



MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION  
Prince George's County Planning Department



# Multimodal Transportation and Street Safety

## Session 6

Prince George's County  
Neighborhood Planning Academy

November 12, 2025

# SESSION 5

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# REFLECTION



# AGENDA

## Ice Breaker

- Discussion of Pre-Session Homework Assignment

## Lecture

- County Transportation Facts
- Transportation Themes and Examples
- Master Plan of Transportation
- Safe Street Design
- Adequacy

## Activity

## Post-Session Homework

# INTRODUCTIONS

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# GUEST SPEAKER



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Countywide Planning Division  
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# ICE BREAKERS



How could you travel to your workplace, doctors' office, or other location without the use of a car.

- Possible from your neighborhood?
- How long would it take?
- What is the walk, bike, and transit score for the location you chose at [www.walkscore.com](http://www.walkscore.com)?

# LECTURE

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# TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



↓  
15  
Metro  
Stations



↓  
11  
Purple Line  
Stations



↓  
7  
Marc Stations



↓  
Nation's most  
important  
passenger  
rail system  
(NE Corridor)



↓  
Major east  
coast freight  
rail line

# BUS SERVICE



**24**

Prince George's  
County TheBus routes



**>1,400**

TheBus stops



**58**

Metrobus routes

# TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

IN PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY



Nation's most important interstate highway (I-95)



Region's most important highway (Capital Beltway)



Region's primary east-west highway (US 50)



Primary alternates to I-95 (BW Parkway and US 301)



**4,100** MILES OF ROADWAYS AND STREETS





# 163 MILES OF BIKE LANES



**Capital Bike Share:**  
Docking stations - 27

**Other Systems:**  
Veo – City of College Park



# 139 MILES OF BIKEABLE SHOULDERS





# 39 MILES OF SHARROWS





# 31 MILES OF SIDE PATHS



# OTHER TRANSPORTATION SERVICES



College Park  
Airport



Ferry  
Service  
proposed



Rideshare



MagLev

# One Integrated System, Many Players

MDOT SHA manages most major roads and main streets in the County.

Two of the three major vehicular routes into DC are National Parks.

MdTA manages the Intercounty Connector

WMATA manages heavy rail and a significant bus network.

DPW&T manages the remainder of the road network and The Bus

M-NCPPC manages most of the trail network.

# One Integrated System, Many Players

Sidewalks are managed by a hodgepodge of property owners.

MTA operates MARC, commuter buses, and the Purple Line.

Amtrak owns the Northeast Corridor/ Penn Line.

CSX owns the Camden Line.

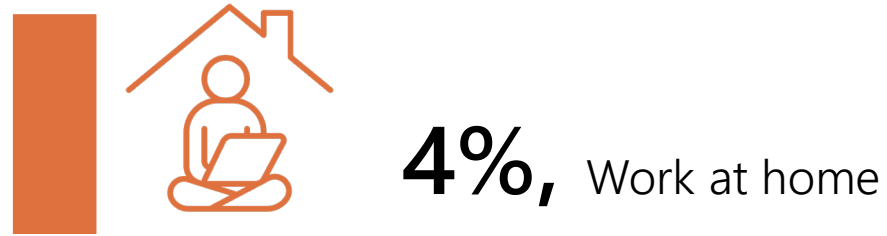
DPIE has final say on what types of roads and streets are constructed as part of new development projects.

DDOT manages Southern Avenue and Eastern Avenue.

A significant portion of our traffic comes from other counties, drives through Prince George's County, en route to other counties.

# HOW WE COMMUTE TO WORK

Workers 16 years and over, 2019



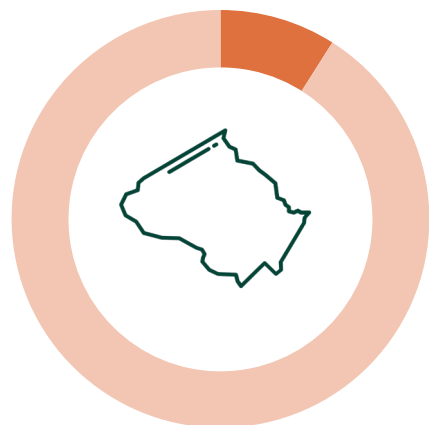
# WHERE WE COMMUTE TO WORK?

2016-2020



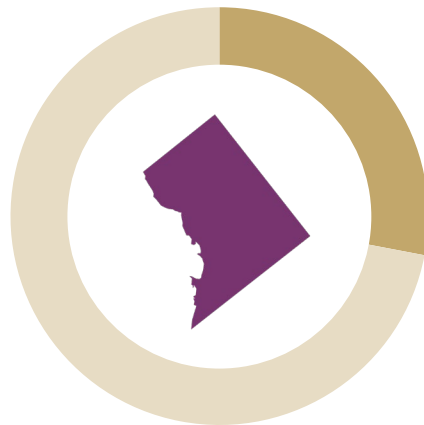
**42%**

Prince George's  
County



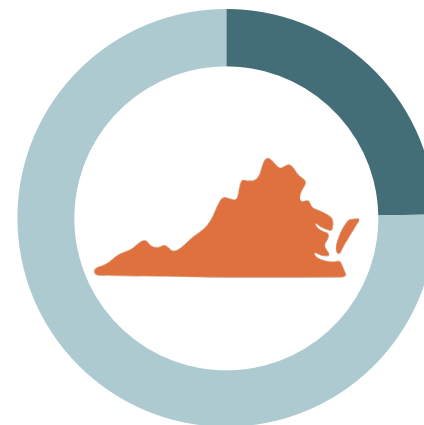
**9%**

Montgomery  
County



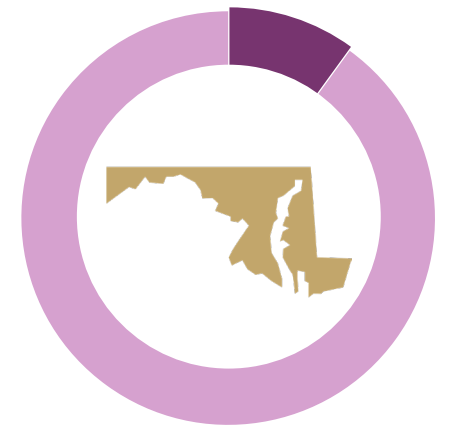
**28%**

Washington, D.C.



**11%**

Virginia



**10%**

Rest of Maryland

# EQUITY

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# Equality



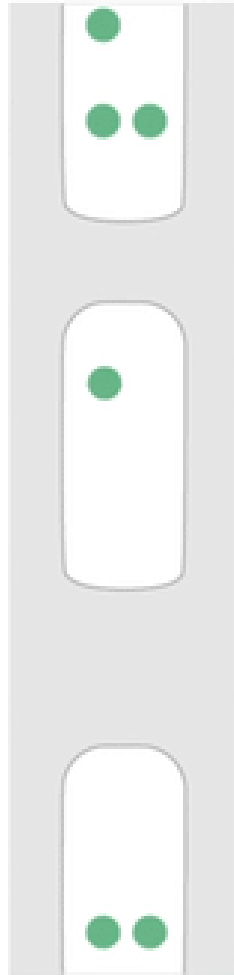
# Equity



# EQUITY

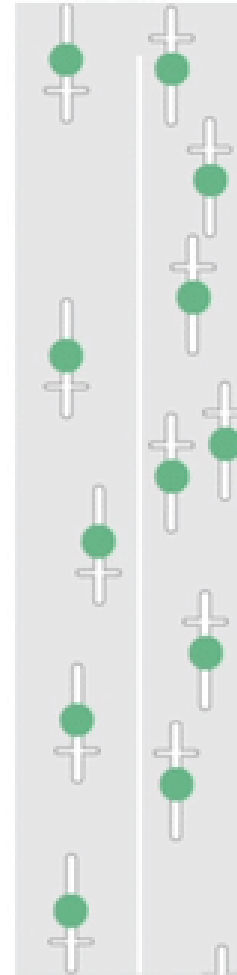
Source: National Association  
of City Transportation  
Officials

CAR LANE



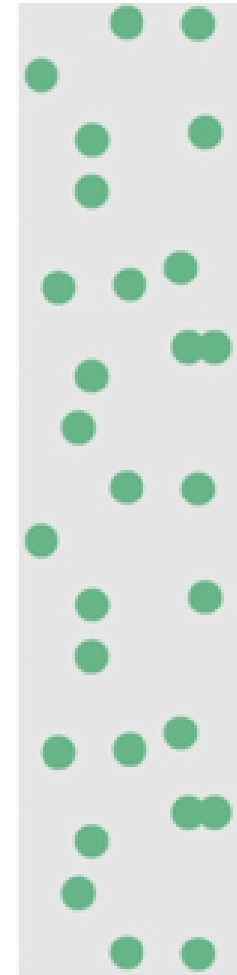
600 -  
**1,600**  
people  
per hour

BIKE LANE



**7,500**  
people  
per hour

SIDEWALK



**9,000**  
people  
per hour

TRANSITWAY



10,000 -  
**25,000**  
people  
per hour

# MOBILITY VS. ACCESSIBILITY

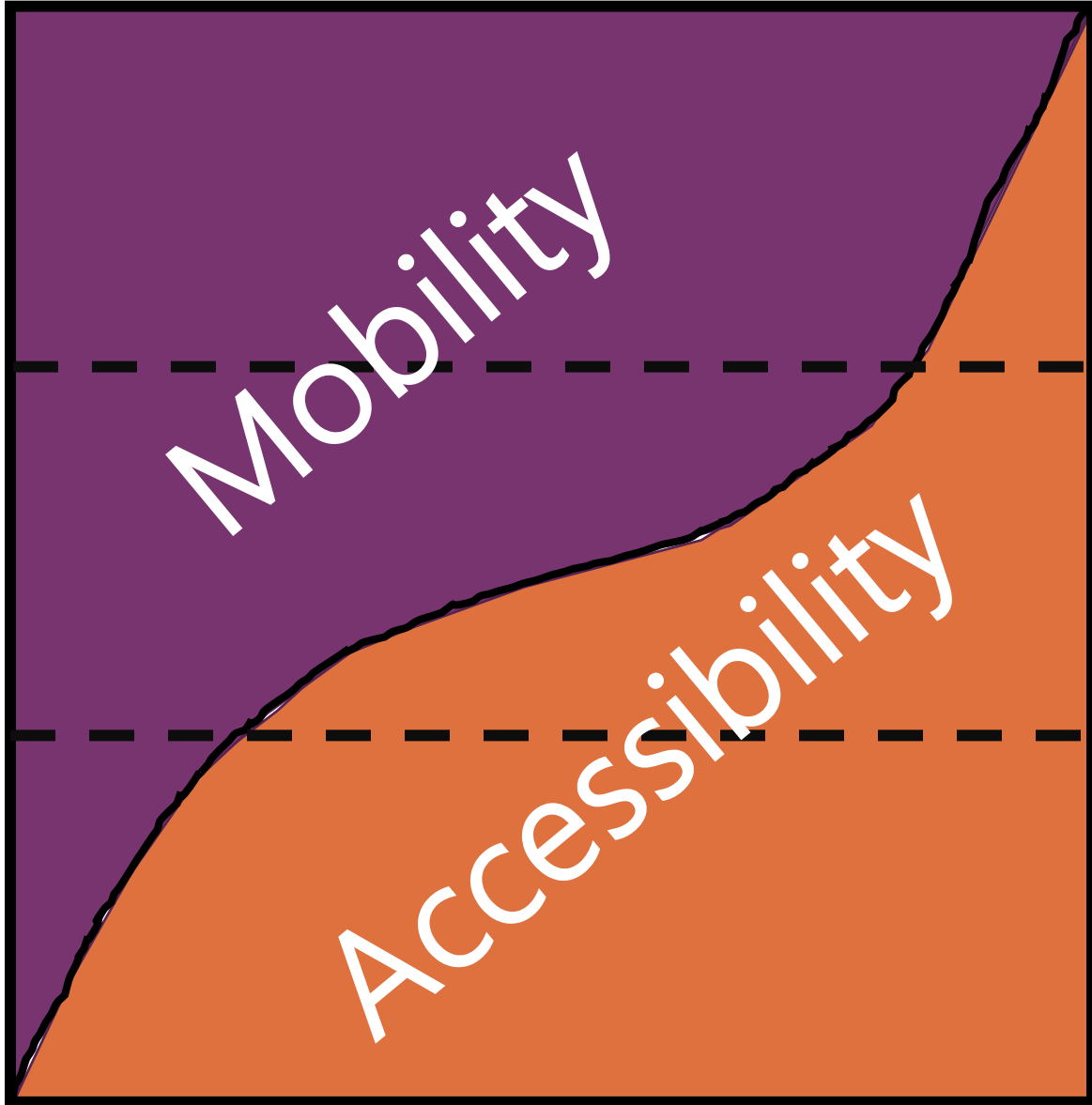
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# MOBILITY vs ACCESSIBILITY

- Mobility – Ability to move
- Access – Ability to enter/exit

No right answer

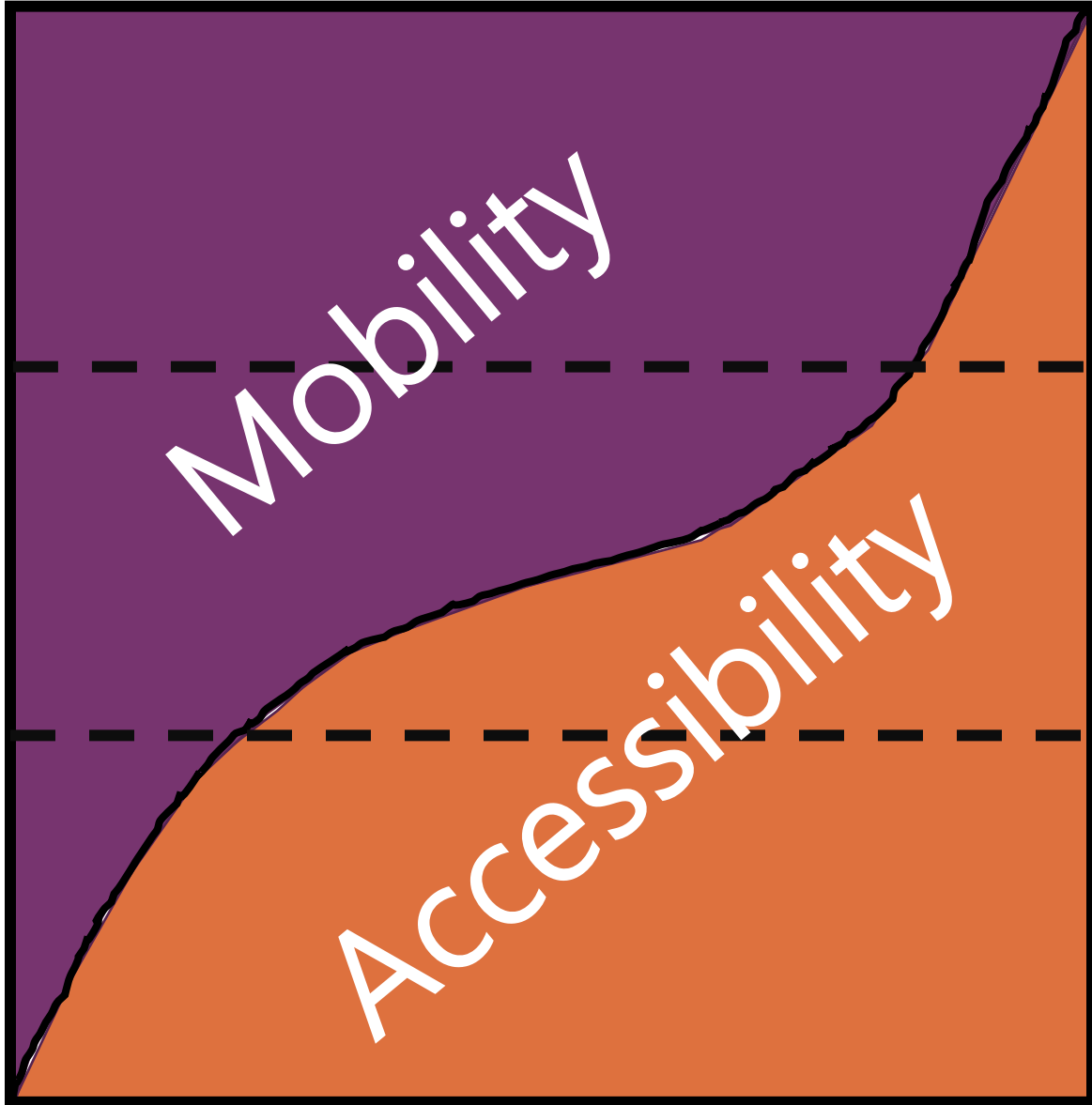




Arterial / Highway /  
Freeway

Collector / Major  
Collector

Urban Center / Local /  
Residential



Automobile / Some  
Transit

Automobile / Transit

Automobile /  
Pedestrian / Bicycle /  
Some Transit

Safety  
Access  
Multimodal

Throughput  
Mobility  
Separate Modes

People

Cars



Street –  
Platform for building Place  
and economic activity; low  
speeds; prioritize  
pedestrian movements



Road –  
Attempt to balance  
adequate vehicle capacity,  
high speeds, and access;



Highway –  
Efficient connections  
between productive  
places; high speeds;  
prioritize vehicle  
movements

# QUESTIONS?

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# TRADEOFFS

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# TRANSPORTATION TRADE-OFFS

As the  
economic  
success and  
opportunity  
of a place  
increases

- Demand for access increases
- More people walk
- More people bike
- More people take transit
- More people want to travel to that place
- Many people still have to travel through that place.

# TRANSPORTATION TRADE-OFFS

Prince George's County is dominated by people who drive single-occupant vehicles

Prince George's County has developed in ways that require people to drive.



Employers do not locate in areas without strong walking, biking, and transit infrastructure.

Most young people and many empty nesters do not want to live or work in locations without strong walking, biking, and transit infrastructure

# MASTER PLAN OF TRANSPORTATION

# go

PRINCE  
GEORGE'S

- Articulates the County's vision for transportation and mobility.
- Establishes the County's policies for the movement of people and goods.
- Recommends new or improved streets, services, and bike/ped facilities.





## PRIORITIZING PEOPLE

Successful communities are built at the human scale

## CREATING GREAT PLACES

The County's success depends on a high-quality public realm

## PRINCE GEORGIANS COME FIRST

Decisions are made to the benefit of Prince Georgians

## SUSTAINABILITY IS PARAMOUNT

Climate-smart travel options sustain the County and the planet

## EQUITY MEANS SAFE ACCESS FOR ALL

An equitable network provides safe and equitable access to the most opportunities

# Challenges to Tackle

Achieving the vision of Plan 2035 requires a fresh look at how Prince George's County approaches mobility and accessibility.



## Placemaking

Building places where people want to live, work, study, and play



## Sustainability

Increasing opportunities for car-free and car-light living



## Equity

Improving accessibility in transit-deficient communities



## Safety

Making streets safe for all users



## Streets vs. Roads

Differentiating commuter routes from Main Streets



## Information

Increasing knowledge on tradeoffs and options

# SAFE STREET DESIGN



Eliminate roadway fatalities and serious injuries by 2040.

Addressing the 6 E's:

- Engineering
- Enforcement
- Education
- Emergency Response
- Equity
- Evaluation



Data helps us identify dangerous roadways and implement roadway safety improvements.

# GREEN AND COMPLETE STREETS



# GREEN AND COMPLETE STREETS

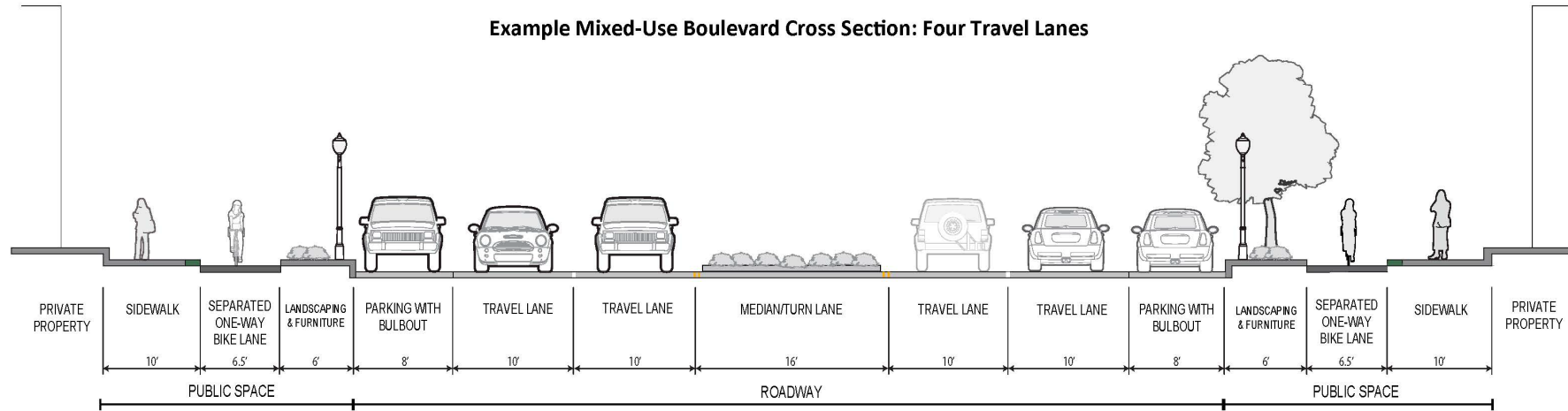


# GREEN AND COMPLETE STREETS

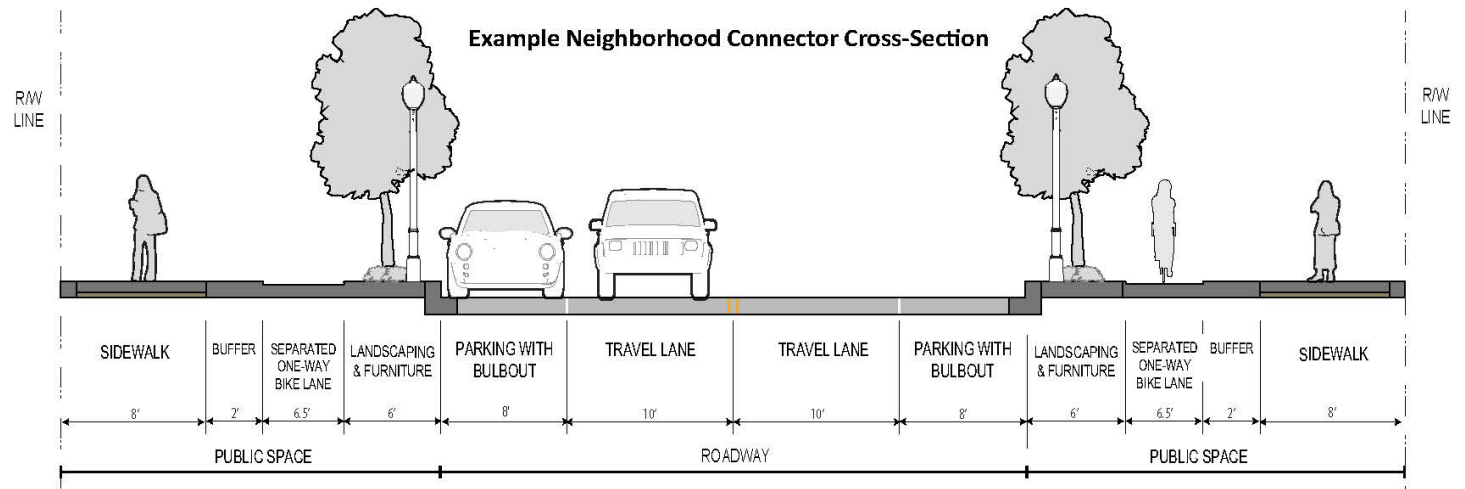


# GREEN AND COMPLETE STREETS

Example Mixed-Use Boulevard Cross Section: Four Travel Lanes



Example Neighborhood Connector Cross-Section



# ADEQUACY

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# Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO)

- APFO ensures the adequacy and concurrency of public facilities.
- APFO identifies ways a development application can contribute to achieving adequacy.

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*Concurrency* means that adequate public facilities are in place when the impact of a development occurs.

Usually, the standards that define *adequacy* are expressed in measures that are appropriate to the facilities.

# APFO REGULATIONS

- APFO regulations are contained within the Subdivision Ordinance, Section 24-4500.
- APFO applies to all preliminary plan of subdivision and plat applications.

**Subtitle 24-4500(b)(2):** An application listed in Section 24-4502(a) shall not be approved until a certificate of adequacy or conditional certificate of adequacy is approved in accordance with the procedures and standards of this Section. No certificate of adequacy or conditional certificate of adequacy shall be approved unless and until it is reviewed and approved in conjunction with one of the applications or subdivision reviews identified in Section 24-4502(a) above and Section 24-4503(a).

# APFO REGULATIONS

The current Ordinance requires adequacy to be approved prior to the approval of a Preliminary Plan of Subdivision through the review and issuance of a *Certificate of Adequacy*

## APFO applies to:

- Police
- Fire/EMS
- Schools
- Transportation (traffic, bicycle, pedestrian)
- Parks and Recreation



# TRANSPORTATION ADEQUACY



- Traffic impacts
  - Traffic Impact Study (TIS)
  - Trip capacity
  - Traffic Counts
  - De Minimis

# TRANSPORTATION ADEQUACY



24-4505 (a)(2) At the time of PPS, the proposed development shall demonstrate compliance with the Level of Service (LOS) standards of Section 24-4505(b), provides mitigation if applicable, and complies with the other relevant requirements.



24-4505 (b) Adequate transportation facilities shall be available to accommodate or offset (through alternative trip capture) the vehicular trips within the Transportation Impact Area surrounding the development subject to the requirements of this Section, as defined by the *Transportation Review Guidelines*

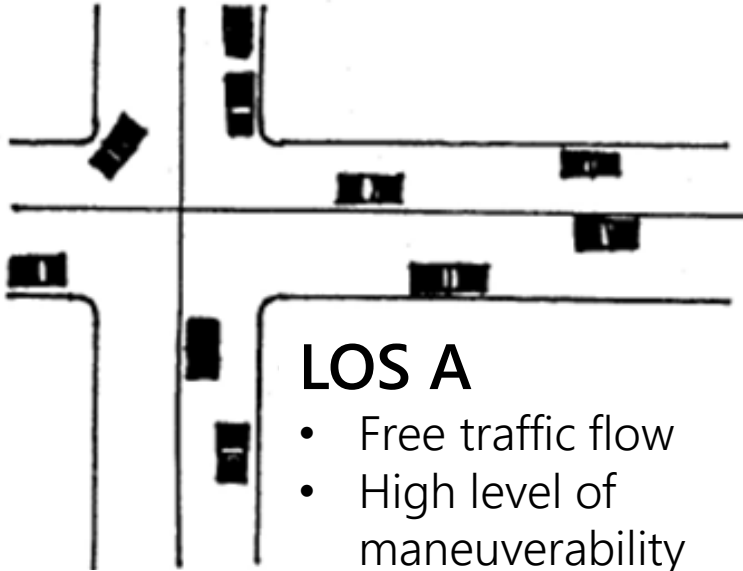


*Transportation Level of Service: A qualitative measure applied that uses a sequence of letters from A through F to describe the quality of operational conditions within an intersection or a roadway link.*

# TRANSPORTATION LEVEL OF SERVICE (LOS)

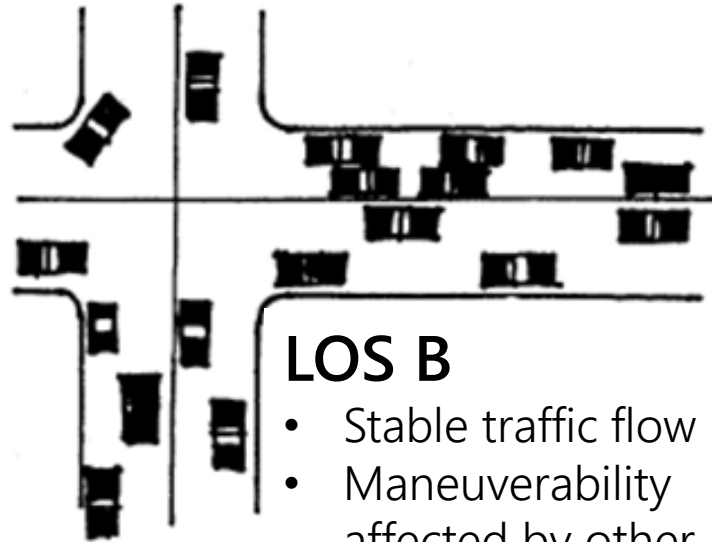
Critical Lane Volume (CLV)	Level of Service (LOS)
0–1,000	A
1,001–1,150	B
1,151–1,300	C
1,301–1,450	D
1,451–1,600	E
1,600 and over	F <sup>1</sup>

# VEHICLE LEVEL OF SERVICE



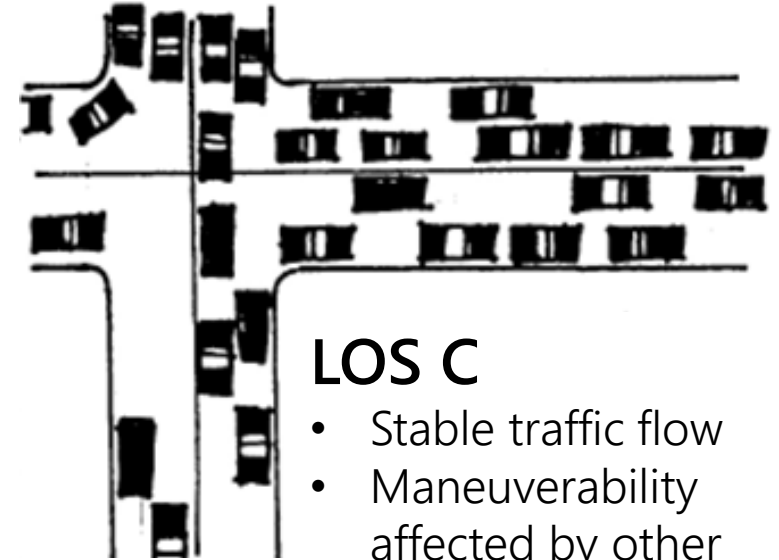
## LOS A

- Free traffic flow
- High level of maneuverability
- Average delay at intersections less than five seconds



## LOS B

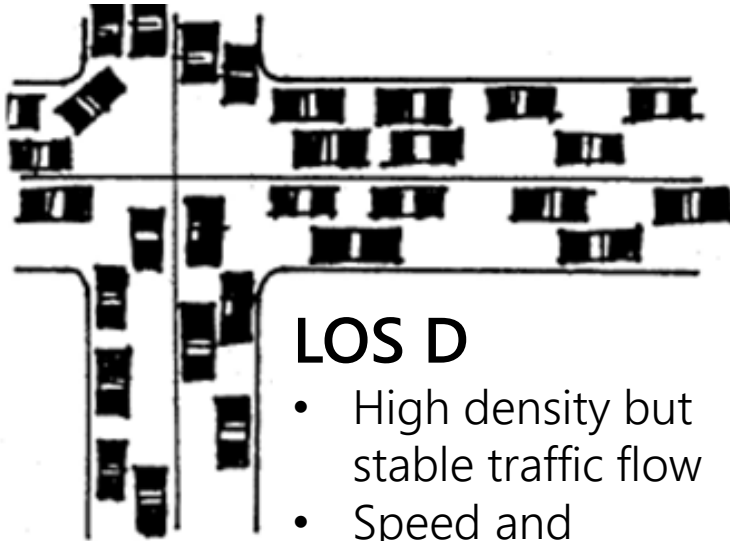
- Stable traffic flow
- Maneuverability affected by other uses within traffic stream
- Average delay at intersections less than 15 seconds



## LOS C

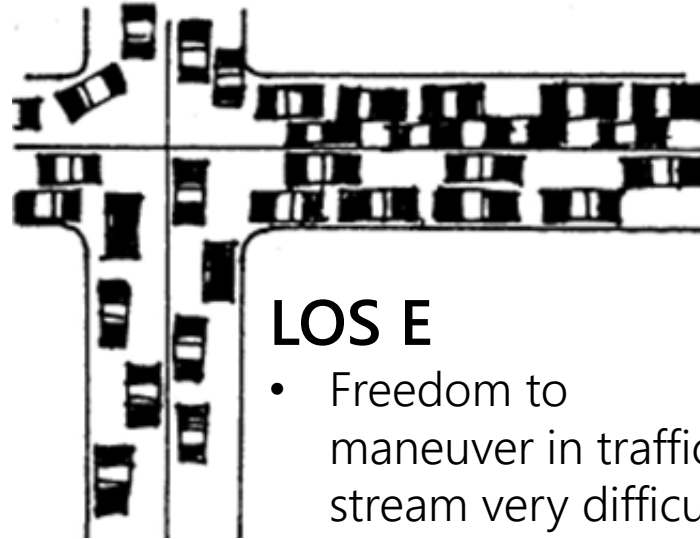
- Stable traffic flow
- Maneuverability affected by other uses within traffic stream
- Average delay at intersections less than 25 seconds

# VEHICLE LEVEL OF SERVICE



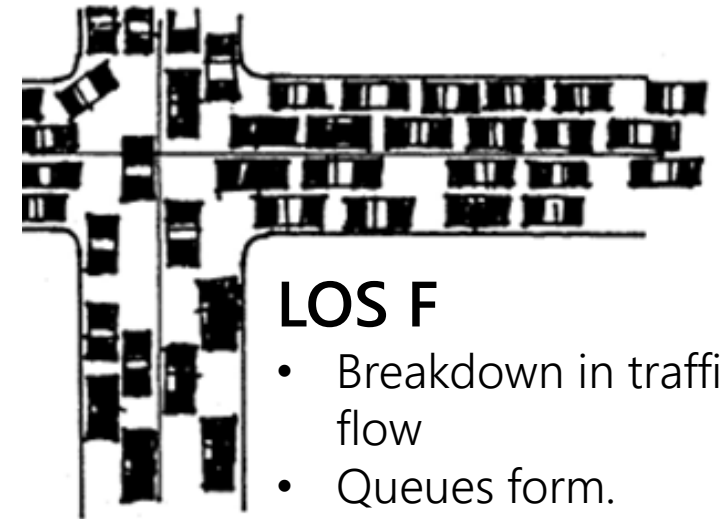
## LOS D

- High density but stable traffic flow
- Speed and freedom to maneuver in traffic stream severely restricted
- Average delay at intersections less than 40 seconds



## LOS E

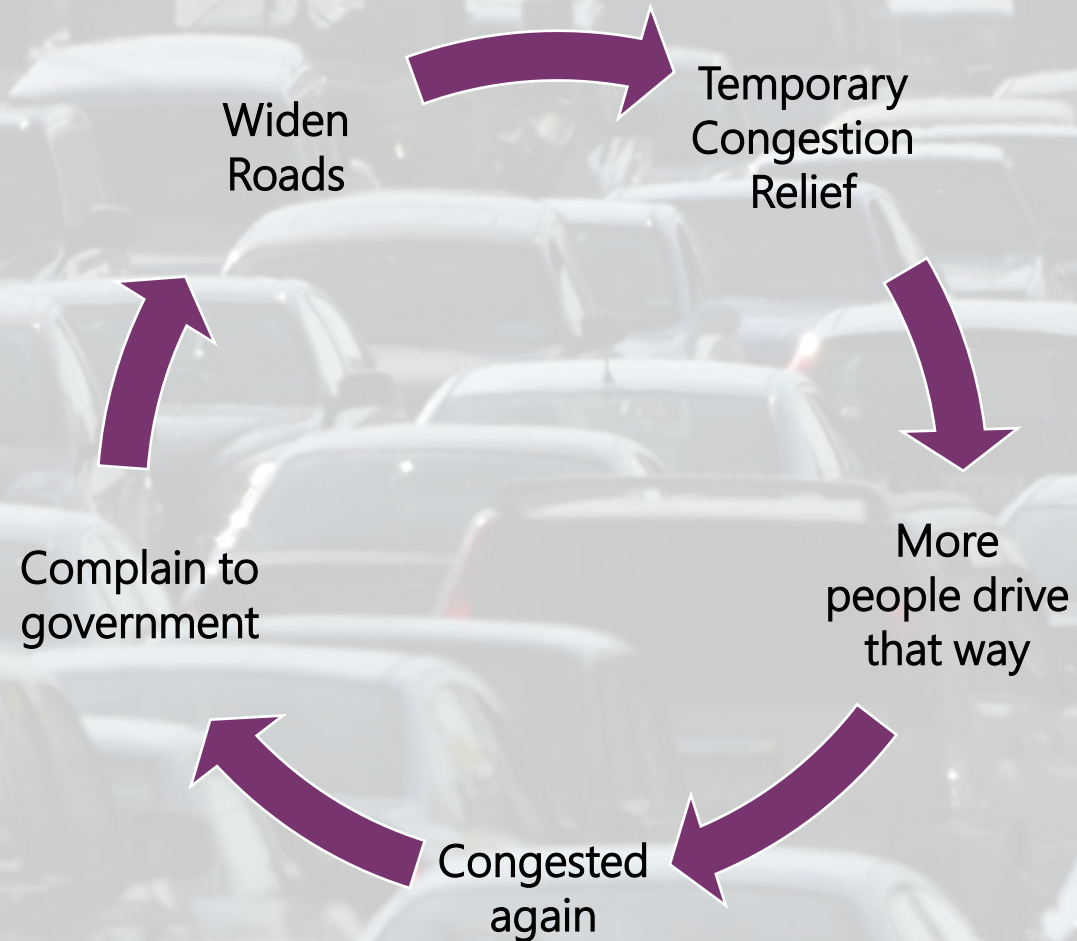
- Freedom to maneuver in traffic stream very difficult
- Average delay at intersections less than one minute



## LOS F

- Breakdown in traffic flow
- Queues form. Operations within traffic stream characterized by stop and go
- Average delay at intersections in excess of one minute

# VEHICLE LEVEL OF SERVICE: HOW IT WORKS



# TRANSPORTATION ADEQUACY



**Policy Level of Service**  
Prince George's 2035  
Approved General Plan  
(Plan 2035)



**Regulatory LOS standards:**  
Subdivision Regulations

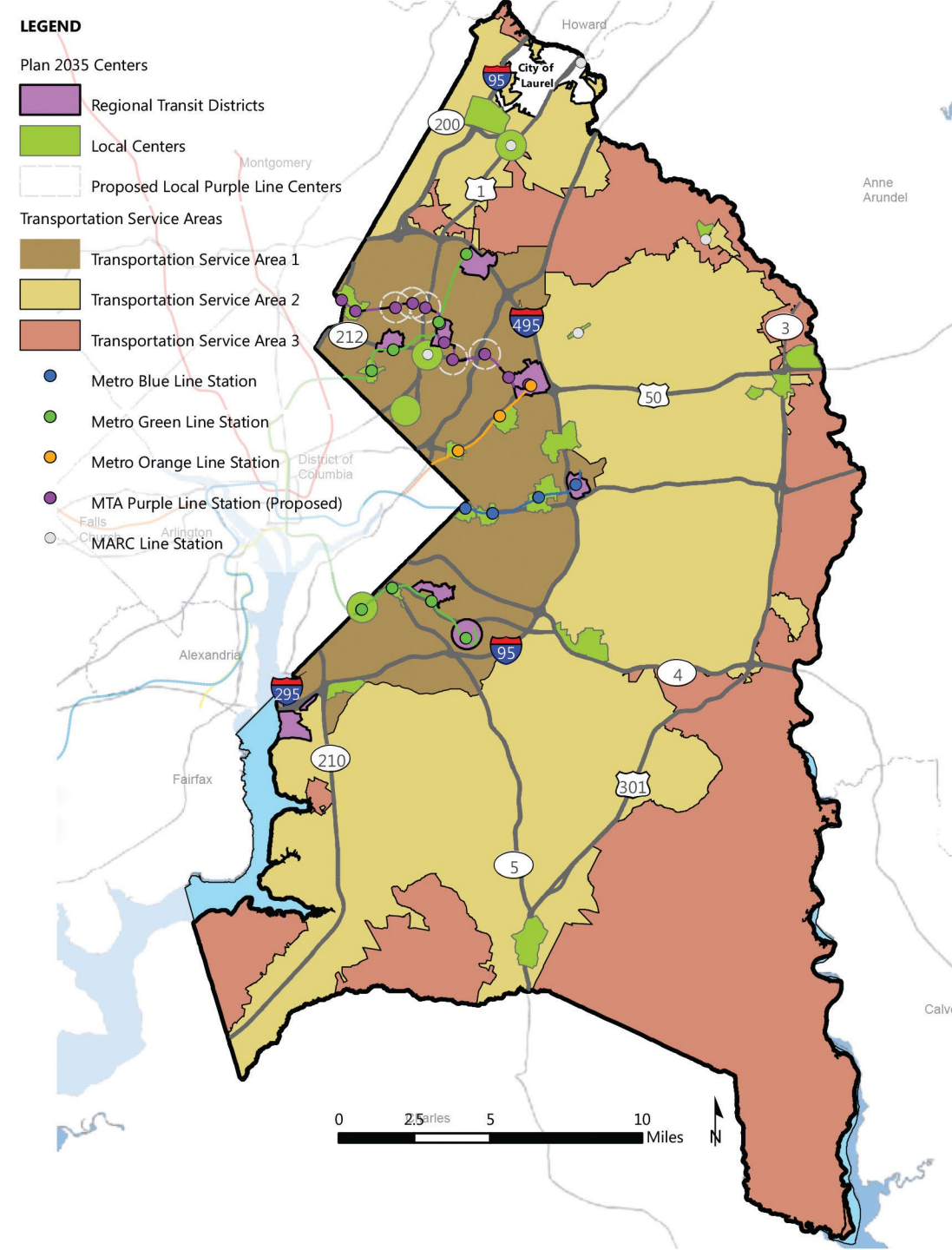


LOS standards vary  
geographically by:

- Transportation Service Area (TSA)
- Regional Transit Districts
- Local Centers

# ADOPTED LOS STANDARDS

Policy Area	LOS	CLV
TSA 1	E	1451-1600
TSA 1 Centers	E	1451-1600
TSA 2	D	1301-1450
TSA 2 Centers	E	1451-1600
TSA 3	C	1151-1300
TSA 3 Centers	E	1451-1600
RTO edge zones LTO edge zones PD zones	Transit Edge (F)	1601-1800
RTO core zones LTO core zones PD zones	Transit Core (F)	1801-2000



# PROJECT SCOPING

Approved scoping agreement required for COA application



Meeting to discuss scoping

- Applicant
- County agencies
- Municipalities
- MDOT State Highway Administration



Determines if a traffic impact study is required. If so, it:

- Review boundary
- Identify intersections to be analyzed



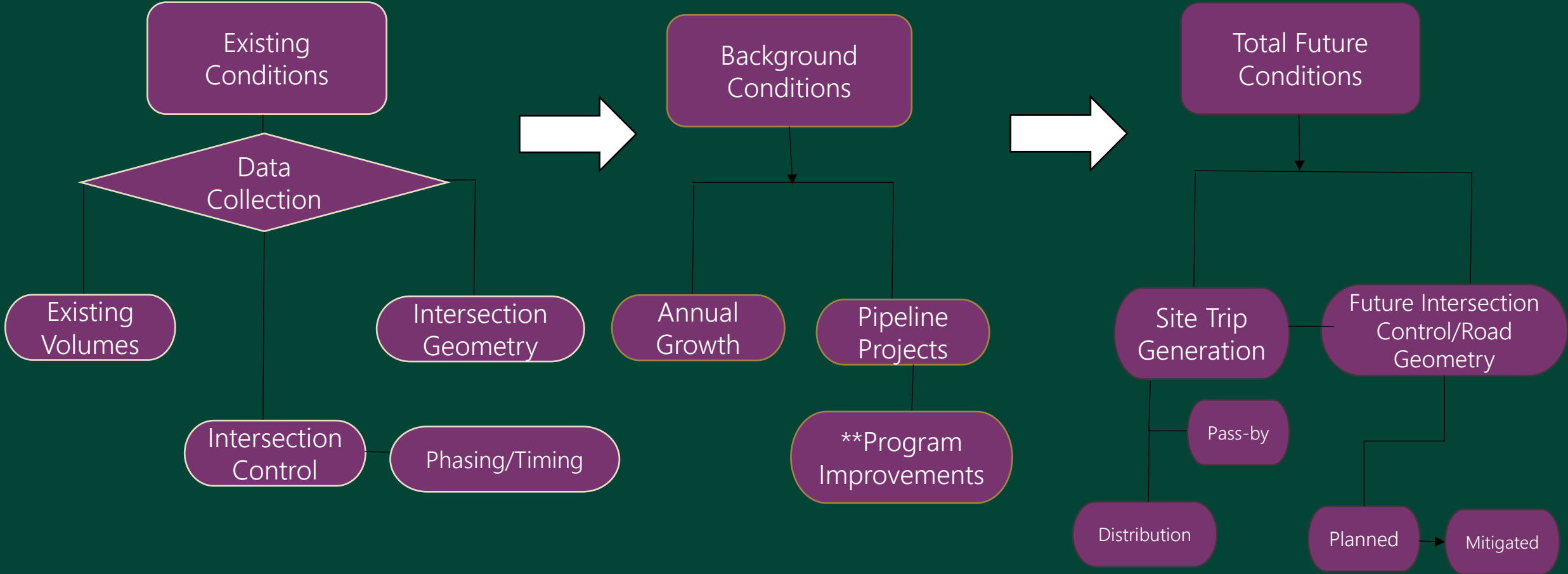
The Planning Department has final approval of which elements are included in the scope



# TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

- A specialized engineering study, prepared by the applicant, that determines the potential traffic impacts of the proposed development on the existing traffic network.
- Assess existing and future traffic scenarios both with and without the development.
- Recommends mitigation measures.
- Forecasts vehicle trip generation and distribution based on buildout conditions

# Traffic Impact Study



# TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

Trip Generation Summary								
Land Use	Use Quantity	Metric	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Warehousing (0.3 FAR) (Previously Approved (4-19036))	324,480	Sq ft	104	26	130	26	104	130
General Office (0.4 FAR) (Previously Approved (4-19036))	38,400	Sq ft	69	8	77	13	58	71
Warehousing (0.3 FAR)	162,240	Sq ft	52	13	65	13	52	65
Total Trip Cap Recommendation				272		266		

# TRAFFIC IMPACT STUDY

TOTAL TRAFFIC CONDITIONS				
Intersection	Critical Lane Volume (AM & PM)		LOS/Pass/Fail (AM & PM)	
	MD 4 and Westphalia Road / Old Marlboro Pike (no-build condition)	2260	2169	F
MD 4 SB Ramps and Old Marlboro Pike (build condition)	712	790	A	A
MD 4 NB Ramps and Westphalia Road (build condition)	752	811	A	A
Westphalia Road and Site Access	54.1 s*	433.9 s*	Fail	Fail
	>100 veh**	>100 veh**	Fail	Fail
	1080	1177	Pass	Fail
Westphalia Road and D'Arcy Road / Rock Spring Drive	>500 s*	>500 s*	Fail	Fail
	>100 veh**	>100 veh**	Fail	Fail
	1231	1214	Fail	Fail
MD 4 and Suitland Parkway / Presidential Parkway (no-build condition)	1830	2276	F	F
MD 4 SB Ramps and Suitland Parkway (build condition)	705	560	A	A
MD 4 NB Ramps and Presidential Parkway (build condition)	588	420	A	A

# MEETING LEVEL OF SERVICE (MITIGATION)

24-4505 (b) 1-5 – Summary



Revise project to reduce impacts, such as:

- Reducing number of dwelling units
- Reducing floor area ratio
- Incorporate other uses or alternative trip



Transportation Improvements (funded by applicant), such as:

- Additional lane
- Turn lane
- Right-in and/or Right-out



Trip reduction program (funded by applicant)

Allows developments in certain parts of the county to provide roadway improvements that would improve traffic operations at nearby intersections



LTO or RTO – financial contribution for a Transportation Demand Management program (Section 20A) ie Geometric improvements



Other available capacity in lieu of improvements

- PFFIP (fee required)
- Brandywine Road Club (fee required)
- Capital Improvement Project (fully funded) ie Carrilon

# PFFIP: WESTPHALIA

## Public Facilities Financing and Implementation Program (PFFIP)

Program established by the County Council

To implement/facilitate construction and maintenance of public facilities

Can include financing strategies such as pro-rata contributions, sale leasebacks, and funding "clubs"



- **CR-66-2010** – Establishes PFFIP for the Westphalia PFFIP District (Sector Plan area).

- Created in 2010 and is the only PFFIP in the County.

- Funding for financing and construction of MD 4 and Westphalia Road Interchange

- Based on the percentage of average daily trips generated by each development

- Fee satisfies adequacy only for MD 4 and Westphalia Road Interchange applicant must address adequacy for all other roadways

# BRANDYWINE ROAD CLUB



- CR-60-1993 created the Brandywine Road Club to establish alternative mechanism consistent with the Subdivision Ordinance to alleviate traffic concerns

- Allows payment into Brandywine Road Club to alleviate inadequacy of impacted intersections

- The applicant must enter into a Developer Participation Agreement with the County to share costs of improvements.

- The payment/fee fully satisfies the adequacy requirement

# OTHER ADEQUACY



Adequacy provisions updated through a Master Plan Amendment will supersede the Subdivision Regulations for transportation adequacy

## Central US 1 Corridor Area

- Limits study area to three road segments
- Other segments analyzed but not subject to adequacy (informational)

# TRANSPORTATION ADEQUACY



- Pedestrian and Bikeway impacts
  - Bicycle Pedestrian Impact Statement (BPIS); or
  - Exempt; or
  - Not applicable

# PEDESTRIAN AND BIKEWAY ADEQUACY



24-4506 (a) Pedestrian and bikeway features include integrated sidewalk, trail, and bikeway facilities to divert automobile trips and increase the multimodal accessibility and attractiveness of trips to transit stops, schools, parks, libraries, stores, services, residences, and other destinations for all users. Pedestrian and bikeway facilities should be designed to increase safety for people walking, bicycling, and using transit, and offer the most direct routes to destinations for persons of all abilities.



24-4506 (c) (1) (B) within one-half mile of the subdivision if the Board finds that there is a demonstrated nexus to require the applicant to connect a pedestrian or bikeway facility to a nearby destination, including but not limited to a public school, park, shopping center, multifamily residence, mixed-use activity centers, or line of transit within available public rights of way.

# PROJECT SCOPING

Approved scoping agreement required for COA application



Meeting to discuss scoping:

- Applicant
- County agencies
- Municipalities
- MDOT State Highway Administration



Evaluate existing facilities and amenities:

- Review boundary
- Identify trip generators



The applicant provides improvements for approval by the operating agencies

# QUESTIONS?

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# YOUR ROLE IN --- PLANNING

# HOW CAN I GET INVOLVED?

- Attend meetings
- Online notification
  - Mailing lists
  - Social media
  - PGAtlas notification
- Contact elected representatives
- Submit comments
- Share information!



# HOMEWORK

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# PROJECT MILESTONES



- **Week 1:** Pick an issue, challenge, or concern (topic) in your community.
- **Week 2:** Research and analyze Plan 2035, Master or Sector Plan.
- **Week 3:** Consider how, when, and who you might engage to implement a solution.
- **Week 4:** Consider possible solutions, tradeoffs, and other perspectives.
- **Week 5:** Complete a rough draft of the project.
- **Week 6:** Finalize presentation and email project to [PGCNPA@ppd.mncppc.org](mailto:PGCNPA@ppd.mncppc.org)



# NPA Webpage

- [academy.pgplanning.com/fall2025](https://academy.pgplanning.com/fall2025)
- Password: NPAfall2025

# END OF SESSION

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If you need assistance before our next meeting,  
email us at [PGCNPA@ppd.mncppc.org](mailto:PGCNPA@ppd.mncppc.org)