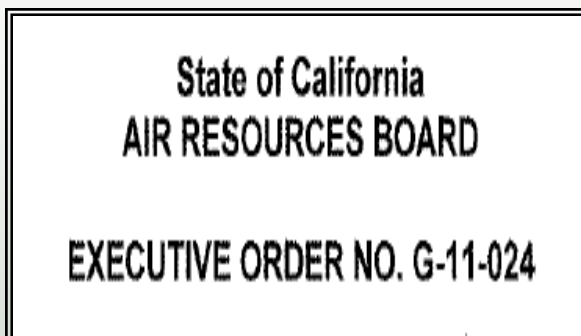


# Addressing SB375

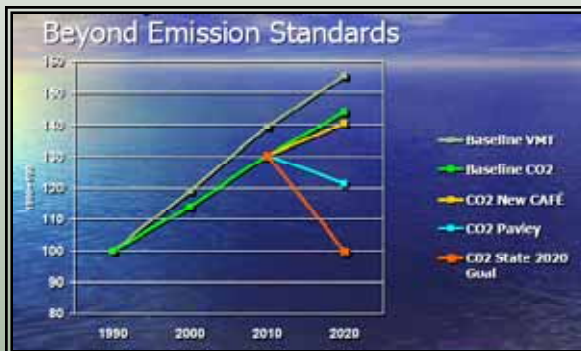
**Summit on Tools and Strategies to Achieve  
Smart Growth in Fresno**

**Jerry Walters**  
**Fehr & Peers**

# 1. Legislative Mandate



# 2. Targets for the Valley



# 3. Smart Growth Strategies



# 1. Legislative Mandate

State of California  
AIR RESOURCES BOARD

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. G-11-024

# California Climate Legislation – Generation 1

## AB 32 (2006)

- 2020 -- reduce GHG emissions to 1990 levels
- 2050 -- reduce GHG to 80% below 1990

## SB 97 (2007)

- CEQA analysis of GHG emissions required
- Adopt CEQA GHG guidelines by Jan 2010



# Legal Action

- US50 HOV Lane EIR declared invalid for failure to analyze GHG  
(Environmental Council of Sacramento v. Caltrans)
- AG letters: San Bernardino County, San Diego County, Pleasanton, Stockton, ...



# “Settlement”

- Transit developments designed so that internally accessible and at sufficient density to support transit
- VMT per capita for new development no higher than existing city average
- LEED Certification



## STOCKTON CITY COUNCIL

=====

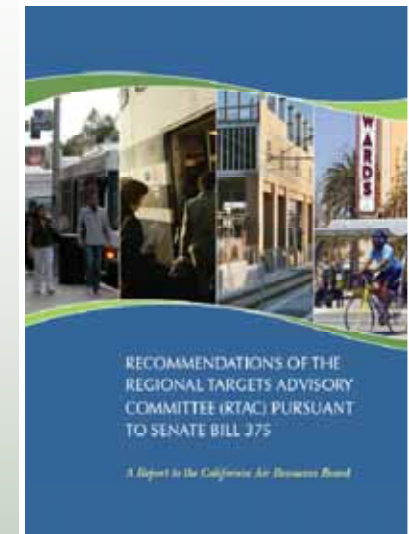
**RESOLUTION APPROVING THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT WITH THE SIERRA CLUB AND THE CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDING THE GENERAL PLAN LITIGATION AND APPROVING THE FILING OF A CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT NOTICE OF EXEMPTION**

- Land use/ transport mandate: regional plans must comply with AB 32 GHG reduction targets
- MPO's create "sustainable communities strategies" (Blueprints) that meet targets
- RTP funding decisions consistent with sustainable plan
- CEQA exemptions, streamlining for projects that conform to regional plans

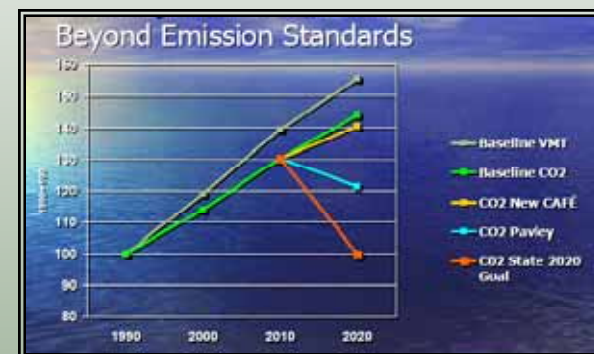


# GHG Target Recommendations

- **Uniform Statewide Target:**  
per capita reduction from 2005
- **Regional Adjustments** for unique characteristics  
subject to a “reasonably tough test.”
- **Ambitious Achievable** well beyond “business as usual”  
include all feasible measures to reduce GHG
- **Bottom-Up Process** by MPOs to develop baseline and  
alternative scenarios and stretch targets by June 2010
- **Travel Model Improvements and BMPs** prescribed  
standards for deployment and responsiveness



## 2. Targets for the Valley



# Target-Setting Land Use Alternatives

DESCRIPTORS	SCENARIOS		
	BASELINE	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2
<b>SEGA (Southeast Growth Area)</b> Generally bounded by Dakota, Jensen, Temperance and Highland; Jensen, North, Minnewawa and Temperance	Medium low and medium density residential	Eight mixed-use centers of commercial, office and mixed residential	Eight mixed-use centers of commercial, office and mixed residential
<b>Loma Vista Specific Plan Area</b> Generally bounded by Bullard, Dakota, Locan and McCall	Ag and rural to high density residential	Four master planned communities which includes high and very high density residential and mixed use/business campus use	Four master planned communities which includes high and very high density residential and mixed use/business campus use
<b>Harlan Ranch Area east of DeWolf</b> Bounded by Shepherd, SR 168 and DeWolf	Generally low density residential	A mix of low, medium, medium high, and high density residential	A mix of low, medium, medium high, and high density residential
<b>Blackstone Corridor</b>	Little new growth	Growth from Shaw to Downtown	Growth from Audubon to Downtown
<b>Fresno Urban Form Areas</b> Scattered throughout Fresno particularly along major corridors	No increased densities	10 square miles of infill and density intensification	26 square miles of infill and revitalization in activity centers and intensity corridors
<b>Clovis - 5 square miles</b> Scattered throughout Clovis	No increased densities	No increased densities	Density increases of 20-75%
<b>Thirteen smaller cities</b>	General plan uses at time of baseline development	Recent density increases in general plans	Recent density increases in general plans

# Target-Setting Transit Alternatives

	Baseline	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Blackstone/Ventura BRT	X	X	X
Shaw Ave. BRT			X
Improvement to existing transit		X	X
Air District Rule 9410 (employer-based trip reduction program)		X	X
Car Sharing	X	X	X
Operational Improvements (ITS & ramp metering)	X	X	X

# Target-Setting TSM and TDM Strategies

- Signal Synchronization
- Ramp Metering
- Employer Trip Reduction (Rule 9410)
- Vanpool/ Carshare

Council of Fresno County Governments

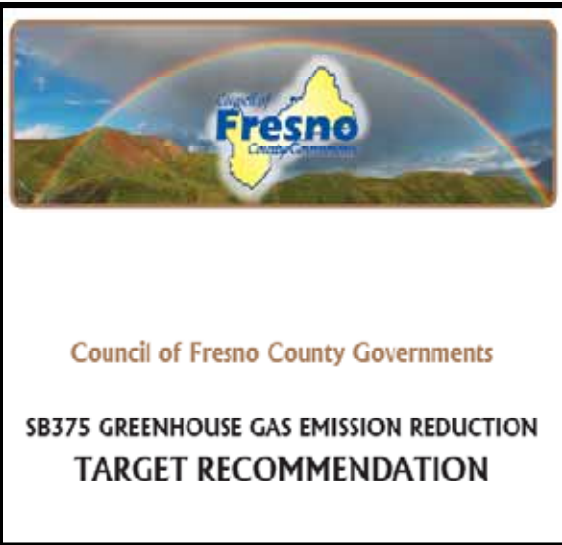
**SB375 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTION  
TARGET RECOMMENDATION**



MAY 2010



# Target Recommendation to ARB



## Percentage Reduction in GHG per Capita

	2020	2035
Baseline	-1.8%	-0.2%
Alternative 1	-6.3%	-3.8%
Alternative 2	-6.8%	-3.9%

# SB375 Target Reductions in CO<sub>2</sub>/Capita

1. “Placeholder” targets for 8 Valley MPOs:
  - 5% in 2020
  - 10% in 2035
2. Recommend MPOs improve data, modeling, and target scenarios prior to first SB375 RTP.
3. Strategic Growth Council allocates \$2.5 million to Valley MPOs to improve modeling

# Reasons for ARB Recommendation

- o The timing of the Valley RTP cycle in relation to the SB 375 target setting cycle
- o Expected improvements in Valley MPO data and modeling
- o Pending decisions of Valley MPOs on coordinating SCS development per SB 375.

# GHG Reduction Efforts Cited by ARB

- PTIS
- Measure “C” allocations to transit TOD, school bus, pedestrian and bike programs
- BRT Master Plan
- General Plan Urban Form Element
- Bike Master Plan

### 3. Smart Growth Strategies



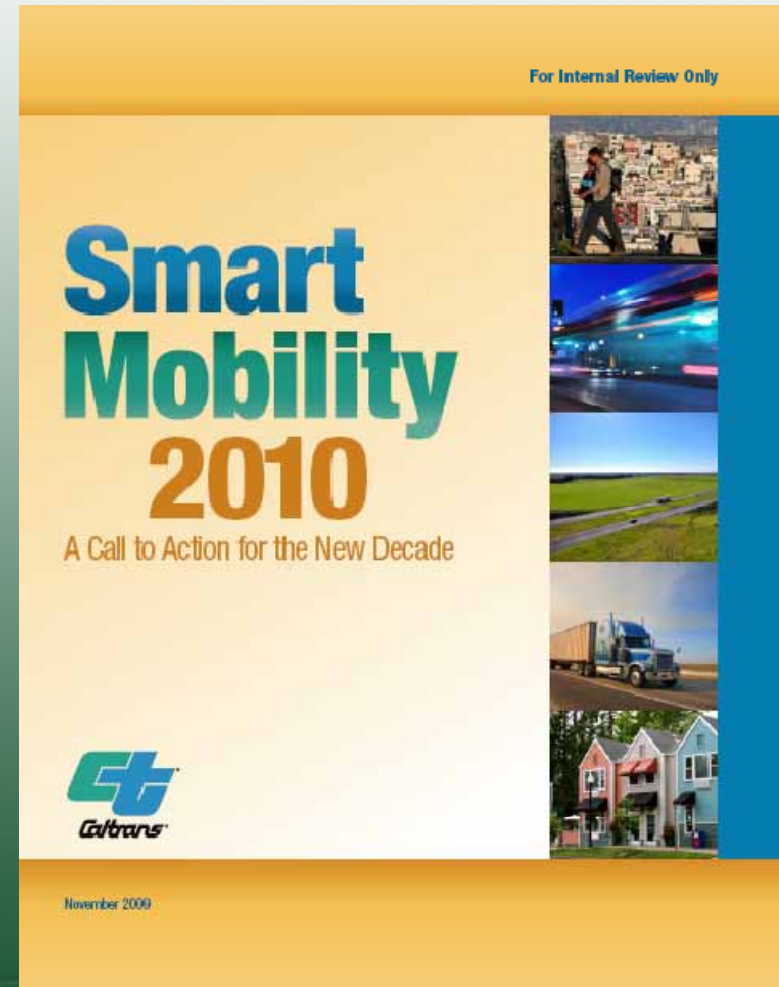
# Compliance Objectives

- **Minimize** vehicle trips and miles per capita (VMT)
- **Preserve** mobility through location efficiency: compact, connected development, transit, ridesharing, ped and bicycle systems, TDM
- **Implement** low-emission local transportation
- **Manage** traffic flow to avoid “hot spots” with high emissions and energy consumption



# Adapted Performance Criteria

- Location Efficiency
- Multi-Modal Focus
- Speed Suitability
- Network Management



# "D" Factors that Influence VMT



1. **Density** dwellings, jobs per acre
2. **Diversity** mix of housing, jobs, retail
3. **Design** connectivity, walkability
4. **Destinations** regional accessibility
5. **Distance to Transit** rail proximity
6. **Development Scale** pop, jobs
7. **Demographics** household size, income
8. **Demand Management** pricing, incentives

# New Findings on Smart Growth Trip Generation



	<b>MXD</b>	<b>TOD</b>	<b>Infill</b>
<b>Trip Discount</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>36%</b>

**Examples: San Diego, Seattle, Portland, Sacramento, Houston, Atlanta, Boston**  
**Sources: EPA MXD, SANDAG SG TG, TCRP 128, Caltrans Urban Infill**

# MXD Method for Mixed-Use Trip Generation



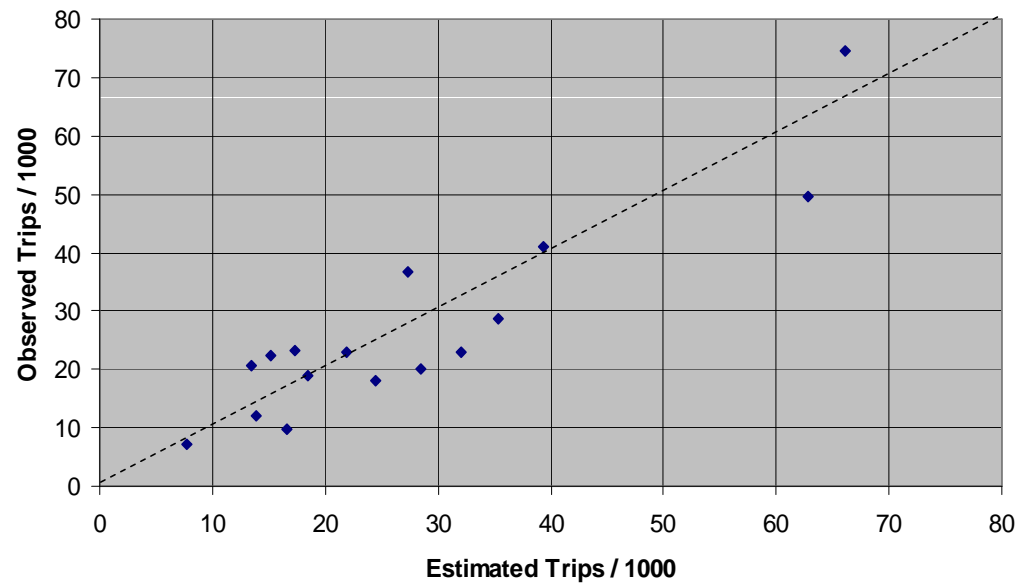
## TRIP GENERATION FOR SMART GROWTH

PLANNING TOOLS FOR THE SAN DIEGO REGION

June 2010



Estimated vs. Observed MXD External Counts - Daily



# Network Management Strategies

## Congestion Mitigation

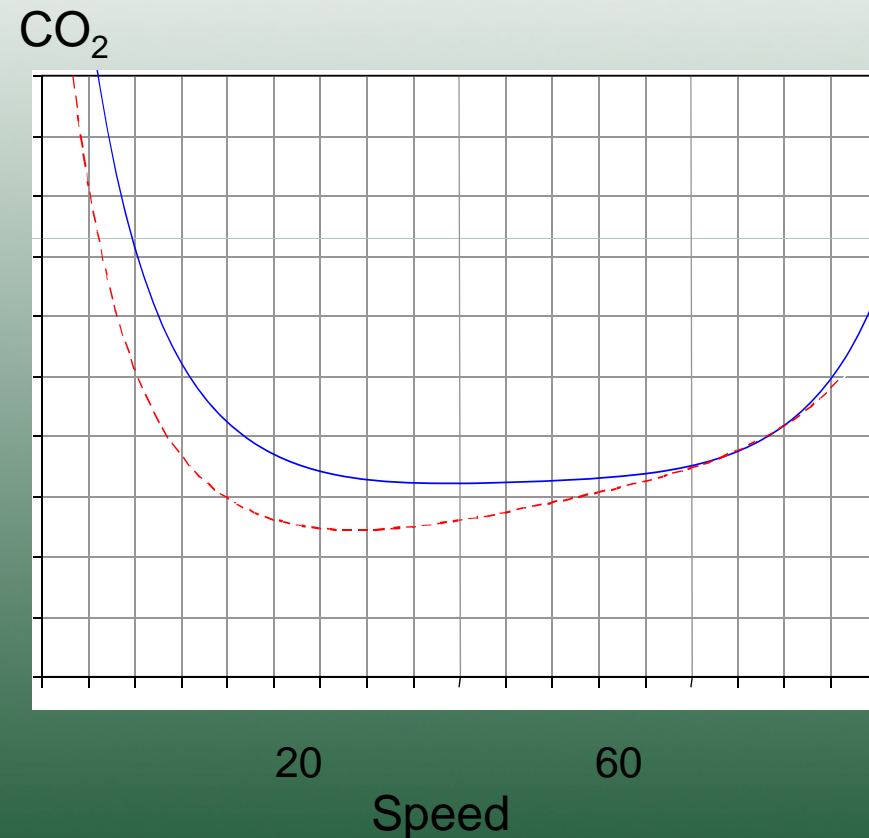
- Judicious capacity increases
- Signal coordination
- Ramp metering
- Incident management

## Flow Smoothing Techniques

- Variable speed limit
- Intelligent speed adaptation

## Speed Management

- Improved enforcement
- Speed limiters
- Active accelerator pedal



Source: Barth, Matthew; *ITS and the Environment*, UC Riverside, 2008

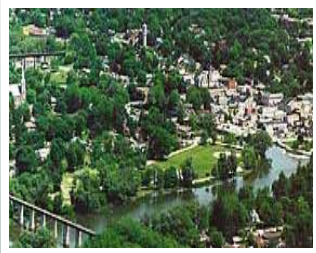
# ARB Transportation Policies and Practices

- Parking Pricing
- Road User Pricing
- Employer-Based Trip Reduction
- Pedestrian Strategies
- Bicycle Strategies
- Transit Service
- Telecommuting
- Voluntary Travel Behavior Change Programs
- Traffic Incident Clearance Programs

# ARB Land Use Policies and Practices

- Residential Density
- Distance to Transit (Transit Access)
- Land Use Mix
- Network Connectivity
- Regional Accessibility

# CAPCOA Land Use BMP



**Land Use/ Location**

*Max Reduction = 65% (urban), 30% (compact infill), 10% (suburban center), 5% (suburban)*

**Neighborhood/ Site Enhancements**

*Max Reduction = 5% (without NEV) 15% (with NEV)*



**Density (30%)**

**Pedestrian Network (2%)**



**Design (21.3%)**

**Traffic Calming (1%)**



**Location Efficiency (65%)**

**NEV Network (14.4%)**  
<NEV Parking>

**Diversity (30%)**

**Car Share Program (0.7%)**



**Destination Accessibility (20%)**

**Bicycle Network**  
<Bike Lanes> <Bike Parking>  
<Land Dedication for Bike Trails>

**Transit Accessibility (25%)**

**Urban Non-Motorized Zones**

# CAPCOA Parking and Transit BMP



## Parking Policy/ Pricing

*Max Reduction = 20%*

## Parking Supply Limits (12.5%)

## Unbundled Parking Costs (13%)

## On-Street Market Pricing (5.5%)

## Residential Area Parking Permits

## Transit System Improvements

*Max Reduction = 10%*

## Network Expansion (8.2%)

## Service Frequency/Speed (2.5%)

## Bus Rapid Transit (3.2%)

## Access Improvements

## Station Bike Parking



# CAPCOA Employer and Network BMP



## Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Programs

Max Reduction = 25% work VMT

### CTR Program

<Required> (21% work VMT)  
<Voluntary> (6.2% work VMT)



### Transit Fare Subsidy (20% work VMT)

### Employee Parking Cash-Out (7.7% work VMT)

### Workplace Parking Pricing (19.7% work VMT)

### Alternative Work Schedules and Telecommute Program (5.5% work VMT)



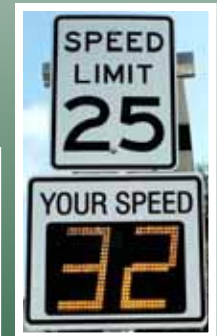
## Road Pricing/Management

Max Reduction = 25%

### Cordon Pricing (22%)

### Traffic Flow Improvements (45% CO<sub>2</sub>)

### Required Contributions by Project



# CAPCOA BMP Framework



## Global Max Reduction (all VMT)

75% (urban), 40% (compact infill), 20% (suburban center or suburban with NEV), 15% (suburban)

## Global Cap Road Pricing

## Cross-Category Max Reduction (all VMT)

70% (urban), 35% (compact infill), 15% (suburban center or suburban with NEV), 10% (suburban)

## Max Reduction Work, School: 25%/ 65%

## Max Reduction (all VMT): 25%

<b>Land Use/ Location</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 65% (urban), 30% (compact infill), 10% (suburban center), 5% (suburban)</i>	<b>Neighborhood/ Site Enhancements</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 5% (without NEV) 15% (with NEV)</i>	<b>Parking Policy/ Pricing</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 20%</i>	<b>Transit System Improvements</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 10%</i>	<b>Commute Trip Reduction (CTR) Programs</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 25% work VMT</i>	<b>Road Pricing/ Management</b>  <i>Max Reduction = 25%</i>
<b>Density (30%)</b>	<b>Pedestrian Network (2%)</b>	<b>Parking Supply Limits (12.5%)</b>	<b>Network Expansion (8.2%)</b>	<b>CTR Program</b> <Required> (21% work VMT) <Voluntary> (6.2% work VMT)	<b>Cordon Pricing (22%)</b>
<b>Design (21.3%)</b>	<b>Traffic Calming (1%)</b>	<b>Unbundled Parking Costs (13%)</b>	<b>Service Frequency/Speed (2.5%)</b>	<b>Transit Fare Subsidy (20% work VMT)</b>	<b>Traffic Flow Improvements (45% CO<sub>2</sub>)</b>
<b>Location Efficiency (65%)</b>	<b>NEV Network (14.4%)</b> <NEV Parking>	<b>On-Street Market Pricing (5.5%)</b>	<b>Bus Rapid Transit (3.2%)</b>	<b>Employee Parking Cash-Out (7.7% work VMT)</b>	<b>Required Contributions by Project</b>
<b>Diversity (30%)</b>	<b>Car Share Program (0.7%)</b>	Residential Area Parking Permits	<b>Access Improvements</b>	<b>Workplace Parking Pricing (19.7% work VMT)</b>	
<b>Destination Accessibility (20%)</b>	<b>Bicycle Network</b> <Bike Lanes> <Bike Parking> <Land Dedication for Bike Trails>		<b>Station Bike Parking</b>	<b>Alternative Work Schedules and Telecommute Program (5.5% work VMT)</b>	
<b>Transit Accessibility (25%)</b>	<b>Urban Non-Motorized Zones</b>		<b>Local Shuttles</b>	<b>CTR Marketing (4.0% work VMT)</b>	

# CAPCOA BMP Framework



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25% / 65%

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# CAPCOA BMP Framework



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### Land Use/ Location

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(urban), 30% (compact  
infill), 10% (suburban  
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### Neighborhood/ Site Enhancements

Max Reduction =  
5% (without NEV)  
15% (with NEV)

### Parking Policy/ Pricing

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### Transit System Improvements

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### Transit Accessibility (25%)

### Urban Non- Motorized Zones

### Local Shuttles

### CTR Marketing (4.0% work VMT)

# CAPCOA BMP Framework



<h2>Land Use/ Location</h2> <p><i>Max Reduction = 65% (urban), 30% (compact infill), 10% (suburban center), 5% (suburban)</i></p>	<h2>Neighborhood/ Site Enhancements</h2> <p><i>Max Reduction = 5% (without NEV) 15% (with NEV)</i></p>	<h2>Parking Policy/ Pricing</h2> <p><i>Max Reduction = 20%</i></p>	<h2>Transit System Improvements</h2> <p><i>Max Reduction = 10%</i></p>
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# Perceived Benefits of SB375

(Silicon Valley Network)

- Environmental streamlining
- Consistency and certainty in building entitlements  
(2010 ULI report)
- Agglomeration incentives and density
- Job/housing balance
- Housing for the 20-34 age group and blue collar
- Make Bay Area a more desirable place to live  
(attract “Green Talent”)
- Workforce education and prosperity

# Perceived Benefits of SB375 -- Part 2

(Silicon Valley Network)

- Transit investment
- Accessibility improvements
- Infrastructure and circulation for service delivery
- Make the Bay Area a less expensive place to run business (green savings)

# Addressing SB375

**Summit on Tools and Strategies to Achieve  
Smart Growth in Fresno**

**Jerry Walters**  
**Fehr & Peers**