# Integrated Transit Fare System

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### Inconsistent Fare Policies

Fare Policy	AC Transit	BART	Caltrain	Contra Costa County Connection	Golden Gate Transit	Muni	SamTrans	VTA
Base Fares								
Flat Fare	<b>/</b>			<b>✓</b>		<b>√</b>	<b>/</b>	<b>√</b>
Zone Fare			<b>✓</b>		<b>√</b>			
Station-to-Station Fare		<b>√</b>						
Free Transfers within System								
Yes		<b>✓</b>		✓	<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>		✓
No	<b>√</b>						<b>√</b>	
Transfers to Other Systems	5							
Free with Base Fare	<b>/</b> *			<b>/</b> *	<b>/</b> *			
Free with Monthly Pass			<b>/</b> *			<b>/</b> *		<b>√</b> *
Discounted with Base Fare	<b>/</b> *			<b>/</b> *	<b>/</b> *	<b>/</b> *	<b>/</b> *	<b>√</b> *
Discounted with Monthly Pass								
* Free or discounted transfers only to some but not all connecting transit systems								
Passes								
Day	<b>\</b>		<b>\</b>	<b>/</b>		<b>√</b>	<b>✓</b>	✓
Monthly	<b>√</b>		<b>√</b>	<b>√</b>		✓	<b>√</b>	✓
Income-Based						✓		

## Hidden Taxes

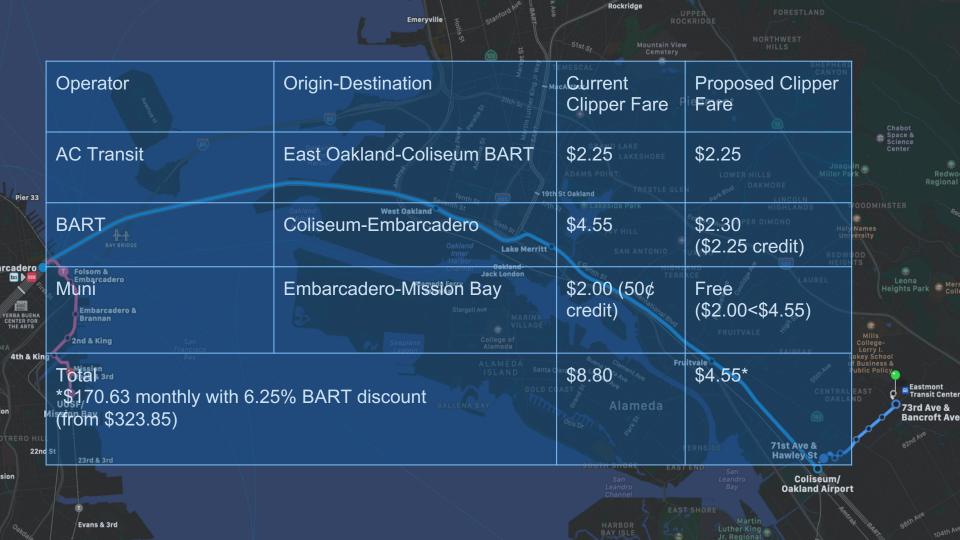
Increase inequality and are a barrier to taking transit

- 1. Transfer Tax
- 2. Flexibility Tax
- 3. Mode Tax

# Transfer Tax

Minimal to no fare credit when transferring between systems

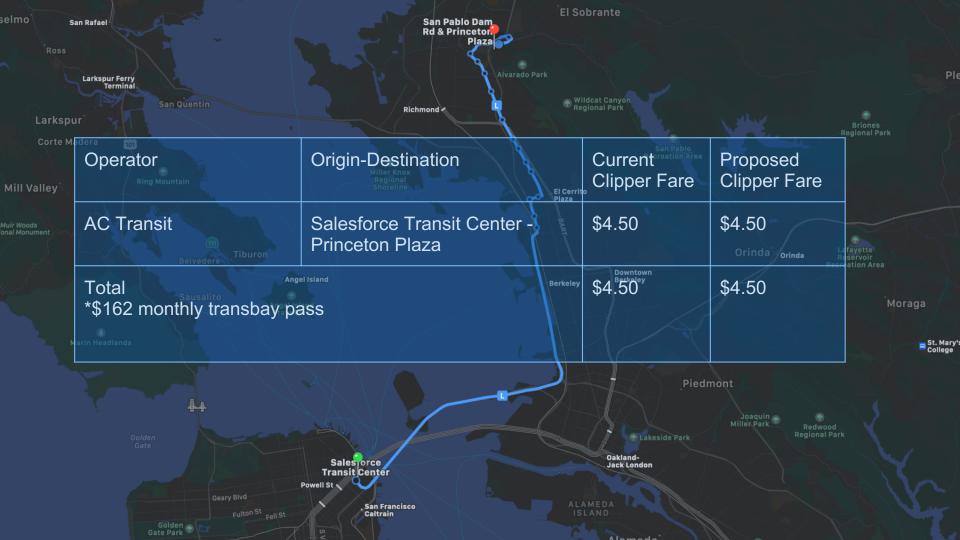
Imposes penalties on people who use multiple transit systems, including those who cannot afford to live close to rail stations

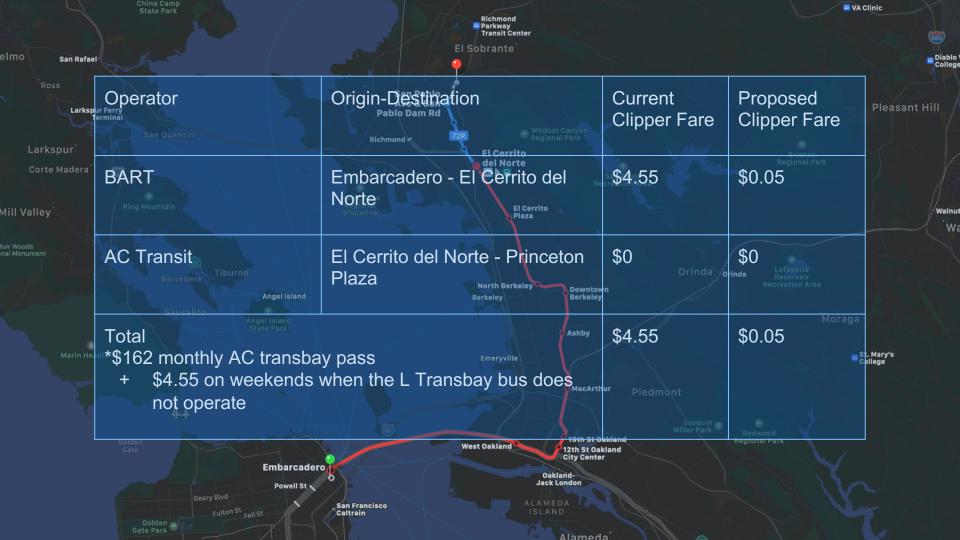


# Flexibility Tax

No pass credit when using another agency for interchangeable trips

Forces people to commit to one agency even when it is not optimal





# Mode Tax

Different fares for services with similar levels of service

Requires people to choose less than ideal options and/or transit agencies to provide duplicative service





# Geographical Inequality

Hidden taxes are most burdensome on Communities of Concern



### Proposed Pass and Transfer Policies

- Pay the max fare instead of the sum of all fares
- Day and monthly passes valid for any and all transit agencies within the ninecounty region, including for BART and Golden Gate Transit
- Day and monthly pass prices would be capped at a regionally-determined multiplier of the single-ride price
- Fare structure is not dependent on a unified fare zones or pricing among agencies

## What can we learn from other regions?

- Several regions around the world have integrated their transit fares and/or developed multi-operator products: Seattle, Portland, New South Wales, London, & Toronto
- Key lessons learned:
  - Fare integration is possible
  - Reducing barriers to transferring promotes complete journeys
  - Fare simplification can boost transit ridership
  - Fare policy can be a tool for transit affordability

# Potential Outcomes from Changes to Fare Policy

- Improve customer experience
- Increase trust and and customer satisfaction
- Improve reliability
- Cost savings to passengers
- Grow region-wide transit ridership, in particular in markets where the existing fare structures suppress demand
- Optimize use of the Bay Area's complete transit network
- Increase transit competitiveness
- Enhance social equity

# What does it take to implement fare integration?

#### Leadership

- Set the long term vision
- Build stakeholder support

#### **Funding**

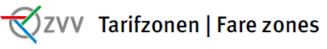
- Cover revenue shortfalls
- Fare payment infrastructure changes

#### Governance

- Negotiation/ cooperation
- Regulation
- Central authority

# User-centered design process

- Deep understanding of rider needs
- Feedback/ communication

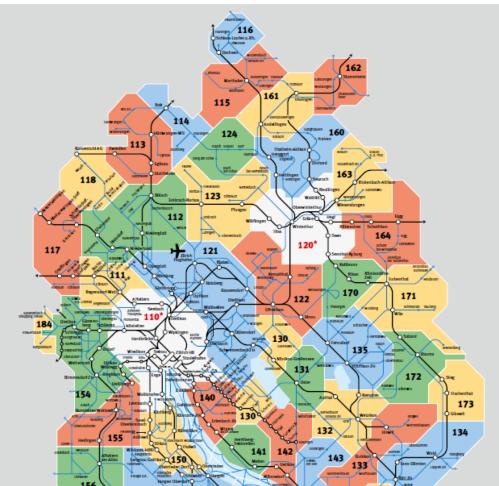




## Summary

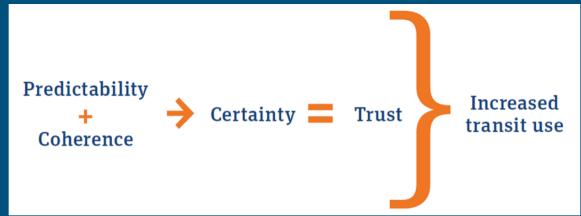
Fare integration unlocks opportunities to make transit more predictable and coherent for customers

- Branding Integration
- Service Integration



In assigning a "cost/benefit" score, let's not underestimate the benefits





### Thank You

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We look forward to partnering with MTC on analyzing and improving Regional Fare Integration