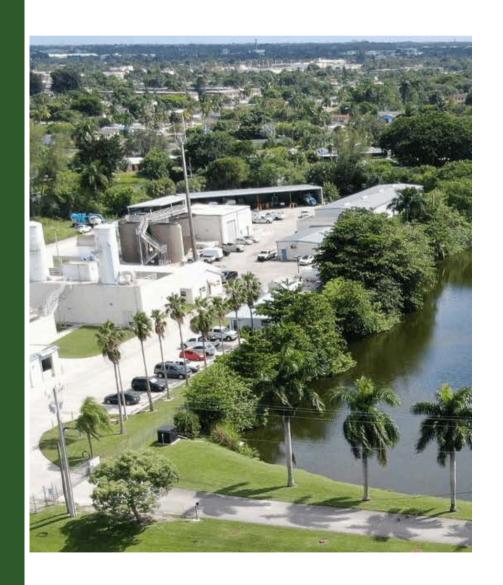
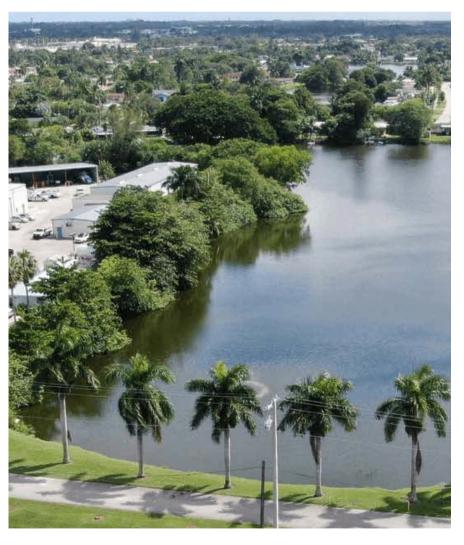


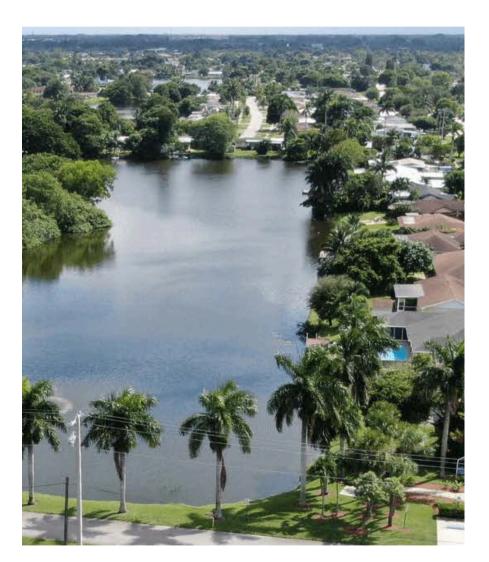
VILLAGE OF PALM SPRINGS

GO Palm Springs
MOBILITY
Plan and Fee

2045 MOBILITY PLAN DRAFT











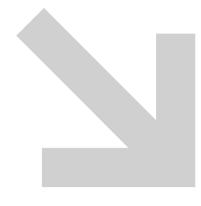












1/25

Village of Palm Springs MOBILITY PLAN AND FEE

Canal Watshap#1









Introduction



Jonathan Paul, AICP Mobility Planner





Agenda

- What is a **Mobility Plan & Fee**?
- Why do we need it?
- What is Multimodal Transportation and Complete Streets?
- Slow Speed Streets
- Draft Palm Springs 2045 Mobility Plan
- Next Steps

What is a Wobility Plan?

- A Mobility Plan is a 20 year vision of the Town's transportation system to transition from one focused primarily on moving vehicles to moving people.
- Mobility Plans create a balance between reducing congestion and support community growth.
- Mobility Plans are required by Florida Statute to serve as the basis for development of a Mobility Fee.



A **Mobility Plan** is the basis to establish a Mobility Fee.

Why do we need it?

A Mobility Plan assists the Town in prioritizing projects in their long range plans and helps get projects funded

Mobility fees, established through mobility plans, create additional revenue that the Town can use to fund mobility projects.

















NULTINODAL ELENENTS



Mobility

Ability to move people by multiple modes of travel in a timely and efficient manner.



Accessibility

Ease at which people use modes of travel to reach jobs, daily needs, and social activities.



Connectivity

Number of route options available to move people and the directness of those route options to reach their destination.



Visibility

Frequency at which those driving a car see people walking, bicycling, and using a mode of travel other than driving a car.



Safety

Behavioral and physical design elements of the built environment that allow people of all ages and abilities to reach their destination safely.



Social Value

Experiences and interactions in a shared space environment can increase individual and societal happiness.



Continuity

Uninterrupted
consistency of
multimodal facilities
in width and
condition with
logical beginning
and endpoints that
are without gaps or
sudden and abrupt
termination.

How Can a Mobility Plan help the Village?

Improve Safety Reduce Speed



Improve Access
Complete Streets



Enhance Community Capital Improvements



Noving Towards Safety



10-15VPH



20-30VPH



30VPH +

Design for Safe Speed



Vision Zero

... is a strategy to eliminate all traffic fatalities and severe injuries, while increasing safe, healthy, equitable mobility for all.



Why Vision Zero?

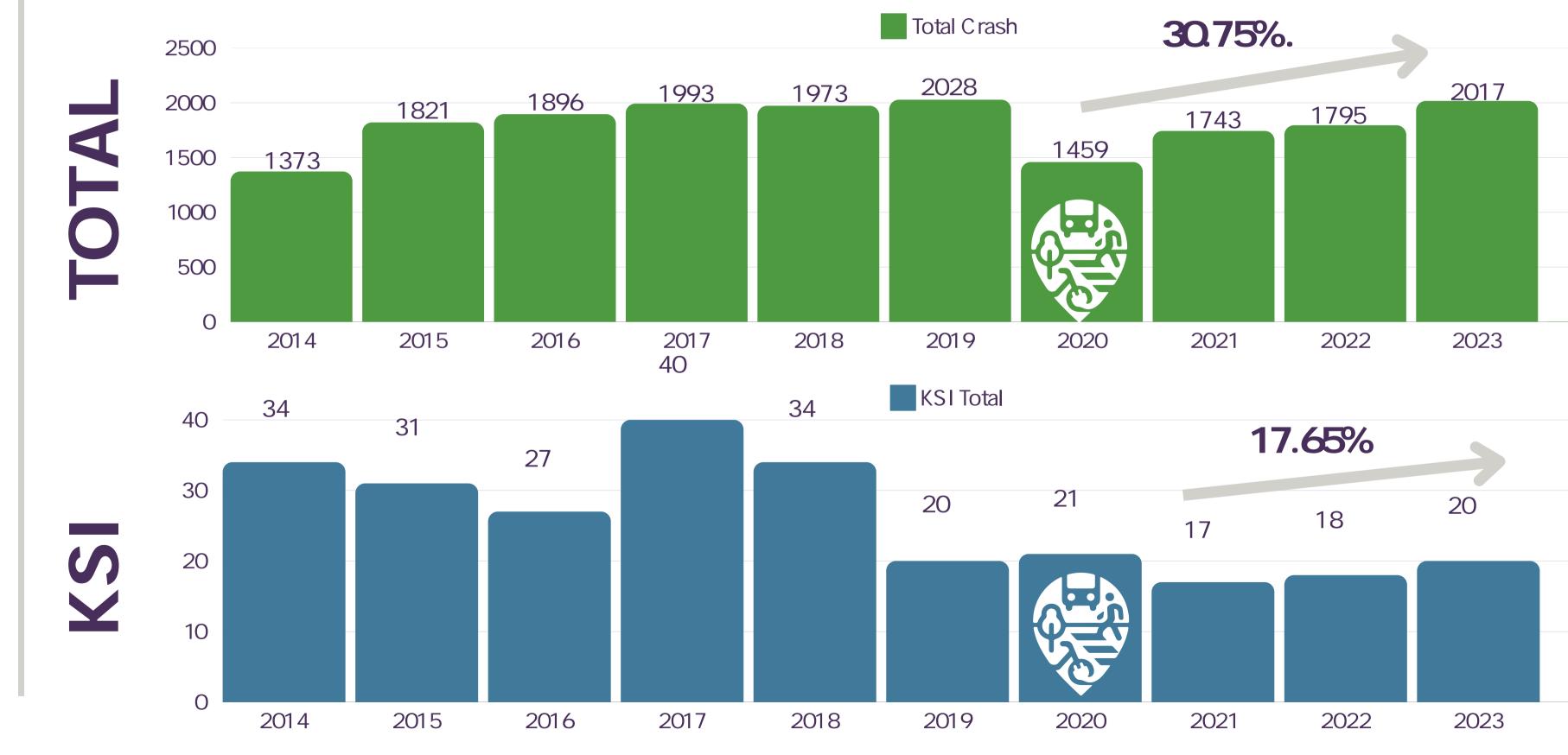
10 Year Total -18,101

• Total KSI = 262





2 Crash Totals By Year

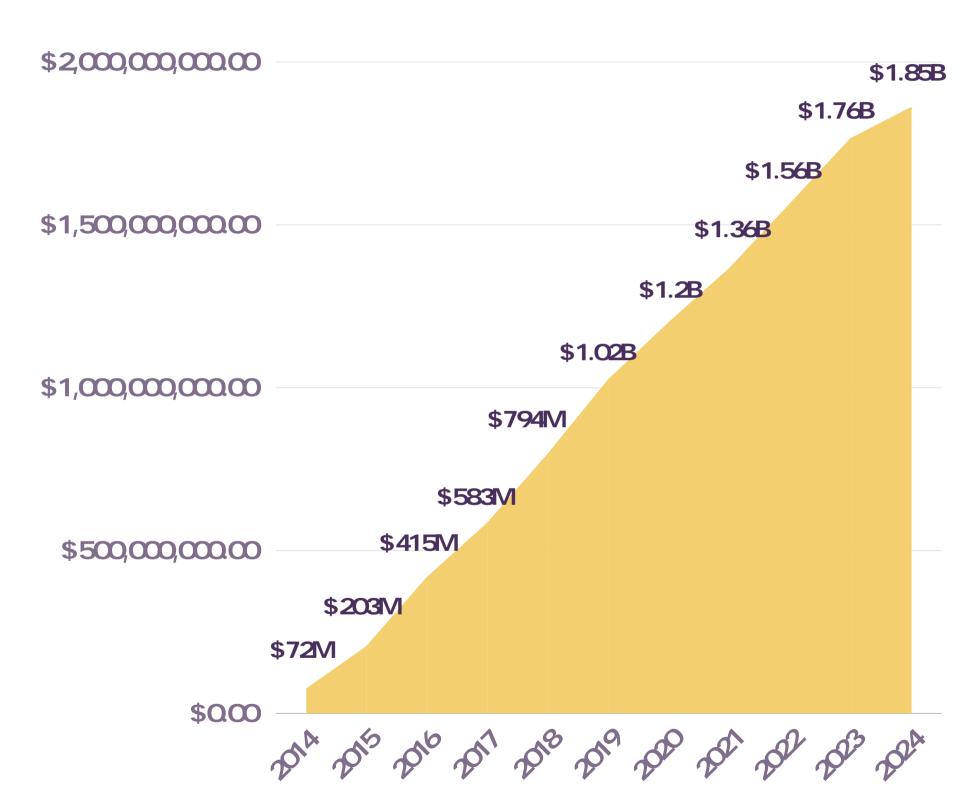


FDOT KABCO Crash Costs - Villagewide

Crash Severity	Comprehensive Crash Cost
Fatal (K)	\$10,100,000
Severe Injury (A)	\$818,636
Moderate Injury (B)	\$163,254
Minor Injury (C)	\$99,645
Property Damage Only (O)	\$6,500



- \$185WYR
- \$15.4W/Wonth
- \$500k/Day





VULNERABLE TRAVELERS

Most crashes involve vehicles, but people walking or biking are much more likely to be injured or killed in crashes.

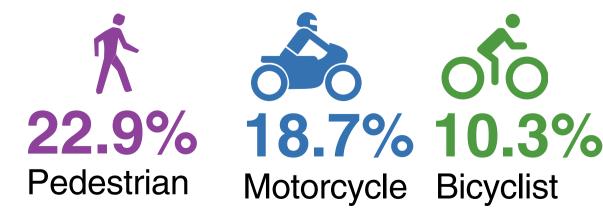
94.4% **Motor Vehicle** 2.4% 1.2% 2.0%

Pedestrian Motorcycle Bicyclist











Nobility Planning

Data Collection

Public Input

Visioning and Goals

Layering Transit, Roadway Capacity

Analyze current transport infrastructure and usage patterns

Engage the community for insights and priorities

Establish objectives for mobility, safety, and sustainability

Develop dedicated cycling infrastructure

Building a Bike

Network

Integrate public transit enhancements and increase road capacity to support all modes of transport



GO Palm Springs MOBILITY Associated and Modes

A Safe, Corrected and Welcoming Community



Community Engagement

Hispanic Heritage **Festival**



9/21/2024

Spooky Springs Halloween Trunk or Treat



10/19/2024

Senior Citizen Health Expo



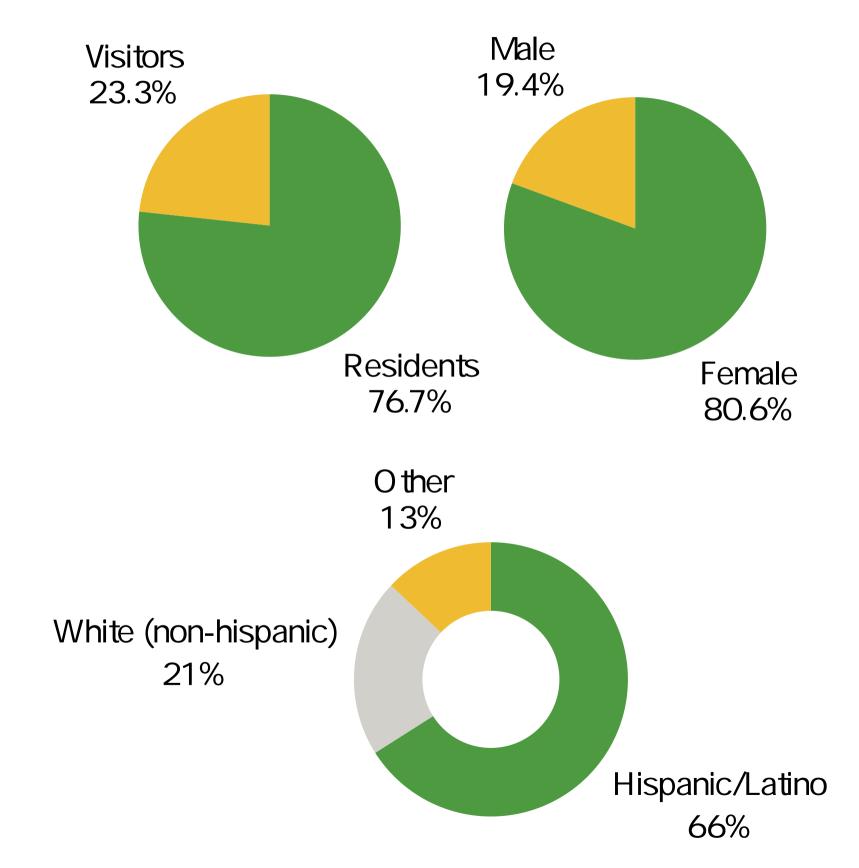
10/30/2024

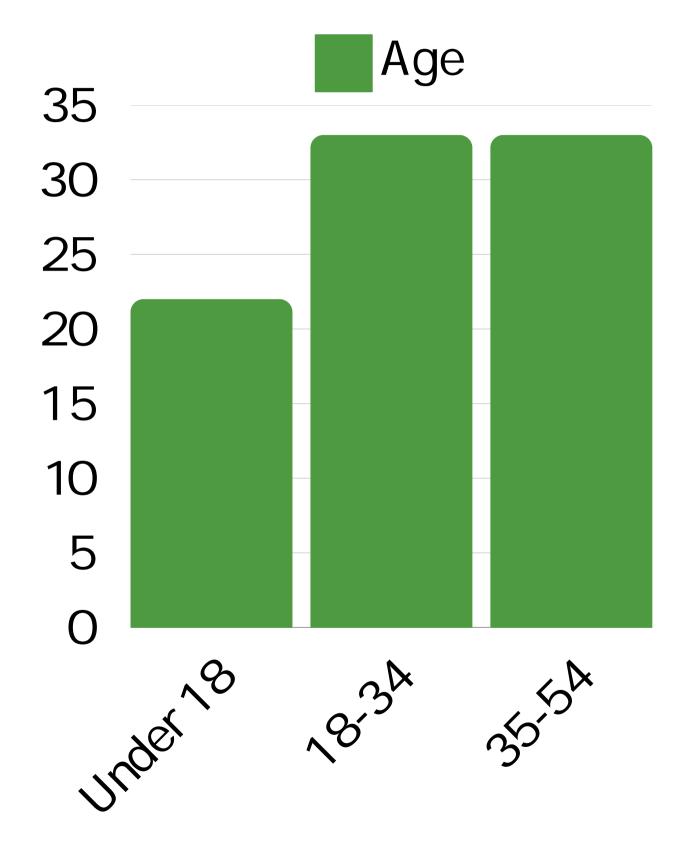
Village Tree Lighting Event



12/7/2024

Community Input







Neighborhood Improvements Needed



31%

81.6% 34% travel by driving walking

Insufficient
Transportation
Options



- Distraction (59% high/very high)
- Speeding (53% high/very high)
- Motorists (42% high/very high)
- Respondents felt safest driving, least safe biking



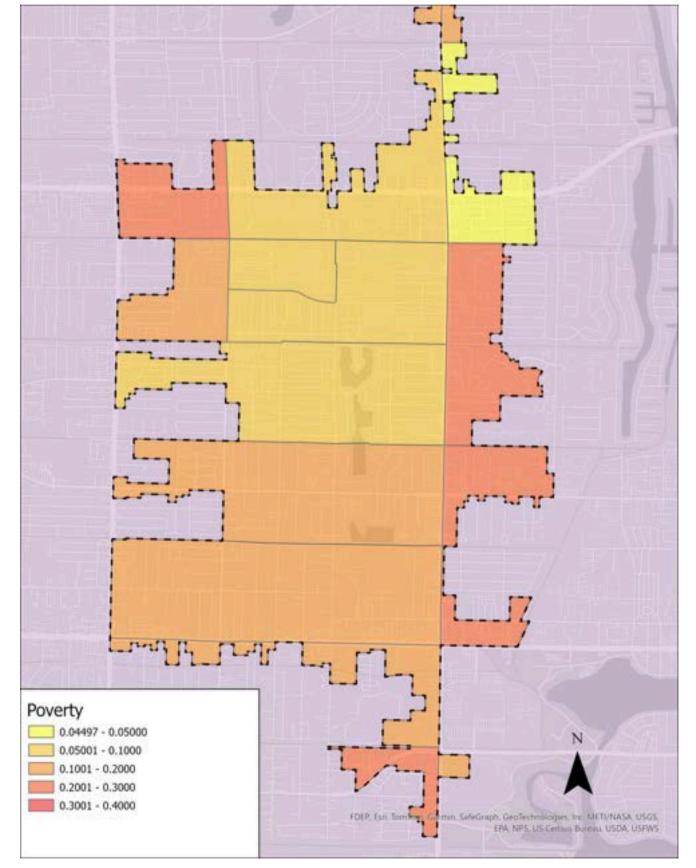
Top 3:

- Pedestrian facilities (46.6%)
- Traffic calming measures (41.8%)
- Bike facilities (35%)

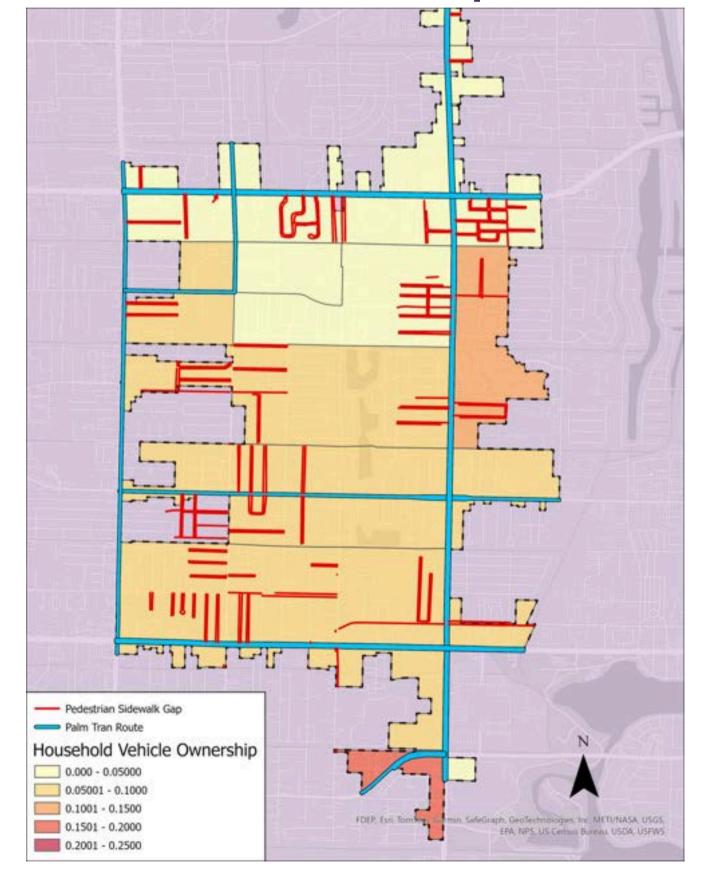


2 Equity Consideration





Car Ownership

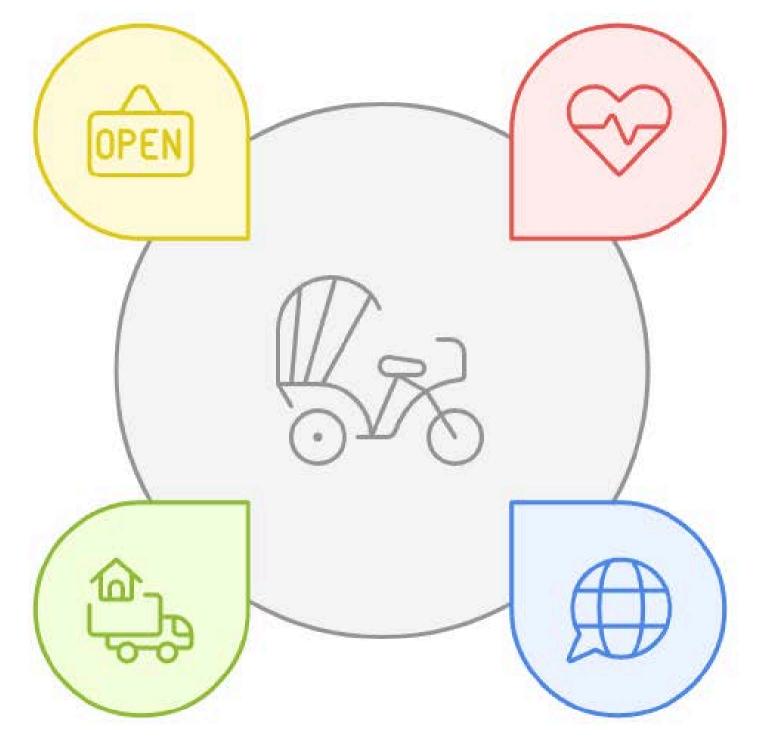




Villagewide Bicycle Network

Economic Benefits

Enhancing local business accessibility and boosting local economies



Health Benefits

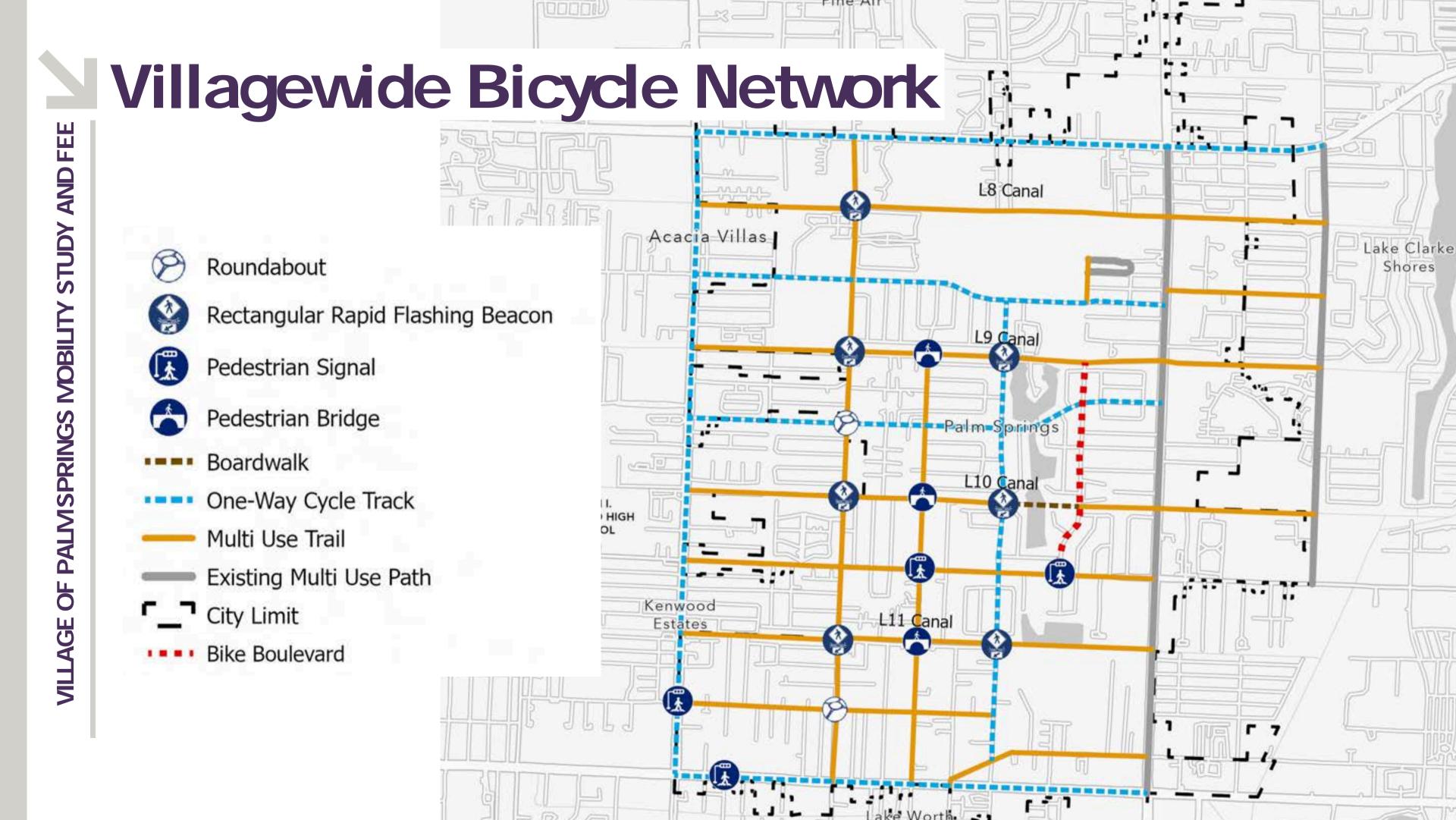
Encouraging physical activity and reducing health issues related to inactivity

Traffic Congestion

Reducing car dependency can help alleviate traffic congestion in urban areas

Environmental Impact

Lowering carbon emissions by promoting cycling as an alternative to car use

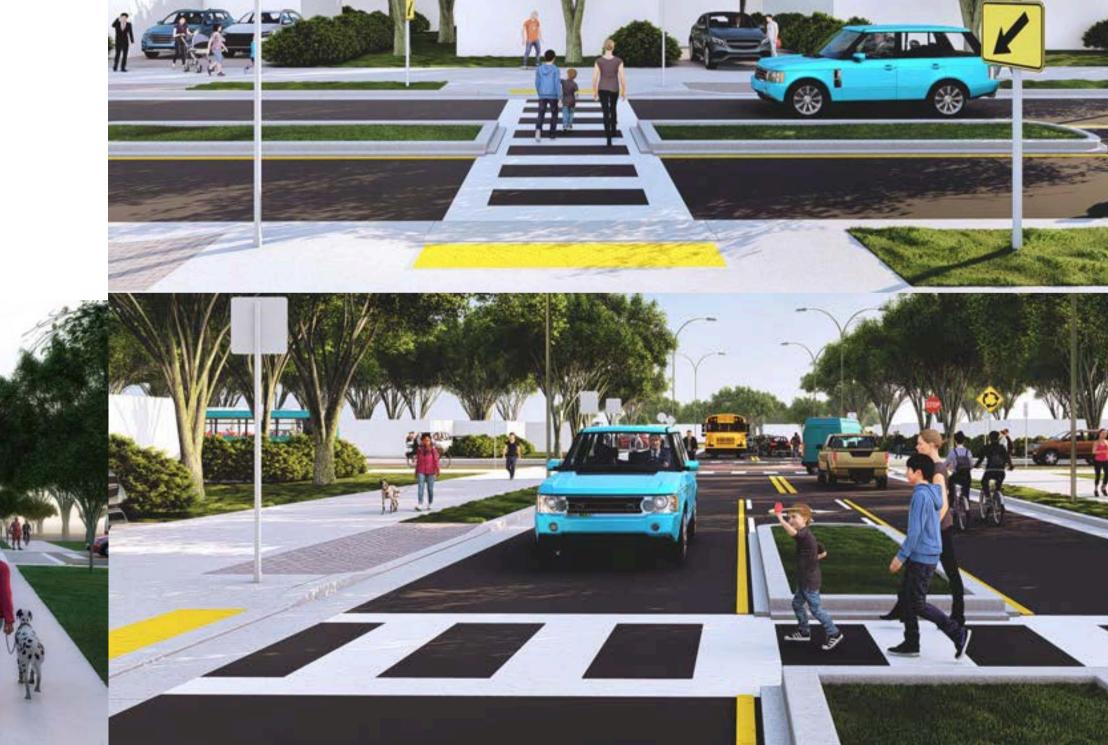


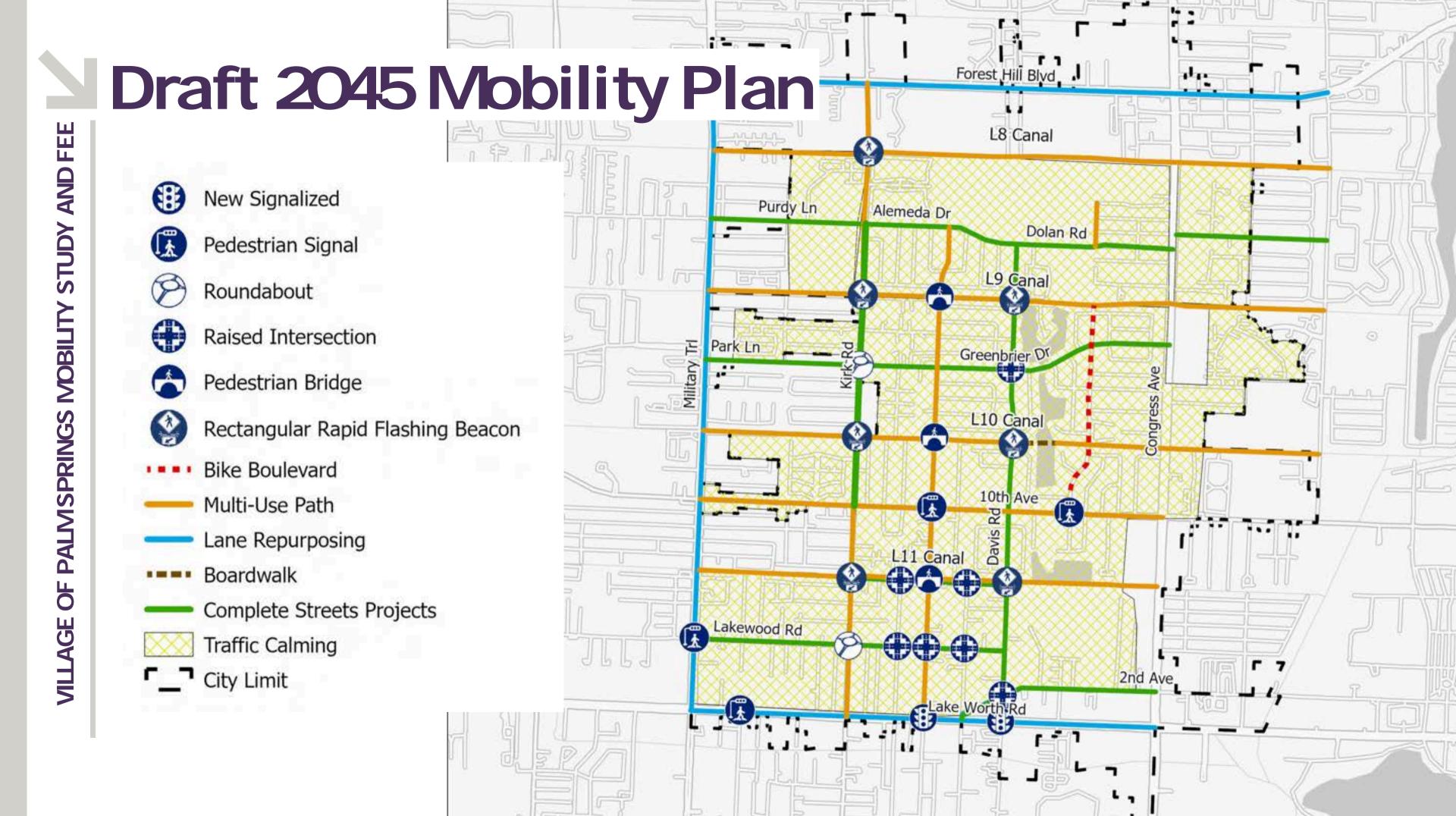




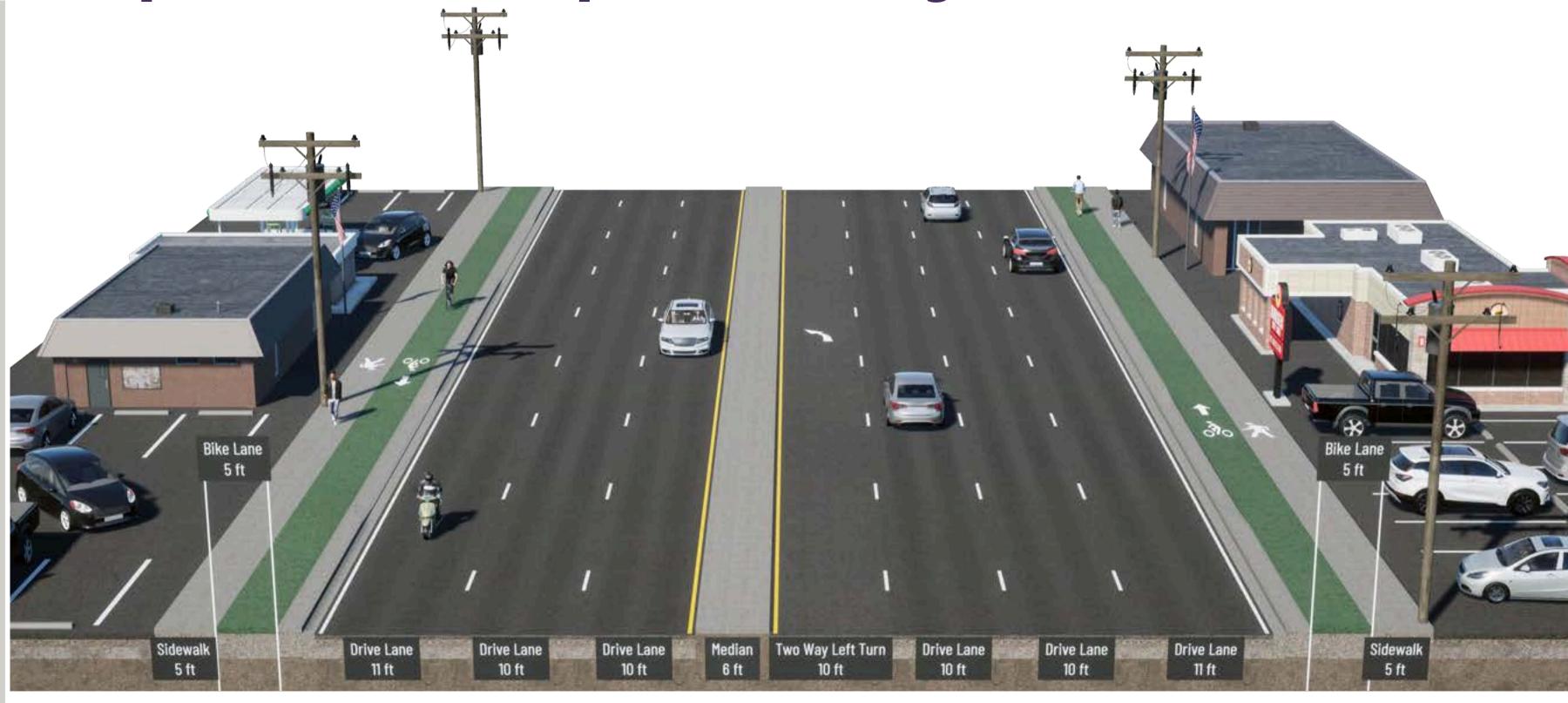
Pedestrian Crossings

- Increase safety
- Improve accessibility
- Improve convenience & pedestrian environment

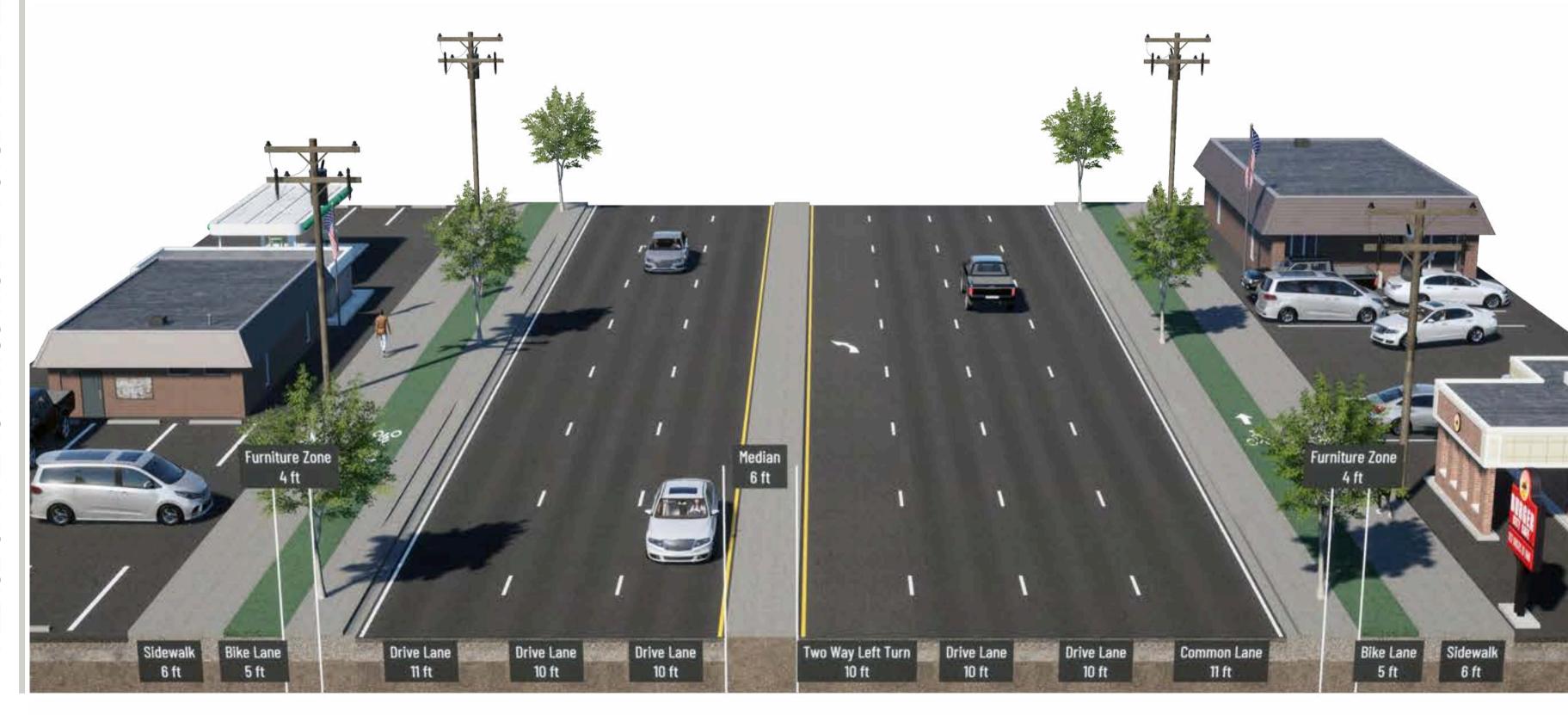




Proposed Concept - Wilitary Trail



Proposed Concept - Forest Hill Blvd.



Proposed Concept - Kirk Road









What is a Mobility Fee?

- o Intented to replace the County Road Impact Fee
- Alternative to transportation concurrency & road impact fees
- One-time fee paid by (re) development
- Intended to mitigate transportation impact
- Creates city-controlled funding source
- Funds variety of multimodal infrastructure
- Funds policies, programs, and services



Road Impact Fee vs Mobility Fee

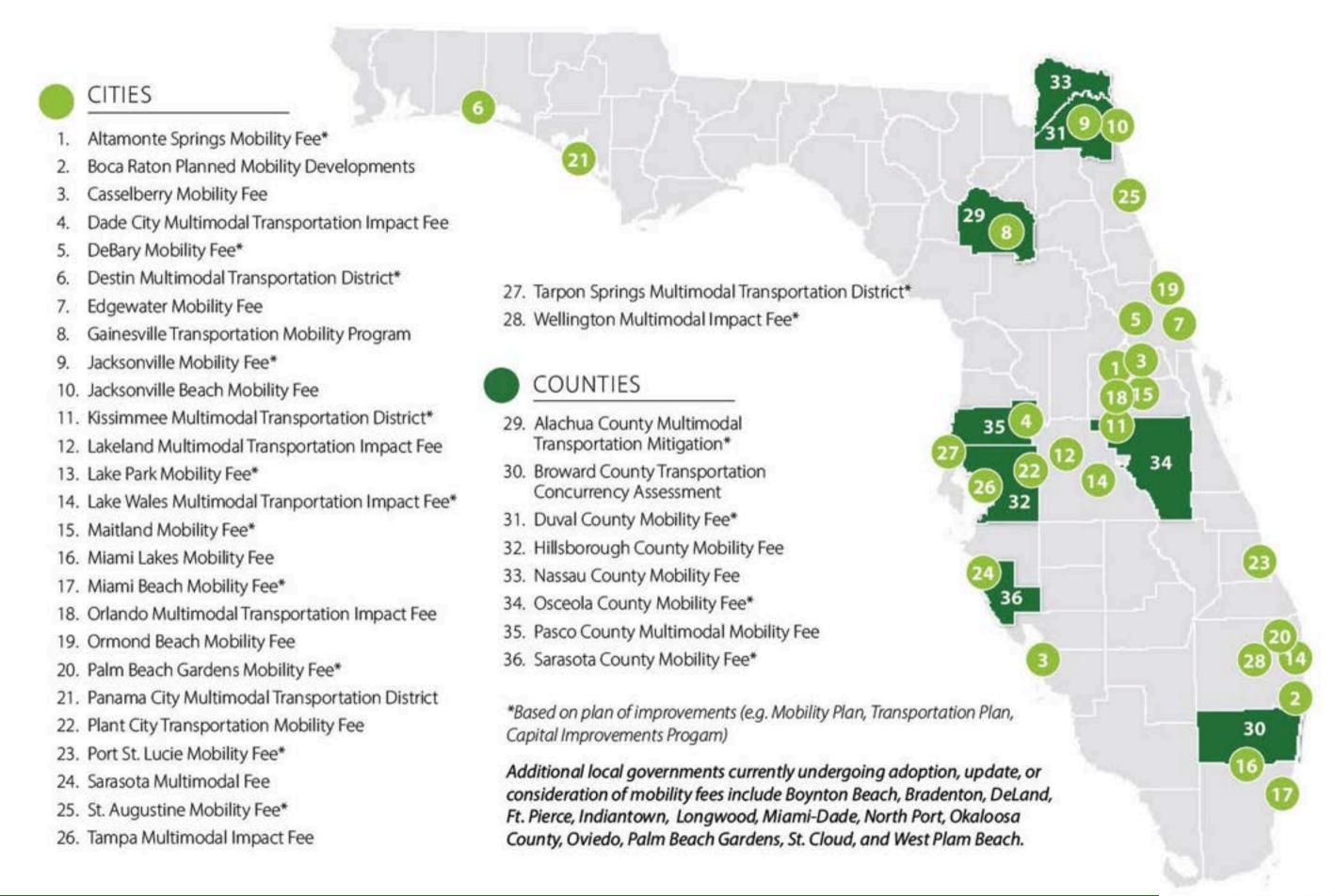
Impact Fees

- Fund adding road capacity
- Based on general cost of capacity, not specific projects
- Based on future vehicle miles of travel
- Utilizes segment-based road level of service (LOS) standards

Mobility Fees

- Based on a plan of mobility projects
- Fund variety of multimodal facilities, plans, programs, and policies
- Based on cost of multimodal projects in the Mobility Plan
- Based on person miles of travel
- Utilizes both areawide LOS and multimodal Quality of Service (QOS)

EXISTING MOBILITY FEES AND SIMILAR PROGRAMS IN FLORIDA



Why Mobility Fees Work

- Allows city to plan and fund a variety of multimodal mobility projects
- Assists city in prioritizing mobility projects to best meet the needs of the city
- Creates a **City controlled** funding mechanism
- Opens up additional funding opportunities for mobility projects
- Replaces transportation concurrency, proportionate share, and impact fees



DEVELOPING A MOBILITY PLAN & MOBILITY FEE

LAND USE EVALUATION

Review existing development patterns, future Land Use Plans, Special Area Plans, & Zoning Districts

DATA COLLECTION

Existing traffic & travel characteristics, demographics, mode share, & multimodal infrastructure

EXISTING CONDITIONS EVALUATION

Identify existing system-level traffic backlog & deficiency

(Function: Demonstrates that new growth is not paying for existing backlog & deficiency)

PROJECT FUTURE GROWTH

Calculate Projected Growth in population, employment, & Vehicle & Person Miles of Travel (VMT & PMT). Alternatives: Calculate VMT & PMT based on future land use for defined area or establish future mode share goals

(Function: The first component of the dual rational nexus test is to demonstrate need)

PREPARE MULTIMODAL PROJECT COST

Develop Planning Level Cost Estimates for Mobility Plan projects

ESTABLISH SERVICE STANDARDS

Develop Areawide Road Level of Service (LOS) & Multimodal Quality of Service (QOS) Standards for Mobility Plan projects

ESTABLISH MULTIMODAL CAPACITIES

Develop Multimodal Capacities for Mobility Plan projects based on LOS & QOS Standards

IDENTIFY AVAILABLE FUNDING

Existing and Projected Funding Sources

(Function: Ensures new development is not paying twice for the same mobility projects by recognizing reasonable anticipated funding of mobility plan projects)

CONDUCT NEW GROWTH EVALUATION

Establish the share of Mobility Plan projects assignable & attributable to New Growth

(Function: Demonstrates new growth is not responsible for more than its fair share of mobility plan projects)

OR TRAVEL RATE (PMT)

Based on Steps 3 to 8 develop a PMC or PMT Mobility Fee Rate attributable to New Growth

(Function: Demonstrates new growth is not being charged for existing deficiencies and is being assessed more than its fair share of the cost of mobility plan projects)

ESTABLISH ASSESSMENT AREAS

Defined Areas for Mobility Fee assessment & collection

Function: Reflects localized differences in existing infrastructure, the need for mobility plan projects, & PMT

ESTABLISH MOBILITY FEE SCHEDULE OF USES

Develop a Schedule of Uses based on Land Use evaluation & established Assessment Areas

CALCULATE PERSON TRAVEL DEMAND PER USE

Based on Trip Generation, % of new trips, Person Trip Conversion factors, Person Trip length, Assessment Areas, Limited Access Travel, & Origin & Destination adjustments

(Function: Used to demonstrate that the mobility fee is roughly proportional to the impact of new growth)

CALCULATE MOBILITY FEE PER USE

Establish a Mobility Fee per Specific Use & Assessment Area based on Steps 12, 14, & 15

(Function: Calculation of mobility fees to be paid by new development to fund assignable and attributable mobility plan projects)

ESTABLISH BENEFIT DISTRICTS

Define Benefit Districts for expenditure of Mobility Fee to fund Mobility Plan projects

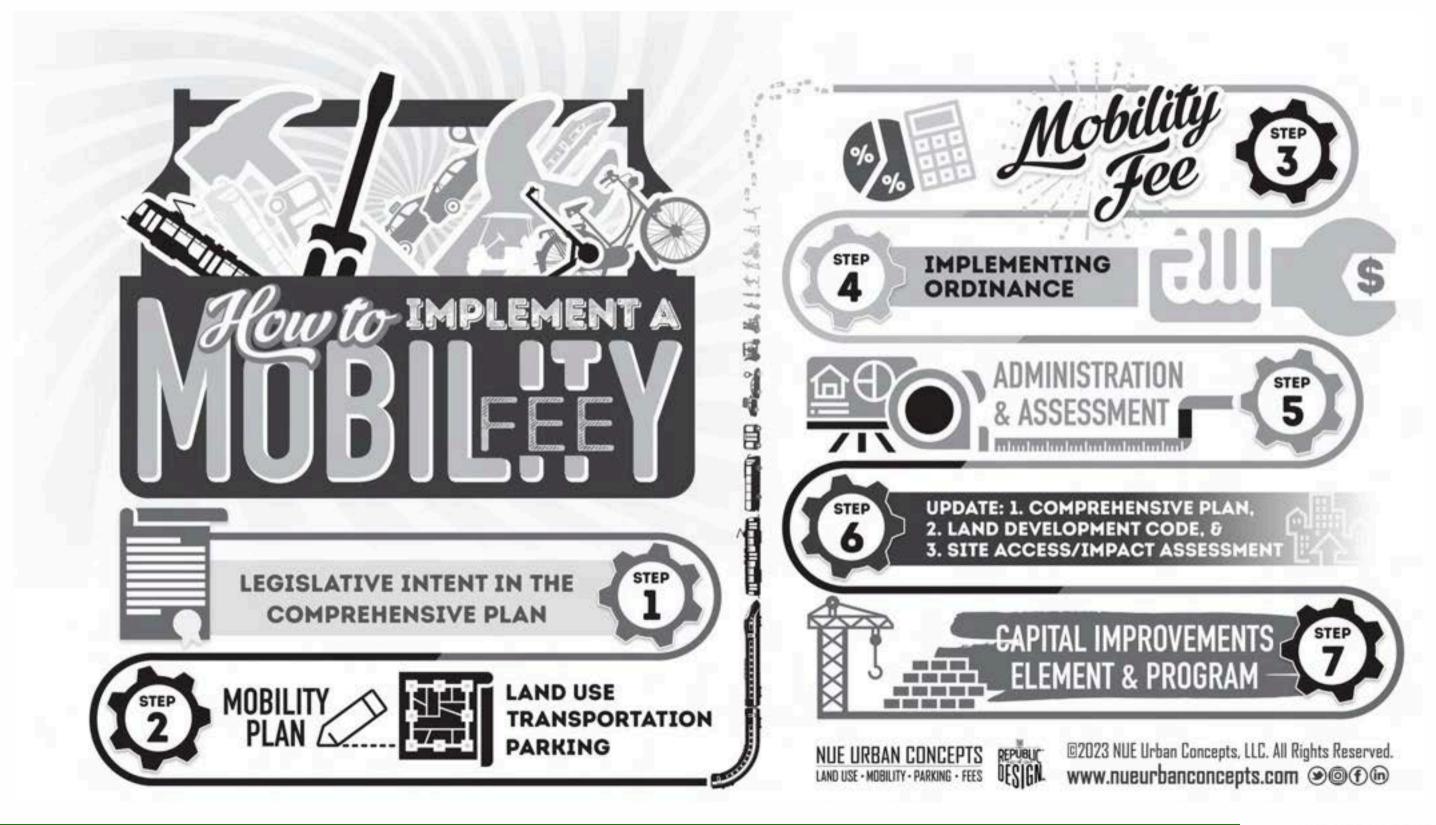
(Function: The second component of the dual rational nexus test is to demonstrate benefit)

DEVELOP MOBILITY FEE TECHNICAL REPORT

Document Data Sources and Methodology

Function: Demonstrates that the data & methodology used to calculate the mobility fee is legally & statutorily compliant. Provides documentation used to develop or update mobility fee implementing ordinance)

How to Implement a Mobility Fee?



What Types of Projects Will a Mobility Fee Fund?

- Sidewalks
- Multi-use/shared-use paths
- Greenways
- Bike lanes
- Streetscape & landscape
- Traffic calming / low speed streets
- Roundabouts / traffic circles
- Micromobility & microtransit
- Policies, programs, services and studies

- Green infrastructure
- Parking structures
- Mobility hubs
- Tactical urbanism (quick build)
- Transit circulators
- Transit vehicles
- Transit stop enhancements
- New roads and road widening
- Intersection improvements

Residential & Institutional Uses

USE CATEGORIES (DARK GREY), USE CLASSIFICATIONS, & REPRESENTATIVE USES (IN PARENTHESIS) NOTE: 1st DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES, NOT ADOPTED, SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON FINAL MOBILITY PLAN	UNIT OF MEASURE (UOM)	2025 MOBILITY FEE
Residential Uses		
Residential Dwelling (attached, detached, duplex, group, row, multiple-family, single-family)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$4,442
Institutional Uses		
Community Serving (Center, Club, Clubhouse, Lodge, Museum, Performance Venues, Place of Assembly or Worship)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$2,453
Long Term Care (Adult Day Care, Assisted Living, Continuum of Care Facility, Group Care, Nursing Home)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$3,476
Private Education (Afterschool, Child Care or Day Care, K-12, Pre-K, Trade School, Tutor)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$4,579

Commercial, Industrial & Office Uses

Commercial Recreation Facility Uses		
Outdoor Recreation (Courts, Fields, Fitness, Golf, Multi-Purpose, Sports)	per Acre	\$23,057
Indoor Recreation (Fitness, Gym, Health, Indoor Amusement, Entertainment or Sports, Kids Activities or Fitness)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$14,628
Industrial Uses		
Industrial (Heavy, Flex-Unit, Light, Micro-brewery, Self or Outdoor Storage, Utilities)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$2,411
Office Uses		
Business (Business, Profession and Occupation, Business or Professional Service, Higher Education, Hospital)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$6,052
Medical or Dental (Clinic, Dental, Health Service, Laboratory, Emergency Care, Rehab, Veterinary)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$14,107

Retail Uses

Retail Sales and Service Uses		
Retail (Discount, Large Scale, Nursery, Personal Services, Sales & Services, Superstore, Variety, Vehicle Sales)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$9,146
High Impact Retail (Drinking Establishment, Financial Service, Full Service Restaurant, Grocery, Package Liquor, Pharmacy)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$19,909
Convenience Retail (Convenience Store, Gas or Service Station)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$37,898
Quick Service Restaurant (Carry Out, Delivery Oriented, Drive-In, Fast Casual, Fast Food)	per 1,000 Sq. Ft.	\$49,499

Non-Residential Uses & Additive Fees

Non-Residential Uses Per Unit of Measure (All uses are Additive Mobility Fees except overnight lodging)		
Automotive Repair Establishment (Major or Minor Repair, Tires)	per Bay or Stall	\$7,743
Commercial Use Drive-Thru (Convenience, Dry Cleaner, High Impact Retail, Retail)	per Lane	\$23,453
Financial Service Drive-Thru Lane or Free-Standing ATM (Banks, Credit Unions, Other Financial)	per Lane / ATM	\$23,866
Overnight Lodging (B&B, Hotel, Motel, Short Term Vacation Rental)	per Room	\$4,218
Quick Service Restaurant Drive Thru	per Lane	\$53,143
Mobile Residence (Mobile Home (MH), Recreational Vehicle (RV), Travel Trailer (TT), MH, RV, and / or TT Park)	per Space / Lot	\$3,533
Vehicle Charging or Fueling (Commercial Facility which requires Membership or Payment)	per Charging or Fueling Position	\$16,216
Vehicle Cleaning (Automated, Carwash, Detailing, Self-Service, Wash, Wax)	per Lane or Stall plus per five (5) Stations	\$27,954

Lake Park

Residential: \$861 per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$5,597.40 per dwelling

\$6,458 per dwelling

Retail:

\$2,277 per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$7,906.85 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$10,184 per 1,000 sq. ft

Office:

\$1,252 per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$4,464.26 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$5,716 per 1,000 sq. ft

Wellington

Residential:

\$864 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$5,597.40 per dwelling

\$6,461 per dwelling

Retail:

Office:

\$4,113 per 1,000 sq. ft. \$1,734 per 1,000 sq. ft. \$7,906.85 per 1,000 sq. ft \$4,464.26 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$12,020 per 1,000 sq. ft \$6,198 per 1,000 sq. ft

Village of Royal Palm Beach

Residential:

\$1,079 per dwelling

\$5,597.40 per dwelling

\$6,676 per dwelling

Retail:

\$1,817 per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$7,906.85 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$9,724 per 1,000 sq. ft

Office:

\$799 per 1,000 sq. ft.

\$4,464.26 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$5,263 per 1,000 sq. ft

Village of Palm Springs Draft Mobility Fee

Residential:

\$4,442 per 1,000 sq. ft

\$6,663.68 for a 1,500 sq. ft. unit

Retail:

\$9,146 per 1,000 sq. ft.

Office:

\$6,052 per 1,000 sq. ft.

Funding Options



GRANTS

- Earmarks, funds, grants, and programs through the Palm Beach Transportation
 Planning Agency (TPA)
- The gas and infrastructure sales taxes collected by the Town is another funding source available to fund Mobility Plan projects.



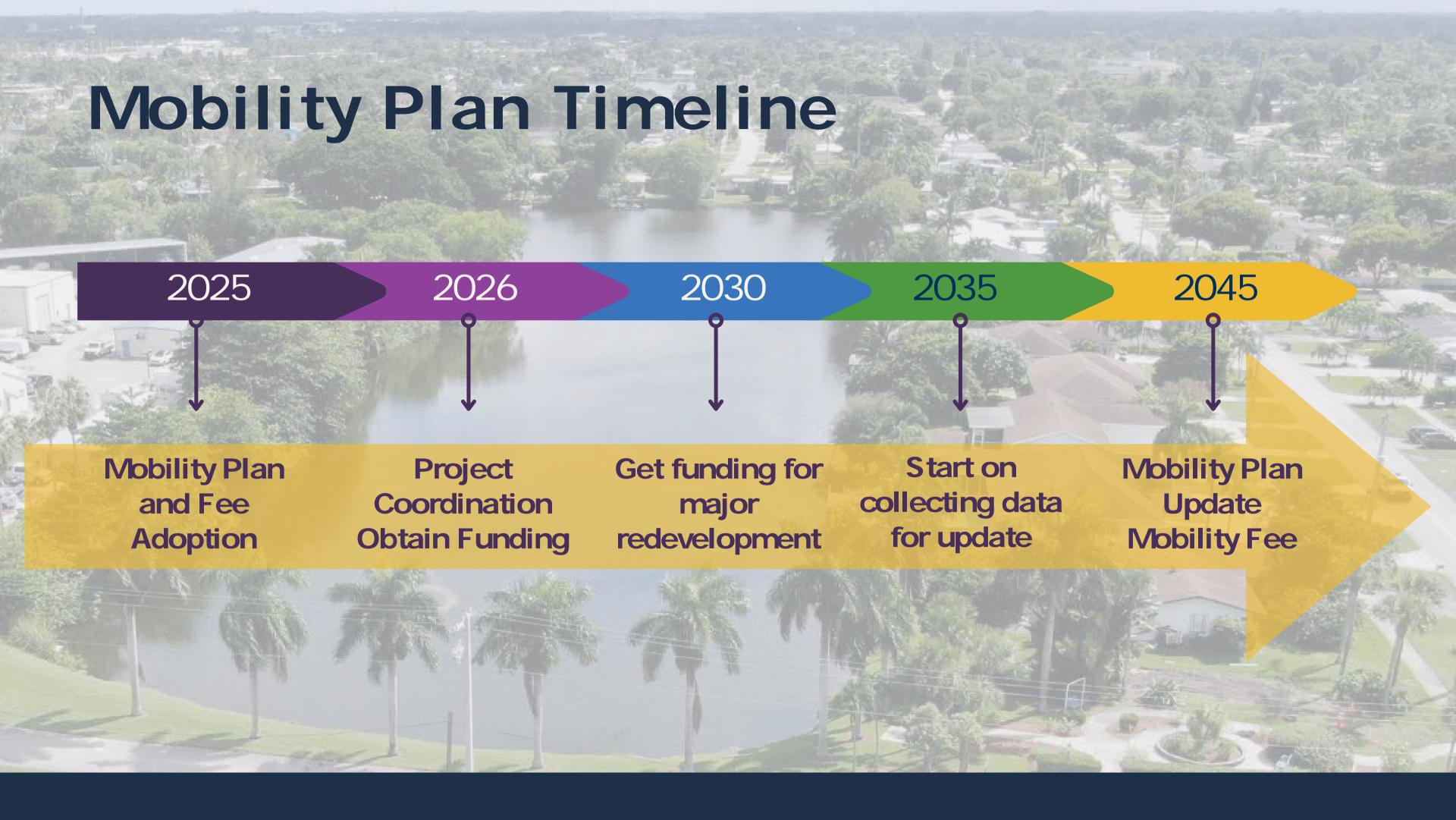
CRA/BOND

- Community
 Redevelopment Area
 (CRA) funds, property
 taxes, and tourist
 development taxes to help
 fund Mobility Plan projects.
- C reate a list of priority projects and utilizing bonds to invest in today's infrastructure need.



PPP

Smart TOD District
 Development with
 Integrated TDM Solutions:
 Develop a new or redevelop
 an existing district around a
 transit hub, focusing on
 high-density, mixed-use
 buildings that include
 residential, commercial, and
 recreational spaces.





Next Steps

- Update Mobility Plan based on public feedback
- Begin developing Mobility Fee
- Planning and zoning (PNZ)
- Public Meeting