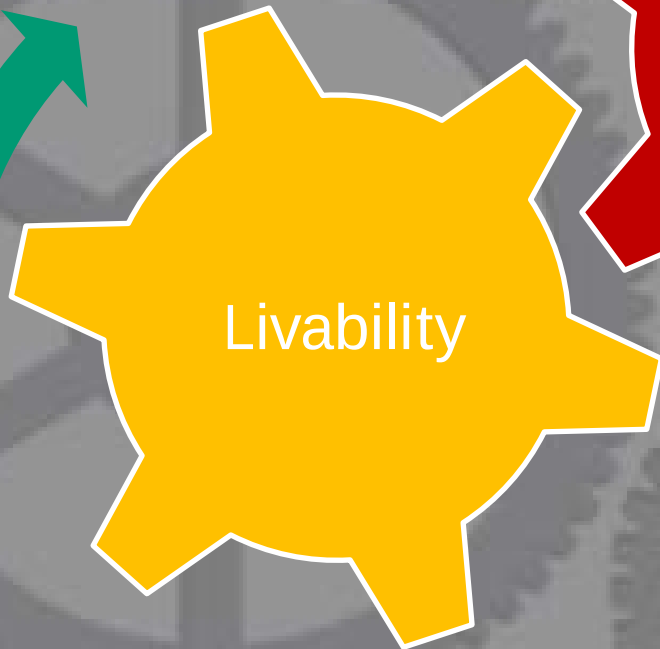
Sustainability



Prosperity



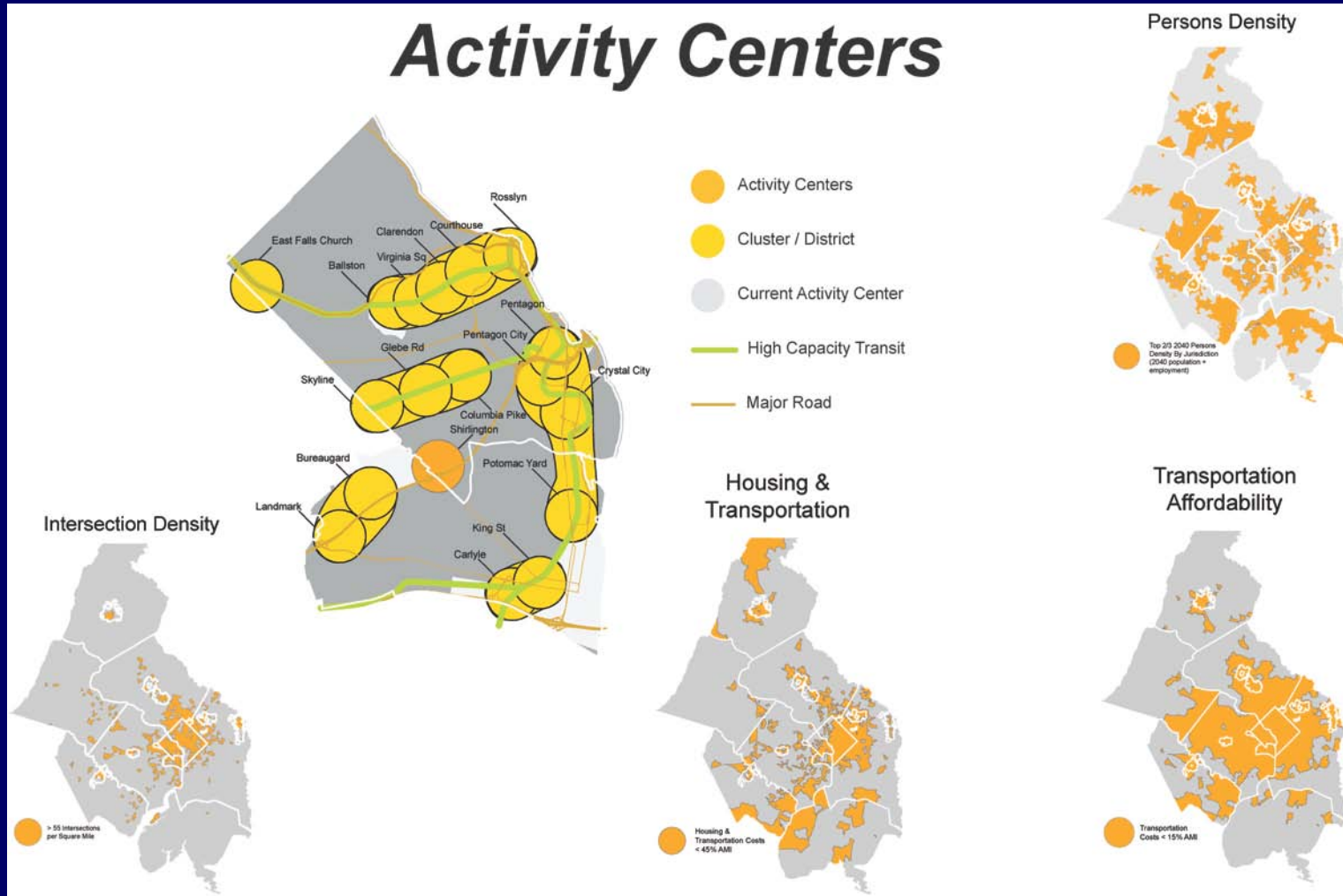
Accessibility



Livability

# Regional Planning

## Activity Centers



# Regional Activity Centers

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- At its core – is a focus on how the region can continue to grow
- But in a way that can be efficiently served by transit
- Centers can be served at several levels
  - Between – by rail, rapid bus, street cars etc.
  - Within – by walking, bus and more local serving and thus more flexible options
  - From outside – by bus

# Regional Activity Centers

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- Linking back to the Arlington Story
- Activity centers can be viewed as the station areas
- Efficiently and effectively served
- Surround by preserved areas of single family, lower density commercial and open space

# CONTACT INFORMATION

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