

08

PROGRAMS



8.1 PROGRAMS OVERVIEW

To advance the Mobility Master Plan’s goals and objectives, the City will explore a variety of mobility programs aimed at implementing new mobility options and enhancing existing transportation systems. These programs are designed to enhance overall mobility for all, with particular emphasis on community members living in historically disinvested and underserved areas. Some of these programs, such as transit fare subsidies, are already operational in San Diego and can be expanded to better meet the spectrum of mobility needs community members have identified. Other programs would be new to San Diego but are similar to others that have been successfully implemented in cities across the nation.

8.2 PROGRAM FACT SHEETS

The following program snapshot pages include a broad overview of each program, key implementation details, best practices from other cities, and relevance to the City of San Diego’s plans and priorities.

How to read the program fact sheets

- 1 Program Name**

- 2 Geographical Scale of Program**
Programs may be implemented at the regional, citywide, or community level.

- Program Category**
Programs are categorized into one of the following typologies:
- 3**
 - » Shared Mobility,
 - » Financial Incentives,
 - » Digital Infrastructure,
 - » System Management, or
 - » Community Enhancement.

- Affected Mobility Modes**
The icons indicate the mobility modes that are affected by the program: walking or rolling, biking, bus, rail, car, or a combination of these modes.

- 5 Program Description**
This section provides a brief description of the program and highlights similar efforts in San Diego, where applicable.

- 6 Program in Action**
This section describes similar successful programs in other cities.

- Program Highlights**
This table summarizes implementation details of the program, including an estimated timeframe to initiate it, potential costs¹ and funding sources, and entities responsible for program implementation.
- 7**
The table also describes how the program aligns with the goals and policies of this Plan and the CAP, and the mobility needs of the community that were identified during outreach and engagement efforts.

¹ Implementation cost symbols reflect the following scale: \$ (\$1.5 million or less); \$\$ (between \$1.5 million and \$5 million); \$\$\$ (between \$5 and \$10 million); \$\$\$\$ (\$10 million or more)

How to read the program fact sheets

E-Bike Rebate

1

CITYWIDE

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES

2

3

4



An e-bike rebate program can encourage and incentivize individuals to purchase electric bikes by providing them a rebate if they do so. This type of program would offer a partial reimbursement or discount on the electric bike purchase, decreasing the cost burden on the individual. This expanded access to affordable and environmentally friendly mobility options would benefit the City of San Diego in several ways. The use of electric bikes in cities can reduce congestion, decrease reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to positive public health outcomes.



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

7



Estimated Initiation Timeframe
1-3 years



Implementation Cost
\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Department
City Planning

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals
Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10

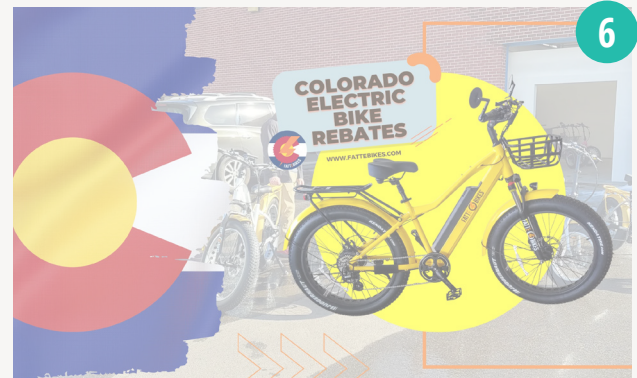
Relevance to Climate Action Plan Policies
Policies 3.1e, 2.2 SA-2, 2.4a, 2.3 SA-4, 3.1 b, 3.1f, 3.1 SA-24



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified San Diego's topography and size as major mobility challenges. An e-bike rebate program could increase mobility options in the City and help community members navigate the challenging topography. A rebate program could also make these bikes more accessible and affordable to a wider population and incentivize participation in this form of active transportation.

6



Denver's e-bike rebate
Source: FattE Bikes Blog, 2022

PROGRAM IN ACTION

Denver, CO has been successful in implementing an e-bike rebate program. The Climate Action, Sustainability and Resiliency city department launched this program in 2022 and has seen 5,502 e-bike vouchers redeemed as of May 2023. With a standard rebate voucher, any Denver resident can save \$300 on the purchase of an e-bike. The program also offers vouchers for income-qualified individuals and persons with disabilities, with discounts up to \$1,400. Vouchers are released every two months on a first-come, first-served basis. More information can be found at: <https://www.denvergov.org/Government/Agencies-Departments-Offices/Agencies-Departments-Offices-Directories/Climate-Action-Sustainability-Resiliency/Sustainable-Transportation/Electric-Bikes-E-Bikes-Rebates#section-1>

Slow Streets



Slow Streets foster safe, accessible, and pedestrian-friendly environments and encourage non-motorized transportation on neighborhood local streets. Along retail corridors, the additional seating areas for visitors and patrons of surrounding businesses that can be created when Slow Streets are implemented foster a bustling pedestrian atmosphere. As an initial pilot, bollards were installed in May 2023 at intersections along Fifth Avenue in the Gaslamp Quarter, restricting through vehicular traffic during business hours and transforming the street into small pedestrian-centered plazas. A subsequent feasibility study was completed which identified other potential pedestrian improvements along Fifth Avenue. Exploring possible conversions of streets in other neighborhoods can promote greater mobility and safety across San Diego.



*Bollards installation on Fifth Avenue
Source: City of San Diego, 2023*

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » Federal grants
- » Community Parking District funds



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 3, 4, 7

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1SA-13, 3.1SA-22, 3.5SA-2, 3.1 SA-8



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified lack of safety for pedestrians and cyclists as a key challenge to their mobility needs. Slow Streets will create safe and comfortable environments for walking or rolling, cycling, and other micromobility modes.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of Oakland, CA, is developing a planning framework and a set of design considerations for the implementation of permanent Slow Streets. Building on the existing Bicycle Plan and Five-Year Paving Plan, in February 2023 the City announced that it planned to identify potential locations along approximately 50 miles of the bicycle boulevard network that were suitable for conversions to Slow Streets. This program would entail installing a combination of pavement markings; guide, warning, and regulatory signs; and barricades to promote non-motorized mobility options. Details of the City's plan can be found at: <https://www.oaklandca.gov/projects/oakland-slow-street>



*Road Closure in Oakland
Source: The Oaklandside, 2020*

CITYWIDE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT



Roadway Resurfacing

Roadway resurfacing after pipeline repairs and general maintenance provides an opportunity to align and coordinate pavement preservation projects with the potential to implement mobility improvements from the Mobility Master Plan, Community Plans, Bicycle Master Plan, Corridor Studies, and other planning efforts. These improvements may include a number of features within the curb-to-curb right-of-way, such as bicycle lanes, dedicated transit lanes, and multimodal intersection enhancements.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of San Diego seeks opportunities to implement mobility improvements in conjunction with road maintenance activities. The City's Pavement Management Plan (PMP) provides a comprehensive overview of the existing citywide street pavement conditions and outlines strategic investment needs to maintain the network at desired levels. This data-driven strategy, based on the most recent pavement condition assessment from 2023, is intended to inform the public and stakeholders about the projected streets and associated repair levels planned citywide, contingent on available funding. Before beginning road maintenance work, City staff assess alignment with planned multimodal improvements and explore opportunities to "bundle" these efforts together. Several examples of projects implemented through this approach include separated bikeways on Aero Drive, Convoy Street, Sabre Springs Pkwy, and Nobel Drive, as well as buffered bike lanes on Gramercy Drive, Skyline Drive, and Navajo Road. One highlight of the program is the resurfacing of Park Boulevard, completed in 2023 following a water and sewer project through Balboa Park. The project included dedicated bicycle and transit lanes, along with ADA parking. More information can be found at: <https://www.sandiego.gov/transportation/programs/pavement-management-plan>



Road resurfacing with bikeway on Gramercy Drive
Source: City of San Diego



Road resurfacing with multimodal facilities on Park Blvd
Source: City of San Diego

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

SB 1 Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Account (RMRA), Local Streets and Roads TransNet, State Gas Tax allocation, City Street Damage Fee, City Infrastructure Fund, City Debt Financing



Leading Department

Transportation



Collaborating Entities

Other City departments



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7



Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1 SA-13, 3.1 SA-22, 3.1 SA-8



Incorporating Community Engagement

Various communities identified the need for complete streets improvements and multi-modal facilities. Repurposing roadways, while resurfacing them, will create an opportunity to build lasting improvements quickly and within an existing City program.

Art in the Right-of-Way

Art in the right-of-way integrates artwork, creative elements, and cultural experiences into public spaces such as sidewalks, streets, and plazas. These activations aim to promote a sense of place, foster engagement and connectivity, and promote cultural expression in the public realm. Art can be integrated into right-of-way infrastructure in various of forms, including street furnishings, lighting, performances, temporary installations, wayfinding, and paving materials. The City's Public Art Program enables the design and implementation of public art in eligible active transportation infrastructure, creating visible, community-centered spaces for users. Collaboration across departments, as well as partnerships with SANDAG, MTS and Caltrans, will support the implementation of the City's Public Art Master Plan and a future citywide cultural plan. This will strengthen connections with cultural amenities and promote placemaking within mobility projects.



Mural on crosswalk at White City Place, London
Source: My Modern Met, 2020

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of San Diego has an established arts and culture program that guides the creation and integration of art in public spaces. The program is rooted in the City's Urban Design Element of the General Plan and is guided by the Public Art Master Plan. Council Policy 900-11 outlines the process for including public art into capital improvement projects, while the Municipal Code requires 2% of the budget of eligible construction projects to fund the Public Art Program. Additionally, Ordinance 19280 stipulates that 1% of the project budget of eligible private development be allocated for art or cultural enhancement. These funds may also be used to enhance Mobility Master Plan projects in the implementation phase.

CITYWIDE COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT



PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

Existing program; Ongoing



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Public-private partnerships
- » Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Entity

Economic Development

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 2, 3, 4, 7

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.5a, 3.5 SA-1.1, SA-13



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified incorporating locally-made aesthetic elements into projects to make walking or rolling and cycling more attractive as a top mobility need.



Public art integrated into transit station
Source: City of San Diego, 2024

CITYWIDE

FINANCIAL INCENTIVES



E-Bike Rebate

An e-bike rebate program can encourage and incentivize individuals to purchase electric bikes by providing them a rebate if they do so. This type of program would offer a partial reimbursement or discount on the electric bike purchase, decreasing the cost burden on the individual. This expanded access to affordable and environmentally friendly mobility options would benefit the City of San Diego in several ways. The use of electric bikes in cities can reduce congestion, decrease reliance on fossil fuels, and contribute to positive public health outcomes.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe
1-3 years



Implementation Cost
\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources
» General Fund
» Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Department
City Planning

Collaborating Entities
Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals
Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10

Relevance to Climate Action Plan
Actions 3.1e, 2.2 SA-2, 2.3 SA-4, 3.1 b, 3.1f



Incorporating Community Engagement
The community identified San Diego's topography and size as major mobility challenges. An e-bike rebate program could increase mobility options in the City and help community members navigate the challenging topography. A rebate program could also make these bikes more accessible and affordable to a wider population and incentivize participation in this form of active transportation.



E-Bike



Denver's e-bike rebate
Source: FattE Bikes Blog, 2022

PROGRAM IN ACTION

Denver, CO has been successful in implementing an e-bike rebate program. The Climate Action, Sustainability and Resiliency city department launched this program in 2022 and has seen 5,502 e-bike vouchers redeemed as of May 2023. With a standard rebate voucher, any Denver resident can save \$300 on the purchase of an e-bike. The program also offers vouchers for income-qualified individuals and persons with disabilities, with discounts up to \$1,400. Vouchers are released every two months on a first-come, first-served basis. More information can be found at: <https://www.denvergov.org/Government/Agencies-Departments-Offices/Agencies-Departments-Offices-Directory/Climate-Action-Sustainability-Resiliency/Sustainable-Transportation/Electric-Bikes-E-Bikes-Rebates#section-1>



On-demand Specialized Transportation Services

On-demand specialized transportation services provide flexible and individualized transportation options to meet the needs of individuals with mobility challenges. Building upon the paratransit service offered by the transit agencies, users can request rides in real time and be offered door-to-door pick-ups and drop-offs in an accessible vehicle. SANDAG selected Facilitating Access to Coordinated Transportation (FACT) as the Consolidated Transportation Services Agency for San Diego County which coordinates with multiple transportation service providers to offer users the most affordable and accessible transportation option. An on-demand service program in San Diego would supplement this program and provide more options within the City in addition to the MTS Access Service.



Paratransit Van

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 5, 9

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1f, 3.1 SA-24, 3.2e



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified providing more (and affordable) mobility options to facilitate better transportation access for the City's senior populations and persons with disabilities as a major mobility need since these populations may be unable to use active transportation modes and often live on fixed incomes.



PROGRAM IN ACTION

The Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA) operates the RIDE Flex program. The paratransit service utilizes a network of accessible vehicles to provide transportation options to its users with personal mobility limitations. More information can be found at: <https://www.mbta.com/accessibility/the-ride/the-ride-flex>

Ride Flex Transportation

Source: MBTA, 2021

COMMUNITY SHARED MOBILITY



Neighborhood Shuttles



*Pacific Beach shuttle
Source: City of San Diego, 2023*

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe
3-5 years



Implementation Cost
\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » Community parking districts (or similar locally-raised sources)
- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

SANDAG, other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 2, 5, 9, 10

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1f, 3.1 SA-24, 3.2 SA-1, 2.3a



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified intra-neighborhood mobility solutions as a top mobility need. Residents want safe and functional access to schools, medical facilities, shopping options, and job centers. A neighborhood shuttle program offers an opportunity to fill this gap in the transportation system.

A neighborhood shuttle program offers shuttle services within a community, using either a fixed-route or zone-based structure. Fixed-route shuttles follow a set path, while zone-based shuttles provide door-to-door service within a designated area. These programs connect residents to key destinations like shopping centers, schools, medical services, and local attractions. When partially funded through neighborhood sources, such as community parking district revenue, these shuttles can be financially self-sustaining. From July 2023 through October 2024, the City of San Diego and SANDAG ran a pilot neighborhood electric vehicle (NEV) shuttle service in Pacific Beach, providing a sustainable way for residents and visitors to reach beachside destinations. Since August 2016, the FRED service has offered a similar NEV option in Downtown San Diego. The City's experience with the Beach Bug pilot and ongoing FRED service has informed new contract options for expanding neighborhood shuttle services. Programs like these can be launched in other San Diego communities, enhancing mobility and bridging gaps in public transportation.



*Menlo Park shuttle
Source: City of Menlo Park, 2019*

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of Menlo Park, CA provides a free shuttle service that provides access to local community destinations and job centers. This program consists of three fixed-route shuttles and one door-to-door shuttle, the Shoppers' Shuttle, that must be reserved in advance. All shuttles are wheelchair accessible and operate Monday-Friday, with the exception of the Shoppers' Shuttle that is available seven days a week. More information can be found at: <https://menlopark.gov/Government/Departments/Public-Works/Transportation-Division/Shuttle-services>

Curbside Management



As mobility options increase, so does demand for curbside space. With these numerous options, (see Figure 8-1), a program that inventories, allocates, and optimizes use of the curb in the most efficient, safe, and accessible way is important. Strategies to effectively manage demands on the curbside include curbside inventory and evaluation, passenger pick-up/drop-off zones, performance parking pricing, and loading and delivery zones.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, regional grants
- » Community Parking District funds



Leading Department

Transportation



Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private Partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9



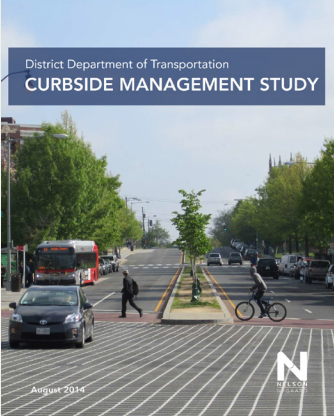
Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.4 SA-2, 3.6a



Incorporating Community Engagement

Enhancing the pedestrian experience by making the sidewalk and curb space safe and more aesthetically pleasing was identified as a major mobility need during community engagements.



PROGRAM IN ACTION

In 2014, Washington D.C. completed a Curbside Management Study that inventoried and categorized curb usage. The City now has several programs in place that manage and regulate curbside usage. These programs include Pick-up/Drop-off (PUDO) Zones, Motorcoach Parking, Performance Parking Zones, and Off-Sidewalk Parking Corrals. More information on these programs can be found at: <https://movedc.dc.gov/pages/curbside-management>

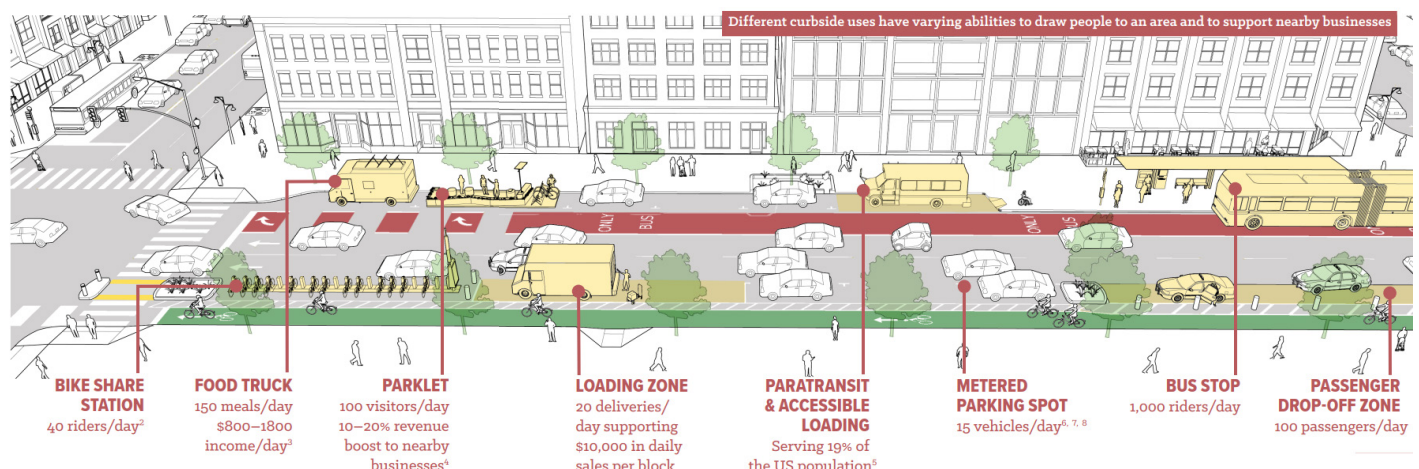


FIGURE 8-1: Curbside Uses

Source: National Association of City Transportation Officials (NACTO) Curb Appeal Resource Paper, 2017

CITYWIDE SYSTEM MANAGEMENT



Community Parking Districts (CPDs)

Community Parking Districts (CPDs) are entities established by the City Council to manage parking within a defined area. These districts provide a mechanism for communities to develop and implement strategies tailored to their specific parking needs and challenges. Parking meter revenue collected within a CPD is reinvested back into the district to fund neighborhood improvements, such as mobility initiatives, curb and parking evaluations, and other parking management projects. Currently, the City has seven CPDs, established in Downtown, Uptown, Mid-City, Pacific Beach, Old Town, Kearny Mesa, and San Ysidro. Initiatives supported by CPDs so far include neighborhood shuttles, wayfinding signage, curb ramps, parking meter installations, pedestrian promenades, and various design and planning studies.



Normal Street promenade funded by Uptown CPD revenue
Source: City of San Diego, 2019

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

Existing program; Ongoing



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

Not applicable



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, community planning groups, City-owned non-profit organizations



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 3, 4, 5, 9

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1e, 3.4 SA-2

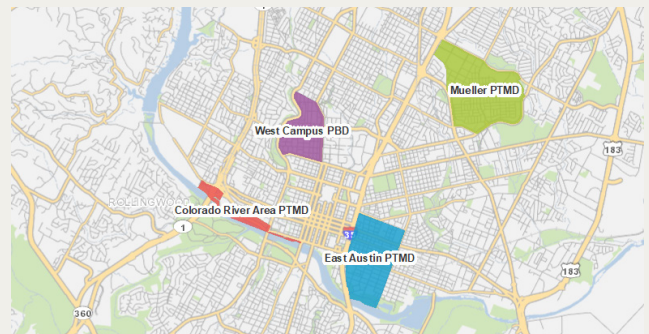


Incorporating Community Engagement

Several street infrastructure and amenities were identified by the community as top improvement projects needed, including lighting, shelter, shade, and landscaping. Establishing new CPDs in areas in need would generate revenue to help finance these improvements.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of Austin passed two ordinances in 2011 and 2014 to create the Parking Benefit District (PBD) and the Parking and Transportation Management District (PTMD) Programs. Together, they allow business owners and residential associations to apply to create PBDs and PTMDs. Parking revenue within these districts has since been used to finance sidewalk improvements and upkeep of recreational spaces. More information can be found at: <https://www.austintexas.gov/department/parking-and-transportation-management-district>



PBDs and PTMDs, City of Austin
Source: Parking Reform, 2022

Carshare



ZipCar, San Diego
Source: ZipCar, 2023

Carsharing offers short-term use of a car, typically on an hourly basis, in a geographically limited area. This shared mobility option provides a more affordable and sustainable alternative to car ownership while maintaining the same level of mobility that one would have owning a car. These programs can provide first- and last-mile connections to and from destinations on trips made using public transportation. Carsharing can also generate positive environmental benefits such as improved air quality: as the electrification of carsharing fleets continues to expand across the nation, greater reductions in GHG greenhouse gas emissions can be expected. In San Diego, ZipCar, Turo, and Getaround are companies and platforms that provide carsharing services. Carsharing can be expanded to underserved communities to advance transportation equity across throughout the City and help all residents enjoy the same mobility options and benefits.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, regional grants



Leading Department

Transportation



Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 8, 9, 10



Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1f, 2.3a



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community highlighted intra-neighborhood mobility and navigating San Diego's topography and size as key mobility needs and challenges. An expanded carsharing program would provide an affordable and convenient transportation option that bridges these mobility gaps.



BlueLA Los Angeles
Source: Blink Mobility, 2023

PROGRAM IN ACTION

In 2015 the City of Los Angeles (LA), CA initiated the BlueLA Carsharing Pilot Project with the intention of providing clean and affordable mobility alternatives to LA residents. The program aims to specifically serve disadvantaged communities within LA, including East Hollywood and Boyle Heights, which are within the top 25% of the statewide highest need communities on CalEPA's CalEnviroScreen index. Between February 2021 and September 2022, nearly half of all BlueLA trips were made by low-income community members. The City plans to increase the number of cars and stations from 100 to 300 and 40 to 100 respectively in 2024 to better meet the mobility needs of disadvantaged communities in LA. More information can be found at: <https://ladot.lacity.org/bluela>

REGIONAL DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Mobility as a Service (MaaS)

Mobility as a Service (MaaS) programs integrate various transportation options into a single digital platform, making it easier for users to navigate cities and regions. These platforms allow users to plan, book, and pay for different types of transportation all in one place, while also providing real-time service and arrival information to help with trip planning. To improve mobility equity, MaaS programs can offer subsidies to key user groups. When combined with initiatives to bridge the digital divide, this type of program could greatly benefit San Diego by making the mobility system not only more efficient and user-friendly with innovative technology, but also more equitable and accessible.



Mobility as a Service

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

5+ years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, regional grants



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.3 SA-1, 3.3 SA-2



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified needing more connections to regional resources such as the coastline and job centers as a major mobility need. A MaaS program would make these regional connections more seamless.



PROGRAM IN ACTION

Portland, OR has made significant efforts to use new technologies that provide seamless mobility options to its residents and visitors. The City implemented TriMet Tickets, a single platform that allows users to plan, book, and pay for multiple modes of transportation including buses, light rail, streetcar, and bikeshare. More information can be found at <https://trimet.org/imi/about.htm>

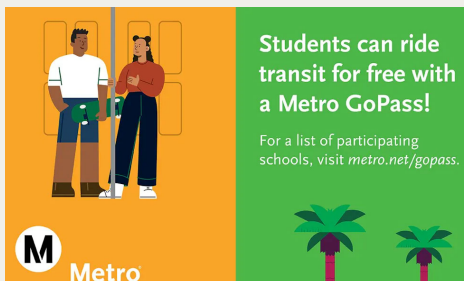
Portland's TriMet Rail

Transit Fare Subsidies

Transit fare subsidies encourage the switch from cars to public transportation modes by providing free or reduced fares on mass transit. As youth and senior community members are often more likely to have low or no incomes, they are often more reliant on public transportation. Fare subsidies can help improve equitable access to affordable transportation options. In May 2022, SANDAG and its collaborating partners launched the Youth Opportunity Pass Program, offering free public transit to anyone age 18 and under. This program is funded by SANDAG as part of its Transit Equity Pilot and aims to connect youth to more educational, vocational, social, and errand-based opportunities throughout San Diego. While the pilot program has been extended through June 2026, making it permanent and expanding it to other vulnerable community members would further advance transportation equity across San Diego.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

Los Angeles Metro (Metro) has a series of programs aimed at reducing the transportation cost burden for low-income residents, students, elderly individuals, and people with disabilities. The GoPass fareless pilot program, launched in 2021, provides unlimited free rides on Metro's bus and rail as well as other partner transit agencies to all K-14 students. Metro also offers fare discounts on transit passes for Metro and other participating transit agencies to low-income riders under the Low-Income Fare is Easy (LIFE) program. Seniors, college students, and people with disabilities are also eligible for reduced fares. More information can be found at: <https://www.metro.net/riding/fares/>



REGIONAL FINANCIAL INCENTIVES



Youth Opportunity Pass with PRONTO
Source: SANDAG, 2023

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

1-3 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Regional funds



Leading Agency

SANDAG



Collaborating Entities

MTS, NCTD, Transportation Department, partner agencies



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 2, 5, 6



Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.2a, 3.2 SA-1, 3.2 SA-2



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community highlighted affordability as a key challenge to their mobility, especially for those below 24 years of age. Transit fare subsidies advance transportation equity by providing greater access to a wider range of affordable mobility options for low-income community members.

CITYWIDE

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



Urban Connectivity

Urban connectivity refers to the collective set of technologies that can collect data and provide communication to infrastructure, mobility devices, and people. Data collected can be used to analyze performance on mobility-related metrics such as traffic speed, curbside usage, and air quality. By gathering data on how pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists move, San Diego can better understand what is happening on local roads which can then help the City improve infrastructure and operations practices. This information can inform policies and plans that aim to improve the overall experience for everyone in the City. A network of connected technology that ensures personal privacy protection, can further help to advance the City's goals related to enhancing mobility options for all, increasing efficient and safe circulation, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.



*Futuristic Urban Connectivity Concept
Source: Geospatial Commission*

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

3-5 years



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants



Leading Department

Transportation

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.4b, 3.4 SA-2, 3.6a



Incorporating Community Engagement

The community identified sidewalk and bikeway improvements and traffic calming measures as priorities to improve safety. Urban connectivity provides information about traffic and infrastructure conditions that can inform policies and plans to address safety challenges.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

In 2016 the City of Chicago, IL launched the Array of Things (AoT) initiative, an urban connectivity project that installed a network of interactive, modular sensor boxes across the city to collect real-time data on the environment, infrastructure, and activity for research and public use. AoT builds privacy protection into the design of the sensors to minimize collection of personal data. Since these sensors were installed, data has been used to assess the safety of at-grade rail crossings, assess pedestrian crosswalk usage, and detect flooding along the Chicago River. More information can be found at: <https://arrayofthings.github.io/>



*Installing AoT sensors, Chicago
Source: University of Chicago, 2016*



Micromobility Charging and Services



Micromobility Infrastructure in Denver

Micromobility public charging stations provide a place for e-bikes and scooters to charge within mobility hubs and around activity centers. This infrastructure addresses the needs of all micromobility users and encourages sustainable mobility options. Charging stations will allow both fleet users and people with personally-owned devices to have confidence that their devices will be charged when needed.

Bikeshare and scooter share programs are included in the broader suite of micromobility services. These programs allow users to access short-term bike rentals (electric or pedaled) or scooter rentals throughout a city. These micromobility devices can either be docked at stations or dockless and accessed through an app. Ensuring these programs include adaptive devices (e.g., tricycles and hand-powered bicycles) provides all users with the opportunity to utilize such a program.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe
3-5 years



Implementation Cost
\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants
- » Public-private partnerships



Leading Department
General Services

Collaborating Entities
Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals
Goals, 1, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10



Relevance to Climate Action Plan
Actions 2.2 SA-2, 2.3 SA-4, 3.1b, 3.1f, 3.1g, 3.5 SA-7

Incorporating Community Engagement
The community identified intra-neighborhood solutions as a top mobility need to provide individuals with safe and convenient access to schools, jobs, medical care, social support, and food. Expanding micromobility options and implementing battery charging infrastructure would encourage use of these sustainable mobility options.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The New York City Housing Authority is investing approximately \$25 million in e-bike charging infrastructure at 53 sites. The charging hubs are expected to be installed by 2025 and will provide a reliable charging source to riders within the City. The investment will provide micromobility users with a safe outdoor place to charge and store their devices while reducing the burden of in-home storage and reducing the risk of fires that may be caused by lithium-ion batteries.



Citibike Station in New York City
Source: Jeff Greenberg/Getty Images

CITYWIDE

SYSTEM MANAGEMENT



Transportation Demand Management (TDM)

Transportation demand management (TDM) refers to strategies and incentives that expand commuter options to reduce parking demand and road congestion. These strategies focus on decreasing single-occupancy vehicle use, encouraging multimodal trips, and by providing opportunities for telework or flexible work schedules.

TDM initiatives can be employer-led, with businesses providing these strategies and incentives as employee benefits. However, some cities, counties, and states require employers of a certain size or type to offer such commute incentives to meet air quality or greenhouse gas reduction targets, or to achieve mode-shift goals. For example, the City of San Diego's Transportation Alternatives Program encourages City employees to use transit by offering free transit passes for MTS services.



TDM focuses on promoting alternative mobility options
Source: City of San Diego, 2019

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

Existing program; Ongoing



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, regional grants
- » Public-private partnerships



Leading Departments

Risk Management and City Planning

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies (e.g., SANDAG), private employers



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goal 10

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.3a, 3.3b



Incorporating Community Engagement

TDM programs can help subsidize transit fares, vanpool programs, and carpool programs, and create more amenities for those who bike and walk to work (e.g., shower facilities and bike storage) thereby encouraging use of sustainable mobility options for those traveling to work.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The City of Portland seeks to reduce parking demand and single-occupancy vehicle use by offering a variety of "transportation wallets" to residents and employees. Portland's Transportation Wallet program incentivizes the use of transit, streetcars, bikeshare, scootershare, and rideshare. Portland has created three different wallets, each with a unique set of benefits like transit passes, bikeshare credits, and carshare credits. The wallets are intended for use by those living or working in the Central Eastside and Northwest Parking Districts, low-income households, and people moving into new multi-unit buildings.



Transportation Wallet

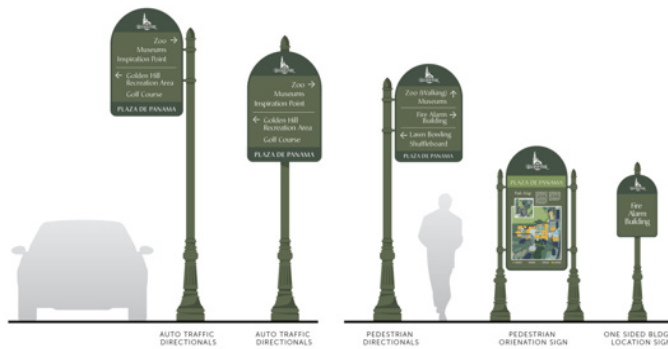


Transportation Wallet program in Portland
Source: Portland Bureau of Transportation, 2024

Wayfinding

CITYWIDE

COMMUNITY ENHANCEMENT



Wayfinding concepts for Balboa Park

The City of San Diego's wayfinding program is designed to enhance accessibility and improve the experience for both residents and visitors. Its primary goals are to provide clear, accessible information about community amenities, navigation, bus schedules, storm warnings, emergency updates, and homeless support services. Wayfinding solutions help direct people to destinations such as retailers, restaurants, hotels, parks, and other attractions, while promoting diverse mobility options, including walking, biking, transit, and other non-vehicular modes of transportation.

San Diego's wayfinding is intended to encourage walking and transit use by offering multimodal information from a pedestrian's perspective. Working in tandem with other visual cues, the wayfinding helps people orient themselves, navigate the City confidently, and understand the proximity of their destinations.

PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS



Estimated Initiation Timeframe

Existing program; Ongoing



Implementation Cost

\$\$\$\$



Potential Funding Sources

- » General Fund
- » Federal, state, and regional grants
- » Public-private partnerships



Leading Departments

Transportation and Economic Development

Collaborating Entities

Other City departments, partner agencies, public-private partnerships



Relevance to Mobility Master Plan Goals

Goals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

Relevance to Climate Action Plan

Actions 3.1 SA-15, 3.5a



Incorporating Community Engagement

Community members have expressed interest in installing wayfinding signage that is both functional in providing information and directions, and reflective of their neighborhood's unique character.

PROGRAM IN ACTION

The Downtown San Diego Partnership and IKE (Interactive Kiosk Experience) Smart City plan to install state-of-the-art wayfinding technology to commercial, pedestrian-oriented areas in Downtown San Diego. Each kiosk serves as a free Wi-Fi hotspot and is geo-located, displaying informational listings based on what's in immediate proximity to the kiosk. The kiosks have dual-sided digital touchscreens and are fully ADA-compliant, complete with interactive applications that drive the discovery of local businesses, promote diverse mobility solutions, and improve equity with 24/7 access to resources.



Interactive Kiosk Experience (IKE) in Columbus

Source: IKE Smart City



