

FIVE-YEAR CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM UPDATE

Presented to the Board of Supervisors July 30, 2013

Legistar #13-0924

Today's Discussion:

- Draft Travel Demand Model (TDM) overview
- Why the TDM results are needed for the 5-Year CIP and TIM Fee updates
- Direction needed today to move forward: Board preferred forecast scenario for 2035

5-Year update of the CIP and TIM Fee Programs

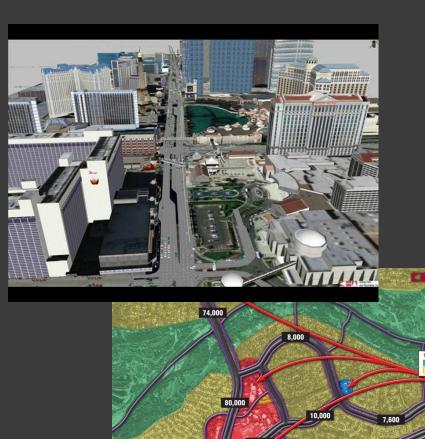
Travel
Demand
Model:

- What it is
- What it does (relative to LUPPU)
- What it can do (future CIP/TIM Fee annual and 5-Year updates, Project Studies)

Next Steps for the CIP and TIM Fee Programs

New Travel Demand Model – Why?

Multi-family Resident



- Old Model outdated and software no longer supported
- Needed for TGPA and ZOU traffic analysis as part of EIR
- Future uses include:
 - CIP and TIM Fee 5-Year and annual updates
 - "What if..." scenarios for TIM Fee analysis
 - Base data and model for future project-specific traffic studies
 - Can be run "in house" rather than using outside consultants 13-0924 A 4 of 55

Existing vs. New Model

Existing

- Market area
- General Plan land use
- Uses only "gateways" instead of Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZs) outside of El Dorado County

New

- GIS based software
- General Plan land use and Zoning
- Market Areas and Community Regions
- More TAZs
- Incorporates Exterior TAZs
- Allows for modal choice
- Incorporates a 5D methodology
- Can analyze HOV lanes

Components of Model

- 1. Land use forecast does not equal entitlements, it is only a planning tool
- Land use forecast is reviewed annually and updated every 5 years

Traffic Analysis Zones (TAZ)

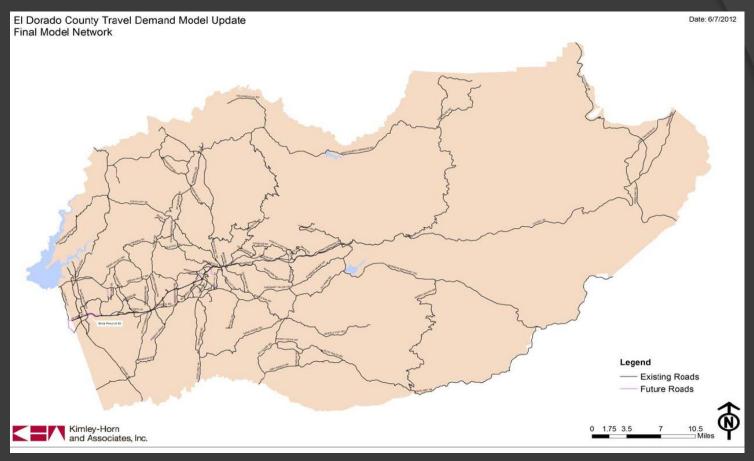
Roadway Network

- Traffic Count Information
- Types and size (i.e. # of lanes)
- Peak hour information
- GIS shapes

Land Use Input from General Plan

- 2010 Baseline Information (where development exists)
- 2035 Forecast Information Based on existing 2004 General Plan Land Use

Roadway Network



- Estimating travel time between TAZs
- Traffic assignments
- Understanding of how trips are distributed
- Displaying the level of traffic congestion associated with different development scenarios

Roadway Network

The Roadway Network was developed by reviewing the following networks :

GPS Roads
Layer from
existing County
GIS data

2025 EDC Model Network

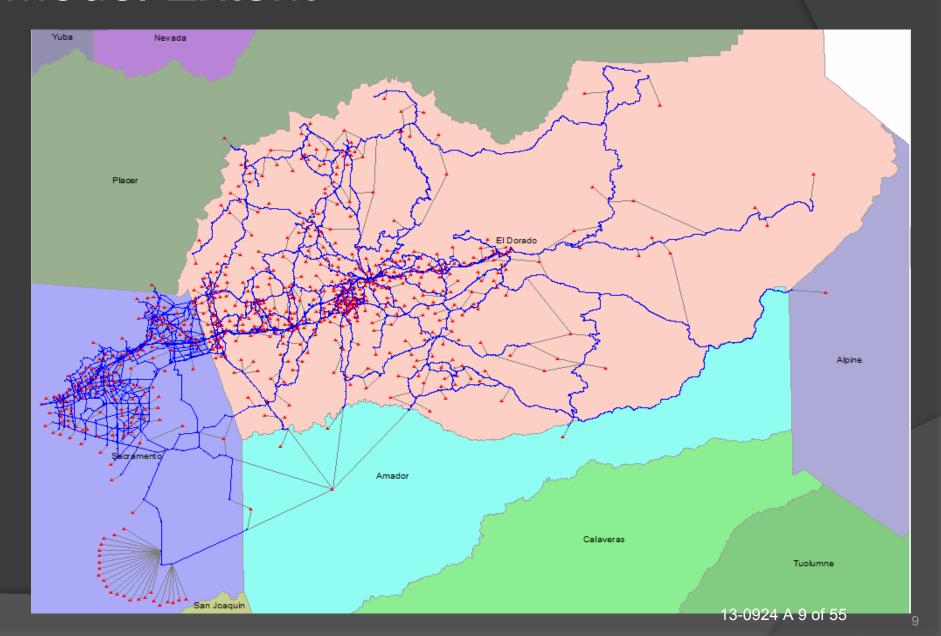
2025 SACMET Network 2035 Future Roadway Network

Roadways in the Tahoe Basin are not a part of the network, as this area is managed by the Tahoe Regional Planning Association.

Current
Traffic
County Data

SACMET – Sacramento Regional Model

Model Extent



Travel Demand 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

Travel Demand model inputs:

Residential

Persons per household

Workers per household

Auto ownership

Nonresidential Manufacturing employees

Office employees

Medical employees

Education employees

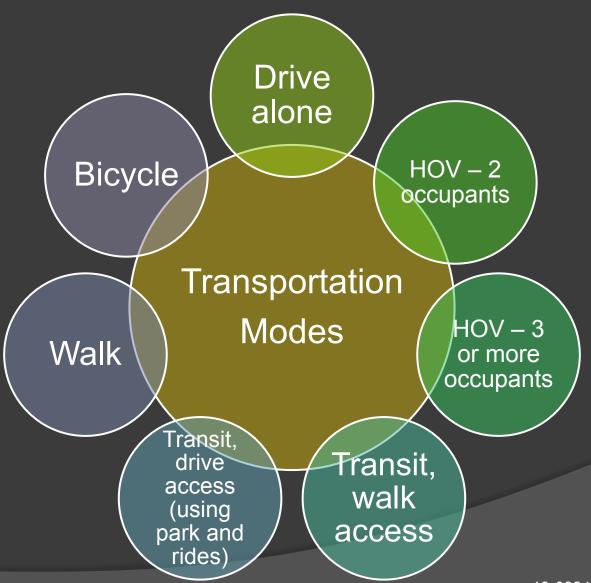
Other employees

K-12 enrollment

College enrollment

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Travel Demand Model Modes



LUPPU

<u>Land Use Policy</u> <u>Programmatic Update</u>

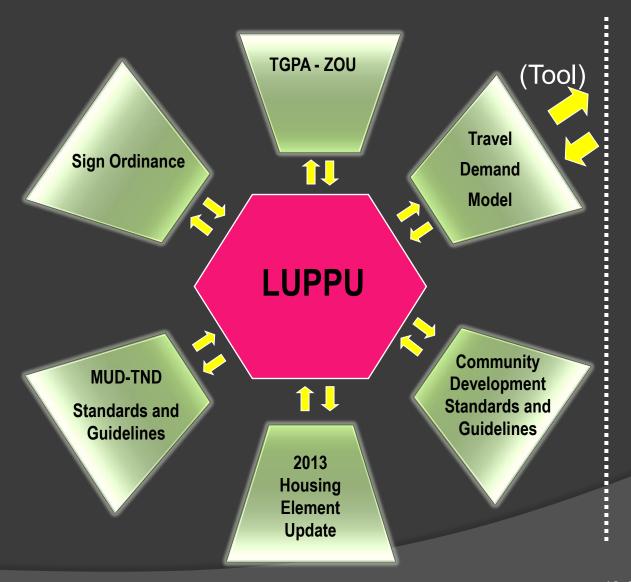
& Beyond

(Travel Demand Model)

- Targeted General Plan Amendment
 - Retains Land Use Map
- Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance Update
 - Zoning Consistent with General Plan at low end of density range
- Housing Element Update
- Travel Demand Model
 - Identified Existing, Allowed, Entitled and Mandated
 - Inventoried Realistic Capacity
 - Traffic Analysis for CEQA review of TGPA and ZOU

- 5-Year TIM Fee Update
- "What if..." scenarios for TIM Fee analysis
- 5-Year CIP
- Base data and model for future project-specific traffic studies
- Can be run "in house" rather than using outside consultants

LUPPU Components



CIP/TIM Fee

Community I.D.

Community
Planning
and Design

MC& FP Phase II

Development
Project
Studies

What can the model do in the future?

- 5-Year CIP and TIM Fee Updates
- "What if..." scenarios for TIM Fee analysis

We must begin with Forecasting

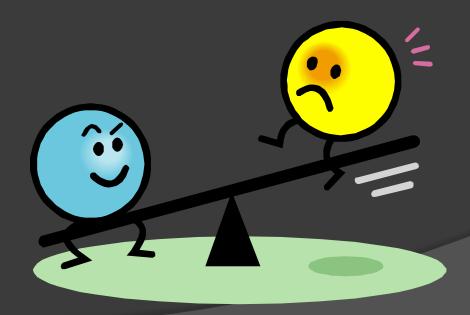
If we had a crystal ball, forecasting would be easy....



There are consequences in forecasting too high or too low.

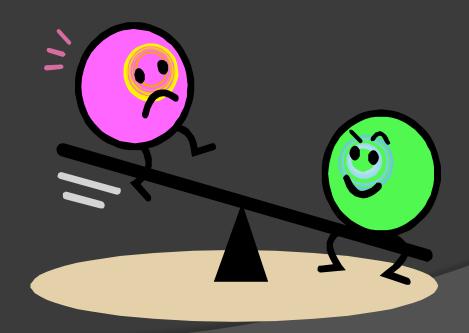
Forecasting too high:

- Lack of revenue to complete programmed projects
- Adding new CIP projects may result in inability to repay current obligations

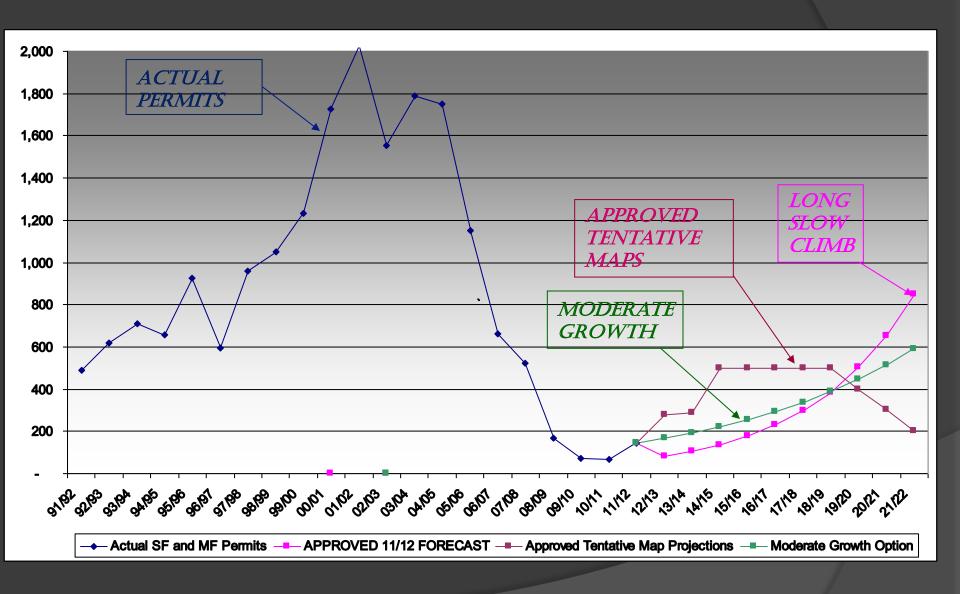


Forecasting too low:

 May lose ability to add needed CIP projects due to lack of budget



Historical Actuals and Permit Forecasts:



Evolution of Revised Growth Projections:

Revise Horizon Year

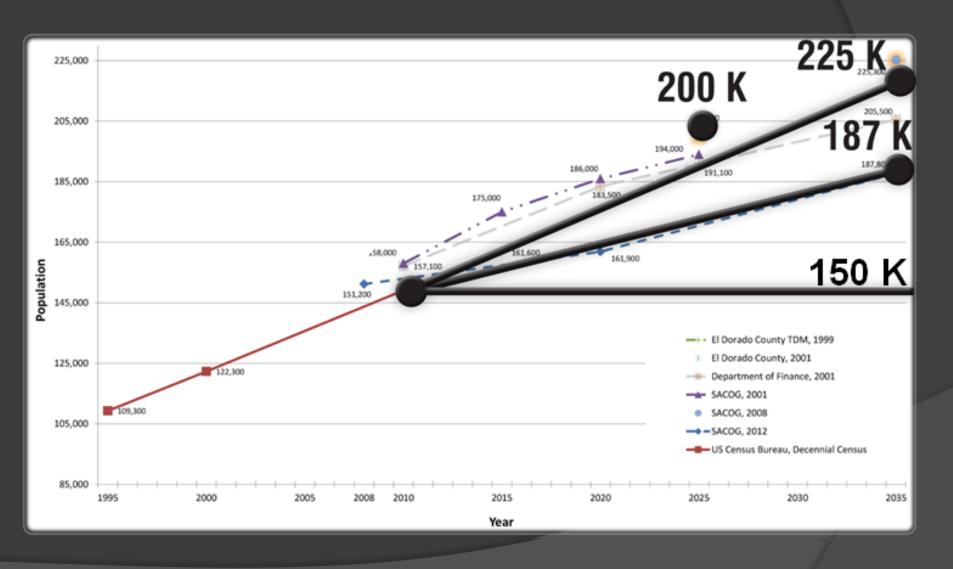
- Economic Downturn
- 20 Year CIP

SACOG Forecast Review

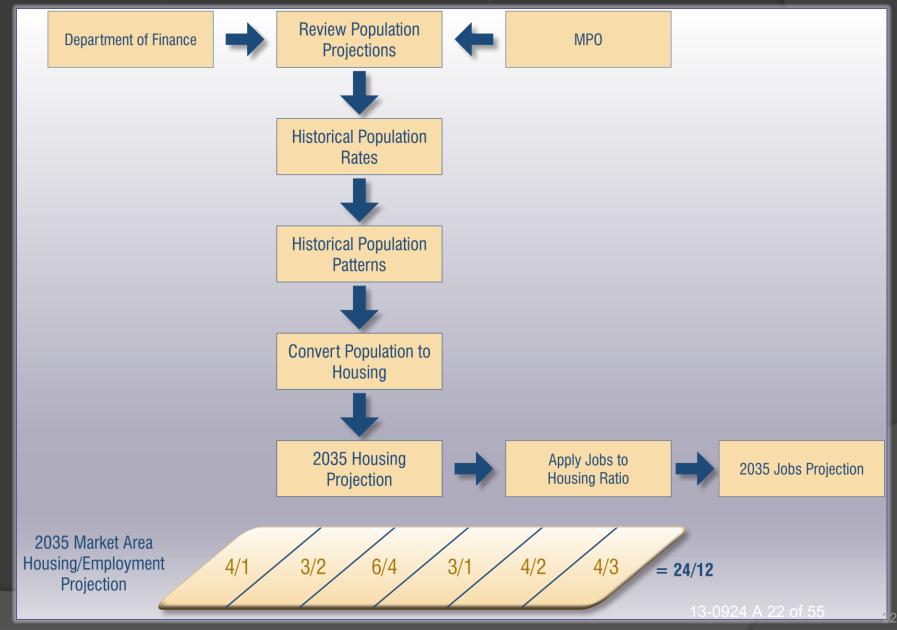
- Check consistency with:
 - General Plan
 - Known development trends

County 2035
Growth
Projections

Initial Projection Approach



County Revised Projections



Revised Growth Projections Principles

County *General Plan* land use goals and objectives and relevant State legislation

Historical trends for Community Regions, Rural Regions, and Rural Centers

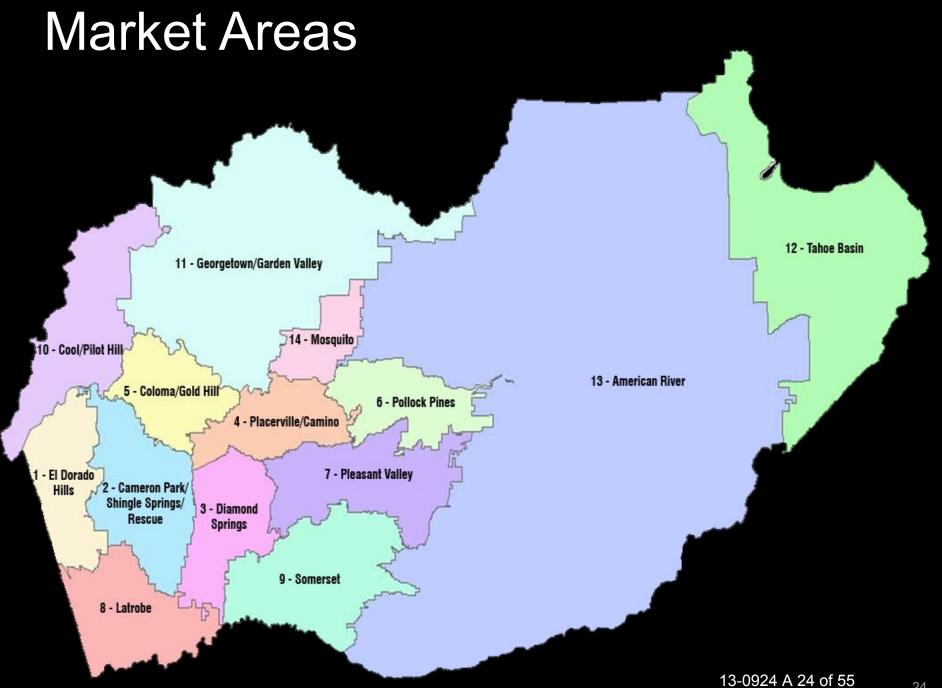
Proximity to existing or planned infrastructure including site access (transportation, roadways, public water and sewer)

Approved project status where applicable

Historical growth patterns and trends

Proximity to US-50 and other major commute corridors

Proximity to other ancillary land uses and public services



Land Use Analysis

Parcels

- Community regions
- Rural areas of interest

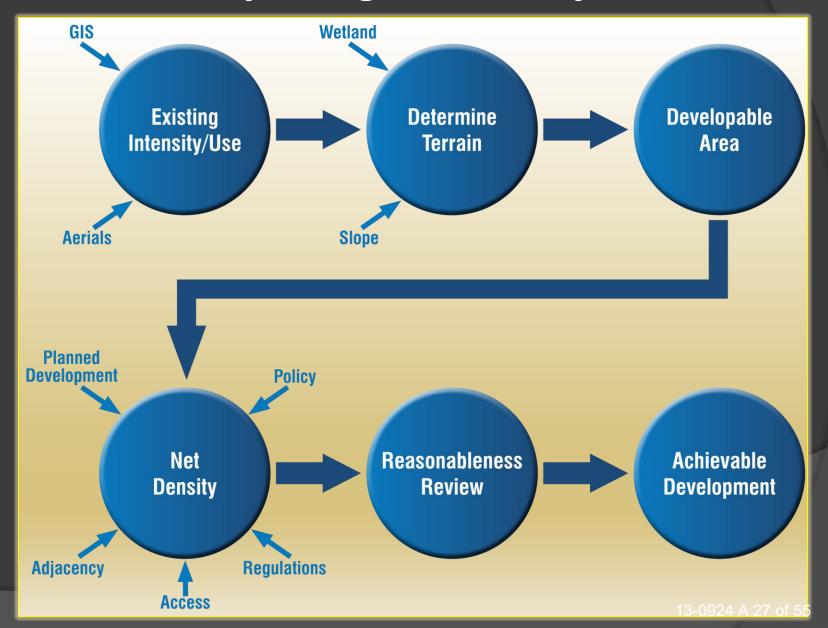
- Rural regions
- City of Placerville

TAZ

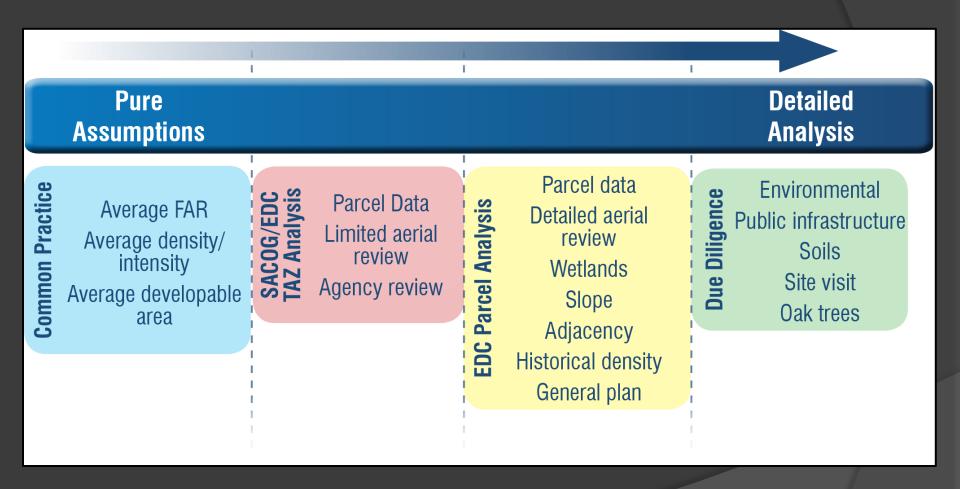
Achievable Development

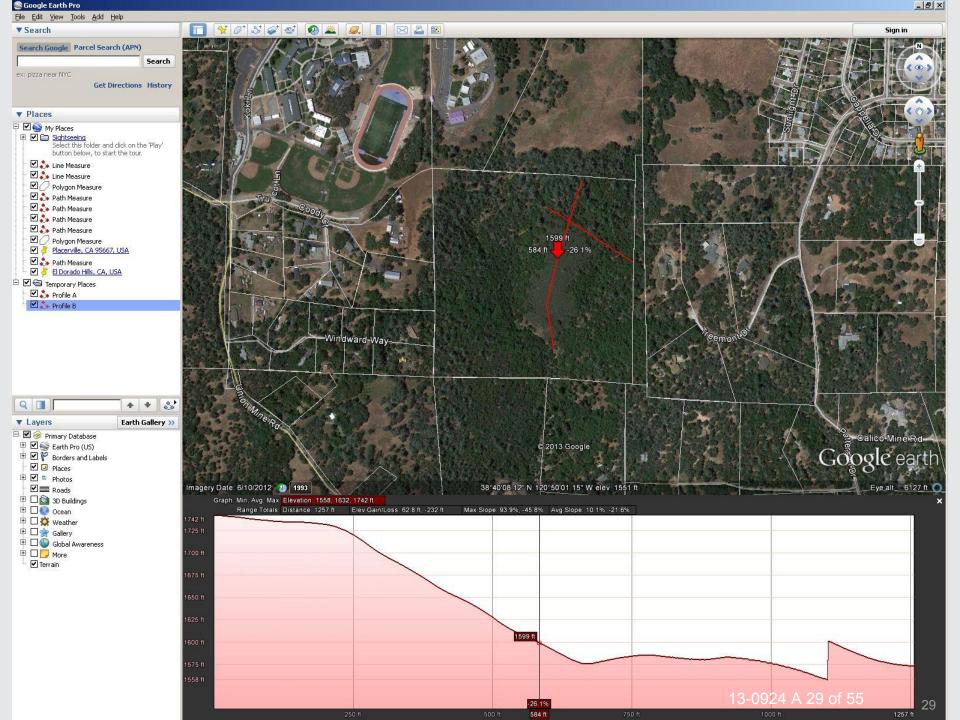
Achievable Development is an estimate of the reasonably expected intensity of development that is anticipated for a particular land use or parcel given known opportunities, constraints, and assumptions

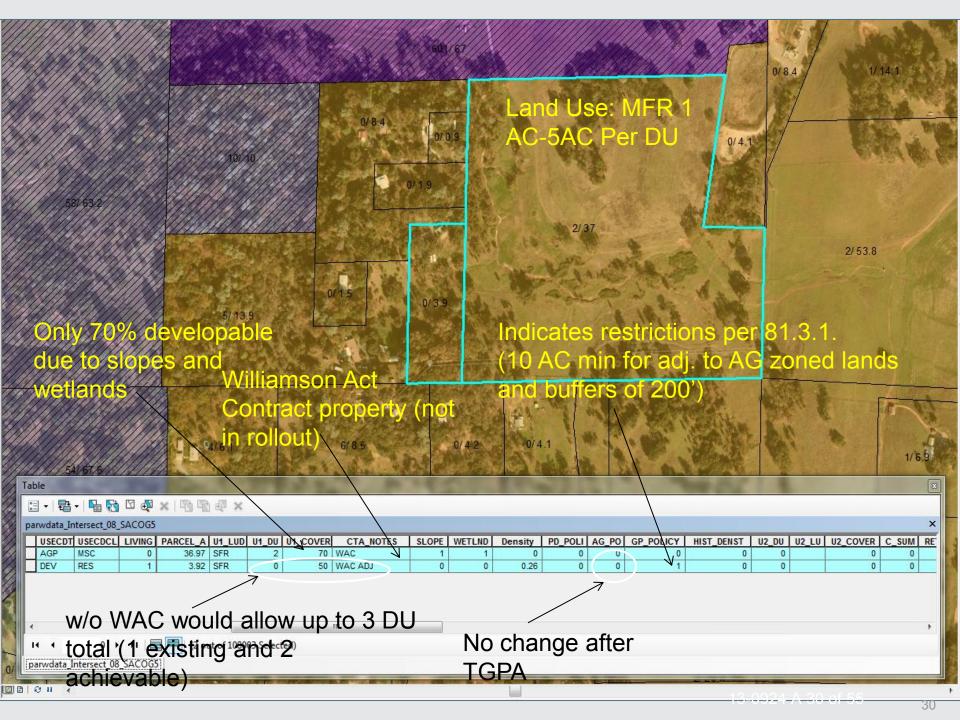
Community Region Analysis:

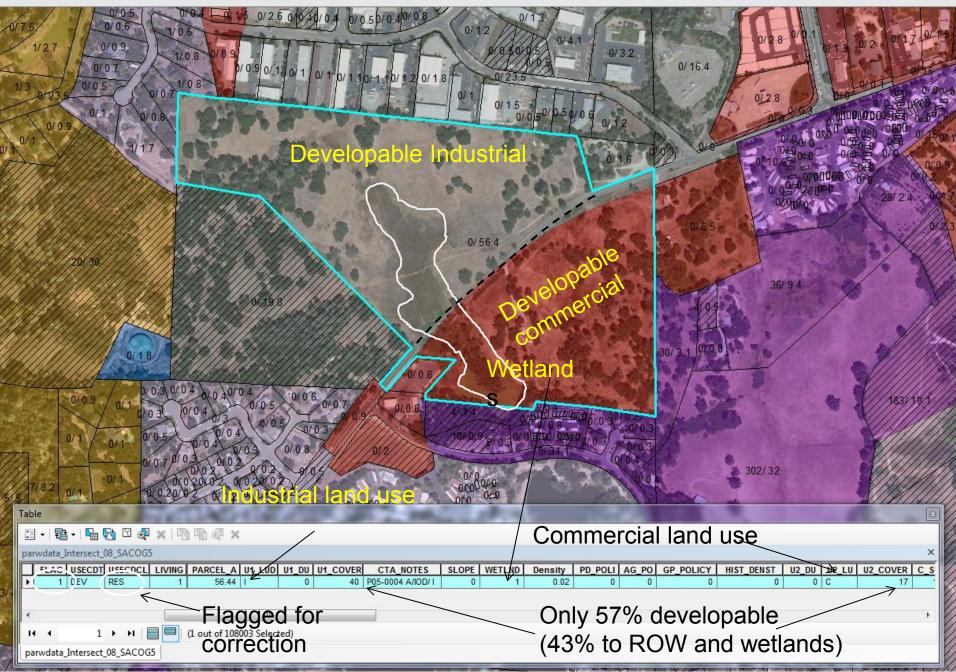


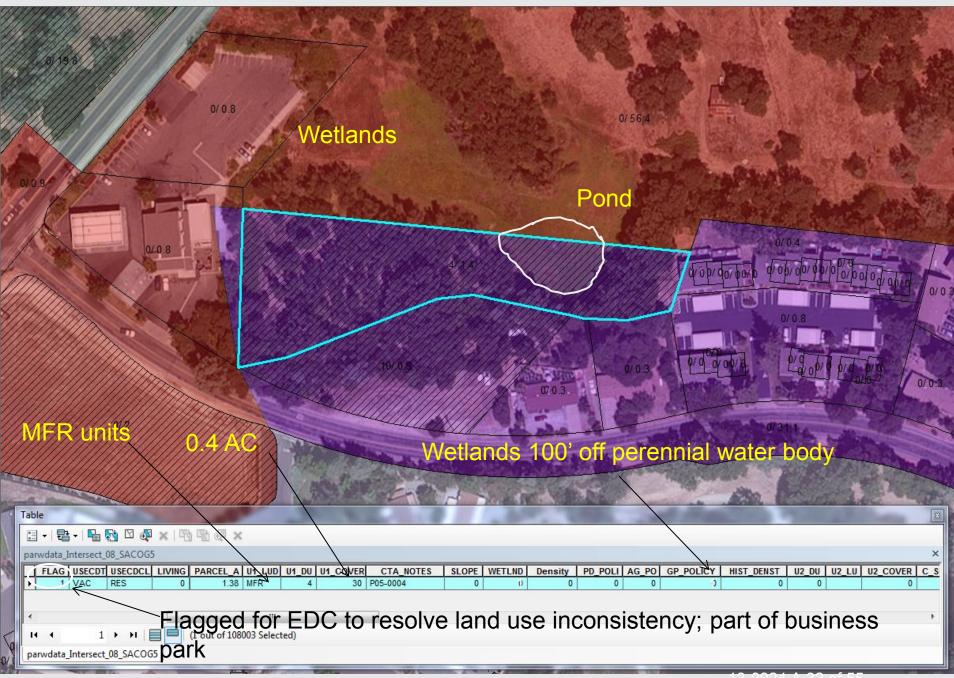
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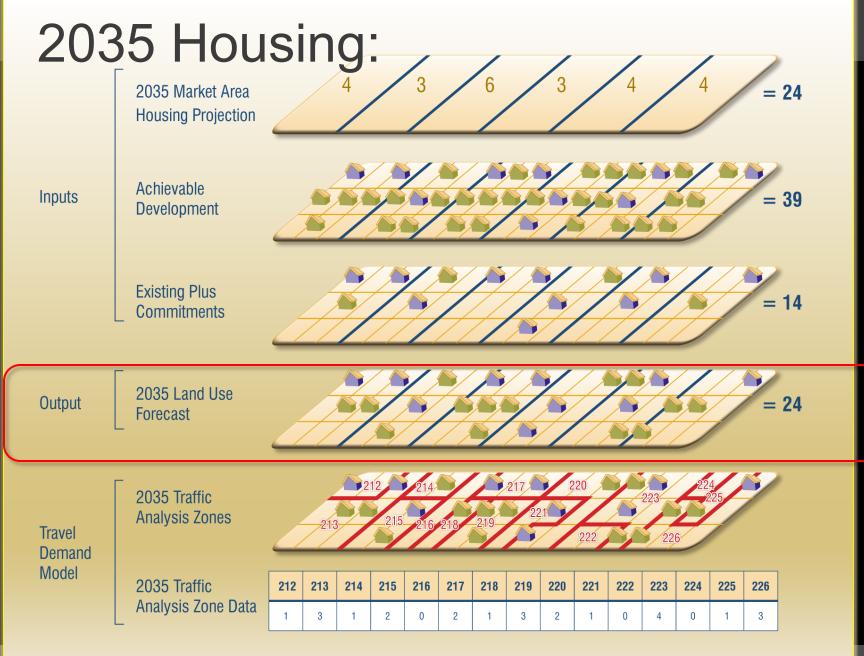




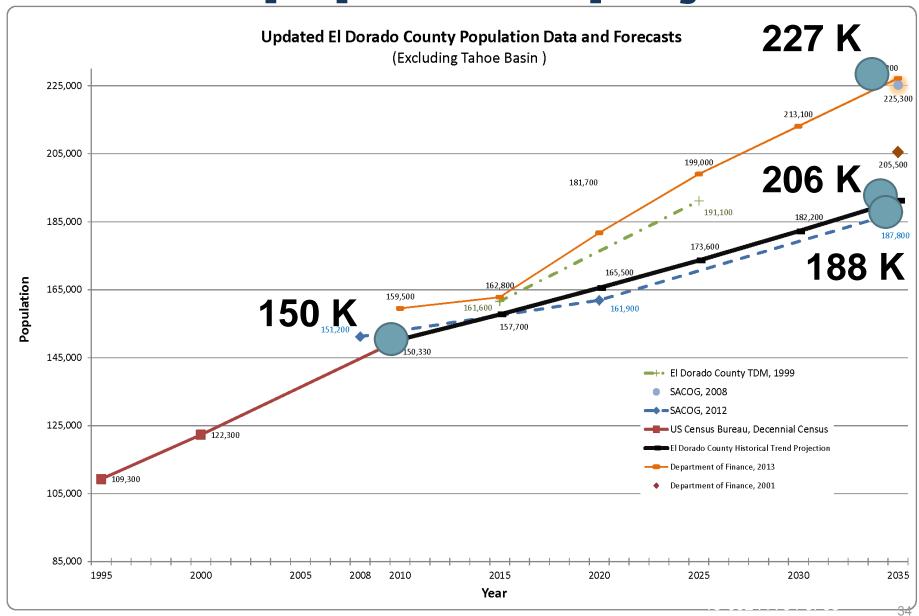




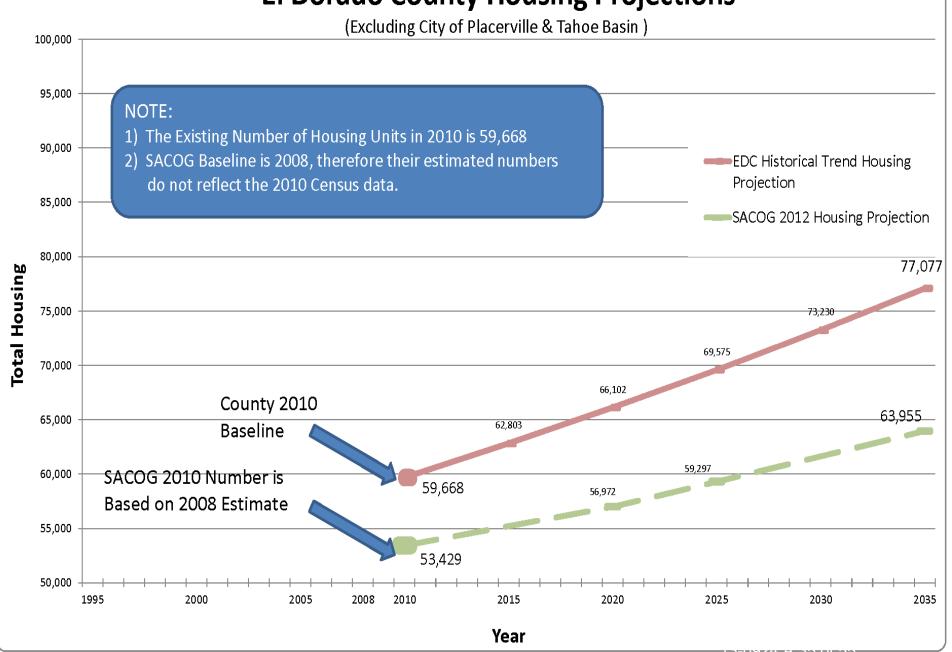




Revised population projections



El Dorado County Housing Projections







CIP/TIM 20-Year Forecast (Roadway Needs)

Analysis for Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

- 1. Review of 2002 Land Use Forecast
- Baseline of 2010 conditions (existing road network, housing, employment, traffic counts, etc.)
- 3. Realistic Capacity of Remaining General Plan Forecast for Project and No Project (Achievable Development)

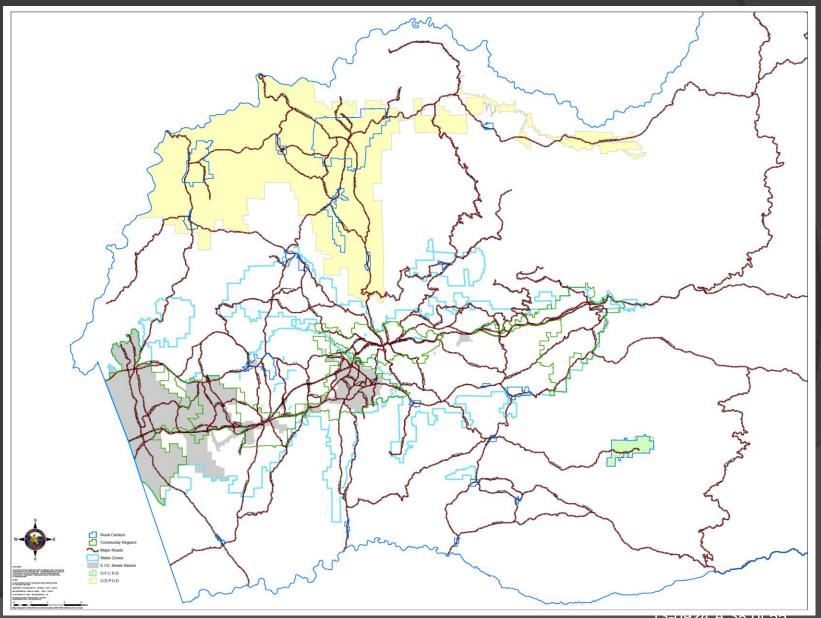
OPTIONAL Scenarios for 2035 Forecast

- Historical Development Pattern (75/25) as presented
 - Economic Development
 - SB375 Transit Connector
 - RHNA
 - Entitlements
 - Existing Vacant Lots
- 2. Road Constraint
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- 3. SACOG Sustainable Communities Strategy
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CIP Scenario Example...75% Of Development in Community Region with Sewer and Water

Residential	
	TOTAL
Achievable Development based on Realistic Capacity	19,066
2035 Forecast (Historical Trend of 1.03% average per year)	17,409
75% of 2035 Forecast (Historical Trend of 1.03% average per year)	13,057
Vacant Single Family Residential Lots*	2,811
Entitlements (Residential lots)**	5,762
Mandated Affordable Units (RHNA - Moderate and below)	2,357
Potential Second Units within 2035 Forecast***	522
Residential Component of Mixed Use	257
Remaining Forecast units for Community Regions with Sewer and Water	1,348
Community Regions with Sewer	13,057
Source: El Dorado County GIS, Transportation and Planning Department Documents	
* Includes: All existing residential parcels including existing lots in Bass Lake Hills, Carson Creek, NW El Dorado Hills, The Promontory, Serrano, and Valley View Specific Plans (existing APN)	
** Includes: Approved Specific Plans, Tentative and Parcel maps west slope only (no final map)	
*** Estimated 4% of Total Achievable Development	

Water and Sewer Map



Accommodating RHNA

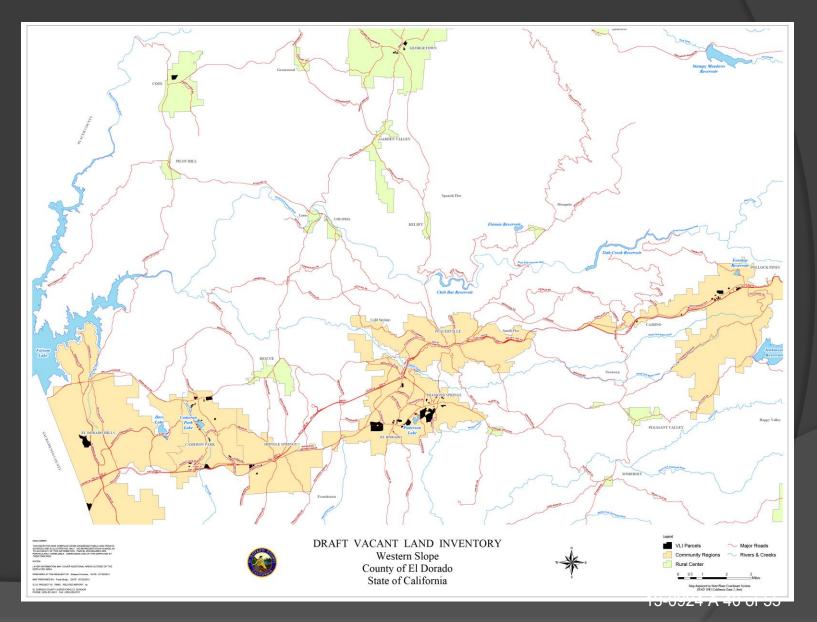
Importance of Accommodating 2013-2021 RHNA

- Legal adequacy of the General Plan
- Local control of land use decisions
- Maintain eligibility to pursue grant funds (Including Transportation and Circulation Funds)

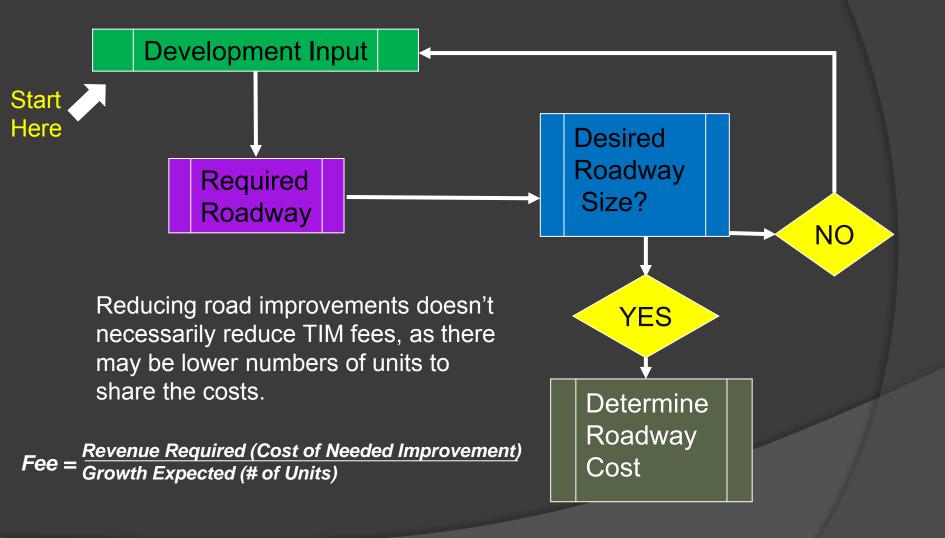


RHNA – Regional Housing Needs Allocation

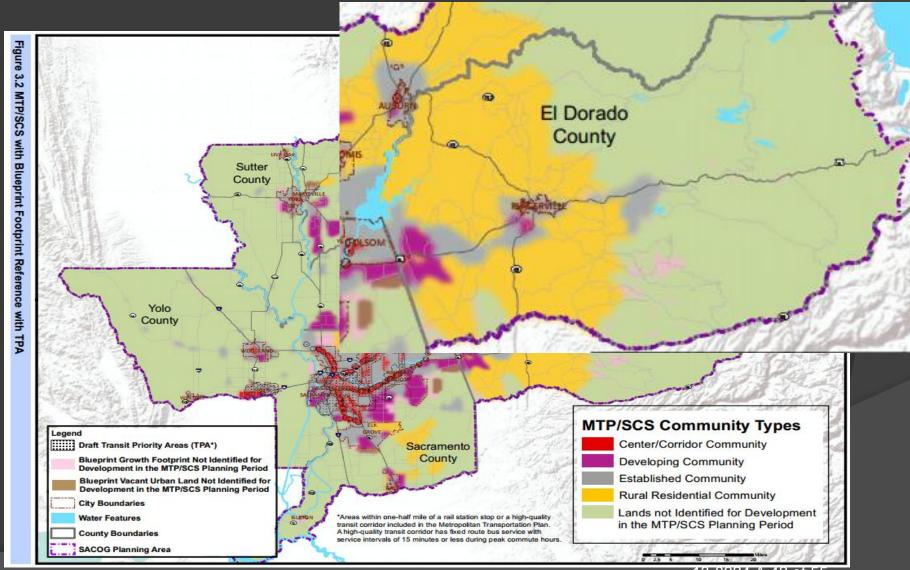
Draft Vacant Land Inventory



Road Constrained Scenario:



SACOG SCS Growth Forecast



Sample Draft TDM Results

	,					
		Existing	2004 General Plan Table TC-2	Year 2025 Projections LOS (using 2004 GP Model)	Year 2025 Projections LOS (using 2013 GP Model)	Year 2035 Projections LOS (using 2013 GP Model)
Road	Segment	Functional Class (2010)	Max V/C (Volume to Capacity Ratio)	Weekday PM Peak Hour (V/C ratio) using HCM 2000	Weekday PM Peak Hour (V/C ratio) using HCM 2000	Weekday PM Peak Hour (V/C ratio) using HCM 2000
Cambridge Road	Country Club Drive to Oxford Road	2A	1.07	D (0.58)	C (0.49)	D (0.53)
Cameron Park Drive	Robin Lane to Coach Lane	4AU	1.11	D (0.89)	C (0.38)	C (0.42)
Missouri Flat Road	U.S. Highway 50 to Mother Lode Drive	4AD	1.12	D (0.92)	C (0.51)	D (0.73)
	Mother Lode Drive to China Garden Road	4AU	1.20	F (1.14)	D (0.80)	D (0.90)
Pleasant Valley Road	El Dorado Road to State Route 49	2U	1.28	D (0.65)	D (0.78)	E (0.83)
	Canal Street to junction of State Route 49 (Spring Street)	3A(EB)/ 2A(WB)	1.25	C (0.55)	C (0.57)	C (0.61)
	Junction of State Route 49 (Spring Street) to Coloma Street	3A(EB)/ 2A(WB)	1.59	B (0.39)	C (0.57)	C (0.62)
	Coloma Street to Bedford Avenue	3A(EB)/ 2A(WB)	1.61	B (0.39)	C (0.63)	C (0.68)
	Bedford Avenue to beginning of freeway	4M	1.73	E (0.93)	F (1.25)	F (1.36)
	Beginning of freeway to Washington overhead	4F	1.16	B (0.41)	C (0.56)	C (0.80)
	Ice House Road to Echo Lake	2U	1.16	F (1.01)	F (1.02)	F (1.08)
	Pacific/Sacramento Street to new four- lane section	2U	1.31	D (0.75)	E (0.80)	E (0.86)
	U.S. Highway 50 to State Route 193	2A	1.32	C (0.33)	C (0.40)	C (0.41)
	State Route 193 to County line	2R	1.51	D (0.78)	D (0.57)	D (0.63)
HCM = Highway						

HCM = Highway Capacity Manual

V/C ratio = volume to capacity ratio calculated using t2000 HCM

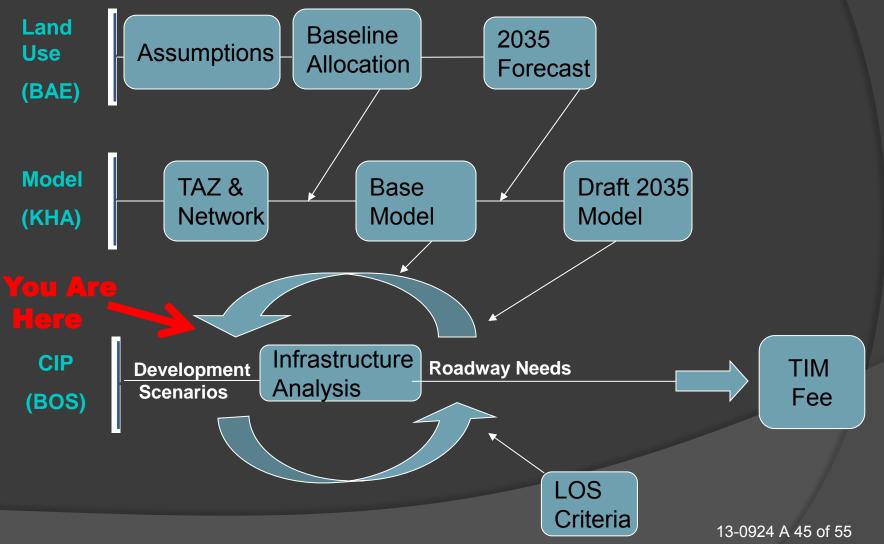
Why does Level of Service (LOS) look better in some cases?

Road Improvements since 2004 General Plan

Reduction in growth projections

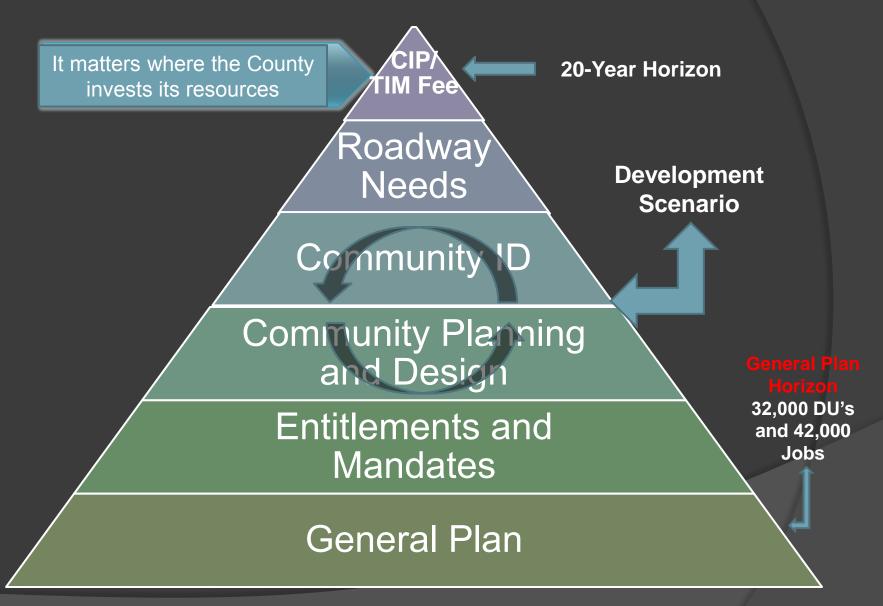
Growth predicted didn't occur

Travel Demand Model

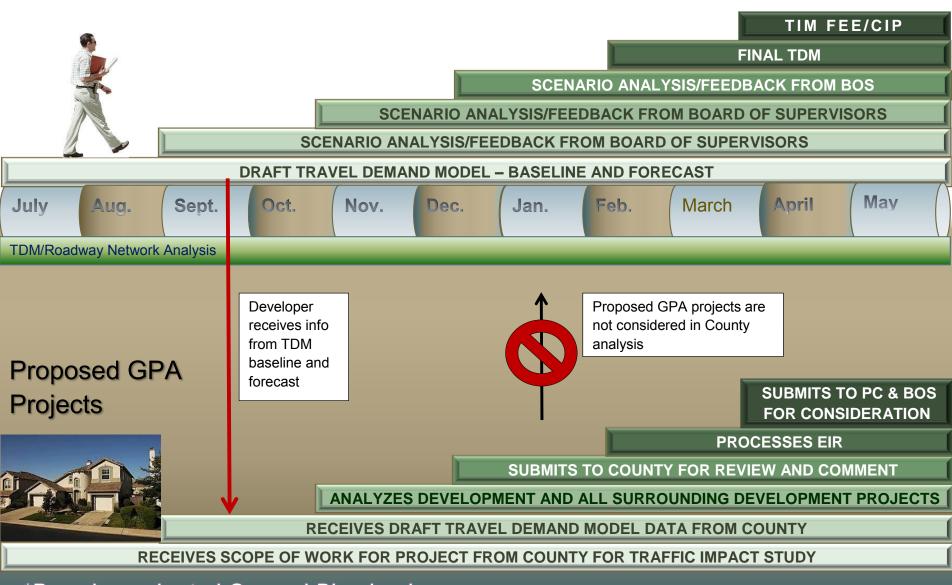




"What If"...scenarios for TIM Fee

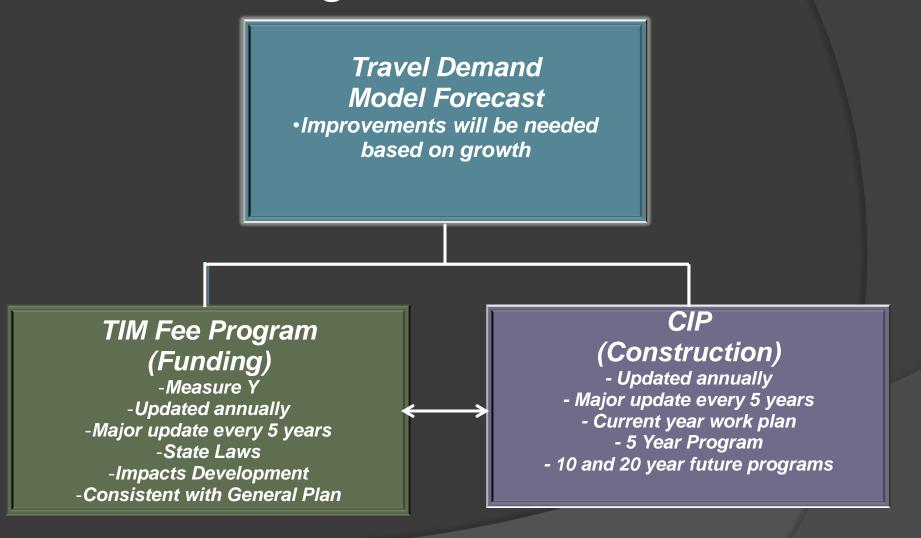


Travel Demand Model/Roadway Network Analysis* vs. Development Projects



*Based on adopted General Plan land use

Travel Demand Model feeds the TIM Fee Program and the CIP:



Basics to Remember

TIM Fee =

Cost of Required New Roadway Infrastructure

Number of new homes

Limiting growth in community regions leads to whack-a-mole effect - growth in rural regions, which may increase required infrastructure in rural areas, increased CIP projects and TIM Fee Projects, therefore raising the Fees in Rural Areas.

As a reminder, rural area fees were maintained low based on assumption that their impacts on major roadways could be reduced.

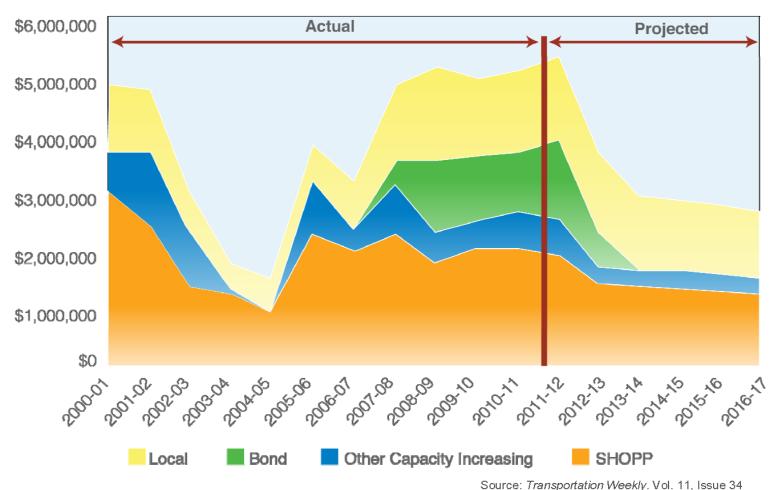
TIM Fee Program Cost Summary

Calculation (+) Projected MC&FP (-)Funds 20-Year **Project** Costs Fed/State Grants **Fund** Balances from prior TIM/RIF **Program**

Required Fee Revenue

^{*} The projects are analyzed to meet General Plan LOS Policies and based on 2004 General Plan Land Uses. Proposed Development Projects are not considered.

Funding Will Collapse in 2013



What is to come for the 5-Year CIP update:

Update Design Standards

Update Signal Priority & Intersection Mitigation list

Review Project Soft Costs

Analyze County's LOS Policies

Board Discussion on Development Scenarios

Board Discussion for 5-Year CIP

Board Discussion for 5-YearTIM Fee Program

Board Direction

OPTIONAL Scenarios for 2035 Forecast



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Next Steps:

- With Board direction, CDA staff will:
 - 1) Run the TDM using the Board's preferred 2035 forecast scenario;
 - 2) Post preliminary results and assumptions of the TDM run on the County website; and
 - 3) Return to the Board in September or October of 2013 with results of the TDM, and what it means to the 5-Year CIP
- Next 2014 5-Year CIP Workshop January 2014