

# **Civil and Transportation Engineering**

January 11, 2019

Ms. Diane Dittmar Project Manager Palo Alto Housing 2595 E. Bayshore Road Suite 200 Palo Alto, CA 94303

RE: 950 El Camino Real, Mountain View; Traffic Analysis

Dear Diane,

At your request I have prepare a preliminary traffic impact analysis for the proposed apartment development located at 950 El Camino Real in the City of Mountain View. The analysis did not reveal anything that would require traffic mitigation.

Should you have any questions regarding the analysis please contact me at your convenience at 650-212-0837 or by e-mail to <a href="mailto:rhopper@rkhengineering.com">rhopper@rkhengineering.com</a>.

Sincerely,

RKH

Richard K. Hopper, P.E.

Dichard Hopper

Principal

Encl.

# PRELIMINARY TRAFFIC ANALYSIS 950 EL CAMINO REAL, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA

**January 11, 2019** 

### PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of a single 5-story building with 71 apartment units on a 26,531 square foot lot located at 950 El Camino Real in the City of Mountain View. Figure 1, Location Map, page 2, shows the location of the development on El Camino Real situated north of Castro Street in Mountain View.

The building will be 70 studio apartments and one 2-bedroom apartment. One-hundred percent of the units are designated for low, very low, and extremely low income residents.

#### ANALYSIS OBJECTIVE

The objective of this analysis is to estimate the vehicular generation and distribution and to identify any intersections that will require a detailed analysis.

#### VEHICULAR TRAFFIC GENERATION

The vehicle trip generation rates as presented in *Trip Generation*<sup>1</sup> for conventional residential developments are without regard to the income levels of the residents. This development is classified as a mid-rise apartment, land use code 221, in *Trip Generation*. For a mid-rise apartment building with 71 dwelling units *Trip Generation* predicts the afternoon peak hour vehicle trip generation of 32 trip ends.

There is little data on the traffic generation of low or very low income residential developments. The tables on the next page show a relationship between household income and household person trips. These two independent sources of household travel by income level are remarkably similar in their findings. The accessibility to privately operated vehicles (POV) diminishes as income is reduced and persons with lower income tend to use alternative transportation modes such as public transit, bicycles and walking. Table C on page 4 shows the estimated vehicle trip generation for this development based on ITE data moderated by income level. It is recognized that household incomes in Santa Clara County are much higher than the national average, but the tables are representative of the relative variations of household trips to household income. It is the relative differences that are important, not actual incomes.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Institute of Transportation Engineers, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition, © 2018





LOCATION MAP FIGURE 1

Table A: Average Daily Pe	rson-Trips per Household by I	Household Income Range <sup>2</sup>
Income Range	Daily Person-Trips per Household	Percent of Average
Less than \$30,000	5.52	67%
\$30,000 to \$50,000	6.94	84%
\$50,000 to \$80,000	9.53	115%
More than \$80,000	11.16	135%
Average	8.28	

The National Household Travel Survey of 2017 (NHTS) reported person trips by household income. That information taken from its report is shown in Table B below.

Table B: Av	erage Daily Person-Trips per Household by House	ehold Income <sup>3</sup>
Income	Average Daily Person Trips per Household	Percent of Average
<\$15,000	6.07	71%
\$15-\$24,999	6.79	79%
\$25-34,999	7.56	88%
\$35-\$49,999	8.16	95%
\$50-\$74,999	8.69	101%
\$75-\$99,999	9.55	111%
\$100,000+	1105	128%
Average	8.60	

In addition to the information above, the 2017 NHTS data revealed that for households with income below \$25,000 the number of daily vehicle trips per household was 61% of average. See table in the Appendix.

<sup>3</sup> 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Puget Sound Regional Council, June 2009

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> U.S. DOT, 2017 National Household Travel Survey, Summary of Travel Trends, Table 8

		Table C: 9			Real, Mou Generation		View		
			Al	M PEAK	HOUR	PM	1 PEAK	HOUR	
LAND USE	SIZE	UNITS	IN	OUT	TOTAL	IN	OUT	TOTAL	AWDT
Mid-Rise Apartment	71	DU	4	12	16	13	8	21	250

AWDT = Average Weekday Traffic (24-hr. volume)

The estimates of vehicle trip generation are taken at 65% of those calculated from *Trip Generation* (ITE, 10<sup>th</sup> Edition © 2018) based on Tables A and B, page 3. See detailed trip generation table in the Appendix.

# **VEHICLE TRIP DISTRIBUTION**

The distribution of vehicle trips generated by the apartments is dependent upon the purpose of the trip. The 2017 NHTS has quantified trip purpose as a percentage total trips. This is shown in Table D below.

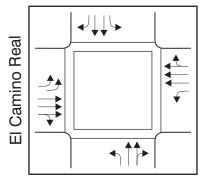
Table D: Trips by Trip Pu	rpose <sup>4</sup>
Trip Purpose	% of Total
To/From Work	24.1%
Work-Related Business	2.0%
Shopping	19.9%
Other Family/Personal Business	20.9%
School/Church	5.2%
Medical/Dental	2.4%
Visit Friends/Relatives	5.7%
Other Social/Recreational	15.8%
Other	4.0%
Total	100.0%

The project site is located between two major intersections on El Camino Real. Traffic into and out of the site is right-turn only as the street is median divided. Figure 2, Project Only Peak Hour Traffic Volumes, page 5, shows the intersection lane configurations and the distribution of project generated peak hour trip ends through these two intersections.

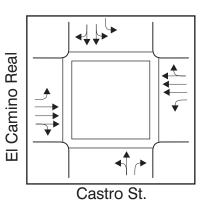
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> National Household Travel Survey, Table 8.7



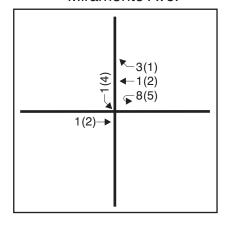
Shoreline Blvd.



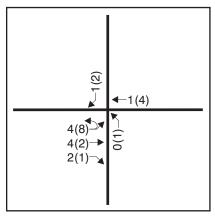
INTERSECTION LANE CONFIGURATIONS



Miramonte Ave.



Site Driveway



PROJECT ONLY PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES

PROJECT ONLY PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC VOLUMES FIGURE 2 The City of Mountain View's criteria for determining whether an intersection will require detailed evaluation is 10 project generated vehicle trip ends per approach lane during peak traffic hours. The distribution of project generated vehicle trips does not trigger the requirement for detailed analysis of these two intersections.

#### VEHICULAR PARKING GENERATION

The development proposes to provide 32 ground level parking spaces for vehicles based on a parking ratio of 0.45 spaces per dwelling unit plus two spaces for motorcycles. See Figure 3, Site Plan, page 7. If this were a conventional apartment building with 71 units of the mix proposed, the City of Mountain View Zoning Code would require 71 resident parking spaces. Because this project is 100% designated for low and very low income residents, State requirements for parking override local zoning requirements for parking. AB744 enacted by the State legislature and signed by the Governor in 2015 mandates that the required parking per dwelling unit shall not exceed 0.5 spaces per dwelling unit.

In a report to the City Council from the Community Development Department dated March 22, 2016, it was recommended that a parking ratio of 0.45 spaces per dwelling unit be applied to an affordable housing project based on a study by traffic consultant CDM Smith. Parking ratios based on actual nearby studies of similar developments are far superior to the data contained in publications such as ITE's *Parking Generation*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition. Because the project is located on El Camino Real, the availability and proximity of public transit services is much more intense. VTA operates bus routes #22, 52, and 522 on W. El Camino Real in the vicinity of the project site. The Mountain View Transit Center (Caltrain and LRT) is less than a mile from the project site.

A parking ratio of 0.45 per dwelling unit is appropriate for this development and is in line with the requirements of AB744.





# CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Because of the extremely high density (117 DU/AC) and the 100% designation for low and very low income residents, this development is estimated to generate only 16 vehicle trip ends in the morning peak hour, 21 trip ends in the afternoon peak hour, and 250 total trip ends daily during the week.

Given the nature of this development, this project does not have any quantifiable impacts on traffic and parking, and, therefore, no measures of mitigation are recommended.

Richard K. Hopper, P.E.

Dichard K-Hopper

Principal



APPENDIX



950 El Camino Real, Mountain View

Vehicle Trip Generation Table December 12, 2018

LAND LU SIZE USE				TRIP GE	TRIP GENERATION RATE*	I RATE*					TRIP GEN	TRIP GENERATION VOLUME	VOLUME		
CODE SIZE		A.M.	A.M. PEAK HOUR	UR	P.M.	P.M. PEAK HOUR	UR		A.M	A.M. PEAK HOUR	JUR	P.M.	P.M. PEAK HOUR	UR	
	UNITS	Z	OUT	TOTAL	Z	OUT	TOTAL AWDT**	AWDT**	Z	OUT	TOTAL	Z	DUT	TOTAL	AWDT
Mid-Rise Apartment 221 71	71 DU 0.09		0.26	0.34	0.27	0.18	0.45	5.43	9	18	24	19	12	32	385
Mid-Rise Apartment - Low Income					e5% o	f published	65% of published rates and volumes	d volumes	4	12	16	13	8	21	250
*Sources: ITE, Trip Generation, 10th Edition © 2018, using fitted curve equations	sing fitted cu	ırve equati	ons												
**AWDT = Average Weekday Traffic (24-hr. vol.)															

	Percent of	Average	42%	%29 22%	%0Z	83%	<b>%96</b>	109%	119%	130%	134%	133%	137%		
	Vehicles per F	Honsehold	8.0	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	1.9	,
	Number of \	Vehicles	6863	7167	14845	18000	25748	38986	31643	26382	15480	14984	16264	216362	
	Percent of	Average	46%	28%	74%	%88	102%	107%	116%	126%	129%	129%	129%		
Travel Day Vehicle Trips	per	Honsehold	6.0	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	1.9	•
	Travel Day	Vehicle Trips	7506	7528	15521	18890	27100	38000	30807	25441	14855	14480	15275	215403	
	Percent of	Average \	72%	%89	%82	<b>%</b> 28	94%	100%	110%	122%	127%	129%	135%	100%	1
Average Daily Person	Trips per	Honsehold	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.2	
_	Travel Day	Person Trips	19515	14818	27751	31619	42213	60126	49144	41602	24684	24426	26905	362803	
		Households F	8607	0069	11202	11471	14169	18953	14091	10749	6131	9269	6304	114553	
		Income	<\$10,000	\$10-\$14,999	\$15-\$24,999	\$25-\$34,999	\$35-\$49,999	\$50-\$74,999	\$75-\$99,999	\$100-124,999	\$125-\$149,999	\$150-199,999	\$200,000+		