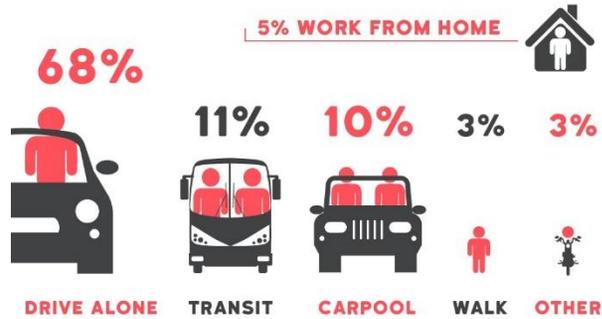


## Parking & Congestion Information

How people in San Mateo County get to work

EXAMPLE:

### TRAVEL MODES TO WORK FOR SAN MATEO COUNTY RESIDENTS, 2015



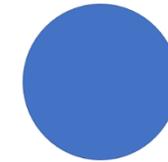
DATA SOURCE: US CENSUS BUREAU, AMERICAN COMMUNITY SURVEY

## Parking & Congestion Information

People commuting into and out of San Mateo daily

EXAMPLE:

### City of San Mateo: Daily commutes



47,407  
People commute into  
San Mateo for work



42,824  
People leave  
San Mateo for work



6,675  
People live and work  
in San Mateo

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics

## Parking & Congestion Information

Definition of shared parking

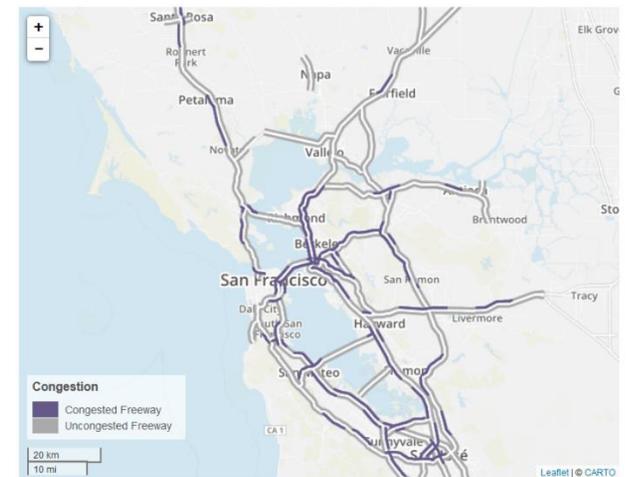
EXAMPLE:

Shared parking allows a parking garage or parking lot to be used by different groups depending on the time of day. For example, businesses might use a parking lot during the day, while residents use it at night.

## Parking & Congestion Information

Map showing the most congested Bay Area freeways at 6 p.m.

EXAMPLE:



## Parking & Congestion Information

Background handout describing the features and benefits of roundabouts

### EXAMPLE:

**What is a roundabout?**  
A roundabout is a one-way, circular intersection without traffic signal equipment to which traffic flows around a central island.

**All roundabouts have these features:**  
**Yield at entry**  
 • Traffic entering the circle yields to traffic already in the circle.  
**Traffic reduction**  
 • Precinct markings and raised islands direct traffic into a one-way counterclockwise flow.  
**Geometric curvature**  
 • The radius of the circular road and the angle of entry can be designed to slow the speed of vehicles.  
**Driving straight through a roundabout**  
**Left-hand turn**  
**Roundabouts save lives...**

**Benefits of a roundabout:**  
**Low cost**  
 • 50-70% reduction in fatalities  
 • 70% reduction in injury crashes  
 • 20-60% reduction in pollution crashes  
 • 75% fewer conflict points than five way intersections  
**Slower vehicle speeds (under 30 mph)**  
 • Drivers have more time to judge and react to other cars or pedestrians  
 • Advantageous to elderly and novice drivers  
 • Reduces the severity of crashes  
 • Keeps pedestrians safer  
**Efficient traffic flow**  
 • 50-90% increase in traffic capacity  
**Reduction in pollution and fuel use**  
 • Improved traffic flow for intersections that handle a high number of left turns  
 • Reduced need for storage lanes  
**Money saved**  
 • No signal equipment to install and repair  
 • Savings estimated at an average of \$5,000 per year in electricity and maintenance costs  
 • Service life of a roundabout is 25 years (vs. the 10-year service life of signal equipment)  
**Community benefits**  
 • Traffic calming  
 • Aesthetic landscaping

**Illustrations of potential conflict points in traffic intersections:**  
 Signalized intersection: 32 conflict points  
 Roundabout: 8 conflict points

## Parking & Congestion Information

Explanation of the City's new "in-lieu" parking fee

### EXAMPLE:

When a new building is constructed, developers normally build parking to go with it. Under a new City program, some developers would be allowed to instead pay an "in-lieu fee." In return for paying money to the City, the developer would be allowed to build less parking. Money from these fees could be used to help pay for parking garages, affordable housing or street repairs in other parts of the City.

## Parking & Congestion Information

Photo and diagram of a parking-protected bike lane

### EXAMPLE:

**DRIVE**  
Stay in moving lane. Do not drive in parking lane or bicycle lane.

**PARK**  
Park your car in marked parking stalls, to the left of buffer zone and bicycle lane.

**LOAD**  
Use buffer zone to get to your parked car. Look for passing bicycles when opening car doors.

**BIKE**  
Ride in the new bicycle lanes. Watch for crossing bicycles and pedestrians.

**WALK**  
Look for oncoming bicycles and vehicles when crossing streets.

Graphic courtesy of the Los Angeles Department of Transportation

## Parking & Congestion Information

Map showing the parking lot design for a new multifamily housing development

### EXAMPLE:



## Parking & Congestion Information

Map showing where express lanes have been added to Highway 101

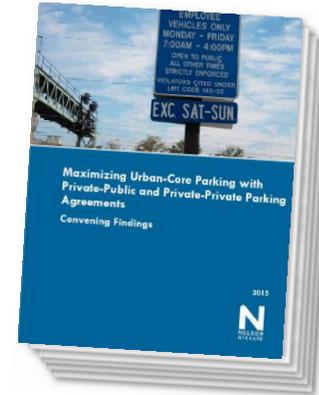
### EXAMPLE:



## Parking & Congestion Information

A 334-page "summary" of best practices for shared parking

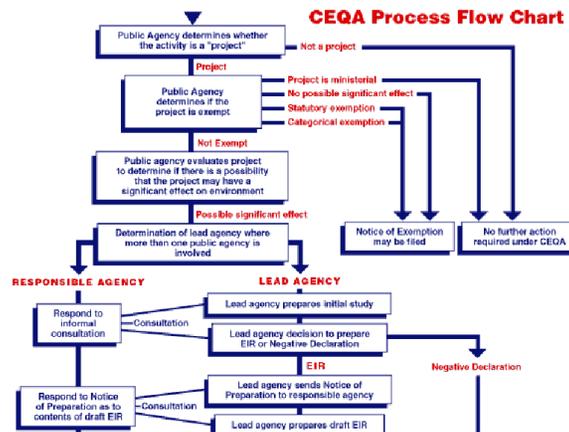
### EXAMPLE:



## Parking & Congestion Information

Flowchart showing CEQA process steps

### EXAMPLE:



## Parking & Congestion Information

Explanation of how a traffic study was conducted

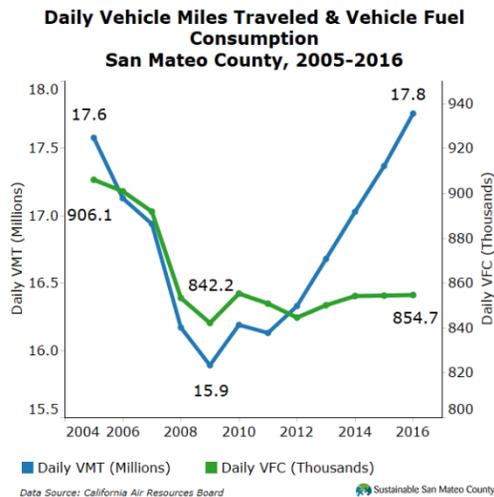
### EXAMPLE:

The magnitude of traffic added to the roadway system by the project was estimated by multiplying the applicable trip generation rates by the size of the development, then subtracting the peak hour trips generated by the existing use. The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) manual entitled Trip Generation, Ninth Edition was used for the analysis. The project would replace the existing motel with 42 townhouses. The trip generation rates used for the proposed development were based on the rates published for "Residential Condominium/Townhouse" (ITE Code 230). Based on this rate, the proposed project would generate 6 new trips during the AM peak hour and 2 new trips during the PM peak hour (see Table 1). Using the inbound/outbound splits recommended by ITE, the project would produce -6 inbound and 12 outbound net new trips during the AM peak hour, and 11 inbound and -9 outbound net new trips during the PM peak hour.

## Parking & Congestion Information

Vehicle miles traveled and fuel consumption by year for San Mateo County

EXAMPLE:



# Introductory

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Appropriate for minimally engaged audiences **new to conversations** about parking, traffic and congestion.

### Guiding Question

What do all community members need to understand?

# Intermediate

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Appropriate for moderately engaged audiences **somewhat familiar** with the issues of parking, traffic and congestion

### Guiding Question

What do some community members need to understand?

# Advanced

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Appropriate for highly engaged audiences **very familiar** with the issues of parking, traffic and congestion

### Guiding Question

What do only a small number of community members need to understand?