MI04 Provide Residential Street Improvements Design, fund, and/or construct neighborhood street improvements beyond the Project's frontage. Examples of neighborhood street improvements include neighborhood traffic management measures such as: Curb markings; Traffic signage; High-visibility and/or raised crosswalks; Signal modifications; Radar trailer; Stop signs; Edgeline striping; Truck restrictions; Residential permit parking; Flashing beacons; Radar speed display signs; Mid-block chokers; Medians; Curb extensions (detached or attached); Speed humps and/or speed tables; Traffic circles or roundabouts; Description Chicanes; Traffic diverters; Extended median; Partial or full street closure; Traffic safety education programs; and Traffic enforcement. Examples of other improvements on neighborhood streets include: Low-stress bike boulevards; • Protected and/or raised bike lanes; Continuous sidewalks; ADA-compliant curb ramps; Bus stops; Lighting; Wayfinding signage; Landscaping; Waste receptacles; and Other features that improve transportation safety and quality of life. **Home-End Uses and Commute-End Uses Only: CEQA** (1,2) % reduction in VMT = rate based on place type Home-End Uses, Commute-End Uses, Visit-End Uses, and Other Uses: Fund or perform the relevant design and/or construction of neighborhood traffic management improvements outside of the Project's property frontage and within 1 mile of the Project site, for a total cost equivalent to: **1 Point:** \$1,000 per dwelling unit or \$1 per square feet of non-residential gross floor area. 2 Points: \$2,000 per dwelling unit or \$2 per square feet of non-residential gross floor area. 3 Points: \$3,000 per dwelling unit or \$3 per square feet of non-residential gross floor area. 4 Points: \$4,000 per dwelling unit or \$4 per square feet of non-residential gross floor area. To satisfy this measure, the Project must improve at least one (1) neighborhood street within 1 mile of the Project. A neighborhood street is defined as one of General Plan-designed Main Streets, On-Street Primary Bike Facilities, and Resident Streets. The Project must work with City staff to identify improvements for the selected street(s) based on the: Move San José Plan; Traffic Calming Toolkit, Traffic Calming Policy for Residential Neighborhoods; **TDM Program** Stop Sign Policy; (1 – 4 Points) Road Hump Policy; Multimodal Transportation Improvement Plans (MTIPs); Better Bike Plan 2025; Walk Safe San José Plan; • Trail Master Plans; Vision Zero Action Plan; Emerging Mobility Action Plan; Green Stormwater Instructure Plan; Urban Village Plans; Station Area Plans; Complete Street Design Standards and Guidelines; Fast Transit Program (VTA); Pedestrian Access to Transit Plan (VTA); Transit Passenger Environment Plan (VTA); Santa Clara Countywide Bike Plan (VTA); Complete Streets Studies (VTA); Measure B Transit Operations Program (VTA); and Measure B Bicycle & Pedestrian Program (VTA), etc., as appropriate. Based on the status of the selected street improvements, the Project will opt to fund or perform warrant studies, conceptual designs, full designs, and/or construction. City staff will provide comments to the Project on possible improvement and the City's and VTA's relevant design standards. City staff will confirm the **Proof of**

Implementation

funding options and ensure compliance with community values, citywide goals, and responsibility.

implemented improvements meet specified standards during a pre-occupancy inspection of the Project. Upon approval, ongoing maintenance of all approved improvements contained within City rights-of-way will become the City's

(2) Payment cannot be used towards CEQA VMT mitigation per Council Policy 5-1.

(1) Cambridge Systematics, Inc. (2009). Moving Cooler: An Analysis of Transportation Strategies for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions, Table 3.1. Urban Land Institute. Washington, D.C.

Notes: