

# EL Dorado County Travel Demand Model Overview

Michael Schmitt, AICP CTP, PTP

March 25, 2013



# Agenda

- Why, what, how?
- EDC model overview
- Land use forecast
- 5Ds
- Model calibration/validation



# Why update the EDC model?

- Latest model version developed in 1998
- New software packages are available
- Planning horizon has changed
- Development patterns have changed
- Doesn't maximize the use of GIS
- Concern about output



# What is a travel demand model?

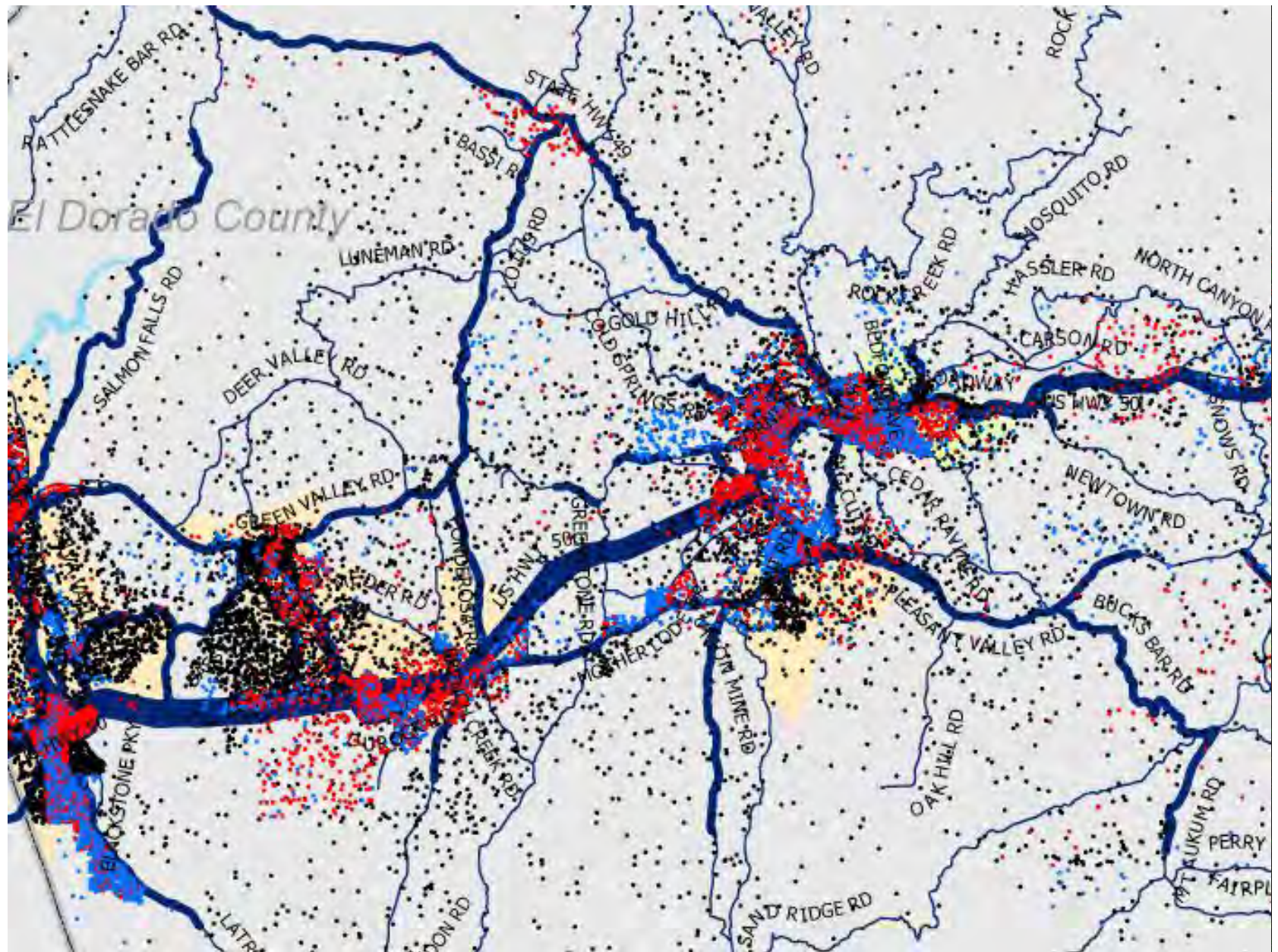
- Tool for understanding human behavior
- Forecasts trips onto transportation facilities
- Part of the planning process



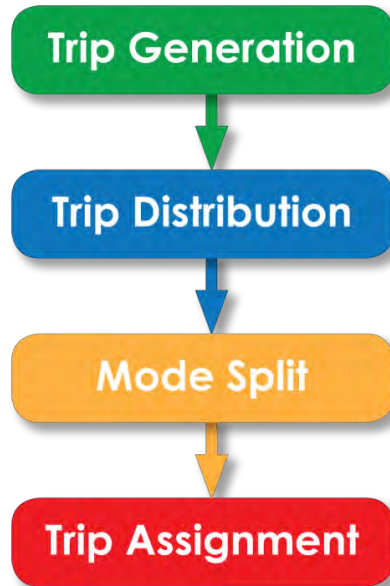




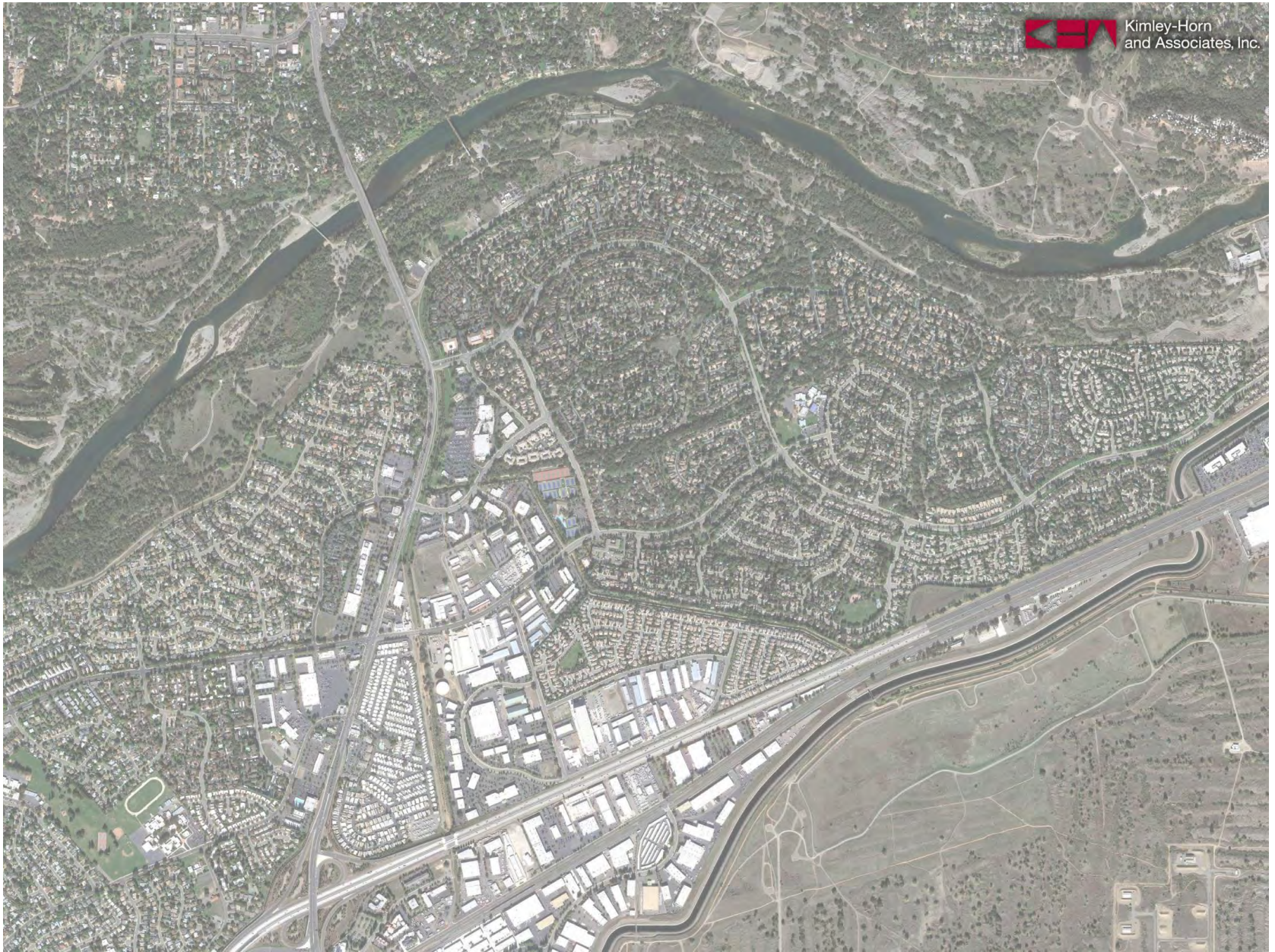




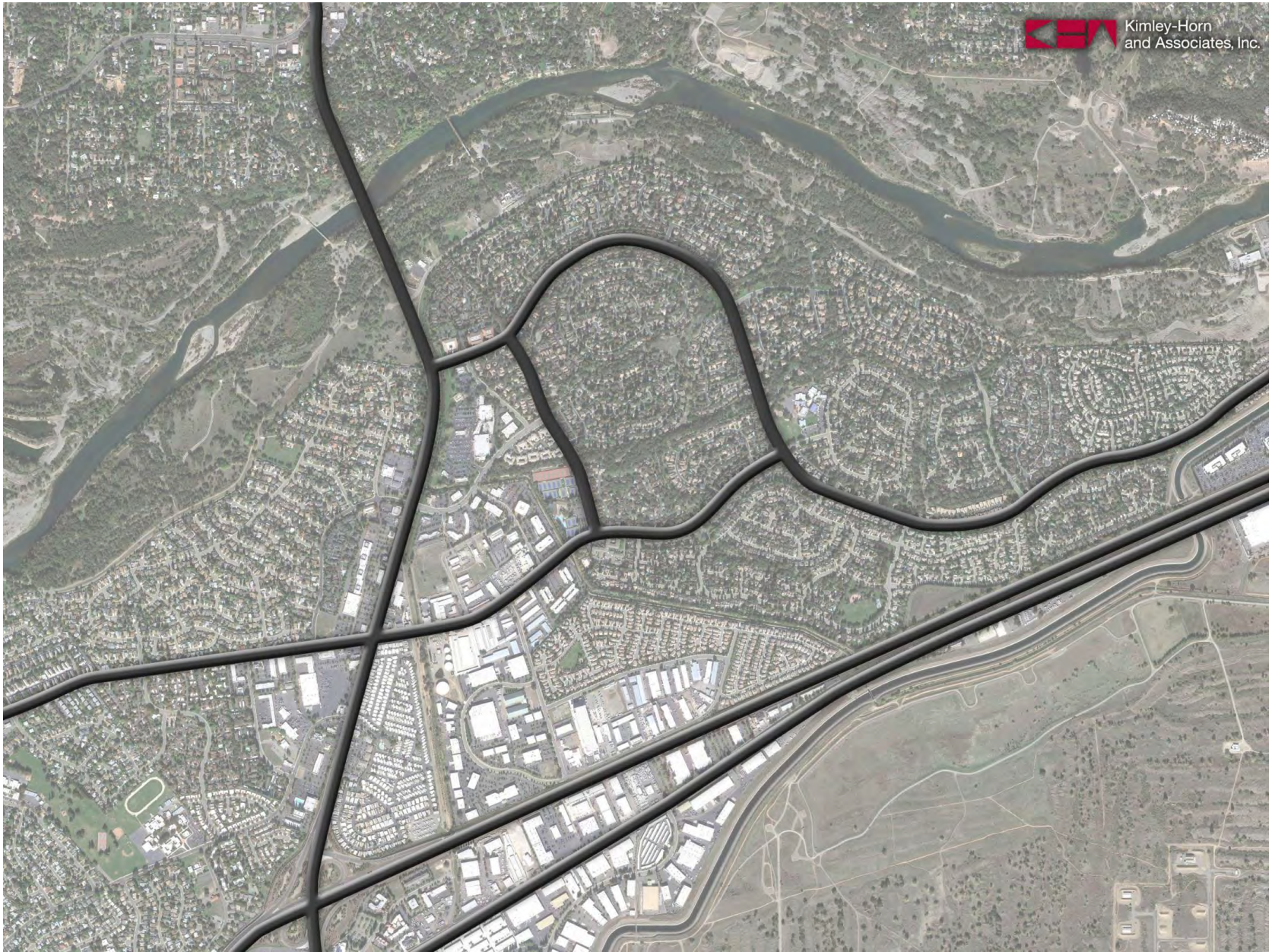
# “Four Step” Model



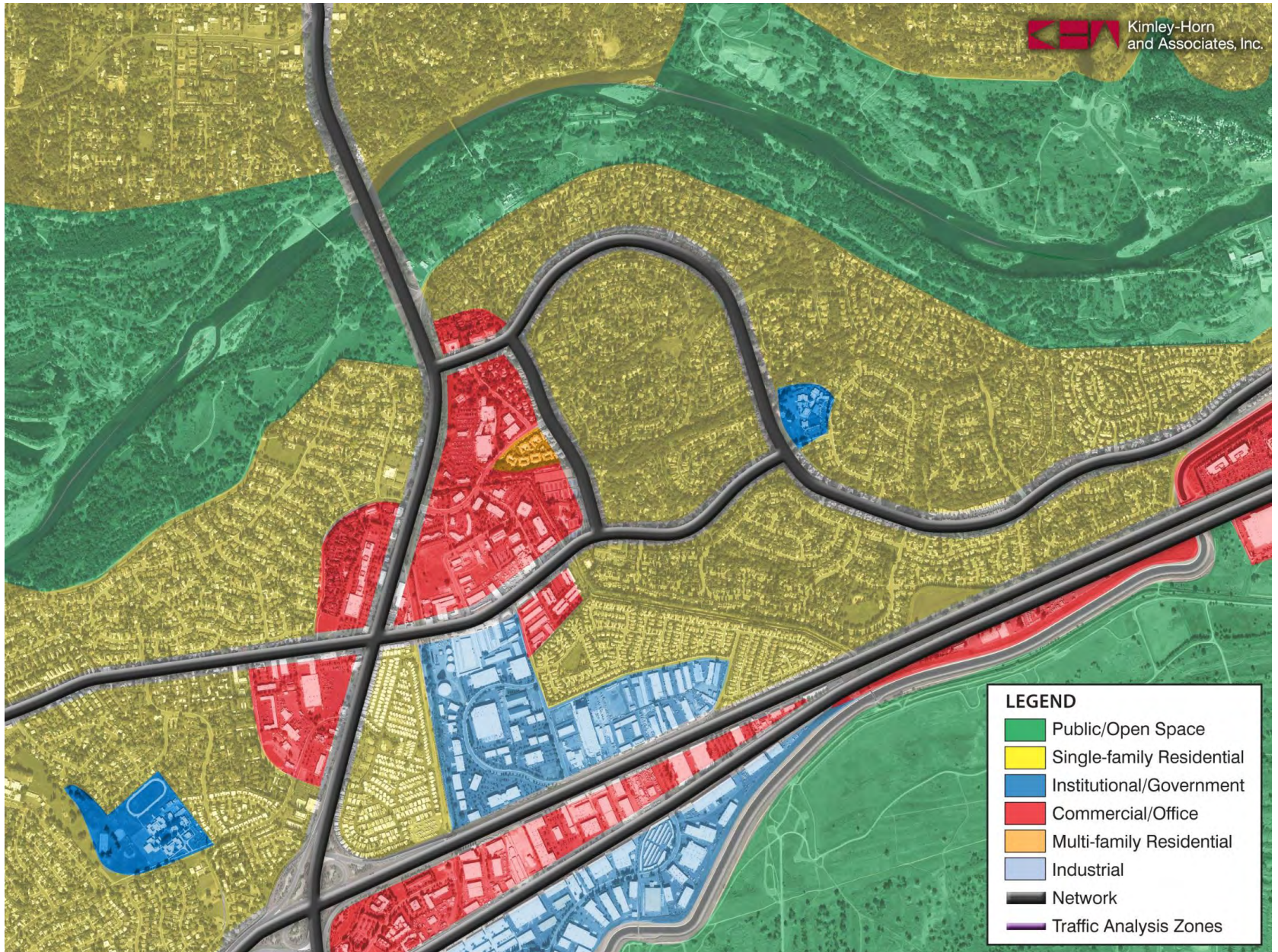




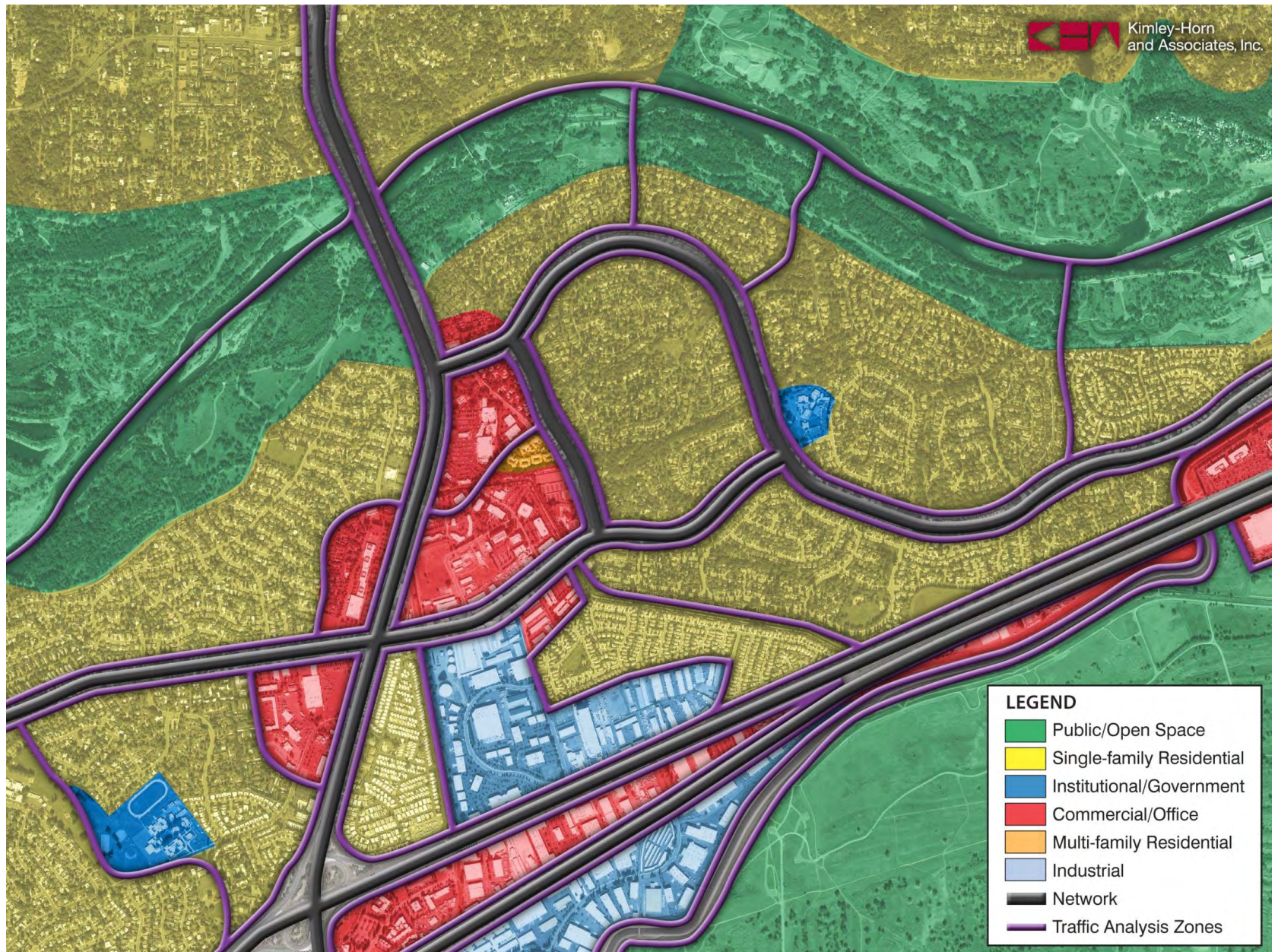








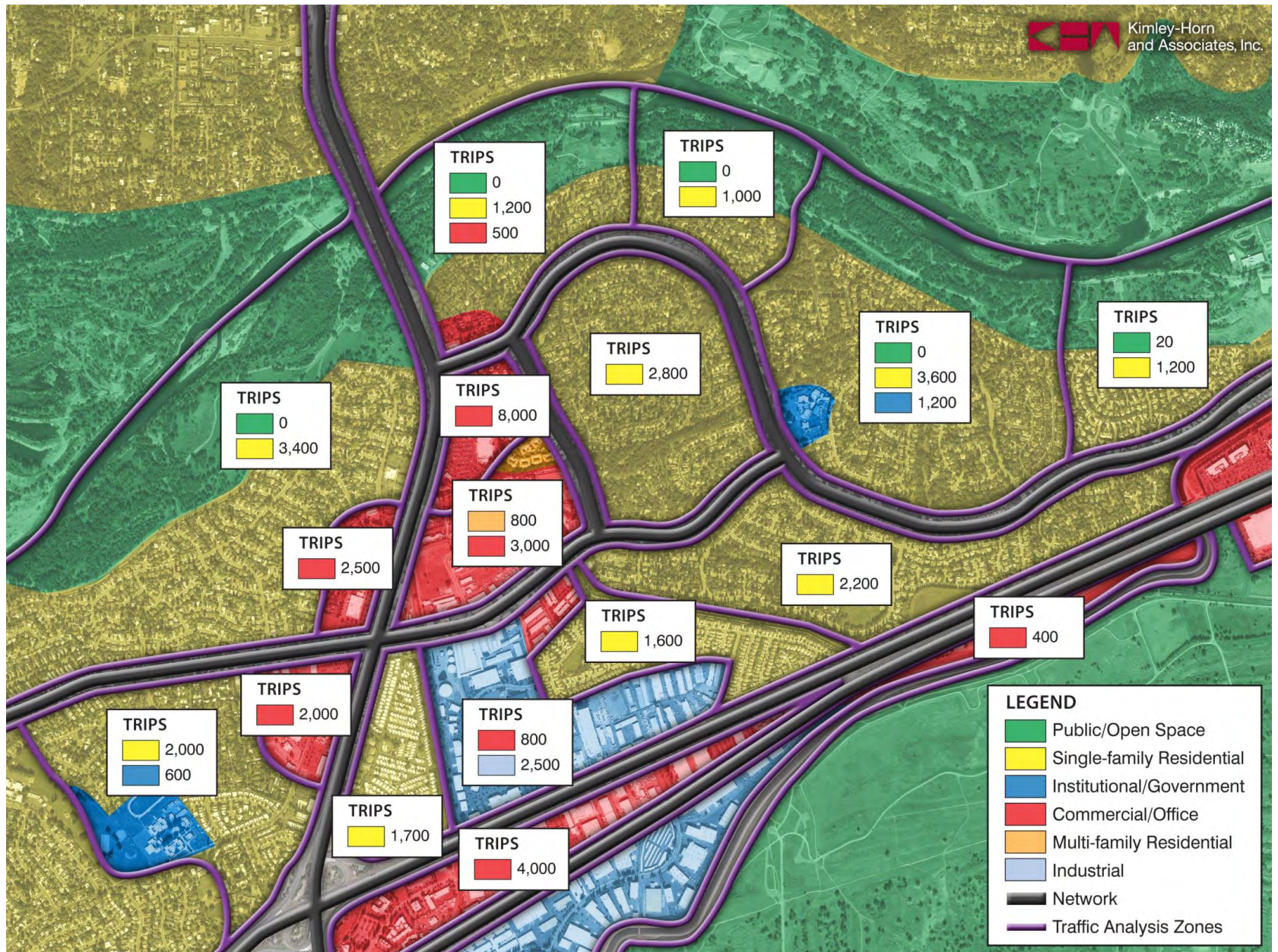




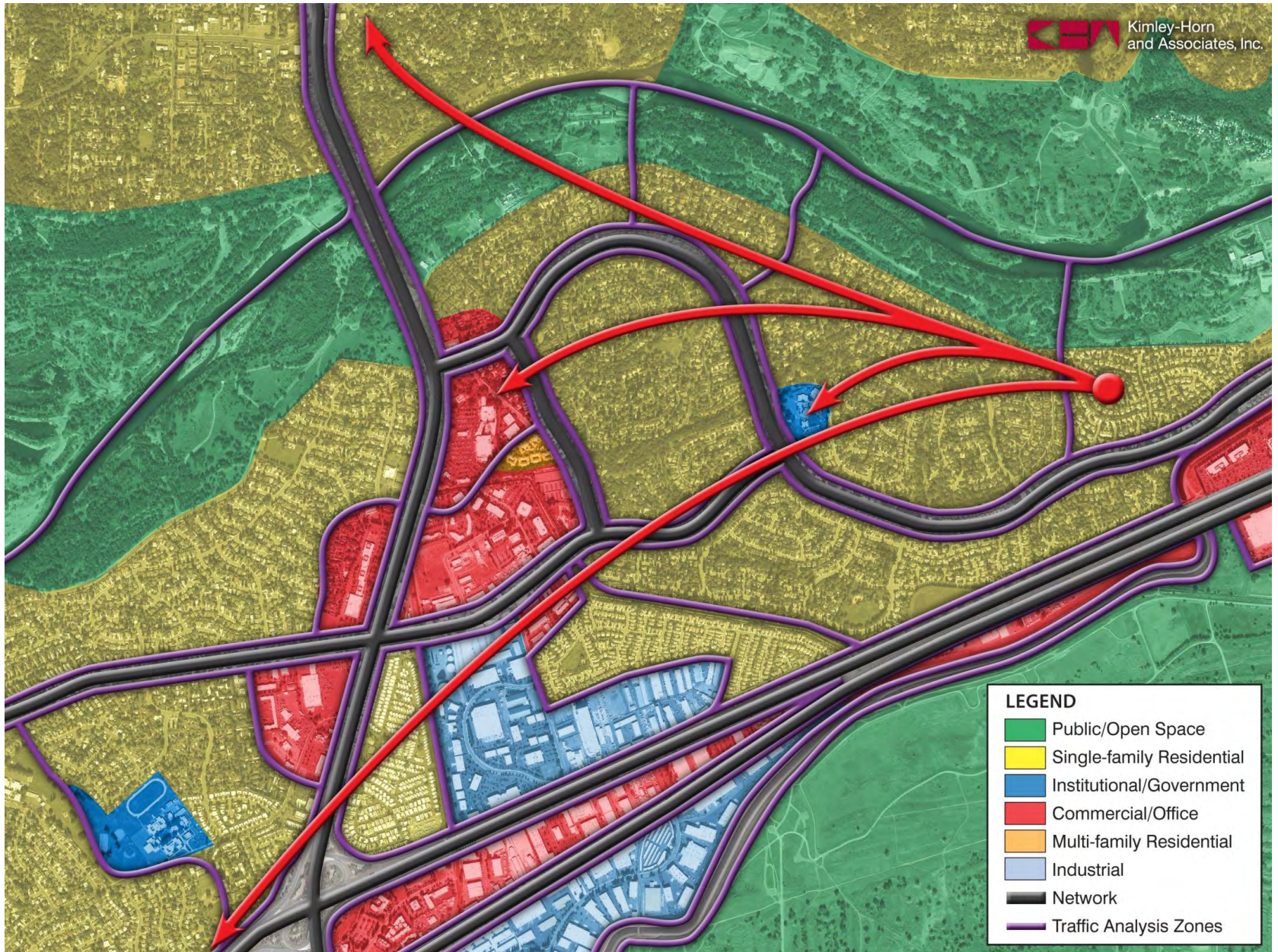
**LEGEND**

-  Public/Open Space
-  Single-family Residential
-  Institutional/Government
-  Commercial/Office
-  Multi-family Residential
-  Industrial
-  Network
-  Traffic Analysis Zones





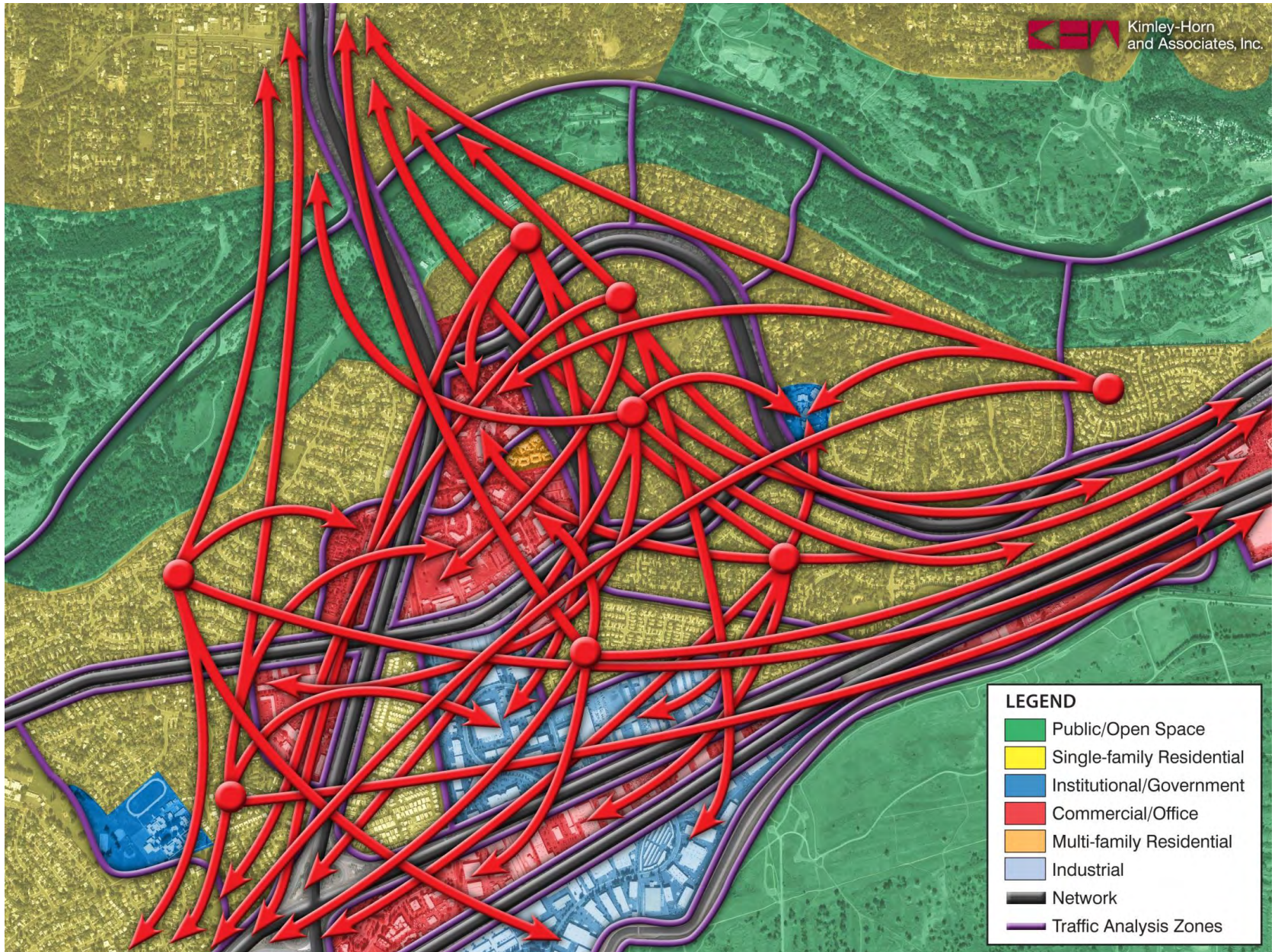












**LEGEND**

-  Public/Open Space
-  Single-family Residential
-  Institutional/Government
-  Commercial/Office
-  Multi-family Residential
-  Industrial
-  Network
-  Traffic Analysis Zones

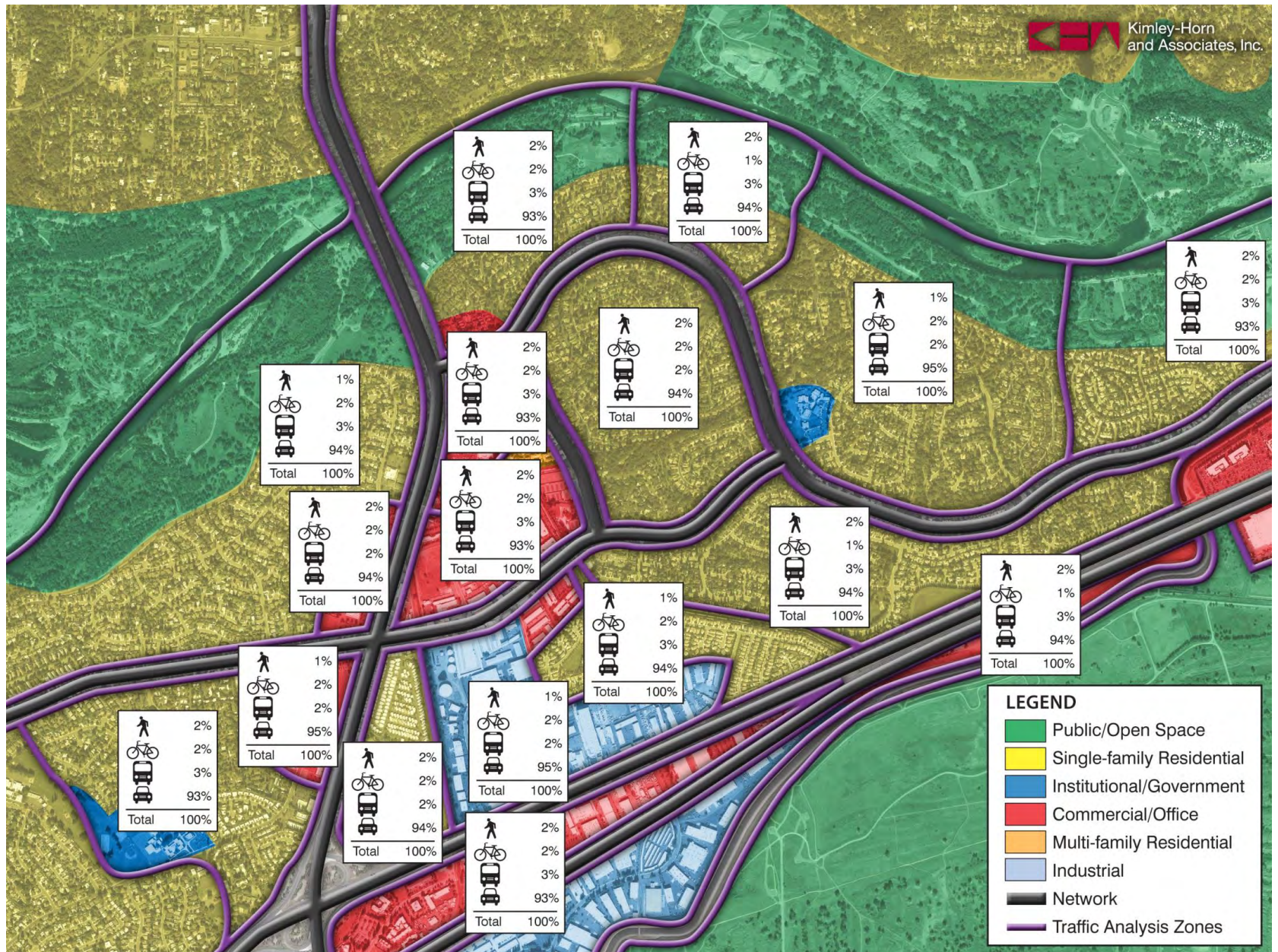




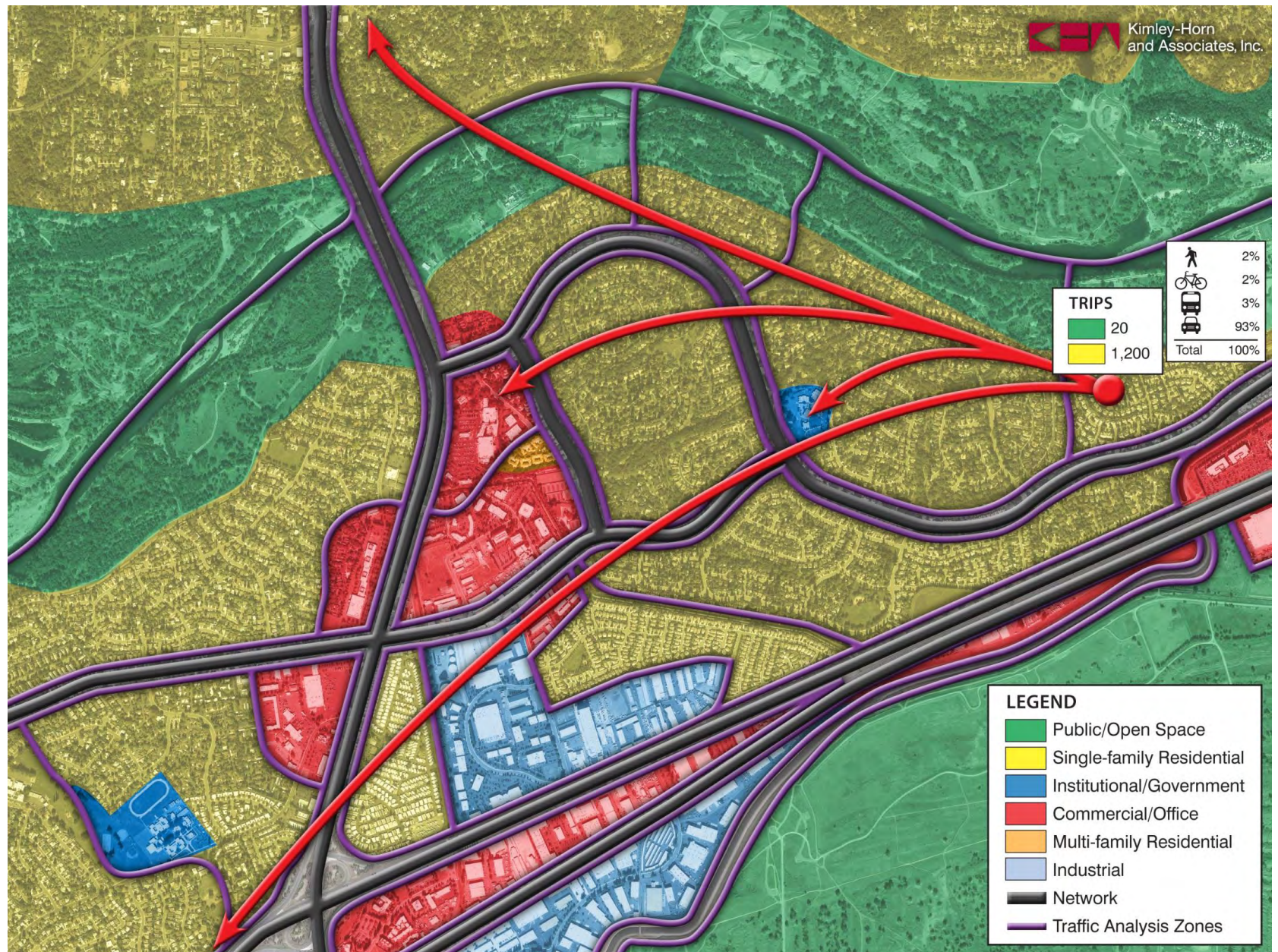
**LEGEND**

-  Public/Open Space
-  Single-family Residential
-  Institutional/Government
-  Commercial/Office
-  Multi-family Residential
-  Industrial
-  Network
-  Traffic Analysis Zones

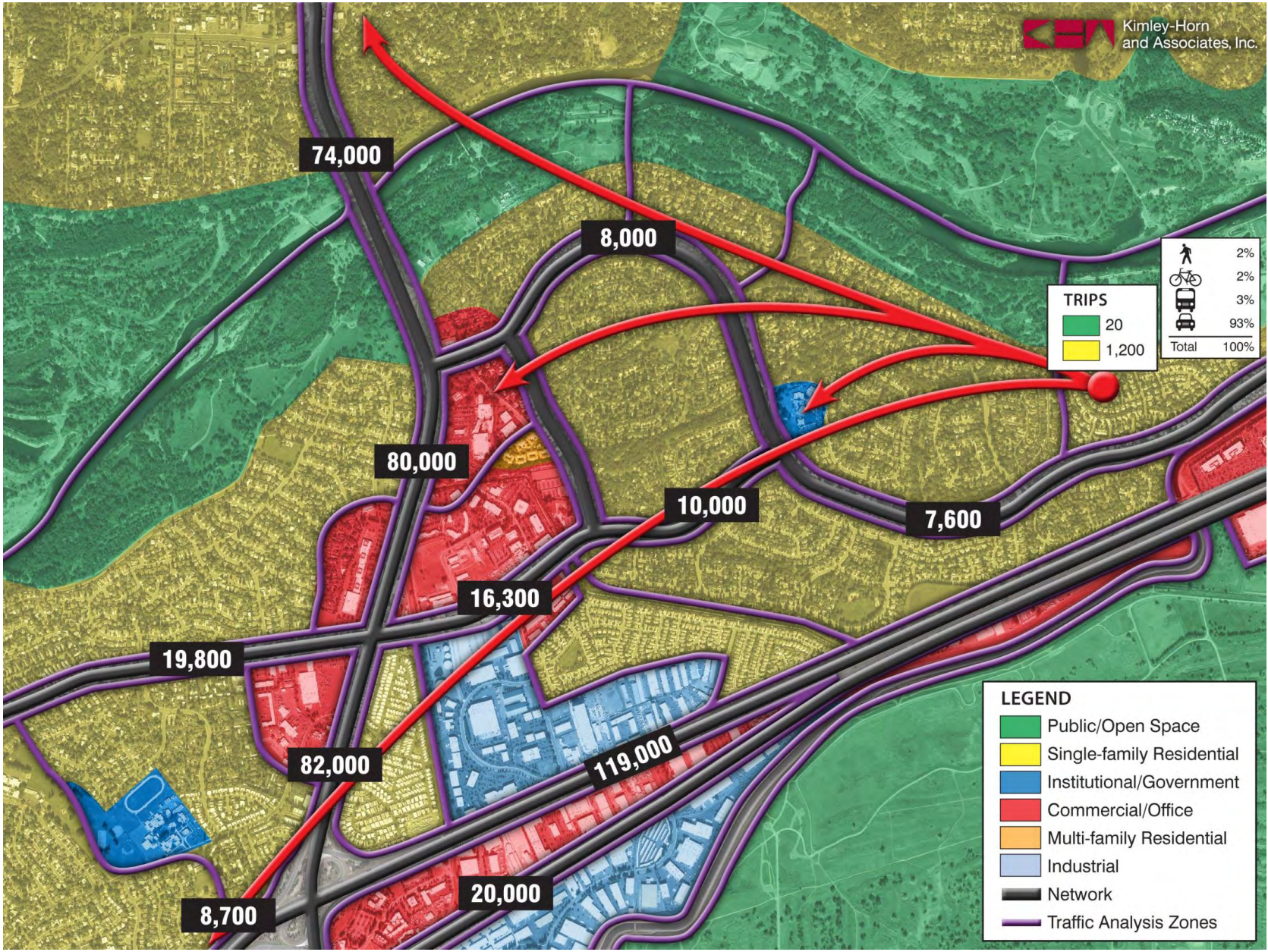




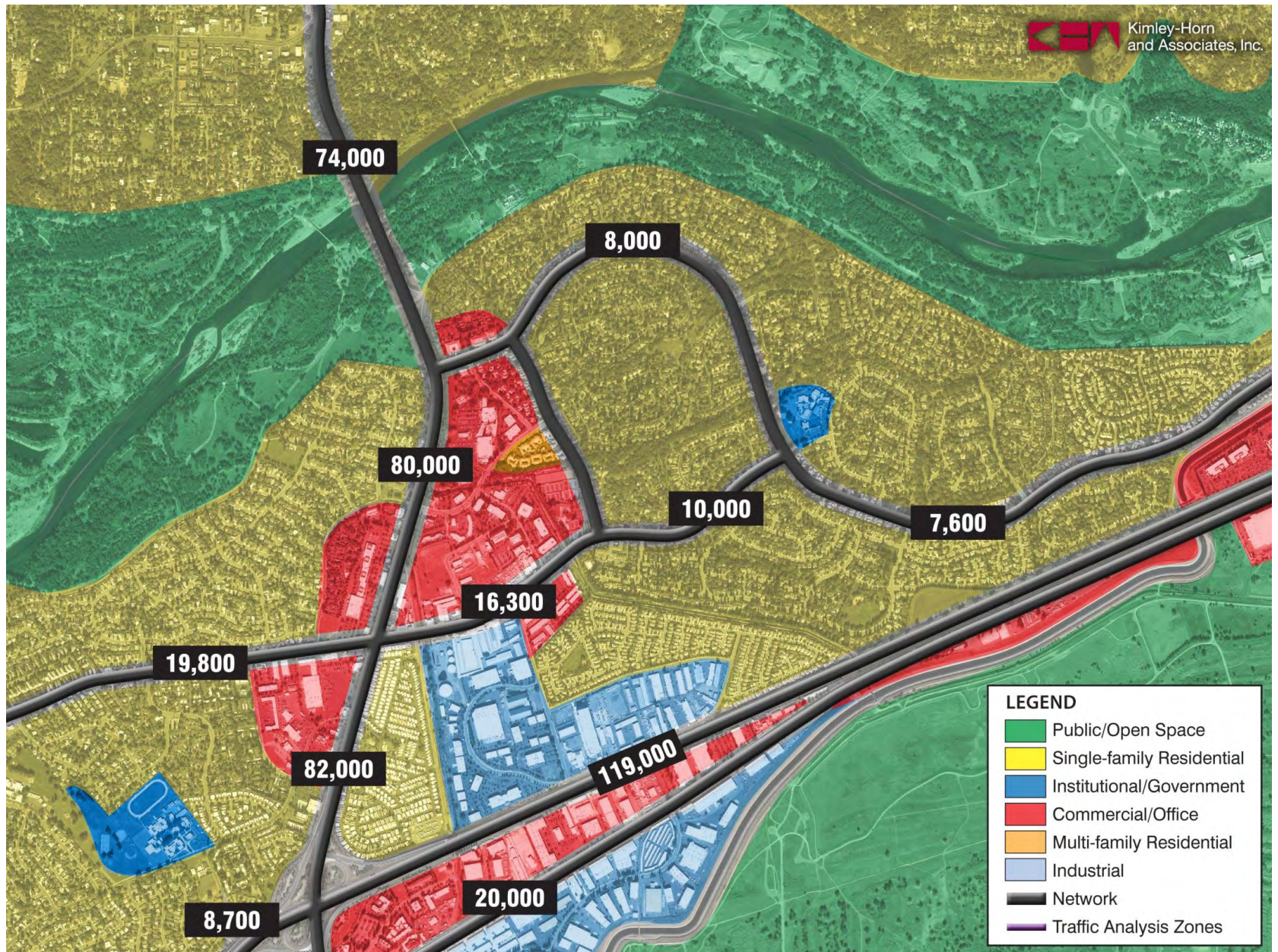














# How the macro model can help

- Evaluate road widening and road additions
- Evaluate new interchanges
- Analyze the impacts of transportation plans
- It can show impacts of large developments
- It can forecast corridor volumes
- It can be used as a basis for micro
- It can test alternative land use plans



# Why are travel demand models not perfect?

- Merely a statistical replication of human behavior that assumes...
  - everyone acts rationally
  - demographic forecasts are reasonable
  - existing conditions are accurately reflected
  - external factors are known and under our control



# EDC Model Overview

- 2010 base year
- 2035 no-project (current GP)
- 2035 project (TGPA & ZOU)
- 2025 no-project (current GP)
- Underlying submodels based on
  - census data
  - SACOG household travel survey
- Cube software



# EDC model data sources

- 2008 El Dorado County Housing Element
- 2010 Living Units database
- 2010 EDC parcel shapefile
- 2010 US Census data and shapefiles
- 2000 Sacramento Area Household Travel Survey: Final Report
- 2008 SACOG Small Area Data Set
- 2008 SACOG Traffic Analysis Zones
- 2008 Model Update Report: SACMET 07
- Capital Improvement Program





# EDC model inputs

## Residential

- Persons per household
- Workers per household
- Auto ownership

## Non-residential

- Manufacturing employees
- Office employees
- Medical employees
- Education employees
- Other employees
- K-12 enrollment
- College enrollment



# EDC model transportation modes

- Drive alone
- HOV – 2 occupants
- HOV – 3 or more occupants
- Transit, walk access
- Transit, drive access (using park and rides)
- Walk
- Bicycle



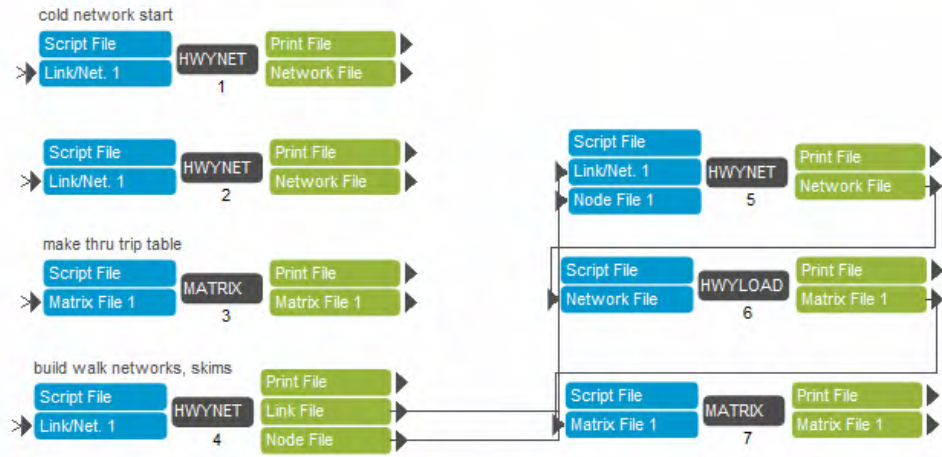
# EDC model outputs

- Link volumes
- Information on transportation modes
- Volume/capacity (v/c)
- Vehicles miles traveled (VMT)
- Vehicle hours traveled (VHT)
- Intersection turn movements\*



# EL DORADO COUNTY TRAVEL DEMAND MODEL

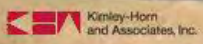
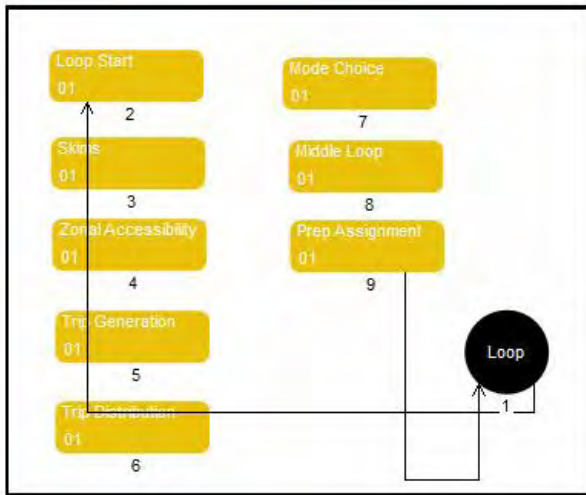
Initialize model networks from the Base Year Network file



 Kinley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

# EL DORADO COUNTY TRAVEL DEMAND MODEL

Trip Generation, Trip Distribution and Mode Choice Feedback Loop







Volume/Capacity



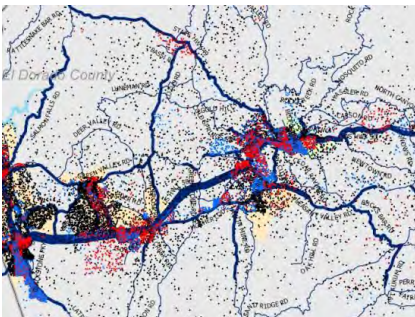
Functional Classification



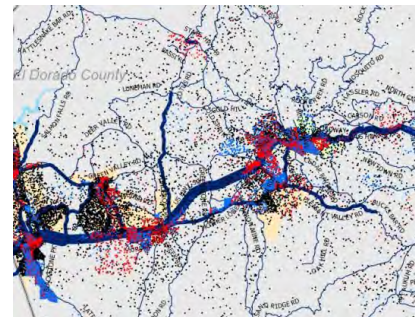
AM Peak Hour Speed



PM Peak Hour Speed



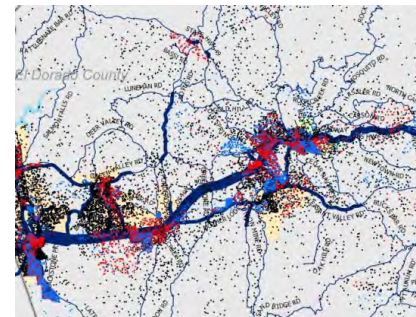
Daily Volume and LU



PM Peak Hour and LU

## Output Options

- Capacity
- Vehicle Miles Traveled
- Vehicle Hours Traveled
- AM Peak Hour V/C
- PM Peak Hour V/C
- AM Turn Movements
- PM Turn Movements
- Change in volume
- Select Link
- Select Zone
- Dot-Density
- Thematic Mapping
- Other



AM Peak Hour and LU

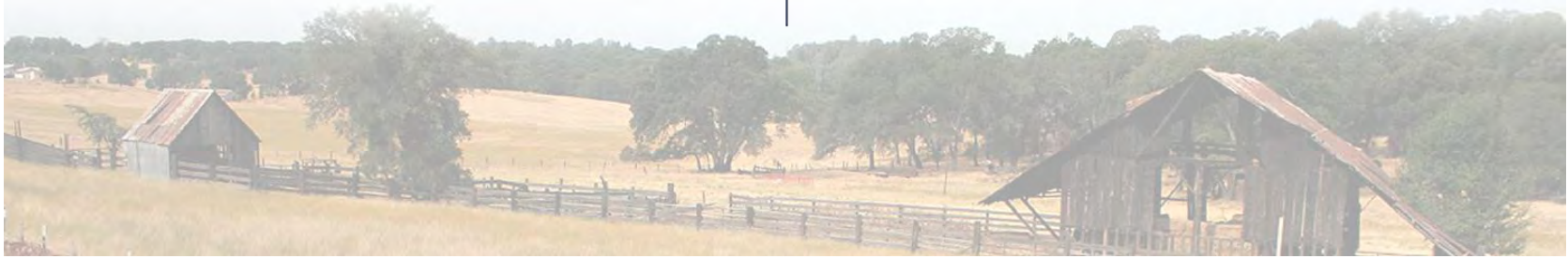


# Achievable Development

Achievable Development is an estimate of the reasonably expected intensity of development that is anticipated for a particular land use or parcel given known opportunities, constraints, and assumptions.



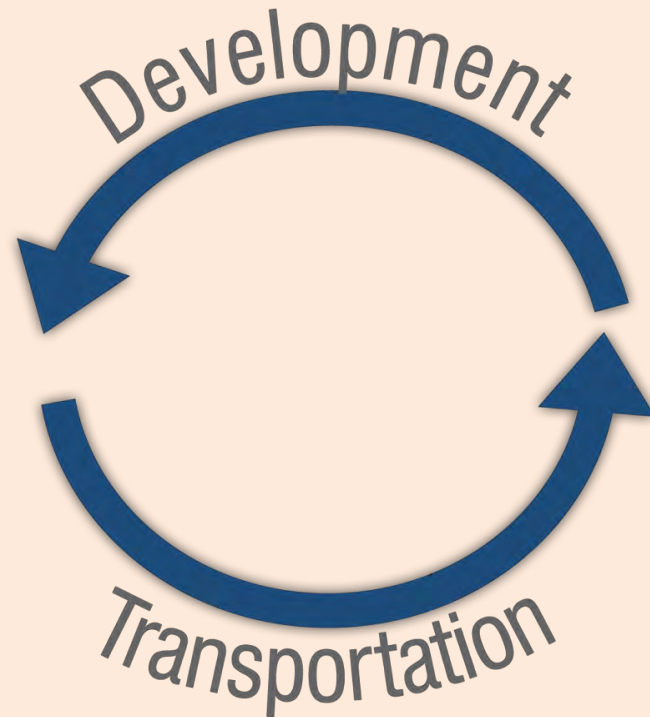
# Model data development



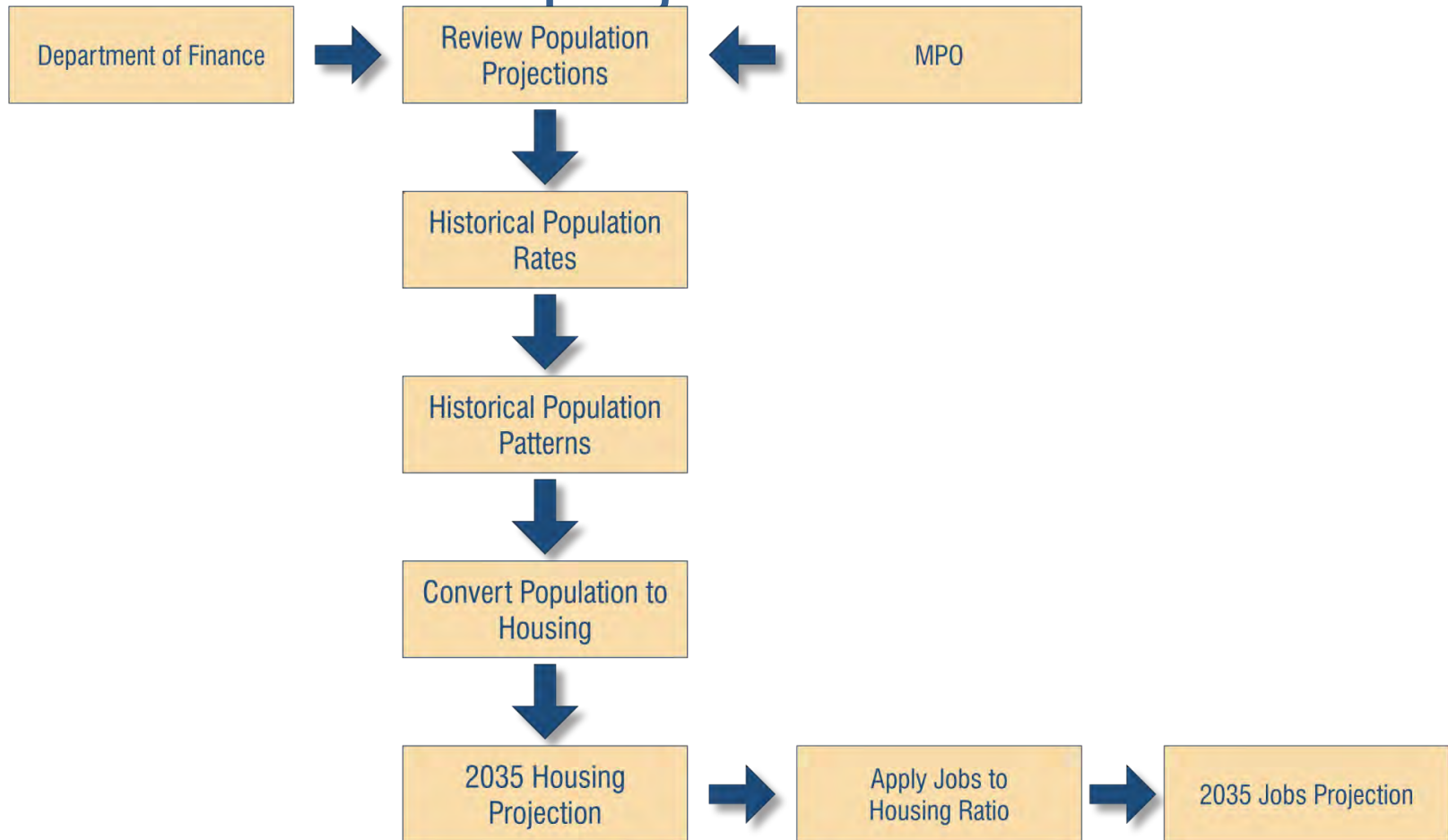


# Evolution of 2035 DRAFT housing and employment projections

1. Revise horizon year for 2001 EPS forecasts
2. Use SACOG forecasts
3. BAE forecast
4. Revise (#3) based on initial model output



# DRAFT housing and employment projections





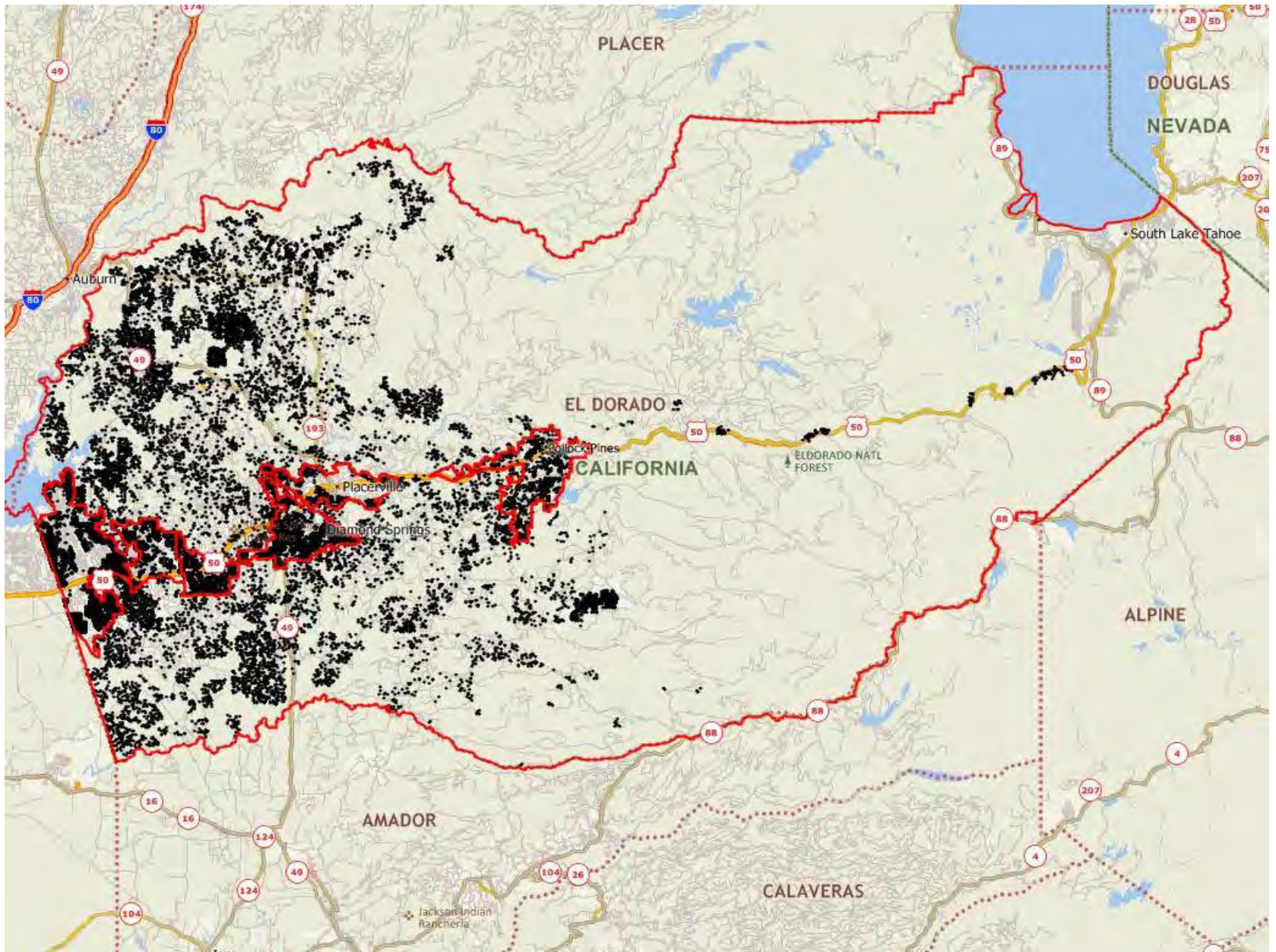
# Land Use Analysis

## Parcels

- *Community regions*
- *Rural areas of interest*

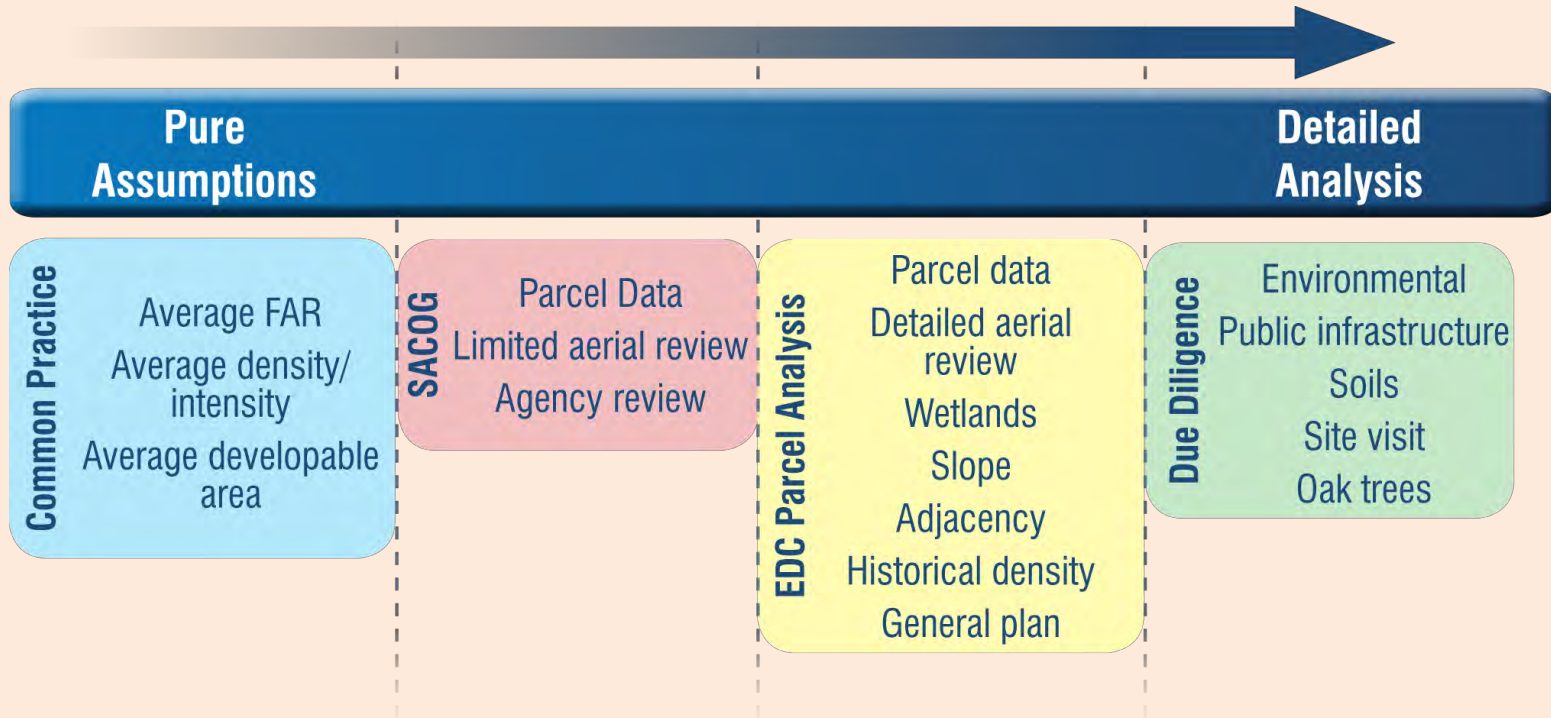
- *Rural regions*
- *City of Placerville*

**TAZ**

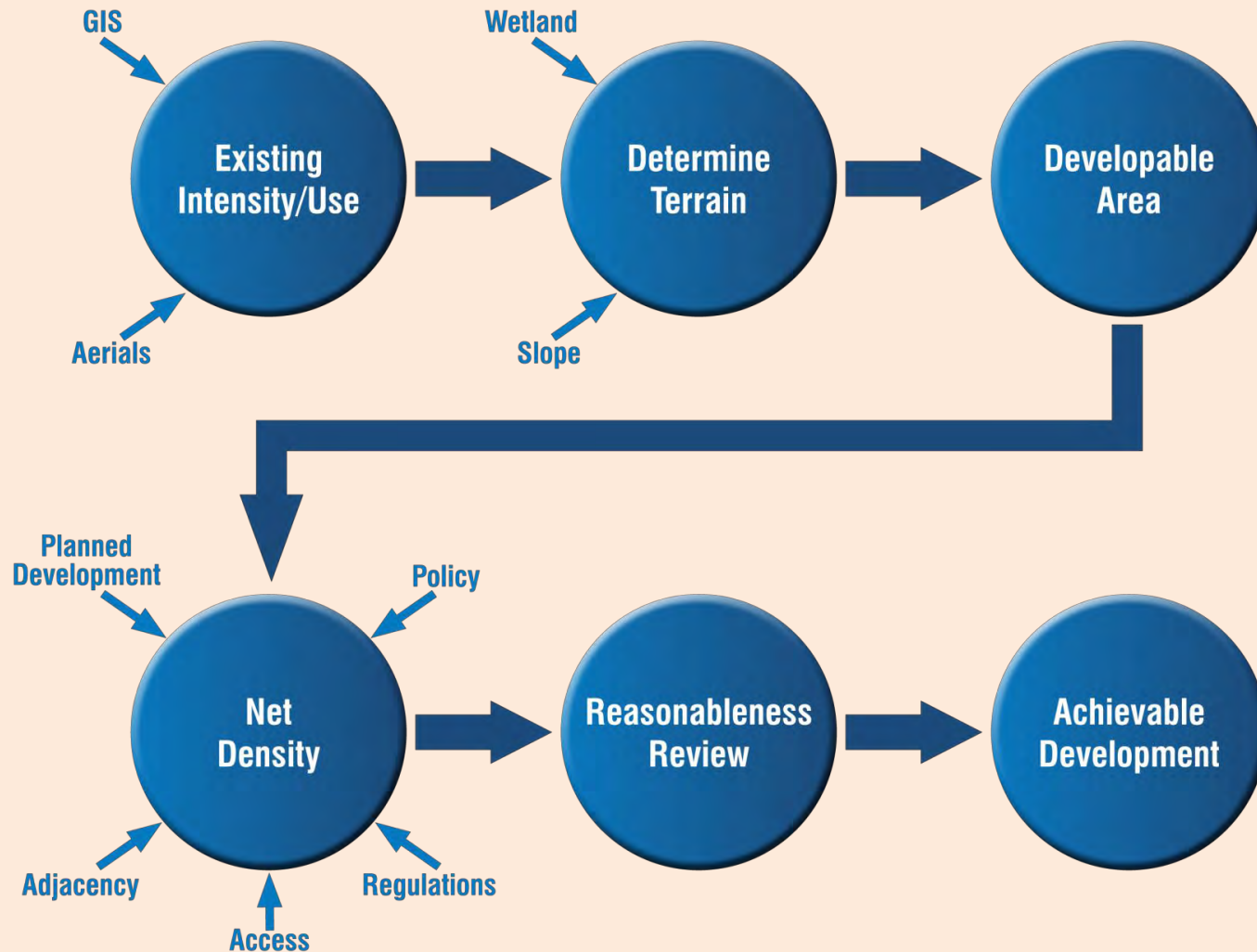




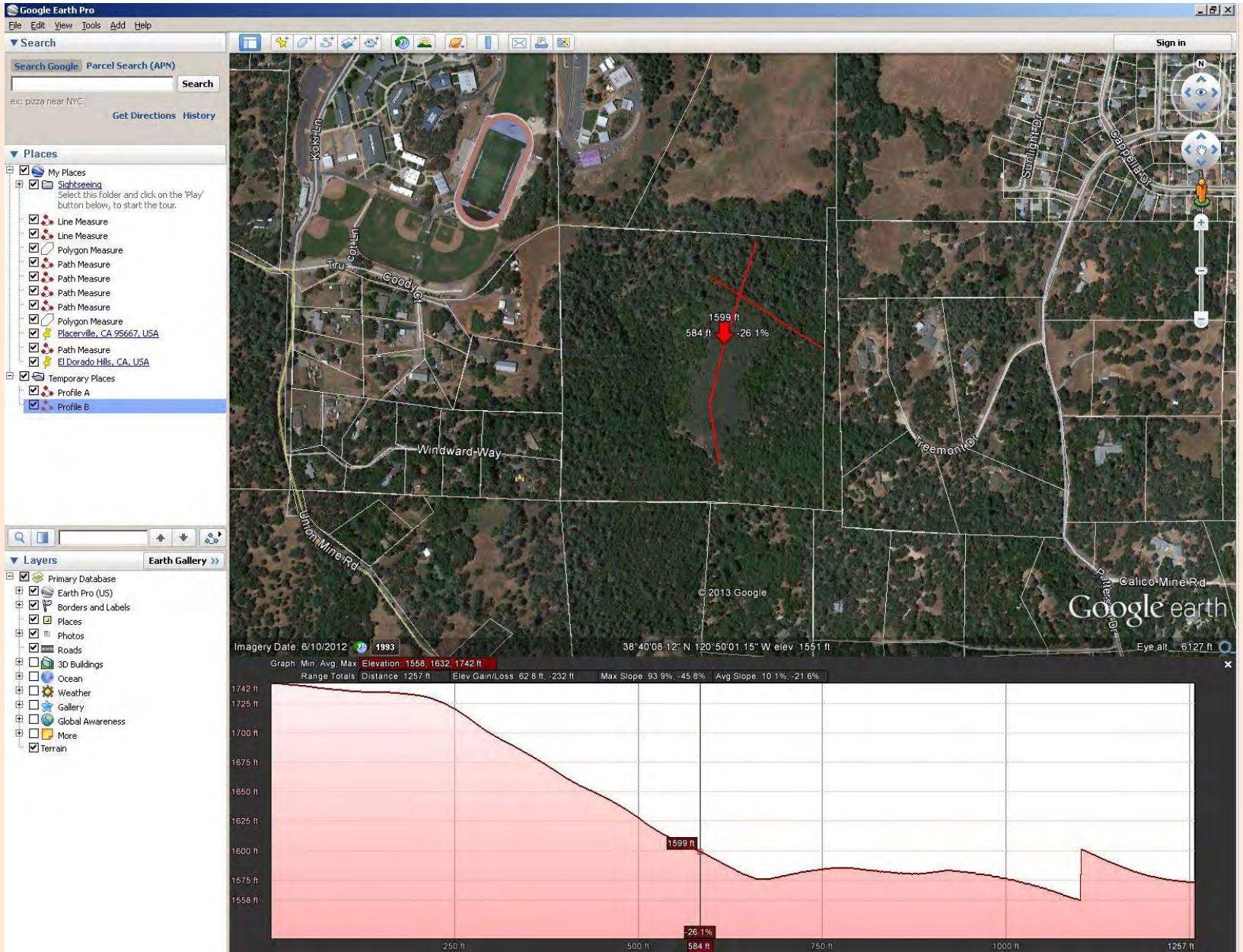
# Community region analysis



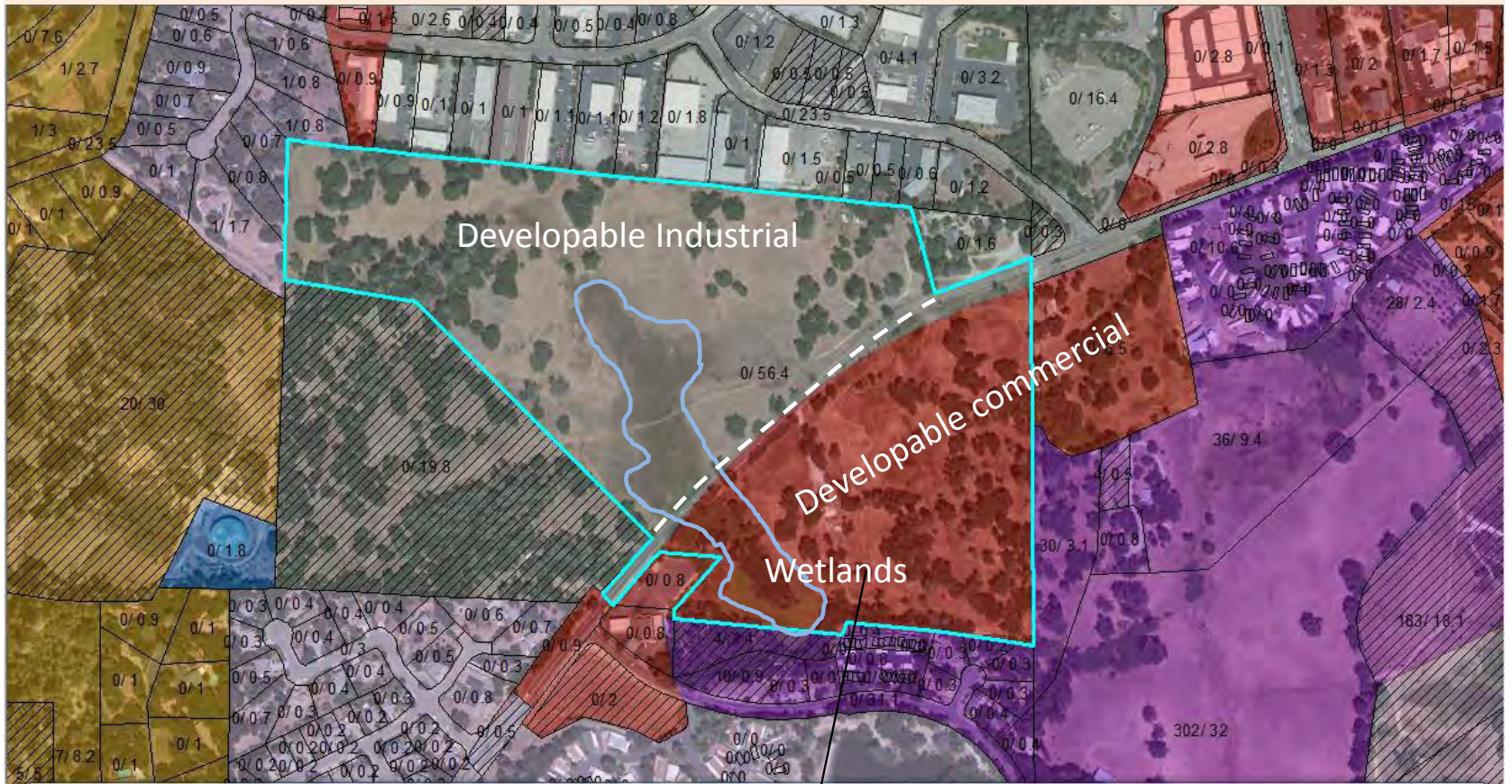
# Community region analysis











Table

parwdata\_Intersect\_08\_SACOG5

FLAG	USECDT	USECDCL	LIVING	PARCEL_A	U1_LUD	U1_DU	U1_COVER	CTA NOTES	SLOPE	WET_LND	Density	PD_POLI	AG_PO	GP_POLICY	HIST_DENST	U2_DU	U2_LU	U2_COVER	C_S
1	DEV	RES	1	56.44	1	0	40	P05-0004 A/IOD/I	0	1	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	C	17	

Industrial land use

Commercial land use

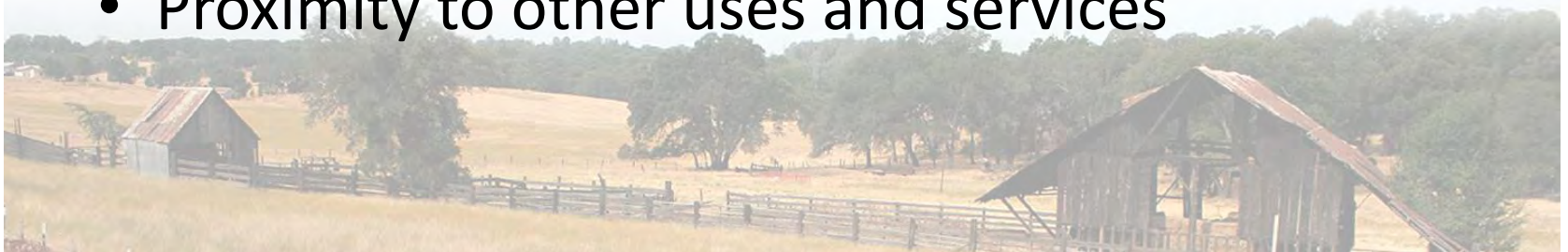
Flagged for correction

Only 57% developable (43% to ROW and wetlands)



# 2035 DRAFT Land Use Forecast

- General Plan and State legislation
- Historical trends
- Proximity to infrastructure and site access
- Project status
- Growth patterns
- Proximity to major corridors
- Proximity to other uses and services



# 5Ds

- Traditional four steps model limited
- 5D submodel increases sensitivity to:
  - Mixed use development
  - Transit proximity
  - Walkable communities
- Results in increase transit, biking, walking trips





# 5D point system

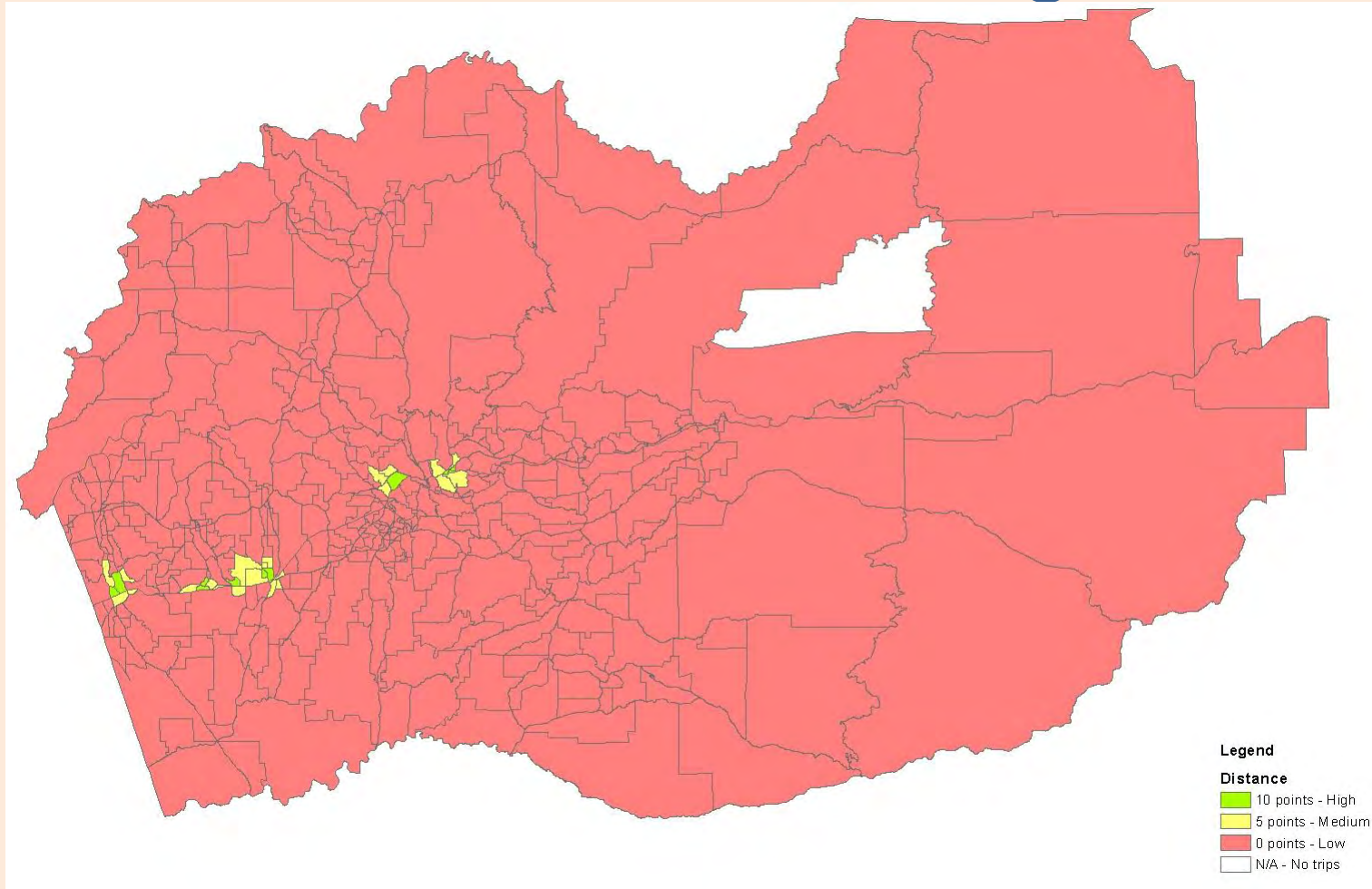
5D Factors	LOW (0 POINTS)	MEDIUM (5 POINTS)	HIGH (10 POINTS)	UNITS
DENSITY 1 (RESIDENTIAL)	<4.00	>=4.00 AND <=12.00	>12.00	Households/Ac
DENSITY2 (EMPLOYMENT)	<15.00		>50.00	Employees/Ac
DESIGN	Low Walkability	Fair Walkability	Good Walkability	Pedestrian Environmental Factors (PEF)
	PEF = 7.00 OR PEF = 8.00	PEF = 9.00	PEF = 10.00	
DISTANCE	> 1/2 MILE	<= 1/2 AND >= 1/4 MILES	< 1/4 MILE	Miles to Transit Stop
DIVERSITY	<=10,000	<50,000 and >10,000	>=50,000	Median HH Income Classes
	Class 5	Class 2, 3, 4	Class 1	
DESTINATION	<= 100	>100 AND < 500	>= 500	Congested VHT per HH

# Density-residential

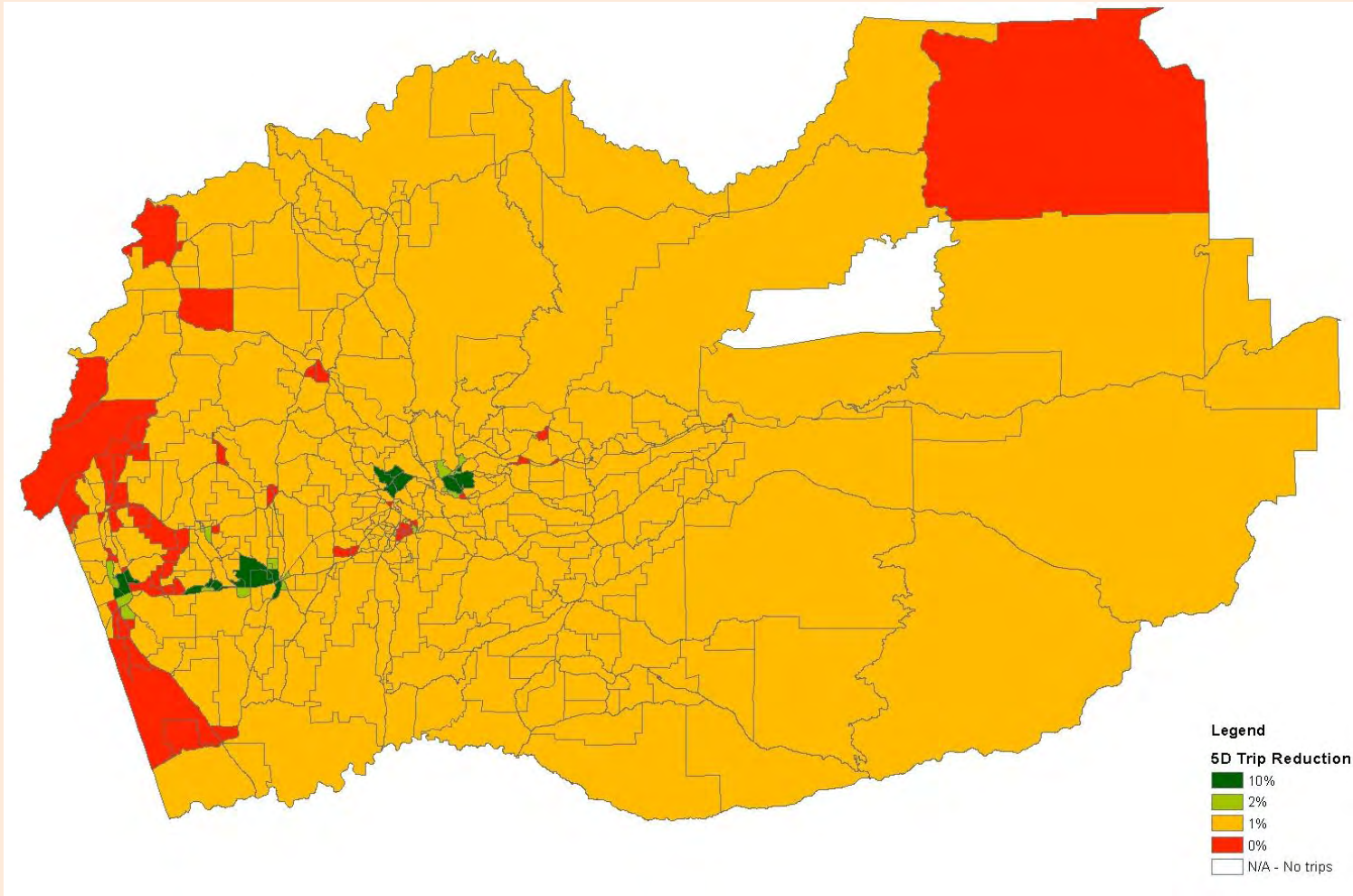
0 points	5 points	10 points
		
<p>Less than 4 households per acre</p>	<p>Between 4 and 12 households units per acre</p>	<p>Greater than 12 households per acre</p>



# 5D Distance scoring



# 5D vehicle trip reduction



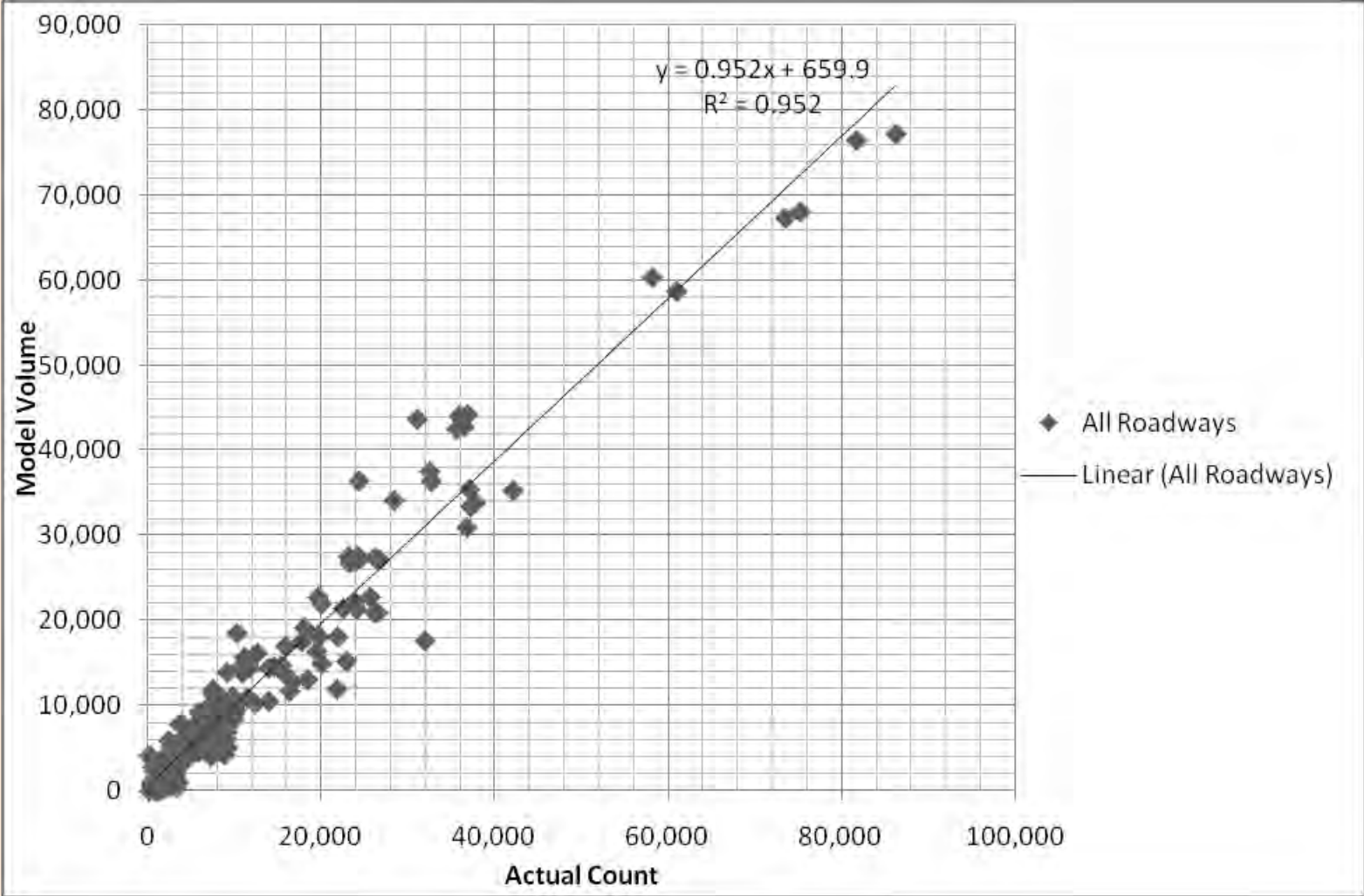


# Model validation criteria

- Correlation coefficient
- Percent root mean square error (RMSE)
- Percent error
- Screenline
- Roadway link validation
- Peak period validation
- Peak hour validation



# Model correlation coefficient





# Questions?

