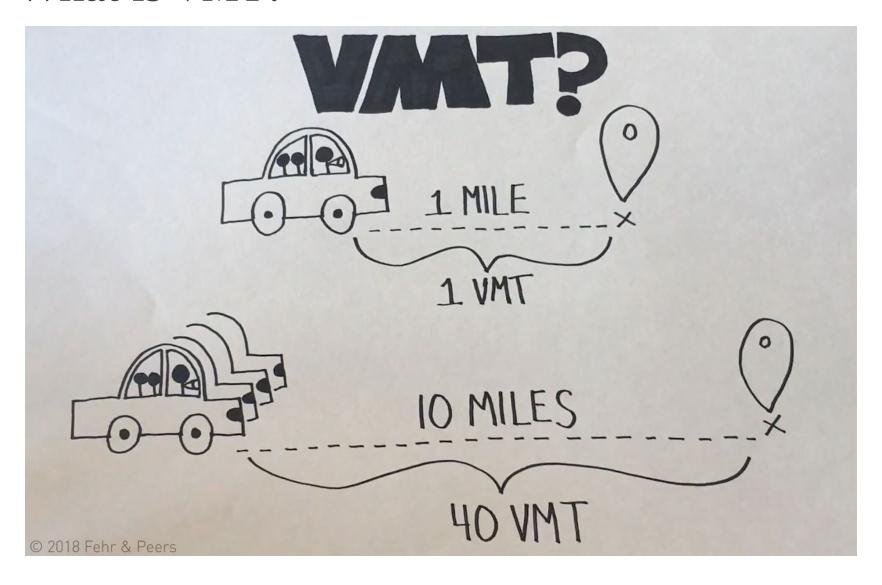


Daniel Rubins September 22, 2020 Cupertino LOS to VMT Transition Project

Agenda

- What is VMT?
- Overview of SB 743
- Lead Agency Decisions
 - VMT Threshold
 - VMT Mitigation Actions
- Multimodal Transportation Analysis
- Next Steps

What is VMT?



Overview of Senate Bill 743

Signed into law by Governor Jerry Brown on September 27, 2013

Legislative Intent

- 1. Ensure that the <u>environmental impacts</u> of traffic, such as noise, air pollution, and safety concerns, continue to be properly addressed and mitigated through the California Environmental Quality Act.
- 2. More appropriately balance the needs of congestion management with statewide goals related to infill development, promotion of public health through active transportation, and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Overview of Senate Bill 743

DOES

Eliminates vehicle delay (i.e., LOS) as basis for determining significant CEQA impacts

Recommends VMT as the most appropriate measure of transportation impacts

Other considerations may include transit and nonmotorized travel

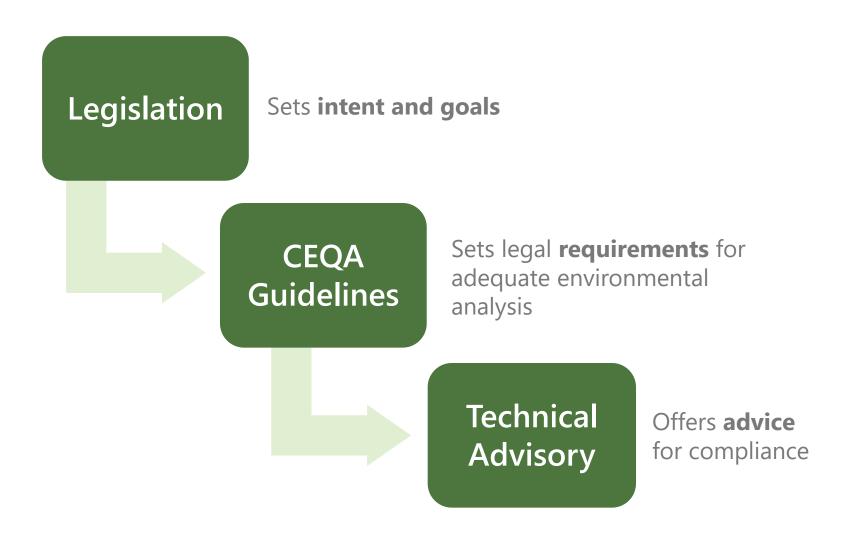
DOES NOT

Affect planning, design, or development review, except for the CEQA process

Change the General Plan or Congestion Management Plan process

Change CEQA disclosure standards

Overview of Senate Bill 743



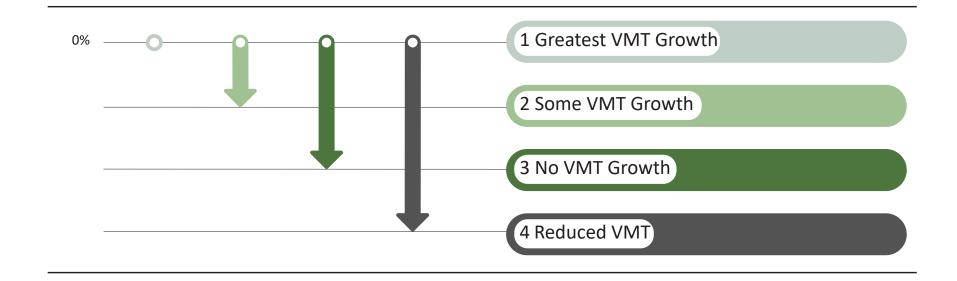
Lead Agency Decisions

Method Metric Threshold Mitigation

VMT Threshold

Project Generated VMT Rate Reduction

Change in VMT on City Streets



VMT Mitigation Actions

Change in VMT on City Streets	VMT N	VMT Mitigation Actions			
	TDM* with TMA**	Site Design	Regional Policies		
1 Greatest VMT Growth					
2 Some VMT Growth					
3 No VMT Growth					
4 Reduced VMT					
		Г	New City VMT		

Multimodal Transportation Analysis

- Policy M-1.2: Transportation Impact Analysis: Participate in the development of new multi-modal analysis methods and impact thresholds as required by Senate Bill 743. However, until such impact thresholds are developed, continue to optimize mobility for all modes of transportation while striving to maintain the following intersection Levels of Service (LOS) at a.m. and p.m. peak traffic hours.
 - Major intersections: LOS D
 - Stevens Creek Boulevard and De Anza Boulevard: LOS E+
 - Stevens Creek Boulevard and Stelling Road: LOS E+
 - De Anza Boulevard and Bollinger Road: LOS E+

Develop Multimodal Analysis Methods

- Policy M-7.1: Multi-Modal Transportation Impact Analysis: Follow guidelines set by the VTA related to transportation impact analyses, while conforming to **State goals for multimodal performance** targets.
- Policy M-7.2: Protected Intersections: Consider adopting a **Protected Intersection policy**, which would identify intersections where improvements would not be considered, which would degrade levels of service for non-vehicular modes of transportation. Potential locations include intersections in Priority Development Areas (PDAs) and other areas where non-vehicular transportation is a key consideration, such as near shopping districts, schools, parks and senior citizen developments.

Multimodal Performance Measure Options

Multimodal Performance Measure Options

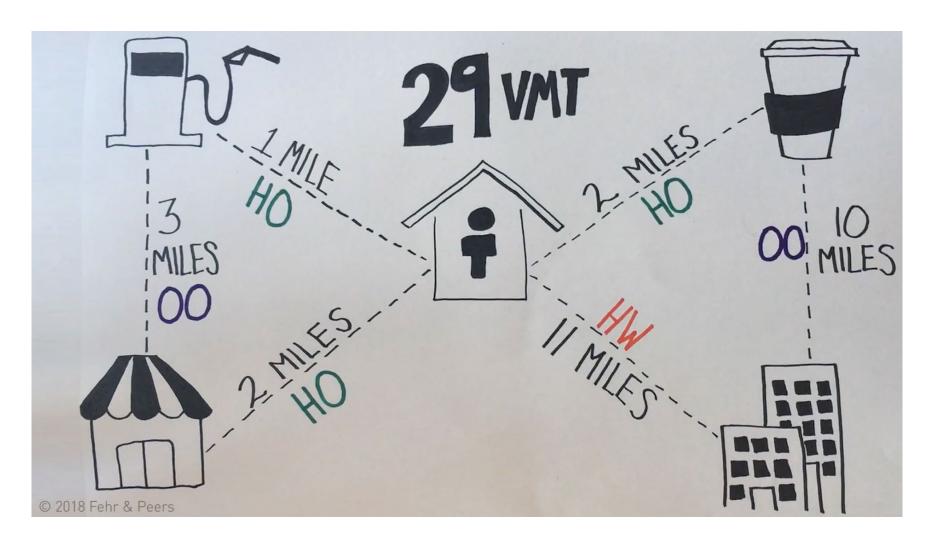
Tiered Vehicle Level of Service*	Person Delay	Layered Networks	Level of Traffic Stress
Peak 15 Minutes	Peak Hour	24 Hours	24 Hours
	₹	<i>6</i> ₹€	<i>6</i> ₹
	(3)	(3)	

^{*}Vehicle delay for automobile and transit modes are combined.

Next Steps

- Publish SB 743 Implementation Decisions for the City of Cupertino: Draft
- City Council Study Session
- Draft Local Transportation Analysis Guidelines
- Adoption of Thresholds and Local Transportation Analysis Guidelines

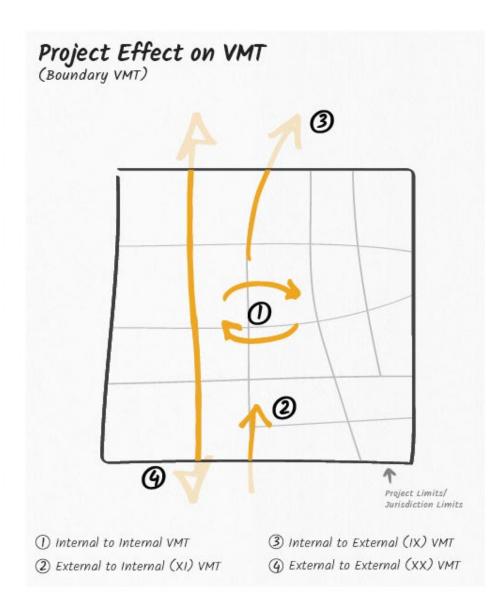
Additional Slides



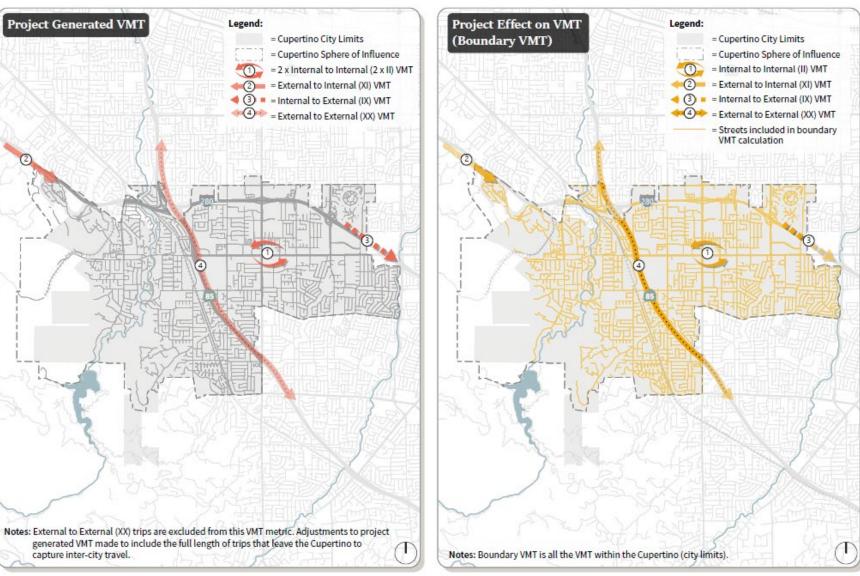
Measuring VMT

Project Generated VMT Project Limits/ Jurisdiction Limits 2x Internal to Internal (2xII) VMT (3) Internal to External (IX) VMT

- (2) External to Internal (XI) VMT
- (4) External to External (XX) VMT



Measuring VMT



TDM with TMA VMT Mitigation Actions

- Employ marketing and encourage strategies to promote non-drivealone travel
- Encourage telecommuting and alternative work schedules
- Provide ride-sharing programs
- Require employer-based shuttle or transit service

Site Design VMT Mitigation Actions

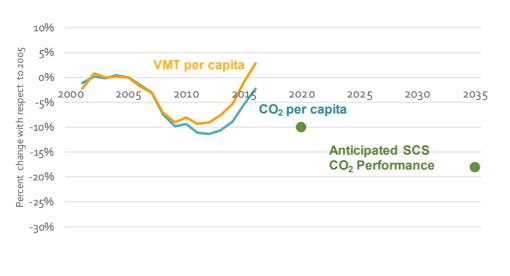
- Provide pedestrian network improvements
- Provide traffic calming measures and low-stress bicycle network improvements
- Implement car-sharing program
- Limit parking supply
- Unbundle parking costs
- Implement on-street market pricing for parking

Regional Policy VMT Mitigation Actions

- Increase density of land uses
- Increase diversity of land uses
- Increase transit accessibility
- Integrate affordable and below market rate (BMR) housing
- Increase transit service frequency and speed

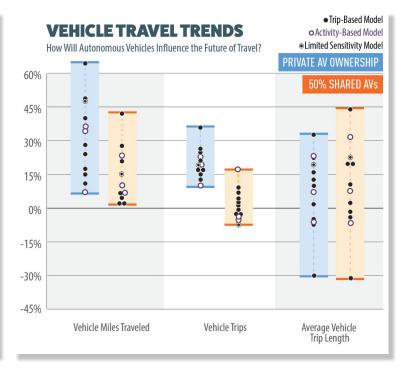
VMT Trends (Before COVID19)

Statewide CO₂ and Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) Per Capita Trend with Respect to Anticipated Performance of Current SB 375 SCSs²



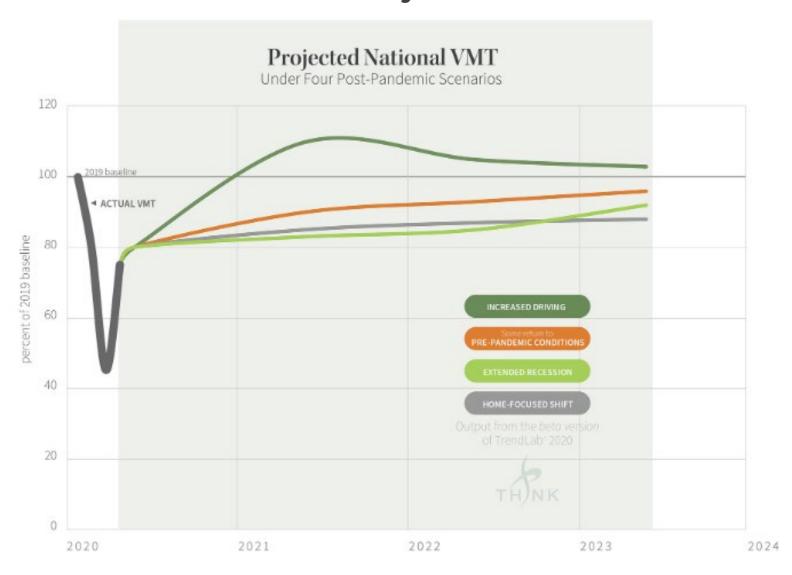
Source: CDTFA, U.S.EIA, U.S.EPA, CARB

Source: https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2018-11/Final2018Report SB150 112618 02 Report.pdf



Source: http://www.fehrandpeers.com/autonomous-vehicleresearch/

National VMT Recovery Paths

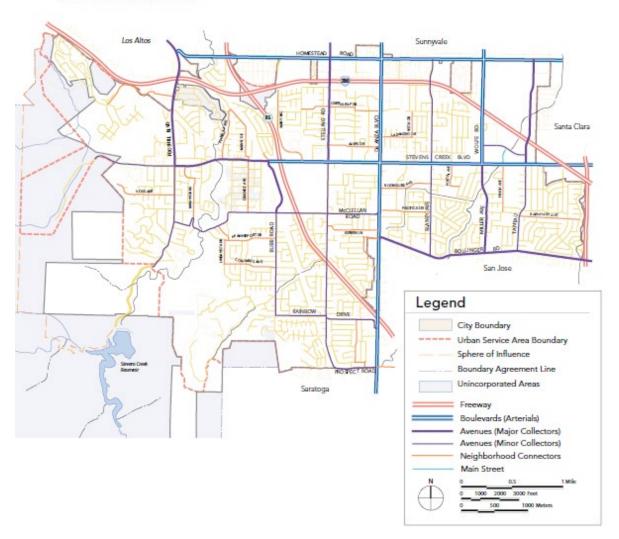


National Transit Ridership Recovery Paths



Cupertino Circulation Element

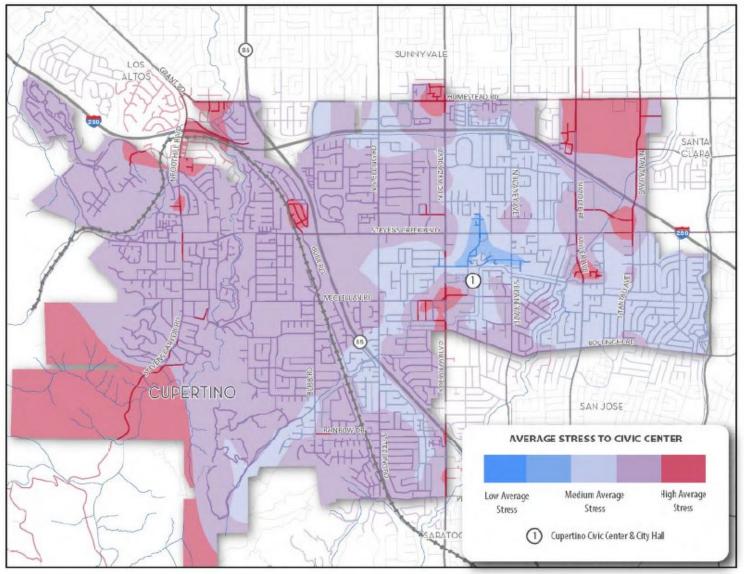
Figure M-2 Circulation Network



Cupertino Circulation Element

Туре	Mode(s) of Transportation	Guidelines
Freeway		Limited access, part of a regional and/or State network subject to State design standards.
Expressway	 🟍	Limited access, regional and part of a county network subject to County design standards.
Boulevard (Arterial)		Access and safe crossing for all modes of travel along a regional transportation corridor. May include medians to separate directional travel. City or multi-jurisdictional design standards apply.
Main Street		Balances all modes of transportation, includes on-street parking and connects to highly pedestrial oriented uses. Vehicular performance measures ma be lowered to prioritize walking and biking.
Avenue (Major and Minor Collector)		Connector that distributes trips to commercial and residential areas from boulevards, and provides balanced levels of service for auto, bikes and pedestrians.
Neighborhood Connector	A 50 K	Primarily serves and connects neighborhoods and neighborhood services, and facilitates safe walking and biking. May contain elements of Avenues including landscaped median or bus service.
Residential Street		Provides access to low-intensity residential uses, prioritizes walking and biking, and are typically good candidates for traffic calming.
Regional Pedestrian/ Bike Pathway	<u>\$</u>	Part of regional network providing high quality pedestrian and bike paths to connect to other regional destinations.
Local Pedestrian/Bike Pathway	<u>*</u>	Connects to regional network but part of local infrastructure, provides quality pedestrian and bike paths connecting local destinations.

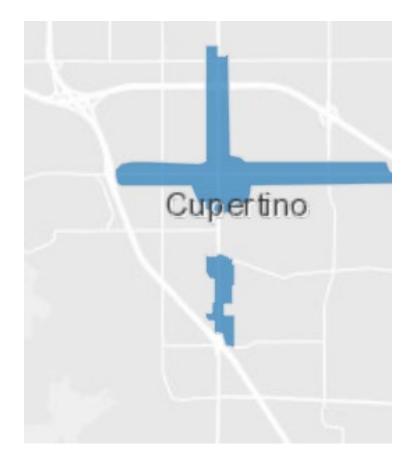
Cupertino Bicycle Traffic Stress



FEHR PEERS | Cupertino Level of Service to Vehicle Miles Traveled Transition Project

Cupertino Priority Development Areas

- Santa Clara VTA City Cores, Corridors & Station Areas
- South DeAnza



Multimodal Performance Measure Options

Method	Pedestrian	Bicycle	Transit	Auto	Trucks
Tiered Level of Service Policy	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
HCM 2010 MMLOS	\checkmark	V	√	V	
Person Delay	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	√
Built Environment Factors	√	√			
Layered Networks/Street Types	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	√
PEQI/BEQI	\checkmark	√			
Automobile Trip Generation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	
Level of Traffic Stress		√			
Charlotte, North Carolina	\checkmark	\checkmark			
Fort Collins, Colorado	√	√	√	√	
Florida Department of Transportation	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	