Mendocino COG SB 743 VMT Regional Baseline Study

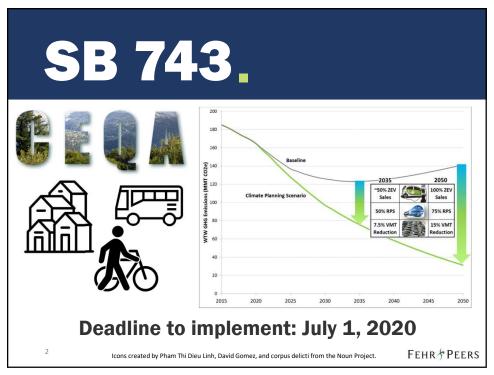


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June 1, 2020

Rod Brown Ron Milam

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SB 743.





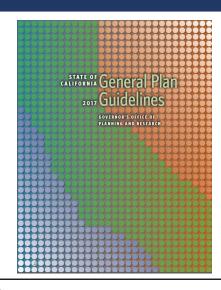
What SB 743 Does...

- Eliminates LOS/delay from CEQA analysis
- Adds VMT to CEQA analysis
- Provides methods and thresholds guidance
- Changes mitigation focus

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SB 743.



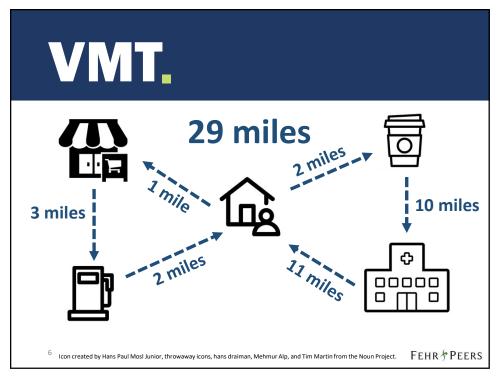
What SB 743 Does Not Change...

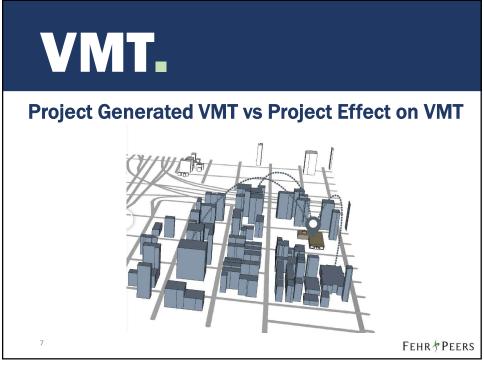
- General plans
- Traffic impact fee programs
- State Constitution
- Subdivision map act, etc.

LOS can continue to be used, but not for CEQA analysis of land use projects and plans

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This Project.

- Met with technical advisory group throughout process
- Reviewed MCOG travel forecasting model
- Created recommendations for methods and thresholds to assess VMT
- Developed screening tool for assessment of VMT for simple projects
- Identified mitigation measures for reducing VMT
- Prepared report

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VMT Metric.

- Total weekday VMT per service population (residents, workers, and students)
- For screening, also
 - Home-based VMT per resident
 - Home-based work VMT per employee

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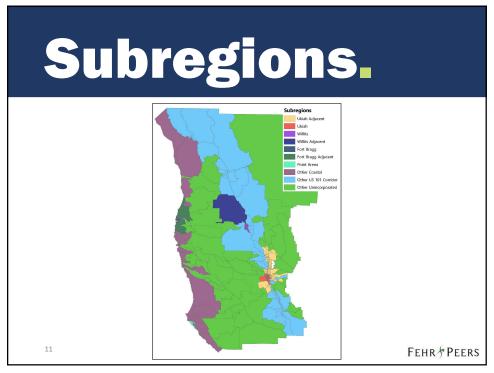
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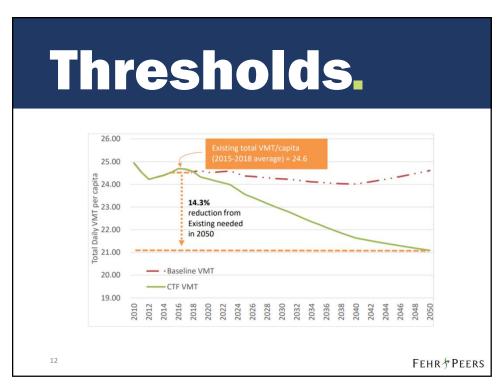
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Thresholds.

- X percent less than the subregion mean under baseline conditions
- "X" based on balancing state and community objectives
- Recognizes VMT generation and community values vary by area of County
- State perspective is that VMT is more like air pollution than LOS, effect is less dependent on local perception and context

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Thresholds.

Range of options for amount of reduction

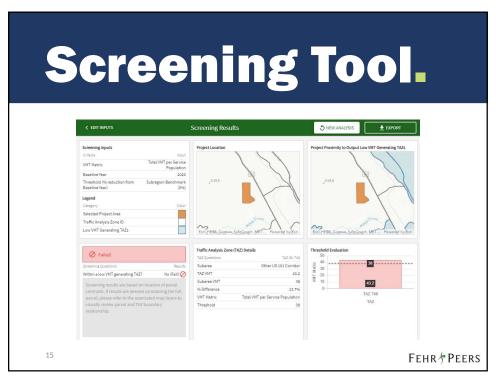
- 16.8% (light duty vehicles)/14.3% (all vehicles) below baseline
 - Supported by ARB analysis from 2018 (does not include new population projections or COVID-19 effects)
 - Number could change in future based on updated ARB analysis
 - Will result in most impacts
 - Supported by substantial evidence
- Equal to baseline (0% below)
 - Does not change current rate of VMT generation
 - Would still need to consider other substantial evidence in final impact determination, including ARB SB 150 report showing that statewide VMT/capita was increasing prior to COVID-19

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Screening.

- Screening criteria
 - Local-serving projects, such as retail projects less than 50,000 square feet
 - Projects in areas where VMT per service population is already low, and similar land use exists today
 - Projects which will generate little VMT (less than 640 per day)

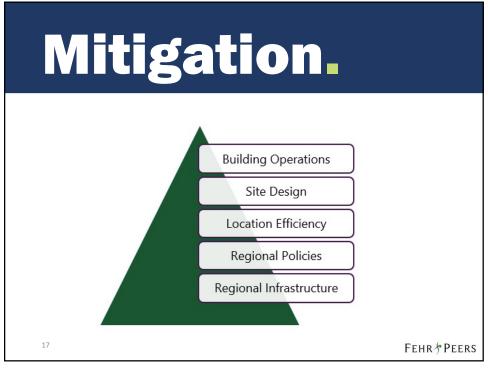


Option: GP EIR Coverage.

- Complete VMT impact analysis as part of General Plan EIR
- Projects consistent with the General Plan could be exempt from further CEQA analysis

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Land Use Plans

- Land use plans are not subject to screening and require specific VMT analysis.
- Land use plans can be tested for significant impacts using the same subregion baseline thresholds for land use projects.
- Modeling the land use plan changes in the MCOG travel forecasting model is required.
 - Limited sensitivity to many TDM strategies

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Transportation Projects

- Use of VMT as an environmental impact metric for transportation projects is discretionary
- If used, allows for a variety of projects to be presumed to have a less than significant impact
 - Transit, bicycle, and pedestrian projects
 - Smaller roadway network modifications such as intersection restriping
- However, need to ensure methodology accounts for induced travel

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Next Steps.

- Board acceptance of report
- Each City and the County will work with their planning departments and legal counsel to adopt methodologies and thresholds
- After July 1, 2020, CEQA transportation analysis for land use projects and land use plans must be based on VMT

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